"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,855. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BIG DISCOVERIES MADE FOR NATION

Dr. W. F. Rittman Finds Way to Treble Independent Refiners' Gasoline Production.

BOON FOR DYE INDUSTRY

Gets from Petroleum Toluol and Benzol, Now Coal-Tar Products —German Monopoly Doomed.

PROTECTS OUR EXPLOSIVES

No Longer Dependent Upon Foreign Sources for Basic Necessities in Powder Manufacture.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Announcement was made today by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, that the Bureau of Mines had made two chemical discoveries of epoch-making importance. The one, it is announced, will greatly increase the production of gasoline; the other will make the United States absolutely independent of the rest of the world in the production of materials necessary for the dye industry and the manufacture of high explosives. In this time of war, when the available supply of material for the making of high explosives has been diminished to a degree alarming to military men, one of the processes is considered to be a tremendous boon to this Government, and the discovery has caused elation among ordnance experts.

In behalf of the Interior Department it was asserted tonight that the first of these processes promises to enable the independent refiners in this country to increase their output of gasoline from petroleum 200 per cent. or more. With an estimated production on the part of the independent refiners of 12,000,000 barrels of gasoline in a year, this would mean an output from the independents alone of 36,000,000 barrels, an output greater than the total production today from all sources.

The second process includes the manufacture from crude petroleum of toluol and benzol, both of which heretofore have been obtained from coal tar. As Germany has specialized far beyond other countries in bi-products from coal, the United States and the rest of the world have been dominated by that country as regards toluol and benzol, which are the important bases for the production of dye stuffs, as well as high explosives, especially smokeless powder.

The discoverer of these two valuable processes is Dr. Walter F. Rittman, chemical engineer of the Bureau of Mines. His work, the result of years of research, was done at Columbia University in New York, the facilities of the laboratory there having been turned over to the Federal Government by President Nicholas Murray Butler. Application has been made by Dr. Rittman, on behalf of the Government, to patent these processes in order to prevent any monopoly of their use, the patents to be dedicated to the whole American people.

Boon to Independent Refiners.

"These processes," said Secretary Lane, in announcing the discoveries, "are fraught with the utmost importance to the people of this country. For some time the Standard Oil Company, through the great amount of money at its command, through its employment of expert chemists and through its extensive organization, has had a big advantage over the independents in the production of gasoline, this company having a patented process that obtains for it is much as three times the amount of gasoline from a given quantity of petroleum as the independents now obtain. There are two or three other large corporations that have an efficient process for the manufacture of gasoline, but the independents as a whole have never been able even to approach the results obtained by the Standard Oil Company.

"The Federal Government, through the efforts of Dr. Rittman, now proposes to make free for the use of all of the people of this country, who wish it, a process that is confidently expected to increase their yields of gasoline from crude petroleum full 200 per cent., and perhaps more, such results having repeatedly been obtained in the laboratory. It is claimed by Dr. Rittman that his process is safer, simpler, and more economical than processes now in use, and these are economical factors of great importance.

"With a steadily increasing demand for gasoline for automobiles, motor boats, and engines, this fortunate discovery comes at the proper time. It is but two years ago that the automobile industry, fearful that the supply of gasoline might not be adequate for its rapidly expanding business, offered through the International Association of Automobile Clubs, a prize of $100,000 for a substitute for gasoline that would cost less than gasoline.

Will Double Present Production.

"Happily the urgency of this situation has passed and at the present time there is a splendid supply of motor fuel to meet immediate demand. This new process adds to the hope that, in spite of the wonderful growth in the use of gasoline, there may not be any shortage in the future. It indicates an increased production of gasoline from the present production of petroleum—an output of 50,000,000 barrels instead of 25,000,000, as under the present methods. It will render free for use to all the results of that efficient and intelligent research, which has heretofore been only at the command of the wealthy.

"I am led to believe that it will not only be of inestimable value to the refiners commanding but limited capital, as well as those of wealth, but also to the hundreds of thousands of users of gasoline. When it is realized that the gasoline industry each year in this country yields products amounting in value to between $100,000,000 and $150,000,000, the importance of this discovery is seen.

"The second process discovered by Dr. Rittman may prove of much more value to the country than the first in that it suggests the establishment of an industry in which Germany heretofore has been pre-eminent—the dye industry—and also promises indirectly a measure of national safety of incalculable import. Among necessary ingredients of high explosives used in modern warfare toluol and benzol are in the first rank. Heretofore these products have been obtained mainly in Germany and England from coal tar, and the explosive manufacturers have had to depend largely on the supply from these sources in the making of explosives. I understand that some toluol and benzol have been obtained from American coal and water gas tars, but this supply does not begin to satisfy the present demands.

"The Federal Government now pro-

Continued on Page 4.

$7,500,000 FROM KRUPPS.

Firm and Family Subscribe to the New German War Loan.

ESSEN, Feb. 28, (via London, March 1.)—The Krupp firm and family have subscribed 30,000,000 marks ($7,500,000) to the new war loan.

CARUSO UNDER GERMAN BAN

Berlin Papers Assail Him for Agreeing to Sing for French Red Cross.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—The German newspapers have now declared war on Caruso because the famous tenor accepted an invitation to sing at Monte Carlo for the benefit of the French Red Cross at the request of the Prince of Monaco. The Prince has openly sided with France since the beginning of hostilities, despite the friendship of the Kaiser for many years.

The Berlin newspapers now say: "We have no more use for Caruso than for Prince Albert."

AUTO KILLS GIFTED GIRL.

Little Miss Almquist Was Returning Home, Happy, from Musicale.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 28.—Frieda Almquist, 13 years old, daughter of Leopold Almquist, a New York draughtsman, living in Ridgewood, died in the Ridgewood Hospital early this morning. She was run over last evening by an automobile owned and driven by J. Theodore De Mund, a meat dealer.

Little Miss Almquist was one of Ridgewood's brightest girls and gifted musically. Because of her talent she was the guest yesterday of Mrs. Jacob Van Wagoner, whose husband conducts a music school in Ridgewood, and was taken to a musicale in New York. She was returning home when the accident happened, and had parted in a happy mood from Mrs. Van Wagoner at the station.

Mr. De Mund said his automobile was not traveling more than eight miles an hour, for he slowed down to allow James Pearsall to step off the car at the crossing just beyond where the girl was.

At the autopsy this afternoon, conducted by County Physician Ogden, it was found that the child had suffered four fractured ribs, one of which had punctured her lung.

TROOPERS KILL MOB LEADER

He Mortally Wounds One of Them in Pennsylvania Riot.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Feb. 28.—A man supposed to be Charles Smith, 33 years old, is dead; State Trooper Charles Nicholson is dying in a Pittsburgh hospital, and several citizens are suffering from minor wounds as a result of a pitched battle early this morning following a riot on the outskirts of the new manufacturing town of Langeloth, near here. This is the model town to which Jacob Langeloth of New York left $100,000.

The trouble which resulted in the battle had its beginning in the beating of a woman by a drunken foreigner.

Smith, the man killed, was not concerned in the initial trouble, but later became the leader of a mob which battled with the State police, who were called by the report of a riot. He shot Nicholson and then was shot down by the troopers.

MILITIA IN ARMY SCHOOL.

Three New York Officers to Take Course in Artillery.

Secretary of War Garrison has approved a plan permitting three officers of the coast artillery arm of the National Guard of New York to take the course at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va. None of the officers must be above the rank of Captain. They will receive the pay of officers of corresponding rank in the army, and all traveling expenses will be borne by the Government. It is stipulated, however, that each must have qualified in the various War Department examinations required of coast artillery officers.

The officers, all of whom are from New York City, who have been named to go to Fort Monroe are Capt. Alexander M. Bremer of the Twenty-fifth Company, Eighth Coast Defense Command; Capt. John E. Matthews of the Fifteenth Company, Ninth Defense Command, and Capt. C. A. Clifton of the Thirteenth Coast Defense Command. The first two commands are in Manhattan and the last in Brooklyn.

CHILD ACTRESS TRIES TO DIE

Edna Walther, Noted On the Stage, Drinks Iodine.

Edna Walther, the 16-year-old singer and actress, who has appeared on Broadway in several parts, including performances at the Metropolitan Opera House when she was 12 years old, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by drinking two ounces of iodine in a bathroom of the Hotel Normandie, Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street, where she lived with her aunt and music teacher, Mrs. Laura Walther. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said last night that she would recover. Besides making some vague mention of a quarrel, she would not tell any one why she had wanted to kill herself. Mrs. Walther said that she knew of no reason for the attempted suicide.

The girl first attracted wide attention when she appeared at the Metropolitan Opera House four years ago as one of the children of the Broommaker in the opera "Koenigskinder." Her singing and acting were remarked upon at the time, especially as she was the youngest child who had ever been on the Metropolitan stage, but the Children's Society interfered because she was not 16 years old, and she was taken out of the part. Previous to her appearance in the opera Miss Walther was the Firefly in "The Blue Bird," and subsequently, in 1913, she appeared in "Little Women." Last season she was with Sothern and Marlowe. This season she had not appeared on the stage.

SENATORS IN SUFFRAGE WAR

Five Pledged to Speak in a New Campaign—Representatives, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Congressional Union of the National American Woman Suffrage Association is planning to wage war for the cause in many States after March 4, with the aid of Senators and Representatives who favor giving the vote to women. Senator Clapp, of Minnesota, Republican, has promised to speak wherever he may be needed, and Senator Shafroth, of Colorado, Democrat, with Mrs. Shafroth, has several engagements in New Jersey and will probably speak later in New Hampshire.

Senator Borah of Idaho, Republican, who has been mentioned repeatedly as a possible Presidential candidate, will address a mass meeting in Boston and will also visit New Jersey. Senator Walsh, of Montana, and Senator Sheppard, of Texas—both Democrats— will also make speeches for woman suffrage.

Among the Representatives who are expected to carry on the campaign in various States are Messrs. Stevens, of New Mexico; Bryan, of Washington; Mondell, of Wyoming; Abercrombie, of Alabama; Manahan, of Minnesota, and Hobson, of Alabama. The two last named will retire to private life on March 4.

AUGUSTA—ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
9:15 A. M. Daily. Drawing Room-State Room Cars Tues., Thurs., Sat. Office 1218 B'way.—Advt.

250,000 TO UNITE IN ARMY LEAGUE

Maj. Gen. Wood, Col. Roosevelt, and Other Noted Men Support Call for a "Legion."

LITTLE ROOM FOR HYPHENS

Former Soldiers and Sailors and ex-Guardsmen Among Skilled Members Wanted.

READY FOR ANY EMERGENCY

Roster Will Show Addresses and Especial Qualifications—Dues to be 25 Cents a Year.

The formation of "the American Legion," an organization of first reserves for national defense, was announced last night by Dr. J. E. Hausmann of New York, an ex-army officer, and Capt. Gordon Johnston, U. S. A., aid on the staff of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, in a formal statement made in behalf of a group of army and navy men who are unofficially co-operating with prominent civilians.

Dr. Hausmann and Capt. Johnston emphasized two principles behind the movement. They wanted to make clear, first, that it is not an attempt at militarism, and, second, that while all who are loyal and patriotic are wanted to join, there will be small place in its ranks for hyphenated Americans.

The project contemplates the establishment of a first reserve of between 250,000 and 300,000 men who will include many formerly in the army, the navy, or the militia, and who will be ready for instant response to any call in an emergency. Offices have been opened in the Army Building in Whitehall Street, and articles of incorporation will be filed at Albany within a few days.

"The integrity and value of the American Legion is guaranteed by the character of the prominent men who will stand sponsor to it," says the statement. "It has already received the unofficial indorsement of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, the strong approval of former President Roosevelt and of numerous other men of national prominence, and while the personnel of its Executive Committee and board of honorary advisers has not yet been finally decided upon, it can be stated in advance that it will include several former Secretaries of the army and navy, former United States Senators, college Presidents, former Governors, leading newspapermen, magazine editors, &c."

Roosevelt Indorses It.

Col. Roosevelt's letter to the organizers follows:

Sagamore Hall, Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1915.
To The American Legion:

I am in the most cordial sympathy with your purpose, and I believe that the method you are adopting, that of raising what you style "The American Legion," is an excellent way of realizing this purpose. I and my four sons will gladly become members. I very earnestly hope and pray that there will be no war; but the surest way to avert war is to be prepared for it, and the only way to avert disaster and disgrace in war is by preparation, both military and naval, in advance. In the event of war I should ask permission of Congress to raise a division of cavalry, that is, nine regiments such as the regiment I commanded in Cuba, and unquestionably the ranks of these regiments would largely be filled from the men of the Legion, and would in their entirety be filled by men such as those in the Legion, for in the event of war there will be no time to train the men first called upon in such duties as shooting, riding and taking care of themselves in the open.

To Unify Defense Factors.

We should as a nation have begun to prepare ourselves the minute that this war broke out, seven months ago. It is absolutely impossible to be sure, when there is such a tremendous war, that we shall not be drawn into it against our will. The people of this country are only beginning to realize the extent of our military and naval unpreparedness. Your proposal will help to accomplish one of the important things needed for defense, the formation of a first reserve, which is now entirely lacking in this country. Even the most extreme advocate of peace at any price can hardly raise an objection, since the Legion will only unify, classify and co-ordinate defensive factors already in existence. You must, of course, work in connection with the best men in the regular army, and I am pleased to learn that your scheme is heartily backed by our leading regular officers.

I shall be glad, in response to the invitation from your Executive Committee, to serve as Chairman of the Board of Honorary Advisers. The indispensable thing for every free people to do in the present day is, with efficiency, to prepare against war by making itself able to defend its rights. It is idle for us to trust to arbitration and neutrality treaties unbacked by force. It is idle to trust to the tepid good will of other nations. It is idle to trust to alliances. We must put our trust toward others, and let us also be prepared, with stout heart and strong hand, to defend our rights against injustice from others.

I earnestly hope that all good American citizens will through you put at the disposal of the country the qualifications and the training, such as each may possess, that will render him valuable to our country in war time. In the event of war we shall at once need thousands of chauffeurs, thousands of men able to organize as railway corps, thousands of aviators, thousands of engineers, and many scores of thousands of men able to march, to shoot, to dig trenches, to take care of themselves when they live in the open, and, above all, able to show that at need they have the fighting edge. Those men should register themselves so that their services may be immediately available if, which may Heaven forfend, war should break out.

Faithfully yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Pledge for Members.

Each member of the American Legion will be required to sign the following pledge:

MY DUTY.

1. To serve my country and to serve her as she says, not as I say.
2. To wear and honor the red, white, and blue badge of the American Legion.
3. To report my permanent address by postcard or letter, unasked, to the Secretary, the American Legion, Governors Island, New York, on the first day of every January, April, July, and October.
4. To report to him any change of my permanent address between these dates.
5. When I acquire new training or experience such as is listed by the legion, to send notice of it at once to the Secretary.
6. To send in my annual dues of 25 cents, unsolicited, on the first day of each year.

Membership is limited to citizens of the United States between the ages of 18 and 55 years who do not at the time of their application belong to the army, the navy, or the militia. Enlistment in the army, the navy, or the militia su-

Continued on Page 4.

America and the New World State
By NORMAN ANGELL.

The second article by this famous publicist will arouse world-wide discussion.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Order next Sunday's Times today. The Times is always sold out early.

HOLD 'MRS. STEGLER' FOR HOTEL ASSAULT

Police Act at 3 A. M. on Complaint of a Reporter on a German Newspaper.

SAY PRISONER IS SPY'S WIFE

Not Much Information Available to Elucidate Police Case Linked with Boy-Ed Charges.

A young woman, who said she was Mrs. Annette Stegler of 25 St. Nicholas Terrace, and was described by the police as the wife of Richard P. Stegler, the German reservist who is now a prisoner in the Tombs, charged with fraudulently obtaining a passport, was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station just before 3 o'clock this morning on a charge of felonious assault.

The alleged Mrs. Stegler was arrested by Detective Burgess on the complaint of a man who described himself as Arthur Mateekat of 1,086 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn. Mateekat asserted that the woman attacked him with a seltzer water bottle in the Hotel Grenoble, at Fifty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue; that she threw the bottle at him, and then beat him with a walking cane.

The police say Mateekat is a reporter on a German newspaper.

The complainant against last night's prisoner would not talk about himself, nor could details be obtained of the circumstances surrounding the alleged assault.

The woman herself said she was 22 years old, and gave her address as 25 St. Nicholas Terrace, saying that she lived there with her husband. It was only yesterday that news was published of the appeal of Mrs. Stegler to President Wilson in her husband's behalf. In her appeal she said that her husband had been led into the passport scandal by Capt. Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché here, and should be set free.

RIDICULED BY VON BERNSTORFF

Stegler's Story, "False, Fantastic, Pathological," Ambassador Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The German Embassy today issued the following statement as coming from Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, with respect to the Stegler case:

The main facts of the Stegler affair as far as the Naval Attaché is concerned have been communicated by me to the State Department.

I must refrain from dealing in any detail with all the false statements and fantastic allegations of Stegler and his wife, which are multiplying from day to day and are of a pathological character.

There may be other motives in question, but in any case the whole matter looks very much like an attempt of blackmail which failed.

It is up to the Judges and the public opinion to form their own judgment of the reliability of Stegler.

At the German Embassy it was stated that Count von Bernstorff was at the Ritz-Carlton in New York and that the above statement was sent by him from New York to the Embassy.

Dr. Hanns Heinz Ewers, the German poet, who on Saturday said Stegler had asked for his aid in procuring a fraudulent passport, added yesterday:

"Stegler impressed me as just a common blackmailer, and that was why I lost no time in communicating with Capt. Boy-Ed and telling him to be on his guard. Capt. Boy-Ed, however, did not need any warning from me, as he was fully aware of the unworthiness of the man."

An effort will be made today to furnish $15,000 bail for Stegler. The full text of his confession may be made public today. Inquiries made at the German Club, 112 Central Park South, for Capt. Boy-Ed elicited the information he was not in.

WON'T PROPAGANDIZE HERE.

British Government Disavows Cecil Chesterton—Dissuaded Others.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Regarding Cecil Chesterton, now lecturing here, who is a brother of Gilbert K. Chesterton, the well-known writer, the British Embassy issued the following tonight:

Mr. Chesterton who, as is announced in the press, is to attend a meeting in New York, has no connection whatever with the British Government, who would in no circumstances approve of any action taken by him her and who have no knowledge of his lecturing in the United States.

The Embassy's announcement is not intended as any reflection upon Mr. Chesterton, but simply as an announcement that the British Government is opposed to any agitation by any Englishman in behalf of England in the United States.

The position of the British Government is that lectures and discussions by Englishmen in this country are apt to cause controversies, and while Englishmen as individuals may do all the talking they wish here, it must be understood that their actions are neither authorized nor sanctioned by that Government.

It was in accordance with this policy that Sir James M. Barrie gave up his contemplated tour of the United States. The Government itself asked him not to deliver his proposed lectures here and he acquiesced.

President Wilson at the beginning of the war, appealed to all Americans to be neutral and not to discuss the war publicly. It is stated that the action of the British Government in setting its face against the discussion of the war in this country by Englishmen is intended, among other things, as an observance by the British Government of President Wilson's proclamation.

IMPORTED LA CAROLINA Cheruies, 10c. Equal to the finest Havana cigar.—Advt.

BERNSTORFF TO BE CALLED TO BERLIN

Report That German Ambassador's Successor Will Be Baron Treutler, Kaiser's Intimate.

DR. DERNBURG INVOLVED?

Interesting Difference of Statement Between Agent and Envoy Recalled.

IMPLIED THREAT TO CANADA

And Severe Criticism of the Ambassador's Attitude to the Monroe Doctrine That Resulted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Information came to Washington tonight in a definite form that Count J. H. von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States, is about to be summoned to Berlin to report to his Government in regard to matters affecting Germany and the United States. It was said that Count von Bernstorff would not return here, as his successor as Ambassador had already been selected.

According to the information received the new Ambassador will be Baron Treutler, a diplomat of experience, who is very close to Emperor William. While he is accredited as Prussian Envoy to the Court of Bavaria, he is now at the battle front with the Kaiser.

Baron Treutler was formerly Minister to Norway. He is said to be a favorite with Emperor William. He has frequently accompanied the Emperor on his yachting trips as a representative of the Foreign Office.

Reports that Count von Bernstorff would be recalled had been frequent recently, and in well-informed circles there had been a disposition to believe them, so that the information that came tonight will be no surprise to many who have been watching closely the trend of German-American relations. It was said tonight, however, that the charges made by Richard Peter Stegler intended to implicate Capt. Boy-Ed, the Naval Attaché of the German Embassy, in the passport frauds, to which Stegler had confessed, had not been regarded by the United States Government as reflecting in any way officially on the German Embassy.

In fact, it was stated at the White House with emphasis that there was no foundation for any suggestion implying knowledge on the part of Count Bernstorff concerning any issue of passports by the State Department on fraudulent representations to enable German spies to conduct operations in the British Isles. Officials here have made it clear that they were anxious to silence any rumors that might tend to reflect on the German Ambassador, and their statements appear to make it evident that this Government had no hand in bringing about the intention of the German Government not to send Count Von Bernstorff back to Washington in an official capacity.

It was gathered from guarded statements made in official circles that the United States Government might be embarrassed if Count von Bernstorff were recalled and if the recall were attributed to the disclosures made by Stegler. The rumors that Count von Bernstorff would be withdrawn from the United States were in circulation prior to Stegler's arrest, and in the quarters where they found credence they were believed to be based on reasons that had been discussed for several months.

Dr. Dernburg Possibly Involved.

The suspicion that Dr. Dernburg, former German Colonial Minister, had come to America mainly for the purpose of serving as the personal agent of the German Emperor and not merely to direct a propaganda for the creation of a better feeling toward the German cause in the United States, is now coupled with the report of Count von Bernstorff's impending return to Berlin.

It is not known definitely that Dr. Dernburg has been making reports to the Kaiser in regard to the states of feeling here concerning the war, and the course pursued by Count von Bernstorff, but there is a strong belief that he has kept his Emperor or his Government very well informed on these subjects.

In the early stages of the war Count von Bernstorff, who spent considerable time in New York, talked freely there in regard to the German cause. When Dr. Dernburg came to this country he gave interviews and delivered lectures intended to show that the German Government had the friendliest feeling toward the United States. On Oct. 24, 1914, Dr. Dernburg made a speech in Newark, N. J., in which he said that when England had challenged the Monroe Doctrine in 1905, Germany had respected it, and would continue to abide by it in 1914.

In a statement printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Oct. 24 Dr. Dernburg said that in the first few weeks of the war Germany, through Count von Bernstorff, had given assurances to Secretary Bryan that no matter what happened in Europe Germany would respect the Monroe Doctrine and the views of the United States regarding it.

The statement of Dr. Dernburg is mentioned now because of a prevalent belief that it formed a foundation for circumstances that are regarded as having a direct connection with the information that Count von Bernstorff had been or is about to be instructed to return to Berlin. On Oct. 24 the State Department made known authoritatively that Count von Bernstorff had informed the Secretary of State on Sept. 8 that he had been instructed by his Government to deny most emphatically rumors that Germany intended, if she should be victorious in the present war, to seek expansion in South America.

Attention was called at the time to the fact that this declaration did not accord with the broad statement made by Dr. Dernburg that Germany had given assurances to Secretary Bryan that the Monroe Doctrine and the views of the United States regarding it would be respected. The assurances of Germany communicated by Count von Bernstorff, it was pointed out, had been confined merely to a denial of reports that Germany intended to "seek expansion in South America," and were not general assurances that the Monroe Doctrine would be respected.

The Interview About Canada.

On the following day, Oct. 25, Count von Bernstorff said, in effect, in a newspaper interview, that Canada, through sending armed forces to augment the British Army on the Continent of Europe, had forfeited any claim to the protection of the United States under the principles of the Monroe Doctrine that might be made if Germany should land troops on Canadian soil.

This statement attracted widespread attention, and Count von Bernstorff

Continued on Page 3.

FLEET NEARS BIG DARDANELLES FORTS; SOME SILENCED AND BIG GUNS LANDED

Allied Fleet's Progress in the Dardanelles

The arrow indicates the position reached—off Kilid Bahr and Kale Sultanie, two of the most formidable forts guarding the straits.

RUSSIANS ATTACK ON ENTIRE FRONT

Forces of German Raw Recruits, Short of Officers, Reported Shattered in Poland.

LARGE NUMBERS CAPTURED

Roads Blocked by Hundreds of Disabled Motor Trucks and Vast Supplies Seized.

LONDON, Monday, March 1.—The Russian offensive operations appear at the present time to extend along their whole front, an indication that they have been able to bring very strong reinforcements into the field. They have successfully checked the German advance in North Poland, where the Germans are reported to be in retreat, and the recapture of Przasynsz after severe fighting has given them an excellent pivotal point from which to carry on their further operations.

All the Petrograd correspondents refer to the capture of a large number of Germans as a new phase of the war, and credit it to a lack of officers among the German Armies and the large number of young, untrained men who have been drafted into them.

The Russian offensive extends to what is now known as the Bzura-Rawka front, where they successfully opposed Field Marshal von Hindenburg's attempt to advance on Warsaw in December and January.

There has also been heavy fighting in Western Galicia and in the Carpathians, but without bringing any notable change in the situation. In Eastern Galicia the Russians report another repulse for the Austrians, who have again lost a number of prisoners.

A Petrograd dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company gives a semi-official statement issued there as of Saturday, which says:

"When the battle of Przasnysz was still at its height the Germans announced that it was a striking victory for them and that they took much booty and numerous prisoners.

"In reality, when our troops at the commencement of this battle made a general retirement there remained a mere handful of men, who defended with desperation the first approaches to the town and then fought valiantly in the streets, making the enemy pay dearly with their lives. The powers of resistance displayed by this handful of men appear, from the German communications, which stated that the battle of Przasnysz was exceedingly fierce and described the town as a fortress, although actually there was nothing more than a collection of ordinary field trenches.

"Today, (Feb. 27,) our troops, who have been victoriously making progress since the 24th, have made a fitting reply to the German announcement of success at Przasnysz."

PETROGRAD, Feb. 28.—The seeming diminished power of the German operations from the Vistula to the Niemen, which is particularly evidenced in the fighting around Przasnysz, where the Germans have been thrown back on the defensive, has led the Russian General Staff to plan a new offensive movement. According to the General Staff operations are now in a transitory stage preceding the beginning by the Russians of a general aggressive campaign over the whole of the northern front.

Reports received from Przasnysz say that that town was almost totally destroyed in the fierce and uninterrupted fighting during the last week.

The Russians claim that the Germans advanced in the valley of the Bobr River without sufficient protection and were attacked before they could assume fighting formation. From across the

Continued on Page 3.

OFFICIALS HOPE TO SAVE DACIA

While French Rule Is Clear, France Has Not Always Insisted on It, They Point Out.

LONDON GLAD OF SEIZURE

E. N. Breitung, Her Owner, Calls It a Slap at America—Insured in British Company.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Seizure of the American steamer Dacia, formerly a Hamburg-American liner, by a French cruiser, which took the vessel to Brest, places the entire question of the validity of a transfer of flag after the outbreak of hostilities before the prize courts of France for adjudication.

Whereas the practice of England, it has been contended by officials of the American Government, conforms pretty much to the doctrines of the United States, many transfers having been recognized in the past, the claim has been set up in various quarters during the present war that France has a traditional and unalterable opposition to any transfers of registry whatsoever during war.

Officials of the State Department and Senators who have argued the point in Congress have pointed out, however, that, while this doctrine has been proclaimed by France since the time of Louis XVI., the practice of the French Admiralty has been different, and that in many cases France actually has acquiesced in the right of a vessel to change its registry after the outbreak of hostilities.

No move will be made by the United States Government until the French prize courts render a decision. If it fails to recognize the validity of the transfer a protest will be entered.

The steamship Brindilis, which transferred from German to American registry recently, was taken to a French port and subsequently released. In this case the ownership of the vessel was continuously American and Great Britain already had announced that such transfers would not be questioned.

When cases arose between the United States and France in 1856, the Washington Government, controverting the statement that a traditional French doctrine prevented her from recognizing transfers of flag, said in its diplomatic correspondence with the American Minister at Paris:

"However long may be the period during which this doctrine has formed part of the municipal code of France, it is manifestly not in harmony with her maritime policy, and it is confidently believed by this Government that France will not assert, not only against the practice of other nations, but against the authority of her most enlightened writers on public law."

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The capture of the American steamer Dacia, formerly sailing under the German flag, by the French has aroused much heat, as it will enable a French prize court to decide her case, while an English court will deal with the cargo of the American steamer Wilhelmina.

Thus the responsibility for stopping goods in neutral bottoms bound for Germany will be borne equally by the Allies.

THINKS DACIA'S FATE SEALED.

London Chronicle Expects Her Condemnation by the French Court.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 1.—Commenting on the latest development in the Dacia case, The Daily Chronicle says:

"It is interesting that the Dacia should have been caught by a French cruiser, as it follows that she will be tried in a French prize court. French prize law is stricter on this question than the British, for by a practice which dates back to 1694 it refuses to recognize any sale of a ship by enemies unless it has been made by authentic acts previous to the declaration of war or the commencement of hostilities. Consequently the Dacia's condemnation seems a foregone conclusion.

"The British prize law would probably have reached the same result, but by different reasoning. It has not been our practice to ignore sales of ships by enemies during the war, but to inquire in

Continued on Page 2.

British and French Flags Fly From Wrecked Strongholds.

THIRD OF STRAITS PASSED

Ships Ready to Engage Last Turkish Defenses Before Reaching Sea of Marmora.

POWDER DEPOT BLOWN UP

Great Forces of Ottoman Troops Reported Gathered in the Vicinity.

RAID ON EGYPT ABANDONED

Government at Cairo Announces That the Turkish Offensive Through Sinai Has Collapsed

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens says:

"The Allies have disembarked detachments of artillery near the destroyed Dardanelles forts, and British and French flags are now flying over them.

"The fleet continued a bombardment of the inner forts yesterday afternoon. A powder magazine was blown up. There were numerous victims. The fleet had reached as far as the lighthouse near Fort Kilid Bahr. The forts on the European side have been reduced to silence. Mine-sweeping operations continue.

"There are 50,000 Turks on the European side and 15,000 on the Asiatic side."

Notwithstanding their initial successes, the Allies do not anticipate that their complete victory in the Dardanelles will be easily won, for they are now facing the hardest part of the problem, having the strongest forts ahead of them, although the guns of these forts have not the range of the guns of the larger ships, particularly the 15-inch guns of the Queen Elizabeth.

The fact that the Queen Elizabeth is in commission suggests that her four sister ships, all of which were laid down within a few weeks of one another, are in the fighting line or ready to join it. These ships are considered the greatest fighting machines in the world, and besides being heavily armored, are almost as fast as battle cruisers. Although their speed is given as 25 knots, the Queen Elizabeth made 28 in her trials, and may exceed that.

Allies Likely to Seize Isthmus.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, March 1.—The Daily Chronicle points out that the guns of the squadron off the Dardanelles are more powerful than the heaviest howitzers that Germany used against Liége. It says:

"The guns of a battleship may be reckoned more formidable than the whole of those legendary 16-inch howitzer batteries."

The Chronicle suggests that the Allies will seize the isthmus on the European side of the Dardanelles above Bulair, thus cutting off the forts on that side from all succor.

"We are not told that they have done so," it says, "but their commanders are not likely to have overlooked this means to their end."

The naval expert of The Daily News recalls that it was reported from Athens early in January that the Turks had concentrated a large number of old merchant ships in the Dardanelles and loaded them with stones with the intention of sinking them in the fairway to prevent the passage of a hostile fleet.

"Admiral von Tirpitz," says the expert, "must be pondering over the approaching fate of the Goeben, which cannot escape from being caught at last between the waiting Russians and the oncoming Allies.

"The Inflexible was present at the first bombardment of the Dardanelles on Nov. 3. Five weeks later she was carrying the flag of Admiral Sturdee into action off the Falkland Islands, and after another ten weeks she has returned to resume her position as British flagship in the Mediterranean."

PLAN A LAND ATTACK ON THE DARDANELLES

Allies Believed to Be Preparing to Take the Forts in the Rear.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The day on which the Dardanelles are forced will be the turning point of the whole war, in the opinion of high military, naval, and political authorities in London and, if one may judge from the tone of the Paris press, of those in the French capital also.

That day will mark the downfall

of the Turkish dominion, predicted by Premier Asquith; it will signify the total failure of those German ambitions which found concrete expression in the Bagdad Railway; it will break the backbone of the German policy of communications with Asia through the Balkans and Constantinople, and will effectively counter the plans for a Turkish invasion of Egypt. Supplies of German munitions of war for the Turkish troops in Asia Minor will be cut off, and those armies rendered impotent. Free passage will be obtained for Russian grain and oil, with double benefit to Russia's finances and the stores of the other allied nations. A way will be opened for flanking operations on a scale impossible even with the vast continental lines in the Eastern and Western theatres of war and possible only to the all-embracing arms of seapower. The remotest danger of a new accession to the German-Turkish alliance on the part of any Balkan power will be removed.

Not the slightest doubt is entertained that the Allies mean to carry through the work taken in hand, and it is fully recognized that anything less than complete success—in other words, the occupation of Constantinople—would be morally a tremendous defeat in the eyes of the Eastern nations which have been informed by the German wireless that the Kaiser has already captured seventeen British dreadnoughts.

London Discusses Land Operations.

Regarding the plan of operations J. L. Garvin says in The Observer:

"Speculation must be restrained; but we have to express our emphatic conviction that not only our own Admiralty and War Office, but the Allies as a whole have a sure grasp of their problem and mean to make a thorough job of it. It is admitted that a military force must supplement the fleet, and that the right plan must lead up steadily to the final co-operation of Russia with France and Great Britain.

"Nothing must yet be asked about the composition and direction of possible landing expeditions. There are several points, both on the European and Asiatic sides, where troops might be landed with the object of seizing both shores of the straits from the Aegean to the Sea of Marmora. It is especially hard for the opponents of all amphibious power to distinguish a feint from a blow or to tell where the worst blow is likely to fall. It is no business of the Allies to resolve the puzzle for the benefit of the Turks."

Some interesting facts based on personal and local observation are given by Sir Edwin Pears with regard to the Dardanelles defences. The forts at the southwesterly entrance were mounted with Krupp guns which, when presented to Abdul Hamid a dozen years ago, were said to be the most powerful guns ever made. The process of strengthening the works which has been going on under German direction for the past six months does not appear to have made the forts anything like a match for the offensive of the Queen Elizabeth, which can throw from her 15-inch guns a projectile weighing a ton, a distance well over twenty miles, if not nearer thirty. Supposedly the stronger defences, however, are at the narrows at Kilid Bahr, opposite Chanak, while two or three miles farther on is Nagara headland, stretching halfway across the straits, and so fortified that its many guns, with those on the northern shore, could concentrate a deadly fire on any ship endeavoring to get round the point in order to enter the Sea of Marmora. It is on the south side of this point that the Turkish fleet generally lies in the Dardanelles in order to be out of the strong current which flows from the Sea of Marmora, and it was here that the Turkish warship Messudieh was torpedoed by a British submarine.

"When Nagara Point is passed," says Sir Edwin Pears, "the greatest difficulty in reaching Constantinople is overcome. It has often been suggested that troops could be landed in the Gulf of Saros, to the north of the peninsula, which is the northern boundary of the Dardanelles, and which at one place—and this behind the strong forts of Kilid Bahr—is not more than four miles wide. The object of such a landing would be to take such forts in the rear. A similar proposal has been made in reference to the forts on the Asiatic side. A strong body of troops disembarked at Bessika Bay might capture the Asiatic forts.

"All difficulties would not have been surmounted when the fleets had passed Gallipoli, at the northern end of the Dardanelles, for during the last three months the Germans have erected batteries on Marmora Island, forty miles from Gallipoli and 100 from Constantinople, as well as on the southern Asiatic end of the Bosphorus, and even at Prinkipo."

Whatever difficulties are in the way, the prevailing opinion here is that they have been well estimated and the value of success calculated to exceed the possible costs.

Optimism Grows in London.

The optimism with which the continuance of the Dardanelles operations is awaited extends to the future operations of the Allies generally. A story, reinforced by details which it is impossible to make public because of the danger to certain people involved, is current in usually none too credulous circles to the effect that the German General Staff realizes that Germany has delivered her strongest blows and has failed, that it is now laying its plans to avert a crushing defeat. Apocryphal or not, the story well represents the trend of the best-informed opinion here.

TURKS LEAVE SINAI PENINSULA

Cairo Believes All Fear of Egyptian Invasion is Over.

LONDON, Monday, March 1.—"It is officially announced," says The Morning Post's Cairo correspondent, "that the Turks have evacuated the Sinai Peninsula.

"This confirms the belief here that all danger of a second invasion of Egypt is now removed."

KING VISITS BRITISH FLEET.

Returns to London After a Time Spent on Warships.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—King George returned to the palace this evening after a visit to some of the warships of the grand fleet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 1.—The Daily News, commenting on the King's visit to the fleet, which only became known with the announcement that he had returned to the palace, remarks that this is the first recorded visit of the King to any section of his naval forces since the outbreak of the war, although on several occasions he has visited the troops in training in this country, and only a few months ago his presence at the front "gave special delight to the gallant fighting men."

"A sailor himself by training and instinct," The Daily Mail says, "King George always has taken the keenest interest in the work and progress of the navy. It is hardly necessary to recall his message to Admiral Jellicoe a day or two after the outbreak of the war assuring the officers and men of the grand fleet of his confidence that they would 'revive and renew the old glories of the royal navy and prove once again the sure shield of Great Britain and of her empire in hour of trial.'"

Nothing had been given out previously as to a visit of the King to any part of the British fleet. The King has also paid a visit to the land forces in France and Belgium.

Official Reports of War Operations

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—In Champagne yesterday the enemy continued his attacks, which were completely repulsed.

South of Malancourt and north of Verdun the Germans stormed several enemy positions behind each other. A weak French counter-attack failed. The Germans took as prisoners six officers and 250 men, and also captured four machine guns and one minethrower.

On the western side of the Vosges the Germans, after violent fighting, dislodged the French from their positions near Blamont and Bionville.

In an attack on the intrenched line of Verdenal-Bremenil, east of Badonviller, the Germans pushed back the enemy over a front twenty kilometers (about thirteen miles) long for a distance of six kilometers, (about four miles.) The enemy's attempts to win back the conquered ground failed with heavy losses.

The enemy's advances in the Southern Vosges also were repulsed.

Northwest of Grodno new Russian forces advanced yesterday, but German counter-attacks threw back the Russians on to the advanced position of the fortress. We took 1,800 prisoners there.

Northwest of Ostrolenko an enemy attack was repulsed.

The German troops retreated before superior enemy forces advancing on Przasnysz from the south and east into the region north and west of this town.

South of the Vistula there have been no developments of importance.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—*(Night Report)*—At Becourt, near Albert, a German attack was immediately stopped by our fire. The enemy bombarded Soissons with 200 shells.

In the Champagne district we made marked progress on the whole front from Combres to north of Perthes. We repulsed a counter-attack, retained the work which we won yesterday, and extended our positions by occupying new trenches.

We have gained ground in all the woods between Perthes and Beausejour. Our gains of yesterday to the northwest and north of Beausejour represented 2,000 meters of trenches, (about a mile and a third.) These gains have been appreciably extended today. In one trench alone the enemy left more than 200 dead. We captured a machine gun. According to the latest news the struggle continues under favorable conditions.

In the Argonne, at Hill 263, west of Boureville, we captured about 300 yards of trenches. At Vauquois, a brilliant infantry attack enabled us to reach the edge of the plateau on which the village is situated.

In the Vosges, at La Capelotte, three kilometers north of Celles-sur-Pleine, a rather sharp attack by the Germans was completely repulsed.

(Day Report)—Near Dixmude Belgian artillery demolished two of the enemy's works, the Belgian infantry occupied a farm on the right bank of the Yser, and one of the Belgian aviators dropped bombs on the enemy's harbor station at Ostend.

The Germans again bombarded Rheims. Some sixty shells were fired, half of them at the cathedral.

In the Champagne district important progress was made late Saturday. We carried two German works, one north of Perthes, the other north of Beausejour. In addition we gained ground between those two points and to the northwest of Perthes. We made 200 prisoners.

The total number of German soldiers who have surrendered during the last ten days amounts to more than 1,000.

There have been fairly lively artillery engagements on the heights of the Meuse.

In the Woevre the day was calm.

In the Vosges, in the neighborhood of Hartmannsweilerkopf, we made some progress.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—On the left bank of the Niemen, to the north of Grodno, the action increases in intensity. The battle extends now far in front of the fortified works.

On either side the attacks are supported by the fire of the artillery. Villages change hands.

During an attack on Height 103, we captured six German guns and several hundred prisoners. This height, as also those in the direction of the village of Kelbaski, fell into our hands on the evening of Feb. 27.

The artillery engagement near Ossowetz is still going on. On the night of Feb. 27 the enemy brought up new reinforcements, and again invaded Przasnysz. A fierce battle for the possession of that town was fought all through the day, but that evening we were masters of it. The German defenders in large numbers laid down their arms.

In the other sections of the battlefield beyond Przasnysz we also made important progress. In several places the enemy abandoned wounded and convoys.

Our troops are gallantly endeavoring to develop their success; they pay no attention to the enemy's fierce resistance and forget their own fatigue.

The number of prisoners taken and already sent to the rear of our line amounted on the evening of the 27th to 58 officers and 5,400 soldiers.

On the left bank of the Vistula, on the Dounaietz, the situation is unchanged.

In Galicia, our troops advancing from Tchet-Chva Valley to the Jassinovitz-Roseniatow front, inflicted on the Austrians a severe defeat. This offensive movement was carried out in the midst of a thick forest. Our regiments, who were not supported by artillery, were obliged to hack their way with the bayonet. In this battle we captured 4,000 prisoners and nine machine guns.

On Feb. 26 on a line from Trans-Choruk (in the Caucasus) our troops progressed with success, dislodging the Turkish forces from their positions.

In the passes south of Alachekerte our troops in an engagement seized two Turkish artillery pieces.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—In Poland and Western Galicia there has been only artillery fighting.

On the Carpathian front, in the region of Wyszkow and also south of the Dniester, fighting continues.

RUSSIANS ATTACK ON ENTIRE FRONT

Continued from Page 1.

Bobr six German batteries tried to prevent the annihilation of a German battalion, but were effectively silenced by Russian artillery.

MENACE FRONTIER AGAIN.

Soldau-Neidenburg Railway in Danger from Russians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Against the central German column in North Poland the Russians on Friday delivered a determined attack. The Germans held a line stretching thirty miles through the Przasnysz region. Przasnysz is the junction of the only system of causeway roads in North and Central Poland. They are able to support motor traffic from Soldau and Mlawa, and also westward to Plock and southward to Narew.

Near Pultusk the Germans assembled a vast quantity of motor vans for a swift raid upon Narew, with the object of reaching the railway northeast of Warsaw, but the Russians attacked with a number of swift armored cars with light guns. Capt. Gourdoff, a pioneer of this arm, dashed within thirty paces of a German field battery and shot down the gunners, but was himself killed and Adjt. Prince Vatchnadse wounded.

Russian infantry repeatedly broke the German line, half which seemed to be composed of raw recruits or old Landsturm men. They began to surrender early in the afternoon in big groups. Young German cuirassier officers were commanding infantry companies, and Uhlan Captains commanded battalions.

Close fighting brought the Russians across the main roads immediately southward and westward of Przasnysz. The German infantry fled in disorder toward Soldau, clambering upon motor vans, hundreds of which were packed along the roadside. The Russian artillery, however, shot off many of their wheels and the road was choked. As darkness approached, bringing deeper confusion, the greater part of two regiments surrendered outside the town. At 11 at night the Russians re-entered the town, where they took vast quantities of ammunition and supply wagons. This victory more than destroys the value of the German advance eastward and southward from the Masurian Lakes.

The northward advance of the Russians from Przasnysz again threatens the Soldau Neidenburg Railway, and prevents the Germans from further increasing their forces against the Niemen.

The Germans are shelling Ossowetz fortress with eleven and twelve inch siege howitzers, but sorties from the garrison captured several scouting parties which were attempting to establish observation points for the German artillery. These howitzers have been exchanged by the Austrians for German 42-centimeter guns, which are now shelling the Russian position on the Dounajec, especially south of Tarnow.

In Southeastern Galicia the Russians are increasing their advantage over the Austrians. In the region of Stanislau they have seized the outer screen of villages west and south of the Austrian army. Another column from the Dniester presses from the north. The position is regarded as ready for a big battle.

GERMANS' COSTLY MOVE.

Petrograd Regards Recent Attempt as Inviting Russian Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 28, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—The failure of Germany's latest movement was as certain as anything ever could be in war from the outset.

After carefully considering all the known factors of this extraordinary attempt to turn both flanks of a strategic front extending over 700 miles the Russian military experts were disposed to regard the main object of the German attempt as an invitation to the Russians to advance upon the direct road to Berlin from Warsaw. Large German forces were obviously transferred from south of the Lower Vistula to the area north of that river; and at several points on the Bzura and Rawka, notably the famous Borjimow section and again southward of the River Nida section the Germans made attacks which seemed intended to call attention to their weakness.

If this flanking raid from East Prussia was meant to entice the Russians from their positions on the Polish front it failed signally also. The new result of this extremely costly move is for Germans a large minus quantity, while for the Russians it represents an enormous gain in several ways. The moral value to any army of the splendid retreat of the Twentieth Army Corps under Gen. Bulgakoff before the pressure of at least half a dozen German army corps is incalculable. After every allowance is made for climatic conditions, which certainly are more familiar to the Russian than the German troops, this slow, steady retreat, fighting every yard in face of overwhelming odds, finally establishes the superiority of the Russian soldier over the German, in the opinion of the Russians, and the whole army feels redoubled confidence in its fighting powers in consequence. The corresponding demoralization on the German side is also a large asset.

But the material gains are considerable. Before the Germans can reach a place of safety their losses, already very great, will add significantly to that three-quarters of a million men which they sacrificed merely to learn that the Russians are a great military power, a nation of first-class fighting men, and no barbarians.

The Germans have nowhere before been taken prisoners in such numbers as during the present operations. Even during the severe frosts in December, when German prisoners began to come in in numbers on the Polish front owing altogether to their inadequate protection from the Russian Winter, their surrenders were on a less generous scale than now. The present operating cause is not frost but another painful phenomenon of nature, namely, hunger, as a direct result of attempting enormous military movements in an impossible country at an impossible season of the year. Even all the resources of modern civilization at their best and the Germans are a terrible enemy, but the very perfection of their machinery, and especially of their machine-made military science and machine-made soldiers, brings disaster in a way which is only one-quarter actual fighting and for the other three-quarters is a bitter struggle against the phenomena of nature and the weaknesses of the human frame. The Grand Duke diagnosed the limits of the Germans correctly from the beginning of this war, and therein lies the secret of those repeated withdrawals and retreats of the Russian forces which have been so cruelly misappreciated by critics steeped in German booklore.

The capture near Grodno of numerous prisoners belonging to the newly formed Fortieth Army Corps is a definite indication that the Germans have now in the field at least sixty-five reserve and a minimum of fifteen new formations. Their quality is poor, and is further reduced by extreme shortage of officers. As the Germans have nowhere found much use for their cavalry they are now using cavalry officers to command infantry, the Captains as Colonels and Lieutenants as company commanders.

PUT AUSTRIAN LOSS AT 1,600,000 MEN

Her Entire First Line Out—New Recruits Sent in With Short Training.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 1.—The Morning Post's Hungarian correspondent at Budapest sends the following:

"The original first line army of 2,000,000 with which Austria-Hungary began the war is almost non-existent by now. These seven months have cost the monarchy four times as many men as they are willing to admit officially. They have lost not 400,000, but 1,600,000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners. Of these 200,000 wounded are gradually being sent back to the front, some of them, however, not having properly recovered. Accordingly we can safely say the first line army of the first 2,000,000 is entirely broken up already. New reinforcements have a comparatively small military value.

"The spirit of the army, however, is on no account broken, and one may expect some very good work from it yet, for the machine itself is sound and perfect, only its man power is beginning to give way. Their only hope is that the Russians are no better off. How much truth there is in that hope we shall see in April.

"At present the army of Austria-Hungary, with the forces in the field and under training consists of between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 men, and that is the limit of her military powers. As in every other State institution, the army is exceedingly corrupt. Everywhere you can see what bribery and influence can do in exempting the rich and aristocrats from military service. In Budapest young, able-bodied men still enjoy life or travel as newspaper correspondents of favored Government organs. They are often rich bankers' sons, whose fathers subscribed to the war loan on condition their sons would not be called upon to serve, and thousands of other parasites.

"A new business developed on a great scale when the war broke out. For instance, those whom newspapers appointed war correspondents were exempted from military service, and thus rich youths have been offering large sums of money to the Austrophil press for nomination. Some poor papers indeed have done a good business out of this, and have half a dozen war correspondents working for nothing or even paying a monthly salary to the proprietors for their position.

"Under such circumstances naturally the third and fourth levies of boys of 17 and men of 45 are a pitiable sight, for the medical examination is confined to two questions, one regarding consumption, the other as to lameness. The questions as to eyesight, physical weakness, general fitness, or mental powers never arise at these examinations, and men are ushered in before the doctor in groups of twenty and under the pretext that there is no time for a thorough examination, a man is at once passed over to the recruiting room for enlistment. He gets twenty-four hours to settle his civilian affairs and make his will, and then is taken to the other end of the country for training.

"Before the Town Halls and public schools, where these things go on, the women and children are standing with anxious and weeping eyes, and the scenes are indescribable. The period of training of these boys and middle-aged men is in some cases not more than three to four weeks, for they go on the principle that a soldier learns more at the front in a week's time than in six months at the barracks. At least, that is what the military authorities ask them to believe. The real reason is, of course, quite different. Reinforcements of troops at the front was a terrible problem for the military authorities. The war losses were so great, and the German General Staff so impatient they had no choice but to send men as they got them, very often after a training of three weeks.

"The new levy, which was called to the colors on Feb. 15, and which is to serve for the contemplated great Spring campaign in March and April, will receive a training of six or seven weeks, and is expected to oppose the great Russian new army of 2,000,000 who are supposed to have trained from the beginning of the war. Sixty per cent. of these men, which number something like 800,000, were boys from schools. They are composed of Slovaks, Rumanians, Ruthenians, &c., for they, being much inferior in physique to the German and Hungarian element, contributed a considerable percentage of men who were rejected as unfit in previous years. These people, 65 per cent. of whom are illiterate, have to learn military drill, the German words of command, shooting, and all kinds of military exercises within six weeks."

DROVE INHABITANTS OUT.

Germans Accused of Atrocities in Villages in Poland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WARSAW, Feb. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The stretch of country from Kolno to Stavisk is said on the 18th of February to have been like a gigantic slaughter house as a result of the German onslaughts in that region.

Refugees from this district relate fearful tales of blood and iron. "No bouches inutiles" was the cry; that is, none but soldiers were to be fed. The German General ordered the inhabitants to be driven over to the Russian lines. Many were shot for hanging back, while the Abbé Marchevski of Zembok, who has come to Warsaw, reports the burning of forty women and children locked in their houses in a village by Germans in their retreat. The enemy refused to trust the peasants' oaths to keep silent as to the movement of the troops. From Przasnysz 400 families have arrived, declaring that 300 remained in the cellars of the bombarded town, eating dogs and garbage. The villages on every side are reported on fire, despite an incessant fall of melting snow which adds immeasurably to the difficulties of transport.

THOUSANDS DROP ON MARCH.

Heavy Losses from Exhaustion of German Troops in East Prussia.

LONDON, Monday, March 1.—A wireless dispatch received from Berlin contains the interesting statement that large numbers of the German soldiers in East Prussia were put out of the fighting through heavy marching. The communication refers to a statement, attributed to the German Ambassador at Rome, to the effect that the German losses in East Prussia were 100,000, and says:

"Our losses are less than a sixth of this number, and consist chiefly of patients suffering from the effects of marching. The battle was won mainly by surprise and quickness and by the determination of our pursuit."

HAS CAPTURED 187,900.

Gen. Brusiloff's Austrian Captives More Numerous Than His Army.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 28, Dispatch to The London Times.)—Since the commencement of the war Gen. Brusiloff's army (operating against the Austrians) has captured 1,900 officers and 186,000 men, or more than the number of its own forces.

1,250 RUSSIANS TAKEN.

Austrians Tell of Successes in Galicia and Carpathians.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—An official statement telling of Austrian successes in the Carpathians was received here from Vienna today by the Austro-Hungarian Embassy. It says:

"In the Carpathians the enemy's attacks failed in the Onda Valley and on our positions north of the Volovecz Ridge.

"Twelve hundred and fifty Russians were made prisoners in the taking by assault of one of the heights in the battle in Southeastern Galicia.

"The west front is quiet."

Tax Russians Immune from Service.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says a war tax has been imposed on men immune from military service and who are under 43 years of age. The tax varies from 6 rubles, (about $3,) on incomes of $500 or less to $100 on incomes of over $10,000.

OFFICIALS HOPE TO SAVE DACIA

Continued from Page 1.

each case whether the transfer is out-and-out and bona fide. In ascertaining this an important element to consider would be the destination and whether the transferred ship is sailing to the enemy vendor's country. That would be sufficient evidence of bad faith, for obviously nothing could prevent her being re-transferred on her arrival there.

"Such questions, we imagine, will not now arise. The French will presumably act on their long-established and well-established principle, and if any diplomatic correspondence arises out of it, it will in the first instance be between Paris and Washington."

"NEW ASPECT" ON DACIA CASE.

London and Paris Papers Expect a Quick Decision.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 1.—The Times in an editorial article says this morning:

"The capture of the Dacia by the French cruiser gives a wholly new aspect to the controversy as to the validity of her sale and her transfer from the German to the American flag. Had she been brought before an English prize court there would or might have been a difficult question of fixed law and fact, but chiefly the latter, to be determined.

"If the court were guided by Article 56 of the Declaration of London it would be necessary for the new owner to prove the transfer was not made in order to evade the consequences to which an enemy vessel as such is exposed. There would have been a prolonged inquiry into the documents and much evidence as to the circumstances of sale might have been required. If our courts followed the English rule on the subject of the transfer after the outbreak of hostilities it would have to answer a similar difficult question, but a French prize court following its own rules will experience no such difficulty.

"The French rule is clear and unqualified. A change of nationality of a merchant vessel effected after the declaration of war is null and without effect.' The condemnation by the prize court follows as a matter of course.

"It is indeed conceivable that the rule formulated in the Declaration of London may be taken as an expression of the present customary law, but if the court applies French law it will make short work of the case."

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Commenting on the seizure of the steamer Dacia the Temps says:

"International law does not recognize the purchase by neutrals of ships belonging to belligerents with the object of evading the consequences of a state of war. The test case which will be submitted to a Brest prize court, therefore, will be a simple one, but, nevertheless, it will attract widespread attention.

"France and Great Britain hitherto have adhered so religiously to international conventions that they even have refrained from a proclamation of an effective blockade of the German coast. This scruple is no longer justified. In placing herself outside the law Germany gives us a free hand. We will not abuse our power. We will award full compensation and will continue to respect neutral property.

"France and Great Britain readily recognize the humanitarian and conciliatory spirit of President Wilson's suggestions, but Germany's attitude does not allow the Allies to delay further the legitimate reprisals which have been decided upon and which will be announced to the neutral countries tomorrow."

NOT WORRIED, BREITUNG SAYS.

Dacia's Owner Now Asserts She is Insured in a British Company.

E. N. Breitung, who bought the Dacia from the Hamburg-American Line, said last night at the St. Regis that he was not worried because the vessel had been captured, and that he did not expect to lose any money on his enterprise. He said:

"All the questions that could come up concerning the Dacia were looked into by good lawyers before the ship was purchased, and I believe that I am protected. The ship is insured in a British company, as a matter of fact, and insured against capture.

"The insurance company satisfied itself that the ship was not open to seizure and condemnation before it issued the policy.

"I did not ask the United States Government to insure the ship, because I did not wish to embarrass it. In fact, I informed the State Department before I had bought the ship that I would keep out of the deal if there was any danger that it might embarrass the Government. I was assured that the Government approved of it before I went into it.

"While I do not personally stand to lose because of the transaction, the seizure of the Dacia becomes a serious thing, because it is a slap at our Government. Our Government investigated the transaction and assured the Allies that it was bona fide, and that no objection would be raised to it under good faith. I intend to let the former owners had 'no strings on it.'

"The French had a perfect right to establish their own rule. When the new owners of the Dacia sent it on the trip which ended in its seizure, they knew that the ship would come under the French rule, and that Government saw fit to seize it, and in my opinion they will have to abide by the results."

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FRENCH RULE IS CLEAR.

Would Naturally Hold Transfer of Dacia Void, Says F. R. Coudert.

Frederic R. Coudert, discussing international law as applied to the Dacia seizure, said last night that there was no reason to fear serious complications because of the seizure of the Dacia by the French Government. The French, said Mr. Coudert, were well within their rights, and no Government had valid reason to complain of the course which had been followed. The owners of the Dacia, he asserted, knew the French rule as well as the provisions of the Declaration of London, and "took their chances with eyes open" when they purchased the steamship and sent it on its way.

As to the probability of the French Government reimbursing the owners in the event the prize court confiscates the Dacia and her cargo, Mr. Coudert said that there was no reason why the question of reimbursement or damages should come up. The French rule applicable to the case, he said, went further even than the Declaration of London, declaring flatly that there should be no change of ownership of ships during a period of war, and the French had plenty of precedents with which to back up the step that had been taken.

"While there were some precedents," said Mr. Coudert, "over which an argument might have been raised, had the ship been seized by England, France has a hard and fast rule which explicitly sets forth its position. That rule, which declares absolutely that there shall be no transfer of a ship to a neutral power or individual, and there are no qualifications included in it, was made before this war and has not been changed since the beginning of the present hostilities. While the English and the America rule may not be quite so clear, there is absolutely no question as to the French rule.

"What do I believe the French will do? I suppose they will simply apply the generally recognized rule and declare the Dacia a German vessel. I think there will be no trouble in this case in showing that by the transfer the vessel did escape the results of the war. It was a German vessel, interned here, which could not have escaped seizure by warships of the other nations had it sailed from this country as a German vessel. I cannot see what difference it will make even though it is shown that the transfer of the Dacia was made in good faith, and that the former owners had 'no strings on it.'

"The French had a perfect right to establish their own rule. When the new owners of the Dacia sent it on the trip which ended in its seizure, they knew that the ship would come under the French rule, and that Government saw fit to seize it, and in my opinion they will have to abide by the results."

PRUSSIAN LOSSES NOW REACH 1,102,212

Total of 11,418 Officers and Men in Last List Published in Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Seven more lists of Prussian casualties are published. They contain the names of 11,418 officers and men killed, wounded, or missing and bring the total of the Prussian casualties up to 1,102,212.

To these must be added 156 Bavarian, 113 Saxon, 125 Württemberg, and 19 naval lists.

SHIP BRINGS DOWN FLIERS.

Germans, Picked Up in North Sea, Were Hit by War Vessel's Fire.

LONDON, Monday, March 1.—The Lowestoft correspondent of The Daily Mail sends a statement made by the two German aviators who were found clinging to their machine in the North Sea and taken into Lowestoft on Saturday. The aviators said that they had come on a scouting expedition to England the same day that German aeroplanes dropped bombs on Colchester, Braintree, and other towns. This was last Sunday. They were fired at by a British warship, they said, and one of their planes was broken, which compelled them to alight on the North Sea late on Sunday afternoon.

The men were picked up in the North Sea by a trawler. They had been clinging to their machine for two days when rescued.

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Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913

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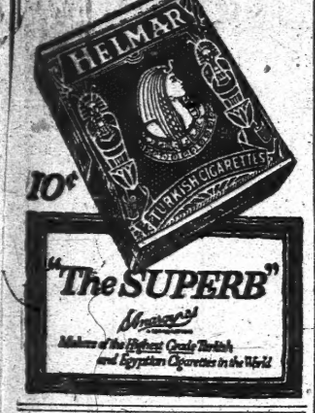

CAUTIONS CLERGY AGAINST WAR TALK

Peace Union, Founded by Carnegie, Asks Them to Allay, Not Intensify Prejudice.

GOLDEN RULE IS URGED

Message Is Signed by 29 Churchmen, Representing Protestants, Catholics, and Jews.

The Church Peace Union, founded a year ago by Andrew Carnegie, through its Secretary, the Rev. Frederick Lynch, made public yesterday a message which the union has addressed to "the churches and clergy of America," cautioning them against partisanship in discussing the European war, and protesting against the agitation for increased armaments.

This is said to be the first time in church history that Catholics and Protestants have joined in signing a common letter addressed to the churches. The Peace Union's letter is signed by Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, and Archbishop Glennon, of St. Louis. The President of the union is Bishop David H. Greer, who is one of the signatories.

At the first meeting of the Church Peace Union on Feb. 10, 1914, it was announced that Mr. Carnegie had added to it an endowment of $2,000,000, its aim being the furtherance of the cause of international peace through the united efforts of all religious bodies. Twenty-nine prominent clergymen and churchmen, representing all denominations, including Jewish organizations, were appointed trustees. It is these men who have signed the message which in part, states:

Partisanship is adding fuel to fires of passion which already are too hot. Clergymen should allay prejudice, not intensify it. Each of the warring nations believes itself in the justice of its cause. Their disputes are of long standing, involve all the governments concerned, and their full history is yet to be written. In such a period of such tense feeling it is not easy to unravel the tangled skein of motives and events. In this calamitous hour, denunciation of either side assumes a superhuman knowledge of complex policies and purposes, imperils the influence of our Government in promoting peace, aggravates a quarrel which we should help abate, creates dissensions among our people, inflames a war spirit in America, and gives force to the criticism that the church has abdicated its sacred function as the maker of peace and concord.

The present clamor for an armament to resist a possible attack is prompted, not by peril, for the proposition is echo on our side of the sea the cries which have been heard in Europe for years, and it is engendering the same suspicions that have wrecked the relations of Germany and Great Britain. Are we to repeat the policy which is drenching the Continent with blood? This is the time to prepare, not for war, but for peace.

If nations fear and hate one another, they will fight whether they annually add one or a dozen battleships to their navy, or a thousand or a hundred thousand men to their army. The Golden Rule must be made effective in international intercourse. This is the urgent duty of the churches, and American churches now have free opportunity to speak.

The following signed the document: The Rev. Peter Ainslee, the Rev. Arthur Judson Brown, the Rev. Francis E. Clark, the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University; His Eminence James, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop James J. Glennon, the Right Rev. David H. Greer, the Rev. Frank O. Hall, Bishop E. R. Hendrix, Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, Hamilton Holt, Prof. William I. Hull, the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, the Rev. Frederick Lynch, the Rev. Charles S. MacFarland, Marcus M. Marks, Dr. Shailer Mathews, Edwin D. Mead, the Rev. William Pierson Merrill, Dr. John R. Mott, George A. Plimpton, the Rev. Junius B. Remensnyder, Judge Henry Wade Rogers, Dr. Robert E. Speer, Francis Lynde Stetson, Dr. James J. Walsh, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, and the Right Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts.

WANT PEACE CONFERENCE.

Chicago Resolutions Ask President to Call Neutrals Together.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Resolutions asking President Wilson to call a conference of neutral nations to attempt to end the European war were adopted by the Emergency Peace Federation tonight and plans were made for the organization of a permanent body to be known as the National Peace Organization. A resolution protesting against any increase in armament in the United States also was adopted.

The organization committed itself to these principles:

1. Favoring a concert of nations instead of alliances providing for a balance of power.
2. Abolition of armament and prohibition of the manufacture of ammunition for gain.
3. Protection of private property at sea.
4. Self-government and universal adult suffrage.
5. Prohibition of the transfer of provinces except by consent of the people.
6. No alliances to be entered into by nations except after approval of people.

The resolution addressed to President Wilson expresses the belief that the time has come for an extension of the principle of neutrality by a conference of neutral nations. "The organization of modern society," it continues, "has made nations so interdependent that it is no longer possible for nations to wage war without imposing suffering on all other nations.

"The proposed conference of neutrals could mediate," the resolution says, "with an armistice if possible, without an armistice if necessary; but in such a way as not to endanger the neutrality of any nation. It should constitute a voluntary court of continuous mediation, at least so long as the war lasts; it should invite suggestions from each of the warring nations and submit to all of them simultaneously reasonable proposals based upon these principles: First, that peace must not mean humiliation to any nation, and, second, that it must not involve compromise which might result in a renewal of the war."

Southern Aid for Belgians.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 28.—The British steamer St. Helena sailed today for Rotterdam with 8,000 tons of supplies and clothing for the Belgians, contributed by the people of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

GERMANS ADVANCE WEST OF THE VOSGES

Force the French to Fall Back Four Miles on a 13-Mile Front.

FRENCH GAIN IN CHAMPAGNE

Many Trenches Taken Near Beausejour and in the Argonne—Soissons Shelled Again.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Notable advances of the German forces in the Vosges are announced by Army Headquarters. To-day's report says:

"In an attack on the intrenched line of Verdenal-Bremenil, east of Badonvillers, the Germans pushed back the enemy over a front twenty kilometers, (about thirteen miles,) long for a distance of six kilometers, (about four miles.) The enemy's attempts to win back the conquered ground failed, with heavy losses."

Several French positions south of Malancourt and north of Verdun were taken by storm, the Germans capturing six officers, 250 men, four machine guns, and one mine-thrower.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Several decisive gains of territory are reported in to-night's official bulletin from Paris. In the Champagne district the French are said to have "made marked progress on the whole front from Combres to north of Perthes, while they have added to the mile and a third of German trenches to the northwest and north of Beausejour, taken yesterday, an appreciable stretch of ground. The Germans are said to have left more than 200 dead in one trench. German positions in the woods between Perthes and Beausejour were also taken. Three hundred yards of trenches west of Boureville, in the Argonne, also fell into French hands.

The report tells of German attacks repulsed in the Vosges and near Albert. Soissons is again under the fire of the German guns, which threw 200 shells into the city.

The Belgian Army, reorganized and re-equipped, has again been taking part in the fight for the recovery of its country, and, according to the French report, has advanced across the Yser and taken a farm from the Germans, while its artillery has demolished two German works.

CHAFF BETWEEN OUTPOSTS.

French and Germans Exchange Gibes on a School Blackboard.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The Journal des Débats describes an exchange of messages between French and German soldiers, written alternately on a blackboard in the schoolroom of a village between the opposing lines.

First the Germans wrote:

"You French fools! Do you not realize that you are working for the English and Russians? Sign peace with us, who do not wish you harm. Answer."

Next morning an adventurous Frenchman answered:

"You poor idiots, used as tools for the ambition of William and the doddering Austrian! Come over here; you'll find a good supper, lodging, and rest. The sooner the war is ended the sooner you will rejoin your wives and children."

The Germans replied:

"Brave Frenchmen, you are being fooled. Join us; let us fight the British together, and afterward live happily, hand in hand. Answer."

The French response was brief and unprintable.

JOKE ON THE FRENCH CENSOR.

He Deliberates Two Weeks Before Licensing a Moliere Play.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Georges Clemenceau in l'Homme Enchainé chronicles an amusing freak of censorial supervigilance. Manager Porel recently applied for leave to open his theatre in the Jardin d'Acclimation. The censor declined to give him a license until a fortnight had elapsed within which he promised to read the piece and decide if it was suitable, although the play in question was Molière's time-honored "Malade Imaginaire."

M. Clemenceau, commenting on this incident, says: "Anastasie (a nickname for the censor) has beaten all records."

BERNSTORFF TO BE CALLED TO BERLIN

Continued from Page 1.

came in for considerable criticism from those who interpreted it to mean that Germany contemplated invading Canada, and to that extent affording a menace to the United States. These criticisms brought from the German Embassy on Oct. 26 a formal statement, as follows:

"The German point of view is that by joining in the European war Canada has put herself outside of the pale of the Monroe Doctrine. But Germany has not the intention of attacking Canada or colonizing Canada."

The Embassy on the same day made a statement explaining why Count von Bernstorff gave the assurance of Sept. 3 with reference to South America.

"The note was written at that time," said the German Embassy statement, "because Winston Churchill had said, in his message to the American people that if Germany was victorious in the present war she would attack the Monroe Doctrine."

The position taken by Count von Bernstorff in his statement about Canada has been upheld by ex-President Taft; that is, Mr. Taft supported the view that Germany would have a right to invade Canada during the present war without violating the principle of the Monroe Doctrine.

But in spite of the disclaimor of Count von Bernstorff of any intention of having it appear that Germany thought of attacking or colonizing the Dominion, his utterance on the subject was regarded in some quarters as indiscreet. There is a disposition to believe that this and other statements attracted attention in Berlin and that they are responsible in a large degree for reports of Count von Bernstorff's impending return.

It is known now that the mission of Dr. Dernburg to the United States is of a politico-financial character in the interest of the Kaiser and Germany. Dr. Dernburg, it is understood, came here primarily partly to look after properties of the Kaiser in this country and Canada, and partly to look after the interests of the Kaiser in the Hamburg-American Line, which are represented as being considerable.

Kaiser's Canada Land Holdings.

The German Emperor has heavy interests in Canada. The chief of these are land holdings in British Columbia running into hundreds of thousands of acres, and worth some millions of dollars. Count Alvensleben, who is handling the Kaiser's British Columbia holdings, is now in Seattle. Before the outbreak of the war Count Arensleben, who had been sent to Canada by the Kaiser to look after his land holdings, was in Vancouver and Victoria; when the war began he crossed into the State of Washington.

Count Alvensleben is a member of a well-known Prussian family and is a personal friend of the Kaiser, as is Dr. Dernburg. He is a cousin of H. von Alvensleben, who was German Minister to Washington from 1884 to 1888, in the reign of Emperor William I. Count Alvensleben handled the Kaiser's Canadian land holdings so well that it was not generally known that the properties belonged to the Kaiser, although the Canadian Government is understood to have been thoroughly well aware of the fact. It was developed that some of these Canadian holdings had been transferred to Americans friendly to the German Emperor.

The validity of these transfers is being considered by the Government at Ottawa. Their validity will depend upon whether the Kaiser owned them as an individual or whether he had invested money of the State in them. The doctrine followed with respect to such properties is that if the properties are held by private persons they are not affected by the existence of wars, even if the private person is a sovereign. But if the sovereign owns such properties through investment of the money of the State, their status is different, and it is asserted that transfers of land holdings in Canada could not be considered as valid if it should develop that they were owned by the Kaiser for the State.

Besides these holdings, the Emperor, it is understood, so it developed to-night, has an interest in the large Hohenzollern block of the New York City loan, the interest on which is payable through London.

Count von Bernstorff and Dr. Dernburg belong to antagonistic elements in the German Empire. Dr. Dernburg is a son of a Colonial Minister, who served under von Bülow when the latter was Imperial Chancellor of Germany. Dr. Dernburg lost his own office as Colonial Minister, although he was supposed to have the support of the Emperor. He was well known as a financier and it was asserted that he was put into office as Colonial Minister as a representative of big German interests furthering the evolution of Germany in international commerce and world politics.

Dernburg's Reported Coup.

Before coming to the United States Dr. Dernburg had served on somewhat similar politico-financial missions for the Kaiser. This was notably so when he went to England on a semi-political and financial mission, chiefly to deal with German bankers in London and look after matters of concern to the Emperor and the German Empire.

While in London, Dr. Dernburg acted under the guise of a propagandist who endeavored to point out that France and Russia were not the real friends of England, and that Germany was. While Dr. Dernburg was in London, it is said, he had many conferences with German bankers, whom he persuaded to act as a unit in the interests of Germany in London. It is asserted that as a result of his mission to London, the way was paved so that the moment a certain signal was given, the German bankers would discount German bills in the British capital, bills that would not be negotiable after the beginning of a war between England and Germany.

One statement made is that as a result of these arrangements all the German banks in London did discount German bills and get the money for them just before the present war began, and realized through the transaction more than $200,000,000 in cash, which was sent to Germany, while English bankers to whom they had transferred the bills were left in possession of non-negotiable paper.

Count von Bernstorff, it is represented, comes from the German Junker class, the class of aristocratic Germans whose spheres have been antagonistic to those of the business politicians represented by men like Dr. Dernburg.

VON TREUTLER'S CAREER.

Intimate Friend of the Kaiser and Frequently His Companion On Trips.

Carl Georg von Treutler has served twenty-three years in the German diplomatic service, his most important previous post being that of Ambassador to Japan, which he held from 1910 to 1912. He was born April 9, 1858, at Waldenburg, in Silesia, and was the son of a member of the landholding aristocracy. He received his education at the gymnasium of Waldenburg and the Universities of Heidelberg and Leipzig, and entered the army in 1878, in the First Cuirassiers of the Guard. In 1880 he was commissioned Lieutenant in the Sixth Hussars, but shortly after was injured in a fall from his horse, and was on leave for some time.

He passed his examination for the bar in 1885, and shortly afterward returned to the army in the regiment of Hussars of the Guard of which the then Prince William was commander. In 1887 he was transferred to the Kriegsakademie in Berlin, and in 1892 was sent as attaché to the legation at Brussels.

This began his diplomatic career. In the following year he was transferred to a post in the Foreign Office, and later was appointed Chargé d'Affaires at Copenhagen, and Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires in Tokio.

Brought back to Europe, he served as Counselor and then as Secretary of the Legation at Berne, was returned to the Foreign Office for a short time as an official of the political department, and in December, 1900, was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil. Here he remained for seven years, and left to become Minister to Norway. In 1910 he was sent back to Tokio as Ambassador, and was appointed Prussian Minister to Bavaria Jan. 14, 1912. He was married in 1895 to Wera Alberti.

Baron von Treutler is regarded as the Kaiser's most intimate friend and councilor in the German diplomatic service. He has frequently been mentioned as a future Imperial Chancellor.

Baron von Treutler has attained international renown in Europe as the man who always accompanies the Kaiser on trips abroad in the capacity of official representative of the German Foreign Office. In that capacity he went to Morocco with the Emperor on the occasion of the war lord's famous trip to Tangier in 1905. He also accompanied his imperial master to England on various occasions.

Owing to his tact and long period of faithful service to the Kaiser, Treutler was personally selected by the latter to accompany the German Crown Prince to India in 1911, as the Prince's diplomatic and political mentor. It will be recalled that the Crown Prince suddenly returned to Europe in the midst of his junket and the abandonment of projected visits to Siam, China, Japan, the Philippines, and Siberia was alleged to be due to the prevalence of cholera in the Far East, but wiseacres in Berlin knew that Treutler for certain reasons best known to himself insistently "recommended" the Crown Prince's recall.

Treutler speaks English fluently and is looked upon as an extremely shrewd man.

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AMERICA UNREADY, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

Not So Well Prepared for War as England Was, British Cabinet Member Thinks.

GERMANY A WORLD PERIL

Would Be Dictator If She Won, He Believes—England to Crush the Liquor Evil.

BANGOR, Wales, (via London,) Feb. 28.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, David Lloyd George, made a pointed reference to the United States in a speech here today.

"If Germany is triumphant over this country," he said, "she would be practically dictator of the world. And where," he asked, "could we then look to a chivalrous country to protect us—to America?

"If countries like France and Russia, with huge armies, and we, with the most powerful navy in the world, could not face this terrible machine, how could America step in? It would be more than America could do to defend her interests in her own continent. America is more unready than we were."

The Chancellor then took up the liquor and industrial questions.

"The Government has wide powers to deal with the drink question, and it means to use them," said the Chancellor, adding that a small minority of the workmen employed in the armament factories had refused to work a full week because of the lure of drink. The Government would use its powers discreetly and in a spirit of moderation, Mr. Lloyd George asserted, but "fearlessly." He was sure the public would support whatever action was taken and allow no indulgence of this kind to interfere with the country's prospects in the war.

"The war," he said, "is to be won or lost by the engineers. We need men, but we need arms more than men, and every day of delay is full of peril to the country. For one reason or another we do not get the assistance we have a right to expect from our workshops. Industrial differences are inevitable, but we cannot afford them now.

"It is intolerable that the lives of Britons should be imperiled for the sake of a farthing an hour. During war Governments should have the power of settling differences so that work shall go on. Employers are entitled to more money the Government should give it. I do not believe the parties involved will refuse to comply with the urgent command of the Government that there should be no delay."

Expressing confidence in the outcome of the war, the Chancellor said the people of the country hardly realized yet the importance of the struggle in which they were engaged, and warned them that victory could not be won without a long struggle. He declared that while England had enrolled the largest volunteer army ever gathered in any country or in any century, it ought to be larger still.

Might Mean National Disaster.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 1. — The Daily Chronicle, editorially welcoming Lloyd George's speech, says his words of warning and entreaty on the momentous nature of the war are very timely.

"At such a time a labor dispute involving delay in the manufacture of equipment for the navy and army might mean national disaster," it says. "We cannot afford industrial disputes now. Lloyd George always has been a champion of the working classes, and we are sure his solemn, almost beseeching words will produce a powerful effect on the workmen on strike in the Clyde yards.

"He does not prejudge the merits of the dispute; he simply tells employers and employed that it is intolerable that the lives of Britons should be imperiled by a wretched dispute about a farthing an hour. His earnest appeal to their patriotic instincts will assuredly not go unheeded.

"With great courage the Chancellor touched on a very delicate topic. It is no secret that in some industrial circles a small minority of workmen indulge too freely in alcoholic drink, but the minority is large enough to exert a disturbing influence which limits the productivity of factory or yard. This is not the time for restricting production.

"So impressed are the Government with the deleterious effect of drink on the efficiency of labor that they are contemplating drastic action. In dealing with the liquor traffic the Government will have the support of the nation."

The latest telegrams from Glasgow say that the general feeling is that the men will be back at work on Tuesday or Wednesday at latest.

Called a Stupid Crime.

The London Times in an editorial on strikes and labor disputes says:

"It is a deplorable spectacle and one to fill us all with shame."

"This exception to union so completely achieved in other quarters," continues The Times, "threatens to counteract the good influences and to discount the great national effort that has been and is being made. It cuts right across the splendid response to the call for a voluntary army. It belies the calm self-control which has met danger and loss with quiet dignity. It negatives the unselfish generosity which has piled up charitable funds on an unimagined scale and it sullies the sympathy which has been freely and so sincerely poured out. It is altogether odious and unworthy, and if our friends or our enemies abroad look upon it and despise us for it, we have no reply to make and no defense to offer.

"These disputes are all about money—a little more wages, a little less profit. They are sordid enough at all times, but to carry them on now is a stupid crime."

In conclusion, The Times says if there is no other means of effectually ending the Clyde strike there must be compulsion, which would command public approval.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—At a Socialist meeting in Trafalgar Square today a letter was read from James Keir Hardie, Socialist and Independent Labor Member of Parliament, in which he said:

"For the first time in British history a body of striking trade union workmen on the Clyde have been commanded to commence work on Monday, when, should they refuse, the new martial law now in force will undoubtedly be brought into operation."

BRYCE FOR ARBITRATION.

Says It's the Proper Method for Settling International Disputes.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 28.—An important contribution to current discussion of ways and means for averting war has been made by a letter from Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador at Washington, to President Charles F. Thwing of the Western Reserve University. The letter was addressed to Dr. Thwing as President of the Intercollegiate Peace Association, and he gave it out tonight. It reads as follows:

"My Dear President Thwing—At such a time as this, it is specially cheering to the friends of peace on this distracted continent to hear of such an association as that over which you preside. The awful calamity of a world-wide war, in which more than half of the human race are involved, compels us to study more earnestly than ever before the means by which war may be averted. Chief among these means are two. One is the maintenance of the faith of treaties as the guarantee of safety to small nations. For those things—the faith of treaties and the rights of unhappy Belgium, England is now fighting, and it is the justice of that cause and compassion for the sufferings of the innocent that have won the sympathy of the vast majority of the American people.

"The other means is the setting up of arbitration as the proper method for settling international disputes. Your nation has led the world in this worthy cause; and both America and England have by their resort to this method set many examples and given many proofs of their belief in its value.

"I earnestly trust that your association may do much to extend and strengthen the power of this beneficent principle. Let me wish it all success; and let us all hope that the increasing influence of American opinion may be more and more exerted for the promotion of peace and good will throughout the world."

COL. HOUSE PRAISES BELGIAN RELIEF WORK

Friend of the President Speaks of Commission's Methods in Highest Terms.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—E. M. House of New York, a warm personal friend of President Wilson, who is in London on his way to the Continent, has expressed a deep interest in the work of the American Commission for the Relief of Belgium. Through Ambassador Page he has met Chairman Herbert C. Hoover and other prominent American business men residing in this city who are assisting in directing the stupendous task of feeding Belgium.

"I am much impressed," said Col. House, "with the high regard in which the commission is held by all with whom I talk. This is the sole agency through which food can reach Belgium, and it is indeed fortunate that such capable business men are willing to give their time and efforts gratuitously to this movement.

"Ambassador Page is to be congratulated on the selection of such an able committee and the skillful manner in which he, co-operating with Ambassador Gerard at Berlin and Minister Whitlock at Brussels, has handled the delicate diplomatic questions arising in this relief work.

"From the descriptions given me of the commission's methods I should say they could not be improved upon. The commission handles no money. This all is handled through firms of accountants. The buying of supplies is done by firms which do nothing else. The shipping problem is in the hands of specialists. I know of no charity more efficiently administered.

"The most remarkable feature of the commission's history is that it rose immediately to the emergency when Belgium was threatened with starvation and created an effective machinery for handling foodstuffs, removed international barriers, and began to deliver food without the delay which often characterizes similar movements. Naturally there can be only one agency handling the food situation in Belgium. Efforts must be centralized, as under the conditions existing there it is impossible for representatives of various organizations to move about.

"The American Commission has displayed rare tact and executive ability in handling such a delicate situation. It has won the confidence of the countries affected by its efforts and maintained an avenue for relief under very trying circumstances. It is gratifying to hear of the magnificent manner in which Americans arose to the occasion when war broke out. Chairman Hoover has made an internatoinal reputation and merits it. I hear nothing but favorable reports about the work he and his associates have done in behalf of Belgium."

MEANS A BLOCKADE, WASHINGTON THINKS

But American Government Is Still Without Word of Allies' New Sea Policy.

RAISES GRAVE PROBLEMS

Declarations and Conventions Show That Proposed Plan Is Without Precedent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Inasmuch as the United States Government had not been advised today either through Ambassador Page or the British Embassy here of the reported notification to neutrals of Great Britain's intention to hold up all shipping to and from Germany and Austria, officials were unable tonight to express any opinion upon this latest development.

From the brief press report of Great Britain's plan, it was thought in official quarters that a blockade of an unprecedented character was in prospect, likely to involve many complicated questions of law. It was pointed out that no question had been the subject of more controversy in international law than that of blockade, and officials said until the text of England's declaration was received and carefully examined it would not be possible to discuss its scope or say whether or not the United States would recognize it as binding on its vessels.

The proposed declaration by the Allies created widespread interest among diplomats as well as officials. Some of the envoys from neutral countries were interested particularly in the intimation that England did not intend to maintain a blockade of the German coast, but would hold herself at liberty to stop all shipping, no matter where encountered on the high seas, if bound to or from Germany.

An Attempted Blockade.

There is no exact precedent for such a policy, but it was considered likely in diplomatic circles that discussion as to its validity and recognition by neutrals would be based on the theory that a blockade was being attempted. International law has several rules as to the maintenance of a naval and commercial blockade, many of which have been incorporated in conventions ratified by the present belligerents, as well as treaties between the United States and some of the European powers.

The Declaration of Paris in 1856, which proclaimed that a blockade to be binding on neutrals "must be effective," has been followed in rules since adopted by practically all nations. The Hague conference of 1907 added further rules, and in the Declaration of London of 1909 was embodied the generally accepted principles of blockade. England and France have adopted as the basis of their international law during the present war the Declaration of London, with certain modifications, that document probably will be referred to in diplomatic controversies which may arise over the proposed step of the Allies. One of the articles of this declaration says:

"The seizure of neutral vessels for violation of blockade may be made only within the radius of action of the ships of war assigned to maintain an effective blockade."

Limits of Blockade.

As for what constitutes the "radius of action," the following explanation is given by the United States Naval War College in one of its publications as having been universally accepted:

"When a Government decides to undertake blockading operations against some part of the enemy coast it assigns a certain number of warships to take part in the blockade, and intrusts the command of these to an officer whose duty is to insure by this means the effectiveness of the blockade. The commander of the naval force thus formed distributes the vessels placed at his disposal according to the configuration of the coast and the geographical position of the blockaded places, and gives each ship instructions as to the part which she is to play, and especially as to the zone intrusted to her surveillance. It is out of the question for surveillance together, organized in such manner that the blockade is effective, that form the radius of action of the blockading force.

"Cases may occur in which a single ship will be enough to maintain a blockade effectively. It does not seem possible to assign limits to the radius of action in definite and unvarying figures, any more than it is possible to fix beforehand and invariably the number of ships necessary to assure the effectiveness of any blockade. These points must be determined according to circumstances in each particular case of a blockade.

May Extend Far.

"The radius of action of a blockading naval force may extend somewhat far, but as it depends on the number of ships contributing to the effectiveness of the blockade, and is always limited by the condition of effectiveness, it will never reach remote seas upon which merchant vessels sail which are, perhaps, destined for the blockaded ports, but whose destination is contingent on the changes which circumstances may produce in the blockade during their voyage. The idea of radius of action joined to that of effectiveness, that is to say, including the zone of operations of the blockading forces, allows the belligerent to exercise in an effective manner the right of blockade, which is admitted to be his and, on the other hand, it saves neutrals from exposure to the inconvenience of blockade at a great distance, while it leaves them free to run the risks to which they knowingly expose themselves by approaching points to which access is forbidden by the belligerent."

Accepted rules, it was pointed out tonight, prescribe that a blockade must be limited to the ports and coasts of an enemy, and that each declaration must give the geographical limits of the coast blockaded.

Officials were reassured, to an extent, by press dispatches announcing that the contemplated action by the Allies was not an answer to the recent identical note sent by the United States to England and Germany in connection with the submarine warfare on merchant ships and the shipment of foodstuffs to the civilian population of a belligerent. No word came today as to the attitude of the belligerents on the American communication, but officials were still hopeful that a solution might be reached on the basis suggested.

URGES GENERAL SEIZURES.

London Newspaper Favors Reviving Old Sea Tactics.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 1.—The Morning Post says editorially:

"Today the Prime Minister is to make his long-delayed statement concerning the new measures to be taken in respect to the importation of supplies into Germany. That statement may either involve another attempt to prop up the existing system, which has acted greatly to our detriment, or it may indicate a return to the only right and the only practicable policy. That policy consists in capturing all enemy goods wherever they may be found and carried under whatsoever flag.

"The full right of capture was given away by the Declaration of Paris of 1856, and suffered further inroads under The Hague conventions and the notorious Declaration of London. All that is now required—and nothing else will serve—is to resume the ancient right of capture, according to the law of nations, which is a very different thing from the amateur and partial agreements of The Hague conventions.

"As all treaties and agreements have been broken by Germany, the other parties to them are naturally absolved from obligation."

FLOUR FOR BELGIANS SINKS.

2,000 Bags, Worth $18,000, Ruined at the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn.

Two thousand bags of flour, valued at $18,000 consigned by the American Belgian Relief Commission to Brussells, were ruined yesterday when a lighter upon which they were loaded sank at Pier 2, the Bush Terminal, Brooklyn. A high wind caused the lighter to rock and strain until her seams opened and she went down. A wrecking crew raised the craft, which had not broken all of her moorings, sufficiently to enable longshoremen to unload the water-soaked flour.

The bags were spread out upon the pier to dry, in the hope that it might be still good for use, and in some mysterious way the word went around among the Italians of South Brooklyn, of whom there are more than a few, that nobody wanted the flour, and anybody might have as much of it as he could carry away. Visions of nearly $2 wheat and 6-cent bread vanished in the colony as it moved en masse to the pier.

A watchman employed by the Bush Terminal Company was guarding the flour when the first invasion of Italians began. He tried to tell them that a terrible mistake had been made, but he could speak only English, and that not very loudly, so he was soon a target and helpless among the Italians. He succeeded in summoning aid from the private police force of the terminal grounds, but the aid was not numerous and the Italians decidedly were.

So first, second, and third alarms were sent to the Fourth Avenue Police Station and the reserves were dispatched to guard the flour. The Italians understood the blue uniforms and clubs and soon the colony was moving sadly back to its habitat in South Brooklyn—but only after a sharp encounter between the reserves and the more eager raiders.

STEAMER LIVERPOOL SUNK?

One of Her Boats, Containing Two Dead Men, Picked Up in Channel.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—A dispatch to the Liberté from Morlaix, in the department of Finistère, on the English Channel, says that a ship's boat bearing the name Liverpool and containing two dead negro seamen, was picked up today in the Bay of Locquiree, a bathing resort.

From the appearance of the bodies, it is believed the men died from exposure or starvation. The correspondent says it is inferred that the Liverpool either struck a mine or was torpedoed.

There are four British steamers named Liverpool. The largest of these, a vessel of 3,176 tons, was last reported at Cape Town, South Africa, last October. The others are small craft.

WOULD BAR SECRET TREATIES.

John Hays Hammond Advocates Publicity as Preventive of War.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 28.—Publicity concerning the relations between nations was advocated here today by John Hays Hammond at a peace meeting under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, as the thing which would aid in avoiding any clashes between world powers as is now in evidence in Europe.

"Such publicity," Mr. Hammond said, "representing unqualifiedly and unmistakably the mutual obligations of the members of the Entente on the one hand and of the Alliance on the other, would, we now know, have prevented the present war.

"Diplomacy has failed utterly, and it must now be discarded for a system of international relations where there will be no more contemptible espionage and no more secret treaties between nations, but where, on the contrary, all agreements and all treaties are to be recorded upon a register in the custody of a great court of international justice, open to all the world."

We will place our time against yours without obligation for a discussion of the application of advertising to your business—or the *improvement* of your present advertising.

George Batten Company
Advertising
381 4th Ave., at 27th St.
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

MISSOURI ASKS FOOD SHIP.

Will Send Full Cargo to Belgium—Princeton Buys an Ambulance.

In a report issued yesterday the Commission for Relief in Belgium said that up to Feb. 3 the Commission had delivered at Rotterdam for relief in Belgium more than 150,000 tons of food, and that of this amount about 117,000 tons was grain and flour. The report also says that food reached all the nine provinces of the country, and that with the approach of Spring and milder weather there is less need for clothing.

It is also announced that the State of Missouri has asked for a ship to take a cargo of food to Belgium, and that the Glenshiel has been put at the disposal of the Missouri Committee. She has arrived at New Orleans to take the cargo, and will sail early this month.

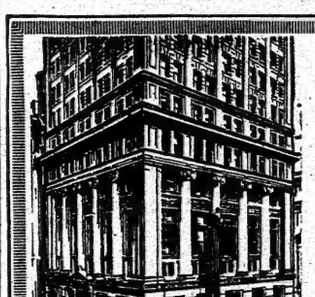
Princeton students have contributed $1,100 for the American Hospital in Paris, to buy an automobile ambulance. It will bear the name of the University and will be manned by Princeton men. Within two weeks the American Committee has sent to Paris fifty-seven volunteer ambulance chauffeurs, more than two-thirds college men, twenty-four of them from Harvard. The American Ambulance Hospital Fund now totals $346,451.82. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, of which August Belmont, 200 Fifth Avenue, is the Treasurer, now amounts to $121,470.20. New subscriptions of $10 or more are:

Charles W. Eliot	$25	Mrs. Louise R. Magill	25
Ellen F. Perkins	25	James W. Johnson	25
Mrs. T. K. Lathrop	25	Gertrude Parsons	25
G. M. F.	50	Ambrose Monell	200
Richard Stevens, Hoboken	10	Albert Martin	10
W. G. Hovey	25	Herbert Fryer	50
Emma Meyer	25	Mrs. P. B. Stewart	10
Marie W. W. Proctor	25	Miss E. O. Cammann	20

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to $30,599.47. A new subscription acknowledged yesterday was that of Miss Lucie Cable Castleman, who sent $100.

THE TIMES has received $2 for the Lafayette Kit Fund from M. N. Keith of Warrenton, Va.



To those who have comparatively small funds to deposit:

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Among the Company's depositors is a large number of individuals and concerns whose balances are between $1,000 and $5,000, bearing interest, and their business is as cordially welcomed and as scrupulously cared for as the very largest business.

All of the Company's depositors are assured of most efficient service, as well as perfect safety; all of them may confer freely with our Officers in regard to matters of vital interest to their business.

Telephone 8900 Rector, or call at 16 Wall Street; an Officer will answer your questions.

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"First Principles"

Getting down to first principles, what is the most important consideration in the selection of offices?

Location, undoubtedly.

Everything that the most modern office affords for the furtherance of business could conceivably be supplied in the heart of the forests of Maine. But, without the beaten track before the door, it is almost entirely devoid of commercial value.

Aeolian Hall is the most advantageously located office building in New York City. On its right hand is the throbbing life of Broadway, on the left the whirring motors of Fifth Avenue, past its front door rushes the torrential traffic of the great cross artery, Forty-Second Street. The Subways, the Elevated, the Surface Lines, bring New York to the front step.

Not only in location is Aeolian Hall distinctive, but also in character, in faultless service, in the atmosphere of quality, of refinement so salutary to the business concern or professional man catering to the highest class trade.

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DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

Opening Exhibition of Spring Styles

The formal Spring Opening of De Pinna Spring Styles will be held today, March 1, and the ensuing days.

It embraces a complete exhibition of ready-to-wear and custom models, with new and exclusive fabrics, in Spring and Summer apparel.

Girls and Misses Boys and Young Men

This 1915 Spring Opening is unusual in many respects, the authorized Girls' and Misses' styles affording De Pinna tailoring the best opportunity it has had in recent years to find expression in plain tailored suits and dresses. The present showing surpasses anything this house has ever attempted.

First Showing of De Pinna Sport Clothes for Misses

This department, in its widened scope, is a new De Pinna specialty, occupying more attention than it ever has before.

The excellence of De Pinna tailoring and the correctness of De Pinna designs and adaptations — positively exclusive styles—have never been displayed to better advantage.

To give the plain tailored suits and dresses and these new sport clothes exclusive attention, this house now discontinues entirely the showing of afternoon and evening dresses.

An extensive variety of new models in

Golf Suits — Riding Habits
Walking Suits — Sport Coats

Spring Styles for Little Girls

There are on exhibition many beautiful and exclusive models for the younger girls.

Among them are special De Pinna styles in

Spring Coats — Linen Dresses
Riding Suits — Middies

De Pinna Spring Clothes for Boys

In variety and attractiveness of models, the present display is unique. It embraces

Lightweight Woolen Norfolks
Palm Beach and Linen Suits

For the smaller boys:

De Pinna Sailor Suits
Jumpers and
English Crawler Suits

Spring Showing of Boys' Hats and Haberdashery

All the correct new English shapes in Spring felts, straw and Panama Hats.

Also a complete showing of English haberdashery in the newest Spring styles.

New silk and madras shirtings for Spring wear—exclusive De Pinna designs.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters
for Young People.
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

LONDON LECTURES SOCIALIST FLOCK

Some Voters Should Be Disfranchised, He Tells Woman's Day Gathering.

BLAMES COLORADO WOMEN

Ballot Hasn't Improved Them, Says Congressman-elect—Suffragists Criticise The Times.

A big crowd filled the Pabst Coliseum at 110th Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, to hear Congressman Meyer London and other Socialists and radicals discuss "The Woman Question." The fourth Sunday in February, designated as the Woman's Day of the Socialist Party, was celebrated in various parts of the city, and the Harlem meeting took the form of a suffrage rally. Mr. London, in a characteristic speech, frankly stated his low opinion of the intelligence of most voters, not excepting his own supporters.

"I'm tired of hearing of arguments on woman's suffrage," he said. "I don't care to speak about it, and that's God's truth. The case in favor of woman suffrage is too elementary, too simple; it is an insult to any audience to offer to argue it out.

"It is a shame that there should be any question about the subject at this day. They say this is the twentieth century. Well, the greatest of all liars, not excepting the politicians, is the calendar. This is supposed to be the twentieth century, but it is really the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth. I cannot understand the mental apparatus of a man who at this day says to a woman:

"'I can vote, but you can't because you are a woman.'

"It is an old, out-of-date question. I don't give a rap for a voter unless he is intelligent; unless his vote is an expression of intelligent opinion. The trouble is that the voter is usually a fool. Nine-tenths of them vote without knowing what they are voting for.

"Now votes for women are not going to regenerate the world, if woman remains the same; if she stays 16 years old for twenty-five years; if she continues to spend 10 cents carfare to ride downtown to buy something at a bargain for 9 cents; if she remains the same tailor-made woman who spends so much time powdering her face. What the Socialist Party is seeking is freedom for women to develop, and woman suffrage is but a step in that movement. But it is nonsense to say that the vote is going to do any great good in itself, while the higher class woman remains largely a toy and partly a divinity, and the poorer woman remains a little of a toy and a great part of a slave.

"As for votes, I wish it were possible and consistent with democracy to deprive some of the present voters of the right to vote. When the working men and women of Colorado voted to strengthen the power of those who were guilty of one of the blackest crimes of history, we can be sure that the vote there has not made women better, as it has not made men better.

"But the main issue is not the vote, but how to prepare men and women for the use of the vote as a revolutionary factor in compelling a change in our form of government and life."

Mr. London got a laugh by asking what kind of a strange animal a feminist was. He was answered by Juliet S. Poyntz in a ten-minute speech. The growth of the factory system, she said, had in 200 years taken man out of the home, and the feminist movement was intended to accomplish the same result for woman. She said that marriage might continue after feminists got their way, as a legal institution, but that divorce should be voluntary.

Fannie Witherspoon, who presided, said that the support of the press was needed for the woman suffrage campaign.

"We have had some hard blows from the press lately, especially from THE NEW YORK TIMES," she remarked, "but even it throws us sops occasionally."

Anita C. Block, discussing "Woman as a Journalist," said:

"I conduct the woman's page on The New York Call. I have to talk of journalism from my own point of view. I would not know what on earth to say for myself if I worked on a relic of barbarism like THE NEW YORK TIMES."

Henrietta Rodman, the school teacher who was suspended for eighteen months for writing a letter criticising the Board of Education, made an attack on discriminations against women in the schools, but said that the worst were being overcome, and that the cause of justice had received substantial service from the action of State Commissioner of Education John H. Finley in overruling the stand of the local board. The two chief injustices still existing, she said, were rules against appointing and promoting married women.

Bertha H. Mailly, who spoke upon the educator, said that Socialists should work day and night for woman suffrage in order to make voters and Socialists of women at the same time, as far as possible.

IT'S FIGHT TO A FINISH.

American Observer Hears Kitchener May Take Command in the Spring.

An American who has just returned from Europe has given in the course of a conversation some results of his observations of the war situation there with the understanding that his name be not used. He believes that it will be impossible for the Germans to drive the French back nearer to Paris, and that, on the other hand, it is going to prove next to impossible to drive the Germans out of Belgium and the part of France they now occupy. The end of the war, he thinks, if it comes within the year, will be brought about by some political means.

"The English are in this thing for a fight to the finish," he said. "There is no question that England's volunteer army of 1,700,000 men is a magnificent fighting force, or will prove so. It is being transported regularly across the Channel, and this movement will go on, in spite of the possible loss of an occasional transport. The British are prepared to lose transports, but that will make no difference to them. This contingency the newspapers have already discounted.

"The information service of the British, I should say, is now on a par with the German. Their army was badly handicapped for a long time by the lack of knowledge as to what the enemy was doing, but this has now been overcome. As a matter of fact, the English had advance information about that last adventure of the German fleet that ended so disastrously.

"The French have announced their determination to take back Alsace and Lorraine, and they are going to withdraw from the Belgian campaign, leaving to the British the work of driving the Germans out of that country. How this latter task is to be accomplished I cannot foresee, for the Germans have stretched across the entire country from Antwerp a line of defense that is as nearly impregnable as the science of modern warfare can make it. But Joffre's plan of campaign has been one of letting the Germans wear themselves out, just to keep worrying them enough so that they would shoot up ammunition and wear out their rolling stock making shifts of troops. It is no easy thing for Germany to turn out the new equipment that will soon be needed.

"The weakness of the Germans now lies in the dissensions that have arisen among their commanding officers on the western battle line. These are serious.

"The statement of an American business man, quoted in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday about England's having 1,500 vessels out looking for German submarines, is correct. It is also true that a great proportion of these vessels would hardly be fit for anything else. To my mind the biggest thing the British Admiralty has done so far is its manifestation of self-control in the face of the impatience at home and its being able to follow the plan it has laid down for action in spite of the demands for something spectacular. It still has something up its sleeve.

"It is the general expectation that the early Spring will see the beginning of the great offensive on the part of the English, and it is believed Kitchener will take command in person."

"Made in U. S. A." Show Features.

The entertainment features of the "Made in U. S. A." Industrial Exposition to be held in the Grand Central Palace from March 6 to 13, and from which Stony Wold, the Little Mothers' Aid Association, the Association for the Blind, and other charities will receive benefits, were announced yesterday at the Hotel Biltmore by Miss Florence Guernsey. They include tableaux, motion pictures, dancing, and special programmes for Woman Suffrage Day, Anti-Suffrage Day, Boy Scouts, and Children's Day, and Daughters of the American Revolution Day.

CONGRESS FACES A FOUR-DAY RUSH

Chances for Important Legislation Outside of Big Supply Bills Are Very Slender.

NO HOPE FOR SHIP BILL

President May Veto Seamen's Bill—He May Postpone His San Francisco Trip.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—With three and a half days left in the life of the Sixty-third Congress both houses are prepared to sit almost continuously until noon on Thursday, March 4, in order to complete necessary business, and, if possible, enact a few general measures of importance which were obstructed by the fight over the Government Ship Purchase bill.

Beginning tomorrow the Senate and House will be engaged in consideration of conference reports on the great supply bills, which, when all have been enacted, will aggregate about $1,000,000,000. The Senate has yet to dispose of the $11,000,000 Indian bill and the River and Harbor bill.

That it will be impossible to pass the Senate river and harbor appropriation measure, carrying $58,000,000, has been conceded for several days. It is likely that a joint resolution, appropriating a lump sum of $30,000,000, will be substituted. Officials of the War Department have estimated that it will require this amount to take care of existing projects.

Little difficulty is expected over any of the other supply bills, although Senate increases for submarines in the naval building programme may require concessions before this measure is agreed to, and the fate of the Agricultural bill is in some doubt, owing to the McCumber rural credits rider, which was attached in the Senate. The House Committee on Agriculture will meet early tomorrow to wrestle with the latter problem. It is planned to substitute for the McCumber rider the Farm Loan Credits bill, approved by the President and agreed to by Banking and Currency Committees of both houses. If this can be approved by the House in agreeing to a conference report, Senate leaders believe that it will pass the Senate without much trouble.

Senator Gore, who has had charge of the Agricultural bill in the Senate, discussed rural credits with President Wilson tonight, and it was understood afterward that Administration leaders were very hopeful that the Hollis Rural Credits bill would be included in the Agricultural bill when it was finally passed.

The eleventh-hour effort to accomplish farm credit legislation is expected to leave little opportunity for consideration of other general legislation, including the Philippine self-government and the water power dam site bills, which Administration leaders had hoped to pass. It also will operate to hold back the last desperate effort of party leaders to put through the Government Ship Purchase bill, as revised in conference.

President Wilson has made few engagements for the week, in expectation that he will be kept busy with work incident to the close of the present Congress on Thursday. He will be in almost constant communication with Senate and House leaders over pending legislation.

The most pressing executive question before the President today was whether to sign or veto the Seamen's bill passed yesterday by the Senate. A public hearing on the measure may be held within the next day or two, but officials generally look for a veto on account of the effect the bill would have on several treaties between the United States and foreign nations.

The President has not given up hope entirely of obtaining the passage of the Shipping, Philippine, and Conservation bills and the ratification of the Colombian and Nicaraguan treaties. His advisers have told him, however, not to be too optimistic regarding them. It was believed today that only the failure of important appropriation bills would cause the President to call an immediate extra session of Congress.

The question of whether the President would carry out his plans for arriving at the San Francisco Exposition on March 21 was undecided tonight. There were strong intimations that he might postpone the trip because of the foreign situation.

ARREST 'GENIUS' AS BEGGAR.

Prof. Fairfield's Son Spoiled at Harvard, Writes College Head.

Detective Thomas Kenny of the Jersey City police last night arrested Irving H. Fairfield, son of Prof. Fairfield of Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis. It is charged that Fairfield, who had been living with his wife and baby at 268 Barrow Street, Jersey City, had made a practice of begging from charity organization societies and citizens. The arrest was made on complaint of E. A. Ransom, Jr., Secretary of the S. P. C. C.

Young Fairfield has the misfortune of thinking that he is a genius, and has lived without work for several years.

BIG DISCOVERIES MADE FOR NATION

Continued from Page 1.

poses to obtain the toluol and benzol from crude petroleum also. I am further informed that these products can be produced from practically any American petroleum and that the supply can be made sufficient not only for the entire American trade, but also for other purposes. This process has gone far enough to indicate that the two products can be produced at a reasonable cost.

Safeguard in Time of War.

The real comforting thing, however, is that we have the knowledge that this new source of supply is at the command of our people, and that in time of great national stress, if the nation is ever called upon to defend itself, we shall be able to manufacture the most efficient and most powerful explosives known in warfare. Were it not for this discovery, it is possible that in such an emergency we might be compelled to rely largely on the greatly inferior explosives that were used in the time of our civil war, and this would spell national disaster.

"Dr. Rittman concludes from his experiments that this process may become more economical than the German method of obtaining these products from coal tar, as this process not only makes toluol and benzol, but also gasoline in considerable quantities. He intimated to me the possibility of the value of the gasoline being an important factor in paying the costs of the process. If this should prove to be true, it may result in eventually giving the United States a supremacy in the dye-stuffs industry that has for some time belonged to Germany, since toluol and benzol are the source of many of the important dye-stuffs that are used in the silk, cotton and woolen industries. It would also tend to prevent disturbances of the great industries engaged in the manufacture of silks, cottons, and woolens in such extraordinary times as we are now experiencing, for we would be able to supply them with the necessary dyes."

DISCOVERER IS ONLY 32.

Dr. Rittman Formerly Chief Chemist for United Gas Improvement Co.

It was in the chemical laboratories in Havemeyer Hall at Columbia University that Dr. Walter F. Rittman did the work resulting in the two discoveries now announced from Washington; he has been busy there on his work with petroleum products since last Summer. Previous to his entrance into this task he had done two years' work at Columbia for a doctor's degree.

Dr. Rittman was born in Sandusky, Ohio, in 1883—thus he is now only 32—and received his early education in Ohio. After being graduated from Ohio Northern College, he came East and continued his studies in chemistry at Swarthmore College, where he later taught for some time. In 1910 and 1911 he was chief chemist of the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia.

In the Fall of 1912 Dr. Rittman entered Columbia and started work for his Ph.D. The degree was taken last June, and immediately afterward Dr. Rittman received an offer of a position as petroleum chemist for the Bureau of Mines. The principal laboratories of the bureau are at Pittsburgh, and Dr. Rittman went there and started work on the new gasoline process. The laboratories there, however, proved insufficient in some ways for the tests he was carrying out, so he accepted the invitation from the Chemistry Department of Columbia University to continue his work there.

The gasoline question was the one in which he was primarily interested, but his work on this suggested several lines of research in connection with the production of toluol and benzol, and indicated possibilities of developing half-formed ideas which he had had for some time. This work, which had been recognized by scientists for a long time as one in which there were great possibilities and which had interested Dr. Rittman long before, suddenly became of increased importance when the war broke out and the supply of coal tar products previously obtained from Germany was shut off. The successful completion of his gasoline process left him free to continue the other work.

Dr. Milton C. Whitaker, Professor of Industrial Chemistry at Columbia, in whose laboratories Dr. Rittman worked, said last night that the new process for making benzol and toluol ought to be of great commercial importance.

"It is hard to tell at this time," he said, "just what the commercial value will be, for often years intervene between the making of such discoveries and the actual putting of them into practice. But when fully established on a commercial basis the new processes should be extremely valuable."

Dr. Charles Frederick Chandler, Professor of Chemistry at Columbia from 1877 to 1911, said: "The war, which has caused a shortage in the supply of benzol and other coal tar products, which were manufactured chiefly in Germany, makes this discovery of increased importance at the present time. If it is found possible to make benzol much cheaper out of petroleum than out of coal tar it is possible that the process will become the standard, even when the difficulties of coal tar importation are removed."

NOTED MEN AID NEWSBOYS.

Committee to Raise $250,000 to Enlarge Clubhouse.

A campaign to raise $250,000 for the Newsboys' Club will shortly be undertaken, it was announced yesterday, by a Committee of Thirty, composed of business men interested in the boys' welfare. The campaign has grown out of the necessity for enlarging the accommodations of the present clubhouse at Eleventh Street and Seventh Avenue. The club was established several years ago by the newspapers, and at first the membership was comparatively small, but now more than 2,000 boys belong and the quarters have been found to be inadequate.

Among those on the Committee of Thirty are Frank Bailey, Vice President of the Title & Guarantee Company; LeRoy W. Baldwin, President of the Empire Trust Company; Irving T. Bush, President of the Bush Terminal Company; Ellis Parker Butler; Michael Friedsam, President of B. Altman & Co.; Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation; Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committe; William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Marcus M. Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan; Lewis H. Pounds, President of the Borough of Brooklyn; George W. Perkins and Marc Klaw.

Y.M.H.A. CELEBRATES PURIM.

Dr. Schulman Tells Why He Opposes Return to Palestine Movement.

One thousand members of the Young Men's Hebrew Association attended Temple Beth-El, Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning, partly to celebrate the festival of Purim and partly as an annual event of the association's to visit the Rev. Dr. Schulman, who is the President of the Metropolitan League of the association.

Felix M. Warburg, the President, told of the history of the association until the present time, when it is now a national organization.

Dr. Schulman strongly opposed the proposed return to Palestine.

"In America," he said, "we are Americans, and if there are those who wish to perpetuate Jewish customs and narrow nationalism, let it be done in Palestine, not here in America. The highest work of the Jews is not to teach customs, but how different races and peoples may live together in accord and harmony. It would seem that Christendom has not yet done this, although it teaches good-will toward men."

250,000 TO UNITE IN ARMY LEAGUE

Continued from Page 1.

tomatically ends membership in the legion.

Dr. Hausemann explained the origin of the organization as follows:

"In the early Summer of 1914, when the world was still at peace, a young American adventurer, E. D. Cook, wrote a letter from Costa Rica and vanished. The latest rumor is that he vanished in the direction of the European war. The letter was to the managing editor of a magazine, and in it he suggested a legion of adventurers to serve their country in time of war, seasoned men and experienced, ready to reach the firing line at the first call.

"The editor advocated the idea, and letters began to come in from all over the world. Good fighting men were not only numerous, but eager. The country's peace army was small, and provision for war—well, the National Reserve consisted of eighteen men! Here were supply and demand, with no business being done. The idea was growing.

"It kept on growing, and I was asked to take hold. Recently the plan was laid before Gen. Wood, and he approved it as a valuable movement in the direction of preparedness. And now the machinery has been assembled and is in running order.

"No one can be sure our country will not be dragged into war. Therefore it is common sense to provide against that possibility. Those who still believe we are prepared for war cannot be convinced by argument, since they have not been convinced by the cold facts recently made public. The rest of us who do accept cold facts must act without their help.

"We do not believe in militarism, but we do believe in being able to defend ourselves if attacked. There is a vast difference."

Divided Into Two Branches.

There will be two active branches of the legion—the Line and the Specials. The Line will be composed exclusively of men who have had army or navy service, for the Government keeps no list of these, and of men who can handle a high-power rifle and are seasoned in roughing it in the open—a combination of regulars and rough riders. The Specials, for special active service at the front, will be drawn from civilians who have had training in the following and similar occupations:

Steamship masters, navigators and officers, yachtsmen, merchant seamen, divers, riggers, shipfitters, machine gun experience, powder men, topographers, lithographers, photographers, surgeons, physicians, nurses (male or female,) pharmacists, miners, engineers, (mining, civil, mechanical, hydraulic, sanitary, and electrical;) electricians, dynamo tenders, surveyors, radio operators, radio mechanics, mule packers, blacksmiths, veterinary surgeons, farriers, horseshoers, saddlers, wheelwrights, carpenters, lumbermen, cooks, bakers, telegraphers, telephone operators, linemen, stenographers (male,) motor boat operators and owners, airship operators, mechanics, and owners; balloonists, motor-car operators, mechanics, and owners; motor-cycle operators, mechanics, and owners; machinists, plumbers, railroad men, (operation, construction, and repair;) stationary engineers (gas or steam,) transport drivers, butchers, city police and firemen, constables, cowboys, explorers, guides, scouts, trappers, hunters.

National headquarters will be situated temporarily at Governors Island, N. Y., and department headquarters will be established at important centres throughout the country and all its possessions.

With the spread of the league from ocean to ocean, its founders say, there will be hundreds of thousands of men partly organized and ready to mobilize, with all necessary individual data, including measurements for uniforms, caps, and shoes ready for Government outfitters.

"Just think what all this would mean to the country in a time of war," said Capt. Johnston. "Very few people seem to realize that in an emergency we would have to have at fewest a thousand automobile drivers for the ambulance service and for special transportation service, and at fewest eight motor cyclists for each regiment as messengers. Where are all these to come from unless we take some steps now to organize them for future service?"

In making public the announcements yesterday Capt. Johnston was accompanied by Commander R. K. Crank of the local recruiting branch of the United States Navy. Dr. Hausmann, who will act as Secretary of the Legion here, and Arthur S. Hoffman, also a civilian, who are associated with him in the formal organization work.

At present none in the service of the Legion will receive pay, but with its growth stenographers and other office help may be employed. The annual dues are expected to cover administration expenses.

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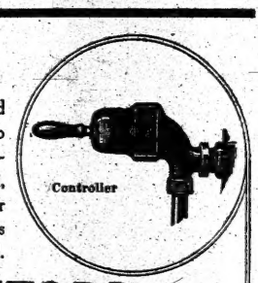

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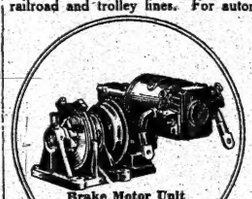

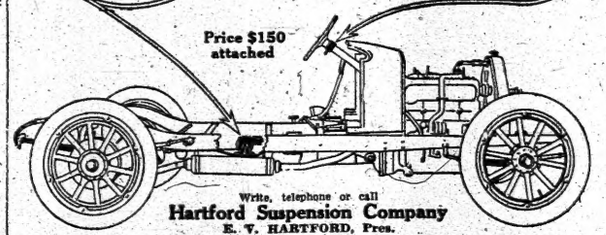

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LAST $1,500,000 WILL OF MRS. CUTTER VOID

Surrogate Cohalan Rejects the Document Attacked by Author of "Ready Money."

SEES INDICATIONS OF FRAUD

Questions Motives of Beneficiaries Who, He Says, Vied with Each Other for Bequests.

Surrogate Cohalan will announce his decision today in the contest of the will of Mrs. A. Gertrude Cutter, widow and third wife of Henry T. Cutter, the organizer of the Riker-Hegeman drug store chain and at one time said to be the largest stockholder in Hegeman & Co., which was filed under protest on May 18, 1914, and disposed of an estate of more than $1,500,000. The Surrogate refuses to admit the will.

Mrs. Cutter died on April 3, 1914. When her will was offered James H. Montgomery, her grandson, author of "Ready Money," alleged that the will was void and that Frank W. Tichenor, George Ramsay, and W. McMaster Mills, Vice President of the Union Trust Company, had conspired to obtain possession of the entire estate. Under the will Mr. Montgomery was to receive $5,000, Ramsay $200,000, Mills $100,000, and Tichenor $50,000. A large part of the estate, in varying amounts was left to relatives, friends, and institutions, including $50,000 each to the City of Newburyport, Mass., and to Charlotte Cutter, a niece, and $15,000 each to Dr. John C. Bradner and Dr. Henry W. Frauenthal, whose names appear in the Surrogate's decision.

The contest came to trial on Oct. 22, 1914, before Surrogate Cohalan. Peter B. Olney, Jr., Henry A. Linderman, an employe of the Union Trust Company, and William Gibney, a teller of the same company, testified that they were the witnesses of the will. In his decision Surrogate Cohalan says:

"Henry T. Cutter, a large stockholder in the drug house of Hegeman & Co., and his wife, Amelia G. or A. Gertrude Cutter, lived for about thirty-eight years in a large old-fashioned house at 781 Lexington Avenue, in this city. The house was sumptuously furnished with, as one witness described it, 'the best that money could buy.'

"In this home Mrs. Cutter gave many entertainments. The Cutters had no children. Up to the last ten years of her life, Mrs. Cutter lived as women in her circumstances usually do. She had servants and entertained her friends. She dressed well, even extravagantly. She attended the opera and the theatre. She had horses; employed a coachman, and went driving regularly. She gave to her toilet and appearance the care, and to the amenities of social intercourse, the attention naturally expected from a woman of refinement.

Sudden Change of Habits.

"When Cutter was about 75 years old, his wife then being about 65, a change came over their habits and method of living. Mrs. Cutter abandoned social interests, lost interest in dress, gave up the opera, disposed of her horses, discontinued her entertainments and discharged her servants. Eventually Cutter and his wife became recluses, almost unattended.

"In 1913 they lived by themselves, using only two rooms and a pantry on the second floor of their home, their only attendant being a furnaceman named Beamish, whose attention was irregular owing to drink. Mrs. Cutter prepared the meals on a two-burner gas stove in a pantry.

"After a serious illness, Cutter died on Jan. 20, 1914, about two months prior to the execution of the paper herein propounded, 83 or 84 years of age. He was helpless, feeble, and diseased.

"The upstairs rooms of the house were always in great disorder. Except for the basement, the house was kept locked. During this period Beamish looked after matters generally. He called in the morning and gained admission with a key which Mrs. Cutter let down on a string."

Surrogate Cohalan then gives a description of the neglected condition of the house and of Mrs. Cutter, including her antipathy to water and her having worn the same garments from January to March.

No Nurse for Dying Man.

His description of the death of Mr. Cutter, based on the evidence of Loretta McLaughlin, a seamstress, who remained in the house with Mrs. Cutter the last night of Cutter's illness, tells of insane disregard of the solemnity of the occasion and expressions of petty annoyance at the exigencies of the husband's last hours. The Surrogate adds:

"During Cutter's illness, and in spite of the fact that he was worth more than $1,500,000, Mrs. Cutter failed to call in a trained nurse or an attendant to wait on him."

The causes of the testratrix's death are then set forth, and it is stated that during her fatal illness "she habitually took large quantities of morphine and codein. She used these drugs up to within a day or two of her death. There is no evidence that the doctors ever attempted to procure for her a trained nurse; nor did Ramsay, Mills, or Tichenor ever attempt to bring in a trained nurse to take charge of this dying and suffering old woman.

"Their sole ambition seems to have been to get the largest possible bequest from Mrs. Cutter; their sole endeavor to vie with each other in attempting to obtain the last will signed by this diseased, drug-eating, dying old woman."

The Surrogate then describes the meeting on March 2, 1914, when the will which he refuses to admit was signed. He says that Ramsay, Mills, and their attorney came to the house.

"With them came the draftsman of the will, the witness Olney, a clerk in the attorney's office; Linderman, a clerk in the Union Trust Company, of which Mills was Vice President; Gibney, another clerk in the same bank, and Eckstein, an employe of a drug company in which Ramsay had an interest. Olney came at the direction of his employer, Linderman and Gibney by the direction of Mills, and Eckstein by telephonic direction of Ramsay. They were admitted by Beamish and brought downstairs to the basement. Tichenor, a beneficiary in the propounded paper, was at that time closeted with Mrs. Cutter. Ramsay told Beamish not to tell Tichenor that he, (Ramsay,) was in the house. When Tichenor left the house Ramsay went upstairs. He returned in a few minutes and invited the draftsman and the proposed witnesses to the will to come with him to the living room of Mrs. Cutter. They found Mrs. Cutter propped up on a couch, wrapped in blankets.

The Final Will Signed.

"The attorney read the will to her. As the different clauses were read she nodded or said 'Yes.' When the clause was read bequeathing the residuum of the estate to Ramsay and Mills, to divide among such charities as they saw fit, she remarked that she did not know about the charities, or words to that effect. She was told that most of the legacies were the same as those in her husband's will.

Surrogate Cohalan then says that the "mechanics of executing a will were gone through with a proper regard for the forms of law" at this meeting, and then says that this was the third will made by Mrs. Cutter in the last nine months of her life. "In August, 1913," he says, "Tichenor supervised the execution of a will in which Mrs. Cutter bequeathed to him a legacy of $500,000. On March 11, 1914, (ten days prior to the execution of the will propounded for probate herein,) Frauenthal's attorney, Mr. Kendall, prepared a will. In this will Tichenor's legacy was cut to $50,000, and the residuary estate, (which may amount to $700,000,) was left to an institution of which Frauenthal was the head. Tichenor was unaware of the will of March 11 or the one offered for probate herein. In these two wills Ramsay and Mills received legacies of $200,000 and $100,000 respectively."

The Surrogate then comments on the fact that in the will upon which he makes his decision there is a third change in the amounts left to the contending parties, in that Ramsay and Mills are to receive the great bulk of the estate for their charities, and Dr. Frauenthal receives only $15,000.

He then says that Mrs. Cutter during the last few months of her life "was apt to favor in her will whoever procured and supervised the execution thereof," and further mentions testimony that shows that Ramsay "staged" the last will himself.

The Surrogate touches briefly on the testimony of alienists called by the proponents, and closes with the statement:

"The above facts show this to be a case having all the ordinary indications of fraud."

WAVES SAVED SHIP AFIRE.

Blazing Benzine from La Habra Overflowed Around Her.

A blazing ship upon a sea of fire, the Norwegian tank steamship La Habra was saved from destruction by the tremendous seas that broke over her, and her Captain, after hope had almost been abandoned, navigated her safely into Horta, Fayal, the Azores. The Chief Officer and five of the men were lost when the fire burned through the line holding their small boat, and they drifted off into the gale.

The details were reported yesterday by Capt. Barendse of the Holland America freighter Zandijk that arrived from Rotterdam. It was the first news to reach here of the fire on La Habra, for she was overdue when a brief cable announced her arrival at Horta on Feb. 7.

La Habra was on her way from Talara Bay, Peru, to Lordon with a cargo of benzine. She passed through the canal in January, and this was the last heard of her until she made Fayal. She was nearing that port when there was an explosion in the cargo, and this was followed by a fire, which soon spread almost from stem to stern. Some of the men were caught in the forward part of the vessel and some aft. Capt. Bugge and those on the bridge had to take refuge on the bow.

Realizing that the fire would burn the gear, the Captain ordered the lifeboats lowered. In the intense heat the men had to work in relays. A northwest gale was blowing at the time and towering seas were running. The crew succeeded in getting one boat into the water, and into it the Chief Officer and five of the men were ordered.

The crew were working to save the boat from being smashed against the tanker's side, and waiting for the word to abandon ship when the hatches were blown open and the burning cargo shot into the air. The men on the La Habra fled to safety, and for a second it rained burning benzine. It flowed into the sea and the ship appeared to be upon a sea of fire. The line holding the small boat to the ship's side burned through and those crouching on the steamer's deck caught a fleeting glimpse of the small boat as it topped an oil-lit wave. The boat was never seen again.

La Habra began to drift off into the sea and the waves broke over her and poured into the uncovered hatches. It was the seas that put the fire out. An examination of the charred remains of the chart house disclosed that the charts and navigating instruments had been destroyed.

Five Artists Cartoon Mitchel.

One hundred members of the New York Illustrators' Association, composed of the cartoonists and artists of daily papers and periodicals, gathered yesterday at the City Hall to pose for motion pictures taken by Pathé Freres, which will be shown at the illustrators' dinner at midnight next Saturday in the Castle Cave, 271 Seventh Avenue. One of the features of the pictures was a caricature of Mayor Mitchel as Father Knickerbocker, drawn jointly by Marcus of THE TIMES, Briggs of The Tribune, Rehse of The World, Carter of The Evening Sun, and Schultz of The American. The drawing will be presented to the Mayor, who will attend the dinner.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS DINE

250 Take Fourth Degree at Order's Annual Meeting.

The Knights of Columbus of the First New York District held their annual meeting and dinner at the Hotel Astor yesterday. In the afternoon 250 of the members took the fourth degree, the highest bestowed by the organization. In the evening there was a dinner attended by 550 members.

William P. Larkin, State Deputy, presided, and the speakers included George E. Lanagan, Master of the First District; the Right Rev. Michael Francis Fallon, Bishop of London, Ontario; Controller William A. Prendergast, Peter P. McLoughlin, and the Rev. F. P. Duffy.

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B. T.

Albert Frederick Wilson, New York University, has just written this unsolicited letter in praise of Booth Tarkington's new novel, "The Turmoil":

I want to be the first to register my opinion that Booth Tarkington's new novel, "The Turmoil," is the biggest thing that has been done in fiction during the last ten years. First, it is an overwhelmingly entertaining story. Second, it sets a new standard in the fine arts of portraying life—dramatizing it into graphic, throbbing reality—in the novel.

Here are superlatives, but I know of no other way to vent my enthusiasm. Then, too, I am a little impatient that American critics are so slow to recognize that Mr. Tarkington stands head and shoulders above all contemporary writers. His technique, his writing methods, are years in advance of present-day story-tellers. My students in the professional magazine writing courses give more attention to Tarkington than they do to Poe, Hawthorne, and De Maupassant heaped together.

"The Turmoil" will stand the test of a great book. The "Tired Business Man" will revel in it. The school girl will find it the most charming love story she has read in months. The reader of literary taste has waiting for him a book of rare truth and strength.

The Turmoil
Harper & Brothers

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De Witt Jennings in "Under Cover."

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Some fortunate folk will visit the Panama Exposition—

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Made to order . . . at $68.00

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Portraying the latest trend of fashion, shown in modish materials and shades, featuring the Soldat, Joffre and Belgian blues, also army grays, beige and the new checks. In the regular stock are to be seen:

Tailor-made Suits in Eton and sport effects, of gabardine or serge; navy or black..... 25.00

Smart Suits of Imported English mixtures or black and white checks..... 29.75

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The "Handkerchief Frock" is a decidedly smart, new model, shown in silk crepe de chine of superior quality; beige, grays, tans or navy.

Smart Spring Coats

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Shown in the new coverts, shepherd checks and novelty mixtures; in exclusive models of smart individuality.

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Effective new models are shown in the new tones of peach, maize, bisque, flesh and white. It is the touch of difference that distinguishes these models, a new sleeve effect or an entirely new collar, perhaps—the smart chic and individuality of "Best" models. In the regular stock upward from..... 5.75

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For Women and Misses

2.95 3.95 5.00

In the regular stock is now displayed a number of attractive new spring models in all of the street shades, which offer excellent values for the quality of the materials.

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For Women and Misses

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Complete assortments of new spring models are being shown, adapted to all figures, in plain or fancy materials, at prices ranging upward to 20.00. The "Besco," our exclusive make, is a superior corset at moderate price.

Brassieres, in the new spring models.....50c to 15.00

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For Girls and Misses to 17 Years—4th Floor

Exclusive models, cut on original lines, to our own careful sizings, which make Best & Co. styles uniformly smart and authoritative. The regular stock is showing these interesting values.

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For Misses—14, 16 and 17 Years

One-piece Dress of white French linen, in a charming new model..... 5.00

Misses' Dressy Tailor-made Suit of vigro cloth, gabardine or the fashionable new checks; semi-Empire coat model with suspender skirt..... 25.00

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A new coat model in two color combinations, featuring all of the fashionable new spring shades; sizes 28 to 34.

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197 Infants' White Dresses

Sizes 6 Months to 3 Years—3rd Floor

50c to 2.85

Being about one-third less than regular prices.

An odd lot of machine-made dresses that have become somewhat soiled. In most instances only one of a style. In Yoke, Gretchen and other models.

150 Slightly Mussed Fine Baby Garments

Reduced About One-third

Many garments appear as beautiful as fresh goods, they are so slightly mussed. Only one of a style—our samples, including:

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Yet Chicago is far more than a mere clearing house between the Mississippi Valley and the world. The manufactured products of Chicago amount to about one billion five hundred million dollars each year.

There are more people within the city limits of Chicago than in the fourteen largest cities of Canada, and more people in the state of Illinois than in the whole Dominion. There are more people in Chicago than in the seven cities of San Francisco, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Washington, New Orleans, Kansas City and Denver. There are more people in Illinois than in the ten states of Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming and Arizona.

There are twenty National and seventy-nine State Banks in Chicago, with a combined capital of over $90,000,000 and deposits in excess of $1,000,000,000. In volume of Bank Clearings Chicago is the second city in the United States. The Clearings for 1914 amounted to $15,692,828,996—this being $259,000,000 greater than the combined clearings of Boston and Philadelphia.

It is natural that the newspaper which for sixty-eight years has been the dominant force in this representative American city should have been named by its readers "The World's Greatest Newspaper."

As a business enterprise The Chicago Tribune ranks among the leading newspaper properties in the United States. It may be first. It certainly is not less than fourth.

In Sunday circulation The Chicago Tribune ranks second in the United States. In morning circulation it ranks third.

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A combination of many minds has developed and perfected merchandising plans for the benefit of advertisers.

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The Chicago Tribune maintains a Syndicate Department from which other newspapers may obtain at a nominal price the best features that it is possible for money to buy. This department, unlike the average newspaper supply syndicate, is not run primarily for profit. Not a single feature is handled except what goes into The Tribune. If it's not good enough for The Tribune to publish, it's not good enough to sell. This rule absolutely insures a high standard of excellence.

These features include Comics, Fashion Pages, Sport Pages, Moving Picture Stories, Cookery, Beauty Culture, Foreign Letters, Talks to Women, Cartoons, etc., by the best artists and writers that money will secure.

At the present writing The Chicago Tribune has six special representatives at or near the various theaters of War in Europe, including two photographers of still and moving pictures.

Thousands of people in New York have already seen moving pictures of the theater of War in Belgium, taken by a staff photographer of The Chicago Tribune.

In order to establish a more intimate connection with advertisers, advertising agents and publishers in the East, The Chicago Tribune has opened new offices at 251 Fifth Avenue, corner of 28th Street, New York, where arrangements have been made to serve the customers of its Advertising and Syndicate Departments with a maximum of efficiency and comfort.

In addition, these offices will be equipped to provide information concerning Schools, Summer and Winter Resorts, Railway and Steamship Travel, for the benefit not only of Chicagoans visiting New York but also of the general public.

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The World's Greatest Newspaper

(Trade Mark Registered)

251 Fifth Avenue (Corner 28th Street) New York

YANKEES LEAVE FOR SOUTH--BOXING--ATHLETICS--POOL

SOUTHLAND CALLS YANKEE PLAYERS

Manager Donovan Optimistic, but Not Boastful, as Team Leaves for Savannah.

Just before the Yankees left the Pennsylvania Station yesterday for Savannah Manager Bill Donovan said: "I am not counting on winning a pennant, nor am I making any rash predictions, but I think four weeks at Savannah will make a big difference in this club. It does not look like such a bad baseball outfit to me. The pitching staff measures up with any in the league, and I think the preliminary work of the pitchers in Hot Springs will bring them to Savannah in condition to pitch fast ball for our batting practice.

"What we need most of all," continued Donovan, "are batters, and much of the attention at the training camp will be toward this branch of the game. I look for some good hitting this year from such men as Cree, Pipp, and High, and we still hope to add some batting strength before the season begins."

There was a good-sized crowd of fans at the station to see the baseball players start South. Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., President of the club, wished the boys good luck. Capt. T. L. Huston and Business Manager Harry Sparrow were in charge of the party. At Baltimore the party will be joined by Capt. Roger Peckinpaugh, Birdie Cree, Lute Boone, Fritz Maisel, and Charley Schwerf, the University of Pennsylvania catcher.

Another member of the party was Jimmy Duggan, the Yankees' new trainer. Duggan has the reputation of being a tiptop conditioner of athletes. If enthusiasm counts for anything, he ought to make good in his new job.

"I'm impatient to get down there and get to work on sore, lame arms," Duggan said, "and if hard work counts for anything, you'll see that bunch come back here in fine shape, believe me. Just leave it to me; they'll all be trained up to the minute when they hit this town again."

When Col. Ruppert arrived at the station he had with him a youngster named Arthur Pickering, an amateur catcher, who comes from Paterson. Col. Ruppert introduced the youngster to Manager Donovan, who invited him to go to the training camp. Pickering at once signed a probationary contract, using his dress-suit case as a writing desk, and jumped on to the train.

The deal for the purchase of Paddy Baumann, the Providence third baseman, has not yet been completed, but it is expected that he will be a member of the club before the team returns North. The players who left yesterday were Ray Fisher, R. J. Kelly, a Lowell first baseman; Jimmy Ring, a Lowell pitcher; Paul Lewis, a pitcher from Hoboken, and Bill Tamm, an infielder from Newburg. Coach "Duke" Farrell completed the party. These players, with the exception of Fisher, are only experiments, but Manager Donovan said he would give everybody a chance.

The pitchers and catchers who are at Hot Springs with Scout Joe Kelley will report at the Savannah camp about March 8. They are Sweeney, Nunamaker, Ray Caldwell, King Cole, Ray Keating, Jack Warhop, and Carroll Brown.

At the close of the training season, when the major league clubs will be compelled to cut down their squads, Scout Joe Kelley plans to make a flying tour to several of the camps, hoping to pick up some of the excess talent of the other clubs. This will be the Yankees only change of getting any promising new players, because last season New York was the only club in either league that did not get a player in the draft or by purchase, so Manager Donovan is up against the stiff proposition of beginning the season with practically the same crowd of players that ended the season in 1914. He is very optimistic, however.

Tars Again Win in Baseball.

The Second Naval Battalion indoor baseball team yesterday defeated the Bay Ridge Athletics by a 4 to 2 count in the former's Brooklyn armory. Brown, catcher for the tars, featured the game with his two home runs, the first coming in the fourth inning and the second in the eighth. No one was on bases on either occasion. The pitching of Guare, who has been winning consistently for the Battalion boys, was another feature. The deciding game of the series between the Athletics and Battalion will be played off a week from next Sunday. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Bay Ridge Athletics	0	0	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2	6	2
Second Naval Bat'n	0	2	0 1 0 0 0 0 1 x—4	6	1

Batteries—Ross and Underwood; Guare, Brown, and Campbell. Umpire—Mr. Hamilton.

Feds' Advance Guard Starts.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 28.—Manager E. I. Oakes, Capt. Edward Konetchy, and two players formed the squad of the Pittsburgh Federal League Baseball Club, which left here tonight for the training camp at Augusta, Ga. Other players will join them on the way or go direct to the camp.

Reds on Their Way South.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—Twelve players of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club left here today for the Spring training grounds at Alexandria, La. Other players of the club will board the train en route or proceed direct from their homes to Alexandria. Manager Charles Herzog is already at the training camp.

Young Spotts Lands Four Prizes.

If there is a secret in the handling of a shotgun, young Ralph K. Spotts, the 14-year-old son of the champion, Ralph H. Spotts, has surely discovered and applied it. Shooting against thirteen others, including his father, at the regular weekly shoot of the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday, he walked off with four prizes out of the seven matches contested.

His first win was the February Cup, in which he returned a full score. There were eight ties in the shoot for the take-home trophy and in the shoot-off young Spotts was the victor. Eight more ties of full scores of 25 were returned in the next match for the Accumulation Cup, and in this the boy was the winner in the shoot-off, and when the 100-"bird" handicap ties—three of them—were shot off, he again was the victor. Excluding his ten and fifteen "bird" scratch contest figures, it was found that he had broken 81 blue rocks out of his 100.

A. L. Burns did some excellent work when he took the lead for the high gun scratch medal. Burns tied McMahon in the shoot for the Visitors' Cup, and in the shoot-off he won, which gives him the cup outright, he being the first man to win three legs for the trophy. B. M. Higginson was the winner of both the ten and the fifteen "bird" scratch contests.

Crampton Wins Two Cups at Traps.

Foster Crampton won two cups yesterday by his trapshooting at the Knollwood Country Club, White Plains, N. Y. In the competition for the Wilcox Cup, 100-bird handicap shoot, Mr. Crampton, shooting from scratch, had high score, with 87 breaks. In the 50-target shoot for the monthly cup Mr. Crampton, who was scratch man in this event also, made a score of 44, which won the cup. In the shooting for the season cup he was beaten by one point by Edwin T. Fox, who had a handicap of 4, while Crampton was scratch man. The scores:

Monthly Cup.—Foster Crampton, 44—scratch—44; S. A. Megeah, 40—scratch—40; Martin McGoy, 38—2—40.

Season Cup.—Edwin T. Fox, 39—4—43; T. F. Wilcox, 38—4—42; Foster Crampton, 42—scratch—42.

Wilcox Cup.—Foster Crampton, 87—scratch—87; Edwin T. Fox, 78—8—86; T. F. Wilcox, 74—8—82.

New Rochelle Y. C. Shoot.

Honors were divided yesterday at the New Rochelle Yacht Club's traps between the ten men who competed for the prizes. George F. Granbery won the Take Home Trophy after he and C. A. Marsland had shot off a tie of 25 blue rocks. In the shoot for the Monthly Cup, A. E. Eldridge won the leg, but B. R. Stoddard and C. C. Moore had each won previous legs, and in the shoot-off Stoddard won. Stoddard and Marsland each won legs yesterday for the Accumulation Cup, and in the shoot for the distance handicap prize (the Stevens Cup) Stoddard and A. E. Eldridge each won a leg. The 10 and 15-"bird" scratch prizes were won by A. E. Eldridge and Stuart Scott, respectively.

WARDS REFUSE TO BUDGE.

Fail to be Persuaded to Allow Brooklyn to Play Sunday Ball in Newark.

Robert B. Ward and George S. Ward of the Brooklyn Federal League Club and Pat Powers and Harry Sinclair of the Newark Feds all returned from the Federal League conclave in Buffalo yesterday. The schedule will be held up for two weeks, pending the outcome of the Kansas City injunction against the Newark Club project.

While in Buffalo it is understood that strong influence was brought to bear upon Robert B. Ward, Vice President of the league, to change his mind in relation to Sunday baseball. The Wards will not permit their club to play on Sundays. It was pointed out by the other club owners that Sunday games in Newark with Brooklyn as the visiting Club would prove a great attraction not only from Newark and surrounding cities, but from Brooklyn and New York. Pat Powers is especially anxious to have the Wards permit their club to play in Newark on Sundays, as he thinks this would be the biggest drawing card on the schedule.

The Wards, however, stuck to the decision they made when they went into baseball, that the Brookfeds must observe the Sabbath. Although this decision will probably mean a deal in lost gate receipts, nevertheless the other club owners must submit to Mr. Ward's decision.

The attitude of the Wards is naturally quite a disappointment to the new owners of the Newark club, but they hope that when the schedule is finally announced on March 13 at Pittsburgh that they will receive a number of attractive Sunday dates.

The first installment of the Brooklyn Federal League Club sailed from here Saturday on the steamer Creole for New Orleans. The party, in charge of pitcher Tom Seaton, included Danny Murphy, the old Athletic star; Ed Lafitte, Joe Finneran, Arthur Watson, Chappelle, Upham, the pitcher who recently jumped from Rochester, and Bert Edwards, a local infielder.

Manager Lee Magee is in Cincinnati, where he will round up a number of players and start for Browns Wells, Miss., on March 4. He expects that the whole squad will be ready for duty on March 5. In the party which Magee will take from Cincinnati will be Mike Simon, the Pittsburgh catcher; Artie Hoffman, Jim Delehanty, Holt, Gagnier, Anderson, and Steve Evans. Collop, Jim Bluejacket, Land Cooper, Wilson, and Marty Walsh, a brother of Big Ed Walsh of the White Sox, will go to Browns Wells from their homes.

TIE IN HOCKEY PLAY.

Boston A. A. and St. Nicks Lead in Race—Important Games This Week.

Followers of hockey will find much of interest in the games which are to be played this week. With St. Nicholas and the Boston A. A. tied for first place, and with each having hard matches to play, there may be a break in their relative positions which will tend toward a determination of which one will win the Amateur Hockey League championship. The game which will probably be watched with the greatest interest will be that between the Hockey Club and the Boston A. A. at Boston Saturday night. The Hockey Club has been improving rapidly of late, and put forth a hard fight against St. Nicholas, so that the Boston players will have a hard struggle to maintain their position in the lead at the expense of the Hockey Club.

The first game of the week in this city, which will be played tomorrow night at St. Nicholas Rink, will bring together the Hockey Club and the Crescent A. C. The Hockey Club seven has jumped from last place in the league to third, and is determined that the half moon players shall not be permitted to pull the team down. The two are tied for the third position and the Crescent team is just as confident of victory as the Hockey Club, so that the match will probably afford as interesting an exhibition as any that has been played.

The game Saturday night will place the St. Nicholas team against the Irish-American seven, and in view of the recent showing of the Irish team, in spite of the fact that it is last in the race, the St. Nicks will have to play hard to win. Standing of the clubs:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
St. Nicholas	5	1	.833	Crescent	2	4	.333
Boston A. A.	5	1	.833	I.-A. A. C.	1	5	.167
Hockey Club	2	4	.333				

COOPERSTOWN LOSES GAME.

Onwentsia Polo Team Captures All-American Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 28.—The Cooperstown national polo champions were finally beaten today for the chief prize Coronado tournaments have to offer, the Pacific Coast All-American Polo trophy. An Onwentsia four were the conquerors and winners of the cup by a score of 8 to 6¼. The hitting of Devereux Milburn and his keen anticipation of the Cooperstown plays were the greatest feature of the contest. Hugh Drury was an ever-present menace to Cooperstown advances, and McLaughlin and Webb, in the forward positions, were well supplied with passes.

Until the seventh period Cooperstown team work seemed to show a slight advantage and forecast victory. Up to this period the champions had scored a net count of 6¼ to Onwentsia's 5.

In the remaining two periods Webb made the most of opportunities and drove three goals. Cooperstown attempted to force advances and rode desperately. It was under these circumstances that Milburn's terrific hitting and analysis of the attack was most effectively shown. From the moment they had obtained the lead the Onwentsia defense was absolutely impenetrable. The line-up and summary:

Onwentsia—No. 1—Frederic McLaughlin, 2; No. 2—J. Watson Webb, 4; No. 3—Hugh Drury, 1; Back—Devereux Milburn, 1. Total goals—8.

Cooperstown—No. 1—F. S. Vonstade, 2; No. 2—C. C. Rumsey, 1; No. 3—C. Perry Beadleston, 4; Back—Malcolm Stevenson, 0. Total goals—7.

Penalties—Stevenson, foul, safety. Net score—6¼. Referee—Thomas Le Boutellier.

Champion Dogs in Charity Show.

The Charity Dog Show which will be held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on March 19 and 20, the proceeds of which will be devoted to local charities, promises to rank well up with the Westminster Kennel Club show, which has just closed. From the entries that are being received it is practically assured that there will be all of the prominent winners from the Garden event benched at the armory, and the total number of dogs will probably be as great. George W. Quintard, who was one of the most successful exhibitors at the Garden, will again place in competition his wonderful kennel of wire-haired fox terriers, including probably Matford Vic and Wirebov of Paignton, judged the two best dogs in the Garden event. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., will bench his prize winning St. Bernards, and Dr. James E. Hair will again place in competition his remarkable English setter, Albert's Mallwyd Mixture, said to be one of the best specimens of the breed that has been exhibited in thirty years. A novelty will be the classification for Cairn terriers, a rare breed which will be filled by some of the best specimens in this country. The Cairn is really the oldest of the Scotch breeds. Among the German sheepdogs will be Hilda von Brentzal, which was recently with the German Army in Northern France and has been in this country only a few weeks. There are also to be five special classes for dogs of this breed owned by members of the New York police force.

Bohlen Takes Iselin Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 28.—In the finals yesterday for the C. Oliver Iselin Cup, played for in a handicap tournament at the Palmetto Golf Club, Charles M. Bohlen won the cup by one up from Thomas Hitchcock. This week the mixed foursome tournament will begin, the cup being presented by Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin.

Hoyt in Good Shooting Form.

Hazen L. Hoyt, Jr., displayed good trapshooting form yesterday by capturing two of the prizes in the Manhasset Yacht Club's shoot at Port Washington. Competing against eight others and shooting from scratch, he won the Take Home Trophy with a score of 44 out of the possible 50, and with a total of 82 he annexed the high-gun prize for the day.

Bowling Clubs' 30th Anniversary.

The United Bowling Clubs of New York will celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the organization tonight at New York Maennerchor Hall, 207 East Fifty-sixth Street, with a banquet and ball.

GIANTS' FORCES NOW HOLD MARLIN

McGraw's Big Squad, Forty Strong, Ready to Begin Actual Training Today.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, Feb. 28.—The training of the Giant squad of ball players is due for its real beginning tomorrow, and with the arrival today of two batches of gladiators, this municipality now harbors forty candidates for the team, with a few scattering counties to be heard from. Manager McGraw is not here yet, nor is Fromme, Robertson, McLean, and Palmero. McGraw, who brought a big consignment of talent out of New York last Thursday, gave them the slip somewhere in Texas yesterday.

The players whom Eddie Brannick, Assistant Secretary, brought to town in the small hours Saturday morning were: Mathewson, Murray, Merkle, Marquard, Beecher, Thorpe, Fletcher, Pieh, Burns, and Schupp, all more or less old standbys; George Chalmers, the former Phillie twirler; Al Williams, ex-Fordham pitcher, and with the Giants last Spring; Carl Scull, and C. Press, new pitchers; Desmond Beatty and Ralph Reed, young infielders, and L. Wendell, a new catcher.

Marlin fairly teemed with ball players later in the day when the foreign troop came to town: Tesreau, Snodgrass, Doyle, Grant, and Lobert. When everybody is on hand the New York party will, with retinue, number over sixty. Arthur Devlin and Cy Seymour, doughty Giants once upon a time, came with the New York delegation. The material now in Marlin represents eighteen pitchers, eleven infielders, five catchers, and six outfielders. From all this quantity, it seems that some additional strength could be had. With the good form that Marshall and Smith have been showing, there is promise of a stronger catching corps than for some years.

The squad looks robust as to health. Fletcher from his Honolulu jaunt is carrying more avoirdupois, something he has needed. Rube Marquard declares vehemently that the reports that he was closely akin to a nervous wreck were far from the truth. "I weigh more than I ever did," asserts the Rube, "and am in better health than for several seasons."

"What about that $1,500 you got from the Wards for signing with the Brooklyn Federals?"

"I gave that back to them," said Rube.

Fred Merkle played golf a lot this Winter, picked up points from professionals and avowed today that what is engaging him most just now, is not how to make use of the baseball swing in golf but how to apply the golf swing to the baseball. He believes he will improve his own batting this season that way if he can carry out tricks of the swing, position of arms and application of power from golf to baseball.

Last night's big fire was a hot topic among the players today. Those who were not busy helping fight the blaze were busy packing trunks preparatory to making a hurried exit in case their hotel took fire. It was in danger, but the danger was averted. Fred Cook cut his pitching hand rescuing furnitures from a burning house, but the cut is slight.

TENNIS AT NEWPORT.

Many Leading Players Will Compete in Big Invitation Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 28.—Many of the leading tennis players in the East are interested in the preliminary plans for the invitation tennis tournament which will be played at the Newport Casino next August, for which the Casino Governors, including Henry A. C. Taylor, Frank K. Sturgis, Edward J. Berwind, George Peabody Wetmore, Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, Lispenard Stewart, George L. Rives, Milton S. Barger, Egerton L. Winthrop, William Woodward, George R. Fearing, Henry O. Havemeyer and others are already planning to make it the most important tournament of its kind ever held in this country.

It is known positively that the most noted players, both women and men, will take part. The Tennis Committee of the Casino consists of Mrs. Barger Wallach, Miss Maude K. Wetmore, and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr.

DINNER FOR CYCLISTS.

Certificates Awarded at Annual Banquet of Century Road Club.

Ninety-five members and guests of the Century Road Club Association were present Saturday night at the fifteenth annual banquet given under the auspices of the New York Division at the Broadway Central Hotel. Among those present were President E. Lee Ferguson, D. M. Adee, President of the National Cycling Association; Chief of Castles, R. F. Kelsey, Chairman of the Board of Control of the National Cycling Association; Mrs. E. M. Hitchcock, one of the charter members of the association; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Thomas, John J. Garraty, "Pete" Wollenschlager, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ollesman, Joseph G. Kopsky, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Mitchell, N. K. Jacobson, Alexander Palma, I. Taub, Frank Van Aken, Sylvain Segal, Ralph W. Zarr, A. R. Jacobson, Benjamin Golden, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hawkins, George H. Segal, William N. Winquist, George Bieregel, Andrew N. Segal, C. E. Burch, A. H. Minterman, John A. Olson, Fred M. Sanborn of Baltimore, and Frank Nemzer.

The following were awarded certificates of merit: F. M. Sanborn of Baltimore, R. W. Zarr, and George Steppello for riding over 5,000 miles during 1914; Sylvain Segal, and J. M. Mitchell for riding veteran centuries; Edwin Jensen, Berthold Baker, and Carl Welton for establishing new road records. The following received medals for the National century and mileage competition: F. M. Sanborn, R. W. Zarr, and George Steppello. Sanborn also won the New York Division Mileage Trophy. The following list shows last year's prize winners:

Membership Competition—Berthold Baker, George Steppello, and A. R. Jacobson.

Weekly Point Races—J. Naphtal, E. Jensen, and H. A. Whiteman.

Championship Competition—Arthur Morgan, I. Taub, and Joseph Naphtal.

Thanksgiving Day Team Race.—First team, A. Schuber and Alex Palma; second team, I. Taub and G. Steppello; third team, J. Naphtal and R. Wolfson.

Schuber Wins Cycling Race.

Adolph Schuber won the second of the weekly point races of the Century Road Club Association yesterday afternoon over the Pelham Parkway course by less than a wheel length from John Welton, the two coming to the tape in the final sprint on all but even terms. A. Desimone, who was the winner of the event last week, was placed on scratch in yesterday's race, and could not overtake the big handicap men. A strong wind held the riders back on the north stretch, but despite this good time was made over the course. Fifteen men competed in the race. The order of finish:

Adolph Schuber, John Welton, George Steppello, Louis Zemo, A. Desimone, Joseph Cauldwell, M. Zemo, Arthur Wolfson, H. Carroll, W. F. Thompson, Alex Palma, Berthold Baker, Ray Cauldwell, William Winquist, and S. A. Styles.

Grab Bag Stake Closes Today.

Entries for the Piping Rock Grab Bag Handicap, to be run over the Locust Valley course during the Spring meeting will close today. This event for two-year-olds was won last year by Harry Payne Whitney's Prince Henry under an impost of 120 pounds. The value of the race in 1914 was $5,000, and is one of the richest stakes raced for at the hunting meeting. It is closed to members of the Piping Rock Racing Association.

Williams-Kilbane Bout Assured.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Definite announcement that the six-round bout between Johnny Kilbane, the featherweight champion, and Kid Williams, holder of the bantamweight title, will be held in this city on March 17 was made tonight by Harry Edwards, President of the Olympia Athletic Association, which has secured the bout. Signed articles of agreement accompanied by a $500 forfeit for weight and appearance, Edwards said, were received by mail tonight from Kilbane and his manager, who are in Cleveland. The articles were signed last week by Sam Harris, manager of Kid Williams, who posted his forfeit at that time.

PELKY READY FOR COFFEY.

Heavyweights Will Hold Centre of Stage at Fairmont A. C.

Billy Gibson's Fairmont A. C. will be the scene of the week's boxing feature on Thursday night, when Jim Coffey, the "Roscommon Giant," boxes ten rounds with Arthur Pelky, the Chicopee (Mass.) heavyweight. In this contest Coffey will be compelled to exhibit his best form to win, for Pelky, in addition to being one of the sturdiest heavyweights in the ring today, knows how to box. It is months since Pelky was last seen by New York boxing enthusiasts, and in the meantime Western reports say he has become a strong contender for the white heavy championship.

Pelky will arrive here tomorrow and will go to Dal Hawkins's roadhouse to complete his training. Coffey has been working at a local gymnasium. The semi-final bout between "Irish Patsey" Cline and Billy Fitzsimmons of Yonkers should result in another fast contest.

Another equally important contest will be that between Johnny Dundee, the local Italian lightweight, and Benny Leonard of Harlem, which will open the new 135th Street Athletic Club tomorrow night. As a precaution, Manager Fordon yesterday took the club's physician, Dr. Louis Rosenthal, to the camps of the principals and had them examined. After it was ascertained that they were in perfect condition, the men were compelled to post an appearance forfeit of $250 each.

Dundee has not appeared here in quite some time, and it is expected that this fact alone will draw a large crowd of enthusiasts to the 135th Street club. For his semi-final attraction Manager Fordon has matched Bob McAllister, the Western boxer, and Kid Wagner, of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., for ten rounds.

Willie Ritchie is on his way to New York and will arrive here tonight at 5:30, when he will be met at the Grand Central Station by Matchmaker Jimmy Johnston of the Garden and a delegation of friends. After a dinner to be given in his honor, Ritchie will discuss the minor details of his match with Welsh, which takes place at Madison Square Garden on March 11, including the posting of forfeits and the referee question.

While Manager Johnston will hold out for the official referee, Billy Roche, to act as the third man in the ring, he will not allow the match to fall through if the principals in the contest insist on a change. Bob Vernon, who was stakeholder in the last Ritchie-Welsh contest, is the latest to be mentioned as referee for the bout. Jim Buckley, Patsy Haley, Jack McGuigan, and Mat Hinkel of Cleveland also being among those who are anxious to officiate.

The Olympic Athletic Club in Harlem will stage two ten-round bouts tonight, in which Eddie Kelly, the "Pride of Harlem," and Frankie Nelson of Hoboken and Billy Fitzsimmons and Al Nash will be opponents. There will be a special bout between Jack Gannon and Johnny Gannon, west side rivals.

East side youngsters will furnish the attraction at the Long Acre A. A. tonight. In the first of the ten-round exhibitions Joe Rispoli will be Young Benny and Young Bloom, and in the second Brownie Balles will be opposed to Jimmy Gray.

The seventh series of semi-professional tryout bouts will be held at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Twenty evenly matched glove wielders will furnish the sport. Eddie Moran of Providence and Frankie Diemeyer of Brooklyn will figure in the first star bout, and Battling Lahn of Brooklyn and Mickey Dunn, also of Brooklyn, will box in the other ten-round bout.

Jack Johnson, the light heavyweight from Indianapolis, who is practically matched with Gunboat Smith, has been preparing at his quarters in Philadelphia for his ten-round tilt with Tom McCarty, the Montana Cowboy, at the Broadway Sporting Club tomorrow night. Dillon has made good in the East, and his followers believe he will have little difficulty defeating McCarty. The remainder of the programme will consist of bouts between Josh Mathews and Young Bruno, Young McDonald and Jem Mace, and Harry Nelson and Sammy Clark.

The Pioneer Sporting Club, on West Forty-fourth Street, will hold its next entertainment on Friday night. Three ten-round bouts have been arranged for that night. The opening bout will introduce Gardner Brooks of Lowell, Mass., and Sammy Diamond of Jersey City. Brooks is a cousin of Jimmy Gardner, and has been a sensation in the New England States. In the second Eddie Butler of Kansas City boxes Bobby Moore of the west side. In the final Young Drummie of Jersey City will mix with Joe Goldberg of Rochester.

LONDON LOSES CUP TIE.

Final English Soccer Football Match to be Played in Provinces.

The final match for the professional association football championship of England, popularly known as the cup tie final, will not be played in London this Spring, but in one of the provincial cities. Professional association football is the game of the British masses, like professional baseball in the United States. The game to decide which team shall hold the English cup is even more important than the English-Scottish championship. It is usually held on the Crystal Palace field, and draws a crowd, in normal times, of about 150,000 persons, of whom perhaps a third are unable to get a sight of the field and leave the grounds.

While it is doubtful if these attendance figures will be reached this Spring, the final match will not lack patronage. Notwithstanding the war 918,000 spectators paid $126,565 to see the forty-eight matches in the first two rounds of the cup ties. This is, roughly, 50 per cent. of last season's attendance at the same stage, for the gate receipts at that time amounted to $221,500.

Close Scores In Soccer Games.

In a one-sided game the Camerons went down to defeat at the hands of the Yonkers in a championship game of the New York State League at Lenox Oval yesterday afternoon by the score of 6 goals to 1.

With premier honors of the Metropolitan and District Football League in sight the Hudson United soccer eleven won their battle with the Visitation F. C. at Edison Field, Brooklyn, by 3 goals to 1.

Battling for first place in the second division of the New York State League at Flood's Oval, Greenpoint, yesterday afternoon, the Our Boys' eleven, leaders of the league, and the Fultons, one point behind them, played to a drawn game of one goal each.

By 4 goals to 0 the White Rose F. C. defeated the Greenpoint F. C. at Astoria, L. I., yesterday afternoon in a championship game of the second division of the New York State League.

The I. R. T. Strollers and the St. George F. C. played a 90-minute tie of one goal each at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon.

First place in the New York State League has changed hands again. The New York Celtics, last week's leaders, were deposed yesterday afternoon when they were defeated by the Continentals by 3 goals to 1.

In a National League game at Newark, N. J., yesterday afternoon the Clan Mcdonalds of Brooklyn and the Scottish Americans played a drawn game of 2 goals each.

The Brooklyn Celtics, by their victory over the Clan Chisholm Rangers yesterday afternoon at Marquette Oval, Brooklyn, by the score of 2 goals to 0, once more step into first place in the New York State League championship fight.

Bronx United soccer eleven was eliminated from the Southern New York State Cup tie competition by the Clan McDuffs at Manhattan Field yesterday afternoon by 2 goals to 1.

The Subway F. C., runner-up in the Metropolitan League, added another scalp to its already long list, when it defeated the Germans at Hedley Field in a championship game by 4 goals to 0.

Laughton First in Snowbird Contest.

B. G. Laughton was the winner in the eighth competition for the Snowbird Cup at the Siwanoy Country Club, Mount Vernon, yesterday over twenty-eight other contestants. His score was 87, 20—67. The following matches will be played at the Siwanoy Club next Sunday: E. Eriksen, (25,) vs. H. E. Baer, (24;) D. W. Whitmore, Jr., (27,) vs. V. E. Carleton, (10;) B. G. Laughton, (19,) vs. C. G. Stone, (19;) Paul Adler, (10,) vs. E. E. Dale, (18.)

New Contract for Cavanaugh.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 28.—Frank W. Cavanaugh has signed a new contract for three years as head coach of the Dartmouth football team, according to an announcement by the Athletic Council today.

SON BEATS FATHER IN WALKING CONTEST

Reggie Voelimeke Wins Pastime A. C. Event—Many Clubs Hold Road Races.

Reggie Voelimeke, son of Al Voelimeke, a former seven-mile national walking champion, yesterday won the weekly four-and-a-half-mile walking contest of the Pastime Athletic Club. Among others, the younger Voelimeke led across the tape were his father, who, with Dick Remer, Irish-American A. C., recent winner of the City Hall to Coney Island race, started from the back mark.

Young Voelimeke had a ten-minute handicap, but on actual time he defeated the second man, E. Acker, who had twelve minutes' allowance, by more than two minutes. The walking of the youngster was very promising, and before long he will be seen on long marks in open competition, trying to better the record established by his father. The boy walked the four and a half miles in 41:25, and exhibited a style that was finished and perfectly fair.

Remer, two-mile national champion, again demonstrated the good form he now has attained by covering the route in 34:38, lowering the former course record of 35 minutes which he had himself established. Voelimeke crossed the tape almost at his heels.

Because of the big handicaps they had granted their score of opponents, Remer and Voelimeke could do no better than finish eighth and ninth respectively.

The eighteen who went the complete distance finished in the following order:

Reg. Voelimeke, unattached, (10:00,) 41:25; E. Acker, Pastime A. C., (12:00,) 43:45; T. O'Connor, Pastime A. C., (12:00,) 43:46; A. Arnold, Pastime A. C., (10:00,) 42:55; J. Lichtenstein, Pastime A. C., (9:00,) 41:17; A. Urstadt, Walkers' Club, (8:00,) 42:13; S. Hindleman, Pastime A. C., (9:00,) 43:35; Dick Remer, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) 34:38; Al Voelimeke, unattached, (scratch,) 34:42; J. Ryan, Pastime A. C., (10:00,) 47:05; J. M. Ouldort, Morris H. S., (10:00,) 47:15; T. Mullane, unattached, (5:00,) 42:35; F. McKiernan, unattached, (12:00,) 49:40; K. F. Hearns, Pastime A. C., (2:00,) 39:45; J. Aronson, Pastime A. C., (3:00,) 41:10; R. Ferguson, Pastime A. C., (5:00,) 43:25; A. Lobon, unattached, (4:30,) 41:30; E. Nathan, unattached, (12:00,) 52:00.

The weekly Pastime A. C. four mile road run resulted in a spirited competition with F. Kieser capturing the first honors from H. Mackey, the former St. Anselm A. C. athlete, who made his first appearance in the colors of the Peerless A. C. Kieser's time was 27 minutes 15 seconds. J. McLaughlin of the home club, was third across the finish line. The first ten finished as follows:

F. Kieser, Morningside A. C., 27:15; H. Mackey, Peerless A. C., 27:53; J. McLaughlin, Pastime A. C., 28:07; A. Galston, Morningside A. C., 28:45; J. Dubin, Twenty-second Street Y. M. H. A., 29:15; A. Woods, Peerless A. C., 29:42; P. Lally, unattached, 29:48; W. Hoffeimeyer, Pastime A. C., 30:02; C. Rechter, Pastime A. C., 30:05; F. Smith, unattached, 30:25.

Another Win for Blankenburg.

G. Blankenburg of the Bronx Church House again won the invitation run of the Glencoe A. C. and now leads for the first of a set of prizes offered by the club to the men making the best scores in a series of invitation Sunday runs. All registered athletes are invited to compete in these races, the next of which will be held on Sunday from the club house, 247 East 128th Street, at 3 P. M. The order of finish:

Clarence Blankenburg, Bronx Church House, 24:50; W. Lindfers, Kaleva A. C., 25:58; A. Broadwin, unattached, 26:17; E. Reiger, Glencoe A. C., 26:55; H. Luckin, unattached, 27:43; J. J. McCabe, Glencoe A. C., 27:50; P. Dicker, unattached, 27:59; McKee, Glencoe A. C., 28:02; B. Ritter, Glencoe A. C., 28:25; B. Richman, Eighth Regiment, 28:28.

Lorenz Victor by Ten Yards.

Ten yards was the margin which gave victory to G. Lorenz of the St. Agnes A. C., in the cross-country run, conducted yesterday by the Etna Club of Brooklyn. The second man, R. Parks of the Long Island A. C., made the pace to within 100 yards of the tape. The summary: J. Lorenz, St. Agnes A. C., 21:30; R. Parks, Long Island A. C., 21:32; A. Lorenz, St. Agnes A. C., 21:62; J. Keller, Etna Club, 22:00; N. Langstrom, Brooklyn Evening High School, 22:07; J. Hester, Etna Club, 22:15; C. Byrnes, Kings County A. A., 22:20; F. Finnegin, St. Patrick Catholic Club, 22:23; L. Probst, Mohawk A. C., 22:40; F. Johnson, Norwegian A. C., 23:01.

Holland Best in Sprinting Finish.

In a sprinting duel with W. Gordon, an unattached athlete, C. Holland of the St. Anselm's A. C., yesterday annexed the chief honors in the weekly road contest of his home club. The ten leaders: C. Holland, St. Anselm's A. C., 17:02; W. Jordan, unattached, 17:04; E. Bird, Highbridge Club, 17:12; E. Comelly, Our Lady of Mercy A. C., 17:21; R. Staib, St. Anselm's A. C., 17:24; Jos. Nolan, St. Anselm's A. C., 17:36; Tim Nolan, St. Anselm's A. C., 17:54; J. McDonald, Bronx Church House, 18:01; F. Steinbach, unattached, 18:22; J. Perez, Highbridge Club, 18:24.

Flynn Pacemaker Throughout.

Pat Flynn, the Irish-American A. C. distance runner, was the pacemaker throughout in the Morningside Athletic Club's road run yesterday, held as a practice event for the Easter Sunday handicap, which will be promoted by the Harlem organization. Louis Heydet, one of the home contingent, was gunner-up to Flynn, but he finished almost 200 yards back of the Winged Fistiire, with J. Sweeney of the St. Anselm's A. C. a scant 15 yards behind Heydet.

Handy Victory for Arthur Roth.

The inaugural cross-country run of the Hamilton Lyceum from its new clubhouse, 154th Street and Macomb's Place, was won yesterday in handy fashion by Artie Roth, the former junior metropolitan cross-country champion of the Mohawk A. C. The ideal weather brought out a big pack of hill and dale chasers, and the event was a big success for the club.

Sheridan Chase Goes to Silverstein.

S. Silverstein, representing the home club, yesterday won the first weekly road run held by the Sheridan A. C. in preparation for the open novice road race to be held on March 28. Jumping into the lead at the start, Silverstein opened a gap of 200 yards in the first mile, and was never headed. S. Lichtenberg of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. beat out A. Kapper of the same organization for second honors.

Sweep for St. Anselm Athletes.

Frank Foran, the St. Anselm's harrier, yesterday captured the first road run held under the auspices of the Sts. Peter and Paul Athletic Club in the Bronx. The distance of about five miles was covered by Foran in 29:00. St. Anselm's also finished second and third, the place going to C. Lauth, with T. O'Connor only three seconds behind.

Tie in College Swimming.

The unexpected victory of the Pennsylvania swimmers over Yale last Saturday will necessitate one, and probably two, post-season meets before the intercollegiate team title can be awarded. Yale and Columbia now lead in the championship race, each having scored three wins and suffered one defeat, but it is almost a foregone conclusion that Pennsylvania will beat Princeton in the final clash of the league tournament on March 11, and this will establish a triangular tie, the Philadelphians at present standing third on the list, with two meets captured and one lost. The standing:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Yale	3	1	.750	Princeton	1	2	.333
Columbia	3	1	.750	C. C. N. Y.	0	4	.000
Pennsylvania	2	1	.666				

Yale Oarsmen to Begin Training.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 28.—With Spring training for the Yale University crews due to begin tomorrow, Capt. Denegre of the 'Varsity eight was anxious tonight because he had received no word from Guy Nickalls, the English coach, who was to have sailed from London on Feb. 22. The sailing of the steamer on which Nickalls had engaged passage was postponed for a month. Several cablegrams were sent to him at London to learn his plans, but no replies have been received. Nickalls expected to bring with him a new English shell for the 'Varsity and English-made oars. Denegre said tonight that the practice will be temporarily in charge of Eugene Gianinni, the freshman coach. There are 188 candidates for the crews. It is expected that half a dozen shells will be on the water tomorrow afternoon.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1915.

THE UNAMERICAN LABOR LAW.

The organizer of the American Federation of Labor is even more unfortunate than the counsel of the unions in his explanation of the meaning of the law which has checked work upon the subways. It means, we are told, that "thousands" of Americans will be able to get "jobs at the wages they demand, "that of skilled laborers." There are many who will not like that word "demand." Every one would be glad to see every worker get the wages he earns, but unearned wages extorted by bad laws and unlawful union methods are nothing short of an economic menace.

The city dare not pay higher wages than is necessary, for it is not exempt from business risks in this greatest of all city enterprises. The city put a public or tax mortgage of $800,000,000 ahead of all private mortgages on all the eight billions' worth of real estate of this city in order to make rapid transit possible. There is no expectation that the money profits of this undertaking will be immediate or large. It is sure that the work would not have been undertaken if this labor demand had been foreseen, for it indefinitely increases the depressing effect upon real estate. Already the city's calculations have been disturbed by the rise in the interest rate on its bonds. The increased cost of labor and money disturbs the financial outlook for the subways, and prevents the city from conceding any demands not justified by the conditions.

A "demand" that coarse work shall be paid for at the rate of skilled labor is unjust to the city and a degradation of skilled workers. They will not do the work which they consider beneath them if there is any possible escape. Many of them cannot do the work, not even if necessity compels them to try to. During the appeal of this decision there has been a prolonged interval in which the contractors have known that they were on dangerous ground, and have attempted to supply themselves with such labor as the law requires. If there had been an employable excess of American labor at the prevailing wages for such work it would have been preferred. That the aliens have been employed signifies no fondness for the aliens, but the compulsion of the conditions. Interested affirmations of the abundance or the scarcity of American labor for such work count for nothing beside the facts. There is no excess of American labor for this kind of work even now, and it is sure that Americans will spurn it, at any wage, at the first opportunity. The law, however, is a permanency, if it is allowed to stand, and contains a menace to the prosperity of better times.

On general principles, as well as because of the city's embarrassed finances, it is necessary that union labor should be taught the necessity of earning wages, and of not increasing the cost of living for everybody else by methods which are indefensible. American labor is not in the least danger from the sort of labor which does this work of lifting and digging. On the contrary, this lowest grade of human effort is necessary to get ready for the better class of workmen. To compel such work to be highly paid is to discourage employment and to illustrate anew the heartlessness of labor toward labor. The leaders who are complimenting themselves upon their accomplishments for labor are blind if they do not see the changing sentiment upon such subjects. If their followers are wise they will restrain their leaders rather than expose themselves to the results of such leadership.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Naval bill as it passed the Senate contains no extravagant provisions. It makes appropriations for no vessels that are not needed, if we are to have a navy sufficient to guard our coasts and protect our outlying possessions and the Panama Canal. Americans are not asking for an enormous navy, only for an adequate one. The Senate has shown a better disposition than the House. Only two large battleships are provided for, however, while only one was laid down last year, and the efficacy of the superdreadnought is not to be doubted after the work of the Queen Elizabeth in the Dardanelles. We are to have five large seagoing submarines, if the "economical" objectors in the House of Representatives to naval improvement can be talked over in conference, and sixteen coast-defense submarines. A strong effort was made to increase the number of these, but we must be thankful for what we can get, and thankful to the Senate for giving us so much more than the House was willing to supply.

Meanwhile, it is worth bearing in mind that ex-Secretary of the Navy MEYER asserts that the Congressional appropriations for naval use in the last fifteen years have amounted to more than those of any other country except Great Britain. The money has been unwisely distributed, and doubtless the same thing is true of army appropriations. We have expended vast sums of money for sadly imperfect means of defense. This is an error which must be rectified.

THE PRAYERS OF TOMMY ATKINS.

The sweet reasonableness and the passion for understatement which characterized the late WILLIAM T. STEAD seem to have been a family gift instead of an individual idiosyncrasy. It would make us all happier to believe the rosy statements of his brother, the minister-in-charge at Auburn Theological Seminary, who arrived here from England on Friday and who says that a religious revival is spreading over the British Army, and it would be easier to believe it if he did not go into details. But it is hard to credit his picture of soldiers threatening mutiny unless they are led in prayer before they are led against the enemy; hard because it is difficult to imagine that such an emergency can arise. Who would object to their praying? Why the necessity for such drastic measures as mutiny? Can we imagine a set of atheistic Colonels set against prayer, and yielding only when they found that their Roundhead privates would not fight unless the Colonels surrendered? No, no, Mr. STEAD; we have swallowed a large number of war yarns, but not even Mrs. HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH has ever sprung one as hard to swallow as this.

Then, too, we must file a demurrer to Mr. STEAD's picture of the regiments demanding that their Colonels instead of their chaplains should lead them in prayer. It is an irresistibly attractive picture that he paints, but we cannot look at it with believing eyes:

> One can scarcely imagine the amusing figure of an apoplectic old Colonel selecting a very short petition, then plunging his troops into the conflict.

"Scarcely" is not the word. One cannot imagine it at all. If Lord KITCHENER is sending "apoplectic old Colonels" to the front, the sooner he retires from his office and gives it up to some more sensible man the better for England.

THE DARDANELLES CONFLICT.

The greatest fleet of warships ever assembled for battle is now engaged in the narrow strait between the Aegean Sea and the Sea of Marmora in forcing its way through to Constantinople. Thus far these ships of the allied Powers fighting the Turks and their German supporters have been entirely successful. Three days ago they silenced and destroyed the four forts at and near the entrance to the Dardanelles, one of which, at the southwestern point, was provided a dozen years ago with Krupp guns which were said to be the most powerful ever made. Last night it was reported from Athens that they had since silenced some of the inner forts on the European side and were operating as far up the straits as Fort Kilid Bahr.

The power of even the most modern guns in the Turkish forts apparently counted for nothing in comparison with those of the newest English dreadnought, the Queen Elizabeth, which send projectiles weighing a ton fully twenty miles; some reports say nearly thirty, but twenty miles is a far shot. One shell from Fort Sedd-el-Bahr, and only one, did much damage, according to the accounts of the action thus far received; it hit the battleship Agamemnon at 11,000 yards, killing three men and wounding five. In the further advance through the strait, however, after sweeping up the mines, the fleet is bound to encounter further perils and will probably suffer some loss. The newer German fortifications at Nagara point and on an island in the Sea of Marmora, may not be so easily passed.

But that they will be passed and demolished, and that Constantinople will soon fall into the hands of the Allies, is not doubted by the military and political authorities in London and Paris. It is safe to infer that a tremendous operation like this, entered upon with no undue haste, but obviously after careful consideration, would not have been undertaken without reasonable assurance of a triumph. That triumph will mean much. The very beginning of the operations has opened a new phase of the war, and the expected announcement today by England and France of an embargo on all shipping to and from Germany may well be coupled with the Dardanelles action as a step which must quicken the progress of the great conflict of nations and lead to some definite result.

The capture of Constantinople will mean the extinction of Turkish rule in Europe and the collapse for all time of German plans for Asiatic dominion. It will not only check the Turks' plan to invade Egypt, but will stop all German supplies to the Turkish troops in Asia Minor and afford a free passage from Black Sea ports of vast Russian stores of grain and oil, to the great betterment of Russian finances and the substantial relief of the Allies and neutral nations. There will be no more talk of fresh accessions to the alliance of Turks and Germans. Apart from the object of the naval warfare now going on in the Dardanelles and the far-reaching effects of a victory for the Allies, the engagement in its present stage is of tremendous interest as the greatest of its kind ever fought. The latest results of modern naval architecture and armament are being put to the supreme test. In this view, the defeat and destruction of the well-protected and well-armed forts at the mouth of the Dardanelles are particularly significant.

COUNTRY AND CITY BANKS.

Mr. LYFORD, President of the National Bank at Waverly, N. Y., arises to speak for the small banks, which fear that their profits will be lost by the services to trade of the Federal Reserve exchange system. It is not necessary to suggest to him that, if so, the loss of the small banks would be the gain of trade and an additional recommendation of the system which he criticises. There may be recompenses to the small banks more than making good their losses by the sacrifice of the 2 per cent. paid for deposits in the central cities of the country. If the depositors in the small banks find that their checks are good without exchange charges they may keep their funds in the small home banks instead of themselves keeping deposits against which they may check in the large cities. There is a considerable disturbance of the natural flow of funds due to efforts to dodge the costs which the small banks wish to preserve as profits, and if that money is kept in the deposits of the small banks they may loan larger amounts and loan more closely to their reserves. Thus they may more than make good on their loan accounts what they lose on their exchange collections.

Mr. LYFORD seems to fear that things will be the same after they are different. That is, he applies the accustomed mode of reasoning to altered conditions. He speaks both of the costs of exchange and of the handling of checks all over the country at par." The two ideas are not consistent. The handling of checks at par will certainly reduce the costs of collection, and it may be that they will disappear. He fears that it will be necessary to carry independent accounts to handle the checks on banks outside the Federal system. But the benefits of the system may attract the outside banks into the system, or at least the outside banks may keep accounts with member banks in order to avail themselves of the cheap collections.

Mr. LYFORD says that the member banks dislike the prospect of bearing the costs of the postage and express charges under the present system. The idea is that nobody shall bear them, that the credits shall be transferred by book entries and not by transporting bales of currency about the country. The currency will be issued when and where wanted, and when used will be canceled and reissued instead of being kept going until worn out after repeated launderings. The member banks will be relieved from the cost of the capital now sunk in the bonds which are the basis of currency and will be recouped by the larger income from the assets beneath the new currency.

Mr. LYFORD should look ahead and seek for new sources of income rather than confine his energies to casting up imaginary losses. Admittedly the attempt to reduce the importance of the financial centres has failed, but it does not follow that they thrive on the losses of the smaller centres. Each thrives with the other, neither can thrive without the other. The central lakes are filled only when the tributaries are flowing, and no effort will be neglected to maintain prosperity everywhere. There will be changes if necessary, but not to meet imaginary necessities.

DISPUTING OVER FRANK JAMES.

No man of from 35 to 50 years of age can read without pain the discussion that has been going on about the character of FRANK JAMES since that excellent bandit died. With ruthless hands some of these writers are stripping away the illusions with which the schoolboys of from 1875 to 1890 invested him and his greater brother, JESSE. Some of them even go so far as to portray these heroes as ruffians without a redeeming trait, even that of courage, and to give chapter and verse for it. One of them reaches the limit by depriving us of our cherished belief that, whatever FRANK and JESSE may have been in later life, they were at least brave Confederate soldiers, and giving facts to prove that their military career consisted in robbing banks and murdering occasional belated Federals who had lost their way.

In the name, not of romance, but of the childhood of a quarter of a century ago, we protest. It is as if one were to strip the mask from ROBIN HOOD or to prove that DICK TURPIN was an ordinary gunman like Gyp the Blood or Lefty Louie. Is nothing sacred from the iconoclast? We can stand—reluctantly—for the proofs that POCAHONTAS did not really rescue JOHN SMITH, or that PAUL REVERE's ride was an incident duplicated more effectively by WILLIAM DAWES. But are we to give up our dime novels? These dime novels have long subsided into limbo; they have been palely replaced by so-called "libraries"—the Nick Carter, the Boy Terrors, or whatever may be their corrupt names. Lithographed color pictures surmount their double-columned dullness; it is a sign of the progress of the age, doubtless, but what a substitute is that for Beadle's and The Wide Awake Library and The Boys of New York? Look at the lagging messenger boy of today, comfortably ensconced in a trolley car and reading one of these ineffective imitations, and compare him with the boy in school a quarter of a century ago, surreptitiously reading "The James Boys' Great Haul," and then passing it across the aisle to a schoolmate.

To them the James Boys were not real characters, any more than ROBIN HOOD was to them five or six years before. They were fairyland heroes. The story of their crimes was part of the strange fantastic haze that hangs around the imagination of childhood and transmutes all things into good. Surely the James Boys robbed banks; why not? It was not the robbery, but the adventure that captivated the childish imagination. None of us really imagined the James Boys as human beings, any more than we did JONATHAN WILD. And now that we are older and know better, something of that happy, innocent, and irresponsible love for the bandit of our imagination, the bandit who never existed except in that imagination, clings to us still; and it is as hard to hear FRANK and JESSE JAMES coolly dissected as common criminals as it would be to hear CLAUDE DUVAL treated as if he were a gunman.

Stop, analysts and historians; leave us some of our illusions. Maybe they were common desperadoes. But are you going to deprive us also of Old Sleuth, Old Cap Collier, Chips and Chin Chin, Shorty in Search of His Dad, and all the things that made recess pleasant and school hours endurable to us? Stop at FRANK and JESSE JAMES, and don't deprive us of Frank Wright, the Young Engineer; or Durango Tom, or the works of Col. PRENTISS INGRAHAM and Ned Buntline. The line must be drawn somewhere. Were these iconoclasts ever children?

FRANK JAMES was not a real person; we refuse to believe it, despite the newspaper obituaries. He was an imaginary character, whose deeds many a little boy, now merged into a serious and disillusioned man, used to con in the hours when he should have been studying geography and then pass stealthily to his chum in the next seat, hoping the teacher would not see him, and feeling a greater sense of guilt over it than ever did the real FRANK JAMES after he had held up a train.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Undertaking to Do the Impossible.

Just what would happen if a crowd of New Yorkers eager to reach home or business found itself barred from a car, surface, elevated, or subway, for the reason that said car already contained half again more people than could find seats in it?

Experience suggests no answer to that question, for the very idea of asking it, to say nothing of trying to find out, has hitherto hardly entered the metropolitan mind. Indeed, so often have we been told that for more than a few of us to travel otherwise than standing up indecently packed in with our fellows is made impossible by our habits and our geography that most of us have come sincerely to believe it. Hence do we incline rather to be shocked than pleased by the announcement of Dr. GOLDWATER's present plans for improving our transportation facilities.

Of course, what the Commissioner says about dangers to health from overcrowding is plausible enough; we'd agree with it all, as an abstract proposition, but between riding and walking over New York's too magnificent distances—well, we prefer riding, with microbes therewith and no matter how many of 'em.

But a few of us have long had our lurking doubts about the "obvious impossibility" of giving every urban traveler a seat, or even comfortable standing room, in the rush hours. We recall other instances in which experts of unquestionable authority solemnly raised their right hands and assured us that one thing or another, in the very nature of things, couldn't be done. Thus the electricians told us that telephone wires wouldn't work if put under ground, and the subway engineers patiently explained to us just why it was that centre doors, though practicable elsewhere, could not be made in our subway cars and couldn't be used by such people as we are, even if they were made.

These and other guaranteed impossibilities faded away, later, so quietly that nobody noticed when they went. That doesn't prove the recognized impossibility of solving the transit problem to be of the same nature, but it does suggest deferring for a few days the appointment of lunacy commissioners to feel Dr. GOLDWATER's bumps. He admits that we can't walk, and, being a New Yorker himself, he presumably knows that we prefer the worst sort of crowding to long delays on corners. So let the transportation companies do the worrying. They have no friends.

Holland Has a Memory.

Relations between Great Britain and Holland have been so long of the friendliest sort—the sort resulting from compatibility of interests and the chance of reciprocal profits—that the memories of ancient wrongs inflicted and suffered and of ancient battles won and lost have sunk deep into the subconsciousness of both peoples. Their existance there did not prevent the ingenious Mr. WELLS from devising and presenting for Dutch consideration an elaborate plan for ending the war by driving Holland's 400,000 soldiers between Germany's western army and its base. It was a plausible scheme, and Mr. WELLS added to its charm, as he evidently thought, by showing quite clearly that by following it Holland could not only render decisive service to a righteous cause but could earn a highly desirable share of the spoils, territorial and other, that are to be divided when Germany is beaten.

What Mr. WELLS ignored, however, was that there is a past as well as a present and a future, and of this important fact he has been forcibly reminded by one of our readers. The long—but not too long, since it was all both amusing and instructive—letter of HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON, printed on this page Saturday, reviewed the history of England's dealings with Holland from a point further back than Mr. WELLS thought of starting with. Many an old grievance was recalled—grievances now forgiven, indeed, by the Dutch, but forgiven is not forgotten, for nations any more than for individuals, (see any modern psychology as to that,) and Mr. VAN LOON modestly but confidently declared that his own lingering distrust of the neighbor across the Channel was shared by so many of his countrymen that there was no chance of their taking Mr. WELLS's advice.

It wasn't that they liked the Germans better than the English, or even as well, for they didn't, he said, but Germany had as yet taken great care not to do them any harm, and, that being the case, Holland would not risk, he thought, taking part in the great quarrel.

This presentation of the case will not please Mr. WELLS or the English, and there is some excuse for doubting its complete accuracy, but Mr. VAN LOON's letter admirably illustrated how lingering are national animosities and how ready they are to revive at inconvenient—or convenient—times from what has seemed like oblivion. We have some of them ourselves, as does every other country, and the wise political prophet always takes them into account when he forecasts coming events.

Executions Briefly Described.

Three murderers went to the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison last week, and not one of the papers in this city gave to the grisly business of their taking off more than two inches of space. Some begrudged even that, and the "heads" over the "stories" were about as emotional as would be given to the account of a $1,500 fire.

In other words, this method of executing the law's supreme penalty has ceased, in itself, to be "news" in this State, and as a result the descriptions of such killings have been reduced to within the limits which an ill-advised statute vainly tried to impose. That statute was ignored and defied—not a commendable thing to do, of course—but the real fault, or at least most of the real fault, lay with the legislators who yielded to a sentimental demand and disregarded both the right of the press to print the news and that of the public to get it.

There was little or no truth in the accusation that the earlier narratives from the death chamber were written to gratify a morbid desire for horrors. What they met was a legitimate interest in an important change from ancient practice. As that purpose has now been served, only in the case of the exceptional criminal will much attention hereafter be paid to the concluding scene in an evil career.

A SUBWAY DANGER.

Speed of Trains Under East River Called Too Fast for Safety.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the criticisms published in the daily papers regarding the operation of trains in the Subway, particularly with reference to the safety of the passengers, I have not seen mention made of the great speed of the trains when descending to the lowest level under the East River. Trains in both directions are run over that piece of track at a speed greatly in excess of that used in other parts of the Subway. This is permitted, if not expressly ordered, by the management in order to economize in the motive power when ascending the following up grade.

Derailments occur on the best managed railroads from a great variety of causes, and the consequences of even one car leaving the rails in that section of the Subway at the present rate of speed are frightful to contemplate.

We may imagine feebly the effect of one or more cars striking a side wall (or the intermediate steel columns) and the fire occasioned by the almost certain short circuiting of the electric current in that section of the Subway, where the distance to the nearest station is so great and where there cannot be any possible manholes or other means of escape to the outer air. Ordinary attention to prudence and safety would seem to demand a slower speed in the East River section than in other parts of the line, while the contrary is the case at present. Can the attention of the Public Service Commission be called to this matter? H.

New York, Feb. 20, 1915.

Denies Discord in Suffrage Ranks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The imagination of certain reporters is evidently influenced by the war, and they see something warlike in the mildest of situations. Recurring reports to the contrary, there is no bad feeling between any suffrage organizations in New York.

The Women's Political Union has resigned from the National Suffrage Association for two reasons: first, the increase in dues now required by the national; we feel that every penny of our funds is needed for our campaign in New York State. Second, we do not agree with the national in their support of the Shafroth-Palmer Federal amendment. Such differences of opinion do not imply any change in friendly relations, and I think that suffragists may point with pride to the dignity and good feeling with which our various societies have worked along different lines and under different leadership without strife or personal rivalry of any kind.

As regards means and methods of work we may differ. As regards the aim of all our work—the enfranchisement of women—we remain devoted and united.

EUNICE DANA BRANNAN,
Treasurer Women's Political Union.
New York, Feb. 28, 1915.

Ballot Reforms In Danger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Republican Party is going to rip wide open the direct primary law and the Massachusetts ballot, notwithstanding their promise of "reform." Those whom we trusted yesterday have shaken our faith today by the proposed wholesale debauchery of our admirable election laws. The bill they have introduced in the Assembly and in the Senate will give the regular political parties a pre-primary conference; this will enable them to designate candidates instead of nominating by the direct primary method, as we do now. It will restore the convention system, which was unsatisfactory, as it enabled those in control to dictate nominations.

They propose to restore the old party column with a circle under the emblem of the party, which will do away with the independent voting and drag along with the head the incompetents on the ticket. This method was denounced for years and finally abolished; now the Republican Party proposes to restore it. CHARLES REHM.
2,600 Marion Avenue, Bronx.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Reasons Why New York Should Provide Public Relief.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New York City provides over $2.50 a week for the care of dependant children in institutions or in foster homes. A widowed mother who is poor may commit her children. New York City forbids the giving of that $2.50 to the mother to care for her own children in her own home.

New York permits the mother to take work into the home or to go out to work in the futile attempt to be both the homemaker and the breadwinner for her children. New York knows that both home work and day work involve the hardest labor at the lowest wages, and result in tuberculosis, child labor, the neglect of the home, and the desecration of the family. New York knows that this causes delinquency, degeneracy, and inefficiency—three facts in the vicious circle of poverty.

Moreover New York knows now that private charity has failed to obtain funds that will be adequate to permit the widowed mother to give her children the mother-care necessary to their happiness and usefulness. Twenty-three States in the Union have obviated conditions leading to such a situation by granting public aid. All enlightened Europe has for years regarded such public assistance as part of the whole scheme of social legislation. Experience there as well as here has proved that this measure is right in principle and economical in administration.

Not as a measure of charity, but as an essential step in social legislation, New York is pledged to enact a Child Welfare bill as recommended by the State Commission on Relief for Widowed Mothers. Neither as a desperate effort of the agitator to strip America of her beloved freedom, nor as a conspiracy of predatory wealth further to enslave the poor, widows' allowances shall be enacted and the home-life of dependent families shall be conserved. It is the necessary supplement to our educational and child labor laws. RICHARD M. NEUSTADT.
Secretary New York State Commission on Relief for Widowed Mothers.
New York, Feb. 26, 1915.

SWITZERLAND IN WARTIME.

Citizen Soldiers Are Benefiting by Outdoor Military Life.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps your readers will be interested in the Swiss Army, which has been mobilized since the last day of July. The Swiss are not on the firing line; they are playing the part of watchdog along the frontiers. As in the belligerent countries, the young, strong men have been taken away from the work of the nation. It is hard for them to lose this year from their studies or their apprenticeships. Some have been heard to complain that they are tired of playing the fool in uniform, as if there were nothing more important in life than marching and saluting. But in the long months of waiting they are learning patience, and the enforced outdoor life is telling on them. They are building up a fine physique. The city man, slave to office routine, learns the joys of the country, gains a wider vision when he comes in tired from digging at the fortifications, washes at the primitive village pump, and fails to sleep on the straw of some barn.

The mobilization is doing a great service to Switzerland spiritually—it is creating the much needed solidarity. The German and French Swiss are of different temperaments, and very suspicious of each other. I have heard that in one village of German Switzerland when the French-speaking Genevan battalion marched in it was with difficulty that the villagers could be persuaded that the French had not come. They treated the troops with the hostility shown to an invading army, but when each day they had watched them salute the same Swiss flag they grew friendly and the terms "French Swiss" and "German Swiss" are giving way to the national "Swiss."

The men are learning to know their country—the women do double work at home. Many a girl who would gladly have done Red Cross work at the front is sorting letters at her brother's place in the Post Office, or doing her husband's work at the dairy farm. The harvest was brought in this year in the days when the fathers, as well as the brothers, were at the frontier. And sometimes I fear that when the men will return with a new vision they will find the women tired out, and still thinking the narrow thoughts of the routine worker.

JEAN DAVIS.
Geneva, Switzerland, Feb. 3, 1915.

GAME BIRDS IN NEW YORK.

A Bill in the Legislature to Permit Importation Under Restrictions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am interested in Maryland in the raising of English ring-necked pheasants. I raised 600 or 700 the last year, and expect to raise quite a number the coming year. While I raise these birds for sport, I have thought of endeavoring to secure a market for those I cannot use, and it occurred to me to inquire as to the law in New York. I found that they could not be shipped into New York owing to the present law.

I was informed by the Game Breeders' Association here that there is a bill in Albany designed to permit States outside of New York to ship birds in here under supervision. That is to say, that the birds are to be tagged the same as foreign birds, and the same as birds raised, say, on Long Island, and sold in the State. It would seem to be rather a curious situation where English pheasants can be imported into New York under restrictions, and game breeders in States outside of New York should not be accorded similar privileges.

The birds I breed are from the egg. They are either shot or killed on the place, and why should New York not have the benefit of getting fresh birds? My experience in the New York hotels and restaurants is that it is a very rare thing to get a game bird that is really fit to eat unless it be raised on Long Island. The proposed bill at Albany ought to pass. ORIOLE.
Baltimore, Md., Feb. 26, 1915.

American Hostels for Refugees.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May we have the privilege of appealing through your columns on behalf of the American Hostels for Refugees? This is an association organized by a small group of Americans in Paris with the object of helping the destitute who are pouring into Paris by the thousands from the invaded provinces as well as from Belgium.

The committee is co-operating with the Foyer Franco-Belge, a French society, that is trying to obtain food and lodging for as many of the refugees as possible. Under the leadership of Mrs. Edith Wharton the American Hostels for Refugees has been active in the relief work in Paris since the middle of November. Houses have been donated and arranged for the use of the committee, and money has been raised to feed and clothe some of the more needy cases.

Heretofore the cost of running the relief work that is in charge of the American Hostels Committee has been about $5,000 a month. It has cared for nearly 2,400 refugees and has given over 60,000 free meals. We now have only $3,600 in the bank and a promise of about $1,200 in monthly subscriptions. The committee appeals to the generosity of your readers for aid. Money should be addressed to the American Hostels for Refugees, care of Munroe & Co., 30 Pine Street. Gifts of clothing or boots should be sent to Miss Adelaide Spofford, 272 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Mr. HENRY W. MUNROE,
Miss JANETTE ALEXANDER,
Mrs. J. LLOYD DERBY,
Miss ADELAIDE SPOFFORD,
Mrs. WILLARD STRAIGHT,
Mr. G. PALEN SNOW,
Mr. PHILIP J. ROOSEVELT,
Mrs. GEORGE WHITNEY,
Mrs. RICHARD DERBY,
Chairman,
Committee in New York of the American Hostels for Refugees, (with the Foyer Franco-Belge.)
New York, Feb. 28, 1915.

FRANCE AND THE DACIA

Former Corporation Counsel Watson Discusses the Ship's Seizure.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many will remember that it was predicted in these columns six weeks or more ago in the statement prepared by me for THE TIMES that allied diplomacy would probably deem it preferable that France instead of Great Britain should seize the steamship Dacia, cotton laden, flying the United States flag, and bound for a neutral port. This forecast was based upon the result of an examination of many precedents and the available records of diplomatic correspondence during the preceding hundred years. It had been disclosed by these that France had in the past less clearly recognized the right of neutrals in the matter of merchant ship purchases from belligerents than had Great Britain, although by reason of the latter's practical control of the seas for generations, it might have been supposed that Great Britain rather than France, would have desired and would have imposed restrictive rules upon what under the general principles pertaining to neutral trade and commerce would seem to come well within long recognized rights.

The seizure of the Dacia in the English Channel by France instead of Great Britain was obviously the result of prearrangement between the two countries. In other words, it was considered by Great Britain, though having assumed the obligation of policing the seas, that France with better grace than the former could seize this merchant ship of regular United States registry and properly flying the national flag. While there need be no disposition to deny to a belligerent prize court whether of the one country or the other the right fairly to try the issue of good faith in the sale of the Dacia, it will no doubt be promptly recognized and promptly and firmly declared by our State Department that the good faith of the transfer is the only issue which this Government can recognize as being involved.

While it is true that the French Government in 1778 passed a "regulation" to the effect that enemy built vessels could not be made neutral after the beginning of hostilities, the principle involved in this regulation was never recognized by Great Britain and has never been recognized by the United States. It was, indeed, distinctly controverted by our State Department over fifty years ago, under date of Feb. 19, 1856, in the course of a vigorous dispatch from Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, to Mr. Mason, Minister to France. Mr. Marcy wrote:

> The law of nations secures to neutrals unrestricted commerce with belligerents except in articles contraband of war and trade with blockaded or besieged places. With these exceptions commerce is as free between neutrals and belligerents as if it were carried on solely between neutral nations, and it is difficult to conceive upon what principle exception can be made and the neutral deprived of the rights secured in regard to the purchase of merchant vessels.

And Mr. Marcy continued:

> It is true a regulation of France has been referred to in support of the doctrine avowed by the Imperial Government, (France under Napoleon III.,) but it is hardly necessary to observe that a municipal law of that country can only affect persons under its control and can have no binding force beyond its territorial limits.

Later on Mr. Cass, when Secretary of State, said with reference to Mr. Marcy's position: "These views are entirely concurred in by the existing executive Government of the United States and *will be maintained whenever there may be occasion therefor.*"

The same view was again referred to by Mr. Evarts, when Secretary of State, as having existed "ever since the origin of this Government." Furthermore, so far as the records disclose there is no case in which France has ever insisted upon the enforcement of the regulation of 1778 as applied to the transfer of an enemy merchantman to a neutral where the transfer was valid and unimpeachable under the law of the place where the transfer was made. We know, in fact, that in 1883, during the war between France and China, many Chinese vessels were sold to citizens of the United States, and the validity of such transactions was never questioned, or at all events never tested by France.

While this Government need not anticipate that there will be any change in the very cordial relations which have long existed between it and the great powers now at war, it is not inopportune to emphasize the importance to our own people of the preservation and maintenance of such neutral rights as are sanctioned by reason, justice and the usage of civilized States. This nation is naturally, traditionally and geographically a neutral nation in so far as conflicts between European States are concerned, and it is consistent with our own rights and interests as with the humanitarian interests of the world that we shall not now permit of an unreasonable restriction upon neutral prerogatives. Nor should it be forgotten that it was to maintain our neutral rights that this country went to war in 1812, and that, with unimportant exceptions, our national life has been the life of a neutral and of a vindicator of neutral rights.

The people of the United States, without fault of their own or of their Government, must inevitably sustain prodigious injury as a result of the European war. Our rights as neutrals, therefore, should be rigidly maintained to the end that the channels of commerce be not unnecessarily restricted, and that the inevitable losses entailed upon us by the present great war may be minimized by the commercial enterprise and energy of our citizens. As was said by Dr. Francis Wharton, in his Commentaries on Law: "The rights of nations at peace should be resolutely guarded; the prerogatives of nations at war should be strictly limited; *and in this way the inducements to war lessened and the benefits of peace enhanced.*" ARCHIBALD R. WATSON.
New York, Feb. 28, 1915.

Queens Telephone Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the statement concerning the proposed plan of the telephone company to reduce its rates. Residents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn certainly will greatly benefit by the imaginary toll barriers being disposed of. But how about the residents of Queens County?

I reside at Woodhaven and under the proposed plan of reduction I would be entitled to service north to Whitestone or College Point, a distance of about six or seven miles, east to Floral Park, a distance of about eight miles, and south to Rockaway, a distance of about five or six miles, but if I telephoned one mile west I would encounter the "barrier" line and have to pay an extra toll.

Residents in the exchanges of Richmond Hill and Jamaica, in my judgment, would prefer some Brooklyn service rather than "College Point" and other outlying sections where phone calls are few and far between from Jamaica and Richmond Hill.

Could the telephone company not divide Queens County and give the subscribers on the southern boundary local service to Brooklyn, and subscribers on the northern boundary similar service, and have the "toll line" in Queens County instead of the "county line?"

ERNEST M. MORRISON.
New York, Feb. 25, 1915.

THE ULTIMATE SIX.

Somewhere, there are in the world, now,
Or leastwise there will be,
Six friends who are, I must confess,
Of interest to me;
For each will bear a handle as
They waver down the aisle,
A-thinking only nice thoughts of
Their old chum all the while.
So, when I get to dreaming of
That near, or distant, day,
At times I'm almost tempted to
Deserve the things they'll say.

H. S. HASKINS.

SCHOOL BOARD PLAN TO THWART MITCHEL

Bill to Have Members Chosen by Court Is Criticised by Prendergast.

FULL POWER OVER FUNDS

Measure Sent to Albany Gives Board Free Rein In Handling Money—Takes Control from City.

A bill to take away all power now exercised by the Board of Estimate over the Board of Education, in the matter of spending money, was taken to Albany last week by Henry R. M. Cook, auditor of the latter board, and it has stirred Controller Prendergast to vigorous opposition. The Controller said yesterday that in his opinion Mr. Cook was not acting alone in the matter, but was simply an agent for others, who were afraid to assume responsibility for the proposed legislation.

The bill which the Controller characterizes as "the most monumental specimen of mandatory legislation that has ever been proposed," gives the Board of Education the right to demand of the city all the money it wants for school purposes and to disburse its funds, without restriction by the Board of Estimate or audit by the Department of Finance. The appointment of the members of the board by the Mayor is made subject to nomination by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The Board of Education would also have exclusive say in fixing salaries of all employes of the Department of Education, of whom there are 22,000.

"Auditor Cook, an employe of the Board of Education," said the Controller, "went to Albany last week and sought the introduction of this bill. It is inconceivable that Mr. Cook, an employe of the board, would have dared to assume the responsibility of bringing about the introduction of so far-reaching and radical a measure if his course did not have the sanction of his superiors. It would appear that they were afraid to assume the responsibility for this action, in the first place, and have used Mr. Cook simply as an agent to bring the matter before the public.

"Possibly the bill is an answer to the attempt to reduce the rise in the Board of Education. The people of New York might as well understand that this is a proposition to permit a body of men, not one of whom is an elected official, to tax the people of this city to the extent that the judgment of these appointive officials may dictate for the purposes of the Educational Department. At a time when we are endeavoring to get rid of mandatory legislation in order to be able to reduce the tax rate, an employe of the Board of Education seeks to have introduced in the Legislature the most monumental specimen of mandatory legislation that has ever been proposed."

A statement issued by the Controller explains the various sections of the proposed bill, in part, as follows:

No Limit on Board's Power.

"At present the Board of Education can demand $32,609,000 for the conduct of the schools, and the city has to provide it. The Board of Education is now trying to secure legislation allowing it to reduce this sum, but under Mr. Cook's bill there will be no limit to what the Board of Education could demand for school purposes. The city would have to pay it. Last Fall the demand was $43,000,000 for all purposes and it was cut to $39,840,000. The Controller and other members of the Board of Estimate have been trying to put the Board of Education under the financial control of the city government just as other departments are restricted.

"In the same way Mr. Cook would take away from the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen the power they now have under Section 56 of the Charter to establish positions and fix salaries for all employes of the Department of Education, other than those in the supervising and teaching staffs. This means that the salaries of everybody working for the Department of Education would be fixed by the Board of Education.

"A copy of the bill which has been examined by the Controller shows that it is proposed to amend Section 1,090 of the Charter, compelling appropriating bodies to raise and collect by tax such sums as may be necessary to provide for the conduct of the schools as may be called for by the Board of Education, and to nullify the present law guaranteeing for the use of the General School Fund the product of the 3-mill tax on each dollar of assessed valuation of taxable property. This l

BARKER OUTLINES HIS NEW THEATRE

London Producer Tells His Plans to Men Who Financed His Present Season.

WILL PLAY AT COLLEGES

Manager Accepts Invitation at Dinner in His Honor to Instruct University Students.

A dinner was given at Sherry's last night in honor of Granville Barker, the London producer, who has been unofficially named as the man chosen to resuscitate the New Theatre. Six men who were among the founders of the institution in Central Park West, and who made possible Mr. Barker's present season at Wallack's by subscribing a subsidy said to have been $65,000, were the hosts, and their guests were a hundred men who directly or indirectly are interested in the theatre and the new stage movement, which has finally assumed concrete form in New York. The hosts were Paul D. Cravath, Archer M. Huntington, Otto H. Kahn, Thomas W. Lamont, Clarence H. Mackay, and Henry Rogers Winthrop.

May Build New Theatre.

While no definite announcement of the building of a new New Theatre was made, Mr. Barker, who was the principal speaker, outlined fully his plan for such a playhouse and it is to be assumed that it is the intention of those most interested to provide such a building for the carrying on of his work. It is generally accepted that the new playhouse will be built in time for occupancy next season and that Mr. Barker will be made its artistic director for a term of years. Before his engagement at Wallack's began it was said he would return if it proved successful, which it has.

More definite was the announcement of a plan to give the Barker productions in the great universities of the country this Spring. A telegram from Prof. George P. Baker of Harvard, read at the conclusion of the evening, suggested such a performance at Harvard. When it was read Mr. Cravath, after being assured by Mr. Barker that he would be pleased to accept such a proposal, asked President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University to serve as Chairman of a committee to be named by Mr. Butler, to make arrangements for such presentations, including performances at local universities.

President Butler, who was toastmaster, explained the reason for giving the dinner in his introductory speech.

"We are here to welcome and greet Mr. Barker in a mood of expectancy," he said. "As modest men do not like to talk unduly of themselves, we feel in a position to insist that he shall, as unduly as he pleases. We want to know precisely what he has in mind. We want to know the methods he is working upon and what he is trying to accomplish, and, most of all, we should like to know what, if we are so fortunate as to claim him for a fellow with some degree of permanence, it would seem to him worth while and practicable to try to accomplish here with us."

Tells of New Theatre Movement.

Mr. Barker outlined the new movement in the theatre in England which began in 1889, and traced it through the Ibsen period down to Shaw. He told of his New Theatre project in London, which the war upsetting, and of his subsequent visit to New York.

"And there I thought I had at last the materials for the ideal theatre," he said, "and then quite suddenly Europe went mad, and the terrible catastrophe that is now enveloping their domains made the theatre in England an impossibility. It is dreadful to think that that should be so. It seems to me that the art of the theatre, if it is a true and vital art, should have its place in the life of a nation even at such times as these. However, the conditions are so, and in order to keep that drama alive, if I can, here I am.

"And so I find myself here in New York, where I never thought I should be seven years ago. I find myself pleading with you a little bit for the understanding and recognition of that ideal theatre, as I say many others have been building it for some years in our imagination, but I hope, as I am sure you all do, that we shall see it built up in many of the theatres of this country.

What His Theatre Will Be Like.

"I do want to tell you a little bit, if I may, how I see that theatre to exist. Its one test must be its vitality; it cannot be manufactured. It must be born and it must grow, and the starting point must be the existence of plays, and they cannot be built to order. A play, to my mind, cannot be built to order any more than a child can. A child is born because a man and a woman love each other, that is all there is to it. It makes no difference what the circumstances they are in if there is that true understanding, that is all there is to it. And it is the same thing with a play.

"A play may be a good play or a bad play, but if it is a real play it has to be written because a man wants to write it in the right way, and I think the viewpoint of the landlord, who wants as big a rent as he can get, but they are never built from the point of view of a man who wants to do his work. And you observe, I say nothing as to whether it will pay. I do not know whether it would pay or not.

"As I said, seven months ago I never thought I should be here, but your overwhelming kindness to me tonight and by the welcome which night by night our work is receiving at that theatre, Wallack's, it seems possible to me that this may not be our last visit to America. And I would like you to let me say that I am sincerely glad of this.

"I think you know that there is probably not an Englishman in the world today who does not lie down at night wondering what tomorrow's news will tell him his duty to his country is. Well, that future is still dark, but I do know that if the call comes, then we shall all of us stop talking, and we shall have to put by our personal cares and our hopes and our beliefs in our work, and we shall have to go, but until then, and until that call comes, I hope one is not altogether vain and foolish in feeling that even now we may be serving our country by interpreting some of the spirit by which England lives and without which we very surely know she must perish.

Ambassadors of Art.

"And by making plain what some of the very keenest and noblest minds would have us stand for, we are helping here, perhaps, a little in our work, and when all this senseless war is over and when the thing which I always understood to be the real war—that is to say, the spirit of humankind against ignorance and folly and greed, which is the real question of mankind—you must not, gentlemen, reproach too much the seeming vanity of a near-showman, if he feels, too, that he and his comrades here can be in some sense ambassadors of that English spirit to you.

"I know there are many things besides the Atlantic that divide us. But I always like to think that there are many things stronger than the wind and the sea that bind us; our common language and the traditions that we have in common that draw us English and Americans into sympathy and understanding.

"Well, if I did not think that the theatre which I love could do a little—if only a very little to forward God's will and better the world, I declare to you on my soul I do not think I could go inside its doors again. But it is because I do very deeply feel that I can remain true to it and be glad that some short part of the remaining years that I shall give to it may perhaps be spent among you, if you will allow it to be so."

Among the guests were Winthrop Ames, Witter Bynner, John Corbin, Walter Damrosch, Richard Harding Davis, Walter Richard Eaton, Charles S. Fairchild, Elbert H. Gary, Charles Dana Gibson, Robert Goelet, Jules Guerin, James K. Hackett, Frank Harris, Sir Arthur Herbert, Col. George Harvey, William Travers Jerome, Robert Underwood Johnson, Gustav Kobbe, Percy Mackaye, Robert B. Mantell, Sir Douglas Mawson, Prof. Richard Odynski, Prof. Curtis Hidden Page, Gen. Horace Porter, Ogden Mills Reid, Herbert L. Satterlee, Albert Shaw, F. Hopkinson Smith, Melville E. Stone, John C. Spooner, Henry W. Taft, Augustus Thomas, Arthur C. Train, Oswald Garrison Villard, George W. Wickersham, and Rollo Ogden.

TO INVESTIGATE KILLING.

State Department Hears Cervantes, Shot in Mexico, Was a Spaniard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The State Department will investigate the complaint made by Edwin Chamberlain, Vice President of the San Antonio Loan and Trust Company, concerning the execution of the manager of his property near Cerritos, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico. In a telegram from San Antonio to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES which THE TIMES printed this morning, Mr. Chamberlain charged that his manager had been executed by the Villistas because he had furnished wood to a Carranzista force.

State Department officials said tonight that an investigation was being conducted to ascertain whether the manager of the Chamberlain estate was an American citizen. The Department had heard that he was a Mexican and it was necessary to ascertain the fact as to his citizenship before any further step could be taken. According to a press dispatch from San Antonio, Mr. Chamberlain's manager, A. Cervantes, was born of Mexican parents in the United States, but was an American citizen.

CHURCH RIOTS IN CAPITAL.

Four Persons Killed When Priests Were Arrested.

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 23, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—When the Montevideo, a Spanish liner, sails from here tomorrow, there will go on her, deported as undesirable foreigners, thirteen priests, almost all Spanish. They were sent here from Mexico City, where practically all the native Catholic clergy, it is said, are held in prison by Carranza Gen. Obregon, it is declared, arrested them because of their failure to deliver 500,000 pesos which he demanded. Unless Carranza yields to the American State Department, those priests will remain there, it is asserted, until they produce the amount of money demanded.

So far Carranza has shown no sign of clemency and in Mexico City the bitterness engendered between clericals and anti-clericals already has resulted in a series of demonstrations in which the military has been used to restore order. Four men have been killed and many wounded.

The most serious demonstration growing out of the arrest of the priests in Mexico City occurred last Sunday. Little crowds gathered in various parts of the city, and in the downtown districts one made up largely of women began parading. This crowd was met by a counter element crying "Down with the Church."

Col. Bertand elbowed his way into the struggling mass of people and was stabbed, but meantime he shot and killed two men. Soldiers, who had been called out, fired, wounding a number.

Four bodies were found later. Unconfirmed reports reaching here today are that more rioting is now in progress.

Less likelihood that Carranza will order the evacuation of Mexico City now exists, and the continued shipping to the city of foodstuffs tends to support the assumption that Obregon will hold his army there for some time. He is yet engaged in an almost daily struggle with soldiers of Zapata who are numerous about the city, forcing the line of fire at times to the outskirts.

WEST MEETS ANGELES.

President's Special Agent Goes On to Talk with Villa.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Duval West, personal representative of President Wilson, conferred at Monterey yesterday with Gen. Felipe Angeles, one of the chief Lieutenants of Gen. Villa. It was the first conference of a series which Mr. West has undertaken to obtain for the President more definite information about conditions in Mexico than has been available recently through consular sources.

Mr. West was accompanied to Monterey by George C. Carothers, who has now gone with him to Aguascalientes to visit Gen. Villa. Enrique C. Llorente, the latter's Washington representative, said today the conferences between Angeles and Messrs. West and Carothers had been most satisfactory, and that conditions in Monterey were quiet.

CELESTINS
VICHY
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
NOTICE
Regarding SPLITS
SPLITS have now been placed on the market and should be asked for at all first-class Bars and Restaurants.
ASK FOR
CELESTINS
CALIFORNIA
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$94.30
Lackawanna Railroad
Information at Tickets Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Pl., 28th Sts., 42nd St.
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JEWS' PART IN OUR HISTORY RECALLED

Tableaux Depict Their Heroes and Heroines of Early American Days.

DESCENDANTS PLAY ROLES

Dr. Mendes's Congregation Portray Series of Incidents to Show Hebrew Influence in Nation's Life.

The Spanish-Portuguese Jewish congregation," the oldest in the United States, of which the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes is rabbi, gave last night at its assembly rooms at Seventieth Street and Central Park West, a series of tableaux representing the influence of Jews on the early history of America. Many of the characters were represented by the descendants of the original characters themselves.

The first scene represented Santangel, the Jewish Treasurer of Queen Isabella, supplying funds to Columbus for the voyage on which he discovered America. The second showed officers of the Spanish Inquisition surprising a Jewish family which had been observing the Passover in secret. In the third tableau, the time of which was set in 1655, the year of the foundation of the congregation, Gov. Peter Stuyvesant was shown refusing the applications of two Jewish newcomers, Asser Levy and Abraham de Lucena, for the right to serve in the City Guard.

Tabuleau No. 4 showed Daniel Gomez, one of the leading merchants of New York in the early eighteenth century, trading with the Indians. The part of Gomez was taken by Edgar Gomez Nathan, a lineal descendant. The next scene showed Friday night in a Jewish home of Colonial days, and the one following depicted Gen. Washington praising Sergt. Phillips, a Jewish Revolutionary soldier. The part of the Sergeant was taken by one of his descendants, I. Phillips Cohen.

The next scene, also of the Revolutionary period, showed Miss Hays, daughter of a prominent patriot Jew, refusing information to British soldiers. The part of Miss Hays was taken by a descendant of her family, Miss Judith Hays. In the eighth tableau was shown Major André saluting Rebecca Frank as queen of the ball given by the British General, Howe. The part of Miss Frank was taken by Miss Rosalie Gomez Nathan, a descendant. In the ninth scene Constable Hays of early New York was shown arresting revelers, and a constable was played by a descendant, Daniel P. Hays. Then followed the representation of Commodore Uriah P. Levy denouncing flogging in the United States Navy, with M. A. Levy, a member of the Commodore's family, taking the principal part.

The last three scenes departed from American history. The first of them was a tableau of the congregation, personified by Mrs. Frederick Nathan, and its philanthropies, the various schools and homes which originated from suggestions among its membership being represented by the persons of men and women of the congregation itself. The next tableau showed a scene in the life of Queen Esther, who was represented by Miss Estella Toledano, and the last was a special feature of the work of the sisterhood, with parts taken by Mrs. Mortimer M. Menken and Mrs. M. Milziner.

The tableaux were arranged by Mrs. Piza Weyl and S. Wolf. Mrs. Albert Hendricks sang musical numbers, with violin and 'cello accompaniment, and there were several addresses.

WIN COPYRIGHT IN ENGLAND.

British Privy Council Extends Law to Cover American Works.

Te United Managers' Protective Association has received word through the State Department at Washington that an order has been passed by the British Privy Council under which citizens of the United States will receive the protection of the British copyright laws. The order is the result of a fight that has been carried on by Elsom Johnson, chief counsel for the association; Nathan Burkan, acting for individual American theatrical managers; Augustus Thomas, and others interested in the theatre, since 1912.

Dartmouth Wins Glee Club Cup.

In the intercollegiate meet held at Carnegie Hall on Saturday night, the cup given by the University Glee Club of New York was won by Dartmouth. Columbia received honorable mention. S. D. Child of Dartmouth won the silver baton for leadership. The other clubs competing were from Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Gay Revillion, or, Maid of My Dreams," is the title of an operetta on which Charles Henry Dorr and Adrian Schubert are at work and which they plan to present here upon its completion. Mr. Dorr is writing the book and lyrics and Mr. Schubert, who is a 'cellist at the Metropolitan, is composing the music.

The boxes at the Palace Theatre this afternoon will be largely occupied by singers from the Metropolitan Opera House, who will be present for Emma Calve's debut in vaudeville. Mme. Calve's physicians, Dr. Holbrook Curtis and Dr. John Aldrich, say she has recovered from her throat attack.

Marie Dressler is contemplating a revival of "Girofle-Girofla," in which she made her first MetropoHtan appearance with Lillian Russell in 1894, at the end of her engagement at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre in "A Mix-Up."

George Grossmith is at work upon a history of the Gaiety Theatre with which he has been identified as a comedian for many years.

C. B. Daines and the other members of the staff of The Army and Navy Journal have been asked to see the performance of the war play, "Inside the Lines," at the Longacre Theatre tonight and tomorrow night officers from Governor's Island and the Medical Reserve Corps will see the melodrama.

William C. De Mille's melodrama, "The Woman," originally seen in the Republic Theatre, will be the next of the Belasco productions to be put in movie form.

Augustin MacHugh, author of "Officer 666," has contracted through Samuel French to dramatize John Talbitor Poote's stories of the race track, known as the "Blister Jones" stories.

Hazel Dawn, late star of "The Debutante," has been engaged by the Famous Players' Film Company, to act in a movie version of Harry and Edward S. Paulton's play, "Niobe."

Three hundred members of the Widowed Mothers' Fund will make up a theatre party at Hammerstein's Victoria on Wednesday night.

Irving Berlin will appear in the cast of "Watch Your Step" tonight at the New Amsterdam to celebrate the hundredth performance of the revue for which he composed the music and wrote the lyrics. A new number written especially for the occasion will be introduced by Mr. Berlin.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Mme. Van Endert, Soloist—Tschaikowsky's Fifth Symphony Heard.

The principal number on the programme of the Philharmonic Society's concert yesterday afternoon was Tschaikowsky's fifth symphony, which this season has not had so many performances as his fourth or sixth. It was therefore heard with all the more interest by the audience. Mr. Stransky's reading of it had much variety of tempo and dynamics, and a clear presentation of the union of voices; but the performance was singularly lacking in richness and body of tone in numerous passages where they are especially desirable.

The orchestra also played the second suite compiled from Grieg's incidental music to "Peer Gynt," comprising "Ingrid's Lament," "Arabian Dance," "Peer Gynt's Home Coming," and Solvejg's song, and two of Brahms's Hungarian dances arranged for orchestra. The suite, with the exception of Solvejg's song, which is beautiful and familiar to lovers of Grieg's lyrics, is not so taking as the first and better known one, though it need not be said that it has less musical value. Both are intended primarily for the stage, and their pictorial quality seems to have been uppermost in the composer's mind. On this occasion the song of Solvejg was sung by the soloist, Mme. Van Endert, soprano, though in the suite as arranged for concert performance an orchestral version (which also occurs in the full score for dramatic performance, as well as the vocal form) is usually played. Mme. Van Endert sang the song seated, evidently to recall the scene as it occurs on the stage, where, as the programme book informs us, the back cloth is divided, and in the clouds Solvejg is seen sitting, beautiful in the strong light, and spinning.

Mme. Van Endert also sang the air "Leise, leise," with its accompanying recitatives, from "Der Freischütz," and a group of songs by Max Reger, Strauss, (his "Ständchen,") and Humperdinck, with orchestral accompaniment. Those by Reger and Strauss were originally written with accompaniments for piano, which have recently been orchestrated by the composers, and were sung with this accompaniment for the first time in America, according to a note on the programme. Mme. Van Endert was heard in New York last season, when she sang at a concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. She came from the Royal Opera in Berlin and the Deutsches Opernhaus in Charlottenburg. Her soprano voice again displayed agreeable quality, and seemed rather more substantial in its upper range than in its lower. She sang intelligently and musically, with some dramatic effectiveness in the recitatives of Weber's air, and with an acceptable style in the lyrics, but without much emotional expressiveness or strong individuality and with considerable lack of distinctness in uttering the words. She was liberally applauded.

THE EVENING CONCERTS.

Kreisler, Mme. Kurt, Witherspoon, and Ornstein Among the Soloists.

There were four musical events for concert goers to choose between last night. At the Metropolitan Opera House Fritz Kreisler, Mme. Melanie Kurt, and Herbert Witherspoon, with the orchestra, drew an audience of nearly 5,000. There was another large audience at the Century Opera House to hear the Russian Symphony Orchestra and Leo Ornstein filled the little Bandbox Theatre. The fourth event was a recital of Russian songs by Jacob Medvedieff at Aeolian Hall.

Mr. Kreisler's numbers at the Metropolitan Opera House were Mendelssohn's Concerto in E minor and four smaller ones. Mme. Kurt, appearing for the first time in concert here, sang an aria from "Oberon" in German and "Ritorna Vincitor," from "Aida," in Italian. She was well received. Mr. Witherspoon gave an aria from "Le Nozze di Figaro" and the air du Tambour Major from "Le Cid." The orchestra, under Richard Hageman, played Weber's "Jubel Overture," Massenet's "Alsation Scenes," and march from "La Reine de Saba," by Gounod.

The programme of the Russian Symphony Orchestra included Sibelius's "Finlandia," Tschaikowsky's "Memories of Florence," adapted for string orchestra by Mr. Altschuler; the Finale from Symphony No. 4 of Tschaikowsky, and many smaller numbers. Mme. Rachel Frease-Green, a soprano with an agreeable, if not very large voice, and Frederik Fradkin, violinist, were the soloists.

Leo Ornstein gave the third of his recitals of modern music at the Bandbox Theatre. The programme comprised Scriabine's Four Preludes and Sonata, Op. 23; Ravel's "Gaspard de la Nuit," and compositions of Albeniz and Debussy, besides the pianist's own seven Sketches" and "Two Shadow Pieces."

A recital of Russian songs in the original was given at Aeolian Hall by Jacob Medvedieff and Mrs. Rosowskaia-Medvedieff. The programme was a fairly long one. Mr. Medvedieff's voice is of good quality, but his style is not that of our concert stage. He sang, for instance, an extended passage in falsetto, and there were what we should call exaggerated portamentos, together with unusual tone qualities due to the vowel combinations of the language. But the recital was interesting from the point of view of the music presented and the style of singing.

DR. JOHN P. McGOWAN.

Consulting Physician of Many Hospitals Dies After Long Illness.

Dr. John Patrick McGowan of 1,211 Madison Avenue died at his home yesterday after a long illness. He was graduated from the Bellevue Medical School in 1888, and after working in Bellevue Hospital for some time entered private practice. For a number of years his office was at 40 East Forty-first Street, and he was a consulting physician at the French Hospital and at the New York Foundling Hospital. He was at one time President of the St. Bartholomew Clinic.

Dr. McGowan served as surgeon on the gunboat Yankee during the Spanish-American war. He was the author of a number of medical papers and besides being a member of several medical societies, was a member of the Union League and the Army and Navy Clubs. He leaves a widow, one son, and a daughter.

Musical Comedy for the Princess.

The Princess Theatre, New York's first little theatre to give a full evening's entertainment of playlets, is soon to house a musical comedy. On Easter Monday F. Ray Comstock will present there a musical comedy which Joseph W. Herbert has adapted from a foreign piece which has a score by Paul Rubens. Additional songs by Jerry Kern will be interpolated.

Photographs by Alfred Dreyfus.

By inadvertence credit was not given to Alfred Dreyfus for the photographs used in THE SUNDAY TIMES yesterday illustrating the story of the Fire Department Buffs. The photographs are copyrighted by Mr. Dreyfus, who is the unofficial photographer of the Fire Department, and the originals are on view at the city's exhibit at the San Francisco Exposition.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
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Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.
½ PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

WALL ST. DISTRICT TO HAVE A HOSPITAL

Plans Call for Temporary Quarters in Broad St. Building to Contain 24 Ward Beds.

SEEK MILLION ENDOWMENT

Banks and Other Corporations Will Be Asked to Contribute $2,500 Each to Endow Beds.

The financial district is to have a hospital for emergency and general work, if the plans of an organization which has just been formed by a number of bankers, lawyers, and business men of the section, and which has found considerable support among leading physicians, are carried out. In spite of the fact that in the huge office buildings of the section, many thousands of people are employed, there is no general hospital in the neighborhood.

Hence the proposed foundation of "The Broad Street Hospital in the City of New York," which is to be located in an eight-story fireproof building at 109-111 Broad Street. Arrangements have been made for the leasing of four floors for temporary quarters, with a further option on the remainder of the building when it may be needed. The hospital is to do both emergency and general work, and will contain at first twenty-four ward beds and six private rooms, together with such other facilities as are necessary for successful work.

With a view to the particular needs of business men, the institution will make a feature of a department for X-ray examinations and electrical treatment. There will be a nominal charge for ward beds and a moderate one for private rooms. Further, it is hoped that banks, real estate firms, importing and exporting companies, maritime firms, and all large corporations of the neighborhood will endow beds in the hospital for the benefit of their members and employes. Twenty-five hundred dollars will endow a ward bed and $5,000 a private room.

The expenses of equipment have been estimated at $12,656, and those of operation for the first year at $31,206. The Organization Committee is working for an endowment of $1,000,000, and those who contribute will be classified as founders, life members, benefactors, members, patrons, and donors. Meanwhile thirty-six physicians and surgeons have pledged their services in attendance or consultation, and each has also agreed to give $120 to the hospital for the first year.

They are Edward Wallace Lee, William Tod Helmuth, J. Wilford Allen, John H. Fobes, Reeve E. Turner, William H. Dieffenbach, John A. Vincent Sweeney, George Morgan Muren, George Costigan, William M. Van Zandt, Paul Allen, George W. Lutton, Charles Gennerich, B. Burt Sheldon, Walter Gray Crump, C. Dominick Guy Beckley Stearns, Jeremiah T. Simonson, Gove S. Harrington, Edward Warwick Pinkham, L. Evans Hetrick, John S. Richardson, B. B. Clark, Willis A. Wilder, George Washington Conterno, Carl Herman Wintsch, Ira B. Terry, Edgar Munson, Henry W. Lynde, Lindsley F. Cochen, John Alva McCorkle, J. Perry Seward, Ralph A. Stewart, William Lathrop Love, John F. Ranken, and A. J. B. Savage.

The Organization Committee is composed of E. L. Trample, George C. Luebbers, Maurice Featherson, John J. Hopper, Thomas J. McBride, Alton B. Parker, Theodore L. Lutkins, E. J. Dorgeloh, H. B. Van Note, James Rascovar, Victor Ridder, M. W. Dominick, W. Channing Burbank, Robert H. Klitz, Charles E. Mapple, John J. Connell, Dr. William Tod Helmuth, Dr. William H. Dieffenbach, Dr. Walter G. Crump, Dr. Joseph H. Fobes, Dr. Charles Gennerich, Dr. John A. V. Sweeney, Dr. Ralph H. Stewart, Dr. A. J. B. Savage, E. E. Smolen, H. Ellsworth King, and Harry S. Stewart.

Mr. Mapple is Chairman, Mr. Smolen Secretary, Dr. Savage Superintendent, Mr. King Assistant Superintendent, and Mr. Stewart Counsel. E. J. Dorgeloh is Treasurer.

Berger Funeral On Tuesday.

Funeral services for Rudolph Berger, the Austrian tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who died on Saturday night, will be held on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock in the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The address will be made by the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, who performed a similar office at the funeral of the conductor, Anton Seidl. It was said at the opera house last night that Mme. Marie Rappold, widow of the tenor and a member of the company, had been prostrated by the death of her husband and was under a doctor's care.

Lieut. J. M. Trilck Dies.

Lieut. John M. Trilck, 25 years old, of the United States Coast Defence Service, who has been on duty at Quarantine, died suddenly in his room at the Hotel Hermitage yesterday morning from heart disease. Lieut. Trilck graduated from a schoolship at New London, Conn. and was assigned to the Revenue Cutter Service, from which he was transferred to the Coast Defense Service of the Navy. His parents and two sisters live in Detroit and his body will be sent there.

Mrs. Alice Shepley Nichols.

Mrs. Alice Shepley Nichols, wife of the Rev. Dr. Harry Pierce Nichols, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity at 122d Street and Lenox Avenue, died early yesterday morning in the rectory. She was born in Fitchburg, Mass., and was married to the Rev. Dr. Nichols in 1881, while he was rector of St. Paul's Church, Brunswick, Me.

Grand Commander of Maryland Dies.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—William C. Jenness, Grand Commander of the Maryland Grand Commandery of Masons, died here today. He was 65 years old.

Obituary Notes.

CLARK ROBINSON GAVIT, 62 years old, who for thirty-eight years had worked in the Treasurer's office of the New York Central Railroad, died yesterday at his home at 18 South Thirteenth Avenue, Mt. Vernon, after three weeks' illness.

THOMAS E. MOORE, 73 years old, a civil war veteran and Tammany leader, and for more than sixty years a resident of Greenwich Village, died on Saturday in the St. Lawrence Hospital after suffering six weeks from a complication of diseases. Until about ten years ago he had spent practically his entire life in the Ninth Ward.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

GLUCK.—Feb. 22, 600 West 150th St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Gluck, a son.

GOTTLIEB.—Feb. 24, 395 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Gottlieb, a son.

MAYER.—Feb. 26, 77th St. and West End Av., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Mayer, a son.

PEKOWSKY.—Feb. 26, 460 Audubon Av., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Pekowsky, a son.

POLACHEK.—Feb. 26, 228 Audubon Av., to Mr. and Mrs I. Polachek, a daughter.

WYCKOFF.—Feb. 24, 121 Van Buren St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Wyckoff, a son.

SALE BY AUCTION COMMENCES TO-DAY and Five Following Days. AT 2:30 O'CLOCK
EVENING SESSIONS TO-MORROW (Tues.) and Thursday next, at 8:15 o'Clock
ON THE PREMISES, 668 FIFTH AVENUE (Near 53d St.)
The Kent-Shmavon Collections OF THE
Ancient Art of Asia and Europe
Persian Faience, Manuscripts, Miniatures, Chinese Porcelains, Italian Majolica, Oriental and European Arms, Antique Chinese Rugs, a number of Specimens of Spanish, Italian and English Antique Furniture, Rare Oriental Rugs and other Treasures.
EXHIBITION DAILY TO TIME OF SALE.
The Sale Will Be Conducted by MR. JAMES P. SILO.

WATERS PIANOS
We make a specialty of high-grade player-pianos, and the new artist's model **Waters-Autola,** by reason of important and exclusive features, is a long way in advance of most of the best known piano-players.
Have a demonstration or **send postal for catalogue.**
Horace Waters & Co.
Four Stores:
134 Fifth Ave., nr. 18th St.
Branch Stores (Open Evenings)
127 W. 42d St., nr. B'way.
254 W. 125th St., nr. 8th Av.
371 E. 149th St., nr. 3d Ave.

Engaged.

LINDER—LUBASCH.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Lubasch announce the engagement of their daughter, Sadie Lubasch, to Mr. Maurice Linder.

BENDEL—SPIEGEL.—Frances Spiegel to Meyer Bendel.

BLOOM—GREEN.—Harriet Green to Henry Bloom.

CHANANIE—FAITT.—Sadye Fatt to A. R. Chananie.

DEUTSCH—FRIEDMAN.—Rose Friedman to Samuel Deutsch.

DORF—BROWN.—Frances F. Brown to Bernard B. Dorf.

EMERLING—MILCH.—Paulina Milch to Maxwell A. Emerling.

GALEWSKI—POLLAK.—Martha Pollak to Aaron Galewski.

ROTHSTEIN—GREENWALD.—Mary Greenwald to David Rothstein.

HARRIS — SCHNEIDERMAN.—May Schneiderman to Harry Harris.

HAUBENSTOCK—SCHER.—Anna Scher to Saul C. Haubenstock.

HERMAN—ULRICH.—Rose Ulrich to Lawrence H. Herman.

JACOBS—LEVY.—Madeline Levy to Stanley Jacobs.

JACOBS—SCHRAM.—Hilda Schram to Augustus M. Jacobs.

JANOWSKY—FISCHER.—Nora Fischer to David L. Janowsky.

KRAKAUR—KAHN.—Edna H. Kahn to Herbert Krakaur.

LAZARUS—FROMM.—Louise Fromm to Dr. David Lazarus.

MARKEL—GARFINKEL.—Ray Garfinkel to Joseph E. Markel.

MEISEL—RAPP.—Flossie Rapp to Harry Meshel.

NASANOWITZ—COHEN.—Anna Cohen to Joseph Nasanowitz.

NATHAN—MAYER.—Miriam Mayer to Myron Nathan.

OPLER—KALMUS.—Beatrice M. Kalmus to Sidney K. Opler.

PEYSER—LIPPMAN.—Minna Lippman to Charles L. Peyser.

PICK—EPSTEIN.—Alva Eppstein to William D. Pick.

REINHEIMER — KATZ.—Blanche Katz to Adolph Reinheimer.

ROSENMOND—TISHLER.—Blanche V. Tishler to Abraham Rosenmond.

ROSENTHAL—DREXLER.—Anna Drexler to Frank Rosenthal.

ROSENTHAL — MONNESS.—Helen Monness to Charles S. Rosenthal.

SALZMAN — SHAPIRO.—Belle Shapiro to Elias Salzman.

SCHAFLANDER—EPSTEIN.—Nellie Epstein to Samuel Schaflander.

SCHMUKLER—GOTTLIEB.—Bella Gottlieb to Ruby Schmukler.

SHIRE—ROSENBAUM.—Ruth Rosenbaum to William Shire.

SIEGEL—GORDON.—Minnie Gordon to Henry Siegel.

SINGER—BLEEKER.—Belle Bleeker to Harry Singer.

SPRINGER—GOLDSTEIN.—Molly Goldstein to Jerome Springer.

STONE—SCHWARTZOCK.—Birdie Blumenstock to Samuel A. Stone.

STURMAN—MEYER.—Rea B. Meyer to Louis Sturman.

WEIL—GEIGER.—Frances F. Geiger to Louis Weil.

WITTSTEIN—STEINHARDT.—Bertha Steinhardt to Henry Wittstein.

WRIGHT—BRANNAN.—Irma J. Brannan to M. B. Wright, Jr.

ZIMMERMAN—SEGAL.—Hannah Segal to Reuben Zimmerman.

ZIRINSKY—LEVY.—Birdie Levy to Lou Zirinsky.

Married.

OLCOTT—PARKER.—At New Canaan, Conn., on Friday, Feb. 26, Elizabeth Barker, daughter of the late Nelson Olcott, to Dr. George Mitchell Parker.

RIDER—JONES.—On Saturday, Feb. 27, at the Chapel of the Intercession, by Rev. Dr. Gates, Dorothy Reed Jones to Donald Bruce Rider.

WASHINGTON—WHITING. — On Saturday, Feb. 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, Dandage, Mass., Dorothy Clinton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whiting, to Mr. Bowdin Washington of New York.

CANE—KRONER.—Feb. 27, Dorothy V. Kroner to Richard M. Cane.

DEUTSCH—LIOHTENSTEIN.—Feb. 21, Auguste Lichtenstein to Henry Deutsch.

FUERTH—WEIL.—Feb. 22, Florence Weil to Gustave J. Fuerth.

GERSTENFELD — ROSENTHAL. — Feb. 24, Jeanne D. Rosenthal to Dr. G. Joseph Gerstenfeld.

GOTTHELF—KUHN.—Feb. 23, Birdye M. Kuhn to Henry S. Gotthelf.

HESSLEIN — WALLACE-BOCK. — Feb. 23, Mildred Wallace-Bock to Nathan Hesslein.

McCARTY—CHAUVEAU.—Feb. 27, Yvonne Chauveau to William C. McCarty.

SIEGEL—GOLDBERG.—Feb. 25, Ruth Goldberg to Albert Siegel.

ZIMMER—FREUND.—Feb. 24, Lillian Freund to Edward Zimmer.

Jersey City and Newark.

DAVIDGE—BAXTER.—Feb. 24, Jersey City, Marjorie E. Baxter to Hathorn S. Davidge.

DOMBROWSKI—DILLMAN.—Feb. 24, Newark, Ida Dillman to Edward Dombrowsky.

Died.

ALLAN.—Feb. 28, 1915, Julia Allan, beloved mother of Hugh Allan, aged 50 years. Funeral private. Atlanta (Ga.) papers please copy.

BERGER.—Rudolf, at his residence, 251 West 89th St., on Saturday, Feb. 27. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Messiah, Park Av. and 34th St., Tuesday morning, March 2, at 11 o'clock.

BOYD.—Saturday, Feb. 27, at his late residence, 120 Grace St., Jersey City, David I. Boyd, in the 85th year of his age. Funeral services at 11 A. M. Monday, March 1. Interment at Woodlawn.

CLARK.—Sunday, Feb. 28, at Plantsville, Conn., Albert Clark, in his 79th year. Services Tuesday, March 2, at 2:30 P. M., at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., N. Y. City.

DENSLOW.—On Sunday, Feb. 28, at her late residence, 2 Chelsea Square, Loise A. Staple Denslow, in the 85th year of her age. Notice of funeral tomorrow. Boston papers please copy.

DOWD.—Suddenly, on Feb. 27, 1915, John J., husband of the late Emeline Dowd, in his 74th year. Services at the late residence, 223 Hancock St., Brooklyn, Monday, at 8 P. M. Please omit flowers.

EINSTEIN.—Suddenly, on Feb. 27, Benjamin Franklin Einstein, beloved husband of the late Rosanna Cullen, in the 69th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 71 East 60th St., on Tuesday, March 2, at 9:30 A. M.

GALLAGHER.—Feb. 28, 1915, Catherine Gallagher, at the residence of her brother, Michael D. Gallagher, 402 West 146th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GAVIT.—Suddenly, of heart failure, on Sunday, Feb. 28, Clark Robinson, son of the late John E. and Margaret S. Gavit. Funeral service at his late residence, 18 South 13th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Tuesday, at 5 o'clock.

HAMMACHER.—On Saturday, Feb. 27, 1915, C. F. Hammacher, husband of Elly Hammacher. Funeral services at his late residence, Broadway, Flushing, L. I., at 3:15 o'clock, Monday afternoon, March 1, 1915, on the arrival of the 2:37 train from New York.

HAMILTON.—On Feb. 27, 1915, in St. Luke's Hospital, Sidonia, wife of R. F. Hamilton, in her 49th year. Funeral from St. Luke's Hospital chapel, 113th St. and Amsterdam Av., New York, Tuesday, March 2, at 10:15 A. M. Interment Cedar Grove Cemetery.

JENKINS.—Margaret H. Martin, widow of the late Richard H. Jenkins, died Feb. 26, at her late address, 751 Third Av. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JENNINGS.—On Sunday

STATE FUNDS AMPLE, DEMOCRATS ASSERT

Minority Legislative Leaders Say Whitman Errs as to 1915 Appropriations.

QUESTION HIS ESTIMATES

In His Message He Has Included $9,945,840 Improperly, Wagner and Smith Assert.

Robert F. Wagner, Democratic leader of the State Senate, and Alfred E. Smith, Democratic leader of the Assembly, issued a joint statement yesterday as an answer to Gov. Whitman's message to the Legislature last week on the financial condition of the State, in which the Governor criticised the last Democratic administration. Both Senator Wagner and Assemblyman Smith deny the Governor's contention that the Democratic administration did not appropriate sufficient funds to carry on the Government during this fiscal year, and that ex-Gov. Glynn did not save upward of $11,000,000 to the taxpayers, as he said he did in the last campaign.

The statement sets forth that, either through misinformation or a lack of knowledge of the State's finances, the Governor's message is absolutely contrary to the facts, and that the records of the Controller's office contradict his contention. On Oct. 1, 1914, the beginning of the present fiscal year, the statement says, there was a cash surplus in the treasury of $13,025,712. The adjustments or claims on this surplus made by the Controller to meet all outstanding obligations, except appropriations for 1915, leave $8,517,733. Thus, with the estimated revenue for the fiscal year of $44,363,500, there is a total of $52,881,234, which is available for the expenses of the fiscal year of 1915. The appropriations for 1915 for the support of the Government are set down at $30,267,548, and for the Sinking Fund at $7,677,138, making a total of $37,953,687.

"The Governor increases this figure," the statement says, "by $9,945,840, but he includes therein items of the Supply bill which were immediately available from and were paid out of the finances of 1914, and therefore are not chargeable to this year. Adding $919,032, which sum is still due for unpaid appropriations for 1914, we reach a total of $38,873,619. When taken from the available revenues for this fiscal year, namely, $52,881,234, there remains for immediate available appropriations ordinarily known as deficiency bill appropriations to be made by the Legislature of 1915 for use during this fiscal year the sum of $14,007,614, which is the sum now actually available for the Governor of the State during this fiscal year to provide for the deficiency which he requests."

The statement sets forth that there are five items which the Governor desires to make immediately available by the Legislature—$1,880,000 for State aid to country roads, $2,000,000 for the repair of State highways, $5,000,000 for Supply bill items, $425,000 for compensation appropriation, and $40,000 for repairs on roads on the Indian Reservation, making a total of $9,345,000—and it points out that with this sum deducted there would still be a surplus at the end of this fiscal year of $4,662,614. The $5,000,000 proposed in the Supply bill, the statement says, could be reduced, by the proper exercise of economy, to $2,000,000, especially if the Governor would recommend the repeal of the State aid law, which it characterizes as merely a subsidy to up-State local towns at the expense of the taxpayers of New York City.

The Governor has asked for $4,000,000 for Barge Canal purposes, the statement points out, and it says that after $5,000,000 bond issue, which takes place next month, according to law, there will be available approximately $5,500,000 for canal construction, which, it says, is ample to continue the work through this fiscal year. The $4,000,000 asked for by the Governor, the statement says, cannot be used this year, and is not, under any circumstances, a proper charge against the present fiscal year.

Regarding the item of $1,500,000 for eliminating grade crossings, the statement says that there is now more than $1,000,000 in the treasury awaiting the completion of contracts for grade crossing eliminations, so that the amount asked for should be charged only to the next fiscal year, as no payments can possibly be made this year.

R. A. C. SMITH RETORTS.

Sharp Reply to Criticisms from West End Association.

Sharp raps at the West End Association were made by Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith in a letter to Joseph M. Price, which was made public by Mr. Price last night. Commissioner Smith wrote to Mr. Price anent the latter's letter to a newspaper on the subject of the Burns Brothers' concrete coal storehouse at the foot of West Ninety-sixth Street.

"As to the artistic structure used by the coal company at Ninety-sixth Street," Commissioner Smith wrote, "if anybody will take the pains to call at the department to look over the records he will find that nearly a year ago I demanded the alteration of the upper section of that monumental monstrosity by its removal."

Mr. Smith then added:

"If the West End Association officials or committees to whom these matters are intrusted would be courteous enough to communicate with me when they are in doubt about these matters they would save themselves much useless labor. I am not afraid to admit my shortcomings, but one thing is certain, I play in the open."

In the first part of his letter Mr. Smith discussed river front dumps in this vein:

"Some people are unkind enough to say that members of the West End Association acting on important committees of that association likewise represented clients who were seeking favors of the Dock Department to maintain open dumps not only at Ninety-sixth Street, but at Seventy-ninth Street."

FIGHT ON ALIEN LAW UP TO HIGHEST COURT

United States Supreme Bench Will Decide Validity of New York Labor Statute.

RESTRAINING ORDER SOUGHT

Contractors May Be Forbidden to Discharge Subway Workers—Act Attacked as Unconstitutional.

The United States Supreme Court will pass on the validity of the anti-alien labor clause in the New York State law, by which more than 10,000 workmen engaged in the construction of the dual subway system are facing immediate discharge. The law will be attacked on the ground that it is in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and in violation of treaties between this Government and the Governments to which the aliens affected owe allegiance.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Thomas F. Conway, attorney for William E. Heim, who, as a taxpayer, has entered suit to prevent the Public Service Commission and the subway contractors from acting under the anti-alien clause, will go to Washington today to press his case. The action is taken up to the Supreme Court on an appeal on a writ of error from the decision of the New York Court of Appeals.

Mr. Conway will ask the Supreme Court to advance the appeal and to restrain the Public Service Commission and the subway contractors from acting against the aliens pending the decision.

The commission has warned the contractors that their contracts will be revoked if they continue to employ alien labor, and the contractors intend to discharge at once all laborers who cannot prove they are citizens.

Wants Case Advanced.

"I feel sure," Mr. Conway said yesterday, "that the Supreme Court will grant the stay I shall seek and advance the appeal on its calendar, because of the importance and urgency of an early decision. I believe that the court will sustain the decision in our favor handed down by the Appellate Division of this State. If the case is advanced, I hope to hear the final decision within a month or six weeks."

In support of his contention that the anti-alien clause is unconstitutional Mr. Conway in his brief quotes Article I., Section 10, of the Constitution:

"No State shall * * * pass any * * * ex-post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts."

The brief also cites Article IV., Section 2:

"The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

Some of the contracts affected by the threat to enforce the law were in existence before the law, and some of the laborers are citizens of other States than New York.

Mr. Conway, however, bases his strongest appeal on part of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, providing that no person shall be "deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law," and on section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment, providing that "No person shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due proces sof law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Mr. Conway claims protection under these sections of the Constitution for citizens who will suffer by the discharge of the aliens as much as for the aliens themselves. He quotes from the decision of the Appellate Division and from other court decisions, among which is one by the United States Supreme Court reversing the courts of California, which had curtailed the rights of an alien Chinese. In its decision in favor of the Chinese the Supreme Court said:

"The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution is not confined to the protection of citizens."

Mr. Conway's next contention is that "Section 14 of the labor law in question is in conflict with the provisions of the treaties now existing between many foreign nations and the United States."

Infraction of Treaties.

After specifying that in many cases aliens receive, through treaties, rights in America nearly equal in some directions to those of citizens, Mr. Conway argues:

When, therefore, in our existing treaties we find provisions guaranteeing to citizens of other nations rights under the Constitution to our own citizens, every consideration of good faith and national honor demand that they be enforced and protected in full measure. The argument that these guarantees do not apply except to citizens born in this country and to aliens only after they have acquired citizenship, is palpably fallacious.

If the premises were sound, that the treaty stipulations do not protect aliens, intermediate their arrival here and the time required to become naturalized, then they are without protection under treaty provisions.

No foreign Government can be assumed to have entered into a treaty in order to secure rights to its citizens resident here after they have acquired American citizenship. Such guarantee would then be not only unnecessary, but inoperative, as such individuals would then have no right to invoke the protection of their native country and it would have no right to extend its protection.

On the other hand, to assume that foreign nations entered into treaties with us to protect citizens of their own country resident here only on condition that they are to become American citizens at the earliest moment, is to suppose that such nations intended to supply strong inducements for their citizens abandoning allegiance to their native lands. This conclusion certainly is not justified by the policy and experience of the past.

Mr. Conway mentions, among those that in his opinion will be violated by enforcement of the New York law, treaties with Austria-Hungary, Greece, Sicily, England, and other nations. He contends that the New York law is in violation of the State Constitution, that it does not apply to the subway contracts, and that, if it is invalid, the clause in the contracts binding the contractors to observe it is not binding.

Damage Suits Threaten.

The attorney recites "the nature and extent of the injury and damage" which his client seeks to prevent, as follows:

1. The contracts already in existence at different stages of completion are eighty-one in number and aggregate $11,918,256.58. Each of these contractors will have a good cause of action against the city for the recovery of anticipated profits in case said contracts are improperly terminated, which will likely aggregate an enormous sum and for which the city will have received no return.

2. The city will be involved in most extensive and expensive litigation.

3. The completion of the subway system will be indefinitely delayed, if not wholly prevented.

4. The estimated cost of construction provided for under said contracts with the Interborough Company and the New York Municipal Railway Corporation will be largely exceeded, the purpose of said contracts probably defeated, and the public deprived of the benefit of the subway system as planned and the money already expended by the city will have been wasted.

5. The situation in regard to subway contracts will be thrown into chaos and confusion and the situation in regard to other municipal contracts will be little, if any, better.

6. The corporate rights of the city will be violated.

7. The right secured to aliens under our State and Federal Constitutions, as well as by existing treaties, will be violated not only to their injury and damage but to the injury and damage of the public, and in violation of the policy of and treaties with the United States Government.

8. The rights of the contractors will be violated in that their right to employ such labor as they choose will be denied, and their contracts forfeited.

9. A reduction in labor available will increase the cost of the same and thus bring an added and unwarranted burden upon the city and its taxpayers.

The suit was instituted in the New York Supreme Court on Dec. 12, 1914, and the court decided against Mr. Conway. An appeal was taken, and on Jan. 6 the Appellate Division decided in Mr. Conway's favor. The Court of Appeals on Feb. 25 reversed the Appellate Division.

UNIONS WILL FIGHT REPEAL.

Committee to Protest to Whitman On Alien Labor Law.

Reports that Gov. Whitman strongly favored the repealing of the alien labor law started an opposition movement among the labor unions yesterday. The General Executive Board of the Central Federated Union will meet this evening to take the question up and will appoint a committee to go to Albany immediately and see the Governor in opposition to the repeal of the bill.

Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, admitted that among the members of the unions employed in subway work were a number of aliens. This could not be helped, he said.

John Gill, agent of the Bricklayers' Union, who started the fight for enforcement of the alien labor law, said:

"We are watching every move that is made to repeal the bill and will be on the ground when the time comes. The contracts provide that citizens only be employed, and it is up to the contractors if they find themselves in an awkward position."

"What about the men in the unions who are not citizens?"

"Less than 2 per cent. of the members of the unions represented in Subway work are non-citizens."

DEPENDS ON LOCALITY.

It Looks Bright in One Place and Sombre in Another.

Two strongly contrasting pictures of business conditions in the South were drawn for a TIMES reporter yesterday by two merchants from below Mason and Dixon's line, who are in this city buying Spring merchandise. One of the merchants was from Wilmington, N. C., while the other came from Roanoke, Va.

Things are not very brisk in the vicinity of Wilmington, according to the merchant in question. Money is tight, and it is difficult to get loans from any of the local banks. Even the best names have to pay 6 per cent. interest to raise money on short time commercial paper. Real estate is in the dumps, and recently a $100,000 hotel brought only about a quarter of its actual value at a forced sale. Wholesalers of dry goods are having trouble in collecting the money that is due them, while the owners of the retail stores are not finding business very active because of the lack of money in the hands of the consumers. The whole trouble is attributed to the unsettled condition in cotton and naval stores.

The merchant from Roanoke had a story of optimism. His neighborhood, he said, did not have to depend on cotton. Money in that part of the country comes from wheat, coal, tobacco, and other staples that have been helped, rather than hurt, by the war. It is also the site of the shops of a prominent railroad, and the indications of improved conditions on the part of this line, which has begun spending a considerable sum for repairs that are to be made in its shops, have more than increased the good feeling of the Roanoke business men. It means that there will be money paid to the workmen that will go into Roanoke stores and Roanoke savings banks.

The leading bank in the city, by the way, was reported by the merchant interviewed to have done the greatest business in January in its history. The dry goods business has been good, and the merchant said that his own store had last month beaten January, 1914, by a little over $100. Up to the time he had left home his February business had been keeping up well, though not quite as good as in January. However, March is expected to see in Roanoke a return to conditions as nearly normal as possible with the unsteadying influence of the war in Europe.

UNVEIL HERSHEY MEMORIAL.

Window in Old First Presbyterian Church Depicts Luther's Life.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, pastor of the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, unveiled the Hershey Memorial Window yesterday morning. It was presented to the church by Miss Rebecca Hershey in memory of Marcia Pennell Hershey, 1824-1911, and Arthur Temple Hershey, 1863-1912. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. G. U. Wenner, D. D., of Christ Lutheran Church, who spoke on Luther and the Reformation.

The window was designed and executed under the supervision of Frederick Lamb. It is one of a series of historical subjects. Martin Luther is shown standing in the central panel with the towns of Eisleben and Wartburg in panels on either side. Above the gallery, in referring panels, are a Bible, suggesting Luther's translation; a lamp, symbol of the student, and a pilgrim's staff, symbolizing the wanderings of Luther. Across the centre of the outer panels are quotations from Luther's battle hymn.

THIS WEEK'S TRADE SALES.

Monday.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales—Solomon J. Joseph, Liberty Storage Warehouse, 43 West 64th St., 10:30 A. M.; stationery, cigars, fixtures, &c.; Great Western Furniture Corporation, 128 West 18th St., 10:30 A. M., household furniture.

Greenwald & Co., 9 Washington St.—Unclaimed baggage.

Karp Bros., 477 Broadway.—Men's and boys' suits and trousers.

J. H. Mayers, assignee's sales—Manhattan Corrugated Paper Co., Inc., 47 Great Jones St., 10:30 A. M.; paper, machinery, &c.; Max Price, 1,595 Avenue A, 9 A. M., women's, men's, and children's wear, dry goods, fixtures, &c.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 90 Manhattan St., Brooklyn—Bankruptcy sale, cloaks and suits.

Tuesday.

D. Hartmann & Co., 474 Fulton St.—Assignee sale, velvets, silks, ribbons, and other millinery goods of Koch & Co.; also fixtures.

D. Hartmann, 5 West 31st St.—Assets of Weiner & Schoenfeld, furs, fixtures, &c.

J. H. Mayers, 54 West 3d St.—Hats, caps, machinery, fixtures, &c., assets of Metropolitan Hat and Cap Company, Inc.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings, cloaks, and suits.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Light and medium weight worsteds, mixtures, &c.; also Wednesday.

A. Schaap & Sons, 394 Broadway—Staple woolens, stock of S. F. & A. F. Miller & Co., Baltimore.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales, Max Litwinoff, 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., wines, liquors, and fixtures. Samuel Shapiro, 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., plush, bathing suits, &c.

Wednesday.

Greenwald & Co., 158 East 57th St.—Horses and wagons.

Henry Lilly Company, 88 Reade St.—Rubber boots, rubbers, and shoes; also Friday.

Leopold Gans & Co., 46 Wooster St.—Shoes.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, Van Buren St., Brooklyn—Bankruptcy sale of lumber.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale; Leon Goldenberg, 484 Broadway, 10:30 A. M.—Notions, dry goods, and fixtures.

Thursday.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale; Arthur Fischer, 635 East 5th St., 10:30 A. M.—Collars, shirts, neckwear, &c.

Friday.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Cotton goods, raw silk, &c.

D. Hartmann & Co., 15 Mercer St.—Laces, embroideries, chiffon, trimmings, &c.

Greenwald & Co., 433 Broome St.—Assignee sale of tobacco, &c.

Charles Shongood, assignee sales: Weinberg Company, 137 Grand St., 10:30 A. M.—Hair ornaments, machinery, &c. Schapiro & Shulman, 34 Bond Street.—Men's hats and caps; also fixtures.

Saturday.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale: Kunin & Epstein, 20 Bond Street, 10 A. M.—Hats, caps, piece goods, machinery, fixtures, &c.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1090 Bryant.

ATLANTA—Ernest L. Rhodes Co.; E. L. Rhodes, millinery, flowers, feathers; 700 B'way.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Andrews Bros. Co.; Miss E. G. Mahoney, cloaks, suits, waists; G. W. Andrews, domestics, notions, ribbons; Grecorian.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; D. Volmer, clothing, trimmings; F. M. German, men's neckwear; 554 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst Co.; A. C. Lansbach, upholstery goods; 15 E. 26th; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods; 354 4th Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; G. R. Gardiner, laces, ribbons; J. A. McKendrick, domestics; F. J. Ball, dry goods; 212 5th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; Miss Murphy, infant's dresses, rompers; Miss McLeod, representing; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Browning, King & Co.; J. B. Supple, clothing; 16 Cooper Sq.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; H. B. Gates, dry goods; 31 Union Sq.

BOSTON—M. Goldstein, woolens; Hoffman House.

BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; R. S. Weymouth, millinery; 2 Walker.

CHICAGO—Sears, Peabuck & Co.; I. G. Rundquist, children's dresses, house dresses; 438 B'way.

CHICAGO—The Fair; J. Godfrey, men's, boys' clothing; 225 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—A. Bloch & Co.; J. Bloch, woolens; 45 E. 17th.

CINCINNATI—S. Ach & Co.; L. E. Ach, ladies' hats; 621 B'way.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; E. D. Stauffer, toys; 37 W. 20th; Wallick's.

DANVILLE, Ky.—Noel Sisters; Miss L. Noel, Miss Noel, millinery; Imperial.

DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; Mrs. E. A. Russell, cloaks, suits, waists; 71 West 23d; Park Av.

DES MOINES—F. J. Donohue, china; Bresler.

DETROIT—Elliott-Taylor-Woolfendeh Co.; C. W. Bieber, ribbons, ladies' neckwear; Miss L. Ellis, M. M. Leach, representing; 220 5th Av.; Wallick's.

DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; E. A. Burkhardt, notions, laces, ribbons; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT—Goldberg Bros.; J. A. Siegel, ribbons, fancy goods; Times Square.

DULUTH—Plaut, Plaut & Loewus, hosiery, underwear, books; 1,170 B'way.

EASTON, Penn.—Wm. Laubach & Sons; G. A. Laubach, general mdse.; 41 Union Square.

GEORGIA—J. Kuttner & Co.; I. May, wholesale, retail general Mdse.; 737 B'way.

HONESDALE, Penn.—Katz Underwear Co.; E. A. Katz, muslin underwear; 45 East 17th.

INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; Mrs. G. Downing, art goods; Miss O. Schwartz, corsets, waists; 1,261 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; H. C. Block, notions, hosiery, ribbons, gloves, underwear; 1,261 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Wm. H. Block Co.; C. B. Drake, silverware; 1,261 Broadway.

JOHNSTOWN—N. Nathan & Bros.; Miss Smith, muslin underwear; 72 Madison Av.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—John Thomas & Sons; W. H. Raker, cloaks, suits, waists; Grand.

KANSAS CITY—Smith, McCord, Townsend & Co.—W. J. Geissler, women's ready to wear; 72 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY—George B. Peck D. G. Co.; G. A. Leiter, dress goods, silks; 2 Walker; Vanderbilt.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—John Taylor D. G. Co.; Miss E. Richart, muslin underwear; 200 5th Av.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; Miss I. Ulrich, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

LYNCHBURG—Charles M. Guggenheimer, cloaks, suits, waists; Mrs. Roby, waists; 353 4th Av.

MILWAUKEE—E. Schuster & Co.; A. Friedman, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.

MONROE, La.—Famous Co.; T. E. Marx, clothing, ready-to-wear; 114 5th Av.; Strand.

NEW ORLEANS—Schwartz Bros. & Co.; L. E. Schwartz, dry goods, cloaks; 75 Leonard.

NORRISTOWN—Quaker City Shirt Co.; J. L. Tyson, shirts; 200 5th Av.; Wallick.

OMAHA—Burgess, Nash Co.; W. E. Grout, men's boys' clothing; Mrs. C. C. Stubbs, upholstery goods; 1,333 B'way.

OSHKOSH, Wis.—Frank Stein & Co.; F. Stein, cloaks, suits; 1,133 B'way.

PAWTUCKET—Shortenberg & Robinson; H. F. Ensign, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring; New Victoria.

PHILADELPHIA—Eureka Cloak and Suit Co.; J. Kohn, cloaks, suits; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—Longman-Brown Co.; J. H. Brown, wash skirts; Navarre.

PHILADELPHIA—Paris Cloak and Suit Co.; C. Kolinsky, cloaks, suits; Grand.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss M. Osborne, dresses; 116 West 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Browning, King & Co.; D. F. Wolfe, men's ready-to-wear; 16 Cooper Sq.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; Miss L. Knight, laces, ribbons; Miss Corrigan, fancy goods; 432 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; C. W. Conant, housefurn. goods; 432 4th Av.; Hermitage.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—M. Ettlinger, clothing, furn. goods; Broztell.

PROVIDENCE—Browning, King & Co.; J. B. Lehman, clothing; 16 Cooper Square.

PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 621 B'way.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Kline & Lazarus; G. Lazarus, dry goods; Grand.

ROANOKE—E. Schlossberg, ready-to-wear garments, millinery, shoes; McAlpin.

ROCHESTER—O'Hara & Weaver; Miss L. A. O'Hara, Miss L. A. Weaver, millinery; Park Av.

ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; F. H. Jones, pictures; 432 4th Av.

SALEM, Mass.—William G. Webber Co.; Miss A. E. Buckley, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; Mrs. H. F. Stone, millinery; 2 Walker.

SAN ANTONIO—A. B. Frank Co.; A. Levy, notions, men's furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

SAN FRANCISCO—Simon Millinery Co.; G. H. Simon, millinery; 821 B'way.

SCHENECTADY—Wallace Co.; Miss Quay, laces, neckwear; Breslin.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Kest & Rountree Co.; R. Peacher, silks, dress goods; 72 Leonard.

ST. LOUIS—Levis, Zukoski Mercantile Co.; C. F. Zukoski, trimmed hats; 621 B'way; Prince George.

ST. LOUIS—Garland's; Miss K. Wood, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th; Cumberland.

ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; W. H. Buckley, cloaks, suits; 258 Church.

ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; H. P. Folk, hats; 621 B'way.

ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros.; E. D. Kaufman, cloaks, suits; 1,270 B'way.

SUNBURY, Penn.—H. Rice & Sons; S. Rice, clothing; Woodward.

TERRE HAUTE—A. Herz; J. M. Keller, coats, waists, house dresses; 116 West 32d.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lathrop; Miss L. McGill, laces, ribbons; Miss D. Collins, ladies' neckwear, ruchings; 353 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; J. M. Goldenberg, ladies' suits, clothing, silk dresses; 15 W. 26th.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; I. F. Finnin, jewelry, leather goods; 215 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Smart Shop; D. J. Gringfelder, children's ready-to-wear; York.

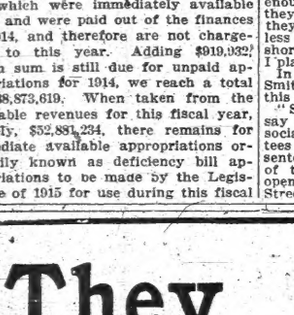
WHEELING, W. Va.—W. H. Colvig, notions; Breslin.

WILKES-BARRE—Fowler, Dick & Walker; D. Fowler, J. Carpenter, dry goods; 212 5th Av.

WOONSOCKET—McCarthy D. G. Co.; W. A. Savage, millinery, ready-to-wear; Knickerbocker.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; Miss M. E. Redican, ladies' wear; 2 Walker.

YORK, Penn.—J. McLean Sons; W. R. Peters, china; 432 4th Av.



See This Suit $11.50

All Worsted Serge—Peau de Cygne Lined

ODD SIZES Our Specialty.

Myer Gans, Sons & Co.

134-140 West 26th St.

(Wholesale Only.)

We Fit the Fat

N. B. Only one merchant sold in a town.

BLOOM & MILLMAN WALDORF B'LDG. 2-16 WEST 33d ST.

$9.00 WAISTS & MIDDIES

PEARL BUTTONS APPELBEE & NEUMAN, 23-25 Greene St. Tel. Spring 8991

FOR THE ATTENTION OF JOBBERS AND MAIL ORDER HOUSES IN THE KNIT GOODS TRADE.

We manufacture children's angora sets, from $9.00 to $24.00. Communicate with the Grand Knitting Mills, 729 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Paul Gumbinner Mfg. Co., 29 West 17th St., is retiring from business and offers its stocks of silks, laces, ruchings, nets, chiffons, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES Now at Madison Square, WILL REMOVE ON MAY FIRST To 28-30 West 34th Street.

Lost property restored by an announcement in The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

Monday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 28 Fulton St., Brooklyn—Storage sale of goods at Eagle Storage Warehouse.

Silo's Art Galleries, at 668 Fifth Ave.—Contents of Kent Mansion Galleries, including paintings, rugs, &c., continues every afternoon during week at 2:30.

Floyd Grant, 770 Seventh Ave.—Household furnishings, furniture, &c.

Tuesday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 383 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn—Bankruptcy sale of household furniture, &c.

Wednesday.

Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms, 333 Fourth Ave.—Antique and modern furniture, including desks, highboys, &c.; also Thursday, Friday, and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 Fifth Ave.—Modern and ancient oil paintings.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 Fifth Ave.—Jewelry and silver from estate of Mary Hayes and others.

Keeler Art Galleries, 12 Vesey St.—Japanese color prints.

Thursday.

Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Books, including part of the library of the late S. G. Wolcott; also coins, &c.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 5th Av.—Furs; also Friday and Saturday.

Keeler Art Galleries, 12 Vesey St.—Japanese color prints.

A. Kalski, 88 University Place.—Household furnishings and effects; also Friday.

Friday.

Anderson Art Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Oriental porcelains, bronzes, silver, &c.; also Saturday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 12 Willoughby St., Brooklyn—Household furniture, &c.

American Art Association, at Hotel Plaza—Modern paintings by Bartolozzi and others.

American Art Association, Madison Square South—Oriental and other art objects, including several Gobelins and Flemish tapestries, Persian and Chinese rugs, &c.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

SALESMAN.—High-class salesman wanted for pile fabric cloak house; salary and commission. Before interview is granted we must know amount business done, territory covered, and last employer. Z 330 Times Annex.

ALSO A STOCK OF

Feathers, Velvets, Ribbons, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats.

Also the Accounts Receivable.

SAMUEL H. LUMMIS, Assignee.

ARNOLD LICHTIG, Attorney for Assignee, 141 B'way, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. C.

Fire Underwriters' Sale

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1915,

At 10:30 A. M., at Our Salesroom, 46-50 WOOSTER ST., N. Y. CITY. We Will Sell at Public Auction for account of whom it may concern, Shoe Salvage Obtained by

J. A. LAURIE & CO., ELIZABETH, N. J., Consisting of Well-known Make

GOODYEAR WELT MEN'S, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES AND OXFORDS

In Calf, Pat. Leather, Vici, Tan and Buck.

Also 2,000 Pair

Banister Shoes

Spring & Summer Style, in Tan, Buck, Vici and Calf.

Shoes & Oxfords

ALL GOOD SIZES AND WIDTHS.

This Sale should interest the trade in general who wish to secure some HIGH-GRADE and WELL-KNOWN MAKE SHOES.

Terms of Sale: CASH. A Deposit of 25% required from all Buyers. Stock arranged for sale and sold by

LEOPOLD GANS COMPANY.

Tel. Spring 18.

Entire Stock of High-Grade

FURS

Consisting of Very Latest Style

Coats, Scarfs, Muffs and Sets, Dressed Skins, And All Elaborate Office Showroom Fixtures and Machines,

Consisting of the very latest improved Oak Office and Showroom Partition, with dividers; Tables and Chairs to match; also all Carpets and Rugs, Typewriter, Roll-top Desk, Combination Safe, Cutting and Nailing Boards, Trunks, Telescopes, and 5 Jacoby & Ossan Fur Machines with individual motors. All the above to be sold without reserve. Formerly of WERNER & SCHOENFELD

of 5 West 31st St., N. Y. City,

Will Be Sold To-Morrow, Tuesday, Mar. 2d, Commencing at 10:30 A. M., on Above Premises,

By D. Hartmann, Auct'r.

For further information telephone 4299 Spring

Over $50,000 Worth Staple and Desirable

WOOLENS

AT PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.

This offering comprises about 20,000 yards of fine Wool Serges, 10,000 yards of the genuine Palm Beach Cloth, 10,000 yards Panama Cloth, 10,000 yards of the Priestley and other Mohairs, and large quantity of Worsteds, Cassimeres, White Serges and other very desirable goods. The above represents the entire salvage stock of S. F. & A. F. Miller & Co., Baltimore, Md., and we guarantee that over 90% of these goods are in perfect condition and the balance is but slightly touched by smoke. This is the cleanest, most staple and desirable stock that has been offered at public auction in years.

The Sale Will Take Place To-morrow, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, AT 10:30 A. M., AT 394 B'way, near Walker St. (Take elevator.) On Exhibition, with Descriptive Catalogue, To-day, Monday, March 1, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A. SCHAAP & SONS, Auction Dept. TELEPHONES, 42-43 FRANKLIN.

Salvage Sale

Slightly Damaged by Water Only,

Stock of Adelson Bros., Manufacturers,

1,500 Pairs MEN'S PANTS

4,000 Dozen BOYS' KNEE PANTS

In Serges, Worsteds and Cassimeres.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell Tomorrow, Tuesday, Mar. 2, '15, 10:30 A.M. At Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. Above will be sold in large trade lots.

ASSIGNEE SALE

For the Benefit of Creditors.

Dealers invited to put in bids for balance of stock of MORRIS A. FORGOTSTON, in one or 8 lots or the entire balance of stock left consisting of DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY, Rings, Lavalliéres, Brooches, Pins, etc., all from ¼ to 6 carats.

HENRY KLINGER, Auctioneer,

Sells Today, Monday, March 1, at 11 A. M., at 1482 Broadway, cor. 40th St., all the balance of stock as described above. All bids must be in by 12 o'clock noon, Monday March 1st, 1915. By order of Benj. Lesser, Assignee, 299 Broadway, Aud. Office, 135 Mercer St. Phone Spring 6384, 8631.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brand New, Recently Fitted Up

KNITTING PLANT

of a prominent Sweater Manufacturer (retiring from business) will be sold at Public Auction on Wednesday, March 3d, at 11 A. M., on premises, 151-153 Roebling St., corner Hope St., Brooklyn, N. Y., consisting of Circular Shaker Machine (costing $650.) Circular Machine (Boys'.) Brush Machine, Double Head, Double Head (costing $800.) Double Lock (costing $450.) 2 Back Machines, 3 Swiss 5 and 7 Gauge (Dubled make), 10 Grosser Machines, 6 Bachy 3 Combinations, 3 Hand Machines, Allen Winder; Hand Shaker for Sleeves, SEWING MACHINE PLANT, Union Special Coverer, 2 Metropolitan Cutters, Metropolitan Seamer, Merrow Machine, Singer Button Hole, Union Button Sewer, Five 31-15, 44-8 Cutting Machine, 12 Power Tables, 5 H. P. Motor. Also balance of Stock Woolens, Buttons, Linings, Needles, Paraffine Wax, Trimmings, etc. Also about 300 Sweaters. Entire well-fitted Plant cost about $14,000 to fit up, practically new. Sale without limit or reserve. For further information telephone Franklin 2847.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
Will sell at auction on
MONDAY, MARCH 1ST, 1915,
At 12:30 o'Clock at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, New York,
For account of whom it may concern.
100 shs. Granulator Soap Company, (Hypothecated.)

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 35th Street.

They tame all weather

Why be subject to the caprices of the weather? Why let your mental and physical states, as well as your earning powers, be subject to the alternating rawness, chill drafts and zero snaps, until you feel that with the shortcomings of your old fashioned heating equipment the house seems roofless? Why not *make your own climate* in the home, no matter how fickle or fierce the weather, by flooding the house at any moment with cozy, genial comfort at the turn of a radiator valve?

AMERICAN RADIATORS & IDEAL BOILERS

An IDEAL Boiler and AMERICAN Radiators will assist much to reduce the cost of living and better the living by making your home a brighter, healthier, happier place in which to live. These outfits keep the house warm from eight to twenty-four hours on one charge of fuel, depending on the severity of the weather; they relieve household drudgery because requiring little attention; and they scatter no ash-dust or coal-gases into the living rooms to ruin furnishings and endanger health. Their cleanliness reduces housecleaning one-half.

A No. 1118 IDEAL Boiler and 215 sq. ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner $120, were used to heat this cottage. At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not include costs of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which vary according to climatic and other conditions.

IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators actually pay for themselves in their fuel economies and absence of repairs. They are made, throughout, of high-grade iron. There is nothing to wear out, rust out or burn out. Every feature of their construction has been tested and its value and efficiency definitely established in our big Thermal Research Laboratories, here and abroad. When put in your building we *know* that they will get full heating value from every pound of fuel, and deliver it to you in clean, uniform, healthful warmth and comfort throughout your home. These out

WHITMAN AT GRIPS SOON WITH LEADERS

Test Expected on Governor's Tax Reform—Senate Loading Bill with Amendments.

ASSEMBLY REVOLT A FACTOR

Governor Hopes for Ally in Lower House—Seeks No Fight, but Won't Shirk One.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Next week or never, in the opinion of observers at the Capitol, must come a test of strength between Gov. Whitman and the Legislature, dominated in both branches by overwhelming majorities of the Governor's own party. According to the general belief, the Emerson bill, providing for a reorganization of the State Tax Department and a general readjustment of the methods of assessing and collecting taxes throughout the State, will force the issue. The bill, though it has been before the Legislature since Jan. 19, is still in the custody of the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, of which Senator Emerson is Chairman.

The Emerson Tax bill is the most important piece of constructive legislation on the Whitman programme of reform. The tax reforms embodied in it have the indorsement of eminent experts in economics from Eastern universities. Such practical men of affairs as Isaac N. Seligman, the New York financier; Seth Low, and ex-Attorney General Wickersham appeared to urge its enactment, while the only opposition has come from Controller Eugene H. Travis, whom it would deprive of patronage and to some extent of official prestige, and from minor Republican bosses up-State, who for years have resisted an equitable distribution of the tax burden as between New York and other big cities and the rural counties, where they hold political sway.

Both in his inaugural speech and in his annual message to the Legislature Gov. Whitman lent more emphasis to what he had to say with reference to the tax reforms embodied in the original Emerson bill than to his utterances on other measures included in his programme. For that reason every one at the Capitol is looking forward with intense curiosity to what is going to happen here next week when the Emerson bill emerges from the Senate Committee on Taxation, in "amended" form.

Bill Radically Amended.

Some friends of Gov. Whitman, who have had an opportunity to peruse the bill since it has been in process of amendment, express the opinion that the parental eye of Gov. Whitman will reflect an utter lack of recognition when it rests again on the Governor's pet reform measure. Only the other day a "joker" in connection with which Sen. Emerson will be requested to do some explaining when he returns to the Capitol next week, was discovered by a friend of Gov. Whitman in the Emerson bill. This provides exemption from taxation for all property belonging to railroad companies situated between tracks, in the face of a recent decision by the Court of Appeals that such property was properly subject to taxation. There are other "amendments" which undoubtedly will cause the friends of the Governor's tax reforms equal embarrassment. The Governor's friends in fact declared that the bill had been so cluttered up with undesirable changes that the Governor, if the bill should happen to pass both Houses in its present form, could not very well sign it and remain faithful to his oath of office, let alone the solemn pledges contained in his inaugural speech.

So far the Governor has pursued a policy of compromise in all his dealings with the Legislature, which has lent to the relations between the Governor and the lawmaking body an outward aspect of perfect harmony. But while the suave and persuasive eloquence of Senate Leader Brown and the disposition of Speaker Sweet, appropriately reflected in his patronymic, have helped to make much pleasant conversation in the little inner sanctum back of the Executive Chamber, where legislative leaders of their calibre have the time-honored privilege of being received when they call on a Governor, the Governor is not oblivious to the fact that actions speak louder than words. It is likely that in shaping his future policy Gov. Whitman will be guided by what the Legislature does, rather than by what the legislative leaders promise.

Governor on His Guard.

Certain recent acts of the Legislature have put the Governor on his guard:

First, the readiness with which the Senate has yielded to purely political influences brought to bear to defeat the Governor's tax reforms.

Second, the fact that the Senate leaders, after the Governor had told them that he considered the action ill-advised, tacked a "rider" to the emergency appropriation bill for the Workmen's Compensation Commission which caused a revolt among the Independent Republicans in the Assembly and compelled that body to reject the bill as amended by the Senate. The Governor told the Senate leaders that, regardless of how they felt on the question of private settlement of compensation claims between the casualty companies and injured workmen, the appropriation should be enacted as a separate and urgent proposition and the provisions contained in the "rider" be left for the general revision of the Compensation Act, which is to be undertaken by the Legislature before the present session adjourns.

Third, the action of the Senate leaders in giving sanction to the introduction of the Argetsinger bill, amending the Election Law, without formerly, after the Governor had informed them that he was unalterably opposed to some of its vital provisions.

Fourth, the action of Majority Leader Harold J. Hinman of the Assembly, in introducing a measure for the creation of a State-headed State Highway Commission after the Governor, who feels that the responsibility for the administration of the Highway Department will rest with him in the end, had brought about a reorganization of that department, satisfactory to himself, through the retirement of John N. Carlisle as Highway Commissioner, and the appointment of his life-long friend, Edwin Duffey, to that position.

Not Seeking Fight; Won't Shirk One.

Gov. Whitman is temperamentally very different from Gov. Hughes. He is of a more practical bent. He has had actual experience in the game of politics, for he started out as an election district Captain in the Fifteenth Assembly District. Besides, Gov. Whitman has been warned against the Hughes method, and has been told that he will be in a position to make a more creditable showing at Albany by "playing in" with the organization than by opposing it. Gov. Whitman is not by any means looking for a fight with the Republican organization or with the Legislature. But he will not shirk one, if the urgent necessity should arise.

With regard to the Tax Reform bill, which at present is uppermost in the Governor's mind, the use of his veto power would avail little. It would mean that the State Tax Department would remain in Democratic hands for a while longer, or until the Governor could find some method of getting rid of the present Commissioners, without the aid of the Legislature. Ordinarily the concern of getting Democrats out and replacing them with Republicans would be apt to loom as a matter of vital concern in the eyes of the legislators. In this instance, however, it happens that ex-Senator Martin Saxe, who is the Governor's choice for the head of the reorganized Tax Department, is not very strongly backed by the Republican organization of New York County or by the State organization.

The rift in the relations between the Senate and Assembly may prove an important factor in the relations between the Governor and the Legislature. Following the Assembly revolt over the compensation "rider," the Senate leaders have gone about threatening reprisals of the most drastic nature. Unless the mood of the Senate leaders should undergo a change, for instance, it is unlikely that any measure in which either Assemblyman Sullivan, who first raised the banner of rebellion, or of Speaker Sweet, who yielded to Sullivan's fiery oratory and carried the Assembly majority with him is interested will be gently dealt with in the Senate; and from present indications the strife is likely to become more bitter. Thus the Governor may find in the Assembly, which is supposed to be more responsive to public sentiment on account of the annually recurring election of its members, an ally to bring the Senate to terms. Speaker Sweet has openly announced that he will stand by Gov. Whitman and his programme unconditionally.

Lack of Potential Leadership.

The Governor, according to his friends, believes that he can count on the support of a majority in the Republican caucus of either Senate or Assembly in the case of differences arising over legislation between himself and the legislative leaders. But close study of past Senate procedure at this session does not indicate the presence in that branch of the Legislature of any Republican strong enough to lead an insurgent movement. An examination of the journal of either house would reveal the remarkable fact that, aside from the party leaders, not a handful of lawmakers have raised their voices in debate. So far they have been merely somany echoes to reflect the views of the legislative leaders in the final voting on measures before the lawmaking body.

SALOONS IGNORE WARNING.

Advised to Make a Dry Sunday, but Many Bars Were Busy.

A warning tip to saloonkeepers yesterday to the effect that the opponents of the liquor traffic were preparing to get evidence of alleged Sunday violations of the excise law, to be used, it was said, in an effort to promote legislation at Albany directed against the saloon interests, resulted in the closing of many places in Brooklyn, but few in Manhattan.

Representatives of the Sunday Observance Association and the New York Sabbath Committee were said to be engaged in gathering evidence. In some instances Inspectors of the State Department of Excise make inspections of places. There was no activity at the headquarters of the Excise Department at 1,451 Broadway. Deputy Excise Commissioner Thomas F. McAvoy could not be found there or at his home yesterday.

The information to the saloon men warning them to look out for observers of violations yesterday was attributed by the recipients to both the Brewers' Association and the Central Liquor Dealers' Association, who had been advised from Albany to spread the warning throughout the trade. In Manhattan and the Bronx the warning received little attention from saloonkeepers and had no effect apparently on the trade. In these two boroughs few places were closed, but there were chains on some doors that opened into back rooms. In many instances customers were not admitted so readily as on former Sundays, unless they were known to the man at the door.

"We were told to close up our places tight," said a representative of the Central Liquor Dealers' Association. "This went for the backrooms, too. In fact, we were told it would be better to stop business for the day and not let any one in, not even the barkeepers, waiters, or cleaners. But no one is paying much attention to the warning."

Although President E. Bick of the Kings County Liquor Dealers' Association denied that his organization had been concerned in sending out the warning to the trade, the dryest part of the city was in Brooklyn. About 30 per cent. of the saloons there were closed to business completely.

As the suspected crusade was not directed against hotels and restaurants where liquor is served, these were not included in the warning. As a result there was an increase in the Winter trade at Coney Island and other resorts where most of the places have hotel licenses.

It was said that the scare to the Brooklyn saloon men had deprived them of approximately $100,000 of business for the day. Some persons believed that the city administration was concerned in the new excise movement, which they construed to portend a change in policy by Mayor Mitchel regarding the regulation of the saloon business on Sundays. Police Commissioner Woods when asked about this last night, replied:

"I have received no orders from the Mayor, and I have given no orders concerning the liquor business."

LOOPHOLE IN NEW DRUG LAW

U. S. Statute Should Bar Free Sale of Small Doses, Says Dr. Pabst.

The Harrison Federal law restricting the sale of opium, which was signed by the President on Dec. 17 last, goes into effect today. Its restrictions, which are stringent, affect every doctor in the United States.

Under its provisions every physician who writes a prescription for opium or one of its derivatives above a certain amount must put on the prescription a serial number which he has received from the Collector of Internal Revenue. With the serial number he also writes the patient's name, age, and address, his own full name, and the date.

It is illegal for a druggist to fill an opiate prescription unless so made out, and the penalty for violation of one of the provisions of the law, whether by a druggist or a physician, is a fine of not more than $2,000 and imprisonment for not more than five years.

When the patient has the prescription filled he writes his name and address at the drug store. A prescription can never in any circumstances be refilled.

Every physician is taxed $1 a year, according to the provisions of the law; and furthermore, he is not allowed to order any drug containing opium from a druggist except on a special blank form, which is furnished by the Government at one cent apiece.

Dr. Charles Frederick Pabst of Brooklyn, who has been active in the various attempts to restrict the drug traffic, said last night:

"The law would have a good effect in restricting and diminishing the drug traffic, but for the clause which exempts preparations containing two grains of opium or less to the ounce. This means that in a sixteen-ounce bottle there will be thirty-two grains of opium and in each teaspoonful a quarter of a grain, which is the average adult dose.

"A dope fiend can get two grains of opium, which is a fair-sized dose for a habitual user, in an ordinary wineglass-ful before all these preparations, and his name is not recorded and filed, nor is there any record of the amount which he uses.

"A law having for its object the limitation of the opium traffic should not leave such exceptions, and the medical societies of the various States will probably apply to Congress and the Attorney General to have this exception cut out."

P. R. R. REPORT FOR JANUARY

Lines East and West Show Decreased Gross Earnings.

Gross earnings on the Pennsylvania System, East and West, for the month of January, amounted to $23,823,445, a decrease from January, 1914, of $2,795,785. Total operating expenses were $22,913,660, showing a cut from the corresponding period last year of $1,738,529. The net earnings for the month were $1,909,784, a decrease of $1,057,256 from the previous January.

The Lines West showed the greatest decrease in gross revenue, amounting to $1,778,706. The gross operating revenues on the Western Division were $7,764,395. The Lines East, with a gross earning of $17,059,049, showed a decrease of $1,022,079.

The report for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for January showed a gross operating revenue of $15,817,879, a decrease of $1,434,249. There were decreases in every department of operation excepting in the carrying of the mails, where an increase of $1,108 was recorded. Freight earnings fell off $1,108,056. Expenses were cut in every department. The net revenue from operation was $1,814,139, a decrease of $290,807. Allowing for tax accruals, the surplus was $1,175,071.

The Long Island Railroad Company's report for January, with gross earnings of $850,138, shows a net income above taxes of $22,287, a decrease from January, 1914, of $8,044. There was an increase in revenue of $8,451 in the carrying of mails, but freight and passenger incomes fell off.

Mrs. Grace Loses Water Rights.

Mrs. Lillius Grace, widow of William R. Grace, once Mayor of New York, loses her claim of title to lands under water in Manhasset Bay adjacent to her estate, Gracefield, at Great Neck, under a decision just rendered by the Appellate Division. The decision follows similar decisions against a number of wealthy people who own shorefront property in Nassau County.

INCOME TAX LIST GROWS.

This the Last Day for Returns—Collectors Report Big Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Reports to the Treasury Department indicate that the filing of income tax returns for the year ended Dec. 31, 1914, the time for which expires tomorrow, has been accomplished with much less confusion than was the case a year ago. Collectors have reported a substantial increase in the number of returns and the department officials believe that losses due to the war will not make serious inroads on the amount of the payments to be made.

An unusual problem confronts the Government in the cases of many thousands of Americans abroad, who are subject to the income tax. Under the law a penalty of $20 to $1,000 can be laid against any one subject to the tax who does not make his return on or before March 1, but at the Treasury Department's discretion clemency may be extended in exceptional circumstances and a period of thirty days' grace allowed. It is feared that many Americans in Europe, and especially those in Germany, will not be able to get their papers here in time.

To cover this situation it has been decided that where returns have been deposited in a Post Office by March 1 no effort will be made to collect the penalties prescribed, even if the mail never reaches the department.

The reduction and omission of dividends and bond interest on many corporation securities in the last eight months is expected to cut into the amount of revenue, but losses from this source are expected to be more than made up by the fact that this year's tax will be on a full year's income, whereas last year's payments were based on the ten-month period. From the corporation and personal taxes the department looks for $90,000,000 of revenue, of which about $45,000,000 should be paid by the corporations.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. †Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Feb. 27, 1915. Bid.	Quotation Feb. 27, 1915. Asked.
Ad'k El.....	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	13	16
Do 6% pf...	2,500,000	..	..	.....	41	44
Albany So. 5s	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 15	88	90
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1¼	Q	Feb 1, 15	47½	49
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2¼b	Q	Feb 1, 15	312	317
Do pf.	14,298,200	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	107½	109
Am. P. & L.	8,295,400	1	Q	Jan 1, 15	61	63
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	90	92½
Do 6% nos.'21	2,200,000	3	S	F. & A.	96½	97
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,995,000	¾	..	July 1, 14	31	33
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	63	67
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	5
Do 1st pf. 7% cum....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	12	15
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	88	86
Ashev. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93½	96
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. Corp. 5s, '35	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	78	83
Do pf.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	..	65
Au. & Syr. El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	95
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40..	987,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97½	99½
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '48	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	95
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s..	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	88½	90
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57...	3,744,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	97¼
Buf. Cr. 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	102
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	71	75
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr....	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 15	93	95
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47 ..	5,659,500	2½	S	J. & D.	105	105½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,633,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con R., G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 5s, '99...	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
C.L.H.& P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl. R. 1st 5s,'31	5,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101¾	102½
Colo. Power..	11,000,000	..	..	.....	15	15½
Do 7% pf ...	425,000	1¾	Q	Dec 15,14	87	89
Do 5s, '53..	4,180,000	2½	S	M. & N.	82	85
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,703,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Col. R., G. & Elec., pf.	831,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	15,500,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 15	55	56½
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	82	83
Com. Power 1st 5s, 24..	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97½	100
C.G.,E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	87½	88½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15,15	72½	75½
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	102½
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91½	94
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29..	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	90½
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,492,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	98
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,880,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	98
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	45	55
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	98½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	.....	50	70
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	.....	68	71
E'n P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '19..	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	98
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21..	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	87	89
Ev. G. & E. L. 1st 5s, '32..	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	..
Ex. Sts. W. G. & E. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	93	98
Fed. L. & T. Do pf.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	17	20
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 1, 14	55	60
Gen. G. & El. Co. 1st l. cv. 5s, '32	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	96
G. & El. Sec. Do pf.	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	85
Gr. Rap. Ed. 1st 5s, '16..	1,000,000	..	..	.....	65	75
Gr. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s, '16..	763,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Gr. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s, '16..	3,085,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99¼	100¾
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46.	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	77½	79
Harwood El. 5s, '39.....	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div. 5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	102½
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.....	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts..	16,401,400	2	S	J. & J.	60	62½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23..	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	96
J.C.H.& P.4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	78½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	92¼
K. C. R. & L.	9,843,080	..	..	.....	24	28
Do pf.	9,407,500	1½	..	Mar 1, 11	46	50
Do 6% nts.,'12, ext. at 7%.	5,478,000	3½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	96
K. C. B. L. 5s	2,500,000	2	S	J. & J.	100½	101
K. C. El. 4s '22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	85
K.C.Met.S.R. cn.1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	97
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	90	99½
Do 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	93
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	..
L.A.G.& E.5s	4,883,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.....	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Mich. Ry. 1st & ref.5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s..	324,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,15	88	91
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1½	Q	Feb 15,15	88	91
Mobile E. 1st 5s	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87½
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Dec 15,14	88	90
Do 1st 5s,'28	1,036,000	..	..	Dec 15,14	85	90
Nashville R. & Lt. pf....	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 15	..	72
Do con.5s,'58	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	100
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	86
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	80¾
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.....	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,555,000	3	S	Jan 15,15	11	15
Do 70 pf.	2,400,000	..	..	.....	51	54
N. St. Power	5,975,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,15	20	22
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jan 15,15	80¼	81½
N. T. Tr. 5s.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	..
N. Y. West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	79	80½
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	96½
O.& C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,823,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	95½
Ore. El. Ry.5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Ozark P.& W. Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mg.5s,'30	1,500,000	..	..	.....	10	20
Por. G. El.5s	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	99¼
Pub. S. C.cfs	8,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Rep. R. & L.	20,047,770	8	S	M. & N.	107	108
Do pf.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	15	16
Roch.R.&L.5s tax ex.N.Y.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jan 15,15	65	68
Rock.L.& P.5s	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	..
St.Jo.(Mo.)R., L.,H.& P.5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	88	90
Sch.Val.Tr.5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '24..	513,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	..
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '38	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	94
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	96
Scioto Val.T. 1st 5s, '23...	100,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scrn. Ry.($50)	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92¾	95
Do pf. ($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	70
Docpn.5s,'32	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	62	70
Scran. El. 5s.	1,100,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,15	99	101
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	4,363,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Sea. Ltg. 5s..	6,888,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95½	97
Sierra & S. F. Dow. 1st 5s	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	89½	91½
Do pf.	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	85	88
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,15	72½	75
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,15	90	92

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Feb. 27, 1915. Bid.	Quotation Feb. 27, 1915. Asked.
Do gen. 5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
So. Power 5s	5,800,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
So. W. Pwr. & Lt. pf.	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 15	95	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	34	$5½
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Dec 15,14	$17½	$18½
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	76	79
Syra. Rap. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98½	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	845,500	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	7	9
Do pf.	10,250,000	1¼	..	Jun 1, 14	35	37
Tex. Tr.1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. El. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82	82½
Un. Util. Co. 5s, '43.	700,000	3	S	J. & J.	95	100
U. L. & Rys.	6,929,000	..	..	.....	45	47
Do 1st pf.	7,707,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	68	70
Do 2d pf.	2,120,200	¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	64½	67
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	86	92
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	.....	13	14½
Do 6s, '22..	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	80	81
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 15	88	90
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 15	84½	86
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	80½	81
West'n Pow. 1st 5s	14,670,000	..	..	.....	15	16
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Wis. Ed'l Co	215,000 sh	1.75	Q	Mar 1, 15	48½	50
Do db.6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	92	95

a—Paid initial dividend of ½%, June 2, 1913. *Ex dividend. b—Also 2½% on common stock. sh—Shares.

BANKS.

America..	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 15	550	565
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	8	S	Nov 1, 14	208	213
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	120	135
Bowery	250,000	6b	Q	Feb 1, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro..	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Stat.)	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	125	135
Century	500,000	3	Q	Jan 4, 15	155	..
Chase Nat'l..	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 15	253	..
Ch.-P.N. ($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	175	182
Chelsea Ex..	400,000	3	S	Oct 1, 14	125	135
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar 1, 15	395	405
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	164	170
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 2, 14	348	355
City & Sub. Nat.	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 2, 15	148	156
Colonial	400,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	250	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 15	300	325
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	165	168
Corn Exch. ..	3,500,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 15	305	310
E. R. Nat.	250,000	2	S	Jan 2, 15	70	85
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 2, 14	140	155
Fifth Av....	100,000	25	Q	Jan 1, 15	4200	..
Fifth Nat....	250,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 15	250	300
First Nat....	10,000,000	7a	Q	Jan 2, 15	840	860
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 14	195	210
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	5	S	Feb 1, 15	135	145
German Ex..	200,000	8	S	Jan 2, 15	390	410
Germania	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 15	425	475
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	100	..
Greenwich ..	500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	265	280
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 15	625	635
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	275	285
Imp.& T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 15	500	510
Irving Nat...	4,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	170	177
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	10c	Q	Jan 2, 15	570	590
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 15	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	8d	S	Jan 2, 15	305	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	235	245
Mec. & Met..	6,000,000	3	Q	Feb 9, 15	232	238
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 15	180	190
Mer. Ex. Nat ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	170	180
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 15	300	340
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	165	175
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 2, 15	325	..
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Jan 2, 15	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 2, 15	380	395
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 2, 15	725	825
N.Y.Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Investment Bonds

We invite inquiries relative to the investment of funds, or for statistical information regarding securities

Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Canadian Municipal Bonds

We will be glad to mail, upon request, particulars of high-grade Canadian Municipal Bonds yielding from

5% to 6½%

Wood, Gundy & Co.
TORONTO, CANADA

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MARCH 1, 1915
Are you perplexed to know how to invest your March 1st interest?
Our
Department of Service
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Write us regarding your requirements
F. S. Smithers & Co.
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5% Bonds
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The second month of the year brought a decline in the stock market which not only wiped out all of January's gain, but brought the general level of quotations on the Stock Exchange to within 1½ points of the closing prices of last July. It was only after the market had come this near to having retraced its steps back to the days immediately before the war that the reaction in prices was checked and that buying rather than selling came to dominate the movement of quotations.

In considering the present status of the market in the light of its recent prolonged decline it is just as important to take count of what has happened within the last eight months to strengthen our position as it is to give due consideration to recent and more remote events which have served to put the market under restraint. Since last July a number of dividends have been reduced, there have been numerous business fatalities, and trade at large has fallen off considerably compared with its pre-war volume. On the other hand we hold today an immeasurably stronger position in many respects than we occupied in the first days after the outbreak of the war. Then we were very inconveniently in debt to Europe; now Europe is indebted to us on a scale which it itself is finding inconvenient. Then we had to face many problems, the solution of which was not altogether clear, although they have since been successfully surmounted. Then trade was declining and was bound to decline more, but that movement has come to an end, and in some directions substantial improvement has already appeared, though the business of the country at large is still very quiet. With the progress of the war some new problems have arisen, notably those growing out of the German war zone programme, and this has lately centred attention upon the fact that a period of widespread warfare is necessarily a period of uncertainty, but the very fact that the stock market has lately declined as a result of that uncertainty reduces its influence as a stock market factor. That one consideration had in fact much to do with the moderate upturn which occurred in the latter half of last week.

It was recognized that the mere undertaking of negotiations by our Government with a view to lessening the rigors of the present warfare on the seas does not solve the grave problems which confront neutral nations as a result of the new stage into which the struggle has passed. At the same time it was felt that some good might come out of those negotiations, and, furthermore, that the ten-day decline which was directly attributable to the uneasiness which the German programme caused was at least as substantial if not an adequate measure of the stock market effect of this development. It was recognized, too, that the problems with which we are now confronted are less acute than those which we faced at the very beginning of the war. Then a new and very serious situation was thrust upon us with great suddenness and many emergency measures had to be resorted to. The problems growing out of the war are now better understood, and though untoward incidents are a constant possible in such a situation as now confronts the world, we are in many respects better prepared against eventualities than we were last Summer.

The consequence of the war cannot be avoided, but some of the immediate effects of the war upon our own position offer important offsets to the inevitable trade disadvantages which the destruction of the ordinary intercourse of nations entails. The outstanding advantage which the war has brought us is the rapid increase in the credit balance in our commerce with other nations. That has put us in a position of very exceptional financial strength. This is so clearly recognized that all of Europe is looking to this market for credits, or at least all of Europe which is in a position to borrow here. That very plainly is an indication of the extraordinary change which has come about in our financial relations with other countries, but it is a position of advantage of which we cannot afford to avail ourselves arbitrarily. Europe is very greatly in our debt on account of the enormous amount of goods which she is buying here, but on the international balance sheet, taking fixed items as well as floating items into account, we are still a debtor country. If Europe finds it too difficult to make payment here for the goods which it is buying from us in any other way, it will to a certainty find means of paying us for our goods in our own securities. That no doubt could not be done except at declining prices, but it is altogether probable that Europe would prefer to sacrifice its holdings of American securities rather than to sacrifice its gold. It is true that gold is in effect under Government control, while the European holdings of American securities are not, but there are means of inducing sales of securities by individuals, and some of those means might be essayed if the pressure upon Europe became too great.

The measure of that pressure is found in the movement of exchange rates here, which last week declined to new low levels in a number of instances, although sterling at its lowest was a fraction above the minimum of the previous week. Some gold is coming to us, but the amount is small compared with the balance of funds due us. Sterling was sustained more by the moderate gold imports than by the expectation of a large credit being shortly established here for the use of the English market. Negotiations to that end are proceeding and are expected to be concluded shortly. When they are we shall in effect be lending money to England with which to buy goods here. We will not be exporting money, but only goods, and goods for the most part bought at high prices. Particularly is this true of the foodstuffs which are being taken here in such large quantities. That has its disadvantages as well as its advantages, but it is a situation which had best be left to the regulation of natural forces. It is too early for trade records to reflect in any conclusive manner the possible effect upon the volume of our exports of the increased uneasiness in shipping circles, which has been caused by the sinking of many ships since Germany's war zone proclamation became effective. The figures for the first three weeks of February showed practically no diminution compared with January in the rate in which exports were exceeding imports, for those three weeks yielded a credit balance of practically $100,000,000.

The prospect of our having to make large advances to European purchasers of American goods was one of the factors which has contributed to the setback which the bond market has lately experienced, but in that department as in the stock market renewed improvement began to show toward the end of last week. Since the beginning of the year numerous new issues have been announced, including some very large ones, and it is now probable that for a time the market will have a respite from important new issues. The maturities for the month upon which we have just entered are large, amounting to over $94,000,000, but practically all of this which is to be repaid has already been provided for. Next month's maturities amount to less than half of those for March, and already a considerable part of the large maturities during the month of May have been provided for. There will thus be opportunity for the bond market to absorb and provide for the issues which have already been sold or formally announced. For a time the market will have the advantage of the March 1 disbursements, which no doubt will lead to reinvestment sufficient to constitute an appreciable addition to the demand for bonds.

Under other conditions much more attention would have been given last week to the appointment of the members of the Federal Trade Commission. Falling among matters which seemed more pressing at the moment this news received but incidental consideration, but enough comment on it was heard to make it clear that the financial community, or a large part of it, was disappointed at the personnel of the commission, which has been assigned a task which even under the most favorable conditions is regarded as a very difficult one. It must be borne in mind, however, considering the practical effect of this new venture in business regulation, that the political temper toward business is by no means what it was a few years, or even a few months, ago. The hard necessities of the situation have come to be a little more clearly recognized. The regulation of the trade of the country in the spirit of the Interstate Commerce Commission's recent decision in the Eastern freight rate case will be a very different thing from regulation of the country's business in the spirit of the previous decision of the Commerce Commission in that same case. There exists, therefore, ground upon which to hope that the new commission will move very deliberately in imposing the newly created powers of regulation upon the business of the country. The need of the moment is not regulation of abuses, but stimulation of enterprise. That truth ought to be plain to those holding the reins of Government.

LONDON AWAITS NEWS.

Deadlock Over Minimum Prices—New Security Issues.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—After showing some slight signs of weakness, the market ended the week steady. The City, awaiting Mr. Asquith's statement on Monday, thinks that all belligerents should be left to insure the safety of their own trade.

Another £500,000 of Canadian Government 4s were put out this week, and today £11,750,000 of 4½ per cent. ten-year bonds of the Queensland Government are offered for public subscription at 99 to replace a similar amount of 4s which will fall due in July. The North Eastern Railway will issue shortly £1,500,000 of 4 per cent. ten-year preference stock. The terms have not yet been fixed.

The negotiations for a reduction of minimum prices reached a deadlock yesterday. Some bankers are firmly opposed to reductions, but the supporters of the measure are still hopeful of carrying it through.

The American market here was quiet throughout the week and was devoid of any sign that stocks were being sold to you, despite the low level of exchange. The suggested establishment of credits in New York is being given much less thought than the expected news concerning the Dardanelles and President Wilson's note.

Thirty million pounds of British Treasury bills were repaid this week, and £20,000,000 of new bills issued. Yearlings are changing hands today at 2⅝ per cent., and six months' bills at 1⅝ per cent. discount. Italian exchange today reached 28.15 lire to the sovereign. Italian credits are difficult to obtain here. Gold is flowing freely hence in small lots to Spain and arriving from Norway. Foreign exchange business has recovered from the difficulties caused by the sinking of ships early in the week. The wool market is firm on increased facilities for exports to America, taking effect this week.

FRENCH TRADE RECOVERING.

Foreign Departments Dull on the Paris Bourse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—French funds were again a feature on the Bourse. They continued to fall on Monday and Tuesday, but recovered later and closed with a net gain of two points. Subscriptions to the issue of National Defense ten-year 5 per cents. were opened Thursday and closed Friday. The result has not been published, but it is said to have been most successful. That is probable, as the 3½ per cents. were accepted at their issue price in payment.

Foreign departments were dull, and Italian funds depressed. There was little activity owing to the strict refusal of all commitments for foreign clients. It is said that severe measures were necessitated by the discovery that large Italian selling orders were of German and Austrian origin.

Despite the extension of the moratorium until May 1, there is a noticeable recovery in trade. Discounting of new bills increases daily, while overdue drafts at the Bank of France decreased 36,000,000 francs and advances on securities 21,000,000 francs, and the gold reserve gained 3,000,000. Apparently the gradual resumption of their functions by the private banks is relieving the Bank of France of part of its burden. Lloyd George's declaration of the Allies' financial strength and the evident inefficiency of the German blockade are reviving commercial optimism.

Exchanges are very unfavorable, with New York cables at 5.32, London checks at 25.37, and a ¾ per cent. premium on Spanish exchange, but rubles are astonishingly weak at 2.20. It is said that large payments have been made to New York through London for French, Russian, Greek, and Rumanian Government accounts by leading French institutions.

B. & M. PROSPECTS GOOD.

Note Holders Give Time and Receivership May be Averted.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—It looks as though the Boston & Maine would be able to pull through again without going into the hands of receivers. Of the $23,000,000 notes coming due on March 2 it is said that holders of all but $400,000 have agreed to an extension.

Bankers managing the financing figured when starting in to procure extensions that if holders of all but a million or less of the notes could be persuaded to come in the road could be kept out of the Bankruptcy Court. It is estimated that all but about twenty-five of the 6,000 owners of notes have been heard from and some of these twenty-five are abroad.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Feb. 27.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,390	Amal. Copper..	51¾	53¾	50¾	53¾
1,310	Am. Beet Sug..	38¾	39¼	35¾	36
790	Am. Can	28¾	27¾	28	28¾
30	Am. C. & Fdy.	40½	40½	40	40½
780	Am. Ice Sec..	24½	26¾	24½	25¼
1,710	Am. S. & Ref.	61¼	61¼	59¾	61¼
110	A. S. & R. pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
190	Am. Sug. Ref.	101¾	102¾	99¾	102¼
90	Ana. Cop. Co.	25½	25¾	25	25¾
220	At., T. & S. F.	93¼	94½	92¾	94¼
210	Balt. & Ohio..	65	65¾	63¾	64¾
2,490	Beth. Steel ..	54½	56¼	53¾	54½
100	Bklyn. R. T..	85¼	86¾	85¼	86¾
130	Cal. Pet.	17½	18	16½	17½
10	Cal. Pet. pf...	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
710	Can. Pacific ..	158¾	157¾	155½	157½
1,000	Cent. Leath. Co.	33½	34¾	33½	34¾
280	Ches. & Ohio..	40¾	40¾	40	40½
280	C., M. & St. P.	84¾	84¾	83½	84¾
50	C., M. & St. P. r.	7	7	1.44	1.44
120	Corn Pr. Ref..	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼
30	D. & Rio G. pf.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
1,500	Erie	21¼	21¼	19¾	20¾
10	Gen. Electric..	139½	139½	139½	139½
10	Gug. Exp.	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
20	Insp. Copper..	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
90	I.-M. V. Tr. c.	11¾	12	11¾	12
300	Int.-Met. pf...	54½	56¾	53¾	55¾
50	Kan. City So..	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
940	Lehigh Valley.	120¾	122	120¾	121¾
50	M. Mot. 1st pf.	58¾	62¾	58¼	62¾
10	M. Mot. 2d pf.	25	25	25	25
1,340	Mex. Pet.	63¼	65¾	62¾	65¼
1,060	Miss. Pacific..	10¾	12¾	10	12¾
10	Nat. Lead Co.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
10	Nev. Con. Cop.	12	12	12	12
1,010	N. Y. Cent....	82¾	83¼	81¼	82¾
1,710	N.Y., N.H. & H.	45¼	45¾	45¼	45
20	N. Y., O. & W.	23½	23½	23¼	23½
220	Nor. Pacific..	100¾	101	99¾	101
500	Pennsylvania .	104¾	104¾	103¾	104¼
20	Pitts. Coal ..	18½	19	18¾	19
70	Pr. Steel Car..	27½	27¾	27	27¾
210	Ray Con. Cop.	15¾	17	15¾	17
26,380	Reading	141¾	143	140¾	142¾
40	Rep. I. & S...	19¼	19½	19¼	19¼
920	So. Pacific ...	83	83¾	81¾	82
580	So. Railway ..	14¾	14¾	12¾	14
30	Stand. Mill....	43½	43¼	43¼	43¼
490	Studebaker Co.	43½	46	42	44¾
200	Tenn. Cop. ..	27	27	26	26¾
2,270	Third Avenue..	44½	48¾	48¾	47¾
10,250	Union Pacific..	117½	119½	116¾	119¼
7	Un. Pac. war.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
60	U. S. Rubber..	53	54½	52¾	54½
18,880	U. S. Steel....	41¾	42¾	40¾	42¾
10	U. S. Steel pf.	103½	103¾	103¾	103¾
290	Utah Copper...	50¾	51¾	49¾	51¾
100	Wabash	¾	¾	¾	¾
220	West. E. & M.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾

$2,347

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England.....	5	Aug. 8, 1914
Bank of France.....	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Germany.....	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Bank of Belgium.....	5	Aug. 27, 1914
Bank of Austria.....	5½	Dec. 24, 1914
Bank of Italy.....	5	May 9, 1914
Bank of Switzerland....	5	Sep. 10, 1914
Bank of Russia.....	6	July 29, 1914
Bank of Spain.....	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Bank of Portugal.....	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden.....	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Bank of Norway.....	5½	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Denmark.....	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Bank of the Netherl'ds.	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Bengal.....	6	Nov. 6, 1914

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Feb. 27, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$9,944,000	$100,234,500
Same period last year	12,654,500	158,780,000
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds.....	82.63 82.37	83.97 81.51
Same period last year.....	88.96 88.61	89.42 86.40

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s...	71	71	71	1
Allegheny Valley 4s.	95	95	95	5
Albany & Susq. 3½s..	84	84	84	2
Alaska G. M. cv. deb. 6s, full pd....	119	119	119	1
Alaska G. M. cv. deb. 6s, 1st pd.....	118	118	118	4
Am. Ag. Chem. cv.5s.	102⅜	101⅛	102⅜	11
Am. Cot. Oil 5s....	93¾	93¾	93¾	1
Am. Cot. Oil 4½s...	100¼	100¼	100¼	15
Am. Hide & L. 6s...	102	101½	102	4
Am. Ice Sec. 6s.....	85	85	85	1
Am. Smelters Sec. 6s.	104½	104½	104½	49
Am. T. & T. cv 4½s.	98¾	97	98½	70½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s...	91¾	91¾	91¾	1
Am. T. & T. col. 4s.	88⅝	87¾	88¼	26
Am. W. Paper 5s....	81	82	82	5
Armour 4½s.....	91¾	90½	90½	61
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s.	91¾	91	91	109½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s.	83	83	83	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	83	81¾	81¾	4
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	94½	92⅞	94½	104
A., T. & S. F. 5s....	101¼	101¼	101¼	10
Atl. Coast Line 4s...	91	90½	91	20
Baldwin Loco. 5s....	101	101	101	10
Balt. & O. pr. l'n 3½s.	91½	90½	91½	16½
Balt. & O. gold 4s....	89	88	88	34½
Balt. & O. cv. 4½s...	84½	82½	83	288
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. 4s.....	80¾	80½	80½	12
B. & O. S'west. 3½s.	88¾	88¼	88¾	9½
Beth. Steel ext. 5s.	100	99¾	100	29
Beth. Steel ref. 5s..	85¼	86½	86	33½
Brooklyn C. R. R. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	2
Brooklyn R. T. g. 5s.	101	100¼	101	4
B. R. T. ref. cv. 4s.	88	88	88	2
B. R. T. 5s, 1918...	99¾	99¾	99¾	46
Bklyn. Un. El. 5s...	101	100¾	100¾	3
Bklyn. Un. Gas 5s.	103¾	103⅝	103⅝	18
Can. Co. con. 5s, Ser. A	103½	103¼	103¾	4
Central of Ga. 1st 5s.	104½	104½	104½	1
Central Leather 5s..	98¾	97¾	98¾	40
Central of N. J. 6s.	114¼	114¼	114¼	1
Central Pac. gtd. 3½s	89	88¾	89	18
Cent. Pac. 1st 4s....	86	86	86¼	299
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s.	103½	103½	103½	15
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s..	87	87	87	1
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s...	71	70	70	47
Ch. & Alton 3½s....	39	39	39	2
Ch. & Alton 3s.....	58	58	58	3
C., Bu. & Q. joint 4s.	85¾	85¼	85¼	319
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 4s.	94	93½	94	21
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 5s.	82⅝	82½	82½	4
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s..	90¼	89½	89½	37
C., B. & Q., I. D. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	21
C., B. & Q., I. D. 4s.	98	98	98	2
C., B. & Q., Den. Di. 4s.	98¼	96½	98¼	4
Ch. & E. Ill. con. 6s.	106	103	103	1
Ch. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	63	63	63	3
Ch. Gt. West 4s.....	69¾	69	69¾	11
Chs. Ind. & Louis 6s.	115½	115½	115½	5
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s.	89	88½	89	14
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s.	96¼	95¾	96	43½
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, w. i.	100¼	100¼	100¾	859½
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s. Sr. A.	92	92	92	3
C., M. & St. P. 4s. 1934.	89	88¾	88¾	19
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s.	101	100¼	100½	17
C., M. & St. P., C. & L. S. 5s.	102½	102¼	102½	1
C., M. & St. P. ... W. 7s.	107	107	107	1
C., M. & St. P., C. M. & P. 5s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	1
C., M. & St. P. C., P. & W. 5s.	103	103	103	40
C., M. & P. S. 4s....	88¼	88¼	88¼	10
C. & N. W. gen. 5½s.	80	80	80	1
C. & N. W. ... ext. 5½s.	109	109¼	109¼	5
Ch. & N. W. gen. 4s.	92¾	92½	92½	21
C. & N. W. g. 4s, sta.	92¼	92¼	92½	3
Ch. Rys. 5s.....	96¼	96¼	96½	11
C., R. I. & P. 6s....	102¼	102¼	102¼	4
C., R. I. & P. 4s....	64¼	64¼	64¼	33
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s.	54½	53	53	12
C., R. I. & P. g. 4s..	83	81¾	81¾	18
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s.	21¼	20	20½	70
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s, c. t. r.	22¼	20	21¼	131
C. & W. Ind. con. 6s.	79	79	79	5
Col. Mid. 1st 4s, tr. r.	15	15	15	3
Col. & Sou. 1st 4s..	87	86	86	14
Col. & Sou. ref. 4½s.	83½	83	83	12
C. C., deb. 6s, full pd.	112¾	111¾	112	145
Cor. P. R. s. f. 5s..	92½	92½	92½	10
Cumb. Tele. 5s.....	96½	96½	96¼	1
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16.	99½	99½	99½	14
D. & H. ref. 4s.....	95	95	95	5
D. & H. lien eq. 4½s.	100	100	100	5
D. & R. G. rel. 5s...	46¼	45	46¼	23
D. & R. G. con. 4s...	75½	75	75½	10
D. & R. G. con. 4½s.	81¼	81¼	81¼	3
Des M. & Ft. D. 4s..	60	60	60	4
Detroit Edison 5s....	103¾	103	103	20
Detroit United 4½s..	72¼	70	72½	20
Dist. Sec. 5s.....	52½	51	51	16
Du Pont Powder 4½s.	87	87	87	14
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. A	61	60¼	61	67
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. B	64	63½	63½	3
Erie gen. 4s.....	66¼	66	66	3
Erie con. 4s.....	81	81	81	1
Ft. W. & Denv. C. 6s.	102½	101½	102½	3
G., H. & S. A., M. & P. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s..	102	102	102	4
General Motors 6s....	101¼	101¼	101¼	34
Gt., Car. & N. 1st 5s.	101	101	101	2
Green Bay deb.....	11	11	11	2
Gulf & Ship Isl. 5s..	87½	87½	87½	3
Hocking Valley 4½s..	91	91	91	3
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s.	76	74	74	6
Hud. & Man. a. in. 5s	27¼	27¼	27¼	3
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952....	86	86	86	26
I. C. C. & St. L. & N. O. 1t. 5s....	98¾	99	99¾	28
Illinois Steel 4½s....	84	84	84	1
Indiana Steel 5s.....	99½	99½	99½	3
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 4s..	85¼	85¼	85¼	2
Insp. Cop. 6s, 1922..	100½	99¼	100½	65¼
Insp. Cop. 6s, 1919..	98¾	98	98¼	20
Int.-Met. 4½s	75	74¼	74½	32
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s.	98	97¾	97¾	109
Int. Mar. 4½s....	84	84	84	5
Int. M. Mar. 4½s t. r.	84	84	84	4
Int. Paper 6s.....	100¾	100	100	3
Int. Paper cv. 5s.....	79¾	79¾	79¾	6
Int. St. Pump 5s.....	50	50	50	3
Kanawha & M. 2d 5s.	95¼	95¼	95¼	2
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s.	109¾	109¾	109¾	1
Kan. City So. 5s.....	90	88¾	88¾	9
Ken. Central 4s.....	80	80	80	2
Kings Co. El. L. P. 5s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	9
K. C. E. L. & P. p. m. 6s.	113	113	113	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923..	90	89¼	89¾	21
Lack. Steel 5s. 1915..	100	100	100	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950..	70	69½	70	7
Laclede Gas 1st 5s....	100¾	100¾	100¾	4
Lake Shore 4s, 1928...	90¼	90	90¼	6
Lake Shore 4s, 1931...	90¼	89¾	90	47
Liggett & Myers 5s....	100	99¾	100	15
Lorillard 5s	100	99¾	99¾	12
L. & N., St. L. Div. 6s.	107	106¾	106¾	14
L. & N., P. & At. 6s.	108½	108½	108½	1
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, '63	101¼	101¼	101¼	7
Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s.	113¾	113¾	113¾	1
Louis. & N. unified 4s	92¼	91¾	91¾	22
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s. Ser. A	96	95½	96	5
Michigan State Tel. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	7
Milwaukee Gas 4s.....	91¼	91¼	91¼	6
Mil. & Nor. con. 4½s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	55¼	54	55¼	19
Mo., Kan. & T. 1st 4s	79	77¼	77¼	4
Mo., Kan. & T. 2d 4s.	77¼	77¼	77½	7
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	72	72	72	5
Mo. Pacific 4s.....	45	43	45	11
Mo. Pacific con. 6s...	98¾	98¾	98¾	10
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s....	43	43	43	49
Mon. Power 5s, Ser. A	92	92	92	35
Morris & E. con. 7s..	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Morris & E. ref. 3½s.	84¼	84	84½	8
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 5s	106¼	105¾	105¾	2
Nassau Electric 4s...	76	76	76	1
National Tube 5s.....	98	95	98	6
N. Y., B'klyn & M. Beach 5s.....	100	100	100	2
N.Y. Air Brake cv. 6s	90	90	90	1
N. Y. Central deb. 6s, w. i.	101½	101	101⅝	679
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s.	80	79¾	80	33
N. Y. C. Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	70	70	70	7
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s	93	93	93	3
N.Y. & Erie 2d ext. 5s.	100½	100	100¼	46
N.Y. & Erie 3d ext. 4½s	93	93	93	5
N.Y. & Erie 4th ext. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	16
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s.....	103	102¾	102¾	19
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s.....	83	83	83	6
N. Y., L. & W. t. & l. 4s.....	95½	95½	95½	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s.....	102	101	102	30
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s, reg.....	101¼	101	101¼	11
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s.....	63½	63¼	63¼	1
N. Y., O. & W. r. 4s	80	78½	78½	11
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s...	72	71	71½	15
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s...	54½	53	53	147
N. Y. Telephone 4½s.	95	94½	95	23
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s.	86½	86¼	86¼	3
Nor. & W. gen. 6s...	120	120	120	1
Nor. & West. c. 4s.	91¾	91½	91¾	34
Nor. & W. cv. 4½s.	101	101	101	10
N. & W., P. C. & C. 4s.....	88	88	88	15
Northern Pacific 4s...	90	88	89¼	471
Northern Pacific 3s...	63	62	62½	203
Oreg. & Cal. 1st 5s..	100¼	99¾	100	101
Oregon Short L. 5s...	103	103	103	1
Oregon Short Line 6s.	103¾	103¼	103¾	4
Oregon S. L. ref. 4s.	91	89	89	19
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s...	86	84¾	86	10
Pacific Coast 1st 5s.	94	94	94	2
Pacific T. & T. 5s...	97½	97¼	97¼	23
Penn. con. 4s, 1948.	97½	97¼	97¾	2
Penn. 3½s, 1915....	100	100	100	110
Penn. Co. gt. gold 4s.	92½	92½	92½	8
Penn. con. 4½s, w. i.	103¾	103¾	103¾	814
Peoria & East. 1st 4s.	65	65	65	1
Public Service 5s....	88¾	88	88	14
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s.	105¾	105	105	13
Reading gen. 4s.....	92	91½	91½	47
Rep. Iron & S. 5s, '40	93¾	93	93¾	58
Rio G. & W. 1st 4s..	71¾	71	71	10
St. L., I. M. & S. 5s.	98	97¾	97¾	7
St. L., I. M. & S. R. & G. 4s.....	67	67	67	1
St. L. & S. F. Ry. g. 5s.....	99¼	99¼	99¼	3
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s.....	35	35	35	1
St. L. & S. F. r. 4s.	66	64	64	7
St. L. & S. F. r. 4s, ctfs.....	62	62	62	17
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s..	77	76¾	76¾	5
St. L. S. W. 2d 4s...	55	55	55	3½
St. P. & Nor. P. 6s.	110	109¾	109¾	3
St. P. & D. 1st 5s...	102	102	102

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$71,000 TOWN OF RIVERHEAD, LONG ISLAND, 5s
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Feb. 27, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	869,687	2,456,208
Same period last year	1,293,604	16,338,629

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	60.15	59.44	64.68	58.99
Same period last year	70.91	69.33	73.30	67.50

Range Year 1915. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
82	Feb. 11	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS	..	..	82	..	....
30½	Feb. 9	26½	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold Mines	28	27¼	28	..	2,400
11	Jan. 19	7¾	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalm. Mfg.	..	..	9	..	....
37	Jan. 16	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	..	..	34	..	....
58½	Jan. 21	50⅝	Feb. 26	Amalgamated Cop	53⅜	50⅝	53½	+ 1⅝	82,630
52⅜	Jan. 19	48	Jan. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical	48½	48½	48½	− ½	100
91½	Feb. 16	90	Jan. 15	Am. Agr. Chem. pf	..	..	91½	..	....
42	Feb. 11	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	39⅛	35½	38⅝	+ 1⅞	13,600
85	Feb. 2	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf	..	..	85	..	....
87¼	Jan. 25	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F	87¼	87¼	87¼	− 3⅛	100
137¾	Jan. 22	134	Jan. 7	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	135	134½	134½	− 3⅝	200
31⅝	Jan. 19	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	27	25	26½	− ⅞	10,500
97⅝	Jan. 21	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf	92½	92	92½	..	700
48½	Jan. 8	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	40⅝	40	40⅝	− 1⅜	1,700
115	Jan. 20	112	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	112⅝	112	112⅝	− 1⅝	350
60	Jan. 12	59⅝	Jan. 5	Am. Cities pf	..	..	60	..	....
32	Jan. 20	22	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products	..	..	32	..	....
*109	Feb. 20	*105	Jan. 7	Am. Coal Prod. pf	..	..	*108	..	....
48⅝	Feb. 11	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	45½	43½	45½	+ 1⅜	1,100
97⅝	Jan. 26	97⅛	Jan. 8	Am. Cotton Oil pf	..	..	97⅝	..	....
95	Jan. 20	90	Jan. 30	Am. Express	..	..	90	..	....
5½	Feb. 9	4⅝	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛	100
28⅝	Feb. 9	19⅝	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf	26⅝	24⅝	25⅞	..	2,700
28½	Feb. 25	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities	25⅝	24	25⅝	+ 1⅝	7,950
11½	Jan. 16	7¼	Jan 2	Am. Linseed	9	9	9	− ⅛	100
30½	Jan. 18	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf	..	..	27	..	....
28⅜	Jan. 12	20⅜	Feb. 27	Am. Locomotive	21½	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅜	810
96¼	Jan. 9	81	Feb. 18	Am. Locomotive pf	..	..	81	..	....
6	Jan. 22	4	Jan. 6	Am. Malt	..	..	5¾	..	....
31	Feb. 15	23½	Jan. 30	Am. Malt pf	30	30	30	− ½	200
67⅝	Feb. 18	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref	61½	58⅝	61½	+ ⅝	17,000
108¼	Jan. 22	100	Jan. 4	Am. Smelt & R. pf	100⅝	100½	100½	+ ⅞	580
78⅝	Feb. 3	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B	..	..	78	..	....
155	Jan. 29	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	148	148	148	− 7	100
106	Feb. 1	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf	104½	104½	104½	..	50
32	Jan. 15	26	Feb. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	26	26	26	− ⅝	100
111¼	Jan. 29	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining	102¼	99½	102¼	+ 1½	4,550
114¾	Jan. 29	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	110⅞	110⅝	110⅞	+ 1½	200
60	Jan. 15	58½	Jan. 9	Am. Tel. & Cable	58½	58½	58½	..	97
121¼	Jan. 20	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel	119¼	117⅝	119	+ ⅝	2,650
234⅝	Jan. 29	220	Jan. 4	Am. Tobacco	224⅝	220	224⅝	+ 2½	800
107¼	Feb. 9	103¾	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new	106	105¾	105⅞	− ⅛	400
18	Feb. 16	16	Jan. 5	Am. Woolen	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	− ¼	100
79⅛	Jan. 15	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen	77¼	77¼	77¼	− ⅝	100
8	Feb. 26	7	Feb. 18	Am. Writing P. pf	8	8	8	+ 1	100
28¼	Jan. 21	24⅜	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper	26	24⅜	26	+ ¼	7,310
8	Jan. 21	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization	..	..	6	..	....
98⅜	Jan. 26	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F	94⅜	92¼	94½	+ ⅜	4,850
99	Feb. 11	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97	96⅝	97	− 1⅛	1,020
107	Jan. 22	99	Jan. 5	Atlantic Coast Line	102	99	99	− 3⅝	1,100
40	Jan. 11	28	Feb. 27	BALDWIN LOCO	30	28	28	− 2½	1,800
103¼	Jan. 15	99	Feb. 8	Baldwin Loco. pf	99	99	99	− 1	100
74⅝	Jan. 28	63⅜	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio	65⅛	63⅜	64⅝	− 2¼	5,800
73¼	Jan. 28	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	68	67	68	..	935
⅝	Jan. 9	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining	½	½	½	− ⅛	800
57⅝	Feb. 10	46¾	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	55⅝	53½	54⅝	− 1	26,720
105½	Feb. 11	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf	103½	103½	103½	− 1½	805
88⅞	Jan. 22	84½	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran	87	85⅞	86⅞	+ 1½	2,220
129	Jan. 22	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	126⅞	..	....
*39	Jan. 19	*39	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	..	..	*39	..	....
5	Feb. 25	5	Feb. 25	Brunswick Term	5	5	5	..	100
30	Feb. 23	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	30	30	30	+ ¾	210
21⅝	Feb. 8	15	Jan. 12	CAL. PETROLEUM	18¼	17	17⅝	− ⅜	5,820
54⅝	Feb. 8	47	Jan. 14	Cal. Petroleum pf	52	50	51	..	1,100
*56¼	Feb. 13	*56¼	Feb. 13	Canada Southern	..	..	*56¼	..	....
168⅜	Jan. 21	153⅝	Feb. 5	Canadian Pacific	157½	155⅛	157	..	15,060
77½	Feb. 18	77⅛	Feb. 18	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	..	..	77⅛	..	....
39¾	Jan. 7	32⅝	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co	34⅜	33	34⅜	+ 1⅜	11,830
104	Jan. 27	100⅝	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	101⅜	101¼	101¼	− ⅝	670
325	Jan. 22	324	Jan. 22	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	325	..	....
*116	Feb. 19	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	..	..	*116	..	....
46⅝	Jan. 28	40	Feb. 23	Ches. & Ohio	40¾	40	40	− 1	4,600
9⅝	Jan. 27	9⅝	Jan. 27	Chicago & Alton	..	..	9⅝	..	....
11⅛	Feb. 27	11½	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf	11⅛	11¼	11¼	..	100
12⅝	Jan. 22	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Gt. West	11	10¼	10¼	− ⅝	1,020
32	Jan. 21	27	Jan. 11	Chi. Gt. West. pf	28½	27¾	27¾	− 1½	500
93⅛	Jan. 22	83¼	Feb. 24	Chi., Mil. & St. P	85	83⅝	85	..	6,010
130	Jan. 22	123	Feb. 25	C., M. & St. P. pf	123⅞	123	123	− 1½	900
129½	Jan. 22	122	Jan 5	Chi. & Northwest	124½	124	124	− ⅝	900
*175	Jan. 30	*166	Feb. 10	Chi. & Northwest pf	170	167¼	167¼	..	95
21½	Feb. 23	19	Feb. 26	Chi., R. I. & P.	21½	19	19¼	..	1,280
37½	Jan. 29	32⅝	Jan 6	Chino Copper	35½	34	35½	+ ½	4,550
25	Feb. 23	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L.	25	25	25	+ 8	100
56	Feb. 5	53½	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	53½	..	....
101¼	Feb. 24	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛	100
27	Jan. 21	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I.	23⅜	23	23¾	+ ⅛	800
26	Jan. 23	24⅞	Jan. 13	Col. & Southern	25	25	25	− ⅞	200
48	Feb. 27	45	Jan. 15	Col. & So. 1st pf	48	48	48	+ 1	100
37	Jan. 18	37	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf	..	..	37	..	....
122¼	Jan. 21	113⅜	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	116	115	115⅜	− ¾	1,000
49½	Jan. 19	40¼	Jan. 5	Continental Can	45	45	45	− 2	200
93	Jan. 21	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf	92	90¼	90¼	− 1½	200
10⅝	Jan. 16	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref.	9¼	9	9¼	− ¼	840
69½	Jan. 15	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	65¼	65	65	− ⅝	300
*45	Feb. 24	*45	Feb. 24	Crex Carpet	45	45	45	..	24
47	Jan. 26	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	40	40	40	− 2	100
89	Feb. 11	88	Jan. 29	DEERE & CO.	..	..	89	..	....
152	Jan. 18	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson	147¼	144⅜	144⅝	− 2	400
425	Jan. 19	396⅝	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.	..	..	410	..	....
7¼	Jan. 25	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande	..	..	5⅜	..	....
13¾	Jan. 21	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio G. pf	11	10	11	..	240
7	Feb. 26	7	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	7	7	7	+ 2½	100
112	Feb. 2	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	112¼	112½	112¾	..	65
13⅜	Jan. 25	10	Feb. 25	Distillers' Securities	10⅝	10	10⅛	− ⅜	820
5	Jan. 11	4	Feb. 5	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	4	..	....
10	Jan. 18	7	Jan. 18	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf	..	..	7½	..	....
23⅜	Jan. 21	19⅞	Feb. 24	ERIE	21⅜	19⅝	20⅜	− 1	14,600
37¼	Jan. 22	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf	34	32¼	33¼	− ⅝	1,900
30¼	Jan. 26	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf	27¼	27	27	− 2	200
10	Jan. 6	9¾	Jan. 7	FED. MIN. & SM.	..	..	10	..	....
30	Jan. 22	24½	Feb. 25	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	24½	24½	24½	− 1½	100
172	Feb. 16	165	Jan. 28	GEN. CHEMICAL	172	172	172	+ 1½	382
109⅝	Feb. 10	106⅝	Feb. 18	Gen. Chemical pf	107½	106⅝	107	+ ⅝	340
145½	Jan. 19	139	Feb. 24	General Electric	141	139	139	− ½	1,350
94⅝	Feb. 11	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	91	82	91	+ 3½	3,755
96	Jan. 27	90⅜	Jan. 4	General Motors pf	94⅜	84	94⅜	+ ⅝	420
33¼	Feb. 4	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	31⅜	29	31⅜	+ 1½	2,800
98⅜	Jan. 28	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.)Co.pf	97	96¾	96¾	− ⅛	300
118	Jan. 22	112⅜	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf	114	112⅝	113½	− ¼	5,700
35⅜	Jan. 21	25¼	Jan. 2	Gt.N.ofs.for ore prop	31¼	29¾	30¾	+ ⅝	6,870
52⅜	Jan. 22	45½	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n.	49½	48¾	49½	..	1,812
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	HELME (G. W.) pf.	..	..	112	..	....
116	Feb. 24	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining	116	116	116	..	108
110	Jan. 22	103	Feb. 24	ILLINOIS CENT.	103¼	103	103	− 2½	400
19⅜	Jan. 18	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper	18⅜	18	18⅝	+ ⅜	3,933
13	Feb. 5	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	12	11⅜	12	+ ⅛	1,830
58⅜	Feb. 11	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf	56⅛	53¾	55⅜	+ 1	3,860
12⅜	Jan. 27	12⅜	Jan. 19	Int. Agricultural pf.	..	..	12⅜	..	....
98¾	Jan. 11	92	Jan. 5	Int. Harv., N. J.	92½	92	92	− 1½	200
117	Jan. 19	113	Feb. 5	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	113	113	113	..	5
73¾	Jan. 11	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.	56	55	56	+ 1	400
114	Jan. 14	114	Jan. 14	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	114	..	....
8⅜	Jan. 16	8	Jan. 6	International Paper.	..	..	8	..	....
36	Jan. 16	33	Feb. 24	International Paper pf.	34	33	34	− ½	400
7⅜	Feb. 26	5	Jan. 4	Int. Steam Pump pf.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜	+ 1¼	100
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	9	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf	..	..	18	..	....
65	Feb. 4	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M.pf	..	..	65	..	....
25¼	Jan. 22	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern	21⅝	20⅝	21⅜	+ ⅜	900
57⅞	Jan. 22	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	55⅝	54⅞	55	− ⅝	400
80	Jan. 4	77½	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	..	..	77½	..	....
107	Jan. 13	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	107	..	....
*96	Feb. 15	*96	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	*63½	..	....
*121	Feb. 18	*120⅝	Feb. 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	..	30
109⅝	Feb. 15	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	106	106	106	− ½	100
106	Feb. 10	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	105½	105½	105½	..	25
30	Jan. 29	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	..	..	28¼	..	....
99	Feb. 9	92¾	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	..	..	98	..	....
7¼	Jan. 22	2	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West	..	..	5¾	..	....
133½	Jan. 22	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley	132¼	129¼	131⅞	+ 1⅜	8,200
220	Jan. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	..	..	211½	..	....
119½	Jan. 21	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	+ 1⅝	100
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island	..	..	37½	..	....
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	18¼	16	18¼	+ 2½	800
105¼	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	90	90	90	+ 4	100
180	Jan. 21	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co	175	175	175	..	60
118	Jan. 19	112¾	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	..	..	115	..	....
121½	Jan. 22	112	Jan. 6	Louis. & Nashville	114⅝	112	112	− 3	2,675
76	Feb. 17	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	74	74	74	− 1	100
69¾	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf	65½	65	65½	− 1⅜	200
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach	..	..	2	..	....
128	Jan. 20	128	Jan. 20	Manhattan Elevated	..	..	128	..	....
51	Jan. 29	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	..	..	50	..	....
101½	Feb. 4	101¼	Feb. 4	Manhattan Shirt pf.	..	..	101¼	..	....
25	Feb. 17	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	24½	22⅜	24½	+ 1	5,250
66	Feb. 27	43¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf.	66	58⅝	63	+ 4¼	10,960
26	Feb. 16	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf	25⅜	23	25½	+ 1½	6,900
52⅛	Feb. 25	52⅛	Feb. 25	May Dept. Stores	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	..	100
97	Jan. 19	96	Feb. 19	May Dept. Stores pf	..	..	96	..	....
27½	Jan. 22	1	Jan. 15	Mercantile Marine	..	..	1¼	..	....
85½	Jan. 22	4	Jan. 13	Mercantile Mar. pf	..	..	85	..	....
77	Feb. 9	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum	68¼	62¼	66⅝	+ 2⅝	37,060
80⅛	Feb. 11	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf	72	72	72	..	50
19⅝	Jan. 26	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper	19½	18	18½	..	2,500
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central	..	..	*100	..	....
19⅝	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis	15¼	15¼	15½	..	25
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf	40	37	38	− 2½	1,022
116	Jan. 20	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. M.	110	106	109½	− 2⅞	430
128	Jan. 19	126	Jan. 14	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf	..	..	128	..	....
12½	Jan. 22	7⅞	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11	10	10	− ⅝	2,746
33	Jan. 20	26	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	31	31	31	..	400
15¼	Jan. 21	6⅝	Jan. 8	Missouri Pacific	12⅜	9⅞	12⅛	+ 1⅛	16,800
52	Feb. 16	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	50	46⅝	49	+ 1	3,035
101⅛	Feb. 16	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf	..	..	100⅛	..	....
126	Jan. 27	125	Jan. 19	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	125¼	..	....
132	Jan. 22	118	Feb. 24	National Biscuit	121	118	118	− 3⅜	500
126	Jan. 28	120¼	Feb. 19	National Biscuit pf.	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	..	40
12¼	Jan. 12	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S.	10	10	10	− ⅛	100
*79½	Feb. 8	*79	Jan. 18	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	..	..	*79¼	..	....
52	Feb. 11	44	Jan. 4	Nat Lead	49⅜	46¾	48⅝	− ⅝	700
106⅜	Jan. 19	104¾	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf	106	105½	105¾	− 1½	200
23	Jan. 5	23	Jan. 5	Nat. Ry. of M 1st pf	..	..	23	..	....
4⅞	Jan. 23	4⅞	Jan. 23	Nat Ry. of M. 2d pf.	..	..	4½	..	....
13⅜	Jan. 19	11¾	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Copper	12½	11⅜	12	..	2,510
59	Jan. 2	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	57⅜	56¼	56½	− 2⅜	400
82⅜	Jan. 22	81⅝	Feb. 26	New York Central	83½	81⅝	82¾	− 1¼	17,160
60	Feb. 11	48½	Jan. 12	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..	..	*113⅝	..	....
47¼	Jan. 20	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	45¾	43	45	− 2	16,065
23¾	Jan. 22	21¾	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West	23¼	22	23¼	+ ⅜	2,950
..	..	..	..	Norfolk Southern	..	..	25	..	....
101	Jan. 22	99¼	Jan. 4	Norf. & West	101	100	100	+ ½	1,335
85¼	Jan. 26	85	Jan. 27	Norfolk & West. pf.	..	..	85	..	....
94	Jan. 4	94	Jan. 19	North America	95½	..	95½	− ¼	100
*84¾	Jan. 27	*84¾	Jan. 27	Northern Central	..	..	*84¾	..	....
107	Jan. 22	99⅜	Feb. 23	Northern Pacific	101½	99⅛	100¾	− ⅝	10,195
2	Feb. 23	2	Feb. 23	ONTARIO SIL. M.	2	2	2	..	100
22¼	Jan. 12	18¼	Jan. 5	PACIFIC MAIL	19⅜	19	19	..	200
31½	Jan. 16	25⅛	Feb. 11	Pacific Tel & Tel	..	..	26½	..	....
*90½	Jan. 29	*88	Feb. 15	Pacific. Tel & Tel.pf	..	..	*88	..	....
108⅜	Jan. 21	108⅜	Feb. 24	Pennsylvania R. R.	104⅜	103⅝	104⅝	− ⅝	12,929
120⅞	Jan. 16	117¼	Feb. 24	People's Gas, Chi	117⅞	117½	117⅝	− ⅛	195
7	Jan. 19	4	Jan. 5	Peoria & Eastern	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛	100
72	Jan. 18	69¼	Jan. 28	Pitts., C., C. & St.L.	..	..	69¼	..	....
21⅜	Feb. 11	15¼	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal	20⅜	18½	20	+ ⅜	3,330
98	Feb. 10	81⅜	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal pf	92⅜	89¾	92⅜	+ 1⅝	8,000
*158	Jan. 22	*158	Jan. 22	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	..	..	*158	..	....
*75	Feb. 1	*75	Feb. 1	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	..	..	*76	..	....
89	Jan. 11	27	Feb. 23

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means cases on appeal.

FEDERAL.

COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Room 425, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

US<Farmer.
Same<Lan Lee.
Sams<Fleischnick.
Meyers<US.
Re Hanna.
Re same.
NY, NH RR<Mooney.
Lee Dock<US.
McCaskey<Mantz.
General calendar:
Riggio<US.
Re Haines.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 327, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Szekeczuk<Mason & Hanger Co.
Matt J Ward Co<Goelet.
Stein<Cent Pub Wks.
O'Neill<Swift & Co.
John S. Boyd Co<I D Cohen & Co.
Gross<Chance.
Lewis & Kitchan<C N Rushelle.
Barber<N Y Mot Cycle Co.
Brown<Gen Elec Co.
Higgins<Penn R R.
Gillette<Press Pub Co
Schamansky<Penn RR.
Fischer<same.
Callander<Ortringer.
Recito<Penn R R.

Cases to be sent to Rooms 227 and 407, as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 407, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Cases to be sent from Room 337 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Room 227, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Cases to be sent from Room 337 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Building, twelfth floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Hiram Walker & Sons, Lim<Luria.
Same<Grubman.
Same<Eising.
Same<Prince & Co.
Same<Luyties Bros.
Same<Goldberg.
Same<Cook & Bernheimer Co.
Same<Picker Bros.
Same<Smith & Darling.
Same<Bowling Green Dis Co.
Same<Hahn.
Same<Goldberg.
Same<Kahn.
Same<J M Bell & Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Humphrey, J.—R. 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

US<Esperanza.
La Rose Con Mines<Anderson. (2.)
Delores Minas Co<same. (2.)
Creston-Col<same. (2.)
El Rayo Mines<same.
Fed Min & S<same.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—R. 235, 24 Fl., P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Discharges.

Abraham Greenfield,
Walter W Johnson,
Myron L Kilmer,
H & H Safchik,
Edward J Hinkel,
M & B Jaffe,
Herbert P McGregor,
Jacob Bernard,
Vincent Amoroso,
Maahof & Greenbaum,
Ulysses V Abbott,
David Lyons,
Louis Honig,
Tiernan S Coale,
Simon Blatt,
A H & M Kaim,
Goldstein & Laudin,
Milton L Silver,
Charles J Verner,
Solomon Lustberg,
Abraham Baumstein,
Levine & Kolker,
S and M Sason.
Solomon Manheim,
Joseph Briskman,
Albert Jacobson,
Raphael A Grau,
Hyman Mierenberg,
John Treadwell,
Charles Parrelli,
Louis Marckivald.

Under objections:
Abraham Lazaroff,
Isidor Emsig,
Jacob Fishman,
Louis Mound,
Aaron Derner,
Chas V Panettieri,
Gray & Strickland.

Adjourned cases:
Walter C Adams,
Samuel Barday,
Joseph Samelson,
Isidor Aronson,
Henry Shavinsky.

Motions:
The Ats Co, Inc.,

O'Brien<Am Agric C Co.
Tide W Oil Co<Globe Indem Co.
Stanwecki<NY, NH RR
McKibbin<Phil & Rdg RR.
Thompson<NY, NH R R Co.
Penhale<Cent R R of N J.
Mendelson<Ohlbaum Bros.
Jennings<NY, NH RR
Howland<Metrop Elev R.
Jensen<Oceanic S Nav Co.
Sharon<Mason & H Co.

Bi-State Rity Co<Deutsch & Geller.
Gen Act, F & L Assur Corp<Kelly.
Potomac Nav Co<same.
Hussa<Buhlmann.
Philps<Philps.
Sanders<Herrick.
Gassler<Gassler.
Beran<Beran.
Mitchell<Murray.
Coghlan<Corn Ex Bk.
Alexis<Alex.
Simberg<Simberg.
Avery<Avery.
Spitzenberg<Spitzenberg.
Sullivan<Jennings.
Perry<Perry.
Shinville<CNY.
Gertenbach<Gertenbach.
Berkman<Berkman.
Lo Pinto<Lo Pinto.
Siegler<Siegler.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Fitel<Fitel.
Herrman<Jeffe.
Life Photo F Corp<Ball.
Franco-Am Chem Co<Import Chem Co.
Hearst<Assoc Press.
Seymour<Thomas.
Wicks Jr<Loeffler.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART V.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

PART VIII.—No day calendar.

PART VI.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. State franchise cases.

Mex Tel Co<State Bd Tax Comm'rs.
Postal Cable Co<same. (2).

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Goldman<Goldman.
Glass<Glass.
Kass<Blum.
Kayser & Fils<Steinbrucker.
Levy<Klein.
Duhe<Ropelk.
Eggleston<Nat Tape.
Woroner<Woroner.
Allison<Fleitman.
Burke<Sullivan.
Cook<Nat Surety Co.

PART III.—Giegerich, Lyle<Terry & Tench.
Efron<Cons Tel Co.
Bradler<Silverman (2 acts.)
Morrison<Lloyd Phyfe
Corowitz<Kramer.
Slotnick<NY Butchers' Dressed Meat.
A Jones<Cornell.
M Jones<Cornell.
Zappolo<Zappolo.
V Zappola<same.
Fairclough<Sou Pac.
Messer<Burstine.
Messer<Elias.
Lekston<Coastwise Dredg Co.
Mendel<Praismer.

PART IV.—Delany, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Sheave<Leh Val Coal.
Bollinger<Albright.
Monjo<Black.
Hoeymanns<Fox Amus
Rabinowitz<Barrett.
Koch<CNY.
Hochberg<9th St Gar.
Infantoline<Rover.
Usdansky<Smith.
Quill<Shaff Farms.
Miranda<NY Rys. (2 acts.)
Eig<Pariser.
Allen<Motor Transp.
Kopoganski<NY, NH & H RR.
Fitzgerald<Cushman Globe Co.
Cogiltore<Well (2 acts)
Hood<Jamison Co.
Hunerberg<S Isl Ry.
Linter<Serlen.

PART V.—No day calendar.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Lanet<Pitts Cont Co.
Smith<Pitts Cont Co.
Lippmann<Gaillard (2 acts.)
Nohobedian<Ind Cons Ice Co.
McKeon<NY, NH & H RR.
Woodman<Baber, Smith & Co.
Connolly<Walls.
Gruhn<Underpin & F. King<same.
Clark<Mason-S Trans.
Hoffhine<Forbes.
Gersganoff<NY Con RR.
Breun<Santononi Con.
E Donohue<same.
Same<same.
M Donohue<same.
E Donohue<same.
Grant<NY Cent RR.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

McMahon<20th Century B and N Exp Co.
F Vitkus<Clyde SS Co.
Vanusyndckas<Mallory SS Co.
B Novemsel<NY Rys.
D November<same.
Danksasa<Clyde SS.
Marry<Bolger.
Frew<City of N Y.
Shapiro<Manacher.
Farrell<Foley.
Schilt<Pitts Cont Co.
Creighton<Luna. Amus
Krayston<Lenahan.
Katz<Wilckes Martin Wilkes Co.
Lang<Mills.
Markowitz<Reliance Trad Co.
A Wannetick<Jacobson.

J Wannetick<same.
McMahon<Art Color Print Co.

PART VIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Siamowitz<F Koch Co.
Seid<Higgins (2 acts.)
Fay<Hudson Nav Co.
Kunard<In Steam Pump Co.
Rice<N Y C Int Ry.
Smith<N Y Rys (2 acts.)
Marcus<Sarasohn.
Schlesinger<Geoghan.
Gresham<Hay Fdy, &c
Portera<NY Rys.
Bloch<E H RR.
Wolpen<NY Rys.
Jorgenson<same (2 acts.)
Holden<Bronx Bldrs Mach Co.

PART IX.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Lesser<Intl Trust Co.
Gottlieb<Linch.
Wiktor<Belt Line Ry Corp.
Wikton<same.
Kaplan<Univ M T Co.
Hagan<Pitts Cont Co.
Daiglish<Stern Bros.
O'Neill<Melchner.
Watterstrom<Cent Un Gas Co.
O Stabiner<Klein.
M Stabiner<same.
Viatrofsky<Beckerman.
Horn<Schaheen.
De Benedetto<McAllen Snare & Triest.
Hawks<Schaeffer.
Cella<Smith.
Berger<Bklyn H RR.
Blakemore<Linch.

PART X.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Phelan<Bradley Cont.
Skeikowitz<Yellow Taxi Co.
Strohmier<Graf (2 acts)
Benyak<Lehigh Coal & Co.
Golde<Mandlbode.
Baur<Church of St Veronica.
Hallisy<Collins.
Horton<Im Brew Co.
Belluardo<So Pac Co.
Leonard<Loft Rity Co.
Black<M Wilson Co.
Curzio<Ward Bak Co.
Smith<same.
Greenwood<Clement.
Conway<Simmons.
Neuman<NY Ry.
Pierrpont<West Bl Co.

PART XI.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Purdy<Pitts Con Co.
Gerbin<5th Av Coach.
Kampouraikis<Consolidated Photo Engraving Co.
Priolo<Southard.
Sammet<Santini.
Limandri<Heinrich.
Doherty<Cons Gas Co.
Teicher<Rongy.
Brown<Degnon Const.
Higgins<Nat Power.
Novotny<Livingston Rad & Mfg Co.
Ford<Davidson.
P Pschalsky<Untermayer Robbins & Co
C Puchalsky<same.
Fekete<Mann Top & Body Co.
H Israelhowitz<Knopf.
M Israelhowitz<same.
McKay<CNY.

PART XII.—No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Blair<Massello.
Renner<Barrett.
Adenitz<Northpt Steamb Co.
Tremmel<Ruhl.
Greenberg<N Y Piano Del Co.
Howes<N Y Press Co.
Kirschbaum<Bewell.
Nilsen<Degnon Const.
Novegrod<50th St Garage.
Feddish<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Virgo<Catt.
Ceuzer<Kronenberg & Co.
Hacker<N Y Rys.
Mott<Marie Antoinette<same.
Reich<Webber.
Barringer<Saz.
Levy<Massena.
Brown<Berardini.
Inc Prop Co<Paine.
Lowenberg<Strunsky.
Brevoort<Townshend.
Zoch<Zoch.
Fischer & Vogel<Schanzer.
Macho<Macho.
Tanswell<Tanswell.
Callan<Dowling.
Hazard<Horton.
Rosenberg<Porter.
HamHtch<Mayer.
Same<Kilmer.
Carlin<For Auto Imp.
McCurdy<same.
Hanley<Vechten-Warling Co.
Krindel<Herzig.
Baker<Harris.
Same<U S Fid & Guar
Goelts<CNY.
Wessels<Typewriter Sp Key Co.
Shortell<Wood-Harmon R Co.
Pwendergast<Geyser Pat Holding Co.
Sprung<Hexter.
Cohen<Cohen.
Horcis<Giuseppina.
Koslow Ir Wks<Sherman.
Warner<Warner.
Hasbrouck<CNY.

PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inq—Chappell<Kessler.
Inq—Turnbull<
Taggart & West.
Inq—Spiegelberg<Husch.
Sleeper<Hickey.
Ammex<H F Hat Co.
Horn<Kanner.
Reich & Co<Flint & H.
Farley<Steinmetz.
Frooks<Ruhltn.
Farley<Bronx Bath, &c. Co.
Wertheim<Putziger.
Bergh<Schleisinger.
A J Smith Co<Clark.
Hagney<Sup Council R A.
Strauss<Hach.
Springs<McMullen.
Lieber Co<Loraine.
Harburger<Wastoh Fire Ins Co.
Grass<Agricul Ins Co.
Stevens<Painter.
Farley<Peterson.
Stiberfeld<Kohn.
Buckley<Collyer.
Mecca Rity Co<A W Tams Mus Lib.
Lesser<Carpenter.
CNY<Litchfield.
Knight<Rev of Rev Co

PART XV.—Davis, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inq—Valvoline Oil Co<Kupke Garage.
Abelman<Indelli & Conforti Co.
Diamond<Sheresheffsky.
Baseball F Frat<Bost Am B B Club.
Oliver<N Y C & H R RR.
Miller<Miller.
Cobre Grande C M Co<So Pac Co (3 acts.)
Peschmanns<Hayes.
Ingersoll-Rand Co<Nat Bank.
Kraus & Co<Koch.
Murphy<Sehwan.
Ehrich<Lockhart.
Levy<Kohnen.
Loew<Miller.
Staiti<Savarese Maca Co.
State Rank<Savarase.
Watterson<Cohen.
Union Trust Co<Bire.
Chamsil Const Co<Neelar Rity Co.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Vanta<Mass. Bonding, &c., Co.
Salts<Maistre.
Redding<Juhl.
Messitta<Pines.
Astor Mtg Co<Tenney
Bruce<Certigul Mining &c Co.
Hoyt<Stoutenberg.
Billups, Jr<Wilson.
Brokaw<Brown.
Ferris<Barney Est Co.
Same<Barney.
Mackie<Johnson.
Harvester Truck Co<Goldberg Co.
Cook<Williams & Morford Co.
Scardy<Gersten.
Sedalia Nurs Co<Dev Co of America.
Lord<CNY.
Rogers<Ferris.
Schnurmacher<Hamburg-Brem F I Co.
Woodward<Conkling.
Carroll<Bradley.

PART XVII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Banque Franco-Am<Bergstrom.
Leszynsky<Lawrence.
Sheffmann<Employers' Liab, &c. Corp.
Arkema<Wiese.
Holland<Holden Paper Co.
Coleman & Krause<Thruneri
Murray<Eustace.
Barret<Hall.
Rodgers<CNY.
Thacher Furnace Co<Zibell.
Holman<Patten.
Cassiecherry<Morgan.
Content<Robertson.
Parnell<Seeber.
Weinberg<Gottesman.
Ice Sal. Co<CNY.
Burke<Bishop.
Hudson Mantel, &c, Co<McCormick.
White Co<CNY.
Rasuiley<Press Pub Co.

PART XVIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Joseph<Hersig.
Kraus<Toel.
Daniels<Koplik.
Levin<Weil.
Rein<Mulligan.
Weisberg<Clinton St T
Anderton<Davis.
Tullis & Blanchard<Holmes.
Sec Title & Co<Stewart.
Sherry<Minzesheimer.
Marlow<Equit L I Co.
Hirz<Kaufmann.
Tatum<Farson.
Whilden & Hancock<Schneider.
Laitin<Jacobs.
Smuels & Co<New Brunswick F I Co.
Same<Brit Am As Co.
Same<Agric Ins Co.
Schoenfeld<Stearns & Foster Co.
Brewer<Sun Print & Pub Co.
Okun<Ferens.
M Armanino<Cent Brew Co.
J Armanino<same.
Russo<Conroy.
Hudson<Logan.
Marcus<Union Ry.
Holsgrave<NY Rys.
Kaufman<F Ochse Co.
Kurtz<NY Cons RR.
Krewitz<Cohen.
Massa<T A Gillespie Co.
Miller<Talley.
Marcus<Union Ry.

PART XIX.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Johnston<Knowles.
R & L Vo Fraser.
Met Printing Co<Irwin Co.
Federal Tr Co<Carbone.
Lorence<Roach (2 acts.)
Smith<Tyrrell Co.
NY Inst &c<CNY.
Bradley Inst &c, Co<N Y Mail Co.
Case<Walters.
The Mayor, &c<NYC & H R RR.
Kampf<Kings Co Dye Works.
Phillips<Christian Nat Pub Co.
Todt<Schlegel.
Palmer<Gaunt.
Palmer<Schwarsenbach.
Drumm<Vace.
Hallman<Sterling F I Co.

PART XX.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Werner<Martens.
Pechin<Doyle.
Falz<Lowenstein.
Selwyn & Co<Waller.
Greenhaus<McNamee.
Horwitz<No Brit, &c, Ins Co.
Same<Unit Firem Ins Co.
Same<Equit Fire, &c, Co.
Geller<Kraushaar.
Bayside Lumber Co<Donde.
Monroe<G Lacca Co.
Richardson Press<Vanderpriem.
Morgan<Legrand Bronze Co.
41 St Rty Co<Nesbitt.
Regan<Stand Plung El Co.
Stoltz<Pfeiffer.
Johnston<Weed.
Fixel<Devine.
Nutter<Hand.

PART XXI.—Lynch, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fétra, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Schwartz<Weissman.
Wolk<Empire Imp Herring Co.
Siegel<Lichtman.
Bloch<I R T Co.
Bierlinsky<Kobro.
Colonico<N Y Rys.
Glassman<Rubin.
Becher<McLoughlin.
Granis<I R T Co.
Union Table & Spg Bed Co<Yo.
Rodgen<Winkler.
Blum<Old D SS Co.
Litnitzy<Russ E Asiatic SS Co.
Assets Liq Co<Pellet.
Stietz<So Brklyn RR.
Gerlinger<same.
Matthews<Hogan.
Harkins<N Y Rys.
Catanzaro<C & S Skirt Co.
Romano<NY Rys.
Levy<Simpson.
Brethard<Emp City Sub Co.
Zabbowitz<Bernstein.
Schoenzelt<Simpliner.
Bruckman<Ramkerich
Schoenblum<Elite Wash &t Co.
Ferber<Blumberg.
Persicatti<Trenkmen.

PART II—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.

Klein<Schram.
Siegbert<Smyth.
Danzig<Corwen.
Gouled<Floersheimer.
Wolf<Lapidus.
Davis<D L Calhoun Cont Co.
Ruby<Windsor L & I.
Sinclair & Valentine Co<Mass Bond & I.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ernst<Sedden Rity Co.
Sutro<H W Bank, Inq.
Tawtin<US Grand Lodge Ind O S of I.
Berkowitz<Smith.
Hooven<Lauterbach.
Wimpfheimer<Schneider.
Witkin<Jaffer.
Brelauer<Granewitz.
Hudson Woodw Co<Cipelli.
Chrsanowska<Corn Exch Bank.
Morrison<Aaron.
Douglas<Bethlehem Steel Co.
McCrea<Bentley.
Finkelstein<Steel.
Lowenthal Co<Meyer.
Topford Detach Lino Co<Moore & M Co.
H Kayser & Fils, Inc.<Buss.
Holfeld<Casselberry.
Pechards<Hirsch.
Cohen<Harris.
Terr<Birch.
Musgrave<same.
Halpern<Mrs Piano Exch. Inc.
Fetner<Freidin.
Koch<Shallenberger.
Clover Farms, Inc<Sol Bank.
Scholle<Grau.
Leibowitz<Liebowits Wool Stock Co.
Fonda Glove Lin Co<Cohen.
Karp<Adelson.
Nat Surety Co<Goldstein.
Salmon<Cohen.
Murphy<Guiri.
Pinchot<Hendricks.
First<Kushner.
Tannenbaum<Cook.
Francini<M Nocenti.
Blumenthal<Carmine Const Co.
Gavlutz<Savage.
Stelmak<NY Rys.
Magner<Belt Line Ry.
Maculse<same.
Leevine<same.
Sherman<same.
Sullivan<same.
McGlynn<same.
Kempler<same.
Richter<same.
Engel<same.
Meyer<Bernasser.
Belmont<Seligman.
Feurlicht<Cukers Stor Wareh Co.
Heikens<McMullen, S & T Co.
Cohen<I R T Co.
Jube<NY Rys.
Khahne<same.
Wustrow<Ott.
J & L Cousins<Forsythe, Jr.
Schwartz<Mann.
Fischer<R & L Co.
Hemmel Am Bk N Co.
Mordenshield<Grand Union Paper Co.

J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Johnston<Knowles.
Bentzig<Christman
Neustadt<Forbert.
J Scheuer & Co<Greenberg.
Petke<Light.
Chapman<De Sabis.
Roth<Am Fidelity Co.
Weeks<Nat Surety Co.

J.—Commercial calendar.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J.

PART V.—Ransom, J.

PART VI.—Allen, J.

PART VII.—McAvoy, J.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Trowbridge<Abrahams—Enos S. Booth.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Isabelle R. Homans<Gotham Mortgage Co.—Enos S. Booth. City R. E. Co.<Mary Foley—Henry W. Kreykenbohm.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Motion calendar:

Beringer<Beringer.
Stewart<Bates.
Steneck<Westfield.
Spring<Spring.
Weinfeld<Regal Dry, Wks.
Gen Ladry Co, Inc.
Hinners<Wragge.
Stolz<Stols.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.

Fahey<Hay Foun & I Wks.
Rademacher<Morris.
Cavalle<N Y Rwys.
Lovisek<Richey, Brown & Donald, Inc.
Freemorgen<Columbia Wax Prod Co.
Weinstein<N Y Rys.
Linden<Schisler
Eagle Var Wks, Kreuter<Kreuter.

Highest number reached in regular order, 136.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, J.—Motion calendar:

Estate of Henrietta Gerlis.
Wills for probate:
Herman C Schrier,
Jennie Mendelsohn,

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, J.—No day calendar.
Delia Tyrrell,
Joseph D Jackson,

Ullman<Meyers.
Burke<N Y Rways Co.
Heimke<Borgstede.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Hawes<Campbell.
Finkenauer<Finkenauer.
Dworkin<Dworkin.

Seidman<Advine Const Co.
Baldwin<Baldwin.
Gervay<Battaglia.
Reinhardt<Bottenus.
Meyer<Meyer.
Malchewitz<Erie RR Co.
Cavallizzo<Mazzola.
Kurak<McMullen.
Snare & Triest, Inc.
Gottfried<Lefrien.

Accounting of:
John Huner,
Estates of:
Hanna D Plastnik,
Albert White,
Robert Foxton,
Margaret Cardoza,
Emma Y Reed,
Eliza Meehan.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Philip Fluhr<Nathan Harelick—William J McKeown, Morris Nagel<Carl Jorn—Samuel Marion.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Burr, Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar.

Re applic Bklyn Bar A
Henninger<Waldo.
Mitchell<CNY.
Re Hillview Reservoir
Re Woodbine St.
Lynd<Bd of Educ.
McGrath<Waldo.
McCarthy<Williams.
Humphreys<Marine Basin Co.
Brown<Assoc Oper Co.
Dunn<Eppinger & R.
Brandt<Brandt, exr, & Butt et al.
Brandt<same.
Brown<same.
Van Westering<Colleton Coal Co.
Jaffe<Unger and Krokower.
Schenenberger<Fey.
Milliker<E & S Rueger
Moffett as ex<Piel as exr.
Same<Eames as trustee.
People<Erhart.
Same<Flachsky.
Same<Krause.
Lo Re<Federman and Rieser.
Re Liq Tax Cer 8325.
Budd<Murphy.
Callahan<Escher et al
Brown<Van Orden et al
Bachman<Herman and Erde.
Israelson<Williams.

Davis as exr<Seaward as adm.
Re applic Bklyn Bar A
Committee of Pub. Char<Weiner.
Kingsbury<Bell.
Kieley<Lent.
Hansen<same.
McCarthy et al<Levy.
Olsen<NY Teleph Co.
Matheson<Mente et al and Title Ins Co.
Shannon<Horton.
Clarke Est<CNY.
Hickey<NY Cent RR and Gronau-Camp.
Selvaggi<Tisdale Lum
People<Scharf.
Same<Cepriano.
Same<Katzman.
Same<Michaels.
Davanza<Warden, &c.
People<Calabrese.
Doherty<Dickson & T.
Re Southampton.
1,175 De Kalb Av Co, Inc<Clarke.
Altman<Beck et al.
Eagle Sav & Loan Co<Renner, Renner, and Kaltenbach.
Tedesco<M & J Carisello.
Grafton<Ball.
Foreman<Nordon Can et al. (2.)
Davis<Seaward.
People<Xavier.

Non-enumerated motions, at 1 P. M.

Re Lincoln Av.
Tresham<Miller.
Continental Co<NYC & H R RR.
Daris<Board Educa'n: Reiss<Day.
Hendrick<Warden, &c.
Fuller<Center Co<Marshall.
Re Reich.
De Hunt<Swirson.
Re Scofield.
Am Chem Co<Brooks.
Barker<Barker.
O'Neill<Perkins.
Pines<Novick.
Mokarzel<Mokarzel.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions.

Knox<Knox.
Sabath<Sabath.
Rubino<Hennessy.
Samuels<Sam Co.
Bressett<Bressett.
Cagiulla<Atlas Steel Co Mfg Co.
Hallard<Ballard.
Ehrenberg<Ehrenberg.
Solinskie<Phila & R C & I Co.
Severn<Lackawanna Coal Co.
Mills<Derrick.
Re Public Place.
Davis<Davis.
Maddox<Homesbor'gh R Co.
Lawyers' Mtge Co<Nesbit & Co.
Re Lehrenkrauss.
Beyer<Williams & Co.
Classon Bldg Co<C Dagrcsa.
Bransilver<Poneman.
Clark, as adm<Amer Nat Bank.
Hayward<Cole.
Burkhardt<Berkowitz, as rec'r.
Brown<Assoc Oper Co.
Re Rachlyn Estates.
De Kalb Theatre Co<Madison Hold'g Co.

Macaluso<Traube Berger Co.
Busch<Gt Neck Shores Co. (2.)
Kopp<Keller.
Michaelson<Michaelson.
Ballard<Ballard.
Ehrenberg<Ehrenberg.
Solinskie<Phila & R C & I Co.
Severn<Lackawanna Coal Co.
Mills<Derrick.
Re Public Place.
Davis<Davis.
Maddox<Homesbor'gh R Co.
Lawyers' Mtge Co<Nesbit & Co.
Re Lehrenkrauss.
Beyer<Williams & Co.
Classon Bldg Co<C Dagrcsa.
Bransilver<Poneman.
Clark, as adm<Amer Nat Bank.
Hayward<Cole.
Burkhardt<Berkowitz, as rec'r.
Brown<Assoc Oper Co.
Re Rachlyn Estates.
De Kalb Theatre Co<Madison Hold'g Co.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

Issues of law:
Bruno<Weihgarten.
Swarts<Kell.
Smith<Palatial Home Bldg Co.
Issues of fact:
Murphy<Tallman.
Bernstein<Bernstein.
Lee<Lee.
Kahles<Kahles.
Eckhoff<Queens Co Coal Co.
Posin<Bowery Sav Bk.
Desmond<Strauss.
Dunn<Elbaum.
Wax<Wax.
Feldschau<Feldschau.
Lazarowitz<Wolf.
Miller<Miller.
Bowery Bay Improv Co<Purdy.
Schuster<Tench.
Beck<Schwartzschild.

Clark<Am Steel Barrel
Gackenheimer<Spencer
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Lotus Theatre<Chill.
Bernstein<Goldfarb.
Day<Helms.
Karsh<Lehnert.
Kelley<Kelley.
Miller et al<Eagle Sv & Loan Co (5).
Kline<Kline.
Glickman<Glickman.
Nat Radiator<Kraus.
Weynberg<Lancaster.
Rich<Vespipa.
Ahlstrom<Ahlstrom.
Spurdle<Spurdle.
Rantine<Kingsbrae.
Morville<Morville.
Moorhus<Moorhus.
Carlin<Carlin.
Barrow<Barrow.
Connelly<Feely.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for days upon the call:

Eastabrooks<Eastabrooks.
Thompson<Young.
Hall<House St Giles.
Berman<Berger.
Tillinger<Tillinger.
Feldman<Becker.
Casolanovo<Casolanovo.
Aste<Coney Is Jockey Club.
Fitzthum<Fitzthum.
Dollard<Whowell.
Marmo<Gourdier.
Grillo<Velotta.
Duberstein<Berlin.
Same<Traisky.
Guilfoyle<McClean.

Highest number reached on the regular call, No. 1,827.

Duckworth Co<R R Co-Op Bldg Assn.
Kahler<Kahler.
Zierlen<Zierlen.
Mauro<Mauro.
Goetz<Goetz.
Leary<Leary.
Di Pasquia<Sobwarts.
Hiller<Hiller.
Gesualdi<Degean.
Stout<Olsen.
Vaccaro<Becker.
Letuchy<Letuchy.
Reis<Reis.
Faren<Eagle Svgs & Loan Co.
Francis<Francis.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Jaycox, J.; Part IV., Carretson, J.; Van Siclen, J.; Part VI., Clark, J.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day will be carried over to the following Monday.

Kenning<Norman Con.
Kusevich<Acme Fdry.
Wall<Necker.
Loesch<L I RR.
Cvetkovich<Newton Co
Lyons<Broaker.
Levine<Juditsky.
Hoeberman<Butler
Hoyt<E H RR.
Koppel<So Bklyn Ry.
Gold<Markowitz.
Horckler<L I RR.
Wingard<So Pac Co.
Ueberall<Crowell.
Hendrickson<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Wilson<Seab Con Co et al.
Kilgallen<Grillo et al.
Erb<B, Q Co & S RR.
Kenny<F R T.
Conly<L I RR & CNY
Mayo<Un Cities Rity.
Daniels<Rich Hill Fdy
Furlong<Nassau RR.
Fairlark<Lawrence.
McKenna<Horwitz & Shanbach.
Bohmeke<Nassau RR.

Hart<Transit Dev Co.
Weisberg<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Minichiello<O'Brien Con Co.
Ryan<Feldman.
Anderson<Coney I & B RR.
Rice<McGrath.
Gronstrom<Hinkle Iron Works.
Murphy<Mannix.
Borough Bk<Jenkins.
Holtonsky<NY San U Baar<Kaplan.
Welt<B H RR.
McGuinness<NY Rys.
Paulanski<Bliss Co.
Leach<Figge Co.
McVey<Atl Bas I Wks
Adams<Byrnes et al.
Moshenough<Radley.
Steel Barrel Co.
Webb<NY Rys.
Wladizko<C I & B RR
Ripkin<Nassau RR.
Wandell<CNY et al.
Gavenni<B H RR.

The following causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day.

Sledzenski<Dunwoodie Country Club.
Knowles<NY N H RR.
Baker<Outhouse.
D'Alisera<Hearn Con.
Whalen<NY C RR.
Parete<Nichols.
McKenna<McKenna.
People<Lounsbury.
Chubs<Cent RR of N J.
Dellabarre<Sees.
Gardella<Pitts Cont.
Jarvis<Rosemont Rity.
Shaw<Goodwin.
Irvine<Fowler.
Johnson<West St RR.
Goodhart<Hasbrouck (2).
Russell Miller Mill<Fuchs.
Nail<Mallinson.

Colangelo<B H RR.
Bossert et al<Empire C Gar Co et al.
Sokolow<Sokolow et al.
Scott et al<Farrell.
Mule<Boston Ins Co.
Pendleton<Na RR.
Bennett<Van Zile.
Magnolia<Padolosky.
Schantz<Schmitt.
Slaw & Truesdell Co<Romanelli.
Rosenberg<B H RR.
Feustel & East<Voss.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1078.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Edward Gibing,
Christian Froelich,
Elma D Smith,
Michael Reif,
Mary A Reeves,
Louis Harris,
Elizabeth Small,
William B Holt,
Patrick Roach.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—Wills of:
Catherine Smith,
Sidney de Caballero,
Catherine Hammond,
Ellan Mangin,
Mary McDonald.

County Court.

PART IV.—Roy, J.

Tesoriero<Sullivan.
Goldstein<Burroa.
Epstein<Lutz.
Beecher, an inf<Lutz.
US Title Co<Egbert.
Wahl<Bklyn H RR.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Bubly<Rosenfield.
Sperber<Wax.
McCarthy<Rynehart.
Marrero<Bklyn H RR.
Cohen<same.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 3,199.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Morschauser, J.

Rocco<Jackson.
Foreman<White Plains.
New Rochelle<N Roch Sec Co.
Same<N Roch Rity.
Doherty<Weldon.
Govers<New Rochelle.
Baird<Nayor.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Mills, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Jones<Rosemier (2).
Andrews<Thomas.
Oglesby<Cochran.
McAuliffe<Lincoln St Ry.
Ruppell<NY C RR.
Hyde<Garvey.
Pfoh<West El RR.

The following causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day.

Sledzenski<Dunwoodie Country Club.
Knowles<NY N H RR.
Baker<Outhouse.
D'Alisera<Hearn Con.
Whalen<NY C RR.
Parete<Nichols.
McKenna<McKenna.
People<Lounsbury.
Chubs<Cent RR of N J.

Liberty Brew<St. Ethelin<City & C Con.
Barrett<Conklin.
O'Grady<Rinehart & Dennis Co.
Croft<Peekskill L & RR Co.
Romard<Cahill.
Grogan<Maxwell Briscoe Co.
Becker<Chester H A Serv Co (3).
Campbell<Terrace City Hygeia Ice Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 875.

County Court.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR—Platt, J.

Civil calendar adjourned until March 10.

People<Bernstein.
Same<Gennaro.
Same<Nucera.
Same<Carras.
Same<Fidelebus.
Same<Thomas.
Same<Mustrocco.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—Court at White Plains tomorrow.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Blackmar, J.—At 10 A. M.

It is requested that the name of trial counsel be filed with the Clerk in Part I.

Attention of the Bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8, Calendar Rules, Queens County. Cases must be ready for trial when reached in their order.

Ryan<NY & Q El Lt & Power.
Forristall<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Whalen<L I RR
McIntyre<Atl B Gas.
John Clarke est<CNY.
Murray<Brown & Root
Abelson<Magnus Metal
Carolan<NY & Q Co Ry.
Kraykoska, an inf<Balcom.
Sharkey<NY & Q Co Ry.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call:

O'Shea<Sherrard.
Hunvert<Well et al.
Petrowitch<Konrad.
Healy<Man & Queens Trac Corp.
Hettling, as admr<J. B Kleinert Rubber.
Jinks<Barrett, as.
Pres Adams Express
Jacobs<Dimmerling.
Hamm<B H RR.
Walker<J M Horton Ice Cream.
McKeon<NY & Q Co Ry.
Fiesel<Man & Queens Trac Corp.
Schneider<NY & Q Co Ry.
McGary<L I El Ry.
Whalen<Lather.
Crofton<NY Rys co et al.
Walsh<A C Horn.
Grezable<L I RR.
Ballantine<NY Rys.
McKeon<same.
Wiesener<same.
Conrad<Man & Queens Trac Corp.
Mack

GRANTS UNION BARGAINING.

But Employes Reject Government Plan for Watertown Arsenal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—An important development in the relations between army officers in charge of the Government arsenals and the civilian employes, was announced tonight by the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. This is the proposed inauguration at the arsenal in Watertown, Mass., of a system of collective bargaining, by which employes' grievances would be adjusted through the mediation of a series of joint boards with the final decision on appeal lodged in the War Department.

Coincident with this announcement, a statement was issued by N. P. Alifas, President of District 44, International Association of Machinists, declaring that the plan had been rejected by the employes as unsatisfactory. Mr. Alifas explained that when the proposal was submitted to the War Department by the Industrial Commission, the Chief of Ordnance would not agree to allow the final decision to rest with a mediation board, but insisted that it should rest in the Department, to which the machinists would not agree.

William G. Thompson, counsel to the commission, was detailed last Summer to adjust differences in the Arsenal arising from the installation of the system of scientific management evolved by Frederick Taylor of Philadelphia. The resulting plan is set forth in a report by Mr. Thompson to the Industrial Commission and in an order issued by Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance.

The commission attaches particular importance to the proposed arrangement because it would apply to a shop of a class that critics of collective bargaining have cited as unsuited to the system. The fact that the Arsenal had scientific management and the fact that the nature of the work made it essential to the public interest that there be no interruption of the work were both regarded as militating against the feasibility of collective bargaining. If the new system can be installed and prove satisfactory it is expected that it will be extended to other Arsenals.

In his investigation at the Arsenal Mr. Thompson had the cordial cooperation of Gen. Crozier, Col. Wheeler, the commanding officer of the Arsenal, N. P. Alifas, of the Machinists' Union, and John R. O'Leary of the Molders' Union.

Gen. Crozier's order setting forth the arrangement for collective bargaining provides for a Shop Board consisting of a representative of the Arsenal on one side and a representative on the other of the employes in the shop where the grievance arises. In case the board fails to reach an agreement, the controversy will go to the Arsenal Board, consisting of the officer of the Arsenal, appointed by the commandant, and a representative of all the employes of the Arsenal, elected by them. Failure of the Arsenal Board to adjust it would send the complaint before a Mediation Board.

The Mediation Board would consist of five members. The commandant would appoint to this board one of his officers, whose service would be continuous if practicable, and one other member, who might be an officer, but who might also be one of the higher employes not interested in the controversy. The employes also would appoint two representatives, one of whom would serve continuously as far as practicable and the other a member of the affected craft, but not personally involved in the dispute. The commanding officer and the employes together would name the fifth member of the board, who would be its Chairman.

From the Mediation Board a still further appeal would lie to a Supreme Mediation Board of three members, one appointed by the Chief of Ordnance, one by the craft representing all the employes in the arsenal, and the third selected by these two. The findings of the Supreme Mediation Board must be subject to the approval of the Chief of Ordnance, with an appeal from him to the Secretary of War.

Gen. Crozier's order states specifically that the employes of the arsenal are not understood to have waived any of their objections to the prevailing method of work. In a letter to Mr. Thompson, Gen. Crozier said:

"The enlargement of the privileges now existing and in practice with reference to this subject, is offered with the object of giving employes as full participation in dealing with matters with which they are closely concerned as is consistent with the interest of the Government and the responsibility which is devolved upon the department."

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WATER FRONT LOTS.

ALSO VACANT LOTS, conveniently near river, accessible to all parts of city.

LARGE LIGHT LOFTS on South Street.

Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

165 Chambers St.—Desirable Store

(1,200 sq. feet.) with light basement, (2,200 sq. feet.); also ample vault space; very moderate rent. Possession on or before May 1st. Slowber & Smith, Agts., 2190 B'way.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Palisades Park, New Jersey

Fine six rooms and bath, improvements; lot 50x110. Half block from trolley line to Harlem ferry, four blocks from Erie Railroad Depot; commutation $6.00 monthly; direct 22 minutes to Chambers St. or West 23d St. ferries.

Only $300 down, then $25 monthly,

and move right into a home of your own. Call and see us between 11 and 1 o'clock or drop us a line.

PALISADES REALTY CO., 30 Ann St., Near Nassau, N. Y.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Southwestern disturbance has moved directly east, and tonight its centre was off the East Florida Coast. During the last twenty-four hours this disturbance caused general rains in the Gulf States, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, and snow in Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Western Missouri. Fair weather prevailed in all other parts of the country east of the Rocky Mountains; west of the Rocky Mountains the weather has again become unsettled, under the influence of a disturbance that was central Sunday night over Nevada. Temperatures are somewhat lower in the West Gulf States, and they have changed little elsewhere. There will be rains Monday on the South Atlantic Coast and rains Monday and probably Tuesday over the West Plateau. In other parts of the country the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

No important temperature changes are probable in any region within the next forty-eight hours. Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic and Middle Atlantic, fresh northwest; South Atlantic, moderate north and northwest; East Gulf, fresh to northwest.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

New England, Eastern and Western New York, Western and Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey: Fair Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	38	32	4 P. M.	44	36
6 A. M.	35	25	6 P. M.	39	33
9 A. M.	40	25	9 P. M.	40	29
12 M.	45	32	11 P. M.	40	26

The thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 30; for the corresponding date last year it was 39; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 35.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 24; at 8 P. M. it was 29. Maximum temperature, 37 degrees, at 4:30 P. M.; minimum, 22 degrees, at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 82 per cent. at 8 A. M., 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.89 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.83 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Forecasts:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Unsettled Mon. Tues. fair; fresh n. and n. w. winds.

Fla.—Cloudy and cooler Mon. and Tues.; fresh n. w. winds.

Ala., Miss., La., and East. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; fresh n. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues., except showers in extreme w.

Utah—Rain Mon. Tues. unsettled.

Okla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer.

Ark., Tenn., Ind., and Mo.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer.

Ohio—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer; moderate n. w. winds.

Ill.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; light to moderate variable winds.

Lower Mich. and Wis.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; light to moderate variable winds.

Upper Mich. and Minn.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Iowa—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. cloudy.

N. Dak.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.

S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy, probably followed by rain or snow.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:06—B'way and 44 St.; Hotel Claridge.	
	Slight
1:40—44 Monroe St.; not given	Slight
2:30—64 E. 94 St.; Lowenthal & Prager.	
	Slight
6:00—65 E. Houston St.; A. Capento.	Slight
6:55—48 E. 103 St.; Louis Cohn	Slight
10:10—602 W. 45 St.; M. Hathaway.	
	Not given
10:43—115 9 Av.; Geo. Cankas	None
P. M.	
2:50—213 Canal St.; Morris Isaacs	$2,000
4:10—Independence Av. and Kappock St.; Isaac Johnson	$25
4:50—1,894 Clinton Av.; Max Mosowitz	$1,500
5:25—215 E. 101 St.; Benj. Goodman	Slight
5:50—57 Montgomery St.; M. Gouldzin	Slight
6:10—36 W. 67 St.; Mrs. Wright	Slight
6:30—3,451 3 Av.; Moses Kazinerous	Slight
6:55—420 E. 116 St.; Cleaarons	Slight
7:15—220 Clinton St.; Davidson Bros.	Slight
7:28—280 Brook Av.; Victor Cohen	Slight
7:50—1,696 University Av.; John Barr	Slight
10:50—531 E. 135th; Isidor Kutner	Slight
10:55—152 3d Av.; Isador Weiss	$1,000
11:25—621 Tinton Av.; Wolf Itkin	Slight

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. B. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

14-room cosy home; completely furnished; 3 baths; semi-detached; electricity; sale or lease. Owner. Phone Riverside 4607.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Apple and cherry orchard; Bitter Root Valley; 8,000 trees, 18 years old; big income; equity $35,000; sale or exchange New York City property; mortgage. Allomont Orchard, Lo Lo, Montana.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Tenements will lease or purchase on easy terms. Bellino, 45 East Houston St.

Building Material.

ROOFING, FURNACES AND RANGES. ROOFS GUARANTEED BY YEAR. B. ISRAEL, Established 1892. Telephone Bryant 3558. 306 West 48th St.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Suburban home to rent; brick house, 7 master bedrooms, 2 baths; every improvement; high grounds; good view; walking distance to station; plot 80x250. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Mount Vernon.

Live in Mt. Vernon; small house; best neighborhood; easy terms. F. Tefft, Columbus Av., Mt. Vernon.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows in bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. BAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 101 Times Building, New York City.

A new house at Westfield, cheap, $500 cash; balance like rent; also choice plot near depot, $500; easiest terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York City.

Beautiful fruit farm, 6 acres, 750 bearing peach trees; new house, 6 rooms, bath, every improvement; price, $6,000; sacrifice. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 254 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Fine seven-room house, 80x120 plot; convenient; furnished, unfurnished. Sacrifice, L 131 Times.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

Small Farms for Sale

5 acres, 8½ miles to station, good house, $1,500.

1 acre, high elevation, excellent neighborhood, attractive house, 1 mile to station, $2,500.

2 acres, fine house and stable, fruit and shade trees, $8,500.

E. B. MORSE, Agent, New Canaan, Conn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

236 W. 55TH ST.

OVERLOOKING BROADWAY.

Five and six large, light rooms. Elevator, electricity, telephone. New houses, latest improvements. Best service. Rent, $60, $75. Only responsible tenants. Supt.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

PORT ROYAL, 246 W. 129th

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT; MODERN RENTS. BIG VALUE. 5-6-7 Large, Light Rooms.

NEW MERCHANDISE.

The Business Page of The New York Times is consulted for latest news in finances and manufactures. Best means of reaching host of buyers.—Advt.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents an agate line.

353-357 West 36th St.—Lofts, 3,000 square feet; passenger elevator, steam, heat, electric light and power. Inquire on premises or Thomas A. Hill Co., 333 West 38th St.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

Loft, 3,600 feet, excellent light, elevator, power. 511 and 513 West 51st St.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

1909 Stearns car, in good condition; overhauled last year, will trade for a good span of working horses. Sam Turner, Globe Theatre.

New car bargains; 2 Westcott 1915 models; all improvements; cost $1,185; big sacrifice. A. L. M. Motor Sales Co., 1,677 Broadway. Tel. 5865 Col.

For Sale.—1911 Pope Hartford limousine, just overhauled and painted. Miss Fitzwold, 566 W. 147th St. Telephone Aud. 629.

Packard (1915) touring, 48 H. P.; bargain. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard limousine; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 4832-4421 Harlem. 156 East 120th St.

Beautiful new six-cylinder Peerless by hour or season; reasonable. Tymoff, Schuyler 4420.

High-grade car, hourly or monthly; owner drives. Phone Brown, 2181 Greeley.

Packard landaulet; monthly, weekly, daily, hourly; shopping. Gilbert, 9186 Col.

Automobile Repairing.

Auto repairing; motors overhauled, painting, tops, slip covers; reasonable. Universal Auto Painting Company, 602 West 52d. (Columbus 4425.)

Automobile Supplies.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,703 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, Chartered by N. Y. State Board of Regents. FULL COURSE, $55.

Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. 225 West 57th Street. (at Broadway.)

Owners' and Chauffeurs' Courses. Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL. Largest and Best in Brooklyn. BOOKLET AND VISITOR'S PASS FREE. Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av., Bklyn.

Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass Y. M. C. A., to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. 802 W. 57th St. Special class for women.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

Riverside Drive, S. E. corner 141st St.—Five large light rooms and bath; well furnished, including piano, April 1 to Oct. 1; adults only; tenth floor; references required. For full particulars address Room 623, 30 Church Street.

Broadway, 2,030, (70th St.)—Lady leaving city will rent till October at sacrifice magnificent 10-room apartment; 3 baths, tenth floor, handsomely furnished. Mrs. Ralling, 6314 Columbus.

Attractive Furnished Studio in Carnegie Hall for rent for 3 months; suitable for artist or living purposes; light on two sides; $85 per month. Apply to S. OSGOOD FELL & CO., 642 5th Av. Tel. Bryant 6010.

Handsome four rooms and kitchen for light housekeeping; lovely view of river; 2,030 Broadway, corner 70th St.; (Ormonde.) Ralling.

32 WEST 39TH ST.

Two rooms and bath; charmingly furnished; southerly exposure; 8 windows; phone, electricity.

70th, 236 West.—Beautifully furnished three-room kitchenette apartment; new building. Apply Superintendent.

80th, 225 West.—Small, elevator, Broadway apartment; $60 lease; $70 monthly. Whitmore.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents an agate line.

Refined married couple desire small furnished apartment; write lowest terms. M 22 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Eight-room apartment to let in 71 Lexington Av.; steam heat and hot water; house 25x90, rooms all light; rent $65. Apply to janitor, F. E. Barnes, 62 West 45th Street.

34th St., 147 East.—Desirable apartment, two rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $35. Folsom Brothers, (Inc.,) 127 East 34th St.

West Side.

$35.00 elegant 5-room apartment; elevator service day and night; phone in each apartment; latest electric fixtures; plenty steam, hot water; centrally located; Subway, elevated cars, crosstown cars, bus, parks within one block. 315 West 113th.

180th, 804 West, corner Pinehurst Av.—Beautiful seven-room elevator apartment; improvements.

15 Fort Washington Av., (Rio Grande, near 159th and Broadway.)—2, 3, 5 rooms, $30 $60; River views.

110th, 137 West, (Semiramis.)—Facing Park, 6, 7 rooms; $55-$70; concessions.

112th, 200 West, (corner 7th Av.)—7 rooms, corner; rent $60.

127th, 79 West.—Six rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat. First flat, $25.

22d, 218 West.—Five rooms, bath, steam, hot water, newly decorated; $32.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Four-room apartment; completely furnished, to sublet. Inquire office.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

53D, 37 to 52, East.—Room with board; southern exposure; references; table board.

West Side.

54TH ST., 54 WEST. Rooms; table board.

64TH, 115 WEST. — Large, pleasant room; private bath; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; convenient; private bath; table guests; reasonable.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Single rooms, exceptional; strictly kosher board; table board accommodation.

72D, (between Broadway-West End.)—Will accommodate few people. Telephone 8350 Columbus.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

86TH, 123 WEST.—Cheerful, sunny rooms; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent home cooking; parlor dining, small tables.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; references. Write for booklet.

92D, 7 WEST, (Apt. 65.)—Comfortable room; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large, small rooms, electric lights; first-class meals; reference.

103D, 246 WEST.—Subway; single, double rooms; meals optional; home cooking.

112TH, 585 WEST.—Cathedral Heights; Hotel Royal; three-room suite, front, private bath; also one and two room suites; conveniently located; Subway station. 684 Morningside.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny room; excellent board; steam heat; telephone.

145TH, 412 WEST.—Large front room; first-class table, for two gentlemen who appreciate homelike, congenial surroundings; reasonable.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming family hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $10-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, Tel. 2161 Yonkers.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

307TH, 119 EAST.—Large furnished room; modern conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

357TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable large room, southern exposure; private bath; electricity, telephone.

53D, 65 EAST.—Two large, sunny rooms; private bath; private house; telephone; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

22D, 471 WEST.—Large front room, running water; also small rooms; steam; telephone.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; exclusive, private house; references; bachelor.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without private bath.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, fine room; private shower bath; electricity; steam; select residence

47TH ST., 31 WEST.—Splendid single front room; steam heat, elevator service; select residence.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large room; steam heat; bath; running water; electricity; phone.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; doctor or light business; large, small room.

57TH ST., 152 WEST, (Rembrandt Apartments.)—Beautifully furnished rooms; one or more. Apartment 1.

68TH, 30 WEST, Near Central Park.—Beautiful, large, small rooms; also suites.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished; gentlemen; finest locality; Subway, elevated.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Newly renovated small, bright room, hot and cold water; gentlemen; references asked; house under new management.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Single rooms, exceptional; strictly kosher board; table board.

71ST, 341 WEST.—Large room, private bath; elegant apartment; one gentleman. Columbus 10106.

73D, 159 WEST.—Newly furnished room, private bath; continuous hot water; telephone; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms, double, single; private baths; reasonable; references

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished, private house; large rooms; private baths; small; breakfast.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large room, suitable family of adults or couple; reasonable.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Large parlor rooms; suitable physician's office; others, suitable couple.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny, front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, with bath; electric light; private house; references.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Elegant rooms, single, en suite; private baths; board optional.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; single, suite, steam, electricity, baths, telephone; parlor floor; private bath; also basement.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Newly furnished; parlor floor; private bath; single, en suite; reasonable.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; opposite Subway; reasonable; references.

80TH ST., 104 WEST.—Exceptionally handsome, large room; private bath; steam; electricity; telephone.

82D, 134 WEST.—Elegant second-floor room, private bath; also single room.

82D, 254 WEST.—Large room, private bath; one, two gentlemen; private; ground floor.

82D, 80 WEST.—Large single, well-furnished room; bath; telephone; $8.50. Anderson.

83D, 11 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, singly or en suite; quiet, homelike; reasonable.

83D, 5 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; suite, singly; private bath; steam; electricity.

85TH, 330 WEST. — Beautiful front suite, piano; connecting rooms; conveniences; breakfast served. Young.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Medium sunny room, adjoining bath; private home.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity; large, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; beautifully furnished; breakfast.

93D, 35 WEST.—Desirable, small, cosy, clean front rooms; phone; $2.50, $3.

93D ST., 255 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with baths; private house; reasonable.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished corner room, adjoining bath; shower; private family; breakfast optional. Linz.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath; telephone.

108D ST., 18 WEST.—Rooms newly furnished; gentleman; references. Stiles.

107TH, WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished room in high-class elevator apartment; no other roomers; references. W 118 Times.

113TH, 50f WEST. — Sunny outside room, corner apartment, all conveniences; reasonable. Walker.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

121ST, 519 WEST.—2 large front rooms, southern exposure; opposite Columbia. Apt. 1 B.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Pleasant outside rooms; refined surroundings; elevator. Apartment 21.

123D, 148 WEST.—Attractive, large, front room; suitable two gentlemen; private; references; telephone.

124TH, 541 WEST.—Large light room, $8; larger, piano, $5; all conveniences. Penfield.

124TH, 510 WEST.—Front rooms; kitchen; elevator; electricity; shower. Weber.

130TH, 158 WEST.—Front room, 14x11; closets; running water; $3.50; gentleman. Owner. American.

156TH, 501 WEST.—Attractive room, conveniences; private family; $3. Conried. Aud. 6498.

158TH, 646 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; running water; refined; private home; near Subway.

A LADY having beautiful home offers room with or without meals to gentleman or lady willing to pay well for superior accommodation. Telephone Schuyler 8657.

FOR BUSINESS WOMEN.

"The Shirley," 336 West 21st St. Newly furnished rooms; all improvements. Library, music, and clubroom; dancing. $2 and $2.50 weekly; references required.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 280, (Apt. 3D.)—Large, attractive room in high-class apt., for refined single gentleman; breakfast optional.

LEXINGTON AV., 321, (39th St.) — Fine, large room, gentleman; private family; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (Apt. 46.)—Large room; board optional; all conveniences. Telephone 4830 Morningside.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," 138 E. 38TH ST. FOR BACHELORS.

The delightful comforts of the home and the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement. New 12-story building; roof garden, private showers, tiled floors, library, and lounge. No tipping. Running water in every room. Single rooms $4 to $8 weekly. Rooms for two, $3 to $4 weekly each.

Bronx.

175TH ST., 486 EAST.—Large front room; use bath, phone; suitable two, couple; near "L."

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

YOUNG WOMAN wants furnished room in apartment with another young woman; below 59th St. M 19 Times.

YOUNG LADY wishes furnished room in home of refinement; strictly private; no other boarders; between 72d and 96th West. M 21 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH, 66 WEST. — Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; exclusive, private house; references; bachelors.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Complainant, against THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY et al., Defendants.—E.—10-203. THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Cross-Complainant, against THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY et al., Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to a decree entered in the above-entitled cause on January 9, 1915, the undersigned, Special Master, will offer for sale without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, on the 12th day of March, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the north main entrance of the County Court House in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Southern District of New York, the securities and property therein directed to be sold.

Said securities and property will be offered for sale in parcels in the following order:

PARCEL 1.—Demand note of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company for $5,500,000, dated May 1, 1905, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum and collaterally secured by the pledge with the Trustee of $8,800,000 par value of the Forty-Year Four and One-half Per Cent. Consolidated Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad and Coal Company.

PARCEL 2.—Demand note of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company for $1,500,000, dated May 1, 1905, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum and collaterally secured by the pledge with the Trustee of $14,000,000 par value of the capital stock (the entire outstanding issue) of the Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad and Coal Company.

PARCEL 3.—Two thousand four hundred (2,400) shares of the par value of $100 each of the capital stock of the Belt Railway Company of Chicago.

PARCEL 4.—One thousand two hundred seventeen (1,217) shares of the par value of $100 each of the capital stock of The American Refrigerator Transit Company.

PARCEL 5.—Twelve thousand (12,000) shares of the par value of $100 each of the capital stock of the Pacific Express Company.

But all rights, remedies, or causes of action against any person, whether as an individual or as an officer, director, stockholder, receiver, or in any other capacity of any corporation, or association, and any lien, or claim against any fund or other assets in the hands of any person, receiver, firm, association, or corporation in respect to the transactions, or any of them, referred to in the finding of the Special Master in Paragraphs XVI. to XXXIII., inclusive, of his report in the original cause, dated October 20, 1914, or in respect to any matters growing out of said transactions, are reserved from sale, and such offer of Parcel 5 shall not include such rights, remedies, causes of action, liens, charges, or claims, or any of them.

PARCEL 6.—Five million ($5,000,000) Dollars par value of the First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds of The Wabash Railroad Company, having attached thereto the coupons maturing January 1st, 1912, and all subsequent.

No bid will be received from any one offering to bid on any or either of said parcels who shall not deposit with the undersigned, at his office, The Bowling Green Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or prior to March 11, 1915, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sums set forth in the following table opposite said parcel, in cash or by certified check on some National Bank or Trust Company of the City of New York, made or endorsed payable to the undersigned, in lieu thereof the principal amount of Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Notes of the defendant The Wabash Railroad Company, issued under the Trust Agreement dated May 1, 1905, between the said Wabash Railroad Company and Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, and extended by the Extension Agreement dated April 6, 1910, made between said The Wabash Railroad Company and said Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, having attached thereto the coupon maturing May 1, 1913, set forth in said table opposite said parcel:

	Cash Deposit.	Note Deposit.
Parcel 1	$5,200	$26,000
Parcel 2	1,000	5,000
Parcel 3	400	2,000
Parcel 4	700	3,500
Parcel 5	200	1,000
Parcel 6	2,700	13,500

The undersigned will accept the highest and best bid received for each of said parcels when offered as aforesaid and will knock down the property comprising said parcel to such bidder therefor, subject to confirmation of the sale by the court.

On the acceptance of a bid for either or any of the parcels above set forth, the bidder whose bid shall have been accepted shall forthwith pay to the undersigned in addition to the amount deposited (a) if such deposit has been made in cash or by certified check, a sum which with the deposit already made shall be equal to ten per cent. of such bid; such additional payment shall be made in cash or by certified check on some national bank or trust company of the City of New York, made or endorsed payable to the order of the undersigned; or (b) if said deposit shall have been in Gold Notes, a principal amount thereof which, together with the amount already deposited, shall make twenty-five per cent. of such bid. Gold Notes so deposited must have attached the coupon maturing May 1st, 1913.

In case, at any time prior to the offer of all the parcels, above set forth, the aggregate of the accepted bids for the various parcels then offered and sold amounts to a sum equal to or in excess of the amount found due by said decree and a sum sufficient to pay the reasonable costs of the administration of the trust, including proper compensation and allowance and also the expenses attendant upon the sale and the Court costs herein, the remaining parcels will not be offered for sale but the sale thereof will be adjourned and the undersigned will make report of the same and will pray for further instructions in respect of the parcels not offered for sale.

A deposit received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck off. The deposit received from the successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price.

In lieu of the actual deposit of Gold Notes as aforesaid with the undersigned, he will accept the certificate of any national bank or trust company that it has on hands such amount of Gold Notes with coupons as aforesaid subject to his order and direction.

The complainant Central Trust Company of New York or any other party to this cause, or any owner or holder of any of the Gold Notes, may bid and purchase at said sale.

In case a bidder for either or any of said parcels shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance or shall fail after such acceptance to comply with any order of the court relating to the payment thereof on the completion of the purchase, then the sums deposited by such purchaser, whether paid in cash or by check or represented by Gold Notes or certificates, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of a resale of said parcel and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property constituting said parcel shall be sold at a less price on any such resale, and to such other purposes as the court may direct.

If the court shall not confirm the sale for which a deposit shall have been made, either by cash, by check or in Gold Notes or certificates, such deposit shall be returned to the bidder.

The purchaser shall on confirmation of the sale of any of said parcels by the court make such further payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price as the court may from time to time direct. So much of the purchase price as may not be required by the court to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good such residue of his bid, in whole or in part, by turning over to be cancelled or credited, as provided in said decree, Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Notes and coupons of the defendant The Wabash Railroad Company, secured by said Trust Agreement dated May 1, 1905, as said Extension Agreement dated April 6, 1910, above mentioned. The said purchaser shall be credited on account of the purchase price upon such Gold Notes and coupons turned in as aforesaid with such sums as would be paid in cash upon such Gold Notes and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price had been paid in cash.

The court reserves the right to retake and resell the property or any of said parcels upon such notice as it may direct, at the risk and cost of the purchaser or purchasers, in case the purchaser or purchasers shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of the purchase price within ten days after the entry of the order requiring such payment. The purchaser or purchasers or his or their successors and assigns shall not be required to see to the application of the purchase money, and shall have the right to enter his or their appearance in this court and to become a party to this cause.

Reference is hereby made to the above-mentioned decree, the original of which is on file in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, for a further and more detailed description of the terms and conditions of sale and the property directed to be sold. Copies of said decree may be obtained from the undersigned upon application to him at his office, No. 68 William Street, Manhattan, New York City.

Dated New York, February 3, 1915.

ROBERT C. BEATTY, Special Master.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE, Solicitors for Complainant.

DESCRIBE YOUR LOSS,

giving particulars as to time and place. Telephone The New York Times without delay. Telephone number, 1600 Bryant.—Advt.

Situations Wanted Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — Expert; thoroughly experienced, conscientious; exceptionally accurate

FINDS AUTO SAFETY IN DRIVER'S LICENSE

Leader in New League Wants Owners as Well as Hired Chauffeurs Examined.

WOULD ADD PHOTOGRAPHS

Strong Movement Begun to Get Nation-Wide Uniform Laws on Operation of Motors.

Following the organization in this city last week of the Safety First Federation of America, a nation-wide effort is to be started to minimize automobile accidents through legislation similar to the automobile laws of a number of European countries, according to Harold W. Newman, Commissioner of Public Safety of New Orleans. Mr. Newman took a prominent part in the organization of the federation, and was elected Vice President for the first year.

The principal feature of the new law which the organization wants concerns licenses to drive automobiles. Mr. Newman has been fighting for a law demanding that every person who drives an automobile in New Orleans carry a license card bearing his or her photograph. At the Knickerbocker Hotel yesterday he said he believed the Louisiana Legislature would pass the law at its coming session, and that soon similar laws would be adopted in all the States.

"From a study of the police records of automobile accidents in New Orleans during the first year of the commission form of government in that city, when I went into office, I concluded," he said, "that fully 60 per cent. of the accidents were avoidable. I then studied the laws of England, France, and Germany, and found that they were calculated more to minimize the possibility of accidents by automobiles than to punish for accidents after they had occurred. In these and other European countries there were stringent laws prohibiting persons, even owners, from operating automobiles before they had passed examinations, and had filed photographs with the authorities, to be pasted on license cards and retained as a record, so that an officer could tell at a glance whether the person driving the car was the one who had been licensed as a competent driver.

"An ordinance requiring examination of every driver as to eyesight, hearing, and other physical qualities necessary to make him competent, and regarding his knowledge of traffic regulations and automobile laws generally, was drawn up and adopted by the city, but a political fight was waged on the photograph feature, and it was not approved by the last Legislature. Public sentiment has since been greatly aroused, and even the leaders who formerly opposed it now favor its passage.

"The adoption of a similar photo license law throughout the country will greatly reduce reckless driving, as well as prevent the driving of automobiles by persons incompetent to drive, for with name, address, and photograph on record, drivers will be more careful and our roads and streets will be safer.

"But this is only one of the objects of the new safety federation. We also want to have automobile laws standardized throughout the country, so that a New York automobilist, for instance, will know the law of the State that he is driving in when he is away from home without having to consult an attorney everywhere he goes. Automobilists' road signals must also be standardized.

"In addition to automobile safety, the federation is interested in other phases, such as fire prevention and the regulation of vehicular and car traffic on streets and public thoroughfares. The motto of the federation is 'Conservation of Life, Limb, and Property,' and its object is to procure legislation toward this end in all of the States and Canada. Another general meeting of the federation is to be held in Detroit in September, when a number of Canadian organizations will be admitted to membership. Thereafter convertions are to be held annually."

Mr. Newman will leave this morning for Philadelphia and Washington to discuss the new automobile regulations with officials of those cities. Both cities were represented at the meeting in New York, and the officials who attended expressed the opinion that the proposed automobile laws should be enacted in their cities at the earliest date possible. New York officials who attended were said to be in favor of the laws also. Among the other cities represented were Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, Detroit, Indianapolis, Toledo, and St. Louis. The movement for better laws in these cities, it was said, would be gotten under way as soon as the delegates returned home.

CHINA YIELDS LITTLE.

Discussion with Japan Passes to Manchuria and Mongolia.

PEKING, Monday, March 1.—Another conference held today to discuss the demands made by Japan upon China resulted, it is said, in no important concessions being granted by the Chinese representatives. Although Japanese troops still occupy the portion of Shantung entered during the operations against Tsing-tao, in the German concessions, China, it is declared, has conceded little concerning the demands relating to Shantung, which form the first group under discussion.

The discussion today is reported to have been on the second group of questions which have to do with Southern Manchuria and inner Mongolia, where Japan claims a special position and special privileges. The Chinese representatives are said to be unwilling to acknowledge these claims as they stand.

100 PER CENT. OF HITS.

San Diego Turret Crew Wins Record, Cup, and Prize Money.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 28.—The cruiser San Diego, flagship of Rear Admiral E. B. Howard, commanding the Pacific fleet, stands first in turret gun practice in the United States navy as a result of target practice concluded Thursday night on the range near the Cozonado Islands. With eight-inch guns, the crew of the San Diego's forward turret made 100 per cent. of hits, firing at a rate of more than three and one-half shots per gun per minute.

The performance gives the San Diego the Spokane Cup, held last season by the Arkansas, and $2,000 navy prize money.

POLICEMAN'S BACK BROKEN.

Mounted Man's Horse Shies at Paper and Throws Him Heavily.

Mounted Patrolman Daniel F. Haggerty of the Bath Beach Station was at Benson Avenue and Bay Thirty-first Street, Bensonhurst, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when his horse, Jubilee, was frightened by a piece of newspaper blown across the road.

Haggerty was thrown heavily and his back was broken. He was taken to the Coney Island Hospital in a precarious condition. He is 32 years old and lives at 99 Washington Street, Brooklyn.

HIDDEN CHILDREN SOUGHT.

Mother Is the Advertiser, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Suspect.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Mystery surrounds the identity of the person seeking to learn the whereabouts of the two children of John T. Taylor, son of ex-Supt. of Police John B. Taylor. In a local newspaper's "personal" column the following advertisement appeared today:

Reward offered for information as to whereabouts of John Barrett Taylor and Gwendolyn Taylor, aged 9 and 7, children of John Thomas Taylor and Helen E. Taylor, grandchildren of John B. Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor think it is Mrs. Helen Taylor, mother of the youngsters, from whom her husband obtained a divorce several years ago, who is seeking the children. Two days after the divorce was granted Mr. Taylor married Mrs. Josephine Anna Helene von Beroldinger Betz, widow of John F. Betz, a millionaire brewer.

"We know where Jack and Gwendolyn are," said Mrs. Taylor today, "but we are not going to tell. That advertisement undoubtedly was inserted by their mother in the hope that some one in the neighborhood might know where they were; but we have told no one."

"If she'll come to me," said Mr. Taylor jokingly, "I may tell her, if the reward is big enough."

Mr. Taylor was asked where the mother was living.

"I think she's in New York," he replied.

KILLED BY BRIDGE TRAIN.

B. R. T. Veteran Conductor Failed to See Approaching Cars.

Policeman Patrick Sheehan, of the Bridge A Squad, nearly lost his life last night in a vain attempt to save the life of James Hill, 60 years old, of 825 Madison Street, Brooklyn, in the Sands Street elevated station, at the east end of the Brooklyn Bridge. Hill, who was the conductor of a revenue car for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, for which he had worked twenty-seven years, was standing at the east end of the platform for west-bound trains talking to Sheehan, when he saw an east-bound train that he wanted to catch pulling into the other side of the station.

Without looking behind him Hill jumped down to the tracks, intending to cross them to reach his train. A westbound Brighton Beach train struck Hill almost at the moment he landed on the track. Sheehan saw the train as Hill jumped and made a dive to catch the man. The train came on and the policeman, carried by his own momentum, went through the gate and on to the front platform of the first car. Had he jumped a second sooner Sheehan would have gone down to the tracks with Hill, where he would probably have suffered the conductor's fate. Four cars passed over Hill's body, and he was instantly killed. The fourth car had to be jacked up so that the body could be moved.

ASK HELP FOR ORPHANS.

Hebrew Sheltering Society Aims to Make Good Citizens of Homeless.

To help orphans and destitute children the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, of which Adolph Lewisohn is President, issued an appeal yesterday for new contributing members to support its model orphan asylum at Pleasantville. Discussing the method of transforming street urchins into useful citizens, Magistrate Samuel D. Levy said yesterday:

"The boys and girls have each separate democracies, wherein they acquire the experience and knowledge so necessary for good citizenship. The cabinet in each republic is made up of a President, a Treasurer, and a Recorder. There is also the republic Legislature, made up of two representatives from each of the seventeen cottages at Pleasantville. The republics are an aid to the cottage life, as each representative is responsible for the constituency in his or her cottage—and they are a strong force for good in the maintenance of institutional ideals. Over the cottage the cottage mother presides as the head of the household. Under her care the many domestic responsibilities are distributed among the children. Everything relating to the welfare of the cottage household is actively in the hands of the children themselves. The boys cook as well as the girls. The children keep the cottages scrupulously clean; in fact, the efficiency and general good order of the cottage is a matter of grave concern to them. Just as a family prides itself on the beauty of its home, so these children take pleasure in receiving visitors and showing them the wonders of their household."

FIVE IN OVERTURNED TAXI.

Dr. T. J. Nathan and Friends Shaken Up in Collision.

Guests at the Ritz-Carlton were awakened at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning when two taxicabs collided in front of the hotel with a crash heard several blocks. Both machines were overturned and wrecked.

Dr. T. J. Nathan of 110 East Seventy-eighth Street and four friends, who had been attending the alumni dinner of the Mount Sinai Hospital at the Hotel Biltmore, were going north on Madison Avenue in a taxicab driven by Allen O'Mara of 105 West Eighty-ninth Street, when at Forty-seventh Street a taxicab operated by Frank J. Geis, running east, struck the Nathan party's machine squarely in the centre, throwing both operators to the pavement.

No passengers were in Geis's automobile, but those in the other car were badly shaken up and slightly cut by flying glass. Besides Dr. Nathan the party comprised Dr. Linter, Seventieth Street and Park Avenue; S. Selferheld, 68 East Eighty-sixth Street; Bernard Lippman, 465 Washington Street, and Harry A. Marks, 117 East Eightieth Street.

Another taxicab was summoned and the party went to Dr. Nathan's home, where the injuries of Mr. Marks and Mr. Selferheld were treated, after which they were sent home.

DAY SHELTER FOR HOMELESS

Vaudeville Show Opens Assembly Room in Lodging House Annex.

For the first time since it was established as a sleeping place for the homeless, the Municipal Lodging House was thrown open yesterday in the daytime to men who needed shelter. To inaugurate the new venture a vaudeville entertainment was provided, which kept the guests applauding most of the afternoon.

The idea of making the Municipal Lodging House a place where homeless men might enjoy some fellowship originated with Supt. Albert Whiting soon after his appointment. But there was no assembly room, as beds filled all the space above the first floor.

Benjamin Marsh Improving.

The condition of Benjamin Marsh, head of the Society for Lower Rents and Reduced Taxes on Homes, who underwent an operation on Saturday for mastoiditis in Dr. Stern's hospital, at Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue, was much improved yesterday. Mr. Marsh will not be able to resume his duties for two months.

ASPIRANT FOR BENCH SUED BY BOOKMAKER

Hugh Collins Says J. T. Cashman Agreed to Divide Fees for Collecting Unpaid Bets.

LAWYER CALLS IT HOLD-UP

He Charges Plaintiff Tried to Force Settlement Because He Was Candidate for Magistrate.

On the charge of having failed to turn over money collected on a 50 per cent. basis for a race track betting commissioner, Joseph T. Cashman, a lawyer of 51 Chambers Street, will be examined before a referee. Mr. Cashman says that he does not owe the plaintiff any money, and that he is now accused because of the fact that his name has been presented to Mayor Mitchel for appointment as Chief Magistrate of Brooklyn, and in the belief that he would rather pay an unrighteous claim than to risk his chance of getting the appointment.

Mr. Cashman's accuser is Hugh L. Collins, who has been associated with Richard C. Doggett, better known as "Cad" Doggett, a bookmaker. The claims said to have been turned over to Mr. Cashman for collection represented bets on the race tracks. Doggett alone had claims aggregating $40,000, ranging from a few dollars to $7,500. One of them was against Harold A. Richardson, an Englishman living in London. It dated back to 1907, and was for $2,600.

According to the petition, Collins told Mr. Cashman that Doggett would be satisfied with 50 per cent. of all the money he collected. The claims were not subject to legal proceedings, and the only way they could be settled was by an appeal to the honor of men who had not paid. Collins says that when he asked Mr. Cashman if he had collected any money from Richardson, he was answered in the negative. But he said that he met Richardson last year, and that the latter told him he had settled the claim for $1,964 in 1912.

Collins then accused Mr. Cashman of withholding the money and in his petition said that Mr. Cashman admitted having received it. Mr. Cashman also, according to Collins, promised to pay him fifty per cent. of it. Collins further alleged that Mr. Cashman admitted having collected a total of $2,600 on claims from a number of persons, among them being: J. Wesley Doane, $300; J. Jay O'Brien, $150, and Alexander Keogh, $25. Collins told of the many demands he had made upon Mr. Cashman for a settlement and how he finally got a check for $796. This was on Jan. 22 last. With the check was a bill for legal services which equaled the amount of Collins's claim against him.

In his reply Mr. Cashman said: "Collins is using this as a leverage to compel me to pay him money that does not belong to him. Because of the information he obtained as to my ambition (to be the Chief Magistrate of Brooklyn,) he thought I would not resist his efforts. I deny the statements of Collins that I have lost money on horse racing. I am not interested in horses and have never been a betting man."

SUNDAY AIDS LOCAL OPTION.

Urges 40,000 Philadelphians to Sign Petitions to the Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Shoulder to shoulder with Gov. Brumbaugh in the legislative battle for local option, Billy Sunday today jumped out on the political firing line and marshaled 40,000 Philadelphia citizens into the thick of the fray.

"The Governor's keeping his word on the drink question," said Sunday. "Help him along. The local option bill will be reported out of committee Tuesday. On Tuesday," he repeated. "Get this into your heads, men," he yelled. "Petitions have been sent to the churches for you to sign. Your signatures mean support to Brumbaugh in this fight—mean victory for decency, sobriety, victory for God! Sign them."

$23.50 Today buys many a Hart Schaffner & Marx Suit and Overcoat

that was originally priced up to $45.

One of the biggest bargains is a medium weight Blue Serge Suit—silk-lined throughout—that was $35. Its like will be far more next season—now $23.50.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway at 29th
246-248 West 125th
Third Ave. corner 122d
and—
the New Store
Broadway, below Chambers

Carlsbad Water and Salt come to you. No need to wait 'til war ends. Ask your druggist for genuine Carlsbad Salt. Used for catarrh of stomach. At druggists. Insist on the genuine.
Eisner-Mendelson Co., New York

H. H. FRAZEE'S
LONGACRE
THEATRE, WEST 48TH ST.
"ONE OF THE SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESSES."—Herald.
Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
POPULAR MATINEE WEDNESDAY
—50c to $1.50—
INSIDE THE LINES
"BEST WAR PLAY SINCE SECRET SERVICE."—Eve. World.

HIPPODROME
6th Ave., 43d to 44th Street. Daily Mats.
Winter Circus
1,000 Main Floor Orch. Seats, $1.00. 1,500 First Balcony, 50c: Entire Balcony, 25c.

44th ST. THEATRE. W. of B'way. To-M'w Ev. 8:10
EMMA TRENTINI and CLIFTON CRAWFORD
in THE PEASANT GIRL.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Mr. Holbrook Blinn in THE TRAP with Miss Martha Hedman.

48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

39TH ST. THEA., near Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
MARIE DRESSLER in "A MIX-UP."
Hear Marie Dressler Sing "SUSIE."
$1 50c. Gallery, $1 Balcony. Good Orchestra Seats in Box Office.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
SINNERS
BIGGEST SUCCESS IN NEW YORK.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. B'y. Evs. 8:30, inc. Sun. Daily Mats. (Except Sun.) 2:30.
James Barnes' Wonderful Pictures Through Central Africa

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
THE ONLY GIRL
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

WEST END Matinees Tuesday & Thursday. All Seats 25c.
Evgs. 25c, 50c, 75c. Mat. Sat. 25c & 50c.
JESSIE BONSTELLE STOCK CO. THIS WEEK: THE BIG IDEA.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
The Play That Has Everything
UNDER COVER

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
"Finest Acting in New York."—Press.
Ethel Barrymore
in Her Triumph, "The Shadow."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20.
ELSIE FERGUSON in OUTCAST

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
WATCH YOUR STEP
Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam.
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
TANGO IN THE AIR TONIGHT.
Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3093 Bryant.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON
in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy,
DADDY LONG-LEGS

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street.
Next Monday Seats Thurs. Klaw & Erlanger's ENTERTAINERS
IN THE NEW MIRTHFUL MUSICAL MEDLEY,
FADS AND FANCIES

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20.
MATINEES Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
ILLINGTON IN THE LIE. by HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
"Miss Starr Wonderful."—Sun.
FRANCES STARR
in MARIE-ODILE.

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK
"KICK IN"

Wallack's
Tonight, Tues., Fri. & Sat. Evgs. 8:15, & Sat. Mat. at 2.15
LILLAH McCARTHY
GRANVILLE BARKER
BERNARD SHAW'S
Androcles & The Lion

Wed. & Thurs. Evgs. 8 sharp; Wed. Mat. at 2 sharp
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

Grand O.H. 8th Av., 23d St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mt. Wed., 25&50c. Mt. Sat., 25,50&75c
FISKE O'HARA in "Jack's Romance."

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Saturday 2.15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

LIBERTY THEATRE, West 42d Street. ALL SEATS RESERVED.
Evs. 8:25, 25c. to $1. Special Logo Seats $2. Mats. 2:10, 25c. & 50c. Special Logo Seats $1.
OPENS WEDNESDAY NIGHT
—SEATS NOW ON SALE—
TWICE DAILY THEREAFTER, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.
THE BIRTH OF A NATION
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
Stupendous production of THOMAS DIXON'S Famous Story.
THE DAWN OF A NEW ART WHICH MARKS AN EPOCH IN THE THEATRES OF THE WORLD.
18,000 PEOPLE in the mightiest Spectacle ever produced.
Symphony Orchestra of 40

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25 to 75c.
Mme. Emma CALVE
EDITH TALIAFERRO
Clara Morton, Morris Cronin & Co., and others.

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c.
MRS. LESLIE CARTER in Tabloid of "ZAZA," Lillian Lorraine, others.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c.
Four Marx Bros. & Co., Marie Nordstrom, Bert Levy, Homer Miles & Co.

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th St. East of B'way.
THE CLEVER ONES
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Friday & Saturday 2:30.

STRAND ROOF GARDEN
Broadway at 47th St. One Step Amateur Competition. Prizes. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 10 P. M.

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30.
2-part Melodrama, "THE RADIUM THIEVES," & 4 other special pictures.

Daly's Broadway, 30th St. Mat. Burlesque
To-day 10-25. Nights 25-50.
VIOLET MASCOTTE'S MERRY MAIDS
Special Feature, Princess Zuliska, Dream of Orient.

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. Burlesque. Dreamland Burlesquers. Mat. To-day

Suite of Three Rooms for Lawyer or Physician
TIMES BUILDING
TIMES SQUARE
Finest Location. Light on All Sides. Call Today.
Rental Agent—Room 406
Telephone 1000 Bryant

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees TOMORROW & SAT. 2:15.
YEAR'S BIGGEST HIT HELLO BROADWAY
With Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier, 100 Others.

Irvin Cobb Candler Thea., Sun., Mar. 7th. Seats Now. Box Office & Gimbel's

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. WED. (POP.) & SAT., 2:20.
ON TRIAL 500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony, 50c., 75c., $1.00.

Irvin Cobb Candler Thea., Sun., Mar. 7th. Seats Now. Box Office & Gimbel's

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wednesday & Sat., 2:15.
Wednesday Matinee 25c to $1.00.
Polygamy
Preceded by 1-Act Comedy, THE DICKEY BIRD.

Bronx Opera House 149th St., nr. 3d Av. Mat. Wed. 25 & 50c.
COHAN'S BEST PLAY 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE

CENTURY THEATRE.....8th Ave. & 62d St.
NEXT SUNDAY EVE., MAR. 7TH, AT 8.
VAUDEVILLE BENEFIT
in behalf of the
ACTORS' FUND MONSTER PROGRAM.
*** The Second of the Series of benefits in behalf of the Actors' Fund of America on the above date. Selected from the GREATEST AVAILABLE STARS IN VAUDEVILLE, by
A. PAUL KEITH, E. F. ALBEE & MARTIN BECK.
Prices 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50. Boxes $25-$50. ***Sale opens To-day at the Century.

THEATRE FRANCAIS (CENTURY LYCEUM)
Ent. 62d St.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Sun. Mat. Seats, 50c to $2.50.
Debut of Renee Danenne of Palais Royal in BISSON'S Laughable Comedy,
M. le DIRECTEUR
Wed. Eve. Special French Benefit Concert. SPECIAL FRIDAY MATINEE AT 3 P. M.
Mons. BRIEUX Will Speak & His Play Blanchette Will Be Given.
Every Sun. Night, PARISIAN CAFE CHANTANT

2D SUBSCRIPTION—Sat. Night, Mar. 6. CARNEGIE HALL. Seats 25c to $2 NOW.
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
MODEST ALTSCHULER, Conductor.
Soloist, GERMAINE SCHNITZER Pianist
BORIS GODUNOW, PRINCE IGOR, TSCHAIKOWSKY Piano Concerto & Francesca de Rimini.

CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon at 3. A CONCERT OF COMPOSITIONS BY
Sigismond Stojowski
WILL BE GIVEN BY THE
PHILHARMONIC Society of New York Josef Stransky, Cond.
WILLEM WILLEKE.....Cellist
SIGISMOND STOJOWSKI.....Pianist
TICKETS, 75c to $2, on sale at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. (Mason & Hamlin Piano.)

CARNEGIE HALL, Tomorrow Eve. at 8:15
Piano Recital DESIDER Vecsei and a Full Orchestra from SYMPHONY SOC. OF N. Y.
JOSEF
Tickets 50c. to $2.00. Boxes $12, $15, at Box Office. MGT. M. H. HANSON. (STEINWAY PIANO.)

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Mar. 6th, at 2:30.
BUSONI
ONLY RECITAL. Tickets, 50c to $2.00, at Box Office. Mgt. M. H. Hanson. (Chickering Piano.)

AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Aft., Mar. 4, at 3.
SONG RECITAL ALICE SOVEREIGN
RICHARD EPSTEIN at the Piano (Baldwin). Seats at Box Office. Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER.

CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs. Aft., Mar. 4th, at 3.
SONG RECITAL ALICE VERLET FROM GRAND OPERA, PARIS.
Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. M. H. Hanson.

BEGINNING TO-NIGHT.
WEBER'S TWICE DAILY, B'way & 29th St. 2:30 & 8:30 P. M.
SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON

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cost of all they could command in men and money—to bring their righteous case to a triumphant issue."

ASKS NEUTRALS TO BE PATIENT

Asquith Emphasizes That Seized Ships Are Not Necessarily To Be Confiscated.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, March 1.—Premier Asquith in announcing today the intention of England and France to cut off all trade with Germany emphasized that vessels and cargoes that would be seized were not necessarily liable to confiscation and begged the patience of neutral countries in the face of a step through which they were likely to suffer. He added that in making such a step the Allies had done so in self-defense.

"We are quite prepared," he went on, "to submit to the arbitrament of neutral opinion, and still more to the verdict of impartial history, that in the circumstances in which we have been placed we have been moderate, we have been restrained, we have abstained from things that we were provoked and tempted to do, and we have adopted a policy which commends itself to reason, to common sense, and to justice."

Every member of the house not at the front in khaki, or unavoidably detained, was in his seat to hear the Prime Minister's speech, and there was frequent cheering. The galleries were packed. When the Premier concluded his set statement, and, turning to the Speaker, said:

"That, Sir, is our reply!" there was a tremendous outburst of applause.

Oddly enough, the German reply to the American note seeking to solve the situation growing out of Germany's declaration of a naval war zone was handed to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin today, and Premier Asquith, in his speech, said that Great Britain and her allies were still carefully considering the American note to them on the same subject. That the British Government had rejected the proposal, he stated, was "quite untrue."

Costs $7,500,000 a Day.

The tremendous cost of modern warfare, which the Premier estimated now at $7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to $8,500,000 or more daily in April, was one theme of the Premier's address. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of £362,000,000 ($1,810,000,000,) to prosecute the war to March 31, 1915. This the House unanimously granted.

The entire struggle with Napoleon cost England only £1,831,000,000 ($9,155,000,000) and the South African war only £211,000,000 ($1,055,000,000.) These were Mr. Asquith's figures.

Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming "Our Answer to Germany" in big letters, and it was apparent everywhere that the entire nation had been chafing for reprisals against the sinking of merchant craft by submarines.

Dardanelles Operations.

Referring to the attack on the Dardanelles, the Premier said that there had been no impairment of strength of the Allies in France or in Flanders as a result of withdrawals of men for service in the campaign against Turkey.

"We shall continue to give the fullest and most effective support there," he added, referring to the western front.

Neither has there been, for the purposes of the Dardanelles operations, any weakening of the grand fleet. The enterprise was carefully conceived, with distinct political, strategical and economic objects."

The Premier said that the operations against Turkey again illustrated the close co-operation among the Allies. He referred to the splendid contingent of the French navy, which shares the glory and hazards of the enterprise."

The Dardanelles operations also demonstrated, he said, the copiousness and variety of British naval resources. The Queen Elizabeth was a great Britain's newest superdreadnought, with power of range never before known, while at her side was the Agamemnon, the predecessor of the dreadnought.

Referring to the new credit measure which the Government presented, Mr. Asquith said:

"The Government is making this large pecuniary demand with the full conviction that after seven months of war the country and the empire are every whit as determined as ever—if needs be at a cost of all we can command in men and money—to bring the righteous cause to a triumphant issue.

"There is much to encourage and stimulate us in what we see—in the heroism of Belgium and Servia and in the undaunted tenacity wherewith our allies hold their far-flung lines until the moment comes for an irresistible decisive advance. We have no reason to be otherwise than satisfied with the progress of recruiting. I can assure the House that, with all the knowledge and experience gained by the Government, we were never more confident than today of the power and will of the Allies to achieve an ultimate victory."

The Submarine Warfare.

Turning to the subject of Germany's submarine activities and the situation which they have brought about, Mr. Asquith said:

"I may say that the suggestion which has been put forth from German quarters, that we have rejected certain proposals or suggestions made to two powers by the United States, is untrue. All we have stated to the United States so far is that we have taken this matter into careful consideration in consultation with our allies.

"I shall have to use some very plain language. It did not come upon us as a surprise that war has been carried on by Germany with systematic violation of all the conventions and regulations under which, by international agreement, it was thought to mitigate warfare. She has now taken a further step by organizing an under-sea campaign of piracy and pillage. Can we—here I address myself to neutrals—sit quiet, though we were still under the protection of the rules of civilized warfare? I think we cannot."

Mr. Asquith ridiculed what he called the German theory of blockade and asked: "Where is the German fleet?" It had been seen on the sea only twice since the war began, he said.

"The plain truth is that the German fleet is not blockading, cannot blockade, and never will blockade the English shore," the Premier continued. "The measures to be adopted by France and Great Britain, however, will not involve risks to neutral vessels or neutral lives. The Allies will hold themselves free to capture goods of presumed enemy origin or destination. There is no form of economic pressure whereto we do not consider ourselves entitled to resort.

"If neutrals suffer inconvenience the Allies will regret it, but neutrals should remember that this phase of the war was not initiated by us. We do not propose to assassinate their seamen or destroy their ships."

Peace Talk Untimely.

Referring to "whispers of peace," Premier Asquith remarked:

"It is not the time to talk peace. Those who do so, however excellent their intentions, are victims of grievous self-delusion. It will be time to talk peace when the great purposes of the Allies are in sight of accomplishment."

Referring to the two occasions on which German warships had been seen by the British at sea, Mr. Asquith said that the object of the Germans in both cases was "murder and wholesale destruction of property and undefended towns." He described the German campaign against British shipping as grotesque and puerile and said that it was a perversion of language to call it a blockade.

"The gravity of our immense task increases each month," he continued. "The call for men has been responded to nobly, both at home and throughout the empire. That call has never been more urgent than today."

Referring to recent labor troubles, the Premier said that the first duty of all concerned was to go on producing with might and main what the safety of the State required. If that were done the Government would insure prompt and equitable settlement of disputed points affecting the labor world. In cases of proved necessity, the Premier said, the Government would give, on behalf of the State, such help as lay in its power.

"Soldiers and sailors, employers and workmen in the industrial world, are partners and co-operators in one great enterprise, to achieve the purposes wherefor we and our allies embarked on this long and stormy voyage," he continued. "We must draw on all our resources, both material and spiritual. We have not relaxed, nor shall we relax until the pursuit of every one of our ends is accomplished."

The Premier made an appeal for a display of the inbred qualities of the race—self-sacrifice, patience, tenacity, unity and inflexible resolve.

Treat Raiders as Murderers.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford invited the Premier to state whether Germans who engaged in submarine attacks or raids on unfortified towns and were captured would be tried for murder. Mr. Asquith declined to give any definite assurance, but he said:

"No doubt the Government will take into serious consideration what is the status under international law of persons engaged in this campaign."

GERMANY ACCEPTS, BUT ON CONDITIONS

Will Make Concessions on War Zone Food Embargo Matter Only If England Will.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) March 2.—Germany's acceptance of the proposals made in the United States note regarding food supplies and the war zone, is based upon the condition that Great Britain shall make similar concessions, says a Berlin dispatch to The Telegraaf.

BERLIN, March 1, (via London,)—Germany's reply to the American note concerning the naval war zone was handed today to Ambassador Gerard. It corresponds in general with the forecast of some days ago.

The Foreign Office characterises the German reply as "acceptance with few modifications" of the American proposals.

The reply suggests that, in accordance with the principles of international law, the importation should be permitted not only of foodstuffs, but also of such raw materials as are urgently necessary for the peaceful civilian population.

The American note and the German reply probably will be published here tomorrow afternoon.

Official Reports of War Operations

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—We concluded yesterday the operations around Prasnysz, where we defeated, and have thrown back to the frontier, not less than two army corps.

The Germans, having compelled the retreat of our Tenth Army, set themselves the further task of joining battle with our troops operating successfully in the Mlawa region. Their plan was first to drive back, by a demonstration in force, our left wing in this region, and then, apparently by a headlong dash against our right wing in the Chorsellen district, to overthrow our troops in the direction of the Vistula.

On Feb. 16 the enemy took the offensive in the Lipno-Sierpec-Biesun district, bringing five divisions into the operations. About the middle of February the enemy had reached the Plonsk-Racions front, but as a result of desperate battles on the 16th and 18th we stopped his further progress in this section.

About this date the Germans concentrated very great forces between Mlawa and Willenberg and took the offensive. On Feb. 18 we discovered great activity on the part of the German advance guards in the Khorgele district, and two days later great enemy forces began an impetuous advance.

Passing Prasnysz on the east, they reached the village of Czuka. Prasnysz formed the extreme point of support of our right wing in this region. Here our infantry brigade was operating and, after meeting the enemy's attack with a defense characterized by vigor and initiative, it threw part of its strength into Prasnysz.

Besides this brigade we had only an unimportant force of cavalry, which served as a reserve and impeded the German enveloping movement. After detaching troops for an attack on Przasnysz, and strongly covering this operation in the direction of the Narew River, on a front comprising Przytuly, Krasnosielo, Podoasie, Musti, Vangherky, and Kraino Kolaknovce, the enemy made his principal effort against the right flank of our troops concentrated in the Mlawa region.

The section, which is about seven miles from Lysakowo and Kholnovc, was simultaneously attacked from the north and the south. This comprised a ridge behind which the German columns had turned Prasnysz and reached Vollaverlovska, half way between Przasnysz and Ciechanow. At the same time the Germans delivered energetic auxiliary attacks against the whole of our front.

On Feb. 24 the enemy succeeded, after a sanguinary engagement, in entering Przasnysz, but already at 6 o'clock in the morning of the same day we had inaugurated a decisive offensive on an extended front, including Krasnosielo, Vengozinovo, Kolackovo, and Vollaverlovska. We pressed the enemy at all points, and the Thirty-sixth German Reserve Division, which had maintained itself tenaciously at a passage of the River Arjitz, suffered by evening a serious defeat.

Nevertheless, on the following morning, the enemy had not abandoned his original purpose of delivering a crushing blow to our army, and the battle of Vollaverlovska proved a desperate struggle, with the issue constantly fluctuating. It was only on that evening that our troops definitely drove the Germans back from their positions near Przasnysz.

On Feb. 26 and 27 violent battles were fought for the possession of the front extending over Dzielino, Klonowo, Przasnysz, Bartnoki, and Szla.

On the evening of the 26th our troops entered Przasnysz, but the possession of this place was not consolidated, however, until the following evening, when the Germans commenced a disorderly retreat in the direction of Mlawa and Khorjele. In spite of the fatigue of four days of fighting and marching, our troops pressed the pursuit vigorously, inflicting on the 28th heavy losses on the German rear guards. These operations gave us valuable booty and at least 10,000 prisoners.

Thus, thanks to our manoeuvres, the German operations against our forces in the Mlawa district resulted in a complete defeat for them.

On the same day we came into contact with the Germans in other sections, but no collisions were reported. We captured 1,300 prisoners, fifteen machine guns and many other guns in the Grodno region.

In the Carpathians the Austrians attacked in close formation on the Lupkow-Voriine front. Their losses in these attacks and as a result of our counter-attacks were enormous.

In Eastern Galicia the enemy assumed the defensive in the region of Elzopoule. Our armored train carried out a successful operation. In Bukowina we occupied Sadagora.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—In the western arena of the war, near Wervicq, north of Lille, an English flying machine has been forced to descend by our fire.

At a certain part of our front the French have made use of, as they have done on previous occasions, a particular kind of shell which, on exploding, threw out evil smelling and poisonous gases, which, however, did no damage.

Our positions in the Champagne country were repeatedly attacked yesterday by at least two army corps. These forces were repulsed after fierce fighting at close quarters. In the Argonne we captured minethrowers.

Between the eastern borden of the Argonne and Vauquois the French made five attempts yesterday to break through our line. All these attacks were broken down with heavy losses to the enemy.

The positions which we have occupied to the southwest of Badonviller were retained yesterday, in spite of the attempts of the enemy to recapture them.

In the eastern arena of the war we repulsed Russian attacks north of Consha and northwest of Ostrolenka. Otherwise there was nothing of importance to report.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—Rain and snow storms have hindered operations at many points on the front. In Champagne we repulsed, to the north of Mesnil, strong counter-attacks and maintained all of our gains of yesterday, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

In the same region we have made fresh progress. Near Pont-a-Mousson, in the Forest of Le Pretre, we carried a blockhouse.

At Sulzern, northwest of Munster, in Alsace, we repulsed an attack of considerable strength on Sunday night. In both affairs we captured prisoners.

In Hartmannsweilerkopf we have kept the ground gained by us in spite of German counter-attacks.

(*Day Report*)—There is nothing to add to the communication of yesterday evening except that in Champagne the different supporting positions we successively secured now form a continuous chain two kilometers in length to the north and northwest of Perthes, and that in the Vosges our attacks made slight progress at Chapaelotte, three kilometers north of Celles.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—Successful battles have been fought in the western section of the Carpathian front. Several Russian positions were captured and 19 officers, 2,000 men, and much war material also were taken.

In the region south of the Dniester the Russians have been reinforced, and stubborn battles are proceeding. All attacks on our positions have been repelled with heavy losses to the enemy.

In Poland and West Galicia only artillery engagements have occurred.

LONDON PAPERS SAY STEP IS JUSTIFIED

Admit That It Is Without Precedent, but Assert That It Is Inevitable.

BLAME GERMANY'S ACTS

Say Defiance of International Law Is Necessarily Followed by Unusual Measures.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 2.—Premier Asquith's speech in the House of Commons forms the principal topic of editorial comment in this morning's newspapers.

The Daily News says: "The passage in Mr. Asquith's speech which will command the most attention, not in this country only, but throughout the world, is that in which he announced the Government's reply to the policy of piracy entered on by Germany. While expressing regret for any inconvenience which the measures would cause to the neutrals, he made it clear that Germany's action left us no alternative, and that the steps we took would be without risk to neutral ships and in strict observance of the dictates of humanity.

"We do not think that neutral countries will complain of these reprisals. They will understand that Germany entered on a policy of murder on the high seas, largely in the hope of involving us in difficulties with neutral countries, and that in view of that policy any further delay in adopting the most drastic measures would have been to prolong and imperil the result. If there is any criticism outside it will probably be directed to the absence of any allusion to the use of neutral flags."

The Last Straw for England.

"If Germany had confined herself to those peccadilloes she might have gone on importing cotton and foodstuffs to the end of the chapter, but when the power which had destroyed Louvain declared a blockade of British waters and began to enforce that blockade by the sinking of merchantmen, then, and only then, did our Government resolve that a policy of moderation and restraint had ceased to be suitable for the purposes of this particular war."

The Daily Mail says:

"The Allies will, in fact, observe all the rules laid down by the United States Courts in the blockade of the Southern coast during the civil war, and they will take every possible step to avoid wanton injury to neutrals. They decline to be bound by the network of legal subtleties for which Germany has shown not the faintest regard, but they will observe the great and fundamental principles of international law.

"Thus at last, after seven months' respite, the silent pressure of sea power is to be applied to Germany in earnest. Of the capacity of the Allies to exert such pressure not the slightest doubt need be felt. The fact that it has been possible to detach a large force of battleships, including the new wonderful superdreadnought Queen Elizabeth, to the far-off Dardanelles, is in itself proof that our margin of force is abundant.

The Daily Chronicle says: "The step cannot be classified under either of the accepted terms of international laws, namely, cartel and or blockade. The course proposed is, then, without sanction in international law. How is it justified?

"By the conduct of our adversary. The object of the German submarine blockade is to prevent all sea borne goods from reaching Great Britain and France. In return, we decide to prevent all sea borne goods from reaching Germany and Austria. Neutrals who have been content to allow Germany to pursue her object against us cannot logically protest if we pursue the same object against her.

Says Allies Will Be Humane.

"We shall, it is needless to say, not pursue it by the same barbarous methods. The German methods show no consideration for neutral or enemy. They sink ships at sight, without inquiring whose they are or what they carry. They leave the crews to take their chance in open boats. These savageries are unprecedented, and, so far as we are concerned, will not be imitated.

"The object of the allied Governments is to obtain the same advantages against Germany that she claims to obtain against us, but to claim it without outraging humanity and without inflicting upon neutrals any particle of avoidable hardship. Admittedly the whole development is an excursion into what has hitherto been disallowed by international law, but it is not we who initiated it. We only follow reluctantly where the enemy have led.

"Neutrals who regret it must remember that they themselves are not without responsibility for the breakdown of international law. The war has been one long series of unconcealed and systematic infractions of it by Germany, and no neutral has yet protested officially against any of them. The new policy, if vigorously carried out, will enable the enemies' over-sea supplies of food and raw materials to be completely stopped whether they are consigned to Germany or whether, as has been the usual practice, they are sent via Holland or Denmark or Italy. The shipment of American food into Germany through Denmark alluded to in his reply to the United States note can scarcely recur."

The Morning Post says: "Quite from the beginning of hostilities, nay, before the war was declared, Germany showed an open contempt for the judicial network in which the cunning of her statesmen and the weakness of our own had bound the sea power of England. At the beginning of the war we might, therefore, with complete propriety have thrown the whole strangling web into the sea, but we maintained it when Germany destroyed Belgium, murdered hostages, and massacred civilians. We still maintained it when the enemy entered France, and, in defiance of international law, bombarded public monuments.

The Morning Post goes on to advocate the abolition of the Prize Claims Committee, saying the ancient machinery of British prize law should be allowed to work unhampered and unrevised. It says:

"Neutral countries will, of course, still complain. Neutrals have always complained in war since the beginning of time, but no neutral has ever succeeded in forcing the sea power of England to relax its grip. It is probable that neutrals, when treated with complete courtesy and respect by Great Britain, France, Russia, and Japan, will, on their side, frankly recognize their position and continue to endure these inconveniences, which we must all deplore, but which are not, after all, the greatest of the misfortunes that now afflict this groaning world."

"Policy Based on Reason."

The London Times says:

"We base our policy upon reason, common sense, and justice, and in carrying it out we shall observe the rules of honesty and the precepts of humanity. That is England's answer to the German blockade—a device utterly irreconcilable with all the principles by which real blockades are regulated, and subject to which they are alone allowed.

"We shall regret any loss and inconvenience which this policy may occasion to neutrals, but we beg them to remember that we resort it against a system which involves the murder of their seamen and the sinking of their ships."

The Daily Telegraph says: "Until now no nation at war has placed all commodities whatsoever upon the list of absolute contraband. That this policy, inexorably applied as it will certainly be, must bear upon the enemy with crushing effect is evident, but all blockades and all contraband are to the detriment of neutral nations as well as to that of an enemy, and no extension of this character can be contemplated without the fullest consideration of how neutrals will take it.

"Mr. Asquith therefore set forth, for the benefit of neutrals, a careful justification of the measures about to come into operation. We believe that it will be recognized everywhere as a statement to which there is no reasonable answer.

"What is being done is being done in reply to the denial to neutrals of all rights whatsoever in the proclaimed area—even of the right to live.

"The first interest of neutral nations is the vanquishing of the power which has openly set out to destroy neutral lives and property indiscriminately with those of its enemies whenever it thinks fit."

VIEWS OF NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Comment on Britain's Embargo Against Germany.

Newspapers of this city contain the following editorial comment this morning on Great Britain's plan to stop the shipment of all commodities to or from Germany:

Piracy on Both Sides.

From The World.

The purpose of the British Government, as announced yesterday by Prime Minister Asquith, is to prevent the shipment of all commodities, including foodstuffs, to or from Germany. In law, a nation can make such an order as this effective in only one way, and that is by a close blockade duly announced to the world and effectively maintained.

A lawful blockade of Germany by the Allies would entitle them to seize anywhere on earth, going or coming, commerce carried on in violation of that blockade. For example, a ship from New York for Bremen would be a lawful prize the moment it passed beyond our waters and for every minute of the time that might elapse until it could return to those waters.

To notify the world in general terms that commerce with Germany is forbidden, without declaring a blockade and without accepting its responsibilities, amounts to a declaration that neutrals as well as belligerents are involved in war.

Fierce as their hatred of each other is, neither Great Britain nor Germany will go completely crazy so far as the rest of the world is concerned if we hold our ground and instruct them in some of the considerations of civilization and law which both seem to have forgotten.

A Blockade of the German Coast.

From The Sun.

While the blockade would not materially affect the commerce of the United States and other neutral nations, for they have sent comparatively few ships to German ports since war was declared, it would call for the employment of a considerable number of warships by Great Britain and France off the mouths of the Ems, Weser and Elbe. Frequent attempts by the German submarines to torpedo ships on blockade might be expected, and a sea fight under favorable weather conditions would probably be risked by units of the German Navy. To use a familiar phrase, Germany is not likely to take the aggression of a blockade lying down. The action of the Allies would force the Germans to take the offensive sooner or later.

Thus it will be seen that such new naval operations undertaken by England and France would only inconsiderably reduce the transatlantic commerce of the United States, and that they would have the effect of diminishing causes of dispute that have threatened to lead to serious complications.

The American Duty.

From The Tribune.

The fact that Germany, by proclaiming her war zone, goes far beyond international law and commonly accepted humanitarian views conceivably entitles her enemies to show equal disregard for the law in their relations with Germany.

But for England and France to strike at Germany by undertaking to suspend the operation of international law as between themselves and the United States—this raises a wholly different question.

The question of defending American rights by actual resort to arms does not at this time occur. The duty to establish our view, our position, must now devolve upon the Government. For the American public there is the duty of examining this, as all other international questions, from the American point of view, with regard not to individual sympathies, but to wise and patriotic national policy.

Neutral Rights in Question.

From The American.

In announcing the purpose of Great Britain to shut the seas to neutral ships carrying commodities of whatever character to Germany Premier Asquith said that the Allies did not propose "to allow their efforts to be strangled in a network of judicial niceties."

The phrase is at least commendably frank. It expresses with precision the intent of the Allies to throw international law and usage to the winds, and inflict upon neutrals all the injury that may serve the ends of the Allies. But the phrase will stick in the memory. The British repudiation of "judicial niceties" (i. e., international rules the British helped to make) will go down into history with the reference to "a scrap of paper" with which the German Chancellor disavowed any respect for the obligations of treaties into which the German Government had solemnly entered.

On the other hand, Germany's threat, fulfilled in part, to sink enemy merchantmen without effort to warn or save their crews, and its warning to neutral ships to keep out of a "war zone" it arbitrarily created, or take the consequences, is equally violative of established international law, which from time immemorial has insured to neutral ship the right to navigate the high seas secure from the perils of war.

The neutrals will protest? Of course. But to what end? The United States is in no position, and has no desire to meet force with force. As for our moral influence, how can it affect maddened peoples fighting for mere rage quite as much as for national existence, and wholly indifferent to any force save that of arms?

At no time since the Napoleonic wars, more than a century ago, has the task of neutral diplomats to save not merely the rights but the self-respect of their nations been so difficult as today.

Why Not Call It a Blockade?

From The Press.

Why, in the British Government's notification to neutral nations, the Asquith Ministry hesitates to blurt out in plain English the word "blockade" is the only puzzling thing about it.

It is a blockade. No belligerent or alliance of belligerents could have the power to do what the Allies announce they will do without having the power to blockade in all that the term conveys.

Nobody could question the right of the Allies, under accepted international practices, to exercise the blockade. It is legitimate warfare when Germany has begun the submarine raiding; it would be legitimate warfare if Germany had never proclaimed the von Tirpitz programme and never dreamed of it.

As for the United States, we may suffer, very likely we shall, more than any other neutral nation from the blockade which will let nothing go into and nothing come out of Germany. But we must take our share of the hardship with the best grace of all; for the paramount doctrine of blockade is written in the whole history of our civil war, which, with all the world assenting to that doctrine as we carried it to its furthest stage of the "continuous voyage," was throttled by blockade.

And Then the Deluge.

From The Staats-Zeitung.

Now that all other weapons have missed fire England produces an ancient "strike-them-dead" from the arsenal of the past. Since she can accomplish nothing with her fleet, now that German submarines have carried the war to England's threshold and made British waters a theatre of war, and Germany cannot be starved out if regard is to be paid to existing international opinion and to the demands of ordinary humanity, the embargo is the next thing in order. As the only remaining weapon for the beating down of Germany in a war which has already become hopeless for England, she adopts the measure from the period of the Napoleonic wars, and brings again into use the proclamation of an absolute embargo, the interdict of all commercial intercourse with the enemy.

There is no need to go into the phrases and flourishes with which the British Premier Asquith saw fit to ornament the announcement of this step in his speech of yesterday in the House of Commons. All such talk of wicked Germany and noble England, which has been driven to this necessity by Germany, has already been heard to satiety. The question now at issue is whether the neutral States—whether first of all the United States—will permit this arbitrary interference with their entire commerce.

This gun, too, will miss fire. It will recoil against England herself.

And after that the deluge.

SAYS GERMANS JAILED AMERICANS IN BELGIUM

London Express Reports Hostility Due to Wilson's Note on the War Zone.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 2.—A dispatch to The Daily Express, dated "On the Belgian Frontier," says:

"German resentment against Americans, which has grown to a dangerous extent in Germany since the failure of the blockade warning to intimidate the United States, is now also apparent in Belgium. I am told that the relations between the German officers and the Americans engaged in neutral work in the occupied territory, while still polite, are far less cordial than during the campaign of conciliation waged in the United States by the Bernstorff-Dernburg bureau.

"Several significant incidents which have occurred recently show how the altered attitude of Berlin is faithfully reflected by the army. A closer watch is being kept on American workers for the Belgian relief organization. They are shadowed during their periodic journeys between Holland and the German lines, and there is a growing disposition to regard them as potential spies because, in the words of one German staff officer at Antwerp, who was educated in England, 'American neutrality now means friendship for England.'

"Two Americans, engaged in distributing the food supplies, received from the United States were twice sent back from the frontier to Antwerp within a week, while traveling from Brussels to Rotterdam in a neutral motor car. On the second occasion a sergeant, commanding the frontier guard, locked them in a guard room for a preliminary examination and then ordered them back to the Kommandatur in Antwerp, escorted by two Mannheim Landsturm Infantrymen, who ostentatiously loaded their rifles before they entered the car.

"On arriving at the office the Kommandatur in Antwerp the Americans were detained for three hours in custody before being cross-examined separately. Then they were told that they were free, without any explanation or apology being vouchsafed for their detention. They were allowed to travel into Holland the next day."

NEUTRAL ENVOYS SEE GREY.

Ambassador Page Among Those Discussing Reprisal Order.

LONDON, March 1.—Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, called on Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary, this afternoon. The Italian and Russian Ambassadors and the Swedish and Danish Ministers also made calls.

It is presumed that they went to the Foreign Office to discuss Great Britain's policy of reprisals against Germany.

Steamer St. Louis at Liverpool.

LONDON, March 1.—The steamship St. Louis arrived at Liverpool safely today, without any untoward incident in passing through the naval war zone.

REPRISALS LIKELY TO DRAW PROTEST

Continued from Page 1.

that the action of the Governments of the Allies in laying this embargo on German trade is giving serious concern. What course the Government will take is not known, but profound consideration will be devoted to the very material problem that has been presented before any definite announcement of policy is made. It is the understanding here that the action of England and France is supported by all the Allies, and that it is their purpose to stand in solid array behind the decision to prevent all commodities from leaving or entering Germany.

The effect of this embargo on neutral trade will be far-reaching and staggering. Its strict enforcement will mean that shipments to Germany of American cotton, as well as foodstuffs and goods that are not even contraband, in neutral bottoms, must stop, if the Allies are able to maintain the embargo by naval force. It also means that Germany will not be able to ship dyestuffs, potash, and other products as return cargoes in American cotton ships going into Germany.

The ships, cargoes, and crews of neutrals are not to be injured, but the vital point with the neutrals will be the fact that the embargo proposes to cut off their trade in its entirety with Germany, regardless of what the cargoes may be.

Blockade Without the Name.

The move of the Allies is regarded here as virtually a blockade of the German coast without declaring a formal blockade. It marks a departure from the established rules of international law and is being justified by England and the Allies as a retaliatory measure based on the German substitution of indiscriminate destruction for regulated capture.

Under previously existing international law and practice it has been permissible for neutrals to send foodstuffs, not destined for the use of the enemy, and goods that are not contraband, like cotton, into a belligerent country. This will cause severe hardships to neutral nations. Southern members of Congress are greatly concerned over it. It is also known that the State Department is very much disappointed. Coming after American cotton had begun to move in a steady stream into Rotterdam, for shipment up the Rhine, and into Bremen, the embargo is expected to have a disastrous effect upon the cotton trade. The movement of American cotton in Germany had the effect of raising the price of the product. The cutting off of the German market is expected to depress the market again.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, delivered the joint note to Secretary Bryan this morning, and at the same time the British Ambassador presented his instructions with regard to his Government's further consideration of the American note.

Avoid Word "Blockade."

It was noted generally that the communication from England and France did not use the word blockade, and at the French and British Embassies here there was an avoidance of the same word. The notes leave much, therefore, to be explained.

It was regarded as practically certain that the United States would reply promptly with an inquiry as to how the step was to be carried into practice, together with a protest against the announcement that commerce between the German and neutral countries hereafter would be interrupted by the Allies.

Just when the United States Government will act on the latest note is dependent to some extent on when the replies are received to the informal communication looking to an abolition of submarine warfare on merchant ships and the shipment of foodstuffs to the civilian population of belligerents. Germany's answer is said to be on its way, and officials expect that it will be practically an acquiescence to the principle of the American proposals. From Great Britain, not a word had come in several days until today's statement that the matter was under consideration.

Disregards Precedents.

Officials realized that, except for diplomatic correspondence, the points of which might be easily exhausted without remedy, there was no way for neutral Governments to enforce their protests and still maintain their neutrality. The general disregard of precedents, it was pointed out, has made the position of neutrals more delicate in the present circumstances than ever before, though to embargoes by the United States and the non-intercourse act arose in the early part of the nineteenth century, during the Napoleonic wars.

A blockade was declared by Great Britain against the German coast from the River Elbe to the port of Brest, (France, inclusive.) Napoleon, then in a somewhat similar situation which led camp at Berlin, proclaimed a counter-blockade against the entire British coast and prohibited commerce with England. Great Britain then retaliated by issuing an order in council prohibiting neutral vessels from trading with the ports of France and her allies, and with all ports of Europe from which the British flag was excluded.

"Against the several orders and decrees," writes John Bassett Moore, former Counselor of the State Department, "the United States protested and as measures of retaliation resorted to embargoes and non-intercourse, and in the case of Great Britain, which was aggravated by the question of impressment, eventually to war."

That these questions were never definitely settled is indicated in the correspondence between the United States and its commissioners who finally arranged the treaty of Ghent in 1814.

Cabinet to Take It Up.

The entire subject probably will be laid before the Cabinet tomorrow by President Wilson.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, another Democratic member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said:

"Heretofore the international law affecting warfare has been made by the belligerents alone. I think it is time that the neutrals co-operated to make rules that will protect their right to trade. Any such movement, of course, to be effective would have to be very vigorously undertaken, and the United States would have to be spokesman for the neutrals. I think the United States should exert herself to unite the neutrals for this purpose."

Senator Walsh of Montana, who had defended the right of the Dacia to carry goods across the ocean under the American flag, said that the action of the Allied Governments proposed a blockade similar to the Napoleonic blockade in the early part of the last century which was known as "the paper blockade."

Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said tonight:

"The effect of the Anglo-French proclamation is to close out our commerce from Germany. I regard it as a very unfortunate performance, to express it mildly."

Senator Stone declined to give his views as to the possible remedy the United States would take, for the reason that it would do no good to discuss that phase of the subject.

It was reported again tonight that the Administration had given consideration to declaring an embargo on foodstuffs intended for all belligerents in retaliation for the interference with American shipping, but officials close to the President previously had said they did not expect he would ask Congress to authorize such an embargo.

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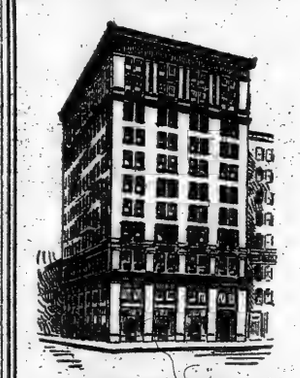

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SUFFRAGE APPEAL TO PEACE CONGRESS

International Alliance Hopes to Put Women's Cause Before the Delegates.

INSPIRED BY MRS. FAWCETT

British Feminist Leader Urges Recognition of Woman's Influence in Preventing Wars.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 1.—The International Women's Suffrage Alliance will soon issue and distribute a pamphlet advocating the enfranchisement of women as a step toward securing the world's peace when once the present struggle has been settled. This appeal, inspired and largely written by Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, one of the most influential leaders of the Constitutional Woman Suffrage Party in Great Britain, will be translated into the various European languages and sent into all the countries, belligerent and neutral, whose delegates may possibly attend the congress which will determine the terms upon which this war shall be settled and the peace of the future arranged.

Mrs. Fawcett considers that it will be of incalculable benefit to the cause of woman suffrage if such a congress will put itself on record as believing in equal suffrage as a valuable safeguard of permanent peace, just as the Congress of Vienna advocated for the same purpose the placing of political power in the hands of the people.

She explained to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent her position and her reasons for making this fresh appeal on behalf of her sex at this time.

"Kant," she said, "in his famous essay on 'Perpetual Peace,' relied on the assumption that it is dynasties and not the people who wage wars of aggression. An autocrat does not seriously risk his own person or property in war; it is his subjects who stand to suffer poignant misery and incredible horrors, those who win as well as those who lose. The Congress of Vienna 100 years ago," as Prof. Gilbert Murray trenchantly pointed out in a recent article in The Hibbert Journal, not only definitely advocated free representative institutions, but heartily condemned such when they recognized and practiced wrongs such as the slave trade.

"If the congress which met to settle the Napoleonic wars, and of which the leading spirits were the Emperor of Austria, the Czar of Russia, the King of Prussia, Lord Castlereagh and so forth, was capable of so much, what may we not hope from the next great peace congress? My hope is that it will again indorse the Kantian principle that to extend self-government and political power to women would enormously strengthen the forces which make for peace.

"Democracy is the best safeguard against war, but we may give it a new application and a wider interpretation than was contemplated in 1795 or in 1815. Democracy means now more than it meant then. 'The people' now means men and women of every nation. This is being more and more realized in every part of the world.

"The gigantic cost of war in precious lives comes home to women as the mother sex even more vividly than it does to men. Indeed, it is only since the dawn of the women's movement that a serious effort has been made by the rulers of the world to check in any way the hideous waste of life which war involves.

"There are twenty-six countries affiliated with the International Women's Suffrage Alliance. If any fair proportion of these can charge the representatives of their own country at the congress to remember that there is no true democracy as long as half the people are left out and are destitute of every vestige of political power, 1915 will show a great and worthy advance over 1815."

4,000,000 TEUTONS FIGHTING THE ALLIES

Paris Reports 2,080,000 Are on Eastern Front, 1,880,000 in the West.

PARIS, March 1.—"It is untrue that the Germans have fewer men on the Allies' front now than they had in January," says an official note which was issued today dealing with the distribution of German forces on the French and Russian fronts.

"Only one German army corps was taken from the Allies' front, and this was replaced later by other formations. It is true that Field Marshal von Hindenburg's offensive was carried out with strong reinforcements, but these were made up of new formations and those taken from sections along the eastern front.

"The German Army fought the battle of the Mazurian Lakes with reinforcements of six army corps. The total number of German corps on the eastern front is thirty, to which should be added Austrian forces numbering twenty-two.

"On the French front the Germans have forty-seven army corps. These figures have not varied since December."

As an army corps consists of 40,000 men, the figures of the French Government indicate that there are 2,080,000 Germans and Austrians on the eastern front and 1,800,000 Germans on the western front.

DRIVE GERMANS BACK TO FRONTIER

Two Army Corps Defeated in Struggle for Przasnysz, Petrograd Announces.

CAVALRY BROKE FOE'S LINE

Decisive Blow at Austrians Near Rumanian Frontier to be Attempted.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 2.—According to the official communication issued by the War Office in Petrograd last evening, the operations around Przasnysz, for which there has been such desperate fighting, have been concluded with the definite defeat of two German army corps, which have been thrown back to the frontier.

Elsewhere the Russian armies are making progress, and there are indications that a decisive blow is to be attempted at the Austrian forces in the neighborhood of the Rumanian frontier.

Telegraphing from Bucharest, The Daily Mail's correspondent says:

"The Russians are preparing to resume the offensive in the fighting around Czernowitz. They already have forced the Austrians to withdraw nearly two miles from the town. Fresh Russian artillery is arriving at Provosielica, on the extreme Northern Rumanian frontier."

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

"The German prisoners captured at Przasnysz belong to fifteen different regiments. Following the Russian victory at Przasnysz the Germans withdrew their advance guards in the neighboring sectors, and the whole German front adopted a defensive attitude.

"The fortress at Ossowetz is replying energetically to the heavy German bombardment."

48 Hours of Close-Quarter Fighting

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 1, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—It is now known that a Russian cavalry brigade, headed by Cossacks, pierced the centre of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army last Friday at the village of Krasnozels on the River Orjiza, about midway between Ostrolenka and Przasnysz. The frantic efforts made by the Germans to cover the broken line culminated in the amazing forty-eight hours' close-quarter fighting for possession of Przasnysz.

The Russian cavalry was well up on the flank of the German twenty-mile front stretching westward beyond Przasnysz. The Germans began pouring fresh troops from the frontier and attempted to maintain the battle simultaneously eastward against the cavalry, which now was supported by an infantry corps, and southward against the chief Russian strength, advancing from the Narew. The operations throughout were of a fierce character without the possibility of manoeuvring movements owing to the great numbers on both sides. The Russians steadily shot and charged their way through village after village, while the Germans attempted to form again and start counter-attacks. Their southern line, however, was gradually bent backward by assaults maintained from Wednesday until Saturday.

German prisoners were taken in hundreds. They complain that their formation has been in confusion. Sometimes they were without leadership for a whole day and ammunition failed to reach them.

By breaking the German line and capturing the foremost depots the Russians have divided the northern campaign into two parts. The Germans on the east have abandoned the initiative for a stubborn defensive against the Russians working west from the Niemen battles. In the latter several guns were captured, and a great number of prisoners belonging to the famous German Twenty-first Field Corps, one of the best in the Kaiser's army, which usually is stationed in peace time at full strength on the French frontier.

Large captures also were made around Augustowo forest from the Fortieth Reserve Corps, recently organized. Their rifles and equipment were practically new. The lion's share of the great achievement of breaking up von Hindenburg's elaborate scheme within a fortnight belongs to the Russian cavalry, especially their horses, which carried the men splendidly over country where a sharp frost made the surface of thawed roads as slippery as glass. Great fighting seems now likely to develop across the lines to Mlawa-Thorn with the Russians from Przasnysz.

At the southeast corner of the Russian war line the main Austrian army has been forced into a dangerous position. Russians from the Stryj valley attacked from the west and rapidly defeated all the enemy troops between Dolina and Stanislau. Another Russian column advanced energetically along the left bank of the Pruth and threatened the rear of the main Austrian quarters near Stanislau.

The Austrians are now trying to retake the route through Kolomy toward Bukowina. Their communications are in danger and a decisive battle may be forced on them near the Rumanian frontier.

Best German Corps Engaged.

PETROGRAD, March 1.—Semi-official announcement is made in Petrograd today as follows:

"Russian troops should be credited with the initiative of the offensive movement north of Grodno. Prisoners and artillery captured by the Russians north of Grodno are from the best corps of the German armies now on the eastern battlefield.

"Russian progress in the region of Przasnysz has been notable. We have captured one village after another, taking several hundred prisoners in each place. In other sections the Germans are delivering counter-attacks, bringing fresh troops into action, and certain villages pass from the possession of one side or the other. Nevertheless our front advances measurably each day."

It is asserted by Russian staff officers that the Germans' hope of success during their operations of the last fortnight along the northern front was based upon their confidence in breaking the Russian line at Przasnysz. This attempt by the Germans to strengthen the position of their left wing, which was an important part of their plan for a gigantic encompassing movement extending from Augustowo to Eastern Galicia, is said today by the Russian leaders to have failed definitely.

The Russians assert that the retirement of the Germans in the North is more precipitate and disorderly than any previous retreat in this theatre of the war. They say the Germans have abandoned large numbers of heavy and light guns and have even left behind slightly wounded soldiers in an effort to execute a hasty retreat.

OSSOWETZ STILL BOMBARDED.

Austrian Big Guns Used by Germans Hindered by Soft Soil.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 1, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Ossowetz is still being bombarded with big guns borrowed for the purpose from the Austrians, and Ossowetz still stands up; for the largest guns borrowed from the Austrians are not equal to the newest German monsters which smashed the Belgian fortresses.

CZECH REGIMENTS REVOLT.

One at Prague Said to Have Killed Its Higher Officers.

PARIS, March 1.—The correspondent at Bucharest, Rumania, of the Havas Agency wires the following:

"The Ninety-first Czech Regiment, in garrison at Prague, mutinied and killed its higher officers. After reprisals on the rank and file this regiment was sent to Brashoff, on the Rumanian frontier.

"A second Czech regiment has been sent away from Vienna, and both these organizations are being replaced by Rumanian regiments from Transylvania."

NORWEGIAN STEAMER RAMS A SUBMARINE

Captain of the Thordis, Escaping a Torpedo, Says He Sunk the Raider.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WEYMOUTH, England, March 1 (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle).—Capt. John William Bell of the steamship Thordis, bound from Blyth to Plymouth, which arrived at Portland today, reported that during the voyage he observed the periscope of a submarine on his starboard bow. All hands were ordered on deck.

The captain noticed the submarine cross his bow to port, where it took up a position about forty yards ahead. Soon afterward he noticed the wake of a torpedo, which had been fired from the port side, ahead of him, on his starboard bow.

He put his helm hard over and ran over the periscope. As he did so there was a crash underneath. The submarine disappeared, and oil was observed to be floating on the water.

FEW CLYDE STRIKERS GO BACK TO WORK

Government's Order Disobeyed—Meetings of the Men Break Up in Disorder.

LONDON, March 1.—The Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the striking members of which organization were ordered by the Government to return to work today, after a meeting held tonight at Glasgow, issued a statement saying:

"Six meetings were held in the affected area on the Clyde today, and there are strong indications of an early resumption of work."

The committee urged the men to return to their places of employment, but, according to the Central News, the meetings were failures.

The Central News says that all the meetings broke up after disorderly scenes, and that the men were left to decide for themselves what their future action should be.

"The executive committee strongly appealed to the men to resume," the news agency adds, "but at none of the meetings was the direct issue placed before the strikers, although there were clamorous appeals for a vote."

According to the same authority, only a small fraction of the 10,000 strikers returned to work today.

These incidents threaten to interfere seriously with the supplying of equipment and war material for the troops in the field.

RETAINS LAWYERS TO DEFEND THE DACIA

Marvin, Hooper & Roosevelt Will Represent Breitung in the Prize Court.

PARIS, March 1.—As soon as the American steamer Dacia, formerly a Hamburg-American liner, was towed into the harbor of Brest today by the auxiliary cruiser Europe, Chief Naval Commissioner Lemoine, a member of the Prize Committee, formally seized the vessel and hoisted the French colors.

No action regarding the cargo of cotton consigned to Germany will be taken until the case goes before the prize tribunal. The crew of the Dacia, it is understood, will be landed and sent back to the United States, in accordance with the conditions under which they signed articles.

Officials of the Marine Department explained today that the Dacia case would come before the tribunal here, which would have two months in which to arrive at a decision. This tribunal is presided over by Emile Maynière, President of the Council of State, and is composed of Admiral Lefèvre, Marine Inspector General Payon, and State Councillors René, Worms, and Fusiers, representing the Foreign Office. Pierre Chardennet, State Councillor, will act as attorney for the Government.

E. N. Breitung, owner of the Dacia, has employed the firm of Marvin, Hooker & Roosevelt of 52 Wall Street, of which Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was a member until he joined the Wilson Administration, to defend the Dacia in the French Prize Court.

In a statement issued yesterday the firm said that the defense of the Dacia would rest upon the fact that the French, English, and Russian Governments adopted in August the Declaration of London with modifications as the international law governing such cases as that of the Dacia.

"So far from condemning all such sales," the statement says, "the Declaration of London in the plainest terms recognizes that such sales, with certain exceptions having no application to the Dacia case, are valid if the purchaser can show that the transfer was not made in order to evade the consequences to which an enemy vessel, as such, is exposed. The exact meaning of this language, in our opinion, is the issue involved."

SLOANE APPROVES WILSON NEUTRALITY

It Exasperated Americans, Confounded Europeans, But Is Sane, Columbia Professor Says.

William M. Sloane, Professor of History in Columbia University, addressed the League for Political Education in the Cort Theatre yesterday on the effects of the war on Americans.

"The intense and passionate interest we have shown on one side or the other," he said, "is not a source of strength when the terms of peace come to be settled; but, in spite of all our indiscretion, our influence will be great. This is a most perplexing and anxious situation. We have so far neither sought to dictate nor even to insist, utterly inconsistent as has been our treatment. Our dignified restraint means that we expect a genuine peace, and will not tolerate a mere truce."

Prof. Sloane characterized as one of the greatest gains which our country has made because of the war the consolidation of our citizenship and allegiance to a degree that has never before been reached. To illustrate this point, he cited the statements of Herman Ridder and Dr. Hexamer that they and all other naturalized Americans of German stock would be absolutely loyal to the United States in any war, even one with Germany.

Another important feature of the war to us, he said, was the prominence which had been given to the whole question of militarism and preparedness. On this subject, he said, he was still trying to be educated, and had not yet been able to make a decision.

In regard to our official attitude toward the war, Prof. Sloane had the following to say:

"It is the conspicuous merit of our present Administration that at the outset it discerned the immediate consequences for us with clear definition. Its position exasperated the rank and file of Americans, while it confounded the plans of Europeans. But posterity will admire our national stand, and we ourselves are swiftly returning to sanity. We are at least not in the state of dangerous complacency arising when all men speak well of us."

DERNBURG DOUBTS BERNSTORFF RECALL

Calls Report That German Ambassador Has Been Summoned to Berlin "Bunk."

ENVOY NOT FOUND HERE

Secretary Bryan Has No Information That Envoy Is to Quit Washington.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, who, Washington has heard, is to be summoned to Berlin to make a report in regard to matters affecting Germany and the United States, and who, according to the same report, may not return, proved very difficult to find yesterday. Officially Count von Bernstorff was not at the Ritz-Carlton, where he has been stopping, but when about the middle of the afternoon he was reported at the Vanderbilt as just having lunched in the Della Robbia room, an impression gathered force that the clerks at the Ritz-Carlton had been misinformed as to the Ambassador's departure from New York.

However, most of the afternoon passed away, and Count von Bernstorff did not make his appearance in front of the elevators in the hotel lobby, and his room is a long climb by the stairway. Finally his secretary, Dr. Friedrich Edler, appeared, and he was asked whether the Count was in New York.

"Why, no," replied Dr. Edler. "He left for Washington this morning."

"And when is he expected back?"

"I do not know. Perhaps not until next week."

"Do you know anything about his reported recall to Germany?"

"We have not heard anything about such a thing officially," said Dr. Edler, positively. "I do not believe there is any truth in it."

That seemed to dispose of Count von Bernstorff so far as his presence in the Ritz-Carlton was concerned. But an hour or so later a well-known German-American banker entered the hotel and made inquiries. He was shown upstairs, though the clerk who ushered him up declared positively that the Ambassador was still not in and that the caller had seen another person.

As evening drew on, somehow the atmosphere itself seemed to convey an impression that the Ambassador had come in and somehow reached his rooms. Then it was remembered that it is possible to get upstairs at the Ritz-Carlton by going in the basement entrance at the corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, and taken the elevator on the grill room floor, or climbing two flights of steps and entering an elevator from the floor above the lobby.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, whose name was coupled in the report from Washington with Count von Bernstorff's possible return to Berlin, did not reach the Ritz-Carlton last night until dinner time. When a note was sent to him, a request was received to "come up." The former German Colonial Minister threw up one hand when the Bernstorff story was mentioned.

"What I have to say regarding that can be summed up in one word," he said. "That is, 'Bunk!'" And Dr. Dernburg consented to spell it, so that there might be no mistake. "Now that is all the interview, please," he said. "We have a German word that perhaps more closely expresses my meaning. That is 'Quatsch.'" This, too, Dr. Dernburg kindly spelled for the reporter. "It means," he explained, "much the same as 'bunk.'"

Then Dr. Dernburg bowed an "adieu." Only one thing was learned yesterday locally about Count von Bernstorff. The Ambassador has been having his portrait painted during his stay in New York. The artist is Dana Pond, and the Ambassador has been sitting at Mr. Pond's studio in the Gainsborough Studios.

BRYAN NOT INFORMED,

But Regrets Recent "Liberties" in Reports About Diplomats.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Commenting on a published report that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, was to be recalled, and another newspaper statement purporting to quote Admiral Dewa of Japan as criticising the American Government for lack of courtesy during his visit here, Secretary Bryan today authorized the following statement:

"I greatly regret that the newspapers should take liberties with persons representing foreign Governments in this country."

Mr. Bryan said that the State Department had absolutely no information concerning the Bernstorff report. He added that he had been assured by a telegram from Admiral Dewa that the report concerning him was groundless.

BELGIANS GET ALL FOOD SENT FROM HERE

Germans Keep Promise to Abandon Requisitions, American Chairman Says.

LONDON, March 1.—Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American Belgium Relief Committee, today issued the following statement:

"It is desired that certain facts be perfectly clear in the discussions going on in the American press with relation to the work of this commission.

"First — The German authorities agreed with us in December that there should be no further requisitions or purchases of foodstuffs by the German Army in the occupied zone of Belgium. The occupation zone comprises the whole of Belgium with the exception of territory immediately adjacent to the fighting line. The German authorities have carried out this undertaking with scrupulous care. There never has been any interference by them with foodstuffs imported by this commission, and the whole of these foodstuffs or their equivalents have gone to the Belgium civil population.

"There were awkward situations in some localities; for instance, where troops were billeted on the people and where German officers and soldiers were eating in public restaurants. But these difficulties were solved by the issue to this commission by the Germans from their military stores of a liberal 'quid pro quo.'

"Without entering into any discussion of the right or wrong of requisitioning foodstuffs from the civil population during the early part of the occupation of Belgium, I wish to point out that, as Belgium normally imports five-sixth of her foodstuffs, even had no such requisitions been made Belgium would long since have been without food except for the imports of this commission.

"Second—Every Belgian is today on a ration from this commission. Food and money are not interchangeable. A Belgian man with a million dollars in cash can obtain no more bread than the man who is destitute, and, without any opinion on the justice or injustice of levies in the way of forced issues of paper money, I can reiterate that the Belgians can only be saved from starvation by the imports of this commission. The Germans cannot and will not supply 10,000,000 people north of the German line with food.

"Those in Belgium who can still pay us with paper money are no less dependent upon us for food than the destitute, and every pound of food we are able to introduce into Belgium, by the mercy of a charitable world, prolongs just that much Belgium life and has nothing to do with taxes, indemnities, or monetary transactions."

DERNBURG DEFENDS GERMAN WAR ACTS

Discusses the Conflict Before Civic Federation Women at Cosmopolitan Club.

SEVERE CRITIC OF BRITAIN

Says Germany, Though Loving Peace, Was Forced to Take Up Arms in Self-Defense.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg spoke on "The War" from the German standpoint under the auspices of the New York and New Jersey section of the Women's Department of the National Civic Federation at the Women's Cosmopolitan Club, 185 East Fortieth Street, yesterday afternoon. A large audience of women filled the assembly hall of the club, where the address was made.

"It is remarkable," said Dr. Dernburg, "that my country, which has kept peace for forty years, should now be called the most warlike in Europe."

He reviewed the wars of the four countries now allied, since the Franco-German war of 1870, told of lands annexed by England, most of them small countries, and spoke of the acquisitions of France in Tunis, Morocco, and Madagascar. He then told how Russia and Japan had acquired territory.

"While this was going on Germany, the newest empire, was attending to her own business in peace," added Dr. Dernburg, "aiding the poor as well as the rich, establishing high schools, universities, and cultural institutions, and building up a government of justice. I defy any one to tell me of a more liberal government. She was also building up her army and navy. Why? Because this land of mine has been the battlefield of Europe. Other races surrounding Germany have met on its soil to settle their quarrels by the sword."

"It is said that Germany should have prevented Austria from doing what she did. Austria is a great country of 50,000,000 inhabitants, and a great power. Germany had an alliance with her, and had to keep faith.

"Russia is a great peasant country, and she has always felt that the head of her Church, the Greek Church, should be in St. Sofia, in Constantinople. She must work for the downfall of Germany and Austria to further that aspiration.

"If a census were taken not 10 per cent. of the German-speaking people in Alsace-Lorraine would be shown to wish to return to France. Napoleon had a tremendous name in Europe, and he was greatly beloved in France, even after his fall, but it was the downfall of France and its loss of prestige after the Napoleonic wars which have aroused the jealousy of France, and not the loss of Alsace-Lorraine.

"There are 70,000,000 inhabitants in Germany. She believes in large families, and has increased at the rate of 800,000 a year. France believes in the two-child family. It makes for a happy and cultivated people, but France, larger than Germany, has a much smaller population. That was one reason why France allied herself with Russia. France loaned Russia 10,000,000,000 francs for her war. If France had not sided in this crisis with Russia she would have lost that money. She did not want to lose it, and she wished to gain prestige. That is why France went into the war.

"They say England went to war for Belgium. Belgium could have had peace. England could have had the neutrality of Belgium and the integrity of France."

Dr. Dernburg quoted from an old record: "His Majesty objects to this, but we must do what will insure the safety of the people."

"You may think," he said, "that that was said by the German Emperor, but it was said by the King of England in 1807, when England took the Danish navy from Denmark. Of course, two wrongs do not make a right, but you cannot expect Germany to allow herself to be conquered by four big nations setting upon her for a scrap of paper."

QUOTE THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Paris Newspapers Comment on "Was soll es bedeuten?" Article.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 1.—The Temps and the Débats give extracts from THE NEW YORK TIMES article "Was soll es bedeuten?" which the former considers a highly important pronouncement. Both urge France not to be misled into the supposition that America is friendly to the Germans because President Wilson transmits German proposals.

Events have shown that American sympathy is firmly toward the Allies, but the latter must remember that the American Government is neutral, and must observe an attitude of impartiality, even though in their hearts individual members definitely opposed Germany.

Vafiadis
VAH-FEE-AH-DIS
Most Famous Cigarette in the World
Smoked by Royalty and the Elite of Society
Made since 1870 by VAFIADIS & CO. CAIRO, EGYPT

TURKS MASSING ON DARDANELLES

Continued from Page 1.

one of the main highroads toward Erzerum from the west. From the east also a certain liveliness is again being exhibited, the Russians having taken a couple of guns from the Turks in an encounter in the mountain passes to the south of Alashkort. The two forces marching in concert are about an equal distance from the goal on opposite sides.

Nothing more has been heard of the Turkish raid into Persia, which ended so disastrously at Tabriz.

From all accounts received the Turks are heartily sick of the adventure into which they were forced by the Goeben on behalf of Germany.

Admiral Berhardt, commanding the Russian Black Sea Fleet, recently announced that the Russians had seized command of that sea, inasmuch as the Goeben was unable any longer to threaten the Russian ships with her superior power.

The renewal of activity on land in Asia coincides with the naval action by Russia's allies at the Dardanelles, and once more gives assurance of the perfectly concerted plans which are ruling the allied operations throughout the war.

PETROGRAD, (via London,) March 1.—The following official statement regarding the operations of the Russian forces in Asiatic Turkey was issued this evening:

"Our troops operating in the coast region yesterday occupied the port of Khopa, (on the Black Sea, eighteen miles southwest of Batum.) The port was of great military importance to the Turks."

DILLON COUNTS ON RUMANIA.

Believes Differences Between Her and Russia Have Been Adjusted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 2.—Dr. E. J. Dillon, who has been investigating the attitude of Italy and the Balkan States toward the coming changes in the Near East, in a dispatch from Rome to The Daily Telegraph, says he learns from Rumania that the chief reason why the Russian Minister there left suddenly for Petrograd was to describe the undesirable and erroneous impression caused by the words of the Russian Foreign Secretary at Bucharest and Constantinople, and to suggest the advisability of clearing up the points on which Rumania was anxious that there should be no room for present disquietude or future misunderstanding.

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No parliamentary party except the official Socialists will do anything to hamper the Cabinet, on which alone the responsibility for the fateful decision rests."

DEAL SATISFIES RUSSIA.

Suez Canal to Become British Property with Egypt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 1, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Because Russian sentiment is extremely susceptible on the subject of the Dardanelles, the brief utterance of Sir Edward Grey is received here with mixed feelings of satisfaction and disappointment. The latter is to be ascribed entirely to a misquotation of Premier Sazonof's words. This was partly due to a confusion of the speeches of the Foreign Minister and of the Premier. Sazonof did not mention Constantinople. Goremyken did, but only in a general sense. He spoke of "Russia's bright historical future there on the shores of the Black Sea by the walls of Tsarigrad."

Sir Edward Grey's perfectly correct and cordial response to M. Sazonof's reference to the imminent "solution of the economical and political problems connected with Russia's free exit to the open sea," has been absurdly misrepresented as an evasion of Russia's claims to Constantinople.

An inspired note in the Russky Slowo gives a full answer to these misunderstandings, saying:

"Well informed circles in Petrograd point out that the attitude of the Triple Entente toward the question of the straits is identical with the Anglo-French readiness to extend to Russia a guarantee of free access to the open sea, and the problem may be regarded as settled in principle.

"Concurrently the question of Egypt and the Suez Canal will be finally decided in England's favor, when the waterway shall cease to be an internal enterprise and de facto become British property. In connection with the above questions the Bagdad railway will be converted into an internal undertaking."

DARDANELLES FREE TO RUSSIA

France and England Reach an Agreement with Her.

PARIS (via London), Tuesday, March 2.—The Temps asserts that an agreement has been reached between France, Great Britain and Russia regarding the future status of the Dardanelles, which will give Russia free passage through the Straits.

COTTON PRICES IN GERMANY.

Sells at 17 1-3 Cents in Hamburg and 17 1-6 Cents at Bremen.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Ambassador Gerard at Berlin notified the Department of Commerce today that cotton prices at Hamburg on Feb. 23 were 17 1-3 cents a pound for good middling. The Bremen weekly average was 17 1-6 cents a pound.

"The loss by exchange now amounts to 15 per cent. of this price," the Ambassador added.

PHILIP S. MORRIS
THE WORLD'S OLDEST HIGH GRADE TURKISH
CIGARETTES
PLAIN OR CORK
"THE BROWN BOX"

MARTELL
for
AGE
and
QUALITY
GREEN STRIPE
SCOTCH
A Whisky that will agree with you.
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

Lost property restored by an announcement in The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

This Clothing Not on Sale Until Wednesday

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue
Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th Street

Will Close Out (To-Morrow) Wednesday
Balance of Men's Winter Clothing

260 Men's Winter Suits
FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 42 CHEST
Three or four button sack suits, of English tweed, heather mixtures or tartan plaids.
10.00
Heretofore $18.50 to $24.50
No Alterations — No Approvals

192 Hand Tailored Suits
FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 44 CHEST
Three, four or one button models of checked or pencil striped cassimere or worsted, heather mixtures or Scotch tweed.
15.00
Heretofore $21.50 to $30.00

115 Men's Winter Overcoats
FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 42 CHEST
Single breasted slip-on model of grey, brown or olive Scotch Overcoatings; yoke and sleeves satin lined.
10.00
Heretofore $18.50 to $24.50
No Alterations — No Approvals

DETAINED TOURISTS ARE INVITED TO SUE

Passengers on Held-Up Hamburg Liner Told They Have Claim Against the British.

DESCRIBED AS "PRISONERS"

Letters Received Here State Philadelphia Lawyer Will Take Cases on Commission Basis.

A Philadelphia lawyer, whose name is given as Theodore Cuyler Patterson, is attempting to sue the British Government for "indemnity and extra expenses" on behalf of the Americans who were "held as prisoners" by that Government at the outbreak of the war, according to a circular letter that has been received by several New Yorkers who sailed on the Hamburg-America Line's Kronprinzessin Cecilie and were detained four days at Falmouth on Aug. 4. This is not the ship that nearly reached the other side at the beginning of the war and was called back by wireless, putting in at Bar Harbor. That liner was the Kronprinzessin Cecilie of the North German Lloyd Line.

The Misses Frances A. and Sophie Schneider of 100 West Seventy-sixth Street, who were passengers on the boat, were among the recipients of the circular letter. It was not signed by the lawyer, although his name and his address—2,213 De Lancey Street, Philadelphia—were given in full, but was signed, on typewriting, "J. G. Kellner, 1,621 Brown Street, Philadelphia, Penn." Neither of the Misses Schneider had ever heard of Patterson before, they said yesterday, but they remembered a fellow-passenger whom they thought was Miss J. G. Kellner. She was active in attempting to have other passengers sign a petition to the Captain during the detention of the ship. The petition was to demand their instant release.

The circular letter addressed jointly to the Misses Schneider read:

Philadelphia, Penn., Feb. 9, 1915.

Dear Friend: Since returning to the United States I have learned that all of the American citizens on board the Kronprinzessin Cecilie who were held as prisoners from Tuesday morning, Aug. 4, until Saturday afternoon, Aug. 8, are entitled to make claim against the British Government for indemnity and extra expenses incurred while in England.

Theodore Cuyler Patterson, attorney, of this city, who was a prisoner on the Prinz Adalbert at the same time, has filed claims for his fellow-passengers and himself, and will also file claims for the Americans on the Cecilie should they desire to make claim.

Mr. Patterson's fee in this matter would be 20 per cent. (20%) of each claim to be filed; 5 per cent. (5%, or one-fourth) to be paid in advance, and the balance of 15 per cent. (15%) when the British Government pays the indemnity.

If you desire to make a claim it will be necessary to write a letter stating

When you were born.

Where you were born.

Where you resided at the time the occurrence took place, and

Whether you are a citizen of the United States by birth, naturalization, or marriage.

This information will then have to be arranged in a printed form, three copies being necessary for each person, and affidavit must be made to each copy before filing claim. This will entail a proportionately small expense for printing, &c., which will have to be paid in addition to the above fee in advance of filing claims.

Should you decide to make claim, kindly sign the inclosed warrant of attorney with power and return to Theodore Cuyler Patterson, Esq., 2,213 De Lancey St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Also, if you have kept in touch with any of your American fellow-passengers, will you kindly furnish their names and addresses, so that notices may be sent to them. Awaiting your pleasure in the matter, I am, yours very truly,

J. G. KELLNER,

1,621 Brown St., Philadelphia, Penn.

The enclosed "warrant of attorney with power" set forth that the person signing it was a citizen of the United States and was detained by the British Government from Aug. 4 to 8, and designated Mr. Patterson as the attorney for the signers. "And we, each of us, hereby ratify all that our said attorney may have heretofore done as well as what our said attorney may hereafter do in our behalf," part of it read.

Miss Frances Schneider laughed when she was asked yesterday if she or her sister felt that they had a grievance against the English Government as a result of the detention.

"Instead of causing us added expense," she said, "it proved an economy. We intended to go to St. Ives, a place near Falmouth, and it saved trouble being let off at Falmouth. The four days we spent were not unpleasant, nor did they seem unpleasant for anybody but Miss Kellner. Meals and comforts of every sort were provided without cost for everybody aboard the ship, and the English officers who were aboard during the four days were courteous. Except for whatever inconvenience the delay might have caused some of the persons aboard, I don't see how any complaint can be made.

"We sailed from New York on July 25, the Kronprinzessin having been substituted for a better boat. Then we were chased by a French cruiser. England had not declared war on Germany yet, and the Captain made for Falmouth Harbor for a safe refuge. He arrived on the morning of Aug. 4, and the English declared war that day. The Kronprinzessin was seized and no passengers were allowed to leave during the four days, during which time the vessel was searched and each of us was made to prove American citizenship. There were a number of Germans aboard, but I understand they, too, were released on the fifth day.

"I heard few complaints during the detention. The young German woman who, I believe, was the Miss Kellner who is sending the circulars about, didn't start any petitions herself, so far as I know, but urged everybody she could meet to start them. Everybody seemed to take the detention as a matter of course under the conditions, and we were prisoners only in the sense that we were not allowed to leave the ship until the British authorities had satisfied themselves that we really were Americans."

Miss Schneider said that she considered the effort to bring an action against the British Government as ridiculous. She replied to Miss Kellner on Feb. 27, and in part wrote:

"We wish to say that we do not think the British Government owes us anything for detaining us in Falmouth Harbor from Tuesday morning, Aug. 4, until Saturday afternoon, Aug. 8. Furthermore, we take this opportunity to express our opinion that Theodore Cuyler Patterson, Esq., would find it to his advantage to employ his legal talents to some better purpose than the one set forth in your communication."

From the statements of other passengers who could be found yesterday it was apparent that the effort to attract this sort of legal trade had not been a complete success in this city. Miss E. L. Sauer, the librarian at the St. Agnes Library, was another of the passengers who received a copy of the circular letter. She said that she had ignored it. Miss Grace Langdon of Brooklyn, who was a passenger, said that the members of her party had received copies of the letter, but that none had any claim to present.

36 AMERICANS SEEK REDRESS.

T. C. Patterson Sues Britain for Prince Adelbert Passengers.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1. — Theodore Cuyler Patterson of this city and thirty-five other American passengers of the Hamburg-American liner Prince Adelbert have sued the British Government for $1,000 each because of their detention on that vessel in Falmouth harbor from Aug. 4 to Aug. 8. Mr. Patterson is a lawyer, and brother of C. Stuart Patterson.

When he was asked whether the report was true that passengers on the last trip of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie of the Hamburg-American Line were receiving circulars from Miss J. Grace Kellner of 1,621 Brown Street, this city, urging them to claim damages from the British Government for being held as prisoners from Aug. 4 to Aug. 8 in Falmouth harbor and to sign affidavits nominating Mr. Patterson as their attorney in the matter, Mr. Patterson said, "I never heard of Miss Kellner, but it is quite possible that the Cecilie's passengers will wish some attorney to present their claims, and I shall have no objection to acting for them if they want me to."

Miss Kellner declined to make any comment in the matter.

RURAL CREDITS BILL ADOPTED BY HOUSE

Government Backing Up to $50,000,000 a Year Put Behind System by Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 2.—The House at 1:15 o'clock this morning adopted the Bulkley-Hollis amendment to the Rural Credits bill without taking a yea and nay vote. Representative Henry of Texas asked for the yeas and nays, but was refused by a vote of 53 to 213.

This passes the item so far as the House is concerned, the bill going to conference. By 188 nays to 62 yeas the House refused to instruct the conferees to insist on the House amendment.

The Speaker announced the following conferees: Mr. Lever of South Carolina, Mr. Lee of Georgia, and Mr. Haugen of Iowa.

The final action was taken after the House, following a spirited parliamentary battle, attached to the pending Rural Credits bill, which had been offered by the House Committee on Agriculture as an amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation bill, a provision known as Section 30 of the Rural Credits measure introduced by Representative Bulkley of Ohio, which directs the Secretary of the Treasury, on the application of one or more Federal Reserve banks indorsed by the Federal Reserve Board, to purchase from Federal land banks such farm loan bonds as had not been previously sold or issued, to an amount not exceeding $50,000,000 in any one year, these bonds to be paid for out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The Senate Committee on Banking and Currency had cut Section 30 out of what was known as the Hollis-Bulkley bill, which that committee reported to the Senate. The House Committee on Agriculture adhered to the view of the Senate committee that this amendment should remain out of the measure.

It was on Representative Bulkley's motion that section 30 was adopted. The vote was 157 to 44.

The House also added to the rural credits measure an amendment providing that Panama Canal bonds should bear interest at 3½ per cent. instead of 2 per cent., as at present, and that these and other bonds avilable should be sold to finance the rural credits system.

The House also took a vote on a motion of Representative Mapes of Michigan to so change a provision in the Rural Credits bill that all persons to be appointed under it should be appointed in accordance with civil service rules. The bill as reported to the House provided for the appointment of such employes under the spoils system. Representative Mapes's motion was rejected, yeas, 91; nays, 131. The Republicans voted solidly for the amendment and the Democrats solidly against it.

The House later by a rising vote adopted the changed Bulkley-Hollis bill as an amendment to the Agricultural bill and as a substitute for the McCumber bill passed by the Senate. There remained a roll call to be taken on this same motion when the bill, as amended, should be reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole.

One essential amendment adopted was offered by Representative Bathrick of Ohio. The bill provided that the rate of interest on rural loans should be the legal rate of interest in the State in which the loan was made. The Bathrick amendment, which was carried by 114 to 23, provided that the rate should in no case exceed 6 per cent.

NEW YORK DODGED VAST MINE FIELD

Passengers Were in Constant Anxiety While Steaming Through War Zone.

LIFEBOATS KEPT READY

On Way Across Channel to Meet Liner Many Travelers from France Wore Life Belts.

With all lights on board aglow, and with her flag flying in the glare of a searchlight, the American liner New York sailed from Liverpool through the war zone. If she was convoyed by war vessels those on board did not know it. The greatest precautions were taken while passing the vast mine fields, and the lifeboats were kept swung outward, ready for instant use if necessary, according to passengers who arrived on her yesterday.

The New York departed from Liverpool at midnight on Feb. 20, and she kept her house and national flags up until safe waters were reached. At her bow a special watch was maintained to look out for mines, and on the bridge the officers stood all night at the engine room signal, ready to reverse the engines if mines, which were known to be near, were reported ahead. All this anxiety was communicated to the 221 passengers on board, and very few went to bed until they were sure that the war zone and the mines had been left behind. The passenger list was made up chiefly of buyers for American firms returning from Paris. There were thirty-one women buyers on board.

The members of the party started for England as soon as they learned the Channel was to be closed and when they reached Dieppe it was found that the English boat had been gone ten minutes. Then followed a quick trip to Havre, where steamer connections were made.

"The boat to Southampton left Havre at 1:30 o'clock in the morning and steamed full speed across the Channel traveling in a zig-zag course with all lights out," said Miss Elizabeth Purcell of this city. "The life boats were swung out and the officers warned us to be ready to take them at an instant's notice. Some put on life belts and kept them on during most of the journey. The New York left Liverpool lighted up like Coney Island on a Summer night. The ship was illuminated every night of the trip across."

Among the passengers was Col. William McBain of the Canadian forces engaged in the work of transporting troops to the war. He is here on business and will return shortly to his duties and the front. Some of the troubles that come to Americans in England just now were related by Charles E. Rogers of this city. Mr. Rogers went abroad on the Cunard liner Transylvania on Jan. 23.

"Before we reached British waters," he said, "it was reported that German submarines were watching for us. The vessel's course was changed and we went to Queenstown instead of Liverpool. For three days all the passengers were held on board and then the British passengers were landed. The Americans were held two days longer. With the permission of the captain I sent a telegram to Ambassador Page in London protesting against our detention. Apparently this telegram was heeded for we were landed and transported to London."

John M. Rogers of Gloucester, N. J., a passenger, said that many of the French field pieces were now being equipped with precision instruments by means of which the range of a target is found and the gun is aimed—made in Gloucester. Hitherto such instruments had come from Germany, for the most part.

Herbert Duckworth, an American aviator, was a passenger. Mr. Duckworth said his application to join the British aviation corps had been rejected because he was too heavy.

WARSHIP OFF GOLDEN GATE.

Big Vessel, Believed to be British, Passes San Francisco, Going North.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—A four-funneled battleship, sighted a few miles off the Golden Gate yesterday afternoon and believed to be a British warship, had disappeared today. The battleship is believed to have gone north.

She was accompanying a British tramp steamer. The war vessel was the first of any of the belligerents to be sighted off this port in many months.

Anti-Zeppelin Rules for Oxford.

OXFORD, Feb. 19, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Officials at Oxford University have ordered additional precautions against a raid by Zeppelins or aeroplanes. No bright lights of any kind are allowed and most of the colleges are absolutely dark after nightfall. The street lights in the "quads" and campuses have all been darkened. In the event of a raid a siren is to be blown to enable students to seek refuge.

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD REPORTS SHRINKAGE

Net Income $7,830,067 Less Than in 1913, Although the Expenses Dropped 8.67%.

WARNING SOUNDED BY REA

Constructive and Equitable Policy of Public Regulation a Permanent Necessity, He Says.

Shrinkage in the net income of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for 1914 as compared with 1913 amounted to $7,830,067. Unfavorable commercial and financial conditions, accentuated by the war, are the chief reasons assigned for the decline in the annual report of the company, which will be sent to stockholders today. Freight and passenger earnings suffered a heavy decrease, and rents and income from securities, because of the commercial depression, fell with the revenues. The redeeming feature of the year, according to the report, was that expenses could be reduced materially by rigid economy, thus making a better showing than would have resulted under a normal programme of expenditures.

A warning to the country is contained in the report, as expressed by Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

"Weak railroads are among the greatest obstacles to business enterprise and commerce," says Mr. Rea, "and the country will have too many weak railroads unless a constructive and equitable policy of public regulation is practiced, not as a palliative, but as a permanent public and business necessity."

The report shows a gross operating income of $181,184,822, a falling off from 1913 of $10,316,667. The net operating income was $35,094,944, a decrease of 8.67 per cent. from 1913. Total expenses were $138,616,672, which show a saving of $7,375,674, or 8.67 per cent. The income from leases, rents, investments, and other sources amounted to $16,697,278, a loss of nearly $3,000,000. The net income was $34,090,764.

Approximately $30,000,000 was paid out in dividends and, allowing for appropriations for necessary construction, only $123,000 was added to the surplus fund. This brought the total surplus of the company for Dec. 31, 1914, to $31,077,265.

The only substantial increase shown in any department of the road was in the carrying of the mails. The mail revenue increased by more than $400,000, due to the new system of weighing, which went into effect July 1, 1913. But the earnings for carrying mails should have been much higher, Mr. Rea says in the report. The company, he asserts, was woefully underpaid for services rendered to the United States Government.

Mention is made of the aid to the Eastern railroads in general through the 5 per cent. increase in freight rates. Mr. Rea contends that this increase will not effect a solution of the railroads' difficulties.

"There remains," he says, "a great deal of constructive work to be accomplished before Governmental regulation of railroads, State and Federal, is based on a satisfactory basis.

"The increased scope and great burden of the duties and responsibilities imposed upon the Interstate Commerce Commission should now be followed by the amendment of the Federal laws from which its authority is derived. The commission should be definitely empowered by specific provisions in these laws to strengthen the railroads, upon which the welfare of the country so largely depends, so as to encourage the investment of private capital for the expansion of their facilities and services and the preservation of their credit by means of reasonable rates which will accord with the higher costs and burdens placed on them in complying with statutory requirements and Governmental awards and regulations. The commission should be enlarged and so organized as to be able to deal promptly with the important railroad questions which under the existing scheme of Governmental regulation must be considered by it."

GENEROUS AID FOR ARGOSY.

All States Send Donations to Princess Marie Jose Relief Ship.

Every State in the Union was represented in the mail that was delivered to the Belgian Relief Committee at 8 and 10 Bridge Street yesterday. Most of the letters contained a donation to the fund to purchase a relief cargo for the ship the children of this country will send to Belgium in the name of Princess Marie José, the little daughter of the King and Queen of the Belgians. From Gary, Ind., came $6, sent through Dr. Caroline C. Lawrence of the Gary Public School Department of Health, who wrote:

Inclosed find check for $6, together with coupons for the Belgian Easter Argosy. This is a birthday gift in the name of Mary Asfuroh Sill, who was an orphan baby in Egypt and who is now the happy adopted daughter of an American friend.

Another message came from an aged women in Pasadena, Cal., who signed herself "Great-grandmother." Her note to the Princess said: "From one of America's young people, whose sympathy for you and your country will never grow old."

The Princess is addressed by the children in many different ways, ranging from the formality of "Her Royal Highness" to the most informal designations, such as "Dear Marie" and "Dear José."

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund now amounts to $950,839, of which $2,842 was received yesterday. Contributions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Those who gave $10 or more yesterday were:

W. L. Harkness.$1,000
Lydia F. Emmet.. 100
Bernardsville, N. J. 100
A. Conger..... 50
E. W. Brown..... 50
Percy & Percy.... 30
G. T. Bonner..... 50
Mrs. F. J. Abbott. 50
Wellington, Ohio.. 41
Mrs. C. S. May.... 15
F. M. W..... 50
G. L. J..... 50
L. E. Tuxy..... 10
K. A. Tredwell.... 10
J. A. O'Connor.... 15
Rev. E. S. Fox.... 15
Miss Isabel Peters. 15
Raleigh, N. C.... 15
G. F. Crawford.... 25
Y. M. C. Calvary Ch., Summit, N. J. 10
Park Ridge Club.. 10
Thief River Falls, Minn..... 15
M. S. Lewis..... 10
F. T. Langford.... 15
Mr. and Mrs. R. Wilkes..... 30
H. E. Krause..... 25
Mrs. T. I. Chadbourn, Jr..... 10
Mrs. R. L. Breese Norris..... $10
Mrs. C. Nicoll..... 10
C. Kurnik..... 10
Anonymous..... 20
G. C. Harding..... 25
Mrs. F. R. Nori... 10
Mrs. J. A. Harden. 10
Mrs. W. B. Parsons 15
Mrs. C. R. Agnew. 10
Mrs. F. Phelps, husband, add'l. 10
M. T. Chamberlain. 10
C. C. Nott, Jr.... 25
J. B. Cox..... 10
Mrs. J. S. Barnes.. 15
W. C. Bowers..... 25
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Austin 10
Mrs. W. P. Field... 15
Mrs. S. Low..... 10
J. Teralund..... 10
G. D. Hulst..... 10
C. S. Lewis, add'l. 40
Mr. and Mrs. R. Brewster, add'l.. 25
Beulah Kennard.... 10

Red Cross Aids Servians.

On the steamship Georgias, which sails for Salonica today, the American Red Cross will ship more than 800 cases of supplies to the Servian Red Cross. The cases are consigned to Dr. Edward W. Ryan at Belgrade, Dr. E. F. Butler at Gevegelia, and Dr. E. W. Downer, who is associated with Dr. Butler. The shipment contains chloroform, bandages, dressings, instruments, clothing, drugs, and typhoid serum.

The Red Cross War Fund for this district now amounts to $464,651, of which $223 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 52 William Street, or 130 East Twenty-second Street. Yesterday's subscriptions were:

Hotchkiss Record, Lakeville, Conn.....$123
Riverside, Spuyten-Duyvil, and Kingsbridge Red Cross..... 100

The New York office of the Great Eastern Railway of England announced yesterday these subscriptions of $10 or more, contributed through the company to the American Women's War Relief Fund:

Miss Kate Fowler.$50
Mrs. L. H. White. 50
Mrs. J. L. Wilsey 25
Miss E. T. Tiedemann 25
Ralph Peters..... 15
D. S. Oliver..... 10
C. W. Elam..... 10
Mrs. M. J. O'Connor $10
Mrs. C. S. Parker..... 10
Mrs. W. Evarts..... 10
C. J. Vierling..... 10
Miss B. M. Carahan 10
Mrs. C. Grieg..... 10
Miss M. Snively.... 10

New York State Relief Ships.

Mrs. Lindon Bates, Chairman of the Women's Section of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, announced yesterday that the women of this State would be asked to contribute generously to the New York State ships Harpalyce and St. Kentigern. The Harpalyce will sail on Saturday from this port and the St. Kentigern will sail in April.

The necessity for assigning a second New York State ship became apparent several days after the announcement of the sailing date of the Harpalyce. The commission was besieged with letters from the various County Committees throughout the State requesting a later sailing date, so they could be represented by a more substantial consignment than could be assembled for the first ship.

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WHY BE ISOLATED?
The man who puts money into an isolated factory is unwise. Let us design for you a building situated on all railroads, directly on the water front, with rent, power, heat, light, insurance and trucking at a minimum, and this right in New York City.
We will sell or lease the land and erect the plant either with your funds or ours.
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GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

To You Who Reason
The name CASE behind the car means *ability* to embody "hidden values," as well as visible equipment, and the *integrity* that assures the buyer that these hidden values are really there. For they *are* the very life of the motor car.
"25" $1350, "35" $1600, "40" $1800
5% Discount if Cash
CASE
New York Branch House
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Luden's—On And Off The Stage
keep the actor's voice in perfect condition; and refresh the mouth of "between-the-acts" smokers.
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Menthol Cough Drops
"Give Quick Relief"
from coughs, colds and throat irritations, often preventing serious complications.
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Sold everywhere—stores, shops, stands—in the yellow box
5¢
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LUDEN'S

LURED MRS. STEGLER IN PRO-GERMAN PLOT

Continued from Page 1.

Anna Hoffman through Sander, and, with Sander, had become convinced that Miss Hoffman, who knew Mrs. Stegler, would be able to introduce them to her and help them obtain a statement from her. Miss Hoffman, Mateikat said, was of German descent, and herself resented Mrs. Stegler's accusations of Germans, and was therefore willing to work with them.

Accordingly, he and Sander met Miss Hoffman and Mrs. Stegler on Sunday night, and after dinner went to the Grenoble Hotel, where Sander registered Mrs. Stegler as his wife under an assumed name, and also registered Miss Hoffman. He said that he was certain that Mrs. Stegler knew Sander had registered her as his wife, but when questioned closely by Magistrate Barlow he admitted he could not swear to this.

The four went to the apartment, suitcases being also taken there, and Sander and Mrs. Stegler went into one room while he and Miss Hoffman went into an adjoining room. Several drinks were served to the party Mateikat said. Later, Mateikat testified, Sander called him into the room in which was Mrs. Stegler. Mateikat talked with Mrs. Stegler, and after a while questioned her about the passport scandal and her husband's connection with it. He admitted that he had not mentioned the subject previously, and chose the time he did because he thought he was in a position to force the truth from her. Here Magistrate Barlow interposed this question:

"Was the story you were after for your paper the usual story that takes you into a hotel with a woman, and do you usually follow such methods to get a story?"

For Boy-Ed's Protection.

Mateikat replied that the story was unusual, and that he wanted something for the protection of Capt. Boy-Ed and others more than a story for his paper.

The woman admitted the witness continued, that her public statements concerning the passport matter had been false, and that she had made them at the instigation of a reporter for a morning newspaper, who had given her $40 the day before, $18 for her husband in consideration of the story he had told, and a $15 retainer for a banker who was attempting to get bail for Stegler. Mateikat said he made notes while the woman talked, and he offered his notes to Magistrate Barlow, but the Magistrate considered them irrelevant.

Introduced as Mr. Reilly.

After talking, the witness said, the woman was asked to singe the reporter's notes or to write out a statement herself. She began to write the statement, Mateikat said, and had put down a few unimportant words when she suddenly changed her mind, became hysterical, and declared that everything she had said in the newspapers was true and that she would not recant. A violent dispute followed in which the witness told Mrs. Stegler, he testified, that she was lying, whereupon she threw a seltzer bottle at him and then struck him on the head with the walking stick. He admitted that he had not been struck very hard, but said that he determined to use the blow as an excuse for preferring charges against the woman.

Sander followed Mateikat to the stand and corroborated him, saying that he had called Mateikat, and both he and Mateikat had attempted to get a statement from her. He also said that he had gone on his evening's mission without instructions from his office, and that he and Mateikat had themselves paid for the automobile in which Mrs. Stegler and Miss Hoffman were driven around the city.

Magistrate Barlow questioned Sander particularly about the calling of Mateikat into the room, and the witness admitted that the matter of passports had been broached at this time. The Magistrate turned to Mrs. Stegler and, swearing her, asked her if the witnesses had told the truth about the conditions under which they attempted to obtain a statement from her.

Mrs. Stegler Tells of Threats.

Mrs. Stegler replied that they had not. She said she had never been in the bedroom, but had spent all of the time in the apartment parlor with both men and that she had never disrobed or even started to do so. Miss Hoffman, she said, left after a time and both reporters then attempted to disrobe her, but did not succeed. They threatened to ruin her character then, she said, and finally telephoned for the detective. She denied that she had assaulted either of them.

Magistrate Barlow repeated his question, laying special emphasis on the testimony of the witnesses as to how they had attempted to obtain the statement. Mrs. Stegler repeated her denial that she ever had been disrobed in the apartment.

"This makes a difference in my disposing of this case and ruins the plan and purpose I had in mind," the Magistrate said. "If you had agreed with these men that while you were disrobed and alone in a room with one the other came in at a given signal and began to question you, it would have given me unbounded joy to have sent both men to the Workhouse. As it is I can do nothing but discharge you."

The Magistrate's sudden disposition of the case prevented Mrs. Stegler's telling her full story, although Mr. Griffiths said that she would have physician whose name and address she gave, for treatment. Later she took dancing lessons with Miss Hoffman and, after her marriage to Stegler, loaned her $15 and a coat. She said she had not heard from her friend for four weeks before, especially after they had placed me in such a position. Sander said to me a number of times while pacing up and down the floor, 'Now, this is your last chance. I suppose you know by now that we are from Boy-Ed.' They called Beekman 4300 several more times, and talked to him in German, and just before they would start to talk they would turn to me and say, 'Now this is your chance; say it now.'

"Sander said there was only one thing they could do, and that was to have me locked up, and that that would injure my husband's case. He said, he was going to call a detective, and I said, 'I would be very glad indeed if you would.' After he had taken down the receiver to call up an officer he said several times, 'Just say the word and I will hang up.' Sander called up an officer, apparently, and said to this party, over the wire, that he had a woman up in the Hotel Grenoble that he wanted to have arrested. After hanging up the receiver he said to his friend, 'You know we will have to make some sort of a charge.'

Glad to Be Arrested.

"When a knock came to the door which afterward proved to be the detective, Sander grabbed a seltzer bottle that was on the table, and put it down on the fireplace and put his cane across the table. When the detective came in, the room, he asked what the charges were, and Sander threw out a card which he had previously drawn out, and showed it to the detective and said that I had assaulted his friend, that I had thrown a seltzer bottle at him, and that I had struck him with a cane. The detective argued with him some time. I said to the detective, 'Just get me out of here. I would rather go to the police station than stay here.'

"When we went out of the building, it was the first time that I had seen a desk and clerk and it was the first time I knew I had been in a hotel.

"While I was going around to the doctor the time Anna was going there I had told her that I had a certain scar and she told that fact to Sander and Mateikat while we were at the Grenoble Hotel."

Mrs. Stegler added the last paragraph when she was told that Sander had said after the trial that his knowledge of the scar was proof she had disrobed in his presence. Miss Hoffman, he said, lived in New York, but he refused to give her address. Her mother, he said, lived in Sayville, L. I.

The Federal Grand Jury handed down indictments against Richard P. Stegler, Gustave Cook, and Richard Madden yesterday charging each with conspiracy to defraud the Government by obtaining a passport in the name of Madden. The indictment also charged that on Jan. 26 Stegler signed the name of Madden to an application for a passport which was forwarded to Washington the following day and that on Jan. 29 Stegler signed Madden's name to the passport itself.

The prisoners, all of whom in default of $15,000 bail were in the Tombs, were arraigned before District Judge Neterer and pleaded not guilty. Bail was continued at $15,000, and the prisoners were recommitted to the Tombs.

The passport case against Carl Ruroede, Hans Adam von Wedel, Arthur Wilhelm Sachsee, Walter Mueller, August Meyer, and Herman Wegener, who was arrested last January, was set yesterday for next Monday in the Federal District Court.

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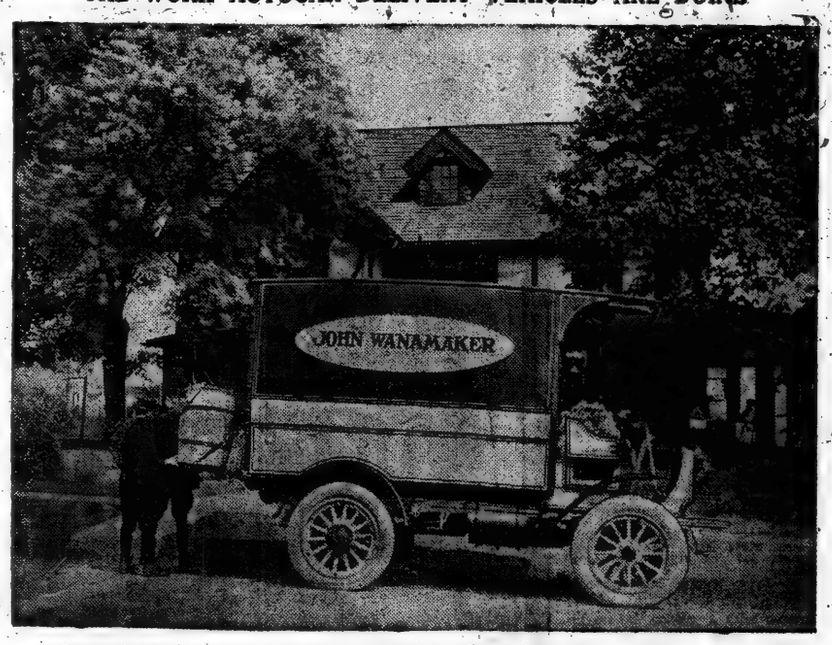

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Summer Curtains

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SCRIM—2½ yards; in white and ecru; lace edging and border. At 1.25 to 5.00 pair
NET—2½ yards; white and ecru; with lace edging in various patterns. At 1.85 to 6.25 pair
MARIE ANTOINETTE—2½ yards; white and ecru; in a choice assortment. At 2.50 to 7.75 pair

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These prices are fully ⅓ under value.

Size 4.6x 6.0..	6.00	Size 8.3x11.0..	17.50
Size 6.0x 7.6..	9.00	Size 9.0x12.0..	20.00
Size 6.9x 8.5..	10.00	Size 9.9x13.0..	27.00
Size 6.0x11.3..	15.00	Size 10.6x12.0..	32.50

American and Scotch Art Rugs

In plain colors and small allover figured effects—extremely durable and ideal for country use. 12x15. *Regularly $48.50.* Reduced to 33.00
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In style these Spring Sport Clothes present all the newness of a fresh, new season—in service, the experience of all the seasons gone by.

Many of the suits and coats, of imported sporting fabrics, smartly serve a double purpose — for town and country wear.

The approaching season places plain tailored apparel for women in the forefront of fashion.

Abercrombie & Fitch Sport Coats and Suits add to the utmost smartness a practical, recognized sporting, or outdoor, usefulness.

The new A. & F. "Tournament Suit," at $34.50, is a combined golfing or touring coat-suit, and a blouse-and-skirt suit—the coat being readily convertible into a blouse, and the skirt being supplied with a belt with trousers buckles at the sides.

Pictured at the top of this column is the "Sierra Walking Suit," admirably adapted for touring—an appropriate outfit for the woman visiting the Panama-Pacific Exposition and making side excursions en route. Price $25.

These are but examples of the most extensive assortment of sport suits—from the simple tweed or serge Norfolk to a full camping outfit—that this house has ever shown.

The "Golden Gate" tourist topcoat, for Spring and Summer use, is of gabardine and sells for $28—or in tweeds, $22.50. Excellent for motoring or travel.

There are appropriate new sporting hats and shoes for every costume.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
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RITTMAN PROCESSES QUICKLY ADOPTED

Oil Concern and Gunpowder Company Will Install Them Under Discoverer's Direction.

CREDIT TO FOOTBALL FIELD

Energy Stored Up There, He Says, Enabled Him to Work 37 Hours at a Stretch in Laboratory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Dr. Walter F. Rittman's discoveries, which are expected to revolutionize the manufacture of gasoline and toluol and benzol, were pronounced by Government scientists and by chemists for oil and powder companies today to be absolutely practicable and a source undoubtedly of great economical saving.

This young Government scientist—he is only 32—gave a technical description of his processes to his colleagues and others. Two companies, one an independent oil concern of Pennsylvania and the other a large gunpowder concern, which had sent their chemists here, announced at the conclusion of the demonstration that the new processes would be adopted immediately. Secretary Lane, for the sake of actual commercial perfection, agreed that Dr. Rittman should supervise the installation of his patented process so that the Government might early get the benefit for its high explosives and the commercial world in other respects. Scientists, usually slow to pronounce a new experiment successful, were unstinted in according the young chemist full praise for his discoveries.

The first process treats crude petroleum by a method whereby 200 per cent. increase in the output of gasoline is obtained. The process extracts gasoline from residue and oils that did not give up any gasoline under the old process. It is so cheap and practicable, it is asserted, as to place the method directly in the hands of the independent operators and release gasoline from the control of the oil trust.

The second process makes the United States economically independent of Germany so far as toluol and benzol are concerned. These chemicals, necessary in the manufacture of dyestuffs and high explosives, up to now have come almost exclusively from Germany.

Dr. Rittman, a product of the football field as well as the classroom and the study, believes that a strong, healthy body permitted him to carry his work to success. There is no student's pallor in the face of this young scientist. He looks like a football star in the pink of condition. He is muscular and active and fairly exudes health and energy. He is about 5 feet 6 inches tall, with a large, well-formed head and a shock of brown hair. A striking characteristic are his large, blue eyes, shielded by spectacles.

As he sat in his laboratory today, Dr. Rittman seemed inclined to talk about football and the teachers who gave him his first inspiration in the way of chemical research than himself or his work. Finally he was induced to discuss his discoveries. Explaining the new way of obtaining gasoline, he said:

"The oil is passed in the form of vapor into a tube which is under a pressure varying from 90 to 500 pounds a square inch and is at a temperature of about 450 degrees centigrade. This breaks the kerosene molecules up into small gasoline molecules. The process is similar to the popping of corn and very simple. The old way was to distill off the gasoline from the liquid, and when that was done no more gasoline could be obtained. By my process we break up the residue—the big molecules that were not used heretofore to get gasoline. It virtually begins where the old process leaves off. Double the amount of gasoline is obtained by the breaking-up process. The residue solids, which sell for about 3 cents a gallon, are converted into gasoline, which sells for about 12 cents a gallon."

Dr. Rittman explained that the same process was used largely in obtaining toluol and benzol.

"If this nation ever should be placed in a position of stress, we could supply by my process sufficient toluol and benzol for the high explosives, from which we are now cut off by the war abroad," he said. "I do not claim to cheapen the process of producing benzol or toluol, nor for that matter do I claim to have lessened the cost of deriving gasoline from petroleum. My process makes it possible, though, to get gasoline from cheaper oils and residues, and therefore the cost is lessened in this way.

"My processes were not overnight inspirations," he added. "They are the result of straight, scientific research, involving the use of calculus, physics, and chemistry.

"I attribute my success to a strong body, acquired in football battles and other forms of college athletics," he said. "Because I had a strong body, trained to endure long, hard strains, I was able to work thirty-six hours at a stretch when necessary. When in the midst of an experiment one needs physical strength. This I had, and frequently I worked from thirty to thirty-seven hours without cessation."

CHEMISTS SAY: WAIT AND SEE.

Won't Accept Rittman's Discoveries Without Demonstration.

Chemists employed by large oil companies and by manufacturers of dyestuffs said yesterday that they would hold their opinions in reserve until demonstrations had been made of the discoveries of Dr. Walter F. Rittman.

A chemist of the Texas Oil Company said:

"Hundreds of discoveries for obtaining a higher percentage of gasoline from petroleum have been submitted to us in the last year. They all seem promising until they are put to the test. Then it is found that for one reason or other the cost of the process is excessive or the results are inferior to those of the process now in use.

"The statement that the Standard Oil Company has a monopoly of the patent for the best process of obtaining gasoline and can obtain from crude oil 200 per cent. more gasoline than the independent oil companies is an exaggeration, I believe.

"At present we obtain a 25 per cent. yield of gasoline from the better qualities of crude oil. A 200 per cent. increase would mean that we would obtain 75 per cent. There is a limit to the amount of gasoline in crude oil.

"I do not think that the discovery will cheapen gasoline greatly. I doubt if the cost of refining can be reduced to any great extent by this new process. There is practically no waste in petroleum. After the gasoline is extracted there remains kerosene, fuel oil, lubricants, paraffin, and asphalts."

An expert of the Standard Oil Company was quoted as saying that he questioned the value of the new discovery.

"A short time ago," he said, "a Portuguese chemist came over here with a scheme for making 'zolty,' a substitute for gasoline from water, and for a while he had the automobile trade excited. In the present case we should wait and see. As for obtaining coal tar products from petroleum, the German method of working coal tar is the cheapest known, and thousands of tons of coal tar goes to waste in this country because the way to treat it is not known."

Joseph M. Hirsch, a chemist of Chicago, who began experimenting on coal tar products more than fifty years ago, said at the Biltmore Hotel yesterday that he had discovered a process for obtaining coal tar products from substances other than coal tar or petroleum, and that his method was cheaper than the German process. He said:

"A large amount of coal tar dyes is made in this country at present, and I rather thing that the manufacturers are deliberately representing that the German processes cannot be equaled here in order to keep competition out of their field. I am on a trip here for the purpose of demonstrating my process for obtaining coal tar products to a firm in this city which is going into the business of manufacturing lyddite shells and other explosives. While we are turning out plenty of shrapnel, this country is not now manufacturing lyddite shells, so far as I know, but at least one factory soon will be."

Prof. Charles Frederick Chandler, formerly of Columbia University, said yesterday that before the true value of the new discoveries could be estimated the cost of the processes would have to be definitely known.

MEXICAN GUNBOAT BLOWN UP

Sent Aboard Progreso in Progreso Harbor in Barrel of Rice.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 1.—Thirty Mexicans, including five women, were killed yesterday in the harbor of Progreso, Yucatan, when the Mexican gunboat Progreso was blown up by bombs sent aboard by a ruse.

This report came well authenticated to Galveston, but it has not been officially confirmed. The Mexican Consulate is exchanging cablegrams with Vera Cruz, but has obtained no definite answer.

According to the information received here, a large package of high explosives, with a time attachment, was sent aboard the gunboat under the guise of supplies. It is said that what purported to be a barrel of rice sent on board was in reality a bomb prepared by persons opposed to the Carranza régime.

New York officials of the Ward Line said yesterday that they had received advices by cable from the Captain of the Morro Castle indicating that there had been an accident at Progreso, but not setting forth its nature. The Morro Castle, it was said, had left Progreso for Vera Cruz after unloading only a part of the freight consigned to Progreso.

FRANCIS C. REED DIES.

Lawyer Suffered Cerebral Hemorrhages Two Weeks Ago.

Francis Cable Reed, 78 years old, of 50 Central Park West, a lawyer and senior member of the firm of Reed & Pallister with offices in the Woolworth Building, died suddenly in his home late last night from cerebral hemorrhages, which he suffered two weeks ago. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Sarah Coffin Reed, and two daughters, Mrs. Laura Hasbrook and Miss Grace Reed.

Mr. Reed was born in Wolcott, Wayne County, and came to this city when a young man and studied law. Two years ago he celebrated his golden wedding and at the same time his fiftieth anniversary as a lawyer.

Mr. Reed was a Mason and member of the Republican Club of this city, and the New York Athletic Club.

ANOTHER PLEA FOR BECKER.

Court of Appeals Asked to Set Date for Appeal Hearing—Decision Today

ALBANY, March 1.—The Court of Appeals today was asked to fix March 24 as the date for hearing the appeal of Police Lieut. Charles Becker from the judgment convicting him of the murder of Herman Rosenthal.

Prior to the presentation of the motion papers Assistant District Attorney R. C. Taylor asked the court to deny the motion for an appeal on the ground that too long a time had elapsed between the verdict and the filing of the appeal papers. This motion was taken under advisement. Martin T. Manton appeared for Becker.

Decision is expected tomorrow.

New President of Uruguay.

MONTEVIDEO, March 1.—Dr. Feliciano Viera was today elected President of Uruguay. In the new Cabinet Pedro Cosio will retain the portfolio of Minister of Finance and Dr. Juan Carlos Blanco that of Public Works. Manuel Otero will be the new Minister of Foreign Affairs.

SUGGESTS REFORMS NEEDED IN COURTS

Discussion by ex-Attorney General Wickersham, Judge Clearwater, and G. W. Alger.

FAVOR APPOINTED JUDGES

Tell City Club of Changes in Judicial System to be Urged on Constitutional Convention.

Changes proposed or desirable in the State's judicial system were discussed last night at the City Club at the second of the series of dinners devoted to problems which will come up before the coming Constitutional Convention. Judge A. T. Clearwater of Kingston, President of the State Bar Association; former United States Attorney General George W. Wickersham, and George W. Alger were the speakers, and Nelson S. Spencer, President of the club, presided.

The appointment of Judges, either for a term of years or during good behavior, was one of the principal changes urged by all three speakers. Judge Clearwater, however, was inclined to think that a constitution which repealed the election of Judges would hardly pass the people of the State, and Mr. Wickersham thought that probably appointment for a term of years would be on the whole the most successful plan. Mr. Alger thought that public opinion could be trusted to approve of the reform.

Judge Clearwater, who said there were no corrupt Judges in America, but many who were inefficient, also observed that much of the present dissatisfaction with the administration of justice is due to the bar. He treated most of the phases of the judiciary question at considerable length, and deprecated the comparisons frequently made with England.

The audience applauded when Judge Clearwater said that better Judges could be obtained by appointment than by election, but he went on to say that the trend was all in the other direction.

"Do you think," he asked, "that the Senate has gained in wisdom and foresight by popular election? But that method of selection of most officials is now in favor. There is no place in America where the evils of elective Judges are better understood than in Manhattan Island. If appointed they should hold office during good behavior, with perhaps an age limit; if elected it should be on a non-partisan ballot, and the names of all Judges holding office should go on the ballot automatically at the expiration of their terms. When a Judge retires he should retire, as far as judicial service is concerned, but if he has served the public until a time of life when he is too old to build up a private practice he should be pensioned for life. That court is now worked as hard as any tribunal in the world, and it is idle to believe that the volume of litigation will grow less; but I believe the membership should be increased to nine or eleven. This would rid us of the efforts of friends of the Supreme Court Justices to get them promoted. Of course, it would be possible to reduce the volume of litigation by restricting the right of appeal, but in the present temper of the people of the State, which is not wholly unjustified, this would be a very delicate and serious question."

On this latter topic Mr. Wickersham said that he was strongly opposed to the multiplicity of appeals as promotive of a perfectly justifiable distrust of the finality of justice, and he thought that the Court of Appeals should be the judge of its own jurisdiction and should have discretionary power to call up cases from the lower courts if it thought they had been mishandled there. Turning then to the selection of Judges, he said:

"Under the direct primary law a man who wants a judicial office has to go out and hunt for it, but the office of Judge is one which ought to seek the man if any office should."

Mr. Alger took a more optimistic view of what the voters would allow in the matter of changes in the Constitution, and insisted that "the real problem of judicial reform at present is not a question of law, but of men. To let a case go off on technicalities is characteristic of a small-minded Judge, and in the metropolitan district particularly we need an improvement in the quality of Judges. Now as to the appointive system in New York City for a good many years, but we don't often know where the appointments come from. The Willett case was an instance where we did find out. We have had Judges appointed by Cassidy and McCooey and Murphy, and we should appreciate having them appointed by somebody out in the open, so that we shall know their qualifications, or what they consider their qualifications, and can fix the responsibility."

WILL HEAR GAGAN CHARGES.

Hotchkiss, Moose Leader, Named by Governor to Conduct Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 1.—William H. Hotchkiss, former Progressive State Chairman, was appointed by Gov. Whitman today as referee to hear the charges against Thomas Gagan, District Attorney of Rockland County, alleging that he was derelict in duty in the prosecution last December of William V. Cleary for slaying his son-in-law, Eugene N. Newman. Mr. Hotchkiss said he had set no date for the hearing, which will be held in Rockland County. The Governor said he had intended personally to hear the charges against Mr. Gagan, but that the list of witnesses showed that the hearing would occupy too much of his time.

When the reporters emerged from the Governor's reception room Mr. Hotchkiss was strolling about the corridor.

"Is this job your recompense for returning to the Republican fold?" he was asked.

Pointing to the Bull Moose button in his lapel, he said: "I wore this when I talked to the Governor. I am not back in the fold by any means."

STATE TO SUE J. P. MORGAN.

Virginia Plans Action to Recover Martha Washington's Will.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Attorney General Pollard of Virginia today asked the Supreme Court of the United States for leave to file a suit in behalf of the State against J. P. Morgan to recover Martha Washington's will.

The will, it is alleged, was taken from the Fairfax County, Va., Court House during the Civil War, and eventually found its way to the late J. Pierpont Morgan's collection of historical documents. The State of Virginia contends that J. P. Morgan, who inherited the will from his father, has no title to it and that he has refused to return it.

Take Inventory of Morgan Porcelains

Stock taking of their new acquisition, the Morgan collection of porcelains, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, was begun by Duveen Brothers yesterday morning and within a few days, when that has been completed, the collection will be removed to their galleries, 720 Fifth Avenue. The porcelains may not be ready for exhibition before the last of the month.

TWO BIG SUBMARINES THE FINAL DECISION

Conferees Cut Out Three of Seagoing Type—Retain the 16 for Coast Defense.

A BILLION-DOLLAR SESSION

Total Appropriations Expected to Slightly Exceed That—Ship Bill to Be Called Up Today.

WASHINGTON, March 1. — Both Houses of Congress worked until late tonight, Administration leaders straining every resource to expedite legislation that must be enacted before adjournment Thursday noon. Rural credit legislation as an amendment to the Agricultural appropriation bill held the House in session far into the night. The Senate, after devoting a second day to appropriation tangles in the $11,000,000 Indian supply bill, laid it aside this evening for an executive session and to take up general calendar bills.

A compromise on the naval building programme was one of the important developments of the day, conferees on the naval bill agreeing to two submarines of the seagoing type and sixteen coast-defense submarines.

Conference reports on the District of Columbia, Military Academy and Sundry Civil bills were finally approved during the day. Measures approved and sent to the President up to tonight aggregate an outlay of $314,411,225.01. The other nine bills, excluding the $38,000,000 River and Harbor bill, as passed by the Senate, aggregate $674,029,120. This amount may be reduced by the various conference committees, but, taken with the total already approved, gives an estimated aggregate of $987,321,513.77. Added to this, in all probability, will be a joint resolution appropriating a lump sum of $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 to continue existing River and Harbor projects.

Senators Burton and Kenyon submitted to the Commerce Committee today a list of items in the River and Harbor bill, which they wanted cut out, aggregating $13,000,000. This would reduce the bill to $25,000,000, but Administration leaders believe that even such a bill would provoke prolonged debate and practically have decided to offer a blanket resolution to provide for existing projects. Army engineers have estimated that $30,000,000 would be required for this.

Democratic leaders tonight considered abandoning the fight for the Ship Purchase bill, but, after a series of conference, it developed that the President would not approve the plan. Then Representative Underwood announced that the conference report would be called up in the House again tomorrow.

"The President thinks the bill ought to be put through the House," said Mr. Underwood.

Hercules WATER

IT LIFTS THE LOAD

A natural Hungarian aperient — mild and certain in action. Imported for a very discriminating American clientele. Never gripes, never fails.

EISNER MENDELSON CO., N. Y., AGENTS.

SAVE THE PICTURES.

Binders to keep in good condition The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra. Sent by mail; cloth, $1; gold-trimmed leather, $1.50. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.

GIMBELS

Broadway New York Thirty-third Street

Today—Twice-a-Year Opportunity For Men to Buy $18 to $25 GIMBEL

Suits and Overcoats At $12.75

In the process of clearing up our season's stocks this low level is arrived at but once in six months.

No suit or overcoat in the lot of over 1400 was priced at less than $15 up to last night, while earlier-season prices were $18 to $25.

Here is what men can choose from today:

642 Men's and Young Men's Overcoats

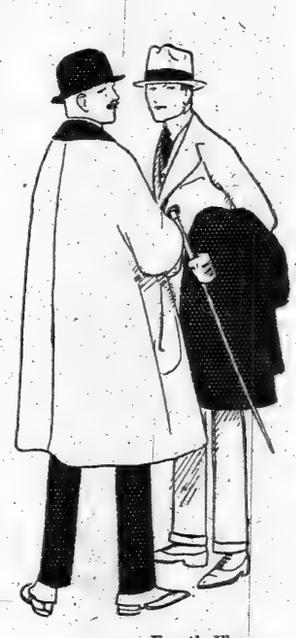
Single or double-breasted; loose-fitting, or in plain styles; Winter weights; in blues, grays and mixtures. 33 to 44 chest.

510 Men's and Young Men's Sack Suits

With soft-roll fronts or plain lapels; patch or plain pockets; in blues, dark and light mixtures, and stripes. 32 to 46 chest.

362 Men's Lightweight Overcoats

For the approaching Spring days. Loose-fitting, with silk top and sleeve linings; in plain gray, and black-and-white, and green-and-white effects.



Fourth Floor.

"Nu-toe" Silk Socks for Men

These socks WEAR WELL. Finest, strongest grade of silk thread of a very close weave, doubly reinforced at all important points.

Black and a full assortment of new colors in all sizes.

Their equals will cost much more than this price.

35c a Pair

Main Floor

Men's Spring Underwear, ⅓ Less

Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers in super weight, a quality ideal for present wear. Specially designed so that a perfect fit is assured; here in a complete assortment of all sizes.

Regularly Sold at $1.50 a Garment

Now Priced $1

Main Floor

The Superiority of GIMBEL Suits At $19.75 to $125 Has Been Proven by Experts

$125

$65

Hand Tailoring in all the vital parts.

Best Materials, including all the trimmings.

Distinctive Styles for women of ultra taste, as well as for women who are conservative.

$19.75

400 Suits await your selection. At $19.75 there are smart Trotteur and Utility Suits of Gabardine and Serge.

At $25—Suits of Black-and-White Checked Worsteds, which will be prominent throughout the Spring and Summer seasons. Besides, Suits of finer Serge and Gabardine.

At $29.50—Silk Poplin Suits—think of it! Many of fine woolens, too.

As we are specializing *Individual Model Suits,* we have assembled a collection of Suits at $45 to $125 which is only rivaled by the models shown by exclusive couturiers in Paris, London and New York.

Third Floor

B. Altman & Co.

The Mourning Department
(Third Floor)

The private display rooms provided in the Department, with special salespersons in attendance, insure the seclusion so indispensable to patrons desiring to make their selections in person.

The large assortments of Mourning Attire ready for showing include Mourning Gowns, Suits, Blouses, Millinery and all the accessories of the mourning costume. In the regular stock are:

Women's Black Taffeta Gowns
at . . . . . $28.00, 32.00 & 38.00

Women's Black Crepe de Chine Gowns
at . . . . . $22.50, 32.00 & 35.00

Women's Black Tailor-made Suits
at . . . . . $25.00, 30.00 & 38.00

Women's Black Separate Skirts (of taffeta, gabardine or serge) . at $6.85 to 12.50

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Specials Tomorrow
Negligees *and*
Children's Wear

Reg. Trade Mark

Japanese Silk Kimonos—Embroidered and silk lined, Copen., Pink, Sky and Black, $6.75.

Crepe-de-chine—A limited number in various styles, $6.75.

Albatross and French Flannel Wrappers—Pink only, $3.75.

The latest spring models in silk petticoats in all the new shades are now on display.

Children's Wear

Child's Albatross Wrapper—Hand made and hand embroidered, Pink or Blue, 2 to 10 years. $2.25, 3.25 and 5.25.

Hand made Drawers—French Percale, hand scalloped ruffle, 2 to 6 years, 65c.; 8 and 10 years, 75c.

Baby Dress—Hand made, hand embroidered yoke. Long, $1.25; 6 months and 1 year, $1.00.

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets

CENTEMERI—nothing but gloves since 1870. Forty-five years of constant improvement.

Centemeri Gloves

New Importations for Spring

The exclusive creations of our own designers at Grenoble, France.

Roberta—A handsome design never before shown	**2.25**
Bandalette—Beautiful contrasts	**2.25**
Seville—Heavy crochet embroidery	**2.00**
Florine—Our most popular brand	**2.00**
Isere—(Pronounced E-zair)	**1.50**

Novelty embroideries and contrasting colors and pipings. In the new shades and a wide range of sizes.

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5%

Of all forms of investment those based on real estate are the safest because they are protected by actual physical property.

The Guaranteed 5% Certificates issued by this Company are secured by First Mortgages on high grade Improved New York City Real Estate and are further protected by Capital and Surplus of $2,500,000.

These certificates are exempt from personal tax and issued in denominations of $100 and upward.

Write for Booklet "The Ideal Investment."

New York Mortgage & Security Co.
(Under supervision of New York State Banking Department.)
135 Broadway, New York — 203 Montague St., Brooklyn

What ordinary soaps do to the skin

ORDINARY toilet soap makes your skin look white and clean to the naked eye—but look at it through a magnifying glass. You will find that the "free" alkali, which ordinary soap contains, has roughened, irritated and parched your skin; and this may in time cause blotches, pimples, blackheads and other skin troubles.

Resinol Soap cleans, soothes and protects the skin

You need a soap which not only cleans your skin, but also soothes, heals and protects it—that is why you should get a cake of Resinol Soap from your druggist. This pure and delightful toilet soap contains the same medication as Resinol Ointment, the standard prescription for skin troubles. It therefore affords an *antiseptic protection* to the skin, which *merely pure* soap does not do. Resinol Soap keeps the skin in a clean, healthy condition and insures a clear, natural complexion.

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. For trial size of each free, write to Dept. TT, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH
Added to your Diet will add years to your Life.
A CONCENTRATED FOOD!
PURE TASTY WHOLESOME
Full Measure Tins
POMPEIAN COMPANY
GENOA, ITALY — BALTIMORE, U.S.A.

7-20-4 R. & B. LITMAN
Increased sales for over forty years tells its own story.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

FOR PRESERVING PICTURES.
Binders to hold twenty-six Picture Sections of Sunday's New York Times sent, carriage paid, cloth for $1.75, imitation leather for $2.25, and in half leather for $2.75. Size 18x23 inches.—Advt.

COLUMBIA BUDGET IS $3,897,360, A RECORD

University to Raise Salaries of 96 Officers and Make Many Improvements.

STUDENTS' FEES INCREASED

Income to Offset $100,000 Jump in Expenses—Precautions to Avert Another University Hall Fire.

Columbia University voted a budget of nearly $4,000,000 at a regular Trustees' meeting yesterday. This is the largest budget in Columbia's history and probably exceeds that ever made at any American university. The exact figures show a total of $3,897,360, which is an increase of more than $100,000 over the budget for the present academic year.

In spite of this, the deficit for the year is estimated at $22,007.64, as against $70,068.00, and is the smallest in years. One of the reasons for the reduction of the deficit is that the new system of fees will go into effect in September, bringing the university a substantial increase in revenues. The university at the same time is observing the strictest economy in all of its appropriations. It is also true that the estimated deficit of last year did not reach the mark set for it.

Several improvements are contemplated by the Trustees in disposing of part of the new budget, and ninety-six officers will receive increased salaries. Special precautions will be taken against a recurrence of fire which damaged University Hall last year. Additional safeguards will be installed, including an extension of the sprinkler system, fire doors in the tunnels connecting the various buildings, and the construction of a fireproof room for chemicals. The first floor of University Hall will be reconstructed.

Barnard Budget $115,008.

In addition to the general university budget, which totals $2,236,969.63, separate budgets were voted for Barnard to an amount of $115,008, to Teachers College $678,575, and those in the College of Pharmacy $44,662. These budgets about equal those of the preceding year. The increase of $108,939.75 is in the general university budget.

Gifts amounting to $34,525 were announced. Of this total $11,000 was received from the Trustees of East River Homes to defray the expenses of the medical treatment of indigent persons. An anonymous fund for the maintenance of two research fellowships in medicine during the year of 1915-1916 was received. The Royal Netherlands Government voted $875 toward the salary of the Queen Wilhelmina lecturer, William G. Low of the class of 1857, gave $250 for the purchase of books on maritime and international law.

One of the interesting items in the report of the Trustees is their decision to begin the immediate construction in permanent form of a portion of the first floor of University Hall. The part of the building now to be erected will be for the central offices of administration. These include the offices of the register and bursar, now in East Hall, where the accommodations are neither fireproof nor adequate. Work will be begun at once and completed before the opening of the next academic year.

How Money Will Be Spent.

The budget for the general university, excluding Teachers College, Barnard, or Pharmacy, follows:

For educational administration and instruction	$2,296,969.63
For buildings and grounds	269,823.09
For the library	116,028.75
For business administration	63,109.09
For annuities	48,580.00
For taxes and other charges upon the Loubat and Williamsbridge properties, (including interest apportioned to the Loubat property, $25,440)	111,940.00
For interest on the corporate debt, $145,810, less interest apportioned to the Loubat property ($25,440) and interest charged to the Crocker Research Building, ($1,395)	118,475.00
For payment on account of redemption fund, due June 1, 1915	100,000.00
Total	$3,059,015.78

This sum is made chargeable as shown in detail in the accompanying schedules:

To the income of the corporation	$2,289,244.64
To the income of special funds	247,252.56
To gifts	163,687.56
To moneys to be paid by Barnard College	139,650.00
To moneys to be paid by Teachers College	207,340.00
To special real estate account—Loubat and Williamsbridge properties	111,940.00
Total	$3,059,015.78

Associate Professors Beard (Politics,) Campbell (Metallurgy,) Hervey (German,) and Simkhovitch (Economic History) were promoted to the grade of full professor.

Assistant Professors Hayes (History,) Morecroft (Electrical Engineering,) Kilpatrick (Teachers College,) and Hillegas (Teachers College) were promoted to the grade of Associate Professor.

Instructors Elliott (Physical Education,) Finch (Civil Engineering,) Judd (Mining,) Kendrick (History,) Schulze (German,) Willhofft (Mechanical Engineering,) and Associate Moss (Mechanical nEgineering) were appointed to be Assistant Professors.

Edward J. Grant, A. B., 1909(who has been for a number of years Chief Clerk in the Registrar's office, was appointed Assistant Registrar of the university.

In Teachers College the following new appointments of university grade were made:

Thomas Henry Briggs, (A. B., Wake Forest, 1896; Ph.D., Columbia, 1914,) to be Associate Professor of Education; Emma H. Gunther, (B. S., Columbia, 1911,) to be Assistant Professor of Household Administration.

More Journalism Teachers.

In order to meet the needs of the rapidly growing student body, provision was made for increases in the teaching staff in English, History, Journalism, Physical Education, and Social Science. Provision was also made for carrying into effect after July 1 the new arrangements which have been made by the city authorities for clinical teaching at Bellevue Hospital.

The plan recently adopted by the University Council for the establishment, after July 1, of a single University Committee on Admissions, to have jurisdiction over all matters relating to admission to any of the colleges or schools of the university, was approved. Associate Professor Adam Leroy Jones of the Department of Philosophy was appointed Director of University Admissions, and Assistant Professor Harrison R. Steeves of the Department of English was appointed to be Assistant Director.

David Bovaird, Jr., M. D., Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine, was granted leave of absence from April 15 to Nov. 15, 1915, to enable him to visit the various mission stations, hospitals, and medical schools in which the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church is interested in Siam, the Philippines, China, Corea, and Japan. Dr. Bovaird will devote himself to the study of the medical problems of this work.

Prof. Thomas S. Fiske was designated as Administrative Head of the Department of Mathematics for two years from July 1, 1915, in succession to Prof. C. J. Keyser, relieved of administrative duties at his own request.

Leaves of absence were granted as follows:

For the second half of the current academic year, Prof. Dodge (Teachers College); from Feb. 1, 1915 to Feb. 1, 1917, Prof. Seager (Political Economy); for the entire year 1915-16, Professors Hubbard (Barnard College,) Thorndike (Teachers College,) Farnsworth (Teachers College,) and McMurry (Teachers College); for the first half-year 1915-16, Professors Boas (Anthropology,) Cole, (Mathematics,) Fiske (Mathematics), Ed. C. Sherman (Chemistry,) Cattell (Psychology,) McGregor (Zoology); for the second half-year 1915-16, Professors Loiseaux (Romance Languages,) Mussey (Economics,) Trent (English,) MacCallum (Pathology,) Brander Matthews (Dramatic Literature,) Curtis (Botany,) H. G. Lord (Philosophy,) Reimer (Barnard College,) Monroe (Teachers College).

UPHOLDS GRAND JURIES.

They Are a Check on the Prosecutor, Judge Swann Says.

Judge Edward Swann in General Sessions made a vigorous defense of the Grand Jury system yesterday in charging the two March Grand Juries. The only alternative system, one which would empower the District Attorney to file information in place of an indictment, would vest too much power in one man, Judge Swann asserted.

"The main object of the Grand Jury," he said, "is to stand between the individual and undue professional ardor on the part of a prosecutor on the one hand and public clamor on the other.

"The City Magistrate is a professional man; the District Attorney is a professional man. They are trained in the theories of the law, but the Grand Jurors are laymen and the trial jurors are laymen. That seems to me to be the great shield and protection against undue, unjust, and overhasty prosecution of the individual."

$65,000 BONUS TO TOILERS.

Alexander Smith & Sons' Company Makes Eighth Distribution.

The eighth bonus, amounting to $65,000, was distributed among about 3,000 of its employes yesterday by the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company of Yonkers. Employes who have been in the company's service for ten years received 10 per cent. of their earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1914, and employes of five years' standing received 5 per cent. of their earnings for the same period.

In giving out this money the company is following out a profit-sharing policy established in the Fall of 1911. Since that time a semi-annual bonus has been given. All told the company has distributed $537,000 in this way.

HARVESTER DECREE ATTACKED ON APPEAL

Dissolution, Brief Declares, Would Mean Receivership and Loss of Millions.

BASED ON ARCHAIC ETHICS

Flawless Record, Fair Competition, Absence of Grievances Not Considered, Only Technical Offense.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Affirming its long record of fair competition and trade development, the International Harvester Company of New Jersey today filed in the Supreme Court of the United States its brief in appeal from the dissolution decree of the Federal District Court of Minnesota. The brief stresses the fact that there are no aggrieved parties to the suit and that many competitors and dealers testified to the honorable methods of the company. Particular emphasis is laid upon the point that while the three Judges of the District Court disagreed as to the legal status of the company's organization, they agreed that the company's methods of business were fair and had been so for years.

The brief is signed by John P. Wilson and Edgar A. Bancroft, solicitors for the appellant, and Frank B. Kellogg, William D. McHugh, and Philip S. Post of counsel. In Mr. Roosevelt's Administration Mr. Kellogg, as Special Attorney General, conducted most of the important trust prosecutions for the Government.

The case has been set for oral argument on April 5. Two basic errors were committed by the lower court, the brief sets forth. One, it is contended, was in permitting the charge of monopoly in the dissolution suit filed in 1912, to be established by proving the elimination of competition in 1902, the other in holding that the large percentage of business done by the International showed it violated the law.

"In a suit brought ten years after the organization," says the brief, "the question as to whether or not a monopoly exists is to be determined, not by inference or presumption based on the acts done in 1902, but by the record that the company has made and by the actual condition of the trade in 1912, as shown by the evidence."

Much attention is given to the contention that the mere size of a business, built up on low prices and superior products, is not a violation of the law.

The provisions of the lower court's decree requiring the separation within sixty days of the company into three equal parts, with stockholders of one disqualified to hold stock in the others, under penalty of the entire property passing into the hands of a court receiver, are attacked vigorously. Capital could not be induced to invest in the separate companies, the brief declares, and the property would go into a receiver's hands, "with the only possible result of a sale by a court and the destruction of many millions of dollars in the value of its business and assets."

"It could only result," it is added, "in injury to the public in destroying economies which have prevented an increase in the price of harvesting machines proportionate to the increase in the cost of labor and materials and of the prices of all other agricultural implements."

The brief insists that the amalgamation of five companies in 1902 was accomplished with no criminal purpose and solely for the development of the foreign trade and the extension in the United States of the business of manufacturing farm implements. For ten years after this reorganization, says the brief, the Government silently acquiesced in the union, while a real competition, now involving interests aggregating $100,000,000, grew up. Aside from the purposes of the original joinder, the brief argues that the subsequent growth of competition and the admittedly fair dealings of the company entitle it to the right to live.

"So," concludes the brief, "the record is barren of any existing injuries to any interest, public or private, by reason of the International Company. Its competitors, the dealers and the farmers, are all without a grievance; they are, in fact, its defenders. All the acts of the International Company now complained of were public and well known; nothing was concealed.

"During the ten years the Government waited in silence new enterprises have been undertaken, large investments have been made, great numbers of new stockholders have become interested—over 6,000 new stockholders since 1908, of whom 3,000 are employes of the company—and great organizations at home and abroad for the transaction of business have been formed. And now a court of equity is asked to disrupt these organizations, to disintegrate the property, and to destroy in large part the enterprises undertaken and the investments made while the Government stood quietly by without criticism and without objection. And all to what end; for whose benefit?

"In this case, strongly in contrast with other trust cases, in the absence of injured or complaining parties, a decree was entered far more drastic than any decree that has been entered in any other trust case. There is no urgency for relief and resultless destruction of property interests within the uncontrolled discretion of the District Court under penalty of a receivership of all the property of the company. If there is any apprehension anywhere that evil may hereafter be done and the Anti-Trust act may hereafter be violated by the International Company, the public will be fully protected by a dismissal of the petition without prejudice, leaving the Government free to intervene at once should any occasion for such action hereafter arise."

BANKER'S SON SUES CHORUS GIRL WIFE

Sleuths Catch Mrs. Goldman with Another Twice After Father Exiles Husband.

SHE SMILES AT TESTIMONY

Financier's Secretary Says Defendant Gave Him Liquor After Raids on Her Rooms.

The suit brought by Robert J. Goldman to divorce his wife, Mrs. Edith Ostend Jacobson Goldman, began before Justice Greenbaum in the Supreme Court yesterday. Goldman, who is only 20 years old, is suing through his father, Henry Goldman of the banking firm of Goldman, Sachs & Co. The defendant, who is also under age, is represented by her guardian ad litem, Leo C. Weiler.

Young Goldman was a junior in Williams College when he fell in love with his wife who was playing a part in "The Belle of Bond Street," under the name of Edith Ostend. On May 26 they were married in Jersey City, and they were happy for a few months. Then Mr. Goldman's father learned of the marriage and sent his son to a ranch in the West, where he made him work as a cowboy for $40 a month.

Chester B. Mann, private secretary for the elder Mr. Goldman, told how he and three other men, two of them being detectives, went to an apartment house at 66 West Ninth Street, early in September, where Mrs. Goldman was entertaining a friend named Nathan Harris, at 9 o'clock in the evening. While one of the detectives gained Mrs. Goldman's apartment by way of the fire escape, the others went to the front door and knocked. It was opened by Mrs. Goldman and Mann and the detectives entered the apartment. The witness said Mrs. Goldman was scantily clad, and her companion had removed coat and shoes. Mr. Mann testified that he said to the defendant:

"This is a fine situation for a married woman to be in."

Mrs. Goldman replied, he said: "Oh, I don't know as it is."

Then Mrs. Goldman, according to the witness, signed a confession as to her scant attire and swore to it. After this Mrs. Goldman suggested that every one should have a drink. The drinks were brought, and the witness paid for them, notwithstanding Mrs. Goldman's protests.

Mrs. Goldman was very good natured and very talkative, the witness said. She told him, he asserted, that the case he was working up against her would be settled out of court, and that she would not then dare to be working for a twenty-two per. There was another raid on a room in the Hotel Wellington, in Chicago, on Sept. 20. The defendant's companion that time, the witness said, was a man named Lambert.

Walter J. Riddle, the clerk of the Wellington Hotel, testified that Mrs. Goldman was at the hotel on Sept. 23, and stayed there until Oct. 4. She was playing at the Illinois Theatre. He said that Lambert registered at the hotel on Sept. 20, and that Mrs. Goldman told him to charge Lambert's bill to her.

GREENHUT'S "Meet me at the Fountain"
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

MAIN BUILDING

Women's Shoes, Today $3, $3.50 and $4 **$2.25**

The season's very newest styles in lace and button. Overproductions from a well-known maker.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more, today, Tuesday, March 2.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

J. B. GREENHUT CO.
N. Y. Times, 3-2-15. 22

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

$75,000 Worth of
Fine Domestic Rugs
A Smashing Big Sale Beginning Today
Accumulated Purchases of Wilton, Axminster and Velvet Rugs—Choicest American Mills Product Greatly Underpriced.

The immense varieties of rugs include such famous makes as BIGELOW-HARTFORD COMPANY, S. SANFORD & SONS, ALEX. SMITH'S SONS and H. G. FETTERLOF & CO.

Wilton Rugs
Size 9 x 12 ft.
$50.00 Wilton Rugs—at $39.50
$50.00 Wilton Rugs—at $37.50
$45.00 Wilton Rugs—at $32.50
$38.50 Wilton Rugs—at $29.50
$37.50 Wilton Rugs—at $28.50
$36.50 Wilton Rugs—at $26.50
$34.50 Wilton Rugs....$25.50

Wilton Rugs
Size 8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6.
$53.75 Wilton Rugs—at $37.50
$45.00 Wilton Rugs—at $32.50
$39.50 Wilton Rugs—at $29.50
$36.50 Wilton Rugs—at $27.50
$34.50 Wilton Rugs—at $25.50
$32.50 Wilton Rugs—at $24.50

Axminster Rugs
Size 6 x 9 ft.
$15.50 Axminster Rugs—at $11.25
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Seamed Axminster Rugs
Size 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.
$24.50 Seamed Axminster Rugs—at $17.50
$22.50 Seamed Axminster Rugs—at $16.50

Seamless Axminster Rugs
Size 9 x 12 ft.
These are exquisite reproductions of fine Oriental rugs.
$29.50 Seamless Axminster Rugs—at $22.50
$26.50 Seamless Axminster Rugs—at $19.50

Axminster Rugs
Size 4 ft. 6 x 6 ft. 6.
$8.50 Axminster Rugs—at $6.25

Seamed Axminster Rugs
Size 9 x 12 ft.
$26.50 Seamed Axminster Rugs—at $19.50
$24.50 Seamed Axminster Rugs—at $17.50
$22.50 Seamed Axminster Rugs—at $16.50
$20 Seamed Axminster Rugs—at $13.75

Seamless Velvet Rugs
Size 9 x 12 ft.
$30.50 Seamless Velvet Rugs—at $22.50
$26.50 Seamless Velvet Rugs—at $19.50
$24.50 Seamless Velvet Rugs—at $17.50
$22.50 Seamless Velvet Rugs—at $16.50

Seamless Velvet Rugs
Size 8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6.
$24.50 Seamless Velvet Rugs—at $17.50
$22.50 Seamless Velvet Rugs—at $16.50
$19.50 Seamless Velvet Rugs—at $14.50

MAIN BUILDING

Spring Weight Balmacaans $6.85
Usually $10 and $12—Today at

Popular styles for men and youths.

A sale of hundreds of handsome Spring weight "Bals"; splendidly made of imported fabrics—Priestley rainproofed.

Big variety of checks, plaids and neat homespun mixtures.

All sizes.

Spring Overcoats
Black & Oxford Gray
Special Today at $12.50

These are beauties.

An extra special lot of fine Spring weight overcoats on which you save at least $5 by purchasing today.

All sizes.

MAIN BUILDING

Men's Spring Weight Natural Wool Underwear 79c
Today, at.....

The regular price is considerably more than 79c, but these undergarments are classed as "seconds."

The imperfections are hardly worth mentioning. The price makes it worth your while to buy liberally for future needs.

Fine Natural Wool Medium Weight Shirts and Drawers in Best SPRING Weights.

MAIN BUILDING

Men's Outing and Work Shirts 29c
Today, at . . . . . .

6,000 shirts at this sensationally low price. Every shirt is well made and cut full. Every shirt durable. In the regular course of business these shirts have been sold for very much more than 29c—and that by the thousand.

More than 30 styles. Plain colors and stripes. All these shirts have attached collars. Every size from 14 to 17.

Double 20% Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK
On Free View 9 A. M. Until 6 P. M.
and continuing until the date of the sale
The Valuable Collection of
Oriental and Other Art Objects
Formed by
Mr. Arthur I. Hoe
(Son of the Late Robert Hoe)
Consisting of a Notable Collection of Antique Chinese Cloisonne Enamels, from the Robert Hoe, Squires, Borden and other Famous Sales, Carved Jades, Chinese Porcelains, Antique Chinese Bronzes,
Fine Gobelins and Flemish Tapestries
Old Persian and Chinese Rugs and Miscellaneous Objects
To Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale
On Friday and Saturday Afternoons of This Week,
March 5th and 6th, at 2:30 o'clock
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED ON RECEIPT OF 75 CENTS.

ALSO ON VIEW
A Very Important Collection of
Valuable Modern Paintings
By the Barbizon Masters
Contemporary French and American Artists
Including Eleven Representative Examples of Gerome
and Works by

Corot (2)	Rousseau	Diaz (2)	Daubigny
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Israels	Bonheur, Ross	Ziem	Van Marcke
Bouguereau	Boldini	Breton	Harpignies
Alma-Tadema	Schreyer	Monet	Landseer
Monticelli (2)	Lely	Schraeder	Maesday
Bierstadt	Knight D. R.	De Bock	Detaille
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and many other Foreign and American Artists
To be sold at Unrestricted Public Sale for account of several Estates and private owners, as Specifically indicated on the Catalogues of Sale
On Friday Evening of This Week, Mar. 5th, at 8 o'c.
In the Grand Ball Room of The Plaza
(Admission by Card to be had free of the Managers)
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED ON RECEIPT OF 75 CENTS.
The above sales will be conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,
2, 4 and 6 E. 23d Street, Madison Sq. South, New York.

He'll get his money when the bill comes due.

The RAND Credit Guard

Before he presses the charge key, he glances at the name plainly visible on the Rand Credit Guard. There it is, "Long, Edw. J.," with credit rating or limit, ledger page number and exact condition of account. If Mr. Long is in arrears, his name is enclosed in a red transparent celluloid tube—a danger signal. Yellow tubes mean good credit. Other colors act as special signals.

All this information is instantly available—customer hardly knows your finger has hesitated on the charge key—but you have guarded yourself against a bad account.

This system often pays for itself in a month by preventing losses. Can be supplied for any cash register.

Put it in today and save tomorrow's bad accounts.

THE RAND COMPANY — 50 Union Sq. 2462 Stuyvesant

On All News Stands
TODAY
The New York Times Current History
MARCH NUMBER
The European War

The French Government's Official Report on German Atrocities, published complete in this issue, says: "The mind refuses to believe that all these butcheries should have taken place without justification." It adds, "Still, it is so!"

The report is partisan, it is launched against Germany. But it is official. It comes within the scope of a magazine devoted to publishing the authoritative documents of the war. Should the German Government prepare such a report as against the Allies, it, too, will have space in Current History. Never before have Governmental agencies been employed to depict war in its naked, revolting, inglorious features—in a way to disillusionize the world as to wars "romance" or "ideality." The mind refuses to take it in, as the report well says. Whether it is true the reader will judge for himself.

How the Balkan States, out of which the menace rose, resolved, in Kipling's phrase, to "stand up and meet the war" has not hitherto been published to the English-speaking world. The description is here presented for the first time in documents taken from authoritative Balkan sources. Turkey and her turbulent neighbors tell their own stories.

The war as seen by the cartoonists of Europe in representative drawings taken from English, French, Italian, and German sources, brightens twenty-eight full pages—a feature that will be continued in future numbers.

The Belgo-British plot alleged by Germany in Dr. Bernhard Dernburg's publication of the secret documents discovered in Belgian archives after the German occupation of Brussels, is reproduced in full. The secret documents themselves, the German interpretation of them, together with the official Belgian response that they prove Belgium's innocence of conspiring with England to break neutrality, are here presented.

These are specimens of a number rich in illuminating articles and documents put forth by the spokesmen of the nations in conflict, their statesmen and influential writers. With the best of the war correspondence, maps, chronology, and portraits of royal personages, ministers, and warriors, The New York Times Current History furnishes complete information about the war.

Price 25 Cents.

On All News Stands Today
The New York Times Current History
25 Cents a Copy, $3 a Year

The Difference

between a profit or a loss on your New York City real estate, may be only one thing—just the question of management.

Now, management of property is our particular business and has been for a long time. We have secured a profit for many owners. Will you consult us?

WM. A. WHITE & SONS
Established 1868
62 Cedar Street

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH.

Bloomingdales
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

How
Advertising History
Is Made

The following is an extract from an Editorial printed in the New York Tribune of Wednesday last, February 24.

"It tells you what Bloomingdales is doing in YOUR interests, by insistence on the ABSOLUTE TRUTH.

Justifying Faith by Works.

"It is heartening to note the march of department store advertising in this city away from the old-style claim-everything brand of statement to a careful and accurate presentation of facts. A notable instance is the adoption by Bloomingdale Brothers of a policy under which, as Mr. H. C. Bloomingdale describes it in an interview in 'The Evening Mail,' no article is advertised save by a literal description of it. No comparative values are set forth. No goods are advertised unless they are actually in stock ready for sale in quantity to last through the time specified for sales. Behind the advertisements are the explicit statements of the individual buyers of the firm and the word of the firm.

"If an advertisement is to be anything more than a 'scrap of paper' it must carry conviction—it must inspire faith."

For Your Correspondence--These Initial

Note Cards
(Box) 25c

These dainty cards are pure white, relieved by the gold-stamped initial in the corner—which is of the elongated style now so fashionable. A box contains 24 cards and 24 envelopes—and is only 25c.

Writing Paper

in the same style as to texture and gold-stamped initial, is also **25c** the box of 24 sheets and 24 envelopes. Have you seen the new "Rosepoint" Initial Cards at the same price?

Bloomingdales'—Lex. Arcade Stationery Shop.

Introducing
"Courtly"
Silk Hose
for Women

The *price*—**79c.** The *quality* — excellent. The VALUE — we believe the best in New York.

"Courtly" Silk Hose are controlled by Bloomingdales, made up under our supervision, and are obtainable at Bloomingdales *only*. They represent the FINEST VALUE our resources can command.

Of pure thread silk, full fashioned, they have a deep mercerized garter hem, and heels and toes extra reinforced with lisle splicing. For **79c.**

Satisfaction
—or a new pair!

That's our guarantee—we MEAN it! Remember that you can get **79c** "Courtly" Hose in all sizes and any shade to match gown or shoe-tops. Should you wish some very unusual shade, we will have it made up for you to your order within three days *without extra charge.*

Main Floor.

BINDER FOR PICTURE SECTION.
To preserve the beautiful Picture Section of Sunday's New York Times, binders of various makes may be obtained, in cloth for $1.75, in imitation leather for $2.25, and in half leather for $2.75. Carriage paid. Size 18x22 inches.—Advt.

GARRISON DEMANDS INQUIRY INTO LEGION

Secretary of War Orders Report on Defense League Major Gen. Wood Indorsed.

BREACH OF ORDER FEARED

Volunteers Flock to Headquarters Here to Enlist—Offers Received by Mail and Wire.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The Wilson Administration today took cognizance of the formation of the American Legion, an organization of first reserves for national defense, to consist of 250,000 former soldiers, sailors, exguardsmen, and others to be made ready for an emergency in national defense.

The fact that Major Gen. Leonard Wood was reported to have given the movement his unofficial indorsement, and the published announcement that the statement of the formation of the legion was issued by Capt. Gordon Johnston, U. S. A., at once attracted the attention of the White House and the War Department.

Secretary of War Garrison would not comment on the formation of the legion tonight further than to state the action he had taken in his official capacity this afternoon.

"I requested Gen. Scott, the Chief of the General Staff of the Army," said Mr. Garrison, "to clip out the newspaper article telling of the formation of the legion, and send it to the Department of the East, of which Major Gen. Leonard Wood is the commanding General, with instructions to make an investigation and to report all of the facts and information he can obtain regarding the matter."

Secretary Garrison said it was impossible for him either to comment or to intimate what the attitude of the Government might be until he was in possession of the facts. Mr. Garrison declined to answer any hypothetical questions.

In army circles today there was considerable speculation as to whether the army officers credited with having made statements in connection with the formation of the legion had violated the order issued by direction of Secretary Garrison last week. This was General Order No. 10, dated Feb. 23. It read:

Officers of the army will refrain, until further orders, from giving out for publication any interview, statement, discussion, or article on the military situation in the United States or abroad, as expression of their views on this subject is prejudicial to the best interests of the service.

Secretary Garrison is not pleased with those army officers who have been disposed to express freely their views concerning the lack of national defense and the necessity of extraordinary provisions for military-naval increase. He feels that his policy of army legislation, largely indicated in seven bills submitted to the Senate Military Committee, may be injured.

RUSH TO ENLIST HERE.

Widespread Support for Newly Launched Legion.

When Dr. J. E. Hausmann, Secretary of the new American Legion, reached the office of that organization in the Army Building yesterday morning he found a dozen persons waiting for a chance to enlist. All day long applicants kept arriving, and these included not only men with experience in the navy or regular army, but volunteers of the Spanish-American war and men from nearly every vocation that would make them valuable in the national defense without any actual military training.

Capt. Gordon Johnston, U. S. A., Aid to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, at Headquarters of the Department of the East on Governors Island, was busy answering the telephone calls of those who wished to inquire regarding the new movement. At least a dozen persons telegraphed, asking that their names be added to the roll. These included Capt. Lee McCalla of Chicago and Richard Harding Davis. Many offers of money were received, and it was estimated that more than $15,000 in unsolicited contributions could have been raised. Those at the head of the legion made it clear that money was not needed.

One voice was raised in protest. A middle-aged man went to the office and in vigorous language filed his complaint against the new organization. He said that it was not needed, that this country was able to care for itself, and that he saw in the legion an attempt to establish militarism.

It was announced that another ex-Cabinet officer had agreed to join Mr. Roosevelt on the Executive Committee. A former army officer also has agreed to serve on the committee, but the naval representative had not been chosen. Until the committee was completed, Dr. Hausmann said, the names would not be made public.

"I am swamped," he said, when the afternoon mail arrived. "The responses have been most gratifying to those who have planned the legion, and it is gratifying to note that those who are interested in the movement include men of high position as well as those who have to labor, and labor hard, for their living. The responses have already begun to come in from out of town, and this shows how universal is the interest in the question of our national defense."

Permanent Office Chosen.

Dr. Hausmann in the morning selected a permanent office in the Maritime Building in Bridge Street, which was given rent free. Probaly the legion will move in today. One of Colonel Roosevelt's sons, it is understood, will take an active interest in the administration work.

"I am the owner of an automobile, and I can operate it. Myself and my car are at the service of the legion." That is the substance of an often-repeated telephone message received.

"The volunteering of automobiles is an interesting feature of today's developments," said Capt. Johnston. "If any trouble came automobiles, thousands of them, would be in instant demand and we would need drivers to operate them. They would be needed for transportation, for ambulance work, for messengers' service, and for many other branches of military operations. This is a feature which we wish to emphasize."

Among those who called on Dr. Hausmann yesterday was a veteran of the civil war, who said he was 80 years and "good for many other years." He was a consulting engineer, and thought he could be of service if needed by his country. Dr. Hausmann would not give the octogenarian's name, but said he was well known in this city. He got an enlistment blank to fill out, and possibly will be the only veteran of the civil war to find a place on the active list.

In offering the services of some 8,000 members of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, the Secretary of one of the branches said he believed there were 65,000 in the order ready to put their names on the roll of the Legion. In this connection, Capt. Johnston explained that it was not the intention of the Legion to enlist men who now were enrolled in military or National Guard organizations. The militia already is available for war, and those in independent military organizations are qualified to enter the regular service as soon as called upon. The men with military and army training that are sought especially are those who have served out enlistment terms and are now lost for service unless they volunteer.

Enlists with His Son.

It was a man of this class who called on Capt. Johnston at Governors Island.

"I want to enlist in the legion," the visitor said. "I was formerly a Sergeant in the infantry. Here, look at this," and he thrust a roll of discharge papers into the Captain's hand. "I have always thought there ought to be some sort of an organization to keep us old fellows together. Here is my son," pointing to a tall, young man, who accompanied him. "He doesn't know much about soldiering, but he can run an automobile, and he wants to join the legion with me.'

Both were accepted.

Not all are in favor of the new movement. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, said the legion was as President Wilson would say, psychological. He thought there was no use for such an organization.

"War with whom?" President Butler asked. "It would be just as important to organize for the prevention of earthquakes."

Bishop David H. Greer and Nelson S. Spencer were also among those who did not approve of the new movement.

DENIES PAYING A LOBBY.

Never Spent a Cent Against Ship Purchase Bill, Says Franklin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine Company for Canada and the United States, today told the Senate Committee investigating the shipping lobby that his company had not spent a cent in opposition to the Ship Purchase bill.

"Did you come to Washington to discuss that bill with anybody?" asked Chairman Walsh.

"I called on Senator Bankhead of Alabama and Senator Burton of Ohio, who desired some information from us," said Mr. Franklin.

"What did you tell Senator Bankhead?"

"I gave him nothing that I would not give to the public," answered Mr. Franklin. "I felt that nothing could be done at this time to establish a permament merchant marine between this country and South America, and I told Senator Bankhead that."

Mr. Franklin said that Senator Burton of Ohio and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts had asked him for the information about ocean freight rates. He said he would try to procure copies of the letters of inquiry he had received from the Senators.

$250,000 HOSPITAL TO CITY.

New Institution at Rockaway Formally Turned Over by A. I. C. P.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor turned over to the city yesterday its new $250,000 Sea Beach Hospital for Tubercular Children at Rockaway. When city officials took possession in the afternoon they found the building completed, equipped, and ready to care for 138 youngsters afflicted with nonpulmonary tuberculosis.

Notification of the gift was received by Mayor Mitchel in the following letter from Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., President of the association:

My Dear Mayor Mitchel: The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor having completed the construction and equipment of a hospital for the seaair treatment of children suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, in accordance with its offer made in November, 1906, renewed in April, 1912, and accepted by the city in resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on July 15, 1912, is now ready to turn the complete structure over to the city authorities.

The site upon which this hospital was constructed was withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Park Board and conferred upon the Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, and we are accordingly notifying the Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals that the structure is ready for immediate occupancy. Respectfully yours,

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Jr., President.

The hospital is located south of Washington Avenue on the ocean front property purchased at Rockaway by the city in 1913 and known as Telawana Park.

SUES ON NICARAGUA BONDS.

J. P. Lambert Demands $300,000 from Zimmermann & Forshay.

Zimmermann & Forshay, bankers, were sued in the Supreme Court yesterday for $300,000 by Joseph P. Lambert on the ground that they had disposed of sixty land warrant bonds issued by the Republic of Nicaragua entitling him to 3,000 acres of land on the Rio Grande.

The defendants were formerly the fiscal agents for Nicaragua. Mr. Lambert said that he rendered services to James Dietrick prior to Jan. 1, 1914, and was paid by an order for the bonds. The bankers were instructed to hold them subject to Mr. Lambert's order. They delivered them instead, the complainant charged, to another person.

Louis Werner, counsel for the bankers, said that the defendants had not acted as the fiscal agents for Nicaragua for a long time, but that Mr. Lambert could have acquired the bonds he wanted on the payment of $2,400, or at the rate of $40 an acre for the land. The money was not forthcoming, and no effort was made to get the bonds for him.

ATTACKS APPRAISAL OF 3 BIG ESTATES

Borden, Doelger, and Hachemeister Fortunes Undervalued, Says Travis.

FINDS APPRAISER AT FAULT

Coggey "Used Bad Judgment" and Overlooked Large Sums, the Controller Charges.

Three appeals from transfer tax appraisals of John V. Coggey were filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court by State Controller Eugene M. Travis. The estates concerned are those of Matthew C. D. Borden, Peter Doelger, and Henry Hachemeister.

Mr. Borden was the President of the American Printing Company of Fall River, Mass., the largest cotton and print goods concern in the world, and died on May 27, 1912, leaving $8,462,365. He was the father of Dr. Matthew S. Borden, who was killed in an automobile accident on Sept. 9, 1914.

The Controller alleges that Appraiser Coggey erred in suspending the tax on the remainder life interest of Bertram H. Borden of $338,049, the estate of Matthew S. Borden of $303,258, and the life interest of Howard S. Borden of $270,981, all three of whom are sons of the testator.

Appeal is also to be made from the determination of the value of the decedent's interest in the business of Matthew S. Borden & Sons, as being worth $900,000, because Mr. Coggey did not make his appraisal on proper proof and did not take into consideration the good will.

Objection is made to the valuation of the decedent's interests in the American Printing Company at $3,650,000. Mr. Borden owned 73,000 of the total of 75,000 shares of stock, and the Controller alleges there is no evidence of the value submitted except that contained in the testimony of Joseph P. Day, "whose testimony does not show the necessary qualifications to constitute him an expert in the line of business of the said company, or as an expert in real estate or property situate elsewhere."

In his appeal from the decree dated Dec. 30, 1914, fixing the transfer tax on the estate of the late Peter Doelger, the brewer, Mr. Travis says: "The incorrect accountant's report, together with the undervaluation of the property and assets of the brewing business, showed a state of bankruptcy existing in the said business, while a correct reading of the facts and the exercise of good judgment, which the Appraiser failed to do, would have shown a very solvent and prosperous business."

The Controller alleges that the Appraiser allowed a sum far in excess of the proper legal amount of commissions to the executors of the will, that he allowed the same in the shape of commissions to the trustees of the estate, that he erred in the distribution of the estate, that he erred in the valuation of the life estates, that he allowed too great expenses for administration and that he allowed large sums to be paid for debts without proper proofs of their legality.

Aside from the above allegations, the notice of appeal says that the Appraiser failed to make a legal and intelligent appraisal of the tangible assets or of the "good will" of the decendent's business, and it is further alleged that he "arbitrarily, improperly, and illegally failed to place a value on the 'good will' of the said business, while the clear market value of the business is a very substantial sum of money."

It is also alleged by the Controller that "the Appraiser was negligent in acting upon the accountant's statement, which depreciated cash from $118,008.54 to $76,938.45."

Finally it is alleged that the Appraiser has "commingled" the various buying, selling, and brewing interests of the late brewer, so that their proper values are difficult to understand.

Peter Doelger died in December, 1914, and his will, which was filed for probate on Dec. 24, 1914, disposed of an estate of more than $1,000,000, the bulk of which, after certain charitable bequests had been paid, was to go to his widow.

Mr. Hachemeister was one of the members of the brewing firm of George Ringler & Co. He died in the Harlem Central Hotel on July 5, 1907, of heart disease, after being picked up from the sidewalk unconscious.

The Controller alleges that Appraiser John V. Coggey erred in his valuation of 9,000 shares of the stock of the Ringler Company, stating in his report that they were worth $881,540 and thereby reducing the book value of the tangible assets of the company "by over 75 per cent. and by 25 per cent. on the plant, machinery, and fixtures."

It is further alleged that Mr. Coggey allowed "testimony to be introduced into the record without proper foundation being laid therefor, and the evidence in affidavits and other forms by so-called experts was incompetent, irrelevant, and immaterial, and did not properly confine itself to the values of the assets of the George Ringler Corporation."

The Controller also says that the Appraiser did not take into proper account the value of the good will of the Ringler Corporation.

BRENTANO LEFT $1,000,000.

Head of Publishing and Book Selling House Gave Nearly All to Family

The will of Simon Brentano, head of Brentano's, publishers and bookdealers of Manhattan, who died at his home, 34 Reynolds Terrace, East Orange, N. J., on February 15, was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Stickel in Newark, N. J. The will disposes of a fortune estimated at more than $1,000,000, and the testator urges his sons, Lowell Brentano, 19 years old, and August Brentano, 15, to remain in the book concern until they know whether they are fitted to remain at its head.

Except four small bequests, the estate is divided among Mr. Brentano's immediate family. The will requests the widow, Mrs. Fredericka Brentano, to retain her stock in the book firm, unless unforeseen circumstances should cause her to dispose of it. To her is given half of the estate outright. It is requested that, should her income from her share of stock of the Brentano company exceed $4,500 a year, she pay certain bequests out of the excess.

The instrument says that Mrs. Brentano can pay out of the excess of her income to the testator's mother, Mrs. Sara Brentano, $300 a year; to his sister, Laura Brentano, not less than $50 nor more than $300 a year; and to two other sisters, Theckla Gugenheim and Martha Stark, from $100 to $800 a year. These bequests, the will says, the widow is not legally bound to carry out. They are merely requests of the testator.

The remainder of the estate is placed in trust in three parts for the three children of Mr. Brentano. The first part is to be held in trust for the son Lowell Brentano until he is 25 years old, when he will come into full possession. Until then he will receive an income. A similar provision is made regarding the second part, for August Brentano. The third part provides in a similar manner for a daughter, Ada Brentano, but $5,000 is to be held in trust for her for life. She is to have the income, but none of the principal.

Mrs. Brentano is named as executrix of the will. The only other bequests are $100 each to the Misses Gertrude and Emily Gugenheim, Miss Camille Stark, and Mrs. Jennie Stark Hughes, nieces of the testator, and $250 to Mrs. Tessie Lowenthal of Evanston, Ind.

HUSON RESIGNS OFFICE.

Agricultural Commissioner Clears the Way for Gov. Whitman.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 1.—State Commissioner of Agriculture Calvin J. Huson resigned today. Although Republican leaders had predicted for the last two weeks that he would quit on March 1, up to noon today Mr. Huson persisted in the assertion that he would not resign. The Governor asked for Huson's resignation in carrying out his policy of obtaining complete control of all State departments.

PLOT TO ROB PAY-CAR SPOILED BY POLICE

Automobile Bandits Lay in Wait to Hold Up Taxi with Street Car Money in Broadway.

SLEUTHS WERE WATCHING

Forced by Intruders to Close In Too Soon—Capture Only One Man with Masks, Gags, Pistols.

While a gang of armed automobile bandits at 133d Street and Broadway was preparing to hold up a taxicab carrying $14,000 of the receipts of the Broadway and Tenth Avenue Railroad Company for deposit in the Corn Exchange Bank at 148d Street and Amsterdam Avenue yesterday morning, four detectives who had received advance information of the intended robbery were concealed in as many nearby stores waiting for the expected attack. The detectives saw the "lookout" for the gang come around the corner at intervals and glance down the east side of Broadway, the route the money cab usually followed in going to the bank from the car office on Manhattan Street, near West 129th Street.

Usually the money guards started for the bank about 9:20 each morning, but it was fifteen minutes after that hour when Cashier Frank Veron of the car company handed the money to two messengers and they started off with the chauffeur. About this time two policemen on post in Broadway met near the corner of 133d Street, and the detectives, fearing the members of the gang would take alarm, started to close in on them.

As the plain-clothes men ran together around the corner at 133d Street on the east side of Broadway they saw a man hurrying ahead of them along the front of the campus of Manhattan College, and a short block distant on Old Broadway they heard a motor car suddenly get under way. They surmised that some of their suspects were in it. When the officers reached the spot where the automobile had been it had got out of sight in another cross street.

Odd Implements Captured.

The man whom the detectives had seen hurrying toward the car, but had evidently been left behind, turned down Old Broadway and dived into the hallway at 547 West 129th Street. When the police rushed in a moment later he was placing revolvers, masks, and other articles under the radiator in the hall, they say. His resistance was short, as the four policemen fell upon him before he could raise a weapon.

On the prisoner, the police report, were a fifty-foot tape measure, such as surveyors use, and a red flag, like those used by street workmen to warn traffic. In a heavy paper bag under the radiator were three revolvers, eight rubber gags, which could be snapped instantly around the head; four rubber masks, and pieces of knotted ropes. The bullets in the cartridges of the revolvers had been clipped in dumdum shape by deep cuts like the marks on hot-cross buns.

When Detectives McManus, McGowan, Leonard, and Miller were taking the prisoner and the weapons into the bureau, Detective Horan recognized the man.

"That's Martin Flannigan," said Horan. "I went to school with that fellow."

Flannigan admitted his identity, and also made the admission, according to the police, that he had served a year and three months in Sing Sing Prison, but he refused to involve himself or his companions in the intended robbery of the car funds.

"You are the men we've been looking for in the American Can Company robbery at Tenth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, last June," Acting Capt. Alonzo P. Cooper of the bureau told Flannigan.

Flannigan had been indicted as one of the principals in that robbery. It had never been cleared up, nor had any of the stolen money, $2,881, been recovered. When shown his photograph in the bureau files, sent out for his arrest after the can company robbery, Flannigan admitted it was his portrait, but refused to admit anything further.

Capt. Cooper, who had obtained a hint of the proposed hold-up of the taxicab messengers with cash company funds through a chance remark overheard by one of his sleuths scouting around a resort near the North River last Saturday night, said the bandits had arranged to make their get-away to Connecticut. Cooper believes he will be able to get the other members of the gang through private information in his possession. He had Flannigan held in the Harlem Court until tomorrow on the charge of felony for carrying concealed weapons.

The railroad officials had no hint of the threatened attack on their bank messengers until long after the arrest of Flannigan. The address he gave in East Ninety-second Street is part of the Ruppert Brewery. Flannigan is 29 years old. According to Capt. Cooper, Flannigan and his gang had planned to represent themselves as street workmen and surveyors, and one of the members was to stop the money cab with his red flag. The others were to hold the measuring tape on the street, and close in on the money guards, arming and masking themselves from the paper bag at the moment of attack.

Automobile bandits blackjacked John W. Armstrong, the cash clerk of the American Can Company, on the morning of June 5 and beat his assistant, Joseph Bonnaveist, insensible as he clung to the satchel of money when Armstrong fell. The clerks were carrying the money into the office of the can factory from the New York County National Bank at Fourteenth Street and Eighth Avenue when attacked. The thieves escaped in an automobile.

CHESTERTON DOESN'T CARE.

His Government's Repudiation, He Asserts, Was Really Unnecessary.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Cecil Chesterton, the English publicist, laughed at the British Ambassador this morning, because the latter issued a statement from the Embassy at Washington, repudiating Chesterton as an authorized representative of the Government.

"I wish to state as emphatically as possible," he said, "that of course I have no connection with the Government. Any one who understands what the niceties of British politics were before the war, would have laughed at the mere suggestion that I represented the British Government. I am perhaps the last person the Government would have selected to come here and represent them.

"I was a violent enemy of the British Government before the war. It was I who exposed the 'Marconi scandal.' I was practically prosecuted by the Government during the hearings.

"For the time at least, the war has carried away all partisanship and I speak simply as any Englishman might in defense of his country. I have never consulted any one connected with the Government about it."

A. T. WHITE GIVES $50,000.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Gets Gift for New Dormitories.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., March 1.—Alfred T. White of New York has announced a gift of $50,000 to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of this city with which to start a quadrangle of dormitories with a dining hall. The quadrangle is to be east of the main campus.

Mr. White is a member of the class of '65.

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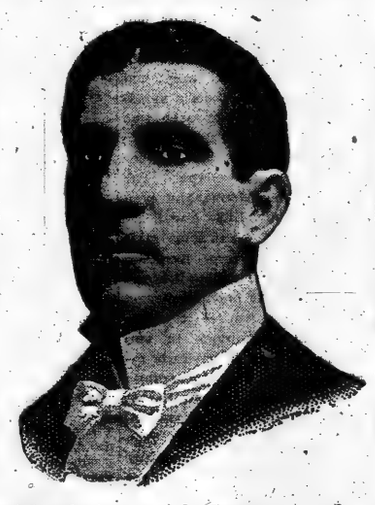

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1915.

THE BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

England's announcement of her purpose to prevent all trade with Germany is at least more definite and understandable than Germany's declaration of a war zone. Germany announced to the world that on Feb. 18 she would begin operations against British commerce so extensive and sustained that any neutral ship seeking access to a port of the British Isles would be exposed to great danger. All the world knew that Germany was not in a position to make good her declaration, its illegal character was manifest, neutral nations made protests against it, and commerce to and from British ports has continued with very few casualties. It was not an effective blockade and nobody was bound to respect it.

Premier ASQUITH now announces that in reprisal for Germany's attacks upon British commerce Great Britain will prevent all trade with German ports, ships going to Germany or leaving Germany will be stopped. That would be a blockade. To be binding, a blockade must be so effective that access to the invested ports is made too hazardous to be attempted. If Great Britain is to bring into play a sufficient naval force to stop ships bound to or from Germany she will, of course, be in a position to menace all vessels disobeying her prohibition with those hazards which constitute the effectiveness of a blockade.

On that all depends. We can readily understand that our ships or any neutral ships approaching Holland by the way of the English Channel might easily be stopped and searched. Papers showing German destination, being evidence of an attempt to run the "blockade," would furnish sufficient justification for ordering the ship to seek some other than a German market for its cargo. But blockade runners are good prizes. The British Premier said that there was no intention to confiscate ships and cargoes which are detained unless they are liable to confiscation under normal conditions of war. Neutral vessels and their crews, it appears, will not incur the usual penalty of attempting to run the blockade. What the English Navy will or can do to cut off access to Germany by the route through the sea north of the British Isles, or how it can effectively interfere with commerce between Germany and the Scandinavian countries, by no means so clearly appears. If commerce with Germany is actually to be prevented, if Great Britain uses sufficient naval force to stop and turn back or detain ships going to or from Germany, then a legal and binding blockade will exist. It remains to be seen whether that is her purpose or whether it is a purpose she can accomplish. Failing to make the blockade effective, she would fail to make it respected. If ineffective, the declaration would be an illegal invasion of neutral rights not materially differing from the German declaration of a war zone.

Mr. ASQUITH speaks of the measure as an act of reprisal against Germany. He says that "Germany has driven "her opponents to adopt retaliatory "measures to prevent commodities of "every kind leaving or reaching Ger- "many." But unless a legal blockade is to be established the force of the reprisal would fall upon neutral nations as well as upon Germany. They have a right to trade with Germany unless the Allies by actual and sufficient force prevent them. An effective blockade they would respect, they would have no right to complain of it. Anything less than an effective blockade will evoke protests such as we addressed to Germany.

As a military measure the value to the Allies of a blockade of Germany would be very great. The full force of that argument would be appreciated, and the counter argument, that it would be cruel to deprive the German people of the means of subsistence, lacks convincing merit. Measures that tend to shorten war cannot be called cruel. If through the pinch of want Germany were forced to make peace in May the procedures that bring her to terms could not justly be called more cruel than leisurely tactics that would permit a prolongation of the war for a year. Neutral nations will not complain of measures that tend to shorten the war, but they may be expected to protest to England, as they have protested to Germany, against any trade embargo that falls short of the perfectly well understood quality of an effective and binding blockade. Their course will depend upon the measures taken by Great Britain to prevent all commerce with Germany.

TO SECURE BETTER DEFENSE.

Organizations for national defense must be in control of the national authorities. An army reserve unconnected with the army and not under the direction of the War Department is not to be thought of. Therefore the proposed new society, or league, for which Dr. J. E. HAUSMANN stands as sponsor, can scarcely regard itself as an army reserve, or proclaim that its direct purpose is to defend the nation. Even though a nation may lack, through the neglect or inefficiency of its chosen agents, proper means of national defense, it cannot tolerate the existence of a body wholly independent of the Government, formed to provide trained soldiers in case of need.

For these excellent reasons it is fair to assume that the rather flamboyant statement of the purposes of the American Legion in yesterday's newspapers was somewhat misleading. Neither ex-President ROOSEVELT, who seems to have consented to serve as an adviser of the league, nor Major Gen. LEONARD H. WOOD could lend his aid to the formation of an extra military body out of the control of State or nation. As a matter of fact, though its formation has been set forth in so extravagant a manner, the new league can be nothing more than a union or association of private citizens who desire to use their collective influence to secure better national defenses. Lists of names of able-bodied men competent to do various kinds of military duty might be found useful in an emergency. But in an emergency every patriotic citizen would proffer his services to his Government.

Well-conceived plans for the establishment of an army reserve, a National Guard reserve, a Naval Militia reserve, including men who have served in those branches, have long been in existence. It has been very difficult to get Congressional action upon any plans for the improvement of our defenses. The best work, the only useful work, which the so-called army league, or any similar body, can perform is to try to influence Congressmen to take action in this matter. If every individual citizen who believes that our defenses should be strengthened would say so distinctly to the Congressional representative in his district, the needful legislation would probably be carried through in the first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress without any urging from organized bodies of citizens.

LABOR'S VIEW OF THE ALIEN LAW.

The best reasons for the repeal of the law forbidding aliens to work are those furnished for the retention of the law by the spokesmen of labor. According to the Secretary of the Central Federated Union "the unions "of the State want to see American "citizens employed on public works at "$2.50 a day, not aliens at $1.50 and "$1.25, the rate at which the latter men "work." The unions may want it, but nobody else can want it. The unions are not one-tenth of the wageworkers, and these unionists are only a fraction of all unionists. Only few Americans can want what is offered them by those who have no right to make the offer. Nobody who rides on the subways possibly can wish that the funds which might be devoted to operation and equipment for their comfort shall be wasted on wages above what such workers are glad to get. Nobody who pays taxes in New York can wish that the $350,000,000 subway shall be made to cost say $500,000,000, and that there shall be created a deficit by earnings which would cripple its usefulness. By arraying themselves in support of this precious law the unions antagonize every other class of citizens.

JOHN GILL, the complainant in the case, is in danger of offending his fellow unionists by his moderation, which indeed astonishes himself. "I "don't intend to make outrageous de- "mands," he says. "If the contractors "show that they are doing their best "to comply with the law, and that they "intend to be square and honest about "it, I shall not press for the enforce- "ment of the law." That shows the present ideal conditions, from the unionists' standpoint. They cause a "law" to be enacted, and they decide when it shall be enforced and when it shall be waived. It is degradation of law to say that the present statute and the administration under it deserve the name. Law favors none, rich or poor, alien or citizen. This law penalizes everybody except the class which it is designed to favor. It is an insult to self-respecting, self-supporting citizenship, and a degradation of suffrage, to prostitute law into an employment agency.

The announcement from Albany that the Governor will send a special message urging the repeal of this law as an emergency measure shows that he appreciates how far the issue raised is above dollars and cents. The saying by the Mayor yesterday that it is a question of fact whether Americans can be found for the work is conceived in the spirit in which the law was passed. The law is unfit to be a law even if there are plenty of Americans willing for special temporary reasons to accept wages and work which they will abandon at the first opportunity. Law is something universal and permanent, not something to win votes with, first by enactment and next by repeal.

FAREWELL TO THE ARSENAL.

It seems incredible that the hour is almost at hand when New Yorkers may say "farewell forever" to the unsightly old arsenal which has so long been a useless incumbrance on valuable Central Park land near Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. For years that arsenal has been not only an eyesore but a menace. Would-be invaders of park land have always had their eye on the site. The familiar argument has been that to put up a new building on that site would not be invasion, as there has always been a building there. But it is not worth while now to recall the old controversies. With the disappearance of the arsenal there will be no more talk of putting up art galleries on its site. Room will be found for an inconspicuous building containing the heating apparatus for the park menagerie, and the rest of the site will be treated as land in a park should be treated. The present Park Commissioner, Mr. GEORGE CABOT WARD, has shown in this, as in other things he has done, a just sense of a Park Commissioner's chief duty, which is to conserve the city's park lands.

The reported plan to remove the Park Police Station to McGown's Pass Tavern, however, seems unwise. The police might better be housed in one of the transverse roads. McGown's Pass Tavern is the old convent called Mount St. Vincent, or what remains of it, and it has outlived its usefulness as a place of refreshment for man and beast, and might as well go when the arsenal goes. To get the old buildings out of Central Park is the best way to deprive persons with schemes for encroachment of plausible excuses for trying to get in. Central Park should be free from all needless buildings. The Metropolitan Museum of Art must always remain within the Park limits, and in time will occupy the whole site originally set apart for it. The selection of that site was an error which can never be corrected, but the error will never be repeated.

A LOG-JAM OF LEGISLATION.

It is not hard to conjecture what would become of any private business that was conducted in the happy-go-lucky fashion in which the Government runs its affairs. Take, for instance, the management of the short session of Congress. Nominally in session since the first Monday in December, the short session is really doing all its business in the closing fortnight. There is a jam of appropriation bills; most of them have got to be shoved through in three days. Congress must adjourn on March 4, and the real business for which it assembled is being done in a rush and confusion which make deliberation impossible.

If Congress as a whole really had much to do with appropriation bills the result might be disastrous. In fact it trusts the preparation and even the amendment of such measures largely to a few experts who compose the great committees having charge of them, so that the chances of public disaster are slight. The rank and file of the House, and even of the Senate, know little about the supply bills, except when some matter affecting their own localities comes up. At the same time it is not a thing to encourage popular respect for Congress when we see it trying to do four months' work in two weeks, when we see a hurly-burly instead of a debate, men desperately thrusting in amendments which receive no consideration, a shallow pretense of discussion with two men presiding, watch in hand and holding down each speaker to an allowance of time fixed in advance.

There are two sessions of each Congress, one known as the long session and the other as the short. The really constructive work of that Congress is done at the long session. In the short session there is only time enough to pass the appropriation bills that enable the business of government to go on. There should be time enough to pass other measures, but under a time-dishonored custom Congress wastes the first month and a half in adjournments over the holidays and other frivolities, and never really gets down to work until near the end of January. This gives it about six weeks in which to do its work, the passage of the supply bills, and every minute of the time is needed.

In this case even that short allowance was further shortened by President WILSON'S insistence on his hobby, the Ship Purchase bill. Time was wasted until near the close of the session, when the President reluctantly abandoned his attempt to force upon Congress legislation it did not want, and allowed it to perform the work that really was necessary. But so short a time remained that the jam of legislation which we are now seeing was the result. The big supply bills will be hurled through without serious examination. It is reported that the River and Harbor bill may fail because of lack of time in which to consider it. As far as new improvements are concerned, that is perhaps not a matter to be regretted overmuch; but there are works now under way which will be halted by the failure of an appropriation, and this should not be. Altogether the spectacle which the Administration and Congress together present is one of bad management and poor business judgment, and there is nothing about it in which we as a nation can take any pride.

DEATHS IN THE STREETS.

The toll of eighteen persons killed by automobiles in the streets of this city during the past month, published by Col. CORNELL of the National Highways Protective Society, is twice that taken in February last year. The deaths by surface cars and wagons were less by half as compared with February, 1914, while the motor cars were doubling their ratio.

With the increase of automobiles and automobile trucks public sentiment is growing stronger for a law requiring the tests of fitness and revocable permits for all drivers which the authorities of the rest of the Eastern States impose. Whoever guides a motor car through the crowded streets of this city, be he owner, driver, or borrower, must first be examined and licensed if the bill to be introduced at Albany this week on behalf of Col. CORNELL'S society is passed. It is a bill to save life.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Firing at the Price of Bread.

Every time one of the new 15-inch guns on the Queen Elizabeth is fired at a Turkish fort, the expense, counting merely the cost of the shell and the powder, and the deterioration of the gun itself, has been estimated at over $1,000. This takes no account of the original investment which made the ship and its armament possible and brought her manned and equipped for action into the Dardanelles, but even if the cost of a single shot were put at four or five times the sum mentioned the expenditure is not as extravagant as it seems.

Assuming, as it seems safe to do, that the operations of the allied fleets are going to be successful—that the strait is to be opened and Constantinople captured—then there is more than an excuse for viewing the bombardment now going on as aimed not so much at certain Turkish forts as at the price of wheat the world over. With every shot that price has gone down, and therefore the money thus spent is bringing a highly satisfactory return to those out of whose pockets it comes.

Of course grain growers and speculators outside of Russia may not share this satisfaction, and may in their hearts wish that the big guns had continued their activities where they began, and where their effect was to raise the price of wheat instead of to lower it, but these discontented ones will carefully keep their thoughts to themselves and at least pretend to join in the general rejoicing that will follow the cheapening of that important substance, bread.

A Triumph Greater Than War's.

Probably the popular soul will not thrill, or the popular heart beat appreciably faster, as a result of the disclosure that one of our Government chemists has discovered new processes for making out of crude petroleum both gasoline and what he and his kind call "toluol" and "benzol." Comparatively few of us have even a nodding acquaintance with the second and third of those substances or consciously feel any desire that they should be either cheaper or more abundant. Even gasoline we are not wont to count among the necessities of life. Nevertheless the announcement of Dr. RITTMAN'S achievements by the Secretary of the Interior was probably quite the most important piece of news in yesterday's papers, and, should the laboratory results be duplicated in the commercial application of the discoveries, it may be disclosed in a few years that more and larger interests were affected by them than by the great war itself.

Unfamiliar as are the names of toluol and benzol, they are the foundation of many industries of the first rank, and the German manufacturers, upon whom the world has hitherto been almost wholly dependent for both, have carefully cultivated the belief that they could be made only from coal tar and economically only in Germany. Such is not the case, it seems, and the Germans are confronted with the loss of one of their most valuable monopolies.

Gasoline, we knew well enough, could be extracted from our own petroleum, but only the biggest of our oil companies has been able to do the extracting really well. The Rittman process, it is stated, will put the "independent" refiners on an equality in this particular form of production, and the effect will be that they alone can double the present output—with the usual influence on prices.

The new processes have been patented, but in the name of the Government, and their free use will be permitted to all American manufacturers. Perhaps it would be better if they were given to the whole world, but that would be altruism hardly to be expected in the present stage of civilization.

Threatening More Prohibition.

Now it is in England that drastic measures to end or decrease the drink evil are proposed as a military necessity. What Russia has done in full and France in part, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer announces as in contemplation by the Government of which he is such a conspicuous part. The reason that he gives for action in the direction of prohibition is that drunkenness among workingmen engaged in making supplies for the army endangers the national safety.

Being so appreciative of the effect on civilian efficiency of alcohol, Mr. Lloyd George might turn his attention to the fact that a "rum ration" of two and a half ounces daily is still served in both the army and navy of Great Britain. Should he choose to do so, he can quote the eminent Sir Victor Horsley, who, writing recently in The British Medical Journal, presented the following list, so long and dreadful as to be almost funny, of the results which in his opinion follow even moderate indulgence in intoxicants:

> Decadence of morale; causation of friction and disorder; drunkenness; punishment; degradations in rank; decadence of observation and judgment; causation of errors and accidents; loss of endurance and diminution of physical vigor; causation of fatigue, failing out, and slackness; loss of resistance to cold; causation of chilliness, misery, and frostbite; loss of resistance to disease, particularly that occurring under conditions of wet and cold, namely, pneumonia, dysentery, and typhoid fever; loss of efficiency in shooting. Half the rum ration causes a loss of 40 to 80 per cent. in rifle shooting. The navy rum ration causes a loss of 80 per cent. in gunnery shooting.

RURAL CREDITS.

Law Should Follow, Not Precede, Private Experiments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am convinced that private initiative must go a long way to determine the best method of handling the business of rural credits before the question of legislation arises at all. As the music is the accompaniment to the voice in a song so should the music of legislation merely accompany and modulate the voice of performance. In no country has any real progress been made where intelligent and bold private initiative has not preceded any efforts to help by legislation.

Secondly, centralization is necessary adequately to valorize the assets of farm credit. No system of small scattered units can succeed unless they are bound together in such a way as to make them "E Pluribus Unum."

The Fletcher proposals and the McCumber proposals are far as the poles asunder, the one looking to the creation of a new system of dispersed independent machinery and the other to the establishment of a central governmental engine. Both appear to overlook the fact that the machinery necessary to operate a system of rural credits exists already in the thousands of bankers—not banks—at present scattered throughout every State and in the closest personal and business relations with the farming community. A proper combination and co-operation of these men can so operate as to go far to tap the sources of credit necessary for the furnishing of useful farm loans, and can do millions of business before the lawmakers at Washington need spend an hour on fresh legislation.

Legislation may and will follow to smooth out the rough places and to remove the obstacles that will arise in certain places, but much may and should be done before that comes. What is wanted is a Raffersen or Schulze-Delitsche to do something, and then the legislators may find useful work in helping the pioneer to round out his work by making it possible for all sections of the country to benefit alike.

G. SCOTT-DALGLEISH.
Formerly General Manager Agricultural Bank of Egypt.
New York, Feb. 27, 1915.

The Local School Boards.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A Board of Education of nine members, studying city and district needs, serving all sections in turn as the needs shift from district to district—as in this great city they are bound to do—is a far more democratic form of government than the present varying and unequal representation. If the records of the local boards were studied, I believe that it would be found that some which have never received much assistance from their Commissioners, especially in the form of attendance at meetings, are nevertheless among the most efficient in the city—so proving the needlessness of this unwieldy method as well as its lack of true democracy.

Many members of local school boards hope that if the size of the Board of Education is materially reduced, the need, not for increased authority but for effective action on the part of the local boards themselves, may be more evident. They believe the result of this reduction will be that all the members of the local boards will gain an increased sense of their individual responsibility and usefulness, so necessary if they are each one, to take the place in the school system which is always waiting for them to fill. ELEANOR HOPE JOHNSON.
Chairman Local School Board Eighth District.
New York, March 1, 1915.

An Anglo-Prusso-French Anthem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of Poultney Bigelow and Mr. Coparn re the "Prussian Anthem," of course it was the popular English anthem more than twenty years before its adoption by the King of Prussia. But back of that, as stated by Arthur Hassell in his admirable study, "Louis XIV. and the Zenith of the French Monarchy," it was sung by 300 nice little girls, "Les demoiselles de St. Cyr," in honor of "Le Grand Monarque," on Sept. 7, 1686, when the King was conducted by Mme. de Maintenon to see her protegees.

It must have been a quaint scene; the tired King, for whom the only novelty left in life was "being good"; the devout Madame, and the childish voices shrilling "Vive le Roi." Mr. Hassell says the tune was composed by Lulli, the Court musician; but I am inclined to think it was even then "adopted" or adapted from a folksong; it has the chief characteristics of a folksong, and in those days, as now, adaption was not always considered plagiarism.

The words are rather trivial in all three languages, and have not so far been settled upon anybody. L. R. CAUTLEY.
New York, March 1, 1915.

Julius Caesar on the Aisne.

From The New Yorker Herold (Morgenblatt.)

It has repeatedly been pointed out that 2,000 years ago Julius Caesar fought on the battlegrounds of the Aisne, which are now the location of the fierce fighting between the Germans and the French. It is probably less known, however, that in this present war Caesar's "Commentarii de Bello Gallico" are used by French officers as a practical text-book on strategy. The war correspondent of The Corriere della Serra reports this somewhat astonishing fact.

A few weeks ago he visited his friend, a commanding Colonel of a French regiment, in his trench, which was furnished with bare necessities only. In a corner on a small table lay the open volume of "Commentarii Caesaris," which the visitor took into his hand out of curiosity in order to see what passage the Colonel had just been reading. There he found the description of the fight against the Remer, who, at that time, lived in the neighborhood of the present city of Rheims. Principally with the aid of his Numidian troops, Caesar at that time had prevented the Remer from crossing the river Axona, today called the Aisne.

Caesar's camp was only a few kilometers from Berry-au-Bac, in the vicinity of Pontavert, the headquarters of the division to which the regiment of the Colonel belonged. This Colonel had received the order to cross the River Aisne with Moroccans and Spahis, and for this purpose he had studied the description of Caesar. To the astonished question of the reporter, what made him occupy his mind with the study of Caesar, the Frenchman replied:

"Caesar's battle descriptions form a book from which even in this present-day war a great deal may be learned. Caesar is by no means as obsolete as you seem to think. I ask you to consider, for instance, that the trenches which have gained so much importance in this war date back to Julius Caesar."

Seed Grain for Servia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to the letter published in THE TIMES from Charles S. Hartwell, will you kindly express thanks for his offer, of which Mme. Slavko Gronitsh will avail herself? Mme. Gronitsh comes from the Servian Government, and at present an American committee is forming, consisting of Mrs. Edward Hewitt, Willard Straight, Charles R. Crane, Dr. Albert Shaw, Prof. Pupin, George Plimpton, and others, to secure grains, seeds, live stock, farm implements, food for the starving, and money to pay for transportation of all these things. J. P. Morgan & Co. will be the bankers of the commission, and checks marked for the Servian Agricultural Relief Commission, the War Relief Clearing House, will undertake to forward. The depot will be announced.

M. GRONITSH.
Stratford House, 11 East 32d St., New York, Feb. 28, 1915.

THE SOLDIER'S WIFE.

She stood amid a meadow's bloom,
Above the terror-ridden world;
Beyond blue hills and their perfume
Gold 'broidered sunset clouds unfurled.

There, as she watched the fading day,
Far from the frenzied, blood-drunk mart,
She felt—at last—that she could pray,
And Peace laid hands upon her heart.

Born of the quiet hills, new calm
Enwrapped her, gently. For a blessed space
She held it, shield-wise, to her soul—
Till, home once more, she saw his empty place!

LOUISE VON WETTER.

JAPAN'S DEMANDS.

Hua-Chuen Mei Answers Dr. Takamine as to Their Justice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Takamine presents in THE TIMES an ingenious plea in justification of the twenty-one demands Japan served on China, in which, upon his own qualitative analysis, he professes to see no sinister design nor attempts to prove the benevolent intentions he claims for his Government. The plea, read in the light of those twenty-one extraordinary demands, comes in effect to this: China's weakness invites spoliation, therefore, Japan must, while Europe is aflame, instantly seize China's territory, extinguish her nationality, take over the administration of her police, finances, and railways, appropriate her mines, control the employment of her American and other advisers, and monopolize her trade; in brief, Japan, prompted by her "great and secure friendship" must lay China prostrate, in order, forsooth, to save her territorial integrity and to maintain the "open door"!

That is to say, Dr. Takamine directs our attention to a spectacle analogous to the outlaw, who, while throttling his victim, explains that he was merely saving him from being robbed by other bandits! But be that as it may, still could the learned doctor's plea ever hold water, the bottom has been rudely knocked out of it by the Japanese Government's sudden withdrawal of nine of the main demands in defense of which he pleaded so blandly and innocently. In passing it may be asked, if those representations were founded on just and reasonable grounds, why is there a single recession, let alone nine en bloc? Pending an official explanation it is fruitless to speculate upon motives, but as for the merits of Dr. Takamine's justification Japan's hasty retreat seems conclusive. Nor does her insistence upon still twelve of the demands strengthen our belief in her disinterested friendship sufficiently to admit the justice of the plea.

It is now proper to examine the facts from which the learned doctor deduced his interesting theory that Japan's twenty-one demands were calculated for China's benefit. Of that generous motive the world has hitherto never suspected Japan to be guilty; and, were it otherwise, there would, indeed, be scarcely any occasion for (to quote the Japanese Ambassador) "such violent and vehement discussion" as, for instance, Congressman Hobson's.

As regards Kiao-Chau, Dr. Takamine takes occasion to chide you, Sir, with ignorance and perversion of the text of Japan's demands, and proceeds to relate a history of the fortress wholly irrelevant to the question which you and Prof. Jenks so gently propounded: "Will Japan restore Kiao-Chau to China 'without quibble and without equivocation'?" For an answer Dr. Takamine, dodging the issue thus squarely framed, says, with the mental reservation which you so clearly anticipated: "Japan in Kiao-Chau and throughout Shantung will stand equally by her obligations and whatever pledges the Japanese Government has made."

Obligations and pledges of any definite character Japan has been at pains neither to incur nor give beyond inspired assurances in the Tokio press and vague declarations by her statesmen, the literal language of all of which has been seized upon by Japanese jingoes and others in the effort to justify her demand for the immediate transfer of Kiao-Chau, etc. Will the learned doctor reconcile this with his declared conviction "that the when and how of the return of Kiao-Chau to China can only be settled, can only be discussed, at the end of the war"? To perfect title to Kiao-Chau now means to take time by the forelock and to forever foreclose a reopening of the question upon the conclusion of European hostilities. Is this the unsullied honor with which Japan will redeem at full value the promises that her Premier, Count Okuma, impliedly gave?

In this connection may be noted a strange journalistic phenomenon, namely, whereas Germany's hacking her way through Belgium has been justly and universally condemned, there has been a general silence on Japan's trampling Chinese neutrality under foot before her actual attack on Kiao-Chau. It is submitted that if the one invasion was reprehensible, the other is no less fit an object of universal execration.

Now, as to the new Chinese railroads which Japan demands the right to build to the exclusion of all other countries, Dr. Takamine confidently assures us that "there is no real objection on the part of China to their transfer to Japanese control." In other words, you, Sir, will utter no complaint if a thief deprives you of all facilities to obtain food, raiment and communication with friends. The proposition is so preposterous that the Japanese Government has ceased to urge it in Peking; and it is no less palpably ridiculous that one cannot help wondering whether the courtesy of your newspaper has not, like China's neutrality, been grossly abused. HUA-CHUEN MEI,
Secretary the China Society of America.
New York, Feb. 26, 1915.

REQUIRED TO GIVE FIRST AID.

Employers Receive Ruling Under the Compensation Act.

The question has arisen recently in connection with the New York standard form of workmen's compensation and employers' liability policy whether such policies include first aid service in case the injured employe is found not to come within the compensation law.

Superintendent of Insurance Hasbrouck sent circular letters last week to all companies writing such insurance in this State in which he said:

In approving the present manual rates for the combined form of coverage, it was the understanding of this department that the liability first aid service would be covered. Indeed, under the present law it is usually impossible at the time of rendering first aid to determine whether the injured employe will find his remedy under compensation or negligence liability, so that in practice companies must provide to employes certain medical attention without inquiring to consider whether a particular employe who is injured comes within the act.

This letter is for the purpose of emphasizing the necessity of companies assuming the first aid obligation for the reason that the premium paid by the assured is inclusive thereof.

You will please be governed accordingly, and indicate by acknowledgment of this letter that first aid service will be rendered to all policyholders without discrimination, in all cases where the policy has not been indorsed to specifically exclude such service.

From the replies received it appears that all the companies have followed from the beginning the suggestions contained in the department's communication.

FOR FREE TRADE IN BREAD.

Bill in Legislature to Prevent Rebates and Price Fixing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 1.—To block the plan which it is alleged the big bakers in New York City have to establish a city-wide price of 6 cents for a loaf of bread, Minority Leader Alfred E. Smith of the Assembly and Senator James A. Walker tonight introduced a bill making it unlawful for manufacturers of foodstuffs to attempt to dictate the ultimate price to the consumer.

The measure provides that the big bakers must sell to all offering to buy and at the same price to all. It prohibits the manufacturer making a sale or contract or giving a rebate on condition that the retailer will not resell except at a fixed price.

ART NOTES.

Hoe Pictures and Enamels on View —McCouch's Paintings.

At the American Art Galleries pictures, enamels, jades, tapestries, and porcelains are holding a little kaffeeklatch until the end of this week, when they will be dispersed by auction. The cloisonné enamels, which belong to the Arthur I. Hoe collection, are in a class by themselves. There is no other such private collection to be brought into a salesroom. It is difficult enough to bring together even a dozen pieces, and here are more than sixty, including such remarkable examples as the large seated figures of an Empress and a Princess, with gilded faces and hands as though they were Granville Barker fairies, the rich patterning of the robes executed in enamel. Not so imposing but far more satisfying to the aesthetic sense are the pair of vases catalogued under the number 229, hexagonal, with a fine sweep to the shoulder, and a restrained decoration in low-toned coloring with conventional borders. These show the art in its most dignified form without the scroll and ogre and knob accessories that in other examples interrupt the fine contours.

The paintings are variously interesting. A good round dozen by Jean Léon Gérôme fail to thrill the modern mind, and yet one sees how that punctilious talent gained its audience before Roman ladies went out of fashion. The "Jew Praying at Solomon's Wall" is an impressive figure today, and the wall of mottled white and yellow and purple and blue with tufts of grass springing from the crannies would give any painter an enviable chance. There is a quiet young Monet before he was labeled with the name of a school, a picture that shows him strong in composition; there is an Alma-Tadema of parts, and there are several Barbizon paintings, including Corots, but no Millet. A painting by Monticelli of the Empress Engénie and the artist in his studio, said to have been painted at the order of the Empress and called "The Inspiration of the Empress to the Artist," shows Monticelli to have been no vain dreamer. He has painted himself bald and bearded and commonplace, and the fair lady whose arm is thrown across his shoulder is not flattered. The picture is the property of a lady whose name will be made known to the purchaser. Romance and history are knit together, and some one will have a happy hour disentangling them.

Here and there one notes agreeable accents in the collection, a Boldini called "Gathering Wild Flowers," in which this clever painter has painted just that, a picture that looks like crocuses and daffodils and pale blue violets springing up in a green lawn and that turns out to be pretty young women in Summer frocks rummaging in verdure for Summer blooms; a Dagnan-Bouveret, a pastel head of much spirit and beauty; a Raffaelli, sketchy and vivacious, full of children and dogs and nursemaids, and the warm bright air of the Boulevards just before the trees come into leaf; a Childe Hassam, showing a French park by night, the economical lights, the wet sidewalks, the sleepless activity of the city crowd.

The art season is far from its close, yet some one in the Galleries began to talk about golf and the Spring thaw, and others forgot the Morgan porcelains and began to talk of the Morgan charities, and others said that no one knew how to arrange collections as Miss Lorenz does, so that each object has the value of a jewel in its setting, and then it got back to the porcelains and to Diaz, who has painted a charming "Maiden Caressed by Love," in the present collection, as though she were a K'ang-hsi vase, hardly less exquisite and hardly more a creature of flesh and blood.

Paintings by McCouch.

At the Milch Galleries, until March 7, Gordon Mallet McCouch is showing his excellent paintings. It counts for very little that he studied with Howard Pyle and then in Munich. The modern feeling for the cubic content in place of the envelope has taken his attention, modern gravity has tempered yesterday's gayety, hot color, and a certain vitalizing angularity in drawing has added something of passion to a peculiarly sound faculty of observation. His "Composition of Houses, Chioggia," and his "Houses, Munich, No. 2," show his art in two phases, of which the Chioggia phase seems the richer. His etchings are vigorous and the line is keen.

Sculpture by Scarpitta.

At the Ehrich Galleries is an exhibition of portrait heads in sculpture by G. S. Cartaino Scarpitta. The artist is a Sicilian by birth, and early displayed the fluency of his native school. He received honors during his student years in his own country, and won a prize in a civil engineer's competition over 2,200 competitors. His style in sculpture is delicate and tender, and he succeeds best with feminine types. His bust of Mrs. Robert P. Huntington holding her dog in her arms is one of the most attractive in the exhibition. The head of J. Pierpont Morgan is the only one not modeled from life. Other subjects are Prof. Franklin T. Baker, Dr. Arnold Genthe, Luis Mora, Tolstoy, and various angels and symbolic figures showing an imagination that soars quite beyond the reach of technical achievement.

Sterner's Portrait Drawings.

At the E. M. Hodgkins Galleries Albert Sterner is showing portrait drawings lent by their owners until March 6. This is a form of art peculiarly suited to Mr. Sterner's agreeable and quiet craftsmanship. He concentrates attention upon the heads, to which he gives invariably a look of individuality, and his delicate outlines suggest adequately the flexibility of contour with only the minimum of interior modeling. For the character of the hands he has less zest in research than his famous forerunners in the art of the point. Among his sitters are Mrs. Oliver Ames, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. August Belmont, Miss Martina Brandegee, Master Frank Gould, Mrs. John Russell Pope, and Miss Margaret Zabriskie. It is pleasant to see revived a type of portraiture in which it is possible to give an intimate version of the subject without the sense of a public occasion.

The exhibition of Augustus Vincent Tack's pictures at the Worth Galleries has been extended at the request of many visitors from March 1 to March 6.

Charles H. Caffin will address the members and guests of the Gamut Club March 3, at 8:30 P. M., on "Art for Life's Sake." A private view of Bolton Brown's pictures will follow the lecture, and the exhibition will then be open to the public until March 17.

Marion Swinton will show her recent portraits and other works of art on Tuesday, March 2, at the Van Dyck Studios.

Swedish hand weavings will be shown at the National Society of Craftsmen Galleries during the week. Admission is free.

NEW RULE REDUCES INCOME TAX RUSH

Collectors Prepare for Big Day's Business, but Find It Comparatively Small.

HEAVIER RECEIPTS BY MAIL

Many Payers File in District of Residence — Fewer in Need of Official Instructions.

The number of income tax returns filed yesterday was almost as much of a surprise to the collectors as was that of Saturday. This time the surprise was at the comparatively small number.

After the rush of Saturday the officials braced themselves for an enormous influx of taxpayers yesterday, but it didn't come. There was no rush at any of the offices in the city. Whereas on Saturday five long lines extended from the windows at the Custom House way out along the corridor, there were at no time yesterday more than three or four in front of any window and nobody had to wait more than a few minutes.

This district includes the financial and business localities below Fourteenth Street, where the bulk of the corporation returns are filed, as well as those of many individuals. The individual returns filed here with Collector Charles W. Anderson, however, will be fewer than last year, because of a new ruling made this year by the Treasury Department. Last year it instructed taxpayers to file their returns in the district which included their principal place of business. This year the instructions were to file in the district of their residence. The result was to increase the number filed in the other districts, uptown and in Brooklyn, at the expense of the Second District, the headquarters of which are in the Custom House.

The shift was not so great as it might have been if it had not been learned by many taxpayers that they were not obliged to follow these instructions. The law gives the taxpayer, and not the Treasury Department, the option as to place of filing. Men doing business in Wall Street, but living in Westchester County, could see no sense in filing their return at Albany, which is the headquarters for the district that includes Westchester. The same was true of the large number of persons employed in lower New York and living in New Jersey, to whom the instructions meant going or sending their returns to the headquarters of one of the New Jersey districts. Many of these filed at the Custom House, the same as last year.

Decrease in Second District.

For this reason it was estimated yesterday that the total number of individual returns in the Second District, which was 26,965 last year, would not fall below 20,000 this year. The number of corporation returns in this district last year was 13,514, and it is not expected that there will be much variation from this figure this year, as all corporations have to make returns, whether they earn anything or not, and this was the case last year.

In the Third District, at Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street, where Frederick H. Marshall is Collector, the number of individual returns was estimated at 30,000, as against 23,084 last year, and there is little doubt that it will displace the Second District as that in which the largest number of individual returns is filed. Here, too, there was no rush yesterday as compared with that on Saturday. Six clerks were able to keep up with the work, with seldom more than one or two taxpayers waiting his turn.

The number of corporation returns here last year was 8,654 and this is not expected to be increased materially, the only additions being from those that have moved uptown within the year, as the new corporations formed are not expected much more than to offset those that have gone out of business.

John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., William Rockefeller and other members of the

ANTHONY HOPE PLAY GIVEN HERE AGAIN

"The Adventure of Lady Ursula" Is Revived at Maxine Elliott's Theatre

WITH MISS NEILSON-TERRY

Who Appears at a Sad Disadvantage in the Role Miss Harned Created 17 Years Ago.

MISS PHYLLIS NEILSON-TERRY in THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA. By Anthony Hope. At the Maxine Elliott Theatre.

Sir George Sylvester.....Montague Love
Earl of Hassenden.....Robert Whitworth
The Rev. Mr. Blimboe.....Cecil King
Mr. Dent.....Campbell Gollan
Mr. Castleton.....Charles Coleman
Mr. Robert Clifford.....Frederick Macklyn
Mr. Ward.....Leslie Austen
Mr. Devereux.....Edward Martyn
Quilton.....William Gifford
Mills.....Leslie Rycroft
Servant.....Edgar Davidson
Dorothy Fenton...Miss Virginia Fox Brooks
Mrs. Fenton.....Miss Annie Esmond
Lady Ursula Barrington...Miss Neilson-Terry

"The Adventure of Lady Ursula" was presented last evening at Maxine Elliott's Theatre with Phyllis Neilson-Terry and Montague Love in the rôles created here by Virginia Harned and E. H. Sothern when first the play was shown at the Lyceum back in the late Summer of 1898. The present revival was the idea and the work of Joseph Brooks. It may have been his presentiment that the time had come for another costume comedy to seek for favor in New York amid all the scuffle of revues and farces and melodramas of war and crime. It would seem as if the time might, indeed, be propitious for the coming of another "Mistress Nell" to flourish her unaccustomed sword in the presence of the King or for another "Beaucaire" to tread the boards to the stately measure of a minuet.

And if it is to be a revival this graceful comedy by Anthony Hope is a happy enough choice. It has the glitter of the romantic flourish of "Zenda" and in its smartly turned speeches some of the best work by the man who wrote "The Dolly Dialogues." If, then, "The Adventure of Lady Ursula" seemed but faintly entertaining in its performance last evening, it was not the fault of the play. It was because its most important rôle fell to quite inappropriate hands. The rôle was that of Lady Ursula, the hands those of Miss Neilson-Terry.

Ursula sets forth upon her adventure in the days of ruffles and laces, of swords and snuff-boxes and silken knee breeches, of difficult curtsies and easy duels. In melancholy mood, Sir George Sylvester has locked himself up in his house at Edgware and sworn he will look upon a woman again. Into the circle upon that artful minx, the Lady Ursula Barrington, vows that she must and will see him at once.

She has broken more hearts than they break heads at a Winchester election, and she lays a wager that she will enter the presence of the recluse by the front door on his doorstep as a means to that desirable end. But before she does look upon and conquer the personable recluse, there has been a pretty predicament, with a challenge to a duel at daybreak and milady obliged to don her brother's clothes before she can rescue him from the danger that was all of her own making.

Ursula is just another of a long and honorable line of masquerading maids, a winsome Viola of Georgian England. There is much piquant charm in the rôle, but many of its possibilities escape Miss Neilson-Terry. She is decidedly handsome and her voice is pleasant to the ear, but her performance in Mr. Hope's romantic comedy suggests forcibly that she is not richly endowed with the comic spirit and that such an airy lightness of touch as the play impetuously calls for is not conspicuous in her equipment as an actress. In Ursula's moments of comic and very feminine dismay, Miss Neilson-Terry's work is mechanical. In her moments of saucy mischief and arch gayety, she is not happy.

Montague Love plays with considerable success as the briefly adamantine Sir George Sylvester. His work here proves satisfactorily enough that, as was suggested in his single performance as Joseph Surface last Spring, he has much broader abilities than he has had any chance to show in the long run of "Grumpy" at Wallack's.

The work of the rest of the company is not distinguished, but at least it is possible to pay an unreserved compliment in speaking of the musical accompaniment provided by a harpsichord, a viola da gamba, and a flute. Here everything is pretty, pleasing, and appropriate.

CALVE AT THE PALACE.

Former Opera Singer Is Enthusiastically Welcomed Into Vaudeville.

Mme. Calvé's vaudeville engagement began yesterday afternoon when she sang three numbers in the programme at the Palace Theatre which was packed to the doors. Her reception was enthusiastic. There was much beauty in her discreet singing of an aria from "Penelope du Bresil," but naturally the selection that enraptured the big audience was the "Habanera" from Carmen. She gave as encore "The Swanee River."

Edith Taliaferro appears in the only one-act play in the bill—"A Breath of Old Virginia," by Tom Barry. It is a playlet of Civil War times, in which Miss Taliaferro has the rôle of a little Virginia girl.

The Arnaut Brothers, clowns, are amusing. Their antics are new, combining violin playing with acrobatics.

Persian Carpet Sold for $590.

The first afternoon of the dispersal sale of the Kent-Shanavon collection of art at the Galleries, 668 Fifth Avenue, James P. Silo, auctioneer, brought $5,353. Mrs. Lillian Russell Moore bought several rugs, and Miss Jean Webster was another buyer. The highest prices of the afternoon were given by a buyer whose name was not given, $590 for a Persian carpet of Kerman weave, ivory field, and floral device in rose, dark blue and green; $530 for a Hamadam carpet, blue medallions on a tile design of golden brown, $370 for a Goerevan carpet, camel's hair field with design in rose and blue, and $275 for a Shiraz, dark blue field, tree of life design, with seven borders.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A vote was taken when the Society of American Dramatists and Composers began their pot-boiling experiment in collaborative playwrighting Saturday night to determine for what star the first play should be written. Seventy working dramatists were present and twelve stars were suggested, from these Elsie Ferguson was chosen by a large majority. The play is to be serious and the heroine unmarried.

Rehearsals of a new play by E. Cronin Wilson, entitled "The Tricky Mrs. Trevor" will be begun today under the direction of Bertram Harrison. Frederic McKay will produce the comedy with a cast including Vincent Serrano, William Raymond, Willard Lewis, Muriel Morris, Kate Mayhew, and Dorothy Fitch.

Seats for "Chin-Chin" have been placed on sale to June 1. The unusual record is claimed for the musical comedy that during its twenty-three weeks at the Globe there hasn't been a vacant seat at a performance, nor has a member of the cast of principals, chorus, or stage crew missed a performance.

Olympic Lodge, No. 86, Knights of Pythias, will hold its annual theatre party at Hammerstein's Victoria tonight. William Grossman, Grand Chancellor for the State, will be in the party.

The stage of the Forty-fourth Street Theatre has been extended into the auditorium several feet for the production of "The Peasant Girl," which will have its premiere tonight.

Francis Alda, Johanna Gadski, Alice Nielsen, Jane Cowl, and Ada Lewis were the guests of Marie Dressler last night for her performance of "A Mix-Up" in the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre.

Rosen Varick Boswell will speak on "The City Federation Hotel for Working Girls" at the club forum between the acts of "Polygamy" at the Park Theatre tonight.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 16½ cents per pound.—Advt.

VASE TO EDW. E. McCALL.

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick Honor Their Retiring President.

Edward E. McCall, the retiring President of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, was presented with a silver vase, three feet in height, at the meeting of the society, held at the Hotel Astor last night. The new President is Victor Herbert. Joseph I. C. Clarke made the presentation speech on behalf of the committee, the members of which are John D. Crimmins, Morgan J. O'Brien, Senator James A. O'Gorman, Michael J. Drummond, Stephen Farrelly, William Temple Emmet, and Justice John J. Delany.

A supper and concert followed, several hundred guests being present. Two of Mr. Herbert's compositions, "The Hall of the Friendly Sons" and "Widow Machree," were sung by the glee club.

The society is to hold its 131st anniversary dinner on the night of March 17.

SOCIETY GIRLS IN PLAYLETS.

Spence School Society to Aid Tubercular Crippled Children.

Society girls forming the Spence School Society will give two playlets on the evening of April 15 and the evening and afternoon of April 16 in the Plaza ballroom for the benefit of the fresh-air fund for a class of tubercular crippled children. "Hop o' My Thumb" will be presented by the Misses Isabel Foote, Katherine Flagg, Margery Hamilton Clinton, Eva McAdoo and Lauren Carroll. This is to be followed by "Old King Cole," the book and lyrics by Charles S. Morgan, Jr. Mrs. E. Tapplin Fairchild will be King Cole, and the other principals are to be the Misses Ruth Cutting, Louise Freeman, who will be Queen Cole; Dorothy Schenck, Margaret Trevor, Gretchen Damrosch, Gladys Fries, Caramai Carroll, Margery Clinton, and Priscilla, Jeannette and Dorothy Rigg. Forty girls, many of them this Winter's buds, will take part in the chorus.

Miss Louise Freeman is President of the society, Mrs. Alfred Graham Miles Vice President, and the Misses Gertrude Hill and Laura Parsons are Treasurer and Secretary, respectively. Mrs. Miles is Chairman of the committee in charge of the entertainment, Miss Eugenia M. Fuller is Vice Chairman, and the Misses Catherine Colt and Caramai Carroll are assisting them.

Dancing will follow each evening performance.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Adelaide B. Parker, youngest daughter of Mrs. Gustaf Stromberg by a former marriage, and Clifford Irving Voorhees of New Brunswick, N. J., will take place on Monday, April 5, in the Church of St. Timothy and Zion. A small reception will follow at the home of the bride's mother, 540 Park Avenue. The engagement of Miss Parker, who is a débutante of the Winter, was announced in December.

Dr. and Mrs. David Magie of Princeton, N. J., are at the Hotel Gotham to remain until the end of March.

Mrs. Henry Hersey Andrew of 507 West End Avenue will be at home on Wednesday afternoons in March until the twenty-fourth.

This evening's dinner hostesses include Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Pierre Mali, Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius, Mrs. J. M. Marshall, Mrs. A. Murray Young, Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, Mrs. George Austin Morrison, Jr., and Mrs. T. D. Green.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan will entertain this evening with a dinner dance for her daughter, Miss Jane N. Morgan, at her residence, 231 Madison Avenue.

A dance for the benefit of the Blue Ridge Mountain School will take place this evening at the Vanderbilt. A number of dinners will precede it.

The Colonial Dames Sewing Class will meet today at the residence of Mrs. E. de Peyster Hosmer, 863 Park Avenue.

The first of four conferences in French for the benefit of the families of French architects now at the front will be held this morning at the residence of Lloyd Warren, 1,041 Fifth Avenue.

E. J. Deuth Gives a Dinner.

Eugene J. Deuth entertained last night with a small dinner followed by dancing at his residence, 131 East Fifty-fifth Street. The dining room was decorated to represent a hunting scene, and the decorations throughout were red and green.

The guests asked included Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Tod, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsley Tappin, Mr. and Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George T. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Titus, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. le Barbier, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pease, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Field Malone, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ely, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Walker, Mrs. Stella Sargent, Mrs. Taylor Smith, and also Samuel Willcocks, Jay Cooper, Alexander von Nuber, James McLean, and Theodore Crane.

"Children's Revolution" Patronesses

The patronesses for "The Children's Revolution," which is to be given on Thursday afternoon at the Century Theatre under the auspices of the Lafayette Unit, were announced yesterday. They are Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. M. Lawrence Keene, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Charles de Rham, Mrs. William B. Osgood Field, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. Charles Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Robert C. Bacon, Mrs. Charles de L. Oelrichs, Mrs. William P. Hamilton, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

Cardinal Farley to Aid Jobless.

Cardinal Farley promised yesterday to co-operate with the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment and the Salvation Army in furnishing employment for more than 300 girls by supplying them with old linen to be made over by them into first aid supplies for the wounded soldiers in Europe. The girls are paid for doing this work by contributions from persons wishing to send hospital supplies to Europe, but recently the supply of linen ran low and there was danger that work would come to an end for some of the girls.

Miss Pankhurst Gone Away.

Christable Pankhurst, the English suffragette and daughter of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, who has served several prison sentences in England, concluded her first visit to America on Saturday, when she sailed for Naples on the Red Stare liner Finland. Miss Pankhurst had been in America since early Fall, visiting suffragists here and lecturing on conditions in England. Several of her lectures were on the war.

Arrivals on the New York.

Among those who arrived yesterday on the American liner New York from Liverpool were:

Lewis Allport, Mrs. Emma Allport, Mrs. Sarah P. Bates, F. P. Betts, James M. Bennett, Robert de Bruce, G. F. Bradley, Miss Flora M. Bryant, Mrs. Mary Campbell, Mrs. M. E. Cannon, Mrs. C. J. Cavanagh, Frank Cleverly, Dr. and Mrs. Harry B. Chamberlain, August M. Claeys, Mrs. Van Rhyn le Clercq, Francis E. Collingwood, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Couvreur, John H. Duckworth, Louis Fishman, E. Marshall, Fox, Jr., Miss Lois Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Graham, Harry Greve, Benjamin S. Harman, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Harrington, Lawrence G. Hawkins, Owen Hitchins, H. Leonard Jones, Charles R. Kahn, Maurits L. Kihlman, Thomas A. Longhurst, Henry B. Macdonald, Charles Marshall, Mrs. Bessie W. Morland, W. C. Murray, Frank J. Neuman, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Oakley, Emil August Palmgren, Miss Ruth E. Pinch, Julio N. Reuter, David Rosenbaum, Sydney Rosenthal, Horace N. Speight, Benjamin Steinberg, Walter D. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. William Sutherland, and Alexandre Zeitlin.

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CHICAGO OPERA IN BANKRUPTCY COURT

Company Files an Involuntary Petition, with Liabilities $264,419 and Assets $61,485.

McCORMICK CHIEF CREDITOR

John D. Rockefeller's Son-in-Law Lent $260,000—A Reorganization Is Under Consideration.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 1.—The Chicago Grand Opera Company, financed largely by Harold F. McCormick, son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, has finally confessed its financial inability to continue operations. Following a number of conferences held by the men who have afforded the corporation financial support it was decided today that the best way out of the difficulty was to file an involuntary petition in bankruptcy. This was done and tomorrow Judge Carpenter, sitting in the Federal Court, will be asked to appoint a receiver for the organization. The petition shows that the opera company has liabilities of $264,419.95, and assets totaling $61,485.30.

Harold F. McCormick is the largest single creditor of the company, the amount lent by him being $260,000. All of the leading opera singers who have appeared in grand opera in Chicago within recent years are included in the list of creditors. Among the chief liabilities are the following items: Promissory note for cash loaned by H. F. McCormick, $260,000; Mario Sala, Milan, Italy, scenery not shipped, claim $1,600; Kanisky Bros. & Rottonara, Vienna, Austria, merchandise claim, $1,561. Principal assets include: Miscellaneous equipment, scenery, &c., $25,000; various accounts receivable, aggregating $23,033.43; various insurance policies, unearned premiums, $2,156.89; cash in banks, Corn Exchange National, $5,051.38; Central Trust Company of Illinois, $2,507.57; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, $93.98; cash in hand, $882.17; various promissory notes, $210; the Old Reliable auto trucks, $1,500; office furniture, fixtures, &c., $150.

Substantially all the current obligations which were considered valid have been taken over by Mr. McCormick, according to a statement issued tonight by Max Pam of counsel for the corporation. A reorganization of the Chicago Grand Opera Company is now under consideration.

MR. STOJOWSKI'S CONCERT.

A Resident Pianist and Composer Presents His Own Music.

Sigismond Stojowski gave an orchestral concert of his own compositions yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall that was planned on an elaborate and ambitious scale. The Philharmonic Orchestra, under Mr. Stransky's direction, was employed. Willem Willeke, 'cellist of the Kneisel Quartet, played a 'cello concerto, and it was his first appearance in New York as soloist with an orchestra. Mr. Stojowski himself, who is well known to be a pianist as well as a composer, also appeared as soloist, and played with the orchestra his second concerto for pianoforte.

Mr. Stojowski has been a resident of New York for a number of years. He has given several pianoforte recitals before this, in which he naturally has played pieces of his own composition. Such pieces have appeared on the programmes of other pianists, as of Mr. Paderewski, his friend and compatriot. So Mr. Stojowski's music is not unknown in New York, though it has become known mostly in minor forms. It was, and always is, a matter of doubtful expediency to devote an entire concert to the music of any one composer of less than the first rank. Very few can stand such a test as that. It may be questioned whether Mr. Stojowski's serious undertaking did as much for his music as would have been done had the three compositions heard yesterday been heard separately, at different times, in different surroundings, with the contrast that such surroundings would give.

The symphony in D minor, op. 21, with which the programme began, won the prize given by Mr. Paderewski for Polish compositions, and was written in 1900. Obviously an earlier work than the others, it shows a grasp less firm; a less interesting quality in its themes, less skill and imagination in their development. Mr. Stojowski has worked and intelligently for the orchestra, he is never extravagant, but he secures effects of richness and appropriateness in his instrumentation, in his combinations and contrasts.

Mr. Stojowski has made an excellent attempt to supply the violoncellists' crying need for concertos in the two he presented yesterday, played by Mr. Willeke with stirring spirit and enthusiasm, with great technical brilliancy, and with richly vibrant tone. It is not free from the reproach that clings to most compositions of its kind, of exploiting the instrument in a manner that does not best become it; but very much of it is written skilfully and effectively, and the instrument has something to say of musical value, in which the orchestra joins in an appropriate voice. There is especial interest in the experiment in form that Mr. Stojowski makes in this work, seeking to condense and concentrate the traditional plan of the sonata.

Of still greater interest and value is the piano concerto which Mr. Stojowski himself played. Here again there is an experiment in form. The concerto is in three movements, "Prologue, Scherzo, and Variations," and use is made to some extent of the device called community of theme. The variations seem to be the finest portion of the work, and, indeed, in many respects the finest of all that Mr. Stojowski presented yesterday. The theme has emphatic individuality and musical significance, and the variations show a rich fancy, abundant technical resource in the treatment both of the pianoforte and the orchestra, and certainly of conception. Mr. Stojowski played the concerto with assured mastery and evident conviction.

It is to be said of his music that it shows a personal quality, a touch that can be realized as the composer's own. Mr. Stojowski in these compositions is not a "national" composer; he has not undertaken to make use of the idioms that have become known as specifically Polish or characteristic of Polish folksong. Nor is his music "modern" in the modernity of today or tomorrow, and there are few of the signs in it of prevailing fashion, but it is obviously music of today. The best of it has abundant vitality.

Miss Anglin at the Greek Theatre.

Margaret Anglin has concluded negotiations with the University of California by which she will give a festival of Greek classics in the Greek Theatre at Berkeley in July and August. Miss Anglin is to have the exclusive privilege of presenting Greek plays there during the exposition period. "Iphigenia in Aulis," the "Medea" of Euripides and the "Electra" of Sophocles will be given on a spectacular scale. Livingstone Platt will design the decorations, and Walter Damrosch, who will go to California to conduct the orchestra, will arrange the musical settings. Next Fall Miss Anglin plans to repeat the performances here, and Madison Square Garden will probably be used.

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EINSTEIN FUNERAL TODAY.

Supreme Court Justices Among Bearers—Oscar S. Straus's Tribute.

The funeral of Benjamin F. Einstein, who died suddenly last Saturday, will be held this morning, at 9:30 o'clock, at his late residence, 71 East Eightieth Street. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise will officiate.

The pallbearers will be Supreme Court Justices James A. Blanchard, Leonard A. Giegerich, and Irving Lehman, Justice John B. Mayo, Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman of the Guaranty Trust Company; Charles R. Miller, Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES; William H. Page, and Mr. Einstein's partners, Milton S. Guiterman and Gerard B. Townsend.

Rabbi Wise yesterday received the following telegram from Oscar S. Straus, dated at Coronado Beach, Cal.:

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise:

I thank you profoundly for the privilege of laying a word of tribute upon the coffin of my dearest friend, Benjamin F. Einstein was one of those unselfish, unheralded and forceful noble men whose moral and intellectual influence upon his fellow-men was the more intense because it was so unselfishly mirrored in the acts and lives of others. Of him it may with all truth be said he acted justly, loved mercy and walked humbly before his God. His Judaism was not ecclesiastical, but in its sincerity and intensity was that of one who sat at the feet of the Prophets. George Jones, the founder of THE NEW YORK TIMES, whose counselor and friend he was, characterized him as a man of the purest gold in whole-souled and moral firmness—there was no trace of the baser metals. He was my philosopher, guide and friend, and whatever I may be credited with accomplishing as a public servant I owe much to his guidance and helpfulness. I loved him with brotherly affection. Peace to his ashes. Gratitude, glory, and honor will enshrine his memory.

OSCAR S. STRAUS.

Mr. Einstein will be buried in Salem Fields Cemetery, Brooklyn.

FRANK T. BULLEN DEAD.

English Writer of Sea Tales Was a Rover in His Youth.

LONDON, March 1.—Frank T. Bullen, the English writer of sea tales and lecturer, died today at Madeira, in his fifty-ninth year. He was a son of the late F. R. Bullen and was born at Paddington. Mr. Bullen received his education at Dame and Westbourne School at Paddington, and at the age of 9 years went to work as an errand boy. He then became a rover, and in 1859 went to sea, first as a cabin-boy, later being promoted until in 1883 he was chief mate. During his sea-faring career he traveled all over the world, and in 1884 left the sea and became Junior Clerk in the Meteorological Office, but he resigned in 1890 to devote himself to literature.

Among his best-known publications are "The Cruise of the Cachelot," "Idylls of the Sea," "The Log of a Sea Waif," "The Men of the Merchant Service," "Beyond, Cut Off from the World," and "Compleat Sea Cook."

Mrs. Caroline A. W. McCready.

Mrs. Caroline Amanda Waldron McCready, widow of Nathaniel L' ommedieu McCready, the founder of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, of which he was President at the time of his death in 1887, died on Sunday at her home in the Hotel Netherland in her ninetieth year. She was a descendant of Reynier Waldron, who settled in this country with Peter Stuyvesant. Her husband organized the firm of N. L. McCready & Co., in the shipping business, in 1841, and in 1865 became a member of the firm of Livingston, Fox & Co., which two years later organized the Old Dominion Steamship Company. Mrs. McCready is survived by her son, Nathaniel L'Hommedieu McCready, a member of the brokerage firm of Post & Flagg.

James J. Rafter.

James J. Rafter, Telegraph Superintendent of The United Press and one of the best-known telegraphers in this country, died yesterday at his home in Brooklyn in his forty-third year. He was the "star" operator for the old United Press and the Publishers' Press for eleven years, and became Superintendent of the new United Press in 1907. Mr. Rafter, until four years ago, when he broke down, was perhaps the fastest sender in the United States, and was always employed to send the really "big" stories that went over the wires of his company. He leaves a widow.

Capt. Elijah D. Taft Dies at 95.

Capt. Elijah D. Taft, a veteran of the civil war, whose name is on the granite monument at Gettysburg in the inscription that reads, "Fifth New York Independent Battery (Taft's)," died yesterday at the home of his grandson, Edgar C. Taft, at Freeport, L. I., in his ninety-sixth year. His connection with the army started in 1841, when he joined the militia, and in 1846, when he resigned to enlist in a Brooklyn artillery company, he was Major of his regiment.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN J. BROGAN, a retired Captain of the New York Police Department, died on Sunday at his home, 640 Riverside Drive, in his seventy-second year. He was born in this city and was a veteran of the civil war, having been a member of the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers. Following the war he joined the Police Department and served for thirty years, retiring in 1892 with a perfect record.

JAMES CONLON, a retired florist and a resident of Brooklyn for fifty years, died yesterday at his residence, 92 Dean Street, Brooklyn, leaving a wife, a son, and five daughters.

GEORGE E. HEBARD, for the last thirty-five years with Abraham & Straus, where he was a supply buyer, died in the Norwegian Hospital on Sunday following an operation. Mr. Hebard was born in Virginia 65 years ago, and left a wife and two sons. He lived at 466 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

ALVAH S. BOND, a clerk in the Bedford Branch of the People's Trust Company, died yesterday at his home, 208 Maple Street, Richmond Hill, in his twenty-fourth year.

ALEXANDER DOUGLASS MURRAY, 47 years old, a fireman attached to Engine 140, and a member of the Fire Department for nineteen years, died on Sunday at his residence, 194 Prospect Street, Brooklyn.

HENRY R. BRAKMAN, an insurance agent and member of the Society of Old Brooklynites, Court Stuyvesant, I. O. F., and Court Hecla, F. O. A., died in St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn, on Sunday following an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Brakman was 45 years old, and lived at 705 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn. His widow and a son survive him.

Capt. JAMES LOCKMAN, a retired ferry pilot, who had never had an accident during his fifty years at the wheel, died yesterday at his home, 225 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, in his eightieth year. Capt. Lockman was born on Staten Island, and at an early age became pilot of a Staten Island ferryboat. When the civil war began he was put in command of the steamer Kill von Kull, which was chartered for transport service. After the war he again became a Staten Island ferry pilot, and later went over to the Fulton Ferry. He retired in 1907.

Mrs. EVA B. SMITH, wife of Lewis R. Smith, a prominent business man of Cincinnati, Ohio, died on Sunday night.

GRAFTON ST. LEO ABBOTT, a lawyer, of Boston, died on Sunday night at his home in Concord. He was a son of the late Judge Josiah G. Abbott, for years the Democratic leader of Massachusetts.

Dr. OLIVER M. NISELY dropped dead of heart disease in his pulpit in the West Lafayette Baptist Church of Lafayette, Ind., on Sunday night.

FRANK J. McGRATH, a buyer for the firm of D. J. Hennesy & Co., of Butte, Mon., died suddenly of heart disease yesterday morning at the Hotel Seville.

ASA GOODWIN, said to be the oldest man in Alabama, died in Bessemer on Sunday on the eve of his 108th birthday. Mr. Goodwin was born in Georgia in 1807. He had 73 grandchildren, 227 great-grandchildren, and 15 great-great-grandchildren.

ROBERT A. ROE, 44 years old, former Assemblyman, who in 1913 was the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Paterson, N. J., died yesterday in St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson.

JOSEPH WAGNER, for a number of years manager of companies for Charles Frohman, died Saturday night in a Philadelphia hospital as the result of an injury received two weeks ago.

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TO RAZE ARSENAL BEFORE JUNE 1ST

Ward Also Says No More Park Space Will Be Given to Quasi-Public Buildings.

ROOM FOR PLAY NEEDED

More Than 40 Organizations Sought to Use Old Structure or Occupy Its Site.

Because civic bodies, art societies, architectural leagues, and other organizations have demanded space in the city's parks on which to erect buildings enough to cover ten and a half acres of park ground Park Commissioner Cabot Ward last night issued a statement, taking the public into his confidence as to the tussle he was having to preserve what free and open play space still remains for the public.

Commissioner Ward announced that after many months of preliminary work he had so reorganized the shops in Central Park that the old arsenal building had lost its usefulness. Word to this effect was passed around among societies intent upon getting a foothold in Central Park and the result was that forty different applications came in for space in the building or permission to build upon its site. Yesterday afternoon a group of applicants urged that space be given for a project they favored with so much insistence that Commissioner Ward lost patience. He told them that the arsenal was not only going to be torn down, but that its passing would mark the total elimination of the old-time policy of giving consideration to applicants for the use of park lands for buildings.

"The arsenal should be no more after the first of June at the latest," said Commissioner Ward, "and the forty or more applicants for its use might as well make plans to find suitable land outside of the city's park system. I am sure there is none to spare inside."

The arsenal, which is to be torn down under Commissioner Ward's policy, formerly served as an office building for the Department of Parks, a police station, and a weather bureau. When the Park Department offices were removed to the Municipal Building, Commissioner Ward set about to find a way to get rid of these other activities for which the arsenal was a headquarters. The United States Government objected to discontinuing the Weather Bureau on the ground that, while it was a municipal activity, its records went back a long way and were continuous for one certain position. To move the Weather Bureau to a new site, it was held, would largely invalidate its records, but other arrangements for it were made.

The Park Commissioner had considerable trouble with delegations who insisted that the old arsenal was a "historic" relic and ought to be preserved as a public monument. He explained to a TIMES reporter why he refused to join in this view:

"In the first place," he said, "nothing historic is in any way associated with the Arsenal Building. And in the second place it was never intended that the building should be a permanent one. In the original sketches for Central Park an inclosed playground occupied that space. Along came some politically important persons with a proposal that they build a temporary structure to house a National Guard organization until a permanent armory could be built.

"The permanent armory was built at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The guardsmen moved away—but the temporary building never came down. The old building has been repaired to death. It would cost $50,000 to make it of use now. By tearing it down we only carry out a Park Department policy that has been held in abeyance for a score of years.

"Unfortunately the city can no more buy new sites for parks than societies can buy sites for their buildings. The cost is a vital factor for both. And with less park space than any other big city and with the congestion of population to demand the space for recreation, we have an urgent necessity to conserve every square foot of what we have. That is all there is to our park policy."

Two years ago a strong effort was made to place the Lenox Library building on the site of the Arsenal. Henry C. Frick offered the building to the city when he decided to tear it down to make room for his present residence and art gallery.

Mr. Frick offered to rebuild the library building, stone for stone, in Central Park. The project was acted on favorably by the Board of Estimate, but after a mass meeting of citizens had been called in protest the offer was withdrawn.

CHINESE BOYCOTT WIDENS.

Ultimate Worldwide Embargo on Japanese Goods Planned on Coast.

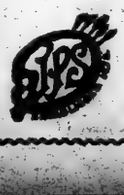
SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—A nationwide, and ultimately wordwide boycott upon the purchase and use of Japanes products is the announced aim of a new Chinese society organized here today. The embargo has been started by Chinese-Americans in an attempt to force Japan to recede from her demands upon the Chinese Government.

A propaganda-spreading campaign for the formation of similar societies in all of the larger cities of the United States was begun simultaneously with the organization of the parent society.

Chester Firkins Dead.

Chester Firkins, a member of the editorial staff of The New York American for ten years, died yesterday at the Hotel van Rensselaer, 17 East Eleventh Street, in his thirty-fourth year. He was well known as a short-story and verse writer, many of his poems having appeared in the magazines. Mr. Firkins was born in Minneapolis, Minn., and was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1897. He then joined the staff of The Minneapolis Times, leaving this to go to The Ohio State Journal at Columbus, Ohio, later becoming a member of the staff of The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune. While on this paper his short stories and verses became known, and then, when 23 years old, he became telegraph editor of The Chicago Examiner. Ten years ago he left The Examiner and came to The American, on which he worked until his death, with the exception of six months, when he was a member of the editorial staff of The New York Herald.

The Art Event of the Season
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30; TO-NIGHT AT 8:15
Continuing To-morrow and 3 following afternoons at 2:30 o'clock; also Thursday Evening next at 8:15
SALE BY AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES, 668 FIFTH AVENUE (Near 53d St.)
The Kent-Shmavon Collections
OF THE
Ancient Art of Asia and Europe
To be sold by order of the Foreign owners who are involved in the war.



Persian Faience, Chinese Porcelains, Italian Majolica, Rare Oriental Rugs and other Treasures.
THIS EVENING'S SESSION will be devoted to the great collection of Ancient Persian Miniatures, Manuscripts, Books and Drawings.
EXHIBITION DAILY TO TIME OF SALE.
The Sale Will Be Conducted by MR. JAMES P. SILO.

MAWSON PICTURES SHOWN.

Sir Douglas Describes His Antarctic Expedition at Weber's.

Sir Douglas Mawson, the English explorer, talked most interestingly of his expedition to the antartic last night in Weber's Theatre. Sir Douglas told some of the most dramatic adventures recorded in his book, "The Home of the Blizzard," recently published, a review of which appeared in THE TIMES BOOK REVIEW of Sunday, illustrating them with many stereopticon and cinematograph views of life in the region of snow, ice, and wind in which he and his band spent two years.

Sir Douglas is an entertaining speaker, and the part of his story in which he told of the tragic death of his two companions, Lieut. Ninnis and Dr. Mertz, and of his journey back to camp through thirty-one days of storm and hunger, gripped the attention of his audience, although he had no pictures to assist him in the telling, for these had been lost with his comrades. He spoke simply, without any attempt at rhetorical embellishment, and with a dry humor that brought out the bright side of the gray days.

The pictures included many striking views of ice formations, glimpses of animal life, of dog sledging, and of life in the hut, where the party lived during the two years they were making their scientific observations at Adelie Land, but the most unusual pictures were moving ones, showing the drifting snow in this land where the average wind velocity is 50 miles an hour, and where a maximum of 220 miles is sometimes reached. In these pictures the men were shown literally leaning on the wind. Sir Douglas's entertainment should be a treat for those for whom the tale of deeds of strength in far climes holds fascination.

FRENCH IN BISSON COMEDY.

"Monsieur le Directeur" Introduces Mlle. Davenne to New York.

A. Bisson's comedy, "Monsieur le Directeur," was presented by the Theatre Française in the Century Lyceum last night. The story of the play is concerned with the affairs of a private secretary to a Cabinet Minister. The secretary is much sought after by the wives of subordinates ambitious to have their husbands advanced, and he takes advantage of his position to carry on some lively flirtations. But Suzanne, the pretty sister-in-law of one of his employes, proves too clever for him, and not only helps her relative, but herself as well by captivating the wily secretary.

The comedy introduced Renee Davenne of the Palais Royal and Nouveautes to New York. Mlle. Davenne played the rôle of Suzanne and was well received. Claude Benedict was the secretary, and others in the cast were M. Charlot, Renavent, Mme. Diska, and Mme. Ducellier.

Friday afternoon Eugene Brieux will see the performance of his "Blanchette," and will give a short talk on the play to the students present.

Berlin Appears in 'Watch Your Step'

The 100th performance of "Watch Your Step" in the New Amsterdam Theatre was celebrated last night by Irving Berlin, composer of the revue's tunes, appearing and singing a new song, "I'm Going Back to the Farm." The "asties added the Grizzly Bear, the first dance they ever gave together in public, and the Turkey Trot to their programme. A report published in yesterday afternoon's papers that Mrs. Castle was injured Sunday in a runaway at North Hempstead was erroneous.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FLESH.—On March 1, at Hotel Newton, to Mr. and Mrs. William B. Flesh, a boy.

Engaged.

HAY—NICOLL.—Lizzie Nicoll to George Hay.

Married.

CHASE—EASTMAN.—Florence Helen Eastman to George Earle Chase, at the Church of the Puritans, 130th St., Feb. 22, 1915.

LOWENFELS—BROWNOLD.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brownold announce the marriage of their daughter, Corinne Babette, to Albert Lowenfels, Feb. 22.

Died.

ALEXANDER.—On Monday, March 1, 1915, Horace N., aged 10 months, son of Edward H. and Genevieve C. Alexander. Funeral services and interment at Hermon, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 3.

BIER.—March 1, Rosa E., widow of Emanuel Bier, mother of Sylvan and Arthur M. Bier and Estelle Jaros, in her 77th year. Interment at convenience of family.

BOND.—On Monday, March 1, 1915, Alvah, beloved son of Louis Seymour and Clara F. Bond, in his 24th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 208 Maple St., Richmond Hill, L. I., on Wednesday, March 3, at 8 P. M.

NEW YORK BALL CLUBS IN SOUTHERN TRAINING CAMPS---BILLIARDS---BOXING

M'GRAW AT MARLIN; 41 GIANTS THERE

Matty and Devlin Direct Work of Big Squad's First Day at Training Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 1.—Manager McGraw did not arrive here today in time to superintend the training of his combined group of Giants. It went on without him and he was two days late when he finally arrived. His absence led to speculation as to whether there was a deal on between him and Miller Huggins for a player. Huggins is in San Antonio, and Dick Kinsella left here hurriedly at noon today. He wouldn't say where he was going.

A motor whizzed into town late this afternoon from Waco containing Manager McGraw. He was at once asked whether there was anything doing with the St. Louis Club for a player and said there was not.

"There is no secret about Kinsella's mission," said the Manager. "I sent him away to look for a college pitcher."

Arthur romme arrived from California and is player No. 41 to report. The forty-one assorted ball men were too many for one park and the prearranged plan to use two fields was put into operation. The regulars, with a scattering of the newer element, went to the main field, while most of the youngsters who were here last week flocked to the old field, which is not so commodious as the other.

Kinsella being away the overseeing of the work of the veterans was done by Christy Mathewson, who did not make an exacting boss, for the first day's practice was not hard. Arthur Devlin had the younger brigade in charge. The afternoon session quickened considerably over that of the morning, for the forenoon was chilly and raw, with the sun out in the afternoon.

The first day's grind of the veterans and nearly veterans consisted of more batting than anything else, a little arm practice for different pitchers, some jogging around the bases and a fielding session of the inner cordon consisting of Merkle, Doyle, Fletcher and Lobert, the most likely combination of the season's regular infield.

With the veterans in the morning were Catcher Smith and Tyree and Williams of the new pitchers. Matty did not unlimber his arm at all, the season being too young as yet for him, and neither did Fromme. All the other pitchers exercised their whips. Matty, Meyers, Tesreau and Marquard put in most of their day playing handball, though Tesreau and Marquard lobbed to the batters for a spell. Schupp also furnished serving to the batters and Williams supplied them with more speed than they are accustomed to seeing at this time of the year. Another youngster who had something on the ball was Cripe, who was assigned to the veterans in the afternoon. Glass and Kirmayer of the recruit division also helped out with the regulars in the afternoon.

When the outfielders were not batting they scattered about the field making themselves useful as the whim moved them. Burns played both third base and the outfield until a passing blister inconvenienced him.

Fred Merkle put his newly acquired golf swing into operation. The result was not at all startling, though the ball traveled with a comparatively light application of power.

Young Holloway is still lame and a new second string infield performed at the freshman field. Holke was on third, Brainerd on second, Kores at short and Reed on third. Their work was snappy. Young Beatty took his day's toll with the veterans, and among the abundance of infield talent lying around his work was by no means the least impressive.

Several of the Giants attended another fire last night. Early in the morning and within a block of the hotel there was a big blaze, the second within two days. Some of the players slept right through the excitement, but others heard the racket, dressed and went over.

YANKS SLOW IN REPORTING.

Manager Donovan at Savannah and Only Thirteen Men Are There.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 1.—Manager Bill Donovan, with eleven Yankees under his command, rode into Savannah at noon at about the same time that a chilling breeze from the ocean swept over the fair city. The Yankee contingent from the North found only two veterans here, although nine had been ordered down today. Mullin and Roy Hartzell were the players who arrived ahead of the Huston-Donovan party.

The weather had no effect on today's plans, as Manager Donovan had no intention of ordering the squad out for any workout this afternoon. He named Tuesday as starting day, and he expects that several more athletes will be on hand when the players get into uniforms tomorrow for the two-mile jaunt to the park of the local minor leaguers. Donovan's idea proved to be a good one, as today's weather would hardly have permitted of a satisfactory workout for the players.

The absentees when the roll was called at the De Soto Hotel this afternoon were Doc Cook, Pete Daley, Aragon, Truesdale, Pipp, High, and Clarkson, the last-named a semi-professional pitcher from Milwaukee. All these players were ordered to come direct to the training camp from their respective homes. When they arrive the squad will lack only the battery men, seven of whom are at Hot Springs in charge of Scout Joe Kelley. All told Manager Donovan has thirteen players here and sixteen are yet to report.

On his arrival Donovan found a letter from Scout Kelley in which the latter had glowing praise for the pitchers working out at the Springs. Ray Keating, who reported two weeks ago almost swelled pounds overweight, has taken off the surplus flesh in a most surprising way, and all doubts about the Bridgeport boy getting into proper condition have been dispelled. He is almost at his right weight now. Cole and Warhop have been pronounced by Kelley as being just as fit as possible at this stage of the training season. Caldwell, who was a late starter, is coming along slowly but surely. The optimistic letter from the scout made Donovan's smile become wider than ever.

One practice period each day will be the extent of the Yankees' work while here. Donovan figures that he can get the desired results without morning and afternoon sessions, so he has made out a programme calling for daily practice from 10:20 to 2:30. With Joe Farrell to assist him for the next ten days and Joe Kelley joining the main squad here at that time, the Yankee manager figures that he will have both the necessary time and assistance to bring the team back home in tip-top condition. Donovan is extremely fortunate to have two such campaigners as Farrell and Kelley to help him in his work.

Of the veterans who arrived here today Birdie Cree is the only one who appears to have taken on weight during the off season. Fisher looks even finer than when the 1914 season opened, and he has no surplus weight to worry about as he did last season. Peckinpaugh, Hartzell, Boone, Schwert, and Maisel carry no more than their normal poundage.

O'Toole Goes Back to Minor League.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 1. — Marty O'Toole, pitcher, formerly with the Pittsburgh Nationals, signed a contract today to play with the Columbus American Association team the coming season, according to a message from South Framingham, Mass., where Manager Quinn signed O'Toole. He will be considered a part pay for Hinchman and Gerber, sold to the Pittsburgh Club last Fall.

St. Paul Club to Retain Franchise.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 1.—St. Paul will retain its franchise in the American Association, according to Thomas Chivington of the association, who said tonight arrangements practically had been completed for a group of local business men to take over the club. Details of the transaction, he said, would be announced within a few days.

BLAMES FEDERAL LEAGUE.

National Commission Says It Caused Depreciation in Baseball Last Year.

The annual report of the National Baseball Commission, which was issued yesterday, blames much of the loss of interest in baseball last season on the Federal League. In his summary of the season Chairman August Herrmann says: "The Federal League's aggressive activity in enticing players from National Agreement Clubs, to which they are under contract, loss of public confidence in the integrity of those who play the game, because of these desertions, and the industrial and commercial complications which followed the European war, affected the patronage in practically all National Agreement Leagues."

Mr. Herrmann, however, qualifies his statement in regard to the Federal League by adding: "This country-wide condition cannot be satisfactorily explained solely by the existence of an opposition organization, which employes questionable tactics in its futile efforts to sap the strength of the major and minor leagues to equip its teams with first-class talent."

Chairman Herrmann admits that as the head of the National Commission he is a very busy man and last season he sent out 11,000 letters, telegrams, and confidential communications and handed down 1,930 decisions on disputed baseball cases.

The financial report of John E. Bruce, the Secretary and Treasurer of the commission, shows that the commission has not a large amount of money in reserve to use as a "war fund," as has generally been reported. In fact, the expenses of the commission were so high last season that the balance in its treasury today is only $1,486.07.

The commission's share of the world's series between Boston and the Athletics amounted to only $15,000. The total receipts of the year amounted to $69,664.15, while the disbursements were $68,178.08. A good part of these expenditures were paid out for salaries to the various members of the commission.

The report shows that the minor leagues benefited to the amount of $90,200 on account of drafting of players by the major leagues and also the large amount of $141,050.64 was paid out for the purchase of the release of players in all leagues.

The commission's report also shows that it gave financial aid to the International League last season. Last September the commission made two loans to the International League, one of $3,000 and another for $2,500. The report also shows a refunded from Ban B. Johnson to the Buffalo club of the International League for $3,218.65.

Having aided the International League financially last season, it is believed that the National Commission will also come to the aid of the league this season, if necessary. At the present time, the International League is negotiating for aid from the commission.

The continual legal controversies into which the Federal League has drawn organized baseball has been a heavy drain on the National Commission's funds, and the attorney's fees for the past year have reached a high figure. As the funds of the commission at the present time seem to be small and the end of the league fight is not in sight, it is expected that the clubs of the major leagues will soon be assessed to meet the expenses of the war.

The National Commission was supposed to have carried on an extensive scouting campaign on the Federal League last season, but the only expense for this purpose which is shown in the report is $30 paid to Robert B. McRoy as a representative of the commission for delving into the affairs of the Federal League.

Another interesting item of expense in the report shows that the National League pennant, which was presented to the Boston Club, cost only $68.

President John K. Tener of the National League arrived at headquarters here yesterday, and it is expected that he will have a conference today with President Barrow of the International League and President Harry N. Hempstead of the New York club concerning the proposed transfer of the Jersey City club to the Bronx. The invasion of Newark by the Federal League has put an additional burden on the International League circuit, and President Barrow stated yesterday that within a day or two an important announcement would be made concerning the league's affairs.

FEDS SPURN PEACE OFFERS.

Decide to Fight Organized Baseball Until They Win.

At the conference of the Federal League in Buffalo last week the club owners were unanimous in the important decision that they will go through the coming season alone, and will ignore all offers for compromise or peace which may come from organized baseball. The backers of the league will start for another season of losses, rather than give up a single point in the controversy to their opponents.

It is understood that some of the most influential men behind the league were not in favor of the peace negotiations which were carried on in Chicago last Fall. They anticipate that another year will find the two major leagues in a much less belligerent mood than they were during the past season. In other words, the Federal League campaign will be to go ahead, regardless of expense, until the only question at issue will be one of financial endurance and the backers of the new league say they are fully prepared to see the financial battle to an end.

The Federal League backers say that they are involved so deeply in baseball now that they cannot turn back. Nothing will satisfy them now except full recognition as a third major league, the object for which they started. They argue that the longer they stick to their present policy, the stronger their position becomes and the more disastrous will be the effect on the major leagues.

Pat Powers of the Newark Federal League Club said yesterday that he firmly believed that organized baseball was unassailable until he was shown the books and told of the exact status of the Federal League in Chicago. He stated that then he learned things which greatly surprised and convinced him that the Federal League could not be brushed aside.

BREAK GROUND FOR PARK.

Newark Federal Ground Will Be Ready April 20—To Seat 20,000.

NEWARK, N. J., March 1.—Work on the baseball plant to be erected by the Newark Federal League team in Harrison was started early this morning. The ground was broken without any ceremonies. A crowd of 1,000 laborers were at the site looking for work and the Harrison police had to keep them in check. The gang of men under James Billington, the Jersey City contractor, will be doubled tomorrow. P. T. Powers, who with Harris F. Sinclair controls the local club, appeared on the scene and stated he was not all worried about the outcome of the Kansas City Club suit to restrain the transfer of the Federal League franchise to Newark.

Seats will be provided for about 20,000 persons in the park and Powers said he expected the work to be finished by April 20. C. B. Comstock, the architect who designed the Brooklyn Federal League Park, was with Powers at the grounds. The main entrance to the plant will be on Second Street. Powers says that a sun field will be impossible.

Sweeney Signs with Boston Reds.

BOSTON, March 1.—William Sweeney, who was recently released by the Chicago Nationals, today signed a contract to play with the Boston Americans during the coming season. Sweeney was formerly Captain and second baseman of the Boston Nationals, going to Chicago in connection with the Graves' deal for Johnnie Evers.

CANOES MAY RACE IN HARLEM REGATTA

Rowing Association Likely to Accede to Request—Pilkington Quits as President.

The New York Rowing Association last night at the New York Athletic Club decided to hold the yearly regatta over the Harlem Speedway Course on May 31. A communication was read from the American Canoe Association requesting to be allowed to take part in this event, making it a dual regatta, the idea being for the canoe events to be run off between the rowing races. The letter was referred to the Regatta Committee, and it is more than likely that it will act favorably in the matter.

There was a large attendance at the meeting, eighteen of the twenty-seven clubs in the association being represented. Each club sent three delegates, with one having the power to vote. After reading the minutes of the previous meeting, the Treasurer's report was taken up. It was shown that the association had a balance of $215.73 in the bank, and $101 outstanding from clubs which had not sent in their returns from a recent entertainment.

James Pilkington resigned as President of the organization. At first the delegates would not hear of the retirement of the veteran oarsman, who has done so much for rowing in this section of the country. But Mr. Pilkington explained that he was unable to take further active part in the association, therefore he was forced to resign. Richard Sturke was elected as his successor. The new Vice Presidents chosen were Samuel Creamer, Lone Star Boat Club from the Harlem Division; William Methvin, Wahnetah Boat Club, Long Island Division; Stephen Connolly, Hudson Boat Club, Hudson River Division. Charles H. Gockeler was re-elected Treasurer. The Secretaries were: Recording, Harry Lauer, Metropolitan Rowing Club; Financial, Edward Scully, Ravenswood Boat Club; Corresponding, John T. McGillivrey. The nine Stewards, three from each division, were chosen with the following result: Harlem River Division: Charles D. Bergen, Metropolitan Rowing Club; William Kraft, Nonpareils, and James Crimmins, New York Athletic Club. Long Island Division: William H. Dunn, Sheepshead Rowing Club; R. K. Wright, Varuna; C. W. Ruppert, Jr., Manhattan Boat Club. Hudson River Division: John Ryan, Rosedale Rowing Club; R. H. Oetting, Atlantic Boat Club; Otis Rockwood, Columbia University.

It was decided to add a race for high school crews at the next regatta. It was left to the Regatta Committee to say whether the event should be for eights or fours. A great deal of discussion was raised on the point of donating $20 for a box for the coming Nonpareil Boat Club entertainment. Several delegates, led by Howard Hart of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, were opposed to the donation, but the motion was finally carried.

Charles D. Bergan retired as secretary, and he was included in a vote of thanks tendered to the retiring President.

The clubs represented were Active B. C., Atalanta B. C., Atlantic B. C., Bayonne Rowing Association, First Bohemian B. C., Friendship B. C., Harlem R. C., Hudson B. C., Lone Star B. C., Metropolitan R. C., Nassau B. C., New Rochelle R. C., Nonpareil R. C., Shinnecock B. C., Waverley B. C., Woodcliff B. C., and Columbia University.

A meeting of the Stewards and officers of the association will be held next Wednesday to act upon the events for the annual regatta.

ATLANTIC LEAGUE QUITS.

Disbands After Federal League Refuses Request for Application.

The Atlantic League, a minor organization which has been in existence for the past two seasons, disbanded yesterday. The circuit lost money last Summer, and an effort was made a few weeks ago to obtain the protection of the Federal League. President Gilmore turned the league down, however, because last season when he made an offer of affiliation, the Atlantic League refused it.

The Atlantic League was made up of the following clubs: Poughkeepsie, Long Branch, Middletown, Danbury, Perth Amboy, Newburg, Paterson, and Asbury Park. Poughkeepsie won the pennant last season. The officials were: President and Treasurer, Rosslyn M. Cox, Middletown, N. Y., and Secretary, William H. Pfau, Elizabeth, N. J. The salary limit was $1,200 a month and the player limit fourteen men.

The dissolution of the league means that about 112 players will be turned loose on the baseball market. The organization developed several players last season who showed promise. Among these were Beatty of Poughkeepsie, who is now at Marlin with the Giants, and Pitcher Scull of Middletown, who is also with McGraw. Bill Tamm of Newburg has gone South with the Yankees, and also Aragon of Long Branch, who led the league in hitting with an average of .443. Romanach, the Cuban short stop, who once signed with the Brooklyn Club, was a member of the Long Branch Club.

Daytona Banquets Superbas.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 1.—Owing to a wreck on the railroad north of Jacksonville this morning several of the Brooklyn National League players did not arrive here until 9 o'clock tonight. In the party were Daubert, McCarthy, Myers, Hummel, and Zimmerman. They were met at the depot by President Ebbets and Manager Robinson, who whisked them away in automobiles to a banquet which had been waiting for an hour. The Board of Trade, the Elks, and citizens of Daytona were the hosts, and speeches were made by Ebbets and Robinson. The only absent players are Howell, Appleton, Egan, Ragan, Smith, and Rucker. All, with the exception of Rucker and Ragan, are due on any train. Weather conditions have not been ideal for the last few days, and the grounds are hardly in good playing shape, as yet. Today the players lazed out on the beach at Sea Breeze. Stengel is very sick, just having come out of the hospital. Pitcher Ragan wired today that his wife presented him with a boy, but will report at the earliest possible day.

Hempstead Cup for I. R. T. League.

President Hempstead of the Giants has offered a silver cup to be competed for by teams of the Interborough Rapid Transit League of New York. This amateur organization is made up of players from the various departments of the Interborough system. Last year the season was brought to a close with an intercity game between New York and Philadelphia. The Interborough Champions played the title holders in the Pennsylvania Railway League. The visitors won by a narrow margin. Following the game the teams got a royal dinner, at which prominent members of the bar, city and State officials were present. President Hempstead, who was one of the guests, was so impressed with the enthusiasm displayed that he announced his wish to offer a cup to be competed for during the season of 1915.

Barrow and Gibson Confer.

President Edward G. Barrow of the International League and Billy Gibson, representing several promoters in the Bronx, held a long conference yesterday in regard to the future of the Jersey City Club. The franchise is now in the hands of the league, and plans are under way to form a corporation to take over the club.

If the consent of the New York Club can be obtained to place the club in the Bronx, it is understood that Mr. Gibson and his associates stand ready to give the venture substantial backing. No definite action will be taken toward reorganizing the club until after the conference between President Tener, President Barrow, and President Hempstead, which will probably be held today.

Sale of Syracuse Club Confirmed.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 1.—The sale of the Syracuse franchise in the New York State League to Attorney Frank T. Miller of this city for $1,000 was confirmed late today by Referee in Bankruptcy Stone after he had taken the matter under advisement for several hours.

LOOMIS NOT IN A. A. U. MEET

Nor Will Meredith or Kolehmainen Be Seen at Garden Thursday.

Among the absentees at the annual senior indoor track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union at Madison Square Garden on Thursday night will be Jo Loomis of the Chicago A. A., triple national outdoor title holder, and Ted Meredith of the University of Pennsylvania, 800-meter Olympic title holder. Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the National Championship Committee, has also received word from Hannes Kolehmainen that he will be unable to take part in the championships unless his left foot, which last week became afflicted with a boil, heals in time to warrant his starting.

In A. A. U. circles there was much indignation expressed when it was learned that Loomis had not entered, in view of the fact that he had traveled all the way from Chicago to take part in three meets conducted by individual clubs within the past two months. The reason for Loomis's failure to enter is that the A. A. U. will not pay his expenses here, nor will it defray the expenses of any other athlete who will run. Mr. Rubien on Saturday wired the Chicago A. A. to know definitely whether Loomis would come East, but up to last night he had received no reply.

Regardless of whether Loomis, Meredith, or Kolehmainen compete, the meet should be one of the best in A. A. U. annals, for the entry is of high class as well as large. A treat is in store for local enthusiasts when they see Raymond Carroll of the Indiana State Normal School, who will run in the sprints. Last Winter while competing in a college meet at Pittsburgh Carroll ran sixty yards in the world's record time of 6 1-5 seconds. He applied to the A. A. U. for the record, but it was not allowed at the last meeting, the Record Committee advising that it be taken under consideration until Carroll could prove that he is equal to this performance. A repetition of the talk following the acceptance of Dan Kelly's 9 3-5 for 100 yards was not desired. If his running at the championships Thursday warrants it Carroll will receive credit for his performance of 6 1-5 seconds for the sixty yards.

Jole Ray, the Illinois distance runner, is one of the Western stars who will come East to match his speed and skill against the best here.

RITCHIE HERE AGAIN.

Ex-Champion Says His One Ambition Is to Beat Welsh.

Willie Ritchie arrived in town last evening ready to start work for his bout with Freddie Welsh at the Garden on March 11. The ex-champion surprised the score of friends who met him at the train with his excellent appearance. In fact, Ritchie looked better than on any of his previous visits.

Ritchie realizes that if he is to get back his lost title it will have to be in his coming ten-round bout with Welsh at the Garden. He said: "I was negotiating for three days in Denver for a twenty-round match with Welsh, and on reaching Chicago put the proposition up to Welsh and his manager, but it was only wasting time, and they convinced me then and there that there would be nothing doing for a twenty-round go.

"Ten rounds will be plenty for me in which to get Welsh. He has been fighting a lot since winning the title and getting the money, while I am fresh and feel in better trim than I have in a year. A champion has a continual worry on his mind, something I am free from now. I have forgotten all about my fight in London and am like a kid with a new toy, anxious to get the gloves on again. Reports were circulated that I was fat and growing out of my class, but that is fine. Two weeks on the stage and three days' work in Chicago found me weighing 138½ pounds two weeks ago, and by the end of this week I will be right at the weight for Welsh, 135, and taking things easy."

Ritchie was accompanied by Dr. Jeffrey of San Francisco, who will supervise his training at Billy Grupp's Gymnasium in Harlem. The Frisco lightweight will begin active work tomorrow. Welsh and Ritchie will meet at the Garden at 2 o'clock tomorrow to post forfeits and discuss the referee question. Each man will post $1,000 for weight and appearance. Ritchie stated last night that he would not go back to Frisco until he had won back the title from Welsh.

POOR BOUTS IN BROOKLYN.

"Pros" and "Semi-Pros" Have Another Matinee at Broadway S. C.

Eddie Moran of Providence, out of condition and weighing twelve pounds more than usual, arrived in Brooklyn yesterday and stayed long enough to hand out a severe beating to Frankie Diemeyer of Brooklyn at the Broadway Sporting Club yesterday afternoon in their ten-round bout. Moran, looking almost as wide as he was high, seemed anything except a winner, but after he had danced around the ring for a couple of rounds and pounded Diemeyer's face severely the big crowd had a better opinion of his ability. Moran weighed 149¼ pounds and Diemeyer 137.

In the other ten-round bout Jem Mace was substituted for Battling Lahn against Mickie Dunn. Mace had the better of the bout and Dunn's exhibition was very poor. Several times Dunn was groggy, but his clinches saved him. Mace weighed 125¾ and Dunn weighed 116½.

There were ten three-round semi-professional exhibitions before the two ten-round bouts, and in three of these one of the contestants quit. Two of the bouts were ended by knockouts, two were stopped by the referee, and the other three bouts went the limit. The result of the bouts:

Jack Tracy defeated Young Jack Degley; stopped by referee in second round.

Johnny Yerkes defeated Young Brennan, three rounds.

Young Colloty and Frankie Law, three rounds; draw.

Young Whitney knocked out Eddie Worrell in third round.

Battling Neff defeated Wilfrey Robinson. Robinson quit in first round.

Young Martin defeated Eddie Donahue. Donahue quit in first round.

Young Steck defeated Young Whitey; stopped by referee in first round.

Battling Murray defeated Young Sheridan. Sheridan quit in second round.

Young Hurley defeated Young Ritchie, three rounds.

Jack Remer knocked out Young Robinson in second round.

Substitutes Box at Olympic A. C.

Two fast and interesting ten-round bouts were held at the Olympic A. C. last night. Joe Dore of the West Side substituted for Billy Fitzsimmons against Al Nash of Philadelphia and had a shade better of the Quaker City boxer. Eddie Kelly outpointed Richie Ryan, who was substituted for Frankie Nelson, Fitzsimmons and Nelson both hurt their hands in bouts last week and had to cancel their bouts last night. Nash weighed in at 120 and Dore at 124. The boys went fast, clean boxers and Nash had a stinging left jab which caused Dore considerable worry early in the bout. At infighting Dore outclassed his opponent and had a persistent way of boring in that Nash could not stop. There was lots of action and little time was spent in clinches.

Kelly was a far more clever boxer than Ryan, but Ryan was a glutton for punishment and never hesitated to step into Kelly's attack. Both boys hit hard, and while Kelly kept playing for the face Ryan was hammering away with incessant swings at Kelly's kidneys. In some rounds the boxing was fast and furious, Kelly landing with considerable degree of accuracy, while many of Ryan's swings were wild.

Flynn-Smith Bout Doubtful.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 1.—Jim Flynn, the fighting fireman, arrived here today after being among the missing for a week, after Jack Curley had telegraphed to every fight port in the country for him. Flynn was scheduled to box Gunboat Smith here Saturday as a substitute bout for the Johnson-Willard fight. Now that Flynn is here ready to fight, Smith is among the missing, and was last heard from in New York. Tom Jones, understudy for Curley, has telegraphed for Smith to come in at once and to do his preliminary training on the train.

The Wolgast-Delmont bout is definitely off, and Delmont will box either Johnny Dundee or Benny Leonard, Billy Gibson's Bronx hope, here in the best of condition for the main bout at the opening of the new 135th Street Athletic Club, corner of Madison Avenue, this evening. Bob McAllister, who was to have boxed Kid Wagner, the Wilkes-Barre middleweight, in the other ten-round bout, discovered yesterday that he had a couple of broken ribs, so Wild Burt Kenny has been substituted against Wagner.

MAYER WINS IN CLASS A BILLIARDS

Start of National Amateur Play Results in Few Points for R. M. Lord.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Joseph Mayer of Philadelphia defeated R. M. Lord, Chicago, 400 to 249, here tonight in the opening game of the National Class A Amateur 18.2 balk-line championship billiard tournament. Mayer had high runs of 78 and 73, and his average was 19 1-21. Lord's highest run was 47 and his average 11 18-21.

Mayer, who won the championship here in 1913, failed to score in the first two innings, but got the balls together in the third when he gathered a total of 31 points, giving a fine exhibition of balk-line nursing. At the close of the fifth inning in which Mayer made a run of 73, the score was 165 to 14 in his favor, and the young Chicago player appeared to be outclassed.

Lord, however, brought the spectators to their feet several times with remarkable round-the-table shots in the tenth inning, when he made a total of 33, including eight exceedingly difficult spread shots. Even while compiling this run Lord failed to show any ability to nurse the balls, but in the seventeenth and nineteenth innings he displayed form which showed that he will be a dangerous competitor against even the veteran players who are entered in the tournament. In these innings he made runs of 47 and 36. Score by innings:

Lord—4 2 0 7 1 8 7 15 11 33 1 8 0 8 30 5 47 5 36 21 0. Total—249. High run—47. Average—11 18-21.

Mayer—0 0 31 1 78 0 19 27 0 7 58 9 2 21 78 12 35 21 12 4 10. Total—400. High run—78. Average—19 1-21.

Charles Heddon of Dowagiac, Mich., and Eugene L. Milburn of Chicago will meet in tomorrow afternoon's game, and the night match will be between J. Ferdinand Poggenburg of New York and Corwin Heuston of Detroit.

LEWINE DEFEATS GRAY.

Scores Unexpected Victory in Pocket Billiard Match by 125 to 81.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
J. H. Shoemaker,	3	0	E. F. Gray,	1	3
A. B. Hyman,	3	0	J. Donnelly,	0	4
E. F. Raynolds,	3	0	I. S. Lewine,	1	4
H. B. Hawkins,	1	2			

TODAY'S GAMES.

Afternoon—Donnelly and Lewine.
Evening—Hawkins and Shoemaker.

The first real surprise in the national amateur pocket billiard tournament at the Amateur Billiard Club came last night, when I. S. Lewine scored a victory over E. F. Gray, the score being 125 to 81. Lewine had played in four other games and lost all of them, so he was not seriously considered in his match with Gray. During the first few frames Lewine was far superior in his play to anything that he has heretofore shown in the tournament, and with Gray never confident of his stroke, went to the front. A little later, however, his play fell away from the high standard, but Gray could not take any advantage of it, for he appeared uncertain at all times.

One of the best shots that has been seen in the tournament was successfully made by Lewine. It came in one of the early innings, after Gray had played his opponent apparently safe. The cue ball was up the table and two object balls were a few inches from the side rail. The angle was bad, so that a combination was impossible, and Lewine solved the difficulty by rowding the first object ball back of the second, sending it into the pocket. Gray's best shot was one that involved a triple kiss, and gave him a wide open break. The scores:

Lewine—8 7 11 8 10 7 5 9 9 9 12 7 9 2. Total—125. Scratches—4. High run—11.

Gray—6 7 3 6 4 7 9 5 5 5 2 7 7 5. Total—81. Scratches—7. High run—9.

The afternoon game placed E. F. Raynolds in a tie for first place with J. H. Shoemaker and A. B. Hyman. He experienced little difficulty in winning from H. B. Hawkins by a score of 125 to 79. Raynolds displayed an excellent game in the early frames, pocketing the balls with certainty, and after a few turns at the table it was evident that Hawkins was no match for him. In the later stages of the match Raynolds with the game clinched, relaxed in his play and Hawkins was enabled to count up a creditable total. At the end of the tenth frame the score was 105 to 32 in, and Hawkins had succeeded in winning only one frame. In the next three, however, he counted thirty-three points, bringing his string up to 67. Neither player made any exceptionally high runs, the best for Hawkins being a thirteen, and Raynolds's high run was eleven.

The play of Raynolds marked him as one of the strong contenders against Shoemaker and Hyman for the final honors. His stroke was perfect, and he pocketed several hard shots which brought applause from the spectators. It was his general play, however, which was impressive of exceptional skill. He counted the ivories off consistently as a result of well judged position, and could if he had chosen run the game out several frames earlier. The scores:

Raynolds—14 8 10 9 12 11 13 6 11 13 1 4 10 6. Total, 125. Scratches, 3. High run, 14.

Hawkins—0 6 4 5 2 3 1 8 3 1 13 10 13 4 8. Total, 79. Scratches, 3. High run, 13.

Butler Wins English Billiards.

The second competition for the Dewar Challenge Trophy for the championship at English billiards began last night at Doyle's Billiard Academy. The first game was between Thomas Butler and H. Roberts, Butler winning by a score of 200 to 169. The game was closely contested throughout, both players at times playing an exceptionally strong game. Roberts had the high run of 34, while Butler's best run was 26.

Little Interest in Billiard League.

WATERLOO, Iowa, March 1.—All contests of the Champion Billiard Players' League have been called off, according to an announcement received here today from Burton Mank, manager of the organization, the headquarters of which is in New York. The action, Mr. Mank declared, was due to lack of interest in the contests throughout the country.

Dolder a Y. M. C. A. Champion.

A. H. Dolder last night won the championship of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association for the 880-yard event, when he outdistanced a large field and crossed the finish line first in 2:05 1-5. Dolder led practically from the start. An exciting race for second honors was contested between Eugene H. Church and C. A. Miller, the former just beating his adversary to the tape. The summary:

20-Yard Dash.—Won by H. E. Davis; H. Rohrbach, second; W. Scharff, third. Time—0:03.

20-Yard Basket Ball Special.—Won by M. Eiche; K. Shirley, second; F. Weber, third. Time—0:36 1-5.

330-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by C. A. Underhill, (6 yards;) W. A. Weber, (2 yards,) second; W. Scharff, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:36 3-5.

880-Yard Run for Championship of Branch.—Won by A. H. Dolder; E. H. Church, second; C. A. Miller, third. Time—2:05 1-5.

One and One-Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Donahue, (180 yards;) W. De Witt, (50 yards,) second; C. H. Henningsen, (scratch,) third. Time—7:32 3-5.

Twelve-Lap Relay Race.—Won by team composed of H. Rohrbach, Spengenberg, Miller, Church, Dolder, Shellenberg; team composed of T. Donahue, Smith, Marra, Scharff, Davis, and Grant, second. Time—1:57.

West Point Hockey Officials.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 1.—Cadet L. L. Brundred of Oil City, Penn., has been chosen to lead the army hockey team next season, and Cadet R. L. Walsh of Illinois has been selected as manager, it was announced here today.

Curtis Beats Clinton at Hockey.

Curtis High School hockey team defeated De Witt Clinton's seven at St. Nicholas Rink yesterday by the score of 3 to 1 in a close and exciting game. The game was to have decided the championship of the High School Hockey League, but Curtis has not yet played the games scheduled with several Brooklyn high schools, and in case of Curtis's defeat, De Witt Clinton will get another chance at the championship. If Curtis wins all the games she retains the championship.

JAMAICA RACING IN DOUBT.

Estimated That It Will Cost $30,000 to Repair Establishment.

According to an official of the Jockey Club, who was asked yesterday the cause of the delay in announcing the racing dates, which are generally given out soon after the first of the year, the reason apparently is that the Metropolitan Jockey Club has not decided yet whether they will race this Spring.

The Directors of the Jamaica track are strongly in favor of holding a meeting and their application for dates is before the Board of Stewards, but the track is in such poor shape that it is a question whether it would be worth while to spend $30,000 to put it in order, and the officials of the Jockey Club are waiting to hear something definite from the Jamaica Directors before announcing the racing dates.

Frank Clark, Superintendent of the Coney Island Jockey Club's track at Sheepshead Bay, and W. A. Gorman, former Superintendent of the Morris Park and Belmont Park tracks, have been figuring on the probable cost of the repairs of the course for the last ten days. Clark's report says it would take at least $30,000 to put the plant in condition for racing, while Gorman declares it would take $40,000 to repair the grandstand. The latter's estimate was made on the understanding that he did not consider the track and stables as requiring any attention except from day labor. This accounts for the difference in the figures.

The Jamaica officials will decide this week whether they will have the track made ready for racing this Spring or hold another meeting at Belmont Park. After this matter has been passed upon, the Jockey Club Stewards, on Thursday or a week later, will officially announce the racing dates for the season.

United Bowling Clubs Dine.

More than 500 covers were laid at the dinner given last night by the United Bowling Clubs of New York and vicinity at Maennerchor Hall, East Fifty-sixth Street, in honor of its thirtieth anniversary. A dance followed the dinner. The United Bowling Clubs is the oldest and foremost of bowling associations of this country, and includes in its membership a large number of clubs than any similar organization in the world. Joseph Thum, the New York veteran, who for ten years has guided the destinies of the United Bowling Clubs as President and has been their hardest worker, in a speech following the dinner told of the progress of his organization during 1915, which was the best year in its thirty years. Charles Dersch, Chairman of the Anniversary Committee, presided at the dinner. Other members of this committee were Fred G. Snyder, Mr. Thum, Robert W. Arnold, Frank Siebert, and Charles F. Nigutsch. Included among the officers of the United Bowling Clubs who were present last night were J. F. Bickel, C. Ehren, R. W. Arnold, F. G. Snyder, C. H. Koenig, A. P. Nahrwold, Dittrich, F. Weber, E. R. Caplan, Otto Maier, M. Hoetzel, F. R. Niglutsch, E. Wichtermann, A. J. Schnabie, J. Fabian, J. Fritsch, J. W. Harrison, C. F. Niglutsch, F. Siebert, F. Romer, and C. Vogler. The report of Secretary Fred G. Snyder, printed in the souvenir programme, showed that at the beginning of 1914 there were twenty-seven members of the pioneer bowling association, and during the year thirteen new members were admitted. The bowlers of the Le Roy Bowling Club and Rosedale Bowling Club, winners of the two sectional championships of the association, were presented with the prizes following the dinner.

NEWS OF THE GOLF WORLD.

Mrs. Lawrence Swift, President of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, announced last night that instead of the second week in June, the date for matches for the Griscom Cup, the annual competition would be held beginning Tuesday, June 1, at the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia. Instead of closing the matches on Friday, they will be continued through Saturday.

Another important change was the method of handling defaults. Both the Boston and Philadelphia associations voted for moving the entire team up when a default takes place, but the Metropolitan women opposed the plan. They withdrew their objections, however, when the time for posting the personnel of the teams was changed to fifteen minutes before the start of a match, instead of on the previous day, as heretofore.

Joseph Mitchell, professional of the Upper Montclair Country Club for nine years, and often an advisor of Jerome D. Travers, former national amateur champion, has taken a similar position with the Ridgewood Country Club. Mitchell was runner-up in the Eastern open championship to Isaac Mackie last year at Shawnee. He is considered one of the most promising of the native-born players, and is a protege of Mackie. J. H. Dunning, President of Ridgewood, said last night that Mitchell would be encouraged in the competitive phase and that he would compete in all the open championships. Donald Rose recently went over the Ridgewood course and planned a system of trapping which will be carried out under Mitchell's supervision. The club will erect a new shop for the "pro."

Jack Hobens of Englewood, former metropolitan open champion, returned from the Southern circuit and declared that Palm Beach was having its greatest season in golf.

William H. Robertson, Jr., formerly of Millbrook, will be the professional at the Woodmere Country Club this season.

New Boxing Club Opens Tonight.

Johnny Dundee, contender for the lightweight title, and Benny Leonard, Billy Gibson's Bronx hope, are in the best of condition for the main bout at the opening of the new 135th Street Athletic Club, corner of Madison Avenue, this evening. Bob McAllister, who was to have boxed Kid Wagner, the Wilkes-Barre middleweight, in the other ten-round bout, discovered yesterday that he had a couple of broken ribs, so Wild Burt Kenny has been substituted against Wagner.

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COTTON MARKET HIT BY ALLIES' EMBARGO

False Rumor Sending Prices Up Is Followed by Sharp 10-Point Drop.

EXCHANGE CLOSES STEADY

Net Decline of 3 to 7 Points in Day's Trading, but Lowest Level Is Not Touched.

There was much confusion in the cotton market yesterday, when the announcement came that German commerce would be subjected to a blockade that would restrict shipments either to or from that country. At first the enthusiasts on the floor of the Cotton Exchange thought that the statement implied merely a blockade on foodstuffs and that cotton would be exempt. Buying orders made their appearance from all quarters of the ring and a ten-point advance resulted.

A few moments later came the substance of the official statement to the effect that commodities of all kinds would be included in the blockade measure, and that no specific exception had been made in respect to cotton. The market dropped sharply on this version, with the decline extending about 20 points from the high level reached only a few minutes before.

Considering the drastic nature of the steps taken by the Allies, the market acted very well. Prices held above the low level reached last week and the close was steady, about 3 to 5 points from the lowest of the day and at a net decline of only 3 to 7 points.

It is possible that the big exports had something to do with this. Clearances were again on a phenomenal scale, reaching 116,761 bales, including 66,000 to Great Britain and 40,000 to the Continent. The total is now only about 1,000,000 bales below last season to date.

Southern spot markets were steady without change of importance. Alabama points wired that demand was good, with offerings extremely light, and stated that the decline in futures had not brought out any cotton.

Another feature which escaped general attention in the excitement of the day was the Oklahoma State report, which placed the increase in the oats acreage of that State at 40 per cent. over last season. This has a strong bearing on the acreage of cotton, as a favorable Spring season in Oklahoma would foreshadow the retention of the original acreage in small grains and would consequently mean a reduction in the cotton acreage.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 7 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points decline, 8.25 for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows, closing steady:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.23	8.15	8.17@8.19	8.24@8.26
May	8.54	8.35	8.33@8.39	8.46@8.47
July	8.75	8.55	8.51@8.62	8.68@8.69
October	9.06	8.86	8.91@Flat	8.96@8.97
December	9.22	9.05	9.06@9.10	9.15@9.16
January			9.19@9.21	9.26@9.27

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	17,471	10,957	8,408
New Orleans	3,691	14,914	1,827
Mobile	183	217	1,736
Savannah	7,187	9,626	3,774
Charleston	1,490	967	124
Wilmington	3,416	1,883	833
Norfolk	3,474	3,780	1,734

Total receipts, 15,475, against 54,789 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	595		339
Memphis	3,591	8,666	2,659
St. Louis	627		3,581
Houston	19,943	25,990	9,507

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	28,500 to 30,500	30,080	13,794
New Orleans	10,000 to 12,000	12,752	7,988

Total exports yesterday, 116,761; so far this season, 5,283,918, against 7,174,914 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price Middling.	Stocks 1915.	Stocks 1914.
2,325	New Orleans	7.75	415,503	238,150
175	Mobile	7.56	53,336	28,627
2,876	Savannah	8	230,483	95,960
1,813	Galveston	8.25	527,076	359,417
....	Wilmington	7½	22,614	17,...
....	Norfolk	7.75	76,771	55,401
357	Augusta	7.75	141,508	74,769
2,250	Memphis	7.88	225,228	171,369
....	St. Louis	7½	37,940	38,171
2,672	Houston	8.20	139,081	171,427

The Liverpool market opened barely steady. There was a moderate demand for business in spot cotton, with middling one point advance at 4.95. Sales, 7,000 bales. Receipts, 31,700 bales, including 20,200 American. Closed quiet.

FOR FULL CREW LAW REPEAL

President Willard Asks B. & O. Stockholders to Fight Measure.

Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has written a letter to stockholders, urging them to use their influence to have the full crew law repealed in five States. He says:

It should be kept in mind that at the present time the railroad companies are not permitted to run any train unless the cars are all equipped with automatic couplers and air brakes. Notwithstanding this fact, and by virtue of the law above referred to, it is necessary for certain parts of the road to employ more brakemen upon freight and passenger trains than were employed before automatic couplers and air brakes were applied.

According to Mr. Willard, estimates based on the business of 1914 show that the increase of rates allowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission may bring in from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000 additional net income annually, the equivalent of about 1¼ per cent. on the common stock. The company's gross income in the six months ended Dec. 31 was $47,138,435, a decrease of $6,518,410. Net revenue of $13,027,127 was $1,274,480 behind the same period in the preceding year.

California Standard Oil Decrease.

The Standard Oil Company of California earned net profits before depreciation in 1914 of $12,771,386, as compared with $19,838,140 in the preceding year. A surplus of $5,202,240 remained after dividends, as against $14,802,741 in 1914. President D. G. Schofield says in the annual statement that there was a very large overproduction of oil in California during the year, caused by the boring of new wells and the general depression of business, which caused consumption to decline.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Tin	39.75	40.50	38.25	39.00
Lead	3.87½	3.92½	3.85	3.95
Iron No. 2 X Ivy			14.00	14.00
Spelter	10.12½	10.62½	20.00	20.50
Antimony	21.00	22.50	21.00	22.50

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted 14¾@14¾c a pound, unchanged in the open market.

London market quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	64	12	6	64	10	0
Copper, futures	64	2	6	64	0	0
Tin, spot	183	0	0	180	0	0
Tin, futures	161	10	0	158	0	0
Lead	26	5	0	20	5	0
Spelter	43	0	0	42	10	0

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
American Cigar	119	120	119	120
American Cigar pf	97½	99	97½	99
Am. Mach. & Fdy	65	73	65	73
Cuban Tel. Co	275	300	275	300
Johnston T. F. & M	125	175	125	175
P. B. Young	135	155	145	165
P. B. Young pf	105	108	105	108
MacAndrews & F	170	177	170	177
MacAndrews & F. pf	99	101	99	101
U. S.-Am. Tobacco	225	235	225	235
U. S.-Am. Tob. scrip	155	162	155	162
R. J. Reynolds Tob	280	290	280	285
R. J. Reynolds T. pf	118½	119¼	118½	119

MISSOURI PACIFIC SLATE.

Only Gould Directors to Remain Will Be President Bush and Shepard.

The Missouri Pacific Proxy Committee announced yesterday that considerably more than a majority of the stock was represented by proxies already sent in for the meeting on March 9. The votes in its hands would be cast for these Directors: Nicholas F. Brady, Benjamin F. Bush, President of the Missouri Pacific; Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Edward A. Faust of St. Louis, A. J. Hemphill, Chairman of the Guaranty Trust Company; William H. Lee of St. Louis, Edgar L. Marston of Blair & Co., Edwin G. Merrill, President of the Union Trust Company; Finley J. Shepard, Vice President of the road; Cornelius Vanderbilt, R. Lancaster Williams of Baltimore, W. H. Williams, and C. Minot Weld of Boston.

On this ticket the only men who formerly represented the Gould interests will be Mr. Shepard and President Bush. Mr. Shepard, as the husband of the former Helen Gould, will represent large bond holdings. Mr. Bush was brought from the Western Maryland by George J. Gould, but the Proxy Committee recently said that he had done excellent work with the road and would be continued in office.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the bankers chiefly interested in rehabilitating the company, will have no direct representation. The Union Trust Company, whose head is a candidate, was of material assistance to the road's management last June in extending $25,000,000 notes for a year. Of the men named, Messrs. Carlton, Faust, Lee, W. H. Williams, and Weld had not been mentioned in previous tentative suggestions of candidates.

The ticket for Directors of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, for election on the same day, will be the same as for the Missouri Pacific, except that Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank; Festus J. Wade of St. Louis, E. C. Simmons of St. Louis, and C. A. Pratt of Little Rock, Ark., will be named in place of R. L. Williams, C. M. Weld, E. A. Faust and W. H. Lee.

National Banking System Grows.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Nineteen applications to organize national banks were approved in February, according to an announcement today by the Controller of the Currency. The total number of national banks doing business on Feb. 27 was 7,610, with authorized capital of $1,076,484,175 and outstanding circulation amounting to $716,818,068.

DU PONT GETS $14,300,000.

New Company to Take Over Stock of the Powder Man.

The sale of T. Coleman du Pont's stock interest in the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company to other interests in the concern will involve about $14,300,000, and the funds will be supplied by the Bankers' Trust Company and other institutions of this city and Philadelphia. It is understood that a new company, to be called the Du Pont Securities Company, is in process of formation, with which will be lodged the stock purchased from Gen. du Pont. It will be capitalized at $20,000,000, and will hold certain other blocks of the powder company shares.

Seward A. Prosser, President of the Bankers' Trust Company, said yesterday that a loan of $8,500,000 for eighteen months at 6 per cent. interest would be made for part of the payment. This will be participated in by the trust company and several other institutions. The loan may be extended if the borrowers so elect. The balance of the payment to Mr. du Pont will be made in the form of five year 6 per cent. notes of the Du Pont Securities Company.

"It is not contemplated," said Mr. Prosser, "that any change shall be made in the management of the company. Gen. du Pont has been President of the corporation for many years, but has intrusted the actual conduct of the business to others, who will continue to administer the corporation's affairs."

CANADA FIGHTS RATE BOOST.

No Time for Railways to Increase Tariffs, Government Holds.

OTTAWA, March. 1.—The Dominion Government looks with disfavor upon the recent application of the Canadian railways for permission to increase their freight rates on all lines east of Port Arthur. This declaration was made today to the Railway Commission by J. J. Orde, counsel to the Government.

Mr. Orde told the commission that it seemed strange, at this time, when the country found its industrial relations considerably disrupted because of the war, that the railways should try to obtain a substantial increase in freight rates. He held that the increased efficiency in the methods of transportation should enable the railways to keep down the cost of operation.

"If the railways have suffered by a falling off in revenue," he said, "they should bear their share of the burden and not try to shoulder it onto the public."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Southwest disturbance has passed off the North Florida Coast, moving northeast, and is now apparently central near Bermuda.

Pressure also continues low in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, but is high over the interior east of the Rocky Mountains. West of the mountains pressure is low, with a marked disturbance over Utah and adjacent portions of Colorado and Nevada. This Western disturbance has caused quite general rains and snows west of the mountains, but elsewhere over the country there was no precipitation during the last twenty-four hours, except some light, scattering rains in the South. Temperatures are low for the season in the South and West and about normal elsewhere, except in the northern lake region, where they are quite high.

The extreme Western disturbance will move east attended by rains and snows Tuesday in the Rocky Mountain region and the Central Plains States, and Tuesday night or Wednesday in the north portion of the West Gulf States, the Lower Missouri, and Upper Mississippi, and the Lower Ohio Valleys. Elsewhere fair weather will prevail Tuesday and Wednesday, except in the Middle Plateau, where there will be snow Tuesday.

It will be somewhat colder Tuesday in the northern lake region, but no extensive temperature changes are indicated over any district during the next two days.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coast will be fresh northwest and west; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest and west.

FORECAST: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, colder in north portion.

New Jersey, New England, Western New York, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	38	23	4 P. M.	32	26
6 A. M.	38	22	6 P. M.	32	34
9 A. M.	37	26	9 P. M.	30	30
12 M.	32	31	11 P. M.	28	30

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 30; for the corresponding date last year it was 31; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 35.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 28; at 8 P. M. it was 32. Maximum temperature, 37 degrees, at 2:20 P. M.; minimum, 23 degrees, at 4 A. M. Humidity, 57 per cent., at 8 A. M.; 45 per cent., at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.84 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.83 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:30—19-23 W. 18 St.; Habdel & Tausing	Slight
2:45—155 Av. C; Alice Greenberg	Slight
2:50—363 Market St.; Manhattan Restaurant and Lunchroom	$5
8:30—2,355 3 Av.; Dimock & Fink	Slight
9:10—101 W. 130 St.; Margaret Brockman	Slight
9:45—102 Monroe St.; Max Shuster	Slight
10:00—53 Orchard St.; Jos. Weinberg	None
10:00—136 E. 109 St.; C. Marcuso	Slight
10:15—190 Monroe St.; not given	Slight
11:10—158 W. 96 St.; Gaseki Hairmann	Slight
11:45—50 W. 3 St.; American Cap Fronts Co	Not given
P. M.	
1:50—57 Greene St.; Veth, Son & Co.	Slight
2:05—416 W. 56 St.; Della Maher	$50
2:15—68 Trinity Pl.; Mason & Seaman	Slight
3:30—120 E. 12 St.; Rotary Pic. Co.	Slight
4:20—200 Clinton St.; Louis Abramson	Slight
5:30—932 Columbus Av.; P. Cumford	Slight
6:10—144 Cherry St.; Salvatore Gtugia	Slight
7:00—111 E. 11 St.; John Mayer	$300
8:06—71 Sheriff St.; Max Gittis	Slight
8:30—255 Rivington St.; I. Samuel	Slight
8:50—1128 West St.; Jacob Benjamin	$150
8:45—180 E. 107 St.; Mrs. Salver	Slight
9:20—538 Trinity Av.; John Turne	$200
9:30—Ward Av. and 172 St.; Watson Aero Co	Not given
10:35—1,049 Park Av.; Herman Garns	Slight

Through an error in transmission the police reported on Saturday a fire in the premises of the Empire Cloak and Suit Company in 29 West Twenty-first Street. The concern is located in another street and had no fire. The report of Feb. 20 included a fire in the premises of the Imperial Braid Company, 109 Mercer Street. The fire at that address was in rooms occupied by another tenant.

Paris Trading Quiet.

PARIS, March 1.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 69 francs 65 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 37 centimes.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Receipts and expenditures for Feb. 27:

	Feb. 27.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$1,420,004	$14,389,394	$183,634,521
Ordinary	1,180,711	24,625,639	216,266,964
Cor. & in. tax	26,189	508,845	10,409,060
Miscellaneous	124,488	4,113,393	46,673,511
Total, rec.	2,755,393	43,636,272	411,436,057
Expenditures	1,204,976	56,137,624	494,703,679
Surplus	550,309		
Deficit		12,501,352	83,356,622

$500,000

Magnolia Petroleum Company

First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds

Dated January 1, 1912. Due January 1, 1937.

Interest payable January 1st and July 1st in New York City.

Authorized $10,000,000
Outstanding 7,500,000

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage on all the properties now owned and which may be acquired by the Company.

They are free from normal Federal income tax.

A Refining and Manufacturing Company—The company manufactures gasoline, motor spirits, fuel oil, lubricating oils, paraffine, naphtha and asphalt.

Refineries and Properties—The MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM COMPANY owns three modern and economically situated refineries having a combined daily capacity of 27,000 barrels. 435 Distributing Stations, 580 Tank Cars and 855 miles of Pipe Lines.

Contracts—The company has contracts to furnish various grades of refined oil with the Standard Oil Co. of New York, the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, the Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky, the Anglo-American Oil Co. and the Union Petroleum Co. of Philadelphia. It also has several large contracts with railroads to furnish fuel oil, among them the Southern Pacific Company, which is for 3,600,000 barrels of fuel oil

The net profits of the Company for the year 1914, after deducting all interest and depreciation charges, amounted to $1,620,862.

GROWTH OF THE COMPANY.

	Oct. 31, 1913.	Dec. 31, 1914.
Total Assets	$15,955,608.00	$20,248,954.00
Reserve for Depreciation	1,219,810.39	2,438,632.15
Refinery Capacity per day (barrels)	13,000	27,000
Distributing Stations	225	435

The Sinking Fund Retires 1% of the Outstanding Bonds Annually

Circular on Application.

Par and Accrued Interest, Yield 6%

FEBRUARY, 1915

The statements contained herein are not guaranteed, but are based upon information and advice which we believe to be accurate and reliable.

Emanuel, Parker & Co.

Albany Office
Albany Trust Co. Building

New York Office
15 Wall Street

MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD & LIGHTING CORPORATION

Five Per Cent. Fifty-Year First Lien and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article Sixth of the Mortgage and Deed of Trust executed by the Manila Electric Railroad & Lighting Corporation to the undersigned as Trustee, dated September 24, 1903, offers are hereby invited for surrender of above named bonds to the amount of $36,072.75 in the Sinking Fund. Offers will be opened by the undersigned, Trustee, at 12 o'clock noon, Friday, March 5th, 1915. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all offers.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice-President.

PROPOSALS.

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO. invites proposals in writing, to be sent to the Metropolitan Trust Co., City of New York, on or before April 5, 1915, for the sale to it, of forty (40) outstanding 6 per cent. bonds of the Colorado Fuel Co. due 1919. Such bonds to be delivered and paid for May 1, 1915, at the Metropolitan Trust Co., 49 Wall St., New York City.

Denver, Colo. Feb. 27, 1915.
A. D. MOSS, Asst. Treas.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, FIRST DISTRICT, New York City, Room 1709, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y., February 20, 1915.—A public hearing will be held in Room 407, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, at 11:00 A. M., March 4, 1915, in connection with proposed bridge across Westchester Creek, at East 177th Street, New York City. Those interested are invited to attend.

W. M. BLACK, Col. Engrs.

Suite of Three Rooms for Lawyer or Physician

TIMES BUILDING
TIMES SQUARE

Finest Location. Light on All Sides. Call Today.

Rental Agent—Room 406
Telephone 1000 Bryant

STATE OF NEW YORK

4¼ Per Cent Gold Bonds

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION, INCLUDING THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX

AMOUNTING TO

$27,000,000.00

Issued in Coupon or Registered Form

Will Be Sold WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1915, at 12 o'clock, noon

At the State Comptroller's Office, Albany, N. Y.

This is the only public sale of New York State bonds that is contemplated during the present calendar year

These bonds have been segregated into two classes, and bidders will be required to state clearly in the proposal the class of bonds and the amount and price for each $100 bid for, coupon bonds being issued in denominations of $1,000.00 and registered bonds in denominations of $1,000.00, $5,000.00, $10,000.00, and $50,000.00.

Class No. 1. $8,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1965; $4,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Cayuga and Seneca canal, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1965; $10,000,000.00 for the Improvement of Highways, dated March 1, 1915, due March 1, 1965.

As the bonds enumerated above are all 50-year bonds, bearing 4¼ per cent interest, the Comptroller will reserve the right to allot to the successful bidder, bonds of any or all of the above issues in Class No. 1, notwithstanding the specific issue may be stated in the bid.

Class No. 2. $5,000,000.00 for the Construction of Barge Canal Terminals, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1945.

Temporary receipts will be issued which will be exchanged for the permanent bonds when ready for delivery.

These bonds are Legal Investments for Trust Funds

No bids will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank draft upon a solvent bank or trust company of the cities of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Improvement" and enclosed in a sealed envelop directed to the "Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

All bids will include accrued interest.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Circular descriptive of these bonds and of outstanding state bonds, sinking funds, etc., will be mailed upon application to

EUGENE M. TRAVIS, State Comptroller, Albany, N. Y.

Albany, February 13, 1915.

B. & N. NOTES EXTENDED.

Approval of Hustis's Plan Removes Danger of Receivership.

BOSTON, March 1.—The plan for a six months' extension of nearly $23,000,000 in short-time notes of the Boston & Maine Railroad, which are due tomorrow, was declared operative in a circular letter sent to the noteholders by President J. H. Hustis today. Holders of approximately 97 per cent. of the notes have forwarded their signed agreements for the extension, thereby removing danger of receivership proceedings for the present.

Pending the maturity of the extended notes, the railroad officials will endeavor to obtain legislation in this state, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont permitting a reorganization of the company by the consolidation of its leased lines.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for medical clerk, grade 2, in the Division of Vital Statistics of the Health Department. Dates for the test and the issuance of applications will be announced later. The appointee will be required to examine death certificates for the purpose of passing on the sufficiency of the statements appearing therein and detecting unreported communicable diseases. The minimum age is 21 years and the annual salary $1,200.

United States.

The commission announces for March 9 a competitive examination for filet lace maker, for women only, to fill a vacancy at $600 a year in the Indian Service at the Sobobe School, California. The appointee will be required to teach Indian women and children real filet lace making, as it is proposed to make the Sobobe School a centre of filet lace making. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on samples, physical ability, training, and experience. Age, 20 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

The United States Civil Service Commission is to hold an examination of applicants for the position of clerk to the Commercial Attache at Petrograd, Russia. All persons interested and possessing the necessary qualifications should make immediate application to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, or at the branch office of the bureau, Room 409, Custom House. The applicant must satisfy the Civil Service Commission of his ability to converse fluently in Russian and one other language.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The next meeting of the Board of Education will be on March 10. The Executive Committee will meet on the same date.

Students in the Spanish classes of De Witt Clinton High School will present in the afternoon assembly at 1:45 o'clock, March 5, the short comedy of Miguel Ramos Carrion entitled "La Muela del Juicio." ("The Wisdom Tooth.") This is the first time a Spanish play has been given on the platform of this school, and probably the first time this comedy has been presented in an English-speaking country. Mr. de Laria of the department of Spanish of the school has coached the cast. Spanish music will be played by the school orchestra under the direction of Joseph P. Donnelly. Moe Renner will play a Spanish dance as a violin solo. Miss Maria Paz Galisonga, a singer of Spanish folk-songs, has consented to render a group of Spanish songs, one of which is her own composition. Admission for the boys of the school will be by ticket of membership in the general organization.

Examinations for the Red Cross certificate will begin in Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, today.

City Supt. Maxwell announces that the total teaching force in the city at the close of the year was 26,448, consisting of 2,988 men and 17,460 women. The proportion of men decreased during the year from 12.7 to 12.6 per cent., while that of women increased from 87.3 to 87.4. It may be expected, Dr. Maxwell says, that the number of women teachers will show a steady increase, as compared with that of men teachers, owing to the recent increases in the salaries of new class teachers in elementary schools.

The Board of Education, on account of lack of financial ability, has rejected without prejudice the nominations of one teacher of shopwork and thirteen teachers of cooking for elementary schools.

Permission has been granted to the Board of Superintendents to withdraw the nomination of Henry Greenfield for appointment as a temporary second-grade clerk in the Bureau of Attendance at $1,050 a year and in nominating Benjamin A. Sheldon for the position.

Five classes in Evening School 67, Manhattan, have been recognized by the Board of Education as a high school grade.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

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1st Lt. A. L. Singleton, 12 Inf., will proceed not earlier than March 4 to Ft. Leavenworth for duty at the military prison.

Capt. F. J. Klingman, C. of E., in addition to his other duties, will report to Commandant, Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty.

Capt. L. S. Edwards, C. A. C., assigned to the 76d Co.

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Lt. Col. A. D. Kniskern, Q. M. C., relieved from temp. charge of the General Depot at Chicago, effective on arrival there of Maj. H. E. Wilkins, and will then assume charge of the General Depot of Q. M. C. at Chicago, relieving Maj. Wilkins, who will report to Depot Q. M. for duty as his assistant.

1st Lt. A. L. Bump, 15 Inf., from treatment at Letterman Hosp., to his regiment.

Leave: Maj. W. P. Stone, retired, Inspector-Instructor, one month.

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Capt. G. W. McElroy, from Pittsburgh, Penn., March 15, to Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass.

Lt. E. A. Wolleson, the Missouri, to the Tennessee.

Ens. (J. G.) G. C. Logan, Charleston Yard, to connection fitting out the Wadsworth and on board when commissioned.

Ens. O. L. Wolfard, the Hancock, to the Madonas.

A. Paymaster H. T. Sandlin, the Petrel, to Navy Pay Officers' School, Washington, D. C.

Commander J. B. Briggs, retired, died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Minnesota, South Carolina, and Texas, at Guacanayabo Bay; Vulcan, at Newport; Terry, at New York Yard; Eagle and McCall, at Guantanamo; Helena, at Shanghai, and the Nanshan, at San Francisco.

Sailed—Mayrant, New York Yard for Guantanamo; Yankton, Port-au-Prince for Guantanamo; Celtic and Cyclops, Guantanamo for Guacanayabo Bay; Colorado, Tiburon (Cal.) for San Diego; Orion, Philadelphia for Hampton Roads; Yorktown, San Francisco for San Diego; Annapolis, Guaymas for Topolobampo, and the Glacier and Nero, Mazatlan for La Paz.

The Olympia, now at New Orleans, has been ordered to proceed to Guantanamo via Key West.

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8

Investments

Some securities combine a great degree of safety with a very low yield. Others return a liberal income, but are not sufficently secured. Between the two lies the **ideal investment** for the average business man—The Security which combines a fair yield with reasonable safety. We are competent to assist business men in the selection of their investments and are glad to do so.

Correspondence Invited.

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Investment Bankers
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A·H·Bickmore & Co.
11 Broadway, N.Y.

Personal Contact

Conditions at the present time are admittedly opportune for securing sound investments at attractive prices.

Your choice is a wide one, and this very latitude should compel a careful discretion.

We deem it a privilege to come into personal contact with our clients, and extend to you a cordial invitation to call.

Our February List T comprises FIRST MORTGAGE bonds and SHORT TERM notes yielding

6 to 6¾%
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Our new pamphlet surveys this service and will help your quest of safe securities paying excellent income rates.

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William P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

Our Bond Circular
NO. 12046

Should interest investors who are seeking a high-grade municipal bond. Exempt from payment of the Federal Income Tax and a Legal Investment for Eastern Savings Banks.

Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange,
115 Broadway, New York City.

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Tennessee
5% Bonds
Due serially 1921 to 1935
Prices to yield 4.45%
Further Particulars on Request
N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore St. Louis

WE issue several times each month a price list of our holdings of high grade Municipal bonds yielding from about 3.80% to 5%. This list of bonds, exempt from Federal Income Tax, will be mailed on request.

Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

You Can Invest
in any high-grade securities, stocks or bonds, by depositing with us small amounts from time to time, as we specialise in
ODD LOTS { On Margin / Or Full Payment
Send for Our Booklet
Suggestions to Investors.
HISHOLM & CHAPMAN
Members New York Stock Exchange
Members New York Cotton Exchange
71 Broadway, New York City.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firm; Commodities Break Sharply--Influence of Proposed Stoppage of German Trade.

It was in the commodities markets rather than in the stock market that yesterday's momentous war news was reflected, but so far as it exerted effect on the Stock Exchange its influence was favorable. Announcement of Great Britain's purpose to prevent all shipments of commodities into and out of Germany will, so far as it proves effective, put an end to the shipments of cotton to Germany which lately have assumed substantial proportions, and the cotton market responded to that news by a sharp reaction. Both the proposed stoppage by the Allies of all trade with Germany and the news of the further success attending the attack on the Dardanelles forts contributed to a violent decline in grain. Wheat was at one time 7¼c under the closing price of Saturday, and it ended the day at a net loss of close to 6 cents. On the Stock Exchange prices on a small volume of trading were again firm, the general level of prices for the fourth day in succession showing a slight net gain.

The general effect upon our trade of a successful carrying out of the programme which Premier Asquith outlined in Parliament yesterday has to be considered in the light of the abnormal conditions which have existed in our trade in recent months rather than on the basis of our normal trade relations with the several countries of Europe. During the last five months of 1913 we exported to Germany $185,000,000 worth of goods, while in the last five months of 1914 we exported to Germany less than $12,000,000, of which over $9,000,000 represented goods which reached Germany during August and which had for the most part left this side before the outbreak of the war. The entire loss of this trade would not materially affect our current total exports, although lately, of course, the exports of cotton to Germany have been growing considerably beyond the average of the closing months of last year. Our imports from Germany from the start of the war to the end of 1914 amounted to a little less than $30,000,000 compared with about $81,000,000 in the corresponding months of the previous year. Our direct trade with Austria is so small even in normal times that the loss of the little that is left of it would not be important.

On the other hand, our imports to Great Britain and her allies have been running very much ahead of normal figures. It has not yet been indicated that the attempted submarine blockade of Great Britain by Germany is effective enough to affect greatly the course of our trade with the United Kingdom. It does not appear that the carrying out of the British programme will very materially reduce the current volume of our commerce. It was in the light of that fact that the financial community received yesterday the news of the step proposed by Great Britain which, in effect, if not in form, is tantamount to a blockade of all German ports.

The foreign exchanges were irregular, but for the most part remained under the influence of the pressure which has been carrying rates downward. We received $750,000 gold direct from London yesterday, and there was talk of more shipments from that same quarter, although the fact that what we get there probably has to be picked up in the open market and sent here under conditions involving very high expense puts great obstacles in the way of any large inflow. There was no change in the general monetary situation yesterday which suggested an abandonment of the proposed establishment here of large credits for Great Britain, but no definite news on that point came to hand.

With the near approach of the season which will favor more extensive operations in the western theatre of the war, the feeling is growing in the financial district that more decisive war news will not be very long delayed. The progress of the movement against Constantinople and the results which are expected to flow from the plan just announced by Great Britain strengthened the expectation of many in the financial district that when the advance of the season does bring increased military activity the news is likely to be favorable rather than unfavorable from the market's standpoint.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

N. Y. Central Gain in Net Income.

The New York Central's report of operations for January shows that substantial economies were effected in the first month of the consolidation with the Lake Shore. Some account must be made of the more open weather for several lines of the system in the last January than in the January preceding, which made the cost of running trains less, but the figures indicate that other factors bore a part in converting declines of gross into large increases of net revenue.

The aggregate income for all lines was $325,859 less than a year before, while the strikingly large increase of $524,157 in the net return is reported. The New York Central Railroad, including the Hudson River Road and the Lake Shore, was able to show a gain of $703,497 in net, whereas the gross income dropped behind by $45,938. It seems rather early to assume that the consolidation has worked to multiply the New York Central's efficiency and economy several times over, but such an impression can be gathered from the month's figures.

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Foreign Exchange Speculators.

The shrinkage in foreign exchange rates of recent weeks has promoted much speculation and has aroused longings for efforts along this line which have not been satisfied. Some of the large banks have been approached for loans to be made for the purchase of German, French, and Swiss exchange, the buyer agreeing to put up a good-sized margin and to pay 6 per cent. on the additional funds borrowed. The banks have declined, although an opportunity was presented to make 6 per cent. on idle funds against the current call rate of 2 per cent.

The further recession of rates since proposals first were made last week show that the banks, if they had accepted, would have had something to do in the way of collecting additional margin, as quotations continue to slide down instead of recovering. On the short side operators have seen better results from their work, although lenders also have been indifferent toward commitments in the way of loans supported by margin. Several large dealers in foreign exchange take pleasure in contemplating their profits on short sales, especially those who put out lines of Italian lire a fortnight ago.

***

Small Demand for Lire.

While lire were quoted at 5.93 to the dollar, an extraordinary low figure, buyers could have found substantial amounts at 5.95 yesterday, according to brokers. There was very little demand for them. Italy has never been an important holder of American securities, and her exports of goods to this country have been meagre during the Winter. With few, if any, securities sold here and less goods than usually, a severe decline in the demand for Italian exchange has occurred. The supply of bills at the same time has been increasing steadily through purchases of goods for Italian account.

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Express Stock Tumbles.

American Express dropped with a thud yesterday, falling in the first sale in a month from 90 to 83. In its descent the stock went direct from an old minimum price to the latest, passing en route another minimum of 85 established on Feb. 4.

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New York Railways Interest.

The amount to be paid on the 5 per cent. income adjustment bonds of the New York Railways for the six months ended Dec. 31 will be determined by an arbitration committee of three experts, which is to be appointed this week. The rate for the calendar year of 1913 was 3.98 and it is rumored persistently that the rate will approach 4½ for 1914. If this is the case, something more than 3 per cent. must be paid out of the surplus of the last half of the year for the amount set aside during the first six months was 1.288 per cent. The payment for the first half of 1913 was 1.636 per cent. and for the second half 2.345 per cent.

There has been constant friction with regard to the interest payment on these adjustment income bonds, the largest holders contending that the full 5 per cent. ought to be paid and the New York Railways Company contending that such a payment would deplete the surplus set aside for adjustment of legal claims against the company. A suit brought by three life insurance companies holding $2,000,000 of the bonds, to release $605,000 from the 1912 reserve for claims and $312,000 from the 1913 reserve is now pending. The right of the New York Railways to reserve funds for meeting future claims, thus reducing the available interest on the adjustment income bonds, is raised in this suit. The Public Service Commission has ruled that 8 per cent. of earnings should be applied to the claim fund.

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Western Pacific Causes Suspense.

While interest payment on the Western Pacific's $50,000,000 first mortgage thirty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds was defaulted yesterday, bankers, lawyers, and railroad men affiliated with the Western Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande were in session with a view of hitting on a plan which might stave off a receivership for the former road. Late in the afternoon it was said by one in authority that there was not a ray of hope for the Western Pacific. Tickers were watched anxiously for bad news from California, where any court action must have its origin.

It was early enough to placate the large Eastern bondholders by explaining the pitfalls of a receivership, it was said, but quite a different matter to make such argument go the length of the land to the Coast where approximately 20 per cent. of the bonds are held. The plan to scale down the Western Pacific bonds and compensate holders with adjustment income bonds, it was said, had met with much objection.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	137,265
Same day last year	98,131
Year to date	9,613,573
Same period last year	16,436,760
Average price and change 50 stocks	60.14 + .12
Same day last year	70.07 — .42

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
28¾	29	1,800	Alaska Gold Mines	28½	29	28¾	29	+1
53½	53¾	6,325	Amalgamated Cop	53¾	54½	53½	53¾	— ½
38⅞	39	4,500	Am. Beet Sugar	39¼	39¾	38¾	38⅞	...
26	26⅜	1,500	Am. Can	26½	26¾	26	26¼	— ⅛
92½	93	100	Am. Can pf	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ⅛
40½	42½	100	Am. Car & Fdry	40½	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
112⅞	113	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	112½	112¾	112½	112½	+ ⅜
107	108	2	Am. Coal Prod. pf	108	108	108	108	...
45	45¼	200	Am. Cotton Oil	45½	45¾	45½	45½	...
...	83¼	100	Am. Express	83	83	83	85	—7
25⅜	26	200	Am. Ice Securities	25½	25¾	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
8	8⅝	510	Am. Linseed	8	8	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
19½	20⅛	200	Am. Locomotive	20⅞	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	— ¼
78	80	100	Am. Locomotive pf	78	78	78	78	—3
61¾	62	2,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	61⅞	62½	61⅞	62	+ ½
109	114½	100	Am. Sugar R.pf.x d	109½	109½	109½	109½	+ ⅛
119½	119¾	1,000	Am. Teleph. & Tel	119¾	119⅞	119½	119½	+ ⅛
25⅞	26¼	200	Anaconda Cop. Co	26¼	26½	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
94⅞	94¾	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	+ ⅛
97.	97½	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97	97	97	97	—1
98	99	100	Atlantic Coast Line	98	98	98	98	—1
...	28	400	Baldwin Loco	28	28	28	28	...
64½	64⅞	700	Baltimore & Ohio	64⅜	64⅞	64½	64⅝	— ⅛
68½	69	100	Baltimore & O. pf	68	68	68	68	...
54⅛	54¼	2,600	Bethlehem Steel	54½	55⅜	54¼	54¼	— ⅛
86⅜	87¼	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87	87	87	87	+ ⅛
17⅛	17⅜	1,300	California Petrol	17⅜	17⅝	17	17¼	+ ⅛
49⅝	50	535	California Pet. pf	49	49	48	48	—3
154	154¼	5,200	Canadian Pac. x d	154⅜	155¼	153¼	154¼	— ¼
76	85	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	77	77	77	77	— ½
33½	33⅜	2,800	Central Leather Co	34½	34⅝	33¼	33½	— ⅛
...	40	150	Chesapeake & Ohio	40	40	40	40	...
10¼	10⅜	100	Chi. Great Western	10½	10½	10¼	10½	— ...
84⅜	85	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	85¼	85½	84⅜	84⅜	— ¼
18⅜	19¼	1,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	19	19	18½	19	— ¼
35½	35¾	1,400	Chino Copper	36	36	35¼	35¼	— ¼
23¼	24½	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	23½	23½	23¼	23½	— ⅛
9	9½	210	Corn Products Ref	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
40¾	42	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	40	40	40	40	...
6	7	300	Den. & Rio Grande	6⅝	6¾	6½	6¼	— ¼
112¾	112⅞	3	Detroit Edison Co	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	...
10	10½	200	Distillers' Secur	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅜
20⅝	21	900	Erie	21	21	20½	20⅝	...
33	34	200	Erie 1st pf	33½	33½	33¼	33¼	...
183	185	30	General Chemical	180	182½	180	182½	...
106	107	230	Gen. Chemical pf	106¾	106¾	106	106	—1
138	139	100	General Electric	139	139	139	139	...
92	92½	400	General Motors	92	92½	92	92½	+1½
31⅜	31⅝	700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	32	32	31½	31½	— ⅛
113⅜	114½	800	Great Northern pf	115¼	114	113¼	113⅞	+ ⅛
31¼	31½	1,100	G. N. certs.ore prop	31½	31¾	31½	31½	— ⅛
48⅝	49¼	400	Guggenheim Explor	49	49¾	49¼	49¼	— ¼
102½	103⅝	150	Illinois Central	103	103	103	103	...
18⅝	19	2,400	Inspiration Copper	18½	19¼	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	12⅛	300	Inter.-Met. pf. certs	12⅜	12⅞	12	12	...
55	55¾	420	Inter.-Met. pf	56	56	55⅞	55⅞	+ ½
9	9	1,200	Int. Paper	...	9	8½	8½	+ ⅛
35	36	1,300	Int. Paper pf	35	36½	35	35½	+1
120¾	121¼	5	Kings Co. El L. & P.	121	121	121	121	...
132	132½	800	Lehigh Valley	132½	132¾	132½	132½	+ ⅜
90¾	95	100	Loose-W. Bis.1st pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
174	178	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	178	178	178	178	...
110¼	110½	1,400	Louis. & Nash	110	110¼	110	110½	—½
24⅝	25	1,300	Maxwell Motors	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
63⅞	64¼	3,600	Max. Motors 1st pf	63⅜	64¼	63⅜	63⅝	+ ⅛
25	25¾	2,600	Max. Motors 2d pf	25½	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
96	96½	4,600	Mexican Petroleum	97	97¼	95⅝	96	—1½
19	19¼	100	Miami Copper	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
10	10¼	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10¼	10⅜	10	10	...
29½	30½	500	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	31	31	30½	30½	— ½
11⅝	11⅞	3,100	Missouri Pacific	12¼	12⅜	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
49½	49⅝	200	Montana Power	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅛
99	101	100	Montana Power pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	—1½
120½	...	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	122	122	122	122	+1½
9¾	10¼	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	10	10	10	10	...
50¼	51¼	800	Nat. Lead Co	49¼	51¼	49¼	51¼	+1⅞
12	12⅜	200	Nevada Con. Cop	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
81⅜	82	2,920	N. Y. Central	82¼	82⅝	81½	81⅞	— ⅛
46⅜	47	10,247	N. Y., N. H. & H	45	47⅜	45	46⅞	+1⅞
24½	24⅜	1,750	N. Y. Ont. & West	23¾	24½	23½	24½	+1¼
100½	100¾	1,100	Northern Pacific	100¾	101	100½	100¾	...
18¼	18⅞	200	Pacific Mail	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
104⅛	104⅜	2,760	Penn. R. R.	103⅜	104⅛	103⅜	104⅛	— ⅛
118	119	200	People's Gas, Chi	118½	118⅝	118½	118⅝	+1
20	20⅜	100	Pittsburgh Coal	20	20	20	20	...
150	152	200	Pullman Co	151	151	151	151	— ½
16⅛	16⅜	1,700	Ray Con. Copper	16⅜	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
142⅜	142⅝	17,400	Reading	142¼	143	142¼	142⅝	+ ⅛
19½	19⅞	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
75½	76	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	76½	76½	75½	75½	+ ⅛
⅝	⅞	700	Rock Island Co	⅞	⅞	⅝	⅝	...
1	1¼	400	Rock Island Co. pf	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	...
1	1½	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
11½	11¾	100	Seaboard Air Line	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
31	32	100	Seab. Air Line pf	32	32	32	32	...
82⅛	82⅜	2,000	Southern Pacific	82¼	82½	82	82⅜	+ ⅛
43	43	200	Southern Ry. pf	43	43	43	43	...
45¼	45⅜	1,900	Studebaker Co	45¼	46	45¼	45½	+ ⅛
92	94⅝	300	Studebaker Co. pf	93	93	92⅝	92⅝	— ⅛
27½	27⅝	800	Tennessee Copper	28	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
127½	128¼	470	Texas Co	128	128	127¼	128	+1
47⅞	48	3,600	Third Avenue	47⅞	48⅜	47½	48	+ ⅛
95	97½	100	Twin City R. T.	96⅞	97½	95⅞	95⅞	+ ⅛
5½	5⅝	200	Union B. & P. Co	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
117⅜	117⅝	8,200	Union Pacific x d	117⅞	118½	117⅝	117⅝	+ ⅛
78½	79⅝	130	Un. Pacific pf. x d	79	79	79	79	— ⅛
25	26	400	Un. Rys. Invest. pf	26	26	25	25	— ⅛
135⅜	136	930	U. S. Rubber	133¾	135¼	133¾	135¼	+ ⅛
101⅞	102⅜	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	102¾	102⅜	102⅜	102⅝	+ ⅛
42⅜	42⅝	24,200	U. S. Steel	42⅜	43	42⅜	42⅝	+ ⅛
103⅜	104	600	U. S. Steel pf	103⅜	104¼	103⅜	104¼	+ ⅛
51¼	51⅝	1,950	Utah Copper	52	52⅜	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅛
½	1	100	Wabash	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
82	85	100	Wells-Fargo Exp	85	85	85	85	+ ⅛
62⅝	63	800	Western Union Tel	62¾	63½	62¾	63½	+ ⅛
66⅛	67	200	Westingh. E. & M	66¾	66¾	66½	66¼	+ ⅜
97½	98	800	Willys-Overland	96½	97⅞	96½	97⅞	+1⅛
94	95	500	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	95	95	95	95	+1⅞

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5¼
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5¼
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	2
	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.	
On time	2¼@3	2¼@3	3¼@3½	

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3½@3¾
Sixty to ninety days	3¾@3½

Other Names.

4 months	4
6 months	4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.80¾	$4.79¾	$4.80½
Cables	4.80½	4.80¼	4.80½

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.80¾	$4.80½
Paris	5.29½	5.28½
Berlin	81¾	81⅝
Switzerland	5.53	5.51
Holland	39⅜	39⅛
Italy	5.93	5.92

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.78⅝	$4.77½	$4.78	$4.77½

New York Clearing House exchanges, $283,733,237; balance, $20,322,609; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $525,780.

The local banks have lost $1,803,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 10c discount; Montreal, $8.12½ premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 23½d, up ½d; in New York, 49¼c, up ⅜c.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.06	Mexican	.41
Belcher	.23	Occidental Con	.50
Best & Belcher	.09	Ophir	.15
Bullion	.01	Overman	.05
Challenge Con	.05	Potosi	.01
Chollar	.01	Savage	.05
Confidence	.02	Sec. Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va	.17	Sierra Nevada	.12
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con	.20
Gould & Curry	.05	Utah Con	.03
Hale & Norcross	.05	Yellow Jacket	.38
Julia	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.75	Comb. Fract	.08
Jim Butler	.64	D'field Daisy	.05
McNamara	.02	D'field Bi. B	.02
Midway	.09	Florence	.01
Montana	.45	G'field Con. M	1.57½
North Star	.13	G'field Merger	.22
Rescue Eula	.48	Jumbo Exten	.63
Tonopah Exten	2.55	Lone Star	.05
Tonopah Merger	.37	Silver Pick	.09
West End	.51	Vernal	.04
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.26
Atlanta	.30	Round Mountain	.36
Booth	.31	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.05	Manhattan Con	.02

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	8	9¼	Jackpot	6¾	7
Elkton	47⅜	48	McKinney	31½	34½
El Paso	136	150	Old Gold	...	1½
Findlay	2¾	3¼	Portland	113	116
Gold Dollar	8	9	Vindicator	120	130
Isabella	16⅞	17½	Rav. B. H.	3	4

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in the Oil Issues Much Larger and Price Changes Generally Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 134,847 shares of stock. In addition, there were sales of 1,700 rights. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 13,105; oils, 3,239 and mining, 118,003. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	†Houston Oil	10½	10½	10½	10½
65	Int. Te. T. cfs.	7	7	7	7
75	Kelly S. Tire	107	108	107	108
129	Kelly S. Tire, new, 1st pf.	84	84	83½	84
54	Kelly S. Tire, new, 2d pf.	120	121	120	121
75	Nat Cloak &S.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
94	Natl C. & S.pf.	96	96	96	96
2,122	Corp. R. & H.	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
2,200	Sterling Gum	3	3	3	3
2,000	Un. C. S., new	9	9¼	9	9¼
5,000	U. P. S., new	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,200	†World Film	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,700	N. Y. Cen., rts.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge
1,700	Ang.-Am. Oil	14¼	13½	14¼	+ ¾
12	Atlantic Ref.	545	542	545	+5
5	Buckeye P. L.	110	110	110	+1
28	Illinois P. L.	130	127	128	—1
10	Indiana P. L.	97	97	97	+2
5	Nat. Transit	32	32	32	...
206	Ohio Oil	133	130	131	—1
60	Prairie O. & G.	228	220	228	+4
130	Prai. P. L. w. i.	149	143	147	+4
425	Pierce Oil, new	15½	14	14½	+ ⅛
1	South Penn Oil	260	260	260	+1
25	S. W. P. P. L.	115	115	115	+4
350	St. Oil of Cal.	301	298	299	+3
10	St. Oil of Ind.	425	425	428	+6
10	St. Oil of Kan.	340	335	335	—10
30	St. Oil of N. J.	392	390	392	—4
150	St. Oil of N. Y.	195	192	194	+2
6	St. Oil of Ohio	425	425	425	...
12	Swan & F. Co.	130	122	130	+18
75	Union T. L.	85	84	84½	+ ½

MINING STOCKS.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge
24,500	†Atlanta	25	27½	25	27
3,500	†Booth	31	31½	31	31
1,700	†Blue Bell	3	4	3	4
4,700	†Blue Bull	5	5½	5	5
380	Braden Copper	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼
400	Butte & N. Y.	½	½	½	½
400	*Butte &-Sup.	50½	50¾	49½	49¾
100	*Canada Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	*Caled. Mining	78	78	78	78
1,300	*D'field B. B.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,000	*D'field Daisy	8	8	8	8
1,300	*Florence	53	53	50	50
12,000	Gold Hill	½	½	½	½
1,200	G'field Cons.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
17,500	G'field Merg.	20	22	20	21
53	Greene-Canan.	27	27	26½	26½
28,600	†Jumbo Ext.	55	61	55	60
100	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
2,700	†Kewanaa	15	15	14	14
2,000	Lone Star	6	7	6	7
100	*McKin.-Dar.	43	43	43	43
100	*McNamara	2	2	2	2
1,000	*McIntyre	30	30	30	30
500	Nev. Hills	28	28	28	28
3,700	*North Star	14	15	14	15
1,200	†Oro	8	9	8	9
100	S. S.-Lead	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
7,750	Stewart	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Tono. Belmont	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾
100	Tono. Exten	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	*Ton. J. Butler	66	66	66	66
5,000	*Tono. Merger	38	38	37	37
100	Tono. Mining	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2,000	Tuloraos	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	W. E. Con.	52	52	52	52
1,500	*W. E. Exten.	2	3	2	3

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted.

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

	March 1. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 27. Bid.	Asked.
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	17½	18	17½	18
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer	18	18½	18	18½
Electric Boat	34	36	34	36
Electric Boat pf.	54	57	54	57
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co.	156	162	156	162

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$750,000 IN GOLD HERE FROM LONDON

Small Importations Are Made by Goldman, Sachs & Co. and by Kidder, Peabody & Co.

WALL STREET IS SURPRISED

Direct Shipment Not Expected—Bills in Continental Centres Make Low Record.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. yesterday received direct from London $500,000 and Kidder, Peabody & Co. $250,000 in gold coin. The shipment, brought in on the steamer New York, was entirely unexpected in the financial district, as it had been thought all gold sent here on transactions between London and New York bankers would have to do with the Bank of England's gold supply at Ottawa.

While the banking firms mentioned had no comment to make on the shipments, it was generally believed in Wall Street that the gold had not been sold by the Bank of England. The understanding was that representatives of the American firms had secured the metal in small lots from other sources. It could not be learned that any more consignments were on the way from England, although further imports are looked for from Canada. One reason back of this is news from London that the Bank of England has sold about $600,000 of the Ottawa supply, presumably for transfer to New York.

The importation of $750,000 was too small to advance foreign exchange rates in yesterday's market. On the contrary, instead of hardening even slightly, quotations sought lower levels than Saturday's. Paris cables at 5.29½, reichsmarks at 81⅜, and Italian lire at 5.53 were on the lowest basis yet quoted since the market became upset in January from the great excess of our exports over imports. Demand sterling, with a minimum quotation of $4.79⅜, was, however, nearly a cent to the pound above the recent low record quotation.

So far this year gold imports from all quarters have amounted to $15,550,000, of which $9,300,000 has come from Ottawa. Because of the hazard of shipping gold from London direct, with German submarines at large, it is believed that all transfers made from the British centre will be on vessels carrying the American flag.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

Government Expected to Borrow More Treasury Bills.

LONDON, March 1.—Treasury bills were in good demand today, and the money market is looking forward to further Government borrowing of this description in connection with today's credit vote. Discount rates were steady.

The execution of a few week-end orders made business a shade livelier on the Stock Exchange. War loan issues and Colonial bonds were taken, and the tone of the markets was generally good on the latest war news. Oils were the busiest shares in the miscellaneous section.

The American section was neglected. Canadian Pacific was the only active issue. The market closed dull.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of February show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Seven roads	$2,274,016	+$31,089
Thirteen roads	6,075,609	—604,246
Total (20 roads)	8,349,625	—573,157

CANADIAN NORTHERN for January—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$950,800	$1,570,900	$1,513,900
Net	172,100	382,900	270,200
7 mos. gross	10,917,300	14,935,800	13,733,300
Net	2,977,100	4,393,600	3,723,200

DETROIT & MACKINAC for January—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	75,476	79,852	4,376
Net aft. taxes	4,965	5,528	563

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for January—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Miles	395	395	395
Gross	175,705	226,294	224,797
Net aft. taxes	11,799	38,998	37,644
7 mos. gross	1,367,311	1,575,407	1,491,573
Net aft. taxes	164,044	229,686	224,956

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for January—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Mileage	4,769	4,769	4,763
Gross	5,279,813	5,485,621	5,380,607
Net aft. taxes	1,129,065	1,026,343	983,938
7 mos. gross	37,903,149	40,143,137	38,794,249
Net aft. taxes	7,422,520	7,512,627	6,864,786

MAINE CENTRAL for January—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	836,448	908,346	816,251
Net aft. taxes	117,866	165,868	157,811

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM for the month of January—Lines East.

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	17,059,049	18,681,129	20,093,492
Net aft. taxes	1,367,976	1,644,611	2,727,357
Lines West.			
Gross	7,764,396	8,938,102	10,452,127
Net aft. taxes	541,800	1,322,431	1,674,326
Total All Lines.			
Gross	24,823,445	27,619,230	30,545,619
Net aft. taxes	1,909,785	2,967,041	4,401,684

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD for January—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Mileage	4,512	4,048	4,025
Freight rev.	9,461,174	10,564,231	10,334,606
Passen. rev.	2,842,196	3,012,582	2,772,703
Total op. rev.	18,617,379	15,052,129	14,991,089
Mt. of way	2,047,946	2,147,287	2,007,474
Mt. of equip.	3,228,797	3,204,638	3,254,786
Trans. exp.	5,713,957	6,861,479	5,824,819
Total op. ex.	11,808,720	12,957,162	11,620,729
Taxes	688,586	622,923	595,919
Oper. inc.	1,176,073	1,472,043	2,842,926

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY for January—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mileage	1,757	1,750	1,751
Freight rev.	2,347,985	2,898,705	3,781,519
Passen. rev.	749,059	799,412	781,581
Total op. rev.	3,499,060	4,171,070	5,042,347
Mt. of way	551,061	553,019	804,875
Mt. of equip.	730,438	798,852	1,038,467
Transp. exp.	1,506,825	1,802,462	2,010,194
Total op. exp.	3,141,076	3,405,413	4,050,281
Taxes	258,413	258,903	287,270
Oper. inc.	99,385	506,747	760,854

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC for January—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	267,051	221,486	218,590
Net aft. taxes	99,256	74,329	61,588
Sur. aft. chgs.	50,408	33,105	28,513

WESTERN MARYLAND for January—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	656,849	663,354	*6,505
Net aft. taxes	120,465	28,619	94,847
7 mos. gross	4,857,045	4,973,888	*116,843
Net aft. taxes	1,065,106	820,980	436,287

*Decrease.

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for January—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mileage	1,882	1,372	1,372
Gross	992,329	1,198,640	942,889
Net aft. tax.	201,670	396,484	167,884
7 mos. gross	7,044,980	7,853,441	6,686,284
Net aft. tax.	1,712,535	2,870,807	1,375,944

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for November—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Total receipts from oper.	$3,703,699	$3,588,222	$115,476
Express priv.	1,570,109	1,794,642	75,357
Total tran. rev.	1,883,498	1,796,380	40,113
Non-tran. rev.	186,722	182,538	*15,806
Total op. rev.	2,000,221	1,975,908	24,312
Total op. exp.	2,050,499	1,966,274	83,424
Net op. deficit.	53,477	†10,633	64,111
Taxes	31,759	24,664	8,073
Oper. deficit.	85,324	18,052	67,271

Five months:

Total receipts from oper.	19,989,305	18,614,418	1,254,887
Express priv.	9,894,419	9,255,633	638,786
Tot. trans. rev.	9,974,886	9,358,754	616,131
Non-trans. rev.	924,924	902,099	*27,104
Total op. rev.	10,899,810	10,810,874	788,936
Total op. exp.	10,745,486	9,896,481	851,995
Net op. rev.	154,344	417,393	*263,048
Taxes	177,790	150,017	27,772
Oper. deficit.	24,149	†267,507	291,487

*Decrease. †Surplus.

CLEVELAND, SOUTHWESTERN & COLUMBUS RAILWAY for January—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	96,314	94,052	*737
Net after tax.	34,156	33,911	245
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,103	2,106	87

*Decrease.

GENERAL BAKING CO. for the year ended Dec. 26—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Net profits	445,420	488,473	518,147
Previous surp.	674,429	422,955	293,187
Total surplus	1,119,848	911,955	777,015
Pref. dividends	287,000	287,000	349,595
P. & L. surp.	832,848	674,429	428,019

GEORGE W. HELME & CO for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Net aft. chgs.	1,025,922	1,069,338	1,075,132
Pref. dividend	280,000	280,000	280,000
Com. dividend	480,000	480,000	480,000
Surplus	265,922	309,338	315,132
Previous surp.	860,025	550,727	
P. & L. surp.	1,125,947	860,065	406,132

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The leading influence in both the wheat and stock markets on the Consolidated Exchange at the start of business was the expected opening of the Dardanelles. Wheat broke sharply, while stocks strengthened. The resulting advances in stocks, however, invited profit-taking in some volume, with that market reacting from the best levels. England's announcement of a blockade of all German commerce helped to bring about hesitation and to curtail the afternoon dealings. The undertone of the market, nevertheless, continued good. May wheat opened at $1.58 to $1.58⅝, against a closing price on Saturday of $1.58⅝, later selling as low as $1.54⅝ and closing at $1.55⅝.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
820	Amal. Copper	55⅝	54⅝	55⅛	53⅛
370	Am. Beet Sug.	39¼	39¼	38⅝	38⅝
210	Am. Can	26	26¼	26	26¼
10	Am. Linseed	9	9	9	9
600	Am. Smelting	62⅜	62½	61⅞	61⅞
30	A., Top. & S.Fe	94½	94⅝	94½	94⅝
40	Balt. & Ohio	65	65	64⅝	64⅝
210	Beth. Steel	64⅞	65¼	64¼	64¼
10	B'klyn Rap.Tr.	87	87	87	87
60	Cal. Petrol	17	17	17	17
90	Can. Pacific	153⅝	154⅛	153⅝	154¼
720	Cent. Leather	34⅜	34⅝	33½	33½
10	Chi., M. & St.P.	85⅞	85⅞	85⅝	85⅝
20	Corn Products	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
340	Erie	21	21	20⅝	20⅞
10	Gt. North. pf.	114½	114½	114⅛	114⅞
30	Insp. Copper	19⅜	19½	19⅛	19⅛
100	Inter.-Met. pf.	55⅝	56⅛	55⅜	55⅜
60	Lehigh Valley	132¾	132¾	132⅝	132⅝
180	Mex. Petrol	67	67⅛	65⅛	65⅛
10	Mo., K. & Tex.	10½	10½	10¼	10¼
560	Mo. Pacific	12⅝	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝
150	N. Y. Central	82	82	81¾	82
60	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	46⅝	47⅛	46⅜	46⅜
10	N. Y., O. & W.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝
80	Northern Pac.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
100	Pacific Mail	19	19	18	18
100	Pennsylvania	103⅝	104½	103⅜	104
30	Pr. Steel Car.	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27⅝
4,420	Reading	142½	143¼	142⅜	142⅝
170	Southern Pac.	82	82⅝	82	82⅜
20	Studebaker	45½	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜
100	Tenn. Copper	28¼	28½	27⅞	27⅞
170	Third Avenue	48⅜	48⅝	47⅞	47⅞
960	Union Pacific	117⅝	118⅜	117⅝	117⅞
10	U. S. Rubber	54	54	54	54
3,480	U. S. Steel	42⅞	43¼	42¾	42½
50	Utah Copper	52	52	51⅝	51⅝
10	Woolworth pf.	95⅜	95½	95¼	95¼
14,500					

BOND.

$1,000	Inter.-Met. 4½s	75	75	75	75

MINING STOCKS.

3,000	Atlanta	25½	.27	25½	.27
400	Daisy	.09	.09	.09	.09
300	Elkton	.47	.47	.47	.47
1,500	Gold'd Mercer	.21	.21	.20½	.20½
2,900	Jumbo Ext	.56	.59½	.56	.58
200	Mexican	.38	.38	.38	.38
500	Medway	.10⅜	.10⅜	.10⅛	.10⅛
100	Montana	.47	.47	.47	.47
500	Union Consol.	.23	.23	.23	.23
200	Yellow Jacket	.30	.30	.30	.30
9,000					

FINANCIAL NOTES.

T. G. Clyde, formerly with Hallgarten & Co., has become associated with Robinson & Co., 26 Exchange Place, New York, to handle high-grade municipals and New Jersey securities.

Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., 14 Wall Street, are offering $2,000,000 Pennsylvania Water and Power Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1940 at 90¾ and interest, yielding over 5.70 per cent.

The Stock Exchange established these new minimum prices yesterday: Loose-Wiles second preferred 68, Deere & Co. preferred 83, Baldwin Locomotive preferred 97, and American Brake Shoe and Foundry preferred 130.

The Magnolia Petroleum Company has placed contracts with the Southern Pacific and Rock Island Railroads to deliver crude oil for fuel. The Southern Pacific agreement calls for 3,600,000 barrels in the next four years.

William Morris Imbrie & Co. are offering for sale $60,000 6 per cent. 2½-year notes of the City of Maisonneuve, P. Q., on the basis to net 5½ per cent., due Oct. 1, 1917.

YUKON GOLD CO. REPORT.

Total Production Declines $444,396 from Previous Year.

The Yukon Gold Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 a total production of $4,245,046, a decline of $444,396 from the preceding year. Working costs amounted to $2,050,688, as compared with $2,251,955, and non-operating income was $18,069, against $46,589. Net revenue of $3,313,126 showed a decline of $275,710.

President S. B. Guggenheim says in the annual statement that two new properties were acquired in California, from which an estimated net profit of $1,500,000 is expected. The report states that $843,215 was written off during the year for depreciation and amortization and $78,302 was added to surplus after the usual dividend of 8 per cent. was paid. The aggregate surplus at the close of the year was $567,883 and assets amounted to $20,965,607.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	100	101
American Light & Traction	512	515
American Light & Traction pf.	107⅞	109
Adirondack Electric Power	13	15
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	41	44
*American Gas & Electric	89½	91
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47½	49
American Power & Light	62	65
American Power & Light pf.	80	82
American Public Utilities	31	34
American Public Utilities pf.	63	67
American Waterworks & Electric	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	12	15
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	80	85
Cities Service	47	49½
Cities Service pf.	54	56
Colorado Power	13	15
Colorado Power pf.	87	92
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	54	55½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	81½	83
Dayton Power & Light	29	33
Dayton Power & Light pf.	82	86
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 6s	89	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	45	55
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Elec. 5s	71	75
Empire District Elec. pf.	80	90
Federal Light & Traction	17	20
Federal Light & Traction pf.	85	90
Gas & Electric Securities	68	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	60	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	11	14
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	51	54
Northern States Power	21	23
Northern States Power pf.	80	81½
Ozark Power & Water	16	22
Pacific Gas & Electric	40½	42
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	82	83
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	15	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	65	67
Southern California Edison	74	76
Southern California Edison pf.	90	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	4	5
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	17	18
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	7	9
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	55	57
United Light & Rys.	45	47
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	87	90
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	64½	67
Utah Securities	13	14
Western Power	15	16
Western Power pf.	60	61½

*Par value $50.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 1.—Weekly statement of national banks:

	Feb. 27 '15.	Inc. from Prev. Week
Circulation	$9,367,000	*$2,000
Loans, dis., and inv.	285,117,000	1,141,000
Ind. dep., Inc.—U. S.	179,218,000	2,005,000
Due to banks	55,287,000	2,585,000
Time deposits	5,706,000	338,000
Exch'ge for C. House	12,918,000	1,325,000
Due from banks	24,676,000	*1,253,000
Cash reserve	20,951,000	*736,000
Res. in Fed. Res. B'k	9,916,000	134,000
Res. with other b'ks.	32,207,000	151,000
Cash excess	8,165,000	*744,000
Excess in New York	19,861,000	135,000
Excess with F. R. B'k	2,637,000	126,000
Total excess	30,409,000	*483,000

*Decrease.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Bank of Balt.	155	155	155	155
12	Con. Coal	92	92	92	92
15	Con. Power	106	106	106	106
125	Fairmont Gas	25¼	25½	25¼	25¼
42	Mercantile T.	172½	172⅝	172½	172½
300	Northern Cent.	84½	84⅞	84½	84⅞
250	U. Rys. & E.	24½	24½	24½	24½
100	Way. O. & G.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

BONDS.

$1,000	B. Elec. 5s, st.	99	99	99	99
2,000	B., St. P. & C. 4½s	96½	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
500	C. B. 4s, S.L.	95	95	95	95
2,000	Con. Coal 4s	100½	100½	100⅜	100⅜
2,000	Davison C. 6s	98	98	98	98
2,000	Elkhorn F. 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
1,000	G. & A. con. 5s	102	102	102	102
1,000	G., C. & N. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
4,000	Pa. W. & B. 5s	90½	90½	90½	90½
15,000	United Rys. & E. 1st 4s	83½	83½	83	83
1,000	United Rys. & E. inc. 4s	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
1,000	United Rys. & E. fdg. 5s	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
100	United Rys. & E. fdg. 5s	84½	84½	84½	84½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,480	Alaska	28½	29⅛	28½	28⅝
10	Allouez	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
631	Amalgamated	53½	54⅜	53⅛	53⅜
9,859	Amer. Zinc	24⅞	26⅜	24⅞	26¼
30	Anaconda	25⅞	26⅛	26	26
100	Ariz. Comm'l.	4½	4½	4½	4½
6,911	Butte & Sup'r.	50	50¼	48⅜	49⅛
385	Calumet & Ariz	53¼	53¼	52⅜	53
25	Centennial	17	17	17	17
85	Chino	36	36	35⅝	35⅝
120	Copper Range	34	34	34	34
105	East Butte	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9¼
150	Granby	67¼	67¾	67	67
60	Gr. Cons.	25½	25⅞	26	26
27	Hancock	12	12	12	12
10	Indiana	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
150	Inspiration	18½	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝
350	Isle Royale	21½	21⅝	21	21
150	Keweenaw	2½	2½	2½	2½
60	La Salle	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
40	Mass Consol.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
170	Michigan	.70	.70	.65	.65
288	Mohawk	55½	57	55½	56½
8	Nevada Consol.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Nipissing	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½
900	North Butte	24½	24½	23⅝	23⅝
25	North Lake	1	1	1	1
511	Old Dominion	42	42	40⅜	40½
78	Osceola	69⅜	69¼	67⅞	68½
395	Pond Creek	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞
40	Quincy	56⅜	57	56⅜	57
35	Shannon	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
50	Sup'r & Boston	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
20	Super'r Copper	27¼	27¼	27⅛	27⅛
165	Tamarack	31	31¾	31	31
285	U. S. Smelting	21	21	20¾	20⅞
20	U.S. Smelt. pf.	41	41	41	41
215	Utah Copper	52⅛	52⅜	51⅞	52
10	Winona	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2¼
103	Wolverine	49	49	48½	49
92	Boston Elev.	90	90	90	90
146	Bost. & Maine	22¾	23¼	22	23
10	Chi.Jt.&S.Y.pf.	104½	104½	104	104
5	Conn. River	140	140	140	140
6	Mass. Electric	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
14	Mass. Elec. pf.	44	44½	44	44½
318	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	46¼	47	45½	46¾
45	W.End St. Ry.	69½	69¾	69¼	69½
81	W.E. St.Ry. pf	93	93	91	91

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Chem.	49	49	49	49
50	Am. Ag. Ch. pf	91	91	90	90½
20	Amoskeag pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½
162	Am. Pn. Serv.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
35	Am.Pn. Ser. pf	18	18	18	18
55	Am. Sugar	101	101	100	100
8	Am. Sugar pf.	110½	110½	109⅝	109⅝
219	Am. T. & Tel.	119	120	119	119⅞
73	Am. Woolen pf	79	79	78	79
48	Edison	243	243	241	241⅞
27	Gen. Electric	139	139	138½	138½
85	Mass. Gas	82	82	82	82
5	McElwain pf.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	Merg'thaler	174½	174½	174½	174½
8	New Eng. Tel.	137	137	137	137
117	Pullman	150	150½	150	150⅛
228	Swift & Co.	109	109	108⅝	109
30	Torrington	28⅞	29	28⅞	29
30	Torrington pf.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27½
683	United Fruit.	115⅝	116	114½	116⅝
9	Unit. Sh. Mach	54	54	54	54
20	Un. Sh. M. pf.	29	29	29	29
335	U. S. Steel.	42½	42⅝	42½	42⅝
55	U. S. Steel pf.	104	104	103⅝	104
223	Western Union	63	63¼	63	63¼

BONDS.

$2,800	Am. T.&T. 4½s	98¼	98¼	97⅞	98
12,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅛	88¼
14,000	Am.Zinc 6s	105	109	104	109
2,500	A.G.& W. I. 5s	60	60	60	60
1,000	C.,H.&Q. 4s	96¼	96¼	95¾	95¾
1,000	Fre.& Elkh. 6s	118	118	118	118
5,000	Mass.G.4½s,'31	93	93	93	93
4,000	Un.Fr. 4½s,'25	91	91	91	91
4,000	U. S. Steel 5s	100½	100½	100	100
3,000	West. Tel. 5s	96¼	96¼	96⅛	96¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	1	La Rose	.70	.74
Bay S. Gas	.09	.14	Majestic	.12	.15
Begole	1	1⅛	McK.-Dar.	.42	.45
Bohemia	1	1¼	Mex. Meta.	.13	.14
Boston Ely	.12	.15	M. of Am.	2⅜	2⅝
Butte & L.	.16	.18	N. Baltic	1⅜	1½
Calaveras	1⅛	1⅜	Nev. Doug.	.31	.34
Chief Con.	.70	.80	Old Domin.		
Con. Ariz.	.25	.35	Tr. rects.	5	6⅛
Con. Cop.	⅞	1	Ohio Cop.	.08	.10
Crown Res.	.75	.78	Oneco	.50	.80
Davis-Daly	.93	.98	Raven	.08	.10
Eagle & E.	.78	.80	Se. Lake	4½	5
First Nat.	1	1¼	Stew. Min.	1⅜	1⅝
Gold. Con.	1⅝	1¾	Un. Verde	2⅜	2⅝
Houghton	1¾	1⅞	Yukon	2⅞	3⅛
Iron Blos.	.95	1			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am. Radiator	384	384	384	384
90	Chi. Ry. Ser. 2	26½	26½	26½	26¼
340	Chi. City & Conn. Ry. pr.	20	20	20	20
60	Com. Edison	138½	139	138	138
1	Diam'd Match	92½	92½	92½	92½
10	H., S. & M. pr.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¼
20	K. C. Ry & L.	25	25	25	25
3	Mont.-Ward pr.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
85	People's Gas.	118⅜	118⅝	118⅛	118⅛
59	Pub. Serv. pr.	98	98¼	98	98¼
250	Swift	108⅝	109	108⅜	108
99	Union Carbide	156	158	156	158

BONDS.

$8,000	Chi.City Ry. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½
10,000	Chi. Rys. 5s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅛	96⅛
4,000	Chi. Ry. 5s, B	75½	75½	75½	75½
1,000	N.Sh.El. ref. 5s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
10,000	Ogden Gas 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92⅜
8,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. B. Sugar	39½	39½	39¼

AUCTION SALES

MERCHANDISE. MERCHANDISE.

$20,000 STOCK OF Raincoats, Balmacaan Coats, Piece Goods

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,
Will Sell at Public Auction
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, March 2, 1915, at 11 A. M., at HIS SALESROOMS, 539-541 Broadway, N. Y. C.,
A Desirable and Up-to-the-Minute Stock of Above, Comprising:
700 Men's Balmacaan Coats, 2,500 Men's Double Texture Slip-On Coats, 1,000 Women's and Children's Single and Double Texture Coats, 100 Misses' and Children's Gabardine Coats, 2,000 Yards Cravenetted Tweed Cloths, 10,000 Yards Coated and Uncoated Cloths.

The above lot of merchandise is very desirable and sure to interest the entire trade. The goods were very slightly damaged by smoke and water at a recent fire at the plant of the N. Y. Mackintosh Co., Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Will Be Sold in Large Lots to the Trade Without Reserve.

Over $50,000 Worth Staple and Desirable

WOOLENS

AT PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.
This offering comprises about 20,000 yards of fine Wool Serges, 10,000 yards of the genuine Palm Beach Cloth, 10,000 yards Panama Cloth, 10,000 yards of the Priestley and other Mohairs, and large quantity of Worsteds, Cassimeres, White Serges and other very desirable goods. The above represents the entire salvage stock of S. F. & A. F. Miller & Co., Baltimore, Md., and we guarantee that over 90% of these goods are in perfect condition and the balance is but slightly touched by smoke. This is the cleanest, most staple and desirable stock that has been offered at public auction in years.
The Sale Will Take Place To-day,
TUESDAY, MARCH 2, AT 10:30 A. M., AT 394 B'way., near Walker St. (Take elevator.)
Descriptive Catalogue at Sale.
A. SCHAAP & SONS, Auction Dept.
TELEPHONES, 42 AND 43 FRANKLIN.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE UNITED States District Court held in and for the Southern District of New York, at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1915.—Present: Hon. Julius M. Mayer, Judge. —In the matter of J. FRED PIERSON, JR., and CLARENCE E. FELL, individually and as co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of J. FRED PIERSON, JR., & Co., Alleged Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 20816.

An order having been granted herein on the 13th day of January, 1915, requiring all creditors of the abovenamed alleged bankrupts, and all other persons, firms, or corporations, either claiming specific stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets or the proceeds thereof, or asserting any alleged preferential claims against the general assets of the estate herein which are or may be in the possession, custody, or control of the Receiver herein, to show cause why they should not file any and all such claims which they or any of them may have, with the Special Master to be appointed for such purpose, and why the claims so filed, if any, should not be referred to said Special Master for hearing, testimony and report, and why, in default of the filing and proof of such claims at a time and place and in a manner which this Court may direct, said creditors, persons, firms, or corporations, and any and all of them, should not be barred, foreclosed, and enjoined from making or asserting any such claim or claims;

And on filing of the said order to show cause, dated January 13, 1915, and upon the petition of Ralph Wolf, the Receiver herein, verified January 13, 1915, and upon all the papers and proceedings had and taken herein, and proof of the due service of said order to show cause and said petition by the publication of said order in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, to wit, January 15, 1915, and January 22, 1915, and by mailing a copy to each of the creditors or other persons interested herein, at their respective addresses as the same may appear on the books of the said alleged bankrupts; and after hearing William M. Parke, Esq., one of the attorneys for the Receiver, in support of said motion; and after hearing Richard Lesser, Esq., attorney for Reinhardt, a claimant, and Martin Charles Amorin, Esq., attorney for the alleged bankrupts, and R. A. Mansfield Hobbs, Esq., attorney for Schneider, a creditor, and Goldman, Heidenheimer & Unger, Esqrs., attorneys for Van Thyn and Winkler, creditors, and other parties having appeared upon the return of said motion;

Now, on motion of Stanchfield & Levy, Esqrs., attorneys for the Receiver herein, it is

Ordered, that all creditors of the abovenamed alleged bankrupts, and all other persons, firms, or corporations either claiming specific stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets or the proceeds thereof, or asserting alleged preferential claims against the general assets of the estate herein, which are in the possession, custody, or control of the Receiver herein, be and they hereby are directed to file duly verified statements in writing of any and all such claims which they or any of them have, with Hon. Peter B. Olney as Special Master, at his office at 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before March 19, 1915; and it is

Further ordered, that any and all creditors or other claimants claiming specific bonds, stocks, securities, sums of money, or other assets, or the proceeds thereof, and any and all creditors or other persons asserting preferential claims against the general assets of the estate herein, who shall not file their claims to the said stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets, or the proceeds thereof, or to the general assets of the estate herein, asserting their right, title, and interest therein and thereto, on or before the 19th day of March, 1915, be and they hereby are forever barred from making any claim against or asserting any right, title, or interest in or to the said stocks bonds securities, sums of money, or other assets of the estate herein, or the proceeds thereof, in the possession, custody, or control of the Receiver herein; and it is

Further ordered, that the determination of all right, title, and interest, if any, in and to any or all of the stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets, or the proceeds thereof, of the general assets of the estate herein, be and the same hereby are referred to Hon. Peter B. Olney, who is hereby appointed Special Master for that purpose, to hear and determine the rights of such creditors and claimants; and the said Special Master is directed in all respects to determine, adjust, and adjudicate the right, title, and interest, claims, equities, liens therein and thereto, and to report to this Court his determination thereon; and it is

Further ordered, that the limitation of time within which to file claims as aforesaid shall include only claims to property which is now in the possession, custody, or control of the Receiver, or which prior to March 19, 1915, shall come into the possession, custody, or control of the Receiver, or of the Trustee, if a Trustee is elected or appointed herein prior to March 19, 1915; and it is

Further ordered, that service of this order be made upon each of the creditors or other persons interested herein, by mailing a copy of this order to each of them at their respective addresses as the same may appear upon the books of the alleged bankrupts, and, if any addresses are contained in the schedules herein which do not appear in the books of the said alleged bankrupts, by mailing a copy thereof to the creditors or other persons at such addresses on or before the 13th day of February, 1915, and by publishing a copy thereof in The New York Times and The Daily Trade Record, once a week for five successive weeks, and twice during the week beginning March 15, 1915, the publication each week to be on different days of the week; which shall be and is hereby declared to be sufficient service thereof; and it is

Further ordered, that the Receiver herein, or the Trustee hereafter to be elected or appointed, may apply for such other and further relief in the premises as may be necessary or proper. J. M. MAYER, D. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BONWIT COSTUME CO., Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 21,227.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Bonwit Costume Co. herein, and a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider an offer of composition, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated March 1st, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,276.—In Bankruptcy.—ART CHINA IMPORT CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Art China Import Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 27th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 15th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated March 1st, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 21,229.—In Bankruptcy. —JESSE L. LIVERMORE, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Jesse L. Livermore are hereby given notice that on February 17th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, March 11th, 1915, at 3 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Fire Underwriters' Sale

TO-MORROW, MARCH 3, 1915,
At 10:30 A. M., at Our Salesroom, 46-50 WOOSTER ST., N. Y. CITY, We Will Sell at Public Auction for account of whom it may concern, Shoe Salvage of
J. A. LAURIE & CO., ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Consisting of Well-known Make
GOODYEAR WELT
MEN'S, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES AND OXFORDS
In Calf, Pat. Leather, Vici, Tan and Buck.
Also 2,000 Pair

Banister Shoes

Spring & Summer Style, in Tan, Buck, Vici and Calf.

Shoes & Oxfords

ALL GOOD SIZES AND WIDTHS.
This Sale should interest the trade in general who wish to secure some HIGH-GRADE and WELL-KNOWN MAKE SHOES.
Terms of Sale: CASH. A Deposit of 25% required from all Buyers. Stock arranged for sale and sold by
LEOPOLD GANS COMPANY.
Tel. Spring 18.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,

520-522 Broadway, N. Y. C.
(Tel. 6660-6681 Spring.) Near Spring St.
To-day, Tuesday, March 2d, 10:30 A. M., Special Peremptory Auction Sale
Retail Stock
Children's Bazaar
Consisting of Dresses, Underwear, Coats, Middy Suits, Caps, Sweaters.
ALSO 3,000 TRADE LOTS
DRY GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, COTTON AND DRESS GOODS; LADIES' AND MISSES'
Wearing Apparel.

SALVAGE SALE.

Slightly damaged by water only.
Stock of Adelson Bros., Manufacturers
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell
Today Tuesday March 2nd,
10:30 A. M., at Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y.,
4,000 DOZEN
Boys' Knee Pants
1500 Pr. Men's Pants
In Worsted, Serges and Cashmere.
Above will be sold in large trade lots

MISCELLANEOUS.

Assignee's Sale

Supreme Court, Kings County.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of Koch Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at Public Auction through
D. Hartmann, Auct'r,
To-day, Tuesday, March 2d, 1915,
At 11 A. M., at 474 Fulton Street,
Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.
Take Subway train to Hoyt St. or Fulton St. car from Bridge to Elm Place.
Property and Assets of the Above Estate, CONSISTING OF

FIXTURES

Comprising 25 Mahogany Wall Silent Salesmen Cases, about 100 Large Mirrors, Carpets and Rugs, 5 Very Fine Portable Dressing Rooms, Mahogany Dressing Tables, Chairs and Settees, Office Partitions, Electric Chandeliers, Fans, New Underwood Typewriter, New Adding Machine, Safes, Filing Cabinets, R. T. Desks, etc., etc.
ALSO A STOCK OF
Feathers, Velvets, Ribbons, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats.
Also the Accounts Receivable.
SAMUEL H. LUMMIS, Assignee.
ARNOLD LICHTIG, Attorney for Assignee, 141 B'way, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. C.
Entire Stock of High-Grade

FURS

Consisting of Very Latest Style
Coats, Scarfs, Muffs and Sets.
Also a Large Assortment of
SKINS,
consisting of Persian Lamb, Broadtail, Caracul, Natural Blue and Kitt Foxes, Ermine, Mink, Fitch, etc.
And All Elaborate
Office Showroom Fixtures
and Machines,
Consisting of the very latest improved Oak Office and Showroom Partition, with dividers; Tables and Chairs to match; also all Carpets and Rugs, Typewriter, Roll-top Desk, Combination Safe, Cutting and Nailing Boards, Trunks, Telescopes, and 5 Jacoby & Ossan Fur Machines with individual motors.
All the above to be sold without reserve.
Formerly of WEINER & SCHOENFELD
of 5 West 31st St., N. Y. City,
Will Be Sold To-day, Tuesday, March 2d,
Commencing at 10:30 A. M., on Store Premises,
By D. Hartmann, Auct'r.
For further information telephone 4299 Spring

JEWELRY.

ASSIGNEE SALE.
LAST DAYS OF SALE.
In the matter of Morris A. Forgotston, pursuant to order of the Supreme Court, N. Y. County, the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY.
HENRY KLINGER, Auctioneer,
Sells To-day, Tuesday, March 2, 11 A.M., at
1432 Broadway, Cor. 40th St.,
Borough of Manhattan, City of N. Y.
Must be sold without limit or reserve.
BENJAMIN LESSER, Assignee.
Auct. office 135 Mercer St. Phone Spring 6384-8631.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 20,257. NATHAN GREENBERG, Bankrupt

Notice is hereby given that Nathan Greenberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 12th, 1915 praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 5th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 25th, 1915.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED FOR SPECIAL SALES. Ladies', misses' and children's silk and cotton dresses, suits, waists, underwear, hosiery, sweaters, or fancy goods under regular price; jobs for cash. A 72 Times Annex.

READY TO WEAR MANUFACTURERS.—We purchase for cash all unmanufactured materials, silks, cottons, woolens, laces, embroidery, trimmings, &c.; all materials you will not use, any quantity. M 34 Times.

Will look at special values crepe de chine and silk waists; prices $7.50 to $16.50 dozen; any quantity; cash terms; this morning only. Rothschild & Co., 215 4th Av.

Jobber will look at wash dresses all week, between 1 and 3; will pay cash for goods. 114 West 27th St., 3d floor.

SALESMAN, experienced with good following, for side line of medium-priced children's white dresses; all territories; commission basis. W 117 Times.

Salesman Wanted.—Experienced salesman on dresses for the jobbing and retail trade; commission basis. Red Star Dress Co., 45 East 8th St.

Cloak salesman, catering to jobbers, catalogue houses, and large retailers, desires connection with reliable house. M 11 Times.

PART OFFICE and sample room to let; prefer novelty or jewelry line; reasonable rent. 910, Wilson Building, 1,270 Broadway.

PIG JOB OF HIGH-GRADE COTTON AND house dresses; also waists and wash skirts. 18 W. 27th. 7th floor. Mad. Sq. 7070.

JOBBER looking at $4.50 waists; bring samples; afternoons, 2 to 4. Room 1,813, 215 4th Av. Alter Brothers.

BUYER wants boys' wash suits, rompers, and blouses; manufacturers give address. X 201 Times Annex.

RAW SKINS in big lots. Inquire Mansour, Ehilow & Brothers, 80 Washington St., New York City.

Wanted, silk crepe de chine for cash; submit samples. Shebar & Klein, 47 Seigel St., Brooklyn.

Open for big job in suits and coats; will pay spot cash; 5th floor; Pacific Trading Co., 14 E. 27th.

Jobs in men's and boy's clothing; cut prices. A. Schaap & Sons, auctioneers, 394 Broadway.

FOR CHEAP cotton and Japanese silk waists see Halper & Friedman, 119 Wooster St.

Will look at suits from $5.50 to $7; coats, $3 to $5. Fifth floor, 120 West 26th St.

—LOOKING AT COTTON DRESSES, 118 West 29th St., 10th floor.

JOBBER looking at Spring coats, all week. 18 West 27th St., 3d floor.

JOBBER looking at silk and poplin coats. 27 West 24th St., 7th floor.

JOB OF 200 SKIRTS to close out cheap. J. Labes, 84 Lenox Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¼@4 per cent. for the best names.
Saturday...3½@4
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Wool Prices Continue High.

LONDON, March 1.—The offerings at the wool sales today were 8,500 bales, and were quickly sold at very firm rates. America paid 15 per cent advance for grease and 20 per cent for scoured merino. The American buyers also purchased Queensland scoureds at 7¼d. A large assortment of crossbreds were taken by the home trade at hardening rates.

Fur Men Meet.

The Board of Trade of the Fur Industry met yesterday at the rooms of the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc., 303 Fifth Avenue, and elected officers for the ensuing year. With the exception of Edward M. Speer, whose term of office expired, the old Board was re-elected to office. William Eitington was chosen in the place of Mr. Speer as Treasurer. At another meeting in the near future the programme of the Board for the coming year will be arranged.

Cotton Worsteds Selling.

The demand for carded cotton goods, which was bound to result from the higher prices asked for pure woolen goods, has made itself manifest in the piece goods market recently. Cotton worsteds are the choice of the clothiers who are seeking substitutes for the woolen goods they were accustomed to purchase when prices were lower. How their customers will take to the change from an "all wool" policy it is difficult to predict. It is thought that the situation in the wool and piece goods market has received sufficient emphasis to warrant the conviction in the retailer's mind that the substitution is warranted and justifiable.

Burlaps Active and Higher.

Active buying of lightweight burlaps for any delivery they can be had is now the feature in this market, and prices are advancing. Five cents was being quoted yesterday on 40-inch, 8-ounce goods, while for 40-inch 10½-ounce goods the price asked was 5.60 cents. Both grades are said to have sold in a large way at this figure in the last few days. The possibility of a still greater scarcity of ships is causing some uneasiness in the trade and, together with the rising freight and insurance rates, is having a bullish influence on the market. Jute is quoted now at £19 10s. per long ton for prompt shipment from Calcutta.

Foreign Cloth Contracts.

There is a feeling in the piece goods market that both England and France will place very few, if any, further contracts for uniform cloth. The prices have advanced so much, since the initial business of this sort was taken, that these governments will hold off unless it becomes absolutely necessary for them to supplement their home supplies with goods made up by the domestic mills. The cessation of orders from these two nations, however, seems to be made up in the increased activity of the other European countries here to buy army supplies. Russia is making strenuous efforts to get big orders satisfactorily placed, and Italy and Belgium also have large contracts to be let.

White Shoes to be Favored.

Some large orders have been placed here in the last week on women's white shoes and pumps, both for country and city wear. Buckskin shoes with leather and rubber soles and low heels were bought for wear at the resorts, while white calf and kid, with high heels and narrow toes, were favored for city use. All of the large retailers are reported to be looking forward to an excellent call for white shoes as soon as the weather gets warm enough to warrant it. Some of the retailers are planning to get rid of their last year's Colonial pumps by taking out the black buckle filigree and inserting light-colored leather. Others are simply taking off the old buckle and putting on a small light-colored leather bow in its place.

British Buying Underwear.

English buyers of underwear are giving American goods considerable attention since the traffic in German underwear with that country was cut off by the war. It was said in this market yesterday that late Saturday afternoon a representative of a prominent Manchester jobbing house placed an order for 10,000 dozen ribbed undergarments for men with a local firm, the goods being for civilian use. Aside from this there is little to talk about at the moment, as domestic business, at least so far as Fall goods are concerned, is very quiet. The jobbers are still trying to get rush shipments of Spring goods out, and the mills are doing their best to accommodate them. War orders on heavy goods are now pretty well cleaned up. Some dissatisfaction regarding deliveries of these goods is told of, and "international complications" are in prospect as a result.

Linen Buyers Are Active.

Linen houses that are in a position to deliver goods from stock have done a nice business with the retail trade in the last few days, the buyers apparently having at last come to understand that before long practically all kinds of linen goods are going to be scarcer and higher than they are now. Household linens have been in demand generally, and a nice business is also reported on dress linens, particularly whites and naturals. Yesterday's mails were especially productive in this respect. The big buyers who want to cover themselves now against the future, and who are endeavoring to get goods for the late Summer and Fall delivery are having difficulty in getting their orders accepted outright by the manufacturers abroad. The reason is that the latter are not in a position to make definite prices for these deliveries because of the scarcity and high cost of flax. A number of lines have been put at value, which has not met with much approval here.

Gray Goods Still Quiet.

"It's a Saturday market on Monday," said a commission house executive in describing yesterday's activities in the gray goods market, and after that description there is nothing much left to say. There was some business, of course, but it was small, both individually and in the aggregate. Reports were current that 39-inch 68-72s could be had for 4¼ cents for spot delivery, but inquiry resulted in the announcement in the best-posted quarters of the market that all the goods which had been offered at that figure had been snapped up. Some spot business was done on 39½-inch 64-60s at 3⅝ cents, and there were some small sales of 39-inch 80 squares at 3 11-16 cents. Small business was also done on certain grades of sheetings. The course of cotton is being carefully watched, and on it will depend the extent of trading in the next few days. Spot printcloth prices for the day were:

39-inch, 80-86s	5¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	5c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3½c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3¾c	37-inch, 64-60s	3½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c	37-inch, 56-52s	3¼c

BUSINESS NOTES.

A meeting of the doll and muslin underwear buyers of the Dry Goods Union will be held today at 452 Fourth Avenue.

The hosiery and underwear buyers of the Dry Goods Alliance, 75 Spring Street, will meet today at that address.

Oscar Abel, resident buyer, has taken new quarters in the building at 364 Fifth Avenue. He was formerly located at 7 West Twenty-second Street.

Silk Association of America figures show a sharp decline in the foreign invoice value of dutiable silks entered at the customs districts of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Connecticut, Chicago, Ohio, and San Francisco in the three months ended Dec. 31. The total value of the dutiable goods entered in that period was $5,475,980, compared with $8,917,402 in the corresponding period in 1913.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—Akron D. G. Co.: E. Glass, cloaks, suits, millinery; 72 Madison Av.
ATLANTA—J. Saul & Co.: J. Saul, clothing, furn. goods; Hermitage.
ATLANTA—Keely Co.: Mr. Kraft, carpets, upholstery goods; 69 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.: F. B. Rummell, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 214 Church.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.: W. W. Stone, women's hosiery, underwear; 214 Church.
BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. & Co.: Miss N. D. Powell, millinery; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.: J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.
BALTIMORE—Berkheimer Bros.: S. D. Sampson, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.
BINGHAMTON—Hills, McLean & Haskins: Mrs. A. Hendrick, coats, suits; Mrs. E. A. Dodge, millinery; W. H. McLean, coats, suits; 320 5th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.: Miss Murphy, infants' dresses; Miss Jansen, toilet articles, perfumeries; Mrs. Milliken, infants' haberdashery; F. Phillips, ladies' coats; Mr. Miller, boys' clothing; Miss Griffin, ladies' waists; basement: Mr. Silberman, skirts; Mr. Cooper, coats, suits; Mrs. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Roch, millinery; Mr. Koeingsthal, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, junior coats, dresses, petticoats, corsets; Tobey, shoes; Mr. Bradley, men's furnishings; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—G. M. Edgarton Co.: G. M. Edgarton, clothing; Imperial.
BOSTON—M. Wyzansk, clothing; Brostell.
BRADDOCK, Penn.—Katz & Goldsmith; M. Adler, women's suits; 72 Madison Av.
BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.: J. D. Granfield, hosiery, underwear; W. H. Howe, sporting goods; 75 Spring.
BRIDGEPORT—Smith-Murray Co.: E. M. Larson, silk waists, children's dresses; 1,270 B'way.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.: W. Bryden, domestics; wash goods, flannels, linings; Miss Hansen, women's neckwear; 6 Tags, dress goods, silks; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.: B. S. Chopin, cloaks, suits, boys' clothing; 1,150 Bwy.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.: J. A. Armstrong, house furn. goods; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; O. J. Deitsche, toys; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—Pfaudler & Kent; P. Bartholomay, furniture; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss E. Dean, waists; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; H. D. Hosmer, carpets; 103 Grand St.
BUFFALO—H. Oppenheimer, cloaks, suits; Imperial.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; W. P. Cooke, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.
CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.—J. C. Skaden, furn. goods; Imperial.
CANASTOTA, N. Y.—J. H. McMahon, carpets, furniture; Imperial.
CATSKILL—W. Kartz; H. Kartz, carpets; Gotham.
CHARLESTON—M. Furchgott & Son; A. Furchgott, millinery, ribbons, ready to wear; Endicott.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; C. Neumiller, laces; W. A. Benning, clothing; J. L. Mayne, millinery; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss B. Sidenberg, waists; Miss E. Brennan, china, cut glass, novelties, and other lamps; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears-Roebuck Co.; A. Strauss, women's, misses' suits, dresses, skirts; 438 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; E. M. Ashcroft, millinery; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; D. Hill, books, stationery; 38 West 36th.
CHICAGO—M. Smyth Merchandise Co.; L. D. Poole, cloaks, suits; Gregorian.
CHICAGO—Edson, Keith & Co.; C. A. Platt, flowers, feathers; 225 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Brothers; A. Koch, fancy goods; 31 East 27th.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss McGrath, buttons, dress trimmings; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; F. W. Culver, muslin underwear; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Elsinger Co.; E. Elsinger, gen'l mdse.; Room 425, 467 B'way.
CHICAGO—Kuh, Nathan & Fisher Co.; E. C. Buxbaum, piece goods; 3 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—Elsinger Co.; E. Elsinger, Room 425, 467 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—J. Shillito Co.; W. D. Clark, silks, dress goods; A. E. Hoelscher, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Rschoff, Sterpe & Stein; H. Stein, cloaks, suits; 200 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; L. M. Woerz, dry goods; 200 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; E. H. Wolff, toys; 200 5th Av. Navarre.
CLEVELAND—J. Leifel; skirtings; Hoffman House.
COLUMBUS—Elberfeld-Culp Co.; E. Elberfeld, dry goods, ready-to-wear, hosiery, gloves; Marlborough.
COLUMBUS—Benzin-Ustick Co.; H. J. Benzin, mfrs. men's neckwear; Herald Square.
COLUMBUS—J. M. & W. Westwater; J. Westwater, china; Breslin.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—Strauss & Louis Co.; W. D. Alexander, carpets; 1,170 B'way.
DAYTON—L. Troxler Co.; D. E. Bigelow, furniture; 116 W. 32d.
DAYTON—Lackner Co.; S. E. Francis, cloaks, suits; 116 West 32d.
DES MOINES—Younker Brothers; M. H. Burns, leather goods; 303 5th Av.
DETROIT—Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Co.; Miss Dorvald, muslin underwear, petticoats; Miss M. Orleman, representing; Miss H. Pennycook, white goods, embroidery, handkerchiefs; J. B. Woolfenden, notions, toilet goods; 220 5th Av. Sherman Square.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; E. B. Moody, ribbons, leather goods; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; H. Rich, furn. goods; 50 Union Square.
DETROIT—A. Krolik & Co.; L. P. Laurandeau, dress goods, flannels, wash goods; 320 B'way.
DUBUQUE—James Lavi & Co.; C. R. Clark, dress goods, silks; 45 W. 34th; Gregorian.
DURHAM, N. C.—Ellis, Stone & Co.; R. A. Knight, dry goods; Wallick's.
ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—I. Ostrander, general merchandise; Grand.
EMPORIA, Kan.—F. P. Ramseyer & Co.; J. P. Ramseyer, millinery; Navarre.
ERIE—A. G. Ostheimer, clothing; Longacre.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; R. G. Austin, hdkfs., laces, ribbons, hosiery, underwear; 70 Spring.
FARGO, N. D.—J. F. Holmes & Co.; J. F. Holmes, clothing, shoes; Hoffman House.
FREEPORT, Ill.—F. A. Read, dry goods, millinery, carpets, laces, notions, furnishing goods, ready-to-wear; Park Avenue.
GALLIPOLIS, Ohio—W. P. Beall, dry goods, carpets, shoes, &c.; Albert.
GARDNER, Mass.—M. Ross; P. Rose, ladies', men's furnishing goods, men's hats; Hoffman House.
GARDNER, Mass.—Ferguson Co.; A. Ferguson, dry goods, furs, furnishing goods, &c.; Hoffman House.
GARDNER, Mass.—Ferguson Co.; A. Ferguson, furn. goods; Hoffman House.
GRAND RAPIDS—C. Trankla & Co.; C. Trankla, mdse. manager; 432 4th Av.; Murray Hill.
GRAND RAPIDS—C. Trankla & Co.; Mr. Schmidt, dolls; 432 4th Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; A. Hutter, dry goods; 116 West 32d; Navarre.
HARTFORD—Wise, Smith & Co.; I. Wise, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d.
HARTFORD—G. Fox & Co.; T. E. Rourke, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
HAZLETON, Penn.—S. & F. L. Smith; S. Smith, dry goods, carpets, furniture; Broadway Central, basement, coats, suits; 364 5th Av.
HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; J. J. Egan, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
HILLSBORO, Texas—Graham Co.; C. F. Graham, dry goods, clothing, shoes; Mrs. J. Cowan, millinery; Imperial.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zenner-Bradshaw Co.; G. O. White, domestics, linens, white goods, flannels, upholstery; Aberdeen; 1,270 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—Hibber, Hollweg & Co.; E. M. Wiles, notions, fancy goods, furn. goods, mfg. dept.; 320 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—Effroymson & Wolf; P. Effroymson, L. M. Effroymson, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; F. E. Ganun, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 2 Walker.
INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; Miss Barry, muslin underwear; 1,261 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. F. Wasson & Co.; J. Miller, jobs silks; 71 W. 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. G. Co.; J. A. Selig, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. F. Wasson Co.; J. Miller, silks, dress goods, jobs; 71 West 23d.
JACKSON, Tenn.—Marks Brothers; H. L. Marks, clothing, carpets, millinery; Grand.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—A. Sharpe Co.; W. H. Harrison, Miss J. Noveen, cloaks, suits; Grand.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Brother; S. Becker, carpets; 72 Madison Av.
KALMAZOO, Mich.—Gilmore Brothers; C. W. Carpenter, dry goods; 116 West 32d.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. M. C. O'Brien, laces, handkerchiefs, neckwear; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Burnham-Munger Root D. G. Co.; W. P. Munger, mfg. dept.; 43 Leonard.
LANCASTER—Watt & Shand; H. E. Kline, dolls; 432 4th Av.
LANCASTER—Hager & Bro.; Miss I. Ulrich, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—Robertson-Sutherland Co.; Miss M. Dolan, corsets, muslin underwear; 75 Spring; Herald Square.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—Robertson, Sutherland Co.; J. Duncan, dolls; 432 4th Av.
LEXINGTON—Wolf-Wile Co.; S. W. Wolfe, furn. goods; 315 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; A. Stahl, millinery; 95 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE—F. W. Kelsker & Son; H. C. Service, rugs; Breslin.
LOUISVILLE—Kaufman-Strauss Co.; Mr. Kaufman, dry goods; 320 5th Av.
LOUISVILLE—Mrs. F. Dreyfus, millinery; Martinique.
MACON—Hopp Bros. Co.; L. M. Hopp, mfs. overalls, pants, shirts; Marlborough.
MALDEN, Mass.—Miss A. Evans, millinery; Latham.
MERIDEN—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; W. M. Miles, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
MERIDEN, Conn.—Ives, Upham & Rand; W. M. Miles, furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves; 75 Spring.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; Miss E. E. Murray, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; A. M. Crofoot, boys' clothing; Bwy and 32d.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; C. E. Fisher, silverware, toilet goods, jewelry; 2 Walker St.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss E. Spillane, cloaks, suits; 1,180 Bwy.
NASHVILLE—Loveman, Berger & Teitelbaum; F. M. Hirsch, notions, fancy goods, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, art, and leather goods; H. Teitlebaum, merchandise manager; 148 W. 28d.
NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford D. G. Co.; J. Thiberdeau, crockery, furn.; J. Potvin, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. J. McGuire, hosiery, knit underwear; M. S. Mumma, ready to wear; J. Schoenfeld, representing; 72 Leonard.
NEW ORLEANS—Shushon Bros. & Co.; J. Shushon, furn. goods; J. H. Aspel, dry goods; 43 Leonard; Collingwood.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Novelty Clothiers D. G. Co.; C. H. Klock, piece goods; 432 4th Av.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoades & Swartz; C. Gilbert, millinery; 320 Church.
NORFOLK—A. L. Hyman, dry goods, millinery, ready-to-wear; F. Way, General.
NORTH YAKIMA, Wash.—Barney & Callahan; J. S. Barney, dry goods, clothing, ready-to-wear, &c.; Aberdeen.
NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; I. R. Porteous, ready-to-wear, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.; Algonquin.
NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell; F. Sudlow, muslin underwear; 432 4th Av.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; C. I. Smith, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Maxfield & Co.; J. M. Clayton, laces, ribbons, notions, &c.; 256 Church St.
OKLAHOMA CITY—The Fashion Shop; A. Rosenthal, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
ONEIDA, N. Y.—F. Hodges; clothing, furnishing goods; Wallick.
OPELIKA, Ala.—

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Sentiment in the wheat market had undergone a pronounced change since the operations against the Straits of Dardanelles have become a factor, and there seems to be as much disposition now to sell on the bulges as there was a short time ago to buy on the breaks. Yesterday's reports to the effect that the allied fleets were making headway in their attacks on the Straits, as well as the report that Great Britain had declared an embargo against foodstuffs to Germany, caused very heavy selling, and prices broke violently with very frequent and sudden changes, closing with a slight rally at 2½ to 6½c below the final of Saturday. The visible supply in the United States showed a decrease of 2,072,000 bushels for the week, while stocks in America decreased 2,997,000 bushels, bringing the total to 62,389,000, compared with 83,032,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.56½ and No. 2 hard at $1.58, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.55½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.61½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.57⅛	1.55	1.55	1.58	1.02⅛
July	.....	.....	1.25½	1.30¼	97½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

May	1.58¼	1.54⅞	1.55⅝	1.60⅝	..
July	1.30⅜	1.27	1.27	..	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.51	1.46	1.47⅜	1.53½	94¼
July	1.22	1.17½	1.18¼	1.24⅝	89

CORN.

The market for corn was influenced to a large extent to the weakness in wheat, which caused active liquidation, and prices at the close were 2½@2¾c net lower. The visible supply showed a decrease of 8,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 837,000 last year, but the total was 41,338,000, compared with 18,874,000. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 80½c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	75⅝	71⅝	71½	74	67⅝
July	75⅞	73⅛	73½	76⅛	67¼

OATS.

Estimates on the farm reserves were only 361,000,000 bushels, compared with 390,000,000 last year and 567,000,000 two years ago, but notwithstanding these small figures and evidences of foreign buying prices were easier with wheat and corn, closing 2⅝@2¾c net lower. The visible supply increased 257,000 for the week, compared with a decrease of 590,000 last year. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 61½c; No. 2 white, 63c; No. 3 white, 61c; No. 4 white, 59½@60c; No. 2 clipped white, 64@65c; ordinary clipped white, 62@63c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	55⅝	54⅜	54½	57⅛	40⅜
July	53¼	51⅝	51⅝	54¼	40⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was lower in the face of firmness in the hog position, influenced largely by the weakness in grain, which caused renewed liquidation. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 42,000, estimated for Tuesday 28,000; Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 10,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.27	10.17	10.17	10.37	10.55
July	10.50	10.40	10.40	10.60	10.75
Ribs—					
May	9.87	9.75	9.75	9.87	11.37
July	10.17	10.05	10.05	10.17	11.50
Pork—					
May	17.35	17.10	17.12	17.82	21.35
July	17.72	17.45	17.50	17.72	21.40

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was directly influenced by the sharp break in other commodities, particularly lard and cotton, and while the volume of business was not large prices were easier closing 2 to 10 points net lower.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	6.70@.....	6.85
March	6.86	6.75	6.75@6.80	6.86
April	.....	.....	6.83@6.88	6.89
May	6.94	6.89	6.88@6.89	7.00
June	7.06	7.06	6.98@7.00	7.18
July	7.19	7.09	7.10@7.12	7.29
August	7.22	7.18	7.18@7.19	7.37
September	7.28	7.28	7.22@7.29	7.05
October	.....	.....	7.00@7.50	...

COFFEE.

The coffee market was inactive, total sales amounting to 7,250 bags, and after showing a steady tone throughout the greater part of the day, with prices ruling 3 to 4 points above the closing prices of Saturday, prices eased off late, closing 1 point higher for June and unchanged to 6 points lower for the other positions.

The amount of coffee for the United States from Brazil is now only 412,000 bags, compared with 709,000 last year, but coffee has been arriving here in considerable volume recently, and this has given the local spot market a slightly easier tone, although prices remain practically unchanged on the basis of 7⅝@7¾c for Rio No. 7.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	5.50	5.50	5.44@5.45	5.50
April	.....	.....	5.52@5.54	5.55
May	5.65	5.60	5.59@5.60	5.60
June	.....	.....	5.64@5.65	5.63
July	6.66	6.65	6.64@6.65	6.65
August	.....	.....	6.73@6.74	6.74
September	6.88	6.87	6.82@6.83	6.83
October	.....	.....	6.88@6.90	6.89
November	.....	.....	6.94@6.95	6.94
December	7.04	7.04	7.00@7.02	7.00

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,475 packages. A little firmer feeling on the fine and fancy grades of fresh creamery, with a moderate inquiry for such. An abundance of all other grades of creamery and prices unimproved. Renovated has declined about ½c, and the market is a little weaker for most grades of ladles and packing stock. Creamery, extras, 31@31½c; higher scoring, 33@33½c; firsts, 27½@30c; seconds, 25@27c; thirds, 24@24½c; dairy, finest, 28½@29c; good to prime, 26@28c; common to fair, 21@25c; renovated, finest, 24@26c; firsts, 23@23½c; lower grades, 20@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@23c, ladles, current make, firsts, 21c; seconds, 19½@20c; lower grades, 18@19c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 17½@18½c; lower grades, 15@17c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 11,717 cases. Market opened weak, with prices on all grades showing further decline. Prospects are of freer supplies for the week, and while there was some increase in the out-of-town inquiry early, demand was not sufficient to closely clear arrivals even at the lower prices quoted. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 24½@25c; extra firsts, 24c; firsts, 23@23½c; seconds, 22@22½c; thirds and poorer, 21½c; dirties, Nos. 1, 20c; refrigerator, best, 19@20c; undergrades, 12@18c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henery whites, fine to fancy, 28@29c; defective, 26@27c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 26@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 25c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 25½@26½c; duck eggs, Baltimore, 37@38c; Western, 34@35c; Tennessee, and other good Southern, 34@36c; far Southern, 30c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Forecasts:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate n. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Tues.; Wed., partly cloudy, warmer; gentle s. e. to s. winds.

La.—Fair Tuesday; Wed., cloudy; gentle to moderate s. winds.

East. Tex.—Cloudy and warmer Tues. and Wed.; probably rain Wed.; moderate to fresh e. to s. e. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair in s.; unsettled in n. Tues.; colder in extreme w. Wed.; fair in s., fair or snow in n.

Utah—Snow Tues.; colder in n. and e.; Wed., fair.

Okla.—Unsettled and warmer Tues.; rain at night or Wed.

Ark.—Cloudy Tues.; Wed., probably rain.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Tues. Wed., unsettled, probably rain in w.

Ohio—Fair Tues. Wed., cloudy; moderate w. to n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Mich.—Tues. Wed., cloudy, probably rain by night.

Ill.—Fair Tues. Wed., unsettled, probably rain in s. and rain or snow in n.; moderate shifting winds, mostly n. w. and s. w.

Lower Mich.—Fair Tues. Wed., fair in no., cloudy in s.; moderate w. to n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair and somewhat colder Tues. Wed., fair.

Wis.—Fair Tues. Wed., fair in n., unsettled in s.; moderate n. w. winds, becoming n. e. Wed.

Minn.—Fair Tues. and Wed. in n., unsettled in s.; probably snow Tues. night or Wed.

Iowa.—Unsettled Tues.; snow or rain at night or Wed.

Mo.—Cloudy Tues. Wed., rain.

N. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.

S. Dak.—Unsettled Tues., probably snow. Wed., fair and warmer.

Neb.—Snow Tues. Wed., probably fair.

Kan.—Rain or snow in n., rain in s., Tues. or Tues. night. Wed., unsettled, probably rain in extreme s.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

Federal.

Supreme Court.

Bert Cohen, William G. Cánpos, and Edward M. Grout of New York City were admitted to practice.

145—M. Ermeyer v. State of Kansas—Judgment reversed, with costs, cause remanded.

149—M. McCoach v. D. F. Pratt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, cause remanded.

500—Wood, Air Line R. R. v. Ella M. Thorpton.—Judgment reversed, with costs, cause remanded.

1, original—State of Georgia v. Tennessee Copper Co.—Motion to assign for hearing granted, case set for argument April 5.

89—U. S. v. L. & N. R. R.—Motion to reform the decree and mandate herein granted.

639—S. C. Scotten v. C. E. Littlefield.—Motion to re-form decree herein denied.

780—M. G. Cohen v. U. S.—Motion to advance granted, assigned for April 5.

679—California, R. R. v. U. S.—Motion to advance granted, assigned for April 19.

677—Minneapolis, St. Paul & St. Ste. Marie R. R. v. Louise Alexander.—Further consideration of the motion to dismiss or affirm postponed to hearing on the merits.

498—E. H. Johnson v. F. E. Riddle.—Further consideration of the motion to dismiss or affirm postponed to hearing on the merits.

313—O. P. Newman v. U. S.—Further consideration of the motion to dismiss postponed to the hearing on the merits.

538—Kansas City Southern Railroad v. S. E. Leslie, &c.;

713—Seaboard Air Line Railroad v. W. B. Highman, and

770—Norfolk Southern Railroad v. W. G. Gerebee.—Ordered that these cases be placed on the summary docket.

494—H. Nelson v. R. G. Wood.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

705—C. M. McMahon v. United States.—Amended petition for writ of certiorari denied.

783—Ashepoo Fertilizer Co. v. W. H. Townsend.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied,

787—A. A. Nicrosi v. J. B. Nicrosi.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

802—A. Y. Jameson v. U. S. Farm Land Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

807—J. Lansburgh v. M. M. Parker.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

822—Pocahontas Distilling Co. v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

801—A. Geglow v. B. H. Uhe, as Acting Commissioner of Immigration at Port of New York.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioners.

2, Original—Commonwealth of Virginia v. State of West Virginia.—Motion to set case for hearing granted, assigned for argument April 19.

—, Original—Commonwealth of Virginia v. J. P. Morgan.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint and for process submitted for command.

816—C. L. Pooler v. J. Hyne, and

817—Same v. Hine.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

676—D. A. McDougal v. E. McKay.—Leave to file brief as amicus curiae granted.

451—Sadie A. Stead v. L. M. Curtis.—Motion to dismiss or affirm and for damages or to place on summary docket submitted.

280—Mexican N. R. Co. v. U. S.—Decree reversed on confession of error and cause remanded for further proceedings in conformity to law.

673—Same v. same.—Argument commenced.

127—U. S. v. C. F. Noble.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for today: 127, 128, 168, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, and 171.

COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Room 433, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Re Frischknecht, Ny, NH & RR; Lincoln Fountain & P Co<Steel City Co, Van Orden<Nellis Folletti, U S<Bliss Co, Gr Northern Paper Co<Persian,

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 337, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Skeele<Est Mason & Hanger Co, Lewis & Kitchen<C N Rochelle, Higgins<Penn R R, Gillette<Press Pub Co, Schamansky<Penn RR, Fischer<same, Callender<Warringer, Recht<Penn R R, Tide W Oil Co<Globe Indem Co, Stawecki<NY, NH RR, McKibbin<Phil & Rdg RR, Thompson<NY, NH R R, Mendelson<Ohlbaum Bros, Sharon<Mason & H Co, Bohland<L I R R, Ovavage<Phila & Rdg, &c, Co, Robinson<Van Riper, Same<Vanoscopa Co, Fountain E F Box<Yale & Towne, Werthemer<Penn RR, Cosse<Alpha Port Cement Co, US<3,542 Feet Moving Picture Film, Cases to be sent to Rooms 407 and 227 as required.

Miss Phono Co<Tomlinson, Fox<Harper, Delchas<Massey, Henry<Oceanic S Nav Co, Herzog<Penn R R, Shapiro<N Y Rys, Koehler<Irwin, Hammerschlag Mfg Co<Imp & Trad Nat Bank, Rosenberg<Int Mer Marine Co, Barrett<Clausen, Rosenberg<Int Mer M Co, Pederson<Det Forende Murris<N Y & Cuba Mail SS Co, Williams<Yates, Fisk Rubber Co<Auto Tire Co, Williams Eng Con Co<Penn Steel Co, Bakker<Holland-Am Line, US<Kasen, Germ L I Co<Andersen, Cudlipp<Old Dom SS Co, Dean<Ward.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Room 127, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Cases to be sent from Room 837 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 407, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Cases to be sent from Room 837 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Humphrey, J.—R. 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Dolores Mines<Same, (2), Creston-Col<same, (2.)

Rayo Mines<same, US<Elias, Same<Zaloom & Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Building, twelfth floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc<Same, Lim<Lurie, Same<Grubman, Same<Elsing, Same<Prince & Co, Same<Luyties Bros, Same<Goldberg, Same<Cook & Bernheimer Co, Same<Polar Bros, Same<Smith & Darling, Same<Bowling Green Dis Co, Same<Hahn, Same<Goldberg, Same<Kahn,

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar at 10:30 A. M.—Re Kobre and Ginsberg.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Bankruptcy calendar at 10 A. M.—Re Eastern Brewing Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.—

Wolff<Roseville Tr Co, Re McCormick, Comm Bank of Pontiac<Valentine,

NY, NH & H RR Co<Pub S Com, (2 acts) People<Schwindler Press,

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM.—For hearing appeals from orders of City Court and appeals from Municipal Courts.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Bijur, J. Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.

Blume<Nassau RR, Bailey<B & R RR, Smith<Greeley Square Hotel Co, Johnson<S Cushman Son, Van Hise<Underhill, Cusack<Nassau RR, Bressler<same, Am Cond'ts Co<Audit Co of NY, Soiling<Pieper, (2.) Richard<Salfer, s, Cavinato<Riccirilli, Kruse<Hind & M RR, Blankfort & Mintz Co<Dickey & Son, McWilliams<McWilliams, Hechter<Barats & H, Pease<Int R T, Pollack<Stampf, Baehr<Smith, Redden Spec Co, Inc<Simon, Biro<Wurster, Hardin<Robinson, Siff<Rudolph, Learny<Learny, Met Trust Co<Long Acre El L Co, People<Took, Re Rashsall, Mott<James, Learly<Learly, Lowe<Learly, Mendola<Ill Surety Co, Cohn<Cohn, Getz<Lazarowitz, Van Hoven<Van Hoven, Same<Rain or snow in n., rain in s., Tues. or Tues. night. Wed., unsettled, probably

Re Vrabeck Auto Sup, Sabella<Kerry, Miller<Miller, Wexler<Dupont, Wood<Derrick, Clancy<Shipman, Spector<NY Butchers' Dressed M Co, Kreasel<Pankas, Lawyers Mtg Co<O'Farrell, Skinner<O'Farrell, Levine<Levine, Tyndall<Pinelawn Cem, Re Witz, (Collyer,) Goldwurm<Goldwurm, Birner<Briner, Sachs<Porges, Mordecai<Brauda, Alsberg<Newgent, Trochtenberg<Hesig, Schwartz<Greenfield, Springsteen<Butler, Penrose Rty Co<Fletcher Con Co,

Kelly<NY Tel Co, Re Cook, Allen<Gen Acoid, &c, Assn Corp, Winter<Lieberman, Goldberg<Goldberg, Goldberg<Goldberg, Connett<Goodwin Gallagher S & Co, Feierin<So Pac Co, Shea<Reinhart, Donnelly<US Rty & Imp Co, Fox<McClure, (2,) Kelly<NY Tel Co, Moore<Moore, Lauber<Robinson, Re Belmont, Maibia<Harris, Policaastro<Chas S Sprague Co, Cohn<Cohn, Crown<Nat Corps, &c.

PART I.—Gaveman, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART II.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Bernheimer<Soloman, Isaacs<same, Archer<Equit Life, Silberman<McNulty, Skidmore<Myers, Wright<Northrop, Schnurmacher<Rubin, Mooney<Harkness, Pappas<Pappas, Fuchs<Fuchs, Arnhoff<Bernstein, Curtis<Curtis, Preferred cause: Title Guar, &c, <Keoler's Vans, General calendar: Rosenblum—Hechtlinge, Lehmann<Spies, Bldg Cont Co<Rosenberg, Fisher<Mech & Mat Nat Bank, Criscuolo<CNY, O'Neil<Gen Gilm Co, Doscher<Guard Time Lock Co,

Equit Tr Co<Hammerstein, Notz<Bosselman, Levenson<Crawfords, Bronner<Bronner, Bi-State Rty Co<Deutsch & Geller, Gen Acc, F & L Assur Corp<Kelly, Potomac Ins Co<same, Hussa<Buhlmann, Philps<Philps, Sanders<Sanders, Mitchell<Murray, Alexis<Alex, Simberg<Simberg, Avery<Avery, Spitzenberg<Spitzenberg, Sullivan<Jennings, Ferry<Ferry, Shinville<CNY, Berkman<Berkman, Rosenthal<Rosenthal, Pittel<Pittel, Case on.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

PART VIII.—No day calendar.

PART VI.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Public Service Comm<Int R T Co, Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Glass<Glass, Kass<Blum, H Kayser & Fils<Steinbrucker, Egg Reason Co<Nat Tape,

Woroner<Woroner, Baldwin<Rafferty, Badt<Longobardi, Knowlton<Thors, Case on.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lyles<Terry & Tench, Efron<Cons Tel Co, Horowitz<Bosner, Slotnick<NY Butchers' Dressed Meat, A Jones<Cornell, M Jones<Cornell,

A Zappola<CNY, V Zappola<same, Mendal<Praismer, Slaughter<Rottman, L Marks<Union Ry, A Marks<same, Case on.

PART IV.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bollinger<Albright, Rabinowitz<Barrett, Eig<Parker, Hood<James Co, Goldman<Acampora, Carpenter<Prescott Co (2 acts.) Keith<I R T,

Fris<Oceanic S N Co, Koszyk<Holbrook, C & E Corp, Rosen<Aaronson, Palzaaolo<New Eng Nav Co, Scott<CNY, Case on.

PART V.—Adjourned to March 15.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lane<B H R R, Lippmann<Gaillard (2 acts.) Nohobedian<Ind Cons Ice Co,

McKeon<NY, NH & H RR, Gersganoff<NY Con RR,

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Yanusyanckas<Maliory SS Co, B November<NY Rys, D November<same, Danikas<Clyde SS, Marry<Bolger, Shapiro<Manacher, Katz<Wilckes Martin Wilkes Co, Lang<Mills, Markowitz<Reliance Trad Co, McMahon<Art Color Print Co,

Andersner<Aaron Bushbaum Co, Macarovsky<Int R T, Tomasiello<Union Ry, Marcus<Union Ry, Holsgrave<NY Rys, Kaufman<F Ochse Co, Krevit<Kuhnen, Marcus<Union Ry, Townsend<Meserole, Pun<Ruppert, Case on.

PART VIII.—Donnally, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Fay<Hudson Nav Co, Rios<N Y C Int Ry, Smith<N Y Rys (2 acts.)

Buschmann<Nass Elec RR, Birke<Ruppert, Henderson<D Stevenson Brew Co, Kolpke<same, Stankowekis<Smith, Williams<Esser, Hennessay<Int R T Co (2 acts.) Case on.

Schlesinger<Geoghan, Roth<B H RR, Jorgenson<NY Rys, (2 acts.) Holden<Bronx Bldrs Mach Co, Oxman<Wahl,

PART IX.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Gottlieb<Lehman, Wiktor<Belt Line Ry Corp, Wiktor<same, Kayton<Univ M T Co, Hagan<Pitts Cont Co, Dalglish<Stern Bros, Wattenstrom<Cent Un Gas Co, Cella<Smith, Berger<Bklyn H RR, R Cina<NY Rys,

PART I.—Ford, J.—No day calendar until March 8d.

PART X.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Black<M Wilson Co, Greenwood<Clement, Wynn<Pitts Cons Co, Haskel<Restraffo (2 acts), Clarke<Uhl, Collins<Ins Co of N A,

Kassler<Backaler, Zornberg<Surety Taxi Barch<CNY Rys, Keating<Kirsh, Murray<N Y Rys, Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned to March 15.

PART XIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kirschbaum<Sewell, Ceuzer<Kronenberg & Co, Hacker<N Y Rys, Shaughnessy<Welchmann,

Del Bene<McMullen, Snare & Triest, O'Connor<N Y Rys, Coyle<Dagnon Const, Case on,

PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Farley<Steinmetz, Smith Co<Clark, Mecca Rty Co<Tams Music Library,

Farley<Steffens, Same<Wallbrock, Amweg<H & F Hat Co Case on.

PART XV.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Rossbach<Mansfield Tile & N Co, Abelman<Indelli & Conforti Co, Watterson<Cohen, Union Trust Co<Hirs, Green<Brinn,

Derschuich<Hearn Const Co, Kirschman<Plummer, Benes<Post, Levy<Klein, Clear.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Redding<Juhl, Messitta<Pines, Astor Mtg Co<Tenney Bruce<Certigui Mining &c Co, Hoyt<Stoutenberg, Billups, Jr<Wilson, Brokaw<Brown, Ferris<Barney Est Co, Same<Barney, Mackie<Johnson, Harvester Truck Co<Goldberg Co, Cook<Williams & Morford Co,

Scardy<Gersten, Met Printing Co<Irwin Co, Federal Tr Co<Carbery, East Side F, &c, Co<N Y Mail Co, Case<Walters, Kampf<Kings Co Dye Works, Palmer<Schwarzenbach, Case on.

PART XVII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Banque Franco-Am<Bergstrom, Arkema<Weiss, Holland<Holden Paper Co, Coleman & Krause<Thruner, Murray<Mustace, Barrett<Hall,

Holman<Patten, Jos Salaban Co<CNY, Hudson Mantel, &c, Co<McCormick, White Co<CNY, Bayside Lumber Co<Dondo, Pixel<Levine, Case on.

PART XVIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kraus<Toel, Daniels<Koplik, Reid<Mullings, Weisberg<Clinton St T Anderton<Davis, Tullis & Blanchard<Holmes, See Title &c Co<Stewart, Laitin<Jacobs, Alsens Am Portland C Wks<Degnon Cont, Conklin<Saxe, Henkel<Powers, Tullis & Blanchard<Plummer,

Cont Curtain Co<Levine Amuse Co, Blumberg<Lumber Ins Co, Hunt<Armstrong (2 acts), Kirke La Shelle Co<same, Barry<Lion Brewery, Livingston<Maier, Le Page<Rook, Waldhouser<Goldman, Shaffer<Nat'l Appraisal Co, Cohn<Astna Life, Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar:
David Weill, Lizzie H Holme, John Stacey, Charles Weisbecker, Jerome Weill, William W Webb, George J Bryan, Ignace Weber, Ayman Stretcher, &c, Abraham Schlesinger, Sanford Ennis, William J O'Leary, Harry Pollack, James Calhan, Joseph Levin, Diercks, infants; Catherine H Van Riper, infant; Elizabeth Fasbinder, infant; Doris Sachs, infant; Joseph Vasely, Moses Einstein, Yetta Malamud, Mary L Ferrual, inf.; Jacob Peterson, Antoinette B DeWitt, George J Bryan, John U Fraley, James Mulry, Anna Goodman, David Nugent, Hugh Doherty, Agnes Hitchcock,

John G McGinn, Charles B Cornell, Jennie Blum, Samuel Lyteil, &c.; William H Gebhard, John W Pinson, Ernest H Behnn, Bridget McDermott; Elizabeth F Jacoby, Susan G Haxtun, Rebecca Babbitt, William Walker, Arthur B M Gibbes, Eliza Flynn, Eliza Walsh, &c.; Mary Keenan, Elizabeth Frank, Mary E. Pinchot, Estates of: Herbert Wickenheiser, inf., (issue of fact;) William G Walter, inf., (issue of fact.) Wills for probate: James Klausman, Giovanni M Malesteta, Charlotte M Hawkins, George Loewer, Walter Ellefsen, Clara Bryce, William B Shaw, Mary E Pomroy, Mary E David, James L Cleary,

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will: Michael Ritter.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Weis<Loft, Gottlieb<Sandfort, Barrett<Lasky, O'Neill<Imp N Y Prop Corp, Palmer Lime, &c, Co<McDonald, Sunderer<Sturm, Alberg<Hirsch,

Liebling<Lacoff, Solomon<Miles, Bell<Brandon, Wolff<Am Union, &c, Co, Schumacher<same, Corliss, Macy & Co<same, Fuchs<Livingston,

Brasser<Hahn, McDonald<Macy, Brass<Pitou, Vail<Collegiate Rty Co, Brukenfeld<Wechsler, 1st Nat Bank, &c<Longacre Sq Theatre Co, Antonini<Gen Elec Co, Sokolofsky<Gittler, Halpern<Horowitz, Lindquist<Tomblyn, Live Stock Exch Nat Bank<Hoyt, Hamilton<Dertman, Bachus<Hayek, Aggrande Wine Co<Sullivan, Little & Tvas Co<Cupples & L Co, Nagel<Rothschild,

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Union Sale & Spg Bed Co<N Y Rys, Rodgen<Winkler, Litnitsky<Russ Int Antistic Rty Co, Schoensett<Simpliner, Blumenthal<Carming Const Co, Macaluso<Belt Line Corp, McGlynn<same, Kempler<same, Feurlicht<Cukers Stor Wines, Cohen<I R T Co, Jube<NY Rys, Klahne<same, Schwartz<Malan, Fischer<R & L Co, Hessel<Am Bt N Co, Ehrich<Wertheimer, Buffa<NY Rys (2sets) Brennan<Ins Surberger, Storms<Callan, Ringler<Meenan, NY Polyel, &c, Hosp<Penn Rubber Co, Pollach Tire, &c, Co<Penn Rubber Co, Lemport<Barrett, Tobias<Bloomfield, Williams<Ross, Rosenberg<NY Rys, Cohen<Nathan,

Wachsler<Linch, Duessing<Ehret, Dollard<Dickson, Rubenstein<Gruber, Anderman<Mandell, Lesher<Berkowits, C Jacobs F Co<Dunbar Rty Co, Schiffman<Mishkowsky, Yankiner<Marcus, Murphy<NY Rys, Benjamin<Bradley Cont Co, Brulck<Int R T, Levine<NY Rys, Gradson<same, Schnier<same, Ophtski<same, Caulfield<same, Mandelsohn<same, Green<same, Martin<same, Gibbs<5th Av Coach, Stronoloff<Beth Haknesses, &c, Creeby<Int R T, Alexander<same, Shanker<same, Sturtz<Clark (2 acts.) Jewonty<Williams & Wells Co, Clear.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.

Wolf<Lapidus, Davis<D A Calhoun Cont, Neustadt<Forbart, J Scheuer & Co<Greenberg, Fefka<Licht,

Schreiber<Walker, Polstein<Gen Accident, &c, Corp, Lehn<NY Life Ins Co, Boskie<Rinehart, Clear.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Commercial calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wimpfheimer<Schneider, Hudson Woodw Co<Cinelli, Douglas<Bethlehem Steel Co, Topford Detach Lino Co<Moore & M Co, H Kayser & Fils, Inc, <same, Holfeld<Casselberry, Lindeman<Witt, Terr<Birch, Musgrave<same, Halpern<Mfrs Piano Exch Inc, Fetner<Freidin, Koch<Shallenberger,

Clover Farms, Inc<Smith, Schulle<Graul, Karp<Adelson, Salmon<Cohan, Steelcar Co<Granowitz, Chranowski<Corn Exchange Bk, Murphy<Guiri, Paris<Troubetskoy, Suratic<Strauss & E, Richards<Held, Peel<Brennan, Stern<S Blumenthal & Co, (2 acts.) Kebart<Strysower, Richter<Benjamin, Case on.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J. Case on.

PART V.—Ransom, J. Case on.

PART VI.—Allen, J. Case on,

PART VII.—McAvoy, J. Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Re Van Polheim—Hon. Henry A Glidersleeve, Equitable Life Assur. Soc'y<Brady-Blackbourne Co—Archibald E Baxter, Scott<Burlingame—Archibald E Baxter, Block<Comyns—Paul Theodore Davis.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Lincoln Trust Co<Yale Realty Co—E H Hawke, Jr, Same<John M Linck Const Co—E J Hawke, Jr. Donohue<Armstrong—Wm H Hamilton.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Sarah C Doty<Adelaide Hoyt—Benno von Witzleben. City R E Co<Thos J Brady—Caroline Truax.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Anna L Daly<John H Springer—Samuel Strasburger, Geo W E Atkins<Jos Guessne—A Frank Shaw, Abraham L Kass<Michel Karf—James J Dempsey, Mercy M Plum<Mayer Jarmulowsky—Robert G Mahon.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Motion calendar:

Shore<Fox, Chatfield<Buehler Jr, Leyden<Int R T Co, Schneeberger<Schneeberger, People<Brow,

Von Minden<Von Minden, Weits<Weitz, Gerson<Brickman, Donnermeith<Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc,

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.

Fahey<Hay Foun & I Wks, Radenmacher<Morris, Freemorgen<Columbia Wax Prod Co, Linden<Schisler, Eagle Wire Wks, Seidman<Advine Const Co, Baldwin<Baldwin, Carvay<Battaglia, Reinhardt<Bottenus,

Meyer<Meyer, Kurak<McMullen, Maxiroff<G F Johnson Co, Prince<C R T, Ohlrich<Underpinning & Fnd Co, Mekle<Rogers & Hagerty, Geraghty<Bahe, Schulz<McCrea,

Highest number reached on regular call, 876.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:
Theodore Lane, Margaret Cullen, Bridget Dermody, Mary A Gallagher, James Reid, William G Kipp,

To compel payment of claim:
Augustus Slater.

At Yonkers—Tomorrow:
Will for probate:
Isaac W Ferguson.

Executor's acct:
Margaret I Williams,

Re estates:
C Wilbur Vail, Julia Wilkins.

Admr's accounting:
Charlotte A Ramsey.

Executor's acct:
W H Ireland Howe.

Motion to set aside decree:
Adeline Young.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Morschauser, J.

McDonald<Whitehead, Millbrook Co<N Roch, Todd<same, Ecclesine<Ecclesine, Daly<Haight, Parrington<Parrington, Pierce<Truesdale, Aloisi<Aloisi, Mahlstedts L & Coal<New Roch Rity, Da Costa<Leland, II., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Conway<Naylor Bros, Ruppell<NY C RR, Mule<Bradley Cont, Hyde<Garvey, Ely<Irving, Sladzenski<Dunwoodie Country Club, Whalen<NY C RR, Parste<Nichols,

Kurtz<Meade, Michalski<Am Mach & Fdy Co, Schaefer et al<Grand Trunk Ry of Can, Shinnera<Penn RR, Powers<Schlichting, Anderson<Langler et a, Griffith<Dice, Hannon<Nassau RR, Eckin<Miller, Archer<Balsam, Jones<Chaffee, Nicoll<Polsky et al, Kirk<Int Burner Co, Walter<Columbian Nat Life Ins Co, Colangelo<B H RR, Sokolow<Sokolow et al, Scott et al<Farrell, Mule<Boston Ins Co, Pendleton<Nassau RR, Bannett<Van Zile,

The following causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day.

Shaw<Goodwin, Hilton<Mason & H, Ranft<Eisele, Harrison<Chester Hill Auto Serv Co, Kelly<Boardingham, Kassler<Keller, Salis<NY W & B RR, Abrams<D & L Bldg, Wildorchic<Ellman, Olsen<Lewis, Pratt<same, Battin<Clauss, Fast<Bugbee, (2,) Imund<Wright, Tonin<York & A P, Schipponi

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 1.—Incorporated today:

West 42d-43d Street Corporation, realty, contracting, construction, $200,000; Jaw Mehr, William Kaufman, Hugo S. Mack, 262 West End Avenue.

John C. Welwood Realty Corporation, brokerage, construction, $150,000; Carl A. Hansman, Charles Seekamp, John C. Welwood, 200 Fourth Avenue.

Joseph Marcus Mount Vernon Woodworking Company, Mount Vernon, $50,000; Alfred Forsberg, Anna M. and Joseph Marcus, New Rochelle.

Brooklyn National League Baseball Club, Brooklyn, $550,000; Edward J. and Stephen W. McKeever, Charles H. Ebbets, Sullivan and Cedar Place, Brooklyn.

Metropolitan Ballet Co., theatrical operatic agent, $100,000; Ernest Henkel, Ben Stern, John Brown, 1,425 Broadway.

Equitable Building Restaurant, $100,000; Talbert W. Sprague, Arthur L. Lee, James Ashley, Hotel McAlpin.

Penn Brewing Co., ale, beer, porter, other beverages, $35,000; Rudolph Ferbush, Benj. W. Cohen, Charles P. Joseph, 1,349 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

Interstate Pulp and Paper Co., manufacture, $20,000; John Vicario, Mary R. and Edmund Ellsworth, 39 Cortlandt Street.

Eagle Specialty Manufacturing Company, Jamestown, sink brackets, scrubbing brush holders, racks, $15,000; John and Oscar Smedberg, Arthur Westburgh, 101 West Fifth Street, Jamestown.

The Samuels Drug Store, Auburn, $30,000; Leonard H. Searing, Royal M. Bates, George E. Keople, Jamestown.

C. T. Tischner, Inc., live stock, butcher, groceries, provisions, sea food, dairy products, $25,000; Albert H. Sickinger, Robert Ehle, Charles T. Tischner, 149 Broadway, Manhattan.

Beechmbean Realty Co., $25,000; E. P. Gaillard, S. H. and Gustavus Walker, 324 South Broadway, Tarrytown.

Athens Furnishing Co., clothing, jewelry, dry goods, house furnishings, $20,000; Edward C. Gossman, Lloyd H. Reed, Charles L. Hepburn, 144 East 22d Street.

New York Metro Film Service, motion pictures, $25,000; Edward M. Saunders, Harry J. Cohen, L. Lawrence Weber, 220 West 49th Street.

D. Fry Corporation, pawnbrokers, $25,000; Albert Weiss, Josie D. and David Fry, 27 Bay Side Drive, Rockaway Park.

Rouge, Inc., publishing, printing, bookselling, $20,000; Edward L. Allen and Louise McC. Norton, 205 West 58th Street.

Metallic Products Corporation, metal manufacturing, $20,000; Louis E. Carman, Earle F. Watson Charles R. Syckle, 43 East 70th Street.

Saltzmans Press, Brooklyn, printers, publishers, stationers, advertising, $20,000; Murray M. Archer, Philip Cohen, Herman Morris, 428 Central Avenue, Brooklyn.

Hemendinger, Alexander & Co., Brooklyn, candies, chocolate, materials, $15,000; Milton Abeles, Ned Alexander, John Hemendinger, 961 Mander Street, Brooklyn.

The Halsey Public Market, Brooklyn, foods, dry goods, $10,000; Celia Katz, Charles M. Fortbert, David Lichenstein, 138 West 110th Street.

P. T. Probst Company, Rochester, drugs, chemicals, medicines, veternarians' appliances, $20,000; Helen T. Abbott, Agnes T. and Philip T. Probst, 968 Harvard Street, Rochester.

Mayville Manufacturing Company, Mayville, wire, whiffletrees, neckyokes, machinery, hardware, $15,000; William J. Cook, John G. Cornell, Orrin Towner, Mayville.

Mineola Construction Company, realty, contracting, building materials, $10,000; Walter L. Post, Walter B. Goldsworthy, M. A. White, 50 Church Street.

McPherian Stx Sales Co., vehicles, machinery, motors, garage, mercantile, $10,000; Harrison E. Persons, F. Leon Sheip, Sidney J. Fleet, 610 West 139th Street.

One Hundred and Forty-nine East Fortieth Street Corporation, iron, wood, brick, cement, operate factories, storage, merchandise, contracting, $10,000; David Haar, Lawrence H. Kerr, Clayton J. Heermance, 400 Riverside Drive.

The Eyting Service, publishing, advertising, publicity, commercial, art work, $25,000; 2 P. Intement tomorrow, Nicholas Paulina L. Diver, St. Denis Hotel.

Textile Paper Company, paper manufacturing, $10,000; Justin H. Caine, Nellie A. Cunnion, John T. Maffet, 97 Garetson Avenue, Bayonne, N. J.

William Helburn, Inc., book selling, publishing, architectural and technical pictures, $10,000; Alfred Horn, Morris L. and Henriette L. Helburn, 1,186 Madison Avenue.

Davis Construction and Engineering Company, $10,000; James W. Davis, Alfred N. Smith, Victor Anderson, 204 West 118th Street.

Boro Park Homes, Brooklyn, realty, agency, brokerage, managerial, $10,000; Isidore C. Greenblatt, Irving and Benj. C. Ribinan, 105 Bay 29 St., Brooklyn.

Boston Leasehold Corporation, realty, operate theatres, markets, merchandise, food, $5,000; Arthur A. Brans, Oscar Grosberg, Hyman M. Rambach, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

The Gem Novelty and Embroidery Works, bonnets, embroidery, $5,000; Myer Zucker, Samuel Jurow, Samuel Pincus, 68 Scholes Street, Brooklyn.

F. Marciano d'Arsi, Inc., commission, selling agents, foodstuffs, $5,000; Jeremiah and Louis J. Aliteri, F. Marciano d'Arsi, 19 Broadway.

Aqua-Va Humidifier Company, installing humidifiers, $5,000; Addison H. Cardwell, Isaac R. Conlon, William F. Hennessy, 479 56th St., Brooklyn.

Claps & Co., New Rochelle, grocerymen, warehousemen, wines, liquors, $5,000; Joseph J. Mancusi, Diego Martorelli, Francesco Ricciari, 43 Mayflower Avenue, New Rochelle.

W. H. Orpen, Inc., realty, personal property, manufacturers, $5,000; Walter Later, Isaac A. Leyy, William H. Orpen, Jr., 172 Senator St., Brooklyn.

Read Hewett Restaurant Co., $5,000; Mary J. Kiernan, Maurice J. McCarthy, Ezra R. Champion, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

Westchester County Construction and Improvement Corporation, New Rochelle, realty, notes, bonds, stocks, $5,000; Edward J. Lewis, Arthur E. King, James Y. Baulsir, 104 South Broadway, Tarrytown.

Levi & Schwarz, laces, embroideries, neckwear, $5,000; Max Levi and Louis Schwarz, Joseph Levi, 949 Broadway.

Keresey-Hollander, furniture, art works, bric-a-brac, $5,000; Robert S. Farley, John McP. Keresey, Edward Hollander, 738 Lexington Avenue.

Wrone & Wrone, jewelry, $5,000; Paul A. Zimelman, Chester Mayer, Bertram W. Davis, 100 Morningside Drive.

N. C. Clausen, Architectural Iron Co., Albany, brass, iron, steel manufacture, machine shops, $5,000; Joseph Bertrand, John B. Thioulouze, Nicholas C. Clausen, Loudonville.

The Mediator Publishing Co., $5,000; Jacob Eckstein, Meyer Herbst, David L. Messing, 110 Delancey Street.

A. L. Alger Company, pianos, player pianos, organs, $5,000; William Abramson, Morris Connor, Alonzo L. Alger, 767 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

Authorization—Wall Rope Works, Beverly, N. J., $300,000; representative, C. Frederick Wall, 38 South Street, Manhattan.

Capital Increases—Van Vechten Milling Company, Rochester, $100,000 to $140,000; E. A. Bromund Company, New York, $30,000 to $90,000; The Palatine Silk Co., Newburgh, $10,000 to $25,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions—Wall Rope Works of New York, Manhattan; Kamerman & Co., Manhattan; Polly Bros., Manhattan; Fiat Automobile Co., Manhattan; Hermann Lahrs Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 1.—Charter filed:

Du Pont Securities Company, capital $10,000,000, to hold, invest, sell, assign, transfer, and deliver all bonds, mortgages and other evidences of securities. Incorporators, Pierre S. du Pont, Irene du Pont, Lammot du Pont, A. Felix du Pont, and R. R. M. Carpenter, all of Christiana Hundred, Delaware; John J. Raskob, Brandywine Hundred, Delaware.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments: 11:45 A. M., Feb. 27, Capts. Mulligan, to 276 from 38; P. Murphy to Comm'r's Office from 276, 4 P. M., Feb. 28. Patrol. C. Foley, to 42 from 62; J. Nyden, Jr., to 40 from 79, assign't to bicycle duty discont'd; J. F. V. Carr, to 62 from 79, assign't to bicycle duty discont'd; C. W. Carberry, to 74 from 42, bicycle duty; W. L. Whitmann, to 79 from 83, bicycle duty; H. Hellwege, to 79 from 68, bicycle duty, Bicycle Patrol. M. Downes, to 79 from 74.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. J. J. Gehan, 88th, to command, 11:45 A. M., Feb. 27. Patrol. W. J. Enright and D. J. Foley, 1st, to B. H. Sq. duty in office of First Dep. Com., 10 days, noon, Feb. 28; J. J. Tynan, 66, and J. J. Dunn, 69, to 66, as sta. houses attendts., 30 days, 4 P. M., Feb. 27; W. F. Kirwan, 159, to C. O., duty in Special Squad 3, 30 days, 8 A. M., March 4. To 6th Insp. Dist. from precincts indicated for 60 days, 8 A. M., March 2: A. G. Gilman, 7; E. Duran, 12, and Fried, 156; S. J. Brady, 28; J. L. Sullivan, 152.

Leaves of absence, (without pay:) Patrol. J. Lazarus, 2, 2 days, 4 P. M., Feb. 28; C. W. Rohrlack, 154, 1 day, 8 A. M., Mar. 2; S. Thornton, 160, 1 day, 8 A. M., Feb. 27.

Full pay while sick: Patrol. W. J. Hunt, 261, 8 A. M., Feb. 20, during disability.

Restored to duty: Patrol. L. Gambardella, 5:15 P. M., Feb. 26.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. L. Gambardella, 26, 5:17 P. M., Feb. 26.

Appointed special patrol.: B. Fitzpatrick and J. I. Marks, with Comm. of Accounts, Feb. 27.

Fire Department.

Death: Fire. (first grade) D. Murray, Eng. 249, at 4:15 A. M. Feb. 28. Funeral from his late residence, 194 Prospect Street, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. Interment tomorrow, Greenwood Cemetery. Members of Eng. 249 will act as funeral escort and pallbearers. They will report in full uniform at quarters of Eng. 306, 227 Front St., at 1:30 P. M.

Retired: Fire. R. Attridge, Eng. 49, twenty years' service, on pension of $700, 8 A. M. March 15.

Penalty: Fire. H. F. Hoffman, Eng. 45; absence without leave.

Revocation of detail, 8 A. M. Mar. 2: Fire. J. J. Rahal, Eng. 270, as chauffeur to Bureau of Fire Prev. (while sick.)

Transfers, 8 A. M., Mar. 2: Fire. E. J. Smith, Eng. 19, to Eng. 49; Fire. J. V. Brutom, H. & L. 42, to Eng. 49; Fire. E. F. Broderick, Eng. 16, to Eng. 49.

Leaves, (without pay): Fire. C. Lake, Eng. 8, 15 hours, 6 P. M., Feb. 27; Fire. E. Reuter, Eng. 76, 24 hours, 8 P. M. Feb. 28; Insp. of Steam, G. A. Ebert, Eng. 258, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Mar. 2; Capt. F. Benson, Eng. 16, 14 hours, 8 A. M. Mar. 4.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West End Avenue Corner Enlarged for New Apartment—$2,500,000 Mortgages on Fifth Avenue Lewis Corner—Harris Fahnestock Buyer of Sixty-sixth Street Plot—Bronx Deals —Big Printing Lease.

Additional property for the big apartment house operation about to be started by the Charmion Construction Company on the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street was acquired yesterday in the purchase of the three-story dwelling at 329 West End Avenue. The house was bought from Henry C. Vogel. It has a frontage of 20 feet in the middle of the block and its purchase gives the building company, of which Henry Mayer is President, a total frontage of 105 feet on the avenue by 142 on Seventy-fifth Street. Slawson & Hobbs and Leroy Coventry were the brokers in the recent deal. Plans are being prepared to improve the corner with a fine twelve-story apartment house to be ready for occupancy during the Summer of 1916.

$2,500,000 Mortgage on Lewis Corner.

The Murray Hill Investing Company took title yesterday to the old Lewis corner plot, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, from Catherine T. Moulton and others, executors of the Mary Lewis estate, for a stated consideration of $1,800,000. The sellers have taken back a mortgage of $1,000,000. The new owners have obtained a $1,200,000 building loan from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the new commercial building about to be erected there and an additional mortgage of $300,000 has also been obtained from the Lawyers Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

Plaza Hotel Takes Title.

The Plaza Operating Company has taken title to the six-story building at 22 West Fifty-ninth Street from the Fifty-ninth Street Realty Company, of which Albert I. Sire is President. The property was reported as sold last week to Bernard Beinecke, President of the Plaza Company, through William A. White & Sons. The plot adjoins the hotel.

Banks Resell Private Dwellings.

Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum have purchased from the Franklin Savings Bank 86 East 111th Street, a three-story stone-front dwelling, on a lot 16 by 100.11. J. Romaine Brown & Co. were the brokers.

The Seaman's Bank for Savings has resold the four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 100, at 50 West Fifty-sixth Street, which it acquired last November in foreclosure for $59,000. The bank is said to have been holding the property at $65,000.

Recent Buyers.

Harris Fahnestock of the banking firm of Fahnestock & Co. is the buyer of the private dwelling at 13 and 15 East Sixty-sixth Street, sold last week by the Costello estate. The buyer will erect a $100,000 private dwelling on the site from plans by Hoppin & Koen.

The recently organized Shafpa Realty Corporation is the buyer of the Premier apartments, at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, reported sold recently by the Fullerton Weaver Realty Company. The incorporators of the company are N. A. Smyth, Carl S. Flanders, and Howard O. Weaver.

Hyman Horowitz is the buyer of the double front on the west side of Fifth Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, Brooklyn, from Moss & Brill. The site measures 200 by 100, and will be improved with a theatre to accommodate 2,000 persons. The operation will involve about $100,000, and it is expected to have the new playhouse ready in the Fall.

Bronx Sales.

Richard H. Scobie has sold for Joseph Kelly to a client the two-story and basement two-family detached house on plot 25 by 100 feet at 736 Kelly Street. This is one of a row of houses built by George F. Johnson.

John A. Steinmetz sold for C. Gomprecht a plot 67 by 147 feet on the west side of the Southern Boulevard, 100 feet north of 181st Street, to Charles A. Schrag and Henry Boschen.

Scheele & Wlebke sold for Hubener & Escher 336-38 East 156th Street, a six-story new-law flat, on a plot 50 by 100, adjoining the southwest corner of Courtlandt Avenue, and for Richard Kroether 373-75 East 157th Street, two five-story flats, each on a lot 25 by 100, near Willis Avenue.

An investor has purchased from Louis E. Kleban the recently completed five-story new-law tenement occupying a plot 55 by 100 on the north side of Freeman Street, 70 feet east of Stebbins Avenue.

Brooklyn.

Pepe & Brother have sold for H. Hegeman 444 Bedford Avenue, a four-story and basement building, lot 25 by 75, to Alice Loughran.

Rockaway Hotel Sold.

G. Taus & Son have sold at Rockaway Beach for J. A. & A. C. Dettrich the Normandie Hotel at Brandeth Avenue and Atlantic Ocean to an investor and for Philip Closs a plot on the east side of North Eldert Avenue to Fannie Jensen for improvement.

New Jersey.

J. I. Kislak has sold Odd Fellows' Hall, located at 412 to 414 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., for the Columbia Lodge No. 613 I. O. O. F., to a merchant on Washington Street.

This property has been owned by the Odd Fellows since 1852. The building has a frontage on Washington Street of fifty feet, running through to Bloomfield Street 150 feet. The purchaser intends to entirely rebuild the property as a department store, hall and lodge rooms.

Joins Uptown Printing Colony.

Robert F. Bonsall leased for a long term of years to the A. T. De La Mare Printing and Publishing Company the entire ninth floor, and half of the eighth floor—approximately 18,000 square feet —in the Underhill Building, 436 to 438 West Thirty-seventh Street. The A. T. De La Mare Printing and Publishing Company has been located for the past twenty years in the Rhinelander Building, 2 Duane Street. Stephen S. Johnson, agent, represented the owner of the Underhill Building.

Commercial Leases.

Ogden & Clarkson have leased the building at 66 Pearl Street for a term of years, also buildings at 342 to 346 Washington Street, 209 to 213 Franklin Street, 212 to 215 West Street, and 50 Harrison Street, the building at 315 Washington Street to H. G. Miles & Co., the store and basement at 104 Franklin Street to John Wood Company, Ltd., and the store at 106 Franklin Street to George Wood Sons & Co.

Folsom Bothers have leased for William L. Clark the store, basement, and second floor of the building at 31 West Twenty-sixth Street to Josef Mandl for a restaurant.

Real Estate Management Company has leased for J. M. Schwartz the store at 2,247 Broadway to Philip Cooper for a term of years.

Rice & Hill have leased the store at 58 Church Street to Isaac Leichtag, tailor, and the store at 60 Church Street to V. Moohall, fruiterer.

Building Inspection Bill Hearing Tomorrow.

To enhance favorable consideration by the Legislature of the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill for simplifying building inspection in this city, a large delegation of architects, builders, and real estate men will appear at Albany tomorrow, when the measure will be given a hearing by the Joint Cities Committee in the Senate chamber at 2 o'clock. Special trains, arranged for to take the delegates, will leave Grand Central at 8:25 A. M.

New Apartments Planned.

Plans are being prepared by Shampan & Shampan for an apartment house to be erected on a plot 60 by 100 on the east side of Ralph Avenue, 60 feet north of St. John's Place, Brooklyn, for the Clifton Place Realty Company, as owners.

Plans are being prepared for two apartment buildings, four stories each, to be erected on the northeast corner of Avenue F and East Second Street, Brooklyn, by the Rapid Building Company of 35 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York.

Real Estate Notes.

Richard H. Scobie has placed a first mortgage of $10,000 at 5 per cent. on 130 East Thirty-eighth Street for a term of years.

Joseph P. Day will sell today the tenements at 13, 16, and 25 St. Mark's Place, 168 to 172 East 112th Street, and other properties.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

8th Av, 781, w s, 100 ft n of 47th St, 19.8x 100, three-story hall and store; Veronica Mock et al. against Ellen Leohard et al.; J. J. Harris, attorney; J. C. Thompson, referee; due, $4,818.61; taxes, &c. $1,468.16; subject to mortgage, $25,000; to the plaintiff for $26,104.

110th St, 355 West, n s, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, 19.1x100.11, three-story dwelling; F. M. Cavanaugh against J. A. Cavanaugh et al.; T. M. Rowlette, attorney; W. T. Quinn, referee; due, $17,219.47; taxes, &c, $480.12; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 140th St, 101.3 x8.2x99.11x86, vacant; Lincoln Trust Co. et al., trustees, against Charter Construction Co. et al.; Elkus, G. & P., attorneys; Louis Exstein, referee; due, $31,230.26; taxes, &c., $729.80; to the plaintiff for $28,000.

Edgecombe Av, s w corner of 140th St, 99.11x 70, vacant; Lincoln Trust Co. et al. against City of New York et al.; Elkus, G. & P., attorneys; Louis Exstein, referee; due, $24,-279.01; taxes, &c., $684.20; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

Cannon St, 66, e s, 100 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100, five-story tenement; Lambert Suydam against Gussie Meyers et al.; W. B. Adams, attorney; J. R. Truesdale, referee; due, $27,295.08; taxes, &c., $587; to the plaintiff for $26,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Macy Place, 872, s e, 75 ft w of Hewitt Place, 25x94.9, two-story dwelling; M. A. Robitzek et al., executors, against Nora Stanton et al.; Harry Robitzek, attorney; O. E. Davis, referee; due, $6,554.48; taxes, &c, $81.37; to Anna McCormick for $7,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

St. Mark's Place, 13, n s, 204 ft e of 3d Av, 22x112.10, five-story flat; executor's sale; also

St. Mark's Place, 16, e s, 220 ft e of 3d Av, 26x120, five-story tenement, with stores; executor's sale; also

St. Mark's Place, 25, n s, 224 ft w of 2d Av, 26x112.10, five-story tenement, with stores; executor's sale; also

112th St, 168 to 172 East, s s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 66.6x100.11, 3 five-story tenements, with stores; executor's sale; also

Tiliotson Av, s e corner of Tiemann Av, 100x 200x200, to Westervelt Av x 25x100x175, vacant; executor's sale, estate of Nicholas Schultz, deceased.

10th Av, 515, w s, 24.8 ft n of 28th St, 24.8x 100, five-story tenement, with store; executor's sale, estate of Christiana Hills, deceased.

19th St, 248 East, n s, 109 ft w of 2d Av, 16.6x92, four-story dwelling; voluntary sale, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Clinton Place, 46, s w corner of Fulton Av, 105x110, two-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

Mount Hope Av, e s, 25 ft n of 174th St, 50x 95, vacant; also Mount Hope Av, e s, 195 ft e of 175th St, 100x95, vacant; voluntary sale.

Anthony Av, w s, 95 ft s of Prospect Place, 100x185 to Clay Av x75x irregular, vacant; voluntary sale.

5th Av, 206, w s, 56.5 ft n of 25th St, 28.2x 112.4 to Broadway (126) x30.2x101.1, four-story loft and store building; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against 206 Fifth Avenue Co. et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $282,006.88; taxes, &c., $5,628.

12th St, 229 and 231 East, n s, 400 ft e of 3d Av, 49.6x103.3, seven-story tenement; L. M. Rothman et al. against State Holding Co. et al.; Arnstein & L., attorneys; W. R. Herrick, referee; due, $16,828.15; taxes, &c., $1,189.

107th St, 169 and 171 East, n s, 185 ft w of 3d Av, 34x100.11, two four-story tenements; A. M. Taylor against A. T. O'Brien et al.; Neu, G. & S., attorneys; Abraham Nelson, referee; due, $2,799.41; taxes, &c., $873.20.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

De Peyster St, 24 and 26, s e corner of Front St, 51.5x57 to Pine St, (90,) x26 Sx54.8, seven-sting office and store building; Manhattan Life Insurance Co. against Benjamin Wolf et al.; Samford, R. & K., attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $180,410.88; taxes, &c., $3,600.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

83d St, 37 East, n s, 50 ft e of Madison Av, 18x102.2, four-story dwelling; City Real Estate Co. against S. J. Walker et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $26,662.14; taxes, &c., $1,020.20.

By D. B. Ingraham & Co.

112th St, 250 and 252 West, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11, six-story tenement; Esther Schiit et al. against R. S. Abrams et al.; Myron Sulzberger, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $10,643.11; taxes, &c., $2,000; subject to first mortgage $58,500.

By Samuel Marx.

Suffolk St, 24, e s, 150 ft s of Grand St, 25x 100, six-story tenement and stores; Public Bank against Charles Malawitz et al.; Stroock & S., attorneys; A. B. Unger, referee; due, $11,016.95; taxes, &c., $798.40; subject to two prior mortgages aggregating $28,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Morris Av, 2,672 to 2,676, n e corner of Kingsbridge Road, 107.1x4.2x112.4x87.11, five-story flat; F. S. Nute against First National Bank of Amsterdam, N. Y., et al.; Brewster & F., attorneys; G. H. Taylor, referee; due, $17,894.12; taxes, &c., $40; subject to first mortgage of $52,000.

148th St, 231 East, n s, 375 ft w of Morris Av, 25x106.6, three-story shop; Isabella Hart against Eric Borkstorm et al.; Sigmund Wechsler, attorney; A. J. Griffin, referee; due, $5,075.34; taxes, &c., $438.39.

Quinby Av, 2,067, n s, 130 ft w of Olmstead Av, 25x106, Benjamin Seh et al. against Frederick Uhl et al.; M. B. McHugh, attorney; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $2,-025.63; taxes, &c. $350.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

181st St, e s, — n of 180th St, 254.9x84.11x 250.3x143.10, vacant; M. J. Becker against Ernest Weingrass et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $4,-392.40; taxes, &c. $136.48.

By James L. Wells Company.

Maclay Av, 2,410, e s, 96.10 ft n of Zerega Av, 18.7x92; D. de la Cortina against M. J. Hogan et al.; Williamson & B., attorneys; C. E. Moore, referee; due, $1,960.22; taxes, &c., $497.98.

Maclay Av, 2,412, e s, 115.6 ft n of Zerega Av, 18.3x92; Smith Williamson against D. J. Daily et al.; Williamson & B., attorneys; C. E. Moore, referee; due, $1,958.22; taxes, &c., $477.43.

By Joseph P. Day.

Townsend Av, w s, 140.11 ft s of Belmont Av, 42.10x183.6x—x149, vacant; David Wallace against J. A. Woolf et al., action 8; B. G. Bain, attorney; Henry Fluegelman, referee; due, $2,13.70; taxes, &c., $317.50.

Parcel beginning at a point 164.8 ft n w of Townsend Av, 50x25x50x25, vacant; S. M. Barber against J. A. Woolf et al.; action 2; B. G. Bain, attorney; Henry Fluegelman, referee; due, $340.62; taxes, &c., $57.25.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

St. Nicholas Av, e s, 161.5 ft s of 162d St, for a one-story garage, 32.6x120; William S. O'Brien, 517 West 161st St, owner; E. J. O'Brien, 310 West 42d St, architect; cost, $12,000.

Northern Av, s w corner of 179th St, for a five-story tenement and store, 80x115; Dayton Improvement Co., Inc., 132 Nassau St., owners; S. Sass, 32 Union Square, architect; cost, $100,000.

Northern Av, n w corner of 178th St, for two five-story tenement and stores, 50x 90.11; and 75x80; same owner; same architect; cost, $125,000.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

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REDUCE PLUMBING BILLS

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1632 PARK AVE. 'Phone Harlem 868.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, March 1.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ARDEN ST, 15 e s, 134 ft n of Naegle Av, 27x110; Emily K. Goodwin to Martin H. Cohen. 1,108 Putnam Av, Plainfield, N. J., (mtg $22,000,) Feb. 25; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, s e corner of 19th St, 45.8x106.9 x33.10x128; David B. King, trustee will of William J. Cliffe, to 79th Street and Broadway Corp'n, 31 Nassau St., Feb. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$800,000

BROADWAY, n w corner of 144th St, 99.11x —; Joseph F. Taylor and another, executors, to Carrie F. Miller and another, trustees, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 27, (mtg $170,-000;) attorney, H. Odell, 60 Wall St.....$1

BROADWAY, s w corner of 140th St, 99.11x 75; Joseph F. Taylor and another, executors, to Carrie F. Miller et al., trustees, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 27; attorney, H. Odell, 60 Wall St.....$1

CLAREMONT AV, 134, e s, 140 ft n of 125th St, 40x100, (foreclosure Feb. 26;) John H. Judge, referee, to Joseph Metzger, 310 West 93d St, plaintiff, (mtg $39,000,) Feb. 26; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 B'way.$7,500

CLAREMONT AV, 136, e s, 180 ft n of 125th St, 40x100; same to Jennie G. Walter, 310 West 93d St; Joseph Metzger, 310 West 93d St, and Abr. Goldschmidt, 1 West 89th St, exrs. of Abr. Walter; attorneys, same.$7,500

COOPER ST, n s, 200 ft w of Emerson St, 100x100; Mans Realty Co. to Utopia Realty Co., Inc., 3,050 Broadway, (mtg $2,000,) Feb. 24.....$100

KING ST, e s, 425.11 ft s of Varick St, 25.11x100; Vito Baolto to Antonio Poganini and another, 475 Pearl St, Feb. 26, (mtgs $26,000;) attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 86th St, 100.8x90.6; John Volks to Frederick Ayer, Beverly, Mass., (mtg $100,000,) B & S, Feb. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....Exchange

LENOX AV, w s, 133.4 ft s of 137th St, 16.7x 75; Elsie L. West to Paul Cohn, 24 East 118th St, March 1; (mtg $18,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MADISON AV, e s, 25.9 ft s of 42d St, 52.6x 95; Wincoma Realty Co. to August Heckscher, Huntington, L. I., Feb. 26, (mtg $300,000;) attorneys, Parks, McK. & T., 60 Wall St.....$100

MADISON AV, n e corner of 57th St, 74.6x— ; Madison Avenue Reformed Church to Trustees of the Central Presbyterian Church, 212 West 57th St, Feb. 27, (mtge $250,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$410,000

NEW BOWERY, e s, at w s of James St, x run s w 3.6x e 2.5 to w s of James St, x n 2.6 to beginning, gore; Mary J. Slattery, daughter of Mrs. O'C. Slattery, to Church of St. James, quitclaim, C. A. L., Feb. 10; attorney, N. Walsh, 57 City Hall Park.$1

ORCHARD ST, 24, e s, 178 ft n of Canal St, 24.11x88; William C. Arnold, referee, to Julius Feinberg, 730 Riverside Drive, (mtg $26,000,) Feb. 28; attorney, A. I. Smolens, 51 Chambers St.....$34,700

SAME PROPERTY; Julius Feinberg to Simon J. Altschuler, 29 Orchard St, Feb. 26; attorney, same.....$100

PARK AV, n w corner of 86th St, 90x irregular x100.5x110; Fullerton Weaver Realty Co. to Shafpa Realty Corporation, 640 Park Av, (mtg $725,000,) Feb. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

PARK AV, e s, 75.8 ft s of 110th St, 25.2x— Martha Friedman to Fischel Friedman, 158 Suffolk St, June 1914; attorney, N. D. Shapiro, 866 Broadway, Brooklyn.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Fischel Friedman to Anna E. Kraft, 108 Keap St, Brooklyn, Feb. 28, (mtg $11,000;) attorney, same.....$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 75.8 ft n of 87th St, 25x100; New York Trust Co. to Hazel Real Estate Co., 612 West 207th St, (mtg $48,-000,) all liens, March 1; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$100

SOUTH ST, 48, n w s, at s w s of Gouverneur Lane, 25x100.2x25x101.9; Wall Rope Works of New York to Wall Rope Works, Inc., of New Jersey, at Beverly, N. J., all liens, Feb. 26; attorneys, Joline, L. & R., 54 Wall St.....$1

THOMPSON ST, 180, e s, 150 ft s of Bleecker St, 25x100; R. E. Guy Smith to Joseph De Lorenzo, 73 Withers St, Brooklyn; Andrew De Lorenzo, 6,701 14th Av, Brooklyn, and Alessandro Rinaldi, 118 Thompson St, Feb. 24, (mtg $17,800;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WEST BROADWAY, e s, 112.6 ft n of White St, 18.8x100; Simon Morris to Caroline M. Horwitz, trustee, 214 West 132d St, Feb. 19; attorneys, Grauer & R., 140 Nassau St.....$1

5TH AV, s e corner 37th St, 74.1x125; Cath. T. Moulton and another, executors, Mary Lewis, to Murray Hill Investing Co., Inc., 68 William St, (mtg $1,000,000,) March 1; attorney, H. M. Tifft, 11 William St.....$1,000,000

15TH ST, 607 East, n s, 113 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Charles S. Terrill to Percy I. Adams, Sound Beach, Conn., and Bernard Hahn, 467 East 141st St, (Adams & Hahn,) (mtg $13,000,) all liens, February; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Osmond K. Fraenkel, receiver of assets of firm of Adams & Hahn, to Samuel Solfsky, 948 Leggett Av, Bronx, (mtg $13,300,) all liens, Feb. 27..$160

SAME PROPERTY; Percy D. Adams et al. to same, (mtg $13,000,) Feb. 25.....$1

218TH ST, 7-18 West, n s, 170 ft w of 6th Av, 106x99.9, (mtg $230,000;) 226 St, 6-14 West, s s, 146.3 ft w of 5th Av, 137x98.9, (mtg $420,000;) Gertrude A. Vanderbeck to Manitoba Realty Corporation, 149 Broadway, Feb. 26; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

25TH ST, s s, 112 ft e of 1st Av, 38x98.9; Zinman Realty Co. to Morris L. Weiss, 1,540 54th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $18,000,) Feb. 25; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

30TH ST, 308 East, n s, 60 ft e of 2d Av, 20x90; Maggie E. Sharkey, individually and another, executors, Michael E. Sharkey, to John Wynn, 308 East 30th St, March 1; attorney, Robert Godson, 302 Broadway.....$1

71ST ST, n s, 166.3 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x102.2; Fanny Nowicki to Mary A. Duer, 107 East 64th St, Feb. 23, (mtg $9,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

79TH ST, s s, 252 ft w of Columbus Av, 24x 102; Rodolfo G. Barthold to Armoric Realty Corporation, 60 Cedar St, March 1, (mtg $26.500;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

99TH ST, 10½ West, s s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Ethel M. Phelps to Anna Ehrenstrom, New York, Feb. 19; attorney, D. F. Phelps, 96 Broadway.$1,000

99TH ST, 138 West, s s, 400 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x87; same to same, Feb. 19; attorney, same.....$1,000

109TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x 100.10; Janeray Realty Co. to T. & S. Realty Co., 99 Nassau St., (mtg $26,900,) all liens, Feb. 20; attorney, Samuel Wacht, Jr., 149 Broadway.....$1

112TH ST, 314 and 316 East, s s, 185 ft e of 2d Av, 40x100.10; Addolorata Tortora to Lawrence Coffi, 247 East 111th St; right, title, and interest, (mtg $37,000,) Feb. 27.....$1

132D ST, s s, 142.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Simon Morris to Sarah M. Frank, 408 West 155th St, Feb. 20; attorney, Grauer & R., 140 Nassau St.....$1

Bronx.

AVENUE C, s w corner of 12th St, 108x105, (Unionport;) Isidor Wels, referee, to Louis M. Ebling, 285 Central Park West, Feb. 26; attorney, E. Cohn, 74 Broadway.....$500

CHIMNEY SWEEPS, being two islands, situate off a shore of City Island, containing 400.13 acres; also land under water

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

STAR FURNITURE COMPANY.—Barnet Jessfeld and Samuel Dukelsy, trading as the Star Furniture Company at 149 Essex Street and 125 Avenue C, have made an assignment to Louis Treiber. Petitions in bankruptcy were filed by Louis Passternak, $350; Henry Kroen Furniture Co., $39, and Royal Table Company, $100. Liabilities are $18,000 and assets $10,000.

HYMAN HIMMELSTEIN, waists, 148 West Twenty-fourth Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by M. V. Scanlan, $144; H. Abrams, $12, and K. Fasulle, $395. Liabilities are $15,000 and assets $3,000.

BENJAMIN ARENT, 63 Broadway.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by G. S. Powers, $151; Abraham Hyman, $400, and Madana Bros., $27. Liabilities are $2,500 and assets $1,000.

LESSER-KALB MANUFACTURING CO., waists, 37 West Thirty-eighth Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Taylor Textile Manufacturing Company, $245; Louis Hamburger & Co., $40, and Shoniger Bros., $82. Judge Hough appointed Harry Osterman receiver. Liabilities are $15,000 and assets $5,000.

COLEMAN & KRAUSE, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Coleman & Krause, Inc., sheet metal works, at 515 West Twenty-ninth Street, by Vought & Williams, $456; Canton Steel Ceiling Company, $94, and James J. Hall, $15.

SUPREME CHOCOLATE COMPANY, INC., 33 Commerce Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by these creditors: Constantine Pampas, $393; Wise & Lichtenstein, $945, and Nahum Solomon, $350.

ALEXANDER SCHMIDT & SON, 809 Tremont Avenue, who formerly kept the Shoreham Hotel at Clason Point, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $8,190 and no assets.

JOSEPH GOLDBERG, 191 Rivington Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Barnet Freedman, $190; Jacob Weinberg, $320, and Murray Kaufman, $125. Liabilities are $3,000 and assets $2,000.

WOJCIECH MALIK of 319 East Fourteenth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,315 and assets $944.

BUSCH, BRITON N.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed against Briton N. Busch, individually. He was one of the partners in H. B. Hollins & Co. His bad liabilities of $839,729, of which $800,188 was on firm account, and nominal assets $758,186.

TYPHOON FAN COMPANY.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Jan. 20, 1915, against the Typhoon Fan Company, manufacturer of ventilating fans at 1,544 Broadway.

CHARLES V. PANETIERI.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Charles V. Panetieri, grocer, at 929 Freeman Street, at 20 cents on the dollar cash.

IHRIG & MILTENBERGER.—Judge Mayer has appointed Henry Goldfarb receiver. The firm kept the Knickerbocker Cafe and Restaurant, at 80 Eighth Avenue, corner of Fourteenth Street. Liabilities were $29,775 and assets $3,615.

STOPPANI & HOTCHKIN, 66 Broadway.—Schedules show liabilities of $283,799, of which $49,000 are secured, and assets $17,758. The assets realized $3,736 in the assignment. Joseph H. Stoppani filed individual schedules showing no liabilities and assets $2,000, consisting of land in Long Branch $1,500 and an auto $500.

JOSEPH L. BLOCH, waists, 37 West Twenty-eighth Street, has filed schedules, showing liabilities $20,369 and assets $5,781.

TUSHNETT & STRAUSS, manufacturing jewelers at 180 William Street, have filed schedules, showing liabilities $17,859 and assets $7,925.

NASTALI OSTERREICHER, dry goods at 2,104 Amsterdam Avenue, has filed schedules, showing liabilities $10,742 and assets $6,000.

WEBER, SINGER & CO.—David Weber, Charles Singer and Max Lieberman, gowns at 40 East Ninth Street, have made an assignment to Lester M. Friedman.

H. HERBERT KAP CO., 58 East Eighth Street, have made an assignment to H. Howard Babcock.

JOHN TREADWELL.—Judge Hough yesterday granted a discharge from bankruptcy to John Treadwell of 118 West Fifty-seventh Street, formerly of San Francisco, who filed a petition on Nov. 10, 1914, with liabilities $2,391,660 and assets of unknown value.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Hough, in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts: Newman & MacBain, fire insurance agents, 72 William Street, liabilities $10,290; Levine & Kolker, wholesale butter and eggs, 140 Reade Street, liabilities $19,-000; Solomon Mandelmer, theatrical manager, 230 West 115th Street, liabilities $9,638; Dr. Herbert P. McGregor, 59 West Sixty-ninth Street, liabilities $8,285; Ulysses V. Abbott, laundry supplies, 17 Battery Place, liabilities $4,597; Abraham Baumstein, bartender, 68 Columbia Street, liabilities $3,637; Charles J. Crowley, 434 East Fifty-seventh Street, liabilities $3,737; Aaron Derner, 37 Market Street, liabilities $764; Raphael A. Grau, 660 Riverside Drive, liabilities $1,210; Edward J. Hinkel, estimator, 141 East Sixteenth Street, liabilities $3,533; Louis Honig, salesman, 511 East Eleventh Street, liabilities $1,703; Albert Jacobson, 1,574 Madison Avenue, formerly druggist, liabilities $3,660; Walter W. Johnson, salesman, Mount Vernon, liabilities $3,230; Kalm Brothers, men's furnishing goods, liabilities $2,122; Myron L. Kilmer, mason, Poughkeepsie, liabilities $1,-337; Solomon Lustberg, 408 Lenox Avenue, liabilities $2,525; David Lyons, clerk, 67 Lenox Avenue, liabilities $554; Hyman Nisenbaum, 2,000 Southern Boulevard, liabilities $1,168; Joseph Samelson, clothing, Newburgh; Milton L. Silver, 45 West Thirty-fourth Street, liabilities $4,000; Milton Greenfield, Jacob Fishman, and Louis Marchand.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Adams, Frank H.—W. McDonald et al., $176.
Brack, Frederick J.—I. Coggins, $175.
Byer, Andrew M.—E. V. Harman, $156.
Batka, Vaclav, Carl J. Itzel, Joseph Kadler, and Josef Johanes—R. Janovsky, $215.
Bernstein, Louis, and Berney Realty Co.—P. Specht, $1,494.
Beardsley, Mildred—Oppenheim Collins & Co., $230.
Baron, Morris and Annie—Corn Exchange Bank, $386.
Butts, Thomas W.—F. L. Wandell, $30,018.
Batson, Anna M.—Every Color Dye & Feather Works, Inc., $112.
Cohn, Brown & Co.—W. Ehrreich et al., $1,976.
Crabtree, John H.—A. H. Grimm, $165.
Conor Distributing Co., Inc.—H. J. Schultz, $446.
Cohan, Isaac—E. Mintzer, $5,155.
Campbell's Transfer Co.—Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co., $100.
Devillar, Marie—Oil Seeds Co., $122.
Depayros, Francesco—M. E. Lester, $316.
Dougherty, Thomas—Greenpoint Fire Brick Co., $185.
Di Apolito, Michael—J. Kazemeier et al., $169.
Drucker, Annie—M. Josephson, costs, $107.
Engineering Utilities Corp.—American Steam Gauge & Valve Mfg. Co., $228.
Fraser, Archie W.—W. F. Lahiff, $268.
Friedman, Solomon B.—J. Gans et al., $110.
Goldsborough, Richard F.—F. L. Stevens, $160.
Goldberg, Louis—S. Newman, $136.
Goldstein, Louis L.—National Surety Co., $1,387.
Growitz, Nathan—J. Krause, costs, $107.
Gibbs, Albert E.—and Charles W. Kirby—Liberty-Nassau Building Co., $200.
Greenstein, Rose—H. Ziegler, $379.
Godheip, Emanuel—R. Ultz, $555.
Gehlig Press—H. Weiland, $155.
Gerry, Ida, by guardian—J. Janowsky, $224.
Glassman, Louis—V. H. Rothwell, $374.
Graves, James—N. Badami, $892.
Harris, Nathan—S. J. Levy et al., $163.
Hochland, William—Rucauhfuss, $112.
Hawkeye, Harry T.—Schmidt-Dauber Co., Inc., $139.
Hammerstein, Oscar—John Sommerville Elevator Co., Inc., $489.
Jacobs, Moe—Park Gate Hotel Co., $140.
Kelly, Anna, administratrix—J. J. Cullen, $411.
Karp, Louis—F. W. Finley, $333.
Kauffmann, Louis B.—Knapp-Seebach Co., $306.
Leibowitz, Harry, and Isaac Kammerman—Fleischman Vehicle Co., $152.
Lepe, Dulac, Inc.—A. D. Hall, $1,939.
Limandri, Giuseppe, administrator—C. Heinrich, costs, $106.
Levy, Sidney J.—J. L. Richardson, $130.
Lamb, Arthur J.—J. Hall, $249.
Luks, Fannie L.—Twenty-eighth Street Co., $533.
Largey, Morris S.—Odell-Townsend Holding Co., $191.
Libman, Abraham L., and John J. Raisler—Richard E. Sause Co., $1,804.
Mitchell, Caroline B.—F. B. Pugh, $407.
Messerschmidt, Ludwig—F. Wingenbach, $191.
Marvin, Eugene A.—G. Lindenmeyer, $470.
New & Beaver Arcade Co., Inc., and Brody, Adler & Koch Co., Inc.—A. J. Diamond, $780.
Napear, Jacob—A. Rabinowitz, $140.
Neidlinger, Henry T.—Yorkville Bank, $2,-501.
New York Railways Co.—R. Rosin, $325.
Pennoyer, Charles N.—American Net and Twine Co., $300.
Rosenberg, Max—H. Baum, $538.
Richmond Borough Dairy Co.—B. Silverman, $186.
Speckman, Charles—C. Lehing, $970.
Stanb, Albert W. and H. Douglas Layman—General Acoustic Co., $901.
Starrett, William A.—S. Meyers, $300.
Smolkstein, Jacob—A. Slavan & Brother, $148.
Samuels, Irving R.—Reisenweber, Inc., $161.
Sealey, David—H. J. G. Foldenson, $152.
Schiff, Morris—Public Bank of New York City, $335.
Schwartzkopf, Abraham—S. Breakstone et al., $123.
Silberman, Milton—M. Lowenstein, $963.
Shoenfeld, Mayer—A. Silberfeld, $103.
Tull, Joseph N.—L. Gross, $116.
Vreeland, John J.—Kolesch & Co., $114.
Weeks, Frank—S. W. Eakin, $4,865.
Wayburn, Ned—Shubert Theatrical Co., $766.
Wertheimer, Charles—M. L. McClean, $2,965.

In Bronx County.

Ashman, Harry—N. J. Packard et al., $194.
Beerman, Harris and Joseph—C. H. Schieren, $—.
Bennitt, Zibe—R. J. Hickson, $230.
Brennan, Camilla T.—S. I. Gordon, $745.
Banks, William—City of N. Y., $129.
Bogdan, Elias—Same, $107.
Ellison, Albert, Washington Ellison, Jerome E. Hamilton, and Victor D. Ker—same, $106.
Frankenberg, Andrew—Same, $200.
Feaney, Bridget—City of N. Y., $140.
Gallagher, Catherine—Same, $122.
Hahn, Mary A., as gdn.—Same, $106.
Kester, Johanna A., as execx.—T. Darlington et al., $107.
Kelly, Ellen S.—City of N. Y., $452.
Kleinman, Rosie, as gdn.—City of N. Y., $422.
Morgan, John T.—Same, $133.
Markman, Michael B.—Brocaval Realty & Holding Co., $1,553.
Merber, Selig—J. D. Tobias, $109.
Peru Realty Co.—S. J. Freidin et al., $228.
Phelan, Michael F.—N. J. Packard et al., $125.
Reilly, Indiola—R. J. Hickson, $159.
Reines, Joseph—R. L. Reines, $1,548.
Strickland, Jay—N. J. Packard et al., $701.
Schwartz, Adolph—L. Richard, $388.
Schey, Berthold M.—Central Bridge Coal Co., $1,065.
Soho maker, Edgar—T. Rudolph, $396.
Theisig, Margaret—City of N. Y., $169.
Theisig, Gustave C.—Same, $169.
Whewell, Walter—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., $153.
Washburn, Henry L.—White Plains Woodworking Co., Inc., $345.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Dean, Joseph F.—W. C. Arnold, Nov. 2, 1899, $566.
Schomer, Abraham S.—H. B. Hotel Co., May 1, 1914, $190.
Side-A-Wee Home Ass'n, Inc.—C. Feldman, Jan. 14, 1915, $120.
Cregan, William J.—A. A. Silberberg, Feb. 11, 1915, $1,414.
Donaldson, Robert A.—G. M. Donaldson, May 4, 1903, $1,467.
Malkin, Harry—R. W. Marshall, Aug. 16, 1913, $451.
R. & G. Corset Co.—M. Stretch, Feb. 11, 1915, $1,929.
Rowan, William A.—M. Peck, Jan. 28, 1915, $290.
Randal, William H., Jr.—K. Randall, Jan. 15, 1915, $132.
Rosendorf, Samuel W.—H. Hillelsoh, Nov. 25, 1914, $1,018.
Jones, Frank C., Jr.—E. R. Hewitt, May 12, 1914, $151.
Lynch, Terrence J.—Gundlach Bundschu Wine Co., Inc., Feb. 2, 1915, $1,730.
Lamport, Albert G., administrator—M. C. Smedley, Nov. 12, 1914, $115.
Same—Same, March 19, 1913, $1,704.
Bishop, Morris—A. von Den Driesch, Oct. 11, 1904, (canceled,) $3,193.

In Bronx County.

Bronx Security and Brokerage Co.—J. Farber, Nov. 7, 1914, (canceled,) $430.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. B. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Two-family house, 13 rooms, all improvements, near McKinley Square; worth $11,-000; price $7,600. Hickey, 818 East 169th.

14-room cosy home; completely furnished; 3 baths; semi-detached; electricity; sale or lease. Owner. Phone Riverside 4607.

Executor's Sale.—East 62d St; house, (assessed $13,500,) $11,000. Miller, 767 Lexington Av.

60th St., 123, (Park and Lexington.)—4-story basement; choice residential location. Ford, 171 3d Av.

Spuyten Duyvil villa sites; auction prices; choice locations. Baker, 7 East 42d.

34th St., 148, (Near Lexington.)—3-story basement dwelling. Ford, 171 3d Av.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Bronx.—7 lots; builder's opportunity; $34,000; $2,000 cash. Durcas, 155 West 14th.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE HOME,
with water-front rights and privileges to yacht club, bathing beach, &c.; house has 8 beautiful, large rooms, bath, electric lights and gas, sewer, sidewalks, &c.; everything up to date; 44 trains daily; 30 minutes out; possession on $500 payment; balance monthly to suit. Address B. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., New York.

Do you want to own a fine cottage of 7 rooms and bath, improvements, on large plot, for $18 a month? If so, write at once before it is gone; only 30 minutes out; right at trolley, stores, &c.; big bargain for some one; little cash gives possession at once. A. D., Box 232 Times Downtown.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT
KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Tenements will lease or purchase on easy terms. Bellino, 45 East Houston St.

Building Material.

ROOFING FURNACES AND RANGES.
ROOFS GUARANTEED 10 YEAR.
B. ISRAEL, Established 1892.
Telephone Bryant 3553. 306 West 48th St.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Suburban home to rent; brick house, 7 master bedrooms, 2 baths; every improvement; high grounds; good view; walking distance to station; plot 80x250. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bozz, 40 West 33d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA—18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day. Little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown Street, two blocks north L. I. R. R. Sta., Jamaica.

AT NORTH FREEPORT.
6 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, reception hall, all modern improvements and steam heat; fine shade; near trolley and stores; $2,600, $100 cash, $29 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

FOR LOW-COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Seven-room house; 85 minutes out; parquet floors; steam plant; two lots; easy terms. Hollberg, Floral Park, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Montclair. — Exceptional opportunity; brick veneer residence; large living and dining rooms, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, billiard room, solarium, sleeping porch; fine location; $9,500.

Beautiful cor. residence; central hall; large living and dining rooms, butler's pantry, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch; every appointment; 157 ft. frontage; $14,000. Murdoch, opp. Lack. R. R., Montclair, N. J.

MORRISTOWN.—Two miles from Post Office; high altitude; beautiful views; 42 acres; large house; 12 bedrooms, 5 baths, billiard room, &c.; spacious piazzas; farmer's cottage; large barn, garage, spring house, swimming pool; fine garden; fruit and shade trees; modern city conveniences and ideal country surroundings; price low; terms reasonable. HENRY Y. CONDICH, Attorney, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. HUNT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 101 Times Building, New York City.

EAST ORANGE HOUSE, 10 rooms and bath; parquet floors, new steam-heater and plumbing, electricity; convenient two railroad stations; garage. LOT 65x100; will sell $1,000 down, balance monthly. Write L. MAYER, 78 North 18th St., East Orange, N. J.

A new, house at Westfield, cheap, $500 cash; balance like rent; also choice plot near depot, $500; easiest terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York City.

Forced to sell $1,200 plot, 50x150 feet; select neighborhood; 35 minutes by Lackawanna to N. Y. Address Room 802 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Beautiful fruit farm, 6 acres, 750 bearing peach trees; new house, 6 rooms, bath, every improvement; price, $6,000; sacrifice. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Country estate and self-supporting farm combined; artistic stone house, spacious lawns, superb views; river, woodland; $12,-000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Big Bargain.—Six-room cottage; $25 monthly covers everything; illustrated pamphlet free. Bargain, P. O. Box 416, New York.

Fine seven-room house, 80x120 plot; convenient; furnished, unfurnished. Sacrifice, L 131 Times.

ALL ABOUT RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Address "Publicity," Box 87, Rutherford, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Country estate, sacrifice; high elevation; 14 acres, improvements, garage, etc.; hour out. Address C. E., Box 122 Times.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL NEW 14-ROOM HOUSE, on water front at Riverside, Conn., cheap. H. W. HOPTON, 542 5th Av., New York City.

Nearby Connecticut inland and shore front acreage. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 254 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—A cottage of eight rooms, close to ocean, at Edgemere, or Edgemere Crest; quote lowest terms. Address Z 373 Times Annex.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MONEY LOANED on outstanding accounts with or without notifying customers; notes discounted; confidential. Z 381 Times Annex.

$2,000,000 building loan money; 5½ to 6th. Lexington to 7th Av. R. M. de Lestre & Co., 15 Broad St.

Mortgage Loans.—Manhattan, Bronx or New Jersey. Hickey, 818 East 169th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents an agate line.

If you carry insurance, 35,000 square feet, $190,000, we can give you building, with contents, rate 40 cents; Grand Central zone; steam heat, large freight elevator; light four sides, 100 per cent. sprinkler. Haggerty Estate, 160 East 94th St. 9381 Riverside.

Broadway front office, with desk, typewriter, telephone, $16 month. Telephone 1088 Madison.

Have you an office to sublet? We will rent it for you. The Sub-Leasing Company, 1,472 Broadway. Bryant 5786.

34th St., 144 East, (Lexington and 3d Avs.)—Store; new building; electric light; heat. Ford, 171 3d Av.

RALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING,
LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

Store, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4980 Chelsea.

Loft, 3,000 feet, excellent light, elevator, power. 511 and 513 West 51st St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A.—A.—THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $45 up.
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $55 up.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants.
Phone, elevator service; maid service if desired.
Near Subway, "L" and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St., Col. Av.
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE 3 ROOMS, with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished, $36 up monthly.
Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Special concessions on lease and unfurnished to October 1st.
Near Subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 8670.

Broadway, 2,030, (70th St.)—Lady leaving city will rent till October 1st sacrifice magnificent 10-room apartment, 3 baths, tenth floor, handsomely furnished. Mrs. Ralling, 6314 Columbus.

Attractive Furnished Studio in Carnegie Hall for rent for 3 months; suitable for artist or living purposes; light on two sides; $65 per month. Apply to S. OSGOOD PELL & CO., 542 5th Av. Tel. Bryant 5610.

To sublet, handsomely furnished apartment, eight rooms and two baths; all outside rooms; light, refrigeration, vacuum cleaning free. Harbeck, "The Belnord," 220 West 87.

To Sublet.—6 rooms, beautifully furnished, southern exposure, from May 1 to Sept. 30. The Brendon, 415 Central Park West. See Superintendent. Phone 4104 River.

A bachelor apartment, 3 rooms and bath, on 59th St.; two rooms overlooking Central Park; one southern exposure; private elevator entrance. L 157 Times.

Business women; join congenial party; small apartment; west, below 125th. G 206 Times Downtown.

75th, 57 West.—Handsomely furnished apartment, seven rooms, unusually large corner rooms; $150 monthly; possession at once. Apt. 52.

REASONABLE—FINE LOCATION.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th St.

70th, 228 West.—Beautifully furnished three-room kitchenette apartment; new building. Apply Superintendent.

80th, 225 West.—Small, elevator; Broadway apartment; $60 lease; $70 monthly. Whitmore.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms, completely furnished; piano. Mrs. Meek, Apt. 1B.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 160 West 72d St.

Apartments elegantly furnished; all sizes; west side, $50. Dunn, 606 W. 110th.

East Side.

Apartments, two rooms, bath; restaurant; hotel service; $45 monthly up, $12 weekly up; single rooms $5 weekly up. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

$25.00 elegant 5-room apartment; elevator service day and night; phone in each apartment; latest electric fixtures; plenty steam, hot water; centrally located; Subway, elevated railroads, surface cars, bus, parks within one block. 315 West 113th.

We have to sublet at an attractive rental a desirable, sunny, non-housekeeping apartment of 2 rooms and 2 baths in the new building at 53 West 51st St. For further particulars, please apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 62 Cedar St., Telephone John 5700.

Manhattan Av., 402.—Four front apartments; all improvements; $23-$25. Inquire on premises, or Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av., corner 129th.

15 Fort Washington Av., (Rio Grande, near 150th and Broadway.)—2, 3, 5 rooms, $30 $60; River views.

180th, 804 West, corner Pinehurst Av.—Beautiful seven-room elevator apartment; improvements.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Four-room apartment, completely furnished, to sublet. Inquire office.

Corner apartment, 318 West 116th, Corner Manhattan.—Six elegant rooms; all improvements; $40.

638-644 Riverside Drive, near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

110th, 137 West, (Seminarnia.)—Facing Park, 6, 7 rooms; $55-$70; concessions.

The Evanston, 80th St. and West End Av.—A 10-room apartment, duplex, with 3 baths.

112th, 200 West, (corner 7th Av.)—7 rooms, corner; rent $60.

127th, 79 West.—Six rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat. First flat, $25.

22d, 218 West.—Five rooms, bath, steam, hot water, newly decorated; $32.

East Side.

Eight-room apartment to let in 71 Lexington Av.; steam heat and hot water; house 25x90, rooms all light; rent $65. Apply to janitor, F. E. Barnes, 62 West 45th Street.

To Sublet.—2 rooms and bath, Hotel Blackstone, 50 East 58th; 9th floor. Telephone Plaza 7370. 11-1 P. M.; 4-6 P. M.

84th St., 147 East.—Desirable apartment, two rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $55. Folsom Brothers, (Inc.,) 127 East 34th St.

105 East 15th St.—High-class elevator apartments, 3 and 5 rooms; $35 to $75 per month. Apply to agent on the premises.

Madison Square apartments to lease. 40 East 26th St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 117 and 119 EAST.—Large and single rooms with board.

West Side.

47TH, 48-50 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; private baths; table board. Bryant 8588.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Rooms; table board.

64TH, 115 WEST. — Large, pleasant room; private bath; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; reference exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

69TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room; exceptionally well-appointed house; private bath; electricity.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; convenient; private bath; table guests; reasonable.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Homelike accommodations for gentlemen; every convenience; excellent table; subway, L.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Single rooms, exceptional; strictly kosher board; table board accommodation.

72D, 253 WEST.—Wonderful large second story room; dressing room; marble bath; table unsurpassed; rates reasonable.

72D, 308 WEST.—Southern house; desirable double rooms; private baths; excellent table; telephone.

72D, (between Broadway-West End.)—Will accommodate few people. Telephone 8350 Columbus.

72D, 122 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; parlor suite, bath; electric lights.

75TH, 161 WEST.—Large and single rooms; electricity, steam heat, newly decorated; parlor dining; social surroundings; reasonable rates; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select house offers exquisitely furnished, sunny, double and single room; unsurpassed table; electricity; table guests.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

78TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, den room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 108-108-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cheerful, sunny rooms; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent home cooking; parlor dining; small tables.

81ST ST., 143 WEST.—Private American family will rent, with board, large, well-furnished room, private bath, married couple or gentleman.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Comfortable rooms for business people; elevator apartment; private family. Solari.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—Now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; references. Write for booklet.

82D, 174 WEST. (The Little House.)—Distinctively individual; large, small; excellent table; references.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; home surroundings; excellent table; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable single room, gentleman; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive, small room; southern exposure; excellent home cooking; references required; table guests.

89TH ST., 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home will accommodate few people; excellent home cooking.

92D, 7 WEST, (Apt. 65.)—Comfortable room; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large, small rooms, electric lights; first-class meals; reference.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

145TH, 412 WEST.—Large front room; first-class table, for two gentlemen who appreciate homelike, congenial surroundings; reasonable.

227TH ST., (Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil.)—Attractive country; city limits; 2c. commutation; 28ist Subway convenient; homelike; references. Lesley.

GENTLEMAN may have ideal home life; cultured family; exclusive surroundings; only reliable need apply. Z 374 Times Annex.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming family hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 mins. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $10-$12 per adult, with meals. 7 Central Av., West St. George, S. I. Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—A highly respectable clean boarding house, situated between 8th and 9th Avs.; also between 44th and 51st Sts. M 25 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, Tel. 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

TRUELL COURT, Central Av., and 4th St., Plainfield, N. J.—Well-furnished rooms, with or without bath; excellent table; moderate prices.

TRUELL INN, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
A quiet, restful family hotel in most exclusive section; rates moderate.

Westfield, N. J.—Large, sunny rooms with board; modern house; near station. 425 Summit Av.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents a line.

Mountain Lakes.—Board wanted, one week, by couple, considering purchasing. B 303 Times Downtown.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

18TH, 228 EAST.—Near "L" station; elegant back parlor; all modern improvements.

29TH ST., 118 EAST.—Single room; private house; all improvements; telephone; near Subway.

30TH, 119 EAST. — Large furnished room; modern conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable large room, southern exposure; private bath; electricity, telephone.

43D ST., 130 EAST.—In private family, beautifully furnished rooms for business lady or gentleman, connecting bath, separate entrance, near Grand Central; references. Gammond's bell.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentlemen tired of hotel life may find cheerful, comfortable room with running water, adjacent to bath.

56TH, 33 EAST.—Large, light rooms; all conveniences; southern exposure.

68D, 41 EAST.—Large, light, sunny, attractive room, bath; private family. 3274 Lenox.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 389.—Attractively furnished rooms, private bath; clean, quiet; reasonable; 'phone.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; modern conveniences; private bath; telephone.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Front parlor, alcove; private bath; also single, sunny room, adjoining bath; steam, electricity, telephone; private house.

22D, 471 WEST.—Large front room, running water; also small rooms; steam; telephone.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; exclusive, private house; references; bachelors.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without private bath.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, fine room; private shower bath; electricity; steam; select residence.

47TH ST., 31 WEST.—Splendid single front room; steam heat, elevator service; select residence.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large room; steam heat; bath; running water; electricity; phone.

48TH, 46 WEST.—Square, well-furnished room; 2d floor; house desirable.

50TH, 48 WEST.—Fine south room; hot and cold water; moderate terms.

51ST, 16 WEST.—Attractively furnished small and large rooms; private bath; kitchenette; telephone; $3, $4, $6, $7, $10.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; doctor or light business; large, small room.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Medium and hall room; running water; phone; private house.

56TH, 53 EAST.—Bright rooms; nicely furnished; modern; exclusive neighborhood; moderate prices; breakfast optional; French teacher's house. 7333 Plaza.

58TH, 21 WEST. — Handsomely furnished small and large rooms; private bath; electric light; telephone; $3, $7, $8.

68TH, 30 WEST, Near Central Park.—Beautiful, large, small rooms; also suites.

70TH, 126 WEST.—Attractive south room; private bath; references; reasonable; also other rooms.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished; gentlemen; finest locality; Subway, elevated.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Newly renovated small, bright room, hot and cold water; gentleman; references asked; house under new management.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Home out of the ordinary; beautifully furnished; large, small room; reference.

71ST ST., 151 WEST.—Large room, private bath; elegant apartment; one gentleman. Columbus 10106.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large double rooms, shower, electricity; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large room; private bath; high-class references. Owner.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms, double, single; private baths; reasonable; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished, private house; large rooms; private baths; small; breakfast.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large room, suitable family of adults or couple; reasonable.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Large parlor rooms; suitable physician's office; others, suitable couple.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny, front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 188 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, with bath; electric light; private house; references.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Elegant rooms, single, en suite; private baths; board optional.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished single room; every convenience; select house.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; single, suite, steam, electricity baths, telephone; parlor floor; private bath; also basement.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

78TH, 100 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; reasonable; refined house; Subway.

78TH ST., 204 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; bath; phone; in nice boy; one flight.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; opposite Subway; reasonable; references.

80TH ST., 104 WEST.—Exceptionally handsome, large room; private bath; steam; electricity; telephone.

80TH ST., 144 WEST.
SELECT AND COMFORTABLE ROOMS.

82D, 90 WEST.—Large single, well-furnished room; bath; telephone; $8.50. Anderson.

83D, 21 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, singly or en suite; quiet, homelike; reasonable.

83D, 72 WEST.—Two sunny rooms; every accommodation; single or en suite; reasonable. Johnson.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Sunny outside, medium room; refined, quiet apartment; references. Ochs.

85TH, 530 WEST. — Beautiful front suite; piano; connecting rooms; conveniences; breakfast served. Young.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Large front room; hot water; telephone; Subway station; references.

86TH (549 West End Av.)—Medium sunny room, adjoining bath; private home.

87TH, 251 WEST.—In private family;

PASS 1915 TAX RATE; MANHATTAN'S IS 1.87

Figures for Brooklyn Are 1.92, the Bronx 1.94, Queens 1.95, and Richmond 2.24.

SOME ALDERMEN OBJECT

Richmond Members Fight Ferry Assessment—Colne, Ferraud, and Carroll Join Board.

The Aldermen, in special session, received from the Tax Commissioners and adopted yesterday the tax rate for 1915. The rate is: Manhattan, 1.87; Brooklyn, 1.92; Bronx, 1.94; Queens, 1.95; and Richmond, 2.24. The two Aldermen from Richmond Borough, William Fink and John J. O'Rourke, voted against the adoption of the rate on the ground that the assessment for the St. George ferry approach which was levied in 1913 should have been certified for collection in 1913 or 1914, as provided in the city charter. The assessment on the borough for the improvement amounts to $250,000, and Alderman O'Rourke said that the Gerhardt law provided that the assessment might be paid in five installments. The passing of the tax rate, he said, might invalidate the whole matter. Alderman Quinn of Manhattan also opposed its adoption.

"We cannot reduce the rate, and there is nothing left to do but to pass it," said Alderman Frank Dowling, leader of the minority. "If we do not pass it we will be mandamused, and then if we don't obey we will be locked up. If more members of the Board of Estimate were members of this body it might be a good thing for the taxpayers if we were all locked up for a time."

Real Estate Assessments.

The assessment roll for 1915 upon which the tax rate was based was also sent to the board by the Department of Taxes and Assessments. President Lawson Purdy of the Tax Board pointed out that real estate assessed by the Tax Department increased $83,-254,565, while personal property increased $11,756,195. Special franchises assessed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners decreased $24,447,241. The aggregate assessment on real and personal estate was $8,460,015,902.

"The increase in the assessed value of real estate is very much less than the amount added for new buildings, because of reductions in land values in parts of the city and reductions in the assessed value of buildings," said President Purdy. "Building reductions were due more to adolescence than to depreciation, and in this respect Manhattan is the chief sufferer. Nearly $70,000,-000 was added to Manhattan for new buildings, but the reductions considerably exceeded this sum, so that assessed value of buildings for 1915 in Manhattan Borough is less for 1915 than for 1914 by more than $15,000,000."

Decrease in Land Values.

"In spite of the large reductions in land values the aggregate land value in Manhattan shows a small increase. Section No. 2 shows a reduction of $14,-000,000 and Section No. 3 reduction of about $16,000,000. These two sections cover the territory from Grand Street north to Fortieth Street. Sections 4 and 5 from Fortieth Street north to Ninety-sixth Street show land increases which more than make good the loss in Sections 2 and 3. In Manhattan the changes in the centre of trade and the corresponding changes in the character of certain neighborhoods have caused a dreadful depreciation in building. A notable illustration is the Hoffman House, the larger part of which was built within the last ten years. A few days ago it was announced that it was to be torn down and a loft building erected in its place. Some fine office buildings on Fifth Avenue, south of Twenty-third Street, have suffered a serious decline from similar causes."

Figures for 1914 and 1915.

A recapitulation of real estate, real estate of corporations, and special franchises follows:

	1914. $	1915. $	Net Increase. $
MANHATTAN.			
Real est..	4,774,277,780	4,780,526,075	6,248,295
R. E. corp.	92,778,886	99,935,435	7,136,549
F'chises..	282,194,094	265,340,985	*16,853,109
Total...	5,149,250,760	5,145,862,495	*3,448,265
THE BRONX.			
Real est..	589,396,955	607,225,456	17,828,501
R.E.corp.	43,677,300	44,880,950	1,803,650
F'chises..	26,447,758	25,010,258	*1,127,500
Total...	658,922,013	677,126,664	18,494,651
BROOKLYN.			
Real est..	1,571,481,972	1,596,057,767	24,570,835
R.E.corp..	21,127,360	22,536,803	1,409,445
F'chises..	78,261,638	73,017,854	*5,243,784
Total...	1,671,175,930	1,691,912,426	20,736,496
QUEENS.			
Real est..	446,680,477	464,886,244	18,199,767
R.E. corp.	26,554,246	30,344,190	3,789,958
F'chises..	15,446,639	14,288,994	*1,157,045
Total...	488,686,756	539,519,428	29,832,672
RICHMOND.			
Real est..	76,936,481	79,198,536	2,262,054
R.E.corp.	2,807,180	2,809,710	92,520
F'chises..	2,370,782	2,314,979	*55,803
Total ..	82,114,453	84,403,224	2,288,771
GRAND RECAPITULATION.			
Real est.	7,458,784,625	7,527,894,077	69,109,452
R.E.corp.	186,854,976	200,897,090	14,242,114
F'chises..	404,420,311	379,973,070	*24,447,241
Total...	8,049,850,912	8,108,784,237	58,964,325

ASSESSMENT ROLL FOR 1915.

	Real Estate.	Pers'l Estate.	Total.
Manh'n.	5,145,802,495	292,349,590	5,438,152,085
Bronx...	677,126,664	6,804,600	683,931,464
B'klyn..	1,691,912,426	48,606,010	1,755,518,436
Queens.	509,519,422	7,655,650	517,155,078
Richm'd	84,403,224	1,655,705	86,058,929
Total..	8,108,784,237	352,031,755	8,460,815,992

Corporation Counsel Polk notified the Aldermen that, according to a decision of the Court of Appeals, the terms of Alderman William W. Colne of the Fifty-first Aldermanic District of Brooklyn and Alderman August Ferrand of the Fifty-second District, who were elected to succeed Daniel R. Coleman, who died, and Ardolph L. Kline, who was appointed Tax Commissioner by Mayor Mitchel, expired on Dec. 31 last, and Alderman Curran moved that the two Aldermen be reinstated, and this was done. Alderman Laurens Carroll, who was selected to succeed Ralph Folks, of the Thirtieth Aldermanic District, was also reinstated. While Mr. Carroll's name was not mentioned in the Court of Appeals decision he was elected under the same circumstances as Colne and Ferrand.

The Committee on Public Thoroughfares reported against changing the name of the extension of Seventh Avenue from Varick Street to Seventh Avenue South, and the application for the change was placed on file.

BLAMES TALL BUILDINGS.

Failure to Regulate Their Height Hurts Values, Purdy Says.

Lawson Purdy, President of the Board of Taxes and Assessments, explained last night to the members of the West End Association, in the Hotel Ansonia, why Manhattan has felt the burden of a higher tax rate more than any other borough.

"We sent to the Board of Aldermen today," said Mr. Purdy, "the figures showing a small increase for Manhattan. This increase is about $6,000,000 more than any other borough. Manhattan has suffered from changes in centres of trade and from failure to regulate the erection of buildings.

"No single cause has done more to reduce the values of buildings and land in Fifth Avenue, south of Thirty-third Street, than the erection of lofts of excessive height. There was a great reduction in the assessment valuation of land. If it had not been for the increase from Fortieth Street to Ninety-sixth Street, Manhattan this year would have shown a decrease."

BARNES HITS BACK AT T. R.

His Counsel Says Colonel Has Aggravated the Alleged Libel.

William M. Ivins, counsel to William Barnes, Jr., in his libel suit against Col. Theodore Roosevelt, yesterday issued a statement to the newspapers with regard to the publication last week of Col. Roosevelt's bill of particulars, in which he charged Barnes with many deals affecting legislation. Mr. Ivins said:

"Mr. Roosevelt denies Mr. Barnes's right to a bill of particulars, and nevertheless volunteers to supply what he calls such, and then gives publicity to it, thus aggravating the libel. Mr. Roosevelt is characteristically unexpected. He fights as if his antagonist were a blind man in a dark room. My chief surprise was that he did not charge Mr. Barnes with the Rosenthal murder, the troubles in Mexico, the Wilson Administration, and the Belgian atrocities. Meanwhile he confines his particulars as to persons mainly to dead men. I am surprised that he did not name among his witnesses Julius Caesar, Oliver Cromwell, Napoleon Bonaparte, the late Gov. Sulzer, and Theodore Roosevelt as one of the dead.

"I note that the publication emanates from Syracuse, where undoubtedly it will be largely read by the very men from among whom the jury will have to be selected, which probably never occurred to Mr. Roosevelt's simple mind. Mr. Roosevelt has always had his own notion of the square deal—which means that he shall be the dealer, and that whenever and however he deals it is square. That is precisely the issue to be tried out in Mr. Barnes's suit."

TO SELL KIPLING COLLECTION

Rare First Editions Will Be Offered by G. M. Williamson.

The Anderson Auction Company announces the sale on March 17 of the Rudyard Kipling collection made by G. M. Williamson of Sparkill, N. Y. Mr. Williamson gathered all the rare first editions with which collectors generally are familiar.

"The Smith Administration," published at Allahabad, (1891,) is perhaps the rarest of the Kipling first editions. The "Horsmonden School Budget," the school magazine published in 1899, contains a letter on school etiquette written by Kipling at the request of the young editors, and a reproduction of the caricature of Kipling by Max Beerbohm. Mr. Williamson also obtained the original manuscript of Kipling's contribution and the original drawing of Beerbohm's caricature.

Ignoring "Schoolboy Lyrics," "Echoes," and "Quartette," all of which are in this collection, Kipling calls "Departmental Ditties" his first work. Williamson collected three copies of the first edition of the "Ditties," and one of them contains an inscription by Kipling. The various Calcutta and London editions are also included in this sale.

AUTO DEATHS INCREASE.

18 Killed in New York Streets in February, Against 9 Last Year.

According to the report of the National Highway Protective Society issued yesterday, eighteen persons were killed during the past month by automobiles on the streets in New York City, nine of these being children under 17 years of age. Trolleys caused the death of five and wagons four, as compared with ten by trolleys and two by wagons in February a year ago.

Edward S. Cornell, Secretary of the Highways Society, stated that on account of the great increase in the number of automobiles it is necessary that all operators of automobiles should be licensed. The society will have a bill introduced this week along those lines in Albany.

During the past month six persons met their death by automobiles, three by trolleys, and one by wagon on the streets and highways of New York State outside of Greater New York, as compared with three by automobiles and four by trolleys last year. In New Jersey six persons were killed by automobiles, one by trolley.

"I've Got 'Em Fooled Now!"

"If I just wanted *whiskey*, I'd ask for whiskey, but what I want is *Carstairs*. When I pour it myself from the non-refillable bottle I *get* Carstairs. Why don't you?"

Carstairs 1788 Rye 1915

IN THE NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE—"a good bottle to keep good whiskey good." Pure: mellow: aged in wood.

Stewart Distilling Co. Philadelphia New York Baltimore

MOHAWK

MADE WITH PATENTED SLIP-OVER BUTTONHOLE TIE SLIDES EASILY

Lion Collars

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

OXWOOD

Low enough in front to be comfortable High enough in back to be correct in style.

An E&W RED-MAN COLLAR

EARL & WILSON MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.

HUNTSMEN MENACE U. S. GAME SUPPLY

Army of 5,000,000 Is Doing Great Damage, Waldorf Conference Is Told.

BETTER PROTECTION URGED

Artificial Propagation Also Needed to Renew Bird Life—New York Deer Are Plentiful.

Artificial propagation as a means of guarding against the extinction of American game, and the need of further protective legislation were discussed at the first national conference on American game breeding and preserving yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria. Many important facts and statistics were produced to show the importance of renewing the supply of birds and other forms of wild life that fall prey to the 5,000,-000 game hunters in this country.

In the last five years, it was stated, the Conservation Commissioners of New York State distributed 75,000 eggs and 20,000 pheasants to raisers of game. These were given free from the State farm at Shelburne, south of Utica. More than 250,000 hunting licenses were issued in the State, netting an income of $260,000. These hunters killed about 15,000 deer, but according to H. T. Rogers, Superintendent of the State Farm, there are at present more than 50,000 deer in the State, the largest number on record.

It was also shown that 500,000 shotguns and rifles were sold and one billion cartridges used in the country. This number is exclusive of the muzzle-loading guns, which, it is estimated, would add 250,000,000 charges. Throughout the United States 1,500,000 hunters' licenses were issued last year, while the Department of Agriculture estimates that 5,000,000 men shoot game. To accommodate this immense army of hunters farms are being established to replenish the stock of pheasants, partridges, ducks, deer and other native game.

The conference, which was presided over by Frederick C. Walcott, Director of the American Game Protective Association, was attended by nearly 100 delegates from all parts of the United States, and a number of papers bearing on the game-breeding industry were read.

One of the most interesting features was a lecture on "Bird Life of the Louisiana Gulf Coast," by E. A. McIlhenny, who described in detail the work done at Aviary Island in protecting game and protecting the ruthless destruction of birds. The lecture was illustrated with moving pictures. This is the reservation supported by John D. Rockefeller and Mrs. Russell Sage.

Smokeless Legislators Recant.

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 1.—After going smokeless for most of the legislative session, the House of Representatives of the Arizona Legislature voted today to rescind the anti-smoke resolution, and the members will burn tobacco during the eleven days remaining of the session. The action was taken over the protest and vote of Mrs. Rachel Berry, the sole woman member of the House. The Senate members have been smoking throughout the session with the approval of Senator Frances Munds, the only woman Senator.

Opens To-Night—7:30

BROOKLYN AUTO SHOW

Management of Brooklyn Motor Vehicle Dealers' Ass'n.

MARCH 2-9 2 P. M. to 11 P. M.

23rd Regiment Armory, Bedford Ave., Bet. Atlantic Ave. & Pacific St.

ADM. 25 Cents

HOW TO REACH ARMORY: Take Subway to Borough Hall, Brooklyn; Fulton St. Surface Car to Bedford Ave. Via B. R. T.—Take City Line or Brighton Beach Cars to Franklin Ave., Walk one block east. Motion Pictures. Orchestra Concerts. Dancing from 10:30 P. M. till closing.

HIPPODROME 6th Ave., 43d to 44th Street. Daily Mats.
Winter Circus
1,000 Main Floor Orch. Seats, $1.00. 1,500 First Balcony, 50c; Entire Gallery, 25c.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30 $1.50 Mat. Tom'w 2:30.
PHYLLIS NEILSON-TERRY,
in The Adventure of Lady Ursula

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Mr. Holbrook Blinn in THE TRAP with Miss Martha Hedman. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.

48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:15. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

39TH ST. THEA., near Broadway. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Mat. Tomorrow 2:30. "A MIX-UP."
DRESSLER
Hear Marie Dressler Sing "SUSIE." 50c. Gallery, $1 Balcony. Good Orchestra Seats in Box Office.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. $1.50 MATINEE TOMORROW.
SINNERS
BIGGEST SUCCESS IN NEW YORK.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:30 Popular Matinee Tomorrow 2:30. Most Wonderful Play in New York. EXPERIENCE
Best Balcony Seats, 75c and $1.00

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
THE ONLY GIRL
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

WEST END Matinees Today & Thursday. All Seats 25c. Evgs. 25c, 50c, 75c. Mat. Sat. 25c & 50c. JESSIE BONSTELLE STOCK CO. THIS WEEK—THE BIG IDEA.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. The Play That Has Everything
UNDER COVER

WINTER GARDEN Matinee Today. Best Orch. Seats $1 & $1.50
THE SWIFTEST GIRL IN TOWN!
Maid in America
"Pyrotechnic Display of Novelties with the Prettiest of Pretty Girls as Motive Power."—Eve. Sun.

44th ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way. TONIGHT 8:10
EMMA TRENTINI and CLIFTON CRAWFORD
in THE PEASANT GIRL. Mat. Tomorrow $1.50

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Professional Mat. Tom'w 2:15. LONDON GAIETY CO. in To-night's the Night
Geo. Grossmith, Emmy Wehlen, James Blakeley, Maurice Farkoa, Lauri de Frece, Fay Compton. All GALLERY SEATS 50c.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. $1.50 Matinee Today.
THE WHITE FEATHER
THRILLS, LAUGHS, NO VIOLENCE.

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mat. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy,
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. B'y. Evs. 8:30, inc. Sun. James Barnes' Wonderful Pictures Daily Mats. (Except Today) 2:30. Through Central Africa

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Mats. Tomorrow and Sat. 2. LAST TWO WEEKS.
LIFE
$1.00 MATINEE TOMORROW.

STANDARD B'y & 50th St. Evs. Pop. Prices Mats. Today & Thurs. 25c & 50c
"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Wed., at 8:15. Fidelio. Kurt, Schumann; Sembach, Goritz, Braun, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs., at 8. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Schumann; Goritz, Well, Althouse. Cond., Hertz.
Fri., at 8:15. Mat. at 2 (75c. to $4.) Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Botta, Scotti. Cond., Polacco.
Fri., at 8:15. Trovatore. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat., at 1:45. Tristan u. Isolde. Gadski, Matsenauer; Urlus, Well, Witherspoon. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat., at 8:15 (75c to $3.) La Traviata. Hempel; Botta, Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Next Mon. at 8. Tannhauser. Kurt, Matsenauer; Urlus, Well, Braun. Cond., Hertz.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tonight at 8. Mme. Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
THIRD MASTER COMPOSER CONCERT
Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon at 3.
Soloist HOFMANN
ALL RUBINSTEIN PROGRAM.
Mr. Hofmann will play Concertos in D minor and G. Orchestral numbers include Costume Ball Sketches and La Russie.
Seats 35c to $1.50. Box Office, Carnegie Hall

Fri. Aft., Mar. 5, Sun. Aft., Mar. 7.
Soloist GERHARDT
Elena
ALL BEETHOVEN PROGRAM.
Overture "King Stephen." Songs with orchestra; 3 movements of 9th Symphony. Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

4th Biltmore Morning Musicale
GRAND BALLROOM, HOTEL BILTMORE
FRIDAY, MARCH 12, AT 11:30.
JOHN McCORMACK
(The Celebrated Irish Tenor.)
MABEL GARRISON Soprano
LUCILE ORRELL 'Cellist.
Reserved seats $3, now on sale at R. E. Johnston's Office, 1451 B'way. Knabe Piano.

CONCERT AT THE PRINCESS THEATRE
MARCH 2D, 3:30 P. M.
Under the Auspices of THE STUDIO CLUB OF NEW YORK.
MISS LUCILE ORRELL, Famous 'Cellist.
MADAME MARIE NABELLE, Australian Soprano.
(Toured with John McCormack.)
MISS HILDA DEIGHTON, Contralto.
(Artist member of the Studio Club of New York.)
Tickets—Reserved Seats, $2.00. General Admission, $1.00. Club Members' Admission, 50c. Tickets to be procured at the Club, 35-37 East 62d St., and at the Princess Theatre.

AEOLIAN HALL,
Saturday Evening, March 6th, 1915.
GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT
Under the auspices of their Excellencies, Count von Bernstorff and Dr. Constantin Dumba.
By ANNA VON HEMERT,
JACQUES URLUS
The Great Wagnerian Tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company.
CARL FRIEDBERG
The Eminent Pianist.
Tickets from 75c. to $2.50 at Mgt. Annie Friedberg, 1425 Broadway, and Aeolian Hall Box Office. (BALDWIN PIANO.)

AEOLIAN HALL
MR. WALTER DAMROSCH
Will donate the entire receipts of his six EXPLANATORY RECITALS AT THE PIANO ON Wagner's Nibelungen Trilogy
to the Vacation War Relief Committee.
Six Afternoons, beginning Wed., March 10. Subscriptions, $2, $3, $4, $5 & $7. At Room 1202 and Box Office Aeolian Hall; also 38 W. 39th St.

2D SUBSCRIPTION—Sat. Night, Mar. 6. CARNEGIE HALL. Seats 25c to $2 NOW.
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
MODEST ALTSCHULER, Conductor.
Soloist, SCHNITZER Pianist
GERMAINE
BORIS GODUNOW, PRINCE IGOR, TSCHAIKOWSKY Piano Concerto & Francesca da Rimini.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
ISADORA DUNCAN
Popular Prices. Tickets at Box Office.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
Next Thursday Eve., 8:15; Next Friday Aft., 2:30.
SOLOIST, HAROLD BAUER
Brahms, Dvorak, Schumann, Weber.
CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL, Feb. Cons. Mar. 5, at 8:15.
1st N. Y. Recital of the Viennese Pianist, HERMAN WASSERMAN
Management Loudon Charlton. Knabe Piano.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
INSIDE THE LINES

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinee TODAY & SAT. 2:15.
YEAR'S BIGGEST HIT HELLO BROADWAY
With Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier, 100 Others.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
ON TRIAL
500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony. 50c., 75c., $1.00.

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
Polygamy
MATINEE TO-MORROW 25c. TO $1.00.
Preceded by 1-Act Comedy, THE DICKEY BIRD.

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Debut of Renee Dansenne of Palais Royal in BISSON'S Laughable Comedy,
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Wed. Eve. Special French Benefit Concert. SPECIAL FRIDAY MATINEE AT 3 P. M.
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VECSEI
AND A FULL ORCHESTRA FROM THE SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y.
Tickets 50c. to $2. Boxes $12, $15, by mail from M. H. HANSON, 437 5th Av. (Steinway Piano.)

CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs. Aft., Mar. 11th, at 3. Tickets for Feb. 23rd good March 11th.
Last Recital This Season MARCELLA SEMBRICH
Tickets now at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Mar. 6th, at 2:30.
BUSONI
ONLY RECITAL. Tickets, 50c. to $2.00, at Box Office. Mgt. M. H. Hanson. (Chickering Piano.)

AEOLIAN HALL
5th Concert To-night at 8:15.
Kneisel Quartet
Seats $2 and $1.50. Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Mar. 13th, at 3
VIOLIN RECITAL—ALBERT SPALDING
Andre Benoist, Accompanist. (STEINWAY PIANO). Tickets 50c to $2 at Hall. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer.

CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs. Aft., Mar. 4th, at 3.
SONG RECITAL ALICE VERLET FROM GRAND OPERA, PARIS.
Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. M. H. Hanson.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Mar. 6th, at 3.
JULIA CULP
COENRAAD V. BOS at the Piano (Steinway). Seats at Box Office. Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER.

AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Aft., Mar. 4, at 3.
SONG RECITAL ALICE SOVEREIGN
RICHARD EPSTEIN at the Piano (Baldwin). Seats at Box Office. Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER.

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th St. East of B'way.
THE CLEVER ONES
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Friday & Saturday 2:30.

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SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON

DEBATE ON NIETZSCHE
CECIL CHESTERTON—JOHN COWPER POWYS, HUDSON THEATRE, Mar. 5, 11 A.M., $1.50 to 50c

Daly's Broadway, 30th St. Mat. To-day 10-25. Nights 25-50. Burlesque
VIOLET MASCOTTE'S MERRY MAIDS
Xtra—"Zuliska" Dancer & Travesty "Twin Beds."

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DREAMLAND BURLESQUERS.

MURRAY HILL Mat. To-day. Burlesque.
Evenings 8:15. THE HIGH ROLLERS.

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"Finest Acting in New York."—Press. Ethel Barrymore in Her Triumph, "The Shadow."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8.20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2.20.
ELSIE FERGUSON in OUTCAST

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
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Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

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TANGO IN THE AIR TONIGHT.
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RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy,
DADDY LONG-LEGS

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
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Next Monday Seats Thurs. Klaw & Erlanger's ENTERTAINERS
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MATINEES Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
ILLINGTON IN THE LIE by HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
"Miss Starr Wonderful."—Sun
FRANCES STARR
in MARIE-ODILE.

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK.
"KICK IN"

Wallack's LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER
TONIGHT & Sat. Evgs. 8:15, & Sat. Mat. at 2.15 Bernard Shaw's Androcles & The Lion
Wed. & Thurs. Evgs. 8 sharp; Wed. Mat. at 2 sharp A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

Grand O.H. 8th Av., 23d St. Evs. 25c to $1. MAT. TOMORROW 25 & 50c.
FISKE O'HARA in "Jack's Romance."

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LIBERTY THEATRE, West 42d Street. ALL SEATS RESERVED. Evgs. at 8:05 sharp. Matinees 2:10 sharp. PRICES—Evs. & Sat. Matinees 25c, 50c, $1, $1.50, $2. Matinees 25c & 50c. Special Lge Seats $2. Lge Seats $1.
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THE BIRTH OF A NATION
D. W. GRIFFITH'S Stupendous production of THOMAS DIXON'S Famous Story,
THE CLANSMAN
THE DAWN OF A NEW ART WHICH MARKS AN EPOCH IN THE THEATRES OF THE WORLD
18,000 PEOPLE in the mightiest Spectacle ever produced.
Symphony Orchestra of 40

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Cort Theatre, West 48th St., Next Friday Morn at 11. Tickets 50c & $1 at Box Office.

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Broadway at 47th St. One Step Amateur Competition. Prizes. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 10 P. M.

81st St. Thea., on B'way NOW. Hebert Bosworth as "Buckshot John." Thurs., Fri., Sat. & Sun., Gaby Deslys in "War Triumph." Best vaudeville 1:30 to 11 P. M., 10, 15, 25c.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. Wallace Eddinger, "A Gentleman of Leisure." Strand Orch. & Soloists. 10-50c. Next Wk., Elsie Janis, "Caprices of Kitty."

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway 2:30 & 8:30. 8-part Melodrama, "THE RADIUM THIEVES," & 4 other special pictures.

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Jas. & Bonnie Thornton, Trixie Friganza, Eddie Leonard, Mortou & Moore, Geo. M. Brown & Co., & 12 others.

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The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences
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FRANCE and the WAR
TICKETS, 50c to $1.50. ON SALE NOW ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

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SOMETHING THAT HAS NEVER BEEN ATTEMPTED IN ANY RESTAURANT
TO-NIGHT
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LEA HERRICK AND PERCY ELKELES PRESENT THE MUSICAL FRIVOLITY,
"KEEP MOVING"
In Two Moves. Staged by Julian Alfred
With a cast of Broadway Principals and "SOME GIRLS," in addition to our Regular Cabaret
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT AT 2:15.
Ladies' Luncheon, 60c. Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.25. PUBLIC DANCING AS USUAL. NO CHARGE FOR ADMISSION. Supper a la Carte. Private Rooms for Parties.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder today, fresh northwest winds; Thursday fair.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,857. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

TRAP BOMB LAYER AS HE LIGHTS FUSE IN THE CATHEDRAL

After Months of Skilled Work, Disguised Sleuths Nip Plot to Blow Up St. Patrick's.

CATCH SECOND MAN LATER

Youth Who Confesses to Making Deadly Missiles Found at His Home in 67th St.

DETECTIVE IN THEIR BAND

Young Policeman Joined Bresci Group of Anarchists and Learned Its Secrets.

HAD FAR-REACHING PLANS

Prisoners Talked of Attacking Rockefellers and Carnegie and Even of Blowing Up Banks.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning, just as Bishop Hayes had begun to celebrate early mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral, two young Italians, in the garb of laborers, came down East Fifty-first Street and turned toward the northern entrance of the cathedral on Fifth Avenue. As they reached the top of the steps a limousine, which had followed them out of the side street, drew up at the curb and a tall man of middle age stepped out and entered the cathedral on their heels. The Italians were smoking cigars, which they took from their mouths and held concealed in their hands as they passed through the doorway.

In the vestibule a scrubwoman, on hands and knees, was washing the marble floor, and as the two Italians passed her she rose, took up a dustcloth, and followed them down the aisle, dusting off the pews. Inside a few hundred worshippers, most of them clustered toward the front of the cathedral, had gathered for the service. Many of them were laborers, and many were women.

A tall, well-built man in frock coat, with white hair and beard of patriarchal type, was strolling up and down the aisle, with gold-rimmed glasses in his hand. He paid no attention to the Italians as they marched past him. One of them went on toward the middle of the cathedral; the other sat down at the base of the second pillar inside of the door, near the chapel of Our Lady of Loretto—the pillar at the foot of which a bomb was set off on Oct. 13 last.

The mass proceeded. As the service came on toward the consecration, the bell was rung, and as Bishop Hayes intoned the "Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus" the heads of the worshippers were bowed.

Lights Bomb As Host Is Bared.

At this moment the Italian at the foot of the second pillar, bending forward like the rest, took something from his coat pocket and set it on the floor. Then he touched it with the lighted cigar which he had kept under cover of his hand, and started up quickly and walked back toward the door.

Slipping into another pew he thrust his hand again into his pocket when the scrubwoman suddenly straightened up and seized him by the arms. The Italian made no resistance and was hustled out into the vestibule.

Meanwhile the white-bearded old gentleman had dropped on his hands and knees in the pew where the Italian had been sitting, and had pinched out a burning fuse attached to a bomb which the young man had placed at the foot of the pillar. A moment later the tall man who had arrived in the limousine walked down the aisle and laid his hand on the shoulder of the second of the two Italians, who followed him out of the church.

The service was not interrupted and of the seven or eight hundred in the congregation not more than half a dozen at most saw the incident. Not even these gave it any thought, but it marked the suppression at its very beginnings of an anarchist plot which had been intended to include not only the wrecking of St. Patrick's Cathedral, but bomb attacks on Andrew Carnegie and the Rockefellers, junior and senior, and possible attempts to loot several of the banks. And the episode was the culmination of one of the most intricate pieces of detective work ever achieved by the New York police.

Young Sleuth Exposed Plot.

The man in the limousine was Thomas J. Tunney, Captain of detectives, who has been in charge of the operations designed to uncover anarchist plots. The elderly gentleman strolling up and down the aisle was Detective Sergt. George Barnitz; the scrubwoman was Detective Patrick Walsh. And the Italian who had sat toward the front of the Cathedray was Detective Emilio Polignani, a man of 25, who has been on the police force only about a year, but who had pretended in the exercise of his duty to become an anarchist, had lived among the anarchists, had kept the police informed continually of the progress of this particular plot, and enabled Capt. Tunney to make flawless arrangements for the capture of his companion.

Every contingency had been provided for in the plans of the police. They knew that the attempt was to be made yesterday morning, and in general how it was to be made; but they did not know just where the anarchist would enter the Cathedral. So Detective James Sterrett, attired as a scrubwoman, was at work in the southern vestibule on Fifth Avenue as Walsh was at work in the other, Detective James J. Coy,

Continued on Page 6.

SENATE NIGHT SESSION NAMES TRADE BOARD

Four of Five Men Confirmed—President Threatened An Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 3.—In executive session late last night the Senate confirmed the nominations of four of the five members of the Federal Trade Commission, withholding confirmation only from George Rublee, Progressive, of New Hampshire.

Republicans vigorously opposed Mr. Rublee, and debate on his name continued after the others had been approved.

Later, after prolonged debate, the Senate laid Mr. Rublee's nomination aside and took up other business in executive session. Mr. Rublee's friends admitted that it was doubtful if his nomination would again be taken up at this session.

The four whose nominations were confirmed are Joseph E. Davies of Wisconsin, Edward N. Hurley of Illinois, W. J. Harris of Georgia, (Democrats,) W. H. Parry of Seattle, Wash., (Progressive Republican.)

The Republicans began their fight by insisting that only the three Democrats should be confirmed, contending that the President in not naming a regular Republican had failed to conform to the law requiring minority representation on the commission. Later opposition to Mr. Parry practically was withdrawn.

President Wilson told callers yesterday that he expected to call an extra session of the Senate after March 4, unless his nominations for the Federal Trade Commission were confirmed before adjournment.

President Wilson, it was reported, had conveyed word to the Senators that he wished the Trade Commission confirmed because he did not desire to inaugurate the commission with recess appointees.

GANGRENE GERM ISOLATED.

Antitoxin Used with Favorable Results by Dr. Weinberg in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 2.—Dr. Roux, head of the Pasteur Institute, yesterday communicated to the Academy of Sciences an important discovery in the form of gangrene anti-toxin, recently made by Dr. Weinberg.

In examination of fifty cases of gaseous gangrene—the most deadly complication in wounds, according to statistics—Dr. Weinberg succeeded in isolating the causative microbe. With a series of cultures experiments were made on guinea pigs, dogs, and horses, and an anti-toxin was obtained which produced favorable results when a 22-cubic centimeter dose was injected in a gangrenous patient.

Dr. Weinberg, however, will not admit that his discovery is yet beyond the experimental stage.

WORRIED OVER WAR, SHE LEAPS TO DEATH

All Mrs. Heubner's Kin Were at the Front — Ends Life in Sanitarium.

Mrs. Anna Heubner, wife of Henry Heubner, who owns a barber shop at 2,473 Broadway, near Ninety-second Street, was taken by her husband on Monday to the private sanitarium of Dr. H. S. Ogilvie, at 3 West Eighty-first Street, suffering from a nervous breakdown. Two nurses were assigned to care for her. She quickly regained her spirits and it was believed that her recovery would be rapid. Her husband called to see her yesterday afternoon and they were together for an hour. When he left she seemed happy.

A few minutes before 8 o'clock last night Mrs. Heuber went to her room on the third floor with one of the nurses and prepared for bed. She was a powerful woman, weighing about 150 pounds. Suddenly she threw the nurse aside and darted to the window. Another nurse grasped her but Mrs. Heubner overpowered her and opened the window.

Benjamin Davis, a male attendant who was in the court in the rear of the building, heard the cries of the nurses and saw Mrs. Heubner climbing on to the window sill. He started up the fire escape, but just before he reached her Mrs. Heubner jumped. She struck a storm shed, breaking her neck, and her body fell heavily to the pavement of the court. Dr. Ogilvie said she had been killed instantly.

The theory was advanced last night that Mrs. Heubner's nervous breakdown was due in part to worry over relatives who are participators in the war in Europe. She was of German birth, and according to Dr. Henry Kreuder of 159 West Ninety-first Street all of her relatives and many of her friends were in Germany. Many of them, it was understood, were in the thick of the fighting.

Mr. and Mrs. Heubner went to Europe early last Summer and were in Germany when the war started. The trip, which had been planned as a pleasant holiday, was brought to a tragic ending by the war.

Mrs. Heubner was 38 years old. Coroner Herman Hellenstein, who was summoned to the sanitarium, gave her husband permission to remove the body.

TO KILL FULL CREW LAW.

Railroads Have Repeal Bill Introduced in Jersey Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 2.—A bill was introduced in the Assembly today calling for the repeal of the full crew law. The bill was put in by request. A State-wide agitation is now under way by twenty-one railroads in New Jersey and Pennsylvania seeking the repeal of the full crew laws in those States, and the proposed measure is the first step in support of the railroads' contentions. Another bill authorizes the State Board of Public Utility Commissioners to determine the number of men that shall be hired to operate passenger and freight trains when the passenger trains are made up of three or more cars and the freight trains of six or more cars.

WOMEN POLICE IN JERSEY.

Gov. Fielder Signs Bill Making Their Appointment Possible.

TRENTON, N. J., March 2.—Gov. Fielder today signed the bill to allow the appointment of women as police officers.

Another bill signed makes it a misdemeanor to sell heroin.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
FLORIDA—AUGUSTA—CUBA—SOUTH.
4 All Steel Electric Lighted Ltd. Trains. Daily via Standard R. R. of South. Office 1118 B'way.—Advt.

FINDS BIG GRAFT IN WAR BUYING

Agent of European Power, Sent to Investigate, Reports It Runs Into Millions Here.

ENORMOUS FEES EXACTED

As a Result, He Says, Many American Manufacturers Have Substituted Inferior Goods.

FOREIGN AGENTS INVOLVED

It Is Alleged That In Some Instances They Have Conspired to Defraud Their Own Governments.

Information reached THE TIMES yesterday that at least one of the Governments allied against Germany in the war had appointed a confidential agent to investigate quietly rumors that had reached Europe to the effect that the Allies were being swindled in a vast majority of the purchases of war supplies made in the United States. The confidential agent whose name was given was visited at his hotel by a TIMES reporter yesterday. After insisting that his name be withheld from publication because of the secrecy of his mission, he confirmed the report. He could not begin to estimate the total amount which graft in the buying of war supplies had aggregated during the seven months of the war, he said, but declared that it ran well into millions.

"I have been conducting this investigation for more than three months," said the agent. "Some of the things I have found out would be amazing, but they will never be made public, unless in history. In one case, where an order was given for 100,000 pairs of shoes to be made of the strongest leather obtainable, the 'commissions' taken from the amount the Government in question had to pay for the shoes amounted to 25 cents on each pair, or $25,000 on the entire order. An order for 150,000 pairs of shoes was placed in America when the first consignment had been delivered. The commissions were even higher on this order. But the Government had to have shoes and needed them quickly. Another order for 250,000 pairs was placed here, and the commissions were still larger.

Agents Not Qualified.

"This will not sound so strange when the circumstances under which these goods are bought have been explained. Each of the Allies has hundreds—one of them over a thousand—military and other agents in this country to buy war supplies. The military agents know little of business and many of them do not speak English. They deal with the American manufacturers through a most circuitous route. There are 'business representatives' associated with the military agents who deal with American agents representing in some cases brokers, who in turn place the orders with the manufacturers of the goods. Often there are even more hands through which the transactions must pass.

"A fair and stated commission on the purchases is due the brokers if the business must continue through their hands—say 2 per cent. would be about just. But I regret to say that not a few of the agents actually appointed by the foreign Governments are culpable to the same extent that the horde of hangers-on who encourage them to transact business through their hands are culpable in demanding exorbitant commissions from the manufacturers under threat of placing the orders elsewhere unless the conditions are met.

Inferior Goods Sold.

"The natural result is that the manufacturer, who must subtract so many commissions from the total he is to receive for his supposedly best grade goods, supplies goods of a very inferior grade instead of the goods bargained for, thus allowing himself a large profit in spite of the commissions. The commissions charged on the shoes I have mentioned is only a detail. There have been many times the number of shoes I mentioned purchased by other Governments than mine since the war began. But much more money has been expended and much more graft extracted in the purchase of other war supplies, such as horses, clothing, cotton, guns, ammunition—in fact, it appears, after careful investigation and inquiry among those who know what sort of propositions have been put up to them, that graft has been systematically extracted, both by American and foreign agents, in every line of goods purchased to meet the emergency created by the war. Hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of goods have been bought here by all of the Allies together—it is impossible at the present time to estimate anything like the accurate figure—and the graft has run well into the millions.

"The conditions under which the purchases are made make this investigation an especially delicate one. All of the Governments concerned know that the exorbitant commissions are being charged, but it is practically impossible to prove it. Many of the transactions are made orally. There is practically nothing a foreign Government could do under the conditions if a specific case of this graft were charged against any individual manufacturer and groups of agents except to cut off that manufacturer as regards further orders and to try to prevent the agents concerned from handling any more business. Prosecutions at the present time and under the present conditions are almost entirely out of the question, as far as the American agents are concerned. Punishment for the agents sent here from abroad, of course, is a different matter. There may be some very great surprises among a few of these in the near future, though there is little chance that their withdrawal from America, the reason for it, or the consequences, will by any chance become a matter of public knowledge."

Others Are Investigating.

The agent explained the circumstances under which he was selected to investigate for his Government, and said that he was under the impression that other Governments than his were secretly conducting similar investiga-

Continued on Page 4.

IMPORTED LA CAROLINA Cheratos, 10c. A fifteen-minute smoke. Mild and sweet.—Advt.

The Great Armageddon and After
By Ashmead Bartlett

America and the New World State
By Norman Angell
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES
Order next Sunday's Times today. The Times is always sold out early.

ANTI-VOTES CLAQUE ATTACKS MISS DAVIS

Group of Young Men at Suffrage Meeting Cheers Reflections on Her Prisons.

CALLS HER WORK A FAILURE

Women Asked What They Have Done Against War—Urged to Give Men Flattery.

There was something new at the mass meeting on "Women and Politics" at Cooper Union last evening. It was a claque which applauded things not favorable to women. It was made up of young men, not habitués of Cooper Union, who sat at one side of the hall, and without disorder clapped and cheered when opposing questions were asked.

The meeting was under the auspices of the People's Institute and the Manhattan Woman Suffrage Party. Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, spoke, and one question that the claque applauded was called out by a young man from that side of the room: "Why are conditions so bad in the prisons? Why doesn't Dr. Davis make them better? They are worse than they ever were. I have been in prison and I know."

It was the speaker's second question and was out of order, so it was put down by the Chairman of the meeting, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, and the hisses of the audience, but the claque gave it a cheer.

Later these young men said they did not belong to an organization, but had come to the meeting to oppose Dr. Davis, not the suffragists, because they did not believe in her administration.

Frank Attack on Dr. Davis.

"We came for Dr. Davis," said one young man. "The prisons are worse than they ever were. I have been in prison and I know. She is a hypocrite. If she isn't a hypocrite, she can't do the work. They hand dope around under her eyes and she doesn't know it. She ought to know it. That fellow down there (referring to the questioner) has been in prison, he knows."

"If any one wants to know the condition of the prisons he ought to go into one for a little while," said another man of the claque. "I've been there and I know. And the women's prisons are the worst of all. Dr. Davis is too mild. She can't handle them. See what Osborne is doing at Sing Sing. Those women on the platform don't know. We know."

There was nothing rowdyish about the claque. It merely applauded insistently, but did not attempt to break up the meeting.

The first question which roused the claque came after one speaker had said that women should have a voice in the Government, so as to join the women across the water to prevent war.

"Why haven't the women been doing something to avert war?" the questioner wanted to know. "Haven't they been the teachers and the mothers? What ideals have they given the children? They have given them the ideals of soldiers and murderers. You have your tea salons and your graceful Rossetti poses. What have you done to avert war?" The claque cheered and applauded.

"Did Ye Have a Mother With Brains?"

Then Maggie Hinchey, the Irish suffrage leader of the laundry workers, with her rich brogue, took a hand from the other side of the hall.

"I should like to ask the gentleman," she said, "and did he have a mother and did she have brains and an education, and is she not as intelligent as he?"

"I am sure," said Mrs. Laidlaw reassuringly, "that the gentleman has shown that he has splendid brains and that he had a splendid mother."

"Wouldn't it be better," asked a young man in the middle of the room, "especially now that the suffragists want the men's votes, if they would treat them less as if they had horns and try to flatter them a little?"

The audience roared at this last suggestion.

"If you can tell me of any suffragist who ever as much as suggested that men had horns I will do my utmost to see that she never stands on a suffrage platform," said Mrs. Laidlaw. "The suffragists believe more in men than any other women. That is the reason they wish to work with them. They are the best pals of the men of their families. They believe that nowhere in the world can be found such splendid manhood as in America." There was thunderous applause and flag waving from the suffragists at this.

Dr. Davis did not reach the hall until 9:30, and she explained that she had been to Albany with a bill for the improvement of her department, and she had waited to see it get into the Senate and Assembly before she left Albany. She said it seemed unnecessary to talk suffrage when it would be so much better service to talk of ways and means of improving conditions, and that it was hard for her to make a suffrage speech.

Prisoners Vote on Her Vote.

"But it does seem strange, doesn't it," she said, "that I, a non-voter, am at the head of the Department of Correction, and I have 7,463 prisoners under me, most of them men. I have in the department working under me between 600 and 700 men, my subordinates. On Nov. 2 they can all vote to decide whether I shall vote, and the prisoners who are out will also have their say about it.

"But I will tell you what I am going to do. I am going into the workhouse and penitentiary and I am going to give suffrage talks there."

Rheta Child Dorr, Frances Bjorkman, and Mrs. Raymond Brown were other speakers.

PEARY'S ROOSEVELT SOLD.

Arctic Ship Will Be Used by U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.

Admiral Peary's arctic ship, the Roosevelt, has been sold by Arbuckle Brothers to John W. Sullivan & Co. through Gielow & Orr, ship brokers. The Sullivan Company is to refit the Roosevelt with oil-burning machinery, and, after other improvements have been made, to sell her to the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The Roosevelt will be used in connection with the fisheries service in Alaskan waters, and will proceed there through the Panama Canal as soon as the refitting shall have been completed.

Insist on ANGOSTURA BITTERS in your Martini—a splendid tonic—a delightful flavoring.—Advt.

GERMAN RULE MAY STOP RELIEF SHIPS

"God Pity Belgium if the Decision Stands!" Cries Minister van Dyke at The Hague.

MUST TAKE NORTH COURSE

No More Permits to Touch at English Ports for Coal—Efforts to Feed People May Fail.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) March 2.—The German Government has determined to refuse to grant any more safe conducts for American relief ships to touch at English ports for coal on the homeward voyage, according to advices received here. It is also reported on the same authority that a permit for the return voyage to the United States will be given only to vessels which take the course north of the Shetland Islands.

It is considered in influential circles in Holland that the efforts of the American Commission of Relief to save the civilian population of Belgium from starvation are thus threatened with immediate danger, as Rotterdam is the only practicable port through which the Belgians can be fed, and it is argued that the relief ships must be able to proceed to and from that port by the direct route with a safe conduct under the commission flag, or the whole work of relief will become absolutely hopeless for practical reasons.

The American Minister to The Netherlands, Henry van Dyke, on being apprised of this report, said:

"I am infinitely sorry for this. I have done my best to get a better answer from Berlin, but none comes. Surely ships engaged in this humane work ought to be sacred, but it seems not. Just now the case looks dark. God pity Belgium if the decision stands!"

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Hague report that the German Government is refusing to grant any more safe conducts for American relief ships to touch at English ports for coal on the homeward voyage could not be confirmed officially tonight. It was pointed out likewise that the report did not come officially from Berlin, but through The Hague. However, it would not be surprising if this course was adopted by the German Government, which, so long as the naval war zone order is in effect, is warning all shipping not to enter the English Channel, and cautioning them to take the north of Scotland course around the Shetland Islands to Lister Deep Buoy, off the German coast.

This restriction would cripple the Belgium relief work because it would not only force steamers to go the longer route around Scotland at greater expense, but as long as shipping through the North Sea and the Straits of Dover is threatened, ships carrying supplies would be constantly in danger.

PAGE CAUTIONS RELIEF BOARD.

Lays Down Specific Rules to Safeguard Belgian Supplies.

LONDON, March 2.—Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, today addressed the following letter to Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, explaining the diplomatic conditions under which the commission must work:

In view of the present maritime conditions about the British Islands it seems desirable that you should inform the correspondents of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium, and all persons who are kindly contributing to that relief, of the following regulations which are made necessary by these maritime conditions and by the diplomatic arrangements under which the commission must do its work.

The regulations are:

First—All foodstuffs must be the absolute property of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium—that is, either donated to the commission or purchased by it from donated funds.

Second—That foodstuffs must become the property of the commission at the port of departure. In no other way can the safety of delivery to Belgium be secured.

Third—Foodstuffs must be transported in ships under the control of the commission, because these are the only ships whose safety the belligerent Governments guarantee.

Fourth—The distribution in Belgium must be carried out absolutely under the control of the commission, because supplies cannot reach the people through any other channel and because the governmental guarantees hold only with reference to the commission.

I am sure that all well-wishers of the Belgian people will be only too happy to comply with these requirements, as no foodstuffs can be transmitted otherwise. The efficient organization of the commission and the esteem in which it is held by all the Governments concerned, are in themselves sufficient warrant for universal compliance with these regulations.

DOG SAVES CAT AT FIRE.

Mongrel Carries Mrs. Davis's Pet Out After She Rescues Jewels.

After Mrs. Rufus Davis, wife of a wealthy feather importer, had risked her life yesterday by running through her blazing home in Pelham Manor and rescuing three boxes of jewels worth $10,000, she thought of her pet cat, which had been upstairs when the fire, starting from a cause still undiscovered, broke out on the second floor. She started to go back, but firemen held her and Mrs. Davis was almost in tears when Reginald, a small mongrel dog and a great pet of Mrs. Davis, suddenly appeared in the doorway.

Reginald was dragging the astonished cat by the thick fur of its neck. Both dog and cat were singed, but the little mongrel had saved the cat's life.

The Davis residence was part of the old Roosevelt estate opposite the New York Athletic Club grounds. It was valued at $20,000. It was destroyed, and with its furnishings and curios was worth $20,000.

FLORIDA, THE CAROLINAS, GEORGIA.
Best Trains, Best Service, Shortest Way. Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1184 B'way.—Advt.

BERLIN ACCEPTS OUR MAIN PROPOSALS; WILSON DEFERS PROTEST TO ALLIES; SEEKING MORE LIGHT ON REPRISALS

Summary of the American Note to Germany and Main Points of That Government's Reply

LONDON, March 2.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam gives a summary of the contents of the American note of Feb. 22 to Great Britain and Germany and Germany's reply thereto. The notes were received in Amsterdam in a dispatch from Berlin.

The American note expresses the hope that Great Britain and Germany may, by means of reciprocal concessions, discover a basis of understanding, the result of which would tend to free ships engaged in neutral and peaceful commerce from the serious dangers to which they are exposed in passing through the coastal waters of the belligerent countries.

This suggestion, the note proceeds to say, should not be considered as a proposal by the American Government, whom it naturally did not behoove to propose conditions for such an agreement, though the question at issue had a direct and far-reaching interest for the Government and people of the United States.

The note says the United States ventures solely to take a liberty which it is convinced can be conceded to a sincere friend who is actuated by a desire to cause inconvenience to neither of the two nations, and possibly serve the common interests of humanity.

The suggestion is made that Germany and Great Britain should agree, first, that isolated drifting mines should be laid by neither party, that anchored mines should be laid exclusively for defensive purposes within gun range of harbors, and that all mines should bear the mark of the Government of origin, and be so constructed as to become harmless after breaking loose from their anchorages.

It is suggested, second, that the submarines of neither of the two Governments should be employed to attack merchant vessels of any nationality except for the purpose of carrying out the right of holding them up and searching them; and, third, that mercantile ships of neither of the parties should employ neutral flags as a war ruse or for the purpose of concealing their identity.

Great Britain, it is suggested, should agree that foodstuffs should not be placed on the list of absolute contraband, and that the British authorities should neither disturb nor hold up cargoes of such goods, when addressed to agencies in Germany, the names of which are communicated by the United States Government, for the purpose of receiving such goods and handing them over to licensed German retailers for further distribution exclusively to the civil population.

Germany, it is contended, should declare her agreement that foodstuffs from the United States, or any other neutral country, should be addressed to such agencies.

Finally, the American Government says it wishes to safeguard itself against the idea that it either acknowledges or repudiates any right on the part of the belligerents or neutrals established on the principles of international law. The American Government would rather regard such an agreement as a modus vivendi, which is based more on suitableness than on legal right.

THE GERMAN REPLY.

The German reply to the note of the United States was dispatched last Sunday. It begins as follows:

The German Government has taken note of the American suggestion with lively interest, and sees therein new proof of friendly feelings, which are fully reciprocated by Germany. The suggestion corresponds also to the German wishes that the naval war should be waged according to rules which, without subjecting one or the other belligerent Power to one-sided restrictions of methods of warfare, would take into consideration the interests of neutrals as well as the laws of humanity.

In this sense, the German note of Feb. 16 already has pointed out that the observance of the London Declaration by Germany's enemies would create a new situation, from which Germany would gladly be prepared to draw [illegible]

Starting from [illegible] German Government has submitted the American suggestion to attentive examination, and believes that it can recognize therein an effectively suitable basis for a practical solution of the questions at issue.

On particular suggestions contained in the American note the following remarks are made:

Germany would be prepared to make the suggested declaration concerning the non-employment of drifting mines and the construction of anchored mines, and further agrees with the suggestion to attach a Government mark to any mines which may be laid. On the other hand, it appears to Germany not to be practicable for the belligerent powers fully to renounce the employment of anchored mines for offensive purposes.

Second—German submarines would employ force against mercantile vessels of whatsoever flag, only in so far as it is required for the purpose of carrying out the right to hold up and search. If the hostile nationality of a ship or the presence of contraband were proved, the submarines would proceed according to the general international rules.

Third—As the American note provides for the above mentioned restriction in the employment of submarines, it follows that enemy mercantile vessels should abstain from the use of neutral flags and other neutral signs. In this conclusion it is obvious that hostile mercantile vessels should not be armed, and should refrain from offering violent resistance, since such conduct, which is opposed to international law, renders it impossible for submarines to proceed in accordance with international law.

Fourth—The regulation of the legitimate importation of food supplies to Germany, as suggested by the American Government, appears in general to be acceptable. This regulation would, of course, be restricted to importation by sea; but, on the other hand, it would also include indirect importation via neutral ports.

Germany would, therefore, be prepared to make declarations such as are provided for in the American note, so that the employment of imported food supplies would be guaranteed to be exclusively for the peaceful civil population.

In this connection Germany must, however, emphasize that the importation also of other raw materials for peaceful economic purposes, and including fodder, should be made possible. For this purpose the hostile Governments would have to allow free passage to Germany of raw materials mentioned in the free list of the London Declaration, and to treat in the same manner as foodstuffs those materials contained in the list of conditional contraband.

The note concludes as follows:

The German Government hopes that the understanding suggested by the American Government will, regard being paid to the foregoing remarks, be realized, and that thereby peaceful neutral shipping and peaceful neutral commerce will not have more to suffer than is absolutely necessary from the effects of the naval warfare.

Such effects, moreover, would be substantially diminished if, as already pointed out in our note of Feb. 16, means and ways could be found to exclude the importation of war material from neutral to belligerent States on ships of whatsoever flag.

The adoption of a definitive attitude must, of course, be postponed until the German Government, on the basis of further communication from the American Government, is in a position to see what obligations the British Government, on its side, is prepared to assume.

GERMAN AIR BOMBS KILL NURSE AND CHILD

Attack Bathing Town on Belgian Coast and Aim Missiles at a Column of the Enemy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTH OF FRANCE, March 2 (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—On Friday afternoon four German aeroplanes flew over La Panne, a small bathing place on the seacoast. The airmen threw several bombs. One bomb carried away the cornice of a villa and killed a nurse and little boy she was carrying in her arms. A military tailor was also killed.

The aeroplanes did their best to disperse a Belgian column marching along the Adinkerke road, but as they kept very high in the air in order to avoid the shells that were fired at them, the bombs were badly aimed and fell far from their target.

Returning over La Panne the airmen did still more damage and claimed further victims, including the wife of a doctor. Afterward the air squadron made off over Bray-Dunes, but found themselves face to face with British and French aeroplanes, and immediately swerved off.

FATE OF THE AUDACIOUS.

No Evidence to Support the Story That She Was Salved and Repaired.

Diligent inquiry in England has failed to confirm reports published in the United States that the British superdreadnought Audacious, wrecked by a mine or topedo off the north coast of Ireland on Oct. 27, 1914, is about to be restored to the fighting line.

The belief popularly entertained in London that she had been salved and was in Harland & Wolff's yards at Belfast is denied by responsible people in Belfast.

In short, the story that the Audacious had not been sunk, but was under repairs, is now relegated to the class of yarns typified by that of the passage of large bodies of Russian troops through England to France—yarns tacitly encouraged by the authorities on the ground that they "keep the enemy guessing."

THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH—Rubber. Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schultz Stores.—Advt.

President Likely to Ask Further Explanation of Anglo-French Note.

REGARDS IT AS TOO VAGUE

Thinks No Nation Has the Right to Change Rules as They Affect Neutrals.

QUESTION BEFORE CABINET

Government Moving Cautiously, but Preparing to Emphasize Policies of Jefferson and Hay.

GERMAN REPLY TO OUR NOTE

Offers Some Modifications of Submarine Warfare in Return for Food.

BUT SEEKS FURTHER GAINS

Would Have Ban Lifted on Indirect Cargoes and Raw Materials and Put on Arms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Until further information is received from the British and French Governments in regard to the manner in which they propose to carry out their intention to cut off trade to and from Germany, the Administration will not enter any protest against the contemplated restriction of American trade, or even determine what course it will pursue with reference to the very serious and complex situation created by the attitude of the Allies.

This position of the United States was disclosed by President Wilson today, and Secretary Bryan made the statement that the Anglo-French note was still under discussion by the Government, and the character of the answer to be returned had not been determined. As the situation was explained by the President, France and England notified this Government of the declaration of a policy with reference to reprisals against Germany as a response to the Germa nnaval war zone order, with its submarine warfare against merchant shipping, but did not indicate in what manner the Anglo-French restrictions would be carried out.

This Government feels that until it has more definite information as to what England and France intend to do with reference to the manner in which trade with Germany is to be cut off, the proper course to pursue is to formulate no policy.

In the meanwhile, inquiries may be made to ascertain the plan arranged by Great Britain and France to live up to the letter and spirit of the announcement made yesterday. From what was said by President Wilson to callers at the White House today, it is evident that, in spite of the fact that in the Anglo-French note the words "blockade" and "embargo" were carefully avoided, this Government regards the restrictions intended to be carried out by the allied Governments as a virtual blockade. The President said, however, that while the new arrangement provided for what was apparently a blockade, he had not yet arrived at the precise meaning, and further correspondence might be necessary to make clear just what was intended by England and France.

President Wilson's View.

An inkling of the probable course of the United States Government was afforded by a response made by President Wilson to a question put to him by a caller today. He said that no nation had the right to change the rules of war, and added that the conditions of war had radically changed, but the rules had not. This seemed to point clearly to the idea that the President was not disposed to concede that Great Britain and France were privileged to restrict American trade to or from Germany by the methods indicated in their note. The position of the United States appears to be, judged from what was said by the President and other officials, that to carry out the intentions expressed in the Anglo-French note, the two allies must endeavor to enforce a blockade of the kind heretofore recognized—that is a blockade administered through a cordon of warships drawn closely around German ports.

The restrictions described in the Anglo-French note contemplate the seizure of neutral vessels on evidence or suspicion that they are proceeding to or from German ports, and it was made evident that these seizures would take place in most cases at a considerable distance from the German coast. The plan of Great Britain and France was referred to today here as a "long distance blockade."

"It is the position of the President that while the Anglo-French note outlined a policy, the outline was given in very general terms and did not inform this and other interested Governments of the means to be employed in carrying it into effect. In these circumstances

the officials of the Administration will give careful study to the language of the note and will obtain some more definite explanation of what is intended to be done.

Discussed by Cabinet.

The matter was considered at today's meeting of the Cabinet, but without further result than a general agreement that no action should be taken until more explicit information had been received.

It is admitted that action by this Government may be precipitated through specific occurrences, such as the seizure of an American ship with a cargo of non-contraband goods intended for Holland or a neutral country adjacent to German territory, or to Germany itself. In such an event this Government would probably find it necessary to define the course it intended to pursue.

Constantin Brun, the Danish minister, called at the State Department during the day for information on the situation. He said he thought shipping to and from his country would not be interfered with by the latest decree, and that the commerce of neutral countries would go on practically as it had since the outbreak of the war. He pointed out that Denmark already had embargoed re-exportation of all the articles declared to be contraband by the Allies, and that little or no commerce coming out of Denmark originated in Germany.

Swedish Minister Ekengren also sought information at the Department concerning the Allies' decree.

While officials are reticent as to their views concerning the Anglo-French plan, it is apparent that they are not disposed to concede that Great Britain and France have the right to change the rules of international warfare by the adoption of a policy which interferes with the rights heretofore conceded to neutrals.

It was pointed out today that the only course open to the United States in the event that the Allies failed to establish a real blockade of German ports was to protest against the proposed restrictions. No other course was possible, it was asserted, if the United States Government intended to remain true to its consistent attitude since the days of Thomas Jefferson.

Jefferson's Policy.

When Jefferson was Secretary of State in 1793, he laid down the principle from which the Government has never departed. At that time he declared "Great Britain might, indeed, feel a desire to starve an enemy nation; but she can have no right to do so at our loss, nor make us an instrument of it."

This doctrine was affirmed as recently as 1904, when John Hay, then Secretary of State, stated that "provisions which, though ordinarily innocent, are capable of warlike use, are not subject to capture and confiscation unless shown by evidence to be actually destined for the military or naval forces of belligerents."

What was said by Jefferson and Hay applies directly to the present situation, according to students of international law, and no doubt is felt here that the President and Secretary of State will fail to take into consideration the views of these distinguished American diplomatists.

It was said today that any response made by the United States to the Allies in the form of a protest would find great strength in the fact that the Jeffersonian doctrine had also been an established principle of British international law since the beginning of the nineteenth century, and in very recent years Lord Salisbury and Lord Lansdowne had affirmed this doctrine.

In the Boer war Lord Salisbury declared that "foodstuffs with a hostile destination, could be considered contraband of war only if they were supplies for the enemy's forces." To this he added:

"It is not sufficient that they are capable of being so used; it must be shown that this was in fact their destination at the time of the seizure."

Great Britain and France have announced to this and other neutral Governments the intention of stopping all supplies intended for Germany, whether going direct to German ports or through neutral adjacent countries, and it has been made plain by both Governments that the restriction is intended to apply to foodstuffs intended solely for Germany's non-combatant civilian population.

Some hope is felt here that an embarrassing diplomatic situation will not be produced between the United States and the government of the Allies through the contemplated restrictions announced yesterday. This hope is based mainly on the fact that the German Government has indicated to the United States that it will accept the proposals of the United States with certain modifications for lessening the severity of the naval war zone order and submarine warfare on merchant shipping if Great Britain will, in turn, modify its declaration of intention to cut off food supplies from

German Reply Delayed.

Germany's reply to the American note seeking a possible limitation of the use of German submarines and mines against British merchant shipping if an arrangement could be effected with England to admit food to Germany has not been received in Washington. The German reply was handed to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin on Sunday, according to unofficial advices, and was to be made public by the German Government this afternoon. Secretary Bryan said late this afternoon that the German reply had not then been received, but that when it came it would probably be made public with the texts of the American note to Germany and England.

The State Department telegraph office and cipher clerks were on duty tonight, ready to receive and decipher the German reply, but up to a late hour it had not arrived. Sometimes there is a short preliminary message sent by the Ambassador, saying the note is about to be started. But this intimation had not been received either. However, it was not surprising to officials of the State Department that the note had not arrived. Experience has shown that communications of this character take about two days to come from Berlin.

The reply was handed to Ambassador Gerard in the German language. The American Embassy at Berlin had to translate it into English and then put the translation into cipher. The message cannot be cabled direct from Berlin, but must be relayed via Rome.

Until the German reply has been received the State Department will withhold the publication of the text notes sent by this country to England and Germany. However, THE NEW YORK TIMES learned definitely tonight the fact that the note sent to England was identical with the one sent to the Germans and which is now being answered by Germany.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, delivered to Secretary Bryan yesterday a partial response to the American note saying that it had been received and was being taken into careful consideration by the British Government in consultation with its allies.

The hope is entertained here that there can yet be an agreement reached between Germany and England, and if this can be accomplished it will be possible for Great Britain to call off the embargo it has laid against the shipment of goods in and out of Germany.

LONDON SILENT ON DETAILS.

Privy Council Action Necessary to Put Rule in Force.

LONDON, March 2.—Until the Privy Council issues an order, the declaration that trade to and from Germany and allied countries is to be stopped will not be effective, so far as Great Britain is concerned. This action on the part of the Privy Council is a necessary executive procedure to put the Cabinet action into effect. While it is a mere formality, an Order in Council is indispensable, according to the Foreign Office.

Orders in Council are frequently dated back, consequently the failure of the Privy Council thus far to ratify the declaration against German trade will probably not alter the date when the declaration is supposed to become effective.

Premier Asquith explained in his speech in the House of Commons yesterday that vessels sailing before March 1 would not be subject to the Government's action. He spoke as if action against shipping with respect to Germany had actually been taken by Great Britain and France. The London papers all discuss the declaration in the news and editorial columns as if it were an accomplished fact.

The Foreign Office and Admiralty are silent concerning the details of the plans adopted for reprisals, and the idea is constantly kept to the fore that the movement is not a blockade.

SAYS BLOCKADE IS NOT INTENDED

London Times Declares That Mr. Asquith's Statement Is Misunderstood.

MAY BUY DETAINED SHIPS

British Government Cannot Take All, but Does Not Want to Inflict Hardship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 3.—The London Times contends that Premier Asquith's statement in the House of Commons has been misunderstood in certain quarters. It says:

"There is no intention of placing all commodities destined for Germany upon the list of contraband. So far as is known, it is not proposed to add to the list of such articles enumerated in the proclamations of Aug. 4, Sept. 21, and Oct. 29, nor is it intended to propose a blockade.

"Into the declaration of the Government need be imported no more than is distinctly implied in Mr. Asquith's words, 'the British and French Governments will hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership or origin. It is not intended to confiscate such vessels or cargoes unless they would otherwise be liable to confiscation. Vessels with cargoes which have sailed before this date will not be affected.'

"In the sentence addressed to neutrals headed 'We do not propose either to assassinate their seamen or destroy their goods,' the gravity of the measure thus described is not to be questioned, and it would be foolish to deny that what we propose doing in self-defense may be inconvenient to neutrals, but it is a travesty of the measure to describe it as a limitless extension of contraband or a proclamation either of a real or a paper blockade. These are matters altogether unconnected with the announcement.

"It is quite likely that the Government will use their discretion in purchasing detained vessels or goods. They could not buy all that may be put on their hands; otherwise the number of cargoes shipped in order to be captured would be limitless, but they will be likely to deal liberally with cases of hardship.

"In view of the brutal methods of warfare employed by our adversary, much more by way of retaliation might have been justifiable. The rules of the game are for those who play the game, not for those who break them at pleasure. A foul blow has been struck, and some nations might have retorted in kind. We might, had it been our way, have met lawlessness with lawlessness. The least that could be done in the circumstances is stated in the moderate words which we have quoted."

The Daily News describes the comments of the American press on the reply of the Allies to the German blockade as fair and moderate in tone.

"There never, of course," continues The Daily News, "has been any denial on the part of the United States of the right of belligerents to declare a blockade. What we are doing is what they did in a similar crisis. It is being done as the only answer possible to a policy of murder and barbarism which is without a parallel in modern warfare. In carrying out the blockade we shall carefully safeguard the interests of neutrals so far as is consistent with achieving our object, and though we shall expect the United States to keep a watchful eye on events, for that is its duty, we do not anticipate any ground for complications with this country. Germany dug a pit for us, but she is much more likely to fall into it herself."

Commenting on the German note to America, The Daily News says:

"It is a skillful attempt at once to placate America and to bring her into conflict with us. With admirable audacity it expresses the desire of Germany that the naval war should conform with the 'claims of humanity.'

"We do not know what the United States will say to these modest proposals, but so far as this country is concerned our policy is settled, and it will not be diverted by Germany's sudden concern for the claims of humanity."

The Daily Graphic says in an editorial article:

"If the American shipper grumbles our reply is that this war is not being conducted for his pleasure or profit. The violation of the laws of war by German soldiers and sailors has conferred upon us a clear moral right to put pressure upon the German people by intercepting the whole of their seaborne commerce. By exercising that right we shall probably save the lives of hundreds of thousands of gallant men, and that hope justifies us in disregarding any protest based upon purely pecuniary considerations.

"When the issue comes to be as clearly understood on the other side of the Atlantic as it is here, there will hardly be a voice raised in condemnation of the humane policy which the allied powers are now pursuing."

A Siege by Sea.

The Daily Telegraph says this morning:

"Hitherto we have used our sea power with restraint. We have done so deliberately in order to cause as little inconvenience as possible to other countries. The Government might have decided on creating a sort of blockade, which would have involved neutral shipping in seizure and condemnation. They have largely in the interests of the nations outside the ring adapted to the sea the conditions of a siege on land.

"Germany, if the new policy is fully effective, will experience in 1915 much of what Paris experienced at Germany's own hands in 1871.

"The response of the Allied Governments will bear with a minimum of harshness on neutrals. It has been determined merely to deny to Germany the use of the seas. So far as neutrals are concerned the new measures are mild and involve the least possible loss and annoyance."

GERMAN PRESS LAUDS SPIRIT OF OUR NOTE

Find American Suggestions Practical and See An Effort to Do Justice to All Concerned.

BERLIN, March 2, (via London, Wednesday, March 3.)—The latest interchange or notes between the United States and Germany finds the press most favorable in its comments. The afternoon newspapers deal with the friendly spirit of the American note and the evident absence of ulterior motives in the American suggestions, and join almost without exception in approval of the German answer.

The editorials praise what they call the practical nature of the American suggestions, and assert that they see in them an aim to do justice to both belligerents and neutrals, and also an appreciation of Germany's peculiar position.

The Lokal Anzeiger and other newspapers think that the decisive and convincing tone of Germany's last note caused Washington to see that Germany was doing only what was necessary in its maritime warfare, and that, subject to certain reservations, the American proposals present a suitable basis for an understanding.

The Lokal Anzeiger says that it recognizes, unreservedly, that the American note was dictated by disinterested friendship for Germany and her opponents as becomes a truly neutral power, and that it weighs impartially what concessions Germany and Great Britain can probably make.

The Tageblatt says: "The text of the American note shows the endeavor of the United States to do justice to the interests of both belligerent parties and, naturally, to its own. The American proposals are drawn with extraordinary skill, and are well worth consideration. They are written with the desire to restrict as far as possible all unnecessary increases in the horrors and sufferings of the war.

"The emphasis placed on this spirit does the greatest credit to the humane feelings of Americans. The Government has not hesitated for a moment to accept the general scheme as proposed by the Americans in such excellent form. A careful appraisal of the suggestions will show that Germany can be satisfied if the note is accepted by both sides, even though Great Britain should reap some advantages under it."

The Vossische Zeitung calls attention to the fact that the American note does not attempt this time to hold Germany responsible for the consequences of her submarine warfare. It says no nation could have gone further than Germany in answering the American proposals in a spirit of compromise, and asserts that it is Great Britain's turn now to show its real spirit.

The Kruez Zeitung thinks that in view of the recent British dispatches no prospect exists for a British assent to the proposals.

The Tagliche Rundschau says the note presents a pleasant contrast to the earlier note and tries to show friendliness toward both sides.

The Boersen Zeitung asserts that the proposals are born of a spirit of friendship toward both belligerents as the Germans must reasonably admit, but says it is hardly probable that Great Britain will make concessions.

Official Praises Our Fairness.

BERLIN, March 2, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"What most impressed us in the American note was the evident spirit of absolute fairness in which the American Government approached the problem, and its desire to propose a solution which could be accepted by both sides," said a high official of the German Government today. "We endeavored in the reply to follow the same rule. The modifications we suggested are inspired by the desire to round out and complete the American proposals.

"We are sure, for instance, that the American Government would have inserted the clause covering armed merchantmen if this subject had occurred to them. The reservation regarding the offensive use of anchored mines is justified by The Hague Conventions, which expressly authorize such procedure; and even therein it will be noticed that our note says only that we cannot renounce 'completely' the use of such mines.

"The Government is convinced that the American proposals furnish an acceptable basis for a practical solution of the present difficulties and problems of the maritime situation."

WHY NOT A BLOCKADE?

Manchester Guardian Thinks the Rights of Neutrals Are Ignored.

LONDON, March 2.—The Manchester Guardian, commenting on the British statement, expresses the wish that Premier Asquith had been more explicit with regard to neutrals, who, The Guardian points out, "have the right to trade with the enemy in other articles than contraband, except where there is a blockade."

The Guardian continues: "Why, then, is no blockade proclaimed? Apparently lest 'judicial niceties' should strangle our efforts. Obviously there is need of some further explanation here, for the United States, and perhaps other neutral States, too, are likely, if past experience is any guide, to be greatly attached to these niceties. So is this country, when it is a neutral.

"Though Germany has lost her rights at sea, neutral nations have not, and we cannot understand why, when a formal blockade would have left them with no right of protest, we should present them with a grievance by stopping short of a formal blockade. Is it proposed to exercise over neutrals which are detained the right of pre-emption—that is, of buying their cargoes at their valuation? Here again we are without information."

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Official Reports of War Operations

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—On the front, between the Niemen and Vistula, our troops continued their offensive March 1. To the northwest of Grodno our troops are making successful progress. The enemy, offering stubborn resistance, has fallen back beyond the line formed by the villages of Markowce, Ratiesi, and Rakowicze.

The enemy is continuing the bombardment of Ossoweis with shells of very large calibre.

Between the Pissa and Rosoga Rivers our troops are developing their offensive, and are approaching the road between Myszyniec and Kolno.

In the region of Przasnysz the enemy, pressed by us, is retiring precipitately on Janow and Mlawa. Our troops are also carrying out successful operations in the section nearest the Vistula, in the region south of Radzanow. On the left bank of the Vistula there has been no change.

In the Carpathians the Austrians, bringing up large forces of artillery, essayed a vigorous attack, but without result, against a district extending over forty miles between the Rivers Ondawa and San.

On the day before columns of Austrian infantry were concentrating within rifle fire of our positions. Their first attacks were directed on the night of Feb. 28, and at dawn against the region of Tworilene, where, however, the Austrians suffered enormous losses. In the centre, in the neighborhood of Raba and Radsiouw, an extraordinarily stubborn and furious battle raged during the entire day of Feb. 28, the desperate attacks of the enemy often ending in hand-to-hand fighting. Losses of the enemy were very great. All the slopes of the mountains and the ravines were strewn with Austrian dead. Many of the enemy's units were exterminated to the last man.

In the district north of Stropko the enemy, on the night of March 1, delivered six attacks in massed formation, but these on every occasion were dispersed by our rifle and machine gun fire. After having repulsed the sixth attack our infantry charged with bayonet and finally overthrew the Austrians, who disappeared from our positions.

The total number of prisoners taken by us in the last few days is about 1,000.

A new attack upon Hill No. 992, near Koziouwka, was repulsed and the enemy who invaded Eastern Galicia checked.

On the roads leading from Halics to Stanislau the Austrians suffered a considerable defeat, after which they fell back. Near Sielce we captured seventeen officers and 1,250 men, with four machine guns.

On March 1 attempts by the Turks to make a counter-attack in the Trans-Choruk region were repulsed, with heavy losses to the enemy. We also had successful engagements in the Olti region. Elsewhere there has been no change.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—In the eastern arena of the war the Russian advances to the southeast and south of the Augustowo forest have resulted in failure. Russian night attacks to the northeast of Lomza and to the east of Plock have been repulsed.

Renewed French attacks in the Champagne district have, in most cases, already been repulsed. The French were in strong force. Before the German fire their losses were enormous. At some places there were hand-to-hand encounters, but in all of them we were victorious. We hold firmly our positions.

In the Argonne district we have taken several trenches, capturing eighty prisoners and five mine throwers.

French attacks on Vauquois have been driven back.

The advantages won by us in the Vosges during the past few days have been maintained, in spite of violent counter-attacks on the part of the enemy. The French losses were especially heavy during an attack yesterday evening at a point east of Celles.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—In the western section of the Carpathians several Russian counter-attacks have been repulsed. We have maintained the positions which we had previously gained.

South of the Dniester the fighting continued yesterday, the attacks of the enemy being repulsed. We still hold our ground against attacks which are often made by forces numerically superior to ours.

In Poland and Western Galicia there have been only artillery engagements. Calm prevails in Bukowina, where the situation is unchanged.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—From the sea to the Aisne there have been artillery duels, often fairly spirited, in which we have had the advantage.

On the whole front of the section near Rheims, especially at the Alger Farm; near Pompelle Fort, the enemy this morning delivered attacks, which were easily repulsed.

Between Souain and Beausejour our progress continued at several points, where we gained a footing in the woods, which had been fortified by the enemy, and we have progressed beyond the crest of the hills in that region. In the course of the last few days strong counter-attacks have been repulsed.

In the Argonne, in the region of Vauquois, all our gains of yesterday were maintained, and we captured about 100 prisoners. Near Pont-a-Mousson a night attack by the Germans at the Forest of Lepretre failed.

There is nothing new to report on the rest of the front.

(*Day Report*)—Between the sea and the Aisne the day was fairly quiet. The enemy attacked only to the southeast of St. Eloi, south of Ypres. He was repulsed by British forces.

In Champagne Rheims was again bombarded, about fifty shells falling into the town.

In spite of the storm our progress continued between Perthes and Beausejour during the whole day, notably to the northwest of Perthes. To the northeast of Mesnil and to the north of Beausejour we hold the chief positions parallel to our attacking line. It is confirmed that the contingents of guards which made counter-attacks on our forces during Sunday night sustained very heavy losses.

In the Argonne, in the Bagatelle-Marie Therese section, there has been mine and infantry fighting in an advance trench which we reoccupied, after having momentarily abandoned it. In the region of Vauquois we have progressed, and held ground captured by two counter-attacks and made some prisoners.

In the Vosges, at La Chapelotte, we have captured trenches and gained 300 meters of ground.

VORWAERTS JUSTIFIES STARVATION POLICY

Berlin Socialist Organ Shows that It Is Not Contrary to the Laws of War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 3.—The Times says that the Berlin Vorwärts publishes an article on international law which is obviously intended to dispose of some of the misstatements disseminated by the German press about what is called "the British scheme for starving Germany out." The Socialist journal says:

If it were true that war may be carried on only between armed forces there could be no such criminal offense against international law as any attempt at starving out directed against an unarmed population, but the truth is that starving out is the oldest method of war and the method privileged by international law to the present day. If it were not so, there would be no sieges in land warfare and no right of seizure of contraband and blockade in naval warfare.

"Of course, the object of the use of the weapon of starving out is not really that human beings should die of hunger. The purpose is only by pressure upon the stomach to compel people to make peace in accordance with the principle that the most ruthless conduct of war is the most humane. Happily this policy of starving out which is sanctioned by international law has its natural limits."

Vorwärts goes on to remark that there are no examples in history of a whole country really being starved out, the results of attempts being rather injury to trade and economic disturbances of various sorts. The case of fortified places is different, as shown by the greatest example at the siege of Paris in 1870, when "children, women, old men, sick, and wounded were brought to the verge of starvation."

While, however, whole countries can hardly, like fortresses, be compelled by hunger to make peace, "it cannot be doubted that on the economic side the population can be seriously injured."

Verwarts then observes that appeals of the German press to the Declaration of London are quite out of place because the declaration was never ratified and says that the law of naval warfare exists only in so far as the rules were made at the second Hague Peace Conference. It is added: "Thus the position is that the right of starving out by naval pressure remains practically as it was in old times and it will prevail until private property has been rendered inviolable at sea."

NORWAY WILL PROTEST.

Cannot Recognize Reprisals Plan, Says the Morgenbladet.

CHRISTIANIA, March 2, via London, Wednesday, March 3.—The Morgenbladet, discussing the proposed Anglo-French plan of reprisals against Germany, says:

"Norway cannot recognize the British proclamation any more than she recognized that of Germany proclaiming a blockade of Great Britain. What form the Norwegian protest against the new measures will take will depend on the form of the communications made to the neutral powers by the London Government."

NORWEGIAN LINE SHIFTS.

Changes Calling Port from Hamburg to Luebeck.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 3.—A Reuter dispatch from Christiania says that owing to the British blockade the Bergenske and Nordenfieldske Steamship Companies have suspended all sailings for Hamburg and substituted services to Luebeck, Germany.

HURRYING FROM HOLLAND.

Renewal of Service Finds Many Anxious to Get Away.

FLUSHING, Holland, (via London,) March 2.—The revival of first-class passenger traffic across the Channel found hundreds of persons anxious to obtain passage.

Most of these were disappointed, however, because the booking of passengers is being greatly restricted.

MANY GERMANS IN HOLLAND.

Hotels Crowded by Refugees from Food Restrictions at Home.

THE HAGUE, March 2, (via London.)—There has been a considerable influx of Germans into Holland recently. The hotels in The Hague and other cities are crowded.

It is understood that many Germans are leaving their country owing to the effects of the food restrictions.

DUTCH SHIPPING LINES HIT HARD BY ORDER

Had Carried German Exports Since War Started—Needed Supplies Cut Off from Neutrals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Mr. Asquith's declaration, while not causing a great surprise in Holland, has nevertheless created something like gloom in Dutch shipping circles. When the war commenced all German exports were diverted from German ports to Holland, whose shipping lines have since been carrying on a big trade in goods not on the contraband list. All this is now stopped and the very big trading interests are naturally affected.

It is computed, for instance, that quite 60 per cent. of the trade of one line will be stopped. By the Allies' prohibition of exportation of several things that can only be obtained from Germany, the need of these, it is believed, will be sorely felt in neutral countries, while the duties paid to colonies which use large quantities of cheap German machinery will also be affected.

In Amsterdam there is a disposition to do nothing at present owing to the fact that cargoes now at sea are not affected by the declaration. It is also pointed out that the stagnation which followed the declaration of war has not lasted, and the shippers prefer to wait to see if some means cannot be found to bridge the new difficulties satisfactorily.

BRITISH TRAWLER HITS MINE.

Crew of Eleven Saved as the Sapphire Sinks in the North Sea.

HULL, England, March 3.—The trawler Sapphire has been sunk by a mine in the North Sea.

The crew of eleven men was saved.

ERROR IN PUBLISHED NOTE.

Embassy Gives Out Correct Text of British Shipping Declaration.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—An error in the copy, given out by the State Department of the text of the British note announcing the intention of Great Britain and France to stop all commercial intercourse by sea between Germany and the outside world was the subject of a statement issued tonight by the British Embassy. The statement said:

"In the text of the declaration presented yesterday to the Secretary of State, as published in the press this morning, there is a slight error in punctuation which the British Embassy are anxious to correct.

"In Paragraph 2, the second sentence should end with the words "If there are passengers on board," which appeared in the text, published as the beginning of the following sentence. That is to say, the passage should read as follows: "The sinking of prizes is in itself a questionable act, to be resorted to only in exceptional circumstances, and after provision has been made for the safety of all the crew or passengers, if there are passengers on board. The responsibility for discriminating between neutral and enemy vessels, and between neutral and enemy cargo, obviously rests with the attacking ship, whose duty it is to verify the status and character of the vessel and cargo and to preserve all papers before sinking or even capturing it."

PRIZES FOR BRITISH CREWS.

LONDON, March 2.—The officers and crews of British warships present at the capture or destruction of any armed hostile ship will share in the distribution of prize money, calculated at £5 (825) for each person on board the enemy vessel at the beginning of the engagement.

This Order in Council was promulgated today.

SIGNIFICANT ITALIAN BILLS.

Measures of Premier Would Check Espionage and Publicity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Considerable comment has been evoked in parliamentary circles by the introduction by Premier Salandra of bills against espionage, contraband, and publication in newspapers of news of military movements.

It is thought that the bill is an indication that important developments are imminent.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Six Steamers Leave Norfolk, Va., for British and Continental Ports.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., March 2.—The following steamers cleared today for ports in or adjacent to the European war zone:

Thoda Fagelund, (Nor.,) Rotterdam, has 65,042 bags nitrate of soda from Tocopilla, Chile.

Sandunstano, (Br.,) London, has cargo of 557,418 gallons of oil from Port Arthur and oil from Puerto Mexico and Tuxpan, Mexico.

Symra, (Nor.,) Rotterdam, has 9,431 bales of cotton valued at $411,500 from Savannah.

Drott, (Swed.,) Alberg, has cargo of 5,824,000 pounds of cottonseed cake valued at $78,000 from Galveston.

Unita, (Nor.,) Rotterdam via Kirkwall, has cargo of 216,000 bushels of corn valued at $172,800 from Newport News.

Picton, (Br.,) Falmouth, England, has general cargo, mostly barely, hops, and lumber from San Francisco.

BOSTON, March 2.—The British steamship Colonia, sailing for London today, carried 80,000 bushels of wheat, besides other cargo, and the Canadian of the Leyland Line, for Liverpool, carried 35,000 bushels of corn.

Philadelphia's Sailing Indefinite.

LONDON, March 2.—The day upon which the American Line steamer Philadelphia will sail from Liverpool has not yet been announced. The only information on the subject was a statement given out by the line this afternoon that she would not leave before next Thursday. Her departure has been delayed by a strike of coal-passers.

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Ground Won at La Bassee and Elsewhere by the British—Praise for Canadian Brigade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Germany continues to pour large reinforcements into Belgium. Considerable bodies are now expected from East Prussia. Notices have been posted in Liége and its vicinity calling upon the inhabitants to state how many soldiers they can billet. Fire and light must be provided free.

In Liége and the immediate neighborhood 26,800 soldiers are expected in the next two days.

LONDON, March 2.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says that in all the Belgian towns along the Dutch frontier posters are displayed calling upon the population to prepare for the billeting of a great number of German troops. This information is contained in a telegram received from Maastricht.

The dispatch adds that at Liége 20,000 troops are expected, at Seraing 5,000, and at Wandre 3,800.

BRITISH GUNS WIN GROUND.

Sir John French Reports Gains and a Dash by the Canadians.

LONDON, March 2.—The following report from the headquarters of Sir John French, commander of the British forces in the field, was given out today by the Official Information Bureau:

"The enemy's activities in the neighborhood of Ypres, reported in the last communiqués, have been checked. During the last three nights patrols, which have been active in front of our trenches, have found that the enemy has not ventured to leave his lines.

"Early this morning—March 1—an attack, preceded by a heavy bombardment, made on a portion of our line, was successfully repulsed. On our left a party of Princess Patricia's Canadian light infantry captured a German trench with great dash. After killing eleven of the occupants and driving off the remainder, they succeeded in blowing up the trench. Our losses were trifling.

"On our right, near La Bassée, we gained ground steadily by skilful trench work, and in this zone we obtained complete mastery over the enemy's snipers and in consequence our casualties were greatly reduced.

"On several positions along our front our artillery forced the enemy's batteries to change position and increased the ascendancy over the opposing guns which has been observable for some time past."

GERMAN PLANS FOR BELGIUM.

Governor Says Tax on Exiles Was Suggested by Belgians.

BERLIN, March 2, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the items given out today for publication by the Overseas News Agency were the following:

"The German Governor General in Belgium, Gen. von Bissing, told an interviewer that the special tax which recently was ordered levied on Belgians who did not return to their homes was not the invention of the German Administration, but was suggested by Belgians.

"The Governor's programme contemplates the strengthening of local self-government and of institutions for social welfare along German lines. The Belgian Red Cross has been asked to co-operate with the Germans in stamping out mortality from contagious diseases. In the Belgian schools the German language is now being taught along the same lines as before the war."

RUMORS OF WAR IN HOLLAND.

Denials Are Made of Reports That She Will Enter Hostilities.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) March 2.—Reports reaching Holland from the United States and other countries indicate that the belief has been spreading recently that the Netherlands is about to enter into the hostilities. Semi-official circles here declare that such reports are without foundation. It is asserted that Holland's attitude of complete neutrality has not changed, but that she continues determined to protect her national rights.

Henry Van Dyke, the American Minister, referring to the reports, said:

"Naturally the various naval declarations have caused considerable anxiety among the neutral nations, which, like Holland and the United States, have large commercial interests. But I see no signs whatever of any change in the attitude of Holland. She is both peaceful and calm, and as strongly resolved as ever to do all in her power to preserve her neutrality and maintain her rights."

COUNT DE BEAUFORT KILLED.

Ex-Son-in-Law of M. H. Kilgallen of Chicago Dies Fighting in Belgium.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Count James Alexander von Mourik de Beaufort, one-time son-in-law of M. H. Kilgallen, a Chicago steel operator, has lost his life fighting for France near Nieuport, Belgium, according to a letter received by one of his former friends here today.

Beaufort's escapades in and about Chicago's cafés with his bulldog Bob made him known to the entire city during his stay here. In 1912 his wife obtained a divorce.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE WORRIES BERLIN

Large Reinforcements Pouring In on Both Flanks of the Invaders of Poland.

FIERCE REAR-GUARD ACTIONS

Austrians Reported Defeated in Battle Near Stanislau—Czar's Host Wins Dukla Pass.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Apparently the fierce Russian offensive which is developing in Poland is raising some alarm in Berlin, according to private advices received here.

The correspondent of The National Tidonde is permitted to be pessimistic on what he described as the greatest battle of the whole war. The German General Staff, he says, realizes that the Russians are occupying very favorable positions in Poland. Both the German and Austrian staffs announce fresh Russian troops pouring in on both flanks, enabling the Grand Duke to launch an attack at several points. The Germans are in doubt whether the Russians intend a great counter attack along the whole front or only to drive their enemy behind the East Prussian frontier.

Russians are arriving unexpectedly and in great masses in the Dukla pass.

Fighting Along Whole Front.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 3.—The Russian armies are now engaged in battles along virtually the whole eastern front. In North Poland, having by means of large reinforcements been enabled to resume the offensive, they are slowly pushing the Germans back to the East Prussian frontier. In the Carpathians and Eastern Galicia they have been engaged for several days in resisting fierce and repeated attacks by the Austrians.

Except in front of the fortress of Ossowetz, which they are still bombarding with their heavy guns, the Germans, according to the Russian official reports, have turned their backs upon the Russian railways—their first objective when they emerged from East Prussia on the heels of the retreating Russians a short time ago. In some places, however, they are fighting stubborn rearguard action, which have led to close and severe fighting.

The Russian offensive extends across Poland to the lower Vistula, where the Russian troops are holding back the Germans who threatened their lines south of that river. For the moment, however, the Carpathians is the scene of the heaviest fighting. The Austrians, who, despite their repeated defeats and heavy losses in men and guns, seem to have a never-ending source of supply, have returned to the offensive, and with the aid of large artillery reinforcements have delivered a vigorous attack between the Ondawa and San Rivers. This, according to the Russian account, was without any result, but Austrian headquarters says that it will in time have its effect. The battle continued all day Sunday, and when it was ended the slopes of the mountains and the ravines were strewn with dead.

At other points along the mountain ranges similar attacks were delivered and almost desperate fights occurred. This was especially so on the hill near Kozioumka, which the Austro-Germans have been trying for weeks to capture, as it stands in the way of their invasion of eastern Galicia.

Still further to the east, near the town of Stanislau, which once again is reported to be in Russian hands, the armies have met, and the Russians declare that the Austrians have been forced to retire.

Took 10,000 Germans at Przasnysz.

PETROGRAD, March 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The victory at Przasnysz is complete. The Germans are thrown back to their frontier, leaving behind them 10,000 prisoners and great quantities of guns and stores. The Russians are in hot pursuit, inflicting heavy loss on the German rear guard.

Whatever von Hindenburg's plan was in ordering the advance from East Prussia, this part of the plan, and the main part, has failed, and in failing has exposed distinct deterioration in the German military quality. The object of the German commander in the Mlawa zone was to press back the Russian left wing nearer the Vistula, and, by delivering a crushing blow on the Russian right near Przasnyz to force the whole Russian army in this region on to the Vistula.

Russian reinforcements advanced to Przasnysz from the south and after a desperate hand-to-hand struggle wrested the town from the Germans. This seemed to be the culminating point of the battle, but the Germans made one final effort and hastily bringing up reinforcements fought their way back into the town. This was on Friday night, but they were driven out again by a determined Russian attack twenty-four hours afterward.

Then came the collapse. The Prussian retreat became general. Confused and disorderly regiments and transports were jumbled up along all the roads leading to the frontier. The Russian cavalry gave the enemy no peace, and the Russian infantry, in spite of its having undergone long marches and four days of hard fighting, pressed on eagerly in pursuit.

This brilliant victory shows two things: First, that man for man the German soldier is not superior to, but is in many respects inferior to, the Russian soldier; second, that German technique and German organizing power no longer stand on their former high level. Their transport was badly organized and frequently broke down. As the result of their reckless plunge, the Germans have not only left 3,000 dead in the town of Przasnysz alone, but have lost more prisoners than in any previous single battle on the Russian front.

As to the effect of the crushing defeat at Przasnysz on the operations further east at Mssowiech, in the Augustowo forest, north of Grodno and near Olita, it must be assumed that with the failure of their main efforts the Germans will ultimately be compelled to retire there also.

EXECUTED 200 CIVILIANS.

Victims Marked When Austrians Recaptured Stanislau, It Is Said.

LEMBERG, Galicia, March 2.—When the Austrians recaptured the town of Stanislau, in Galicia, they condemned to death and executed something like 200 civilians, according to trustworthy information which has been brought into Lemberg.

Among the men executed were two Polish restaurant proprietors and a number of railroad laborers. These individuals all had been warned by the Russian authorities, the Russians having been in possession of Stanislau, to leave prior to the coming of the Austrians, but the men refused, relying upon their Austrian citizenship for protection.

The Austrians are said to have come into Stanislau with prepared lists of citizens upon whom they had decided to inflict punishment for alleged offenses against the States.

Hundreds of prisoners, including Bosnians and Turks, are arriving daily in Lemberg from the south. Many of them come in with their limbs partly frozen. All except the Germans are half clothed. Lacking shoes, they tie their feet up in rags.

ARE WINNING, SAY AUSTRIANS.

Making Steady Progress in the Campaign in the Carpathians.

LONDON, March 2.—A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says that there has been received there a report from the Austrian Army Headquarters reading as follows:

"Despite repeated attacks, the aspect of the battle on the Dniester (a river in Galicia) is favorable to us. The Russians lost ground over and over again.

"In the Carpathians, especially to the west of Uzsok Pass, fighting is proceeding with extreme stubbornness. The Austrians have gained important successes, the results whereof will soon make themselves felt. The Russians for a long time have been on the Galician side of the Carpathians."

BERLIN, March 2, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The activities of the forces on the extreme north and south of the eastern battle front are steadily acquiring greater importance. The Russians and the Germans and Austrians appear to be concentrating their efforts in these regions.

Reports from the German and Austrian military authorities indicate that the Russians are bringing up reinforcements north of the Vistula and Narew line of fortifications, and also in southern Galicia. These reinforcements are so extensive that the Russians have been able to assume the offensive at different places. Whether, after taking Przasnysz, the Russians have contented themselves with holding it or are advancing is not yet known here. It is regarded as improbable, however, that a Russian column would be able to penetrate any great distance from Przasnysz.

Operations in the Carpathians are proceeding slowly, with bitter fighting.

AIRMEN SAVE TWO REGIMENTS.

Guide Russians in Retreat Through German Lines.

LONDON, March 2.—A brief description of the very efficient work of two Russian aeroplanes is transmitted in a dispatch here today from Warsaw, Russian Poland.

These aeroplanes, it is related, saved two Russian regiments of the 29th Division during the recent Russian retreat in East Prussia. Hovering over the heads of the soldiers the airmen guided them in their retreat through the enemy's lines in safety, and by frequent trips to and from the Russian base they kept the columns supplied with ammunition.

RUSSIANS SHELL CZERNOWITZ.

Resume the Offensive Against the Capital of Bukowina.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 3.—"The Russian artillery has bombarded Czernowitz, capital of the Austrian crownland of Bukowina," says The Daily Mail's Bucharest correspondent.

"The Austrians," the correspondent continues, "have placed a rigid cordon of military and police around Czernowitz and nobody is allowed to depart toward the Rumanian frontier. Reports received here say that the Austrians are dealing severely with certain elements in the population. It is reported that numerous secret hangings have occurred and that hundreds of arrests have been made."

FRENCH PRESS HOPEFUL.

Contrasts Conditions of 1871 with Those of Today.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 1.—Several newspapers contrast the 1st of March, 1871, when the Germans entered Paris, with the present hopeful expectations.

The Petit Journal reprints Cham's cartoon, showing a wounded French soldier saying to a triumphant German, "'Tis au revoir, not good-bye. We repay visits." The Petit Journal comments: "At last the cartoonist's prophecy is likely to be realized. Our approaching victory permits us to recall these sad memories without shame."

SINGAPORE MUTINEERS EXECUTED EVERY DAY

Hundreds Still at Large—Germans from Detention Camps with Them.

MANILA, March 2.—Conditions are still serious at Singapore as a result of the mutiny among Indian troops early in February, if reports brought here yesterday by passengers on the steamer St. Egbert are well founded.

According to these stories, executions are taking place every day in the public squares of Singapore. Hundreds of mutineers are said to be still at large, and it is considered possible that an entire regiment was involved in the revolt.

The latest reports are to the effect that fifteen Germans from the detention camp joined the mutineers. Ten of them have been recaptured, it is said, and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Some quarters of Singapore are still considered unsafe, and residents have been ordered to concentrate in the central sections of the city.

The French sailors who were landed from warships to help quell the mutiny have returned to their vessels, but the Japanese bluejackets who went ashore at the same time are still on duty.

LONDON, Feb. 22, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—News of an uprising among the Mohammedan Chinese in Singapore has leaked out through private cablegrams to business firms in London, but there is no indication of the extent of the trouble.

The censors have suppressed all newspaper messages on the subject, but that the Chinese, who are very numerous in the city and island of Singapore, have taken advantage of the withdrawal of some of the garrison and are making trouble is officially admitted. It is at the same time intimated, with the customary official optimism, that the rising is "of no importance."

The British garrison in Singapore is not up to its full strength just at present, but reinforcements can be rushed from several points. Meanwhile, the forts overlooking the city are strongly armed with guns commanding all vulnerable points. As far as ascertainable, up to the time of the dispatch of the private cables no harm had come to the white residents, many of whom are Americans.

Recent dispatches from Tokio and Manila told of an outbreak by a regiment of Bengalese soldiers at Singapore. Four hundred of the mutineers were said to have been killed before order was restored. One part of the regiment remained loyal and took part in the chastisement of the rebels. This was on Feb. 15 or thereabout. The regiment was the Fifth Light Infantry, and was on its way to Egypt.

In none of the previous messages from Tokio, Manila, or London has any mention of an uprising on the part of the Chinese of Singapore been made.

WERNER HORN INDICTED?

Federal Grand Jury Which Heard His Case Makes Secret Report.

BOSTON, March 2.—Five secret indictments were reported by the Federal Grand Jury today.

Among the cases investigated was that of Werner Horn, who attempted to destroy the international railway bridge at Vanceboro, Me.

The jury considered evidence to determine if Horn had violated the laws regulating the interstate transportation of explosives.

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MORE DARDANELLES FORTS DESTROYED

The Allies' Fire Directed from Two Sides—A Town Is Burned.

DEFIANT SPEECH BY HALIL

Says Turkey Has Taken Measures Against Every Possibility—Austria May Have Sent Ships.

PARIS, March 2.—A telegram to the Havas Agency from Athens says the fire from the guns of the allied fleet has destroyed the batteries of Kilid Bahr and Fort Sultanie (Chanak Kalesi,) which guard the entrance to the narrowest part of the Dardanelles.

The bombardment of the inner forts of the Dardanelles was resumed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, says the dispatch. A Russian Admiral delegated to attend a council of Admirals has joined the allied fleet in the straits, making the trip by way of Dedeagatch (a seaport of Bulgaria, terminus of the railway line from Adrianople and Saloniki.)

A later dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens says:

"After the destruction of Fort Dardanus, (twelve miles up the Dardanelles,) the allied vessels bombarded the interior forts of Hamidieh and Yildiz Tabia.

"A naval division bombarded at the same time from the Gulf of Saros side of the peninsula Fort Boukali Kale, causing serious damage.

"The town of Yeni-Cheir, near the fort of the same name, was burned."

A dispatch from Saloniki states that mines and submarines destined for the defense of Dedeagatch have arrived at that port.

Information from Mitylene and Tenedos is to the effect that over 100,000 Turks have been posted along the coast of the Gallipoli Peninsula.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 3.—A report reached here today that an Austrian fleet had started for the Aegean Sea. This seems improbable, but if true it will have a warm welcome from the ships at the Dardanelles.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam telegraphed yesterday:

"A dispatch received here from Constantinople says that Halil Bey, President of the Chamber of Deputies at a meeting of that body before an adjournment was taken until Sept. 28, declared that the bombardment of the Dardanelles had not achieved the smallest result.

"'It is improbable that the enemy can come through the straits,' he said, 'but if he does come through he will find that the greatest part of our army has been gathered there, and that measures have been devised against every possibility.'

"The Ottoman troops," said Halil, "had exhausted the Russian Army in the Caucasus, others had crossed to the west bank of the Suez Canal, fulfilled their task, and returned.

"The latter army, Halil declared, was now perfecting its preparations, and would shortly liberate Egypt from the tyranny of the enemy. He added that the British would soon be driven from Basra. (Bussorah, Asiatic Turkey.)"

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I am informed from a neutral diplomatic source that Germany is urging Austria to send warships, especially submarines, to the Aegean, where the Anglo-French fleet may possibly be surprised, but that the Ministry of Marine refuses to expose his warships to the risk of destruction.

Besides, it is added, the Austrian fleet is needed in the Adriatic, since the Italian fleet is concentrated there and is closely watching events.

The prevailing conviction in Austria is that the forcing of the Dardanelles is bound to influence Italy's attitude. Hence surprises are feared.

NO NEW ADVANCE ON EGYPT.

Famine in Syria Unlikely, Says British Official Statement.

LONDON, March 2.—A statement given out by the Official Press Bureau this evening says:

"The following was officially issued at Cairo today:

"'Since the last official communication there has been nothing fresh to report. There are no signs of any renewed advance on the part of the Turks.

"'Reports from Syria show that there is no likelihood of any famine. Prices of foodstuffs have risen, but stocks are fairly plentiful in most districts. Imported articles naturally are very dear.

"'The relations between the Mohammedan and Christian elements continue excellent.'"

STORAGE SHIPS FOR ITALY.

Government Hiring Hulks in Which It Will Place Grain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 2.—The Petit Journal's correspondent at Marseilles telegraphs that Italy recently hired a number of hulks of sailing ships, brought there prior to their breaking up, paying for some of them as much as $400 daily.

Inquiry from the hiring agents elicited the reply that the Italian Government, lacking granaries, intended to use the hulks for the storage of grain, anchoring them in harbors at various points on the Italian coast.

The correspondent thinks this shows that "Italy is now making the final preparations for the day of the mobilization of the army and navy."

TALAAT BEY WOUNDED.

Turkish Minister in Grave Condition from Would-Be Assassin's Bullet.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 3.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Bucharest says that news has reached the Rumanian capital from Constantinople that in the recent attack on Talaat Bey, Turkish Minister of the Interior, he was seriously wounded and is now in a grave condition.

A Sofia dispatch of Feb. 26 announced that an attempt had been made to assassinate Talaat Bey, while the Minister was passing through a street in the Stamboul quarter of Constantinople. It was stated that a man fired at him with a revolver, but that the bullet missed its mark.

WILL CONDEMN DACIA, SAYS EDOUARD CLUNET

Doubt as to Cargo, but France Is Not Bound by England's Promise to Respect It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 3.—One of France's greatest legal authorities, Edouard Clunet, contributes a column to the discussion of the Dacia case to The Figaro. He says, in part:

"The case will be tried by the Paris Prize Court, recently returned to the Palais Royal from Bordeaux. The parties concerned may be represented by a proper defense.

By French law condemnation is certain, for Article 7 of the Edict of July 26, 1778, decides that hostile ships cannot be reputed neutral unless the sale to a neutral be duly registered before the outbreak of hostilities. The consular decree of the 29th Brumaire, year eight, confirms the previous edict, while the principle of the law was recalled by the Minister of Marine, Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, in 1870, and also by Delcassé in December, 1912.

"The prize court decisions of the Revolutionary War and the cases of the Russian ships Orione and Christiane in the Crimean war demonstrate a laxness in practice as to the cases of the Rapid and Jean Christophe—Russians under the Danish flag—both of which were condemned by the British.

"Regarding international usage, the same point was upheld by the Declaration of London in 1909, which the United States signed with the approval of the leading American authorities—for instance, Admiral Stockton, Page 495, Outlines of International Law.

Thus the Dacia's fate is certain, but the cargo is doubtful, everything depending on the reality of the proprietor's nationality and its definite destination. It is over early to decide now, but England has practically promised to treat the cargo like a kind pater familias. France, however, is free and will render to Germans or persons acting in their interest justice."

LONDON, March 2.—There is much speculation in London as to whether the American steamer Dacia will be treated by France in the same manner as England has stated she would handle the ship and cargo if the Dacia reached an English port. The English position was that the cargo or cotton would be forwarded directly to Rotterdam in another ship, without cost to the owners, while the Dacia, which was formerly a German vessel, would go to a prize court.

The British Foreign Office, however, spoke only for England, not for the Allies, according to the present viewpoint, and France is in no way obligated by the English position.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BREST, March 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The authorities at Brest, who deal with prizes, will presently transmit to the Conseil Superieur the dossier which it has prepared on the subject of the seizure of the former Hamburg-American ship Dacia, and the Conseil Superieur will decide in regard to the cargo.

The crew, which is composed of Americans and other neutrals, through the offices of the American Consul, will have been landed by the end of the week and re-embarked. Their liberty has not been interfered with.

SAW WAR AT ITS WORST.

American Doctor and Wife Home After Service in Paris Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., March 2.—"The man who favored war must be a fool," was the first expression of Dr. M. J. Sheehan, who has just returned from France, when interviewed by a TIMES correspondent tonight. Dr. and Mrs. Sheehan have been with the French Army since October, being among the American physicians and nurses sent out by the Duchesse de Talleyrand.

He said he was not on the firing line, nor was he at the drill grounds where the excitement of one or the charm of the other makes the participants forget the horrors of the first and the spectators thrill with the spectacle of the second. He was where the terrible part of war was most apparent. To see the trainloads of wounded come into the evacuation hospital nightly, men with arms shot away, some with compound fractures of the leg, some with both eyes gone, many with their chins shot away, all suffering horribly, yet living, made a man, no matter how frequently he saw such cases and steeled his nerves to the shock, realize the awfulness and the crime of war, and in the doctor's case made him an advocate of world peace.

When asked what the outcome of the war would be he said:

"I am neutral, but the Allies will win. Should they by chance be defeated Europe will have to be an armed camp."

Mrs. Sheehan acted a nurse in the American Hospital and was compelled to work hard and long hours. Both she and her husband said they were glad to be back in America.

CLYDE STRIKE ENDS.

Men Accept Compromise—Time Workers Get Over $1 More Weekly.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, England, March 2.—The wage dispute of the engineers in the shipbuilding yards engaged on Government contracts was settled today by an award of a committee representing the various interests concerned.

The wages of time workers was advanced 4s. 6d. ($1.08) per week and the scale of the piece workers 10 per cent. The men had demanded, respectively, 16s. ($3.84) and 15 per cent., but afterward expressed a willingness to accept 4s. 6d. and 10 per cent.

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BRITISHER BERATES SHAW AND WELLS

J. O. P. Bland Says They Poison Our Views and Inspire False Hopes Here.

'MORAL FORCE' DISCOUNTED

He Insists the War Won't Be Ended by Arbitration, but Only by Germany's Surrender.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 2.—Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, and the influence of their writings about the war on American opinion are the subject of a forcible article by J. O. P. Bland, a journalist, in the March issue of The Nineteenth Century.

"Englishmen are no doubt justified in treating the political opinions of Shaw and Wells with contemptuous indifference," says Mr. Bland, "but are not justified in shutting their eyes to the possible effects of these utterances on public opinion abroad, or leaving them to do their pernicious work unchallenged and unrebuked."

Speaking of Mr. Shaw's "commonsense" pamphlet, Mr. Bland says:

"The mass of his countrymen since the outbreak of the war have had enough serious things to think about and to do without troubling themselves to digest the pasquinades of this literary harlequin. To judge from current opinion most Englishmen regard these eccentricities and excesses of Shaw's genius much in the same way as they regard the well-advertised Red Cross activities of certain ladies of the theatrical and fashionable world, but in America, where he commands a far wider circle of readers, there can be no doubt he has rendered services to Germany sufficient to entitle him to the Iron Cross at the hands of the Kaiser. The conditions under which his mud-slinging is done make it certain that some of it will stick, to the prejudice hereafter of our national interests in the day of reckoning. It is not for nothing that the German Press Bureau has given wide circulation to his pamphlet, as propaganda literature calculated to strengthen Germany's position in neutral countries.

"In the exuberance of his own performance, however, Shaw has overdone it. Even the little Broadway shopgirl, digesting him through the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES in her diligent perusal of culture, must experience an uneasy feeling that the idol of the American press is not to be taken seriously. It is not easy at a time like this for the master cynic to pose successfully in the minority of one against all Europe as the sole repository of true wisdom."

Mr. Bland's conclusion is:

"The irresponsible opinions, uttered ostensibly in the name of English liberalism by writers whose names are household words on both sides of the Atlantic, have encouraged a belief, already widely prevalent in America, that the United States is destined to be required to act as mediator and arbiter of the terms of peace in Europe. They certainly have created the feeling that, the Monroe Doctrine to the contrary notwithstanding, America has a moral right to be consulted whenever the redrawing of the map of Europe takes place. The reiterated appeals of these writers to the United States as a moral force find their answer in Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's expressed belief that because 'we (America) are the first moral power in the world today' and 'have made good our right to be appealed to on questions of national and international morality.' 'These views,' says a writer in THE NEW YORK TIMES, 'must make every American's heart first swell with pride and then thrill with the realization of the responsibility.'

"Therein," concludes Mr. Bland, "lies their mischief and their possible danger, for this war will not end in arbitration nor by any outside intervention, but only by Germany's complete surrender."

NEWS ITEMS FROM BERLIN.

Leipsic Fair Opened on Monday with 2,500 Exhibitors.

BERLIN, March 2, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—Included in the news items given out today by the Overseas Agency are the following:

"The Leipsic Fair was opened yesterday. About 2,500 exhibitors had goods on view, and all of the neutral countries sent buyers. There was to be seen among other things a special exhibition of goods designed to replace products which formerly were supplied to Germany by countries now at war with her.

"At a recent meeting of the Budget Committee of the Prussian Diet all the members present expressed their appreciation of the excellent service rendered by the German railroads during the war. About 135 hospital trains are now being operated in Germany, with a total of 4,000 cars. The sum of 407,000,000 marks ($102,000,000) was allotted for new railroad construction. Of this amount the East Prussian Railroad got from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 marks, ($4,000,000 to $5,000,000).

"The Supreme Court of the Empire has sentenced two French spies, one to six years' and the other to eight years' imprisonment, for transmitting German military secrets to Belfort, France."

SEEKS NEWS OF PRISONERS.

England Wants an American Observer to Visit German Camps.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The United States Government, acting upon Great Britain's request, has asked Germany, through Ambassador Gerard, for permission to have an American, chosen by Ambassador Page at London, visit the camps in Germany where British war prisoners are detained and report on their condition.

During the early part of the war Chandler Anderson, former counselor of the State Department, who happened to be in Europe, was delegated to visit some camps in Austria and Germany. This he did, and reported to this Government on conditions as he found them, which he believed to be about as good as could be expected.

Great Britain, anxious for further inspection, recently made a new request.

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ENGLISH SPY SYSTEM SAID TO EXCEL GERMAN

Plans for Recent Raids on Coast Declared to Have Been Known to British Admiralty.

The English information service, which was practically of no assistance at the beginning of the war, is now much better than the German, according to a man whose own sources of information are unusual, and whose has just got back from England.

"When the war broke out," he said "the German system of espionage was, as has since become known, the most complete in the world, and for many months it was the terror of the commanders of the Allies. Many an attack in France failed because the Germans seemed to know just from which source it came and at just what point it would be directed. Time after time a new disposition of forces had hardly been made when German shells would begin to find the headquarters and cause a hasty abandonment of the spot. In Berlin what was done in London or in Paris seemed to be known always long before the news had found its way outside of a small English or French official coterie.

"It was the same way with some of the naval movements. The German information service on the coast of South America was able to keep Admiral von Spee informed of every move made by the squadron that the Scharnhorst and her companion ships later destroyed.

"The British information service had to be practically reorganized in every particular, and the work of reorganization has been so complete that the German spy system does not compare with it.

"I happen to know, for instance, that the British Admiralty knew in advance of the proposed raid on Scarborough, and not only that, it knew the name of every German ship in the expedition. Plans were made to meet it, and had it not been for an interposition of natural forces, that first fleet would have been cut off from its base.

"Two divisions of the British North Sea fleet started out to meet the invaders. One started from a base north of Scarborough, and the other from a base some miles south of it. They laid their course for a spot in the North Sea at which a junction would have meant the surrounding of the German squadron.

"The German vessels, either not knowing or unheeding the trap that was being prepared for them, steamed straight across toward the British coast. After they had passed the spot where the two British divisions were to join, a heavy fog set in, and it became so thick it proved impossible for British plans to be carried out. So that when the Germans started back after having delivered their attack, the junction could not be affected, and their ships got out of the danger zone, the only British vessel getting a shot at them being a destroyer that managed to hit one in the stern with a torpedo, inflicting damage the extent of which has not become known.

"Then when the Bluecher and her companion ships started out on the second raid, the Admiralty had full information as before. This time the elements did not fight for Germany, and as everybody knows, Admiral Sir David Beatty was able to deliver a crushing blow.

"The Allies have had to take several leaves out of the German book since the war began. And you will find, before the war is over, that there is many a thing that the Germans spent years in perfecting, as they thought, which the Allies, after studying, have been able to improve upon."

MAY STOP BUYING HERE.

British Officers Called Home Think Russia Will Furnish Food Supplies.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Four English army officers from Montana, Minnesota, Wyoming, and California met here today on cable orders to return home at once. They interpreted their recall to mean that England believes the allied fleet by forcing the Dardanelles will enable the Allies to utilize Russian supplies instead of buying from the United States.

The officers are Capt. Thomas Ralston Webb of the Royal Artillery, Capt. Edward Force Stridmore of the Royal Lancers, Capt. Herbert Claxton, Second Northampton Infantry, and First Lieut. Ernest Howe St. Leonard of the Subsistence Department. They have been stationed in the West and Northwest since the outbreak of the war buying horses, mules, and food supplies.

"The significance of these orders," said Capt. Webb, "is that the allied powers have begun to see the beginning of the end. Millions of dollars have been expended in the United States by Great Britain and France. The imminent forcing of the passage into the Black Sea will put an end to this. Russia's immense surplus will be rushed to the Western nations via the Mediterranean."

DENIALS BY BRITISH EMBASSY.

No Women Interned in England—Harbors Not Declared Fortified.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The British Ambassador made this announcement tonight:

"The British Embassy is authorized to declare that statements which have recently appeared implying that women and children were at any time interned in civilian camps in Great Britain are devoid of all foundation."

This other statement was issued:

"The statement of the German Government in recent announcements to the effect that his Majesty's Government had declared all English harbors to be fortified places and naval ports is wholly untrue. The object of circulating this statement is probably to offer an excuse to neutral powers for recent attacks on the civil population and for contemplated operations of an illegal character against merchant shipping in British waters."

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¶ The vamps are of gun metal calf as well as in the newest shades of tan Russia calf, forming an exceedingly attractive variation from the styles so long prevailing.

¶ Latitude greater than for many seasons may and will be exercised by well dressed men in the choice of their footwear for this Spring and Summer—and the two Shoes here specifically mentioned are unquestionably among the most attractive.

The prices are from

$4.00 to $8.50 a pair

For those who prefer them we have also provided an elaborate array of the more staple shoes—designed entirely of patent coltskin, gun metal and Russia calf—and in American as well as in correct English lasts.

Fifth Floor

ADVERTISEMENT.

"We Must Know the Japanese."

"Japan is no longer an occasional neighbor. We must make up our minds to settle down and live in the same world with the Japanese. We and our sons and our sons' sons will have to know them and deal with them. We must get their point of view. It is the only way."—President B. I. Wheeler of the University of California in *The Review of Reviews*, February, 1915.

How can Americans get the Japanese point of view? Undoubtedly the simplest way is to read

A History of the Japanese People,

by Captain F. Brinkley, resident in Japan for 40 years, who "got their point of view," and wrote this book as a labor of love, and with the particular aim of helping Americans and Europeans to understand the Japanese as he did.

Captain Brinkley, in preparing this new book—the first complete history of Japan—had at his command the wonderful historical collections of the Imperial University at Tokyo, hitherto practically unused. Baron Kikuchi, former President of the Imperial University of Kyoto, and of the Imperial Academy of Japan, aided Captain Brinkley with his advice; and he says of Brinkley that he was "just the right man . . . an Englishman . . . almost Japanese in his understanding of and sympathy with the Japanese."

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Secretary on Recreation
(*Committee on Social Welfare, Board of Estimate and Apportionment.*)
Salary $4,000 Per Annum.

Applications will be received from Feb. 25 until 4 P. M., March 11.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States, but need not be residents of the State of New York. Candidates will not be assembled for the written test, but will be called for an oral examination. Duties are: To conduct investigations in regard to Recreation Work; to report results of same; to examine and prepare material for the calendars of this Committee. Administrative experience in planning recreation facilities for large groups of persons is required.

Subjects and weights are: Training and experience, 4; Written Examination, 4; Oral Examination, 2; 70% required on each subject.

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LONDON, England. SMYRNA, Turkey.

WILSON ORDERED PASSPORT INQUIRY

President Makes It Plain That He Wants Grand Jury Investigation to be Thorough.

STEGLER MAY CHANGE PLEA

If He Does the Details of His Story Will Be Made Public—Wife Gets Threatening Letters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—President Wilson permitted it to become known today that he directed the Grand Jury investigation into the passport frauds which is now being conducted in New York City. It was also made plain that the President was anxious that the investigation should be most thoroughly handled.

The President would not comment on the mention of Capt. Boy-Ed, the Naval Attaché, and of Capt. von Papen, the Military Attaché, of the German Embassy, in connection with the passports arrests. From sources close to the President it was learned that unless indictments were returned the United States could not take notice officially of the charges made against diplomatic officers or Embassy Attachés in such a case. Under international practices such attacks are immune from arrest. A provision of the Revised Statutes of the United States contains a severe penalty to be imposed upon any person convicted of violation of the law which prohibits the arrest of such Attachés.

President Wilson told callers today he had no official knowledge of reports that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, was to be recalled to Germany and would not return.

STEGLER MAY PLEAD GUILTY.

He Repeats Details of His Story to U. S. District Attorney.

Richard Peter Stegler, the German naval reservist, under indictment charged with having fraudulently obtained from the Secretary of State a United States passport which he says he procured at the suggestion of Capt. Boy-Ed, Naval Attaché of the German Embassy, repeated in detail yesterday the story of his alleged dealings with Capt. Boy-Ed to Assistant United States District Attorney Roger B. Wood. It is said on good authority that Stegler may change his plea of not guilty to one of guilty. If he does his whole story of his alleged dealings with the German Naval Attaché will be made public.

Mrs. Annette Pope Stegler, wife of the prisoner, has not yet decided, according to her attorney, what action she will take against Arthur W. Matikat and Albert A. Sender, the reporters for The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, who after luring her to the Hotel Grenoble on Sunday night had her arrested there on a trumped-up charge of assault.

"I have not yet decided the course I shall pursue in the case of Mrs. Stegler," said Mr. Griffiths yesterday, "but the matter will receive its proper attention in due time. I have been busy all afternoon with Stegler, who has been closeted with Mr. Wood, giving him the details of his dealings with the German Secret Service Agents. As soon as this very important aspect of the case is out of the way I shall have an opportunity to take up the case of Mrs. Stegler and the indignities to which she was subjected."

It was recalled yesterday that last Saturday Mrs. Stegler had complained to Mr. Griffiths that she had been called on the telephone at her apartments, 23 St Nicholas Terrace, at least half a dozen times within the twenty-four hours following the arrest of her husband, and warned to cease efforts to get bail for her husband. She said she had also received anonymous letters threatening her from a city more than 1,000 miles from New York.

Whether or not there was any connection between these mysterious telephone calls and the trap into which she fell Sunday night has not been established. An investigation along these lines is said to be under way, the letters having been turned over to Federal Secret Service agents.

Stegler, accompanied by Mr. Griffiths, was taken to the office of Assistant United States District Attorney Wood yesterday. The conference that followed lasted several hours, and every phase of the passport case is said to have been gone over. Stegler, it was said, withheld nothing. The story he told included all the alleged facts already made public as well as many others connected with the case. Capt. Boy-Ed's name, it is understood, figured in the narrative from beginning to end.

After the conference Mr. Griffiths was asked:

"Has Stegler decided to plead guilty?"

"That's a question which may be answered later, but not now," he replied.

At the close of the conference Stegler was taken back to the Tombs.

AMERICANS TURNED ADRIFT.

Desperate Plight of Men Lured by Shippers' Promises.

LONDON, Feb. 22, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Many Americans, according to complaints made to officials here, have been induced to ship on British steamships as horse tenders with promises of good pay and a return ticket to America, only to be turned adrift in England or France without funds and without fare, to make their way back as best they could.

Such vessels run from American ports to England and France with remounts for the Allies. The men are wanted to care for the animals on the way over. They are assured that they will receive $15 to $35 for their work, and a return ticket or an opportunity to work their way back on another ship.

Upon arriving they often fail to get the money promised and frequently are turned loose to shift for themselves. Sometimes they receive $2.50, and an order for return passage on a ship sailing a month hence. Obviously the man cannot wait, and often he offers to work his way home for nothing.

These men have been appealing for help to American officials in London. Since Nov. 1 more than 100 have made known their distress. The American Relief Committee can only help Americans impoverished by the war; it cannot aid men who have come over since the fighting began. Hence nothing can be done for these stranded citizens.

FREE CANADIAN GUARDS.

No Bill Found Against Soldiers Who Killed American.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 2.—The Grand Jury at Welland, Ontario, today returned no bill against the three Canadian soldiers—Corp. Mayo and Privates McIntosh and Kinenan—and the provincial police officer, Delaney, who were charged with manslaughter in killing Charles Smith of Buffalo near Fort Erie. This means the end of the case so far as the Canadian courts are concerned.

Smith and a friend were approaching the Canadian shore when they were fired on by the soldiers, who were part of the guards on the Niagara River. The soldiers acted at the request of the police officer.

The United States made a vigorous protest to Canada, the result of which was the paying of $10,000 to the relatives of Smith and $5,000 to his companion by the Canadian Government.

NURSES OFF FOR GERMANY.

With Red Cross Supplies They Will Relieve Four Now There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—For the purpose of relieving four American Red Cross trained nurses who have been on duty in Germany for the last six months, the American Red Cross has just sent to Germany on the steamer Rotterdam four other enrolled Red Cross trained nurses. They are Misses Edith L. Wood and Caroline R. Bauer of Philadelphia, and Misses Louise Hoelderlin and Florence K. Ulmer of New York.

Several heavy supplementary shipments of Red Cross supplies have been made to Germany and Servia by the American Red Cross. On the Scandinavian-American steamer California 212 cases of hospital supplies have been sent to the German Red Cross headquarters in Berlin. Sixty-three cases are being carried on the same vessel for the American Red Cross Hospital in Munich.

To the Servian Red Cross at Nish, the American Red Cross has forwarded 206 cases of hospital supplies, and to Dr. Ethan Flagg Butler, surgeon director of the American Red Cross work in Gev Galia, Servia, 105 cases of hospital supplies and clothing.

The death in Gev Galia of Dr. James J. Donnelly of New York, one of the American Red Cross surgeons, on Feb. 22, has brought the following cablegram from American Red Cross headquarters from the Vice President of the Servian Red Cross, Dr. Soubititch:

"We extend the deepest sympathy in the death of Dr. Donnelly, who died doing his duty for suffering humanity."

TO REPORT ON GERMANY.

Military Attache Recalled from Berlin to Give Facts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Major George T. Langhorne, Military Attaché at the American Embassy at Berlin, who, as announced yesterday, has been recalled to Washington, will make an important confidential report on the situation in Germany.

Secretary of War Garrison, asked today whether the German Government has expressed any desire for a change in the military attachéship at Berlin, announced in the negative. Major Langhorne, he said, was being brought back to the United States under orders which had their initiative with the Secretary of War.

Mr. Garrison explained that Major Langhorne had completed his regular tour of duty at Berlin as a Military Attaché, and that he was only being ordered back to Washington because his "services are needed here." He was unwilling to go into details. The understanding is that Major Langhorne will submit verbal reports on the situation in Germany, and it is believed he will be able to disclose many things to Secretary Garrison that cannot be entrusted to letters or to cipher cables. It is possible that he will bring confidential verbal messages from Ambassador Gerard.

ASK WHAT JAPAN WANTS.

Questions in Parliament—Demands Exaggerated, Grey Says.

LONDON, March 2.—In the House of Commons today Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, was asked by Robert L. Outhwaite, Liberal, whether the demands presented by Japan to China encroached upon the integrity of China.

The Secretary responded that the Government was not in a position to give information on this subject.

Further questions were asked concerning Japan's demands, and Sir Edward said that "some versions were much exaggerated." Statements that Japan insisted that, should China employ foreign advisers, Japanese must be preferred, and that all foreigners other than Japanese must be excluded from railroad, mining, and dock building concessions, were incorrect, he asserted.

FINDS BIG GRAFT IN WAR BUYING

Continued from Page 1.

tions in the United States at the present time.

"I did not come to America in any official capacity," he said. "Had I been sent here especially to conduct this investigation my presence would have attracted attention. I came here on private business, my sons, who are young enough to enlist, remaining in Europe to serve their country. It was after I had been here a short time that I received a communication from one of the high officials of my country asking me to make the investigation and to report on its results.

"My report has just been rendered and as yet no action has been taken on it to my knowledge. Probably it has not yet been received."

The confidential agent was asked what steps he had urged in his report as a remedy for the alleged grafting.

"I urged that the Government appoint one prominent business man who would be above suspicion as its sole purchasing agent in America," he replied. "The agent might have military advisers to pass judgment on the military goods purchased, but not to transact any business themselves. Then, following the good business custom of your American cities, it would be well for the agent to come out openly and make public the nature of the goods required, and to ask for bids for their production directly from manufacturers. There need no longer be any secrecy about the nature of the goods needed by the Allies. At any rate, the plan for open bidding is worthy of serious consideration.

"The situation is especially lamentable in view of the fact that everywhere I have gone here in America I have found an overwhelming sympathy for the war sufferers, particularly those in Belgium. But the people of Europe have not been as close to Americans as I have since the war began, and when they hear that the people of this country are deliberately cheating the Allies when they buy war supplies it creates an impression that will be hard to efface. It is not a few individuals of small importance who are guilty of this despicable form of wholesale graft at the present time—many of the orders on which the largest commissions have been collected have been placed through men of great importance in American financial circles."

NEUTRALITY LAW FOUND OUT OF DATE

That Is Why Hamburg Line Officials Were Indicted for Breaking Customs Statute.

THREE DEFENDANTS PLEAD

Dr. Buenz Too Ill to Go to Court and Seffner Out of Town—Bail Put at $5,000 Each.

George Koettgr, supervising engineer, and Adolph Hachmeister, purchasing agent, of the Hamburg-American Line, and Walter Poppenhouse, supercargo on the steamship Berwind of the New York & Porto Rico Steamship Line, which was chartered last Summer by the Hamburg-American Company, appeared yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Neterer and pleaded not guilty to the indictments found against them, charging them with violating the customs laws. The other two defendants did not appear. Dr. Karl Buenz was ill, and Felix Seffner, supercargo on the steamship Lorenso, was out of the city.

H. S. Gans appeared for the defendants. Bail was put at $5,000 each, and the defendants were allowed until March 15 to change their pleas. District Attorney Marshall pointed out to the court that by making out the false manifests and clearance papers, on which the charge of conspiracy to defraud the United States was based, the Collectors of the ports from which the vessels cleared were made parties to the alleged frauds technically. Moreover, Mr. Marshall said that the false papers had been procured in order to deceive belligerent nations.

None of those interested in the case would discuss it yesterday, and Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett, British Consul General, declined on the ground of courtesy to the Federal District Attorney to talk about the information which he had given to the Government.

The absence of any reference to a possible breach of neutrality in the indictment was explained yesterday at the Federal Courts as due to the difficulty of applying the existing neutrality statute to modern war conditions. The law prohibits the fitting out of any belligerent vessel in any American port, but it does not prohibit the sailing of an American ship to any country with any class of goods. Consequently it was felt that it might be difficult to get a conviction for breach of the neutrality statute.

Dr. Karl Buenz, who is now here merely as the general representative of the Hamburg-American Line in the place of the late Emil Boas, had a distinguished career in the German Diplomatic Service. A lawyer by education, he held two appointments as District Judge in Germany, and then became Mayor of Glueckstadt, and President of the Holstein Marsh Railroad.

He entered the German Foreign Office in 1887, and two years later he was sent here to the German General Consulate. In a few months, however, he was dispatched to Port-au-Prince, Haiti, as German Consul, and stayed there until 1892. Then from 1892 to 1899 he was German Consul in Chicago, and as such was President of the Board of Judges of Arts and Handicrafts at the World's Fair.

In November, 1899, Dr. Buenz came to this city as Consul General, and in the Autumn of 1903 was a delegate at The Hague at the conference over the Venezuela controversy. In November, 1908, he went to Mexico as German Minister, and held that appointment until 1911, when he was made the representative of Germany on the Board of Administration of the Turkish Public Debt. For his services in that capacity he received the decoration of the Red Eagle of the Second Class.

MORE INDICTMENTS LIKELY.

Government Expected to Prosecute San Francisco Shippers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The alleged conspiracy to deceive the Government through the issuance to customs officers of false shipping manifests, which led to indictments against the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, and six individuals in New York yesterday, had apparently reached large proportions in the early days of the war. Investigations which are now being made by agents of the Department of Justice in San Francisco are expected to lead to similar indictments for fraudulent manifests covering cargoes out of that port. Every effort will be made to obtain convictions in these cases to protect American commerce.

It was said today at the Department of Justice that both the Lorenzo and the Berwind are registered American vessels owned by the New York & Pacific Steamship Company and chartered to the Hamburg-American Line. Both ships cleared from New York to Buenos Aires on Aug. 5, 1914. The owners will lose nothing by the seizure of the Lorenzo, as both ships were fully covered by bonds given to the New York & Porto Rico Steamship Company by the charterers. Arrangements were made that the Captains were to take orders from the German supercargoes.

The Lorenzo, it is asserted, had on board a German supercargo appointed by the charterers, who had power to give instructions to the Captain, and who gave his orders at sea. The vessel was discovered by a British war vessel in the vicinity of the West Indies with no coal on board, after she had supposedly transferred her cargo to the German cruiser Karlsruhe. She was seized as a prize and taken to St. Lucia.

The Berwind is charged with having by order of her German supercargo discharged practically her entire cargo of coal at sea, near Northwest Bay, Trinidid Island, Brazil, into the Cap Trafalgar, a converted German merchant ship which she met there in company with the Eber, a German gunboat, and four other converted German merchant ships.

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And put VELVET, The Smoothest Smoking Tobacco, in your pipe when you're putting your idle minutes into your book—that's the surest way to get the best that's in them—and the best your pipe can give. 10c tins and 5c metal-lined bags.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

HUNDREDS GIVE TO ARGOSY.

Richard Harding Davis Tells of Good to Grow from Easter Ship.

Letters are coming by hundreds to the Belgian Committee with donations for the cargo of the Easter Argosy from all parts of the United States and Canada. Among those who wrote yesterday were Richard Harding Davis, who sent $10 in the name of his baby daughter, Hope, and Jean Webster, the author of "Daddy Longlegs."

"Your plan to give the children of this country an opportunity to help those of Belgium," Mr. Davis said in the course of his letter, "will have three good results. It will assist in keeping the Belgian children from starving; to the children of this country it will be a lesson in unselfishness, and it will teach those who will form the next generation, while they are still young, that war is wicked, wasteful, and most cruel."

The Belgian Relief Fund now totals $962,877.15, of which $2,037.05 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's subscribers who gave $10 or more were:

Anon.	$200	Hope Davis	$10
Miss E. Billings	150	Mrs. F. Schloss	10
Providence Journal	105	Bruce McCamant	10
Mrs. S. Keyser	100	Mrs. S. A. Thurlow	12
American Com.	100	Dr. Vanderpool	10
Trenton (N. J.) Com.	60	O. L. Woodley	10
Guiterman, Rosenfeld & Co.	50	Mrs. J. G. Agar	25
A Friend	50	M. M. Bond	25
Mrs. G. R. Webb	200	D. & G. Lathrop	10
E. W. & H. B. Vaughan	110	Margaret D. Chubb	25
J. McKesson, Jr.	100	Miss M. de P. Carey	20
R. A. White (col.)	50	Mrs. J. R. Delafield	10
J. H. T.	50	A. E. Cottier	25
March	15	Selmar Hess	25
E. B. Renwick	10	J. S. Van Wesel	10
J. N. Kennedy	10	Roswell, N. Mex.	10
F. M. Stillman	25	J. S. Hoiser	10
Anon.	25	E. A. Pearson	10
F. A. Peiton	20	Anon.	10
Mrs. C. A. Crawford	10	John G. Gibson	10
J. P. P.	25	E. L. Pierce	25
F. S. Halsey	10	Florida Country Club	17
R. H. Cory	10		

Austria Thanks Red Cross.

The Red Cross has received from Dr. Dunba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, his Government's "very best thanks for generous, successful activities."

The Red Cross Fund now totals $464,796.11, of which $1,670.07 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 190 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. Yesterday's contributions of $10 or more were:

Dr. B. Derbyng	$478
Mrs. Whitelaw Reid	880
Trinity Chapel	218
F. S. Smithers	60
Ladies' Aid Society, St. Luke's Hospital, Fergus Falls, Minn.	50
Rockland Dram. Soc., Pearl River	10

Brieux Brings Thanks of France.

The American Committee for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris was addressed yesterday afternoon by Eugene Brieux at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Hammond, 9 East Ninety-first Street. Mr. Brieux expressed the gratitude that he said all France felt to Americans. Among those named by Mr. Brieux to whom the French owe thanks were Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Derby, the latter a daughter of Col. Roosevelt, and Dr. Joseph H. Blake.

Miss Marie Van Vorst, who served as a nurse in the hospital for several months, told of the work that is being done under the direction of Dr. Blake and his assistants.

Committee of Mercy Fund.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, of which August Belmont, 200 Fifth Avenue, is the Treasurer, now amounts to $122,125.72. These new subscriptions of $10 or more were acknowledged yesterday:

Lawrenceville, Ill., Sunday School	$140	Mrs. J. J. Gibson	25
R. H. I. Goddard	100	James Douglas	25
J. Davis	100	Henry D. Sharpe	100
J. Haas	10	W. J. Nichols	100
		Mrs. L. C. Bruce	80

British-American Fund.

The British-American War Relief Fund, 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges the following subscriptions of $10 or more:

Profit of Dance	$723	Mary Bedell	$25
Marguerite O'Brien	15	Miss H. G. Lawrence	10
Mrs. C. W. Dickey	432		
Jane Bonbright	50	A. D. Bright	10

Needs of Jews in Russia.

The American Jewish Relief Committee has received the following cablegram dated March 1 from the Jewish Colonization Association of Petrograd:

Jewish needs immeasurable and daily increasing. New refugees from Poland numbering tens of thousands necessitate new millions for alleviation of distress. Jewish organizations working wherever and howsoever possible. Our efforts in Galicia resulted in official permission to organize assistance to local Jews.

Seed Corn for Servia.

The Servian Agricultural Relief Committee has a promise of $20,000 worth of seed corn to be shipped to Servia on March 12. The committee asks for plows, hoes, spades, and forks, to be used by peasant women in planting the corn. Money to pay for distribution and food supplies for the women are also needed. Gifts of supplies should be addressed to the Servian Relief Committee, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn. Cash subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street.

Bulgaria Protests Against Mines.

SOFIA, via Berlin and Wireless to London, March 2.—Premier Radoslavoff has sent an identical note to the Austrian, Russian and Servian Embassies, protesting against the damage done by mines planted in the Danube and which have been washed against Bulgarian territory bordering on the river.

DE WET'S REBELLION BASED ON UNTRUTHS

Misrepresentation Its Most Formidable Weapon, South African Blue Book Says.

FARMERS BADLY FOOLED

Were Told Botha and the Government Secretly Favored Movement to Establish a Republic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPE TOWN, March 2, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—An important Blue Book issued here deals with the history of the late South African rebellion. It says the aims of the rebel leaders were very clearly expressed in a letter written by Gen. De Wet on Nov. 5.

"Our purpose," he writes, "is to get to Maritz, and, after arriving there, return immediately with Maritz to Pretoria. There, in the capital of South Africa, we shall, if God so wills it, haul down the flag and proclaim our independence."

Misrepresentation was the most formidable weapon in the rebel's arsenal. Knowing the character of their people and the implicit trust they repose in their leaders, these men did not hesitate to mislead their followers with the grossest falsehoods. In the Seer Van Rensburg the leaders possessed a most useful instrument for the work of deluding the simple-minded farmers, leading them almost unconsciously into rebellion, for Rensburg always foretold that Botha would not resist the movement, and that the revolution would be bloodless. The leaders also made use of the strong racial patriotism of the farmers to lead them astray.

During the critical days when the rebellion was beginning and while the Government was attempting to restore peace without bloodshed, the rebel leaders everywhere were asserting that the Government would not take action against them, as the Ministers secretly desired to see the rebellion succeed. Hence it was said to be the duty of all true Afrikanders to join the rebels and help their friends in the Government, who were only waiting for some show of force to have an excuse for surrendering.

The same policy of misrepresentation was pursued in the Free State. The pretext of the passive resistance movement was abandoned, and it was openly said that the object of the leaders was the establishment of a republic. The Dutch in the Transvaal, it was stated, had risen as one man. Botha himself was secretly directing the movement. The people of the Northern Free State were assured over and over again that Botha was going to start a revolution in the Transvaal. The provincial patriotism of the Free Staters was artfully inflamed by appeals like the following:

"Who is to have the honor of being the first to hoist the republican flag? It is for you to decide, Botha and the Transvaalers are ready. Are you going to let them forestall you?"

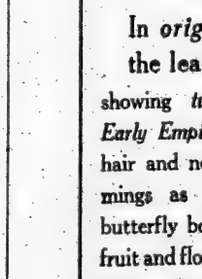
If the rebellion started on lies it was also largely maintained on lies. The most preposterous falsehoods were circulated to induce waverers to join the rebels.

"Beyers was bombarding Pretoria with German artillery. Free Staters, after clearing the province of all Government forces, were now besieging Maritzburg. Maritz was on the Vaal with 30,000 men and 100 guns."

In the later stages, when the Government was taking vigorous action against the rebel commandos, the most shameless distortions of facts were again resorted to by rebel leaders to keep their following from melting away. The rank and file were continually warned not to trust the terms offered by the Government to those who surrendered. The terms, they said, were a mere blind. All who surrendered would be deported and all their property confiscated and sold. Where such misrepresentations were not enough to induce the burghers to join the rebel commandos, methods of violence were systematically employed. Commandeering was resorted to from the very first day. Commandeering orders were sent around with parties of armed rebels. The farmer commandeered was invariably faced by the prospect of having all his serviceable horses and a good deal of his live stock commandeered by the rebels unless he joined them.

Many joined the rebels in this way in order to save their property. For those who refused to join in any circumstances the position became extremely dangerous. They had to be constantly on the alert to escape falling into the hands of vengeful bands of rebels. Many did not dare to sleep in their houses for fear of attack under cover of night, but had to find safety in the veldt and sleep there with their families. Others received written orders to remain on their farms under penalty of instant death if it was discovered that they had so much as set foot outside their boundary. By such methods of misrepresentation, commandeering, and threats of immediate confiscation of all movables and ultimate punishment after the revolution for having refused to join it, it was possible for the leaders to get together a considerable following.

When the Government, after having exhausted in vain all means of restoring peace without bloodshed, at last grasped the sword, the deluded followers of the rebel leaders for the first time had their eyes opened to the true position of affairs, and with disillusionment came the end of the rebellion.



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MEMORIAL FOR MRS. WILSON

Measure to Aid Working Classes of Capital Now Before President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—There will go to the President tomorrow for his approval a bill introduced by Senator Ollie James of Kentucky creating as a memorial to the late Mrs. Woodrow Wilson a corporation to be known as the Ellen Wilson Memorial Home. The charter incorporators are George F. Peabody, Hugh C. Wallace, Arthur J. Parsons, W. S. Ufford, Archibald Hopkins, Julia C. Lathrop, Grace V. Bicknell, and Charlotte E. Hopkins. These incorporators are to have perpetual succession and hold property to the limit of $500,000 for the purpose of erecting and maintaining sanitary houses for the working classes in Washington.

The incorporators are authorized to rent such houses at a rental "sufficiently low to cause the abandonment of dilapidated and unsanitary houses as an object lesson in the housing of the working classes under good conditions and at reasonable rates." Philanthropic people are to be appealed to for subscriptions to the capital stock of the corporation and the affairs of the memorial are to be in charge of a board of fifteen Directors.

Mrs. Wilson was active in work of this character and was responsible for a law, enacted at the time of her death, for abolishing the alley slums in Washington.

DIES OF FOOTBALL INJURY.

Layfield, Johns Hopkins Quarter Back, Fractured Spine Last October.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 2.—Robert Layfield, quarter back of the Johns Hopkins football team, who was injured in a game with Lehigh University at South Bethlehem, Penn., Oct. 31, died here today at the home of his father, who is the head of a big manufacturing concern.

Following the accident, which caused a fracture of the vertebrae, Layfield was taken to Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, and several weeks later was brought to his home. Three weeks ago he was operated upon here. He rallied and appeared to improve for a while, but during the last few days he had been gradually growing weaker.

GERMAN RAILWAYS BUSY.

Government Minister Reports Steady Increase in Traffic.

BERLIN, March 2, (via London.)—The Minister of Railways has informed the Budget Committee of the Prussian Diet that 70 per cent. of all railways operated in times of peace have been in use since Nov. 1. Passenger and freight traffic, he said, increased steadily up to March 1. The former is now more than 80 per cent. of normal and the latter over 90 per cent.

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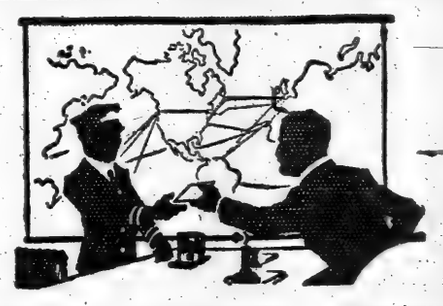

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PRESIDENT FILLS NEW YORK OFFICES

T. D. McCarthy Will Succeed Marshal Henkel—Lawyers as Internal Revenue Collectors.

FITZGERALD IS IN REVOLT

Calls Brooklyn Appointments Offensive—Hints at Reprisals for Turning Down the Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—President Wilson sent to the Senate today nominations for several Federal offices in New York City, as follows:

Thomas D. McCarthy of Manhattan to be United States Marshal for the Southern District, to succeed William Henkel.

James M. Power of Brooklyn to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District.

Mark Eisner of Manhattan to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third (uptown) District, to succeed Frederick L. Marshall.

John Z. Lowe, Jr., of Manhattan, to be Collector of Internal Revenue of the Second (Wall Street) District, to succeed Charles W. Anderson.

The President also sent to the Senate the nominations of Henry Holland of Ogdensburg to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of New York, and Neil Brewster of Syracuse to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-first District.

In addition Robert W. Woolley of Fairfax, Va., now Auditor for the Interior Department, was nominated today as Director of the Mint, to succeed George W. Roberts, resigned. Mr. Woolley formerly was a well-known New York newspaper man of great popularity. He was active at Democratic Headquarters in New York throughout President Wilson's campaign.

Fitzgerald Takes the Warpath.

While practically all of the New York City nominees have been identified with the independent reform movement within the Democratic Party in State and city, and while none of them was chosen on the recommendation of the organization leaders, Senator O'Gorman, it is understood, will not make any opposition to confirm action by the Senate. But some of the nominations were very displeasing to organization men in Congress, and the dissatisfaction of Representative John J. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, leader of the New York Democratic delegation in the House, was so great that he issued a formal statement, which practically amounted to an open notice of a break with the Administration.

Residents of Brooklyn have come to realize, said Representative Fitzgerald, that their official representatives have no voice in important party affairs in this Administration, "and that important matters can only be arranged through a palatial law office in New York." This was understood to be an allusion to William G. McAdoo, the Secretary of the Treasury, and his law partner, Stewart L. Gibboney, who are said by New York organization Democrats to control Federal patronage in State and city.

Brooklyn Leader's Statement.

"The nominations of Melville J. France as United States District Attorney and James M. Power as United States Marshal have been made over my protest. My opposition is based upon the policy underlying their selection. They have been appointed because they are not in sympathy or in harmony with the majority of the Democratic Party in Kings County.

"The President informed me that he would not appoint any one in sympathy with the present management of the party. I resent such an attitude. I am part of that management myself, and I sit in Congress as a result of the same cause which produced the present management of the party, namely, the expressed will of a majority of the Democrats in an honest primary.

"These appointments are particularly offensive because of the manner of their selection. Brooklyn has a population of 1,800,000, and has seven Democratic Representatives. They have had no part in the selection. Their recommendations have been ignored, or if considered at all, merely to the detriment of those whom they suggested.

"The Democratic Representatives have been denied any voice in these matters vitally affecting the welfare of the party because we represent the great majority of the Democrtic voters, whose actions are not satisfactory to the Administration.

"I resent the selections because a situation has developed in which residents of Brooklyn have come to realize that their official representatives have no voice or influence in important party affairs in this Administration and that important matters can only be arranged through a palatial law office in New York. This system, by which private citizens with no official standing or position, perform the service usually assigned to public officials, is the most pernicious and flagrant example of 'invisible government' ever brought to my attention.

"Despite positive statements by the President that he would not appoint a district leader from New York to any office, Mr. Powers has been nominated. He is a district leader, but the objection is waived in this case because he is not in harmony or in sympathy with the great majority of the Democrats in Brooklyn.

"Whatever the effect of these appointments, they were not made to build up but to injure the Democratic organization. Those responsible for the selection will be alone to blame for the results that follow."

Who the New Men Are.

Mr. McCarthy, nominated for Marshal in the Manhattan district, is an active Democrat, 32 years old, who was private secretary to Ambassador James W. Gerard when the latter was a Supreme Court Justice and last year managed Mr. Gerard's campaign for United States Senator. He is now Deputy Clerk in the Supreme Court of New York. He was indorsed by Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President; Gov. Whitman, and many others.

Mr. Power, the nominee for Marshal for the Brooklyn District, is 31 years old. He was employed in the office of W. N. Coler & Co., bankers, from 1901 until Bird S. Coler became President of the Borough of Brooklyn, when Mr. Coler appointed him confidential inspector. Since 1908 he has been secretary to the Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. Power is one of the district leaders of the regular Democratic organization in Brooklyn. He was indorsed by Secretary Redfield, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and others.

Mr. Elsner, nominated for Collector of Internal Revenue for the New York uptown district, was recommended for appointment by Secretary McAdoo yesterday. He is a practicing attorney, was a member of the New York Assembly in 1912 and 1913, and was elected delegate to the Constitutional Convention from the Eighteenth Senatorial District in 1914. He was appointed upon the sole recommendation of Louis Marshall and Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk. Mr. Polk has been associated with Secretary McAdoo in the Democratic party reform movement in New York.

Mr. Lowe, nominated for Internal Revenue Collector for the Wall Street District, was not a candidate for appointment and had no indorsements on file. He was appointed upon the sole recommendation of Secretary McAdoo. He is a member of the law firm of Ingram, Massey, Clarke & Lowe and is a brother-in-law of Justice Samuel Seabury.

Thomas D. McCarthy, appointed to succeed William Henkel as United States Marshal, is a member of the Tammany organization, although he never has been actively associated with it.

RURAL CREDITS DEADLOCK.

Conferees Sit Far Into Night Trying to Reach an Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 3.—What disposition Congress would make of rural credits legislation as a rider to the Agricultural Appropriation bill was in doubt at a late hour.

Conferees to whom the Supply bill with the farm loan provision was referred deliberated all day yesterday and into the morning after the Senate had voted to disagree to the House amendments. Senator Gore said just before midnight that the conferees were prepared to sit all night in the hope of reaching an agreement.

House conferees were insistent that some form of Government aid be extended to the proposed farm loan banks. The Senators opposed this. Fear was expressed by the Senators that the Agricultural bill might be vetoed if it contained any form of Government aid for farm banks.

SELL RICH COLORADO MINE.

Golden Cycle Properties Change Hands for $6,500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, March 2.—One of the largest mining deals ever made in America will be completed within the next forty-eight hours, according to an announcement made at Colorado Springs today by E. P. Shove, who, in company with Spencer Penrose and A. E. Carlton, holds an option from John T. Milliken on all the properties of the Golden Cycle Mining and Milling Company. The Golden Cycle mine itself at noon today passed from the Golden Cycle control, through the agency of Shove, Penrose, and Carlton, to the Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining Company, made up largely of Denver men, for a cash consideration of $1,500,000.

The purchase of the rest of the holdings of the Golden Cycle Company, including the Mo-ton reduction mill and coal lands, will be concluded, according to Mr. Shove, within the next forty-eight hours. It is understood that the entire transaction involves about $6,500,000, and is second in importance in Colorado mining deals only to the Camp Bird and Stratton Independence deals of many years ago. The Golden Cycle property is in the Cripple Creek district.

THEOLOGY STUDENT SHOT.

Police Say Marison Turned Burglar to Pay Way to Ministry.

ROCHESTER, N. H., March 2.—Walter Marison, a young theological student, was shot and probably fatally wounded while trying, the police allege, to rob the office of the Gonic Manufacturing Company tonight.

Adelbert Lyte, the night watchman, said he found Marison ransacking the office and fired when the young man advanced toward him with a revolver. Two bullets took effect, one in Marison's jaw and the other in the lungs.

Marison, the police say, admitted that he was looking for money. From the few words he was able to speak, the officials believe he was driven desperate by the need of money to continue his studies for the ministry. He is 23 years old and has filled pulpits temporarily in several places.

CONGRESS BEGINS GRILLING FINISH

Settles Down to Almost Continuous Session Until the End at Noon Tomorrow.

NAVAL BILL COMPLETED

Two Dreadnoughts and 18 Submarines Remain the Feature—$50,000 for Neutrality.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Congress settled down tonight for what the leaders expected would prove to be a continuous session until the gavel fell to signalize the end of the present Congress at noon March 4. The House marked time for a few hours after sending the Government Ship Purchase bill back to conference, while committees labored on final agreements on the billion-dollar appropriations for expenses of the Government. Meanwhile the Senate sought energetically to catch up on the legislative programme.

Agreement was reached during the day on the Naval and Legislative, Executive and Judicial supply measures, and on the Army bill, except as to the House provision prohibiting the use of "speeding-up" methods in army shops. The Senate conferees yielded to the House on a similar provision in the naval measure.

Conferees on the Army bill agreed to all the financial features, and both houses adopted that portion of the report which carries a total outlay of $101,974,165. House conferees won a point in having stricken out provision for an aviation plant at San Diego, Cal. It was provided, however, that a commission of army officers be appointed to look into the selection of a site for such a plant.

The agreement on the Naval bill leaves the naval programme for the year as follows: Two battleships, six or more torpedo destroyers, two seagoing submarines, sixteen coast defense submarines, and one oil ship. The bill carries a total of $148,000,000, the total amount for the building programme aggregating $45,053,801.

Late in the day the Senate passed the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, carrying $5,092,872. An amendment empowering the Interstate Commerce Commission to have access to the correspondence files of carriers was stricken out on a point of order made by Senator Oliver, who declared that such eleventh-hour legislation in an appropriation bill was unwarranted.

The bill carried amendments making $300,000 immediately available for use of the new Federal Trade Commission, and appropriating $50,000 for the use of the President in enforcing the neutrality law and for unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Services. Action of the Philippine Legislature in increasing internal revenue taxes on account of the war was legalized, but a provision empowering the Legislature to enact further emergency revenue legislation was defeated. Another amendment appropriates $71,000 to pay claims for Americans killed on the Mexican border.

A substitute for the River and Harbor bill, appropriating $25,000,000 and providing for the diversion of an unexpended balance of $5,000,000, all to be spent under the direction of the Secretary of War and Board of Engineers, was reported. The $5,000,000 is to be diverted from projects which it may be decided can be left untouched until June 30, 1916. Provision is made in the bill for a re-survey on many projects heretofore authorized which have been stumbling blocks to a successful bill for two sessions.

SHIP BILL AGAIN DELAYED.

Sent Back to Conference for Correction—No Prospect of Passage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The House took up the report of the conferees on the Ship Purchase bill today, the Democrats standing to their guns against the filibustering tactics of the Republicans. As soon as the report was before the House Mr. Mann, the Republican leader, made a point of order that in two amendments made to the bill in conference the conferees had exceeded their jurisdiction. In one they had changed from two to three years the period after the close of the present war in Europe at the end of which the shipping corporation should transfer its interests to the Secretary of the Navy to continue the operation of the Government-owned vessels under the Weeks act. The contention was made that the conferees were bound to keep within the limit laid down in the bill two years.

The other point made was against an amendment requiring that the Captain and watch of the vessels to be owned and run by the Government should be American citizens. This provision was not in either House or Senate bill. Speaker Clark argued the point as to the citizenship of the Captain and watch, so that the amendment stands. He sustained the point that the conferees could not lengthen the two-year period. Chairman Alexander of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, who was in charge of the measure, then moved to send the bill back to conference for correction. This motion was adopted, and the House then took a recess until 8:30 o'clock P. M. Democratic Leader Underwood and Republican Leader Mann warned all members to get back on time prepared to stay all night.

Developments of the day practically sealed the fate of the ship bill. Administration leaders agreeing that it would be almost impossible to act upon the conference report in the Senate after it was disposed of by the House.

TO REMOVE COENTIES REEF.

Senate Adopts O'Gorman's Resolution for East River Subway Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Senator O'Gorman today obtained the adoption of a joint resolution in the Senate providing for the removal of Coenties Reef, now a menace to navigation in the East River. The resolution makes available certain unexpended balances for the work, so that the reef may be blasted away before the subway spur is carried under the river at that point.

Under the accepted plan the Government will deepen the channel over the reef to thirty-five feet and the city will deepen it an additional five feet.

MOVE FOR CLOTURE RULE IN SENATE

Forty-one Democrats Obtain Appointment of Committee to Suggest Reform Action.

ASSAIL CENTURY'S CUSTOM

Expect Aid from Progressives and New Senators—Plan to Eliminate the Filibuster.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The most determined movement of a century to limit debate in the Senate by the adoption of a cloture rule took definite form today, when forty-one Democratic Senators presented a petition to Senator Kern, the majority leader, asking him to appoint a committee of five Senators to report to the Democratic caucus at the next session a revision of the Senate's rules. In addition to the forty-one signers of the petition there are a number of progressive Republicans who favor a cloture rule, and new Senators who take their seats after March 4 are expected in general to favor a change which finds its bitterest opposition among the older members.

The Committee on Rules of the Senate is flatly opposed to any curtailment of the right of debate, and its members refuse to modify their views even in the stress of the prolonged filibuster against the Ship Purchase bill. These old Senators for the most part can remember the historic Democratic filibuster that killed the Force bill, and they do not wish to deprive themselves now when they control the Senate of what is the strongest protection of the minority.

It was chiefly to take the subject out of the hands of the hostile Committee on Rules that the forty-one Senators signing the petition called on the majority leader to name a special committee. As named by him the committee will sympathize with a plan to bring about a curtailment of discussion. Mr. Owen of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, who has fought for years for a cloture rule, is Chairman. The other members are Mr. Martin of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who led the fight for the Ship Purchase bill and the cloture rule that its passage would have required; Mr. Walsh of Montana, Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, and Mr. Kern of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections and majority leader.

The prominence of the Democrats who have been designated to revise the rules indicates the importance ascribed to their task. Students of the Senate's procedure are convinced that the adoption of a cloture rule would be more important than many a constitutional amendment, and would have far greater effect upon legislation. To the radical the greatest obstacle to his legislative plans is the Senate's unlimited debate, and many measures that Senators admittedly would be embarrassed in opposing are killed quietly and without comment by a simple extension of debate on measures that precede the offensive bill on the calendar of business.

It does not need a review to show how great a check upon the flood of legislation the Senate's unlimited debate has proved. But for it, those who favor the present procedure assert, the Ship Purchase bill, probably in its original form, would by this time have been on the statute books. Had it not been for extended consideration forced by the privilege of unlimited debate the Owen-Glass bill would have been driven through the Senate with a provision for a lower gold reserve than that adopted after the speech by Senator Root and without other safeguards.

It is only fair to add, however, that unlimited debate, while heading off many undesirable bills, can be employed at the close of a session to drive an undesirable private bill to enactment. In the last hours of a session even a one-man filibuster against the necessary appropriation bills will bring the entire Senate to terms and obtain the passage of the little measure in which one Senator is interested.

The Senate rules have not been generally revised since 1806, although particular amendments have been adopted from time to time. In the revision of 1806 the motion of the previous question, which cuts off all debate, was omitted from the rules. The most important problem before the Committee on Rules will be the restoration of the previous question in some form to the rules. How far the committee will go is uncertain, but almost any cloture rule would put it in the power of the majority to shut off debate within a few days.

The difficulties which several of the Administration measures have encountered have convinced President Wilson that a cloture rule is desirable. The petition signed by the Democrats does not specify the kind of cloture rule desired, but simply asks for rules that would give the Senate more power over its own business, and clarify points in dispute. It is probable that a prolonged filibuster will be waged against the cloture rule, but if the rule prevails, it will be the last old-fashioned filibuster the Senate will see.

PROMOTE CANAL BUILDERS.

Goethals, Gorgas, Hodges, Sibert, and Rousseau Honored by Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Concurrence by the House in a Senate amendment tonight sent to the President a bill extending the thanks of Congress to and authorizing the promotion of members of the United States Army, Navy, and Public Health Service who participated in the construction of the Panama Canal.

The bill authorizes the promotion of Col. George W. Goethals and Surgeon General William C. Gorgas to the rank of Major General; Col. H. F. Hodges and Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert to Brigadier General, and Commander H. H. Rousseau, U. S. N., to Captain. These officers are declared to have "rendered distinguished service" as members of the Canal Commission, and the bill provides that at any time hereafter any of them, upon his own application, may be retired at three-fourths pay.

MRS. ANGLE'S TRIAL WILL BEGIN TODAY

Stamford Woman to be Tried on Manslaughter Charge for Waldo R. Ballou's Death.

WILL TELL HER OWN STORY

Her Narrative Likely to Differ Materially from Tale She Told When Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 2.—Mrs. Helen M. Angle of Stamford, Conn., will be placed on trial here tomorrow in the Superior Court for the killing of her friend, Waldo R. Ballou, who was found dying on her doorstep in Stamford on the night of June 23, 1914. At that time Mrs. Angle occupied a studio apartment in the Rippowan Building, and Mr. Ballou was found unconscious at the foot of a flight of stairs leading to her rooms. Bloody footprints, later identified as having been made by Mrs. Angle, guided the police directly to her door. She was arrested and subsequently indicted for manslaughter, on which charge she is about to be tried.

Mrs. Angle's defense will be that Mr. Ballou fell down the steps in the Rippowan Building after visiting her apartment and so received the fracture of the skull that caused his death. She admitted shortly after Mr. Ballou's death that she carried his body from a landing half way down the steps and put it on the sidewalk, but she has denied that she intended to leave the dying man alone.

She says she intended to summon help by telephone when she returned to her room, but fainted when she saw the blood that had stained her clothing while she was carrying Mr. Ballou's body. She remained unconscious in her rooms, according to her story, until after Mr. Ballou's body was discovered by a man passing in the street.

This story, told by Mrs. Angle since her recovery from the nervous attack that followed the death of Mr. Ballou, differs in many points from the story she told to the police while a prisoner in Stamford. Her explanation, however, is that she was not in a responsible condition owing to her mental anguish over Mr. Ballou's death. Her condition has been such that her attorneys several times obtained the adjournment of her trial on the grounds that she was not physically able to appear.

Ex-City Court Judge N. C. Downs of Stamford, one of Mrs. Angle's attorneys, announced today that she had practically regained her normal health and would be able to take the stand at the trial. She will be the chief and almost the only witness in her own defense. The State has subpoenaed thirty-seven witnesses.

Mrs. Angle, who has been out in $5,000 bail since she was found criminally responsible for the death of Ballou, has lived in Stamford with her father, Leonard Blondel. For several months she has been seen on the streets there frequently of late, and appeared well enough in body and mind to face trial. It was said at her residence tonight that she had gone out with her father.

What the State will attempt to prove against Mrs. Angle at the trial it could not be learned today. Neither Homer S. Cummings, State's Attorney, nor Albert Phillips, ex-Town Prosecutor of Stamford, who has been retained to assist him, would make any statement at all, their reason being that they did not want to "try the case in the newspapers." They also said they wished to observe strictly the injunction of Judge William H. Williams, who will preside at the trial, that no evidence be given out in advance of its introduction in court.

Judge Williams has threatened contempt proceedings against any one violating his injunction, and this warning has prevented both sides from talking about the case.

Whether the State will try to prove, therefore, that Mrs. Angle struck Mr. Ballou in her apartment, and so caused his death, or pushed him down the steps cannot be learned. It was rumored here, however, that the State's theory will be that Mrs. Angle, in a fit of rage, pushed Mr. Ballou down the steps in such a way that he struck his head on the stone landing, on which, according to her story, she found him.

Nearly all of the witnesses who testified at the Coroner's inquest last Summer have been subpoenaed for the trial; in addition, according to report, one important witness not hitherto heard will appear.

A panel of thirty-nine talesmen has been subpoenaed for the jury, and it has been remarked that none of the members are Stamford men. Besides ex-Judge Downs, ex-Probate Judge J. Stanley Finch, and Jacob Kline of Bridgeport will be associated in Mrs. Angle's defense.

If Mrs. Angle is convicted of manslaughter, the maximum sentence that can be imposed on her is fifteen years' imprisonment.

Adopts Commission System.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 2.—After two unsuccessful attempts the citizens of this city today won their fight for a change of Government here to the commission system. The vote today stood 2,584 for the proposition, and 1,765 against it.

Try one more good dinner

and prevent indigestion, dyspepsia, or distress after eating, by sipping with it a glass or two of delicious, clear, non-laxative

MAN-A-CEA WATER

Sold by all druggists and the best grocers.

Today

Le Grand Salon des Modes de Paris

The Largest Display of Millinery in New York—that means, in the World

The Paris modistes have never been so wonderful! The stress of the times seems to have made them glorify their art. Caroline Reboux, who usually creates only a few models, has designed about a dozen. Madeleine has created hats that will make her famous in the history of Paris Fashions. In fact, much might be said about the distinguished work of each of the modistes. But that goes without saying when we tell you that we have imported more models than ever before from

Reboux	*Georgette*	*Louison*	*Lanvin*
Talbot	*Marie-Edmee*	*Varon*	*Odette*
Germaine	*Marie Louise*	*Lewis*	*Leontine*

Our connection with Paris is constant, as we maintain a Bureau in the French capital. Our advices from Paris are authoritative and expert, for our Paris Manager is one of the leading millinery specialists in the world. In a word—

We Have the "Last Word" in Paris Millinery And We Have It At the Right—Moderate—Price

Besides bringing many Models from Paris, we also imported the materials identical with those adopted by the French modistes, so that

GIMBEL HATS at $6.75 to $28

Are Only Rivaled by Models That Are $30 to $100 in Paris

Today, an *Occasion* as well as an Exhibition, will mark the opening of the Spring season. There will be enormous presentations of

Untrimmed Hats and Trimmings at Exceptional Prices

And all of these hats will be trimmed without additional charge, if the trimmings for them are also purchased in our Millinery Sections—Main and Third Floors.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

Mail Orders Receive Immediate Attention, and Should Be Sent Without Delay to Avoid Disappointment

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Today and Thursday the following

IMPORTANT CLEARANCE SALES

700 Pairs—the Remaining Stock of

Fine White Wool Blankets

Will be closed out about ⅓ less than regular prices

These Blankets are very soft, fine and of superior finish; offering truly remarkable values.	*Value* Pair	SALE PRICE Per Single Pair	Per Pr. in 3 Pr. Lots	Per Pr. in 6 Pr. Lots
Group No. 1—Double Bed Size	4.50	3.35	3.15	3.00
Group No. 2—Double Bed Size	9.00	6.25	5.90	5.60
Group No. 3—Double Bed Size	10.00	7.35	7.00	6.60
Group No. 4—Double Bed Size	11.00	7.90	7.50	7.10
Group No. 5—Extra Double Size	10.00	7.65	7.25	6.90
Group No. 6—Extra Double Size	12.00	8.45	8.00	7.60
Group No. 7—Extra Double Size	14.00	9.35	8.85	8.40

Clearance of Women's and Children's

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

Of superior quality in various weights, suitable for present and Spring use.

Will be placed on sale at the following interesting concessions in price:

	Formerly pair	NOW Pair	3 pairs	6 pairs
Women's Hosiery				
COTTON—Medium weight, lavender tops; black only	35c	29c	80c	1.50
IMPORTED COTTON—Light weight; black or white	35c	29c	80c	1.50
IMPORTED COTTON—Medium weight; black or white	50c	35c	95c	1.85
IMPORTED PLAIN LISLE THREAD—Medium weight; black only	50c	35c	95c	1.85
SILK LISLE—Very lustrous, medium weight; black only	50c	35c	95c	1.85
PURE THREAD SILK OR SILK AND FIBRE MIXED—Long cotton tops and double soles, light weight; black only	50c	35c	95c	1.85
PURE THREAD SILK—Medium weight, with fancy colored silk tops or plain with cotton tops, double soles	$1.00	68c	1.95	3.85
PURE THREAD SILK—Desirable weight, double soles, heels and toes and double silk garter tops; black only	1.35	95c	2.75	5.40
Children's Hose, Sizes 6 to 9½				
COTTON—Medium weight, fine ribbed, black or white; double heels and toes	½ Doz. $1.20 Pair	By ½ Doz. only.		75c
SILK LISLE—Medium weight, fine ribbed; black or white	30c	23c	65c	1.25
COTTON—Strong and durable, linen spliced knees, heels and toes; black only	30c	23c	65c	1.25
Women's Underwear	Formerly each	NOW each	3 pieces	6 pieces
VESTS—Lisle thread, Swiss ribbed, light weight; crochet or plain top. Sizes 4, 5, 6	35c	23c	65c	1.25
VESTS—Lisle thread, Swiss ribbed, light weight; extra fine. Regular and extra sizes	50c	33c	95c	1.85
UNION SUITS—Fine mercerized gauze; extra fine; low neck. Sizes 4, 5, 6	90c	55c	1.60	3.10
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed lisle; light weight; low neck. Regular and extra sizes	75c	45c	1.30	2.55
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed cotton; light weight; low neck. Sizes 4, 5, 6	50c	33c	95c	1.85
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed, light winter weight; low neck; knee length; regular and extra sizes	75c	50c	1.45	2.85
Children's Underwear				
VESTS AND PANTALETTES—Fine ribbed cotton; winter weight	65c	39c	1.10	2.10
UNION SUITS—Extra fine; merino or soft cotton; winter weight. Sizes 3 to 6 years	1.25	78c	2.25	4.40
Sizes 7 to 14 years	1.50	95c	2.80	5.50

Broadway & 19th Street

TRAP BOMB LAYER IN THE CATHEDRAL

Continued from Page 1.

dressed as a working man, was at worship on a bench by the side entrance on Fiftieth Street, and Detective Valentine Correll held a similar post at the door into Fifty-first Street. Detectives Joseph Fennelly and Jerome Murphy, also dressed as workingmen, had followed Polignani and his companion from their rendezvous on upper Third Avenue, and were on hand in case of need.

The prisoner was Frank Arbano, 22 years old, of 284 Elizabeth Street. He is an electrotyper, and was employed in a shop on Mulberry Street, near Houston, and for about four years he has been an anarchist. He belonged to the Gaetano Bresci Circle, an Italian anarchist organization which meets in the basement of the house at 301 East 106th Street. Polignani, to keep up his pretense of being an anarchist as long as possible, was taken to Police Headquarters with Arbano, and said he was Frank Baldo of 301 East 106th Street.

Catch Second Suspect at His Home.

There was another man in the plot, whom the police had expected to find at the cathedral, but who, because of drowsiness, timidity, or some other reason, failed to appear. So, as soon as Arbano was arrested, Capt. Tunney and his men hurried to 218 East Sixty-seventh Street, and here they found their man just coming out of the house on his way to work. He was arrested after a hard struggle on the sidewalk, and taken to Police Headquarters with Arbano and the supposed Baldo. The second prisoner was Charles Carbone, a shoemaker, who works for Antonio Broiso at 1,139 Third Avenue. He is only 18 years old, and lived in a furnished room in the household of Mrs. Fannie Lerner, in the house in East Sixty-seventh Street.

At Police Headquarters Commissioner Woods, who had been waiting eagerly to hear the result of the trap laid by Capt. Tunney, welcomed the returning detectives and their prisoner. The bomb which Arbano had tried to light in the cathedral, as well as another found in his pocket, were given over to Inspector Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles, who found that they were capable of doing great damage. Both were inclosed in tin cans, with heavy slugs of iron wired on the outside, and one of them, more tightly closed than the other, would have been likely to scatter its pieces to all parts of the cathedral.

Detective Poses as Prisoner.

Then the two prisoners and Polignani, still masquerading as Baldo, the name under which he had been known to the other prisoners for some months, were questioned closely by Inspector Joseph Faurot, Capt. Tunney, Deputy Police Commissioner Lord, and Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train.

"Baldo" was questioned as closely as any of them, and stood out for quite a while; indeed, he and Arbano even got into a violent argument during the examination, which would have brought them to blows if the police had not held them in hand. Finally Arbano weakened, and admitted to his questioners that he had set the bomb, and that he had wanted to destroy the cathedral and then go on to attack the houses of multi-millionaires, of whom he named Andrew Carnegie and the two John D. Rockefellers in particular. Carbone admitted that he had made the bombs which were to have been used in the cathedral. Both denied implication in any previous bomb outrages.

While the police will not give out a definite statement as to the probable extent of the plot, it is intimated that not more than one or two at most are believed to have been aware of the intended attack on the cathedral in addition to those who have already been arrested. The Gaetano Bresci Circle holds meetings at which often as many as 150 persons are present, and its members are said by the police to do much visiting back and forth with adherents of the Ferrer School at 63 East 107th Street, and with the group which centers around Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman in the offices of Mother Earth at 20 East 125th Street.

But it is not indicated by the police that there is evidence to connect any of these latter groups with the crime, and even in the Bresci Circle there is reason to believe that most, if not all, of the other members were ignorant of it. These anarchists, it is said, are strong believers in individual action, and while they meet in considerable numbers to denounce the present state of society they are inclined to carry out their plans in groups of three or four.

Plot Against Rich Men Unfounded.

As to the talk of a greater conspiracy to attack multimillionaires and raid banks, Commissioner Woods said yesterday that the police had no evidence outside of the statements of the prisoners themselves. The two are hardly more than boys, and there is some reason to believe that they had made no definite plans for carrying out their grandiose intentions. Inspector Faurot said yesterday that the police were sure that Arbano and Carbone were not the men implicated in the bomb explosion in the Bronx Courthouse last fall, and hinted that the police were quite sure as to the identity of these criminals and would get them in the course of time.

Mrs. Frank Cresci, from whom Polignani, Arbano and Carbone had rented a room in her flat at 1,341 Third Avenue, near Seventy-seventh Street, in which the bombs were manufactured, was brought to Police Headquarters and questioned as to what she knew of them. She told the police that three men had rented a top floor back room from her about a week ago, paying for it $1.50, but that they had spent little time there. ast night the bed had not been slept in. There was found in the room a trunk containing some of the powdered sugar left over after the manufacture of the bomb, and some anarchist literature.

Arbano a Religious Zealot.

Both the prisoners are unmarried. Carbone lived by himself, but Arbano has a father and mother, four brothers and three sisters living in town. Both men were born in Italy. Arbano's father and mother, Antonio and Lucia Arbano, who live at 284 Elizabeth Street, were brought to Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon, accompanied by a son-in-law. They said that their son in boyhood wanted to be a priest, and that for a long time he attended the Church of the Transfiguration in Mott Street. Even after he became estranged from the Church, about five years ago, and became a radical, he kept up his practice of praying three times a day. Often, they said, when he got up in the morning he was in the habit of beating his head against the wall in penitence for his sins. They said they knew nothing of his connection with violent anarchists or with a plot. The father is an elderly workingman and the mother a devout Catholic.

The disguised detectives who were stationed in the cathedral had been made up at Police Headquarters before dawn, and were on hand when the cathedral was opened to worshippers at 5:30 o'clock. Capt. Tunney took the supposed churchwomen to the cathedral in his car, which then carried him up to a point near the rendezvous of Polignani and the two anarchists in front of 1,341 Third Avenue. Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle, rector of the cathedral, had been notified on Monday by Capt. Tunney that the anarchist attack was expected, and was asked to make sure that none of his men interfered through ignorance with the detectives.

The scrubwomen were made up by other policemen, but a theatrical costumer was employed to get the proper makeup on the white-bearded, frock-coated, spectacled Sergt. Barnitz. So successful was he that when the police returned to Headquarters with their prisoners, Capt. James Dunn, on duty in the Detective Bureau, refused to let Barnitz go into the room where the examination was to be conducted, thinking him a stranger. And when Barnitz, still disguised, entered the office of Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger, the Inspector mistook him for John D. Crimmins.

Woods Pleased by Arrests.

"This was a piece of real detective work," declared Commissioner Woods enthusiastically. "As to the extent of the plot, these two little fellows haven't the capacity to think far enough to carry out this far-reaching scheme of attacks on wealthy men; but we know they had large intentions.

"The bombs were undoubtedly dangerous. But we knew exactly when and where they purchased the ingredients, bit by bit; we had absolute knowledge of every step they took almost as soon as they had taken it."

Mayor Mitchel was greatly elated. "It was a splendid piece of work on the part of the Police Department," he said, and shows what the police can do when they have support in working out the plans of the department without being subjected to clamor and criticism.

"I have known for several weeks that the police were in touch with these people and were living with them with a view to preventing a repetition of the incidents of some months ago, and I am highly pleased that they have been so successful in their efforts.

"This sort of thing is the most important work the police have to do: the prevention of crimes, of violence, and the apprehension of criminals. Our policemen are well able to do that sort of work, and I think they are becoming more and more so, and will continue to improve as they get the support of the public as they now have the support of the administration."

At 3:30 yesterday afternoon the prisoners, who up to this time did not know that Polignani was a policeman, were taken to Yorkville Court and arraigned before Magistrate Nolan. Carbone, who is unable to speak English, had the situation explained to him by the court interpreter, and he and Arbano both said they wanted to communicate with their friends.

Assistant District Attorney Murray Spiel said that the charge against Arbano was violation of Section 1,897 of the Penal Code, which provides against the carrying of dangerous weapons or the attempt to use them against another. "Bombs and bombshells" are specifically included in this proscription, and violation of it is a felony.

Charge Against the Prisoners.

The specific charge, said the Assistant District Attorney, was entering St. Patrick's Cathedral with a bomb and attempting to light it. Carbone is held on the charge of manufacturing a bomb. A short affidavit was sworn out against the two, and with their consent they were remanded to the custody of the police without bail until Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when they will be brought up again.

Immediately afterward they were returned to Police Headquarters and were again examined by Inspector Faurot, Capt Tunney, and other police officials. Assistant District Attorney Train is at work on the preparation of the case, and expects to have it in shape for Assistant District Attorney William Dean Embree to present to the Grand Jury as soon as the two are formally held for action by that body.

Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train said that the prisoners would be indicted for the crime of placing an explosive in a building under circumstances dangerous to human life, a crime punishable by a term of not more nor less than twenty-five years' imprisonment. This term, however, could be shortened by parole after half that length of time had been served. The maker of the bomb and all who participated in the crime are in the eyes of the law principals in the act of placing the bomb and subject to the same penalty.

Anarchists Deny Acquaintance.

Anarchists almost without exception denied last night that either Charles Carbone or Frank Arbano was a member of the Bresci Circle of Anarchists. Ben Hartman, head of the circle, said he had never known either. He loudly cried "police frame-up" and "bunk" at the stories told by the police of the bomb-making plan hatched at meetings of the Bresci Circle.

Morris Rudome, who accompanied Arthur Caron to Tarrytown preceding the making of the bomb which killed Caron and his associates on the 4th of last July, said he had been associated with the Bresci Circle ever since it was organized, and did not know either of the "police stool pigeons" taken into custody.

Carlo Tresca of the I. W. W. shouted "frame-up" with much vigor. He said that anarchists and I. W. W.s alike could afford to laugh at "the police farce."

Raimondo Fasio, who has taken a leading part in I. W. W. disturbances, said his group was in possession of proof that "anarchists were now being made the target for a big international police conspiracy, with an Italian Government official at its head."

Iron Slugs Wired to Bombs.

The bombs contained black antimony, chlorate of potash, sulphur, and powder, inclosed in tin cans.

Around the cans heavy iron slugs had been wired; and the larger bomb was closed so tightly that its missiles would certainly have been hurled over a wide area. One bomb weighed 2¾ pounds and the other about 2½.

While the bombs were powerful and probably would have done terrible execution among the cathedral worshippers, the police did not believe the cathedral structure would have been seriously damaged by their explosion. No one believed that a wall would have been blown out or the roof damaged.

The cans were furnished by Carbone, who also provided the copper wire which tied on the slugs and the fuses. These fuses were of the type used in fireworks and were bought, according to the police, at a fireworks store. They had been carefully tested, and a four-inch fuse, which was the length attached to the two bombs, would burn about ten minutes, giving the men who set it ample time to get out of danger. Some of the powdered sugar left over was found in a trunk in the room at 1,341 Third Avenue, where the bombs were made, and more of it in the shoe shop of Antonio Broiso at 1,139 Third Avenue, where Carbone was employed.

The sugar, black antimony, sulphur, and chlorate of potash were bought at various drug stores in small quantities at different times by the conspirators, who in thus avoiding suspicion were following carefully the instructions in an Italian manual of bombmaking which belonged to Carbone.

BOMB MEN CONFESS.

Meant to Wreck Cathedral Without Hurting Any One, They Say.

Charles Carbone, who made the bombs which were to be exploded in St. Patrick's Cathedral, was not questioned exhaustively yesterday by the police. His statements, they say, were not extensive, beyond the fact that he admitted that he was an anarchist and that he made the bombs.

Frank Arbano, however, admitted much more to the police. While they did not give out his confession in detail last night, the main points, as stated by Capt. Tunney, were as follows:

Arbano admitted that he had been concerned in the making of the bombs and that he had meant to blow up the cathedral with them, but protested that he didn't want to kill anybody. He said he meant it merely as a protest.

He had once been a devout Catholic and intended to enter the priesthood, but about five years ago he became a Socialist, and after a few months, deciding that the aims of this party were too conservative and that it offered no rapid means of improving the condition of the ppor, he became an anarchist.

Arbano admitted that he owned a book telling of the murder of King Humbert of Italy by Gaetano Bresci, the Italian anarchist of Paterson, N. J., in whose honor the Bresci Circle was named.

According to the police, the greater part of their knowledge of the schemes of Arbano and Cardone came from statements made by one or the other to Detective Poligani while he was masquerading as a perfectly good Anarchists under the name of Frank Baldo. Poligani tells of how a few days ago Arbano said to him: "Think of what people wil say when they walk up Fifth Avenue, after we do this job, and see St. Patrick's Cathedral in ruins! They'll say the Anarchists did it; but we'll know we did it. It's a pity we'll have to keep secret the fact that we were the ones who did it, for think of the send off the papers will give us."

Two weeks before this, according to Poligani, Arbano had said that he would like to get at the cathedral chiefly in order to blow up the tombs of Cardinal McClusky and Archbishops Hughes and Corrigan, who are buried within. This, he thought, would be a protest against capitalist domination which could not fail to terrify the ruling classes.

Then Andrew Carnegie was the next man marked for the slaughter, and after him the Rockefellers. After all this had been done, said Arbano, they would proceed to blow up banks and get the capitalists' money. But these latter projects, apparently, never got beyond the conversational stage.

BOMB ERA FOLLOWED RIOTS.

Force Preached at Rockefeller Raids and Union Square Meetings.

The bomb of yesterday, the second to be lighted in St. Patrick's Cathedral, was the fourth made by anarchists here since the riotous outbreaks in Union Square and at Tarrytown last Spring.

Threats to turn to bomb making marked the Spring and Summer anarchist meetings in Union Square, and at Tarrytown orators shouted their belief in violence, while Mother Earth, the anarchist publication then in charge of Alexander Berkman, leader of the Union Square meetings, urged that it was time to openly avow faith in violence.

The first of the bombs was made by Arthur Caron, Charles Hansen, and Carl Berg in their room at 1,626 Lexington Avenue. It exploded on July 4 in the hands of its makers, killing them all except a stranger named Murphy, who had come from the West. His disappearance after the explosion has not been cleared up.

A particularly disorderly anti-Rockefeller meeting at Tarrytown immediately preceded the explosion of July 4. From this meeting Caron emerged with a gash across his cheek, made by a brick thrown at him. He swore he would have vengeance upon the Rockefellers, near whose country home he was roughly handled, and he called around him some of his trusted associates.

A bomb, supposedly set by an anti-clerical fanatic, exploded in St. Patrick's Cathedral on the afternoon of Oct. 13 last, the anniversary of the death of Francisco Ferrer. The bomb's maker was never found, although all anarchist groups were closely watched by the police.

Six hours after the bomb exploded in St. Patrick's a bomb was set off in the areaway at St. Alphonsus's Church in West Broadway, north of Canal Street. It was for raiding this church that Frank Tannenbaum was sent to jail for a year. The bomb smashed windows of the rectory and adjoining buildings.

Leaders of the anarchist groups were all found dining in honor of Francisco Ferrer. Similarly, when the first bomb exploded in Lexington Avenue, the anarchists were found celebrating the Fourth of July on a farm in New Jersey.

The final bomb of the series, preceding yesterday's, was lit in the courtroom of Magistrate Campbell, who had sentenced 179 anarchists and I. W. W.'s to the Workhouse. Policeman George O'Connor broke the fuse.

A bomb menaced the lives of Judge Louis D. Gibbs and City Marshal John J. Hoeting in the Bronx on Nov. 11, but this was credited to white slavers and not to anarchists.

GOT BOMBMAKER'S MANUAL.

Polignani Sent to Headquarters Guide Owned by Anarchists.

One of the most curious documents which has come into the hands of the police in a long time is the Italian manual for bombmaking, which is believed to have belonged to Charles Carbone, who made the bombs to be set off in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The book was passed around among the anarchists, and part of it was in the hands of Emilio Polignani, the detective who uncovered the plot, long enough to be slipped to Police Headquarters and translated into English by Lieut. George Quackenbos. Where the book is now the police will not say, but they imply that although it is not in their possession, they know where it is.

The book is a paper-covered pamphlet of some forty pages. Its title is "Health Is In You," but there is no indication as to who wrote or published it. From the fact, however, that the weights of various ingredients are given in the metric system and their value in lire, it is presumed the book was published in Italy.

The book tells how, when, and where to make a bomb, how much of various things should go into it, how each ingredient can be purchased most conveniently, and how much it ought to cost. It tells how to make nitroglycerine and dynamite, and how to concoct the most powerful chemical bombs. Here are specimens of the advice given:

The better to escape the notice of the police, hire a comfortable room on the top floor, with a good bed and plenty of other furniture which may be used to conceal your activities from persons outside. Be sure that the room is well ventilated, on account of the fumes and gases which may be formed. For this reason the top floor is preferable to a lower room, as the escape of fumes is not likely to attract the attention of the neighbors.

The materials should be pure. They may be bought from dealers in chemical and pharmaceutical products, and should be purchased at different places, in order that the merchant may have no suspicion of what you are going to make.

We wish most earnestly that if you desire to engineer a work of this sort you make sure before all else that you have a sufficient amount of money, otherwise you may be put out into the street and find your work and trouble all in vain.

We recommend that you omit no precaution necessary to avoid attracting the attention of the police. Avoid mixing in public and take care not to be seen with companions who are known.

Do not work except when necessary; make no experiments. Above all, we recommend that you never make explosives for the mere pleasure of it. All you do beyond enough is useless and stupid, and especially when it is neither for practice nor with the proper means for manufacture. Why make it till you want it?

Take heed that among the various kinds of explosives and bombs you always choose the one most easily, cheap and most practicable in a given case, remembering always that it is better to do a small thing well than to leave a large thing half done.

There are various forms of receptacles for explosives that will burst and scatter their fragments in every direction. The most effective is the spherical form. In order to make it explode properly you should adopt a fuse that will burn just fast enough to give you time to reach safety and to explode at the right moment. This should be placed within the socket of the container. The best metal is iron or steel, though brass, copper or bronze will do. Zinc or wood is less desirable, and lead is altogether useless.

The weight and cost of various explosives of the standard bomb compounds are given in considerable detail, with their cost in Italian money, as well as the proper weights and cost of scales, thermometers, retorts, and a mixing bowl. The total cost of the apparatus recommended is 46 lire, about $9.

It is recommended, moreover, that impecunious anarchists would do well to make bombs by wholesale; and, as an example, it is stated that the cost of the materials for a dozen bombs of nitro-glycerine or dynamite, if purchased separately for each one, would be about 150 lire, something less than $30; while if bought by wholesale so that all the bombs could be made at once they would cost only 140 lire.

BOMB SLEUTH LIVED WITH ANARCHISTS

Young Detective, Picked for His Nerve, Soon Became Intimate with Conspirators.

TOOK OATH ON A DAGGER

Polignani Attended Meetings of "Reds" and Helped Plan Attack on Cathedral.

Youth and inexperience, strangely enough, were part of the qualifications which recommended Emilio Polignani, the young detective through whose courageous and clever work on his first detective job the plot to blow up the cathedral was foiled, to his superiors in the Police Department. After the bomb explosions in St. Patrick's Cathedral and in front of the rectory of St. Alphonsus's Church last October, Commissioner Woods called up Capt. Tunney and talked over with him the sort of man who ought to be sent out among the anarchists to learn the details of their plots.

It was agreed that a young man who had not been on the force very long would stand a better chance of escaping detection than a detective who had been in the service for years, and would probably be known by sight to many of the men who would be under surveillance. And so Polignani, who had been out of the school for recruits only a few months and was a patrolman attached to the East Fifty-first Street Station, the precinct in which St. Patrick's Cathedral stands, was selected finally because of his nationality, his newness on the force, and most especially because Capt. Tunney had decided that he had the nerve and the resource to carry him through tight places. The same qualifications, incidentally, were responsible for the selection of several of the young detectives who trailed the anarchists after Polignani had given information, and who aided in the arrests yesterday morning.

Polignani New to the Force.

Polignani was born in Italy, but came to this country with his parents when a young boy. He is about 25 years old and married. While he was working among the anarchists he lived at 1,907 Third Avenue, but the police, for obvious reasons, refuse to disclose his real residence.

The story of his adventures since he put on an old blue suit and a soft shirt and disappeared into Eastern Harlem about four months ago sounds as if it was taken from a magazine. But it is vouched for as the truth by the police. Polignani was sent to Harlem because it was decided that the groups which center around the Bresci Circle would bear watching more than any of the others; but Polignani also mingled with the anarchists around the Ferrer School in East 107th Street, and also with a circle which centers around meeting rooms at 157 Bleecker Street. For some time he could get only a surface acquaintance with the men he met there, but in course of time he was admitted by degrees into the fellowship and eventually became a full-fledged anarchist.

Took Anarchist's Oath.

The details of this "initiation" are being kept secret for the most part by the police, with whom Polignani was in constant communication through round-about channels. However, they are willing to say that there is an oath, in Italian, which is generally used by the Italian anarchists when they receive a newcomer into their order, and that before the administration of this he is tested and cross-questioned by two or three different men—not, however, according to a fixed and unalterable procedure, but in manners varying with the individual.

Later, after Polignani had become acquainted with the two men arrested yesterday, and while the attack on the cathedral was being planned, Carbone told Polignani that he was going to administer an oath on the cross hilt of a dagger to bind him to loyalty to his comrades. "This oath," said Carbone, "had better be taken in my rooms. Everybody else in the house is a Hungarian Jew, and they won't understand Italian."

Polignani, under the name of Frank Baldo, first met Carbone in the basement of the building at 301 East 106th Street, where the Bresci Circle held its meetings. This was about two months ago. The two often attended the meetings held there on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and were present usually at the still larger meetings for Italians only held on Sunday afternoons. These were addressed by Carlo Tresca, Allegra, Cuneo, Parone, and other anarchists, and often drew as many as 150 people. No one not personally known to the managers of the meetings was admitted, and even those were limited to Italians.

Boasts of Ability to Make Bombs.

Carbone and Polignani became intimate and used to take long walks together, in which Carbone, according to the detective, inveighed against the rich and suggested bombs as a means of readjusting social inequalities. He spoke of the fate of Arthur Caron, Carl Hanson, and Carl Berg, who were killed July 4 when a bomb which they were making exploded in a house on upper Lexington Avenue, and said that this was due to some fault in the manufacture of the bomb. "I am an expert," said Carbone. "Nothing like that could happen to me."

About Christmas Polignani met Arbano. On New Year's Day the three went to a meeting of the unemployed in Union Square and joined one of the groups which walked up Fifth Avenue afterward, hissing all churches and the Cathedral in particular. At this time Arbano told the others that it did him good to be allowed to express his opinion this way with no policemen about, and that he wished he had a couple of bombs to use that very day.

Not long after that Carbone told Arbano and Polignani how they could make bombs, following instructions which he had found in an Italian manual of the art. It was best, he said, to get some round metallic container, such as the newel post of a railing or balustrade; this was the sort of bomb which had been used in the first attempt against the cathedral and in St. Alphonsus's Church. Carbone tried to get some of these in junkshops or to pry them off of iron fences in the darkness of the night; but he was unable to find any for sale and lacked the strength to pry them off.

Carbone then showed them the book, and the three studied it carefully for some days. During this period Polignani got hold of part of the book for a long enough time to send it to Police Headquarters and have it translated into English by Lieut. George Quackenbos, the linguistic expert of the department. The three used to take long walks together, often going from 106th Street to Arbano's home in Elizabeth Street on foot, even in a pouring rain. The anarchists were opposed to taking cars or an elevated train, for they used these walks to give them an opportunity to discuss their schemes. They walked alone in the middle of the street, where no one could overhear.

A week ago last Sunday it was planned to make a bomb and take it out to a waste place on Long Island for a test, but this plan was abandoned. In the following week, however, Carbone bought the ingredients and the bombs were manufactured in about three hours last Sunday, with the room which the three had rented for that purpose at 1,341 Third Avenue a few days before, serving them as a workshop. The room had been selected in accordance with the recommendations of Carbone's book.

On Saturday night Arbano and Polignani looked over the cathedral hunting for the best point of attack. Every move of the trio had been reported to Commissioner Woods, and when they went to the cathedral they were followed by Detectives Fennelly, Sterrett, Murphy and Walsh. Arbano favored placing the bombs in the vestibule, where, he argued, they could blow the whole front out of the cathedral and make a better showing; but Carbone's plan to enter as worshippers prevailed.

Plans for Wrecking Cathedral.

The three arranged to meet at 1,341 Third Avenue early yesterday morning, and to carry the bombs under their coats and take with them lighted cigars to touch them off. They were to enter the side aisles on the Fiftieth Street side, place their bombs, light the fuses, and then walk away, knowing that the fuses were long enough to give them a chance to get out of the neighborhood before the explosion. Then they were to meet at Arbano's house at 9 o'clock last night and join in a wild celebration of the destruction of the cathedral.

Arbano met Polignani according to schedule, but Carbone was neither at the rendezvous nor at the shoe shop at 1,139 Third Avenue, where he was employed. So the two started to the cathedral together, trailed by the detectives whom Polignani had informed, and carefully crossing the street every time they met a policeman for fear of being recognized. The rest followed as the police had planned it. Last Sunday after the bombs were finished Carbone said:

"Now if anybody squeals, his body is going to be cut up into little pieces. Understand?"

"All right," said Polignani. "I'm for it. Little pieces it is."

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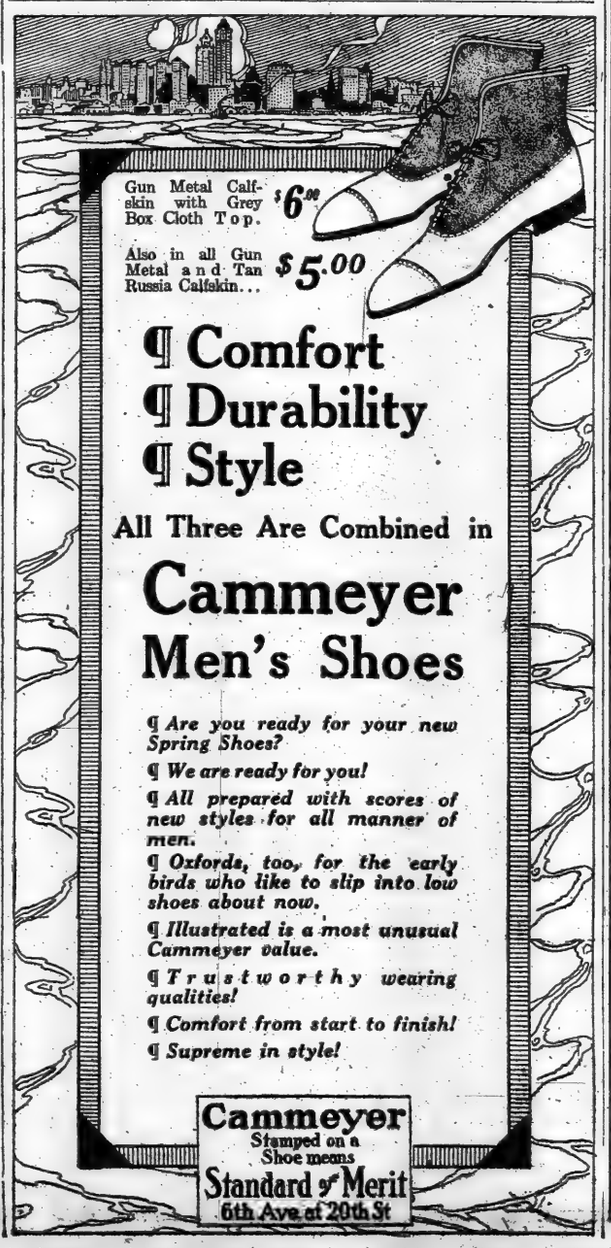

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This once-a-year sale has been in preparation for several months. To thrifty women is presented an opportunity to purchase these wares at EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

Included are 48 and 100 piece dinner sets, American cut glass, decorated cups, saucers and plates, gas and electric lamps, chandeliers and glass tableware.

See our remarkable window display on 59th St. and on Third Avenue.

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The new styles created for Spring are notable for their radical departure from the conventional in footwear. The many novel effects and color combinations present a bewildering diversity to select from.

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Low Shoes and Pumps in many styles, two of which are here shown.

Illustrated above is a novel button-over model with putty colored buckskin quarters, priced at **$4.98.**

Below is shown a "Lady Lexington" model, with white calf tops, patent colt vamp and heel, priced **$3.50.**

$3.50

Boots include military lace and button models of patent colt with white tops edged with black, now in great demand, priced **$3.98.** "Lady Lexington" Boots with tops of gray, putty and bronze combinations also at **$3.98.** Other models at **$4.98** to **$5.98.**

Tailor-made Spats, many styles and colors, at **98c** and **$1.50** pair.

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Little flower-pots of bronze, with tulip or pansy or clover in full blossom. In all just two inches tall. Each **$1.25.**

Kewpie Caddie-boys, in a delightfully shocking dishabille (*just a sash and a cap and a Kewpie smile.*) Each **50c.**

Easter Bonnets that are exact miniatures of Madame's; pretty enough and small enough to fit a fairy princess. Each **25c.**

Bloomingdales'—Lex. Arcade Stationery Shop.

WOOD SAYS LEGION IS A 'GOOD THING'

General Commanding Eastern Department Is Supported by Other Army Officers.

PROTEST TO THE PRESIDENT

Bishop Greer's Anti-Armament Society Objects to American Defense League of 250,000.

The War Department yesterday called upon Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the Army on Governors Island, to make an investigation and report back to the department all the facts and information he obtains concerning the newly organized American Legion, which contemplates a first line reserve for national defense to consist of 250,000 former soldiers, sailors, National Guardsmen and others who are fitted by training to take their places in the fighting line in the event of a national crisis. The War Department instructions to Gen. Wood came from his old friend, Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, the Chief of the General Staff in Washington.

As for Gen. Wood's interest in the legion, it was pointed out yesterday that the plan had been submitted to him and that after he looked over it he gave it his approval as a "good thing." He approved it just as he would a rifle range or a drill ground about which a citizen might consult him prior to offering it to the Government or to a State. Furthermore, it can be stated that Gen. Wood and Col. Roosevelt have not exchanged a word concerning the legion, either verbally or in writing.

Five Hundred Applicants.

The Legion opened permanent offices in the Maritime Building, 8 and 10 Bridge Street, yesterday morning, and before the day ended Dr. J. E. Hausmann, the Secretary of the Legion, received more than 500 applications for membership in the organization, most of them coming in the mail, and the rest either by telegraph or the personal appearance of the applicant. The applications represented all sections of the country, and came rom people in all walks of life.

Relative to the report that was printed to the effect that the offices of the American Legion would be established in the Army Building, on Whitehall Street, Col. A. L. Smith of the Quartermaster's Corps, U. S. A., issued a statement yesterday, explaining that the permission to use a room in the Army Building had been revoked.

Col. Smith's action caused an impression that he had evicted the American Legion from the Army Building, but such was not the case, since, as he himself subsequently pointed out, the rooms had not been occupied. Officials of the Legion said they had simply requested the room as storage space over Sunday, and had never intended to make use of it as the headquarters of the organization.

Capt. Gordon Johnston, aid to Gen. Wood, who issued the statement last week in which the organization of the American Legion was publicly announced, and who was mentioned in the Washington dispatches of yesterday in which Secretary Garrison announced he had ordered an investigation to be made of the Legion, explained his part in the organization yesterday.

"My connection with the American Legion," he said, "is of a purely advisory nature. Men in our profession can naturally tell better than a civilian whether a civilian applicant presents qualifications suitable for membership in such an organization, so in our spare time two or three of us look over the applications, and approve of them, or ask for more data if thought necessary. We have always been ready to give information and advice on military subjects to all who ask it. We have often helped the newspapers that way, and why shouldn't we advise civilians who are at least patriotic?"

"Are naval officers acting in a like capacity in the cases where the applicants have been sailors?"

"They are," he answered.

It may be pointed out that almost to a man army and navy officers seen yesterday enthusiastically approved of the project. On the other hand, many prominent persons do not give the scheme their approval.

Protest to President.

The American League to Limit Armaments came out strongly against the legion yesterday. It sent a telegraphic protest, signed by Bishop David H. Greer, Attorney Williams, and L. Hollingsworth Wood, to the President, which read:

In behalf of the American League to Limit Armaments and all those who believe in the civil administration of government, we protest against the activities of the officers of the Army of the United States in organizing civilians and attempting to influence public opinion in regard to the military forces of the country. We conceive that it is the duty of Congress, and not of the army, to determine how much and to what extent the military forces of the country shall be used or increased or decreased, and we submit that the activity of Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, and of his aid, Capt. Gordon Johnston, and of other officers of the army, and the issuing from a recognized army headquarters of such propaganda as that of the American Legion, is subversive of the interests of democracy and in violation of the policy and tradition of the United States of America.

The Rev. Dr. William Pierson Merrill of the Brick Presbyterian Church issued a statement last night in which he said:

"It seems to me that the telegram sent to President Wilson by the American League to Limit Armaments exactly expresses the facts in the case and the judgment that every sensible American must share."

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise issued a statement last night in which he said:

"It is time to call a halt to the activities of some of our army heads and their underlings in fostering a military spirit throughout the land. It would be irreparably hurtful to the highest interests of our nation to utilize this hour of Europe's madness in the direction of increasing armaments and the stirring up of the spirit of militarism. We have the right to expect that the President will promptly halt this army-engineered militaristic propaganda."

MAYOR EXPLAINS BUDGET.

He Tells Twilight Club Taxes Will Be Lower in 1916.

Mayor Mitchel and several members of his cabinet discussed civic problems before the Twilight Club in the Fifth Avenue Building last night. Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson was toastmaster. The programme had it down as a discussion on "Shall the City Curtail Its Social Activities?" and the majority present thought the Mayor might have something to say regarding tangoing or the Sunday closing of saloons, but the Mayor talked city finances.

The other speakers were Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction; Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Health; Dr. Ira S. Wile of the Board of Education, and the Rev. Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synogogue. There was loud applause when Dr. Wise declared that New York City, in his opinion, was as well governed as any city in the United States. If the city had had Mr. Mitchel for Mayor for the past twenty-five years, he said, there would be no reason to retrench.

Commissioner Goldwater said that much deadwood had been thrown out of his department, and that the latest system of sanitation had not only increased the efficiency of his department fully 10 per cent., but that a saving of approximately, $170,000 has resulted during the past year.

The Mayor said that the increase in this year's budget was due primarily to the item of uncollectable taxes, the interest on the debt service, and the interest on the city's European loan; to last year's storm, which cost the city $2,000,000, and to the mandatory increase in the Board of Education. About $2,000,000 had been saved in running the City Government during the past year, he said, and he prophesied that the budget for 1916, as well as the tax rate, would be lower than for this year.

WOMAN RECLUSE DIES; HID FORTUNE IN FLAT

Johanna Fitzgerald, Mourned as Poor in Henry Street, Had $9,501 in Bank.

When Max Silverman, janitor of the tenement at 95 Henry Street, found Johanna Fitzgerald dead in bed in her three-room flat there yesterday afternoon, neighbors at once began to speculate as to what would become of her body.

"The poor old soul," said some; Miss Fitzgerald was 90 years old. "They'll be sending her to Potter's Field."

Some thought she had relatives in New Jersey, but none knew where, or who they were. The old woman had lived in the same rooms for fifty-two years, according to the oldest residents of the district. No one knew anything about her, except that they believed she begged in the streets for her living, and until six weeks ago had had an aged sister, Mary, living with her. Then Mary died, and so secretive was the sister that none in the house knew even that Mary was ill until Johanna called an undertaker.

None knew even that Johanna was ill. Silverman said he had seen her last on Feb. 20, and went to her rooms yesterday because he wondered at not catching sight of her in ten days. Apparently the old woman had been dead for more than a week. Rats which infest the rooms had mutilated her face.

And then came Detective Costello to make an investigation. He began in the flat and, kicking a skirt which lay on the floor, felt something hard. He searched it and found four bank books showing deposits to the old woman's credit of $9,501.21. In a roll he found $469 in cash, yet there wasn't a piece of food in the rooms, and even the furnishings were those of abject poverty. Three bank books were of the Immigrant Savings Bank and showed deposits of $3,060, $3,000, and $1,729.90. The fourth was of the Bank of Savings and showed a credit of $1,711.31.

Costello found James Shay, the owner of the house, at 164 East Eighty-first Street, and learned from him that Miss Fitzgerald had not begged, at least up to two years ago. Until then she and her sister had worked in an umbrella factory, said Shay, but that was all he knew about them. They would never let him in their rooms, even to have repairs made, said he, and frequently kept him standing many minutes outside the door before opening it to give him the rent. But they were otherwise model tenants, and Shay never disturbed them.

PLEAS IN NEW HAVEN CASE.

Four Directors Give Bail on Sherman Act Indictment.

Henry K. McHarg, William Skinner, D. Newton Barney and Frederick F. Brewster, Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, appeared yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Netterer and entered pleas of not guilty to the superseding indictment charging them with violations of the Sherman Anti-trust act. In the afternoon M. C. Fleming entered a similar plea for Alexander Cochrane and Hoffman Miller for his father, George Macculloch Miller. All the defendants received until March 22 to change their pleas, if they saw fit, and were released in their former bail of $5,000 apiece.

William Rockefeller has still to plead to the new indictment. He is said to be at Jekyl Island, Fla., and it is probable that he will plead through counsel.

SERVICE INQUIRY HALTS.

Sub-Committee Wrangles Over Report—To Disappoint Whitman.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 2.—Delay in reporting on the investigation of the Public Service Commission for the First District was foreshadowed tonight when a subcommittee of the Legislative Committee met to frame its findings for submission to the full committee. The subcommittee, composed of six members, was about equally divided on the question of how far the committee should go in characterizing the official conduct of the Public Service Commissioners.

Gov. Whitman apparently is to be disappointed if he has hoped that the committee would report findings which would furnish him complete justification for the immediate removal of the Commissioners in the First District. All that the committee will do will be to present to the Legislature and to the Governor a summary of facts proved. The Governor may draw his own conclusions. A majority of the members of the committee feel that the Governor ought to assume full responsibility for the removal of the Commissioners, which is the chief object of the investigation.

Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara, Chairman of the committee; Senator O. L. Mills, and Senator James A. Foley, the Democratic Senator on the committee, took issue sharply with Col. William Hayward, legal adviser to Governor Whitman and counsel to the committee, on some of his findings which they called "characterizations" rather than a summary of proved facts. Col. Hayward had been in conference with Gov. Whitman before the meeting of the sub-committee tonight, and, it is understood, is seeking to carry out the instructions of the Governor with reference to the tenor of the report.

Just before midnight Col. Hayward said that the preparation of the report in all probability would consume all day tomorrow. He expected that the sub-committee would not be in a position to report to the full committee until Thursday. This possibly may delay the final report to the Legislature until next week.

In the meantime the opening of the investigation into the official conduct of the up-State commission, which was to begin tomorrow, has been postponed.

The meeting of the sub-committee broke up without agreeing on the report. It was said the committee was divided three to three, with Senators Thompson, Mills, and Foley opposing the report as drafted by Col. Hayward and Assemblymen Maier of Seneca and McQuistion of Brooklyn supporting Col. Hayward, who is a member of the subcommittee, too.

SHE SWALLOWED HER PEARL

Doctor Sees His Wife Eat Up $100 Gem and Spoil His Joke.

The wife of a well-known New York physician has had an ambition. She has cut out every clipping she can find telling of persons finding beautiful pearls in raw oysters served at restaurants and hotels, and whenever she has dined out she has apologized for ordering oysters on the ground that it was worth giving a forty-cent order on the chance of finding a one-hundred-dollar pearl.

The husband yesterday had a splendid idea. He was dining with her at the Astor and he slipped round to the hotel in the afternoon. A waiter received a liberal tip and a pretty, lustrous pearl, with the order to put it in one of the oysters he would serve. The dish was served, the lady spoke as usual of her hopes and swallowed the bivalve. The doctor watched with eager gaze, but nothing happened.

A very much exasperated physician told a friend about it in the lobby of the hotel half an hour later.

"Confound it all," he exclaimed, "that was the first time in her life that she failed to chew the oyster. Do you think I had better tell her?"

FLOOD OF CITY BILLS.

Eleventh Avenue Track-Removal Measure Introduced in Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 2.—With only ten days left for the introduction of local measures, a wave of New York City bills swept into both houses of the Legislature to-day. The New York Central Railroad under the terms of a bill introduced by Assemblyman Abraham Ellenbogen of New York would have nine months in which to remove its tracks from Eleventh Avenue. The bill provides that the company shall submit a plan for the relocation of its tracks from Spuyten Duyvil to its southern terminal, and that if the company fails to do this the Public Service Commission and New York City authorities shall be authorized to treat the presence of the tracks as a public nuisance and enforce their removal.

This bill is the joint work of the City Club, Citizens' Union, Independent Club of the West Side, West End Association, Twenty Third Street Improvement Association, Washington Heights Improvement Association, West Side Taxpayers' Association, Greenwich Village Improvement Association, Chelsea Neighborhood Association, Women's Municipal League, League to End Death Avenue, Merchants' Association of New York, North Manhattan Taxpayers' Association, and Green Settlement.

Two bills introduced by Assemblyman Flamman provide for the creation in New York City of a Board of Building Standards, to be made up of the Fire Commissioner, Health Commissioner, Tenement House Commissioner, Commissioner of Buildings, and Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, and for the creation of a central department of buildings, abolishing the Building Departments in each of the five boroughs. The Central Bureau would be in charge of one Commissioner.

Assemblyman Green's bill to impose a tax on the unearned increment in the value of land, in addition to the regular tax, was introduced today. The measure was drafted by the Citizens' Union, and would provide a new source of revenue by making property owners pay the city a tax of 1 per cent. in perpetuity on the increase in value caused by public improvements, no part of the cost of which is assessed upon the benefited property.

The construction of subways by assessment is provided for in a measure introduced by Assemblyman Hoff, which gives the Public Service Commission, acting with the Board of Estimate, authority to decide what part of the expense of acquiring property for rapid transit facilities shall be assessed upon benefited property owners.

The Citizens' Union bill, which provides for the reduction of the Board of Aldermen from 73 to 35, was introduced by Assemblyman Stoddard. The new districts in most instances would follow the lines of Assembly districts.

Every building more than three stories in height must have on each floor two fire exits widely separated, under the terms of a bill introduced by Assemblyman Thorn. This would modify the present law, which provides two exits to a floor on all buildings more than two stories in height.

Among other bills introduced affecting New York City was one by Senator Walters, which makes it easier than at present for the Board of Water Supply to acquire property. It provides that upon ten days' notice of the deposit to the credit of the owner of land desired a sum equal to one-half of the assessed valuation of the property the New York City authorities may enter on the land. If the owner cannot be found, entry may be had in twenty days.

BECKER HEARING MARCH 24.

Court of Appeals Will Hear Arguments on Motion for New Trial.

ALBANY, March 2.—The appeal of Police Lieutenant Charles Becker from the second conviction for the murder of Herman Rosenthal was set for argument on March 24 by the Court of Appeals today.

Assistant District Attorney Taylor's request for reaffirmation of the conviction without appeal because the defendant's papers had not been filed within six months after conviction was denied.

DELAY MORE CARS ORDER.

Enforcement of New Health Board Rule Deferred Until March 16.

On the request of Theodore P. Shonts, President of the New York Railways Company, Health Commissioner Goldwater yesterday granted that company a stay until March 16 of the Health Board's order concerning the increase of the number of cars on the Eighty-sixth Street line.

"The company," Mr. Shonts explained, "wishes this stay of execution in order that it may prepare the necessary papers asking for a modification of the order, or to decide on its future procedure in the premises."

The Health Board will hold a public hearing on the order on March 15.

Replying yesterday to Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Railway Company, Dr. Goldwater pointed out that his action concerning the Fifty-ninth Street line was taken under Section 1,176 of the City Charter, and said the Health Board had no desire to be unreasonable.

"If you will supply a sufficient number of cars to meet the needs of the public during the hours when traffic is heaviest," said Dr. Goldwater, "we shall make every possible effort to persuade the patrons of the line to utilize the facilities, which you say you are ready to offer them, in such a manner as to conserve their own health and comfort and to uphold the orders against overcrowding."

The Health Commissioner has begun a survey of conditions on the Brooklyn street car lines and expects to issue an order concerning them in the near future.

As a result of reports from its transit bureau the Public Service Commission will on Monday hold a hearing on the Belt Line service.

DIVORCE LAWYER ACCUSED.

Court Looking Into Conduct of James Forrester in Earle Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 2.—According to papers filed in the County Clerk's office today, the divorce granted to Helen Hicks Earle of Mount Vernon from Charles Earle in June, 1912, has resulted in charges of unprofessional conduct against James Forrester, an attorney in the case, and the Appellate Division has appointed John J. Freedman to hear testimony.

Earle made no defense, saying he had an understanding with his wife that if she got a decree without a fight no costs or alimony would be asked.

Mary Winfield, a nurse, was named as corespondent, and Woodlands Lake was prominently mentioned in the papers.

Later Mrs. Earle asked for $200 a month alimony, for the education and care of her daughter, which was finally allowed by the Appellate Division. The charges against the lawyer grew out of the final settlement of the alimony.

CUNARD ATTACKS TAXI LAW.

Sues City for Right to Restrict Access to Its Piers.

The Cunard Steamship Company began an equity suit yesterday in the Federal District Court against the City of New York, Mayor Mitchel, Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, and Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, demanding that the defendants show cause why the company should comply with the recent ordinance opening its piers to all taxicabs.

The steamship company takes the view that, as it has rented its piers from the city, it has the right to admit to them only such taxicabs as it may desire.

Offer $1,000 Reward for Necklace.

Tiffany & Co. offer today through the Lost and Found column of THE TIMES a reward of $1,000 for the return of a small necklace with a diamond and pearl clasp, which was lost in Fifth or Madison Avenues, between Forty-fifth Street and Seventy-sixth Streets.

Amortized Loans

5%

What makes our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates secure?

Each mortgage deposited with the Trustee to secure these certificates has an amortization clause providing for serial reductions of principal, thereby obtaining the benefit of the regularly increasing margin of security without the annoyance of receiving partial payments on account of *your* investment.

In addition, the principal and interest are guaranteed to net 5%.

Write for Booklet, "The Ideal Investment."

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Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000

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REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

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CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA
Agencies in All Principal Cities

PICTURES TO SAVE.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains 24 pages of beautiful and graphic pictures of the war, reproductions of representative works of art, and illustrations of passing events executed by Rotogravure process. 10 cents by mail. Binder to hold 52 issues sent, cloth for $1.25, imitation leather $1.75, and half leather for $2.00. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

STORE OPENS 9:00 A. M.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

STORE CLOSES 6:00 P. M.

Final Clearance
Men's and Young Men's

Winter Suits and Overcoats At Reductions of ⅓ to ½

The Season's Most Popular Models
In Smart and Serviceable Materials

Black and Blue Suits Not Included

Nearly all sizes are included in the assortments at each price, but only 1, 2 or 3 of any one style.

230 Suits and 290 Overcoats
Now $9.75
Were $14.75, $18.50 and $19.75

135 Suits and 80 Overcoats
Now $12.75
Were $19.75, $22.50 and $24.75

215 Custom Tailored Suits
Now $15.75
Were $24.75, $27.50 and $29.75

120 High-Grade Suits
Now $18.75
Were $29.75, $34.75 and $37.50

70 Youths' Suits (*Long Trousers*)

AGES 15 TO 20

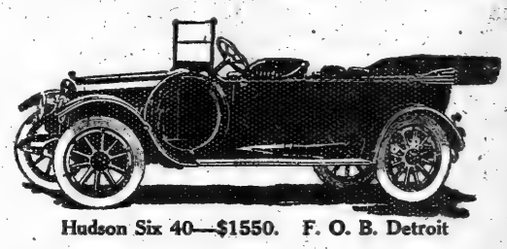
WERE $12.75 AND $14.75 **Now $8.75**

No charge for necessary alterations.

Elevators on the 35th St. Side run direct to the Men's Clothing Dept.—Fifth Floor.
Cigar Dept. at the Special Entrance for Men, One Step from Broadway, on the 35th St. Side.

R. H. Macy & Co.

The funeral that failed



Hudson Six 40—$1550. F. O. B. Detroit

For several months past the pessimists have been trying hard to pin a "Rest in Peace" wreath on prosperity.

But they have failed. It simply couldn't be done. All the pessimism in the world couldn't kill the brand of prosperity this country is facing.

If there ever was a time for the merchants and manufacturers to "make hay" it is now.

The automobile industry has shown greater resistance than other lines during the recent depression. *The resistance was by the few big strong companies* whose product is everywhere recognized as standard. Other car makers in common with general manufacturers are making a desperate fight for existence.

The Hudson has shown great resistance and extraordinary gains. As evidence: Two years ago the Hudson Motor Car Co. made and sold $6,000,000 worth of motor cars. Last year $11,500,000, and this year $7,498,000 in the first five months of their fiscal year or at the rate of $18,000,000 for the year's output. Think of such a gain where others show losses!

Other makers endeavor to copy the HUDSON appearance. They claim HUDSON quality, but they lack the engineering skill, the selected brains, the ability which goes into every Hudson. The above figures prove that already the buying public has discovered the difference between the genuine and the imitation.

We confidently predict that soon many of these imitators will be forced to adopt *drastic measures to market their product.* They will resort to extraordinary newspaper claims. They will be *compelled to reduce prices radically.* Remember, when that happens, it is the last grasp at the straws in the current to prevent the final sinking into oblivion.

Many factories will probably claim that because they have paid "paper" dividends they can afford to reduce car prices.

Are they philanthropists?

Would you, if you had a paying business and could sell all your goods, reduce prices and so divide your profit with the public? WOULD YOU?

Isn't it more reasonable to suppose you *had to reduce* the price of your goods because you weren't selling them?

Be warned in time. Don't be misled. Study the history of the automobile business and judge the future by the past.

You will instantly realize that if you buy such a car, you buy a product which the manufacturers must market at any price it will bring; *that you soon would own a car without a factory, without a dealer, without a home—an outcast in the greatest manufacturing industry on earth.*

You Can Secure an Early Delivery by Ordering Your Car Now

LOCAL DEALERS
Brooklyn, N. Y.—The A. Elliott Ranney Co.
Bronx, N. Y.—C. R. Radcliffe Co.
Newark, N.J.—Foley Motor Car Co.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—G. Sherwood Angell.
Lynbrook, L. I.—Beam, Kern Motor Car Co.
Mt. Kisco, N. Y.—Bedford Farmers' Co-operative Association.
Rutherford, N.J.—Bergen Auto Co.
Morristown, N.J.—Geo. H. Cruess.
Closter, N. J.—Costner & Brown.
Hoboken, N. J.—Hexamer Auto Co.
Perth Amboy, N. J.—C. A. Sexton.
Plainfield, N. J.—A. C. Thompson Auto Co.
Sea Bright, N. J.—H. L. Zobel.
Belmar, N. J.—O. H. Newman.
Kingston, N. Y.—Peter A. Black.

Remember that quality remains long after the price is forgotten and that the Triangle on the Radiator is the Hallmark of Quality.

The A. Elliott Ranney Co.

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OPEN EVENINGS

LOCAL DEALERS
Hackensack, N. J.—Mayne Motor Car Co.
Stapleton, S. I.—Louis Blum.
New Rochelle, N. Y.—Diamond Motor Car Co.
New Milford, N. Y.—John C. Drew.
Bay Shore, L. I.—Jacob Finkelstein.
East Hampton, L. I.—I. Y. Halsey.
Bay Port, L. I.—Wm. Mantha Co.
Liberty, N. Y.—E. H. Nichols.
Middletown, N.Y.—Central Garage.
Nyack, N. Y.—Nyack Garage.
White Plains, N. Y.—Paul Motor Car Co.
Port Jefferson, L. I.—J. H. Price.
Newburgh, N. Y.—Sloan & Clapper.
Cutchogue, L. I.—J. Henry Wolf.
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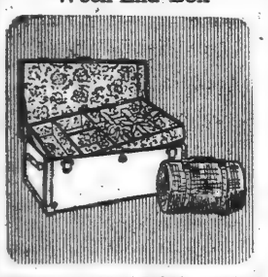
Goods Purchased in London Charged to Home Account at English Prices.

To Travel Hopefully

It is better to travel hopefully, and be reconciled to delays and inconveniences, than to arrive on time irritated.

It is still better to insure hopefulness with CROSS conveniences — besides a man is known by the luggage he keeps.

Cross
Week-End Box

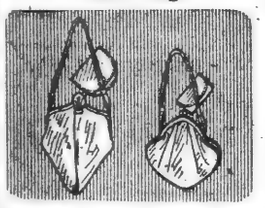


"WEEK-END" BOX—Of black enamelled cloth, lined entirely with flowered cretonne, removable tray with five compartments; nickel mounting, fibre binding, reinforced corners. Size: 29¼ x 13 x 16 inches.....$14.50

TRAVELLING RUGS — (at right)—Imported woolen rugs in solid colors with assorted plaid backs from.....$7.50

RUG STRAPS — Of tan hide leather, 30 to 60 inch lengths, from.....$1.00 to $3.00

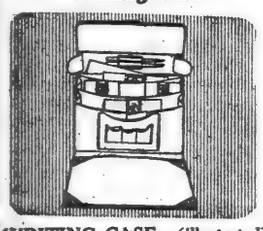
Cross
Hand Bags



HAND BAG—(at right) Of fine pinseal leather, in black and colors, plaited design, moire silk lining, fitted with silk purse; leather handle; 4 inch leather covered frame with ball catch, 5½ inches deep.....$6.00

HAND BAG—(at left) Of fine pinseal leather, in black and colors, moire silk lining, framed centre coin compartment with kidskin lining, fitted with silk-backed attached mirror and leather purse; 4¾ inch covered frame, 6 inches deep; soft leather handle.$10.50

Cross
Writing Case



WRITING CASE—(illustrated) Morocco in colors. Blotting pad, four gussetted pockets for paper and envelopes, and stamp pockets. Fitted with pencil and extra loop for fountain pen, flap covered, gilt push-clasp and handle outside. Measures folded 11 x 9 inches.....$8.00

Black satin leather.....$9.00
Black grained patent leather.$9.50

"HASTY LINE" PAD — Of French morocco, in colors, silk lining, fitted with writing paper and envelope in one, gilt pen and pencil holder, memo. book, blotting pad, and address book. Size 4¾ x 4½ inches.....$4.00

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Dealers Throughout the World

GIVE HEARING TODAY ON ALIEN REPEAL

Subway Relief Measure Is Framed, but Governor Delays Its Passage.

SOME LABOR MEN OPPOSE

Three Senators Fight the Measure in Conference—Democrats Undecided on Their Course.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 2.—A new bill has been evolved looking to the repeal of the alien clause in the labor law, upheld in a recent decision by the Court of Appeals, and the validation of contracts voided through the violation of that clause on the part of contractors. Both Gov. Whitman and the Republican leaders of the Legislature, thoroughly alive to the conditions blocking the progress of work on subway contracts in New York City, had planned to put the new measure through the legislative mill to final passage at today's session. Their plans, however, encountered opposition on the part of certain labor organizations, which was expressed on the Senate floor by the minority leader, Mr. Wagner. As a result, the passage of the bill was postponed, pending a hearing before the Senate Committee on Labor and Industries, which is to be held at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The new bill repealing the alien clause, drawn up under the guidance of Col. Hayward, the Governor's legal advisor, and Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the Public Service Commission of the First District, was introduced by Senator Spring of Cattaraugus, who is Chairman of that committee. Here is the full text of the measure;

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 14 of the Labor law, being Chapter 31 of the Consolidated Laws, as enacted by Chapter 36 of the laws of 1909, is hereby repealed.

Section 2. Any board, officer, or agent who has entered into any contract in behalf of the State or a municipality, which contract is affected by the provisions of said Section 14, shall, if the parties thereto other than the State or a municipality consent, enter into a supplemental contract eliminating from the original contract any provision requiring a compliance with the provisions of the section repealed. Thereupon the said contract shall have the same force and effect as though originally lawfully made as amended; provided that nothing in this act nor any waiver made or act done under the authority thereof shall operate to affect any existing right arising under other provisions of said contract.

This act applies to the successor in office or authority of any board, officer, or agent, making such a contract.

Section 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

As soon as the bill had been introduced Senate Leader Elon R. Brown moved for a recess of the Senate and went into secret conference with the Republican Senators on the measure. The conference lasted for two hours, and when it came to a close the hearing was announced.

It appears that Gov. Whitman had sent word to the Republican Senators that he thought it would be well to hear the objections of the labor organizations. The sentiment at the conference was unanimously in favor of that course. When the merits of the proposed amendments to the labor law came up for discussion some differences developed.

Senator J. Henry Walters of Syracuse and Senators Alfred J. Gilchrist and Robert R. Lawson of Brooklyn said that they would oppose the repeal of the alien clause, and urged their contention rather strenuously. It is not thought, however, that their objections will prevent the passage of the bill.

Senator Lawson had a plan under which contractors, unable to obtain native or naturalized labor, could make affidavit to that effect, and on certification by the Commissioner of Labor as to the truth of their statement could be relieved by the Attorney General from living up to the requirements of the alien clause of the law. This plan was discarded as clearly unconstitutional.

"The sentiment seemed to be pretty unanimous in favor of passing this bill," said Senator Brown after the conference. When he was asked whether he thought the bill would become law this week Senator Brown said:

"I am aware of the seriousness of the situation in New York City, and it is my desire to proceed with all possible celerity in affording the needed relief, but we are not going to turn the capital upside down just for the purpose of getting this bill through quickly."

The Democrats have not taken any open stand for or against the Spring bill. It is thought that their attitude will be determined largely by what develops at the hearing tomorrow. Senator Wagner suggested tonight that it might be well to frame the bill so that native and naturalized labor always could be assured of preference even though aliens were not barred from employment on public works.

"It seems to me that it would be strangely inconsistent, to say the least," said Senator Brown, "to spend millions in providing bread and butter for aliens in far-off Belgium and prohibit the aliens we have admitted to our shores from earning theirs by honest toil."

Gov. Whitman said he was in favor of passing the bill as promptly as circumstances would permit, and asserted that he had an emergency message in readiness to expedite its passage.

WANT WORK, CAN'T GET IT.

Applicants for Subway Jobs Turned Away, Though Told to Report.

The complaint that American laborers were not permitted to work on the new Seventh Avenue Subway, even after their physical fitness had been approved by medical examiners of the Rapid Transit Construction Company and the men had been told to return to work at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, was made yesterday by workingmen who visited the offices of THE NEW YORK TIMES. As proof of their assertions half a dozen of the laborers exhibited small pink slips on which was written in ink the man's name, beneath it, "is O. K. for work," and the signature "L. A. C.," later found to be the signature of the medical examiner for the construction company. In addition there appeared the signature in pencil of "Charles Basso," foreman, designating "shaft No. 3," where the laborers would be assigned to work.

Most of the laborers who visited the office of THE TIMES wore their working clothes and some of them carried shovels and picks. One of their number, acting as spokesman, stepped forward and said:

"We went to Thirty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue yesterday and applied for work on the new Seventh Avenue Subway. All of us here were looked over and led into the shack before the medical examiner. We were stripped and examined carefully. To those who met the physical test slips were given with the doctor's signature. Then we were directed to take these slips to the foreman, who approved them with his signature and told us to come back at 8 o'clock this morning and go to work.

Say They Were Refused Work.

"When we did return at 8 o'clock, as we were instructed, we were told that there was no work the construction company could give us. We think that was not right because we were promised work and we went to the construction company prepared to start in. Some of us bought our own shovels, and we had to go without food to save up 60 cents to get them.

"We have waited all the morning at the shaft on the chance that we might be called in and put to work, but we have begun to feel that we are not going to be allowed to do any work at all. We have come to ask THE TIMES to help find out why we are not permitted to go to work when we have been declared physically competent."

The protesting laborers said they had gone on Monday to the shaft of the Rapid Transit Construction Company at Thirty-eighth Street, with nearly a thousand other applicants. They saw hundreds rejected, but they said there were fully 300 men accepted by the medical examiner and the foreman. They asserted that they were going back to the shaft on Seventh Avenue and that they would "hang around" until they were put to work.

When a reporter for THE TIMES went to the shaft of the Rapid Transit Construction Company at Thirty-eighth Street he was informed by two of the engineers in charge of the work there that the laborers who were passed as capable by the medical examiners of the company were not promised work yesterday morning.

"Our foreman, Charles Basso, simply told the men to come back at 8 o'clock so that they would be on hand if we needed them," one of the engineers said. "He did not tell them that they would be put to work immediately. He could not have told them that, because we have no work we could leave to new men who are unfamiliar with the methods of construction employed in subway building. Furthermore, we furnish our men with shovels and other tools."

It was learned from the resident engineers at the shaft that 160 American laborers who had applied for work on Monday had been approved. More than double that many were turned away.

"Out of all those who passed the physical examination," said Engineer E. P. Palmer, "there were only six whom we found we could use as timbermen. Just now we need timbermen more than any other class of workmen."

An inspection of the new subway between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Streets revealed why the construction company needed timbermen. The street has been "decked," or boarded over, and the surface car tracks are supported by large square wooden pillars placed in the trench, somewhat as a building is shored. These pillars are braced by innumerable braces, which are joined in many places by "shipbuilder's mortises." To make these joints requires skill as well as familiarity with subway conditions, it was pointed out. Thus supported, the level of the street has not sunk an inch while the excavation has been dug, according to the engineers. A mistake in constructing the supporting woodwork would cause a collapse of the whole street.

Among other problems which the engineers said they were unwilling to trust to inexperienced laborers was the work of shoring up the Metropolitan Opera House, which soon will be supported on "needles." That is what the engineers call the steel pillars used temporarily while the drillers and blasters are blowing away a large promontory of rock which extends out into the subway trench from under the Opera House.

There were not more than 100 men at work yesterday on the Rapid Transit Construction Company's Seventh Avenue contract, which runs for 1,397 feet, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets to the middle of Forty-second and Forty-third Streets. Before the alien labor law was enforced 800 men worked on this section, and a week ago last Saturday they celebrated with a subterranean picnic the completion of the first section of concrete arch roof.

When all the old workers were turned off on Saturday there only ten men were left, and these were the watchmen. When the American laborers began to apply on Monday, about twenty timbermen were put to work, and the remaining sixty concrete workers and drill runners were employed yesterday. They were the first to arrive, and when all places were filled others were turned away.

"I think I can say that the policy of the Rapid Transit Construction Company is not to discriminate," said Engineer Palmer, who was corroborated by Engineer W. I. Johnson. "We received orders on Saturday to go ahead with the greatest regard for safety and without great extravagance.

Need Time to Instruct Workers.

"We find that we have to give a great deal of instruction to the men whom we have to put to work, and this takes time. Furthermore, it is expensive. We intend to take on new men qualified by the law to undertake this work, but we cannot engage them more rapidly than we can fit them for the work. We have shown, and will continue to show, good faith by putting these men to work. You must remember that we want to finish this job as soon as possible, so there's a selfish motive behind the reason why we should employ every available man."

In the subway trench were a number of the new workmen. Those who were questioned admitted that they felt "pretty stiff," or sometimes too "sore to move" after their first day's labor; but they were expecting to become hardened to the work after a few more days.

"It's this way," said George Washburn of Brooklyn, formerly a lineman. "You can't put a lineman at this kind of work and expect him to do as much as a regular laborer immediately. I believe I will acquire greater skill within a few days, because already I have begun to understand how my part of the work must be done."

Complaints that American laborers were being excluded on subway construction work in other parts of the city were made yesterday by hundreds of workingmen who said they had tried to get jobs.

MERCHANTS FOR SUBWAY AID.

Urge Repeal of Alien Labor Law—2,800 More Men Working.

The Merchants' Association sent a telegram yesterday to Gov. Whitman calling the attention of the Legislature to the serious conditions caused by the recent decision of the Court of Appeals upholding the constitutionality of the alien clauses of the labor law and asking for their repeal.

In its telegram the association points out that the decision will result in loss of time in carrying out the existing subway contracts and cause an increase in both the time and money it will take to complete future contracts. Moreover, it is urged that not only a large body of aliens but a great number of citizens have been thrown out of work through the disorganization the decision has caused, thus seriously aggravating the problem of the unemployed.

Figures collected yesterday by the Public Service Commission showed some improvement in the number of men actually at work on the new subway. It was calculated that on Monday there were only 9,000 employed of the 20,000 who should have been working, but yesterday it was reckoned there were 11,000. Returns were obtained from contractors who on Feb. 1 had been employing 14,054 men, and they had yesterday on their pay rolls 8,337. The Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company on its six sections had at work yesterday 464 men, instead of 1,835; the Bradley Contracting Company, on its three sections, 316 instead of 824, and the Degnon Contracting Company, on its seven sections, 1,352 instead of 2,272 men. On the Brooklyn tunnels the Fitzn-O'Rourke Company raised its force to 320 men out of the 400 which would have been its full complement.

Complaint, however, came from the Cranford Company in Brooklyn that it was finding difficulty in getting efficient substitutes for its old men. About 1,000 American citizens applied to it for jobs, but as many were clerks or salesmen, and few had had any experience in working underground, it would only hire 100.

McMullen, Snare & Triest drew up a regular declaration of citizenship for all men who could not produce citizenship papers. After applicants had been looked over by a foreman and a walking boss and accepted as likely recruits, they were sent to the office and there had to make a formal affidavit to show they were native-born citizens. If they were immigrants they were required to produce their papers, and particulars of these were filed in a card index ready for any inquiry that might be made.

ANTI-VIVISECTION BILLS UP.

Scientists Fight Measures at Albany to Stop Research Experiments.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 2.—Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Foundation and Prof. Frederick B. Lee of Columbia University appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon in opposition to three bills whose purpose is to limit or do away with the practice of vivisection. Both asserted that the laboratories where vivisection was practiced were open to inspection.

"The work is in the hands of men perfectly competent to see that it is properly and humanely carried out," said Dr. Flexner.

Dr. William Park, Director of Laboratories of the New York Health Department, asserted that the discovery of the intraspinal method of injecting antitetanus serum, revealed through vivisection, had saved from death from tetanus thousands of men on the battlefields of Europe.

Dr. Henry D. Barbour, representing the Society for the Prevention of Abuse in Animal Experimentation, demanded an investigation of the practice of vivisection. Mrs. Sara W. Lyons of the Anti-Vivisection Society said that the practice ought to be abandoned in the interest of a higher ethical standard, and used the European war as an object lesson to point the moral that cruelties practiced upon animals made men callous to suffering inflicted on human beings, thus making war possible.

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10-20 YEAR
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at 95
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Free of Tax in New York State.

These Bonds are the direct obligation of the Company, with a Capital, Surplus and Profits of $2,500,000, and are further secured by deposit with the Trustee of first mortgages on improved real estate in American cities equal in amount to the face value of the Bonds.

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OLD CROW RYE
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED. UNADULTERATED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

Three to one in favor of FATIMA means this—Where one smoker asks for some other brand of 15¢ cigarettes, three sing out FATIMAS. It's because of the mildness—the body—the aroma of that wonderful Turkish Blend!

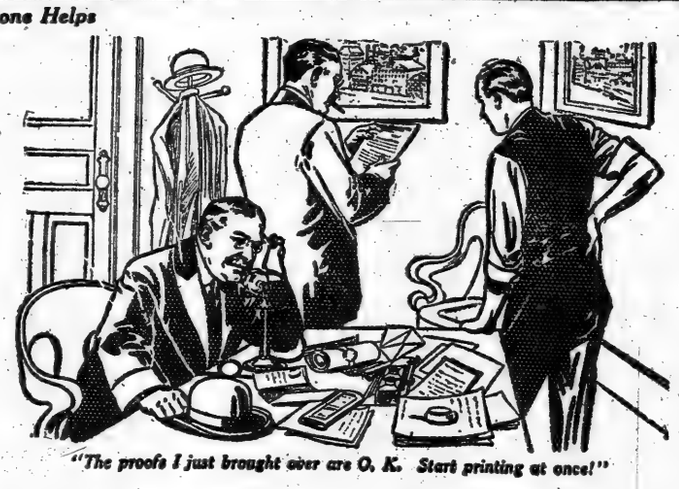
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Isn't that reason enough for

3 to 1 in favor of FATIMA

FATIMA
THE TURKISH BLEND
Distinctively Individual
Cigarette
20 for 15¢

Telephone Helps



"The proofs I just brought over are O. K. Start printing at once!"

Save Dollars and Delays—Telephone!

"I save a lot of valuable time in getting out rush printing work by using my *telephone*," said a buyer of printing for a large business concern recently.

"As soon as I have the work laid out, I telephone the printer, talk over the details with him and give him a good idea of just what is required.

"While the messenger is on the way, he assigns his force, orders his supplies and is ready to set up the copy as soon as the messenger arrives.

"We go over the proofs together, telephone the corrections and the O. K., and the printing is started at once.

"We have found this to be a satisfactory and workable plan that saves many dollars and delays in the course of a year."

This may suggest a way to use the telephone to save dollars and delays in *your* business.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Furniture of Character for the Country Living Room

NO more winsomely cheerful spot can well be imagined than the spacious living room of the Country House with its inviting furniture and high French windows opening out on a sun-flooded expanse of well-kept lawns.

Only among our Hampton Reproductions, however, can one be assured of finding the very piece needed to give the desired suggestion. It may be a carved Georgian Table with Cabriole legs and characteristic Claw and ball feet, it may be a William and Mary Banquette with turned legs and curving stretchers or perhaps such a decorative adjunct as an old English Lacquer Cabinet, or a pair of carved Adam torcheres.

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34 and 36 West 32d St., New York,
Between Fifth Ave., and Broadway

ON ALL NEWS STANDS
MARCH NUMBER
The New York Times
CURRENT HISTORY
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
THE EUROPEAN WAR

The French Government's Official Report on German Atrocities, published complete in this issue, says: "The mind refuses to believe that all these butcheries should have taken place without justification." It adds, "Still, it is so!"

The report is partisan, it is launched against Germany. But it is official. It comes within the scope of a magazine devoted to publishing the authoritative documents of the war. Should the German Government prepare such a report as against the Allies, it, too, will have space in Current History. Never before have Governmental agencies been employed to depict war in its naked, revolting, inglorious features—in a way to disillusionize the world as to war's "romance" or "ideality." The mind refuses to take it in, as the report well says. Whether it is true the reader will judge for himself.

How the Balkan States, out of which the menace rose, resolved, in Kipling's phrase, to "stand up and meet the war" has not hitherto been published to the English-speaking world. The description is here presented for the first time in documents taken from authoritative Balkan sources. Turkey and her turbulent neighbors tell their own stories.

The war as seen by the cartoonists of Europe in representative drawings taken from English, French, Italian, and German sources, brightens twenty-eight full pages—a feature that will be continued in future numbers.

The Belgo-British plot alleged by Germany in Dr. Bernhard Dernburg's publication of the secret documents discovered in Belgian archives after the German occupation of Brussels, is reproduced in full. The secret documents themselves, the German interpretation of them, together with the official Belgian response that they prove Belgium's innocence of conspiring with England to break neutrality, are here presented.

These are specimens of a number rich in illuminating articles and documents put forth by the spokesmen of the nations in conflict, their statesmen and influential writers. With the best of the war correspondence, maps, chronology, and portraits of royal personages, ministers, and warriors, The New York Times Current History furnishes complete information about the war.

25 CENTS A COPY; $3.00 A YEAR
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY

ROOM RAIDS FRAMED, SAYS MRS. GOLDMAN

Stage Wife of Rich Banker's Son Declares She Confessed to Save Husband's Friend.

WAS DRESSED IN BLOOMERS

Admits Wiring from Chicago for Money to Get Lambert Out of Jail—Warned by Court.

Mrs. Edith Jacobsen Ostend Goldman, the girl wife of Robert J. Goldman, son of Henry Goldman, the banker, was called to the witness stand before Justice Greenbaum and a jury yesterday afternoon to defend herself in the suit brought against her for divorce. She was composed and confident.

First she said that when she plays on the stage she is known as Edith Ostend and that she will be 21 years old next month. She married the plaintiff in May of last year in New Jersey. She vigorously denied every charge made against her, and declared that when she was caught in the house in West Ninth Street with a man last September and in the Hotel Wellington, Chicago, she was framed up.

She said she had not been in the Ninth Street room two minutes before the five men broke in. One of the men was the secretary of the plaintiff's father, another was a friend of his, and the other three were detectives. Asked why she signed the confession as to the condition of her apparel, she replied that she did it thinking it would help her companion, who was a friend of her husband and a married man.

"When the men broke in," she said, "I had on bloomers, a combination suit, and a petticoat."

Concerning the raid on her room in the Chicago hotel, Mrs. Goldman said she was with her roommate, Miss Wilson. She said she fell on her knees before Banker Goldman's secretary and begged him to restore her husband to her, because she loved him. Asked if she knew a man named Lambert of Chicago, she said that she saw him in the night raid on her room. Lambert was in jail, and Mrs. Goldman admitted wiring to a friend here for $50 to get him out. Mrs. Goldman was very determined in her statements, and she was especially determined in contradicting the testimony given against her. Justice Greenbaum finally said to her:

"I must tell the young lady that she must be very careful and tell the truth, as there may be serious consequences for telling a falsehood."

A number of telegrams were offered in evidence which disclosed that Mrs. Goldman had sent two requests for money on the plea that she was starving. One of these telegrams was sent to Nathan Harris, 13 South Orange Street, Newark, N. J.; another went to Charles E. Fisher, 359 Front Street, this city.

Mr. Fisher, called to the witness chair, said he had obtained $437 on Mrs. Goldman's wedding ring, and the money asked of him referred to that matter. He said that he had sometimes talked informally to Mrs. Goldman, but had never used any endearing terms in addressing her. Thereupon a letter from him to Mrs. Goldman was produced. It was dated Sept. 21, 1914, and began, "Dear Honey Girl." The missive carried many tender terms.

Mr. Goldman testified earlier in the day. His examination was brief. He said he would be 21 years old on Dec. 12 next. He was not permitted to identify a package of love letters written by him to his wife.

Justice Greenbaum will charge the jury this morning. A verdict is expected before recess.

DINE IN A HUGE CAGE.

Mrs. George A. Morrison Gives a Zoological Dinner at Her Home.

Mrs. George Austin Morrison gave a novel zoological dinner last night at her home in the Kenilworth, 151 Central Park West. The dining room was converted into a huge cage, in which the animal dinner was served, and the decorations and accessories all carried out the zoological garden effect.

There were twenty guests for the dinner and additional guests came in later for the dancing, and a buffet supper was served. Among the guests were Dr. D. Hunter McAlpin and Mrs. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bayard Halt Halsted, Mr. and Mrs. Russel A. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Mason Janney, Miss Helen Murphy, Frederick S. Woodruff, Oswald C. Hering, and De Witt Lockman.

ATTACK MEXICO CITY AGAIN.

Zapatistas Fighting in Three Suburbs, with Claims of Success.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Attacks on Mexico City were made yesterday from three suburbs by the Zapata forces which retired recently before Gen. Obregon.

The Carranza agency tonight gave out this telegram from the Government at Vera Cruz on the fighting:

"The reactionaries met with a severe defeat yesterday when they attacked Mexico City from three different points—namely, Churubusco, Peñon, and San Lazaro. The fighting was heavy, and the reactionaries were repulsed at all points, with great loss.

"Gen. Iriarte, a Zapata leader, was killed, and documents found on him showed that the attack had been ordered by Zapata and Gonzales Garza.

"Several trainloads of food have arrived in Mexico City, and the water works are being repaired.

"Gen. Salvador Alvarado has been appointed Governor of Yucatan."

The State Department was informed in a telegram from Vera Cruz today that notice had been given to the public by the railway authorities that all regular traffic between Vera Cruz and Mexico City would be suspended after today. The only service to be maintained will be for military purposes.

TO RUN CIRCUMNAVIGATORS.

Club Officers Chosen, with Thurlow Weed Barnes as President.

At the annual meeting of the Circumnavigators' Club held at the Whitehall Building Monday the following were elected to hold office for the ensuing year:

President, Thurlow Weed Barnes; First Vice President, Harris R. Childs; Second Vice President, J. Read Patterson; Treasurer, William E. Peck; Secretary, J. C. Rochester; Keeper of the "Log," J. H. Birch, Jr.

Governors—W. Tyrie Stevens, Chairman; John Franklin Fort, Col. William R. Hayward, E. H. Patterson, J. H. Birch, Jr., F. C. Schultze, George F. Trowbridge, S. A. Megeath, Welding Ring, Henry T. Seymour, William D. Oelberman and William G. Bischoff.

Committee on Publications—Henry Philip Burchell, Chairman; Richard Harding Davis, Alfred I. Hart, Dr. C. S. Braddock and Poultney Bigelow.

Committee on Membership—Wilson D. Lyon, Chairman; W. D. Batting, Seth Abrams, V. A. Dodge, F. W. Hilger and Capt. John Sampson.

Committee on Entertainment—C. A. Richards, Chairman; Charles R. Bissell, E. A. Wilhelmi, W. J. Karns, E. V. P. Douglas and H. L. Marker.

JURY CONVICTS PROMOTERS.

Men Who Sold $200,000 Typewriter Stock Guilty of Fraud.

Dr. George A. Cardwell, formerly President of the American Telegraph-Typewriter Company, and Adolph E. Benesch and Elias J. Beach of the stock brokerage firm of Benesch & Beach were found guilty last night by a jury before Judge Killits in the Federal District Court on indictments returned in December, 1912, for using the mails to defraud in connection with the sale of the stock of the American Telegraph-Typewriter Company.

Sentence, was, however, postponed until the middle of June, pending the decision by the Judge of motions for arrest of judgment and a new trial.

Dr. Cardwell invented a telegraph typewriting machine and organized a company to market it with a capital of $10,000,000. A factory was established at Pearl and Prospect Streets, Brooklyn, and Benesch & Beach sold about $200,000 of stock. The machine, however, did not prove a commercial success, and the stock dropped in value from $10 to 50 cents a share.

BERNHARDT NOT SO WELL.

Suffering from an Old Ailment, Doctors Say in Bulletin.

PARIS, March 2.—The bulletin issued by her physicians today says that Mme. Bernhardt is suffering from an attack of an indisposition to which she has long been subject, and not connected with the operation she recently underwent.

GIRL CONDUCTORS CALLED TO COURT

Police Summon Them to Quit New Crosstown Buses That Gave Free Rides.

TEST CASE, IT IS THOUGHT

Lawyer for Five-Cent Bus Corporation Accuses Fifth Avenue Line —Mead Denies Charges.

New York's two girl conductors—they were probably the only ones in the world outside of the women who have volunteered to keep the Paris Subway running during the war—had their careers brought to a sudden halt at Columbus Circle yesterday afternoon. A traffic policeman boarded their buses and served them with summonses to appear in the West Side Court this morning. The two drivers, who are men, were also served.

The young women, Alice Scanlon and Kitty Godfrey, said they did not know what to make of it, but promised to be in court The drivers, Henry Moriarty, 263 East Twenty-fifth Street, and Joseph Conklin, 157 East Fifty-fourth Street, will also be there. It was said that a test case was to be made of the right of the People's Five-Cent Bus Corporation to operate without a franchise.

For the last week the buses—they are electrics—had been making regular runs across Twenty-third, Fifty-ninth, and Eighty-sixth Streets. They took passengers but collected no fares. So the girl conductors' job consisted chiefly of ringing the bell and being polite to passengers. The People's Five-Cent Bus Corporation employed them with the idea of getting away from the "watch your step" manners of men conductors and transportation employes. It was believed that the young women would be more in sympathy with the traveling public, and would improve the service.

The girls had just begun to gain notoriety, and motion pictures of them at work were taken by two movie companies for release this week.

Soon after he learned of the summonses, Alfred J. Talley, counsel of the corporation, called up THE TIMES and said:

"We believe this has been inspired by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, because for the last few days our buses have been trailed by an automobile of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company in which besides the chauffeur were two men connected with that corporation. They stopped our drivers and questioned them as well as the young women collectors.

"Likewise, I have been informed by the Traffic Manager of the People's Five Cent Bus Corporation that the buses of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company have cut in on our buses wherever their routes intersected, and our buses also have been crowded into corners and close places by the other buses, making the lives of our drivers and collectors particularly unpleasant, as well as dangerous.

"During the last week that our buses have been operating no fares have been charged. We simply wanted to show the public what it is missing. If this is a test case, we welcome it. We want to have the rights of our respective concerns settled. In the West they operate 5-cent buses according to the demand for them, and an individual has just as many rights as a corporation.

"On account of an important engagement in Albany, I will be unable to represent the drivers and collectors of the People's Five Cent Bus Corporation in court tomorrow morning. Consequently I have instructed my office to ask to have the hearing postponed until Thursday."

When Richard W. Mead, President of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, was informed of the summonses and the statement of Lawyer Talley at his home last night, he said:

"I don't know anything about these summonses. This is the first I have heard of them. We have not inspired anything of the kind. I do not know who did it or what it was done for. I do know that these other buses have been operating for the past week with signs tacked on their sides not very respectful to the city authorities. I shouldn't be surprised if these signs were what cause the trouble. I have been waiting to see what would happen. These people have no franchise, and it is certain that they would not continue to operate for any length of time.

"As for our buses having cut into their buses, or any of our representatives having followed them in an automobile, nothing of the kind has happened."

DENIED ALTMAN LEGACIES.

Two Women Claimants Lose Because They Did Piece Work.

Surrogate Fowler in a decision handed down yesterday ruled that Mary C. Sullivan and Mary Riley, employes of B. Altman & Co. at the time of the death of Benjamin Altman, were not entitled to legacies under the decedent's will.

Miss Sullivan and Miss Riley claimed they were entitled to $1,500 and $1,000, respectively, owing to the length of their employment, as the will stated that employes who had had been in the employ of the firm for a certain number of years should receive proportionate bequests.

The executors of the will contested their claim, alleging that during their period of employment they had for some time been employed on piece work and that this should not rightly be counted in their length of service. The claimants, however, contended that the rightful exclusion of piece workers only applied to those doing that sort of work at the time of Mr. Altman's death.

The Surrogate sustained the contentions of the executors and decided that Miss Riley and Miss Sullivan were not entitled to legacies.

He also allowed $38,322.13 each as commission to the executors, who are Michael Friedsam, Bernard Sachs, George H. Read and Edwin J. Steiner.

ROSALSKY ILL IN COURT.

Second Judge to be Stricken in Unsanitary Room.

Judge Otto A. Rosalsky suffered an attack of muscular rheumatism yesterday while he was presiding in Part VI. of General Sessions. He was forced to adjourn court and to go home in a taxicab.

Several months ago Judges Wadhams and Crain asked the Sinking Fund Commission to close this courtroom because of its unsanitary condition.

Last month Judge Wadhams became ill in Part VI. Several jurors have asked to be excused because of the draughts in the room.

ROCKEFELLER AIDS POOR.

His Foundation Will Pay an Agent in Westchester.

V. Everit Macy, Superintendent of the Poor of Westchester, was informed yesterday that he would receive from the John D. Rockefeller Foundation $1,200 for the salary of an agent to work among the poor of the county.

The Rockefeller association also has given $1,000 to the Police Society of the county.

REFUSES TO REMOVE PULITZER EXECUTOR

Surrogate Cohalan Says Judson May Give Up $50,000 Legacy for Commissions.

HOLDS WILL PERMITS IT

If Testator Had Wished to Limit Executor's Action He Would Have Said So, Court Rules.

Surrogate Cohalan in a decision made public yesterday, denied the application made on Feb. 4 by Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train, representing two minor beneficiaries to have Frederick N. Judson of St. Louis removed as one of the executors of the estate of the late Joseph Pulitzer. He asserted that Mr. Judson had the right to chose whether he should accept the sum named in the will for his services as executor or the commissions legally due him.

Mr. Judson it was alleged, accepted his appointment as an executor on the condition that he should receive $50,000 for his services and waive his right to the legal commissions, which up to Nov. 30, 1913, amounted to $114,000.

Seeks Judson's Removal.

Mr. Train applied to the Surrogates' Court on Feb. 4, 1914, to have the executor removed, alleging that on Sept. 12, 1912, Mr. Judson filed a renunciation of the legacy of $50,000 because he preferred to receive the regular commission allowed by law. He alleged further that the Supreme Court had not the power to remove Mr. Judson as executor and trustee nor the power to revoke his letters testamentary and he therefore appealed to the Surrogates' Court for a decree revoking the appointment.

After quoting the articles of the will relating to the conditions on which Mr. Judson was appointed an executor Surrogate Cohalan says:

Judson having elected to claim his regular commissions by filing the renunciation of the specific compensation bequeathed him as above, it is contended that he has disqualified himself to act as executor and trustee under the following provisions of Article VIII. of the third codicil, dated May 11, 1910:

"In case Frederick N. Judson or J. Angus Shaw or Robert Weeks De Forest shall fail to act as executor or trustee in the respective cases and under the respective limitations prescribed in said codicil of January, 1910, and in case said Harrington Putnam shall not act in place of Charles E. Hughes, then I appoint said Harrington Putnam to be executor and trustee in the place of said Judson, Shaw, or De Forest, as the case may be."

The petitioner claims that the word "limitations" as used above was intended by the testator to refer to the specific bequest of $50,000 to Judson in lieu of commissions, and that Judson's acceptance of the compensation fixed by the testator is in the nature of a condition precedent to his appointment and continuance in office as executor and trustee.

The Surrogate then says, after an examination of the will:

Upholds Executor's Right to Serve.

"In my opinion, there is no such limitation upon Judson's right to act as executor and trustee. Under the provisions of the will and codicils, Judson undoubtedly has the right to elect between the specific compensation bequeathed him and his regular commissions as executor and trustee."

The Surrogate then says that if Mr. Pulitzer had intended that Mr. Judson should not have the right to exercise the choice between the legacy and commissions this would have "been phrased in language whose meaning would be plain and unmistakable," as is the case in the other provisions of the will.

"The Supreme Court will decide," the Surrogate says in conclusion, "whether or not Judson must be held to the specific compensation provided in the codicil. That question cannot be decided by the Surrogate in a collateral proceeding."

Mr. Judson's term as executor and trustee expires on March 10, on the thirtieth birthday of Joseph Pulitzer, son of the decedent. This is in accordance with the conditions under which he became an executor, and is so stated in the will.

AUGUST MIETZ LEFT $200,000.

Three Grandchildren Chief Heirs—Bequests to Charities.

The will of August Mietz, who died in this city on Feb. 24, was filed for probate yesterday at the Surrogates' Court and disposed of an estate of more than $200,000.

His three grandchildren, Dorothy Rueff, Elsie Rueff Woehr, and Emil August Rueff, receive $50,000 each, and $9,000 is divided among the following charities: The German Hospital, $5,000, to be used to found free beds for poor patients; the German Evangelical Society, $1,000; the Wartburg Orphan Farm School at Mount Vernon, $500; his native town of Wilsnach, in Prussia, $2,500, "to be used solely for the purpose of embellishing and beautifying the bathing establishments and public places and parks, so as to make the town more attractive and habitable and a place of sojourn for persons seeking cures at the baths."

Minor bequests totaling $21,000 are also made, principally to friends and distant relatives.

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KNABE; baby grand; artist used; ebony case; was $850. Now $490

HAINES BROS.; miniature grand; mahogany; perfect; was $650. Now $510

STEINWAY; ebony. Condition as new. Was $900. Now $540

KNABE; Parlor Grand, mahogany. Perfect case and tone. Was $950. Now $550

KNABE; Mignonette, mahogany; like new; was $700. Now $595

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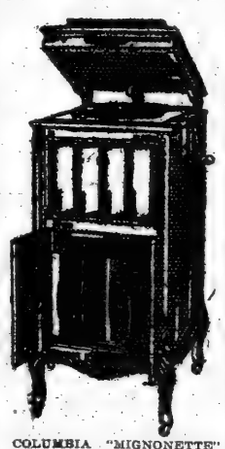

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1915.

THE QUESTION OF A COMPETENT FORCE.

In his address at the Amherst Alumni dinner in this city on Feb. 24 Mr. ROBERT LANSING made this reference to the duties of his office as Counselor for the Department of State:

> It is my duty, as many of you know, to deal with the questions of international law and usage which are arising every day in our relations with other countries. These questions are of absorbing interest, and many of them are extremely complex, because this war, in its magnitude and methods, is different from all the wars which have gone before. One can look in vain for precedents in many cases. In fact, we have to abandon that time-honored refuge of jurists and diplomatists, precedents, and lay hold of the bedrock of principle. Diplomacy today is wrestling with novel problems, to which it must apply natural justice and practical common sense.

If in considering the questions of our right and our duty involved in the "novel problem" presented by the declaration of Great Britain and France that ocean commerce of every kind with Germany is to be prevented by them we are guided by the principles of "natural justice and practical common sense," we shall first of all inquire of these two allied Powers whether it is their purpose to cut off access to German ports by a competent naval force. That is the foundation question. Apparently that is the intention. In the statement read by Premier ASQUITH in the House of Commons it is declared that "these measures will, however, be enforced by the British and French Governments without risk to neutral ships or neutral or non-combatant lives and in strict observance of the dictates of humanity." The major purpose here is to give assurance that neutral ships will not be exposed to the dangers presented to view in the German war zone declaration. The statement that the measures taken to prevent commerce with Germany "will be enforced" is, nevertheless, an essential part of the announcement. If that is the intention, it might as well have been called a blockade. But the Prime Minister was at pains to explain that the words blockade and contraband are not used in the statement.

Plainly it is not a paper blockade. That form of restraint upon commerce is set up when trade with specified ports is forbidden by decree and no adequate force is employed to support it. The allied Powers do not forbid trade with Germany, they say they are going to prevent it. The "presence and position of a force rendering access to the prohibited place manifestly difficult and dangerous" is enough to constitute a legally binding blockade. The "prohibited place" in this case is the entire German coast line. The maxim that the blockaded ports must be specified is sufficiently complied with when all the ports of the enemy's coast are put under the ban, and the question of the distance of a blockaded squadron from the invested coast is not vital. If Great Britain and France maintain squadrons sufficient in force to stop all ships going to or coming from Germany, the blockade will be effective and therefore binding. In his proclamation establishing a blockade of the Confederate States President LINCOLN declared that an insurrection against the Government had broken out in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and after specifying other measures that had been taken, he declared that he

> has further deemed it advisable to set on foot a blockade of the ports within the States aforesaid in pursuance of the laws of the United States and of the laws of nations in such cases provided. For this purpose a competent force will be posted so as to prevent the entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid.

There is no escape from the conclusion that Great Britain and France in carrying out the purposes announced in Mr. ASQUITH'S statement must maintain a competent force in the waters which give access to the German coast. Otherwise they must expect to receive protests from neutral Powers whose rights to trade with Germany, save in contraband and unless a lawfully binding blockade be maintained, are as indisputable as the rights of France and Great Britain to make war on Germany.

Due note will be taken of the assurances given that the dictates of humanity will be strictly observed. That is very different from the German declaration of the war zone, in which we were warned that our ships might be sent to the bottom if they trespassed upon the forbidden waters. If we are called upon to protest we shall not have to remind the allied Powers that their procedures are repugnant to the sentiments of humanity. But it will be conceded even in London and in Paris that we cannot waive our right of protest, if protest should be called for. To do that would be a manifestation of partiality. Proceedings have been taken in the Federal courts here against the officers of a German steamship line charged with violating our shipping laws by deceptions employed to cover the sending out of supplies to German cruisers engaged in destroying British commerce, and against certain persons charged with violating our laws by procuring fraudulent passports for the use of German spies. These offenses are of a nature too grave to be overlooked, and we could not overlook them without departing from the spirit of our proclaimed neutrality. The rule is the same with respect to the announcement concerning commerce with Germany. We are called upon to assert and maintain our rights impartially against all the belligerents whenever they are invaded. But Great Britain and France can make a protest unnecessary by taking measures to enforce the virtual blockade they have declared against Germany.

THE PARK MENAGERIE.

The World yesterday frankly and bravely expressed its opinion that the menagerie in Central Park should be removed. For doing so it deserves and will receive much hearty commendation, together with a great deal of sharp criticism, which it can afford to accept cheerfully. THE TIMES approves the idea of taking the wild animals out of the Park and away from the centre of the city. Our admirable Zoological Gardens in Bronx Park are now accessible, and will be even more so when the dual subway is finished, while the continuance of the smaller collection of animals in a residential section becomes more of a public nuisance yearly. To be sure, the children go to see the animals in large numbers, but it is doubtful if the study of zoology is measurably advanced by keeping these beasts in cramped quarters, or that the youngsters would not enjoy their outing in the Park just as much if the menagerie was removed.

It is a relic of the early days when the Park was far out of town, when it was thought of too frequently as a show place rather than a park, when houses of refreshment within its borders were useful to persons who came from afar, by means of the lumbering old horse cars, to spend the whole day among its trees. It also represents the ancient idea, so difficult to combat, that a city park must be a place for varied public amusements, instead of a combination of lawn, grove, and garden in the heart of the town. The removal of the menagerie would certainly be a great relief to the neighborhood. The croaking of frogs at night may be not unpleasant in a residential neighborhood near a park with ornamental ponds, but the roaring of lions and tigers can surely be dispensed with. We have one of the finest Zoological Gardens in the world, and the sooner we can get rid of the superannuated menagerie in the midst of dwellings the better. There will be many protests, and doubtless some will be inspired by the best intentions. But there is much more to be said in favor of removing the animals than can be fairly said in favor of keeping them in the Park.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Last month the Treasury's revenue exceeded that collected in February, 1914. But the expenditures increased so that the month's deficit was about $12,500,000. When revenues increase and still the country runs behind at the rate of $150,000,000 a year the Administration has not redeemed its promise of economy and efficiency. It is idle to recite what the Administration has done which it was not elected to do, and to recount the great advantages to the country. That is no part of the mandate on which power was given. If the Administration had produced the resources which it is expending, and for which it is running up obligations to spend almost without limit, its extravagance and innovations might have been condoned, even perhaps might be praised. But the country will not listen to claims for excellence in any respect while the deficit is running up at the February rate.

The war cannot be blamed for our expenses, for we are at peace. The war cannot be blamed for reduction of revenue, when the revenue increases. The reduction of the tariff duties cannot be blamed for a deficit of $83,356,622 actually, and growing at a larger rate, since the loss of customs was about $3,000,000 for February, approximately equal to the gain on internal revenue. No doubt the Administration has tried its best, and actually has accomplished much, but, considering the country's finances, the necessary verdict must be: These things ought you to have done, and not left the others undone.

A Government which cannot manage its own affairs better than the Treasury's report for February discloses is in no position to ask to be intrusted with tasks much more difficult than the simple collection and disbursement of funds. The Post Office business is a welter of mismanagement and insolvency, even of actual dishonesty in its relations with the railways. And yet it is upon this record of general and specific business incapacity that the Administration is asking authority to run a Government shipping adventure, and to take charge of all wire communications. Whatever the merits of these proposals, none of them is fit to be mentioned until the Government reduces its expenses. That is the thing on which the taxpayers have passed their judgment. Until that is accomplished the previous question is in order whenever any money-spending devices are proposed, with whatever specious arguments.

QUESTIONS OF DEFENSE.

It was perfectly natural that Secretary GARRISON should order an immediate investigation of the reported connection of certain army officers with a proposed new American Legion or league for national defense; and it is not to be doubted that the result of the inquiry will turn out to be satisfactory to the War Department. The proposed league can serve no purpose of national defense other than to make and keep a roster of able-bodied men who have done military duty or are fit to do it. Such a list, kept out of the War Department, might be valuable in an emergency, or it might not. We are firmly convinced, however, that the War Department and its various branches are better equipped than any civilian organization to look after the land defenses of this country.

There is, however, a great deal of justification for the restless feeling betrayed by many private citizens in regard to the defective condition of our defenses and the general lack of preparation for an emergency. The action of the conference on the Naval bill, which as it passed the Senate was acceptable to the people, is most unsatisfactory. Five seagoing submarines in one order were not too many for a navy unprovided with a single boat of that sort, at a time when the importance of the submarine in naval warfare has just been so clearly demonstrated. It is no wonder that the American people feel worried.

RAILWAY FACT AND THEORY.

The facts and arguments of the report of the Pennsylvania Railroad show that upon the questions which it covers and raises the country has reached the branching of the roads. If not yet, then soon the country must decide whether it will proceed with the regulation of rates upon the theories which have broken down or amend them according to the teachings of experience, as the Interstate Commerce Commission already has done. In fact, if the Commission had not revised its position the Pennsylvania report could not have been written in its present form. How delicately balanced is the situation appears from the fact that an income of $181,184,822 left only $2,363,000 above dividends of $29,952,186. The year's loss of earnings applicable to dividends was double the balance over dividends paid. In short, this road, which used to put as much back into the property for the service of the public as it paid its owners, now has practically no surplus. The country is suffering with the railway, in fact is suffering more than the railway. The Pennsylvania Railroad is so much above the average that the condition of other roads must be worse. Taken as a whole the gross earnings of the railways of the country declined in 1914. That decline follows a loss which has been exceeded only once. Never before has there been in the recent era consecutive years of losses. Sequences of gains have been the country's happy experience until now, ranging up to 18 per cent. Never before 1914 has there been a loss of 9.5 per cent., or an average loss over two years of over 7 per cent. That tendency must be checked or the country will regret it more than the railways.

President REA'S report leaves no doubt of what is necessary to turn the tide. More than $1,000,000 was added to the company's expenses by the full-crew law. The services of the company were requisitioned without adequate payment for both the mails and the parcel post. There have been great losses of revenue while awaiting decisions of commissions which were given in the railways' favor. There have been repeated laws for economic wastes without allowances for any means of collecting corresponding revenues. As a result the railways have been crippled in the means for meeting the requirements of their duties to the public. The Pennsylvania wishes to install electric motive power on its main line from Philadelphia to Paoli, duplicating the great work done in this city. Telegraph and telephone wires ought to be placed underground, many grade crossings ought to be remedied, better signal apparatus ought to be installed, and so on through a long list. These improvements are more for the benefit of the public than for the railway. In the aggregate the volume of this work makes all the difference between good times and bad. Mere existence, just earning a lawful return on investment, is not "good times" on any American standard. Good times are the result of new work, such as follows ample credit, and a spirit of hope among both the railways and their patrons. This is a billion-dollar railway, judged by the balance of its assets and liabilities. The balance carried to credit of profit and loss is a pitiful $123,000. The Pennsylvania Railroad can borrow on its character. A railway without its character would have no credit on a showing of $123,000 surplus, for judges of credit would imagine that perhaps the downward tendency could not be checked.

President REA tells what is necessary to check that tendency, not only for his company but for all companies. The Interstate Commerce Commission must protect as well as regulate the railways. The policy of regulation was thought originally to mean only the reduction of rates. That policy has been carried so far that now if regulation is to be continued it must be altered to include the advance of rates in case of necessity. The Commission already had perceived it, and its recent decision allowed advances which it had resolutely refused in reconsidered decisions. But President REA is relentless. He insists that the Commission must go further and protect the railways against compulsory waste of their resources, both by legislation and by awards of Governmental bodies. When such burdens are placed upon the railways the Interstate Commission must increase previous rates, not for the sake of the railways but for the sake of their patrons, not to mention the general prosperity.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Attacking Crime Correctly.

There were two indications in yesterday's news of both effort and ability on the part of the police to do something closely analogous to what the doctors did, not so long ago, when they turned a considerable part of their attention from the curing to the prevention of disease.

In the one instance, the detectives, by utilizing advance information, secured half by accident and half by skill, of a plot to rob messengers taking a corporation's money to the bank, succeeded in arresting the plotters at just the right moment—before they had accomplished their purpose, that is, but not before convicting evidence of their intentions had been secured. In the other case, by means the description of which, it must be confessed, reads disquietingly like the Bowery melodramas of other days and the detective novels of these, the members of a group of dynamiters were identified and closely shadowed until one of them could be seized just as he had lighted the fuse of what was to be the first of many bombs, exploded where in anarchistic opinion they would be most effective.

This is what may be called preventive policing. While it differs from preventive medicine, in that it does not attempt the removal or abolition of the influences that create criminals in the way that the sanitary physician endeavors to suppress the causes of which disease is the effect or symptom, still it is a decided improvement on the old assumption that the work of the policeman and detective begins after a crime has been committed. In times to come, the possibilities of close co-ordination between preventive medicine and preventive policing will be better realized than they are now, and it will be seen that the bringing of criminals to punishment is no more the best service that a policeman can render than is the cure of individual patients the beginning or the end of the doctor's task.

Confused About Causation.

Dr. RITTMAN, the discoverer of a new way to draw from petroleum, that marvelously complex condensation of ancient sunshine, three of the many precious substances hidden in its molecular abysses, is presumably an able logician in the field of chemistry. He shows, however, less familiarity with the principle of causation when he ascribes his professional successes in no small measure to his prowess as an athlete.

He is like the millionaires, who gravely, and no doubt quite sincerely, tell us that some quality like thrift or industry or sobriety, which they share with millions and millions of poor men, is what enabled them to build up their exceptional fortunes. Like, also, is he to the centenarians who explain their longevity as due to whatever habits as to sleeping or eating they chance to have followed.

It is far more probable that Dr. RITTMAN was a good football player because he was healthy and strong to start with, than that he is now healthy and strong enough to work continuously in his laboratory for a day and a half because he played good football. Had he not been endowed by his judicious ancestors with a physical constitution more than ordinarily enduring, his exertions on the gridiron might easily have had consequences permanently disastrous to his health and to his scientific career, for the record of star athletes as to achievements in later life, and especially as to intellectual achievements, is not a brilliant one by any means. As a class, they may have held their own fairly well, but certainly they have not maintained their early superiority, and not a few of them have been as much surpassed in value of work done as in length of life by rivals who seemed to be heavily handicapped.

Of course health and strength are fine things, and desirable things, for everybody—for a chemist almost as much as for a blacksmith—but football never made a scientist and never will.

Tried to Amend the Law.

By changing on the income tax blanks the district for filing from that of principal business to that of residence the departmental authorities accomplished their presumably intended object—that of dividing more equally between the different Collectors of Internal Revenue the work created for them by the new law. By making the change, however, they assumed without obvious warrant the functions of legislators, for the statute explicitly permitted, and permits, the filing of all returns in the district where each taxpayer does his chief business, and this was and is the more convenient place for those who have any preference at all in the matter.

Especially is it more convenient for taxpayers who, for one reason or other, want to delay the making of their returns as long as the law allows. Often the reasons for this procrastination are good ones, but the Washington officials refused to make public announcement that those who choose to do so could still legally follow what last year was the prescribed method, and not until just before the time limit expired did they reluctantly answer with a statement of the facts the inquiries addressed to them by or in behalf of individual taxpayers.

To make this troublesome and unpopular, but seemingly unavoidable, tax unnecessarily irksome was injudicious, to say the least of it.

THE JAMES BOYS.

An Older Generation Still Holds Them In Happy Memory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is good to pick up one's paper and, after reading the weighty news of the hour, to turn to the editorial page and revel in some such defense as that which appeared this morning—"Disputing Over Frank James." Such articles, reminiscent of a glowing boyhood past, literary in mode of treatment and dealing with an idol of youthful worship, tend to draw the strings of relationship existing between the reader and his paper tauter still.

The water-blooded iconoclast may hack at the armor of our old boyhood heroes as vigorously as he pleases; but these heroes of dime-novel romance must ever live. The passage of time has mellowed them into tradition—in short, they have became a sort of American folklore, which, like all folklore, is passed on from generation to generation.

H. R. TOTTEN.

New York, March 1, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I thoroughly agree with you in your protest against the iconoclasts that would rob our boyhood heroes of their glory. The James boys ruffians and cowards? Why, they'll be telling us next that Shorty's Dad was a "crook." Have they anything better to offer the boys of today? The adventures of the "motor" boys and the "submarine" boys pale before those of Frank Reade and Jack Wright (not Frank Wright, as you have it.)

Detectives! Forsooth, Old Sleuth and Old Cap Collier didn't sit in armchairs and smoke pipes, or look for their game in a test tube. No, they went out after it with a gun. As for the humorous portrayal of boys' life, there are Tommy Bounce, Shorty, and Jimmy Grimes; the boys of the present generation are to be pitied that they do not know these mirth provokers.

E. AUGUST KOPF.

Newark, N. J., March 1, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thank you, Sir, for your fine defense of Frank and Jesse James in this morning's editorial article. I, with many other youngsters whose imagination could be appealed to—and developed—by the stirring tales of valor we found in the list of "proscribed" ten-centers, agree with you. I wondered that you left out of the series mentioned "Jack Harkaway"!

I smile even now at the thought of my father finding on my dressing table a copy of "Deadwood Dick" and "Merchant of Venice." His ejaculation was "Shiver my timbers!" But I had noticed him sneaking away for self-perusal some things his conscience thought I shouldn't have, so I rested content.

My own youngsters passed up the modern so-called adventure stories for those in my old files.

J. W. K.

New York, March 1, 1915.

Capital Punishment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The public and the press apparently are just beginning to realize that the movement to substitute life imprisonment for the death penalty has behind it sufficient force to insure its final success. We ask for the abolition of capital punishment, not because of any mistaken sympathy for the unfortunate wretches who take human life, but because the public welfare demands it. The bill to abolish capital punishment in the State of New Hampshire, which was introduced in the Assembly at Concord by L. J. Chase, has just passed that body by a majority of about 60. It has gone to the New Hampshire Senate with every prospect of success.

Next Wednesday afternoon, in Albany, the joint Codes Committee will consider the bill introduced in the Senate and the Assembly by Senator Dunnigan and Assemblyman Ryan. If not this year, at least in the very near future, New York will do away with the electric chair, and will no more be disgraced by such slaughter as took place in Sing Sing this morning when three murderers were put to death by State decree.

JOANNA GLEED STRANGE,
Secretary Anti-Capital Punishment Society.

New York, Feb. 26, 1915.

The Alien Labor Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Any legislation necessary to permit public work to proceed in this State, and especially the subway contracts in the City of New York, should be enacted at once. How are the great majority of our laboring people, who do not belong to a union, and the ordinary business man benefited by a law prohibiting an alien from working with a pick and shovel? The people residing in this great city need the new subways and have been waiting too long for them. They must pay for public improvements—why should they not purchase them at the regular or prevailing prices and why should laws be enacted to increase the cost of such work?

H. B. RAYMOND.

New York, March 1, 1915.

A Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to contradict immediately and emphatically the statement that I am a warm personal friend of the Queen of England. I am merely a devoted subject.

JANE WILLIAMS-TAYLOR.

Montreal, March 1, 1915.

THE BLACK MADONNA.

My heart, my heart wuz sick wid its longings,
Fer yo', li'l one!
My arms, my arms wuz aching en empty,
Fer yo', li'l son!
My heart, my heart done called yo' en called yo'
All through de night,
En here yo' done come ter sorrow en trouble,
From out de light!

De Angel bring yo' straight out of Hebben,
City of Gole!
'Tis heah, 'tis heah yo' skin gets its colah,
Poor li'l white soul!
Yo' mammy can't help dat; fer de shadow
Res' on our race—
Yo' wear de colah marking yo' for sorrow
On yo' li'l face!

Li'l feet so sof' like de wings of de night-moth,
So rough de way!
My deah, my deah, my lub it will smooth it,
By night en day!
Den res' all safe, my pomegranate blossom—
My li'l black boy.
Yo' mammy who' will scare away trouble,
Heart of my joy!
En he shall hab bright stars fer his pretties—
Dar, now, don' cry!
Jus' heaps of stars, en mammy will get dem
Out of de sky.
Jus' smile, en smile, fer trouble am a bogie—
Listen ter me!
With dusky skin is sho' gwine be given
Heart full of glee.
I's glad, I's glad dat yo' am a-lihin',
Mammy's li'l son.
Keep white yo' soul, so den you'll return ter
De Shining One!

CORA LAPHAM HAZARD.

MR. BARTHOLDT'S LETTER.

Maurice Leon Says New Version Shows an Un-American Spirit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The subjoined letter to Representative Flood, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House, with whom I have been in correspondence for some time concerning the activities of Representative Bartholdt, is prompted by an attempt which the latter has made to cast doubt on the accuracy of a statement contained in a special cable to your paper sent from London and published last Wednesday.

The Washington dispatch referred to in my letter to Mr. Flood appeared on Page 2 of The Sun.

This, as indeed all my utterances on matters arising out of the European war, is made strictly in my private capacity as an American citizen conversant with international questions. I find it necessary to state this because of a misleading reference in a morning paper to my being legal adviser to the French Government in connection with a discussion which primarily concerns me and all other Americans as such, and concerning which no Government is in need of legal advice.

MAURICE LEON.

New York, Feb. 28, 1915.

Feb. 27, 1915.

Hon. H. D. Flood, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: According to an item in the press this morning, Representative Bartholdt made public yesterday the text of a letter written by him to Frau Stephens M. Knevals, now in Darmstadt, Germany. The purpose of this publication seems to be to divert attention from the significant part of the letter which is now proved genuine.

A Washington dispatch published here today, which I have before me, states:

> Representative Bartholdt made public today the text of a letter written by him to Mrs. Stephens M. Knevals, now in Darmstadt, Germany, in which Mr. Bartholdt used the expression: "The German-Americans to a man uphold the Fatherland." A construction was placed on this language in a cable dispatch from England to which exceptions were taken by Mr. Bartholdt and his friends.

I find on referring to the dispatch published in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Wednesday, concerning which I telegraphed you on the same day that the words which, according to the dispatch from which the above is quoted, Representative Bartholdt says are attributed to him in a cable dispatch from England to which he and his friends take exception, are not in fact attributed to him in said dispatch. On the other hand the sentence in Representative Bartholdt's letter quoted in my telegram to you as given in the London dispatch is found almost textually in the letter as given out by Representative Bartholdt. That sentence in the London dispatch reads as follows:

> Yesterday there was a conference here of representatives of all German associations as a result of which the whole Germanism of the country has been united for the first time in the history of the United States.

In the letter as given out by Representative Bartholdt, the sentence reads as follows:

> Yesterday there was a conference here of representatives of all German-American organizations in which all elements were united for the first time in the history of the country.

The next sentence as given in the London dispatch is: "I am President of the Union and we shall get ourselves a hearing;" that sentence in the letter as given out by Representative Bartholdt reads: "I am President of the organization and will secure a hearing."

The next and concluding sentence as given in the London dispatch is: "Hoping for a decisive German victory over perfidious England, I am, &c."; that sentence as found in the letter given out by Representative Bartholdt is: "Wishing for a decisive German victory over 'perfidious Albion,' I remain, sincerely yours, Richard Bartholdt."

Obviously the slight differences of phraseology are due to the fact that the original letter to Frau Knevals of Darmstadt was written by Representative Bartholdt in his native German; that as so reproduced it was translated in London and cabled over by a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES whose understanding of the contents of the letter seems to fairly coincide with that of Representative Bartholdt, who, however, gives us now a translation of his own in the nature of a paraphrase of THE TIMES correspondent's translation.

The main point, however, is that the dominant thought of your associate in the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives of the United States is faithfully interpreted in both translations, namely: that it is the boast of Representative Bartholdt that he has united under his Presidency all the German elements in this country for a common purpose and he proudly proclaims this as an achievement without parallel in the history of the United States; and that purpose, according to Representative Bartholdt's own letter, is not prompted by any American wish or hope, but by the German wish "for a decisive German victory over 'perfidious Albion.'"

The attitude of Representative Bartholdt and his friends, so far as American public opinion is concerned, is one of defiance. It is best expressed by "Boss" Tweed's words on a memorable occasion: "What are you going to do about it?" My question to you, Sir, is: What is the Congress of the United States and in particular the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives of that Congress, of which committee you and Mr. Bartholdt are members, going to do about it?

Yours respectfully,

MAURICE LEON.

Unable to Work.

A gifted and cultured woman, with an agreeable personality and a special talent for the training of little children, has broken down in the prime of life. Since childhood she has been affected with serious heart trouble, which has now become acute, so that she has been compelled to drop all work, and if she does not improve may later have to go permanently into an institution. Meanwhile she is rooming and boarding with a lady who has known her for years and who gives her the personal attention she needs. She goes each day to the hospital where she is being treated, and where the physicians take special interest in her. If she gets better she can take a position as governess or child's companion; if she does not she must go into a home. Since she has not a relative or friend in the world and is at the end of her resources, the cost of her board and such other expenses as clothing, laundry, and carfares to the hospital must be provided for her. It is of the utmost importance, if she is to have a chance of recovery, that she be relieved as far as possible of worry about her support, and the Charity Organization Society has undertaken to secure funds for her care. Gifts toward the $200 it is desired to raise at this time may be sent to the office of the society at 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions sent in response to a previous appeal in THE TIMES for another family: Dr. L. McLean, $1; Miss Jane Grey, $10; Miss Lenet A. Parker, $5; Mrs. Louis Wolff, $5; "Cash," $2.

KATE BARNARD ASKS HELP.

Wants 13 Bills Killed to Prevent Robbing of Indians.

Special to The New York Times.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 2.—Miss Kate Barnard, State Commissioner of Charities of Oklahoma, who charges that there is a systematic plot to rob Indian full-bloods and minor heirs of Oklahoma of more than $200,000,000 worth of coal lands, has just issued a last appeal calling for the defeat of thirteen bills in the House and Senate which she alleges will work great harm to the Indians. She also asks for the passage of Senate Bill No. 350, which has been introduced by Senators Russell and McIntosh at her request.

"This bill," she said, "protects the estates of Indian orphan children, for it compels any one petitioning to sell or mortgage orphans' lands to send a copy of the petition to the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections four weeks before such sale of mortgage is made. The bill also provides two attorneys to immediately investigate the need or necessity for such sale or mortgage."

Miss Barnard objects to Senate bill No. 2, to mortgage Indian orphans' land, and also insane persons' land, a measure which she says is vicious. House bill No. 255 allows County Judges to mortgage minors' lands, and under such a law, she says, grafters would advance all sorts of cheap fineries to ignorant Indian fathers, who would incumber their children's land.

In Senate bill No. 112 Miss Barnard sees the way opened for secret sales and the encouraging of real estate grafters by shutting off legal notices. Under bill No. 76, she says, oil lands could be swapped for sand dunes, and the whole tenor of the bill is vicious, as it encourages the most cold-blooded form of land graft.

Here are the other bills that Miss Barnard believes will work detriment to the Indians and give grafters a chance to despoil them: House Bills 305, 450, 61, 12, 10, and 415; Senate Bills 147 and 21, and Joint Resolution 32. "Every one of these bills," she said, "will help to rob the Indians and their children in Oklahoma. There is a conspiracy reaching from this State to Washington to 'remove restrictions' from Indian lands, to settle up their estates, and distribute among the 101,000 Indians of Oklahoma property valued at $265,000,000. If this can be prevented, this property will remain in the tribes.

"If Oklahoma grafters have their way, this money and land will be distributed now. The following bills show you what will happen. If these bills pass, and if the restrictions are further removed, you will have 100,000 paupers within five years to be cared for by the taxpayers of Oklahoma."

FAVORS TAX ON CHARITY.

Assembly Committee Unanimous—Deliberation Predicted in Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 2.—When the Assembly meets tomorrow, its Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment will report favorably and without amendment the Sullivan bill, which aims at the taxation of property valued at more than one billion dollars, of which the custodians are organizations engaged in charitable, religious, and educational work. Although the bill, in the language of the framer, would "put a tax on St. Patrick's Cathedral and on Columbia University," the decision in committee to report the bill was reached by a unanimous vote of the members who attended.

Assemblyman Sullivan said that the bill had been introduced simply as a revenue measure. The action of the committee today might be taken as an indication of favorable action in the Assembly. The Senate, it is believed, will go about the matter with greater deliberation, and it is expected a public hearing will be held before final action is taken there.

Minority Leader Alfred E. Smith of the Assembly said today that he would favor the Sullivan bill if it was amended so as to exempt from taxation property actually used in religious and charitable work and to tax only the real and personal property of religious or charitable institutions used to produce revenue.

"I do not believe," he said, "in levying a tax against St. Patrick's Cathedral or any other property actually used for church purposes, nor do I believe in taxing property occupied by parochial schools. I do believe, however, that the property of any hospital, school or cemetery that is established as a money-making proposition should be taxed."

The Sullivan bill provides for the taxation of all property, real or personal, in excess of $100,000 valuation owned by charitable, religious or educational institutions.

AGAIN ACCUSE DR. RICHMOND

New Charges Filed Against the Philadelphia Pastor.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—New charges involving conduct unbecoming a clergyman and violation of ordination vows were preferred today by the Chancellor of the Diocse of Pennsylvania against the Rev. George Chalmers Richmond, the minister being summoned to answer April 12. These accusations, which have not been made public, are said to pertain to Richmond's alleged characterizations of several members of his congregation.

The new charges are said to be based upon evidence that has come to light since the first case was presented against him several months ago.

"We will leave it to Mr. Richmond to make the exact nature of the charges public," declared Louis Runk, church advocate, this afternoon.

While refraining from touching upon the charges themselves Mr. Richmond made the following statement tonight:

"Some time ago the case of the diocese was on its last legs. Mr. Runk realized for some time that he was on a losing mission and so the opposition has gone back over my ministry until 1911 in St. John's Parish, and gathered together all the filthy, nasty cases I've had to deal with since I've been there.

"I have had to deal with men and women who were thieves and street walkers. At one time my Men's Club was simply filled with thugs, and I had to break it up. One young man I had to excommunicate from the church.

PASS LOCAL OPTION BILL.

New Jersey Senators in Close Vote on Gaunt Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 2.—With party lines split and the Republican floor leader, Senator Read of Camden County, characterizing the measure as a makeshift, the Senate this afternoon passed the local option bill introduced by Senator Gaunt of Gloucester County. The vote was 11 to 9, Read declining to be recorded.

The bill was taken up in the morning as a special order of business and three hours were taken up in debate. The principal fight was over the move of Senator Read to substitute his bill, which provides for a referendum at the next general election to determine whether the people of New Jersey want Congress to enact a national prohibition law. Advocates of the Gaunt bill declared the Read measure was a splendid one to "duck" on and the Camden man finally withdrew it, reserving the right to move it for consideration at another time.

Senator McGinnis led the fight against the bill, saying saloons could be kept out of a community without such a law if the people so desired. He declared the people of Cumberland County found it easier to run several hundred "speak-easies" so long as they would not have to pay license, although the county is supposed to be dry. Senator Ackley declared he would give McGinnis $20,000 if he could prove there were 400 "speak-easies" in that county. The Cumberland man said eight had been found in Bridgeton and had been wiped out.

FINDS BIG BAKERIES ARE CLOSELY ALLIED

State Attorney Brings Out That General Baking Co. Director Is Cushman Stockholder.

PLASTER OF PARIS IN BREAD

Report Made by Boston Inspector Alleges 24 Per Cent. Is Used by Some Concerns Here.

Evidence of much importance was brought out yesterday by Deputy Attorney General Becker at the State's inquiry into the increased cost of bread. Late in the afternoon he called as a witness the proprietor of a small bakery in Brooklyn, who testified that, although he did not have the modern machinery used by the big concerns, he was able to manufacture many more loaves of bread, using a single barrel of flour, than the representatives of the large corporations had said could be produced from a similar amount.

Switching to another tack, Mr. Becker questioned Edmund St. John Taylor, a Director and member of the Executive Committee of Cushman's Sons, and brought out the statement that that corporation, after its formation last December, had taken over the Hirschman & Bleier Company, which operated six branches in Manhattan, and was one of the chief competitors of the Cushman concern.

In an effort to establish that there existed a combination in restraint of trade, Mr. Becker brought out the details of the formation of the Cushman Company. It was formed under the name of S. Cushman's Sons in 1802 and a year later was split up into several companies, each agreeing to take certain territory and not to encroach on the others. Mr. Taylor said in December the new corporation was formed of several of the branches, with a capital stock of $6,000,000, and shortly afterward Hirschman & Bleier was added to the combination.

Mr. Becker brought out that Louis J. Kolb of Philadelphia, who, according to the Copartnership Corporation Directory, is a Director of the General Baking Company, which does a big business in this city, was a large stockholder of the new Cushman corporation. Mr. Taylor said that he did not know how much stock Mr. Kolb owned, but that he did not think he had had a controlling interest in any of the firms which were combined into the Cushman corporation.

Mr. Becker did not go further yesterday into the question of interlocking directorates, but intimated that the subject would later be made the basis of a searching investigation.

Gives Baking Secrets.

Theodore Weisenberg was the baker who testified about the quantity of bread which could be produced from a barrel of flour. He said that he found it practicable to mix from fifty-three to fifty-four quarts of water with barrel of flour. Mr. Becker called his attention to the fact that an expert for the Shults Company had placed the maximum amount of water at forty-nine quarts, but Weisenberg stuck to his assertion. He placed the number of sixteen-ounce loaves of bread he could get from a barrel of flour at 365, considerably in excess of the figure given by the representatives of any of the large concerns.

George S. Ward, who is in general charge of the business of the Ward Baking Company, was the first witness, and he waived immunity, without quibble. He denied that there had been any instructions given to drivers to force up the retail price of bread, or that there had been an agreement about raising the wholesale price.

"If we had kept the price down," he said, "we would have been blamed on the ground that we were trying to kill off the small bakers."

"Then your motive was altruistic?" he was asked.

"Partly," said Mr. Ward, "and partly because we couldn't afford to sell at the old price ourselves."

Mr. Becker produced a copy of a story sent out from Boston in which Inspector James O. Jordan of the Boston Board of Health, in a report to Mayor Curley, asserted that certain bakeries in New York and Boston were making bread which contained calcium sulphate, otherwise known as plaster of paris, or gypsum, the material used in making plaster casts. Mr. Jordan gave the following analysis of a sample he had taken: Calcium sulphate, 24 per cent.; sodium chloride, 24.90 per cent.; ammonium chloride, 11.50 per cent.; plain flour, 39 per cent.

Have New Process.

Mr. Ward said that a new process had been introduced at the New York plant six months ago and that he had no reason to keep that fact a secret.

The discovery, he said, had been made by three employes of the company about three years ago and had been since perfected by men of established reputation as chemists. It was based upon the use of certain salts, he said, used in minute quantities, which hastened the process of fermentation and lessened the amount of yeast needed. As a result of the discovery, he said, bread was

'THE PEASANT GIRL' IS ENTERTAINING

Some Pretty Music in the New Diversion at the Forty-fourth Street.

CLIFTON CRAWFORD FUNNY

While Trentini and John Charles Thomas Divide the Singing Honors Between Them.

THE PEASANT GIRL. Music by Oskar Nedbal. Additional numbers by R. Friml. Book by Leo Stein. Adapted by Edgar Smith. Lyrics by Herbert Reynolds and H. A. Atteridge. With Emma Trentini and Clifton Crawford. At the Forty-fourth Street Theatre.

Von Mirski ..... Ernest Hare
Bronio von Popiel ..... Clifton Crawford
Count Bolo Baranski ..... John Charles Thomas
Wanda Kwadinskaja ..... Letty Yorke
Jadwiga Pawlowa ..... Ethel Houston
Pan Jan Zaremba ..... Francis J. Boyle
Helena ..... Emma Trentini
Wiatek ..... Henry Mack
Von Gorski ..... Charles Guldon
Von Senovica ..... Stanley Henry
Celeste ..... Frances Pritchard
Baroness Petroffski ..... Lucille Blair
Countess Napolska ..... Edith Kingdon Hallor
Fraulein Drygalska ..... Karen Krischner
Margot ..... Miss Davidson
Babette ..... Miss Berg
Marcel ..... Miss Gordon
Toinette ..... Miss Evon
Dorie ..... Miss Babbit
Angelique ..... Miss Lucey
Mellina ..... Miss Harrison
Violetta ..... Miss Flood

Another diversion that had its beginnings near the banks of the blue Danube finally found its way to New York last evening when the sign of "The Peasant Girl" was hung out over the door of the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. There is rather more than the ordinary share of good musical numbers and these are very well sung. It may be reported that "The Peasant Girl" is an agreeable entertainment.

This latest of the Viennese imports is said to have known great prosperity on the Continent up to the time when Europe went wrong. The war must have made its very title, "Polenblut," seem grim. At all events this has been entirely erased, the material itself has been radically altered and refurbished, and now, after a considerable period devoted to the road, the newest of the season's musical comedies has come to bid for New York favor. The audience that welcomed it last evening was loudly cordial.

There were many evidences of genuine approval, and this can be attributed, not only to the fact that there were some old favorites in the cast, but that some new favorites were made before the evening was over. It would take a long paragraph to reprint the names of all those among whom the programme distributes the responsibility for "The Peasant Girl." A simpler record would read something like this:

Music and book by a small army. Dancing by Frances Pritchard. Singing (the best of it) by Emma Trentini and John Charles Thomas. Fun (all of it) by Clifton Crawford.

Trentini was in good voice and high spirits last evening, and for her singing received all the encores she could possibly have desired. Her best number is a duet, "The Flame of Love," which Rudolph Friml has added to the score. This she sings with Mr. Thomas, to whom Mr. Crawford scornfully refers as "a milk-fed baritone," and who gives high promise of becoming very popular among the patrons of musical comedy hereabout. He bears up exceedingly well under the heavy burden of having his good looks frequently mentioned in the course of the evening, and his voice is a pleasing one.

Mr. Thomas is one of the reasons why "The Peasant Girl" is pleasant entertainment. Another, and a very good one, is Clifton Crawford. In the process of transporting "Polenblut," whatever of coherence and wit Leo Stein's original book may have had was all lost in mid-Atlantic. The present libretto leans heavily on the shoulder of Mr. Crawford, but he is young and strong.

Without this amiable and competent comedian there would be some long, dull intervals. Even with him there is one rather tedious stretch of purely alcoholic humor that is not vastly improved by the insertion of some jokes that have seen better days. But Mr. Crawford is personally responsible for the fact that there is a good deal to laugh at in "The Peasant Girl."

He is an old favorite, who, after a two years' absence of which he spoke with much feeling last evening, is welcomed back to Broadway. A newcomer who skipped her way into immediate favor is Frances Pritchard, an exceptionally pretty and spirited dancer, who is most attractive and who will doubtless grow more graceful with more practice.

These four, then, are the chief reasons why "The Peasant Girl" is worth going to see. And decidedly the best of these reasons is Clifton Crawford.

MISS DUNCAN FOR CENTURY.

Will Give a Month of Her Dances at Low Prices for Poor.

Isadora Duncan, the dancer, called on for a speech at the end of her performance just after midnight at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, announced that Otto H. Kahn had made arrangements whereby she and her school would occupy the Century Opera House for one month, to give performances at "popular" prices.

Miss Duncan said from the stage the programme would consist of symponoic music, Greek tragedy and her style of dancing and that, as was appropriate from the fact that poor people and not rich had asked her to remain here, the prices would be 10 cents for the top galleries, 25 cents for the next, and 50 cents for the other seats. A great deal of her support hitherto has come from people able to pay higher prices.

Incidental to the speech, the audience gathered the impression that Miss Duncan's annoyance over America and its attitude toward art had been considerably lessened. After the performance her manager said the date for the move to the Century Opera House had not been decided upon yet, but would be within two weeks, as soon as certain technical arrangements had been made.

Metropolitan Operas Next Week.

"Die Meistersinger" will be sung for the first time this season at the Metropolitan Opera House next Friday evening. The other operas for next week are "Tannhäuser," on Monday evening; "L'Amore dei Tre Re," Wednesday evening, special matinée, "Hänsel und Gretel" and ballet divertissements, Thursday; "Mme. Sans-Gene," Thursday evening; "Aida," Saturday matinée, and "Lohengrin," Saturday evening. The programme for Sunday night's concert will be devoted to Verdi and Puccini.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Schoenberg's String Sextet Played for the First Time in New York.

At the fifth concert of the Kneisel Quartet last evening in Aeolian Hall there were a few empty seats that are most rarely seen empty at these concerts. Were they abandoned by their possessors in terror at the name of Arnold Schönberg, that occupied a place for the first time on one of Mr. Kneisel's New York programmes? If so the alarm was unfounded. The composition by Schönberg was found highly acceptable, apparently, by the audience; it was applauded as few new compositions brought out in recent years by Mr. Kneisel have been applauded, and the players were repeatedly recalled to bow their acknowledgments.

The piece was the sextet for strings in D minor, marked Op. 4, and provided with the title "Verklärte Nacht." It was played for the first time in New York. It is one of his earliest works, his first one for instruments, and was composed in 1899, when he was 24 years old. It thus precedes by several years the quartet played last season by the Flonzaley Quartet and by a long span in musical development the later works of a composer who has occasioned a large amount of disturbance in the musical world in recent years. New York has not been privileged to hear his "Five Orchestral Pieces" or his "Kammersinfonie" that are responsible for most of the disturbance and that have left most of their hearers in a bewildered, if not a resentful and angry, frame of mind. A few may have heard within a few weeks the pieces for pianoforte that are quite on a par with them in dissonant unintelligibility, put before the public by an ardent young apostle of the dissonant and the unintelligible.

With these things the audience last evening needed to have no concern. The sextet offers nothing in the way of such difficulties to listeners at all familiar with the material of music of the present day; and it may show how Schönberg, like his elders, if not his betters, stands on the shoulders of his predecessors, no matter how far he may have gone in his own way. The composition is in one movement, though there are several well-defined sections. It is "programme music." The title, "Verklärte Nacht," refers to a poem printed at the head of the score, an extract from Richard Dehmel's "Weib und Welt." No mention of this was made on the programme, nor was the poem printed, either in the original or in a translation; nor even a synopsis of it. Those who wish the omission explained have only to get the verses and read them.

This sextet is not, however, programme music of the most literal tendency, and that it can stand by itself without the need of interpretation its reception last evening showed. Schönberg still discloses in it the influences both in melodic line and in harmonic features of the later Wagner and the earlier Strauss. It is in certain passages prolix; in certain passages it shows sentimentality and even an almost cloying sweetness. But it has conspicuous beauties, and it seems truly sincere. The opening section is deeply poetical, dark in color, gloomily suggestive in mood. There are pages of passionate eloquence and there is imaginative power long sustained. The harmony is bold and striking, of the adventurous, though the Schönberg of this period had not cast loose from the teachings of the past, and there is little to disturb the ear of the modern listener. One of the most noteworthy qualities of the sextet is the skill and resource shown in the writing for the instruments in the variety, the effectiveness, often the originality, the keen sense of beauty disclosed in their treatment. It is a composition that could be taken as a most auspicious beginning for an instrumental composer, however he may have strayed since into impassable mazes.

The sextet was followed by a more recent production of modern art, Kodaly's quartet, of which two movements were played, and was preceded by another that now has the serene and unassailable excellence of classic, Brahms's quartet in A, Op. 51, No. 2. At the end came Boccherini's quintet in C. Mr. Kneisel had the assistance of Samuel Gardner, viola, and Hyman Eisenberg, violoncello. The performance had great features of ensemble; and Schönberg's sextet, extraordinarily complicated and difficult, especially in intonation, were played with superlative finish and power.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan gave a small dinner dance for her elder daughter, Miss Jane N. Morgan, last night at her Madison Avenue home. The dance was preceded by several dinners, Mrs. Pierre Mali gave one for the Misses Gertrude and Eva Mali, and Mrs. C. B. Alexander's dinner was for the Misses Janetta and Mary Alexander, the guests going to the Morgan dance. It was a small dance, about 100 guests in all.

Mrs. Samuel Valentine entertained last evening with a diner of twenty-four covers at her residence, 5 East Sixty-seventh Street. The dinner was followed by a programme of French dancers.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff of 14 East Sixty-eighth Street are booked to sail on Friday for Nassau, to be absent several weeks. Mrs. Woodruff has been ill for several weeks.

A tea garden, under the management of well-known women, will be kept open at the International Flower Show in the Grand Central Palace from March 17 to March 23, the proceeds to go to the American Red Cross and Non-Combatant Relief Committees. There is also to be dancing. Mrs. William Kinnicut Draper is Chairman of the Garden Committee and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany is Vice Chairman. Mrs. Newbold Le R. Edgar, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, and others are on the various committees.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and her children have left for San Francisco, to remain until the end of April. Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, has been in San Francisco for several weeks.

Baron and Baroness de Nagell, who were married here last Autumn, have arrived at The Hague, where they will make their home. The Baroness was Miss Julia J. Calhoun, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Calhoun of New York.

Miss Winifred Holt is to give a tea tomorrow afternoon at her house in East Seventy-eighth Street for the Junior Auxiliary of the Fête for the Blind, which is to be held at the Astor on April 6.

Miss Eugenie Bissell, whose marriage to Lawrence Miller is to take place on April 6, will have a home wedding. The ceremony will be held at the home of her parents, Dr. Joseph B. Bissell and Mrs. Bissell, 46 West Fifty-fifth Street, at 5 o'clock. Miss Bissell's younger sister, Miss Bissell, will be her maid of honor. The other details have not yet been decided upon.

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CELESTINS CELESTINS

PLEADS FOR DIVORCE IN A LENTEN SERMON

Rev. Percy Stickney Grant Calls the Episcopal Marriage Law Mediaeval.

URGES FEARLESS STAND

Tells Congregation to Ignore Sneers and Shrugs and Adopt S ne Attitude—Raps High Church.

"If marriage is founded on the affection of two persons for each other, as marriage in America is supposed to be," said the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant at yesterday's Lenten Service in the Church of the Ascension, of which he is pastor, "with the disappearance of such sentiment, disappears the only ground for the marriage."

After giving a brief history of the divorce law in England from the establishment of the State Church to the report of the Royal Commission published in 1912, Dr. Grant said that the present tendency on the part of even the most conservative nations toward a more liberal attitude regarding the dissolution of unhappy marriages was due to the change in the position of woman.

"The old marriage laws," he continued, "considered women merely the chattels of their husbands. We are told in the Ten Commandments not to covet our neighbor's wife, and are forbidden in the same sentence to covet his ox or his ass or anything that is his. There is no idea of spiritual wrong to the neighbor involved in this prohibition—merely that of property wrong. The Hebrew point of view at this time was a survival of the period when wives were bought and sold.

"This conception of the wife as the property of the husband continued in a more or less modified form until a comparatively recent date. We find that most of the poetry and romance of the Middle Ages dealt with interests and attachments outside family life, and many of them were inimical to its comfort. The vast majority of marriages were arranged by the parents or relatives of the contracting parties, and the question of mutual love was regarded as negligible or at best secondary.

"In the last hundred years, however, the property idea has gone, and America at least does not stand for the marriage of convenience. If the only basis for the marriage is love, why, in the event of that love being changed to loathing, should the marriage continue? Woman is no longer a chattel. She has attained an economic independence which gives her the privilege of remaining unmarried, if she so chooses, without sacrifice of dignity, and she is no longer forced to remain married to a man who is abhorrent to her in order to be supported."

The present law of the Episcopal Church, which recognizes only one cause for divorce and which permits its clergy to remarry only the innocent party in a divorce obtained upon this ground, was characterized by Dr. Grant as "not Protestant, not English, and not modern."

"It is Roman and mediaeval," he added, "and does not represent the opinion of the majority of the communicants of the Church. Its passage was due to the High Church party, which, though small, is insistent, and which, through its control of domestic missions in this country, has obtained a larger measure of influence in Church councils than its mere numbers would seem to warrant. The action of the Episcopal Church it must be remembered a small diocese in a remote Western State has the same representation as the Diocese of New York, with its great body of communicants."

Dr. Grant then told his hearers that the recent Royal Commission recommended more liberal divorce laws, on the ground that they would promote the well-being of the family rather than make for its dissolution.

"Divorce is not so selfishly individualistic as it seems, and the ultra-conservatism will be concluded. "The family should be a place where children can be trained to the highest conception of love and duty. There could be no greater obstacle to their proper development than distrust and discord between their parents. Take a sane and fearless attitude on this question of divorce, and do not let yourselves be put down by sneers or shrugs."

A RUBINSTEIN CONCERT.

Mr. Hofmann Plays Two Concertos in the "Master Composers" Series.

The third in the series of "master composers' concerts" was given by the New York Symphony Orchestra, under Mr. Damrosch's direction, yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. Like the others in this series, it was dominated by a master pianist, playing concertos for the piano, namely, Mr. Josef Hofmann. The master composer was Rubinstein, and the orchestral music by him consisted of two of the "Bal Costumé" pieces, originally written for two players on the piano, transcribed for orchestra, "Toreador and Andalusian" and "Pilgrim and Fantasy," and the symphonic poem, "La Russie." Mr. Hofmann played two of Rubinstein's concertos, those in D minor and in G major.

Much might be said as to the choice of Rubinstein as a representative "master" in such a series; some would conjecture that the choice was made that Mr. Hofmann might perform an act of piety toward his old master. Much might also be said about Mr. Hofmann's playing. There is little to say about the music of Rubinstein heard yesterday. The costume ball movements were once popular items of popular concert programmes, but they are hardly that now. The symphonic poem "La Russie" is a dull compilation of folk-tunes, ending with the Russian national anthem. The idea at the bottom of this is more interesting than the execution of it; the tunes are those of the various peoples which make up the Russian Empire, and there are some ingenious combinations.

Though it is perceptibly losing its hold on life and the mists are beginning to gather about it, the D minor concerto is still one of the living items of the pianist's repertory. So much cannot be said of the concerto in G. It is most rarely heard, and then chiefly on the fulfillment of a desire to honor the composer's memory. For this reason, it may be imagined, Mr. Lhévinne resuscitated it some years ago. There are facile tunes in it, not always highly original. The most notable part of the work is a rhapsodical passage in the character of recitative in the slow movement. There is a singular want of skill and effect in the instrumentation of the accompaniment.

Mr. Hofmann played as if resolved to convert all his hearers to an admiration of these works. He put into his playing all his intensest energy, his robustest power, his widest graduations of dynamics, and all the tonal beauty and changing color that go with them; all his brilliancy and all his inspiriting rhythm. He seemed to give, if anything, more devotion to the weaker concerto in G than to the stronger one in D minor, and there was a leonine power in his delivery of the sweeping themes that in themselves seem of little value. He raised to its highest power the slow movement and gave a peculiarly fine dramatic significance to the passage of which mention has been made. His performances made a great impression and aroused great enthusiasm. The orchestra gave him an excellent accompaniment, and did what was possible to do with the orchestral numbers.

MISS BRITTON ENGAGED?

Her Betrothal to Robert Beresford Reported from London.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Washington Times prints tonight this story:

"Washington society was treated to a real sensation today, when the report spread rapidly that the journey abroad of Miss Catherine Britton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Britton of this city, to become a Red Cross nurse, had developed into an international romance.

"Letters received here since the arrival in London of Miss Britton, who left Washington several weeks ago in company with her chum, Miss Nona McAdoo, daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury, carry the news that she is engaged to the younger brother of Lord Decies, husband of Vivien Gould that was.

"While neither Mr. nor Mrs. Britton, the parents of the young woman, could be reached tonight, intimate associates of Miss Britton declared they had seen letters telling of the engagement.

"They also stated Miss Britton had written her father and mother seeking their consent to the union.

"The man whose wife the Washington girl is to become, according to her friends, is Robert Beresford, better known throughout England as "Bobby" Beresford, former amateur champion lightweight boxer of the British Army.

"Young Beresford, who would come into his brother's title in the event that the latter, who is at the front in France, should die without male progeny, met Miss Britton aboard the ship on which the Washington heiress and Miss McAdoo sailed for Europe.

"According to the stories told by the friends of the young women, who declare they have seen letters from them, the meeting of the Englishman and the American girl was a case of love at first sight.

"Beresford and the Washington heiress were seen together often during the journey, and have been in each other's company frequently ever since they landed in England.

"Miss Britton made her bow to society here about the same time that Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, (Alice Roosevelt,) Mrs. William Hitt, (Katherine Elkins,) and Mrs. Joseph Leiter, (Juliette Williams,) "came out." The young women, acknowledged social leaders of the capital, have been her companions ever since."

No information in regard to the above could be obtained in Washington tonight.

MISS ROSE GOLDMAN WEDS.

The Bride of Herbert D. Carlebach at Sherry's—The Attendants.

The wedding of Herbert L. Carlebach, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Carlebach, and Miss Rose Edith Goldman, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Goldman, took place at 6 o'clock last night at Sherry's. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Emil G. Hirsch of Temple Emanu-El in the banqueting room, which was transformed into a Summer garden, with all kinds of Spring flowers, the bridal party passing through an aisle outlined by posts topped and dressed in varicolored flowers to the dais, where the wedding service was read.

The bride was gowned in white satin, with a tulle overdress and a voluminous tulle veil arranged in banded effect over her blonde coiffure, with a tulle rosette above each ear, and carried lilies of the valley and white orchids. The maid of honor was Miss Dorothy Holzman, who wore a pink satin and tulle frock, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Mildred Gotthell, Clare Marks, Helen Bernard, Rosalie Levy, Marian Wallach, and Helen Levy, who wore pink satin frocks draped in yellow and mauve tulle, trimmed with silver and crystal.

Mr. Carlebach's best man was his brother, Walter Carlebach, and the ushers were Arthur Seidenberg, Alfred Rheinstern, Howard Sachs, Richard Goldman, K. Richard Wallach, Albert Forsch, Walter Baer, and Dr. Robert Levy.

The ceremony was followed by a dinner, and dancing in the small ballroom for 300 guests. On their return from their bridal trip in the South Mr. and Mrs. Carlebach will make their home in New York.

VECSEI MAKES HIS DEBUT.

Young Hungarian Pianist Wins Applause in Carnegie Hall.

Desider Josef Vecsei, a young Hungarian pianist, made his first appearance in New York last night at a concert at Carnegie Hall, in which he had the assistance of an orchestra of members of the New York Symphony Society, under the direction of Victor Kolar. Vecsei played Saint-Saëns's Concerto in F and Liszt's in A with the orchestra, and the latter's numbers were the overture to "Oberon" and Dvorak's Suite, Op. 39.

Mr. Vecsei revealed several good qualities in his playing. He has a good tone and a clean, crisp style, when he is at his best, together with emotional force and a fairly active sense of values in contrasts and effects. He plays with sincerity and conviction. But there are slight technical limitations on his ambitions, as was made evident in some of the bravura passages of Liszt's concerto, and he showed last night a tendency some pianists have to strike wrong notes with no apparent reason. What is most important is that he did not always display the breadth and power that is required for the conditions under which he was appearing.

The accompaniment furnished by the orchestra, especially in the trying Liszt number, was not faultless, although its "solo" numbers were very agreeably done under Mr. Kolar's direction. The soloist was very warmly applauded by the audience, and at the end played an encore. While his appearance did not constituto an unqualified success, it was nevertheless interesting from several standpoints.

STUDIO CLUB GIVES CONCERT

Mme. Narelle, Lucille Orrell, and Hilda Deighton Appear.

Mme. Marie Narelle, soprano; Lucille Orrell, 'cellist, and Hilda Deighton, contralto, gave a concert yesterday afternoon at the Princess Theatre under the auspices of the Studio Club of New York.

Mme. Narelle, who was heard here last season at Aeolian Hall, sang a group of songs, principally Irish airs, with considerable charm. Miss Orrell displayed a certain amount of accomplishment, but was lacking in warmth and power.

Miss Deighton's voice is a contralto of good quality in its lower range. She possesses temperamental qualities and feeling that will develop with experience, but her singing is injured by a marked tendency to "act" her feelings, which is out of place on the concert stage and discomfiting to an audience.

MISS DORIS POWELL A BRIDE.

Married to Benjamin D. Adler at the Hotel Marie Antoinette.

Miss Doris Powell, daughter of Henry Powell, and Benjamin Daniel Adler were married last evening in the ballroom of the Hotel Marie Antoinette, the Rev. Isidor Reichert officiating. The ballroom was transformed into a garden of flowers.

Miss Birdie Powell was her sister's only attendant, and Saul Adler was best man.

There were 200 guests present. A dinner was served after the ceremony in the banquet room.

Among the relatives present were Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Powell, Arthur and Sidney Powell, Milton Powell, Mrs. May Adler, Mr. and Mrs. Saul H. Adler, Mrs R. Hopp, George Hopp, Mr. and Mrs. S Sachs, Miss Sachs, and B. J. Applebaum.

QUEEN—CLEMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. Emmet Queen of 18 East Seventy-sixth Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Philippa Queen, to Robert Clement of Rutland, Vt.

Brieux to Speak in Aid of Charity.

Mr. Brieux will speak for the benefit of the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, of which Mrs. William Einstein is President, on Monday afternoon, March 8, at 4 o'clock, at the Théâtre Français, Century Lyceum, Sixty-second Street and Central Park West. Mrs. Charles Oppenheim of the St. Regis is looking after the sale of tickets.

165 MEN ENTOMBED BY MINE EXPLOSION

Only Ten Miners Have Thus Far Been Taken Out Alive from West Virginia Colliery.

MEN TRAPPED IN PITS

Rescuers Have Hard Time Penetrating Works Because of Dense Smoke—Many Towns Send Aid.

HINTON, W. Va., March 2.—Rescue parties late tonight had brought out alive ten men and recovered the bodies of nine victims of the explosion which entombed 182 miners in the Layland mines of the New River and Pocahontas Consolidated Coal Company, seven miles from Quinnimont, early today. The work of rescue is continuing, and is aided by rescue car No. 8 of the United States Bureau of Mines, which reached the scene tonight. From all available sources it is estimated nearly 165 men are still in the mines.

The rescued men were unconscious when brought to the surface. Several suffered bruises and cuts.

A temporary Morgue was built near the entrance or the mine. It is believed that the striking of a pocket of gas by one of the miners led to the explosion.

From outside evidence, the force of the explosion must have been terrific. The stone arch over the main entrance of the workings was destroyed; windows within a radius of 300 yards were broken, and the explosion was felt for miles around.

A. B. Cooper, who was delivering groceries to a house within seventy-five yards of the mine entrance, was blown against a telegraph pole and killed.

The first rescue party which penetrated the mine found bad slate falls. They reported the air courses good. Guard lines have been established about the workings, and only workers are permitted within them.

Company officials refuse to give out any information.

Most of the entombed miners are of foreign birth, but there are also a large number of Americans. Hugh R. McMillen, assistant mine boss, is among the missing.

The mine in which the explosion took place connects with another mine, each employing eighty men, all of whom are believed to have been in the pits. Rescue parties were at once organized, and the last man was found within fifteen minutes after the explosion.

The explosion occurred in Mine 3, great volumes of smoke pouring out of the openings. Throngs of excited people hurried from near-by mining towns, and rescue parties were formed to penetrate the workings in the hope that some of the entombed men might be found alive.

As the day wore on additional volunteers entered the mine, and by noon two forces of twenty men each were clearing away the fallen rock and muck in the main entry of mine No. 3. Half a mile from the opening they came across a miner, badly hurt and unable to tell anything about the explosion. Here they encountered a mass of débris.

Assistance was hurried to the mine from nearby towns, and a rescue car of the Bureau of Mines was ordered from Glenallum, W. Va., to the scene.

LITTLE INDIAN SCARED.

Theatre Lights and Pale Faces Make Bukawajinini Cry.

A dress rehearsal of "The Children's Revolution," which the Lafayette Fund is to present tomorrow afternoon at the Century Theatre for the benefit of the war sufferers in France, was held yesterday afternoon before a selected audience of fond mothers, sisters, cousins, and aunts. More than 200 children are taking part in the entertainment, many of them of distinguished Colonial ancestry. Today the juvenile pageant will be rehearsed in costume before a moving picture machine, and the films are to be shown all over the country, the proceeds to augment the Lafayette Fund.

Such a time as the children of society did have yesterday with their quaint costumes and white wigs! They came in droves with their nurses and governesses, with mater familias, and other relations dropping in later. As fast as they were dressed they were posed at the rear of the stage before a battery of flashlights.

To the majority it was their first appearance on the stage, but none of them seemed to suffer from stage fright. The only thing really to be afraid of was the group of Indian boys and girls, who had just arrived from the Indian reservation in Michigan, prepared to appear in war paint and feathers in native songs and dances. All of the little girls who lived on Fifth Avenue shivered in their Colonial slippers, and their curly heads were filled with childhood stories of bad Indians, who kidnapped children and tomahawked them, too, sometimes.

And so the Indians, while all the children were lined up at the inaugural ball, at which Gen. Washington had been fêted, rushed into the limelight. The four Indian children, the youngest, Bukawajinini, only 5 years old, seemed ready, judging from their war paint and tomahawks, to spring upon the little tots from Fifth Avenue, in story-book fashion. But the unexpected happened, as it always does, and the tradition of the bad Indian was swept away, when, with a loud noise, little Bukawajinini began to cry. The lights of the theatre and the pale faces of society's children were really too much for this little Indian brave. In fact, he continued to cry like any paleface youngster until his older brothers had finished their dance.

Mrs. William Astor Chanler was kept busy drilling the children, and Miss Julianna Cutting had them go through a graceful and picturesque minuet.

Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel, Miss Emily Sloane, and Miss Diane del Monte, with Mrs. Chanler, compose the Committee on Arrangements. Two hundred society women are numbered among the patronesses. Tickets are on sale at the Century Theatre, and at Room 230, Hotel Vanderbilt.

Rev. Dr. G. Henry Vosseler.

The Rev. Dr. G. Henry Vosseler, a retired clergyman and linguist, died yesterday at his home, 212 North Sixth Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-sixth year. Dr. Vosseler was born and educated in Germany and at the University of Basle, Switzerland. On coming to this country he settled in Harrisburg, Penn., where he held a pastorate for several years, and just before the civil war he went to Cumberland, Md., where he was pastor of a church throughout the war. Dr. Vosseler built the first Lutheran church in Wilkes-Barre, Penn., and about thirty years ago he went to St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran Church. He retired from active ministry fifteen years ago. Dr. Vosseler spoke ten languages. He is survived by his widow, three sons and two daughters.

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RUDOLPH BERGER'S FUNERAL

Many Metropolitan Opera People at Church of the Messiah.

The Church of the Messiah was thronged yesterday morning for the funeral services of Rudolph Berger, the Austrian tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who died suddenly last Saturday evening. There was a large representation of singers and officials from the Metropolitan Opera House.

The Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright gave the address and conducted the service, as he did at the time of the death of Anton Seidl. During his remarks he said the tenor had been "a member of the fraternity of art, than which there is none better." During the service Paul Althouse of the Metropolitan Opera Company sang "Be Thou Faithful." Harry Rowe Shelley was at the organ.

The pallbearers were Messrs. Sembach, Weil, Braun, Leonhardt, Schlegel, and Herschman, friends and fellow-artists of Mr. Berger.

Among those from the Metropolitan Opera House present were Mmes. Alda, Kurt, Schumann and Mrs. Otto Weil, and Messrs. Otto Kahn, Gatti-Casazza, Toscanini, Amato, Polacco, Otto Weil., Lomis Taylor, Leon Rothier, William J. Guard, Alfred Hertz, Theodore Siedl, Riccardo Martin, Adamo Didur, Alfred Seligsberg, Andrea de Segurola, Herbert Witherspoon, John Brown, Albert Reiss, Lina Botta, and Lionel Mapleson.

The choir also present many members of the orchestra and the German chorus. Over the casket was draped the cloak which the singer wore in his first appearance as Lohengrin.

The body was taken to the Fresh Pond Crematory.

C. W. HOGAN DIES IN NASSAU.

New York Shipping Merchant Sought Health in the Bahamas.

Charles Washington Hogan, a Director of the old shipping firm of G. Hogan & Sons, Incorporated, 111 Produce Exchange, died on Monday at Nassau, in the Bahamas, in his fifty-seventh year. He had been in ill-health for some time, and left this city a week ago after coming here from the Pacific Coast, where he had spent the last nine months. With him at the time of his death was his physician, Dr. Frank H. Stephenson of Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Hogan was born in Liverpool, England, and came to this country with his parents at an early age. He was educated at St. John's School at Manlius, N. Y., and when a young man joined his father in the shipping business. Under his management his firm founded the line of freighters known as the North Atlantic Steamship Company, which went out of business two years ago. The Merrimac, which was sunk by Hobson to bottle up the Spanish fleet in Santiago Bay, Cuba, during the Spanish-American war, was one of these vessels.

Mr. Hogan was well known in maritime circles, and was also a member of the Oakland Golf, the Larchmont Yacht, the Whitehall luncheon, the New York Athletic Clubs, and the Bohemian Club of San Francisco. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Gertrude Barker of Syracuse, N. Y.

Frederick O. Sylvester, Painter, Dies

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 2.—Frederick Oakes Sylvester, noted landscape painter, died at his home here tonight. He was 55 years old. Mr. Sylvester was born in Brockton, Mass., and was a graduate of the Normal Art School of Boston. He was Professor of Art in Newcomb College in New Orleans in 1892 and teacher of drawing and painting at the Central High School in St. Louis from 1892 until 1913.

Sylvester's work is represented in the permanent collection of the City Art Museum of St. Louis and in the mural decorations in the St. Louis Noonday Club, the Central High School. He was a member of the Society of Western Artists, the St. Louis Artists' Guild, and the Two by Four Society. Mr. Sylvester had received the bronze medal at the St. Louis Exposition, the silver medal at the Portland Exposition and the Fine Arts prize of the Society of Western Artists.

Mrs. Harriet P. R. Griffith.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 2.—Mrs. Harriet Pomeroy Roelofson Griffith, writer of books for children, and the author of a series known as the Ursula Books, died at her home here today. She was a charter member of Morristown Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Griffith was much interested in local charities and was a communicant of St. Peter's Episcopal Church. She was about 80 years old. She is survived by her husband, Walter Scott Griffith, and a son.

Obituary Notes.

D. WARREN DAY, 86 years old, born in Paterson, N. J., and always a resident, died at his home, 228 Hamilton Avenue, last night.

THOMAS R. GREGORY, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home in Plainfield, N. J., in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

Mrs. HENRY MILLER, aged 96 years, died at her home in Greenwich, Conn., yesterday. Mrs. Miller was the head of a family of five generations, all living.

SAMUEL H. WALKER of 286 West Anderson Street, Hackensack, N. J., died at his home yesterday. He was with the wholesale dry goods house of H. B. Claflin Company of New York for forty years as credit man.

BARON HIGHAM, for thirty years a lawyer in this city, died on Monday at the home of his sister, Mrs. George C. Grundy, 119 Clinton Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

JOHN HENRY LAWSON, brother of Thomas W. Lawson, died in Melrose, Mass., yesterday, aged 86 years.

FREDERICK CARLSON, proprietor of a hotel in Second Avenue, College Point, L. I., died there on Monday, aged 48 years.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE MORRELL SMITH, who was part owner of hotels in Washington, Baltimore, and this city, died on Monday at her home, 150 West Eightieth Street, in her 81st year.

E. B. STRONG, one of the first bankers of Chicago, Ill., died at Pasadena, Cal., on Monday, in his 83d year.

Mrs. ALICE HABBERTON, wife of John Habberton, the author of "Helen's Babies," died at her home in Westwood, N. J., on Monday in her seventy-first year. She was born in Clinton, N. Y., and was the daughter of the late Dr. P. M. Hastings. While she was still a girl her family removed to Hartford, Conn., and in that city, in 1868, she was married.

Col. MANUEL HIRSCH, 54 years old, member of the military staff under former Gov. C. N. Haskell of Oklahoma, and reappointed to the position by Gov. Robert Williams, was found dead yesterday in his apartments at a hotel in Tulsa. Col. Hirsch was one of the wealthiest oil men in the mid-continent field.

Dr. ALBERT S. NEWCOMB, a former medical examiner for the New York Post Office, died on Monday night at his home, 1,542 Union Avenue, Schenectady, N. Y., in his seventy-fifth year.

JOSEPH D. LUCREGIA, aged 26 years, a musician and composer, died last night at his home in Plainfield, N. J.

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NOTED GEOLOGIST DEAD.

Prof. James Geikie Was President of Royal Society of Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH, March 2.—Prof. James Geikie, the noted geologist and President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, died at his home here today. He was born in Edinburgh in 1839, and was Emeritus Professor of Geology and Mineralogy at the University of Edinburgh, and Dean of the Faculty of Science at that institution.

Prof. Geikie, after his graduation from Edinburgh University, entered her Majesty's Geological Survey in 1861. In 1869 he was appointed District Surveyor, and in 1882 was the occupant of the Murchison Chair of Geology at the university. Prof. Geikie had been awarded the Brisbane Medal of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Murchison Medal of the London Geological Society, and the Gold Medal of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society. He was one of the founders and Past President of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, and Honorary Editor of The Scottish Geographical Magazine.

Prof. Geikie wrote extensively on geological topics, his first book being "The Great Ice Age," published in 1874, and his last, "The Antiquity of Man in Europe," published in 1914. He also wrote for THE NEW YORK TIMES, and on Oct. 27, 1912, contributed an article explaining how in the course of the coming centuries the Alps will be leveled and cease to exist.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FLESH.—On March 1, at Hotel Newton, to Mr. and Mrs. William B. Flesh, a boy.

KITCHEL.—Born, March 1, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. Allan F. Kitchel at Sound Beach, Conn., a son.

Married.

CUTLER—RUBSAMEN.—At Murray Hill, N. J., Saturday, Feb. 27, Pauline Victoria, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest B. Rubsamen, to Samuel Clark Cutler of Cleveland, Ohio.

Died.

BACHMAN.—On March 1, 1915, Marie Bachman, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

BAER.—Hannah, beloved wife of Julius Baer and devoted daughter of Rachel and the late Julius Stern, in her 28th year. Funeral from her late residence, 941 Intervale Av., Thursday, March 4, at 1 o'clock.

BENTON.—On Tuesday, March 2, 1915, Stuart H. Benton, M. D., aged 69 years, beloved husband of Anna Mendes. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,270 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment private

BASEBALL—HOCKEY—BILLIARDS AND POOL—BOXING—GOLF—OTHER SPORTS

GIANTS GET PITCHER PERRITT IN A TRADE

McGraw Will Give Several Players, Unnamed as Yet, for Star Boxman.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 2.—A deal has just been put through between John McGraw and Miller Huggins by which the Giants get a first-class pitcher from the Cardinals' staff. "Poll" Perritt is on his way here from his home in Brice, La., to join the Giants, and is expected in the morning in the company of Dick Kinsella, whom McGraw sent to Brice to complete the deal which McGraw started when he left the Giants in Texarkana last Saturday.

The Cardinals are to get players from the Giants in exchange for Perritt, but just who they are is something not yet settled. That is to be decided later, and McGraw thinks Huggins will be here shortly from San Antonio to complete that end of the transaction. Huggins wants an infielder and an outfielder. McGraw has an abundance of these, but needed badly another good pitcher. The acquisition of Perritt ought to help his team a lot.

This deal was put under way last week when McGraw met Huggins on the train coming from St. Louis. McGraw had a tip that Perritt, who had signed with the Pittsburgh Feds, was willing to return to the National League if the St. Louis club would trade him. He fixed it up with Huggins to talk business with Perritt, and then went to Brice to see the pitcher. McGraw had to travel forty miles on one railroad, nine miles on another, and then drive nine miles through the mud to get to Perritt's home in Louisiana. Perritt wasn't there, and McGraw had to wait until evening, when he got back. He wouldn't do final business with Perritt until the latter had signed with the Cardinals. The pitcher said he would do that if he would be traded to the Giants. Kinsella was sent to Brice to see that that detail was consummated, and in word today to McGraw reported success. McGraw talked business with Perritt with Rebel Oakes, manager of the Pittsburgh Feds, only a short distance away. Oakes's home is Homer, La., not far from Brice.

With McGraw in charge today, the Giants had a deal of vigorous baseball practice in fundamentals and had long morning and afternoon drills. The manager surprised every one this morning by appearing in uniform in the clubhouse lobby at 9 o'clock and summoning his clans. There was a scurrying to get into the monkey suits—colloquial for uniforms—and in a quarter of an hour the populous troop was headed for the ball field.

The party was not split up today. The practice was held at one field. McGraw wanted to begin by casting a general eye over the whole lot, and then doing some eye casting in detail over his youngsters. He needed argus optics, the park being jammed with ball players and a lot going on simultaneously with so many men there engaged, but he managed to see much and make a few pithy comments thereon.

The weather was misty and raw—poor for baseball—and in the pitching practice McGraw was careful not to let anybody stay on the throne long or to let his arm cool off. There was considerable pitching practice, but with short reigns for each of the many candidates, and still more batting practice. The latter took up more time than anything else, but, in addition, there were short but sprightly sieges of work for infielders and outfielders.

Three players, McLean, Robertson, and Palmero, are still missing.

Watkins to Head Hoosiers?

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 2.—That W. H. Watkins, one of the few remaining tacticians of the old school of baseball and now actively engaged as the club's business manager, will become President of the champion local Federal League Club, succeeding J. Edward Krause, who, it is said, will shortly hand in his resignation, is a well-founded report today, growing out of the announcement that the Indianapolis Club is to have new financial backing.

John A. George, Director and prominent stockholder, confirmed a statement made by Charles Weeghman in behalf of the league at Chicago to the effect that the Hoosiers had found new financial backing, and said, furthermore, that the "angel" in the case was an Indianapolis man. He refused to say, however, who the "angel" would be. In spite of the reluctance of the club Directors to talk for publication in the absence of President Krause, who has been in Florida for the last month, there is a well-grounded belief that the club boss will step down from his present position to that of Director. In fact, Krause intimated that he had such action under consideration before leaving Indianapolis, giving as his reason the stress of business aside from baseball.

N. Y. U. Practices in Armory.

Indoor baseball practice began yesterday at New York University with a workout in the Second Battery Armory, 168th Street and Franklin Avenue. The privilege of using the armory floor instead of the cramped batting cage in the University Heights Gymnasium, promises to give the team a better pre-season start than in any past year. In response to Capt. Keenan McNally's call over forty candidates have turned out for the team, and Coach William M. Luby, a former Giant recruit, who will train the Violet squad this year, is well pleased, because nine of the men are veterans of last year's team. From last year Coach Luby has Capt. Keenan McNally, "Jim" McEntyre, "Eddie" Woolf, F. Freitag, "Doc" Triplett, H. Pfau, who has caught for the past two seasons, and S. Davidson. In addition the freshman class is showing up unusually well.

Manhattan College Baseball.

Manager Thomas Owens announced the Manhattan College baseball dates yesterday as follows:

April 8, Cathedral College, at New York; 10, St. John's College, at Brooklyn; 14, Stevens Institute, at Hoboken; 16, Tufts College, at New York; 24, Crescent A. C. at Bay Ridge; 21, Niagara University, at New York; 28, College of the City of New York, at New York.

May 1, St. John's College, at New York; 5, Brooklyn College, at New York; 7, Seventh Regiment, at New York; 12, Villanova College, at New York; 15, Commonwealth Club of Upper Montclair, at Montclair; 19, Eastern College, at New York; 22, Holy Cross College, at Worcester; 26, pending; 31, Seton Hall, at New York.

June 2, Villanova College, at Villanova; 5, Seton Hall, at South Orange; 12, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy.

Practice will begin in a few weeks. The home games will be played at the Catholic Protectory grounds, on Van Ness Oval.

Harvard Nine's Captain Ill.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 2.—A minor operation may keep Capt. Russell B. Ayers of the Harvard 'Varsity nine out of the Spring practice for at least a month, according to advices received today from his home in Montclair, N. J. Coach Sexton expressed the hope that Capt. Ayers would be able to join the team for part of the Southern trip.

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YANKEES LIMBER UP.

Donovan Limits Day's Work to Two Hours—New Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 2.—The Winter vacation of the Yankees ended shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, when Bill Donovan sent the squad out to the Savannah ball park with orders to get busy. Two hours later Donovan flashed the welcome news that the first day's work was over, at the same time giving the tip that such leniency need not be expected as part of the daily programme.

The names of three athletes were added to the De Soto register during the day, but four who were expected are still among the missing. Hugh High, who recently picked the Tigers to win the 1915 pennant, arrived in time to get into the first work-out, as did also Walter Clarkson, a semi-professional pitcher from Milwaukee. Pete Daley, trainweary from a long ride from the coast, arrived in Savannah just after the athletes had begun work, so he will be among the beginners tomorrow. Nothing has been heard from Walter Pipp, Angel, Aragon, Frank Truesdale, and Doc Cook.

The most active of the athletes who sported at the park was Lute Boone, who recently returned from Honolulu. Like his brother tourist, King Cole, Boone is already in condition, and his work caused much envy among the boys who realized that the sore muscle period is just ahead, rather than behind them. Ray Fisher, who wintered in a gymnasium among the Vermont hills, was another who is in no need of slow exercising. When the practice ended Fisher started for the Y. M. C. A. at a clip that left the other players far in his wake. He arrived at the baths as fresh as he started, and was fully dressed before some of the panting athletes arrived.

The diamond was too soft for any real work, so Donovan sent the entire squad to the outfield to bat out fungoes. Some of the boys who do not make outfielding a specialty had narrow escapes from being hit on the head in their efforts to capture the long drives of their manager. The weather was of the variety that hits New York in May, and if another day or two the park should be in good condition for regular play. Bunting practice was also on the card.

Duke Farrell took charge of the three recruit pitchers—Lewis, Ring, and Clarkson—and he put the trio through a light limbering up. Lewis, the Hoboken youngster, was the only one who tried to cut loose, and he was checked by the veteran coach before he had a chance to regret his overzealousness. The two others, and Ray Fisher, contented themselves with lobbing the ball.

Manager Donovan announced today that he would begin to exercise with the pitchers in a few days, and he hopes to get into several games during the playing season. He will confine himself principally to relief work when the trying situations arrive. He thinks that by conditioning himself slowly he will be in shape for this work as soon as the warm weather strikes New York.

SUPERBAS' GROUNDS POOR.

Unsatisfactory Practice for Brooklyn Team in Sand and Clay.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 2.—President Ebbets will have one of the best training camps in the South when the grounds at Seabreeze are completed. But in their present condition they furnish little or no opportunity for work for the thirty some athletes here. There is not a spot twenty feet square in the entire field that is in condition for play. The entire outfield is one to two inches deep in sand, while the infield, which is raised about two inches and covered with clay that was brought a distance of twenty-five miles, is inclined to bake under the sun and wind.

Jack Coombs took four or five of the pitchers to one corner of the field this afternoon and had them fielding bunts, which was far from satisfactory. In the morning Coombs had them working on signals. Coombs looks to be in good physical condition, and the general impression among the players is that he will bolster up the Superbas' pitching staff this season. The work today was far from satisfactory to Manager Robinson. However, he will try and put the men through a half portion game next Saturday.

Pitchers Smith and Appleton reported today, and, like the rest of the recruit pitchers, scale over the six-foot mark. Dell, one of the new pitchers, is 6 feet 4 and in features greatly resembles Bob Fitzsimmons. "Casey" Stengel managed to leave his hotel this afternoon. He spent a pleasant half hour renewing old acquaintances and receiving introductions to the new members. He has lost fifteen pounds through sickness, but is rapidly recovering.

AID FOR INTERNATIONAL.

National and American Leagues Give Money to Barrow's League.

The International League has been rescued from its financial difficulties and will surely go through the coming season with flying colors. This was learned yesterday when it became known that both the National and American Leagues have consented to stand behind the Internationals in their plucky fight against the Federal League. Both President Tener and President Johnson have come to President Barrow's aid by furnishing plenty of money for the International League to carry on its fight against the "Outlaw" league.

Just what amount the two major leagues have put up for the International is not known, but it is sufficient to carry the Class A A league through its present difficulties. President Barrow went to Buffalo yesterday to reorganize that club. The Federal League last season proved a strong opposition to the Buffalo club and Organized Baseball came to the rescue just the same as they did for the Baltimore club. However, in the case of Baltimore, Jack Dunn, when he sold several of his stars to the major leagues, made enough money to re-imburse Organized Baseball for its help.

With these new resources, it is expected that both the Buffalo and Jersey City clubs will be put on a firm financial footing. The league will assume part of the responsibilities of both clubs and will operate them as part of the corporation.

Just as soon as President Barrow returns from Buffalo, he will give all his attention to the Jersey City Club.

Billy Gibson, one of the promoters who is interested in getting the Jersey City Club for the Bronx, stated yesterday there is still a chance of transferring the Jersey City Club to the Bronx. The Bronx Board of Trade will hold a meeting within a few days and will at that time make a strong appeal to President Hempstead to surrender that part of his territory to the new club.

JOHNSON MAY GO TO JUAREZ FOR FIGHT

Curley Sees Negro at Havana—$50,000 to Guarantee His Safety in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 2.—Fight clouds are clearing locally, and there seems to be a sporting chance that the Johnson-Willard fight will be held in Juarez after all of the difficulties that have been encountered.

Jack Curley, who reached Havana today, cabled to Treasurer Weil of his syndicate, who is financing the fight, that Johnson had been misled, and that he did not understand conditions in Mexico. His cable in full reads:

"Johnson has been misled by some promoters here into believing the match not as safe in Juarez as it would be in Havana. Had first interview with Johnson this morning, and he was very friendly. Everything favorable for Juarez."

Following this came the announcement that a local syndicate had been organized and incorporated, with a capital stock of $50,000, to guarantee Johnson's safe arrival and departure from Mexico with the entire purse offered him to fight in Juarez. The organization will go out of existence after the fight, and was organized by friends of Curley's here who are anxious to see the fight pulled off across the river. Johnson has also been assured safe conduct through Mexico, and has assurances from Carranzista sources that he will not be molested, as Carranza considers that he has received too much adverse comment because of his alleged anxiety to shake Johnson down.

Jim Flynn has arranged to fight Jack Hempel here this week, and is training at Willard's camp.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 2.—Jack Curley arrived here this morning and spent a large part of the day with Jack Johnson, and also motored around the city seeing the various sights. There is a possibility of holding the championship fight here, but until late tonight he would not give any indication regarding his intentions as to whether the fight would be held here or at Juarez or elsewhere.

Curley declared he has talked with all the necessary Mexican authorities, and all promised not to molest Johnson while he is within Mexico. Curley said he had obligated himself to pay Johnson $32,000 and Willard $16,000, and had advanced each a considerable amount on account.

Curley still has hopes of being able to leave with Johnson for Juarez, thinking that Johnson is unduly alarmed over Carranza, but the negro's friends say he will never take a chance, but will insist on fighting in Havana. Curley until late tonight was still at Johnson's quarters. He stated he may give out an important statement soon.

NO SMITH-FLYNN BOUT.

Jack Curley Fails to Send Transportation to Juarez.

Gunboat Smith, the California heavyweight, will not fight Fireman Jim Flynn, or any one else, in Juarez, Mexico, until Promoter Jack Curley wires him transportation for himself and manager, Jim Buckley. This announcement from Smith practically leaves Juarez without a boxing attraction for next Saturday, the date originally set for the heavyweight championship battle between Jack Johnson and Jess Willard.

Numerous cablegrams and letters have passed between Curley and Buckley, in efforts to clinch the bout between Smith and Flynn. Everything was settled except Curley's wiring the necessary transportation money. Manager Buckley expected to receive this yesterday, and when he did not he decided that Smith would not go to Mexico.

Even if Smith did receive his railroad expense money today, it would be impossible for him to get to Juarez by Saturday and be in condition to fight Flynn.

Gunboat has a match with Jack Dillon scheduled for March 16 at Tom Andrews's club in Milwaukee.

MIKE GIBBONS VICTOR.

Newspaper Writers Give Him Decision Over McGoorty.

HUDSON, Wis., March 2.—Mike Gibbons of St. Paul got a newspaper decision over Eddie McGoorty of Oshkosh, Wis., in a ten-round no-decision bout here tonight.

Gibbons led in eight rounds, while two, the second and ninth, were even. When the men weighed in this afternoon Gibbons tipped the scale at 151½ and McGoorty at 150½. McGoorty showed at his best in the second round, landing with his left several times, although without effect. McGoorty tried time and again to land a knockout, but Gibbons showed greater skill at infighting, frequently rocking his opponent's head with vicious uppercuts.

ROCHE TO REFEREE.

Ritchie and Welsh Post Forfeits for Their Bout Next Week.

Billy Roche was finally agreed on yesterday to referee the Willie Ritchie-Freddie Welsh match, which takes place at Madison Square Garden on March 11. After many heated arguments between Ritchie and Welsh's manager, Matchmaker Jimmy Johnston persuaded Ritchie to accept the official referee of the Garden, whose work in the past has been satisfactory.

During the argument Welsh stirred up the wrath of the ex-champion by saying: "If you knew as much about boxing as Roche does about refereeing you would be a good fighter." Ritchie finally agreed to Roche after a dozen names were mentioned for the job.

Another important matter was dispensed with at the meeting, when both boxers posted $1,000 for weight and appearance, the weight agreed on being 135 pounds at 2 o'clock. Ritchie gave his personal check to Manager Johnston, while Welsh put up the forfeit in cash.

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SHUGRUE LOSING SIGHT.

Jersey City Boxer to Undergo Operation and Take Long Rest.

Joe Shugrue, the clever Jersey City lightweight, who has proved a winner in several ten-round bouts here against the best boys in his class, is up against hard luck. He may never be able to box again on account of a serious ailment of his eyes. He is under the care of Dr. Pyle of Jersey City. One of the ligaments of his right eye is strained and he has a cataract on the left orb. Shugrue is only 20 years old and this misfortune may stop his career as a boxer.

Shugrue first noticed the eye trouble on his trip to Australia. While on that trip he received a hard punch in the right eye, which discolored it, and it has not been normal since. Yesterday at his Jersey City home Shugrue said: "My eyes have not been behaving satisfactorily lately. The right eye is completely void of sight, owing to the severed ligament, while a cataract is forming over the left. I am not worrying in the least because I believe that by undergoing an operation everything will be all right.

"My sight is very bad during the day time. In fact, I can see little. At night darkness gives me much relief. My manager has been forced to cancel all my engagements, and I am going to Far Rockaway for a long rest. I think I have been boxing too much, and I'm entitled to a vacation."

BIG CROWD AT NEW CLUB.

Dundee Beats Leonard at 135th Street A. C.'s Opening.

The new 135th Street A. C. opened last night, with Johnny Dundee as the main attraction against the latest Harlem idol, Benny Leonard. The new clubhouse was jammed to the doors and the opening was as auspicious as an opening could be. Not only was there plenty of fast and slow boxing, but there was also music, the favorite song of the gathering being, "I'm Proud to Be the Mother of a Soldier."

The main bout was between Dundee and Leonard. Dundee, through his aggressiveness and tireless activity, won on points, although Leonard made him miss more good blows than he has in a long time. Dundee, as if on springs, was up and down, in and out, and when he couldn't land he would rush into Leonard's embrace and hammer his opponent's ribs with a line of infighting which was very effective. The referee did about as much work as the boxers.

Leonard started out well and poked Dundee's face with a left jab until Dundee's temper became disarranged. Then the bounding Dundee person began a line of tango attack which kept Leonard on the clever defensive working overtime. There was no humiliation in Leonard's part of the show. It was his first chance at one of the top-notch lightweights, and he conducted himself in a way that made his friends quite proud of him.

In the semi-final, Wild Bert Kenny and Kid Wagner, light heavyweights, impersonated a couple of pile drivers in faithful fashion. At the start it looked as if Kenny was going to win, but after being knocked down in the second round Wagner began to register his objection to the proceedings. They stood toe to toe and laced each other relentlessly for ten rounds, until it seemed as if both would drop from exhaustion. It was a draw, with both men ready to caress the Ostermoor when they finished. The opener of the new club was the biggest kind of a success.

BROADWAY CLUB UP AGAIN.

This Time It Is Accused of Letting Boys Under 16 Box.

The latest of the many complaints made recently against the Broadway Sporting Club was placed yesterday before the State Athletic Commission by George Matschke, an agent for the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, who accused the boxing organization of permitting boys under 16 years of age to box at its matinees. The alleged violations of the Boxing Commission's rules were brought to the attention of the Brooklyn society through a number of cases in the Children's court across the bridge. Evidence was produced by the Broadway Club tending to show that no boys under 18 years could take part in any boxing contest under its jurisdiction, and the commissioners, Messrs. O'Neil, Dixon, and Price ruled that there was no action they could take in the matter.

Agent Matschke informed the commissioners that he had no specific case on which his society could base a complaint, but he cited a number of instances that had been reported where it was contended that boys as young as 16 years had been allowed to box.

To refute these charges, Manager John Weismantle of the Broadway Club gave evidence himself, and also brought the club's physician, Dr. Kenna, to deny the accusations. Dr. Kenna asserted that he would pass no boy who in his opinion was under the age limit. He also did admit, however, that in most cases he took the boxer's word as to his age.

The Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children will not let the matter drop, despite the non-action of the Commission, but will look for further complaints. The alleged violations occurred, according to Agent Matschke, in the semi-professional bouts staged for the past seven weeks at the Broadway club on Monday afternoons.

Kid McPartland, once one of the leading lightweights of this city, now a licensed referee, complained to the Commission that the Federal A. C. on the Bowery was backward in paying him money which he said was due for refereeing. The "kid" produced what he asserted was his account with the Federal Club, which showed that a considerable sum was in arrears, but Jim Twyford, manager of the organization, denied that he owed anything to McPartland. The Commission, however, decided that Twyford must produce at the Boards' next meeting the club's books in order that they might ascertain just how much money the referee has received, and how much, if any, is still due him.

A license to conduct sparring exhibitions was granted the Newburg Wheelmen, an organization owning its own home in Newburg, N. Y., and has one of the most modern boxing plants upState.

MILBURN VICTOR IN CLASS A BILLIARDS

Southern Champion Defeats Heddon in Second Game, 400 to 345.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—E. L. Milburn of Memphis today defeated Charles Heddon, Dowagiac, Mich., 400 to 345, in the second match of the national amateur Class A 18.2 balk-line billiards championship tournament. Milburn made high runs of 56 and 53, and his average was 7 36-52. Heddon's high runs were 47 and 44, and his average was 6 39-51.

The game was closely contested, particularly in its early stages, the lead changing nine times. Both men made many difficult shots, but a frequent resort to safety play prevented either of them from making a high average. Milburn proved himself an adept at single rail bank shots, while Heddon in compiling his runs of 44 and 47 gave a remarkable exhibition of masse shooting.

The Southern champion opened with a miss, while Heddon scored only a single tally. Milburn took the lead with a run of six in the third inning, only to lose it to Heddon when the latter made a run of 27 in the fifth period. It was nip and tuck, with Heddon generally in the lead up to the thirty-ninth inning, when Milburn went ahead with a run of 32. Safety play caused the Westerner to lose his stoke, and he only succeeded in accumulating 18 points in the next twelve innings, Milburn ending the game in the fifty-second with an unfinished 14. Summary:

Milburn—6 1 6 13 7 26 0 0 0 53 0 1 2 8 0 5 3 0 0 0

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An Exclusive Winter and Spring Resort. Climate unequalled. I. L. & M. S. Budders.

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HOTEL DENNIS
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A delightful place to spend the Spring months.
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Bookings may now be made for Easter.

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American and European plans. Virginia Av. and the Boardwalk. Capacity 800. Every appointment, including hot and cold sea water baths. Orchestra. Open all year.

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NEW JERSEY—Ocean Grove.

NORTH END HOTEL
On the Boardwalk, Ocean Grove, N. J.
NOW OPEN.
An ideal place to spend the Lenten Season. Strictly modern. Sea water in all baths. Music every evening. A week-end visit will convince you of its merits. Under personal management of
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Whole square on the ocean.
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Both houses open all year.
Sun parlors. Elevators. Private suites. Booklets. A. M. SEXTON.

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Open until June. The ideal hotel in an ideal Winter climate, providing a charm of surroundings, comfort and society that is famed. Weekly Souper Dansants; Russian orchestra concerts, teas and dances. Golf, Tennis, Riding, Driving, etc. Literature mailed.
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Trains from New York at 9:40 P. M. to Portland, Me., and thence to Bethel via Grand Trunk.
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TELL HOW ST. CLAIR LURED GIRL TO DEATH

Friends Say Man Who Killed Mrs. Edna P. Hall Promised Her a Job in Philadelphia.

HAD A REVOLVER WITH HIM

Weapon Was Seen When Ex-Pugilist Called at Dead Woman's Boarding House Here.

Friends of Mrs. Edna Potter Hall, the young woman who was found dead on Monday evening in the Hotel Windsor in Philadelphia after her escort, Charles St. Clair, had committed suicide, expressed the conviction last night that St. Clair had lured her to Philadelphia by the promise of a high-salaried place as a moving-picture actress and had forced her by threatening her with a revolver to go to the hotel, where he registered her as his wife. The persons who advanced this belief were boarders in Miss Ramsey's apartment at 217 West Thirty-fourth Street, where Mrs. Hall also lived.

"St. Clair had a revolver with him when he came here last Saturday afternoon," one of Miss Ramsey's boarders said. "He had it wrapped in a newspaper and carried it under his arm, explaining that, in carrying it in this manner, he was 'within the law' and could not be arrested for having a concealed weapon. Mrs. Hall saw it and mentioned it to the other persons in the house before she left for Philadelphia, but she was so enthusiastic over the prospect of making lots of money so that she could support her invalid husband that she did not question St. Clair about the weapon.

Sought to Escape from St. Clair.

"Mrs. Hall told us last week that she intended to stay in New York only one more week, so that she could send her husband a little more money, and that she was going to Boston or some other city then where St. Clair could not find her. She said that he had threatened her life once because he was jealous of her and that she was afraid of him. On Saturday afternoon he came to the apartment and seemed in good spirits. He told her that he had procured a position for her with a large moving-picture company and that she would have to go to Philadelphia with him immediately to join a party of sixty moving-picture actors and actresses on their way to Bermuda. She was working in the Liggett store in the Grand Central Station here as a perfume demonstrator at the time, and was delighted at the opportunity to make the big salary he said she would receive. But from what we know of her here, none of us believe that she let him register her as his wife at the hotel until he had threatened her with the revolver he carried."

Arthur Stein, Mrs. Hall's brother-in-law, who lives in Waterbury, Conn., where her husband is said to be ill with tuberculosis, stopped at Miss Ramsey's apartment for a few minutes yesterday while on his way to Philadelphia to get Mrs. Hall's body. He said that Mr. Hall, before he lost his health, was employed as a civil engineer.

Mrs. St. Clair, who received a letter from her husband on Monday evening saying that both he and "Edna Potter," the only name by which he had ever referred to Mrs. Hall in speaking to Mrs. St. Clair, would be dead when she read the letter, would not discuss the case yesterday. She did not go to Philadelphia to get her husband's body, nor did she make any arrangements for his funeral. She told a friend at her home at 156 East Sixty-first Street that she did not intend to take charge of the body.

Puzzled by Reference to His Cane.

Mrs. St. Clair was about the only person connected with the case who was not mystified yesterday by the last sentence of the farewell note her husband left in the Philadelphia hotel. "Please take care of my cane. It is valuable," the suicide wrote before shooting himself in the mouth. Mrs. St. Clair said that the cane belonged to a friend of Mr. St. Clair's, she understood, and that it was made of some Oriental wood and had a silver band about the top. It was said to be worth about $50. At the Ramsey apartment it had been noticed that Mr. St. Clair always had the cane with him. It was described as "an ordinary yellow cane that looked like applewood, with a little silver band about the top and a curved handle." The stress St. Clair put on its value led some to believe that St. Clair might have loaded the cane in his more affluent days as a pugilist and vaudeville performer, but those who knew the dead man well doubted that this was true.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.—Incorporated today:

The Engel Co., edibles, canned goods, $60,000; Harry Lesser, Charles B. Dewar, George C. Engel, 205 West 79th St.

The Marvel Player Roll Co., piano player rolls, records, devices, talking machines, $100,000; A. S. Levy, A. M. Wattenberg, Max D. Josephson, 233 Broadway.

The Fred R. Gaines Corporation, brokerage, stocks, bonds, evidences of indebtedness, $30,000; J. Turner Grieve, Walter R. Comfort, David H. Gaines, 7th Ave. and 55th St.

Glens Falls Pharmaceutical Co., Glens Falls, $25,000; William A. Baker, Kathryne E. and Leo E. Carey, Schuylerville.

Buffalo Jitney Bus Co., Buffalo, $10,000; Ella Ryan, Robert B. Rayman, Oscar S. Kinsley, White Building, Buffalo.

The Electric Agency, agents, brokers, insurance, $10,000; John B. Purcell, Frank H. Purcell, George Tiernan, 50 Wall St.

Sugarland Feet Co. of N. Y., improve, develop property, $10,000; Arthur Kirstein, Jr., Howard J. Pullum, Erich Sternberg, 710 West End Ave.

Lass & Netusak, construct ornamental architectural ironwork, $5,000; William E. Lauenden, Frank Netusak, William Lass, 332 East 93d St.

De Garcy Co., ladies' silk undergarments, $5,000; Jack Weil, Benjamin and Maurice Garcy, 1,500 Seventh Ave.

Authorizations: The Hart & Hutchinson Co., New Britain, Conn., steel lockers and trim, fireproof building materials, $200,000; repres., John Gordon, Jr., 100 Lafayette St., Manhattan; American Photo Player Piano Media Co., musical instruments; repres., M. J. Samuels, 62 West 45th St., New York; Savage-Ward Brake Co., Wilmington, Del., mechanical engineers, manufacturers of plants, $1,000,000; repres., Frank D. Ward, 17 Battery Place, Manhattan; Novelty Iron Co., Canton, Ohio, castings, structural iron, $100,000; repres., Albert J. Dowdeswell, 601 Rogers Ave., Brooklyn; the Walter M. Lowney Co., Massachusetts, chocolates, bonbons, confectionery, $1,000,000, repres., Horace S. Gould, 37 Wall St., New York.

Capital increases: Scenic Realty Co., New York, $25,000 to $75,000; White Metal Bed Co., New York $5,000 to $10,000; the Nathan Hyman Co., New York, $7,500 to $10,000.

Capital decreases: The Mores Candy Co., Rochester, $20,000 to $10,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: J. Josefsberg Co., Manhattan; Marie Louise Hat, Manhattan; Kenilworth Hotel and Land Co., Schenectady.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 2.—Charters filed:

Hydro-Carbon Gas Company, New York; capital, $1,000,000; to manufacture, sell and deal in gas and gas machinery and other materials. Incorporators, George H. Davis, Carl J. Nanz, Edward C. Landegren, all of New York.

American Candy Manufacturing Company; capital, $2,000,000; to grow, sell and deal in sugar, glucose, candy, &c. Incorporators, Francis J. McNulty, S. H. Burke, F. Bennett, Wilmington.

Bagley, Mill & Co.; capital, $1,000,000; to carry on a general contracting business in the manufacture of boilers, &c. Incorporators, Herbert E. Latter, W. J. Maloney, Oscar J. Reichard, Wilmington.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Western disturbance of Monday is still central over Western Colorado, but another appears to be developing over Southern Texas, and southeast storm warnings have been ordered on the Texas Coast.

A Northern disturbance has moved rapidly from Lake Superior to Maine with much increased intensity and accompanied by light snows from the lake region eastward. It is followed by a strong high area ad much colder weather over the upper lake region.

In addition to the snows over the North there were snows and rains in the Plains States and over interior, central, and southern districts west of the Rocky Mountains, and rains in Texas, while over the remainder of the country the weather was fair.

Except as noted, temperature changes were not of consequence, except in the extreme Southwest, where it is considerably colder.

There will be snows and rains Wednesday in the Rocky Mountain region and the Plains States and rains in the West Gulf States, probably continuing Thursday except in the extreme Southwest. During Wednesday night and Thursday the snows and rains will extend into the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the lake region, and there will be rains in the East Gulf States and the South Atlantic district.

In New England and the Middle Atlantic States, the lake region, and the extreme West the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday. It will be colder Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and Thursday in the lower Ohio Valley and the Gulf States.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh west and northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh northwest; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate and variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Fair, colder Wednesday, fresh northwest winds; Thursday, fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Western New York—Fair Wednesday, colder east; Thursday, partly cloudy.

Northern New England—Fair Wednesday, except local snows in Maine, colder; Thursday fair.

The temperatures record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	15	30	4 P. M.	25	48
6 A. M.	16	29	6 P. M.	25	42
9 A. M.	17	38	9 P. M.	25	38
12 M.	22	37	11 P. M.	24	37

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 36; for the corresponding date last year it was 21; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 30; at 8 P. M. it was 38. Maximum temperature, 44 degrees at 1:45 P. M.; minimum, 28 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity: 83 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 45 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.88 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.80 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.
12:20—380 Audubon Av.; Morris Oppenheimer ..... Slight
12:25—1,763 Fulton Av.; Hugh Gallagher ..... Slight
4:20—9 W. 31 St.; not given $3,000
9:30—127 E. 101 St.; Reliable Dyeing Co. ..... Slight
10:45—150 St. & 7 Av.; J. O. J. Gube ..... Slight
11:55—131 W. 138 St.; Chas. Pinyon ..... Slight
11:55—333 E. 152 St.; Alice Earl ..... Slight
P.M.
12:40—71 E. Houston St.; Salvatore Balchairi ..... Slight
2:15—408 W. 36 St.; William Ensley ..... Slight
2:20—405 E. 60 St.; Gratts Chipalla ..... Slight
2:30—501 W. 163 St.; Noelle Derrigan ..... Slight
2:35—Pratt & Randall Avs.; slight. Not given
3:00—514 E. 12 St.; Samuel Levy ..... Slight
3:25—56 Charles St.; Patrick Loughlin ..... Slight
3:50—28 City Hall Pl.; Hallenback Co. $20
4:10—137 E. Broadway; Joseph Goldberg. Slight
4:25—51 E. 131 St.; John Gioles ..... Slight
4:25—12 Suffolk St.; Sarah Alshuler ..... Slight
4:40—405 E. 4 St.; De Forest Lumber Co. ..... Slight
5:30—1,089 Tiffany St.; Katie Leichter $100
5:30—129 W. 109 St.; Max Gordon ..... None
5:50—Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge; not given ..... None
6:00—Amsterdam Av. and 89 St.; Mark Eiduts ..... Slight
6:10—8 Morningside Av.; J. M. Cummings $1,000
6:40—148 E. 86 St.; Sigmund Kusy ..... Slight
7:50—127 Reade St.; Early Enamel Sign Works ..... Not given
7:55—Jerome Av. near 165th St.; (Auto 8273 N. Y.) ..... Slight
8:45—631 W. 54 St.; N. Y. Hospital ..... Slight
9:20—138 W. 70 St.; H. S. Shilder $1,000
10:20—89 Second St.; Mo Levy ..... Slight
10:20—2,169 1 Av.; Michael Biol ..... Slight
11:55—87 Centre St.; H. A. Finlay $3,000

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

COSTELLO, THOMAS F., (Jan. 23;) no realty; personalty, $2,500; all to Marie Agatha Clarke.

HAZELTON, ABRAHAM, (Feb. 21;) no realty; personalty, $1,000; to Susan E. Hazelton, $1,000; to John S. Hazelton, $500.

JONES, EDWARD H., (Feb. 12;) no realty; personalty less than $600; all to Fredericka Jones.

LEE, THEODORE, (Dec. 24;) no realty; personalty, $18,000; to Elisabeth W., Gilbert Lee, and Anna L. Nicoll, and to Robert P. Lee, Jr., Samuel Van Wyck Lee, and Annie H. Lee, $2,080 each.

McCREADY, ANNIE AMANDA, (Feb. 28;) no realty; personalty over $5,000; all to Nathanfel L. McCready.

MIETZ, AUGUST, (Feb. 24;) realty and personalty, both upward of $100,000; details elsewhere.

SCHIRMER, CHARLES F., (Feb. 15;) no realty; personalty over $10,000; to Augusta Rommel, $1,000; Lena Weidman, Anna German, Katie Oehrle, and Sofy Rausch, $200 each; Ethel, Viola, Richard, and Frank Lyendecker, $2,000 each; residue to Charles J. Schirmer.

WESTHEIMER, JACOB H., (Feb. 12;) realty, $5,000; personalty under $5,000; Ella Westheimer, Harry Cahn, Mattie Cahn, Solinger, Leo Cahn, Alfred A. Herrman, legacies undetermined; Ceres Sewing Circle, Sydenham Hospital, Mount Sinai Hospital, Sir Montefiore Home, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, United Hebrew Charities, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, and the Hebrew Sheltering and Guardian Society, $250 each; Joseph Strauss, Myrtle S. Bloomfield, Maurice Strauss, Elmer S. Kleiner, Fred Herrman, and Ella Ottenberg, legacies undetermined; Julius Hermann and Philip Herrman, $1,000 each.

WHITTAKER, THOMAS, (Dec. 25, 1914;) realty $100; personalty $1,000; all to Ella Hance Whittaker.

WOOD, EDITH, (Feb. 22;) no realty; personalty over $10,000; one-half residue to Florence Wood Verplanck and Dorothy Warburton Woods, contingent, Dennistoun Wood.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Wed.; Thurs., cloudy; moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

S. Car.—Fair Wed.; Thurs., probably rain; gentle to moderate, shifting winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Wed.; rain at night or Thurs.; gentle to moderate, shifting winds.

Fla.—Fair Wed., except rain in extreme n. Thurs., rain; moderate n. to e. winds, except s. e. and s., and becoming fresh over n. w.

Ala.—Rain Wed. or Wed. night and probably Thurs.; variable winds, becoming e. and s. e. and increasing.

Miss.—Rain Wed. and probably Thurs.; colder Thurs.; increasing e. to s. e. winds Wed.

La.—Rain Wed.; Thurs., fair in w., rain in e.; colder, increasing e. to s. e. winds Wed.

East Tex.—Rain Wed.; Thurs., probably fair; colder in s., strong s. e. to s. winds Wed. on the coast.

West Texas—Snow or rain in n., rain in s. Wed.; Thurs., probably fair; warmer in extreme w.

Utah—Snow and colder Wed. in s., cloudy in n.; Thurs., fair.

Okla.—Rain and colder Wed.; Thurs., rain or snow.

Ark.—Rain Wed. or Wed. night and probably Thurs.; colder Thurs.

Tenn.—Cloudy Wed., rain at night or Thurs.

Ky.—Cloudy Wed.; Thurs., rain.

Ohio—Fair Wed.; colder in n.; Thurs., unsettled, probably snow in n. and snow or rain in s.; moderate n. winds.

Ind.—Fair Wed.; Thurs., rain or snow in the n., rain and colder in s.

Ill.—Cloudy Wed.; Thurs., snow in n., rain or snow in s., colder; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Wed.; colder in s. e.; Thurs., fair in n., snow in s.; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair, continued cold Wed. and Thurs.

Wis.—Fair Wed., snow at night or Thurs. in s., fair in n.; moderate n. and n. w. winds.

Minn.—Snow Wed. Thurs., probably fair.

Iowa—Snow in n. and w., snow or rain in s. e. Wed. Thurs., snow.

Mo.—Rain Wed., colder in w. Thurs., rain or snow, colder in e. and s.

N. Dak.—Snow Wed. Thurs., fair, warmer.

S. Dak.—Snow Wed. Thurs., cloudy.

Neb.—Snow Wed., colder in s. e. Thurs., snow.

Kan.—Rain or snow Wed., colder in e. Thurs., unsettled, probably snow.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired 12 P. M. Mar. 1: Capt. Patrick Murphy, Comr.'s office, at $1,375 a yr., appointed May 28, 1886; Sergt. Henry Haag, 4, at $875 a yr., appointed June 1, 1886.

Transfers and assignments: 8 A. M., Mar. 4: Lieut. E. R. Nugent, 152, to 3 Insp. Dist.; Sergts: M. Lane, 26, to 143; A. F. Muldoon, 143, to 152. To 14 from prects. indicated: Sergts: J. Hughes, 2; J. Tracy, 38; O. C. Schasberger, 158; J. P. O'Connell, 31; F. S. Lewis, 40. To prects. indicated from 14: J. J. O'Hare, 26; J. W. Spare, 81; M. Nolan, 40; E. A. Masterson, 29; L. S. Rodiman, 35; Patrol. H. Schachne to 35; D. F. Phelan, to 1 from Comr.'s office, assign. as chauffeur discon.; M. J. O'Connor, to 15 from 63; J. J. Cronin, to 25 from 65, assign. as oper. of mot. pat. wagon discon'd; C. F. Kane, to 33 from 35, as operat. of mot. pat. wagon; J. M. Hane, to 36 from 18, as stat. house attend.; P. Dunne, to 35 from 43; J. Gaine, to 36 from 66; J. C. Hartmayer and J. M. Manning, to 43 from 69; A. K. Stroh, operat. of mot. pat. wagon, to 65 from 35; J. W. Neggenrath, to 77 from 36, assign. as stat. house attend. discon'd; H. W. Banning-way, to 77 from 68; M. J. Brick, to 277 from 39, mounted duty; F. L. Freer, to Comr.'s office from 29, as chauffeur.

Mutual, 8 A. M. Mar. 4: Patrol. G. P. Chiquette, to 63 from 66; H. Scherameyer, to 66 from 63. Mounted patrol, with horses and equip.: R. B. Bows, to 66 from 276; R. J. Dickson, to 276 from 66.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. J. M. Nolan, and J. Ottati, 13, to 10th Insp. Dist., 15 days, 4 P. M., Mar. 4; E. Bohnke, 17, as Sta. House Attend., 50 days, 4 P. M., Mar. 4. To Commissioner's office from Precincts indicated, 30 days, 9 A. M., Mar. 10: J. A. Hofgren, Jr., 2; C. J. McLaughlin, 21; P. P. McCahill, 66; G. Greco, 7; A. D. Renton, 61; C. F. Sullivan, 275. Thirty-one days, 9 A. M., Mar. 6: Cave, 10; C. J. Mills, 88; J. Campbell, 170; T. J. Harvey, 31; V. O'Toole, 147. To B. B. H. Sq. from Precincts indicated, duty in Spe. Sq. 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., Mar. 4: T. J. McAdam, 10; M. M. Dewey, 29; T. J. Moore, 169; J. F. McDonald, 21; W. F. Walker, 140.

Assignment discontinued: Patrol. F. Wrightman, 161, to clerical and house duty, 4 P. M., Mar. 1.

Leaves of absence, (with full pay:) Capt. W. W. Duggan, 28, 5 days, 10 A. M., Mar. 5, to be deducted from vacation. (Without pay:) Patrol. T. Hilgeman, 6, 1 day, 8 A. M., Mar. 6; J. Corry, 2, 2 A. M., Mar. 8; E. A. Nelson, 148, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Feb. 28; N. Peckins, 153, 1 day, 4 P. M., Feb. 28.

Full pay while sick: Patrol. F. Sullivan, Traf. Div., Subd. C, 8 A. M., Feb. 10, to noon, Feb. 20.

Advancements to $1,400 grade: A. E. Temple, 276, Mar. 1; W. J. Roche, 39, Mar. 15. To $1,250 grade: W. S. Sargent, 173; Mat. J. C. H. Arend, 164, Mar. 9.

To $1,150 grade: F. S. Whiteside, 290, Mar. 11; Frederick Schwartz, 88, Mar. 11.

Fire Department.

Additional leave of absence, with pay, ninety days from 8 A. M., Sept. 21, to Laborer J. Callan, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of Appar., on account of injuries received in the performance of his duties.

J. Fitzsimmons reassigned as laborer in the Bur. of Fire Alarm to fer thirty working days, at $2.50 a day, 8 A. M., Feb. 25.

Resignation accepted: Stenog. and Type. F. J. Sullivan, Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Rec., 9 A. M., Feb. 20.

Leaves of absence, with pay, thirty days, 9 A. M., Jan. 30, Insp. of Fire Prev. D. McNamee, Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Insp., illness.

Leave of absence, without pay, six days, 9 A. M., Feb. 24, Insp. H. M. Walsh, Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Insp.

Death: G. Carroll, Blacksmith's Helper, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of Appar., 11 A. M., Feb. 21.

The following will report to Fire. A. J. Muir, at 7th Reg. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M., Monday: Lieut. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; W. J. Mertens, Eng. 24; R. Bornholt, Eng. 36; H. Reichert, Eng. 51; J. J. D'Asevedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. E. Donovan, Eng. 78; A. Trommer, Eng. 79; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 213; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 213; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 214; S. Richards, Eng. 222; T. Engenisinger, Eng. 237; F. M. Munn, C. Eng. 244; A. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; C. Charous, Eng. 321; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 282; J. A. Chattaway, Eng. 271; H. Benner, Eng. 288; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287 (2d Sec.); E. Bernsen, H. & L. 11; J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; E. S. Clements, H. & L. 35; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. T. Cole, H. & L. 107; Miller, Eng. 115; W. H. Neuner, H. & L. 115; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. H. Olsen, H. & L. 128; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 137; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149.

Fined: Fire. P. J. Kane, Eng. 276; five dollars for loss of coat badge.

Special Leave of Absence, Without Pay: Fire. H. Ehrlich, H. & L. 42, 24 hours, 8 A. M., March 6.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The officers of the general organization of the Bay Ridge High School say that the conditions in the annex of that school are satisfactory, and that the teachers have shown them due consideration under trying conditions.

A free evening class in lip reading has been opened in P. S. 22, corner of Hamilton and Manhattan. It is intended not only for men who are hard of hearing. The house are from 7:30 to 9:30 P. M.

The teachers of the Morris High School will give a tea to the alumni on Friday afternoon.

The Deutsche Gesellschaft of the Washington Irving High School has elected Miss Marianna Wappler as its President.

A meeting of the alumni of P. S. 149, Brooklyn, will be held on Saturday evening in Evening Recreation Centre 149, Sutter Avenue and Vermont Street, Brooklyn.

The Elementary Class Teachers' Association adopted a resolution protesting against the proposal to compel public school teachers to serve in the Summer schools without extra compensation.

The painting of pottery will be added to the pre-vocational subjects to be taught in P. S. 45, the branch probably in May or June.

An examination for teachers of kindergarten will be held probably in May or June.

MAY SELL WESTERN PACIFIC

Petition for Receiver for Railroad Filed in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The Equitable Trust Company of New York filed a petition with Judge Van Fleet of the United States District Court today asking that the Western Pacific Railroad be placed in the hands of a receiver. The petition asked that Warren Olney, Jr., chief counsel of the railroad, be named receiver.

This action follows an announcement made by the controlling interests in the Western Pacific in New York Saturday that the road would be obliged to default in $1,250,000 interest on its bonds which fell due yesterday. The amount of the bonds is $50,000,000, of which about $12,000,000 are held on the Pacific Coast.

In the petition filed today a request is made that permission be given to sell the railroad at auction if within a definite time, to be fixed by the court, the railroad is unable to meet its obligations.

"General bad business conditions are responsible for the road's condition," said Alexander R. Baldwin, Western Pacific attorney. "The company did not open to a paying volume of business until 1911, although it has been under operation since 1906."

HUGE EXCESS OF EXPORTS.

February Totals $120,000,000 and Three Months $413,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Exports from the thirteen principal customs districts in the United States in the week ended Feb. 27 decreased $10,000,000 from the previous week, while imports gained $2,000,000.

Imports at these cities for the week closing with Feb. 27 were $36,877,000 and exports $56,802,000. Cotton exports totaled 368,407 bales, making the total for twelve weeks 3,609,257 bales. For February there was an excess of exports over imports of $120,000,000. For the months of December, January, and February imports were $367,028,000 and exports $778,511,000, an excess of exports of $411,483,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Stock Exchange has established these minimum prices: Baldwin Locomotive common, 26; Baldwin Locomotive preferred, 95, and Chicago & Northwestern common, 120.

The Stockholders' Protective Committee of the United States Light and Heating Company announces that after Saturday, March 6 next, no further deposits of stock will be accepted by the committee except upon payment of $1 per share on common stock and $2 per share on preferred stock.

The American Cigar Company for 1914 showed net earnings of $1,506,842, a falling off of $308,955. Dividends of $1,200,000 were paid.

The report of the American Banknote Company for 1914 shows net profits of $962,484, a decrease from the previous year of $18,050. Dividends to the amount of $427,068 were paid out.

The annual report of the American Cities Company for 1914 shows a net income of $1,833,803. The dividend on the preferred stock amounted to $1,523,210.

Weyman-Bruton Company's net income for 1914 was $1,198,000, and $20,000 was paid out in dividends. The earnings decreased $30,555.

Stockholders of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul have subscribed for approximately 80 per cent. of the recent issue of $28,141,300 convertible 5 per cent. bonds, leaving the syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Bank to dispose of the balance.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.06	Mexican	.32
Belcher	.32	Occidental Con	.30
Best & Belcher	.97	Ophir	.13
Bullion	.01	Overman	.05
Caledonia	.18	Potosi	.01
Challenge Con	.03	Savage	.02
Chollar	.01	Sec. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.14	Sierra Nevada	.11
Con. Cal. & Va	.19	Union Con	.19
Con. Imperial	.01	Utah Con	.02
Gould & Curry	.05	Yellow Jacket	.33
Hale & Norcross	.01	Silver Bars	.49
Julia	.01		

TONOPAH.		C. O. D.	.05
Belmont	3.70	Comb. Fraction	.03
Jim Butler	.05	Gifield B. B.	.03
MacNamara	.03	Florence	.54
Midway	.10	G'field Con. M.	1.87½
Mizpah Exten	.24	G'field Merger	.22
Montana	.45	Jumbo Exten	.07
North Star	.03	Jumbo Star	.06
Rescue Eula	.08	Silver Pick	.06
Tonopah Exten	2.60	Vernal	.04
Tonopah Merger	.38	Nevada Hills	.27
West End	.02	Round Mt.	.07
GOLDFIELD.		MANHATTAN	
Atlanta	.29	Manhattan Con	.02
Booth	.31	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	8¾	9¾	Jackpot	4¼	5¾
Elkton	47	48	McKinney	33	33½
El Paso	150	151	Old Gold		1½
Findlay	3	3½	Portland	112½	115
Gold Dol	4	5	Vindicator	120	130
Isabella	16½	17¾	Rav. B. H.	3	3¼

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Values in the wheat market again crumbled under very heavy liquidation prompted by continued apprehension of competition of Russian wheat in the event of the Straits of the Dardanelles being opened. Early in the day there was an advance of 1¼ to 1¾c, but the market broke violently and the downward movement was not checked until prices showed losses of 5¾ to 6¾c. At the extreme decline prices showed net losses of 25¾ to 29¾c from the high point of the season, made on Feb. 5. Reports that exporters had taken from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 bushels on the break caused a partial rally before the close of the day, but final prices were 1¾ to 5¼c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.51½ and No. 2 hard at $1.53¾, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.46¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba $1.56¾, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	1.55⅝	1.50	1.50½	1.55	1.02
July			1.23½	1.25½	97¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

May	1.56⅜	1.50¾	1.50⅝	1.55⅝	..
July	1.25⅞	1.24½	1.25½	1.27	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.43⅞	1.41¼	1.42½	1.47⅝	83¾
July	1.19⅛	1.14	1.16⅛	1.18¼	83¼

CORN.

Corn was lower early in sympathy with wheat, but exporters were said to have taken about half a million bushels and this stimulated prices late. Shorts were inclined to cover and there was good buying by Western cash interests and final quotations were 1½o net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 82c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	72¾	71	72¾	71¼	67¼
July	74⅛	73	74¼	72¾	66⅝

OATS.

Export sales of oats were estimated at 1,500,000 bushels, and after showing an early decline with the other markets prices rallied, closing ½c higher to ¼c lower. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 61½c; No. 2 white, 62c; No. 3 white, 61c; No. 4 white, 59½@60½c; fancy clipped white, 64@65c; ordinary clipped white, 62@63c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	55⅝	53½	55¾	54¾	40¼
July	52¾	49¾	51¾	51¾	40¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products showed a steadier tone in the face of the break in wheat and large stocks in the West, and it was apparent that shorts were inclined to cover owing to a firmer tone in the hog position. Receipts of hogs

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Quiet and Firm—Further Sharp Decline Occurs in Wheat.

Trading on the Stock Exchange quieted down still further yesterday, but the drift of prices remained true to the course of recent days. The market has now advanced for five days in succession, but that it has been a very deliberate movement is clear from the fact that the net gain in the general level of prices during this time has amounted to a little less than seven-eighths of a point. A recovery in cotton suggested that the market was taking calmly the possible loss of the German market for this staple, while the further sharp decline in wheat reflected the growth of the belief that the movement against Constantinople will be carried through to success. Apart from the possible increase in supplies through the opening of the Dardanelles, the belief prevails in some quarters that the recent very sharp decline in wheat might do what a continued rise had not done, namely, to call forth that portion of the farm supplies of wheat which its owners have been holding for prices much higher than those lately recorded.

From the further discussion of the matter, heard in the financial district yesterday, it seemed clear that the financial community is taking very calmly the British and French movement in respect to shipments to or from Germany. Great Britain's announcement puts in clear perspective the measures which had been expected ever since Germany made announcement of her war zone programme. While some of our industries might suffer considerable inconvenience through being shut off from certain supplies, which even during the period of war have been obtained from Germany, this country's general trade position, as was pointed out yesterday, will not be materially affected even if all commerce with Germany is stopped. So far as our direct trade with Germany in recent months is concerned its stoppage would result in a further increase in the balance of trade in our favor, for our imports from Germany have very largely exceeded our exports to that country.

Sterling exchange was somewhat firmer yesterday and it was indicated that for a time at least any steps which may be taken to sustain exchange rates between here and London will be taken privately rather than in a form which would call for even a semi-public issue of short time or other securities.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

No Ontario & Western Sale.

The New York, Ontario & Western is in the market for an "advantageous sale," as announced by the New York, New Haven & Hartford recently in its "future policy," which was submitted to the State Commissions of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. It appears, however, that there is no skirmishing among the Eastern railroads to buy the New Haven's stock control of the Ontario & Western.

One report had it that the New York Central was the prospective buyer. This is unlikely, because the up-State Public Service Commission has already denied one application of the Central to buy the road. A more reasonable guess was that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western would buy the road. A trading of Ontario & Western stock for Lackawanna stock, without doubt, would be viewed with interest. In Stock Exchange quotations the ratio would be somthing better than 16 to 1 in favor of the Lackawanna. However, Lackawanna officials say that such a purchase is not even being considered. The stipulation of the New Haven that it will not sell its holdings except at good advantage may be a stumbling block. The 291,000 shares of common stock held by the New Haven cost about $45 a share. The present market price is about $25. Under these conditions, what is an "advantageous sale"?

Under the influence of Wall Street rumors, New Haven has been strong for a week and gained ⅞ yesterday, closing at 47¾. Ontario & Western has had strength, too, and gained a full point yesterday, closing at 25½.

Committee for Western Pacific.

In view of the application for a receivership in San Francisco yesterday for the Western Pacific, announcement of an appointment of a Protective Committee for the holders of the $50,000,000 first mortgage bonds on which the March interest was defaulted is awaited. The Goulds, as holders of a large proportion of the bonds, will undoubtedly be represented on the committee. Announcement of the committee will probably follow immediately the court's sanction of a receivership.

A Friendly Receivership.

Application for the receivership was made by the Equitable Trust Company, as trustee for the defaulted bonds. This step was purely a protective measure and is a fulfilment of the prediction that application for receivership would be prompted by friendly motives. Interest now centres in the financial readjustment plan under preparation by the Directors of the Denver & Rio Grande, which guaranteed the Western Pacific bonds. Before this plan can become effective it must meet the approval of the Western Pacific bondholders, the Denver & Rio Grande stockholders, and also the holders of the Denver & Rio Grande $10,000,000 adjustment mortgage gold 7s, under which foreclosure action can be begun against the Denver if the Denver fails to pay the interest on the Western Pacific bonds. The court of jurisdiction, moreover, will review any plan designed to release the Western Pacific from receivership.

American Woolen's Success.

The American Woolen Company would seem to have met new conditions last year with considerable success. Its net income increased nearly $3,500,000 over the record of the preceding twelve months. Theoretically, the admission of wool to the free list should have reduced the price by about 11 cents a pound and permitted the company to buy cheap supplies abroad. If the theory had worked there should be no need of commenting on the company's counterbalancing the 1913 deficit with a substantial profit. But, according to the annual report, wool advanced. At the same time the reduction of duties on woolen goods brought an immediate and heavy increase of importations, which displaced an equivalent amount of products of American mills. The company's announced programme of devoting most of its energies to domestic sales hereafter evidently indicates that the officers learned much about the value of the home market in the first year of slight tariff protection.

Distillers' Issues in Retreat.

Trading in stocks for days has been rather monotonous in point of activity—or inactivity. The market has, however, been by no means bare of occurrences out of the ordinary. Either through sudden declines which jarred particular issues heavily against their minimum prices or unexpected upward movements every day recently has supplied some feature to awaken the interest of brokerage house audiences. Yesterday it was Distillers Securities' issues. The stock broke down 4½ points under rapid selling to 5½, the lowest price since the shares were first traded in in December, 1902. At the same time the company's 5 per cent. bonds sold off to 46, a recession of 5 points. The retreat of the bonds and stock could not be accounted for by officers of the concern. A leading Director was quoted as saying that the company's affairs were in better shape than ever before, with profits considerably in excess of interest requirements.

Effect of Prohibition Sentiment.

The Distillers' issues have appeared sensitive for two years or more to advances made in the prohibition movement. News that additional territory had gone "dry" has on several occasions been followed by activity of the bonds on the downward side. An explanation of the latest recession was supplied in dispatches from Idaho and Colorado telling of legislative successes of prohibition interests which appeared to give bearish professional traders an opportunity for action.

U. S. STEEL BONDS DRAWN.

Company Will Retire $1,600,000 on May 1 at 110.

The regular annual drawing of United States Steel Corporation second collateral 5 per cent. bonds, due 1963, for purchase by the sinking fund on May 1, has been completed, and J. P. Morgan & Co., as Trustees for the sinking fund, will announce the names of the holders. These bonds are purchased at 110. The amount available this year is approximately $1,756,000, which will purchase about $1,600,000 of the outstanding $185,000,000 issue.

Drawing is done from a barrel in which the numbers of all the unretired bonds are kept permanently, the coupon bonds taking precedence over the registered. Normal operation of the sinking fund will result in the retirement of the issue thirteen years before maturity.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Receipts and expenditures for March 1:

	March 1.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$926,027	$926,027	$139,610,548
Ordinary	776,884	776,884	217,047,325
Corp. & in. tax.	26,066	26,066	10,485,126
Miscellaneous	541,242	541,242	46,614,754
Total receipts	2,271,700	2,271,700	413,707,757
Expenditures	2,355,698	2,355,698	497,148,372
Deficit	$83,998	$83,998	$83,440,615

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	137,451
Same day last year	124,137
Year to date	9,751,024
Same period last year	16,560,897
Average price and change 50 stocks	60.30 + .16
Same day last year	70.01 — .06

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
90	95	100	Adams Express	82	82	82	82	...
28⅝	29½	1,500	Alaska Gold Mines	28⅞	29½	28⅞	29	...
33½	33⅝	4,900	Amalgamated Cop	33¾	33⅞	33¾	33⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	39	1,900	Am. Beet Sugar	38¾	39⅛	38¾	38⅝	+ ⅛
26½	26⅝	1,500	Am. Can	26⅛	26⅝	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
93	94	150	Am. Can pf	93	93	93	93	...
40½	42	500	Am. Car & Fdry	40⅝	40⅝	40¼	40½	...
80	82	10	Am. Coal Products	82	82	82	82	...
83½	85	300	Am. Express	83	83⅝	83	83⅝	+ ⅛
25½	26½	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	25⅜	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
23½	26	200	Am. Ice Securities	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	8½	200	Am. Linseed	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
...	19½	850	Am. Locomotive	20	20	19	19	—1½
...	78½	100	Am. Locomotive pf	78	78	78	78	...
5	5½	200	Am. Malt	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
30	30½	300	Am. Malt pf	30	30	30	30	...
62⅜	62¾	1,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	61¾	62⅝	61¾	62⅜	+ ⅜
100½	101¼	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
120	120⅝	330	Am. Telsph. & Tel	120	120½	120	120¼	+1
224	225	100	Am. Tobacco	224½	224½	224½	234½	+ ¼
106	106½	250	Am. Tob. pf., new	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	+ ⅛
7½	8½	200	Am. Writing P. pf	8	8	8	8	...
23¾	26	400	Anaconda Cop. Co	26	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
94½	95	500	Atch., Top. & S. F	94⅞	95	94⅞	94⅞	+ ⅛
98	99	100	Atlantic Coast Line	98	98	98	98	...
65⅛	65¼	1,015	Baltimore & Ohio	64⅝	65½	64⅝	65⅛	+ ½
68	68½	480	Baltimore & O. pf	68½	68½	68¼	68½	+ ½
54½	54⅞	2,200	Bethlehem Steel	54¼	55¼	54¼	54¾	+ ½
102	103½	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	...
87	87½	400	Brklyn Rapid Tran	87	87¼	87	87	...
17	17⅛	200	California Petrol	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
48½	50	100	California Pet. pf	48	48	48	48	...
155½	155⅝	3,300	Canadian Pacific	154½	155⅝	154½	155¼	+1
33½	33¾	4,210	Central Leather Co	33⅞	34½	33	33⅝	+ ½
101	102	150	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	101½	102½	101¾	101½	+ ½
40⅜	41	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	40	41	40	40⅝	+ ⅜
10⅞	10½	44	Chi. Great Western	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
85	85¼	1,025	Chi., Mil. & St. P	85	85½	84⅞	85	+ ⅛
...	122	300	Chi. & Northwest	122	122	122	122	— ¼
19½	20½	200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	19½	20	19½	20	+1
35½	35¾	200	Chino Copper	35½	35¾	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
116¾	117	1,100	Consolidated Gas	115½	117	115¾	117	+1½
90	92	100	Continental Can pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	+1
9	9¼	200	Corn Products Ref	9¼	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
65	66½	25	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	...
144	146	200	Delaware & Hudson	146½	146½	145¾	145¾	+ ⅞
7¼	7⅝	4,350	Distillers' Secur	10	10	5½	7⅜	—2⅝
21¼	21⅝	1,800	Erie	21	21¾	20¾	21¼	+ ⅛
33⅜	34	200	Erie 1st pf	33⅜	34	33⅜	34	+ ⅛
23	24	100	Federal M. & S. pf	23½	24½	23½	24	— ⅛
187	190	10	General Chemical	188	188	188	188	...
93⅜	94	400	General Motors	93	94	93	94	+1½
94½	95	200	General Motors pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ⅛
30⅝	31½	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	31	31	31	31	— ⅛
114	114½	600	Great Northern pf	113⅜	114½	113½	114½	+ ⅜
31	31⅜	400	G. N. certs. ore prop	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
50	50¼	100	Guggenheim Explor	50	50	50	50	+ ¼
116	118	10	Homestake Mining	117	117	117	117	...
19	19½	400	Inspiration Copper	19½	19½	19	19½	+ ¼
56	56¾	3,000	Inter.-Met. pf	55¾	56¾	55⅝	56¼	+ ⅛
90	93	100	Int. Harvester, N. J.	92	92	92	92	...
8½	9	200	Int. Paper	8½	8½	8½	8½	...
36	37	300	Int. Paper pf	35	36	35	36	+1
22	22½	100	Kansas City Southern	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
120⅜	121	15	Kings Co. El L. & P.	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	...
106	107	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	106½	106½	106¼	106¼	+ ⅛
152½	153	500	Lehigh Valley	132	132	132	132	+ ⅛
110¾	111½	300	Louisville & Nash	111	111½	110⅝	111¾	+ ⅛
25½	25⅞	3,245	Maxwell Motors	24½	26	24⅞	25⅝	+ ⅛
64⅜	65	3,450	Max. Motors 1st pf	64½	65¼	64¼	65	+1¼
25⅝	25¾	3,925	Max. Motors 2d pf	25	25¾	25	25¾	+ ⅛
55	56	200	May Dept. Stores	56	56	56	56	+⅜
4½	5⅝	100	Mercantile Mar. pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	...
66	66¾	1,800	Mexican Petroleum	66¾	66¾	66	66	+ ⅜
19¼	19¼	100	Miami Copper	19¼	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
35	39½	367	Minn. & St. L. pf	36	36	35	35	—2¾
110	112	150	M., St. P. & S. M.	110	110	110	110	+ ¼
10¼	10½	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+1
11⅝	12	2,000	Missouri Pacific	12	12⅜	11⅝	11⅝	...
49¼	49⅞	200	Montana Power	49½	49⅝	49½	49⅝	...
96½	100½	100	Montana Power pf	100	100	100	100	+ ⅝
119½	122	500	Nat. Biscuit Co	120	120½	120	120½	+2½
106½	106⅞	110	Nat. Lead Co. pf	105½	106½	106½	106½	...
11⅞	12	400	Nevada Con. Cop	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
82¼	82½	3,700	N. Y. Central	82¼	83	82	82⅜	+ ⅛
47⅜	47⅞	6,550	N. Y., N. H. & H	46⅞	48⅜	46⅞	47⅝	+ ⅞
25¼	25¾	2,000	N. Y., Ont. & West	24⅞	25⅜	24⅞	25½	+1
100¼	101¼	400	Norfolk & Western	100¼	101	100¼	101	+1
100½	100¾	1,300	Northern Pacific	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	...
19¾	20	200	Pacific Mail	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
104⅜	104½	770	Pennsylvania R. R	104¾	104½	104¾	104½	+ ⅛
20	20½	100	Pittsburgh Coal	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
27½	28½	300	Pressed Steel Car	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
150	153	125	Pullman Co	151	151	151	151	...
1	2	100	Quicksilver pf	...	1	1	1	...
16¼	16½	900	Ray Con. Copper	16⅝	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
142⅝	143	16,100	Reading	142¾	143¼	142⅝	142⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	20¼	300	Rep. Iron & Steel	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	1¼	100	Rock Island Co. pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
⅞	⅞	100	Rumely (M.) Co	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
2½	3¼	100	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
12	12½	200	Seaboard Air Line	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
32	33	400	Seaboard Air L. pf	32	32¼	32	32¼	+ ¼
81	82	2,700	Southern Pacific	82¼	82¾	82	82¼	+ ⅛
14	14½	800	Southern Railway	13½	14¼	13½	14¼	+ ⅜
43⅜	48	415	Southern Ry. pf	43	43⅝	43	43⅝	+ ⅛
45⅜	46	550	Studebaker Co	45¾	46	45⅝	46	+ ⅛
91⅝	93	200	Studebaker Co. pf	92	92	92	92	— ⅛
26¾	27	1,510	Tennessee Copper	27¼	27½	27	27	— ⅛
129½	130	220	Texas Co	129½	129½	129	129	+1
45¾	48¾	4,100	Third Avenue	45¾	48¾	45¾	48½	+ ⅛
6	7½	50	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	7	7	7	7	...
4⅞	5½	500	Union Bag & Paper	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
118	118¾	6,400	Union Pacific	117⅝	118¼	117⅝	118¾	+ ⅛
25	26	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	26	26	26	26	+1
67	71	100	U. S. Express	70	70	70	70	...
54	55	100	U. S. Rubber	54	54	54	54	+ ⅛
42⅞	43	19,000	U. S. Steel	42⅜	43½	42½	42⅞	+ ⅛
104	104⅜	500	U. S. Steel pf	103⅞	104¼	103⅞	104¼	+ ⅛
51½	51¾	1,200	Utah Copper	51⅝	52	51½	51½	— ⅛
36	..	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	40	40	40	40	+3½
1⅝	2	200	Wabash pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
83	86	200	Wells-Fargo Exp	85	85	85	85	...
16¾	17½	100	Western Maryland	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
62⅞	63⅜	700	Western Union Tel	63	63	63	63	...
67⅜	68	700	Westinghouse E. & M	66⅝	68	66½	68	+1½
97	97½	500	Willys-Overland	98	98	97	97	— ⅛
96¾	97⅛	100	Willys-Overland pf	96	96	96	96	+ ⅛
94¼	96	100	Woolworth (F. W.)	94	94	94	94	—1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS' DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	90.	90 to Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	5	4	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5½
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5½
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2¼
Ninety days	2½@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	1¾	1¾
	60 Days.	90 Days.		6 Mos.
On time	2¼@3	2¼@3		3¼@3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3½@3¾
Sixty to ninety days	3¼@3½

Other Names.

4 months	4 @4½
6 months	4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.86⅝	$4.79½	$4.80¼
Cables	4.80⅝	4.80⅝	4.80⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.80¼	$4.80⅝
Paris	5.27½	5.26⅝
Berlin	.82½	.82⅝
Switzerland	5.51	5.50
Holland	.39½	.40
Italy	5.30¾	5.28

South American Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
Buenos Aires	.35.00	42.48
Rio	..	24.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 90 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.78¾	$4.77¾	$4.78	$4.77¾

New York Clearing House exchanges, $466,737,878; balance, $31,577,781; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $693,099.

The local banks have lost $4,474,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centers: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 10c discount; Montreal, $8.12½ premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 23 1-16d, unchanged; in New York, 49c, off ¼c.

Denies O. & W. Sale.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 2.—President Elliott of the New Haven road, when asked tonight about rumored negotiations for the sale of the New York, Ontario & Western, replied: "On Jan. 9 we issued a statement outlining our policy regarding outside investments. In that statement we said that if at any time we got a satisfactory offer we might sell that property. But that offer has not yet been made, and we are not trying for one. The Ontario & Western is earning 2 per cent., and with further business which we hope is coming to it, we expect it will be worth a great deal more. We wouldn't think of selling at the present price."

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	87.67	86.92	87.24	+ .35
Industrials	53.70	53.04	53.37	— .03

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Feb. 23	60.01	59.44	59.57	— .74
Feb. 24	59.62	58.99	59.45	— .12
Feb. 25	59.96	59.54	59.67	+ .22
Feb. 26	60.15	59.67	59.96	+ .29
Feb. 27	60.15	59.82	60.02	+ .06
March 1	60.41	59.94	60.14	+ .12
March 2	60.58	60.08	60.30	+ .16

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Mar., 1914	71.32 Mar. 23	68.66 Mar. 9	70.20
Mar., 1913	74.53 Mar. 5	70.99 Mar. 19	73.85
Mar., 1912	81.74 Mar. 27	78.29 Mar. 1	80.81

Year's range to date | 64.68 Jan. 22 | 58.99 Feb. 24 | 60.80
Year, 1914 | 73.30 Jan. 31 | 57.47 July 30 | 60.20
Year, 1913 | 79.10 Jan. 9 | 63.09 June 10 | 68.04
Year, 1912 | 85.55 Sep. 30 | 75.24 Feb. 1 | 78.30
Year, 1911 | 84.41 Jan. 26 | 69.57 Sep. 25 | 77.60

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4	@4½	4.60	4.40
Baltimore & Ohio	1914-'23	4½		4.62	4.50
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1914-'30	4½	@4⅝	4.70	4.60
Canadian Pac.	1915-'28	4½		4.90	4.80
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4½		4.85	4.70
Chi. & N. W.	1914-'23	4½		4.55	4.40
Chi. Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½		5.15	4.85
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5		4.75	4.62
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5		5.20	5.00
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½		4.62	4.45
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½	@5	5.05	4.85
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4½		4.85	4.70
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½	@5	4.70	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5		4.55	4.40
Mo., Kan. & T.	1914-'23	5		5.80	5.20
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5		6.25	5.25
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1914-'23	4½	@5	5.00	4.90
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½		4.60	4.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6		5.25	5.00
Penn. G. Freight	1914-'23	4	@4½	4.40	4.28
St. L. I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5		5.25	4.80
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5		5.00	4.85
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½	@5	4.95	4.70
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½		4.60	4.50
Virginia Railway	1914-'19	5		5.20	4.80

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s, Sept., 1915	103¼	103⅝	103⅛	103⅜
6s, Sept., 1916	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
6s, Sept., 1917	103⅛	104	103⅛	104
4½s, March, 1963	104	104⅜	104	104⅜
4½s, May, 1957	103⅞	104⅛	103⅝	104⅛
4½s, Nov., 1957	103⅝	104⅛	103⅝	104⅛
4½s, May, 1917	100¾	101⅛	100⅝	101⅛
4½s, Nov., 1917	100⅝	101⅛	100⅝	101⅛
4½s, March, 1964	99⅝	99⅞	99⅛	99⅜
4½s, March, 1965	99⅛	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
4½s, Sept., 1960	99⅛	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
4½s, March, 1930-60	99⅛	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
4s, May, 1959	94⅝	95¼	94⅝	95¼
4s, Nov., 1958	94⅝	95¼	94⅝	95¼
4s, May, 1957	94⅝	95¼	94⅝	95¼
4s, Nov., 1956	94½	95	94½	95
4s, Nov., 1955	94½	95	94½	95
4s, Nov., 1936	95½	96¼	95½	96¼
4s, 1918-1919	99	..	99	..
3½s, Nov., 1954-55	84½	84⅞	84	85
3½s, May, 1954	84½	84⅞	84	85
3½s, 1950-1954	84	85	84	85

Paris Trading Firm.

PARIS, March 2.—Trading was firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 69 francs 85 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 87½ centimes.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Move Narrowly, Except in the Oil Stocks, Where a Few Heavy Declines Appear.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 139,453 shares of stock and $38,000 of bonds. In addition, there were sales of 2,440 rights. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 21,705, oils, 1,033, and mining, 116,715. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	B.-Am. T. Co., ord'ry bearer	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅛
100	Elec. Boat pf.	57	57	57	57
10	†Houston Oil	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
150	Kelly Sp. Tire

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COTTON CLOSES FIRM, UP 14 TO 16 POINTS

Traders Realize Embargo on German Commerce Will Not Have Great Effect.

SOUTH HAS SOLD HEAVILY

Exchange Managers Issue New Rule for Classifying Tinged and Stained Product.

Yesterday's market in cotton showed rather conclusively that the commodity, for the time being at least, is impervious to bearish influences of a sentimental character. The mistake which the local trade probably made was in assuming that certain fundamentals were involved in the blockade declaration issued Monday by the Allies against German commerce in all commodities. Sober second thought appears to have convinced traders of the fact that legitimate features of supply and demand are not substantially involved, owing to the fact that Germany's over-sea trade was lost from the moment the war started, and the sole unknown factor was the size of the domestic consumption and the extent to which requirements could be filled.

Recent shipments to Bremen and the ports of neutral countries adjacent to Germany have mitigated the scarcity in raw cotton to such an extent that prices have become easier. Germany has not enough cotton to meet all its needs, but there does not appear to be danger of famine for the present. At any rate there is still a good deal of cotton at Gothenburg, Rotterdam, and in Italy which might be available to German buyers.

This evidently was the conclusion reached by local operators yesterday, for while prices were unsettled at the start, the hesitation did not last long, and the market advanced steadily throughout the day and closed about 20 points up from the low level of the morning, and had a net gain of 14 to 16 points.

Spot markets were generally steady. Southern shippers are said to have been good buyers here since the end of last week. It is generally believed that the South has sold a great deal of its cotton. Some of the best authorities in the South place the remnant in the hands of farmers at not more than 10 per cent. of the total yield. The holdings of merchants and interior buyers, however, are placed at approximately 25 per cent. of the yield.

Yesterday's exports totaled 39,000 bales, including 17,000 to Japan.

A resolution was passed by the Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange at a special meeting held yesterday afternoon, which was, in substance, as follows:

Hereafter in classing tinged and stained cotton submitted for inspection and classification for contract delivery, the guiding type furnished by the Department of Agriculture shall be used in classing middling stained, and the type of low middling yellow tinged shall be used as a guide for classing low middling tinged. On grades better than low middling tinged submitted for inspection and classification, the classification of such cotton shall be governed by the usages of the cotton trade which have heretofore existed. Tinged grades of strict low middling and above will carry a diminishing amount of color with each higher grade.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, New Orleans 6 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 20 points advance, 8.45 for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows, closing firm:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.36	8.23	8.35@8.37	8.17@8.19
May	8.72	8.57	8.69@8.67	8.58@8.59
July	8.78	8.65	8.77@8.78	8.61@8.62
Oct.	9.08	8.85	9.05@9.05	8.91 Flat
Dec.	9.26	9.05	9.25@9.26	9.08@9.10
Jan.	....	....	9.34@9.36	9.19@9.21

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	24,392	90,038	13,794
New Orleans	11,604	12,752	7,688
Mobile	464	954	1,587
Savannah	8,740	10,912	2,798
Charleston	1,068	1,408	316
Wilmington	415	415	140
Norfolk	2,147	2,526	355

Total port receipts, 80,591, against 27,064 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Augusta	2,192	2,486	1,447
Memphis	1,854	3,499	3,520
St. Louis	182	2,662	3,135
Houston	21,898	14,783	8,318

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	12,000	12,000	10,998
New Orleans	2,000 to 3,500	10,213	5,123

Total exports yesterday, 39,005; so far this season, 5,402,213, against 7,214,157 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Middling.	Price 1915.	Price 1914.	Stocks.
1,590	New Orleans	7.81	427,813	241,731
105	Mobile	7.56	54,800	30,214
2,209	Savannah	8.00	222,032	91,111
——	Galveston	...	352,568	365,748
——	Wilmington	7¾	54,624	14,902
——	Norfolk	7.75	75,943	54,590
1,839	Augusta	7.75	142,519	75,019
2,000	Memphis	7.88	220,102	168,900
——	St. Louis	7¾	37,901	33,569
——	Houston	...	184,329	170,840

*Holiday.

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 4 points decline at 4.91d.; sales, 6,000 bales. Receipts, 37,934 bales, including 29,819 American. Closed quiet.

SAVINGS BANKS' REPORTS.

State Institutions Have Resources of Nearly Two Billions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 2.—The 140 savings banks in New York State had on Jan. 1 aggregate resources of $1,912,206,573, an amount less by $14,129,758 than the resources on Jan. 1, 1914. The bonds and mortgages held amounted to $1,017,493,072, which showed an increase of $27,702,810. The market value of the surplus funds was $139,704,328, and the investment value of a year ago was $133,945,047. While the resources fell off, the amounts due depositors increased by $29,808,492, to $1,771,500,958. In all, $33,333,568 more was withdrawn than was deposited.

The banks of Manhattan on Jan. 1 had resources of $978,972,958, a decrease of $9,297,845; due depositors, $907,763,540, an increase of $18,164,421; surplus, $71,155,253, an increase of $12,467,429; deposited last year, $197,277,052, a decrease of $8,427,529; amount withdrawn last year, $210,771,770, an increase of $34,849,; dividends paid, $31,690,858, an increase of $1,117,551; open accounts, 1,425,420, an increase of 17,908.

Bronx banks had resources of $15,106,934, an increase of $508,078; due depositors, $14,351,835, an increase of $332,408; amount deposited, $5,585,846, a decrease of $628,872; amount withdrawn, $5,940,027, an increase of $153,630; dividends paid, $445,819, an increase of $40,462; open accounts, 54,458, a decrease of 224.

The banks of Brooklyn Borough showed resources of $590,083,286, an increase of $75,350,008; due depositors, $291,164,593, an increase of $9,325,941; surplus, $27,916,397, an increase of $2,576,238; amount deposited, $74,039,686, a decrease of $3,690,414; amount withdrawn, $75,230,126, a decrease of $563,706; dividends, $10,616,981, an increase of $710,163; open accounts, 538,883, an increase of 7,122.

MORSE RULE ON PROBATION.

Still Heads Hudson River Line, but Backers May Foreclose.

Charles W. Morse's control of the Hudson Navigation Company is of the probationary order, since a majority of Directors was elected at the annual meeting to represent interests headed by Hayden, Stone & Co. The changes were made on Jan. 25, according to Charles Hayden yesterday, because the bankers wished to examine into the transportation company's affairs. Mr. Hayden said that if the boats, piers and other equipment were in condition to justify further extension of credit to Mr. Morse which the bankers supplied when the latter took charge, Mr. Morse and his helpers would probably secure again the unrestricted management of the company.

"We have a material interest at the present time more or less indirectly in the Hudson Navigation Company," said Mr. Hayden. "We have felt that the company's affairs should receive the most thorough investigation on all points. We have, therefore, temporarily placed representatives of ours on the Board of Directors to the extent of a majority of the same for the purpose of carrying out this investigation in a most thorough and complete manner."

Mr. Hayden said that when Mr. Morse bought a year ago 30,000 shares of Hudson Navigation stock, the firm loaned him funds for one year to make the purchase. It was understood at the time that the loan was about $500,000, representing a price of $25 a share for the block. When the loan matured last Fall, Mr. Hayden added, Mr. Morse did not pay it off, and the bankers then determined to learn something about the property in case it was found necessary to take over Mr. Morse's interest. Mr. Morse bought the shares from a syndicate, including Hayden, Stone & Co., which, in turn, had acquired them, it was said, from the Assets Realization Company.

The Hayden-Stone interests obtained sufficient proxies of the 80,000 shares outstanding to elect a majority of the eight Directors. Harry F. Morse, son of Charles W. Morse, was supplanted as Secretary by Marshall M. Ferguson, who also took over the office of Treasurer previously held by Nehemiah H. Campbell. Both men retired from the board. Mr. Morse was continued in the Presidency, and it was said yesterday that there is no plan for his retirement.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	105	101
American Light & Traction	310	315
American Light & Traction pf.	107	109
Adirondack Electric Power	12	14
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	41	43
*American Gas & Electric	89½	91
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47½	49
American Power & Light	62	65
American Power & Light pf.	80	83
American Public Utilities	31	34
American Public Utilities pf.	62	66
American Waterworks & Electric	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	12	15
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	40	43
Cities Service	45	49
Cities Service pf.	54	56
Colorado Power	13	15
Colorado Power pf.	87	92
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	54	55½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	81½	83
Dayton Power & Light	37	39
Dayton Power & Light pf.	82	86
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	45	55
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Elec. 5s	71	75
Empire District Elec. pf.	59	60
Federal Light & Traction	17	20
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55	60
Gas & Electric Securities	69	73
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	80	90
Lincoln Gas & Electric	18	22
Northern Ontario Light & Power	11	14
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	61	64
Northern States Power	21½	24
Northern States Power pf.	80	81½
Ozark Power & Water	10	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	42½	43
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	82	83
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	15	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	65	67
Southern California Edison	74	76
Southern California Edison pf.	90	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	4	5
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	17	18
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	7	9
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	35	37
United Light & Rys.	45	47
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	64½	67
Utah Securities	13	14
Western Power	15	16
Western Power pf.	60	61½

*Par value $50.

VENNER EXPLAINS $250,000 PAYMENT

Writes J. W. Folk, I. C. C. Counsel, of Sale of Nebraska Central to Rock Island Road.

HAD FRANCHISES, HE SAYS

Was to Build Several Lines Out of Omaha—Thinks Charter Worth $500,000 or More.

In reply to charges that he had accepted $250,000 for worthless securities from the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company in 1904, at a time when he was suing that company, C. H. Venner, the broker, yesterday sent a letter to Joseph W. Folk, special counsel of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which instituted the Rock Island investigation, giving his explanation of the deal and asserting that he should have received an opportunity to be heard on the witness stand.

Frederick C. Sharood, the commission's expert who made the charges, said the late Robert Mather, Vice President and attorney for the Rock Island, had given Venner the $250,000 and had accepted stock of the Nebraska Central Railway Company for the money. This stock, Sharood said, was listed among its assets by the Rock Island, but was in reality worthless. Nothing was known about the Nebraska Central Railway, he said. It was also asserted on the stand that James Hamilton Lewis, now United States Senator, had conducted the negotiations for Venner.

Venner in his letter denies that Lewis had anything to do with the negotiations. He includes correspondence which passed between himself and Mather dealing with the Nebraska Central Railway Company. This company, according to Venner, was projected to build a railroad terminal at Omaha and to build several railroad lines out of Omaha. The City of Omaha, he says, gave valuable franchises. There was spent on the project about $75,000, according to Venner. Letters to Mather suggesting that the Rock Island might find it profitable to take over this company quoted "ex-President Miller of the St. Paul road" as once having remarked that the franchises were worth $1,000,000, exclusive of other rights worth $750,000. Venner told Mather that two other railroads were negotiating with him about the property.

Mather, according to Venner, promised to investigate the claims made on behalf of the Nebraska Central, and later met him in Boston and negotiated for the purchase of Venner's controlling interest.

Venner does not state in his letter to ex-Gov. Folk what amount of money he received, nor does he mention the suit which he brought against the Rock Island. He states that when he disposed of his interest he believed the franchises were worth from $500,000 to $1,000,000, "especially to a large system like the Rock Island." A suggestive paragraph in the letter reads:

"It does not follow that because the Rock Island never utilized them (the franchises) that the company suffered a loss, for it may well be that their ownership enabled the company to make terms with the Union Pacific, the advantages of which more than equaled the cost of the Nebraska Central stock."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Wheat broke violently in price on the Consolidated Exchange, while stocks reflected a tendency toward improvement. Latest war developments were construed by many traders in both markets as bringing nearer the probability of early peace. The successes thus far of the Allies in their operations to open the Dardanelles had a particular influence upon wheat. The May delivery opened at $1.55½@$1.55¾, against a closing price on Monday of $1.55¾. After a period of improvement, there was a break to $1.50¾ before 1 o'clock. The closing was $1.50¾. The dealings were active, with commission houses handling a large business in grain. In the stock market Reading and United States Steel were most active.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold.	20½	23½	20½	20½
910	Amal. Copper.	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¾
160	Am. B. Sugar	38¾	39¼	38¼	38¾
20	Am. Can	26½	26½	26½	26½
10	Am. Locom.	19¼	19¼	19	19
60	Am. Smelting.	62¾	63¾	62¾	62¾
30	Anaconda Cop.	26½	26½	26	26
10	A., T. & S. F.	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼
110	Beth. Steel	54¾	55	54¾	54¾
60	Can. Pacific	153	155½	153	155½
970	Cent. Leather.	33¾	34¾	32¾	33¾
30	Ches. & Ohio.	41	41	40¾	40¾
30	C. M. & St. P.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
10	Con. Gas	117	117	117	117
250	Dist. Secur.	6¾	6¾	6½	6½
120	Erie	21	21½	20¾	21½
310	Inter.-Met. pf.	55½	56¾	55½	56¾
80	Lehigh Valley.	132¼	132¼	132	132
20	Max. Motors. 1st pf.	64½	65	64½	65
10	Max. Motors, 2d pf.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
20	Mex. Petrol.	66¼	66¼	66	66
250	Mo. Pacific.	12	12¼	11¾	11¾
270	N. Y. Central.	81¾	83	81½	82¾
210	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	47¾	48	47¾	47¾
40	N. Y., O. & W.	26½	26½	25¼	26¼
6	Nor. Pacific.	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾
20	Pennsylvania.	104½	104½	104¼	104½
50	Ray Copper.	16¼	16½	16¼	16½
3,220	Reading	142¾	143¾	142¾	143¾
440	So. Pacific.	82¾	82¾	82	82
10	So. Railway.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
20	Stud'b'k'r Co.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
240	Twin. Copper.	27¼	27½	27	27¼
90	Third Av.	48	48¾	48	48¾
1,510	Union Pacific.	117¾	118¼	117¾	118
2,720	U. S. Steel	42¾	43½	42½	42¾
30	Utah Copper.	52	52	52	52

MINING STOCKS.

2,600	Atlanta	.30¼	.30½	.28½	.28½
800	Booth	.31	.31	.31	.31
300	Consol. Va.	.17	.17	.17	.17
900	Goldf. Merger	.22¼	.22½	.21½	.21½
1,900	Jumbo Ext.	.66	.66	.66	.66
500	Keweenaw	.15	.15	.15	.15
300	Mexican	.39	.40	.39	.40
600	Montana	.48	.48	.47½	.47½
200	Ophir	.17	.17	.17	.17
600	Silver Pick.	.06	.06	.06	.06
200	Ton. Belmont.	3.87½	3.87½	3.87½	3.87½

8,800

TO INCREASE ACCEPTANCES.

Federal Reserve Banking Law Is Amended to Aid Member Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The House today adopted an important amendment of the Federal Reserve Banking law which originated in the Senate and therefore goes to the President for his signature tomorrow. The object of the measure is to make it possible for banks in New York and other cities engaged in foreign trade to increase acceptances that are based on importations and exportations.

Such acceptances are discounted by member banks and rediscounted by the reserve banks, the amount being limited by the present law to one-half of the paid-up capital and surplus of the bank of first discount. Many institutions found themselves much hampered by this restriction, and the demand for a modification of the law has resulted in the amendment.

Under the bill passed today the Federal Reserve Board may authorize the discount of acceptances up to the full amount of the capital stock and surplus of the bank.

LONDON MARKET STEADY.

Money and Discount Rates Quiet—Markings in War Issues.

LONDON, March 2.—Money and discount rates were quiet today.

The stock market maintained a generally steady undertone. There were markings in war loan issues, gilt-edged securities, industrial shares, and various American gold bonds, and these transactions, it is believed, indicate the reinvestment of yesterday's dividend disbursements. Mining stocks were in increased demand, and oil shares continued the leading feature. Home rails were uncertain, owing to labor troubles.

American securities attracted little attention. Canadian Pacific hardened a fraction, but the rest of the list eased off and the market finished irregular.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Ahmeek	260	260	260	260
8,295	Alaska	29	29½	28¾	28¾
105	Allouez	41	41	40¾	40¾
289	Amal. Copper	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¾
5,520	Am. Zinc	28½	27½	26½	26½
60	Ariz. Com.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
8,941	Butte & Sup.	49¼	49¾	48¾	49¾
225	Cal. & Ariz.	53	53¼	53	53¼
180	Chino	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¾
20	Copper Range	34	34	33¾	33¾
60	Daly West	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
60	East Butte	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
163	Granby	67	67	66	66¾
10	Greene-Can'ea	26	26	26	26
300	Helvetia	25	25	25	25
15	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Keweenaw	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
30	Lake	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
755	Mass.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
50	Mayflower	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
10	Mohawk	56½	56½	56½	56½
25	Nevada Con.	12	12	12	12
35	New Arcadian	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Nip	5½	5½	5½	5½
135	Nor. Butte	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
41	Osceola	70	70	70	70
70	Pond Creek	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
310	Quincy	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
180	Ray Con.	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¾
80	Santa Fe	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
5	Tamarack	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
180	U. S. Smelters	20¾	20¾	20½	20¾
50	U. S. Sm. pf.	41½	41½	40¾	40¾
300	Utah Apex	2¾	2¾	2	2
5	Utah Con.	10	10	10	10
43	Utah Cop.	61¾	62	61¾	62
45	Wolverine	49	49	49	49

RAILROADS.

8	Boston & Alb.	181	181	181
68	Boston Elev.	89¾	90	89½
1	Boston Lowell.	119	119	119
878	Boston & Me.	24	25½	24
50	C.,C.,St.L.&P. pf.	104	104	104
5	Maine Central.	93	93	93
35	Mass. El. pf.	44½	45	44½
900	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	47	49	47
8	Vt. & Mass.	107	110	107

MISCELLANEOUS.

30	Am. Agr. Ch.	50	50	50
126	Am. A. C. pf.	90¾	90¾	90
45	Am. Sugar.	101	101	100¾
28	Am. Sugar pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼
230	Am. T. & T.	119¾	120	119¾
59	Am. Woolen.	70	70	70
12	A. G. & W.	5¾	5¾	5¾
101	Edison	240	242	238½
60	General Elec.	138½	139	138¾
38	Mass. Gas.	82	82	82
16	Mass. Gas. pf.	90	90	90
56	McElwain pf.	102½	102½	102½
3	Pullman	150½	151	150½
150	Swift	108¾	109	108¾
100	Torrington	28¾	28¾	28¾
719	United Fruit.	115	117½	116
30	United Shoe.	54	54	54
29	United Shoe pf.	29	29	29
630	U. S. Steel.	42¾	43¼	42¾
136	U. S. Steel pf.	104	104	103¾
216	Western Union	63	63¼	63¼

BONDS.

$3,000	A. T. & T. 4s.	85¼	85¼	85	85
10,700	A. T. & T. cv. 4½s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
3,000	Am. Zinc 6s.	108	110	108	110
9,500	A. G. & W. I. 5s	61	61	61	61
2,000	C.B.& Q.Ill.3½s	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
1,000	Mass. Gas. 4½s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Wind. Gl. pf.	110	110	110	110
30	Caney River Gas.	24½	24½	24½	24½
250	Col. Gas & Elec.	10½	10½	10¾	10¾
65	Crucible Steel.	13½	13½	13½	13½
115	Ind. Brewing.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Ind. Brewing pf.	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¼
60	Manuf. Lt. & Ht.	48	48¼	48	48¼
55	Nat. P'proofing.	4¾	5	4¾	5
50	Ohio Fuel Supply	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
11	Oklahoma Gas.	57½	57½	57½	57½
105	Pure Oil.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
70	Pitts. Brew. pf.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
126	Union Sw. & Sig.	95	95	94¼	94½
20	W'house Air Br.	119½	119½	119½	119½

BONDS.

$1,000	Pitts. Coal deb. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
2,000	Pitts. Tr. 5s.	100	100	100	100

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.09	.1	Houghton	1¼	1½
B. C. Gas	.08	.10	Iron Flora	.97	1
Begole	.1	1¼	La Rose	.70	.74
Bohemia	1	1¼	Majestic	.11	.13
Boston Ely	.12	.14	Mex. Metals	.42	.44
Butte & L.	.18	.20	Mex. Metals	.13	.15
Calaveras	1¼	1¾	M. of Am.	2	2¼
Chief Con.	.70	.80	N. Baltic	1.7	1¾
Con. Ariz.	.25	.35	Nev.-Doug.	.33	.35
Con. Cop.	⅞	1	Ohio Cop.	.08	.10
Cortez	.15	.30	Oneco	.60	.70
Crown Res.	.74	.75	So. Lake	4¾	5
Davis-Daly	.94	.95	Stew. Min.	1¼	1½
Eagle & B.	.75	.80	Un. Verde	2¼	2½
First Nat.	1	1¼	Yukon	2¾	3¼

Steel Foundries Company's Report.

The report of the American Steel Foundries Company for the year ended Dec. 31 shows net earnings of $637,503, a falling off of $1,393,768 from 1913. The surplus of $18,051 represents one-tenth of 1 per cent. on the $17,184,000 capital stock, as compared with 7.45 per cent. earned the previous year.

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Can, N.J.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
80	Am. Milling	6	6	6	6
10	Bald. Loco. pf.	97	97	97	97
10	Cambria Steel.	43	43	43	43
2	Cambria Iron.	42	42	42	42
25	Cent. Nav. pf.	54	54	54	54
50	Gen. Asphalt.	26	26	26	26
495	Gen. Asph. pf.	60	60	60	60
30	Int. Powder.	31	31	31	31
93	Int. Co. Nav.	21	21	21	21
5	Key. Tel. pf.	63	63	63	63
70	Leh. Nav.	74	74½	74	74½
2	Lehigh Valley.	65½	65½	65½	65½
300	Nor. Central.	84½	84½	84½	84½
281	Penn. R. R.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
41	Penn. Salt.	80	80	80	80
10	Phila. Electric.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
50	P. Co. new. pf.	35	35	35	35
2,075	P. R. T. ctfs.	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
5	Phila. Traction	77	77	77	77
60	Reading	71½	71½	71½	71½
10	Tenn. Copper.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
30	Tono. Belmont.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Tono. Mining.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
356	Un. Gas Imp.	82¼	82¼	82	82
675	U. S. Steel.	43	43	42¾	42¾
5	U. S. Steel pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½
44	Union Traction	34	34	34	34
50	Wat. I. & Gt.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
310	West. Coal.	61	61	61	61

BONDS.

$300	City of Balt. 3½s, '98.	90	90	90	90
1,700	City of Balt. 4s, '50.	94½	94½	94¼	94½
2,000	City of Balt. 5s, '16.	101	101	101	101
2,000	Con. Coal 6s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
5,000	Davison C. 6s.	98	98	98	98
3,000	Minn. & St. P. joint 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
18,000	Penn. Water & Power 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
2,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	83	83	83	83
18,000	Un. Rys. & E. inc. 4s	59¾	60¼	59¾	60¼

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
12	Balt. Trust	139	139	139	139
35	Bank of Balt.	155	155	155	155
40	Com. Credit	155	155	155	155
105	Coeden	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
10	Exch. Bank	158	158	158	158
57	Mer. Trust	173¼	173¼	171¼	171¼
85	Northern Cent.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
1,386	Un. Rys. & E.	25	25¼	25	25¼

BONDS.

$300	City of Balt. 3½s, '98.	90	90	90	90
1,700	City of Balt. 4s, '50.	94½	94½	94¼	94½
2,000	City of Balt. 5s, '16.	101	101	101	101
2,000	Con. Coal 6s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
5,000	Davison C. 6s.	98	98	98	98

GREAT DEMAND FOR WOOL.

Licenses Issued for 14,000,000 Pounds for This Country.

LONDON, Feb. 19, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Much interest is being taken in the wool trade at cable advices from Melbourne indicating heavy buying by Americans there. While Boston is known to want wool badly, it is believed these purchases are being made speculatively.

There is still a great deal of delay in transportation, and much wool bought during the last auctions has not yet been moved from warehouses to Yorkshire and other centres.

It is currently reported in the market that licenses have been issued here lately for 14,000,000 pounds weight of wool for America, but, as this is rather a high figure, it probably includes "tops" as well as raw material.

The authorities are at present not granting licenses so freely and are keeping a careful watch on present and future supplies of the raw material, in order that there shall be no delay or shortage on Government contracts.

Shipments are going forward slowly, owing to labor trouble and the congestion difficulty. Several barges with wool were waiting last week in the river to be put on the steamship Cambrian for America, but the Government ordered her out rather hurriedly and the wool has to wait for another boat.

Bradford prices are strong as ever. English wool is commanding even higher prices than in the early ago, and, from the way supplies are being absorbed, there will be practically none of the old clip left before the new wool is ready.

The orders on hand for the allied Governments will easily absorb the small supply of crossbreds to be offered at the second series of wool auctions, which is fixed to close on March 5. The amount available is estimated at only 82,000 bales.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

Fire Underwriters' Sale
TO-DAY, MARCH 3, 1915,
At 10:30 A. M., at Our Salesroom, 46-50 WOOSTER ST., N. Y. CITY. We Will Sell at Public Auction for account of whom it may concern, Shoe Salvage of
J. A. LAURIE & CO., ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Consisting of Well-known Make
GOODYEAR WELT
MEN'S, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
SHOES AND OXFORDS
In Calf, Pat. Leather, Vici, Tan and Buck.
Also 2,000 Pair
Banister Shoes
Spring & Summer Style, in Tan, Buck, Vici and Calf.
Shoes & Oxfords
ALL GOOD SIZES AND WIDTHS.
This Sale should interest the trade in general who wish to secure some HIGH-GRADE and WELL-KNOWN MAKE SHOES.
Terms of Sale: CASH. A Deposit of 25% required from all Buyers. Stock arranged for sale and sold by
LEOPOLD GANS COMPANY.
Tel. Spring 18.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAR,
We have received instructions from a large Importing and Exporting House
TO SELL BY AUCTION
Part of their immense collection of Exclusive New York and Parisian
High Grade Furs
In Silo's Fifth Av. Art Galleries,
Mr. James P. Silo, Auctioneer,
546 Fifth Av. AND
1, 3 & 5 West 45th St.
COATS—Broadtail, Persian Lamb, Caracul, Hudson Seal, Mole, etc., etc.
SETS—Sables, Ermine, Silver and Cross Fox, Chinchilla, Mink and Skunk.
ROBES—Mink, Wolverine, Leopard, etc., etc.
Sale Commences Tomorrow (Thursday) at 11 A. M., Continuing Friday and Saturday at same hour.
Now on View, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and daily until time of sale.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.
Stock of Imported and Domestic
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
TRIMMINGS,
Collars, Chiffons, Nets, Etc.,
consisting of a large variety of Edgings, Insertions, Flouncings, Allovers, Venice, Bands, Silk Oriental Shadow and Net Top Laces. Also real hand-made Laces and very high cost Dress Trimmings of all kinds.
Inventoried at over $20,000.
Will Be Sold Friday, March 5th, 1915, commencing at 10:30 A. M., at salesrooms, 15-17 Mercer St., Near Canal St., N. Y. C.,
By D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer.
For further information Telephone Spring 4299.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,
520-522 Broadway, N. Y. C.
(Tel. 6680-6681 Spring.) Near Spring St.
To-day, Wednesday, March 3, 10:30 A. M.
Large and well selected
Retail Stock High Class
CLOTHING
for Men, Youths & Children,
all bearing labels of prominent makers such as Stein-Bloch, Kuppenheimer, Hickey & Freeman, etc.
Also About 500 Lots Men's and Youths' SUITS, TROUSERS, CHILDREN'S SUITS,
and a fine line of Men's Silk-Lined SPRING OVERCOATS.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3D, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
FOR ACCOUNT OF EXECUTORS.
40 shs. Federal Insurance Co.
$2,125 International Silver Co. pref'd., Dividend Scrip.
32 shs. Morristown Trust Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
2,000 shs. Edgar Zinc Co. of Missouri.
100 shs. United States Steel Corpn. common.
42 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
27 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
20 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
2 shs. Newport Reading Room.
$4,000 Archipelago American S. S. Co. 9 p. c. Income Gold Bds.
25 shs. New Yorker Staats Zeitung.
$10,000 International Typesetting Machine Co. 6 p. c. Gold Notes, due July, 1917, Guaranty Trust Co. Ctfs. of Deposit.
25 shs. New Yorker Staats Zeitung.
800 shs. International Typesetting Machine Co. common.
$14,000 Brooklyn Ferry Co. 1 Con. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948, Knickerbocker Trust Co. Receipts.
400 shs. M. Rumely Company common.
500 shs. M. Rumely Company pref'd.
21 shs. Chelsea Exchange Bank.
$5,000 State of Georgia 7 p. c. Gold Bonds, due 1894.
30 shs. Queens County Trust Co.
$40,000 Kansas City Viaduct & Terminal Co. 1st 4½ p. c. Gold Mtge. Bonds, Guaranty Trust Co. Ctfs. of Deposit.
25 shs. Southern Seaboard Lumber Co. pref'd.
20 shs. Security Bank.
20 shs. Locomobile Co. of America common.
All right and claim which Mary C. Chisholm may have by virtue of a certain participation or Ctf. of interest issued to her by the Navahoe Realty Co. in the proceeds of sale of tract of land of about 13 Acres located on Bowery Bay Road, Trains Meadow section Long Island City, Borough of Queens, N. Y.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DEPARTMENT STORE, located in the heart of business section of large Northwestern city, has following departments to sublet: Piece goods, embroideries, laces, dress trimmings, neckwear, jewelry, &c.; men's furnishings, gloves, hosiery, corsets; millinery, hair goods, notions and perfumes; splendid opportunity for right parties. X 205 Times Annex.

Salesmen, thoroughly experienced, to handle popular priced dresses for New York State, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and also city and office trade; commission basis. Excel Manufacturing Co., 145 West 30th St.

Wanted.—Jobs in ladies' crepe, silk, and cotton waists and dresses; also house dresses. Call after 10 A. M., Leader Mercantile Co., care S. J. Rosenzweig, 1,204 Broadway.

PROMINENT JOBBERS, NOW LOOKING, WASH DRESSES. CALL ALL THIS AND NEXT WEEK. 9TH FLOOR, 2 WEST 18TH.

JOBBING TRADE, M. M. Kissenbaum & Bro., Baltimore; best made pile and cloth coats. Showing Room 300, Broadway Central Hotel.

ONE HUNDRED up-to-date silk dresses, with chiffon waists and taffeta skirts, in all assorted sizes and colors; immediate delivery. Cassatt Co., 158 West 23d St.

SALESMAN wanted by pile fabric house; must be acquainted with jobbing and catalogue houses; commission basis. Box X 206 Times Annex.

JOBS IN SPRING SUITS AND COATS; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av. Phone 7197 Madison Square.

Cloak salesman, catering to jobbers, catalogue houses, and large retailers, desires connection with reliable house. M 11 Times.

JOBBERS looking at silk dresses and new Summer dresses. Apply 7th floor, 131 West 35th. Call all week.

Ready to place orders on snappy Summer dresses, $2.75 up; mornings only. 12 East 32d St., 2d floor.

Open for big job in suits and coats; will pay spot cash; 5th floor; Pacific Trading Co., 14 E. 27th.

FACTORY MANAGER.—Position wanted in underwear, dress, or waist factory. W 141 Times.

FACTORY MANAGER.—Position wanted in underwear, dress, or waist factory. W 141 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced on ostrich feathers and novelties, for out-of-town trade; commission basis. S. Ginzberg, 32 Bond St.

WILL LOOK AT SUITS from $5.50 to $7; coats, $3 to $5. Fifth floor, 120 W. 26th St.

FOR CHEAP cotton and Japanese silk waists see Halper & Friedman, 119 Wooster St.

JOBBER looking at silk and poplin coats. 27 West 24th St., 7th floor.

JOBBER looking at Spring coats, all week. 18 West 27th St., 3d floor.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@4 per cent. for the best names.
Monday....3½@4 " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Cereal Exports Less.

Italy continued to be the biggest buyer of American wheat in the period Feb. 21 to 28, according to a statement issued yesterday by Chief Statistician Lant of the Custom House. Italy took 597,321 bushels of the cereal, and the Netherlands 427,661 bushels. The outward movement of wheat flour, corn, rye, oats, and barley was smaller than in the preceding 10-day period. France was the chief exporter of refined sugar, with 252,000 bags. Fresh beef shipments slumped. Italy took 375 horses, and England 74.

Cloakings May Be Scarce.

There are indications in the dress goods market that the active demand which set in immediately upon the opening of cloakings for next Fall will mean a scarcity of these goods very shortly. On the medium grades of fabric the mills have been well booked with orders, and the tendency in buying seems to be to take what stock goods are offered. Instead of the usual delivery in May and June, the cutters-up can get only immediate shipments, or, if they are not willing to take these, they must agree to accept deliveries whenever the mills can make them. The selling agents are proceeding cautiously and have no desire to be caught with orders on their books that for one reason or another they may be unable to fill.

Coverts Chiefly in Demand.

Coverts furnish the one bright particular spot in the men's wear market at the present time. This fabric, which was successfully adapted from the women's wear trade, is showing the same long strides in the favor of the clothiers as did the balmacaan. Many of the mills were not ready for the demand in this quarter, and consequently the very fact that the goods are scarce lends an attractive element to the situation. With this novelty in the overcoating line, and the diamond tartan showing up well in the suiting branch, the style question for next Fall seems to be more definitely settled than it has been in the men's wear trade for some time.

Softening in Wool Prices.

While there have been no actual revisions in the price of wool, it is rumored around the piece-goods market that the staple is giving signs of a price recession. This would follow as a natural result of the better facilities which will be afforded by the arrangement between England and the Textile Alliance for the importing of wool. While the grades affected by this plan are not those which have shown the sharpest advances, it is reasonable to suppose that there will be at least a sentimental effect on all grades. The very fact that certain groups of manufacturers and dealers, who are understood to be well supplied with stock, are opposed to the present arrangement indicates a fear on their part that these stocks will depreciate in value to a certain extent if shipments become freer.

Neckwear Demand Heavy.

Open and semi-neck effects continue to lead the demand for women's neckwear in this market, though there is still a good call for natty military effects that come close around the neck. Fichus are coming into favor and are being well taken, but they have not quite yet "arrived" as a market leader. Side frill and jabot effects are shown in profusion in various quarters of the market, and the vestee is very much in the running. The call for laundered collars is good, both singly and in collar and cuff sets. Buyers now in this market say that they have never before seen so many really beautiful lines, the only trouble being the temptation to overbuy.

More Gems Imported.

Precious stone imports at this port for February made public yesterday by Appraiser Sague, show a big gain over the low level established in January. Gems of all kinds, including pearls, passed by Examiner Treadwell last month had a value of $1,785,038, an excess of $891,006 over the first month of the present year. In February a year ago, diamond entries were appraised at $2,355,428, and in the same month of 1913 when tariff changes were anticipated the total was $4,296,435. Last month's importations of cut gems paying duty at the rate of 20 per cent. totaled $1,220,551; uncut stones taxed 10 per cent, $538,342, and miners' and glaziers' diamonds, free of duty, $26,145.

Silk Glove Outlook Good.

With Easter, the dividing line between leather and fabric gloves, only about a month away, manufacturers of silk gloves are now looking for a good business from those buyers who earlier in the season did not order their usual allotments, or who, because of the unsettled style situation, did not order at all. There is every indication that the bulk of the consumers' buying will be on long gloves, though the tendency toward long sleeves that is seen in the better class of waists and dresses is apt to give the short silk gloves more of a chance this Spring than it has had for several seasons. White gloves are most in demand, with the usual proportion of blacks being taken. Sand, putty, and gray are the other favored shades.

Hard Coal Picks Up.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that "a few relatively cold days over the turn of the week stirred up a little buying on the part of the local retail dealers, many of whom had let their stocks run down almost to the bare boards. A few line dealers who were caught in a similar state of unpreparedness also sent in orders for a car or two, the result being a spasmodic revival in demand which is unimportant in itself, but serves as a reminder that March is still to be reckoned with as a coal-burning month. Some say the bituminous market has drifted more nearly to the point of complete stagnation during the past week. Whether this is a general condition is hard to say, but it is a fact that the demand is extremely light and does not show any signs of broadening."

Macrame Lace Towel Duties.

Collector Malone has been informed by the Treasury Department that towels ornamented with macrame lace in which a thread is introduced and tied across the towel into the fringe at right angles to the warp, which is not a part of the fabric, will be subject to a rate of duty of 60 per cent ad valorem, while those towels without the added threads will be taxed 35 per cent. The goods held dutiable at the 60 per cent rate fall under the description in the act of 1913, specifying woven fabrics into which threads have been introduced after weaving. Up to the present time, there has been a difference in the practice in the return of macrame lace towels made of linen at the various ports. The department's order follows an exhaustive investigation into the method of manufacture of these towels. The fancy goods will now be obliged to pay the 60 per cent rate. Importers are expected to fight the order.

Poplins Are in Demand.

An excellent demand is reported for silk and wool poplins in the local silk market, these goods being taken well both by the retail buyers and the cutters-up. They are being particularly well taken by the latter, from all accounts, and stocks in the hands of some of the largest producers are pretty well depleted. Not much is heard of price advances on these goods, however. Shantungs and tussahs are also being bought liberally, and it is said that they are in none too great supply. Where they are really scarce there is a disposition to raise prices, particularly on tussahs, where advances are substantiated by a rise in the price of the raw material. Taffetas are moving well, as are crêpes, and a good demand for messalines is told of. There are some fine bargains in the latter goods to be had this season. Though manufacturers are not particularly anxious to book Fall business now in view of the unsettled condition of raw silk, there have been some orders placed on messalines and crêpes for the new season by jobbers.

Gray Goods Show Little Life.

Both buyers and sellers of gray goods kept more of an eye on the cotton market yesterday than they did on the order book, and as a result one of the quietest days in some time was passed. There was little call for printcloths during the day, and of the little there was the most was at prices which the mills were not willing to accept. For instance, there were attempts to get deliveries of 39-inch 68-72s straight through to the end of the year at 4¼ cents, when it was difficult to find any mill that would let these goods go for immediate delivery under 4⅜ cents. The rise in cotton yesterday, though slight, gave much encouragement to sellers, and another deadlock on prices for the later deliveries is looked for. Unless something now unforeseen occurs there is little chance of the mills receding from their present price position. On the other hand, the tendency will be to ask higher prices. Some business was put through on sheetings yesterday, but drills were quiet. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5½c.|38½-inch, 64-56s...3⅝c.
39-inch, 72-76s....5¼c.|38½-inch, 60-52c...3¼c.
39-inch, 68-72s....4¾c.|38½-inch, 56-48s...2⅞c.
38½-inch, 64-64s...3⅞c.|27-inch, 64-60s...2⅝c.
38½-inch, 64-60s...3¾c.|27-inch, 56-52c...2¼c.

A DROP IN EXPORTS.

France Led Britain in Those from This Port Last Week.

Exports at this port in the week ended Feb. 27 amounted to $21,113,922, a drop of more than $5,000,000 compared with the week before, when outward shipments had a value of $26,267,195. In the week before that exports totalled $21,051,611. In the corresponding week a year ago, the outward movement reached $23,329,090. This year's exports to date aggregate $216,088,762, compared with $180,006,812 the same period in 1914.

England which has invariably led in weekly purchases since the outbreak of the European War gave first place to France last week. Exports to the latter country totaled $5,928,801. England's share in the week's export trade is placed at $4,017,788, and Italy's at $2,437,019. The British Possessions took merchandise valued at $1,618,412. Swedish exports are returned at $1,053,084. Trade with the Netherlands was somewhat over the half-million mark. Shipments to Germany, mostly cotton, reached a value of $222,210. Nothing was sent to Austria-Hungary direct. Cuban shipments were valued at $826,159, while exports to the Philippines are set down at $515,047. Brazil led in exports from this port to South America, their value being $491,335.

Total exports of domestics out of here in the week totaled $606,954, and cotton duck, $47,980. Shipments of domestics to the Philippines had a value of $280,422, and to Aden, $155,266. The British War Office took cotton duck valued at $25,447.

SPAIN INVITES OUR TRADE.

Time Ripe for American Investment There, Says King Alfonso.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—King Alfonso of Spain in a private audience with American Ambassador Willard and Commercial Attaché C. W. A. Veditz, at Madrid last Friday indicated the belief that the present time was opportune for trade development and said that Spain was offering a profitable field for the investment of American capital, notably in mining and metallurgical industries.

Attaché Veditz, reporting this to Secretary Redfield, said he and Ambassador Willard confered with King Alfonso several hours.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Lafayette Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of toilet articles, has removed from 11 Maiden Lane to new quarters in the Wilson Building, 270 Broadway.

The Eastern Millinery Association has enlarged its quarters at 656 Broadway by leasing Room 1 on the twelfth floor. It will be used as a meeting room for the Board of Directors.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications will be issued until 4 P. M. on March 17 for supervising nurse at $900 a year. A physical qualifying examination will be given. The minimum age is 21 years. Applicants must present certificates of registration as nurse with the New York State University.

United States.

The commission announces for March 16 a competitive examination for instrument maker, for men only, to fill two vacancies at $3.84 a day at the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on general education, training, and experience. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their forty-sixth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Carved Shells, Grasses, Pulp, and Hatpins Passed On.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that shells cut in various forms having a cameo ornamentation carved on the articles were properly assessed under the Tariff act of 1897 at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of shell not specifically provided for. L. Heller & Son, the importers, claimed a rate of 10 per cent. as precious stones cut but not set, or at 20 per cent. ad valorem under the same paragraph as precious stones decorated.

Park & Tilford lost a contention that importations of petrol Hahn, an alcoholic preparation, are samples of no commercial value and hence free of duty. It appears from Appraiser Sague's report that each bottle contains one ounce net. While each carton is marked "not for sale, but for free distribution," the Appraiser expressed the opinion that the quantity contained in the so-called sample bottles is too large to be considered as of no commercial value. He accordingly assessed duty at regular rates. The firm failed to submit adequate testimony that the bottles are samples used in soliciting orders or for sale.

F. B. Vandegrift & Co. imported artificially colored grasses which were returned for duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem under the Act of 1913. The importers made various claims for lower rates, as well as one for free entry. The protestants thought the case could be won by relying on the record without submitting testimony, but Judge McClelland held otherwise and overruled the claims.

Several importers were overruled in protests claiming free entry under the Canadian Reciprocity act for wood pulp imported from Canada, Finland, and other countries. The importers included the Germania Importing Company, Blake, Moffitt & Towne, M. B. Carlin, the Frank P. Dow Company, Inc., and the Jean Freese Company, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Baltimore and Seattle.

The German-American Importing and Exporting Company, Port Townsend, Wash., imported fancy hatpins which were returned at 85 per cent. ad valorem under the Act of 1900, as articles of personal adornment. The board decides that most of the goods are entitled to entry at 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of glass or paste.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

It Is Not Poultry Within the Purview of the Tariff.

The status of pate de foie gras under the Tariff act of 1913 was fixed yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in a decision in the protest case of Jules Weber of this city. The commodity was classified as "poultry prepared in any manner," and duty taken at the rate of 2 cents per pound. The importer claimed free entry under the provision for "meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for in this section."

Considerable testimony regarding the manner of preparing the pate de foie gras was given. The article is made of goose livers, spices, truffles, and some other kind of meat described by a witness on the stand as "forcemeat," this expression being explained to mean put through some kind of grinding machine to mince it.

The forcemeat found in the pate and certain kindred articles involved in the suit consists of pork and the trimmings of the livers. It is used to line the receptacles, after which the livers, truffles, and spices are placed within, and they in turn covered over with the forcemeat. The cover of the receptacle is then put on and the cans are hermetically sealed. Previous to this process the livers and meat are cooked. The whole commodity forms a thick, pasty substance except that the truffles remain about in their original condition. In deciding in favor of the importers, Judge White says:

"We do not think the evidence in the case brings these commodities (pate de foie gras, puree de foie gras, and sausage) within the definition of poultry as that term is used in the statute. We take the definition of poultry heretofore used by the board and the courts, and conclude that these products, not being poultry within the meaning there laid down, cannot be prepared poultry. They are, however, meat, and prepared in a very elaborate way. The protests are sustained as regards the claim for free entry of the merchandise."

CAN'T MEET FOREIGN LABOR.

American Woolen Co. Finds It Can't Compete in European Markets.

President W. M. Wood of the American Woolen Company says in his annual statement that efforts to sell fabrics in the open markets of the world have led him to believe that the company will be unable to compete with the low-wage labor of Europe.

"Certain special fabrics can be sold abroad at times," he adds, "but there is not the volume of business available to encourage the belief that we can become a factor in the export of cloth to European countries. Our efforts must therefore be directed to securing to ourselves the market of the United States, the best and greatest market in existence."

The earnings statement showed that the company did better in 1914 than in the preceding year. Profits amounted to $2,788,602, as compared with a deficit for 1913 of $677,685. The preferred dividend was earned, with the exception of $11,398, which was taken from surplus. The total surplus on Dec. 31, 1914, was $8,024,435.

In discussing the effect of free wool under the Simmons-Underwood tariff law, the report says that domestic growers received a higher price than before. The manufacturers thereby were put on a basis of equality with European competitors so far as raw material was concerned. The company obtained its wool early, the report states, and to advantage, and provided an advance supply of dyestuffs at satisfactory prices.

Americans Bid In London.

LONDON, March 2.—At the wool auction sales today 10,000 bales were offered. The selection was larger and of a miscellaneous character, and met with a brisk sale at firm rates. Crossbreds were harder, while scoured merinos realized 2s. 6d. The American buyers purchased a few Cape of Good Hope and Natal greasy merinos and scoured greasy.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MISHEL BROTHERS,—Morris A. and Hyman A. Mishel, composing the firm of Mishel Brothers, manufacturers of rain coats at 23 West Thirty-first Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $8,222 and assets $5,119.

BENJAMIN BARNETT, traveling salesman of 302 Convent Avenue, formerly President of the Benclare Construction Company, the Tacoma Construction Company, and the Winona Construction Company, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $6,791 and no available assets.

WILLIAM G. ROWAN,—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William A. Rowan of 601 West 135th Street, a ship broker.

MORRIS L. WEISS, maker of cornices, skylights, and roofing at 406 and 408 East Twenty-fifth Street, has assigned to Ezekiel Fixman. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him. Liabilities are reported to be $10,000.

MORRIS BUCHSBAUM, butcher of 511 Amsterdam Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $5,438 and assets $1,612.

CORTELYOU INVESTING COMPANY, INC., builder, of 20 Avenue A, New York City, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $162,495, of which $148,529 are secured, and assets of $220,000 in real estate.

DAVID BASIN, manufacturer of dresses, at 35 West Thirty-fifth Street has filed schedules showing liabilities of $44,072 and nominal assets of $28,721.

McGOWN-SILSBEE LITHOGRAPH COMPANY of 128 Park Row has filed schedules showing liabilities of $24,756 and assets of $18,274.

LOUIS PARKOWITZ, dealer in hosiery and underwear, at 497 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $11,166 and assets of $7,761.

COLEMAN & KRAUSE, INC.—Judge Hough has appointed Clifford G. Ludvigh receiver for Coleman & Krause, Inc., sheet metal works, at 515 West Twenty-ninth Street.

THORNTON, ATMORE & CO.—Judge Hough has appointed William Henkel, Jr., receiver for Thornton, Atmore & Co., umbrella manufacturers, at 42 Lispenard Street. Liabilities are $7,500 and assets $1,000.

JOSEPH GOLDBERG.—Judge Hough has appointed William Henkel, Jr., receiver for Joseph Goldberg, clothing dealer, of 191 Rivington Street.

ARNOLD B. HEINE & CO.—William Blau, receiver of Arnold B. Heine & Co., importers of embroideries at 11 East Twenty-sixth Street, has been authorized to continue business twenty days.

O. MARGOLIN & SON.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of O. Margolin & Son, cloak manufacturers at 54 East Eleventh Street, with creditors at 10 cents on the dollar cash.

WOOLF ROSENTALL.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on March 5, 1913, against Woolf Rosentall, manufacturer of furs at 807 Dawson Street, by consent of the only creditor, who obtained a judgment against him for $2,046 for rent.

BENJAMIN LESSER.—Judge Hough has granted discharges from bankruptcy to Benjamin Lesser individually and as a member of the firm of Abrahams & Lesser, manufacturers of waists and dresses, at 126 West Twenty-sixth Street, whose liabilities were $84,558, and to Gray & Strickland, linotype composition at 225 West Thirty-ninth Street.

CROWN HOSIERY COMPANY, mail order Hosiery, at 315 Fifth Avenue, has assigned to Harry Rothenberg.

GEORGE E. STEIN, contractor and interior decorator, of 63 West 100th Street, has assigned to Walter M. Schwarz.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON MILLS, N. Y.—The Imperial Textile Company, manufacturer of infants' garments, involuntary petition; liabilities about $20,000 and assets nominally the same.

BOSTON, Mass.—Melvin M. Johnson appointed receiver for the Fuller-Greene Company, manufacturing confectioners, 30 Lewis Wharf. His bond was fixed at $9,500. Bankruptcy proceedings were instituted against the company Feb. 5. The liabilities are said to be approximately $75,000, and the assets $20,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County; the first name being that of the debtor:

Alpert, Jacob and Amie—Corn Exchange Bank, $1,253.
Arthur, Daniel V.—Vail Scenic Construction Co., $1,226.
Archibald, R. Edwin—W. C. Redlich, $656.
Beckman, William—E. L. Jaeger, $360.
Bozzk, Ralph, administrator—A. Pisani, costs, $108.
B. & L. Auto Lamp Co., Inc.—Bellamore Toomey Co., $144.
Bernard, William—City of N. Y, $156.
Burch, George P.—M. Weingarten et al., $192.
Bowles, Daniel W.—H. McAtammey, $108.
Garucci, Samuel—E. Grmaldi, $776.
Cashen, Thomas J.—J. Ruppert, $192.
Courtney, William J.—Automobile Trade Directory, $106.
Capporaoli, James and National Surety Co.—People, &c., $1,000.
Duffy, Anthony—Brotherhood Wine Co., Inc., $167.
Clancy, James—Piel Bros., $195.
De Silva, Hugo—People, &c., $200.
De Goode, Colman J.—City of New York, $285.
Elias, Hannah—S. A. Grice et al., $301.
Engineering Utilities Corp.—McGraw Pub. Co., Inc., $305.
Friedenrich, Gersten Baer Amusement Co.—Eldredge Co., $195.
Fisher, John T., Robert C., Thomas R., and Edward R.—J. Capsuto, costs, $127.
Greenwald, Louis—N. Newman, $146.
Gallatin, Frederick, Jr.—" Wetzel," $528.
Gernamn, George—P. Auerbach, $1,191.
Greave, Helen W.—M. Y. Bers, $124.
Gagiardi, Antonio—W. Beckers, costs, $108.
Glass, David, and Samuel Nathan—S. Lenkin, $147.
G. L. Corp, Co.—Sweet, Orr & Co., $166.
Hilles, Joseph M.—Penna. R. R. Co., $2,077.
Honeymanns, John, gdn.—William Fox Amusement Co., costs, $107.
Haberlin, James H.—Otis Clarp & Son, $116.
Haight, Helen D., W. J. A. Murray, $120.
Hulin, James E.—National Casket Co., $365.
Houghton, Geo. F. C.—H. R. Hansen, $330.
H. L. Pence & Co.—T. A. Wright, $152.
Jones, Oliver—S. Bloom, $3,297.
Jones, Chas. E. R.—Greenfield, $122.
Johnston, Robert E.—P. Taussig et al., $334.
Jacobs, Joseph A.—N. Y. Edison Co., $184.
J. W. McCabe Co.—R. Walsh, $5,142.
Jacoby, Henry, ex'r—City of N. Y., $562.
Kahn, Baruch—N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co., $112.
Kilgore, John P., and James W. Purdy, Jr.—W. L. Cassin, $223.
Kosciuszko Boro and Lumber Co.—Sidney National Bank, $652.
Same—Same, $800.
Koeber, Pane C.—H. B. Haines, $766.
Levy, Barnett, and Rebecca Abrahams—City of N. Y., $334.
Lyman, H. Burdette—W. Telford, $384.
Leake, Chas. R.—G. S. Monk, $171.
Libertino, Pasquale—G. Iandonla, $265.
Levy, Samuel—N. Mathison, $254.
Lucia, Chas. W.—Penna. R. R. Co., $389.
Latest Theatre Co., Inc.—N. Y. Edison Co., $102.
Lenz, Albert—J. M. Ferris Co., Inc., $105.
Lutz, Geo. C.—Gramercy Park Club, $904.
Malone, Frank E.—H. H. Cammann et al., $348.
Merrill, Newton—L. London, $230.
McGrath, Charles, and James J. Bell—B. Griffin, $152.
Mayer, Joseph—K. Schlivek, $121.
Magnes, Joseph—M. Trenk et al., $246.
Massachusetts Bonding & Ins. Co.—L. Venta et al., $1,500.
Mitchell, Rebecca—City of N. Y., $780.
Maybee, Wm. C.—Gardiner Paint Co., $181.
Coon, Lewis, as surviving partner—M. Flynn, $1,053.
North American Leather Co.—City of N. Y., $183.
Nash, David—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., $114.
Noval, John, and Leo M. Bishop—Luyties Bros., Inc., $205.
O'Brien, Jay J.—Alliance Realty Co., $855.
Phillips, Andrew G., Phillips, costs, $200.
Pheasy, Geo F.—T. G. Hawkes & Co., $401.
Parodi, Robert, and Fannie Fera—People, &c., $1,000.
Reid, Florence—G. Aquino, $145.
Richman, Abe—S. A. Lutz, $160.
Reilly, John J.—J. M. Ferris Co., Inc., $114.
Rudolph, Hans and Otto—L. I. Bregman, $283.
Rubin, David and Louis—P. Karp, $118.
Richter, Frederick W.—Leonard Sheet Metal Works, Inc., $184.
Randel, Pinkus, Lube Randel, and Elias Randel—A. Schneider, $241.
Sekeson, Aaron—Lewis Pub. Co., $194.
Sacks, Jacob—M. President—Metropolitan Exchange Co., $112.
Springer, Horace A.—G. H. S. Rowe, $370.
Sanders, Francis M.—F. C. Jennings et al., $115.
Schaffer, Pincus—M. Mittenthal et al., $304.
Sheldon, F. N. and S. W.—G. C. Wedeking, $119.
Scalise, George—Knickerbocker Ice Co., $128.
Southern Surety Co.—C. D. Reid, $457.
Sicard, Joshua—"Repetti," $154.
Schwartz, Lena—Steinhardt Bros. & Co., $1,409.
Salznow, Isadore—H. Payton, $113.
Thew, Harvey F.—Clandere Realty Co., Inc., $107.
Tucker, Mary A. and Walter C.—City of New York, $312.
Twentieth Avenue Co.—S. Albert et al., $122.
Uhlfelder, Samuel A.—J. Grossman, $128.
United States Realty and Improvement Co.—P. Landers, $3,121.
Waldman, Max—L. Goldstein, costs, $108.
Williams, Eugene D.—City of New York, $205.
Work, James H.—Same, $780.
Williams, Samuel E.—M. J. Auerbeck, $513.
Wilson, Herman B., Jr.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $122.
Wolfsman, Benjamin—L. Schwartz et al., $985.

In Bronx County.

Bernbaum, Wolf—P. Diamond, $480.
Brennan, John and Cecilia—M. N. Dobbs, $146.
Buttner, Martha—Ebling Brewing Co., $2,301.
Del Balso Contracting Co.—American Sewer Pipe Co. of New York, $298.
Farago, Malvina—P. Siegler, $120.
Flanagan, John J.—H. Lutz, $110.
Garfinkel, Samuel—S. Schlussel, $117.
Keeps Dry Construction Co.—Star Fire Proof Door and Sash Co., Inc., $110.
Kelly, Josephine F.—J. Mosser, $101.
Sternschuss, Jacob; Charles, and William—E. Robinson et al., $152.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Clare, William—City of N. Y., Dec. 4, 1908, (canceled,) $207.
Gesswein, Lillian—J. Wennstrom, Nov. 18, 1914, $151.
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.—E. P. Barker, Oct. 23, 1905, $105.
Lowerre, Geo. H.—M. L. De Valencia, June 24, 1914, $344.
Toyi, Frederick H.—M. F. Leighman, March 26, 1914, $1,293.
Williams, Wm. A. and Katherine—K. J. Sullivan Adv. Co., April 20, 1914, $200.
Wirth, Philip T. Wile, Dec. 4, 1914, $258.
Ash, Magnus—C. Winternitz, Jan. 27, 1915, $276.
Bubar, Hudson H.—I. Long et al., May 25, 1914, $176.
Caeser, Dick—Salem Press Co., Nov. 20, 1914, $176.
Blankfort, Mintz Co.—W. J. Dickey & Sons, Inc., Dec. 16, 1914, $106.
Martin, John L.—C. M. Clarke, Nov. 3, 1913, (reversed,) $25,148.
Lesser, Monroe—E. C. Ward, June 21, 1914, $137.
N. Y. Consolidated R. R. Co.—S. Kraus, Jan. 27, 1915, $1,061.
Rosentall, Woolf—S. A. Freeborn, June 7, 1913, $2,319.
Ice Mfg. Co.—M. Mendelsohn et al., Feb. 25, 1915, $380.
Rosentall, Woolf—S. A. Freeborn, Feb. 27, 1913, (canceled,) $2,056.
Gruber, Abraham—M. Hand, Feb. 5, 1915, $1,019.
Lowerre, Geo. H.—M. L. De Valencia, June 24, 1914, $344.

In Bronx County.

Bubar, Hudson H.—I. Long, May 26, 1914, $176.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ADAMS, Mass.—Miss N. A. Liverside, millinery; Marlborough.
ADAMS, Mass.—McCaughan & Menard; C. J. Menard, dry goods; Grand.
ALBANY—Waldeman Brothers; L. S. Waldeman, ladies' garments; 60 West 33d.
ALEXANDRIA—Mrs. C. E. Bradley, millinery, notions; St. Denis.
ATHENS, Ohio—D. Zenner Co.; C. W. Craig, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; P. B. North, upholstery goods; 116 W. 32d; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss T. Stern, corsets; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Fox & Stambler; Mr. Stambler, belts & bags; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, woolens; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; Miss N. Williams, jewelry, leather goods; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. Freundlich, j

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—ANTHONY DEUTSCH and ADOLPH DEUTSCH individually and as co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of DEUTSCH BROS., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Anthony Deutsch and Adolph Deutsch individually and as co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of Deutsch Bros., bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated February 1st, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 5th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 2nd, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—ISADOR LEWIS, Bankrupt.—No. 19956.

Notice is hereby given that Isador Lewis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 5, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,280. —In Bankruptcy.—ABRAHAM ROTHSTEIN, JOSEPH WOLF, and WILLIAM WOLF, individually and as co-partners doing business as ROTHSTEIN & WOLF, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Abraham Rothstein, Joseph Wolf, and William Wolf, individually and as copartners, doing business as Rothstein & Wolf, are hereby given notice that on February 27th, 1915, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the Referee, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, March 15th, 1915, at 3:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated New York, March 2nd, 1915.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,285. —In Bankruptcy.—ABRAHAM ROTHSTEIN, JOSEPH WOLF, and WILLIAM WOLF, individually and as co-partners doing business as ROTHSTEIN & WOLF, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Rothstein, Joseph Wolf, and William Wolf, individually and as copartners, doing business as Rothstein & Wolf, are hereby given notice that on February 27th, 1915, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the Referee, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, March 15th, 1915, at 3:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated New York, March 2nd, 1915.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,282. —In Bankruptcy.—HERBERT C. BERTINE, Bankrupt.

Herbert C. Bertine, bankrupt has filed his petition, dated February 20th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 5th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 2nd, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—CHARLES E. BATLISS, Bankrupt.

Charles E. Batliss was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 23, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on March 16, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,130. —In Bankruptcy.—BENJAMIN BRUCKER, Bankrupt.

Benjamin Brucker was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 9, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on March 16, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 2nd, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—REGINA FURST, Bankrupt.

Regina Furst bankrupt has filed her petition, dated February 23rd, 1915, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 5th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 2nd, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—ANDREA CIGNARELLA, Bankrupt.

Andrea Cignarella bankrupt has filed his petition, dated February 25th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 5th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 2nd, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—VALENTINE FINK, Bankrupt.

Valentine Fink, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 26th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 5th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 2nd, 1915.

NO. 20031.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—LAYTON W. CRIPPEN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Layton W. Crippen, bankrupt, has filed his petition praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 5, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—GEORGE E. KELLOGG, Bankrupt

George E. Kellogg bankrupt has filed his petition, dated February 20th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 5th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 2nd, 1915

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—HERBERT C. BERTINE, Bankrupt

Herbert C. Bertine bankrupt has filed his petition, dated February 20th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 5th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 2nd, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—REGINA FURST, Bankrupt

Regina Furst bankrupt has filed her petition, dated February 23rd, 1915, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 5th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 2nd, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—ANDREA CIGNARELLA, Bankrupt

Andrea Cignarella bankrupt has filed his petition, dated February 25th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 5th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 2nd, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—REGINA FURST, Bankrupt

Regina Furst bankrupt has filed her petition, dated February 23rd, 1915, praying for a discharge from all her

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fifth Avenue Corner at Twenty-first Street in $1,000,000 Deal—Old Audubon Park Home Sold—New Buyer for Watts Court—Big Auction Offerings—Bronx Continues Active.

A Fifth Avenue sale below Twenty-third Street involving nearly $1,000,000 worth of property furnished an interesting feature in the realty market yesterday. The property included the two commercial structures at 141 to 147 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-first Street which have been sold by the 406 West Thirty-first Street Company, headed by E. L. Larkin, to a new corporation known as the Merchants' Central Building, formed a short time ago with Eugene E. Adams, James A. Corcoran and John A. Clarke as directors.

The property has a total frontage of 96 feet on Fifth Avenue and 90 feet on the street. The immediate corner is occupied by a twelve story building and the adjoining 48-foot plot is covered with an eleven-story structure. The assessed valuation in 1914 was $852,000. The sellers acquired the plot in July, 1914, from the McCready estate. The Larkins have been active operators lately in big structures for the printing and allied trades in the Pennsylvania district.

Old Audubon Park House Sold.

One of the old brick and frame houses of old Audubon Park has been sold by L. J. Phillips & Co. for Mrs. Mabel G. Kreicker. The property is at 622 and 624 West 158th Street, just west of the junction of Riverside Drive and Audubon Place. The plot is 50 by 100 and this is the first sale in many years. The house and the adjoining one were built by the late Darius Miller and A. M. Koch for their occupancy.

Watts Court Sold Again.

Watts Court, the seven-story elevator apartment covering five lots on one of the former Pinkney Estate blocks in Harlem, known as 161 to 169 West 140th Street has been sold again for the fourth time in a couple of years. It has now been sold by the Rossmore Holding Company to Nathan Greene of Massachusetts.

The property, which adjoins the synagogue of the Congregation Agudath Achim, and comprising a plot 128 by 99.11, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues, was taken by Mr. Greene, subject to a mortgage of $170,000 and a purchase money mortgage for $18,000.

In part payment for Watts Court its sellers, who acquired the title in August, 1914, take the Breezy Point Hotel, in Woodsville, N. H., and a large summer cottage property at Hancock Point, Maine.

Title to One-Inch Strip.

The Rocky Mountain Club took title from Lester Leggett to a one-inch strip adjoining its property at 114 to 118 West Forty-fourth Street. The sliver runs back to a width of 3 inches and is 100.5 feet deep. The title was taken under a correction deed. A mortgage on the entire plot, fronting 201.1 feet, for $100,000, has been obtained by the club from the New York Title Insurance Company.

Big Properties in Auction Room.

An exceptionally fine list of choice properties was offered in the Vesey Street salesroom yesterday, but, with the exception of two or three minor parcels, all went to the plaintiffs or parties in interest. The largest individual parcel was the four-story building at 206 Fifth Avenue, running through to Broadway between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets. Since the Theodore B. Starr jewelry firm vacated it some time ago it has had several owners, and the present sale was the result of a foreclosure action by the Emigrant Savings Bank against the 200 Fifth Avenue Company to recover judgments aggregating over $267,000. The bank took the property on a bid of $250,000. It was sold by Joseph P. Day, who also sold five tenments for the Schultz estate, all of which were bought in by the heirs.

In the downtown section there was an important offering by the M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company, who sold at foreclosure the seven-story building at 24 and 26 De Peyster Street, southeast corner of Front Street, and running through to Pine Street. The plaintiff, the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, bought it in for $158,500. Judgments aggregated over $184,000.

Bronx Sales.

Cahn & Pittman have sold to a client of Hatch & Clute premises known as 950 Freeman Street, a one-story brick taxpayer on a lot 25 by 95. The purchaser is an investor.

The Mount Eden Realty Corporation, W. R. Osborn President, has bought from W. S. Patton 16 Fordham Road West, a three-story brick building, 25 by 100, irregular, adjoining the corner of Davidson Avenue, purchased by this corporation about a year ago. The buyers now control a plot fronting 50 feet on Fordham Road, with a depth of 146 feet on Davidson Avenue, the Davidson Avenue lots being 100 feet in depth, making a plot of between five and six lots. B. H. Weisker was the broker in this transaction.

D. Sylvan Crakow has sold through M. L. Simon 2,155 Walton Avenue, a three-story dwelling, on lot 19 by 80. The house is located near 181st Street and was purchased by an investor.

Richard Dickson has sold for the Value Realty Company to Lawrence Davies and Daniel B. Freedman the northwesterly corner of Bainbridge Avenue and 194th Street, on a lot 34 by 104 and irregular. A new one-story brick building has recently been erected at this corner by the Value Realty Company, containing seven stores, showing a rental of $3,640 per annum at present.

This property is located on 194th Street, which is a direct continuance of Kingsbridge Road, leading to the proposed station on Jerome Avenue and 194th Street, and adjoins the Grand Concourse and Boulevard, and also the crosstown trolley line to the west side. The property was sold for all cash.

B. H. Weisker has sold for Grace Williams to S. Wollak the three-story frame building, 20 by 100, 2,325 Jerome Avenue, about 200 feet south of Fordham Road.

A Manhattan-Jersey Trade.

The 190th Street Realty Company has sold to an investing client of John R. Davidson 237 Mercer Street, a six-story loft building, on a lot 25 by 100. In part payment the buyer gave a residence in Long Branch, N. J.

Long Island City Sales.

Henry C. Johnson, Jr., has sold ten lots on the west side of Sunswick Street, 100 feet north of Payntar Avenue, Long Island City, under foreclosure proceedings brought by the German-American Bank against the Essex Trading and Construction Company. A brick factory is on the property. It was bought in by the bank for $25,000.

John F. Hicks has bought fifteen acres of land at the junction of Trains Meadow and Shore Roads at a foreclosure brought by Constine Franklin against the Hallwood Land Test Company. The property brought $35,000, which was about $5,000 above the judgments.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for William L. Condy to a client for investment the two-story and basement brownstone house, on a lot 20 by 100, known as 5,414 Sixth Avenue.

Charles E. Rickerson has sold 536 Fourth Street, between Eighth Avenue and Prospect Park West, a three-story and American basement limestone dwelling, for Otto E. Reimer to a client for occupancy.

Westchester County.

At Mamaroneck Alexander Bradley & Son have sold to a builder for improvement fourteen lots in Hains Park. Mrs. Antonia Treupel is the owner of record. The same firm also sold at Larchmont for Alexander Morrison two new private dwellings on Larchmont Avenue.

Big Garage Lease.

F. E. Malone has leased for Marinus Willett and W. H. Jipson the second floor, 22,000 square feet, and part of the ground floor in the Goelet Building, at Sixty-fourth Street and Broadway, to P. L. Barry and W. H. Raynor for a term of years at an annual rental of $17,000.

The tenants will continue the garage business heretofore conducted by Willett and Jipson under the name of the Lincoln Square Garage. Mr. Barry has been the proprietor of the Circle Garage at 34 to 40 West Sixtieth Street, but was obliged to move because of the new regulations governing garages by the State Fire Marshal's office and the Bureau of Combustibles.

Commercial Leases.

Leon S. Altmayer has leased for Sandford & Green the store in the building 238 East Eighty-sixth Street to a client, who will use the same as a restaurant.

Edward C. H. Vogler has subleased for H. Schloss & Son the store at 442 Amsterdam Avenue, to Daniel Reeves, Inc.

The George Bockhaus Company leased to C. Fages, for James Everard's Brewery, the building 23 and 25 East 134th Street, 60 by 100, for a long term of years.

The John H. Thompson Company, which operates a chain of restaurants in this and other cities, known as "Thompson's," has leased the property at 747 Sixth Avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets. It measures 19.10 by 80, and has been secured for a period of sixteen years at an annual rental of $10,000. The property is owned by Edward Berger, and the lease was made by George Ketchum.

Dwellings Leased.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have rented for Mrs. Frederick Pope her estate on Morris Lane, Scarsdale, containing three acres, a brick residence, garage, tennis court, &c., to Sigmund Stein for the season.

John F. Scott has rented for Samuel P. Hinckley his house known as Windemere, at the junction of Ocean Avenue and Narragansett Avenue, Cedarhurst, L. I., to John E. Cowdin; also for W. H. Weaver his cottage at Lawrence Beach, L. I., to Guy Richards.

Pease & Elliman have renewed the lease to Mrs. Arthur T. Sullivan of 30 East Fifty-second Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, for Henry F. Southard and others.

Biographical Society to Take Title March 16.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society will take title on March 16 to the property it recently contracted to purchase at 122, 124 and 126 East Fifty-eighth Street from Henry B. Anderson and Prof. Alexander Lambert. Plans are being prepared for the improvement of the site which has a frontage of 75 feet and depth of 100.5.

A fund for this work was started about a year ago to which the late J. P. Morgan, who was a life member, subscribed $10,000. Other contributors included John D. Rockefeller, Mrs. Russell Sage, George F. Baker, Andrew Carnegie, James Junius Goodwin, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, and Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson. The society, organized about forty-six years ago, is now housed in 226 West Fifty-eighth Street, and has one of the finest and largest biographical libraries in this country.

New Times Square Building.

Plans have been filed in the Building Department by the F. & H. M. Realty Co. for the construction of a twelve-story modern office building at 1,562 Broadway, adjoining the Palace Theatre. The building is to be ready for occupancy October 1, next, and will have two elevators. Several special features will be installed.

This parcel was leased from George B. Burnett several months ago by William Riepner, who sold the same to Ritchie & Cornell. The F. & H. M. Realty Co. subleased the property from Ritchie & Cornell, paying them a profit of $63,000 on the term. Gillen & Bardusch have been appointed agents of the new building.

Building Inspection Bill Hearing Today.

A special train will carry a large delegation of real estate men and property owners to Albany today to attend a public hearing in the Senate Chamber and support the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill for simplifying building inspection.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

St. Mark's Place, 13, n s, 204 ft e of 3d Av, 20x112.10, five-story flat; executor's sale; to Mary E. Schall and Mildred and Eleanor Schultz for $37,000; also

St. Mark's Place, 15, n s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 20x120, five-story tenement, with stores; executor's sale; to the same parties for $34,000; also

St. Mark's Place, 25, n s, 224 ft w of 2d Av, 20x112.10, five-story tenement, with stores; executor's sale; to the same parties for $29,000; also

112th St, 168 to 172 East, s s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 66.8x100.11, 3 five-story tenements, with stores; executor's sale; to the same parties for $55,000; also

Tillotson Av, s e corner of Tiemann Av, 100x200x200x irregular, vacant; executor's sale, estate of Nicholas Schultz, deceased; to the same parties for $3,500.

10th Av, 315, w s, 24.8 ft n of 28th St, 24.8x100, five-story tenement, with store; executor's sale, estate of Christian Hills, deceased; to Edward J. McNally for $24,000.

19th St, 243 East, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 16.6x32, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale; to Leonard Weill for $10,250.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Clinton Place, 46, s w corner of Fulton Av, 105x110, two-story dwelling; voluntary sale; to John Benjes for $12,750.

Mount Hope Av, e s, 25 ft n of 174th St, 50x95, vacant; also Mount Hope Av, e s, 195 ft s of 175th St, 100x95, vacant; voluntary sale; bid in at $13,900.

Anthony Av, w s, 95 ft s of Prospect Place, 100x185 to Clay Av x75x irregular, vacant; voluntary sale; bid in at $14,000.

5th Av, 2206, w s, 56.5 ft n of 25th St, 28.2x112.4 to Broadway (1,126) x30.2x101.1, four-story loft and store building; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against 206 Fifth Avenue Co., et al.; R. & H. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $262,005.85; taxes, &c., $5,429; to the plaintiff for $250,000.

12th St, 229 and 231 East, n s, 400 ft e of 3d Av, 49.5x103.3, seven-story tenement; L. M. Rothman et al. against State Holding Co. et al.; Arnstein & L., attorneys; W. R. Herrick, referee; due, $16,825.18; taxes, &c., $1,180; subject to a prior mortgage of $74,331.31; to the plaintiff for $88,531.

107th St, 169 and 171 East, n s, 185 ft w of 3d Av, 34x100.11, two four-story tenements; A. M. Taylor against A. T. O'Brien et al.; Nov, G. & S., attorneys; Abraham Nelson, referee; due, $2,709.41; taxes, &c., $373.29; subject to prior mortgage of $15,000; to the plaintiff for $15,500.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr.: Co.

De Peyster St, 24 and 26, s e corner of Front St, 51.5x77 to Pine St, (90,) x26.9x54.8, seven-story office and store building; Manhattan Life Insurance Co. against Benjamin Wolf et al.; Samford, R. & R., attorneys; J. H. Regan, referee; due, $180,410.88; taxes, &c., $3,000; to the plaintiff for $158,500.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

854 91, 87 East, n s, 60 ft e of Madison Av, 18x102.2, four-story dwelling; City Real Estate Co. against S. J. Walker et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $26,662.14; taxes, &c., $1,020.20; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

By D. F. Ingraham & Co.

112th St, 250 and 252 West, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11, six-story tenement; adjourned to March 9.

By Samuel Marx.

Suffolk St, 24, e s, 150 ft s of Grand St, 25x100, six-story tenement and stores; Public Bank against Charles Malkerton et al.; Stroock & S., attorneys; A. B. Unger, referee; due, $11,016.95; taxes, &c., $798.40; subject to two prior mortgages aggregating $28,000; to the plaintiff for $30,062.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Morris Av, 2,672 to 2,676, n e corner of Kingsbridge Road, 107.11x54.1x113.4x37.11, five-story flat; F. S. Nute against First National Bank of Amsterdam, N. Y., et al.; Brewster & F., attorneys; G. H. Taylor, referee; due, $17,394.12; taxes, &c., $467; subject to a first mortgage of $52,000; to the plaintiff for $62,000.

148th St, 231 East, n s, 375 ft w of Morris Av, 25x106.6, three-story shop; Isabella Hart against Eric Borkstorm et al.; Sigmund Wechsler, attorney; A. J. Griffin, referee; due, $5,075.86; taxes, &c., $154.39; to the plaintiff for $4,900.

Quinby Av, 2,067, n s, 139 ft w of Olmstead Av, 25x108, Benjamin Seh et al. against Frederick Uhl et al.; M. B. McHugh, attorney; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $2,635.63; taxes, &c., $350; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

181st St, e s, — n of 180th St, 254.9x84.11x250.3x143.10, irregular; M. J. Becker against Ernest Wenigmann et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $4,382.40; taxes, &c., $136.43; to Theodore Roehrs for $4,760.

By James L. Wells Company.

Maclay Av, 2,410, e s, 96.11 ft n of Zerega Av, 18.7x92; readvertised for 3March 11.

Maclay Av, 2,412, e s, 115.6 ft n of Zerega Av, 18.3x92; readvertised for March 11.

By Joseph P. Day.

Townsend Av, w s, 140.11 ft s of Belmont Av, 42.10x183.6x—x149, vacant; David Wallace against J. A. Woolf et al., action 8; B. & B. Bain, attorneys; Henry Fluegelman, referee; due, $2,181.70; taxes, &c., $317.50; to the plaintiff for $100.

Parcel beginning at a point 164.3 ft n w of Townsend Av, 50x230x2[illegible]; S. M. Barber against J. A. Woolf et al.; action 2; B. G. Bain, attorney; Henry Fluegelman, referee; due, $340.62; taxes, &c., $57.25; to George B. Heath for $100.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 145th St, 25x84; Martin Wallace to Minnie Moscowitz, 1,729 Amsterdam Av, March 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$24,000

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 69th St, 20.5x85; Thomas Kelly et al. to Emma, 7 Gerlach, 240 West 116th St, March 1, prior mtg $20,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, James E. Kelly, 45 Broadway.....$30,000

BROADWAY, e s, 22.6 ft n of 21st St, 39.10x113; 924-926 Broadway Holding Co. to the Brehn Realty Co., 120 West 32d St, March 1, prior mtg $100,000, due Sept. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$22,500

ELIZABETH ST, e s, 39 ft s of Hester St, 36.6x—; Max Weinstein to Sender Jarmulowsky, April 19, 1907, due April 19, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, Bovers & Sands, 49 Cedar St.....$40,000

HAVEN AV, n e corner of 178th St, 60x97; Nevah Construction Co. to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, March 1, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$65,000

SAME PROPERTY, prior mtg $65,000; same to William B. Sommerville, 404 Riverside Drive, 5 years, March 1, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$14,000

HAVEN AV, e s, 60 ft n of 178th St, 65x97; same to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, March 1, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, same.....$65,000

SAME PROPERTY, prior mtg $55,000; same to William B. Sommerville, 404 Riverside Drive, March 1, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$15,750

HAVEN AV, s e corner of 179th St, 60x97; same to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, March 1, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, same.....$65,000

SAME PROPERTY, same to William B. Sommerville, 404 Riverside Drive, March 1, prior mtg $65,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$14,000

HOUSTON ST, n s, 111 ft e of Avenue D, 20.6x105.10; Moritz Weiss to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, March 1, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$13,000

LEWIS ST, n w corner of 3d St, 62.1x67.6; Ida Kassell to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, Feb. 26, 5 years; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St.....$28,250

PARK AV, e s, 74 ft s of 109th St, 36.11x76; William Hoffman and another to Annie Hoffman, 1,681 Madison Av, Feb. 10, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Isaac Gutman, 346 Broadway.....$7,000

RIVINGTON ST, n w corner Forsyth St, 50.2x73.3; Irving Baum to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery, March 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$55,000

1ST AV, e s, 25.1 ft n of 69th St, 25.1x113; David Goodman and another to Gretchen Goodman, 437 East 85th St, Feb. 10, due as per bond; attorneys, Mandelbaum Brothers, 96 Wall St.....$1,000

10TH AV, 98, —x—; Patrick Coughlin et al. to Cornelius J. Sullivan and another, 242 West 14th St, Feb. 23, due as per notes; attorney, James A. Turley, 233 Broadway.....$5,500

16TH ST, s s, 177.5 ft e of Irving Place, 25x103.5; Gertrude S. Kellogg to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av, March 2, due Feb. 27, 1916; attorney, B. A. Sands, 46 Cedar St.....$1,000

32D ST, s s, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x98.8; Wilmore Realty Co. to Maimie E. Cohn et al., exr., 316 Central Park West, Dec. 31, 1914, 3 years; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 170 Broadway.....$24,000

44TH ST, n s, 187.6 ft w of 6th Av, 56.1x100.4; Rocky Mountain Realty Co. to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, Feb. 6, due as per bond.....$100,000

81ST ST, n s, 132.4 ft w of 1st Av, 23x100.5; Sophie Muller to James M. Anderson of Roxbury, Conn., Feb. 24, due March 1, 1920; attorney, Hamilton Odell, 60 Wall St.....$6,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to James A. Benedict, Katonah, N. Y., Feb. 24, due March 1, 1920; attorney same.....$3,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Elizabeth A. Benedict, 64 Edgehill Road, New Haven, Conn., due March 1, 1920, Feb. 24; attorney same.....$3,000

79TH ST, s s, 216 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x102.2; Ella L. Pulsifer to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, March 1, 3 years, as per bond; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$8,000

91ST ST, s s, 148 ft w of 3d Av, 27x100.8; Mary E. McCormack to Bank of United States, 81 Delancey St, Feb. 27, prior mtg $20,000, instalments, 5 p. c.; attorney, Leon Sanders, 220 Broadway.....$3,537

91ST ST, n s, 120 ft w of Central Park West, 57x100.8; Man-Onx Estate Corporation to Royton Realty Co., 60 Beaver St, March 1, prior mtg $80,000 2 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,000

101ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Reba Realty Co. to Annie M. Christie, 20 East 32d St, March 1, prior mtg $10,500, due Dec. 29, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. M. Rider, 44 Cedar St.....

118TH ST, n s, 235 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Samuel Levy to Douglas Merritt and another, trustee, Rhinebeck, N. Y., Feb. 23, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$24,000

220TH ST, s s, 72 ft e of Park Av, 18x72; Thaddeus Murphy to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, March 2, 3 years; attorney, M. J. Scanlan, 51 Chambers St.....$4,000

192D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x100; Epros Realty Corp. to Max Epros, 612 West 112th St, Feb. 29, due as per bond.....$6,000

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, w s, 233.2 ft n of 179th St, 50.6x71.10; Carrie Zimmerman to John H. Klugi, 240 West 50th St and another, Feb. 25, due March 1, 1917; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$1,500

BRONX ST, e s, adjoining land of Ralph H. Smith, deceased, 25x81; William Geding to Gesine Risse, 980 Intervale Av, prior mtg $3,000, Feb. 27, due Jan. 6, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,007 East 180th St.....$500

BRONXDALE AV, w s, being lot 47, Map 211 lots of Downing Estate, 25x94.6; Edward A. Schill to Herman Becker, Ridgefield Park, N. J., prior mtg $5,000, Feb. 27, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,007 East 180th St.....$500

BRONXDALE AV, w s, being lot 46, same map, 25.3x98.3; same to same, prior mtg $5,000, Feb. 27, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$500

ELM ST, s e s, being Lots 101 to 104, Map S. L. Haight; Eleanor Vance to Grace Fraser on s s of Van Cortlandt Av, near Gun Hill Road, March 3, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. A. Gallagher, 2,758 Walker St.....$1,200

LOCUST AV, w s, 25 ft s of 141st St, 75x100; Granville Gibbons to Louis T. Lehmeyer, 860 East 55th St, Feb. 27, due Jan 31, 1918, 5½ p. c.; attorney, M. S. Marden, 37 Liberty St.....$500

LOT 74, map of Undercliff Terrace; Amelia P. Simon to Anderson H. Tyson, Glen Ridge, N. J., March 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1,000

LOTS 423 to 425, map of Haight estate, 75x100; Edliek Co., Inc., to Nathan Berukoff, 231 West 141st St, and another, Feb. 27, due Aug. 27, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Meyer Brown, 1,027 Tiffany St.....$587

MAPES AV, 2,120, e s, at s e of Lot 158, map of East Tremont, 66x100; Walter Bertenburg to Benenson Realty Co., 407 East 188d St, March 1, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, E. T. Stein, 41 Park Row.....$4,000

MARIAN ST, s e s, being Lot 226, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Joseph Naprava to Ignaz Buresch, 4,610 Matilda Av, March 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,100

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of 163d St, 100.5x125; Herman Hanauer to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, March 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$50,000

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of 163d St, 100.5x irregular; same to Peerless Holding Co., Inc., 40 Cedar St, March 1, 1 year, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$14,250

PRESCOTT AV, e corner of Bolton Road, 128.6x irregular; Geo. B. Hayes to National Surety Co., 115 Broadway, deed recorded as a mtg; mtg tax paid $30.) Feb. 10, (prior mtg $11,000); attorney, National Surety Co., 115 Broadway.....$100

STEBBINS AV, n w corner of 163d St, 100.5x116.7; Herman Hanauer to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, March 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$13,000

WEST ¼ of Lot 981, map of Wakefield; John P. McCormick to Mary E. Lamb, 3,990 Bronx Boulevard, March 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, John P. McCormick, 640 East 220th St.....$1,000

140TH ST, n s, 174.6 ft e of Willis Av, 17.9x100; Peter Nagler to Sara D. Moorehead, 415 East 140th St, March 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,500

150TH ST, 336 and 338, s s, 49.7x irregular; Richard Krother to Herman Wiebke, 319 ft e of 200th St, prior mtg $35,000, March 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,500

163D ST, n s, 225 ft e of Prospect Av, 50x100.5; Herman Hanauer to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, March 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$55,000

163D ST, n s, 125 ft e of Prospect Av, 100x175.5; same to same, March 1, due as per bond; same attorney.....$15,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 92, store and basement; Frida Glockner to Charles Lebowitz, 90 Amsterdam Av, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Schlesinger & L., 10 Wall St.....$2,100

AVENUE C, 110, ground floor; Annie Finger to Avenue C Amusement Co., 110 Avenue C, 5 years from June 1, 1915; attorney, Abr. I. Smolens, 51 Chambers St.....$2,700

BROADWAY, 2,218, corner store and part basement; 230 West Seventy-ninth Street Corporation to Mathew J. Kane, 225 West End Av, 10 years from Jan. 1, 1915; attorney, Lewis Nadel, 149 Broadway.....10% gross receipts

31ST ST, 232 East, all; Herman H. Kipp to August Ferrand, 232 East 31st St, 1 year from May 1, 1915; attorney, Edw. Holloway, 50 Church St.....$4,500

53D ST, 415, all; The Schaefer Co. to Thomas Preppi, 244 East 58t, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1914; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St.....$1,200

60TH ST, 236 West, all; Ellen Hickey to Samuel Goldberg, 402 Grand St, 5 years from March 15, 1915; attorney, Hy A. Goodman, 63 Park Row.....$900

102D ST, 210 East, all; Fannie Shulberg and another to Morris Siegel, 346 East 67th St, 2 years from Feb. 1, 1914; attorney, Samuel Wacht, Jr., 149 Broadway.....$2,500

Bronx.

TIFFANY ST, 1,025, all; Frankfeldt & Lippmann to Max Kaffr, 1,442 Charlotte St, 3 years from May 15, 1914; attorney, S. M. Rosenthal, Register's Office, Bronx County.....$3,350

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 50; Shanker Metal Ceiling Co. against William Kramer, Sons' Realty Co., Inc., owner; William Kramer Sons, contractors.....$348

BROADWAY, w s, between 147th and 148th Sts, —x—; Joseph B. Friedlander Co. against Louis M. Morrison and Alice M. Morrison, trustees, &c., owners, (renewal).....$1,201

GRAND ST, 466 to 470; Northern Waterproofing Co., Inc., against Miss Bessie Lewisohn, owner; Murphy Construction Co. & Morris L. Weiss, contractors.....$190

77TH AV, s w corner of 59th St, 25x100; Union Roofing Co. against Sol Bloom, owner; Hadden Construction Co., contractor; Morris L. Weiss, sub-contractor.....$105

90TH ST, 108 to 112 West; C. H. Lang, Inc., against Edward W. Browning, owner; Lester D. Mayne, lessee and contractor.....$846

SAME PROPERTY; same against Edward W. Browning, owner; John Lions, lessee and contractor.....$384

SAME PROPERTY; Salvatore Arrone against Edward W. Browning, owner; Christian H. Lang, lessee and contractor.....$279

57TH ST, 429 East; Julius Shipman against Albert Hartog, executor, owner and contractor.....$325

105TH ST, 251 East; Tomback & McPhee, Inc., against Julia Gildenberg, owner, (renewal).....$173

Correction.—The mechanics' lien published yesterday, which read 38th St., 438 West; J. Beaumond Spencer against Frederick Ordemann, owner; John J. Burns, contractor, $330, should read as follows: 57th St, 438 West; J. Beaumond Spencer against Frederick Ordemann, owner; John J. Burns, contractor, $330.

Bronx.

174TH ST and Watson Lane, 46x100, transformer station; Northern Waterproofing Co., Inc., against N. Y. Edison Co., owners; Hermanns-Madden Co. and Morris L. Weiss, contractors.....$319

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

180TH ST, 712 and 714 West; Louis Cantor et al against Cornelius W. Butler Estate et al, Nov. 24, 1914.....$135

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

5TH AV, n e corner of 37th St, 74.1x125; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loans Murray Hill Investing Co., Inc., to erect an eleven-story office, 9 payments.....$1,200,000

HAVEN AV, n e corner of 178th St, 97x60; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans Nevah Construction Co., Inc., to erect a five-story apartment, 13 payments.....$65,000

HAVEN AV, e s, 60 ft n of 178th St, 65x97; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans Nevah Construction Co., Inc., to erect a five-story apartment, 13 payments.....$65,000

HAVEN AV, s e corner of 179th St, 60x97; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans Nevah Construction Co., Inc., to erect a five-story apartment, 13 payments.....$65,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

113TH ST, 6 and 8 West; Courtlandt Av, s w corner of 121st St, 50x100; Park Av, 1,963 to 1,971; Samuel Grodginsky against Samuel Williams et al., (partition;) attorneys, Roeder & Roeder.

BROOME ST, 376; Lena Grodginsky against Sarah Williams et al., (partition;) attorneys, Roeder & Roeder.

28TH ST, 49 to 55 West, and 6th Av, 470; Henry J. Schwartz against James M. Lehmaier et al. (amended partition;) attorneys, Hirsch, Scheuerman & Limburg.

153D ST, 31 and 33 East; Charles W. Watson against Melrah Realty Co., Inc., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. M. Bellinger, Jr.

ALLEN ST, 194 and 194½; Manhattan Railway Co. against George W. Fennell et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 454 and 456; same against Charles M. Weeks et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 833; same against Anna Bardes et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 508; same against Margaret Aljen et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 836; same against Fanny Olefson et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 838; same against John Treanor et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 840; same against Annie R. Scott et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 847; same against Margaret C. Baldwin et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 854; same against Fannie Weil et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 869; Manhattan Railway Co. against Charles F. Loeffler et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 897; same against Elizabeth A. McMahon et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 934; same against Samuel Levy et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 935; same against Celia Lent et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 939 and 941; same against Herman Brill et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 934; same against Max Koppel et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 956 and 958; same against John Schneider et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 943; same against Henry Michaelis et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 1,282; same against George Ehret, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 1,285; same against Jacob Harris et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 1,287; same against Clara S. Rydstrom et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 1,315; same against Henrietta Stern et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 1,319 and 1,321; same against Peter J. Schneider et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 1,322; same against Estelle Kemper et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 1,326; same against George Ehret et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 1,331; Manhattan Railway Co. against Theresa M. Getzen, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 1,338 and 1,340; same against Solomon Silberberg et al, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 1,341; same against Frank Maletsky et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 1,342; same against Lillie Cohn et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 1,390; same against Green Holding Corporation et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 1,397 and 1,399; same against Frederick Herrmann et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 1,407; same against Mamie G. Kaufgers et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 1,414½; same against Anna Schwarz et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 1,466; same against George Ehret, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 1,464; same against Max Frankl et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 1,500; same against Isaac Greenwald et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 1,502; same against Rose Greenwald et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 1,506; same against Ferdinand Reudi et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 1,523 to 1,537; same against Samuel H. Fink et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 1,542; same against David Greenspan et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quacken

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—1st Lt. C. C. Hillman, M. C., to Ft. Meyer, Va., temp. duty during absence of Maj. D. F. Duval, M. C.

1st Lt. G. P. Stallman, M. R. C., on arrival in U. S. to Benicia Arsenal, Cal.

1st Lt. J. W. Stewart, C. of E., relieved from duty in New York City, effective on completion of work on which he is now engaged, then to Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty with 1st Battalion of Engrs.

Maj. A. F. Casad, Ord. Dept., from Manila Ord. Dept., P. I., to Washington, D. C., for duty in office of Chief of Ordnance.

Maj. G. F. Jenks, Ord. Dept., from Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., to Manila.

Following M. R. C. officers ordered to active duty, March 16: 1st Lts. J. V. Fallisi, S. T. Harris, J. S. White, and W. H. Seemann.

Navy Orders.

Comdr. M. E. Reed to Naval Inspector of engineering material, Pittsburgh, Penn., March 8.

(J. G.) Lts. W. W. Wilson, the North Dakota, to radio station, Nantucket, Mass., and G. Joerns, Tuckerton, N. J., radio station, to Charleston, S. C., Yard.

Surgn. C. E. Ryder, the Cincinnati, home, wait orders via March 15 transport.

P. A. Surgn. S. Butts, the Montana, home, wait orders via April transport.

Asst. Surgn. P. B. Ledbetter, Olongapo Hosp., home, wait orders via March 15 transport.

A. Surgns. R. H. Lanig, the Saratoga, home, wait orders via April 15 transport, and H. F. Jones, Canacao, P. I., Hosp., home, wait orders.

Gunners S. A. Loftus, recvg. ship at New York, to the Tennessee; D. Duffey, the Tennessee, to the United States, and W. N. Fanning, Mare Island Yard, to flagship Pacific Fleet.

Chf. Machst. E. W. Doble, Philadelphia Yard, to the Illinois.

Machsts. A. C. Byrne, the Pittsburgh, to Asiatic station, April 5 transport, and A. I. Seaman, to Philadelphia Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Orion at Hampton Roads; Terry at Newport; Celtic at Guacanayabo Bay; Annapolis at Topolobampo; Glacier, Denver, and Nero at La Paz, and the Colorado at San Diego.

Sailed—Arethusa, Guacanayabo Bay for Port Arthur, Texas; Olympia, New Orleans for Guantanamo; Rocket, Norfolk for Annapolis and Indian Head; Perkins, New York Yard for Charleston; Tacoma, Santo Domingo City for Santiago de Cuba, and the McCall, Guantanamo for Guacanayabo Bay.

The Nanshan, now at Tiburon, Cal., has been directed to coal and return to the west coast of Mexico. On arrival of the Olympia at Guantanamo in a few days the vessel will be considered as attached to the cruiser squadron, Atlantic Fleet.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents an agate line.

STUDIOS—ARTISTS, WRITERS.

To rent monthly, at low prices, light, clean, pleasant rooms, in quiet, well-kept buildings.
12 E. 14th St.; large rooms.....$15-$20
15 E. 14th St.; skylight studio.....$10
17 E. 14th St.; very large room.....$10
7 W. 14th St.; large studio.....$18
33 W. 14th St.; studio, 3 rooms.....$25
12 Union Square, east room.....$10-$25
220 W. 14th St.; studio, with kitchen.....$15
244 W. 14th St.; very desirable studio room.....$18
MORRIS E. STERNE, INC., 9 E. 14TH ST.

LOFTS.
40 E. 10TH ST., NR. BROADWAY, 24x90
781 BROADWAY, NR. 10TH ST., 24x90.
1 & 3 E. 13TH ST., NR. 5TH AV., 50x100.
19 E. 14TH ST., NR. 5TH AV., 25x148.
6 W. 14TH ST., NR. 5TH AV., 25x100.
STORES & BASEMENTS.
13 E. 14TH ST., NR. 5TH AV., 25x100.
3 W. 14TH ST., NR. 5TH AV., 25x100.
MORRIS E. STERNE, INC., 9 E. 14TH ST.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

Seneca Falls, N. Y., has special inducements to offer to those seeking factory sites or buildings. Cheap power; rail and water transportation; competent help. Address CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

LOFTS.

Modern buildings; steam power, elevator, all light; shipping centre; 25c-30c square foot; will build special building to suit tenant.
SHAW & CO.,
1 West 125th St.

9TH, 64 WEST, ADJOINING 6TH AV.—Attractive store, (would divide;) living rooms, now under alterations; steam heat; electricity; low rental. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Front St., 249.—Four-story building; good condition; rent very low for term of years.
WARREN & SKILLIN,
174 Fulton St.

Suite of offices,—suitable for architect, contractor, building material concern, for rent. Apply Room 402, 103 Park Av., New York, opposite Grand Central Station.

12 UNION SQ., NORTH 14TH ST.
LARGE, LIGHT STORE:
ROOMS, OFFICES, STUDIOS; LOW RENTS.
MORRIS E. STERNE, INC., 9 E. 14TH ST.

140th St., S West, new 20-story building. OFFICES, 220 SQ. FT. AND 1,400 SQ. FT. Ewing Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

34th St., 144 East, (Lexington and 3d Avs.)—Store; new building; electric light; heat. Ford, 171 3d Av.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

Office to Sublet.—Beautiful corner, 22d St. and 5th Av. Inquire Stacy.

354 4TH AV., CORNER 28TH ST.
Floors, offices, and show rooms.

Loft, 3,000 feet, excellent light, elevator, power, 511 and 513 West 51st St.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CITY OF NEW YORK.—BOARD OF ESTIMATE and Apportionment.—Public notice is hereby given pursuant to law that at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, held January 22, 1915, the following petition was received:

TO THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

Kingsbridge Railway Company of New York City, a New York Corporation, owning and operating a street surface railroad in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, hereby petitions for a franchise or franchises to construct, maintain, and operate extensions of its existing railroad in the Borough of Manhattan, with a double track, in, upon, along, and over the following described routes:

First: Beginning at and connecting with the existing tracks of the Kingsbridge Railway Company on Broadway, at or near its intersection with West 169th Street, thence southerly upon and along Broadway to its intersection with Manhattan Street, and there connecting with the existing tracks of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, at the said intersection of Broadway and Manhattan Street, all in the Borough of Manhattan.

It is intended to build the proposed extension where possible, on either side of and adjacent to the existing parkway in the centre of Broadway, between the points described in our petition, and as indicated on the map hereunto attached.

It is proposed to operate said extension by an overhead current of electricity. The feeder wires, however, are to be carried in underground conduits so that the only wires above ground will be the trolley wires.

Dated, New York, January 13th, 1915.
KINGSBRIDGE RAILWAY COMPANY,
By F. W. WHITRIDGE, President.
Corporate
Attest:
Seal.
SHELTON E. MARTIN, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

FREDERICK W. WHITRIDGE, being duly sworn, deposes and says: that he is the President of Kingsbridge Railway Company of New York City, the petitioner herein; that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged on information and belief and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

F. W. WHITRIDGE.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of January, 1915.

JAS. S. WILLIAMS,
Notary Public.
New York County Clerk's No. 4089.
New York Register No. 5070.

And at the meeting of February 5, 1915, the following resolutions were thereupon adopted:

Whereas, the foregoing petition from the KINGSBRIDGE RAILWAY COMPANY, dated January 18, 1915, was presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held January 22, 1915:

Resolved, that in pursuance of law this Board sets Friday, the fifth day of March, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon in Room 16 in the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, as the time and place when and where such petition shall be first considered, and a public hearing be had thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard; and be it further

Resolved, that the petition and these resolutions shall be published for at least fourteen (14) days at two daily newspapers in the City of New York, to be designated by the Mayor, and for at least ten (10) days in the "City Record" immediately prior to such date of public hearing. The expense of such publication to be borne by the petitioner.

New York Times and New York Tribune designated.

JAMES D. McGANN,
Assistant Secretary.

Room 1307 Municipal Building, Telephone 4590 Worth.

New York, February 5, 1915.

By motion adopted February 11, 1915, the time of the above hearing was fixed as 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon instead of 10:30 o'clock.

JAMES D. McGANN,
Assistant Secretary.

(Form of advertisement.)

Public Administrator, New York County

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 230 of the Laws of 1868, that a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Public Administrator of the County of New York, during the year 1914, was published in the CITY RECORD, three times each week for three weeks, beginning January 26, 1915.

WILLIAM M. HOES, Public Administrator of the County of New York.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

$10,000 cash, balance mortgage, (5 years,) buys handsome residence near Riverside Drive; 45 feet wide. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Fine, sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. B. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

14-room cosy home; completely furnished; 3 baths; semi-detached; electricity; sale or lease. Owner. Phone Riverside 4607.

60th St., 123, (Park and Lexington.)—4-story basement; choice residential location. Ford, 171 3d Av.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

84th St., 148, (Near Lexington.)—3-story basement dwelling. Ford, 171 3d Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Suitable manufacturing, corner plot, 100x100, 2,923 Atlantic Av., at Warwick St. L. I. R. R. station, with 25-foot brick building; bargain, $16,000. Owner Mrs. Herne, Herne Oaks, Southampton, L. I.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Bronx.—7 lots; builder's opportunity; $34,600; $2,000 cash. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Tenements will lease or purchase on easy terms. Bellino, 45 East Houston St.

Building Material.

ROOFING, FURNACES AND RANGES. ROOFS GUARANTEED BY YEAR. B. ISRAEL, Established 1892. Telephone Bryant 3553. 306 West 48th St.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Suburban home to rent; brick house, 7 master bedrooms, 2 baths; every improvement; high grounds; good view; walking distance to station; plot 80x250.
ASHPORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Ardsley.—For permanent residence or Summer home, magnificent view, plot 5,000 square feet; all improvements; small payments. "Bargain," W 129 Times.

Scarsdale.

Scarsdale.—Ideal country home for rent, unfurnished; 12 rooms; modern improvements; garage; outbuildings; extensive grounds. Henry Franck, 141 Broadway.

Yonkers.

707 and 783 North Broadway, Yonkers, in the "River View Colony."—Two-story dwellings: high class; low price; newest improvements; beautiful location; terms to suit. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y., hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

Suburban estate, 2 acres of hillside land, 10-room house, nearing completion. The Halesite Co., Country Life Exposition, Grand Central Terminal.

Seven-room house; 35 minutes out; parquet floors; steam; plant; two lots; easy terms. Holmberg, Floral Park, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Cranwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 101 Times Building, New York City.

A new house at Westfield, cheap, $500 cash; balance like rent; also choice plot near depot, $500; easiest terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York City.

Forced to sell $1,200 plot, 50x150 feet; select neighborhood; 35 minutes by Lackawanna to N. Y. Address Room 802 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Beautiful fruit farm, 6 acres, 750 bearing peach trees; new house, 6 rooms, bath, every improvement; price, $6,000; sacrifice. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Furnished houses for season, Ridgewood and vicinity. Inquire John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Cranford.—New, attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $6,800; sold on easy terms. Droescher, 77 Warren St., New York.

Fine seven-room house, 80x120 plot; convenient; furnished, unfurnished. Sacrifice, L 131 Times.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Country estate, sacrifice; high elevation; 14 acres, improvements, garage, etc.; hour out. Address C. E., Box 122 Times.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

200-acre Connecticut farm, suitable dairy, fruit, poultry, or gardening; complete set tools, including gas tractor and auto; $10,000. W. N. Pick, Mount Carmel, Conn.

BEAUTIFUL NEW 14-ROOM HOUSE, on water front at Riverside, Conn., cheap. H. W. HOPTON, 542 5th Av., New York City.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Will exchange lots, 100x100 and 100x200, in Rahway, N. J., for house. A. Knoll, 543 West 160th.

Real Estate Wanted.

Will rent Summer season, cottage, three bedrooms; commuting distance, Sound preferred; must be directly on water. A 231 Times Downtown.

To Let—Unfurnished.

A modern, handsomely furnished house, restricted section, Westchester Co., 11 rooms, 3 baths, plot 200x258; garden; 23 miles Grand Central; June 1st to Oct. 1st; references exchanged. Address Z 373 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A.—A.—THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $45 up.
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $55 up.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants;
Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises, Phone 9920 Col.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St., Col. Av.
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE 2 ROOMS, with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished, $35 up monthly.
Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Special concessions on lease and unfurnished to October 1st.
Near Subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 8970.

To sublet, furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath, 10th floor, Hotel Ransby, 324 W. 84th St. Phone 5420 Schuyler, Apt. 102, 10 to 12 A. M.—6 to 7 P. M.

72nd Subway; 5 rooms, 2 baths; beautifully and completely furnished; new building; immediate possession. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Broadway, 2,030, (70th St.)—Lady leaving city will rent till October at sacrifice magnificent 10-room apartment, 3 baths, tenth floor, handsomely furnished. Mrs. Railing, 6314 Columbus.

32 WEST 39TH ST.
Two rooms and bath; charmingly furnished; southerly exposure; 8 windows; 'phone, electricity.

REASONABLE—FINE LOCATION.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th St.

80th, 225 West.—Small, elevator, Broadway apartment; $60 lease; $70 monthly. Whitmore.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Four-room apartment, completely furnished, to sublet. Inquire office.

51ST, 72 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; also single room; $9 weekly; business people.

8th, 21 West.—Sunny three front rooms; business women. Ingram.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Apartments elegantly furnished; all sizes; west side, $50. Dunn, 606 W. 110th.

East Side.

Apartments to let furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect. Restaurant; 2 rooms and bath furnished, $40 monthly.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 94 E. 32d St.

HOTEL OXFORD, 35 E. 27th St.
To Sublet.—2 rooms and bath, Hotel Blackstone, 50 East 58th; 9th floor. Telephone Plaza 7370. 11-1 P. M.; 4-6 P. M.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted, handsomely furnished apartment, 6, 7 rooms, 2 baths, on or near Riverside Drive, to October; 2 adults; highest references given and exchanged; new building preferred. Address Z 373 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

We have to sublet at an attractive rental a desirable, sunny non-housekeeping apartment of 2 rooms and 2 baths in the new building at 35 West 81st St. For further particulars, please apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 62 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

$35.00 elegant 5-room apartment; elevator service day and night; phone in each apartment; latest electric fixtures; plenty steam, hot water; centrally located; Subway, elevated cars, crosstown cars, bus, parks within one block. 315 West 113th.

15 Fort Washington Av., (Rio Grande, near 169th and Broadway.)—2, 3, 5 rooms, $50 $60; River views.

180th, 804 West, corner Pinehurst Av.—Beautiful seven-room elevator apartment; improvements.

110th, 127 West, (Semiramis.)—Facing Park, 6, 7 rooms; $55-$70; concessions.

112th, 200 West, (corner 7th Av.)—7 rooms, corner; rent, $60.

127th, 79 West.—Six rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat. First flat, $25.

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 90th St.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

East Side.

81 GRAMERCY PARK.
Bachelor apartment, large living room, 15x 25; two bedrooms, bath, and kitchenette; $75; or furnished, $100; something exceptional.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47.—Fine suite and rooms; modern conveniences; table board; references.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large rooms; steam heat; excellent table; reasonable.

34TH, 117 and 119 EAST.—Large and single rooms with board.

36TH, 138 EAST.—Attractive, large rooms; conveniences; home cooking; refined location; references.

West Side.

47TH, 48-50 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; private baths; table board. Bryant 8539.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Rooms; table board.

64TH, 115 WEST. — Large, pleasant room; private bath; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

68TH, 58 WEST.—Beautiful room; exceptionally well-appointed house; private bath; electricity.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; convenient; private bath; table guests; reasonable.

69TH, 117 WEST.—Attractive rooms; convenient; private bath; table guests; reasonable. also other rooms.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished; gentlemen; finest locality; Subway, elevated.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Newly renovated small, bright room, hot and cold water; gentleman; references asked; house under new management.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Home, out of the ordinary; beautifully furnished; large, small room; reference.

71ST ST., WEST.—Large room, private bath; elegant apartment; one gentleman. Columbus 10106.

72D, 240 WEST.—Large, attractive suite, suitable studio or living; unusual improvements; references.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive, single room; superior table; also table guests.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms, double, single; private baths; reasonable; references

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large rooms; private baths; small; breakfast.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny, front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, with bath; electric light; private house; references.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Elegant rooms, single, en suite; private baths; board optional.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished single room; every convenience; select house.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; single, suite, steam, electricity, baths, telephone; parlor floor; private bath; also basement.

78TH, 204 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; bath, phone. Inquire boy, one flight.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Large room; twin beds; bath same floor; phone; reasonable.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; small room; opposite Subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms, private bath; steam heat, electricity; telephone.

80TH ST., 144 WEST.
SELECT AND COMFORTABLE ROOMS.

82D, 152 WEST.—Comfortable, well furnished, large, small rooms; conveniences; Summer rates; references.

82D, 80 WEST.—Large single, well-furnished room; bath; telephone; $3.50. Anderson.

82D, 134 WEST.—Elegant second floor room, private bath; also single room.

83D, 5 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; suite, singly; private bath; steam; electricity.

83D, 71 WEST.—Two sunny rooms; every accommodation; single or en suite; reasonable. Johnson.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm outside room, private bath, lavatory; quiet, refined surroundings.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Sunny outside, medium room; refined, quiet apartment; references. Ochs.

85TH, 330 WEST. — Beautiful front suite; piano; connecting rooms; conveniences; breakfast served. Young.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large, sunny room, dressing room; near Riverside; convenient Subway; exclusive.

87TH, 251 WEST.—In private family; room; bath. Telephone Schuyler 5756. Apt. 23.

92D, 214 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity; beautiful room; exclusive apartment, three windows Broadway; all conveniences. (Subway station;) gentleman, $9. Apt. 4B.

93D ST., 255 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with baths; private house; reasonable.

94TH, 815 WEST.—American lady offers desirable room; private family; elevator apartment. Gill.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished corner room, adjoining bath; shower; private family; breakfast optional. Linz.

95TH, 11 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room; select private house; fine location; reasonable.

96TH, 35 WEST.—Rooms, bath, modern apartment; homelike, quiet; breakfast optional; Subway.

98TH ST.—Accommodate gentleman, handsomely furnished room; high-class apartment; warm and sunny; vicinity 96th St. Subway; meals optional. Telephone 5121 Riverside.

99TH, 244 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Desirable front room; running water; telephone, electricity. Butters.

102D ST., 816 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—One or two gentlemen or couple desiring excellent service and surroundings, can secure beautifully furnished large room, dressing room, and private bath, with board, in small, strictly private family. Phone 6427 Riverside.

106TH, 312 WEST.—Exceptionally large, choice, southern exposure room; bath; suitable two gentlemen; select neighborhood; private residence; references. Riverside 9088.

103D, 122 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished large rooms; piano, telephone; conveniences; $4-$6. Wilcox.

107TH, WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished room in high-class elevator apartment; no other roomers; references. W 113 Times.

111TH, (near Broadway.)—Attractively furnished front room, adjoining one of the baths; excellent service; every convenience; top floor; high-class elevator apartment; refined family of adults. Phone Morningside 4690 after 4 P. M., or write to M 31 Times.

111TH, 536 WEST.—Superior accommodations for gentleman in exclusive private home. Call evenings.

112TH ST., 511 WEST, at Broadway and Riverside Drive.—All cars, Subway, bus; nice room in modern elevator apartment with private bath and congenial couple; reasonable. Apartment 15.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Attractive, large front room; elevator; quiet neighborhood; Subway. Apartment 82.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Desirable room; private family; southern exposure; reference; meals. Apartment 7.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; kitchen privileges; elevator; shower; bath. Byrne.

121ST, 519 WEST.—2 large front rooms, southern exposure; opposite Columbia. Apt. 1 B.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Pleasant outside rooms; refined surroundings; elevator. Apartment 51.

122D, 512 WEST.—Large room; private family; $8-$4; telephone. Tuers.

124TH, 541 WEST.—Large light room, $5; larger, piano, $5; all conveniences. Penfield.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentlemen tired of hotel life may find cheerful, comfortable room with running water, adjacent to bath.

55TH, 33 EAST.—Large, light rooms; all conveniences; southern exposure.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Large, furnished room; running water; gentlemen only; reference.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," 138 E. 38TH ST.
FOR BACHELORS.
The delightful comforts of the home and the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement. New 12-story building; roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, and lounge. No tipping. Running water in every room. Single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $4 weekly each.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 221, (39th St.) — Fine, large room, gentleman; private family; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 360.—Attractively furnished rooms, private bath; clean, quiet; reasonable; 'phone.

West Side.

23D, 459 WEST.—Beautiful sunny rooms, baths, conveniences; very reasonable. Chelsea 6224.

22D, 471 WEST.—Large front room, running water; also small room; steam; telephone.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; exclusive, private house; references; bachelor.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without private bath.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, fine room; private shower bath; electricity; steam; select residence

47TH ST., 31 WEST.—Splendid single front room; steam heat, elevator service; select residence.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large room; steam heat; bath; running water; electricity; phone.

50TH, 43 WEST.—Fine south room; hot and cold water; moderate terms.

51ST, 16 WEST.—Attractively furnished small and large rooms; private bath; kitchenette; telephone; $3, $4, $6, $7, $10.

54TH, 314 WEST.—Hall room; newly decorated; private residence; moderate; telephone.

57TH, 363 WEST.—Pleasant room, or two, suitable housekeeping; kitchen privileges. Van Name.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Desirable rooms, all modern improvements; Subway, "L"; references. Hammond.

57TH, 21 WEST.—Handsomely furnished small and large rooms; private bath; electric light; telephone; $3, $7, $8.

64TH ST., (358 Lexington Av.)—Front room, connecting bath, heated, $4; one room, private bath, $5; one double room, $6; one single room, $3; references.

68TH, 30 WEST. Near Central Park.—Beautiful, large, small rooms; also suites.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive south room; private bath; references; reasonable; also other rooms.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished; gentlemen; finest locality; Subway, elevated.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large rooms; private baths; small; breakfast.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny, front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, with bath; electric light; private house; references.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Elegant rooms, single, en suite; private baths; board optional.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished single room; every convenience; select house.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; single, suite, steam, electricity, baths, telephone; parlor floor; private bath; also basement.

78TH, 204 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; bath, phone. Inquire boy, one flight.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Large room; twin beds; bath same floor; phone; reasonable.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; small room; opposite Subway.

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WANTED—Good Jewish homes in the Bronx, Harlem, Brooklyn, Washington Heights, Queens, and other suburban localities in which to board Jewish children from 3 to 6 years of age, at the rate of $10 a month. Apply by mail only to Hebrew Infant Asylum, Kingsbridge Road and University Av.

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EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.
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TRUELL COURT, Central Av. and 4th St., Plainfield, N. J.—Well-furnished rooms, with or without bath; excellent table; moderate prices.

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41 South Willow St., Montclair, N. J.—Good accommodations; in fine location; excellent references.

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$35.00 elegant 5-room apartment; elevator service day and night; phone in each apartment; latest electric fixtures; plenty steam, hot water; centrally located; Subway, elevated cars, crosstown cars, bus, parks within one block. 315 West 113th.

15 Fort Washington Av., (Rio Grande, near 169th and Broadway.)—2, 3, 5 rooms, $50 $60; River views.

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127th, 79 West.—Six rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat. First flat, $25.

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 90th St.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

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81 GRAMERCY PARK.
Bachelor apartment, large living room, 15x 25; two bedrooms, bath, and kitchenette; $75; or furnished, $100; something exceptional.

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REPORT ARRAIGNS ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Oppressed Employes and Was Obstinate in Colorado Strike, Congress Is Told.

COULD HAVE SETTLED IT

But Preferred to Win by Starvation —Militia Denounced for Brutality —Federal Supervision Broached.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The report of the sub-committee of the House Committee on Mines and Mining, which investigated the Colorado coal strike, was submitted to the House today. It characterizes the conduct of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in scathing terms.

The sub-committee was headed by Representative M. D. Foster of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, and the other members were Representatives Evans of Montana, Byrnes of South Carolina, Austin of Tennessee, and Sutherland of West Virginia. The report was finished months ago, and recently on the floor of the House the committee was challenged to make it public. The assertion was then made by Representative Mann, the Republican leader, that the committee was changing it at the behest of the President.

The report was not finally put in shape until after many conferences at the White House between Representative Foster and the President, and it had to be changed somewhat from the form in which it met with President Wilson's approval before Representatives Evans and Sutherland would sign it.

Representatives Byrnes and Austin joined in a minority report, questioning the right of Congress to take action in a matter that was within the control of the State authorities.

Gov. Ammons of Colorado escapes mention in the majority report. Mr. Rockefeller is the only individual dealt with in detail. Of him the report says:

A Long-Distance Director.

Mr. Rockefeller, a large stockholder of the most powerful company in the State, has done a great deal for the uplift of people in other parts of the country and in foreign lands, spending millions of dollars in this work; yet he has not endeavored to improve the condition of the more than 6,000 employes in the company with which he is connected, and has not visited the State for more than ten years.

Mr. Rockefeller is a long-distance Director, not having attended a meeting of the stockholders or Directors of the company in ten years. It seems to have been his practice to select such men as he thought best for him, and then look only to them for the management, without any personal knowledge of the conditions. It is true that he did spend a large part of his profits coming from the Colorado Industrial Company, a part of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, in the bettering of conditions in other parts of the country, but what of that when the money is gained in such way and at such expense to the State and its people?

Many of the miners, it is true, make good wages, yet the scale of prices is not as high in Colorado as in the adjoining State of Wyoming. The constant oppression and neglect and arbitrary conduct of the officials of these companies were prolific causes of the dissatisfaction which resulted in this disturbance and the consequent destruction of life and property.

Mr. Rockefeller, before the committee in Washington, said he would not agree to arbitration for the reason that he was fighting for a great principle and would sacrifice all his property for the principle of every man to be free to work for whom he pleases and on such terms as best suits the worker. Mr. Rockefeller, speaking as a Director of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, not having attended a meeting of the stockholders or Directors in ten years, uttering this sentiment of liberty for the working people of his company and of the whole country, should remember that for thirty years there has been the fiercest struggle among the workers in the mines of Colorado. He may win a strike by starvation under the false banner of liberty for the workingman, but we do not believe he can maintain peace under such conditions as exist in that State.

Mr. Rockefeller was not a good judge of conditions in Colorado and knew nothing about them. He was not willing to submit to a fair board of arbiters to settle this strike. He was obstinate, and the statement that he was fighting for liberty for the workingman will not bear investigation. The strike could have been settled without recognition of the union had he desired to do so, and the employes could have worked for him whether members of the union or not.

We believe he did not desire to arbitrate and in that way end this strike, and one must conclude he would rather spend the money of the company for guns, pay of detectives and mine guards and starve the strikers into submission.

On the other hand, the miners were insistent on the recognition of their union. In the employment of force to win the strike they went beyond the rights of law-abiding citizens and committed acts of violence. They always, however, seemed willing to meet and endeavor to settle the dispute by arbitration, and it is believed that a settlement could have been made on a basis fair to both the employer and employe.

Asentee owners or Directors cannot escape moral responsibility for conditions in and about property in which they are interested.

State Militia Arraigned.

The report also contains a scathing arraignment of the Colorado militia for its treatment of the striking miners and their families. While scoring conditions generally in the coal fields and criticising many of the acts of the mine operators, including alleged violation of the State mining laws, the committee reports that no evidence was found of a conspiracy in restraint of trade to limit the output of the mines or conclusive proof of the existence of peonage.

The committee appeals for arbitration in such situations. Declaring that the mine troubles are nation wide in scope, the committee reaches this conclusion:

"It should be the duty of the Government to assist any State in settling a dispute that is nation wide in its scope; and if any Federal law can be enacted that will help not only Colorado, but any other State that may be similarly situated, it is the duty of Congress to speedily put upon the statute books the necessary laws so that such industrial disturbances may forever cease.

"If these strike troubles continue to break forth, it will plainly be necessary to consider seriously whether some method of regulation shall not be adopted with reference to this (coal) business as carried on in interstate commerce, as is now done with reference to transportation.

"It seems the militia was on the side of the operators in this controversy," says the report. "The sooner men armed in the service of the State learn that the men with whom they may deal may be poor and ignorant and even violators of the law, but are still human, the better it will be for all concerned.

"The recruiting of mine guards as members of the militia, in our judgment, was a mistake, since intense animosity had existed for some time between the mine guards and the miners. Some of the militiamen seized the opportunity, while clothed with the authority of the State, to engage in various lawless acts. In other instances the acts were of an immoral kind and of such a nature as to be unfit for publication in this report."

Denounces Adjutant General.

The committee denounces John M. Chase, Adjutant General, for his refusal to testify except upon condition that he be not questioned by representatives of the miners, and declares that he "was overbearing to all who came in contact with him."

The report condemns as inexcusable both the attack on Berwind Camp by men alleged to have been strikers, as well as the assault upon the Forbes tent colony by armed guards using a machine gun.

The committee criticises the state authorities for failing to prevent the sale of firearms to the contending forces. Criticism is directed also at conditions in incorporated towns where "the companies are permitted to put up a sign 'Private Property' and exclude all except those whom they see fit to permit to enter, all the officials of the city, the Mayor and the School Board being officials of the mining companies. Only one store is permitted within the closed camp," the report continues, "and this is almost invariably owned and operated by the mining company. * * * Places of recreation or amusement are scarcely known. The miner must go to the saloon as a place of amusement."

LAUNCH TENDER MELVILLE.

Granddaughter of Late Rear Admiral Sponsor for New Naval Ship.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 2.—Miss Helen Neel of New York christened the United States torpedo boat destroyer tender Melville, which was launched today at the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Company here. The sponsor is a granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral George E. Melville of Philadelphia, who was prominent in the engineering department of the navy. The boat was named in his honor.

The Melville is a little more than 400 feet long, and will carry a crew of 368 officers and men. The tender will have a speed of about fifteen knots an hour.

PLEADS FOR SCHOOL BOARD.

President Churchill Fights Bill to Reduce Membership.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 2.—President Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education of New York City pleaded today that he and his associates should not be legislated out of office until it had been proved that they were inefficient. He was speaking at a hearing before the Senate and Assembly Cities Committees on a bill introduced by Assemblyman G. L. Brennan of Kings to reduce the board from forty-six to nine members.

"You are dealing with a sacred question," Mr. Churchill told the members of the committees. "You are dealing with the education of a million children. If you vote to throw out of office forty-six experienced members of the Board of Education, to be replaced by nine picked by accident by a Mayor who is no clairvoyant, you indeed will be ruthless, unless it is proved to you that the present board is inefficient. I challenge those in favor of this bill to show that the board has not given New York City the best schools in the world.

"I repeat, I want to be shown what is the matter with us. If you wan a small board because it is the fashion is the matter with us. If you want a small hat because others wear small hats—go ahead. But if you are to be ruled by common sense, demand proof that we have not made good."

Dr. Ira S. Wile, a member of the board, spoke in favor of reducing the size of the board.

"The board of forty-six," he said, "is in nowise democratic. It is not representative; it is unwieldy; it has no fixed policy. Fully half of the members don't do any work, and what is done I know to be done by a small circle of the Commissioners. A small board would enable the people of New York to fix responsibility and to bring system and order where chaos now reigns."

W. G. Wilcox of the board said nearly half of the board favored the bill, and charged that the present board was not efficient.

Dr. Leonard P. Ayres of the Russell Sage Foundation said it was the tendency in all parts of the world to have big jobs done by small boards. He said Superintendents of schools in every State of the Union had told him that small boards did the best work.

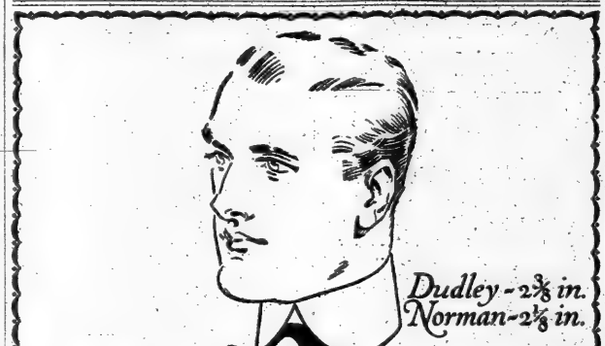
Gen. W. W. Wingate, a member of the board for fourteen years, opposed the bill.

Dr. Ayres then was recalled and was asked if he thought the board did good work.

"When representatives of foreign countries visit me," he replied, "I have often taken them to attend a meeting of the board for amusement's sake. The board has never failed to provide that amusement."

Miss Grace C. Strachan, District School Superintendent, and Miss Belle G. Eagis of the board opposed the bill.

President Churchill spoke in favor of a bill giving the board the use of $500,000 from the permanent teachers' retirement fund to pay retirement obligations now pending. He pointed out that the board needed $300,000 and it had to come from somewhere. Representatives of several teachers' organizations opposed the bill on the ground that the fund belonged to the teachers who had paid a part of their salaries into it and should not be used for others who had stopped paying into it. A bill introduced today by Assemblyman Fertig would assess a tax of one-tenth of 1 mill on property in New York City to increase the teachers' retirement fund and relieve the situation in which the board finds itself. Another bill to be introduced tomorrow provides for raising the amount to be paid into the fund by teachers.



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Men who can buy collars regardless of the highness of their cost, buy ARROWS, regardless of the lowness of their cost. 2 for 25 cents

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THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15. "Finest Acting in New York."—Press. Ethel Barrymore in Her Triumph, "The Shadow."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evgs. at 8.20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2.20. ELSIE FERGUSON in OUTCAST

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. WATCH YOUR STEP. Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic. TANGO IN THE AIR TONIGHT. Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3098 Bryant.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. at 2:15. RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy, DADDY LONG-LEGS

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Next Monday Seats Tom'w. Klaw & Erlanger's ENTERTAINERS IN THE NEW MIRTHFUL MUSICAL MEDLEY, FADS and FANCIES

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15. THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. MATINEES Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

CANDLER THEATRE.....SPECIAL. TWICE SUNDAY MATINEE AT 2:15. NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT AT 8:15. IRVIN COBB SEATS NOW—BOX OFFICE AND GIMBELS.

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15. ILLINGTON IN THE LIE by HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. "Miss Starr Wonderful."—Sun. FRANCES STARR in MARIE-ODILE.

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. The Song of Songs

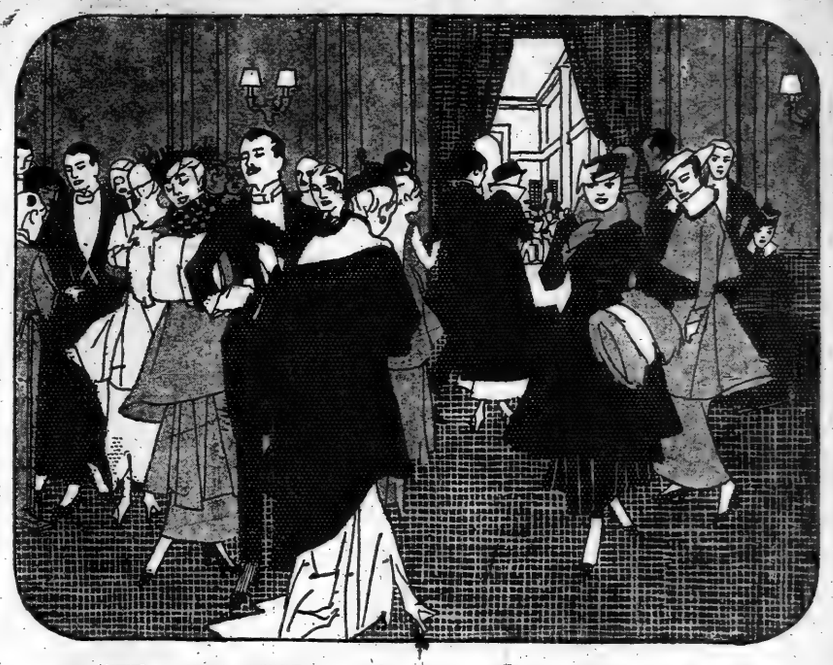
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK "KICK IN"

Wallack's Today 2 sharp; Tonight 8 sharp; also Thurs. at 8. LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Friday & Saturday Evgs. 8:15; Sat. Mat. at 2:15. Bernard Shaw's Androcles & The Lion

Grand O.H. 8th Av., 23d St. Evs. 25c to $1. MATINEE TODAY 25 & 50c. FISKE O'HARA in "Jack's Romance."

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

LIBERTY THEATRE, West 42d Street. ALL SEATS RESERVED. Evgs. at 8:05 sharp. Matinees 2:10 sharp Evs. & Sat. Matinees, Matinees 25c & 50c. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. Special Special Lone Seats $2. Lone Seats $1. OPENS TONIGHT AT 8:05 TWICE DAILY THEREAFTER, INCLUDING SUNDAYS. THE BIRTH OF A NATION D. W. GRIFFITH'S Stupendous production of THOMAS DIXON'S Famous Story, THE DAWN OF A NEW ART WHICH MARKS AN EPOCH IN THE THEATRES OF THE WORLD 18,000 PEOPLE in the mightiest Spectacle ever produced. Symphony Orchestra of 40



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either for Dinner or Supper, nightly find themselves in the midst of the most interesting assemblage of people to be found in New York.

Here, in an atmosphere striking in its individuality, and without one note to mar the sumptuous *ensemble*, the discriminating enjoy the acme of delightful dining.

To meet the demands of its critical clientele, Churchill's *cuisine* in á la carte service delights the most exacting tastes. Churchill's also offers a *Special Dinner*, from six to nine, for *$1.25*, of superlative excellence.

By those who know, Churchill's entertainment is pronounced to be unequalled—

Cabaret Unique
Twenty Acts—Every Evening

Seven to One
With the devotees of dancing, Churchill's handsome Ballroom is naturally held in high favor.

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Distinctive in appointments, unique in its settings, Churchill's is regarded as New York's most beautiful restaurant.

Churchill's *Special Luncheon*, 75c., (with distinctive music) is also decidedly popular.

CHURCHILL'S
"More than a Restaurant—A Broadway Institution"
BROADWAY AT FORTY-NINTH STREET

HIPPODROME
6th Ave., 43d to 44th Street. Daily Mats.
Winter Circus
1,000 Main Floor Orch. Seats, $1.00. 1,500 First Balcony, 50c; Entire Gallery, 25c.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee Today 2.30. PHYLLIS NEILSON-TERRY, in The Adventure of Lady Ursula

BOOTH. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:30. Mr. Holbrook Blinn in THE TRAP with Miss Martha Hedman.

WEST END Matinees Tuesday & Thursday. All Seats 25c. Evgs. 25c, 50c, 75c. Mat. Sat. 25c & 50c. JESSIE BONSTELLE STOCK CO. THIS WEEK: THE BIG IDEA.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:15. THE WHITE FEATHER. Thrills, Laughs—No W'o'eneb.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 MATINEE TODAY 2.15. SINNERS. BIGGEST SUCCESS IN NEW YORK.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Sat. 2. $1.00 MATINEE TODAY AT 2. LIFE. WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY. LAST 2 WEEKS. In Order To Be Released To Play London Next Fall, "LIFE" Must Go To Chicago Now.

PRINCESS Evenings (incl. Sunday) 8:30. Daily Mats. (Except Sun.) 2:30. James Barnes' Moving Pictures. Through Central Africa. 4,000 Miles of Dark Continent on Screen. See the Pygmies—the Inquisitive Hippo—Wild Animals at the Water Hole, etc.

SHUBERT 44th, W of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Professional Mat. Today 2:15. LONDON GAIETY CO. in To-night's the Night. Geo. Grossmith, Emmy Wehlen, James Blakeley, Maurice Farkoa, Lauri de Frece, Fay Compton. ALL GALLERY SEATS 50c.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. The Play That Has Everything UNDER COVER

CANDLER THEATRE.....SPECIAL. TWICE SUNDAY MATINEE AT 2:15. NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT AT 8:15. IRVIN COBB SEATS NOW—BOX OFFICE AND GIMBELS.

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Saturday 2:15. MATINEE TO-DAY 25c TO $1.00. Polygamy. Preceded by 1-Act Comedy, THE DICKEY BIRD. SUNDAY NIGHT Russian Symphony SOCIETY OF 80. DAVID BISPHAM. Modest Altschuler, Cond.

Bronx Opera House 149th St., nr. 3d Av. Mat. Today 25 & 50c. COHAN'S BEST PLAY 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25 to 75c. Mme. Emma CALVE. EDITH TALIAFERRO. Clara Morton, Morris Cronin & Co., and others.

COLONIAL B'way & 63d St. Daily Mat. 25c. Mrs. Leslie Carter in Tabloid of "ZAZA." Lillian Lorraine, others.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Four Marx Bros. & Co., Marie Nordstrom, Bert Levy, Homer Miles & Co.

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th St. East of B'way. CLEVER ONES

Evs. 8:30. Mats. Friday & Saturday 2:30. Benefit Eve. Mail "Save-a-Home" Evgs., Mar. 4 & 5.

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. Burlesque. DREAMLAND BURLESQUERS. Mat. To-day

Winter Garden

Broadway & 50th St. Evs. 8. Matinee To-morrow. Best orchestra seats $1.00 and $1.50.

Bring Your Troubles to MAID IN AMERICA And shake them with the ague of risibility. *The Winter Garden's New Production*

THE EPITOME OF SYNCOPATED MELODY, GIRLISH BEAUTY, SCENIC SPLENDOR AND RARE FUN. A LIFE OF IMAGINATIVE DELIGHT BOILED DOWN TO 3 HOURS. CAST OF 180 PERSONS—11 SCENES ENTIRELY SMOTHERED WITH GIRLS.

44th ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:10. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:10. EMMA TRENTINI and CLIFTON CRAWFORD in THE PEASANT GIRL.

39TH ST. THEA., near Broadway. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:30. MARIE DRESSLER "A" MIX-UP. Hear Marie Dressler Sing "SUSIE." 50c. Gallery, $1 Balcony. Good Orchestra Seats in Box Office.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:20. Popular Matinee Today 2:20. Most Wonderful Play In New York. EXPERIENCE. Best Balcony Seats, 75c and $1.00.

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15. THE ONLY GIRL. By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St. Ev. 8:45. Mat. Today & Sat. 2:30. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy, A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS. All Seats $2.00.

48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Tomorrow and Sat. 2:15. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mat. Tomorrow 25c & 50c. "THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"

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SYMPHONY. SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. Fri. Aft., Mar. 5, Sun. Aft., Mar. 7. Soloist, Elena GERHARDT. ALL BEETHOVEN PROGRAM. Overture "King Stephen," Songs with orchestra; 3 movements of 9th Symphony. Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

CENTURY THEATRE. THURSDAY AFT., MARCH 4, AT 2:30. The CHILDREN'S REVOLUTION. Benefit of Lafayette Fund. 200 CHILDREN in Colonial Scenes and Characters. Seats 50 cents to $5. Now selling.

PHILHARMONIC. SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor. To-mor. (Thurs.) Evg. 8:15, & next Fri. Aft., 2:30. SOLOIST, HAROLD BAUER. Dvorak 4th Symphony—Schumann Piano Concerto. CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Mar. 6th, at 2:30. BUSONI. ONLY RECITAL. Tickets, 50c to $2.00, at Box Office. Mgt. M. H. Hanson. (Chickering Piano.)

CARNEGIE HALL, TUES. EVE., MAR. 9, at 8:30. THE WAR AND WHAT CAUSED IT. FRIENDLY DEBATE IN THE INTERESTS OF UNIVERSAL PEACE. DR. EDMUND VON MACH FOR GERMANY. CECIL CHESTERTON FOR ENGLAND. TICKETS 50c. to $2.00. on Sale at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL, "Mon. Ev., Mar. 8, at 8:15. FLONZALEY QUARTET. LAST CONCERT. Management Loudon Charlton.

CARNEGIE HALL, Monday Aft., Mar. 8, at 3. OSCAR SEAGLE SONG RECITAL. Tickets at Box Office.

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MURRAY HILL Evenings 8:15. Mat. To-day. Burlesque. THE HIGH ROLLERS.

Chickering Hall. Lord & Taylor Music Rooms. Thursday, March 4. Saturday, March 6. AT 3 P. M. Max Jacobs String Quartette assisted by Edna Moreland, Soprano. Admission Complimentary. Lord & Taylor. 38th Street Fifth Ave. 39th Street

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Tonight at 8:15. Fidelio. Kurt, Schumann; Sembach, Goritz, Braun, Reiss. Cond., Hertz. Thurs., at 8. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Schumann; Goritz, Well, Althouse. Cond., Hertz. Fri. Sph. Mat. at 2 (75c. to $1.) Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Botta, Scotti. Cond., Polacco. Fri., at 8:15. Trovatore. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini. Sat., at 1:45. Tristan u. Isolde. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Well, Witherspoon. Cond., Toscanini. Sat., at 8:15 (75c to $3.) La Traviata. Hempel; Botta, Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco. Next Mon. at 8. Tannhaeuser. Kurt, Matzenauer; Urlus, Well, Braun. Cond., Herlz. Wed. at 8:30, Amore dei tre Re. Bori; Ferrari-Fontana, Amato, Didur. Cond., Toscanini.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Tues. Eve., Mar. 9, at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Botta, Scotti, Rossi, Leonhardt. Cond., Polacco. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

4th Biltmore Morning Musicale. GRAND BALLROOM, HOTEL BILTMORE. FRIDAY, MARCH 12, AT 11:30. JOHN McCORMACK. (The Celebrated Irish Tenor.) MABEL GARRISON Soprano. LUCILE ORRELL 'Cellist. Reserved seats $3, now on sale at R. E. Johnston's Office, 1451 B'way. Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL. MR. WALTER DAMROSCH. Will donate the entire receipts of his six EXPLANATORY RECITALS AT THE PIANO ON Wagner's Nibelungen Trilogy to the Vacation War Relief Committee. Six Afternoons, beginning Wed., March 10. Subscriptions, $2, $3, $4, $5 & $7. At Room 1202 and Box Office Aeolian Hall; also 33 W. 38th St.

AEOLIAN HALL, TODAY at 3. POLISH RELIEF FUND. BENEFIT CONCERT—ERNEST SCHELLING AND SYMPHONY CLUB OF NEW YORK—DAVID MANNES, COND. Seats $1, $3 and $5 at Aeolian Hall Box Office and from Mrs. John A. Hartwell, 27 East 63d St.

2D SUBSCRIPTION—Sat. Night, Mar. 6. CARNEGIE HALL. Seats 25c to $2 NOW. RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOC. OF N. Y. MODEST ALTSCHULLER, Conductor. Soloist, GERMAINE SCHNITZER Pianist. BORIS GODUNOW, PRINCE IGOR, TSCHAIKOWSKY Piano Concerto & Francesca de Rimini.

NEWMAN TRAVEL TALKS. FRANCE & THE WAR. 50c TO $1.50. Tomorrow Mat. at 3, NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St. Sunday Night at 8:30, CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St.

Little Theatre, Tues. Aft., March 9, at 3. Song Recital JULIA HEINRICH. C. V. BOS at the Piano (STEINWAY.) Seats $2 from Mgt., M. H. HANSON, 437 5th Ave.

DEBATE: NIETZSCHE. CECIL CHESTERTON—JOHN COWPER POWYS. HUDSON THEATRE, Mar. 5, 11 A.M., $1.50 to 50c

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; partly cloudy Friday; moderate northwest to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,858. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

CONGRESS ENTERS LAST DAY AT WORK

Both Houses Sit Late in Desperate Effort to Finish Money Bills by Noon.

ALL OUT OF CONFERENCE

Post Office Measure Last to Emerge—Ship Bill and Rural Credits Both Abandoned.

RECORD CONGRESS TO NAVY

Appropriations for Two Years Total $86,145,000 and Include Five Dreadnoughts.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 4.—Early this morning the Sixty-third Congress still was strenuously working its way toward its end at noon today. Throughout the night weary and worn Senators and Representatives pressed on under the eyes of hundreds of spectators, who crowded the galleries of both houses and overflowed into the corridors. Both branches handled a flood of bills, resolutions, and conference reports in a desperate effort to pass all necessary legislation before adjournment. The sessions, which began early yesterday, promised to be practically continuous until the end.

In the fading hours of the session there died without a final struggle the Government Ship Purchase Bill, the object of the most determined filibuster ever undertaken in Congress and of opposition which, begun by Republican Senators, extended into the Democratic ranks and precipitated a revolt that aided in the obstruction of much important legislation urged by President Wilson and Administration leaders.

Soon after this measure had been definitely shunted into the discard for the session the rural credits legislation, which at the eleventh hour had been attached to the Agricultural Appropriation bill, also was abandoned because of the impossibility of agreement on the part of Senate and House conferees.

Other important measures which at a late hour seemed doomed were the bill to enlarge the measure of self-government for the Philippines and giving promise of ultimate independence and the water power and mineral land leasing measures so vigorously urged by President Wilson at the beginning of Congress.

An agreement on the Post Office Appropriation bill, the last of the supply measures in conference, was reached by the conferees soon after midnight. Provision for the space basis of payment for railway mail service was retained. The proposed abolition of Assistant Postmasters was eliminated. There had been fears that the Post Office bill, carrying about $318,000,000, would fail because of differences over railway mail pay and promotion features of the measures. House leaders already had prepared a joint resolution to continue the existing appropriation for the Postal Service in case the bill should be doomed in the final hours of the session.

Confusion, disorder, and noise were the chief characteristics of the final legislative spurt in the House. A large attendance of members and a larger throng of spectators kept up a constant hum of conversation that at times grew to a roar. It was hushed now and then by the frantic efforts of Speaker Clark, who pounded his desk with the gavel, admonished the members on the floor, and roundly lectured the galleries in vain endeavors to preserve a semblance of order. On the floor there was a continuous series of conferences between members anxious to hurry through some pet measure in the final rush. Many miscellaneous bills were passed.

EXPIRING CONGRESS LIBERAL TO NAVY

Voted Total of $86,145,000, Including Five Dreadnoughts, a Record, Daniels Points Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the two years of its existence, five superdreadnoughts, each costing about $15,000,000, or a total of about $75,000,000, have been authorized for the American Navy by the Sixty-third Congress, which ends tomorrow.

The Wilson Administration is pointing with pride to the work of this Congress in behalf of the navy. In addition to authorizing the five dreadnoughts, this Congress granted three seagoing submarines, to cost $1,500,000 each; twenty-three coast defense submarines, to cost about $500,000 each; twelve torpedo-boat destroyers, about $900,000 each; and a fuel ship, to cost $1,000,000.

The total appropriation for increase of the navy authorized by the Sixty-third Congress is $86,145,535, an increase over the Sixty-second Congress of $30,250,466.52. To this should be added $1,000,000 for aviation and $800,000 for submarines reappropriated from savings effected in expenditures ashore over the last fiscal year, making a total of $87,945,531 for new construction.

Secretary Daniels is greatly pleased with the Navy bill for 1916.

Most Liberal Bill on Record.

"This bill," said Mr. Daniels, "is the most liberal measure for the increase and support of the navy, carrying more valuable legislation than any naval appropriation bill ever enacted by Congress. The wisdom of the present Congress is shown particularly in its resistance to attempts to discredit the navy's materiel and personnel; in its adherence to the fundamental types of fighting vessels—battleships, destroyers, and submarines; in its recognition of aircraft and submarines as important auxiliaries of warfare, and of the latter's increased

Continued on Page 4.

CHINA GIVES JAPAN NEW PORT LEASES

Dalny and Port Arthur Rights Are Extended 99 Years at Peking Conference.

PEKING, March 3.—At the semi-weekly conference held in Peking today between representatives of the Chinese Government and the diplomatic agents of Japan, China agreed to an extension for a period of ninety-nine years to the existing Japanese lease of the ports of Dalny and Port Arthur, which have been occupied by the Japanese since the close of the Russo-Japanese war.

The Chinese Government has learned that Japan has now presented officially to Great Britain, Russia, and France a complete list, although in summarized form, of the demands which Japan made upon China after her recent occupation of Kiao-Chau. These demands have been a subject of negotiations at Peking for about two months.

In 1894 Japan captured Port Arthur, but was not allowed to occupy it on account of the protests of the European powers, headed by Germany. The peninsula was leased by Russia in 1898 and she fortified Port Arthur.

Early in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905 the model city of Dalny, built by Russia in 1899, was destroyed by the Japanese fleet, and on Jan. 1, 1905, Port Arthur surrendered. Since then Japan has occupied Dalny by virtue of possession and Port Arthur conformably to the terms of the Treaty of Portsmouth of Sept. 5, 1905. It has also been understood that Japan's possession is vested in the unexpired Russian lease of the peninsula which was negotiated in 1898 for twenty-five years.

ITALY ISSUES CALL FOR RESERVE OFFICERS

Government Asks for Power to Take Over All Industries Connected With National Defense.

ROME, March 3.—General Zupelli, Minister of War, speaking yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies in favor of the bill authorizing the recall of reserve officers, said that at the end of this month 7,000 of these officers would have been summoned to the colors. "All classes in the nation," he said, "are asking to enter the army." The War Minister paid a tribute to those who had offered their services as volunteers, declaring their example was an inspiration to the public to meet "new needs for the defense of the Fatherland."

The bill presented by Premier Salandra to prevent espionage provides severe penalties for any attempt to obtain military information. Any one without authority entering a place where such information is obtainable is made liable to imprisonment from one to six months and a maximum fine of $800.

The Salandra bill authorizes the Government under certain conditions to prohibit absolutely the publication of military news, providing a penalty of one year in prison or a fine of $1,000. If news of this character is supplied to a foreign country the penalty is doubled. Provision is made for the Government to take over control of every industry connected with the defense of the country, including wireless telegraphy and aviation.

160 MEN STILL ENTOMBED.

Rescuers Succeed in Getting Only Four More Bodies Out of Mine.

HINTON, West Va., March 3.—Rescue parties are continuing their efforts to penetrate the workings of the Layland mine of the New River and Pocahontas Consolidated Coal Company, where an explosion occurred yesterday, but according to a statement tonight only four additional bodies have been brought to the surface today. This increases the total known dead to fourteen. Over 160 men are still entombed.

Rescuers, headed by State Mine Inspectors Absolem and Holliday, and company Inspector Muir made considerable progress today, but it is said that the farther they advance the greater the destruction by the explosion is discovered.

No list of the men, believed entombed, has been issued by the company, it being explained that record of men employed in mines usually considered safe are not kept. A carload of coffins arrived at the mine this morning.

The work of bratticing the main entry is progressing rapidly, but Earl Henry, Chief of the West Virginia Mining Department, said it would be several days before the mine would be clear of afterdamp.

Despite the cold, crowds of anxious relatives of the entombed men waited just outside of the roped-off enclosure at the mouth of the mine all night. As fast as the bodies were brought to the surface, they were taken to the temporary morgue, which was erected a few hours after the explosion.

AIR CEREMONY AT FUNERAL.

Aviators Fly Slowly Over Cemetery as Comrades Are Buried.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, France, March 3.—A fleet of aeroplanes, many of them driven by the better known of the military aviators in this region, flew slowly above the cemetery at Lepine today during the burial of Lieut. Mouchard and Sapper Maillard. The two men were killed when their aeroplane caughet fire and fell.

The accident occurred during a night patrol, and the flames from the burning aircraft were seen for miles.

NEW YORKERS CONFIRMED.

Senate Approves President's Nominations Without a Struggle.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In spite of Representative Fitzgerald's protest against some of the six New York nominations sent to the Senate by President Wilson yesterday, all of them were confirmed today without a struggle.

Henry Holland of Ogdensburg to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District and Neal Brewster to be Collector for the Twenty-first District were confirmed early this morning.

The others, who were confirmed this evening, were Thomas D. McCarthy to be Marshal for the Southern District of New York; James M. Power of Brooklyn to be Marshal for the Eastern District, John Z. Lowe, Jr., to be Collector for the Second District, and Mark Eisner for the Third District.

AUGUSTA-ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
9:15 A.M. Drawing Room-State Room Cars Daily. Superior Roadway. 1113 Fway.—Adv.

ASSERT POLICE SPY MADE THEIR BOMBS

Abarno and Carbone Tell Court They Merely Helped in Plot to Wreck Cathedral.

SORRY THEY DID IT NOW

Too Much Reading "Made Them Crazy," Indicted Youths Say in Admitting Crime.

MORE WORK FOR POLIGNANI

Police Have Clues to Anarchist Plots Which He Will Help Unravel.

Frank Abarno and Carmine Carbone, who were arrested on Tuesday morning in consequence of a plot to explode bombs in St. Patrick's Cathedral, asserted yesterday that the plot was the work of Amedeo Polignani, the policeman who became an anarchist and lived among them for several months in order to get evidence for the suppression of bomb outrages. They made this statement when arraigned before Judge Swann in Part I. of General Sessions, and amplified it later in statements to reporters. Commissioner Woods insisted that Polignani only watched the men to obtain evidence and that he had done nothing incorrect.

Assistant District Attorney William Dean Embree appeared before the Grand Jury and asked for an indictment of the two men on the charge of violating Section 1,895 of the Penal Code, which carries with it a penalty of twenty-five years' imprisonment.

Three witnesses were heard, Detective Polignani, Detective Sergeant Barnitz, the man who, in a disguise that made him look like Santa Claus, aided in the arrest of the two, and Inspector Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles, who testified as to the deadly nature of the bombs. At a little before 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Grand Jury indicted the two prisoners for "placing in a building an explosive substance with intent to destroy, throw down, and injure such building and a part thereof." At 3:30 o'clock the defendants were brought before Judge Swann. Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith appeared for the State.

Accuse Sleath of Making Bomb.

Carbone, the younger and taller of the two defendants, was very serious in his demeanor; Abarno, however, laughed a good deal, and seemed more at ease. Upon being asked by the court interpreter how he would plead, Carbone at once broke out into a declaration that he did not make the bomb, but that "another man not here now" bought the materials, and that the three of them had made it together. Abarno corroborated this, saying that he had come to believe the third man, "a tall fellow wearing a cap," was a detective.

"He did all the work," said Abarno, "or at least 75 per cent. of it."

"Who did the rest?" asked Judge Swann.

"We just helped," said the defendant. "He did the main part—bought all of it but the wire, sugar, and cord."

"How do you plead?" asked Judge Swann.

"I am guilty of doing it," said Abarno, "but I didn't mean any harm. It was the other man's idea."

Carbone corroborated this, saying that the other man, "the policeman," had told them that the best place to put a bomb was in a church. The defendants were not represented by counsel, but Abarno protested that he wanted to get a lawyer of his own.

"I don't want any lawyer assigned by the court," he said. "He'd get us a long sentence. I have lots of friends who can help me, even if my family can't."

Prisoners Held in Heavy Bail.

Judge Swann thereupon adjourned the case until Friday, when formal pleadings will be made. At the request of Assistant District Attorney Smith bail for the prisoners was fixed at $25,000 each.

Then Abarno began to talk again, and assured the Judge that the bomb was intended as a protest against the present condition of society.

"The reading of magazines and newspapers," he said, "has stupefied my mind. They suggest ideas to a man. We wanted to put a bomb in some place in a rich neighborhood so as to make the rich understand the troubles of the poor—not to injure anybody, but to make them do some reforming. When I got into the church I didn't light the bomb, because there were so many people around that I was afraid some of them would be killed. We did it simply to make the rich realize the condition of the poor; and," he added laughing, "they realize it now all right."

Commissioner Woods, when told that the prisoners had said that Polignani had been the moving spirit of the plot, only laughed.

"Quite a fabrication," he said. "That is the natural expedient of a man in the last ditch when the goods are on him. He tries to put it on to somebody else. How far Polignani actually went is of course a matter for the Judge and jury to decide; but you may be sure he didn't do anything improper. He was not an accelerator of their action, only an observer. We have daily records of his movements, and of course he had a part in everything they did, but as to leading and instigating the plot—heavens, no!

Investigating Other Plots.

"Those men and these bombs," the Commissioner continued, "are not the only plot the police have been working on. As I have said, so far as this particular case is concerned it doesn't go beyond these men, but there are other men and other plots which we are looking into. Yes, Polignani is going to have a part in this other work, too."

The Commissioner, for this reason, re-

Continued on Page 4.

An Interesting Suffrage Debate

"Pro-Suffrage Case," by Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

"Anti-Suffrage Case," by Mrs. Arthur Dodge.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Order the Sunday Times Today. The Times is always sold out early

ROMANCE IN ARREST OF A CONVICT COUPLE

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Ralston Accused of Stealing Mrs. Ballington Booth's Jewelry.

THEIR NEIGHBORS AMAZED

Alleged Theft at Farm Colony Enabled Them to Start Life Anew on Staten Island.

When Mr. and Mrs. David A. Ralston took a little house at 431 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton, S. I., a little more than a year ago, their neighbors quickly made friends with them. They liked Ralston, who was nearly 60 years old, and they liked his wife, a good-looking woman nearly twenty years his junior.

Ralston was not in business but soon became agent for Mrs. John M. Pendleton of 49 Pendleton Place, Tompkinsville, who is wealthy and owns much real estate. He proved himself a general handy man and soon was collecting her rents, attending to repairs, and generally relieving her of all the routine work connected with her realty holdings.

Mrs. Pendleton, as well as the friendly neighbors of the Ralstons, were amazed and incredulous at first when they heard last night how Detectives Murphy and Brenick had met Mr. and Mrs. Ralston as they alighted at South Ferry from a Staten Island ferrybcat early in the evening and arrested them on warrants issued on Sept. 11, 1913. The couple were charged with the theft of $300 worth of jewels from Mrs. Ballington Booth while they were inmates of her colony, Brookhaven Farm, for the reformation of ex-convicts.

Ralston and his wife were taken to Police Headquarters. There the records showed, according to the police, that Ralston, whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery, was sent to Sing Sing in September, 1907, as a baggage thief. Mrs. Ralston was identified by the detectives as Valley Bernhart, whose picture also is in the gallery, and who was sent to Auburn Prison in April, 1911, for a jewel theft.

According to the detectives, Mrs. Ballington Booth got Mrs. Ralston paroled in her custody some years ago and took her to the farm. Ralston was already there working as a farm hand. The two were attracted to each other, and there were prospects of a little romance on the farm, when they disappeared. At the same time Mrs. Booth discovered that her jewels were missing. Justice of the Peace L. V. Green issued warrants for the man and woman, but the police got no trace of them until last week.

The detectives said the couple apparently used only so much of the jewelry as enabled them to marry and make a home on Staten Island till Ralston could get work, for a gold necklace was found in their home with some smaller trinkets. The detectives thought Ralston and his wife had lived honestly after they left the farm, and that their last theft apparently was committed solely so they might marry.

REWARD FOR MISSING GIRL.

Now Believed That Miss Cook Has Drowned Herself.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 3.—Although search ceased today for Lillian Cook of 27 Union Street, Brooklyn, who disappeared Thursday from the office here of the Mayo Radiator Company, where she was a clerk, the Detective Bureau will investigate further the peculiar case. Virginius Mayo, head of the firm for which Miss Cook worked, tonight offered $500 for the girl, dead or alive.

Frank Cook, father, and Laura Cook, sister, of the missing girl, spent the afternoon with Chief Donnelly of the Detective Bureau. They denied that they knew of any friendship between the missing girl and Mayo.

They believe that she has drowned herself and that her body may be found next week. Her room mate, Nellie Palmer, said tonight that Miss Cook left all her jewelry in her room instead of wearing it to work the day she disappeared. Chief Donnelly said tonight that the belief in the girl's suicide was now general.

MEANS WORK FOR 5,000 MEN

Hazel-Atlas Glass Factories to Start Full Time This Month.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., March 3.—According to announcement made here today by G. G. Oliver, General Manager, the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company within the next two weeks will resume in full at its plants, both here and at Clarksburg, W. Va., giving employment to about 5,000 men. It is understood that the closing down of all glass plants in Belgium has made more work for American glass manufacturers.

One Washington plant of the Hazel-Atlas Company was started on full time this week, giving employment to 600 men. When all the local plants are in operation they will provide work for 3,000 men, while the Clarksburg plants will keep 2,000 men busy. Present indications are that, with the orders ahead, both American and European, the plants will run full time through the Summer.

DIRIGIBLE UP 10,763 FEET.

Italian Officer Makes New Altitude Record with Army Balloon.

TURIN, (via Rome,) March 3.—A new altitude record for a military dirigible balloon was established at Campalto yesterday, when Capt. Biffi reached a height of 10,763 feet 9 inches with the M-1.

The dirigible was in the air five hours and forty-five minutes and descended in excellent condition with sufficient gas and ballast to have continued the flight for some time longer.

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NEW LAW TO PROTECT NEUTRALITY PASSED AFTER WHITE HOUSE EXPLAINS; THREE DARDANELLES FORTS SILENCED

FLURRY OVER RESOLUTION

As First Passed Seemed to Authorize an Embargo on Arms.

SUBSTITUTE GOES THROUGH

After Explanations of Resolution's Intent at White House Conference.

NO REFERENCE TO ARMS

In Amended Form It Refuses Clearance to Ships Taking Supplies to Warships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 4.—The hasty passage by the House last evening of an Administration measure designed to enable a stricter enforcement of our neutrality caused a hurried conference at the White House late at night and the adoption by both houses of a substitute resolution designed to remove ambiguities which many Senators considered to exist in the original document.

The resolution as passed by the House provided among other things that foreign vessels preparing in our ports "to act in aid of the prosecution of hostilities" might be interned until the end of the war. This language was held to be susceptible of an interpretation under which an embargo on the shipment of arms might be ordered, and members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations went to the White House, where it was explained to them that such had not been the intent of the proponents of the resolution.

A substitute, confining the resolution to the limits intended by the President, was drafted and the Senate passed it, the House concurring at 1 o'clock this morning.

Only to Strengthen Neutrality

The conference at the White House between the President and the members of the Foreign Relations Committee was attended by Robert Lansing, the counselor of the State Department, at whose instance the resolution had been presented to the House. As the result of explanations made by Mr. Lansing, the members of the Foreign Relations Committee understood that the resolution had no other object than to give the President greater authority to prevent American territory from being used as a base of operations for supplying belligerent warships, the object being to make more secure the neutral attitude which this Government has proclaimed its intention of maintaining.

Secretary Bryan did not attend the White House conference. When an effort was made to reach him early last evening the information was given at his house that he had gone to bed.

After the White House conference the following statement was made by Mr. Lansing:

"Under present conditions in case the neutrality of the United States is being, or is likely to be, violated by the use of any of its ports as a base of operations through the furnishing of fuel, arms, and ammunition to warships of a belligerent nation, the only remedy which the United States has is the preventive power of the President under constitutional authority to enforce the laws and especially to preserve the neutrality of the United States. The object of this joint resolution is to make the act which constitutes the violation of the neutral obligations of this country a penal offense, and also to make more definite by legislative enactment the right of the President to withhold clearance in case it shall appear that such neutral obligation is about to be violated.

"The object of the conference at the White House of the President with the Foreign Relations Committee and Mr. Lansing was to consider this resolution and to make clear its language."

At 1 o'clock this morning, when the House concurred in the Senate amendment to the neutrality resolution, Mr. Underwood made a short statement to the effect that the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had submitted the proposed changes to President Wilson and had obtained the President's approval of them.

The neutrality resolution will now be sent to the President for his signature, which is necessary to give it the force of law.

Representative Underwood, the Democratic floor leader, originally offered the resolution in the House, with the explanation that it was given to him by Mr. Lansing, acting for Secretary Bryan. As the letter from Mr. Lansing to Mr. Underwood said, the resolution was prepared by the Department of Justice and was intended to enforce the nation's neutral obligations in the present war. Subsequent developments showed that the resolution had been based on the belief of the Government and the evidence it had collected that merchant vessels had been employed to supply German warships off the shores of the United States and elsewhere with coal and other ma-

Continued on Page 2.

House Neutrality Resolution, and Substitute Adopted to Avoid Authorization of Embargo

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Following is the text of the resolution passed by the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon to strengthen the Government's hands in the enforcement of neutrality; and also the text of the Senate substitute adopted this morning by both houses after a conference of Senators with the President:

As Passed by the House.

RESOLVED, By the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America:

That from and after the passage of this resolution and during the existence of a war to which the United States is not a party, and in order to prevent the neutrality of the United States from being violated by the use of its territory, its ports, or its territorial waters as the base of operation for the armed forces of a belligerent, contrary to the obligations imposed by the law of nations, and the treaties to which the United States is a party, or contrary to the statutes of the United States, the President be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to direct the Collectors of Customs under the jurisdiction of the United States to withhold clearance from any vessel of American register or license which he has reasonable cause to believe to be about to carry fuel, arms, ammunition, men, or supplies to any warship or tender or supply ship of a belligerent nation, or to commit any other similar act in aid of the prosecution of hostilities in violation of the obligation of the United States as a neutral nation:

That, further, the President be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to direct the Collector to give clearance to any such vessel of American register or license, provided that before clearing of the same the owners or masters or other person or persons having charge or command thereof give bond to the United States, with sufficient sureties, in double the amount of the value of the vessel and cargo on board, conditioned that the vessel shall not be employed in the commission of such acts or act; or in case of the breach of the conditions thereof the bond shall be forfeited to the United States, and the owner or master or other person or persons having charge or command of any such vessel shall, in addition, be severally liable to a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, or to imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both; and in case any said vessel of American register or license shall depart or attempt to depart from the jurisdiction of the United States without clearance pursuant to such act or acts above set forth, the owner or masters or person or persons having charge or command of such vessel shall severally be liable to a fine of not less than $2,000 nor more than $10,000, or to imprisonment not to exceed two years, or both, and, in addition, such vessel shall be forfeited to the United States.

That the President be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to direct the Collectors of Customs or other appropriate authorities to accord the treatment of a vessel of a belligerent, including internment, to any vessel of foreign register in or hereafter arriving in a port of any territorial waters of the United States when such vessel is acting, or preparing to act, or attempting to act, or intending upon departure from the jurisdiction of the United States to act as a tender to the armed forces of a belligerent, or otherwise to act in aid of the prosecution of hostilities.

That the President be and he is hereby authorized to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as shall be necessary to carry out the purposes of this resolution.

That the provisions of this resolution shall be deemed to extend to all lands and waters, continental or insular, and to all air spaces that fall within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Substitute as Passed by Both Houses.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that from and after the passage of this resolution, and during the existence of a war to which the United States is not a party and in order to prevent the neutrality of the United States from being violated by the use of its territory, its ports, or its territorial waters, as the base of operations for the armed forces of a belligerent, contrary to the obligations imposed by the law of nations, the treaties to which the United States is a party, or contrary to the statutes of the United States, the President be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to direct the collectors of customs under the jurisdiction of the United States to withhold clearance from any vessel of American or foreign registry, or license, which he has reasonable cause to believe to be about to carry fuel, arms, ammunition, men, or supplies to any warship, or tender, or supply ships of a belligerent nation in violation of the obligations of the United States as a neutral nation.

In case any such vessel of American register or license shall depart or attempt to depart from the jurisdiction of the United States, without clearance, for any of the purposes, the owner or master, or person or persons having charge or command of such vessel, shall severally be liable to a fine of not less than $2,000, nor more than $10,000, or to imprisonment not to exceed two years, or both; and in addition, such vessels shall be forfeited to the United States.

That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as shall be necessary to carry out the purposes of this resolution.

That the provisions of this resolution shall be deemed to extend to all lands and water, continental or insular, within the jurisdiction of the United States.

ALLIES TO HEAR NEUTRALS' VIEWS

London Avows Willingness to Listen, but Casts Doubt on German Good Faith.

ASKS "WHAT GAURANTEE?"

Intimates Berlin, After Obtaining Food Relief, Might Revive Submarine Peril.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, March 4.—By an Order in Council whereby legislative sanction will be given to the policy of reprisals which Great Britain and France are about to put into effect against Germany, full opportunity will be given to neutral nations for the discussion of the procedure by means of which the Allies will seek as far as possible to safeguard the rights of non-belligerents.

This is the salient point of the information obtained by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent from an authoritative source the Order in Council, which will soon be promulgated, will explain the methods to be followed in forcing the new policy, and will also contain the "further information" which it is believed here that Washington has either already requested or will soon officially request.

It is argued in official circles that Germany has brought about a naval situation which she hopes will, by inflicting hardships upon neutrals, induce them to undertake the work which her own navy is not strong enough to perform, and that when she talks about bargaining with Great Britain on a basis of desisting from her submarine policy if food and raw material are allowed to enter her country she merely offers to stop what she has never substantially been able to do in return for

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GERMANY ALTERS RELIEF SHIP RULE

Vessels May Use Channel, but Safe Conduct Is Not Granted Because of Mines.

MORE ASSURANCES WANTED

Whole Service Still Menaced, as All Charters Provide for Passage "Via Falmouth."

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, March 3, (via London.)—The German Government today informed Dr. Henry van Dyke, American Minister to the Netherlands, through the German Minister, F. von Mueller, that arrangements had been made to grant safe passage through the naval war zone to American relief ships bearing supplies for the people of Belgium.

The German communication was in response to inquiries from Dr. van Dyke concerning restrictions which Germany was said to have imposed upon granting safe conduct to relief ships which, it was feared, would make the relief work difficult if not almost impossible. The German communication is as follows:

"The German Government naturally is striving to give every possible support to the humanitarian work of the American Relief Commission. It will permit relief vessels to pass through the English Channel unmolested if they are rendered recognizable by the usual marks, which must be plainly visible at night, (namely, large painted letters on the ships' sides and a white flag with the same marks in red letters.)

"German submarines have received the requisite order to this effect. It must be understood that every means will be taken to guard against misuse of the relief commission's special marks.

"The German Government will at once ask the American Ambassador at

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HUGE FLEET IS ATTACKING

Forty Battleships and Other Craft Bombard From Two Sides.

OTTOMAN WORKS WRECKED

Allies' Troops Landed as Mine Fields Delay Further Advance of Warships.

TURKS NOW REALIZE PERIL

Great Army Gathered to Fight, but Government Archives Are Sent Away.

LONDON, Thursday, March 4.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Athens says:

"The Allied fleet today (Wednesday) bombarded and reduced to silence the forts of Dardanus, Hamidieh, and Tchemerlik, on the Asiatic side of the inside Dardanelles.

"The telegraph station at Besikia was also demolished.

"The bombardment was carried out by nine ships, which advanced two miles up the Straits."

The Admiralty late last night issued the following report regarding the bombardment of the Dardanelles forts by the Anglo-French fleet:

"The operations in the Dardanelles were resumed at 11 o'clock Monday morning, when the Triumph, Ocean, and Albion entered the Straits and attacked Fort No. 8 and the batteries at White Cliff. The fire was returned by the forts and also by field guns and howitzers.

"An air reconnoissance made by naval seaplanes in the evening brought the report that several new gun positions had been prepared by the enemy, but that no guns were erected on them. The seaplanes also located surface mines.

"During Monday night a force of mine sweepers covered by destroyers swept within a mile and a half of Cape Kephes, and their work, which was carried out under fire, is reported to have been excellent. The casualties sustained during the day were slight, amounting to only six wounded.

"Four of the French battleships operated off Bulair and bombarded the batteries and communications.

"The operations at the entrance of the straits already reported have resulted in the destruction of 19 guns, ranging from six to eleven inches; 11 guns below six inches, 4 Nordenfeldt guns, and 2 searchlights. The magazines of Forts 6 and 3 also have been demolished.

"A further report received states that on Tuesday the Canopus, Swiftsure, and Cornwallis engaged Fort 8. A heavy fire was opened on them by Fort 9, together with field batteries and howitzers. Fort 9 was damaged and ceased firing at 5:30 in the afternoon, and, although three ships were hit, the only casualty was one man slightly wounded.

"Seaplane reconnoissance was impossible owing to the weather. The minesweeping operations were continued throughout the day.

"The attack progresses.

"The Russian cruiser Askold has joined the allied fleet off the Dardanelles."

Turkish Guns Outranged.

A Constantinople dispatch, dated March 2, received by the Reuter Telegram Company by way of Amsterdam, confirms the announcement that some of the forts on the European side of the Dardanelles have suffered severely by the fire of the allied battleships.

"The British battleships," says this dispatch, "completely outranged the forts, the guns of which were unable to reply effectively; so that the battleships gained part of the desired effect. Moreover, the fleet has received reinforcements, and now more than forty big battleships are lying off the Dardanelles, besides a great number of small cruisers, torpedo boats, destroyers, and other craft.

"The further advance of the fleets seems to be impossible, owing to the chain of mines and the forts. An attack from land would be welcomed by the Turks, who have gathered a strong army there, composed of their best troops."

"According to dispatches received here from Mytilene and Tenedos Islands," says Reuter's Athens correspondent, "the allied fleet has destroyed the batteries of Kilid-Bahr and Banakale, and arrived near the Dardanelles. There are over 100,000 Turks on the Gallipoli coast under Issad Pasha. The village of Yeni-Shahr, two miles south of the entrance of the Straits, on the Asiatic side, is reported to have been destroyed by fire."

A Reuter dispatch from Athens, dated March 2, says:

"The bombardment was resumed this morning at 10 o'clock, when fifty-two ships entered the Straits. Four battleships bombarded the Turkish positions on the Gulf of Saros. At noon the shelling was redoubled in violence for two hours. The results are not yet known.

"Allied detachments which landed at Kum-Kale, on the Asiatic side of the Straits at the entrance to the Darda-

nelles, met and dispersed the Turkish garrison. A British warship has bombarded Yeni-Shahr."

Telegrams received yesterday by diplomats in London confirm the report that the Ottoman Bank and the German Bank of Constantinople are transferring their effects to Konieh, Asia Minor, and that the archives of the Turkish Government have already been removed to that town.

Turks Evacuated Barracks.

PARIS, March 3.—The Minister of Marine tonight issued the following communication.

"The operations of the Anglo-French fleet against the Dardanelles continued yesterday. A French division under Rear Admiral Guepratte operated in the Gulf of Saros against the forts and the Bulair lines. The French battleship Suffren effectively bombarded the Sultanie fort, and the battleship Gaulois set fire to the barracks of Fort Napoleon. The garrisons evacuated the works.

"The battleship Bouvet seriously damaged the bridge over the Kavak River."

The Havas News Agency today gave out the following dispatch from Athens, dated March 2:

"The bombardment of the interior fortifications of the Dardanelles was resumed this morning. The Allies have a total of fifty-two warships on the scene. Five of them entered the Straits. While this movement was going on four battleships began the bombardment of the Turkish positions fronting on the Gulf of Saros, which is separated from the Dardanelles by the Gallipoli Peninsula."

Turks Realize Peril.

An Athens dispatch to the Figaro says:

"Information from reliable sources is to the effect that Turkey now realizes that the situation is becoming critical.

"Defenses are being thrown up hastily at different points along the coasts of Asia Minor. Troops from the vilayets of Smyrna are being rushed to the Dardanelles region. Desertions are numerous.

"Placards are said to have been posted in Constantinople proclaiming the Young Turks' leaders traitors. Bitter dissensions are said to have arisen among the Turkish leaders."

A telegram from Athens says nine battleships took part in Monday's bombardment of the forts on the Dardanelles, six of them British and three French. The squadron advanced to within two miles of Chanak Kalesi, at the narrowest point in the straits. Detachments of the Allies' troops, which were landed at Kum-Kaleh, on the Asiatic side, met the Turkish garrison, which was scattered easily.

The telegraph station on Besika Island, near the entrance to the straits, has been demolished.

SAYS ZEPHYR WAS DAMAGED.

British Cruiser Taken to Saloniki, Says Berlin Paper.

AMSTERDAM, March 3, (via London, Thursday, March 4.)—The Berliner Tageblatt's Constantinople correspondent says the British cruiser Zephyr was badly damaged in the Dardanelles bombardment and was taken to Saloniki with 150 men wounded.

The Turkish newspapers, according to the Tageblatt, say that the Dardanelles will be "the grave of Turkey's enemies."

THE DARDANELLES, Monday, March 1, (via Berlin and The Hague to London, Thursday, March 4.)—The Allied fleet of nine battleships and two cruisers, the majority of them British, today again bombarded the forts on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles, but without success. It seemed to the Associated Press correspondent, who was watching the bombardment closely, that the fleet was unable to locate the Turkish positions.

The operations in the course of the afternoon became more spirited, but apparently without result.

One British vessel was hit squarely, and was obliged to steam out of the action on Saturday. Owing to the heavy weather there was no bombardment yesterday.

The British and French fire today was bad, the shells striking anywhere but the Turkish positions. The bombardment was very heavy, causing clouds of yellow vapor with crashing detonations. The fire was seriously hampered by a strong cross-fire from the forts, which rendered the taking of the positions impossible. The firing ceased about 4:30 P. M.

A British hydro-aeroplane made a short reconnoitring flight, which was the only other feature of the operations.

Fleet Forced to Retreat?

BERLIN, March 3 (By Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—Included in the items given out today by the Overseas News Agency is the following:

"Turkish headquarters reports from Constantinople under date of March 3 as follows:

"'The enemy's fleet yesterday unsuccessfully shelled the Dardanelles for a period of three hours. This fleet was then forced to retreat by the successful fire of the Turkish batteries. At the same time another fleet, consisting of four French cruisers and some destroyers, shelled the Turkish positions on the Gulf of Saros, but without any success whatever.

"'Turkish aviators successfully bombarded the ships of the enemy.'"

The chance of success for the Anglo-French fleet which is attacking the Dardanelles is considered by Major Moraht, military critic of the Berliner Tageblatt, to be "rather weak." He says that the destruction of all the fortifications on both sides of the Straits would not permit the passage of the fleet or an invasion by land, since it would be necessary to free the waters of mines and subdue the Turkish land forces.

England and France, Major Moraht argues, would be unable to bring up land forces of sufficient strength for successful operations, whereas the Turks have strong forces available.

The ships bombarding the coast defenses are handicapped heavily, the Major continues, by the lack of sufficiently high trajectories and by the fact that the amount of ammunition available for them is limited. Considering all these handicaps, he states that there is no reason to doubt the ability of the Turks to maintain control of the Dardanelles.

GREEK STATESMEN CONFER ON NATION'S ROLE

Crown Council Meets Under the Presidency of the King—Parliament Summoned.

PARIS, March 3.—A dispatch to the Temps from Athens says that immediately after a Cabinet meeting held yesterday the Crown Council was summoned to the palace and held a session under the Presidency of King Constantine.

Among the eminent statesmen taking part in it were ex-Premiers Rhallays, Zimis, Mavromichalis, Dragoumis, and Theotokis. They deliberated on the question whether Greece should act in the present crisis.

Parliament has been summoned to meet after the Council has finished its deliberations.

Greece's interest in the war is twofold. In the first place she has been asked by Rumania, Servia, and Italy what part of the territory she gained from Turkey in the Balkan war of 1912-13 she would be willing to give to Bulgaria as a pledge for the latter's neutrality in the war, and has replied that she would surrender "no territory which would serve to separate her from her ally, Servia." In the second place Greece, during that war, occupied all the Aegean Islands not occupied by Italy in the Italo-Turkish war of 1911-12. It has been understood that Italy was to surrender all the islands in her possession as soon as the last Turkish soldier had left Tripoli, and that Greece was to surrender those islands which commanded the mouth of the Dardanelles—Imbros, Tenedos, and Castellorizzo—but when the present war began nothing had been done about the matter.

Greece is also concerned in the manner with which Italy is administering the affairs of Albania at Durazzo and Avlona, where she has landed troops to preserve the peace, as Epirus, which was ceded to Greece after the Balkan wars, is coveted by the Albanian rebels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, March 3, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Greek public opinion, which has followed the bombardment of the Dardenelles with the liveliest emotion, is becoming daily more restive in favor of Greek participation in the expedition, and even the Governmental press urges immediate action.

Tonight The Hestia, which is the most cautious of Government papers, points out that, while Rumania and Bulgaria might possibly receive compensation for mere neutrality, Greece cannot hope to obtain recognition of her historic national rights unless she takes an energetic part in the campaign on the side of the Triple Entente powers, and The Hestia assures the Government that the Greek people are willing to submit to great sacrifices to attain this end.

The Government maintains absolute reserve, but the persistent rumors current regarding imminent action by Greece are steadily increasing public emotion.

EGYPT EXPECTS A SECOND ATTACK

Fresh Bodies of Troops Seen Near Frontier—Turks' Guns Buried in Desert Sand?

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Feb. 16 (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.) — Will the Turks make a second attack on Egypt and the Suez Canal? That is the question which both civilians and the military are discussing here.

The balance of opinion would appear in favor of the belief that Djemel Pasha will make at least another attempt before giving up the task as hopeless. Many persons believe that his earlier effort was but a reconnoissance in force, and that now that he has a better idea of what he has to face he will try again with all the strength he can muster.

Reports speak of fresh bodies of troops in motion near the frontier. It is added that half a dozen big guns are being brought along. These are mounted on carriages with centipede wheels, and each is drawn by a span of twenty-four oxen.

Some prisoners say the first army started off from Palestine without artillery, and it may be gathered from this that the artillery used in the fighting was sent off long before the army started.

Others believe that long before war with Turkey was declared German officers with the Turkish army in Syria sent forward artillery to be buried in the sand, ready for the advance across the desert.

CUT OFF AID FOR TURKS.

Russians, After Three-Day Battle, Stop Reinforcements for Caucasus.

TIFLIS, March 3, (via Petrograd.)—The Russian Army of the Caucasus, driving the Turkish forces before it, has reached the River Khopachas, the estuary of the Tchoruk, in Armenia.

This advance by the Russians cuts the route of Turkish reinforcements, and supplies from Constantinople to the Caucasian frontier through Khopa, Turkish Armenia, and isolates a large section of Turkish territory.

The isolated section includes the districts of Ardanuch, Ardahan, Olti, and Sari-Kamysh.

The Russian forces advanced from Batum, on the Black Sea, near the Turkish border, and were opposed by the Turks at every step. The former was assisted by Russian warships, which cleared the shore of Turkish forces and cut off successively several avenues of Turkish communications by sea until only the Khopa route remained.

After a battle of three days, this last route was closed effectively.

PETROGRAD, March 3.—Official returns show that up to Feb. 13, 49,000 Turkish prisoners, including 527 officers, had passed through Pyatigorsk since the war with Turkey began, on their way to the interior of Russia.

JUSTIFY DACIA SEIZURE BY GERMANY'S RULES

French Authorities Find Striking Resemblance Between Laws of Two Countries.

PARIS, March 3.—The American Embassy here has not up to the present time received any instructions from Washington concerning the American steamer Dacia, from American ports to Germany with a cargo of cotton, picked up at sea by a French cruiser and taken into Brest, nor has it had any communication from the French Government on this subject.

The legal department of the Foreign Office, in looking into the status of the Dacia, finds a singular resemblance between the French and German laws relative to the transfer of registry during a period of hostilities. The second article of an Imperial German ordinance issued Aug. 3, 1914, under the law of Sept. 30, 1909, reads:

"These must be considered as ships of an enemy which have been transferred, after the opening of hostilities, under a neutral flag:

"First—If the commander of the capturing ship is not convinced that the transfer would have legally taken place if war had not broken out; for instance, by inheritance or contract of construction.

"Second—If the transfer took place while the ship was en route or in a blocked port.

"Third—If there be a provision for repurchase.

"Fourth—If the conditions to which ships flying the substituted flag are submitted have not been observed."

SAY THE BRITISH FLED.

Left Fifty Killed, Assert the Turks, Via a German Agency.

BERLIN, March 3, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—Included in the items given out today by the Overseas News Agency is the following:

"In Arak (?), in the neighborhood of Ahoz (?), a skirmish has taken place between two squadrons of British cavalry with machine guns and a detachment of Turkish troops on a reconnoitring expedition.

"The British were driven to flight and left fifty dead behind them. They also abandoned a plentiful supply of arms and ammunition on the battlefield."

The localities mentioned in the foregoing dispatch probably lie to the east of the Suez Canal. Great Britain has had cavalry in this territory. The town of Akaba, which possibly may be meant, it as the head of the Red Sea.

SAYS AUSTRIA HAS SENT SHIPS

Swiss Report Asserts Fleet Was Ordered to Dardanelles.

GENEVA, March 3.—An Austrian fleet, consisting of six Austro-German submarines, accompanied by several torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers, left Pola, the Austrian naval base, at dawn yesterday for the Mediterranean, bound for the Dardanelles, according to The Telegram, which bases its report upon what it characterizes as information received from a reliable source from Triest by way of Innsbruck.

The fleet is said to have been last reported off Corfu.

NEW LAW TO GUARD OUR NEUTRALITY

Continued from Page 1.

terial which these vessels could not obtain at neutral ports as often as required.

Mr. Lansing's Explanation.

The letter of Counselor Lansing, explanatory of the resolution, read:

State Department, March 3, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Underwood—The Secretary has had to leave the department this afternoon to attend a meeting of a committee of the Pan-American Union, and he has requested me to address you on a subject of vital importance to the Government in the present war situation. I refer to the necessity for additional legislation to enable the Government to enforce its neutral duties during the present war. It is known in some quarters that the Government has been hindered by lack of sufficient legislation to prevent vessels from leaving American ports with coal and supplies for warships at sea in contravention of the neutrality of the United States.

The United States is bound by treaties in force to prevent the use of its ports as bases of naval operations, but there is no legislation by Congress to enable the Government to carry out these obligations. The Department of Justice has therefore had drafted a proposed resolution which in its opinion will give the President such power as will be necessary to carry out the neutral obligations of the Government in these respects. The Department of State heartily supports the proposed resolution, and I desire to emphasize the great urgency and need of the immediate passage of a resolution in some such form as the one inclosed, in order that in the present critical situation brought about by the stupendous conflict in Europe the Government may not be bound internationally and yet have its hands tied so as to be unable to act in the discharge of its international duties.

Very sincerely yours,

ROBERT LANSING.

Underwood Offers the Resolution.

Presenting the resolution, which he said had been handed him within the hour, Mr. Underwood said:

"The purpose of the joint resolution is to enable the President to exercise the powers that will enforce the provisions of the convention that was held at The Hague in order to protect our neutrality.

"I say to the House candidly that I have had no chance to investigate this question; that it has come to me within the last hour; but I feel that there is no greater obligation resting on this Congress as the representatives of the American people than to do all in their power to protect the neutrality of the United States. The President must exercise that power. In a condition of that kind there can be but one man and but one mind, and it is our duty to sustain him as the Chief Executive of the nation. He has asked us to confer this power upon him before the Congress adjourns. I believe that it is explain duty to pass this resolution immediately."

Mr. Hobson—I want to ask if the gentleman thinks the resolution would reach a case where great guns, say, fifteen-inch guns, were being shipped by, say, the Bethlehem Iron Works, to be used to fit out the ships of war of a belligerent?

Mr. Underwood—I will say that I did not prepare this resolution; that it was prepared by the Department of Justice and vetted by the Department of State. I have had no chance to give it careful study, and I do not think it would be wise for me as the proponent of the resolution to voice my opinion as to how far-reaching the resolution is.

Mr. Hobson—My interpretation of the resolution, in its effect, is that it would shut off any supplies, fuel, &c., that might possibly go from an American port to the assistance of one or two German cruisers, but that it would have no bearing on the sending from our ports of guns and other war implements for the fitting of the armament or re-enforcing of the battleships of the Allies; that the effect would be felt on one side only of the belligerents. We are doing our best to be strictly neutral, as I understand it, but nevertheless the effect is to put a very serious to the Allies in that war.

Mr. Hobson asked why the resolution had not been sent in earlier and Mr. Underwood said he could not answer.

Not Applicable to Arms Shipments.

Chairman Flood, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, suggested that the resolution did not apply to the shipment of arms and ammunitions destined for the use of belligerents, but applied solely to vessels seeking to carry material or men to the armed forces of belligerents actually engaged.

"I may be in error," said Mr. Mann, "but I think the effect of the resolution is only to give a method of enforcing what is now the law under the statute law and the treaty law of the United States. It is probably unfortunate, in a way, that it comes to the House without opportunity of having it printed in advance. I suppose it has just occurred to the Secretary of State as he was leaving his office to go to a committee room this afternoon that the passage of this resolution was of vital importance to the nation, and hence he directed one of the clerks or employes in his office to send a communication to Congress during the last day of its session.

"I am not disposed to criticise him for that, although it seems to me it would have been a little more dignified, if the matter is of vital importance, to have either the President himself or the Secretary of State send a communication to the Speaker of the House. But, after all, we shall have to forget and forgive a good many things before the European war is over; and when the Administration asks of us something which the Administration believes will aid in preserving the neutrality of our country, I am in favor of giving them the legislation without quibble."

Chairman Flood said: "It applies only to the vessels and not to the freight the vessels are carrying. It applies to those vessels that are supplying belligerent vessels. It has no reference to the shipment of arms or munitions of war of any character."

Mr. Hobson asked if it applied to shipments of big guns to fit out warships somewhere on the ocean.

"It would not; it clearly could not," said Mr. Flood.

After the resolution had been adopted by the House a recess was taken until evening, and during that period it became apparent that many Representatives had interpreted the measure to mean that the President had received authority to go as far as he liked in restrictive measures to be applied to the European belligerents.

It was thought by some members that the idea on which the resolution was based was that the President should be able to adopt measures of virtual reprisal against any belligerent interfering with the free transit of American trade under heretofore recognized rules of international law.

Representative Underwood, when questioned for an explanation as to the meaning of the resolution, admitted that he had not been entirely misinformed as to the intentions of the Administration, but as a matter of fact had been taken into the confidence of the President and knew just what he wished to be authorized to do. He expressed the belief that the resolution was so broad in its terms that the President would be able to do practically anything that might be deemed necessary and expedient to protect the neutrality of the United States.

The most significant statement made by Mr. Underwood was that the paragraph in regard to the treatment of foreign ships was so broad that he was inclined to say that it might eventually support action in the nature of an embargo.

Text of German Note Received.

The official text of Germany's reply to the suggestions of the United States Government with reference to the abandonment of submarine warfare on merchant ships and the shipment of foodstuffs to the civilian population of belligerents was received late today by the State Department.

The German communication was an acquiescence on practically all of the points proposed by the United States. Administration officials were greatly pleased, both with its tone and its promise of a cessation of submarine warfare on unarmed merchant ships if shipments of food to German civilians were not stopped.

All eyes are now turned on London, where the reply of the Allies to the same communication from the United States will be formulated. An acquiescence by Great Britain would completely alter the situation, as it would involve also a withdrawal of the latest declaration of an embargo on all commerce by sea between Germany and neutral countries.

It was admitted at the State Department today that a protest and other forms of reply to the British declaration were under consideration, but the impression prevailed generally that no step would be taken until the reply of the Allies to the proposals, now approved by Germany, was in hand.

Although the answer from Germany transmitted by Ambassador Gerard left one or two points still to be negotiated, the fact that it promised that no attacks by submarines would be made on any merchant vessels if they were unarmed, provided there was no fictitious use of flags raised, led officials to believe that something tangible would result from the negotiations. There was a feeling of confidence especially that some restrictions would be adopted concerning the use of mines.

Some high officials grew optimistic concerning Great Britain's reply. They pointed out that the retaliatory measures just announced by England, whereby Germany's commerce with the outside world was to be stopped, were in reality drafted immediately after the German Admiralty proclaimed the war zone around Great Britain and Ireland, and were submitted by England to her Allies before the American suggestions for a solution were interposed. When all the Allies had finally approved them Great Britain had no other course for the present, some officials thought, than to announce her retaliatory measures.

CONDEMNS GERMANY FOR YIELDING TOO MUCH

Von Reventlow Says Concession to America Makes Submarine War Impossible.

BERLIN, (via London,) March 3.—Count von Reventlow, a writer on naval subjects, has an article in today's Tageszeitung in which he expresses thorough displeasure both with the American note to Germany concerning the naval war zone and the submarine blockade of the British Isles and the German answer to this communication.

In this answer Germany substantially agrees to accept many of the informal suggestions of the United States made with the idea of effecting a betterment in the situation of today arising from the carrying out of the German blockade and the British retaliatory measures, provided Great Britain yields on its side in certain directions, particularly in the matter of raising the embargo on all food shipments to Germany. The American note was delivered to the German Foreign Office by Ambassador Gerard the evening of Feb. 22, and the German answer was transmitted to Washington several days ago.

In his attitude of opposition this writer is almost alone among German commentators. Die Post being the only other paper disposed to express dissatisfaction with the German answer.

Count von Reventlow says the American proposition would have the effect of making Germany's submarine war impossible, and Germany's answer gives heed to this demand. Concerning Germany's willingness to proceed according to the general international rules against hostile and neutral merchantmen, provided the abuse of neutral flags is abandoned, Count von Reventlow says:

"According to this a German submarine would let a merchantman under the English flag pass by with courteous bows, perhaps with a salute of the flag. To proceed according to international rules would mean putting an end to searching and the probable capture of the neutrals, and the capture under all circumstances of hostiles. Such a course for German submarines is out of the question. Moreover, even if Great Britain promised to stop the use of false flags, there would be no certainty she would keep her promise; Germany would be the loser in any event."

Die Post says the fact that the United States alleged that its proposals were based on upright friendship and the interests of humanity was enough to "make one suspicious at the start." The American proposals have been dictated solely by American business interests, this paper says. If Germany agreed to these proposals she would keep faith, while England would not, and the result would hamper Germany's warfare. Hence the German answer is not satisfactory.

Capt. Persius, another writer on naval matters and a war correspondent in the service of The Berlin Tageblatt, says he hopes Great Britain will consent to abandon the misuse of flags and the arming of merchantmen. Then neutral powers need have no further concern regarding their ships and their citizens. German submarine commanders also would be freed of a heavy load. If an agreement to this effect is reached the German Government can boast of a decided success which, we freely acknowledge, could only have been achieved through the support of the United States.

The Morgen Post says the American note is couched in gratifying form, and shows more respect for existing conditions than did the first communication from Washington. Taken as a whole, the American proposals throughout are worthy of consideration, this paper says.

URGES 'WAR TO THE KNIFE.'

AMSTERDAM (via London), March 3. The Kölnische Zeitung, commenting on Premier Asquith's recent speech in the House of Commons in which he outlined Great Britain's retaliatory measures for Germany's submarine blockade of the British Isles, says:

"Our submarines will now, we hope, endeavor to destroy all goods destined for Great Britain. Great Britain wishes war to the knife; she shall have it."

ALLIES TO HEAR NEUTRALS' VIEWS

Continued from Page 1.

Great Britain's abrogating the naval advantage which is hers by proved right.

Furthermore, it is held here in competent quarters that there is no evidence that Great Britain proposed to cut off food from Germany before the German war zone declarations, despite the fact that the policy in regard to the Wilhelmina had been made plain. This policy was not indicated until after von Tirpitz had foreshadowed, in an interview with an American correspondent, the submarine war upon merchant shipping, and the Wilhelmina was not seized until after the declaration that von Tirpitz's threat would be translated into action and the German declaration of Governmental control of foodstuffs.

But if Germany is willing to refrain from the present submarine attacks in return for British safe conduct for food and raw material consigned to Germany, what guarantee, it is asked here, would Great Britain have that faith would be kept after Germany had stocked herself with food and raw material? The only answer suggested is a guarantee from America that she is willing and able to force Germany to live up to the agreement, an offer which it is not thought probable America has made.

Several points of the German reply to the American note are receiving considerable consideration here. As regards her declaration that she will give up the use of drifting mines it has been pointed out that Great Britain has never employed drifting mines, and drifting mines already sown by Germany will for some time be dangerous for neutral shipping, not to mention the fact that Germany insists upon reserving the right to sow anchored mines for offensive purposes.

It is further asked how submarines could be employed according to international rules as Germany says she will do. Submarines, British authorities declare, can neither remove cargoes nor bring ships into port. With the best intention in the world, all a submarine commander could do would be to give crews an opportunity of a choice for life in small boats. In short, it is held that the German reply is more specious than practical and sincere, and that it would not repay any substantial amount of confidence reposed in it from the friendly tone of the phraseology.

Exactly what is the nature of the information to be given to Washington and whether the Order in Council will make any specific exceptions in favor of neutral shipping is not yet known outside Cabinet circles, but it is suggested that an opportunity of meeting neutral demands was clearly indicated by the character of Mr. Asquith's statement in the Commons on Monday.

Besides the possibility of a full interchange of views between the British and French Governments and the neutral Governments affected, and the resultant agreement on what may be termed a modus applicandi as between the allied Governments and the nations of a policy which is dictated by the necessities of the situation and directed against Germany only, there will be offered certain specific measures which the British Government is hopeful the neutral nations will regard as safeguards. These measures may be looked for in the extension, in the fullest measure possible, of the judicial safeguards against infringement of individual rights which the English law possesses.

Under the operation of the new Anglo-French quasi blockade it is believed the lives of neutral crews will not be endangered and neither will neutral ships be sunk or confiscated without resort to the recognized machinery of international law.

It is held here that if the Anglo-French quasi blockade is technically outside international law, the German submarine reign of terror is both essentially and technically in the same category that it was inaugurated first, and that although it has been ineffective as shown by the fact that in the first week of operation only 7 British ships were sunk out of 1,381 arrivals and departures and by even today only a slight increase in insurance rates, it nevertheless required in the interest of national existence some counter action.

Why Abandon a Right?

In this connection The Daily Chronicle comments as follows this morning on the American note to Great Britain and Germany:

"President Wilson's suggestion was that Germany should abandon her perfectly illegal mine and submarine tactics in consideration of Great Britain's foregoing her perfectly legal claim to treat food shipments to Germany, in view of the German decree, as contraband.

"Why President Wilson should expect this country to refrain from exercising a right from committing wrongs, is not very clear to the ordinary intelligence. One can only say that while no doubt it is motived by the best of intentions, it is not the most neutral step which he has taken.

"As, however, Germany is not willing to renounce completely the abuse of mines, and as, while pretending to accept the American suggestion regarding submarines, she evidently does so only to the extent of not sinking merchantmen at sight and not to the extent of ceasing to sink British or contraband-carrying vessels without any provisions for safety of their crews, the matter scarcely requires much further discussion."

"Behind it all lies the more ultimate question as to how far any belligerent would be justified in modifying its course in consideration of a German undertaking, seeing that all of the German undertakings are invariably broken as soon as it is convenient."

In some quarters it is bluntly intimated that Great Britain's answer to the American note may ask what assurance the United States can give that Germany would not resume her submarine activities after she had obtained sufficient food under relaxed regulations to permit her to carry on the war indefinitely.

BRITAIN INTERESTED IN AMERICAN VIEWS

We Are Asked to Subordinate Trade Interests to Moral Considerations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 4.—English interest in expressions of neutral opinion, and most particularly American opinion, has reached a higher pitch since Premier Asquith, on Monday, formulated the new Franco-British maritime policy toward Germany than in any previous phase of the war, except possibly the period of the discussion as to the responsibility for it.

Severe criticism of "the Government's criminal disregard of what were vital issues for Great Britain" have been passed here. I am assured on the best authority that when it becomes possible to publish all the facts it will be found that the so-called criminal inaction was the direct consequence of the Cabinet's endeavor to give the utmost consideration to the interests of neutrals. While there is no official authority for the statement, it may still be said that there have been confidential exchanges between London and Washington, which, when in due course they are made public, will put this point beyond question.

It is well recognized here, however, that American public opinion is the only basis upon which American Governmental policy can be solidly built, and there has consequently been the keenest possible interest to see in what light the American press, as representing the sentiments of the country, would view the new policy outlined by the British Premier. It was not until yesterday that any clear indications of the general trend of American opinion were received here. Several Washington dispatches, most of which gave no indications of their origin or authority, on Tuesday suggested various courses of possible action on the part of President Wilson. In one instance the bounds of possibility seemed to have been exceeded when it was asserted that the President's chief concern was to avoid any action till he could be free from Congressional interference.

With these and other perplexing contributions to their information or misinformation coming thick upon them, it is hardly to be wondered at that some sections of the British public find difficulty in determining exactly what is American opinion. The Evening Standard yesterday suggested that "the voice of America" was a little mixed. At the time The Standard article was written the cabled extracts of THE NEW YORK TIMES editorial on the new policy had not reached London (and it may be remarked parenthetically that London is getting strongly into the habit of waiting more or less patiently to read what THE NEW YORK TIMES has to say in order to form an idea of what is the voice of America.)

The Western Morning News of Plymouth, which usually voices the sentiment of the navy, says:

"If Americans were in our position they would act precisely as we have done, and might well have improved upon it, at least, in the matter of time. Like ourselves, they naturally would like to get the best of both worlds, but when the Germans threaten the Americans as well as the British with assassination and pillage on the high seas, the alternative we offer them is at least tempered by mercy and justice. If their ships escape the torpedoes and are seized or held up by the Allies, they will receive ample compensation. We sympathize with the neutrals, but our consideration for them cannot be carried to the extent of relieving the enemy of the penalties he has incurred. Lord Palmerston once wrote to a British Ambassador in regard to an equally delicate matter: 'Tell them with all the politeness you are capable of that, whether they like it or not, nothing can prevent or alter the action of the British Government.' Our decision is taken; it has been forced upon us. No other course is open, and no other will be taken.

"If be true that Germany, on seeing that another of her schemes has miscarried, offers to spare the lives of mariners and to cease her piracy if we withdraw our embargo on food, our answer is that the enemy has committed a crime, and we can make no bargains with murderers and barbarians. America's jurisprudence does not provide for the acquittal of one who, having stabbed and robbed a man, promises not to use his knife upon his next victim."

A. H. Pollen, the well known and highly considered naval correspondent of the Westminster Gazette, writes:

"What will America's attitude be toward our self-liberation from the Declaration of Paris and the conventions of The Hague? It cannot be ignored that the situation now created is difficult and anxious for all parties. The war of 1812 between England and America arose out of the Berlin decrees; will an American war of 1915 arise out of the skull and crossbones decree of February? That, fortunately, is not to be feared, and we have to thank the Germans for having done their best to make it impossible. The new kind of sea war that now comes into being will fall heavily on neutrals. President Wilson has tried, as it seems to me, very loyally, his official notes to England and Germany, to defend and maintain a neutral position. The new German policy and the inevitable English response prove that that distinguished man's efforts have failed, and failed completely. Can he now try to enforce neutral rights, and would he carry with him the moral support of other neutrals if he did attempt it?

"We shall perhaps find an answer to this if we consider how greatly the position today differs from the position in 1812. Now, as then, each side was determined to extinguish as far as was possible the sea trade of the other; and now as then, English sea trade meant trade carried in English bottoms, and our enemies' trade meant for the most part trade carried in neutral bottoms. It was in the nature of things, therefore, that neutrals suffered more from our campaign than from the French campaign. The German threat to sink all trade at sight in its so-called war area creates a situation which differs radically from that of 1812, because it is a declaration of war not against us only, but against neutrals."

"Misapprehension," Says The Times

The Times in an editorial says:

"We regret the general condemnation in the American press of the policy of reprisals against Germany announced by the Prime Minister. That policy was certain to provoke criticism, but the objections urged against it in the United States and in other countries whose trade interests it affects are largely founded, we fancy, upon misapprehension.

"Americans have been discovered as pro-German in England and denounced as pro-British in Germany. It seems to us that their attitude on the reprisals question, like their attitude upon all previous questions, is intended to be quite impartial. Their sympathies, as we learn by a thousand signs, are very heartily with us so far as the overwhelming majority are concerned, but they have not allowed their sympathies to deflect them from the 'real neutrality' at which they have aimed from the first.

"They have shown all along a natural and legitimate anxiety that their rights as neutrals should meet with due regard; that feeling was very manifest in substance and in the tone of their reply to the German proclamation of piracy. It obviously inspires a good deal of the newspaper comment upon the British counter-stroke. It is a feeling which Englishmen with their long tradition in favor of the rights of trade cannot but respect."

Attitude of Germany.

"The German answer to the suggestion in the American note of Feb. 22 cannot lessen our difficulties. In assenting to that project Germany tells Washington in substance that she may suspend her piratical operations and refrain from endangering American ships and lives if England will allow her to import all food she needs through agencies whose names are to be communicated to the United States and who will hand it over to licensed dealers for consumption by the civil population only.

"We have already explained that surrender by the United States to any proposal of that kind would be in the circumstances a surrender to blackmail. It would be an admission that German piracy had intimidated the United States, and a direct invitation to our enemies to resume the process at their convenience—say when they had imported food enough to carry them on to the next harvest.

"But there are other objections to the protest which should appeal to a practical nation like the Americans. What security should we have under such a scheme that food would go to the civil population alone? Germany's word? Americans know its worth as well as we do. Are they going to guarantee it, and if so how and how do they propose in case of need to enforce the guarantee? Are they to send and is Germany to admit and pay a host of American officials who will supervise the German agencies, in ports and the German licensed dealers in every town and village of the empire? If disputes should arise between German agents and dealers on the one hand and American inspectors on the other, who would decide them?

"Germany has pleaded necessity as a sufficient reason for all her violations of treaties and of law. Why should we suppose she would refrain from urging it as a reason for breaking any new engagements she might make?

"We are satisfied that on reflection the utterly impracticable nature of this project will be perceived across the Atlantic, and that the plan will be seen to be a mere diplomatic trick.

"The blockade against the Southern States declared by Lincoln during the American civil war was certainly irregular under the Declaration of Paris for many months after it began. The Washington Government knew and confessed that it was irregular. All America knew the terrible loss and hardship which it inflicted on the whole population, engaged in one of the chief of English industries, but Lincoln's Government appealed for toleration and for indulgence, and the appeal was not in vain.

"Under the guidance of men like Bright, who understood the greatness and value to mankind of the ideals for which the North was fighting, British democracy and the British Government did not scrutinize too closely the acts of a kindred people struggling for its life. Therein they showed the large wisdom and the large generosity of their race. May they not hope today, when they have been plunged against their will into a conflict yet more deadly for aims which are not less high, that America, will do unto them as in the day of her visitation and of her trial they did unto her?"

FRENCH WILL BE CAREFUL.

Will Do Utmost Not to Injure American Interests, Says the Temps.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 3.—The Temps devotes an editorial to the Allies' notice to neutrals, which it considers practically as a reply to President Wilson's proposal to abandon the blockade.

"The Allies will naturally do their utmost not to injure American interests in the measures taken to enforce the blockade," it says, "but the American policy is not dictated entirely by considerations of immediate interest. American opinion recognizes other factors. It realizes that the life of nations depends on the issue of the present struggle.

"German aggression began with the violation of a solemn treaty. Their methods of warfare do not observe established principles or international conventions. Therefore Americans cannot be surprised if we use all advantages to hasten victory. If American commerce suffers, there are some compensations. It is known on the other side of the Atlantic that we are doing everything to minimize the ill-effects as far as possible without benefiting the enemy.

"American public sentiment has freely decided in favor of the Allies, and the Germanic campaign is powerless to produce a change. If the struggle causes injury to America or other neutrals, their sacrifices are very light compared with the sufferings the victims of German aggression have had to endure for the cause of humanity during the past seven months."

ITALY'S PROTEST UNANIMOUS.

Press Urges Neutrals to Unite to Defend Their Commerce.

ROME, March 3.—The press of Italy is practically unanimous in arguing that, with Germany attempting to blockade England and Great Britain retaliating with reprisals intended to cut off all supplies from Germany, those who suffer most are the inhabitants of neutral countries where conditions are becoming daily more serious, especially in those whose economic life depends chiefly on maritime commerce.

The Rome Tribuna urges neutrals to unite and affirm their rights "against the excesses of belligerents" by maintaining the validity of international conventions.

DUTCH DEFER ACTION.

Shipping Conference Warns Exporters to Await Developments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, March 3, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—This afternoon the Commissioner of Dutch Trade had a conference with the board of the Ship Owners' Society and the Directors of the great Dutch shipping companies to consider the consequences of the Franco-British repressive measures. It was generally recognized that uncertainty prevailed as yet respecting the form and extent of those measures, so far as goods were concerned which had already arrived in Holland, or about which transactions were in course of procedure.

It was decided that while definite information on these points was awaited, foreign exporters should be requested in their own interests not to send goods from or via Germany to Holland for shipment till further notice.

The committee is watching carefully the Dutch interests affected by the new war measures, and is holding continual conversations with the persons concerned.

GERMAN LOAN IN CHICAGO.

Bankers Ask for Subscriptions—First Offering by Belligerents.

CHICAGO, March 3.—A banking firm announced here today that it would receive subscriptions for the new German Imperial Government 5 per cent. loan of 1,200,000,000 marks, (about $300,000,000.)

A German circular, issued by the bank, says the opportunity to subscribe permits "the Germans in America to show their sympathy for the Fatherland." This is said to be the first public offering of a war loan here by any of the belligerents.

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SAW STURDEE WHIP GERMAN FLEET

Wireless Operator at the Falklands Gives New Details of the Great Sea Fight.

'GOD SAVE KING,' WIRELESS

Battle Slogan Marconied from Ship to Ship by British as They Went Into Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, March 4.—Some interesting points which do not appear in Admiral Sturdee's report of the Falkland Islands battle are given in a letter from W. A. Lacey, the wireless operator at the Marconi station at that outpost of the empire. Lacey says:

"The Germans were well aware of the utility of the station, as a determined attempt was made to destroy it on Dec. 7. This day must have been especially set apart by the meteorological deity in charge of the Falkland Islands weather, for contrary to our usual leaden skies and high winds the day was perfect. Scarcely a ripple on the sea and the clear-cut horizon were both helpful factors to our outposts in sighting the enemy and to our ships in the engagement which followed.

"At 7:30 A. M. smoke was sighted to the southward, which materialized into two enemy cruisers, and later the smoke of three others were seen. The first two, the Gneisenau and Nurnberg, headed straight for the station until they were about four miles off, when they presented their broadsides to us, and trained their guns on the power house. Their movements were clearly visible through glasses. Orders were given to abandon the station—not from the Germans but from our Governor—which we did, retiring about 250 yards west, and taking shelter behind the rocks, whence we had a clear view of the proceedings.

"As soon as we were clear the guardship in Stanley Harbor let go two twelve-inch shells at the foremost German cruiser, and considering that the enemy was not visible from the harbor, the shooting was admirable. The shells fell one just forward and one just aft of the Gneisenau, the next two were better. One hit the water right abeam of the Gneisenau, ricocheted, and landed aboard. The firing was directed from the observatory.

"The enemy did not appear to like being shot at from an invisible battery which outranged their guns, and they turned southeast to get out of range without firing a single shot at us. A parting greeting landed alongside the Gneisenau, which was by this time stern on. Survivors state that Admiral von Spee, who went down with his ship, was at a loss to know where those shells dropped from.

"Meanwhile our cruisers were forcing steam and put to sea before the Germans were lost to sight, the fast British cruisers preceding for scouting work. We knocked off the station and started the engine for power, working with our ships. Immediately we touched the key all the Germans pressed their keys, making indescribable noises by altering their spark frequencies rapidly. It has never been my lot to receive through such a jungle, and I trust never will be again. Our signaling continued without interruption, despite their efforts.

"For about two hours pandemonium reigned in the ether. After all orders had been given by wireless, the working ceased until the Germans tried to communicate with each other and our fleet returned the compliment by jamming them, with what success we do not know. The Germans disappeared in a southeasterly direction with our cruisers in hot pursuit."

After some further details which cover the ground of the official report, Lacey continues:

"At 3 P. M. Admiral Sturdee made a signal which would have warmed Nelson's heart, and one which should be recorded in the annals of the British Admiralty: 'God Save the King.' The signal was taken up and flung far and wide through space by each of the fleet in turn until it seemed as though it would never cease. I consider it a privilege to have been one of the few to hear the signal. Had the wireless been in vogue in Nelson's day no doubt his memorable signal would have been Marconied.

"Later the flagship signaled: 'Scharnhorst and Gneisenau sunk. Where are the others?' Immediately the news was received a wild cheer went up from the small band gathered in the power house and we felt justified in drinking to the King."

Lacey further describes a visit to the British warships on their return. His testimony further disposes of the German claims that the Invincible was badly damaged. "One shell," he says, "struck the flagship's forward turret fairly between the guns, leaving scarcely a visible dent in the armor. The superstructure of the flagship is perforated by shell splinters."

GEORGE V. PRAISES HIS FLEET.

Greatly Impressed by Efficiency and Spirit of Officers and Men.

LONDON, March 3.—King George on his return from a visit to the fleet sent a message to Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, in which he said:

"I have been on representative ships of all classes and am much impressed both by the state of their efficiency and the splendid spirit which animates both officers and men. I have not the slightest doubt my navy will uphold its great traditions."

FRENCH ARMY GRAFT CASE.

Court-Martial of Paymaster Desclaux to Begin March 16.

PARIS, March 3.—The Magistrate's inquiry into the case of François Desclaux, General Paymaster of the Army and secretary to M. Caillaux when Caillaux was Minister of Finance, has now been concluded. His trial by court-martial will begin on March 15. The hearings will probably be public.

Desclaux was arrested in January, charged with having stolen army rations, which it is alleged were found in the home of a woman whose husband is a German.

GERMANS RETREAT, MAY LOSE SIEGE GUNS

Smash Two Forts at Ossowetz, but Thaw Imperils Their Heaviest Artillery.

FRONTIER AGAIN MENACED

Austro-German Armies in Galicia Driven Back with Great Losses —One Army Isolated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 3.—North and south the Russians have succeeded in converting the spectacular advances of the Germans and Austrians into definite retreats and are themselves pressing forward from both the Niemen and Dniester.

The Germans on Monday had fallen back twenty miles from the Niemen and Grodno and everywhere else except Ossowetz, and they are again spreading their forces for the defense of East Prussia.

Their siege artillery is in considerable jeopardy facing Ossowetz. The streams draining the forest marshes into the Bobr are thawing and the Germans have taken some heavy guns westward outside of the range to dry land around Radzilow. It is believed, however, that some of their heaviest guns north of the fortress cannot now be moved. From the southern bend of the Bobr they are fighting fiercely in an attempt to relieve their siege equipment.

The Russian army of the western line in North Poland conducts a vigorous advance toward the frontier, threatening the railways to Thorn. The Germans tried a desperate raid from Zorpetz, where they were immediately confronted by a Russian squadron of armored cars under Capt. Pohomaroff, which shot the German column off the main road. The Germans then tried a barricade by throwing their own transport across the road, but the men were all killed. The Russian cars towed the German wagons into a ditch and continued to beat the enemy until cavalry turned the rear, inflicting great losses on the Germans as they fled northward. Another German detachment was entirely destroyed in attempting to reach Pullusk with an equipment of mines for the destruction of the railway to Novo Georgievsk.

The Austro-German combination has attempted a series of desperate attacks on the passes of the middle Carpathians, especially at Lupkow and Wynizkow. They were driven southward with terrible losses. They are expected to renew the attempt as the only means of bringing relief to the isolated Austrian army at Stanislau.

Among the last consignment of 3,500 prisoners to reach Kief are several hundred Heidelberg undergraduates. They have been in the field two months.

FIERCE FIGHT FOR GALICIA.

Austro-Germans Hurled in Vain Against Russian Defenses.

LONDON, Thursday, March 4.—In their determination to relieve Przemysl and drive the Russians out of Galicia, the Austro-German armies which for some weeks have been on the Galician side of the Carpathian Mountains have during the last few days made repeated attempts to break through the Russian intrenchments, but without success.

Since Sunday, when in massed formation they threw themselves against the Russian troops holding strong positions, the Austro-Germans have attacked again and again, in spite of the heavy losses which this kind of fighting entails.

According to the Russian official account, the Austrians on Wednesday delivered furious attacks between the San and the Ondawa Rivers, only to be thrown back, as they were in their previous efforts, while the Germans made several fruitless attacks around Kozlouwka and Rojanka, at the latter point losing two companies, which were surrounded and annihilated.

No estimates have been published of the losses suffered by the German armies in their effort to break through the Russian lines at these places, but they are believed to have been very large, as the Russian positions were almost impregnable.

Regarding the Austrians' attempt to outflank the Russians in Eastern Galicia, two Russian official reports in succession have reported that the Austrians suffered a severe reverse, and that on Wednesday they lost in prisoners alone more than 6,000 men. The Russians captured also a number of guns and a large quantity of transport materiel.

On the other extreme wing in North Poland the Germans have either assumed the defensive or are retiring, except at Ossowetz, where they continue to bombard the fortress. Berlin reports unofficially that at this point the Germans have succeeded in silencing two of the forts. Their attempt to approach the city, however, has been repulsed by the Russians.

The Germans, while claiming success near Augustowo, where they captured 1,500 prisoners from among the Russian forces who tried to cross the Bobr River, admit that they have withdrawn their advance guards south of Myszyniec and that the Russians have been feeling their way forward to the northwest of Przasnysz.

The fact seems to be that the Russians are advancing along the whole northern line, but very slowly because of the mud which impedes the movement of guns and transport wagons.

SMASH TWO RUSSIAN FORTS.

Germans' Big Siege Guns Weaken Defenses of Ossowetz.

BERLIN, March 3. (via London.)—Two of the Russian forts at Ossowetz, in Russian Poland, have been demolished and their guns silenced, according to a dispatch printed today in The Cologne Gazette.

The Tageblatt's correspondent in Galicia telegraphs that the Russians have not won a single complete success in their efforts to regain the Carpathian crests, lost by them. Hard fighting continues, he says, along the whole line in spite of heavy snowstorms. The Russians are sacrificing many men, the correspondent declares, in their effort to regain mountain heights and prevent a threatened encircling of their flank.

GREATEST MOUNTAIN BATTLE.

Snow in Carpathians So Deep the Dead Remain Standing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 3.—Writing from Budapest the Hungarian correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"From the Carpathian fighting, as it was termed, a great Carpathian battle developed. The battle lasted a long time because the terrian is impassable. Masses cannot march, run, or surround each other, and the battle is fighting of small units—sometimes companies and seldom battalions—which confront one another in bloody encounters in small, confined places. In fact it is 'breast against brow.'

"That is the reason why on the centre the fighting developed into a fierce hand-to-hand battle. In the west, on the Donajec and Biala line, and also beyond the Dukla, intrenched artillery and infantry are carrying on the struggle. In the east, where the hostile forces can leave the mountainous regions, strategy can, as it were, breathe more freely both in the regions of Nadvorna and Kolomea; but between the east and west, in the centre, the most terrific mountain battle the world has ever seen or heard of is proceeding among the snow-bound precipices and unexplored woods around Dukla and in Biharo. The snow is so deep that dead men remain standing. The snow would not allow them to fall, they having stood in it up to the waist.

"North of Nadvorna and northwest of Kolomea new battles have developed and are still going on, for the resistance of the Russian forces is unbounded. They are continually attacking, and every now and then make fierce bayonet charges. The possession of Kolomea is exceedingly important, it being a railway centre."

WAR TROPHIES IN BERLIN.

Battered Guns Shown and Troops Paraded to Celebrate Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 3. (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Germans celebrated Field Marshal von Hindenburg's recent march through the Masurian Lakes region against the Russians by great military displays in Berlin, an American traveler tells me.

For several days many thousands of Hindenburg's troops passed through Berlin going to the western battlefield. They halted in Berlin, detraining and marching through the city, the women giving laurels to the officers.

Captured Russian guns were placed outside the Imperial Palace and a few English and French guns were added to this public exhibition. I am informed that the Russian guns appeared to be new. The French and Belgian trophies also were new, but much damaged by shot and shell. The English were the most battered of all, being little more than heaps of smashed wheels, eloquent at any rate, of heroic resistance. All day the crowds gathered round the broken English guns.

Aviator Drops Bombs on Warsaw.

WARSAW, March 3.—A German aviator today bombarded Warsaw. Most of the bombs fell in residential districts. Many windows were shattered, but there were no casualties.

BERLIN IS ALARMED BY POTATO FAMINE

Food Disturbances More Frequent—Bread Allowance Is Reduced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 3. (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Berlin grows more and more alarmed at the coming potato famine. The newspapers print special potato editorial articles with pictorial advice on how to economise and how to grow exotic potatoes.

I am informed that hardly a week passes in Berlin without a disturbance due to the new food conditions. There are frequently murmurings of discontent among the men at war meetings. Bernstein, a Socialist member of the Reichstag, was at one gathering nearly assaulted by angry Socialists who put potatoes before patriotism. "We will fight," they said, "but we must have potatoes."

BERLIN, March 3. (via London, March 4.)—The North German Gazette announces that the daily bread rations throughout the empire has been fixed at 200 grammes (a little less than half a pound) of bread or flour per capita from March 15, instead of 225 grammes, the amount previously permitted.

The returns on stocks of grain and flour taken on Feb. 1, which now have been received, show that there are sufficient of the supplies to continue the earlier ration until the next harvest, but it was thought best, according to the newspaper, to hold a reserve for contingencies.

The newspaper adds that the municipalities will be allowed a certain amount of elasticity in their distributions. They may cut the ration for children in order to allot larger portions to the classes of the population where the consumption is normally greater.

PAMPHLET FROM NEW YORK.

Received by British M. P.s, It Excites Wondering Comment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, March 4.—The Daily News says there was some comment in the lobby of the House of Commons yesterday on the fact that Members of Parliament have received a pamphlet posted from New York, entitled "The Case of Belgium in the Light of Official Reports Found in Secret Archives of the Belgian Government After the Occupation of Brussels," with fac-similes of the documents.

It is sent by P. C. Kullman of Wall Street, New York, with preliminary remarks by Dr. Dernburg, and members are informed that they can have a hundred copies for $5.

The Postmaster General will be questioned on the subject.

DR. PUPIN DEFENDS SERBS.

Says Germany Was Deceived—Puts Blame on Austria.

"Germany was deceived and will ultimately come to realize that fact," said Professor M. I. Pupin of Columbia, last night, in an address on "The Serb Nation and the Present War," before the Civic Forum at the Labor Temple, Second Avenue and East Fourteenth Street.

Dr. Pupin said that most careful reading of the Austrian Red Book, published last Sunday in THE TIMES, failed to reveal proof that the Serb nation had maintained a conspiracy among the Serbs in Austria. Austria herself, by serving certain upper classes, was alone responsible for the spirit of discontent among the Serbs in that country, he said.

The operations of the fleets of the Allies in the Dardanelles, said Professor Pupin, brought to the front the real reason why England and France were engaged in the present war. These countries, he said, were not interested in a quarrel between Austria and Servia, but could not sit by quietly and permit Austria and Germany to gain supremacy in the Aegean Sea.

TOLSTOY GAINS LIBERTY.

Guard of Author's Grandson Winks at His Escape.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 10. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Count Michael Tolstoy, grandson of the author, has succeeded in escaping from an Austrian camp, where he had been held prisoner. Because of his frequent threats to escape, the Austrians had posted a special guard over him, but he succeeded in gaining the confidence and friendship of his guard, who in return for a gift of some Russian coins worth about a dollar, let him walk off early one evening. The Count was made prisoner during some of the early fighting in the Carpathians.

PIERRE LOTI WOULD SERVE.

Author Wants to Rejoin French Navy and Fight the Turks.

PARIS, March 3.—Pierre Loti, the author, who is a retired naval officer, has requested the Government to permit him to rejoin the service.

He wants to be assigned to duty with the French fleet now operating against the Turks.

WAR GRAFT GANG HAS MADE MILLIONS

Chicago Manufacturer Says Warring Nations Fleeced by Well-Organized Gang.

THEIR HEADQUARTERS HERE

By Method of Espionage, It Is Said, They Have Reached Nearly Every Purchasing Agent.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 3.—A prominent Chicago merchant declared today that the nations at war in Europe have been fleeced out of millions of dollars by a well-organized band of grafters, exacting a toll of from 15 to 20 per cent. on practically every shipment of war supplies which has left this country. This band, the Chicago manufacturer said, maintained its headquarters at a leading hotel in New York City and had a representative at the capital of each of the belligerent powers. It also had a representative, he said, in every State in the United States.

"When the complete story of this graft in the purchase of war supplies is told," said this merchant under a pledge that his name should not be used, "the country will be shaken from one end to the other. The men who got the commissions, the illegitimate profit on American supplies, are New Yorkers.

"Their sphere of influence extended throughout the financial district. By a system of espionage they knew when an agent was leaving a foreign country to make purchases. The moment he landed in New York the campaign to get the graft began.

"So secretly did this band operate and so powerful was its influence that it defied detection. I am informed that a confidential agent of one of the foreign Governments has been at work for three months and has sufficient evidence at least to stop the operations of the syndicate."

Asked as to the identity of the men behind the plot, the manufacturer declined to give any information. A few details as to the method of operation, however, were furnished.

"For instance, if an article cost $4," he said, "the commission at 15 per cent. amounted to 60 cents. Whether the Government paid $4.60 for the goods or whether the rake-off came from the manufacturer, I do not know. I do know, however, that the grafters got theirs."

Possibility of graft in the purchase of millions of dollars' worth of war supplies in Chicago was admitted today by E. F. Parr, purchasing agent for Russia, France, Servia, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece.

"I have no doubt that money has been made by some persons who have taken more than their legitimate profits," said Mr. Parr. "So far as I know there has been no investigation thus far of supplies purchased in Chicago. I do know, however, that the purchases of foreign Governments in this city alone total more than $5,000,000."

CONSULS DENY GRAFT EXISTS.

Admit, However, That They Have Heard Rumors Concerning It.

The disclosures made in THE TIMES yesterday by one of the confidential agents of the Allies, concerning graft in the purchasing of war supplies in this country, has aroused a great deal of comment in diplomatic circles. The persons who were seen yesterday in every instance insisted that no frauds could have been perpetrated on their own Governments, but nearly all of them told of having heard rumors about the large "commissions" exacted on purchases made by other Governments.

Pierre Mali, the Belgian Consul General, at his office at 25 Madison Avenue, asked what Government the confidential agent represented, and being told that, as well as the agent's name, was a confidential matter, he said:

"All I can say is that the purchases made by the Belgian Government have been all right. The manner in which these purchases have been made is a matter of Government business, and I cannot discuss it. Of course I can't say anything definite about what may have occurred in the purchases of supplies by other countries, as I have had nothing to do with their purchases. I have heard rumors—everybody has—perhaps—but all the rumors about transactions in which we were in any way interested I have run down and found to be groundless."

The British Consul General, Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett, said that he was confident there had been nothing irregular in the purchases of supplies by the agents of his Government. Asked if he had heard any rumors regarding purchases for other Governments he hesitated, and then said:

"I would rather not say anything on that subject."

A banker declared that the fact that enormous commissions were being charged on war orders, and inferior goods supplied, was notorious among those conversant with the situation. His brother-in-law, an American manufacturer of cloth, he said, had been asked by an agent for one of the Allies to submit samples and prices for a huge order to be used in the making of uniforms. He submitted the best grade of goods and the prices these goods regularly brought, he said, but did not get the order. Later, the manufacturer saw samples of the goods that had been selected and said that for some reason goods of exceedingly low grade had been bought at a very high price.

Official Reports of War Operations

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—Between the Niemen and the Vistula, in Northern Poland, on March 1 and 2, the Germans delivered attacks in the region of Ossowetz. Many attempts of the enemy to approach the fortress were repulsed.

In the region of Grodno and in other sections of the whole front our troops continued to make progress.

We took by assault the village of Kerjen, on the left bank of the Amouleff River, where we took prisoners ten officers and certain numbers of soldiers and captured two rapid-fire guns.

In the Carpathians, between Ondava and the San, we continue with complete success to repulse formidable attacks of the Austrian Army. The Germans delivered fruitless attacks in the region of Kozlouwka and Rojanka. At the latter point we succeeded in enveloping and annihilating two German companies.

In East Galicia the Austrians who were defending the passages of the Lomnitza River suffered a new and very serious check, our troops while fighting crossing the river and occupying the village of Krasna. The following day we took 6,000 prisoners, with sixty-four officers and four cannon, seven rapid-fire guns, and a large quantity of regiment and division trains.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—In the Carpathians, west of Ussok Pass, fighting is proceeding which has developed to a large extent into engagements for the possession of important heights and lines. Several Russian counter-attacks have been repulsed with great loss to the enemy.

During the day several local successes were gained along the battle front. In an assault on a ridge north of Cisna we took 400 prisoners.

Vigorous fighting is in progress along the whole battle front in Southeast Galicia. On the Donajec River and in Russian Poland nothing of importance has occurred.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—Near Grodno, in Russian Poland, the situation remains unchanged. To the southeast of Augustowo a Russian force endeavored to cross the Bobr River, but it was driven back with heavy losses, 1,500 Russians being captured. Other Russian attacks in the country to the northeast of Grodno broke down in front of the German lines. To the southwest of Kolno the Germans made advances. At a point to the south of Kyssiniec a vanguard of German troops was forced back by the superior strength of the enemy. To the northwest of Przasnysz the Russians endeavored to feel their way and attempted an advance. Several Russian night attacks to the east of Plock have been repulsed.

Near St. Eloi, to the south of Ypres, the attack yesterday of two English companies upon our lines was repulsed after violent hand-to-hand fighting. At a point near Peronne a French aircraft came down on account of motor trouble, and the two men on board were taken prisoners.

The French attacks in the Champagne district have been without any degree of success. The French troops have been once again driven back into their positions with heavy losses.

To the northwest of Ville-sur-Tourbe German troops occupied 250 yards of trenches. French advances in the Forest of Consenvoye and near Ailly and Apremont have been easily repulsed. Attacks made by our troops to the northeast of Badenvillers again resulted in our getting possession of considerable territory. The German front to the northeast of Celles has advanced during the last few days a distance of about five miles. The French have made vain attempts to recover their losses of recent days.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—From the sea to the Aisne there has been cannonading of varying intensity. The Germans again began to bombard Rheims with incendiary shells.

In the Champagne region, on the front north of Souain, Mesnil, and Beausejour, our progress continues. We are holding on the entire attacking front, that is to say, over a distance of nearly four miles, a total of German lines representing a depth of two-thirds of a mile.

Our progress today has been particularly marked to the west of Perthes, where we have captured trenches and extended our position in the woods. We also gained ground to the north of Mesnil. Finally, in the same region we have repulsed several violent counter-attacks. The regiments of the guards sustained enormous losses.

Since the last communication we have made about 100 prisoners and have captured a machine gun. Several German attacks were repulsed in the woods of Consenvoye, north of Verdun, and in the Forest of Le Prêtre, west of Pont-à-Mousson.

(*Day Report*)—There is nothing of importance to add to last night's communication. In Champagne we hold the entire first line of German trenches from a point northwest of Perthes to north of Beausejour, and at several points we have progressed beyond this line.

The progress at various points which was reported yesterday is confirmed. This progress has been maintained everywhere.

There has been cannonading in the Argonne.

On the rest of the front there is nothing to report.

FRENCH'S HONOR LIST LARGEST ON RECORD

Occupies Three London Times Pages—Generals and Privates Commended Side by Side.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Sir John French's list of names of officers and men whom he recommends for promotion or reward for gallant and distinguished service in the field is the longest list of the kind ever submitted by a British commander. It occupied nearly three closely printed pages in The Times. No less than 445 Generals and members of the General Staff are included in the list, and there are 254 names from the Royal Artillery and 234 members of the Medical Corps, to say nothing of the other branches of service represented.

A noticeable feature of the list is the way in which all ranks are classed together as being equally distinguished. The Duke of Wellington never mentioned any but officers in his dispatches, while other British commanders have mentioned non-commissioned officers or privates very sparingly. Sir John French makes no distinction between the highest officer and the humblest private; the names are all placed side by side in the long roll of honor.

Wilhelmina Cargo in Prize Court.

Norvin R. Lindheim, attorney for the shippers of the cargo of the American steamship Wilhelmina, now detained at Falmouth, announced today that he had received word from his representative abroad that a writ had been issued and served, placing the cargo in a prize court.

THREE INDICTMENTS AGAINST WERNER HORN

Accused of Illegal Transportation of Dynamite — Action Will Halt Extradition.

BOSTON, March 3.—Three indictments charging the illegal transporation of dynamite in interstate commerce were returned by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday against Werner Horn, who attempted to destroy the international railway bridge at Vanceboro, Me., on Feb. 2, Federal Attorney George W. Anderson announced today. The maximum penalty for the offense is eighteen months imprisonment and a fine of $2,000.

A copy of the indictment was sent to the United States Marshal at Portland, Me., with instructions that Horn be arrested Saturday, when he will be released from the jail at Machias, where he is serving a sentence of thirty days for damaging property at Vanceboro.

The indictments charge illegal transportation of sixty pounds of dynamite from New York to Boston over the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, from Boston to Vanceboro over the Boston & Maine and Maine Central Railroads, and carrying of dynamite in a suitcase without notifying the officials of the railroad involved.

It is expected that action on the Canadian Government's request for the extradition of Horn will be delayed as a result of the Grand Jury's report. In the opinion of the Federal attorneys, the claims of the United States must be satisfied before extradition can be considered.

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3.50
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GERMANY ALTERS RELIEF SHIP RULE

Continued from Page 1.

Berlin to explain to the British Government that only such ships as are really engaged in this service may carry the commission's marks.

"Germany regrets that, having regard for the existing mine danger in the war zone, it cannot grant safe conduct for the commission's ships to and from England."

CHARTERS WERE THREATENED

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The State Department today had under consideration the reports from The Hague, which stated that the German Government had determined to refuse to grant any more safe conducts for American relief ships to touch at English ports for coal on the homeward voyage, and would only permit safe conducts for the return voyage of those Belgian relief vessels which took the north of Scotland route. These reports reached the State Department both in press dispatches and in a cablegram from Henry van Dyke, the American Minister at The Hague.

The department was considering Minister van Dyke's message when unofficial word came that Germany had rescinded the Belgian order enough to permit relief vessels to pass through the English Channel and had ordered its submarines not to molest them. These unofficial advices stated that Minister van Dyke had received word to this effect from the German Government through the German Minister at The Hague. They also stated that Germany regretted that having due regard for the existing danger in the naval war zone it could not grant safe conduct for the commission ships to and from England.

While this dispatch was somewhat contradictory, it was thought in some quarters, still it was thought that it gave evidence that Germany might perhaps permit American ships to enter through the English Channel instead of being forced around the north of Scotland.

Minister van Dyke is expected to forward another report tomorrow morning, and until this report, explaining whether the reported rescinding of the German order is broad enough to prevent the wrecking of the Belgian Relief Commission's plans, is received and considered no inquiries will be made of the German Government through the American Embassy at Berlin.

On their face, the first instructions would appear to offer no serious handicap to the great work being done by the Commission for Relief in Belgium, since it is not difficult to go from American ports via the Shetland Islands to Rotterdam. But it is stated on good authority that the contracts entered into between the Commission for Relief in Belgium and the British owners of the steamships that make up the "great mercy fleet" would be null and void the moment that those ships abandoned the "via Falmouth" route.

The result of the vitiation of these charters would mean the immediate cessation, perhaps for weeks, of the great transportation machine that the commission has built up.

Under the contracts entered into between the commission and the owners of these fifty-odd steamers, every one of which is British owned and flies the British flag, the ships must make an English port for orders and coal en route. Falmouth was long ago selected as this port of call. The ships are entirely under the control of the commission, and every ounce of the cargo is accounted for and handled by bona-fide American citizens, whose status has been officially approved of both by the German and the allied Governments. H. C. Hoover is the head of the organization in London, while prominently identified with the work in Belgium are Minister van Dyke and Minister Brand Whitlock, the latter at Brussels.

Recently Mr. Hoover was in Berlin and had a long conference with the German authorities with regard to the American relief work for the benefit of the Belgians. Mr. Hoover was assured by the German Government that the ships carrying the cargoes of the Commission for Relief in Belgium would be absolutely safe while passing through the war zone en route to Rotterdam. It is reported on high authority that this assurance was given to Mr. Hoover by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor.

Minister van Dyke's notification of the intention of Germany to refuse safe conduct was communicated to him by Baron von Bissing, the German Governor General in Belgium. Minister Van Dyke was notified because most of the Belgian relief supplies sent from this country through America and England have been in recent weeks sent through Holland. Diplomatic immunity had been given to these shipments when sent consigned to the American Minister at Brussels, either direct through Belgian ports or through the ports of Antwerp, Esschen, Loosen, Smeermans, Petit Lanaye, Lanaeckell, or Rotterdam. Most of the recent shipments, it was said tonight, were being sent through Rotterdam.

The unofficial report from The Hague that Germany had rescinded the order and would permit relief vessels to pass through the English Channel was encouraging, though the exact character of the rescinding order was not made clear and the State Department is awaiting advices from Minister van Dyke. At the State Department tonight no statement could be obtained except that Minister van Dyke had brought the matter to the attention of the department, indicating that he would make a further report when he heard from the German Government, that the matter was under consideration as to the advisability of making inquiries of the German Government

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ADVERTISEMENT.

B. T.

Albert Frederick Wilson, New York University, has just written this unsolicited letter in praise of Booth Tarkington's new novel, "The Turmoil":

I want to be the first to register my opinion that Booth Tarkington's new novel, "The Turmoil," is the biggest thing that has been done in fiction during the last ten years. First, it is an overwhelmingly entertaining story. Second, it sets a new standard in the fine arts of portraying life—dramatizing it into graphic, throbbing reality—in the novel.

Here are superlatives, but I know of no other way to vent my enthusiasm. Then, too, I am a little impatient that American critics are so slow to recognize that Mr. Tarkington stands head and shoulders above all contemporary writers. His technique, his writing methods, are years in advance of present-day story-tellers. My students in the professional magazine writing courses give more attention to Tarkington than they do to Poe, Hawthorne, and De Maupassant heaped together.

"The Turmoil" will stand the test of a great book. The "Tired Business Man" will revel in it. The school girl will find it the most charming love story she has read in months. The reader of literary taste has waiting for him a book of rare truth and strength.

The Turmoil
Harper & Brothers

Shaving Comfort
for easily irritated skins in that soothing, healing, antiseptic
Resinol Shaving Stick
At all druggists'. Sample free. Resinol Chemical Co. Baltimore, Md.
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¶ A little over $1.00 a day and up is the rate for a stand.

¶ Rent includes free advertising, storage, elevator service, general lighting, heat, moving stairway and incineration.

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ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, INC.,
No. 10 East 33rd Street. Tel. Murray Hill 1100.

OBREGON ACCUSED OF STIRRING UP MOB

Washington Protests Against His Threat to Abandon Mexico City if Food Riots Occur.

BLAMES HIM FOR FAMINE

Food Cut Off and Sent to Vera Cruz While Relief Offer of Foreigners Was Refused.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Incendiary statements alleged to have been issued in Mexico City by General A. Obregon, the Carranza General, in command of the Constitutionalist troops stationed there, reflecting on the attitude of Americans and foreigners toward relief work and calculated to excite the populace in a very difficult and serious situation, have been challenged by the Wilson Administration.

Secretary Bryan has given instructions to diplomatic representatives of the United States at Vera Cruz to call the attention of General Carranza to the seriousness of having such incendiary statements as those attributed to General Obregon circulated broadcast in Mexico City. The particular statement to which the American Government takes exception is one in which General Obregon announced that the moment there was any attempt at rioting in Mexico City he would leave the city at the head of his troops, as the merchants did not "accept the invitation made to them to assist the people and prevent violence."

This statement is alleged to have been made by General Obregon at a most critical period in the situation in Mexico City, at a time when the people are hungry and clamoring for bread, and it is feared that statements such as this will incite or encourage the populace to engage in riots and attack the merchants and foreigners.

The statements issued by General Obregon have made it appear that the foreigners and merchants have been unwilling to contribute for the relief of those who need food or are starving. The State Department has received advices indicating that this is not a correct statement of the facts, that merchants and foreigners have been contributing toward the relief of the hunger situation which, according to State Department advices, was not caused by the merchants and foreigners, but is laid at the door of the Carranza Government, which took supplies needed by the people. It was pointed out by Secretary Bryan today, also, that much of the misery in Mexico City had been caused by the removal of the Government to Vera Cruz and the closing down of Government offices and mills.

Secretary Bryan's statement follows:

"The department is advised that on March 2 the press of Mexico City published another statement from General Obregon, as follows:

> At the first attempt at riot I will leave the city at the head of my troops in order that they may not fire a single shot against the hungry multitude, as the merchants did not accept the invitation which was made to them to assist the people and prevent violence.

"The statement appears completely at variance with the department's advices from Mexico City concerning the relief work recently instituted. It is stated that the International Relief Committee has taken up the work with considerable energy and that it has met with a hearty response on the part of foreigners in general. Two banks alone have subscribed 120,000 pesos. The press of Mexico City states that on March 1 a member of the Relief Committee approached Obregon to ask that certain facilities be given the committee in the way of railroad transportation to bring in the much needed staple articles and his answer was that the Mexican people did not require any help from foreigners, and consequently the committee's request was turned down.

"It is reported that as far as can be judged, the present conditions in Mexico City have been brought about by the closing of all Government offices, shutting down of public works, cutting off railway traffic in all directions (which prevented the bringing in of supplies needed by factories which had laid off all their men), by not letting staple articles find their way into the city, and, finally, by the transportation to Vera Cruz of the food supplies of Mexico City.

"The department has given instructions that the attention of General Carranza be called to the seriousness of having such incendiary statements as the one quoted appearing in the press."

ROOT SARCASTIC IN SENATE

Scores Navy Proposal and the Defunct Shipping Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Among the last remarks of Mr. Root of New York as a member of the Senate will probably be remembered his biting reference today to the abolition of the plucking board in the Navy Department and the President's advocacy of the Ship Purchase bill that failed of enactment. Mr. Root did not make a formal address, but just before the conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was adopted, he interposed for a moment.

"Mr. President," he said, "if there ever was any example of a failure of the part of a legislative body to do its full duty to the country it represents, you find it here in what is being done in this Naval bill by cutting out the system of elimination and substituting nothing for it, leaving a lot of men in command whom a former President of the United States once described to me as a lot of wheezy, onion-eyed, old stuffed puddings.

"It is too late to do our duty. We have been kept here day and night discussing and wearing out the strength of everybody over an ill-considered, ill-conceived, half-baked, foolish attempt to put the Government into the shipping business, and we are neglecting our plain duty as legislators."

ASSERT POLICE SPY MADE THEIR BOMBS

Continued from Page 1.

fused to allow Polignani to talk to reporters about his life among the anarchists, saying that by doing so the police would put other matters in jeopardy.

The attitude of the two prisoners was shown by statements made by them at other times during the day. In the morning, before the case went to the Grand Jury, Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train took Abarno aside for a personal talk.

"You're a philosopher and I'm a philosopher," said Mr. Train. "The only difference is that our philosophies don't agree. I think it is a good thing to maintain a strong and organized society, you don't. But suppose your theories prevailed, and society was overturned, and that after a while some other anarchists didn't like the new state of affairs and started out to attack you and your friends as you had attacked the State. What about that?"

"I hadn't got that far," said Abarno. "The future will take care of itself. But I don't think that in an anarchist society men would want to kill each other."

Before being taken to their cells in the Tombs the two prisoners talked to reporters and again protested that the whole thing had been "framed up" by Detective Polignani, whom they knew as Frank Baldo. "If we get twenty-five years," they said, "we ought to get fifty-five." They insisted that Baldo had urged them to action and that he had suggested the scheme of attacking the Rockefellers, Vanderbilts, and Carnegies after the attempt on the Cathedral had been carried out. "He wasn't a spy," they insisted. "A spy only makes reports. He just encouraged us, just put the idea into our heads; and when he got it there he kept pounding at us till he got us to church with the bomb."

Tell of Meeting Polignani.

Carbone does not speak much English, and at first pretended to speak none at all; but many of the questions were answered by him through Abarno as interpreter. Abarno said that he met "Baldo" about three months ago, and was introduced to him at a meeting of the Gaetano Bresci Circle at 301 East 106th Street by Carbone. They had heard a lecture; and "Baldo" greeted them as they were going out and told them that all anarchists were stupid; that if they were not stupid they would act. They "ought to shoot off bombs and explode dynamite to better society," they said Baldo asserted.

"How did you learn to make bombs?"

"From a book," said Abarno; "a book Carbone got." Thereupon, with Abarno as interpreter, Carbone told of the book.

"I first learned about making bombs," he said, "from reading the newspapers and other things. I bought the book at the Bresci Circle, where it was on sale for 15 cents. I didn't know what was in it when I bought it. The title was 'Health Is in You,' and I thought it was something else—what you call it—spice."

"Then, why did you keep it?"

"I'd bought it. What would I do with it?"

"Saturday night," said Abarno, "Baldo asked me to go for a walk, and we went to the cathedral. I knew where it was but had never been in it. He showed me then the best place to plant a bomb. It was not my idea to fight the church; I am a free thinker and don't believe in any church, but I don't believe in blowing up people who don't agree with me. I don't believe in blowing anybody up. But Baldo was always after action, and we were easy for him. We were made stupid—foolish—by reading books and a lot of stuff that we did not half understand. The books made us foolish. Crazy in the head.

Deny Bomb Was Lighted.

"Baldo lies, and the police lie when they say my bomb was lighted. It was not. They split the end and tore it off to make it look that way. Baldo set his bomb down before I set mine.

"Saturday night, when we were on our way uptown, he said to me, 'After this we will get Rockefeller; I know where he lives.' Then he showed me where Vanderbilt lives—I think it is Forty-fifth or Forty-sixth Street. In there somewhere.

"In my own family," said Abarno, "there are twelve people. The old man is working as a bootblack and doesn't get very much. I got $11 a week, but they have to eat at home. Just because I've had work ever since the Italian-Turkish war was over didn't make me so blind that I couldn't see those around me who had no work. Rags to wear, and not enough of them. Scraps to eat, and sometimes not even scraps. Those are things you people don't know about. You don't see it as we do. The rich people know and are responsible for all this, but they wouldn't make a change. I guess they will now. We have waked them up."

"And so you started to blow up the cathedral?"

Admits Plot Was Foolish.

"That was a very foolish act. I changed my mind about it in church, when I saw that so many people were around. If I had had a chance I would have left. Sunday night, if we had had a chance, Carbone and I would have destroyed the bombs."

Carbone, who heretofore had given no sign of being able to speak any English at all, now interrupted in broken English:

"Baldo said we must go on—we were stupid—cowards—worse than the rich, because we did not help our own."

"Was that the reason you did not go to the cathedral on Monday morning?"

Carbone's English was unequal to this, apparently, and Abarno had to translate.

"I was asleep," Carbone explained. "Anyway, I had no bomb."

Abarno said Baldo had never told them much about himself—not even where or how he was employed.

"Did he spend much money?" the questioner asked.

"Not him," said Abarno emphatically. "Sometimes we'd lend him money; sometimes he bought the drinks, and sometimes we did. But he wasn't what you call a 'spender,' and we ain't. We don't have it to spend."

"What will your friends do to Baldo now?"

Before Abarno could answer Carbone broke in:

"We have no friends."

"But won't the members of the Circle do something?"

Both men laughed.

Say Polignani Is Safe.

"He's safe," said Abarno. "The Bresci Circle won't do anything. Don't you understand? They're just talkers—they make noise; that's all. They'll hurt nobody—not even him. I wouldn't harm him myself. Why should I? Even if I am going to get twenty-five years."

Carbone said he was born in Civino-sul Tucina, Italy, and had been in America three years, and had had employment all of that time. "I have been a good workman," he said; "honest, never arrested, nor in trouble. I have references from everybody I ever worked for." Carbone is a shoemaker and Abarno an electrotyper.

Abarno said he was born in Italy and came to this country when he was 8 years old. He had a common school education.

"I never got into trouble with the police," he said, "except when I was a little boy and stole some cakes. And then my mother got me out for $2. The only trouble with me is that I read too much."

The police said yesterday that the original intention had been to explode the bomb on Monday morning, but that Abarno had to be at his work promptly at 7 o'clock that morning. Tuesday morning he did not have to report until 7:30 o'clock.

CONGRESS ENTERS LAST DAY AT WORK

Continued from Page 1.

efficiency; in its creation of a naval reserve; in the establishment of the office of Chief of Naval Operations and the ranks of Admiral and Vice Admiral; in the abolition of the Plucking Board; in equipping navy yards for the construction of ships and in the increase in the manufacture of mutions of war; in well-considered and liberal appropriations for the needs of the service in every line.

"Rather Congress has gone so far to see that its appropriation was applied where most vitally needed and without regard to merely political considerations. Everything has been subordinated to the battle fleet and its efficiency. The haphazard and sometimes prodigal appropriations of previous Congresses for unnecessarily costly buildings at navy yards, which have been so justly criticised by former Secretary of the Navy Meyer in the public press, has been done away with. Expenditures ashore have been reduced to an absolute minimum. The Plucking Board, which had outlived its usefulness, has been abolished and a system of promotion to take its place will be one of the first things taken up by the new Congress."

Mr. Daniels said he thought that perhaps the best piece of legislation for the navy passed in a decade was the provision in the present bill authorizing a naval reserve, composed of honorably discharged men from the navy, on graded pay according to the length of time they have served.

A New Regime Afloat.

The bill provides for a Chief of Operations, who, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, will be in charge of the operations of the fleet and the preparation of plans for its use in war. This new position is expected to coordinate more perfectly the work of the War College, the General Board, and the Office of Naval Intelligence and the carrying out of manoeuvres by the fleet.

"For a long time it had been felt, whenever there were joint operations between the navies of this country and those of other countries," said Secretary Daniels, "that the American Navy had not the position to which it was entitled because other countries, some of them with much smaller navies, had given higher rank to the commanding officers. We have now in the American Navy in command of fleets no Admiral. The only Admiral we have is Admiral Dewey, who is at the head of the General Board and does not go to sea.

"The Conference Committee has agreed upon a provision which will remove this handicap. It is provided that the Commanders in Chief of the fleets in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Asiatic waters shall rank as Admirals and Vice Admirals. These ranks are not created to be conferred upon officers permanently; they will occupy them only so long as they are in command afloat. The American fleet has become so large that the officers who direct it are entitled to the highest rank given to officers of any navy in the world."

SHIP BILL IS SHELVED.

Show of Strength by Senate Republicans Causes Democrats to Drop It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Ship Purchase bill was officially buried in the Senate this afternoon. Mr. Fletcher of Florida, who has handled the bill for the President, moved to send the bill back to conference for necessary corrections, and Mr. Bankhead of Alabama, a leader in the Democratic insurrection against the measure, made a satirical speech in reply to the denunciation directed against the insurgents by Mr. Stone of Missouri.

Then Mr. Weeks of Massachusetts, the Republican leader so far as the Ship bill is concerned, took the floor. He said he had remarks to submit that would take an hour, perhaps more, and that he had a list of other Senators who also wished to be heard, each for an hour or so. He read the list, and on it were twenty-eight names, more than half the Republican strength in the Senate. Twenty-eight speeches of an hour would carry the bill well past the end of the session at noon tomorrow, and rather than imperil pending appropriation bills, Mr. Fletcher reluctantly surrendered, withdrawing his motion and dropping the subject altogether.

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Our Import Department is now executing to special order, the reproductions of late Paris models.

Our Made-up Department also presents many New Spring Modes in Tailleur and Demi-tailleur Suits—Coats—Robes Tailleur—Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Wraps and Blouses.

Remaining Afternoon & Evening Gowns *from Winter stocks at final closing prices*
A Summary of Handsome Afternoon Dresses—also a few Dance Dresses—
Formerly: $65, $95, $125 to $145
at $25—$35—$45
Evening Gowns—in very handsome styles; only a few—formerly $150 to $250—$65, $75, $95

NEW YORK GIFT SHIP TO SAIL SATURDAY

Supplies for Relief of Belgians Pour In from All Over the State.

ONE DONOR SENDS WATCH

Another Sends $50 for Bananas—Hundreds Give for Easter Argosy—Standing Funds.

The New York State relief ship Harpalyce is scheduled to sail from Brooklyn for Rotterdam next Saturday with a cargo of food for Belgium, all of which will have been given by citizens of New York. The Commission for Relief in Belgium, which is gathering the cargo, announced that more than 176,000 pounds of supplies, representing all parts of the State, had been received yesterday.

The gifts are coming from New York City, Albany, Rochester, Poughkeepsie, Utica, Glens Falls, and almost every town in the State. The shipments range all the way from single pounds to carloads, and preparations have been made at the warehouses of the commission at the Bush Terminal to receive and assort these donations.

One carload came yesterday from the Belgium relief store at Syracuse. This shipment consisted of flour, peas, rolled oats, oatmeal, pea beans, condensed milk, merchandise, clothing, and groceries.

The Poughkeepsie Committee, which is being assisted by girls of Vassar College, sent 3,000 pounds of groceries and canned goods yesterday and the Piermont Paper Company of Piermont sent 50,000 pounds of felt for overcoats. The Rochester Committee sent 6,000 pounds of groceries, condensed milk, and a large consignment of clothing, and from the women of Cohocton came 5,000 pounds of beans, 1,800 pounds of peas, and many sacks of cornmeal. The Castle Committee sent 4,850 pounds of flour, while the Malone Club gave several large boxes of new clothing.

Unusual gifts included a gold watch, a penknife, a package of pipe tobacco, a pair of red baby wristlets, twelve boxes of toys, and a check for $50, which the donor requested to be used to purchase bananas.

To the Belgian Relief Committee, under whose auspices the cargo of the Easter Argosy, which is to take a gift of food from the children of the United States to Princess Marie José of Belgium, hundreds of letters are coming daily from all over the country, each containing a donation from a little child, and sometimes a big one. With a donation of $1 came this letter in yesterday's mail:

> I am a little Osage Indian girl and am only wishing that I could give you more.
> VALERIE HEWITT. (9 years old.) Oklahoma City, Okla.
>
> This was another among the hundreds:
> I hope you have a happy Easter and success to your father.
> ELIZABETH LONGFELLOW.

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund now totals $954,120.70. Of this amount $1,243.65 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's gifts of $10 or more were:

Woonsocket, R. I.	$200	V. S. Mulford	$50
Anonymous	100	Mrs. W. H. Harris	25
Mrs. L. R. Morris	100	Sara E. Winte	10
Mrs. E. H. York	100	G. M. Day	25
Mrs. J. D. Maclemon	50	Warren G. Dix	10
Joseph P. Davis	50	Mrs. C. P. Kling	10
S. E. Carpender	10	H. T. & B. T. Ross	10
A. P. Saunders	10	Hayes Bigelow	10
Mrs. A. S. Jameson	10	T. M. Prudden	25
Carroll, Estelle, & Billie Bassett	30	Frank W. Seeley	10
Anonymous	100	J. S. Tomkins	10
Julius Kayser & Co. employes	80	Mrs. C. B. Spahr	10
		Mary Tatum	12
		Sympathizers	10
		Mrs. C. Keep	15

Red Cross Fund.

The Red Cross Fund now totals $465,227.71. Of this amount $481.60 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street or 52 William Street. Yesterday's subscriptions of $10 or more follow:

Lake Champlain Ass'n	$223
Rochester Red Cross	56
Henry L. Stimson	50
Hackensack Record	35
Bishop Lines, Newark, (col.)	25
W. G. Van Name	25

For Babies in Belgium.

The American Committee for Relief of Babes of Belgium, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, acknowledges the following additional contributions:

Mrs. John H. Wickersham, Lancaster, Penn., entertainment	$972
Mrs. W. B. Roulstone	15
T. Powers and friend	10
Oscar Lion	10

For French Women and Children.

Contributions received yesterday by Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, for relief of destitute women and children in France, amounted to $61, making a total of $60,969.59. The donors included Miss Alice P. Tapley, Boston, $50; Charles P. Curtis, Jr., Providence, R. I., $10, and Miss Mary Tabor, $20.

Prince of Wales Fund.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund in the United States, of which R. M. Stuart Wortley, 25 Broad Street, is the Treasurer, now totals $111,209.49. Additional subscriptions of $10 or more acknowledged by Mr. Wortley yesterday were:

Previous gifts	$110,078
N. G. Higham	10
C. N. Edge	10
R. M. S. Wortley	105
E. Hooper	10
Pawtucket Times	105
St. Joseph (Me.) Branch	51
H. & W. G.	10
Charles Fox	12
Staff of Commercial Cable Co.	41
Beverley Bogert	10
British Schools and Universities Club	136
Scots Soc. and Burns Club, Springfield, Mass.	570
James Barber	100
P. S. Young	10
Office employes of Barber & Co.	28
Dock employes of Barber & Co.	14
Auxiliary No. 1	100

Vacation Relief Fund.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is the Treasurer, now has a fund that totals $58,025.23. These new subscriptions of $10 or more were acknowledged by Miss Morgan yesterday:

Miss M. T. Moulton	$31	Miss Parsons	$101
Mrs. C. D. Chapman	123	Mrs. S. Sachs	60
Lafayette Fund	473	Lay Brothers	27
Jane Cox	15	League of Catholic Women	822
Marian H. Wickes	25	Mildred Kinney	20

Servian Agricultural Fund.

The Servian Agricultural Relief Committee of America, the offices of which are at 70 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges these additional subscriptions:

Previous gifts	$9,428	James Nellson	$100
Breck Trowbridge	200	M. H. Young	50
Charles Scribner	50	Edward Sheldon	100
Smith Sheldon	10	James C. Wentz	25
A Friend	100	K. and R. Moon	10
Ellen A. Wood	500	B. G.	250
R. R. Bowker	10	Mrs. G. Kissell	100
Mrs. H. W. Sibley	100	T. T. Wells	100
William Simes	30		

Concerning the work of the Servian Agricultural Relief Committee a statement was issued yesterday in which it was pointed out that when the Austrians invaded Servia they burned homes and granaries, drove away live stock, and rendered helpless and homeless more than 675,000 peasants before the Servian Army succeeded in driving them out of the country. These peasants are starving, and efforts are being made to send them back to their farms, where the American Committee hopes to furnish seed for planting and tools to work the fields. The first shipment of grain and implements will be made next week from this port.

Polish Relief Fund.

The American Polish Relief Committee, 14 East Forty-seventh Street, now has a fund of $24,989.47. New subscriptions received yesterday included one of $100 from the United Polish Societies of Greenpoint, L. I.; $25 from D. L. Bartlett, and $10 each from Miss Mary L. Ogden and A. C. Bradley.

B. Altman & Co.

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55c QUALITY

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As the name implies, this blend is made from the small and broken beans of higher priced coffees, and is equally delicious in its drinking qualities, but simply not as fancy in appearance.

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Natural Laxative Water from Spain.
Approved by Academy of Medicine, Paris.
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It is nature's own remedy for constipation.
Small quantity suffices. Wine glassful only.
ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN.
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Begin the reshaping of your figure with one of
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You will like the graceful curving line, the figure poise—yes, and the feeling of a Redfern. They are pretty to look at, attractively trimmed, and made of soft, exquisitely dainty fabrics properly stiffened, for the corset of the hour must be plaint but well-boned to give the erect figure poise that is part of the new silhouette.

The chief thing is to see *all* the new Redfern Models. Then make your selection with the counsel of the corsetiere, but by all means be fitted.

You may have a preference for purchasing elsewhere—at your favorite shop—if so, we will be glad to show the new Redferns to you—they are a revelation in corsetry; and we will give you the title of your model.

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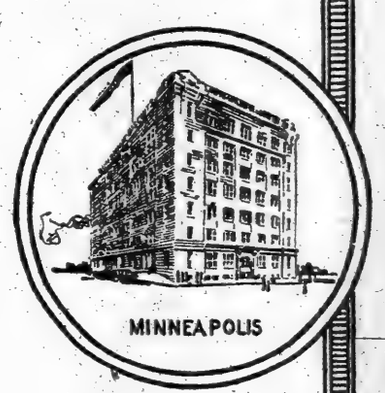
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From one bakery in a western city the Sunshine purity and appetizing taste of Sunshine Biscuits have won their way into all parts of the world.

And now in New York the world's largest bakery has come to supply the demand that our other bakeries in Kansas City, Minneapolis, Omaha, Dallas, St. Louis, Chicago and Boston were unable to fill.

Sunshine Biscuits are baked—not in the dead, dusty air of basements—but up in the sunshine on the top floor in scores of mammoth ovens.

Every process is performed in sunshine, which pours through more than 2,000 windows.

That is why they are called Sunshine Biscuits.

Perhaps to you the word "Sunshine" has been merely an attractive name for a biscuit. To us it stands for a principle—an ideal—an essential ingredient in every Sunshine recipe.

There are twenty-five acres of floor space in this Bakery—equal to four hundred city lots. The outer walls are made of white, glistening tile—the Sunshine Bakery is as clean and sanitary outside as it is inside.

On the roof is the largest electric sign in the world. It is 586 feet long, 40 feet high and is illuminated with 5000 electric lights. You can read it from New Jersey.

Sunshine Biscuits are almost numberless in variety. From Takhoma Biscuit (the Sunshine Soda Cracker, which breaks in the middle) through hundreds of kinds to the famous Sunshine Specialties, in which group are included those wonderful biscuit bonbons, Sunshine Hydrox, Sunshine Clover Leaves and Sunshine Tan San.

Sunshine Biscuits are delivered fresh every day to all the grocers in and around New York.

Visitors are welcome to this Wonder Bakery. Come and see Sunshine Biscuits baked in the sunshine.

The Sunshine Bakery is at the east approach of the Queensboro Bridge. You can see it from all over New York.

KANSAS CITY

BOSTON

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY

Bakers of

Sunshine Biscuits

"The Quality Biscuits of America"

CHICAGO

BOSTON

NO FAULT TO FIND

FOR nearly seven years people have been buying Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates. We have yet to hear of any one dissatisfied with this plan for laying up money. Absolute safety—4½% interest. Any sum from $10 up.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH.

Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

Annual March Sale of

China—Glass—& Lamps

Continues Throughout the Week

This once-a-year sale has been in preparation for several months. To thrifty women is presented an opportunity to purchase these wares at

Exceptionally Low Prices

Included are 48 and 100 piece dinner sets, American cut glass, decorated cups, saucers and plates, gas and electric lamps, chandeliers and glass tableware.

See our remarkable window display on 59th St. and on Third Avenue.

Bloomingdales'—Third Floor.

You'll Like These

Consoles

or "Book-Ends"

In one special group of bronze or antique-gold finish, a pair of elephants are forever thrusting forward with forehead and trunk in a mighty effort to keep the books between them trim and upright. This group sells at $2.25 per pair.

In another group, a pair of gladiators pose in the heroic attitude of the men-about-to-die of the Roman arena. This pair sells at $5.

Other designs include the simple wooden "ends" of mahogany finish at $1.75, $2, and $2.25 per pair.

Bloomingdales'—Lex. Arcade Stationery Shop.

Exquisite Effects in the Newest Weaves in

Ribbons

Everything is here—at BLOOMINGDALES'—including the new and stunning block effects, in black-and-white and in color combinations.

The gros-grain Ribbons, too — in both plain and Bayadere effects.

Hundreds of others — priced moderately at

39c to $1.98

You should be particularly interested in a six-inch-wide Dresden ribbon, of beautiful quality and very specially priced at (yd.) 29c.

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

Novel and Dainty Ideas in Place

Cards

One shows a little Bird of Paradise (in actual feather) among wistaria blooms; another shows a robin redbreast among apple blossoms. Each 10c; a dozen, $1.10.

"Pretty-girl" place-cards ranging from the demure to the risque, for stag dinners. Each 25c.

Bride and Cupid cards for that occasion of ALL occasions—a wedding. At 10c and 12c.

Bloomingdales'—Lex. Arcade Stationery Shop.

MRS. ANGLE ON TRIAL FOR BALLOU'S DEATH

State Contends She Pushed Elderly Caller Down Stairs, Fracturing His Skull.

HER HEALTH IS RESTORED

Defendant Accompanied in Court by Her Father—Jury Composed of Middle-Aged Men.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 3.—Mrs. Helen M. Angle, on whose doorstep in Stamford Waldo R. Ballou was found dying on the night of June 23, 1914, was placed on trial here today on the charge of manslaughter, it being alleged by the State that she was responsible for the death of Mr. Ballou, who had been her intimate friend for many months and who, by Mrs. Angle's own story, had been calling upon her in her studio apartment in the Rippowam Building in Stamford just prior to the accident or assault that caused his death. Early in today's session of the trial it developed that one of the most important questions upon which the opposing lawyers would contend before the jury was whether Mr. Ballou suffered the fracture of the skull that caused his death by falling down the steps that led to the street from Mrs. Angle's apartment or by being pushed down the steps.

One of the witnesses called today was Dr. Otto H. Schultze, a pathologist and Coroner's physician of New York City, and the questions put to him by Homer S. Cummings and Jacob B. Klein, the trial attorneys for the State and defense, respectively, indicated that each would attempt to establish for the jury the fact of his side of this question. Dr. Schultze peroformed a secret autopsy upon the body of Mr. Ballou on July 14, when the body was exhumed in the cemetery at Winchendon, Mass. He testified that he found the brains and heart had been removed, by whom he did not know.

Mr. Klein, on cross-examination, asked if the brain would show whether Mr. Ballou had suffered a stroke of apoplexy, and Dr. Schultze answered that it would. It thus became apparent that the result of the examination of the brain would have an important bearing on the case. The lawyers for the defense admitted after adjournment that they did not have the brain and knew nothing of it. It is supposed that the State has had the brain examined and will introduce expert testimony to show whether Mr. Ballou suffered a stroke of apoplexy.

Not Caused by Blow with Weapon.

The effect of Dr. Schultze's testimony was to establish the fact that the fracture of the skull, which in his opinion caused the death, probably was caused by possible contact with the stone flagging of the landing in the stairway. Dr. Schultze testified that the fracture could not have been caused by a blow from a small instrument, so it became evident that the State probably had no intention of attempting to prove that Mrs. Angle struck Mr. Ballou with any weapon.

Another point upon which Dr. Schultze was questioned by Mr. Cummings was whether Mr. Ballou, after his fall, could have called for help. Dr. Schultze testified that Mr. Ballou must have become unconscious the moment his skull was fractured and that he could not have made any "audible sound except a groaning respiration."

The State's purpose in making a point of this testimony seemed to be to establish that Mrs. Angle could not have known of Mr. Ballou's fall unless she saw it or heard the sound of his body striking the stone flagging. Mr. Cummings would not say whether he intended to introduce evidence to show that she could not have heard the sound of his fall, and therefore must have seen the fall, something that she has denied in her account of Mr. Ballou's death.

The only other witness heard today was Thomas A. Brennan, a Stamford undertaker, who gave technical testimony.

The entire morning session of the court and the afternoon session until 3 o'clock were consumed in the selection of the jury. In questioning the talesmen Mr. Cummings asked every man whether he would convict on circumstantial evidence, whether the fact that the defendant was a woman would influence his vote on a verdict, and whether he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The last question was asked because the Rippowam Building, in which Mrs. Angle had her apartment, is owned by the Stamford local Odd Fellows' Lodge and is the I. O. O. F. building of the town. Several members of the jury panel were excused by Mr. Cummings because they said that they were Odd Fellows. Also those who said they would not convict on circumstantial evidence and those who seemed leniently inclined because of Mrs. Angle's sex were excused.

A Middle-Aged Jury.

The jury finally chosen consisted of mature men, the youngest being 35 years old and the average age being more than 50. The jurors are: Bruce H. Weller, pattern maker of Stratford; Leonard A. Hawley, farmer, of Trumbull; Edward Egan, farmer, of Newtown; Wakeman D. Wheeler, farmer, of Easton; James E. Hartley, factory foreman, of Bridgeport; John K. Gault, truckman, of Westport; Michael F. Keating, farmer, of Newtown; Mark M. Nagel, marketman, of Bridgeport; Byron Eddy, retired manufacturer, of Fairfield; Benjamin L. Toque, retired manufacturer, of Westport; John H. Cobb, mason contractor, of Fairfield; and Harry A. Lounsbury, farmer, of Redding.

Mrs. Angle was in court accompanied by her father, Leonard Blondel, a well-to-do retired coal dealer. Her physical condition was manifestly more normal than when she appeared at the Coroner's inquest shortly after Mr. Ballou's death. She seemed interested in the selection of the jury and the testimony following. After the day's session she left the court room with her father; she bowed and smiled to acquaintances as she went out. Mr. Blondel and she returned to Stamford for the night by automobile.

Just before the trial began Judge William H. Williams, who is presiding, issued his second warning to lawyers and newspaper men against untimely disclosures or discussions of the evidence to be introduced. He said that under the Connecticut law any one making public testimony in advance of its introduction in court would be open to a charge of contempt.

Lawyers said tonight that the trial probably would be concluded this week.

G. B. SHAW CONVERTED HIM

Cecil Chesterton Lectures Before Catholic Converts' League.

The ballroom of the Plaza was filled to capacity last night by those who wished to hear Cecil Chesterton's lecture on "Why I Became a Catholic." The lecture was given under the auspices of the Catholic Converts' League, and Stuart Pullman West, the President of the league, who introduced Mr. Chesterton, spoke at some length on its endeavors and progress.

Mr. Chesterton remarked that, while a lecture on such a topic seemed rather egotistical, his sincere interested in the subject prompted him to speak before the league and its friends, notwithstanding the fact that he was sure his becoming a Catholic was of little interest to any one except himself. He attributed his conversion from agnosticism to the Catholic Church chiefly to the influence of Thomas H. Huxley and George Bernard Shaw.

The patronesses of the lecture included Miss Annie Leary, Miss Georgine Iselin, Mrs. Henry Waters Taft, Mrs. Walton Drexel, Mrs. Francis A. Dugro, Mrs. Edward H. Hawke, Jr., Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, and Mrs. William P. Van Wyck.

BUYS A XIII. CENTURY BOWL.

Brooklyn Fine Arts Institute a Purchaser at Kent-Shmavon Sale.

The Brooklyn Institute of Fine Arts was one of the purchasers at the sale in the Kent-Shmavon Galleries, 668 Fifth Avenue, James P. Silo, auctioneer, yesterday, buying among other things a thirteenth century Rhages reflet metallique rice bowl.

Rugs brought good prices. A Kurdistan carpet, sapphire blue field, floral design in rose and gold, went to S. Weinberg for $1,600; a royal Persian silk rug, ruby field, borders and corners of sage, went to R. S. Caswell for $750, and a royal Sarouk carpet from the Sultan's loom at Hereke, went to Silo as agent for $1,150. B. F. Maitland paid $500 for an antique Persian carpet of Khorassan weave.

The returns for the day were $18,657. The sale of rugs will be concluded this afternoon, and of the miniatures, &c., this evening.

"Two Very Important Art Events"

American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.

To be sold at Unrestricted Public Sale for account of several Estates and private owners, as Specifically indicated on the Catalogues of Sale

Tomorrow (Friday) Evening, Mar. 5th, at 8 o'clock

In the Grand Ball Room of The Plaza

(Admission by Card to be had free of the Managers)

A Very Important Collection of

Valuable Modern Paintings

By the Barbizon Masters

Contemporary French and American Artists

Including Eleven Representative Examples of Gérôme

and Works by

Corot (2)	Rousseau	Diaz (2)	Daubigny
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Israels	Bonheur, Rosa	Ziem	Van Marcke
Bouguereau	Boldini	Breton	Harpignies
Alma-Tadema	Schreyer	Monet	Landseer
Monticelli (2)	Lely	Schraedar	Mesdag
Bierstadt	Knight, D. R.	De Bock	Detaille
Von Pettenkofen	Dieterle	Madrazo	Jacquet

and many other Foreign and American Artists

ALSO ON VIEW

To Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale

Tomorrow (Friday) and Sat. Afternoons at 2:30

The Arthur I. Hoe Collection

(Son of the Late Robert Hoe)

Consisting of a

Notable Collection of Antique Chinese Cloisonne Enamels,

from the Robert Hoe, Squires, Borden and other Famous Sales. Carved Jades, Chinese Porcelains, Antique Chinese Bronzes,

Fine Gobelins and Flemish Tapestries

Old Persian and Chinese Rugs and Miscellaneous Objects

The above sales will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers, 2, 4 and 6 E. 23d Street, Madison Sq. South, New York.

SAYS REV. P. S. GRANT TEACHES FREE LOVE

Dr. Manning Adds Advocacy of Easy Divorce Would Be Disgrace to Church.

CAN'T BELIEVE HE SAID IT

Bishop Greer Disagrees with Preacher, but Will Take No Steps to Check Him.

The views of divorce expressed by the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant in his lenten sermon at the Church of the Ascension on Tuesday amounted to the preaching of "free love," the Rev. Dr. W. T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, said yesterday.

Bishop Greer said that Dr. Grant's opinions were opposed sharply to the teachings of the Episcopal Church, but that the authorities of the church would not interfere to prevent expressions of private opinion from the pulpit.

"I cannot believe," Dr. Manning said, "that the Rev. Mr. Grant used the words attributed to him, and I hope he will disavow them. Mr. Grant is reported to have said: 'If marriage is founded on the affections of two persons for each other, as marriage in America is supposed to be, with the disappearance of such sentiment disappears the only ground for the marriage.'

"These words plainly and unequivocally teach free love. You can put no other construction upon them. Marriage is to last only as long as such sentiment continues.

"It is stated on good authority that there is now one divorce for every twelve marriages in the United States and thoughtful people of all creeds are gravely concerned as to this situation.

"For any clergyman to advocate easy divorce and the breaking down of the American home which this involves would be an outrage against good citizenship as well as against religion. It would be an affront to the community and a disgrace to the church to which he belongs.

"The statement is made in this report that the present law of the Episcopal Church does not represent the opinion of the majority of the communicants of the Church. No one who knows anything of the general sentiment in the Episcopal Church would make such a statement. The overwhelming sentiment of the members of the Episcopal Church favors the present law, and there is a very strong sentiment in favor of forbidding remarriage by the Church of any persons divorced even for the one cause allowed. This is not merely a question of canons. The Prayer Book says, 'Till death do us part.' 'Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder.'

"The Episcopal Church quite rightly allows large liberty of speech. She trusts her clergy to be loyal to the principles for which she stands and which they have sworn to teach and uphold so long as they hold her commission and officially represent her. But if any clergyman should so abuse his liberty as to make the statements contained in this article it would be incumbent on the authorities of the Church to take some action, unless they should feel that the utterances were too irresponsible to deserve attention."

Bishop Greer said that personally he was in favor of a stricter law on marriage than that of the Episcopal Church.

"I believe that the marriage tie should be indissoluble," he said, "and personally I am against permitting even the remarriage of the innocent party in a divorce for the statutory ground.

"Dr. Grant's opinion is very decidedly opposed to the law and to the mind of the Episcopal Church. At the same time he is permitted to express his opinions or to agitate in favor of such a change in the law, if he likes.

"I believe that there are not many clergymen in the Episcopal Church who agree with Dr. Grant. I do not recall having read of a sermon by any Episcopal minister expressing sympathy with such views.

"There was a movement at the General Convention here in 1913 in favor of a stricter divorce law, but no movement for a laxer one. There is no demand for a laxer law in the Episcopal Church in England.

"While Dr. Grant can preach in favor of easy divorce, he cannot marry any divorced person except the innocent party who has obtained a divorce on the statutory ground. Even then he cannot perform the marriage until a year has elapsed after the divorce, and after counsel for the Church has passed favorably upon the right of the person to be remarried."

Bishop Greer was asked what measures would be taken in case an Episcopal minister preached "free love" or some other opinion equally repugnant to the doctrines of the Episcopal Church. He said:

"We won't cross that bridge until we come to it. We have enough concrete questions to deal with without going into hypothetical ones."

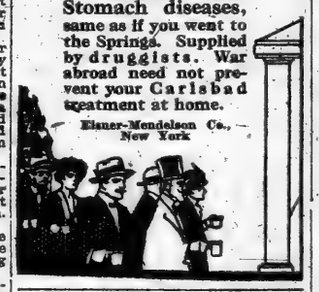
Efforts to see Dr. Grant were unavailing. It was reported at his residence that he had been in bed all afternoon with a sore throat and could see no one.

Harlem River Span to be Replaced.

The work of replacing the present single-deck Harlem River Bridge of the elevated railroads by a double-decked structure will be resumed on Sunday night. The new northern span will then be placed in position, as the southern span was ten days ago. Traffic, it is expected, will be interrupted between 1 and 6 o'clock Sunday morning, and transfers will be given to elevated railroad passengers, which will enable them to walk over an adjoining bridge and resume their journey on the other side of the Harlem without paying an extra fare.

All curative qualities of Famous Carlsbad in treatment of Kidney, Liver and Stomach diseases, same as if you went to the Springs. Supplied by druggists. War abroad need not prevent your Carlsbad treatment at home.

Elsner-Mendelson Co., New York



7-20-4 H. R. SUTLIVAN & Co.

Increased sales for over forty years tells its own story. Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world. FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

THE POWERS AND THE WAR.

The "White Papers" of England and Germany, the "Orange Paper" of Russia, the "Gray Paper" of Belgium, the "Yellow Book" of France, the German statement on the way war could have been avoided, and President Woodrow Wilson's neutrality appeal. Published in pamphlet form. 56 pages. Price 10 cents by mail. The New York Times; Times Square, New York.—Advt.

In "The White Peacock," Fu-Manchu and his evil band nearly accomplish one of their hideous schemes, but the white bird saves their victims from a horrible death—in this week's

5¢ a copy Collier's

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

ADVERTISEMENT.

COUGHING

irritates the membranes of the throat, bronchial tubes and the lungs. Brown's Bronchial Troches are invaluable for the relief of coughs and hoarseness. Guaranteed harmless and free from all opiates—In use over 60 years. Sold by all druggists—25c, 50c and $1.00 packages.

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J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Meet me at the Fountain

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in the Forenoon. Single Stamps in the Afternoon.

Usual Complimentary S&H Green Trading Stamps Free Today

Distribution in Our Annex Building.

As many sets of these S&H Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given, but only one set of any one date good in any one book. Only 100 Complimentary stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

Whirlwind Sale of Men's Shirts

Usually $1 to $2 Today at 69c

Sale Begins This Morning

18,000 of the smartest, best-looking and most serviceable shirts ever offered in a sale will greet our patrons when this event opens today.

Thousands in identical grades shown in haberdashers' stores at $1.50, $2 and $2.50 each.

Every Shirt Bears a Famous Label—Every Shirt a Product of a High-Class Maker, and Every Kind of a Shirt That You Can Possibly Think of Is Included:

Pleated or Plain Bosom Shirts,
"Thousand Tucked" Bosom Shirts,
Attached or Separate Collar Shirts,
Flannel Shirts,
Shirts with Laundered or Soft French Cuffs,
Silk Bosom Shirts,
Woven Madras Silk-Striped Shirts,
Finest Percale Shirts.

Endless variety of smart patterns; also plain white.

All Sizes in This Sale. Every Shirt Guaranteed Perfect

We urge you to bring back any shirts that do not give entire satisfaction.

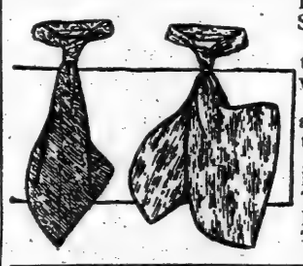
Note:—It will pay small storekeepers to attend this sale today, for they can buy fine shirts at LESS THAN WHOLESALE.

Extra Salespeople in Attendance

Men's 50c, 75c and $1

NECKWEAR Today at 29c

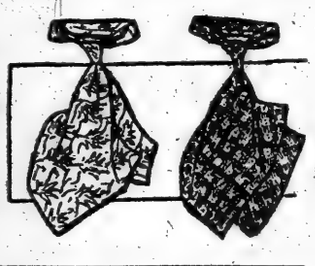
You will do well to buy at least a dozen of these. THE VALUES WILL STARTLE THE TOWN, for more than 10,000 of these beautiful ties are made of imported silks. THESE ARE LARGE OPEN END FOUR-IN-HANDS and EXTRA LONG REVERSIBLE SCARFS. Every one cut liberally.



Hundreds of smart looking fashionable patterns, and every plain color any man could wish for.

These ties are exceptionally well made; bands are doubly stitched so they will slip easily through the collar.

NOT ONE TIE MADE TO RETAIL FOR LESS THAN 50c. THOUSANDS IN QUALITIES SHOWN IN OTHER STORES AT $1 EACH TODAY—AS MANY AS YOU WANT TODAY AT 29c.



Only 330—So Come Early

Sample Suits for Men and Youths at $10

The entire 330 suits should be sold in a few hours, for these are "beauties"—the very styles in patterns and weaves that well-dressed men and youths want for present wear.

SMARTEST MODELS—COMPLETE RANGE OF SIZES FROM 34 TO 44 CHEST MEASURE.

Men's $3 and $4 Trousers at $2

Dress and business grades in neat stripes and plain blues and blacks. All sizes. Only 800 pairs.

New York Hasn't Seen a Sale Like This in Years. Great Crowds Are Sure to Attend, AND WE ADVISE OUR PATRONS TO COME EARLY.

A Special Lot of 4,500

Men's Undergarments

Spring and Summer Weights

At 29c

The selling price today just about covers the cost.

We bought these garments 'way below their market value, and you share penny for penny with us.

Some of these garments are classed as "seconds," but none of the "hurts" will impair their service.

NATURAL AND WHITE MERINO—medium weight.

RIBBED OR PLAIN BALBRIGGAN—medium or light weight. ALL SIZES. CHOICE AT 29c.

Extra Special!

2,000 Dozens Men's Half Hose 10c

Today, At, a Pair

Fine seamless cotton; double soles, toes and heels. Classed as "seconds"; black, white and colors. ALL SIZES.

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY WE GIVE S&H GREEN TRADING STAMPS

The Difference

between a profit or a loss on your New York City real estate, may be only one thing—just the question of management.

Now, management of property is our particular business and has been for a long time. We have secured a profit for many owners. Will you consult us?

WM. A. WHITE & SONS
Established 1868
62 Cedar Street

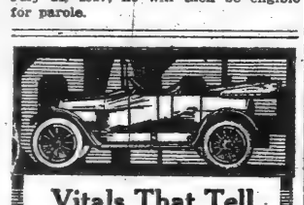
STILWELL GIVES UP FIGHT.

His Appeal Dismissed—Eligible for Parole July 14, 1917.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 3.—Ex-Senator Stephen J. Stilwell has given up his fight for freedom. His appeal to the Court of Appeals from his conviction has been dismissed on motion of Charles A. Perkins, District Attorney of New York County. Stilwell's attorneys made no opposition to the motion.

Stilwell's minimum sentence expires July 14, 1917; he will then be eligible for parole.



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"25" $1350, "35" $1600, "40" $1800
5% Discount if Cash

CASE

New York Branch House
Broadway at Sixty-second St.

AN EXCELLENT TONIC FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIR

BALDPATE
Registered in U. S. and Canada
HAIR TONIC
NEVER FAILS.

Nourishes and strengthens the follicles and thus promotes the growth of the hair. Relieves the scalp of unhealthy accumulations and secretions. Gives a rich gloss. Is highly perfumed, and free from oil. Makes the hair light and fluffy.

Trial will convince you.
PRICE $1.00
BALDPATE CO., NEW YORK
For sale by all Drug and Dept. Stores.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Lobster Suppers for Dyspeptics

Just because you have been pampering a "delicate digestion" for years is no reason why you should not begin *today* to eat the rich, delicious, nourishing food you crave. Try one more good dinner, sipping with it a glass or two of Man-a-cea, a delicious, refreshing mineral water that stimulates the secretion of digestive fluids and checks stomach and intestinal disturbances by natural means. Man-a-cea is not a laxative, and, while highly effective, is so free from any medicinal taste as to make a superb table water. Served at clubs, hotels and restaurants. Sold by druggists and first-class grocers. Money back if it fails to relieve.

Lucile

LADY DUFF-GORDON
(LUCILE LTD)

Announces an Exhibition of Spring and Summer Models for Dressmakers

Beginning March Ninth

This Collection has never before been shown. Admission by card: a nominal Fee of $10 will be charged.

Address the Manager
MODEL STUDIO
160 FIFTH AVENUE

DEATH CHAIR HORROR OVERCOMES OSBORNE

Warden Is "Stricken Man," Asserts Witness at Albany Hearing.

ATTACK ON DEATH PENALTY

Last Plea for Law's Repeal of Three Murderers Executed at Sing Sing Made Public.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 3.—Dr. A. S. Crapsey, parole officer of the First District, at a legislative hearing today said:

"Warden Thomas Mott Osborne is a stricken man. The horror of putting to death human beings at Sing Sing has so seared his soul that if he remains Warden, and has to continue to order executions, his death is only a matter of a short time."

The hearing was given by the Senate and Assembly Codes Committees on Assemblyman John J. Ryan's bill to abolish capital punishment. Warden Osborne had left the room a few minutes before Dr. Crapsey began to speak.

"You saw how he looked here today," continued Dr. Crapsey. "I want you who knew him to remember what he looked like a few months ago. He himself has told me how the awfulness of his job has blighted him. He is a gentleman. He is not like the other Wardens of Sing Sing—hardened men. He represents the high type of citizenship, and he is able to appreciate what capital punishment means. If it is as a deterrent from crime that you wish to keep capital punishment, put the electric chair out in the public square, where all may see its terror."

Warden Osborne was one of the early speakers before the legislators in favor of the bill. He pleaded with the legislators to "remove this stain of sin from the State." He told of a fruitless appeal he made to Gov. Whitman last week for a respite for Robert Kane, Oscar Vogt, and Vincenzo Campanelli, who were put to death on Friday, and he read from an appeal to the people of the State of New York for the abolition of capital punishment written by the condemned men on the eve of their execution. In part this appeal was as follows:

"The three undersigned men, doomed to die in the early morning of Feb. 26, in the death chamber of Sing Sing, make this appeal from the brink of the grave. Are you, as members of this Commonwealth, justified in taking human life because we did? Did two wrongs ever make a right?

"There is not one of us who would not willingly die if it would restore to life those who died by our hands. Owing to our acts remorse, sorrow, ignominy, and shame have been our companions by day and through the long, sleepless nights.

"If we believed that our slaughter would act as a deterrent to future murders we would willingly render up our lives to society, if it would erase from human nature the causes which tended to our crime. Can you recall a single instance in all your life where the horror of the death penalty stayed the hand of a murderer? We know we never gave it a thought.

"'Murder is mostly the result of two great human passions, that of uncontrollable passions, that of uncontrollable and insane jealousy, or a devouring anger roused by the demon drink, both of which so blur the human mind for the instant as to make the person temporarily insane. Jealousy and anger roused by drink were the cause of the tragedies in which we three men were involved.

After reading the letter Warden Osborne continued:

"I cannot even at the risk of violating official proprieties keep silent. I must voice my protest as a citizen and beg of you to assist in removing the stain of sin from the State—the sin of violating the clear and explicit command of God: 'Thou shalt not kill.'"

Rabbi Jacob Goldstein, Chaplain of the Tombs, said that many men who went to death were innocent. "It is my belief," he said, "that every man who commits a murder is insane."

Dean George W. Kirchwey, of the Columbia Law School, pointed out that less than 2 per cent. of murderers were put to death and he argued that the repeal of the capital punishment law would mean the sentencing of more murderers because now juries often were beset by the fear of killing an innocent man.

"If this law is passed," he said, "the unwritten law plea will never be heard again in our courts of justice."

Miss Madelina Doty, a lawyer, in making her point that the death penalty was no deterrent, told of a man she knew in Auburn who said that as soon as he got out he was going to "kill a man and ride the death chair." She refused to tell the prisoner's name.

Jacob H. Schiff had arranged to appear in support of the measure, but he sent word that he was forced to go West on an important errand.

Advocates of the abolition of capital punishment were asked by Senator Newton if they would favor a plan to allow the trial jury to specify the penalty of life imprisonment or death. The reply was that they would accept this compromise if they could get no better bill through the Legislature of 1915.

SCIENCE BILL SENT BACK.

Assembly Adopts Leader's Plan to Hold a Hearing.

ALBANY, March 3.—Consideration of the Thorn Christian Science bill was deferred indefinitely in the Assembly today at the request of Majority Leader Hinman. His motion to recommit the measure in order that a hearing might be held was passed over the vigorous opposition of the introducer, by a vote of 69 to 31. Party lines were cast aside in the vote.

In support of his motion Mr. Hinman said that officials of the State Department of Health and others had requested a hearing. He added that a similar bill had passed both houses last year without hearings and that when a hearing had been held before Gov. Glynn he had vetoed the measure.

"If the Governor received so much light from a public hearing that he overrode the action of the Legislature," Mr. Hinman said, "it seems that this House should provide for a hearing before taking final action on the measure."

Mr. Thorn replied that the measure which Gov. Glynn vetoed was radically different from the present bill. Last year's measure did not specifically mention Christian Scientist practitioners, he said, as the only ones seeking exemption from the provisions of the law requiring physicians and surgeons to be examined and licensed, whereas the present one did.

DEFENSE BILL PASSED.

$995,000 Appropriated for Canal to Harbor Submarines.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 3.—The defense of New York City against attack by a hostile fleet was advanced as a reason for the passage of Assemblyman McWhinney's bill making an appropriation of $995,000 for an inland canal from Jamaica to Peconic Bay at a hearing before the Assembly Ways and Means Committee this afternoon. Advocates of the bill said that the Federal Government had promised to build the Long Island Canal if the State secured the right of way and built the bridges. E. Platt Stratton, Supervisor of the American Bureau of Shipping, said such a canal would provide a protection and base of supplies for submarines and other small war craft along seventy-five miles of Long Island shore.

"Submarines could dart out from the canal," he said, "and through the numerous outlets to the ocean keep a hostile fleet a long ways off shore and away from New York City. Long Island, with its marshy shore and shifting sands, is at present useless for such a purpose."

For Permissive Widows' Pensions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 3.—Senator William H. Hill's Widows' Pension bill was reported out tonight by the Senate Committee on Judiciary. It will come up for passage next week. Assemblyman Martin McCue, it is expected, will introduce the same bill in the lower house tomorrow. Senator Hill's bill provides for the organization of Boards of Child Welfare in all counties and cities of the State, and the local authorities are to determine how much aid shall be given. It is essentially a permissive bill. Several other mothers' pension bills now pending provide for administration by the present poor authorities and for a State system.

FAVOR ALIEN REPEAL BY VOTE OF 4 TO 1

Senate Committee Will Report Measure—Likely to Pass Upper House Today.

WARM CLASH AT HEARING

Contractor O'Rourke Stirs His Hearers by a Plea for His Alien "Sand Hogs."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 3.—By a vote of 4 to 1 the Senate Committee on Labor and Industries tonight decided to report favorably and without amendment the Spring bill providing for the repeal of the alien labor clause in the labor law. The action of the committee followed a protracted hearing, at which representatives of labor organizations, who opposed the bill, and contractors engaged in subway work in New York City, who advocated its passage, came to a clash.

The bill in all probability will come before the Senate tomorrow and may be passed by that branch of the Legislature at once. What the Assembly will do when the measure reaches it for concurrence is an open question tonight, although Gov. Whitman is known to favor the repeal and has said that he was prepared to send in an emergency message to expedite its passage.

Senator Robert R. Lawson, a Republican member from Brooklyn, who has a large labor constituency, tonight announced that he would offer from the floor of the Senate tomorrow amendments to the bill which would provide for a plan under which the Supreme Court, on action begun either by the Attorney General or by any labor organization, might try out the question of whether a contractor was in a position to comply with the alien clause in the labor law. Should it be found that he was unable to do this the employment of aliens would not affect the validity of his contract, nor would he be disturbed in employing non-citizens while the matter was being tried.

The Spring bill was introduced to relieve the situation affecting subway construction and other public work for State and municipalities, as a result of the recent decision of the Court of Appeals declaring the alien clause constitutional. In the course of the hearing after the labor delegates had said that the only reason subway contractors could not get native or naturalized labor to take the place of the alien labor they have been employing was unwillingness on their part to pay a living wage, Warren S. Leslie of the Rodgers-Haggerty Subway Contracting Company got the floor to urge the passage of the repeal. That was where the trouble began.

"We have listened to loud and reckless talk on the part of the labor representatives," said Mr. Leslie. "We have heard a lot of talk about the padrone system. One of the labor leaders had the audacity to tell this committee that the padrone system still existed in New York City. If the representative of the labor organizations does not know that the padrone system has been abolished in New York City these fifteen years and more, he has been strangely remiss in his duties to his union. The padrone is gone and the walking delegate has taken his place.

"We have heard representatives of labor unions in Albany, Troy and Schenectady. But you do not find here a single representative of a union with a majority of its members employed in subway work. Where are the representatives of the concrete workers and the steel workers? And tell me if anything ever emanated from a labor delegate except trouble. They exist and fatten upon making trouble."

James P. Holland, who is a Vice President of the Central Federated Union, and one of the most influential labor men in the State, jumped to his feet, very red in the face. It was Mr. Holland who first had referred to padrones.

"You asked who represented the steel workers and the concrete workers and the 'muckers,'" he said. "Well, I do."

Mr. Leslie turned about again and looked scornfully on the labor representative. Then he said with a contemptuous drawl:

"Well, they certainly have my sympathy."

Mr. Holland rushed forward, but was stopped by one of his colleagues.

"I feel sorry for the Contractors' Association, which has to depend upon such as you to argue its case!" Mr. Holland fairly roared. "If I ever wanted a proposition beaten I would get you to talk in favor of it."

The most telling argument for the contractors was made by John F. O'Rourke, president of the Flinn-O'Rourke Contracting Company, which is doing about $6,000,000 worth of work on new subways in New York city. Mr. O'Rourke followed a dozen representatives of labor organizations who had spoken in opposition to the repeal bill.

"I haven't heard an American sentiment expressed by the other side," said the contractor. "There isn't a real born-free American in the room. We are all aliens. Some of us came in by way of Plymouth Rock, some by other ports of entry. But we are all aliens. And there isn't a man here to speak for the many union men we have been compelled to let out as a result of the Court of Appeals decision, although they are paying their good money to keep these advocates of simon-pure non-alien labor alive."

Something had been said by one of the labor representatives about the desirability of giving the "native or naturalized Americans who are guests at the Hotel de Gink" employment on the subway work.

"Let me tell you," said Contractor O'Rourke, "there isn't a single solitary man at the Hotel de Gink who is willing to do an honest day's labor."

Mr. O'Rourke said his company had 350 men at work before last Friday when the Court of Appeals decision was handed down. Today, he said, the company had 150, although every effort had been made to obtain substitutes for the men who had been laid off. "We are paying union wages—$5.50 a day for steam fitters and $1 or so an hour for bricklayers," said Mr. O'Rourke. "Any one can convince himself by examining our payrolls that we are doing all that could be done to maintain American standards. But Americans will not work with shovel and pick in dirt and filth, and I do not blame them."

Mr. O'Rourke said that he was the proud employer of 400 to 500 "sandhogs."

"Pardon me," said Senator Spring. "What do you mean by 'sandhogs'?"

"Men who work in the caissons under compressed air," was the reply. "I am very fond of them, too. They are not citizens—not even my sinking bosses; and they are premiers. My sandhogs are stars, and not one-fourth of them ever become citizens. We pay them from 40 to 50 cents an hour, and we never ask them whether they are aliens or Americans. All we want is men."

Mr. O'Rourke's remarks had visible effect on his hearers. He continued:

"I feel very kindly toward recent importations of the transatlantic steamship companies, and I frankly recognize the fact that God Almighty created some of those fellows a great deal better than he created me. And if you want to know about our relations with the men, why let any one try to do personal violence to me, and I guarantee that there won't be enough left of him to pick up between a thumb and one finger if any of my men happen to be around."

AWAIT ACTION AT ALBANY.

Returns made by subway construction contractors yesterday afternoon to the Public Service Commission showed only a small increase in the number of men at work yesterday over the figures of Tuesday. It was reckoned that on jobs which should have employed 14,040 men there were actually at work 8,960 men, about 64 per cent. of the regular complement. Approximate figures show that on Saturday the contractors were employing 41 per cent. of their regular force; on Monday 44 per cent., on Tuesday 61 per cent., and yesterday 64 per cent. It is understood that until the Legislature has decided whether it will amend the law or not, the contractors will be slow about filling up their forces again.

The union leaders are resisting the proposal to repeal the alien clauses of the labor law, and last night Edward L. Hannah, Chairman of the committee of the Central Federated Union, appointed to consider the question, sent a telegram to the Senate Judiciary Committee and to prominent members of the Assembly, asking that the Federated Central body, representing 400,000 citizens, might have an opportunity to be heard in support of the present provisions of the law.

CITY DREADS STATE TAX.

Prendergast and McAneny Appeal to Albany Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 3.—With half a dozen experts from the office of Controller Prendergast at work on the books in the State Controller's office for the purpose of ascertaining whether it will be necessary for the State administration to levy a direct tax of $18,000,000, as urged by Gov. Whitman in a recent message, Controller Prendergast and President George McAneny of the Board of Aldermen called on the Governor and on the legislative leaders today and urged that the direct tax be averted if possible. Taxpayers in New York City will be called upon to furnish 80 per cent. of the direct tax.

They got little comfort from the Governor, but were told by Senate Leader Brown that a new source of indirect revenue had been discovered which would bring in $5,000,000; that about $3,000,000 would be cut from the Departmental budget and that thus the direct tax might be reduced ultimately from $18,000,000 to $10,000,000.

TO REORGANIZE POLICE.

Bill Gives Estimate Board Power to Elect Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 3.—Senator Robert R. Lawson of Kings introduced a bill today for the general reorganization of the Police Department in New York City. The bill provides for the election of a Police Commissioner by the Board of Estimate for a term of ten years. Summary power of removal of the Commissioner is vested in the Governor, and the Board of Estimate can remove him after a hearing on charges.

The bill provides for two deputies to be appointed by the Commissioner, and for a Chief of Police, four Deputy Chiefs and one Inspector for each 600 patrolmen, to be selected from the uniformed force. The Chief under the bill is the head of the uniformed force and the Inspectors may be reduced to the rank of Captain for inefficiency by the Board of Estimate on recommendation of the Police Commissioner, and would have no appeal from the decision of the Board. The Chief and Deputy Chiefs are made subject to civil service examination. The salaries are to be fixed by the Board of Estimate.

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THE CITY'S SHIFTING VALUES.

The figures accompanying the announcement of the tax rate disclose unusual shifting of values. The greatest change within any one borough is in Manhattan, which no longer retains its old rate of growth or its leadership in growth among the boroughs. The net increase of real estate valuations in Manhattan is $6,248,295, whereas Brooklyn increased $24,570,-835, the Bronx $17,828,501, and Queens $18,199,767. The smallness of the growth in Manhattan is disappointing, but the compensation is that it is abnormal. No less than $70,000,000 worth of new buildings have been erected, and yet there has been such a loss on existing buildings that only one-tenth of these absolutely new values is retained. An example of abnormal change of value is afforded by the Hoffman House, which was not completed until within ten years—a short time in the life of a first-class building—and now is to be torn down to give way to a structure of a different type. That would not be possible if that district had not changed its character. The values lost there have been shifted elsewhere in the process of the city's growth, and the city is poorer only by the loss of the rate of growth. Individuals, however, have in some cases suffered severely.

Another illustration of the same sort is afforded by the loss of $30,000,000 between Grand and Fortieth Streets, offset by a gain between Fortieth and Ninety-sixth Streets, which recoups the city, but which gives and destroys individual fortunes. There is a sense in which the city is not fully recouped by the balancing of the gains and losses, although the figures may show a gain. It is a loss without compensation when confidence in stability of values through entire neighborhoods is disturbed. What has happened to them may happen elsewhere, and the mortgage market becomes stringent, with depressing effect upon construction.

It is more agreeable to contemplate the growth in the outer boroughs. It is the bud from the seed planted long ago, and is the promise of greater things when the fruit of the dual subway plans is full grown. The residential population of Manhattan is moving to the cheaper land and the suburban surroundings so dear to family life. The growth of sixty millions in three boroughs signifies that the city is retaining its wandering population which, without transit improvement might have been expelled to New Jersey or Connecticut. The growth in the newer boroughs is without the offset experienced in Manhattan, which they may wholly escape. It may safely be assumed that there never will be another $350,000,000 subway. The city is, therefore, passing into its final form, and it may be expected both that Manhattan values will shift less wildly, and that the outer boroughs will take in the first place the character which they will long retain.

This is made the more likely because the growth in the boroughs is to a great extent under the control of those often denounced as speculators. They are persons of foresight, who have supplied themselves with what they expected others would come to want, and whom they, therefore, are in position to serve. With the selfish intention of profiting as largely as they can they are guiding the development of the properties in their management so that their values may grow by whatever makes the properties attractive to homeseekers. In all the outer boroughs there is under construction a type of home development such as Manhattan never had, and which the outer boroughs never could have had without the speculators as well as the dual subway. It is from all points of view a gain that much of this land has been kept empty awaiting its final improvement. In earlier years it would have endured only a cheap development, which would have fixed its character permanently on a low grade, as may be observed in some neighborhoods. It is only in the speculative neighborhoods that the highest values are being created, and earned. It is not unearned increment when patience and knowledge create populous garden neighborhoods, with satisfaction to both buyers and sellers, and on a higher level of values and satisfaction than would be attainable without the assistance of speculators of this sort.

Taking the city as a whole, its real estate valuation increased $58,964,325. But that includes the curious sort of real estate known as special franchises, which decreased $24,447,241. Even this explanation leaves the city far behind the accustomed increases of several hundred millions, ygar after year, and in one year eight hundred millions. Perhaps part of that abnormal increase ought to be credited to each succeeding year, down beyond this year. Certain it is that the city is not now enjoying the annual increases which it was said justified it in embarking upon its $350,000,000 subway venture. The answer to that is that the city would be worse off if it had not ventured. It would have lost values by the loss of citizens who would have built up the hinterland in allen States. The hope of the future is that some who were lost will be attracted back again, and that the gain remarked in the boroughs will not be at the expense of residential localities in Manhattan, as appears this year. The personaity valuation is $352,051,755, against $510,757,570 in 1898. That is not so absurd as appears, because the figures represent different things. There are now separate taxes upon many forms of personalty which formerly paid or evaded the property tax.

FITZGERALD'S REVOLT.

Representative JOHN J. FITZGERALD is a clever and sensible man; and it is a mystery why a man of that kind should think that he can advance his interests by making the kind of onslaught he did on President WILSON the other day. It is another example of the way in which patronage obsesses the minds of politicians so that they imagine others to be as much wrought up about it as they are. It is not uncommon to find that delusion in the mind of an ordinary politician, but it is a little surprising to find it in the mind of a man as intelligent as Mr. FITZGERALD.

The grime of his calling has got into his soul. There is no other explanation of the confident way in which he appealed for popular support in a perfectly sordid and unnecessary quarrel with the President over money. For that is what it means. Mr. FITZGERALD wants the President to hand over what are nominally offices, but what are really salaries, to some friends of his—that is to say, to some henchmen of his or of his political associates, men whom he may not even know. The President refuses and gives the appointments to men whom Senator O'GORMAN has recommended, and FITZGERALD throws himself into a Spartacus attitude and calls on the citizenry to rally to his support. No more pitiful misunderstanding of the things with which the minds of men are really busy could have been made; and the pathetic thing about it is that the misunderstanding should have occurred in the mind of a man as human, sensible, and reasonable as Mr. FITZGERALD.

WHAT GERMANY OFFERS.

It may be the prevailing American opinion that Germany speaks fair in her reply to our most recent note, but British, not American, opinion will be determining. Germany offers concessions and the renunciation of certain war practices in return for concessions and renunciations on the part of Great Britain. She will assent to the non-employment of drifting mines. If Germany and England, one or both, have employed drifting mines in the North Sea they deserve the unsparing condemnation of the civilized world. The poisoning of wells or the use of poisoned bullets is not more barbarous. But that is not the substantial part of the projected agreement.

What the German reply really means is that Germany will renounce the more objectionable and abhorrent parts of her war zone program in exchange for England's promise to permit food supplies to be imported into Germany for the use of the civilian population. The proposed modification of the declaration concerning the use of submarines in the war zone goes no further than the universally recognized requirements of international law. Provision must be made for the safety of the crew when a ship is captured and destroyed. If Germany has ignored that requirement her present offer means nothing more than a promise to abstain from such lawless acts in future, as Great Britain is very likely to point out.

What is the probability that Great Britain will agree to let foodstuffs pass freely into Germany in return for Germany's agreement to moderate the violence of her attacks on British commerce? Very slight, we should suppose. To England it will look like a very one-sided arrangement. British commerce has not suffered very seriously since the declaration of the war zone, but, on the contrary, there is much evidence that Germany is alarmed, if not actually in sore straits, because of food shortage. Moreover, England and France have just declared that they are going to stop all commerce with Germany. The French Minister of Marine declares that "not another ship shall "reach Germany if we can help it, "and I think we can." That is unmistakably a declaration of a blockade. If Mr. ASQUITH had spoken with equal positiveness there would have been no doubt about it. If England and France intend to establish and maintain an actual blockade, and that seems to be their purpose, it is unlikely that they would withdraw their declaration and their squadrons because of Germany's offer.

The acceptance of Germany's proposals would obviously be to our interest, to the interest of all neutrals. Any mitigation of the ferocity of the war that limits its disurbance of commerce would be welcomed by nonbelligerent nations. But the neutral countries are not in a position to press their interests upon the embattled powers. Their rights they should seek by all proper means to safeguard. But the belligerents will be controlled by consideration of their own interests, not those of neutrals. It is from that point of view that England will consider Germany's offers.

PREMATURE JUDGING.

The removal of the Morgan porcelains has been begun, and the public is swarming to the Museum for glimpses of treasures heretofore more or less neglected. When the porcelains and the Fragonards go, two great gaps will have been made in the vast assemblage of art brought together by Mr. MORGAN, but there are other things in that assemblage quite as rare and quite as enviable which still keep their quiet place.

Nor is it at all inconceivable that a son of Mr. MORGAN, with that generous blood in his veins, should surprise the public by reserving for the Museum the very best, the aesthetically finest and most inspiring objects in the whole collection. Because he has used his prerogative of parting with what had become his own, it certainly is premature to assume that he will not consider the public welfare in ways that would redound not only to his credit as a friend of the people but also to his reputation as a connoisseur. The fact that so often the right people think of just the right things to do lends a zest to the difficult game of reserving one's judgment and awaiting developments.

RUNNING UP COSTS.

Mayor MITCHEL was within his right when he promptly turned to use the efficiency of the police in the arrests of the bomb fiends at the Cathedral. It costs money to improve the force, said the Mayor, and that was made part of the excuse for the city's excessive expenses. Begging the Mayor's pardon, it takes brains rather than money to conduct an efficient department. The greater the efficiency the less the need of the brute force of money. And the greater the money used the less need of efficiency. The detectives who are rightly receiving the city's applause and appreciation cost not one cent more than detectives who have accomplished nothing, and of whom there are many.

When the Mayor tells the city why its government costs more the reasons he gives may be undeniable, but they are not what was expected when the Mayor was elected. It was expected then that he would tell those who elected him how much less the city was spending under him, and how the reduction was effected. Reasons for increases are poor substitutes. On the same occasion the active Dr. GOLDWATER expounded the civic advantages of the city's maintaining its social activities. The same newspapers which report this speech contain an advertisement for a Secretary on Recreation at a comfortable salary of $4,000. The difficulty about a Secretary on Recreation is that he would earn his salary by making all sorts of expensive recommendations. It could not be otherwise. A Secretary on Recreation could hardly report that in the present condition of the finances of the city and the taxpayers it would be better not to teach recreation for a while. No doubt in the new pedagogics there is a place for a teacher of play. No doubt children do not play in the manner of the grown-ups, nor in the manner best adapted to develop their minds and bodies. No doubt recreation can be made very profitable by a suitable Secretary, and, of course, suitable recreation apparatus, playgrounds, and so on. It would be apart from the question of expense to suggest that recreation so seriously and expensively taught is rather study than play.

The point is to inquire how many things there are which could be got along without during the stress of unemployment and a serious frame of mind among those who pay the bills. There are many things desirable in themselves which a great many people are going without for a while. It is a long time since the city resolved to adopt that policy in its affairs and intrusted the execution of it to officials who now offer very excellent reasons why the city is spending more than ever, and planning for further luxuries at a time when it cannot collect its taxes.

EMBARRASSING FACTS.

The British answer to the American note regarding the depression of American commerce by England's policy of maritime warfare is embarrassing. When the complaint was made there was some basis for it. Now we are chronicling daily new records of export balances, and we have the British note to answer. Accordingly the Department of State, which has to maintain assertions of depression of trade abroad, is requisitioning statistics from the Department of Commerce to sustain the psychological depression advanced in the contentions of the Department of State. The Department of Commerce's specialty is prosperity, not psychological, but the real thing, whatever business men may think.

There is no real inconsistency, the apparent contradiction lying in the distinction between domestic and foreign trade. It is our foreign trade which is booming, contrary to the State Department's argument. It is the domestic trade which is languid, contrary to the Department of Commerce's happy dreams. It is easier to smooth out the tangle in the diplomatic correspondence than to make the facts fit the Administration's Shipping bill, which has bumped every possible obstacle in its triumphant progress. Commerce carried abroad in American bottoms rose 3 per cent., according to the recently published report for 1914. Never were American shipyards so actively employed as now. It is no more than might have been expected as the result of the premiums offered for quick construction by the high freight rates.

Against this prosperity in a depressed industry the Administration resolutely sets its face. If it succeeds in depressing freight rates it will lessen the inducement for Americans to build or operate shipping. The discouragement of the unfair competition of the Government line would have driven out of trade more ships than the Government possibly can put into it. The La Follette bill will increase the handicap under which the American lines must operate, either Government or private. It is a curious muddle, and shows the result of riding a hobby to death. Business men change their position when the facts change. Not so with Governments, at least our Administration.

OPERA AND BANKRUPTCY.

The story of the Chicago Opera is the old story of exotic opera in the United States. After a courageous fight against the inevitable, the directors have applied for a receiver. The statement of liabilities and assets is by no means discouraging to the belief that the company may be reorganized on a more modest basis; that opera may be conducted in Chicago on a less expensive scale. But the American demand is for the best. Such opera as Chicago had, under the successive directorships of DIPPEL and CAMPANINI, was better, on the whole, than that of the subsidized opera houses of Europe—a renowned conductor with competent assistants, a large orchestra of skilled musicians, singers of the first rank, and all appurtenances of corresponding excellence. To support such opera a very large number of persons must pay high prices.

The American people could get good music, and very satisfactory performances of it, much more cheaply; but they want only the best, and they cannot be relied upon to support the best for any long period. Financial depression which has affected the whole world has, of course, affected the Chicago Opera, too; but the crash came sooner, that is all. Grand opera of the highest quality cannot be made continuously self-supporting. There may be good years, there are sure to be bad ones, and the losses of the bad years in the end will more than offset the gains of the good ones. Without the continual support of a body of wealthy men all opera management must end, in time, as the experiments of PALMO, MARETZEK, STRAKOSCH, and ABBEY ended.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Seemingly Wasted a Treasure.

To the uninitiate observer it is not quite clear why the identity of the young Italian detective, POLIGNANI, should have been disclosed to the public in general and to the anarchist groups in particular as soon as he had performed, and performed so well, the first important task intrusted to him. The knowledge he had acquired and the relations he had established so intelligently and courageously with the dangerous criminals whose intimate and trusted associate he had been for months, peculiarly fitted him for further work of the same kind, and there is no obvious reason why he could not have been allowed either to escape arrest at the Cathedral altogether or else to contrive an evasion still as "Frank Baldo," in the course of the subsequent proceedings at Police Headquarters or in court.

Of course, POLIGNANI'S testimony will be useful against the men who made and placed the bombs, but there is other evidence apparently sufficient to secure their conviction. As it is, his utility becomes about that of other detectives and policemen for this sort of work, his special knowledge hardly counterbalancing the special animosity he has excited in the minds of his late "comrades."

The episode raises again the question as to the need for, and the propriety of, a force of permanently secret police agents—men without known or acknowledged connection with the Police Department. Most of the European countries have such a force, and careful students of the subject have reached the conclusion that conditions now exist here that demand and justify our adoption of the plan. It is, indeed, one highly repugnant to most of us, and it lends itself to abuse with alarming facility, but there does seem to be no other way of handling effectively crimes and criminals so different from those with which alone our police of other days had to deal.

We would not tolerate the "agent provocateur," or the use of spies, as is so frequent in some European countries, for political purposes, but there is comparatively little temptation along these lines in the United States, and there is seemingly no other method of coping with men like those whom POLIGNANI so adroitly trapped.

Foreigners Do the Grafting.

Nobody who is at all well informed as to recent purchases here of munitions and supplies for the European belligerents doubts the accuracy of certain statements made by an investigator quoted in the news columns of THE TIMES yesterday. He was correct, to almost common knowledge, that is, in his assertions as to the illegitimacy of the ultimate prices in many cases paid for our goods by the foreign Governments. Only in a few exceptional cases, however, was he justified in charging "graft" against the American manufacturers or the American middlemen through whom the foreign agents have chosen to conduct their business.

The manufacturers, as a class, would have been content with profits commensurate with the risks involved in these transactions. These are considerable, as not a few learned at the sudden and unexpected closing of the war between Russia and Japan. And, as a matter of fact, not many, if any, are getting exorbitant prices for their goods. The worst charge to be truthfully made against them, or some of them, is that they have knowingly permitted foreign agents to exact from their principals commissions larger than those principals would have paid if the seller's price had been known.

There is where the "graft" has come in, or most of it, and for its existence the belligerent Governments have their own methods of purchase to thank. If the agents of those Governments really wanted to get goods cheaply they would deal directly with the manufacturers. Usually they would advertise for what they want and choose the lowest of competitive bids, and they would not insist, as they occasionally have done, on having two or even three invoices, each at a different price, made of the same consignment.

As for the American middlemen, if employed as interpreters or otherwise, of course they expect to be paid for what they do and take as much as their employers will give. That is a costly way to do business, from the foreign point of view, but it is not dishonest, and the foreigners could not stop it too quickly to suit the American manufacturers. Indeed, some of the latter, disgusted by the ruthless exploitation to which some of the European Governments have been subjected by their own agents, are refusing to take their orders.

Vaccination Does Have Perils.

A change in the position taken and the argument made by the opponents of vaccination is noted by American Medicine, and that journal warns the members of the profession it ably serves that they must be prepared to meet the new situation thus created.

Only the wildest of the anti-vaccinationists now deny the efficacy of the Jennerian operation as a protection from smallpox. Instead, they content themselves with saying that the malady is nowadays a rare one in most places, and that, therefore, except when actually threatened by it, nobody should risk the incidental dangers which vaccination involves.

This plea, American Medicine admits, has a plausibility that appeals to the unthinking, and it admits, too, that the incidental dangers, though wildly exaggerated by the anti-vaccinationists, through ignorance or deliberate intention, are real and sufficiently important to demand greater care in avoiding them than is shown by not a few doctors. They perform the operation "as though it were a mere scratch, instead of one requiring as rigid asepsis as an amputation."

Most of the deaths ascribed to vaccination by its foes have to it only the relation of time—they come after it, that is, but are not caused by it. The few that can be justly ascribed to the virus used or the technique followed make a small showing for the whole country, compared with the fatalities that mark every outbreak of smallpox in an unvaccinated community.

Advocated Easier Divorce.

Remarks on divorce, such as those made by the Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT at one of this week's Lenten services in the Church of the Ascension, are sure to excite grief or resentment in some circles equally notable for respectability and conservatism. They will meet with approval more or less warm, however, from the steadily increasing number of people in the churches and out of them who take the newer view of marriage as a state or mode of life that should terminate with the conditions which alone justify either its beginning or its continuance.

These people insist that divorce does not break marriage, but simply gives formal recognition to the fact—which deserves it, as all facts do—that marriage in the only proper sense of the word no longer exists.

To the plea so often made in behalf of "the children," their answer is that divorce only puts children in the position so often produced by death—that of half-orphans—and that bad though that position is in certain respects, it is better than living in a home where open dissension exists or even a cold, covered hostility.

Words of the German Anthem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What does L. R. Cantley mean by pragmatically stating to presumably intelligent readers of your paper that the words of "God Save the King" have not so far been settled upon anybody?—(in any of the three languages.) The authoritative and very popular "Liederschatz," published by Peters of Leipsic, gives this national anthem as an English melody, the words of which were Germanized by one Heinrich Harries in 1790. Mr. Cantley will find this statement repeated in hundreds of German collections. Indeed, no German ever dreamed of raising a question in this matter any more than to the authorship of "Die Wacht am Rhein" or "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?"

FOULTNEY BIGELOW.

Malden-on-Hudson, March 2, 1915.

Clothing for the Poor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not establish centres in different parts of the city where the clothing donated can be sold for nominal prices? This plan is carried out by the Clothing Bureau on Twenty-second Street with marked success. Here a poor woman can buy a coat for a few cents, a "decayed gentlewoman," (awful term!) a teacher or an actress can buy an evening gown for a small sum, a waiter can buy a dress suit and shirts, &c. Different hours and days are given to the different grades of customers and clothing. These centres could be established in the settlements or hospitals or even in the public schools, or in empty lofts or shops that might be secured for a short time for a nominal rent.—*Settlement Worker, New York.*

Another Woman Receiver.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In re the news item that Mrs. Truax is the first woman receiver appointed in this State, Miss Kate Gleason of the Gleason Tool Works, Rochester, N. Y., was appointed receiver for the Rochester Boring Machine Company and Ingle Machine Works of Rochester over a year ago, and is still administering the affairs of the company. Miss Gleason is known wherever machinery is used in the United States as one of the best mechanical engineers today.

D. R. C.

Bridgeport, Conn., March 2, 1915.

ART NOTES.

Albert Andre's Paintings on View—Prendergast's Work.

At the Durand-Ruel Gallery is an exhibition of paintings by the French artist, Albert Andre, covering a period of some twenty years. His portrait of Mlle. X of 1899 shows what he might have done in the particularly trying and also particularly rewarding field of portraiture. He is delightfully of his own race and time in this portrait, specific, reasonable, intelligent. A gesture, a trick of lip and eye, and individuality spring to the canvas. In his still-life studies he is graver, more oppressed by his duty to his model, although his portrait of an artichoke recalls the lyric grace with which a French poet approaches the vegetable world, and his big bouquet of flowers in a glass vase might have come from the eighteenth century hotel at Versailles, so perfectly has he kept the careless regularity of a "mixed bunch" of Summer bloom persisting in France, and there alone, since the reign of Louis XIV. His "Jeune fille cousant" of 1913 is broader and firmer in execution than the pictures of his earlier period. He has developed toward a classic serenity of feeling, and his work is capable of giving lasting pleasure. The exhibition continues until March 16.

Prendergast's Paintings.

A retrospective exhibition of paintings in oil and water color by Maurice Prendergast will be on view at the Carroll Galleries until March 6. The introduction to the catalogue tells us that Mr. Prendergast is President of the Association of American Painters and Sculptors, was for a number of years the only Boston painter affected by "distinctly European influences," has recently moved to New York, and is a very great master. Also that he is essentially a part of "the new movement," in capital letters. He is really better than all this. He is a serious and humble student of design, and marshals line and color into patterns of some intricacy and much interest. He has not yet quite mastered the importance of scale in color. He occasionally puts red into his picture in quantities that keep it from flashing and burning like a thread of flame as it flashes and burns in designs by Monticelli. But his work has rhythm and beauty and a quaintness of humor that go far to inveigle the ordinary observer into acceptance of an extraordinary piece of craftsmanship. When he paints a "decorative composition" with a background of waving lines and a foreground of domestic animals and a middle distance of home-going youth with basket he simply spells "sampler" to the middle-aged public, and they delight in him. Thus they can bear it not quite to understand his bathers and very distinguished nudes. He is one of the painters who paint for the honest fun and toil of painting, and the public sooner or later will be his friend.

Prize for Suffrage Poster.

Poster artists are invited by the Empire State Campaign Committee to compete for a woman suffrage campaign poster which is destined to appear on many billboards of New York City and State during the coming months. Three hundred billboard spaces have already been secured. The prize for the best available design is $50. The judges will be John Sloan, May Wilson Preston, and Luis Mora. The object of the poster is to persuade the passerby to vote for suffrage when the question is submitted to the voters, Nov. 2, 1915. The design is to be 13 inches high by 28½ inches long, and is to be enlarged to the size of a twenty-four-sheet stand. The color scheme is to be suffrage yellow (the color of a ripe orange) and black. White may also be used if desired. The following lettering should appear prominently: "Vote for the Woman Suffrage Amendment, November 2, 1915." No name should be on the design, but the name of the artist should be inclosed in a sealed envelope and attached to the back of the design. Rejected designs will be returned if sufficient postage is inclosed, or may be called for April 22. The drawings should be sent on or before April 1 to Miss Ida Proper, 96 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Reid Portrait Impressions.

At the galleries of Jacques Seligman & Co. Robert Reid is holding an exhibition of "portrait impressions." This classification no doubt implies the rapid method by which the likenesses are fixed on the canvas, with that economy of means employed by artists of a certain tendency as far back as one cares to go. The groundwork of the canvas is made to do its full part, the brush skimming over it, leaving merely touches of color in its wake. The effect is vivacious and without pretense, the latter quality being of the essence of true portraiture. Among the sitters are Miss Cornelia B. Sage, Miss Colgate, Ethel Barrymore, Mrs. James K. Hackett, E. G. Kennedy, Dunbar Wright, and Colonel William C. Church.

Eighty-sixth Street Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As to the Eighty-sixth Street line from Eighth Avenue to Second Avenue, I agree with Public Service Commissioner Williams that it has better service than any line I know of in town. But from Eighth Avenue to Astoria Ferry it is at some hours of the day so infamous that the company does not even dare to maintain an Inspector at the car barns at Madison Avenue, as many people well know who have gone to the barns to find one. During the last five years I have seen dozens of instances when he would have been mobbed at Eighth, Madison or Lexington Avenue. If anything can be bleaker than a ten-minute wait at either of the last-named corners on a rainy or cold day in Winter, I guess it will have to be found in a German or Russian Winter trench in Poland. And at the end of the wait to have the first and second cars arrive marked "Second Avenue Only" does not make friends for either company or Public Service Commission. The former does not care. The latter is now enduring obloquy, largely unjust when construction work is considered, but richly deserved as to amelioration of unbearable service conditions.

The trouble is that there should be two entirely distinct bodies to supervise the two utterly different problems of construction and service maintenance. W. GRAHAM.

New York, March 1, 1915.

Mr. Wilgus's Testimony.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the article in last Sunday's TIMES on the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation of the Rock Island Railroad Company brief mention is made of my testimony in a way that improperly gives the impression that my report on the Clover Leaf and Alton Roads was based on an inadequate examination of these properties. In testifying that my inspection was made from the rear of a train, I was careful to state that I was accompanied by the principal officers of the companies, who freely furnished me with information as the examination progressed, and I was also careful to state that I was furnished with the records and reports of the companies, which I later analyzed in detail.

This is the customary manner in which all railroads are inspected by their officers, by the various State Commissioners, and by members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and I know of no other way in which railroads of considerable mileage can be adequately inspected by men of experience. WILLIAM J. WILGUS.

New York, March 2, 1915.

OUR CHILDREN THANKED

Through a Princess by War's Tiny Victims in Stricken Belgium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Between Aug. 3 and Dec. 1, 1914, almost a million Belgians fled into Holland. For those who watched that endless procession of misery it seemed that half of their number were children.

The rumbling of the heavy peasant carts and the bellowing of the cattle driven toward the hospitable frontier was strangely mixed with the curious sound of thousands of little wooden shoes, speeding over the heavy cobblestones of the roads of Brabant, trying to keep apace with the grown-up folks.

When they were once across the line everything was done to make them comfortable. They found a place in which to sleep and they got enough to eat. But otherwise their lives were very dreary. There were so many of them and there was not very much to go around.

Came the fifth of December and the feast of St. Nicholas. But the good saint seemed to fear the noise of cannon and for the first time in fifteen centuries he stayed away. It was a bitter disappointment. But two weeks later, behold, a big ship flying the flag of a strange land, battered by many seas, appeared in the harbor of Rotterdam. It was the Christmas present of the little children of America to their small comrades of Belgium. And when the hatches were opened there appeared an endless variety of everything that can gladden the heart of a small girl or can keep a little boy who has very few clothes warm during the long months of Winter.

These Belgian children wished to express their gratitude to the children of America. But many of them were too small to write and others did not know where to find the particular friend who had offered his savings to make them happy.

Therefore, at the request of the Princesse de Ligne, the wife of the indefatigable counselor of the Belgian Legation in The Hague, I shall ask you to print the following letter which will tell the boys and girls of America how greatly their generous sacrifice was appreciated. And if many papers will reprint this letter for the good cause, all those who contributed to the Christmas ship will know how they have helped to make the name of their country a symbol of loving generosity to the people of Belgium.

HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON.

New York, March 3, 1915.

La Hague, Janvier, 1915.

Remerciment des petits enfants de Belgique refugies en Hollande aux enfants d'Amerique qui leur ont envoye des cadeaux de Noel.

Qu'au dela des terres et des eaux le merci des nos coeurs aille jusqu'aux petits enfants d'Amérique, qui ont été si bon pour nous et nous ont donné un si joyeux Noël pour sécher nos larmes.

Que le ciel les garde et leur conserve la santé, la joie et le sourire de leur mére. Qu'ils ne connaissent jamais ni la faim, ni le froid, ni la guerre affreuse qui brule la maison et qui tue les papas et les mamans. Si nous n'avons pas écrit à chacun d'eux pour leur dire notre reconnaissance et exprimer nos voeux c'est parcequ'il y en a tant là bas qui ont été généreux et parcequ'il y en a tant ici qui ne savent pas encore écrire.

[Translation.]

The Hague, January, 1915.

A letter of thanks of the little children of Belgium who are refugees in Holland to the children of America who sent them presents for their Christmas.

Across the land and across the sea our heartfelt gratitude goes out to those little children of America who have been so very good to us, and who, to dry our tears, have given us such a joyous Christmas.

May Heaven bless them and keep for them the happy smile of their mother. May they never know hunger nor cold nor the terrible war which burns down their houses and kills their fathers and mothers.

If we have not written to each of our friends individually to tell them of our great gratitude and to wish them every happiness it is only because on your side of the ocean there have been so very many who have shown their generosity and because on our side there are still so many who have not yet learned how to write.

$1,000,000 CUTTING ESTATE.

New York Realty in Appraisal of Widow's Property.

Mrs. Marion Cutting, widow of Brockholst Cutting, at the time of her death at Newport, R. I., on Sept. 1, 1912, left an estate in excess of $1,000,000, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. The items include $301,296 outside the State, $42,500 in realty and $258,796 in personality. Assets in the State are given as realty and personalty aggregating $329,266; interest of $371,744 as next of kin of William Cutting, Jr., which is a funds in the hands of Trustees, and an interest in unadministered assets aggregating $406,575 in the estate of William Fulton Cutting.

Included in the New York realty was 55 Chambers Street, appraised at $145,-000, and 433-435 West Forty-second Street, $50,000. The St. Vincent de Paul Society of this city receives $15,000 under the will; a beneficial interest in a $100,000 trust fund is created for the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor of New York City and $50,-000 goes to the St. Claire Home at Newport, R. I.

TO DROP DAYTON CHARGES.

House Committee Decides to Abandon Impeachment Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The House Judiciary Committee voted today to drop the impeachment proceedings against Federal Judge Dayton of West Virginia, although the majority report held that the Judge's conduct in some instances had been "reprehensible."

A minority report, drawn by Chairman McGillicuddy, recommending impeachment, was rejected.

A CHARGE IN THE DARK.

Out of the trenches lively, lads!
Steady, steady there, number two!
Step like your feet were tiger's pads—
Crawl when crawling's the thing to do!

Column left, through the sunken road!
Keep in touch as you move by feel!
Empty rifles—no need to load—
Night work's close work, stick to steel!

Wait for shadows and watch the clouds,
When it's moonshine, down you go!
Quiet, quiet, as men in shrouds,
Cats a-prowl in the dark go slow.

Curse you, there, did you have to fall?
Damn your feet and your blind-bat eyes!
Caught in the open, caught—that's all!
Searchlights! slaughter—we meant surprise!

Shrapnel fire a bit too low—
Gets us though on the ricochet!
Open order and in we go,
Steel, cold steel, and we'll make 'em pay.

God above, not there to win?
Left, while my men go on to die!
Take them in, Sergeant, take them in!
Go on, fellows, good luck—good-bye!

C. C. A. CHILD.

ROCKEFELLER OFFER TO MINERS IN WANT

Says Foundation Will Aid if Colorado State Officials Request It to Do So.

IF NEED IS STATEWIDE

Trinidad Business Men Told That Fuel and Iron Company Is Looking After Its Own Men.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has notified the Chamber of Commerce of Trinidad, Col., that the people of Colorado may call upon the Rockefeller Foundation for assistance in the relief of unemployed miners if they desire. The offer applies particularly to other parts of Colorado than that in which lie properties of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company because, according to Mr. Rockefeller's telegram to the Chamber of Commerce, the company is doing all it can to prevent suffering among its own men.

The statement in the telegrams that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is the dominant stockholder, is helping its men in all ways possible stands somewhat in contrast with the report on the Colorado situation submitted to the House on Tuesday by the Committee on Mines and Mining. The report contained this reference to Mr. Rockefeller's attitude toward the miners:

> Mr. Rockefeller, a large stockholder of the most powerful company in the State, has done a great deal for the uplift of people in other parts of the country and in foreign lands, spending millions of dollars in this work, yet he has not endeavored to improve the condition of the more than 6,000 employes in the company with which he is connected, and has not visited the State for more than ten years.

The correspondence between Mr. Rockefeller and business men of Trinidad was made public yesterday at 26 Broadway. It shows that a labor leader who was a striker during the prolonged troubles between the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and its employes telegraphed to Mr. Rockefeller late in February that suffering was widespread and immediate aid was needed.

Needy Miners Appeal.

After the receipt of the message Mr. Rockefeller sent this telegram of inquiry to the head of the Chamber of Commerce:

Feb. 25, 1915.

Chairman Trinidad Chamber of Commerce, Trinidad, Col.:

I have received from Joe Rizzi of your city a telegram stating that at a mass meeting on Saturday a committee was appointed to appeal to me for immediate relief in aid of needy miners. At my request Mr. Welborn has had an investigation made, and advises that Mr. Weitzel has reported to him that, in conference with several representative citizens of Trinidad, including some of your Directors, none of them could give the names of any former employes of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in need of help. As you doubtless know, the company is seeking to do all that it properly can for its former employes and their families. The co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce toward that end will be greatly appreciated.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

In response came this telegram:

Trinidad, Col., Feb. 26, 1915.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., 26 Broadway, New York City.

We find that the local officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company are doing all that is possible to relieve the distress of its former employes. There is great distress among the working class caused by the recent trouble. We suggest that you could do a great good for mankind by helping relieve the distress in this community among other than your former employes by enlarging the scope of the work being done by the local officials of your company, and we stand ready to co-operate with you in any way you suggest.

TRINIDAD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
F. J. RADFORD, President.
C. F. DONAHUE, Secretary.

Mr. Rockefeller thereupon telegraphed Mr. Radford that the Rockefeller Foundation would consider applications for assistance if presented through satisfactory channels. The message read:

March 2, 1915.

F. J. Radford, President, Chamber of Commerce, Trinidad, Col.:

Your telegram suggesting that I could do "a great work for mankind" by helping to relieve the distress of your community would indicate that the need existing among miners and their families in Colorado has assumed such proportions and has become so acute that the community itself is unable to adequately meet it. So far as former employes of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and their families are concerned, as stated in my previous telegram, the officers of that company have expressed the hope that the company itself will be able to provide such relief as is necessary. If the civic and State authorities are of the opinion that what other mining companies, existing agencies, and local aid may be able to accomplish will prove insufficient to meet other cases of distress, and that widespread suffering and want will ensue among miners and their families unless assistance from without the State is provided, a situation would be presented which the Rockefeller Foundation might properly consider, on representations from leading bodies and the Governor of the State as to the extent of their inability to cope with the need.

Wants Official Representations.

I have already intimated to the officers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company that I should be willing to make a personal contribution to the company to aid it in relieving distress among its former employes, should that become necessary, but without official representations in regard to the general distress I should fear that the citizens of Colorado might not welcome and that the Foundation would not be justified in acting upon the suggestions made to me in your telegram to make the aid general. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER Jr.

No intimation was made at the Rockefeller offices that plans were under way as to ways and means for carrying on the work in Colorado in case the authorities ask help of the Foundation. It was underst

POLICE STOP SHOW IN DALY'S THEATRE

Let the Audience Get Money's Worth Before Interrupting "Merry Maids."

NO CHORUS GIRLS' CONTEST

Manager and Lessee Are Arrested for Giving a Performance Without a License.

Old Daly's Theatre was closed by the police in new style last night, and more than 1,000 patrons, mostly men, who had paid 25, 35, and 50 cents admission to see "The Merry Maids" followed by a "chorus girls' contest," marched out to Broadway at 10 o'clock with hardly a murmur of protest, although they didn't see the whole show—least of all the "contest."

Lawrence B. Dunham, Third Deputy Police Commissioner; Inspector Morris and a dozen or more men in plain clothes were distributed through the audience, and they let the performance go on until they figured the spectators had seen their money's worth. Then they sent for Benjamin A. Levine, the lessee, and Jerome Rosenberg, manager, and arrested them for giving a performance without a license. Levine and Rosenberg, protesting they were the victims of a burlesque-show syndicate to which they did not belong, were hurried away to Night Court while the theatre was being emptied.

The show that Deputy Commissioner Dunham and the other policemen saw was not exactly the same one that opened there on Monday night. It has been expurgated at the last minute, when word filtered in behind the scenes that the Deputy Commissioner and members of the force were in the audience.

Levine, whose license had expired on Feb. 23, received word early in the evening in a letter from Commissioner Bell of the License Bureau that his application for a renewal had been denied. No reason was given, but it was known that the police had been watching the performances recently and that they did not entirely approve.

Inspector Morris arrived at 7:15 and told Levine that as he hadn't a license he would be breaking the law if "The Merry Maids" did their usual stunt. Levine protested that most of the house already was sold out, and that there would be a rumpus if ticket holders were turned away. The Inspector and his men took seats and the curtain went up. When it was time for the intermission a man stepped before the curtain and made a speech. He said there wouldn't be any intermission, advised everybody to stay for the movies, and announced "The Cabaret Girls," for next week—a show which he said would be even better than "The Merry Maids."

The man also advised all to stay for the chorus girls' contest, explaining that men from the audience would be permitted to get up on the stage and dance for prizes with members of the company. The curtain went up and the second act started, but the police this time had seen all they wanted, and word was sent for Levine. Immediately the curtain was rung down, and the announcer called off the dancing contest.

As the crowd filed out, one man set up the shout: "We want our money back," but the rest laughed at him. Inspector Morris's men saw that they kept moving and in ten minutes the house was empty and the lights were out.

When Levine and Rosenberg started giving burlesque in Daly's last November they got a license which was good until Feb. 23, provided they installed fire sprinklers in the lobby and under the stage. The installation was not completed when the time limit expired and Levine sought an extension of time. He said that last night Commissioner Bell told him there had been complaints about the shows he was giving and that the question of a renewal would have to be taken up with the police. Levine was indignant at his arrest and protested that he was trying to give a "clean show."

In Night Court Magistrate Simms, after listening to the charge preferred by Detectives Hoerter and Dowd, said the case was not one for Police Court action and ordered Levine and Rosenberg discharged. Then Magistrate advised the detectives to take the matter up with the Corporation Counsel. The Charter, he said, provided for a fine of $100 for violations of this kind.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Alice A. Ely, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Ely, and Edward S. Blagden, a son of Mrs. Thomas Blagden of 113 East Sixty-fourth Street, will take place on Monday, April 12, in the Church of the Incarnation.

Miss Cornelia De Lancey Cammann, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Cammann, Jr., whose marriage to William S. Fairchild will take place at 4 o'clock in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, on Wednesday, April 21, will have as her four bridesmaids the Misses Constance Fairchild, Elise Francke, Katherine S. Sands and Dorothy Keene Taylor. Mr. Fairchild will have his brother, B. Tappen Fairchild, as his best man.

Mrs. George Hillard Benjamin of 20 West Eleventh Street will give today the first of a series of luncheons followed by bridge.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson have invitations out for a dinner this evening, followed by dancing, at their residence in East Sixty-fourth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish will entertain on Tuesday, March 9, with a small dinner at their residence, 310 Fifth Avenue, and afterward will take their guests to the play.

Miss Winifred Holt will give a tea this afternoon for the members of the Junior Auxiliary of the Fête for the Blind, at her home, 44 East Seventy-eighth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl von Mayhoff, formerly of 59 East Thirty-fourth Street, are occupying their new residence, 17 East Thirty-seventh Street, and will give a housewarming after Lent.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Wilcox have issued invitations for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Anna Stafford Wilcox, to Elias George Stokes, which is to be celebrated on Thursday, March 18, at the Hotel Gotham.

The annual entertainment of Auxiliary No. 8 for the benefit of the Chaplin Home for the Aged and Infirm, will be given at the Plaza on Friday evening, March 12. The program will consist of three playlets, followed by a dance.

Mrs. Leonard D. White will give a reception on Saturday afternoon, March 13, at her home, 230 Riverside Drive.

Price unchanged Supply ample

Patrons are advised that the War in Europe has not affected the Supply of the

Famous Natural Laxative

Hunyadi Janos Water

and that it can be obtained at all Drug Stores at the *same price as before.*

Hunyadi Janos Water has been recommended by physicians for over 50 years as a reliable remedy for

CONSTIPATION

Refuse Substitutes

MISS TAYLOR BETROTHED.

Daughter of Howard Taylor to Wed Gouverneur M. Carnochan, Jr.

The engagement of Miss Eleanor Taylor, daughter of Howard Taylor of 19 East Sixty-fourth Street, and Gouverneur Morris Carnochan, Jr., is announced.

Miss Taylor made her début in society Winter before last, when her father entertained frequently for her. She has been active in the younger set since her début, and has appeared in many entertainments for charity given by society amateurs.

Her father is a prominent lawyer of New York. Her mother, Mrs. Murray Taylor, has been living in Europe, but is spending the Winter in New York. She has two brothers, Geoffrey Taylor and Murray Taylor, the latter a student at Harvard University.

Mr. Carnochan is a son of Gouverneur Morris Carnochan of Cairnsmuir, New City, N. Y., and is a grandson of the late Dr. John Murray Carnochan of this city. He was graduated from Harvard University, class of '14, and is a member of the Union and Harvard Clubs and also of the Colonial Lords of Manors.

The wedding is to take place in June at St. Clements, the country home of the bride's father, at Chatham, Conn.

DR. M. M. STARK MARRIES.

Weds Mrs. James Oppenheim, the Divorced Wife of Author.

Dr. Meyer M. Stark and Mrs. Lucy Seckel Oppenheim were married yesterday, with only the representatives of the two families present. The bride's former husband was James Oppenheim, the author of "Dr. Rast" and other stories, from whom she obtained a divorce the middle of last July. She was married to Mr. Oppenheim in 1905, by whom she had two children, Ralph, aged 7, and James, who is now between 3 and 4 years of age. Mrs. Stark is herself a writer.

Dr. Stark's first wife was Miss Helen Hahn, who died six years ago. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine and several medical organizations and is associated as a surgeon with the Mt. Sinai and Sydenham Hospitals and as a gynecologist with the Beth Israel Hospital Dispensary. He and his bride will make their home at 106 East Eighty-first Street.

MARRIED AT THE ST. REGIS.

Henry Hofheimer Weds Miss Falk—Gift of a Diamond Necklace.

The wedding of Henry Hofheimer, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hofheimer of New York, and Miss Hannah C. Falk, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eliezer Falk, also of New York, took place at 8:30 last evening in a bower of palms, Easter lilies, and roses in the Louis Seize Room at the St. Regis, the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman performing the ceremony.

The bride wore a white charmeuse gown, trimmed with old French lace and seed pearls. Her tulle veil was held with a coronet of orange blossoms, and she wore the bridegroom's gift, a necklace of diamonds and pearls, and carried lilies of the valley. Miss Jessie Levy, the maid of honor, was in pink brocade and carried pink roses.

Dr. Alexander Hofheimer was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Samson Hirsch, Clifford Aaron, James T. Brady, and Maurice Blumlein.

After a wedding trip South Mr. and Mrs. Hofheimer will live in this city.

MISS ALMA SAMPSON WEDS.

The Bride of Edwin J. Rothschild at Her Parents' Home.

The wedding of Miss Alma Sampson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Sampson, to Edwin J. Rothschild, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rothschild of this city, took place last evening at the home of the bride's parents, 1,361 Madison Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Eiseman performed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a trailing gown of white satin trimmed with duchesse lace. Her tulle veil was caught up with sprays of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. She was attended by Miss Anita Mayer. Reginald L. Reiser acted as best man for Mr. Rothschild.

After a short wedding trip through the South the couple will live in this city.

Carlisle-Laughlin Wedding.

The marriage is announced of Miss Leila Irwin Laughlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs James Laughlin, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Penn., and G. Lister Carlisle, Jr., son of George L. Carlisle of this city, which took place on last Sunday afternoon, at the Winter home of the bride's parents, at Zellwood, Fla. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alfred A. Rickert in the open court of the Laughlin villa, in the presence of the immediate families.

Mr. Carlisle is a mining engineer and was graduated from Yale University, class of 1900. He is a member of the Yale and Rocky Mountain Clubs. Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle will make their home in New York.

Grab-Runkel Wedding on March 23.

The wedding of Miss Claire L. Runkel and Oscar F. Grab, whose engagement was announced recently, will take place on the evening of March 23 at the Ritz-Carlton. Only relatives and a few intimate friends will witness the ceremony. Miss Runkel is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Runkel of this city.

WOLFF—DOUGLAS.

Mrs. Lewis S. Wolff of 12 East Seventieth Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Sybil Wolff, to Paul Howard Douglas of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

TO SELL THE BLIND'S WORK.

State Commission Will Extend Its Aid to the Sightless.

The New York State Commission for the Blind has undertaken the organization of a State-wide system of disposing of the manufactures of the blind, which will supplement the work the commission is now doing in instructing blind men and women in the making of useful and salable articles.

Raw materials for manufacture will be sold at wholesale cost by the commission to blind workers and thus added profit will be made by them. Manufactured goods will be sold under the auspices of the commission in department stores, at special sales and otherwise throughout the State. The goods will include towels, aprons, knitted articles, and baskets of many kinds.

The commission's staff of blind home teachers met at the commission's offices yesterday and plans were discussed for the new work. An address was made by Herbert L. Satterlee, Chairman of the commission.

Readings for War Relief.

Mlle. Reynaud de Belleville will give two readings of a French play for the benefit of the war sufferers, the first reading to be held at the Finch School, 61 East Seventy-seventh Street, on March 26 at 3 o'clock. The second will take place at the home of Mrs. S. Mitchell, 246 West End Avenue, on April 13. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. J. Glover, 32 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Knights Templar Charity Ball.

The Knights Templar will give a charity ball tomorrow night at Madison Square Garden. Gov. Whitman has promised to attend, and Mayor Mitchel is to be among the guests. About 3,000 Knights Templar, in full regalia, are to pass in review. The proceeds of the ball are to be devoted to the erection of a children's building on the grounds of the Masonic Home in Utica, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Give a Dinner

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Whitney gave a dinner last night, followed by dancing, at the Plaza. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Willock, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Batterman, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Cowperthwaite, Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Whitney, Roy Rainey, and Frederic R. Crego.

HAPPY PARTY ENDS IN WOMAN'S DEATH

Wife of Lawyer Davis Jumps from Elevator After Starting It Accidentally.

HUSBAND CATCHES BODY

Guests Returning to Apartment House Couldn't Arouse Elevator Runner.

Mrs. Grace B. Davis of 230 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, wife of Everly M. Davis, a lawyer of 60 Wall Street and a Director of the Montauk Bank, Brooklyn, returning with her husband and several friends from a dancing party at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, was killed in attempting to escape from the cage of an elevator that had started without the operator in an apartment house at 601 West 135th Street, near Broadway.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Stevers of 255 West Ninety-eighth Street, who had been dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Noe, went back to the apartment after their dancing to get their heavy wraps. All entered the elevator except Mrs. Noe, who stood in the corridor pressing the electric button to awaken the operator, who was asleep on a lounge at the end of the corridor.

Suddenly the car dropped toward the basement. Mrs. Davis tried to step out beside Mrs. Noe, and while leaning forward the top of the car crushed her head against the floor of the hall. Noe pulled the elevator rope, reversing the car and releasing the body of Mrs. Davis, who fell into the arms of her husband as the car darted upward.

"The accident was over so quickly that I do not know how it happened," said Mrs. Noe. "But it seemed to me that Mrs. Davis must have leaned against the guide rope of the car when she entered it and released the stop-clutch."

Mrs. Davis, who was 31 years old, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Smith of 192 Park Place, Brooklyn. She was a graduate of Public School 15, at State and Schermerhorn Streets, Brooklyn, and of an academy for young women at Long Branch, N. J. She was a member of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Davis took place seven years ago. They have one son, Everly M. Davis, Jr., who is 4 years old.

WALLACK'S THEATRE TO GO.

Razing of Part of Building May Curtail Barker's Season.

At last Wallack's famous old theatre is to go. Negotiations for its transfer from the Octavia Moss estate, which have been pending for the last two months, have been concluded and the work of razing at least a part of the structure will be begun May 1. The real estate firm of Gresham & Gresham bought the property, giving in exchange property further up town.

The ground on which the theatre stands is in two parcels, the first, extending from Broadway to the proscenium, covered by the auditorium, and the second, consisting of four lots facing on Thirtieth Street, on which are the huge stage, dressing rooms, and offices. These last-named rooms are in what were formerly private dwellings. The plot covered by the auditorium is leased, and, as the lease has about four years more to run, for the present this part of the building will not be torn down. But the rest of the plot was bought outright by Gresham & Gresham and it is planned to erect an office building on it, and while the auditorium will stand the stage will be demolished so that Wallack's as an entity will pass with next month.

The disposition of the front part of the building has not been determined. By walling up the proscenium it could be used as a motion picture theatre, or the front may be converted into stores.

The determination to raze part of the building will curtail Granville Barker's season of efforts, as it would have the work of demolition postponed a month to permit Mr. Barker and his company to remain through May, but to do this Charles Burnham, who has directed the playhouse on lease from the Moss estate for the last four years, would have to renew his license, which expires at that date, for the year, which did not seem practical for an additional month. So unless the present plans are changed the English manager, who seems destined to head the revived New Theatre movement in New York, will give the last performance in one of the city's oldest playhouses. Mr. Burnham has been at the present Wallack's since 1895, having been associated with Lester Wallack at the theatre further downtown before that.

GERMANS ACT 'LITTLE EVE.'

Ilse Wehrmann Welcomed Back to the Irving Place Stage.

The first performance of "Klein Eva" (Little Eve), a comedy by the Danish playwright, Ottilie Ott, was presented at the German Theatre at Irving Place last night. The play, which centres around the theme of the enlightenment of a typical ingenue German "Backfisch" in her introduction to the Topic, has been considered by the German critics one of the most graceful and interesting comedies of the last decade, and besides being an amusing dainty for literary epicures, it has exercised a more general appeal in a wholesome and modern moral, winning its way especially by the opportunities which it offers for delicate portrayal of character and by its fresh humor.

The title rôle of Little Eve was played by Fräulein Ilse Wehrmann, who was greeted warmly by the audience upon her return to the Irving Place stage after a severe illness, with which she was stricken shortly after the opening of the present season. Herr Rudolf Christians, the Director of the Irving Place Theatre, played the part of Dr. Niels Brun; Heinrich Marlow the part of Dam, the departmental chief and father of Little Eve; Anni Rub-Forster the part of the "Backfisch's" mother.

Between the acts of the comedy there were moving pictures of some of the latest German war films.

The MAN of IRON

RICHARD DEHAN'S

Greatest Novel is ready at last

See Displays at Leading Book Shops

STOKES

CAMPAIGN FOR $100,000.

Society Women Have Raised $23,000 for Lenox Hill Settlement.

Society matrons and girls are engaged in an active financial campaign to raise $100,000 in ten days for the Lenox Hill Settlement at 446 East Seventy-second Street. The campaign started on Monday, and it was announced yesterday at a luncheon at the Hotel Savoy of the campaign divisions that more than $23,000 had been raised.

There are about 300 women and girls making a canvass of the residential districts, and the Captains of the working teams make a report each day at a luncheon at the Savoy.

Miss Carol Harriman, daughter of Mrs. E. H. Harriman; Miss Marion Clark, Mrs. E. Roscoe Mathews, Mrs. Van de Sande-Bakhuyzen, Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. George Crawford Clark, Dr. Seth Milliken, Gordon Knox Bell, and Miss R. Manning are among the Captains of the teams.

Thomas S. McLane is Chairman of the Executive Committee, which is composed of Mrs. Jesse I. Strauss, Mrs. Nathaniel Bowditch Potter, Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, and Mrs. George Draper.

'THE BIRTH OF A NATION.'

Film Version of Dixon's "The Clansman" Presented at the Liberty.

"The Birth of a Nation," an elaborate new motion picture taken on an ambitious scale, was presented for the first time last evening at the Liberty Theatre. With the addition of much preliminary historical matter, it is a film version of some of the melodramatic and inflammatory material contained in "The Clansman," by Thomas Dixon.

A great deal might be said concerning the spirit revealed in Mr. Dixon's review of the unhappy chapter of Reconstruction and concerning the sorry service rendered by its plucking at old wounds. But of the film as a film, it may be reported simply that it is an impressive new illustration of the scope of the motion picture camera.

An extraordinarily large number of people enter into this historical pageant, and some of the scenes are most effective. The civil war battle pictures, taken in panorama, represent enormous effort and achieve a striking degree of success. One interesting scene engaged in reproduction of the auditorium of Ford's Theatre in Washington, and shows on the screen the murder of Lincoln. In terms of purely pictorial value the best work is done in those stretches of the film that follow the night riding of the men of the Ku-Klux Klan, who look like a company of avenging spectral crusaders sweeping along the moonlit roads.

The "Birth of a Nation," which was prepared for the screen under the direction of D. W. Griffith, takes a full evening for its unfolding and marks the advent of the two dollar movie. That is the price set for the more advantageous seats in the rear of the Liberty's auditorium.

It was at this same theatre that the stage version of "The Clansman" had a brief run a little more than nine years ago, as Mr. Dixon himself recalled in his curtain speech last evening in the interval between the two acts. Mr. Dixon also observed that he would have allowed none but the son of a Confederate soldier to direct the film version of "The Clansman."

'PRINCE IGOR' POSTPONED.

Opera Will Be Produced Next Season—"Iris" to be Revived.

Owing to the difficulty of preparing the chorus parts in "Prince Igor," the scheduled production of that work at the Metropolitan Opera House will not be made until next season. In its place Mascagni's "Iris," which has not been heard at the Metropolitan since the season of 1907-1908, will be revived shortly. The principal rôles will be sung by Miss Borl and Messrs. Botta, Scotti, and Didur, and Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

When "Iris" goes into the repertoire there will be, besides "Madama Butterfly," with Geraldine Farrar in the title rôle, another opera and another prima donna, setting forth a Japanese story for public approval.

Another announcement made at the Opera House yesterday was that during April two symphonic concerts will be given, with Mr. Toscanini conducting.

COURT ENJOINS FILM PLAY.

General Film Co. Must Give an Accounting of "A Fool There Was."

Supreme Court Justice Platzek yesterday granted an application of Marc Klaw, Abraham Erlanger, and Robert Hilliard for a permanent injunction restraining the General Film Company from producing "A Fool There Was" as a film play.

The Court held that, although the plot of the photo play was not similar to that of the play, such fact did not justify the use of the appropriated name. The defendant company is required to give an accounting of profits derived from the films and pay over the same to the plaintiffs.

Sinsheimer Quartet Heard.

The Sinsheimer Quartet gave its second concert of the season at Rumford Hall last night, the program comprising Dvorak's Quintet for strings in E flat, Strauss's Quartet for strings and piano in C minor, and Andreoli's Quartet in B minor, the latter an entirely unfamiliar work. In the Strauss number the organization had the effective assistance of Mrs. Alvina Sinsheimer at the piano, and in Dvorak's composition William Eastes played the additional viola part. While there were a few moments of faulty intonation and others where a little more flexibility of style would have improved the treatment, the playing was agreeable and interesting as a whole. The program was well put together and unhackneyed in its contents.

"The Children's Revolution" Today.

Three hundred children, including fifty Boy Scouts and a hundred cash girls from several of the large department stores, are to occupy the upper balcony at the Century Theatre this afternoon at the entertainment, "The Children's Revolution," which is being given by the Lafayette Fund. The seats were donated by a friend of the fund.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A. H. Woods has contracted with J. B. Larrio and George B. Hill for a farcical satire on burglar plays entitled "Who Am I?" The authors are both newspaper men, Mr. Larrio having written a playlet called "The Denial," acted at the Princess this season. He has also sold a playlet to Jessie Busley for vaudeville production.

Marie Dressler introduced a new song of her own composition called "Reminiscences" in "A Mix-Up" at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre last night.

A hundred members of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity attended the performance of "Maid in America" at the Winter Garden last night.

Elsie Ferguson will end her engagement at the Lyceum in "Outcast" with the performance Saturday night, March 27.

A theatre modeled after Winthrop Ames's Little Theatre has been opened as a feature of the Northern Pacific Building at the San Francisco Exposition. There is also a model of the Little Playhouse in the New York exhibit made by J. T. Edwards.

The Castles have received so many letters of appreciation of their dancing of the polka in the second act of "Watch Your Step" that they have decided to introduce a series of old ballroom dances. Each Monday night one of these new-old dances will be given and continued through the week. The first will be the schottische.

The receipts from tonight and tomorrow night's performance of "The Clever Ones" at the Punch & Judy Theatre will be given to the Save-a-Home Fund.

Adele Rowland and Lawrence Grossmith have been engaged to head the cast of the musical comedy to be produced by F. Ray Comstock in the Princess Theatre Easter Monday.

A LECTURE ON RUSSIA.

Dr. Young Has Traveled Through All Sections of the Empire.

Dr. C. E. Young, an American citizen who was born of German parents in one of the Black Sea provinces of Russia, will lecture on Russia at Carnegie Hall on the evening of March 16. Dr. Young came to this country twenty years ago. During the past seven years he has traveled through practically every section of the Russian Empire. His book, "The Truth About Russia," is now on the press. The proceeds of the lecture will be for the benefit of the war sufferers in Russia.

Dr. Young's lecture will touch upon the causes of misconceptions which Americans have about Russia; on the early history of Russia; on the debt which the world owes to it because of the thousand-year fight which it has waged against the Mongolians and Tartars, resulting in the maintenance of the white races in Europe; on the passport system, the Cossacks, the Jew's problems, and the problem caused by the 50,000,000 Asiatic polygamists in the empire.

WALTER A. PEASE DEAD.

Retired Merchant and Union League Club Member Was 81.

Walter A. Pease, a former member of the New York Produce Exchange and a veteran of the civil war, died last night at his home, 285 Lexington Avenue, in his eighty-second year. He was born in Troy, N. Y., and was a son of the late Albert Pease. Mr. Pease was one of the first members of the Produce Exchange, and after retiring from that business was for a time connected with the New York Stock Exchange.

He was a member of the Veterans' Association of the Seventh Regiment, and during the civil war went to the front with the regiment as a member of Company H and served through three of the most critical campaigns of the war.

Mr. Pease was a member of the Union League Club, and previous to his retirement from active business, more than twenty years ago, had bene a member of several other prominent clubs in this city. He is survived by two sons.

Dr. Stuart Harry Benton.

Dr. Stuart Harry Benton, a well-known physician of Brooklyn, where he had practiced for the last thirty years, died at his residence, 1,270 Pacific Street, on Tuesday, aged 63 years. Dr. Benton was born in Albion, Penn.; and was a graduate of the University of Buffalo. He also took a post-graduate course at Bellevue, and in 1880 went to Brooklyn, where he had lived since. Dr. Benton was a member of the Kings County Medical Association, the Acanthus Lodge 179, F. and A. M., and formerly of the old Union League Club. He is survived by his widow and two sons, Dr. Frederick L. Benton, a surgeon in the United States Navy, stationed at Key West, Fla., and Stuart H. Benton, a lawyer.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN ARATA, a wholesale banana dealer, at 254 Washington Street for more than thirty years, died on Tuesday at the Hudson Street Hospital after suffering an attack of asthma in his office.

Miss IDA L. WILCOX, 59 years old, formerly a teacher in the Montclair public schools and librarian of the Montclair High School, is dead at her home, 70 Elm Street, Montclair, N. J.

JOHN G. HOLT, a retired rubber stamp manufacturer, and a member of the Kings County Democratic Club, died on Tuesday at his home, 88 Madison Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-eighth year. He was born in Massachusetts, but had lived in Brooklyn all his life, taking active part in all the civic and betterment projects there. Mr. Holt was a member of the Royal Arcanum, and belonged to several fraternal organizations. His widow and daughter survive him.

JAMES HAROLD WADDELL, for many years with Hard & Hand, coffee brokers of 107 Wall Street, and a First Lieutenant of the Twelfth Regiment, New York National Guard, died yesterday at his home, 2,306 University Avenue, Bordentown, in his fortieth year. He was born in England, coming to this country as a boy. Mr. Waddell was a graduate of the Columbia Grammar School. He is survived by his widow and son.

THOMAS BINNS, 84 years old, former Superintendent of the Traffic Department of the Central New Jersey Railroad, died yesterday at the General Hospital in Elizabeth, N. J. He was of Revolutionary ancestry, a direct descendant of General Cornwallace. Mr. Binns went to Elizabeth from Dowington, Penn., in 1882. He was the oldest and last charter member of Manayunk Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Philadelphia, and a member of the Odd Fellows Encampment of that city. Mr. Binns is survived by three sons and three daughters.

ADOLPH B. L. SCHRIVNER, until a year ago Assistant General Superintendent of the National Railways of Mexico, died at his home in Laredo, Texas, on Tuesday. He was a veteran of the Philippine wars and received a medal for the capture of General Luckban, a Filipino rebel leader, while he was a Sergeant of Scouts in Samar.

JOHN BACH McMASTER, a well-known author and formerly editor of The Pennsylvania Charter Magazine, died in the University Hospital in Philadelphia, on Tuesday after an operation. Mr. McMaster was a son of Dr. John B. McMaster, Professor of American History at the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. McMaster was well known in Brooklyn.

WILLIAM J. MOFFETT, formerly a clerk for a large steamship company, died yesterday at his residence, 920 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-fifth year. Mr. Moffett was a member of the Knights of Pythagoras and left a wife and four daughters.

Mrs. SARAH J. CHURCHILL, widow of William Churchill, an importer of Manhattan, died on Tuesday at her home in Montclair, N. J. Mrs. Churchill was born in Bristol, Mass., eighty-one years ago, and for a number of years lived in Brooklyn, where she was an active member of the Strong Place Baptist Church. She had been blind for the last eight years, and it was through her efforts that legislation was passed in Trenton providing for the care of the destitute blind. Mrs. Churchill is survived by three sons.

Mrs. JENNIE BOGERT, widow of James B. Bogert, formerly a dry goods manufacturer of Buffalo, died on Tuesday at her home, 203 Park Place, Brooklyn, in her eighteenth year. She was born in Albany, N. Y.

GUNTHER MENDORF, 84 years old, a retired hotel proprietor, died at his home, 362 Henry Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Mr. Mendorf was a native of Dernberg, Germany, and a member of the old Brooklyn Volunteer Fire Department and the Kings County Veteran Volunteer Firemen.

Mrs. MARY WEITZEL, wife of Henry Weitzel, a shoe manufacturer, died on Tuesday at her residence, 55 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 68 years. Besides her husband she left two daughters.

Mrs. CHARLES A. LEVY, wife of a furniture dealer of Brooklyn, died at her home, 860 Macon Street, that borough, on Tuesday. She was 28 years of age.

Mrs. ANNA KING SWALM, widow of Dr. William F. Swalm, and for many years manager of the Society of the Helping Hand and the Home for Consumptives of Brooklyn, died of pneumonia on Tuesday at her residence, 118 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Swalm was 75 years old and was twice married, her first husband being Howard E. Raymond, a hardware merchant of Washington. She is survived by a son, Howard E. Swalm, who is Vice President of a tire company of Manhattan.

Miss THURZA A. BALL, a daughter of the late Rev. Eleazer S. Ball, and an active worker in Plymouth Church, of which she was a member for thirty-five years, died on Tuesday at her residence 958 East Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-third year.

Mrs. CORNELIA L. ADAMS, widow of Augustus R. Adams and mother of Dr. Robert Adams, died yesterday at her home, Eighth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, Whitestone, L. I. She was 63 years old, and was born in Exeter, N. Y. Besides Dr. Adams she is survived by another son, Ralph, and a daughter, Mrs. G. O. Jackson.

PATRICK DOUGHERTY, an early settler of College Point, died yesterday at Morrisville, Penn., in his seventy-third year. He was formerly with the American Hard Rubber Company of College Point.

'FIDELIO' IS REPEATED.

Mme. Kurt and Mr. Sembach Appear in It for the First Time.

Important changes were made in the cast of "Fidelio" at last evening's performance at the Metropolitan, by which Mme. Melanie Kurt appeared for the first time as Leonore and Mr. Sembach as Florestan. It was Mme. Kurt's first appearance at the opera in music other than Wagner's; the first opportunity she has had to exhibit her powers in a different style of vocalism. To achieve success in the part of Leonore is one of the highest ambitions of the German dramatic soprano, as it is one of the most difficult of her tasks. Mme. Kurt it may be said, achieved an unqualified and undoubtable success as one of the finest interpreters of the part heard here for a long time.

The dominant feeling in her impersonation is womanly tenderness, and an exaltation of symptom. A deeper tragic note has been sounded in it, but there have been few more sympathetic Leonores than Mme. Kurt's. As to her singing, it is on the highest plane of excellence; the voice beautiful and dramatically moving in quality, the technical skill equal to coping with the disheartening difficulties that Beethoven put into his music.

Her singing of the "Abscheulicher" air was wholly admirable in its declamatory force and expressiveness, in its singing power, and finished phrasing. In the prison scene in the second act her histrionic skill and her vocal accomplishment admirably supplemented each other; her part in the scene was of noble pathos. She was admirably seconded by Mr. Sembach; he sang the music of the suffering prisoner with poignant significance, without excess of sentiment and with beautiful quality of tone.

The performance was, on the whole, one of the best that has been heard here. Mr. Herts conducted it with his greatest zeal and care.

ERNEST SCHELLING PLAYS.

He Appears with Symphony Club for the Benefit of Polish Fund.

For the benefit of the Polish Relief Committee Mr. Ernest Schelling appeared with the Symphony Club of New York in a concert yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. There was a large audience and the funds of the committee were largely increased by the proceeds of the concert. The Symphony Club is an association of ladies amateurs, who study orchestral music under the guidance of Mr. David Mannes for their own pleasure. In this concert they had the assistance of professional players of wood and brass instruments, since the members are all players of strings. There were also some professional string players who played. Mr. Schelling is well known in New York as a pianist of the first rank, and is one of the very few such pianists now here who have not appeared publicly this season.

It is not every pianist who would feel stimulated and encouraged by the accompaniment of an amateur orchestra in concerted music of difficulty, such as Chopin's Concerto in E minor and Paderewski's Polish Fantasy, which he played yesterday. But the members of the Symphony Club did themselves credit by their performance of this music—more credit, in fact, than some of their employed assistants. And if Mr. Schelling was not thereby urged to surpass himself, he gave a beautiful and poetic performance of Chopin's concerto, and in Paderewski's fantasy he interested and delighted his listeners by bringing to a hearing a composition replete with charm and poetic imagination and brilliantly wrought, which does not frequently figure on concert programs.

The orchestra also played Beethoven's "Coriolanus" overture and string members of it the sarabande and gavotte from Grieg's Suite for strings, Op. 40.

E. M. Newman's Travel Lectures.

E. M. Newman will give the first of his annual series of five illustrated travel talks this afternoon in the New Amsterdam Theatre. The talks will be given in parallel courses; the first course being given Thursday afternoons in the New Amsterdam and the second, a repetition of the first, Sunday nights in Carnegie Hall. Mr. Newman has pursued the course taken by the other travel lecturers who have appeared here this season and devoted much of his attention to the countries at war. "France and the War" will be the subject of this afternoon's lecture, and the subjects of the others will be: "Berlin, the War Centre," "The War Capitals," "The Holy Land," and "Egypt."

George E. Newcombe.

George E. Newcombe, President of the firm of George E. Newcombe & Co., manufacturers of art novelties of 333 Fourth Avenue, died on Tuesday of heart disease in Grand Rapids, Mich. He was born in Bedford, Mass., and was 47 years old. Mr. Newcombe started his firm twenty years ago. He lived at New Rochelle and was a member of the New Rochelle Rowing and the Wykagyl Golf Clubs. His widow and three daughters survive him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

CARLISLE—LAUGHLIN.—At Zellwood, Fla., Feb. 28, Leila Irwin Laughlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Laughlin of Pittsburgh, Penn., to G. Lister Carlisle, son of George L. Carlisle, of the New York Bar.

HOFHEIMER—FALK.—At the Hotel St. Regis on Wednesday, March 3, Hannah Carolyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eliezer Falk, to Henry Hofheimer.

HOPKINS—APGAR.—Mary P. Apgar and Clifford W. Hopkins, by Rev. R. B. Beattie, at East Orange, N. J., March 3, 1915.

STARK—OPPENHEIM.—Mrs. Lucy Sechel Oppenheim to Dr. Meyer M. Stark, on March 3, 1915.

VAN LEUVIN—LITHAUER.—March 1, Phyllis I. Lithauer to John F. Van Leuvin.

Died.

ADAMS.—On Wednesday, March 3, 1915, Cornelia L., widow of Augustus R. Adams. Funeral services at St. Nicholas Place, Friday, at 11 o'clock.

BAER.—Hannah, beloved wife of Julius Baer and devoted daughter of Rachel and the late Julius Stern, in her 28th year. Funeral from her late residence, 941 Intervale Av., Thursday, March 4, at 1 o'clock.

BAYER.—Bernhardina, beloved wife of John Bayer, died at her residence, 1,182 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn. Funeral services Friday evening at 8 P. M. Interment private.

BENTON.—On Tuesday, March 2, 1915, Stuart H. Benton, M. D., aged 69 years, beloved husband of Anna Mendes. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,270 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

BISHOP.—March 2, Archie Bishop, beloved husband of Irene Bishop (nee De Lamur) of Pau, France. Funeral Thursday, 1 P. M., from his late residence, 1,023 6th Av. Interment Woodlawn. French and English papers please copy.

BLAIR.—On Monday, March 1, 1915, Benjamin F. Blair, in his 78th year. The funeral services will be held at his late residence, Washington Av., Glen Ridge, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, March 4, on the arrival of the train leaving the Lackawanna Station at 2:45 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

BLISS.—On Wednesday, March 3, 1915, Catherine A. Bliss, daughter of the late George Bliss and Catherine Sanford. Funeral services will be held 10 o'clock Friday morning at Grace Church. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

BRENNAN.—On Wednesday, March 3, at her late residence, 65 West 90th St., Mary F., beloved wife of William Brennan and daughter of the late William Farrell. Notice of funeral hereafter.

The Art Event of the Season

THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30; TO-NIGHT AT 8:15

Continuing to-morrow and Saturday afternoons at 2:30 o'clock

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BASEBALL---BILLIARDS---FOOTBALL---BOXING---GOLF---POLO---POOL

PERRITT ARRIVES AT GIANTS' CAMP

St. Louis Pitcher Seems Pleased to Become Member of McGraw's Squad.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 3.—The roster of Giants foregathered in Marlin underwent further expansion today. It received three additions in the lengthy personages of Larry McLean, "Poll" Perritt, and Dave Robertson.

Perritt and Dick Kinsella, chief of the McGraw scouts who was sent to Shreveport to bring him here, arrived in Marlin this morning hand in hand and in a soaking rainfall, which, however, presumably did not dampen the pleasure of the former pitcher of the Cardinals at formally casting his fortunes with the Giants.

Perritt is not a garrulous person, but as he jumped right into the training of the Giants this afternoon it is inferred that he becomes one with some degree of pleasure. That training consisted of a run out to the railroad track. There was so much water lying around and scurrying around to adjacent scenery that no other form of exercise except dominoes and swimming was possible.

Perritt, who is a farmer in Louisiana, and, therefore, "hep" to the kinks of the weather, forecast clear and cold for tomorrow.

With McLean, Perritt and Robertson in camp the number of players under the McGraw roof is forty-four, not including Devlin and Seymour. Palmero has not reported, and McGraw does not know when he intends to. Perritt, whose case is similar to that of Walter Johnson and Ray Caldwell, is another big man for McGraw. He weighs 185 pounds now and is spare at that. He wants to add a few pounds.

Who McGraw is going to swap for Perritt is a leading question here. Huggins is due in this week to discuss that important matter, and there are players on the New York Club who have a direct personal interest in its outcome. It is believed that the infielders and outfielders have the greatest personal interest in the matter.

Huggins could use another outfielder and another infielder. There is small chance that he could get Burns from New York, but none of the other outfielders seems to be in the class of Josh Devore, as unbiased New York end of the deal. In the infield McGraw has several promising youngsters, but it isn't believed he is ready just yet to part with one of his regulars.

Perhaps, now that Wingo has gone to the Reds, Huggins could use another catcher, but McGraw says he isn't thinking of letting any of his backstops go. He disliked to let Catcher Adams go to Philadelphia, but had to make the Lobert deal, and what catchers he now has he expects to keep for a while. Incidentally, Louis Wendell, the New York catching recruit, isn't a bad-looking candidate for the mask and pad job. One quality in his favor is that he is a persistent tryer and that's one thing McGraw likes.

SUPERBAS WORK IN RAIN.

Schultz and Getz Promising Rivals for Third Base.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 3.—Rain fell here all day, but not sufficient to keep the Superbas off the field at Sea Breeze. The condition of the field remained unchanged, but the players got plenty of exercise. When they were not hitting fungos and taking their batting practice, they were chasing flies in the outfield. The medicine ball, that was so popular with the players last year, was very much in evidence at both sessions.

Jack Coombs tried himself out a little this afternoon. He seemed to pitch just as easily as he did in his palmiest days. His coaching of the batterymen has been a great help so far to Manager Robinson.

It will be a hot fight between Schultz and Getz for the third base position. The former International Leaguer looks as much like a major league player as any youngster brought South by the Superbas in many seasons.

Ollie O'Mara, while out on the field daily, still seems to favor the leg that he hurt last season. The little shortstop looks slightly better than when he reported in the South last Spring.

Pat Ragan reported today. This afternoon he was out in uniform, doing a modified Marathon. Pitchers Donald and Howell will not play with the Superbas. The former got President Ebbets to ask for waivers on him, stating that he felt that he could do him himself justice in the North. Last year he won thirty and lost four games for the Waco Club. Howell, who was highly recommended by Harry McCormick and Kid Elberfeld, has decided to study law instead of to play baseball. Nap Rucker wrote a letter to Trainer Comerford that he would be here about the thirteenth of this month. Umpire Klem is expected on the eighth.

President Ebbets has the holiday fever. On Saturday he will have a flag raising at the park, when he will present a flag to the Daytona Athletic Association.

Clymer to Manage Toronto Club.

TORONTO, Can., March 3.—Word was received here from Buffalo, N. Y., today that President J. J. McCaffery of the Toronto International League Club had signed William J. Clymer as manager of the Toronto team for the coming season. Clymer, whose home is at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., managed the Buffalo Internationals last year. He succeeds Joe Kelley, who is now scout for the New York Americans.

Barrow Denies Aid to His League.

Edward G. Barrow, President of the International League, wired to headquarters here yesterday from Buffalo denying that the major leagues had given $50,000 or any other amount to the International League.

"THE non-refillable bottle is a wonderful thing to keep Carstairs Rye safe. But, by Jove, I'm glad I don't have to drink it out of a non-refillable glass."

Carstairs 1788 Rye 1915

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STEWART DISTILLING CO.
Philadelphia New York Baltimore

YANKEES' MUSCLES SORE.

Second Day's Workout Finds Boys Stiff—Pipp and Pieh Report.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 3.—A sore-muscled crowd of athletes moved around the De Soto Hotel here at the close of the Yankees' second day of training. Favored by a brand of weather that could hardly be improved upon for workout purposes, Manager Bill Donovan carried his charges over a faster pace today than he exacted yesterday and tonight the most active member of the Yankees' squad is Trainer Jimmy Duggan. Barring Boone and Fisher, who came here well prepared for the early exertions, the players have begun to feel the effects of two days' work after a Winter of ease.

Two more names were added to the Yankee roster during the day. Walter Pipp, the lanky first baseman secured from the Detroit club, got in early this morning and before the ink had dried on the hotel register Cy Pieh made his appearance. The addition of these two players made a total of nineteen Yankees in the camp. Pieh, train-weary from a trip from New York to North Dakota, to attend the funeral of his mother, and thence to Savannah, was excused from practice today, but the eighteen others went through the paces at the ball park.

The diamond is still soft, but Donovan put his infield to work for a short time before he called off practice for the day. The line-up of the inner works today may be the one which will open the season at Washington in six weeks. Pipp was on first, Boone at second, Maisel at third, and Peckinpaugh in the short stop position. The temptation to "scoot 'em" was too strong and some of the boys threw the ball around rather recklessly. As a result the infielders, excepting Boone, are nursing sore muscles tonight. Pipp's work at first base led Donovan to remark after the practice that the elongated southpaw looked pretty good. He has a tremendous reach and is a clever performer in scooping up low throws. He had plenty of these short heaves to capture today, as the other fielders have to qualify as range finders.

All the outfielders are now in camp and they got plenty of chances to judge the long drives during the workout. High and Hartzell patrolled the left garden, Cree and Daley worked in centre, and Cook in right. Donovan will have to pick an outfielder from one of these positions when he chooses his second team for the practice games. Bill Tamm, the Harlem boy, handled himself cleverly at the third base and Jimmy Ring of Brooklyn limbered up well under the watchful eye of Duke Farrell. The veteran had to caution the youngster several times to go easy. Donovan and Farrell have had several conferences during the workouts and it is evident that "Wild Bill" depends much on the judgment of the old-timer. The report that Frank Baker may be added to the Yankees is causing much interest here, but Donovan declines to talk about the matter except to say that he would be as welcome as a long lost brother. Capt. Huston is still among the absent and Secretary Harry Sparrow is now on his way to New York.

Buffalo Club Changes Hands.

BUFFALO, March 3.—The franchise of the Buffalo International League club passed into the hands of its new owners today with the approval of President Edward G. Barrow. The $36,000 stock is now owned by more than thirty individuals, all residents of this city. The new officers elected today were: President, Gerard J. Simon; Vice President, Dr. Proctor Carr; Secretary Treasurer, Thomas P. Martin. Patrick J. Donovan, manager of many National League teams, has been selected as manager by President Simon.

Fordham Battery Out.

Fordham's baseball squad was considerably strengthened yesterday when "Jack" Conway, catcher on last year's team, showed up at the Second Battery Armory for his first practice this season. Conway was stricken with pneumonia early this Winter. As Conway was the best backstop available by the Maroon nine, his continuance is to mean a considerable loss. Yesterday's drill also saw Bill Walsh, the best Fordham pitcher in several seasons, finally get down to actual work. Walsh tore his throwing hand open in a basket ball game last month.

Wagner Signs for $10,000 This Year

PITTSBURGH, March 3.—Honus Wagner, the veteran shortstop, signed his 1915 contract with the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club here today. The contract, which calls for $10,000 per year, was the sixteenth he has made with the local club. Twenty-five votes will leave here Saturday night for Dawson, Ky., where the Spring training will begin.

Whitted Signs with Phillies.

DURHAM, N. C., March 3.—George Whitted, utility man of the Boston Braves, announced here today that he had signed a contract with the Philadelphia Nationals. He had been traded, with Dugey, utility infielder, to the Phillies for Sherwood Magee, he said. Whitted leaves tomorrow for St. Petersburg, Fla., the Phillies' training camp.

Sherwood Magee Injures Arm.

MACON, Ga., March 3.—Sherwood Magee of the Boston Nationals fell while at practice here today, suffering injuries that probably will keep him out of the game for several weeks. A tendon in his right arm was torn loose.

Injunction Suit Up Monday.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The suit of the Kansas City Club directors asking for an injunction against the Federal League transferring the Kansas City franchise to Newark, will be heard Monday. It was to have been argued Friday, but the attorneys for the plantiff asked for a continuance.

St. Nick's vs. I.-A. A. C. at Rink.

St. Nicks will play the Irish-American A. C. hockey team at St. Nicholas Rink tomorrow night in their last game of the season before playing the Boston A. A. here on March 11 in the game that will probably decide Amateur Hockey League honors. The St. Nicks are looked on as the probable winners, but close followers of the game believe the Irish-Americans have a good chance.

Cleveland Beats Boston at Hockey.

BOSTON, March 3.—The Cleveland Athletic Club defeated the Boston Athletic Association at hockey tonight, 4 goals to 3. The local players led at the end of the first period, 3 to 2, but Cleveland scored two goals within as many minutes at the opening of the second period. Cleveland accepted penalty for fouls in preventing further scoring.

Durkin Wins Harvard Tourney.

Edmund L. Durkin yesterday won the Class B squash tournament which has been in progress for the past two months at the Harvard Club. A new man at the game, one of Instructor Stephen J. Feron's pupils, Durkin, furnished a big surprise by his defeat of C. C. Lee in a hard match. He lost the first game by a score of 10 to 15, but came back strong in the next two, taking the second by 15 to 13 and the last by 15 to 11.

Third Round of Aiken Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 3.—In the third day's play in the mixed foursome handicap tournament for prizes offered by Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin the results were as follows:

Mrs. C. O. Iselin and Harry La Montagne (16) beat Miss Mary S. Ames and Richard Howe, (15,) 4 and 2; Miss Alexander and L. Houghton (11) beat Mrs. and Mr. G. A. Cochran, (12,) 3 and 2; Mrs. Taplin and Ernest A. Thomson (18) won from Mrs. P. W. Livermore and James B. Taller (11) by default; Miss Claudia Phelps and G. Mallery (18) beat Mrs. Gouverneur Morris and J. Fritz Byers, (6,) 3 and 2; Mr. and Mrs. John Magee (23) beat Mrs. Devereux Emmet and D. Emmet, Jr., (16,) 6 and 5; Mrs. Oliver Perin and Mr. Perin (9) beat Miss Eleanor Phelps and J. D. Kuser, (15,) 1 up; Mrs. George Smith and C. W. Dolan (12) beat Mrs. C. W. Boland and Maxwell Norman, (18,) 4 and 2; Mrs. Lindsley and C. W. Yulee (18) beat Miss Mimi Scott and Alexander W. Biddle, (14,) 6 and 4.

High School Golf Schedule.

At a meeting of the Interscholastic Golf League yesterday the schedule for the coming season was announced. Four of the high schools of the city, Clinton, Townsend Harris, Commerce, and Stuyvesant, were represented and the schedule includes only those schools, though more may enter the league later and changes will be made to accommodate them. The schedule:

May 1—Clinton and Commerce, Townsend Harris and Stuyvesant.

May 8—Clinton and Townsend Harris, Commerce and Stuyvesant.

May 15—Clinton and Stuyvesant, Commerce and Townsend Harris.

DESERTIONS STIR UP FEDERALS' WRATH

Threaten to Spend $100,000 War Fund to Fight Organized Baseball.

CHICAGO, March 3.—News that Pitcher W. D. Perritt had signed a contract with the New York Nationals, following the example of Walter Johnson, Jimmy Austin, Ivy Wingo, and others, who decided their contracts with Federal League clubs were not binding, brought expressions of wrath from officials of the independent circuit today, and presaged, it was stated, a general renewal of the baseball war.

"The Federal League has a war fund of $100,000," said Charles Weeghman, President of the Chicago Federal League Club. "It was to be used only for emergencies, but the emergency seems to be upon us."

It was stated here today that "Boston Bill" James declared he signed a three-year contract with the Boston Nationals only after he had received what he said turned out to be deceptive information regarding the financial strength of the Federals.

James's contract with Boston was said to call for $4,500 a year for three years. He signed it after he had declined an offer of $6,000 a year from the Federals, it was stated.

It was said that the big pitcher has made repeated efforts lately to get a contract from the local Federals. It was said that three messages came from him today, but that President Weeghman refused to negotiate until after the Sherman law case has been decided.

Threats of further legal complications were seen in a statement tonight by James A. Gilmore, President of the Federal League: "I am greatly surprised that organized baseball should have induced our players to break their contracts while our suit is pending in the United States Court," he said. "The players referred to, who have been induced to break their contract since the beginning are Austin and Perritt, Caldwell and Wingo.

"We have not taken a player since the hearing or before who was under a contract with them. I am going to Indianapolis tomorrow to consult our attorneys and see what, if any, steps can be taken. If the Federal court decision is in our favor we shall of course bring up these offenses in a supplementary complaint, but it is doubtful if anything can be done in advance of the decision."

MACON, Ga., March 3.—George Stallings, Manager of the Boston Nationals, gave out this statement tonight relating to the signing of Pitcher William James:

"James's contract was made at his own solicitation and has two years to run with the Boston Club. It was made in the presence of witnesses at James's own request. He dictated the terms of the contract and insisted upon the ten-day clause being eliminated and stated to witnesses that if he received the figures of his contract he would be satisfied for the rest of his life. The Federal League was not mentioned during the execution of the contract."

SOCCER MEN WILL SUFFER.

Most of Them Will Be Out of Jobs After April 30.

LONDON, March 3.—Almost every professional soccer football player in the British Islands will find himself without a position after April 30, as a result of the poor financial season the football clubs have experienced during the Winter. Only a few of the players have signed until April 30, next year.

The "signing on" season, which begins on May 1 in each year, will be held over until the end of April, as to prevent any inducements being held out which might defeat the retrenchment plans being laid by the English football organizations. Also all English clubs must neither offer nor pay Summer wages nor anything in the way of a retaining fee or an attraction to players to refrain from joining their colors.

A special meeting of the organized clubs has been called for March 20 when efforts will be made to formulate plans to help the clubs which suffered heavily during the past season owing to the greatly reduced attendances, and also to make important changes in the soccer rules.

Another important question which will be settled at this meeting is the salaries to be paid players in the future, and it is thought in official circles that under the altered conditions a sum much less than $20 a week will be a reasonable salary for all soccer players.

GOLF WITH THRILLS.

And Also Smiles and Surprises on Pinehurst Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 3.—Today's first round of match play in the first division of the annual Spring golf tournament was one of thrills, smiles, and surprises, the wins ranging all the way from 1-up battles to a 6-and-4 Waterloo.

Dr. G. T. Gregg of Oakmont sprang the surprise with a 5-and-3 victory over young Jesse Guilford of Manchester, N. H., who is not only badly out of form but who has not as yet mastered the sand putting green.

J. C. Parrish, Jr., of the National Club and Walter J. Travis of Garden City furnished the thrills with medal cards of 74 each, and also the smiles with 5-and-4 and 6-and-4 victories over W. E. Truesdell of Fox Hills and G. J. Murphy of Wollaston.

Other first division survivors include J. M. Thompson of Springhaven, who plays C. M. Ransom of Buffalo tomorrow; W. W. Powers of Rochester, who meets Travis, and Irving S. Robeson of Rochester, who plays Robert Hunter of Wee Burn. Parrish plays Dr. Gregg.

Metropolitan survivors to advance were James Bertram of St. Andrews and P. S. McLaughlin of Scarsdale in the second division.

Trinity Closes Basket Ball Season.

Trinity School closed the basket ball season yesterday with a 36-to-24 victory over Columbia Grammar School on the latter's court. The score at the end of the first half was tied at 11 to 11. The Trinity forwards, led by Capt. Lawson, made a spurt in the second half and outplayed their opponents. Lawson, Zabriskie, and Dimmock did the best work for Trinity, while Harris and Mattman appeared to advantage for Columbia. Trinity won eight out of nine games during the season.

Amherst Loses by One Point.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., March 3.—Wesleyan defeated Amherst 28 to 27 in a hard-fought basket ball game here tonight. Amherst quickly made up an early Wesleyan lead and the half ended 12 to 12. Early in the second period, however, Wesleyan gained a slight lead, which they managed to maintain. Capt. Ashley at guard and Maynard at forward starred for Amherst, while Harmon's shooting featured Wesleyan's game.

Berkeley Downs Loyola.

Clever team work and accurate shooting gave the Berkeley School quintet an easy victory over the Loyola basket ball team in the Berkeley Gymnasium yesterday by the score of 23 to 15. Berkeley scored a big lead in the first half of the game, but in the second Loyola took a brace and closed the gap. Berkeley's early lead, however, carried the team to victory.

Cathedral College Midgets Win.

Cathedral College Midgets defeated the St. John's Prep of Brooklyn on the latter's basket ball court by the score of 24 to 20. The accurate shooting of Farrell from all angles of the court featured the game.

La Salle Defeats Staten Island.

La Salle Academy defeated the Staten Island Academy basket ball team on the latter's court yesterday by a score of 33 to 22. La Salle maintained the lead throughout.

FIGHT LIKELY IN HAVANA.

Promoter Curley Cannot Induce Johnson to Go to Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 3.—By cable Jack Curley asked today what inducement would Jess Willard consider to go to Havana to box Johnson. The cablegram was addressed to Tom Jones, manager for Willard, who went into executive session with himself for the remainder of the day, although he announced tonight that there was a possibility that the fight could be arranged there. This telegram was the solar plexis for the Juarez fight, local fans declare.

Curley in a personal letter to friends here had declared that the sporting men in Havana had filled the black man full of lies about his treatment if he went to Mexico, how negroes were especially hated there and how unsafe it would be for him to undertake the trip. This and the details of numerous executions of negroes in Mexico seemed to have had its effect upon the mind of the negro, Curley says, and he had almost decided to declare the fight off when Curley reached there.

Tex Rickard, the promoter and referee of the Johnson-Jeffries fight in Reno, has broken into the "possibility" field, offering to stage the fight in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The fight game has been going strong down there, he declares, and is willing to put up a guarantee equal to that offered by Curley for the battle. But Curley's friends say he will never consent to giving up the fight and will stage it either here or in Havana. In the meantime Willard-Jones et al are raking in the jitneys and quarters at the training camp from hundreds of cattlemen who are going to the camp to see the white hope.

Peters Outpoints Martin.

Dick Peters of the west side and Johnny Martin of the east side saved the all-star boxing card at the Sharkey A. C. last night from being a failure from the standpoint of boxing. These two boys put up a first-class exhibition in their ten-round bout, which was the final contest on the card, and Peters had the best of the east sider, although Martin made a strong finish.

In the star bout Peters did a lot of fast boxing and several times jolted Martin with his heavy blows. Martin, although outclassed, showed flashes of speed and had the better of the fourth and tenth rounds. The scheduled ten-round go between Bill Ketchel, 195, and Dave Barry, 180, ended in the first round when Barry went down for the count. Barry was knocked out by Young Fulton in the first round of their go, and Pat White took the count when Anthony McGowan drove home a terrific right-hand blow in the initial round of a scheduled six-round bout. Eddie Goldie defeated Ralph Rose in six rounds.

Heavyweights Box Tonight.

Jim Coffey says that he never was in better condition than he is for his ten-round battle tonight with Arthur Pelky at the Palmont A. C. The big Irishman had his last work-out with Bob Armstrong yesterday afternoon at the New Polo A. C. and proved a revelation to all those who watched him work. Pelky will enter the ring weighing about 190 pounds. Coffey will weigh about 200.

Wrestler Haggis Throwns Nelson.

Alexander Haggis defeated Carl Nelson last night in straight falls in a wrestling match at the Greek-American Athletic Club and advertised as "the welterweight championship of America." Haggis secured his first fall in 20:35 with a combination crotch hold, and again threw Nelson, after four minutes and twenty-eight seconds of tussling with a half-nelson and leg hold.

Callahan Outpointed by Duffy.

BUFFALO, March 3.—Jimmy Duffy of Lockport had the better of Frank Callahan of Brooklyn in a ten-round no-decision bout here tonight. Duffy scored knockdowns in the fourth and tenth rounds. Callahan was groggy at the end of the last round.

Columbia Team for Intercollegiates.

Coach Bernie Wefers has made his final selections for the team that will represent Columbia in the indoor intercollegiate track events, to be held Saturday night at the Seventh Regiment Armory. Twenty-one men compose the team, as follows: High jump—E. Loescher, H. Schulte, H. Cowperthwaite, H. Ritter, and S. Graham. Shot put—R. Beatty, C. Olmstead, J. Armstrong, D. Ineseleit, and T. Lucas. Relay, (100 yards each man)—T. Black, E. Gaither, C. Zychlinski, E. Appleby, and V. Nekarda. Relay, (each man 300 yards)—F. Brady, A. Harvith, H. Munroe, W. Widmer, and A. Huelsenbach. The men for the medley relay have not yet been picked.

Columbia's team is considered a strong one, though Coach Wefers would not commend upon its chances. Three of the Blue and White entries are title holders. Captain Brady was champion of the A. A. U. in the national junior 220-yard hurdle in 1912, C. Olmstead in the metropolitan hammer throw, and R. L. Beatty the intercollegiate championship shot putter in 1913 and 1914. The regular quarter-mile relay is entered for the 300-yard relay, and should make a good showing.

Benefit for the Unemployed.

For the first time since its new ruling went into effect, the Amateur Athletic Union has issued a sanction permitting its registered athletic to exhibit with the various professional boxers in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory at the benefit for the unemployed tonight. The Marshall Stillman Association is behind this event, and, mingled with boxing bouts by champions of almost every class, there will be dancing, gymnastics by classes of boys and girls, singing, calisthenics by young women's classes, club swinging, jiu jitsu, wrestling, two lacrosse bouts by women and general dancing to the music by the Catholic Protectory Band of 100 boys.

Big Bowling Tournament Here.

The ninth annual championship tournament of the National Bowling Association will be held at the Grand Central Palace beginning March 27. The tournament will be held under the auspices of the New York Bowling Association, and it is expected that about 200 five-men teams, made up of the best bowlers in the East, will be seen in competition. Gold medals, in addition to other prizes, will be presented to the members of the winning teams. Eight new alleys will be laid in the Palace for the tournament, and it will take about three weeks to complete the bowling in the different events.

Steam Yachts Change Hands.

The steam yacht Vergana, formerly owned by Frederick S. Flower, New York City, has been sold to Wilbert Melville of Los Angeles, Cal., through the Jennings Yacht Brokerage Company. Vergana is a steel yacht, 145 feet long. She will fit out very shortly for her trip to the west coast. The same firm has also sold the steam yacht Ituna for William B. Dinsmore, New York City, to R. Fred Vogel of Los Angeles, Cal. She is a steel yacht, English built, 150 feet long. The steam yacht Theresa has also been sold for the estate of Gustavus Sidenberg to J. Daniel Gully of New York, who will use the yacht in these waters.

For Fire Department Championship.

The boxing championship of the New York Fire Department will be decided in a bout between two heavyweight fire fighters who have long been contenders for that title, which will be one of the features of the benefit for the poor and destitute families of New York, to be held under the auspices of The New York American and Evening Journal at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory on March 9.

Police Runners to Race.

Athletic representatives of the City of New York and Philadelphia Police Departments will compete in a special one-mile relay race for The Evening Telegraph Trophy at the annual track and field carnival of the Meadow Brook Club, Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, March 13.

A collar masterpiece.

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LORD AND HEDDON BILLIARD VICTORS

Young Chicago Player Defeats E. W. Gardner Easily in Class A Tourney.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Aver.
J. Mayer	1	0	78	19 1-21
J. F. Poggenburg	1	0	43	8 16-64
E. L. Milburn	1	0	58	7 35-52
C. Heddon	1	0	76	8 40-42
F. M. Lord	1	1	87	11 18-21
E. W. Gardner	0	1	57	5 35-51
C. Huston	0	2	51	7 27-44

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—R. M. Lord, the young Chicago player, defeated Edward W. Gardner, the title holder, 400 to 290, in tonight's game of the Class A 18.2 balk-line amateur billiard championship tournament. Lord's high run was 34 and his average 7 43-51. Gardner made a high run of 87 and averaged 5 35-51.

In the afternoon match Charles Heddon of Dowagiac, Mich., won from Corwin Huston, Detroit, 400 to 335.

Both players were making numerous brilliant and spectacular shots and missing apparently easy chances. Gardner particularly was in poor stroke. His best effort, a run of 57, was made in the fourth inning. The game was nip and tuck, with very little scoring, until the thirty-first inning, when the score stood 208 to 207. Lord then ran 31 points, and added 123 more in five tries. He then took fifteen innings to gather the 38 points necessary to end the game, but the title holder was also unable to materially increase his string. The scores:

Gardner—1 14 0 87 0 12 2 9 0 0 0 1 1 9 6 8 7 19 2 1 2 10 0 2 2 1 1 7 3 1 2 9 0 1 0 4 1 1 2 10 5 5 10 14 7 1 5 0 0 7 1 9. Total—290. High run, 87. Average—5 35-51.

Lord—0 2 6 26 18 0 4 2 0 0 5 1 1 19 0 8 22 10 3 14 3 7 1 16 4 4 10 1 2 2 31 13 29 34 21 1 1 17 3 0 0 8 0 4 0 2 0 1 0 1. Total—400. High run, 34. Average—7 43-51.

The Dowagiac player made a sensational finish, taking the lead for the first time since the sixth inning in the forty-third, with a run of 56, and completing his string with runs of 20 and an unfinished 38 in the next two innings. Both players appeared to have difficulty in getting the balls together for an extended run during the early stages of the game, but Heddon slowly forged ahead until, at the close of the thirty-fourth inning, he had a lead of more than a hundred points, although Heddon had made one run of 84 in the twenty-fifth. Summary:

Heddon—4 4 9 0 13 0 7 2 1 0 0 9 6 6 4 1 6 3 6 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 13 11 0 1 6 20 0 33 20 4 4 86 20 38. Total—400. High run—56. Average—5 40-45.

Huston—1 0 5 13 1 6 20 7 7 0 13 9 9 0 11 23 5 1 9 0 18 12 0 4 14 2 12 13 10 0 9 26 8 3 0 4 12 4 7 7 7 5 6. Total—335. High run—26. Average—7 27-44.

Cue Winners at Doyle's.

Some interesting performances with the cue were witnessed yesterday at Doyle's Academy, where two games were played in the amateur pocket billiard tournament and one in the golf pool tourney. In this latter contest the players were J. J. Van Raalte and J. Levins, and after some brilliant work the former was returned the winner, taking 61 strokes to complete the eighteen-hole course, while Levins required 67. The first game in the amateur pocket billiard tournament resulted in a victory for George Lowell over Richard Hand by the score of 75 to 73, and in the second contest M. Bache defeated C. Scott by the score of 75 to 61.

O'Connor Wins Foils Title.

F. B. O'Connor of the New York Athletic Club won the junior foils championship at the New York Turn Verein last night after a spirited competition with a number of contestants. In the meet were entries from West Point, Yale, Columbia, New York Athletic Club, Fencers' Club, and several other organizations.

The tournament resulted in a tie between O'Connor and Schoonmaker of the Fencers' Club. Each won four bouts and lost one in the final round. But the New York Athletic Club fencer had received a total of fourteen touches against him, while Schoonmaker had eighteen. The only foilsman to defeat O'Connor in the tournament was Albert Strauss of the New York Turn Verein. O'Connor also triumphed over Schoonmaker in the final round. The contestants were:

Lieut. G. Holsington, West Point; E. S. Mackerson, Yale; Louis Mouquin, Columbia; F. B. O'Connor, N. Trusdow, E. J. Egan, and C. R. McPherson of the New York Athletic Club; H. A. Hirsh, L. M. Schoonmaker, and Dr. D. W. Cairns of the Fencers' Club of New York; and J. Boese, G. Montgomery, Albert Strauss, and Paul Benzenberg of the New York Turn Verein; P. Rosier and L. Bresson of the French Y. M. C. A.; H. H. Davis of the West Side Y. M. C. A., and J. Traver, Montclair A. C.

600 Entries for Barnard Meet.

Barnard School athletic meet, to be held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Saturday afternoon, will bring together in competition athletes from every high school in Greater New York, from many of the high schools in New Jersey, and from several of the prominent preparatory schools in the East. Saturday's games will be the twenty-fifth held by the school and is known as the Silver Anniversary meet. It promises to be the biggest scholastic meet in years. Six hundred entries have been received from the following schools: All Hallow Institute, Christ Culture, Trinity, Friends' Seminary, Horace Mann, Columbia Grammar, Hamilton, Fordham Prep, St. John's Prep, Manhattan Prep, St. Paul's School; Manual Training, Morris, Stuyvesant, Curtis, Eastern District, Bushwick, Richmond Hill, Jamaica, Flushing, Boy's, Commercial, and De Witt Clinton High Schools, all of New York; Bloomfield, East Orange, Montclair, Englewood, Rutherford, Barringer, Central, and Columbus High Schools of New Jersey; Hill School of Pottstown, Penn.; Tome School for Port Deposit, Md.; Huntington School of Boston, Erasmus Hall, New Rochelle, and Mount Vernon High Schools.

RAYNOLDS WINS AGAIN.

Defeats Gray in Pocket Billiard Match by 125 to 68.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
J. H. Shoemaker	4	0	E. P. Gray	1	4
A. B. Hyman	4	0	H. B. Hawkins	1	4
E. F. Raynolds	4	0	L. S. Lewine	1	5
J. G. Donnelly	1	3			

TODAY'S GAMES.
Afternoon—Donnelly and Gray.
Evening—Hyman and Shoemaker.

In defeating E. P. Gray last night in the amateur pocket billiard championship at the Amateur Billiard Club E. F. Raynolds gave one of the most interesting exhibitions that has marked the present event. He scored the victory by a total of 125 to 68. It was the wonderful consistency of Raynolds's play which impressed the spectators. There were no particularly high runs, but at all times it was evident that he was a master of the game. His position play was perfect and he appeared to be equally proficient whether a long difficult shot was the objective or a delicate weaving in and out through the maze of ivories. The reason he did not gain a higher run than fifteen was due largely to hard luck.

The first seven innings it seemed as if Gray might have a chance of at least forcing the match to a close score, the count then being 49 to 47 in favor of Raynolds. Although noted for being a strong player, Gray during the present tournament has been in markedly off form, except for the early innings last night. Then he was playing an excellent game and appeared to have full confidence in his ability. After the seventh frame came the break, however, and he was never thereafter a contender. He fell down primarily on side-pocket shots, missing them by the smallest margin; but it was enough to throw the match to Raynolds. With the ivories widely scattered, Gray failed on what snould have been long runs through this defeat. The scores:

Raynolds—2 13 10 7 1 10 7 12 7 14 10 11 9 13 2. Total, 125. Scratches, 3. High run, 15.

Gray—12 1 4 7 13 4 7 2 7 0 4 3 5 1 0. Total, 68. Scratches, 2. High run, 10.

A. B. Hyman, former national champion, defeated H. B. Hawkins after a long drawn-out match in the afternoon by the score 125 to 65. There were few shots that brought even the slightest applause and many that were stupid misses. Neither contestant was confident, and each played with fear of what he might leave, an ever oppressing factor. The result was that there were repeated safeties, even when there was a good chance, it seemed, to score. Perhaps it was commendable strategy, but it became painfully monotonous.

Hyman as the score was concerned Hawkins was never a contender. In only two frames did he manage to defeat Hyman, and the best gather of counts in any frame was twelve in the third. The scores:

Hyman—10 11 2 7 13 9 8 13 5 11 10 9 8 12. Total, 125. Scratches, 3.

Hawkins—3 12 7 1 5 6 1 9 8 4 5 6 2. Total, 65. Scratches, 3.

EASY FOR DURLAND TEAM.

West Point Polo Ists Beaten by Score of 16 1-2 to 4.

In the polo match which was the feature of the regular Wednesday evening musical ride at Durland's Academy, the home team easily defeated a trio of officers from West Point. The soldiers were outplayed at all points of the game. The score was Durland's 16½, West Point 4.

It could easily be seen the officers were not used to the cramped space in which they had to play and could not use their regular polo strokes. The Durland team played wonderfully well and always came out with the ball when there was a scrimmage, while their opponents never appeared to know where to look for it.

Goals came so thick and fast in the first period that it was almost impossible to keep track of them. The majority, however, were scored by George C. Sherman and Archie Kinney, while Harry Guggenheimer was invaluable as back and kept his forwards well fed. The only Army goal made in the opening half was made by Captain Alexander, who scored from a long shot, which brought forth loud applause.

West Point did much better in the second half and Lieutenant Daniel Pullen and Captain Lindsay placed four goals to their credit. Durlands was penalized half a goal for crossing.

The teams were: Durlands—G. C. Sherman, Archie Kinney, Harry Guggenheimer back. West Point—Captain J. A. Alexander, Captain J. R. Lindsay and Lieutenant D. D. Pullen back.

In a class for heavy weight hunters for the Supreme Cup the trophy went to H. B. Hess's Gray Boy, a handsome gelding with plenty of style of the park type.

A jumping class over a stone wall and a fence four feet high brought out sixteen fine jumpers. The only two to make perfect scores were Mr. Roland's b. g. Cricket and George Chipchase's Timber Wolf, the latter finally winning the prize in the jump-off. Timber Wolf was ridden by a Russian cavalry officer from one of the Cossack regiments, who is in this country buying supplies for his Government. He is a finished rider, but not of the American style. His victory was a popular one.

Wrestling Championship Entries.

The entry list for the Amateur Athletic Union wrestling championships to be held at the Panama-Pacific Fair in San Francisco April 16 and 17, will close on April 6.

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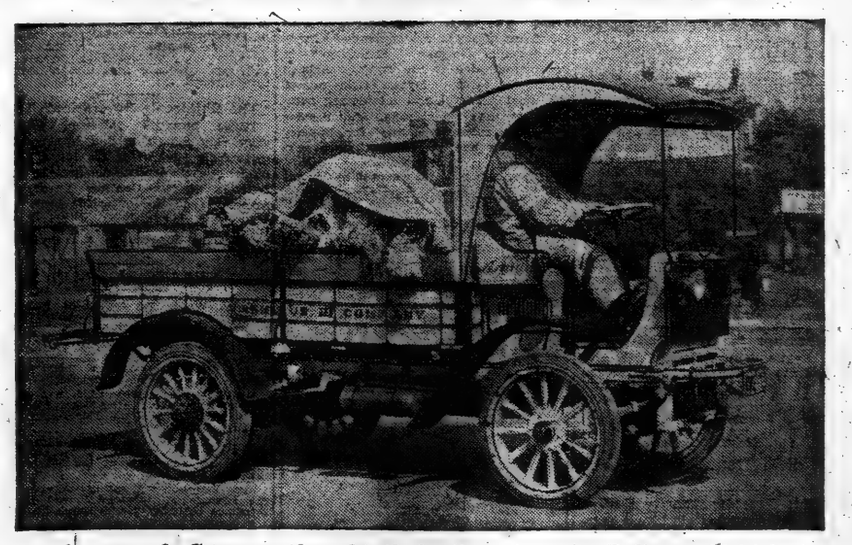

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WILL COLUMBIA MEN SUPPORT FOOTBALL?

They Must Decide at Mass Meeting on Wednesday Before Game Is Restored.

Columbia University undergraduates must demonstrate once more to the college Faculty that they want football before the gridiron sport can be reinstated at the Morningside Heights institution. A mass meeting of the entire student body has been called for next Wednesday night by the Student Board, to take place in the University Commons. The question to come up is, "Will the undergraduate body support football as it would be played as specified by the University Committee on Student Organizations?" The University Council, with whom the final verdict rests, has called upon the college Faculty, as the most interested body, for its sanction or disapproval of football, and the College Committee of the college Faculty has requested the Student Board to call this gathering of the undergraduates.

The general feeling on the campus is that football must come under the conditions named by the committee, no matter how hard they seem, or not at all; but before making its decision the Faculty wishes to give the students a chance for open discussion. The report of the College Committee of the Faculty cannot be overestimated in importance, as it will have a most vital bearing on the restoration of the game.

STEEL MARKET IMPROVES.

More Active Buying of Structural Material and Machinery.

The steel market this week reports improved buying in structural lines and of machinery, while railroad purchases of equipment continue light. The Iron Age says:

The February record of large specifications by buyers and of broadening operations of mills has created a good feeling in the steel trade, but with it a question is raised as to the maintenance in March of the recent rate of new bookings.

The month starts with steel ingot production at up to 65 per cent. of capacity, the latter being the Steel Corporation rate. Due to the heavier shipments last month—and shipments are the real barometer—the Steel Corporation's unfilled orders at the end of February were little more than at the end of January, showed smaller increase for the second month than for the first.

While disappointing as to cars and locomotives, there is no great complaint of railroad buying of rails, which for the first two months of the year has exceeded 500,000 tons.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Encouragement is offered in the iron and steel trade by the broadening market for structural steel, due to more active building operations and also by some signs of increased railroad buying. The latter has consisted more conspicuously of purchases of machine tools and machinery, which has been done by such roads on the Atlantic Coast Line, Santa Fe, Reading, Lake Shore, Central of Vermont, and other roads. Other branches of the machinery market,

especially machine tools, are comparatively active. Large orders for ammunition and other supplies for countries at war still are being placed, and call for extensive machinery requirements. The Crucible Steel Company of America is reported to have taken a very large order for shells for England, and many other companies continue to figure on new or additional contracts of this sort. In the structural steel market, New York City and other districts are conspicuously more active and leading fabricators now are receiving the largest total inquiry since last Fall.

HOLDS B. & O. FUND ILLEGAL

Road Will Take $1,000,000 Insurance Case to Supreme Court.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—The $1,000,000 insurance fund of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, obtained by contributions from the salaries of its employés, was held to be illegal in the State of Ohio here today in a decision handed down in the Common Pleas Court.

The court upheld the contention of the attorneys for Joseph Bailey, a switchman, who sued for the amount he had contributed to the fund, claiming that the contributions were compulsory.

Attorneys claim that the case will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States and if the Common Pleas Court's ruling is upheld, the entire fund will have to be distributed among those who contributed to it.

MERCHANTS OPPOSE TERMINAL CHARGES

I. C. C. Hearing on Lighterage and Storage Tariff Proposed by Eastern Railroads.

CITY TAKES PART IN IT

Its Counsel Present to Protect the Commerce of the Port Against Unjust Regulations.

C. V. Burnside, examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, began at the Custom House yesterday a hearing in regard to the storage and lighterage charges proposed by the trunk line railroads. In its first decision on the application for a 5 per cent. increase in freight rates, which it denied, the commission suggested that the Eastern railroads develop other sources of revenue, especially by abolishing free services to shippers, such as switching cars to private terminals and the free lighterage of freight in New York Harbor from the New Jersey side to piers or bulkheads on Manhattan Island. The railroads accordingly filed schedules of charges for such service, to take effect Jan. 1, 1915, which was suspended by the commission till May 1, pending investigation of their reasonableness.

One of the most important of the changes proposed was a charge of 12 cents a ton for the delivery of freight at other than the companies' stations or bulkheads on the New York side of the river, that is at other piers more convenient to the shippers' or consignees' places of business, including public piers maintained by the city. The railroads also proposed a reduction from ten to five days of free storage at the rail terminals of carload lots for transshipment to coastwise vessels, and from three days to two of storage in the city of goods for local consumption. Rates of charges for storage beyond these periods were fixed.

City's Attitude Explained.

The fight against the new tariffs has been led by the Merchants' Association, whose counsel, J. C. Lincoln, did most of the cross-examining of witnesses yesterday. The City of New York was represented for the first time at a hearing of this kind, appearances being entered by Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk, his assistant, Josiah A. Stover, and Kerner Easton, advisory interstate commerce counsel, and Secretary to the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Mr. Easton has thus defined the position of the city:

"The position of the city upon the subject of the increases in the proposed tariffs and curtailments and modifications of the storage regulations is in no sense that of a protesting shipper or consumer. The city, in appearing at these hearings and in any protest to specific regulations and charges which it may enter, will do so solely in the protection and conservation of the present tonnage of its commerce. In this connection the city has an interest in no sense antagonistic to the interests of the trunk line railroads, and its appearance at the hearings upon the proposed tariffs, in support of which the railroads are bound to take an affirmative attitude, should not imply opposition to the general tariffs, except in those instances in which it is found advisable in the protection of the city's commerce."

Among the crowd of lawyers were representatives of railroads, manufacturers, forwarding agents, steamship companies, and other commercial interests, including R. D. Rymer of Swift & Co., Chicago, and C. R. MacCrery, traffic manager for Milliken Brothers, steel manufacturers.

Railroad Tariff Defended.

The first witness was Arthur Hale, general agent of the American Railway Association, who read a statement prepared by C. C. McKane, Chairman of the Trunk Line Association, detailing the existing practice at New York Harbor in respect to storage and lighterage. Mr. Hale said the proposed reduced time for free storage was liberal and would result in the prompter release of cars for other use, thus expediting the general movement of freight. Mr. Lincoln sought to show that conditions here were different from those in other cities and required a longer time allowance.

George Lynn, assistant manager of the Marine Department of the New York Central, was on the stand in the existing practices and about the cost of unloading freight at piers other than those known as "stations" of the railroad companies. He estimated the cost at 12 cents a ton, but on cross-examination admitted that the cost was about the same at the company stations, and that no charge is proposed as delivery at these points is considered equivalent to extending the rails from Jersey City to the actual destination of the shipment. He added, however, that in lighterage to other piers there was increased cost of water transportation and wharfage to be paid.

He pointed out also that such delivery necessitated handling of the freight three times, while only one handling was required when delivery was made at the companies' stations. In the first case the goods are taken from the car and set out on the pier in Jersey City, then loaded on the lighter, and finally unloaded on the pier in this city. In the other case the cars are put on floats, which are drawn by tugs to the stations in this city, where they are unloaded and are ready for the consignee's drays.

The hearing will go on today and will probably continue into next week.

WOOL PRICES FIRM.

No Complaint Heard, Although Market Is Not Very Active.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 3.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"There is a noticeable recession from the feverish activity which has characterized the wool market in recent weeks and the total turnover since our last report is 1,750,000 pounds. The volume of business accomplished is relatively large when the total quantity of available stocks in the market is taken into consideration. Prices remain firm.

"The woolen goods market is in a comparatively satisfactory condition, a considerable volume of business having been placed. During the last week there have been several representatives of the book houses in the market, their operations taking place much earlier than usual, due to the fear of price advances before they have an opportunity to purchase their requirements.

"There is considerable uncertainty in the cotton goods market, and price cutting is said to be prevalent among manufacturers of certain lines of goods. The demand seems to be largely for wide goods rather than for narrow fabrics. The possibility that further shipments of cotton to European countries will be restricted has made operators more conservative.

"The worsted and woolen yarn market is not especially active. Manufacturers have placed contracts to cover their immediate requirements and are inclined to await future developments before operating extensively.

"The cotton yarn situation still improves gradually, and it is hoped that a more radical improvement will be noticed in the near future. Quantity orders are now found in the market, but there is a satisfactory volume of business resulting from numerous small contracts. The demand for knitting yarns shows a daily improvement, coming for the most part from underwear mills."

Firmest Wool Prices in London.

LONDON, March 3.—There were 5,200 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. The small selection was sold within an hour at the firmest prices of the series. Americans continued to buy good greasy and scoured merinos, paying 2s 5d for the latter. Home traders were keen buyers.

WANT INCREASED RATES.

Agitation for Higher Tariffs Started by Marquette and Other Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, March 3.—The receiver of the Pere Marquette Railroad has made an appeal for a higher passenger fare, saying that it is the only way out of an early foreclosure. He has commenced a "campaign of education in order to obtain for the railroad what it needs."

A reorganization of the railroad cannot be effected, according to the receiver. Eigh million dollars is needed to pay the debts of the receivership, and $7,000,000 will be necessary to buy equipment and give an ample working balance. The road has 1,800 miles of track in Michigan and employs 8,000 men.

In a legislative hearing today the statement was made that the Michigan Central, because of the low passenger fare, paid its dividends from its surplus.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 2.—Station agents throughout the State have received letters from the railroads asking them to get signatures to petitions asking for a 2½ cent fare, and informing them that their standing in their respective communities will be gauged by the number of signatures they obtain. The desired advance in railroad passenger rates in Wisconsin will be discussed at a meeting Monday by various railroad men who are to tour the State working up sentiment for the proposed increase.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Cables from Rome predicting the taking of the Straits of the Dardanelles and the fall of Constantinople, as well as private advices received from Russia forecasting large shipments from the Black Sea within sixty days, kept the wheat market in a state of nervousness throughout the greater part of the day, but after an early advance and a subsequent break, the tendency was upward, and at the close of the session prices were ⅝ to 2 cents net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 1.53½ and No. 2 hard at 1.55½, all rail cost, Insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth at 1.49½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba at 1.57 cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.54	1.51⅞	1.52½	1.50¾	1.01⅛
July	..	..	1.25⅝	1.23¾	.97

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

May	1.53⅜	1.50½	1.52⅛	1.50¾	..
July	..	..	..	1.25⅛	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.45¼	1.42	1.44⅛	1.42⅛	.93¼
July	1.19	1.15⅝	1.17⅞	1.16⅛	.86⅝

CORN.

A falling off in the receipts at Western points and a firmer tone to the cash position, as well as expert sales of about 200,000 bushels, had a stimulating influence on the corn market, and prices at the close of the day were 1⅛@ net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 83¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	74⅝	72⅝	73¾	73⅜	67⅛
July	76¼	74⅞	76⅞	74⅝	66⅝

OATS.

The oats market was again stimulated by export sales which were estimated at about 1,000,000 bushels, and prices at the close were 1½ net higher. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 62½c; No. 2 white, 63c; No. 3 white, 62c; No. 4 white, 61@61½c; fancy clipped white, 64@65c; ordinary clipped white, 62@63c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	56⅞	55⅝	56⅜	55⅜	40½
July	52⅛	51½	52¼	51⅜	40⅛

PROVISIONS.

The market for provisions was easier early in the day under further liquidation and selling credited to packing interests and on lower prices for live hogs at a number of the leading interior markets. The rally in grain had a steadying influence, however, and late in the day prices rallied. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 32,000; estimated for Thursday, 25,000; Kansas City received 11,000 and Omaha 20,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
May	10.30	10.22	10.30	10.30	10.60
July	10.55	10.47	10.55	10.50	10.80
Ribs—					
May	9.87	9.82	9.87	9.90	11.40
July	10.17	10.10	10.17	10.20	11.52
Pork—					
May	17.40	17.10	17.37	17.32	21.37
July	17.75	17.50	17.72	17.75	21.45

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was heavy during the greater part of the day under renewed liquidation prompted by selling for Western account and on more liberal offerings of crude oil at somewhat lower figures. There was a partial rally late on the firmness in grain and the upturn in lard, but final quotations showed net losses of 1 to 8 points.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.85@7.10	6.90
March	6.73	6.65	6.65@6.67	6.73
April	6.79	6.72	6.72@6.76	6.86
May	6.80	6.75	6.78@6.80	6.79
June	6.90	6.85	6.88@6.90	6.89
July	7.06	6.98	7.02@7.05	7.04
August	7.15	7.10	7.12@7.14	7.13
September	..	..	7.18@7.23	7.20
October	..	..	6.85@7.20	7.00

COFFEE.

The coffee market was narrow and price changes were small until late in the day, when a little more active buying, presumably for foreign account, started a moderate covering movement and lifted prices a few points, the close being 4 to 7 points net higher. The world's visible supply showed a decrease during February of 94,257 bags, compared with a decrease of 264,805 last year.

In the local spot market Rio 7s were quoted at 7¾c.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	5.52@5.55	5.48
April	..	..	5.60@5.63	5.56
May	5.65	5.61	5.66@5.70	5.61
June	..	..	5.71@5.73	5.64
July	6.70	6.67	6.70@6.71	6.65
August	..	..	6.78@6.79	6.73
September	6.85	6.85	6.86@6.87	6.82
October	..	..	6.92@6.94	6.88
November	..	..	6.98@6.99	6.94
December	7.04	7.00	7.04@7.05	7.00

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,045 packages. Buyers backed off and there was a very limited volume of business. Prices suffered a decline of about ½c on the top grades of fresh creamery, while all other qualities were unsettled and largely a matter of negotiation. Quotations are revised on practically all classes of stock. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 31@31½c; higher scoring, 32@32½c; firsts, 27@30c; seconds, 24½@25½c; thirds, 23@24c. Creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 27@28c; firsts, 25½@26½c; seconds, 24@25c; State Dairy, finest, 28@29c; good to prime, 25@27c; common to fair, 20@24c. Renovated, extras, 24@24½c; firsts, 23@23½c; lower grades, 20@22c. Imitation creamery, firsts, 22@23c. Ladles, current make, firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 19@19½c; lower grades, 17½@18½c. Packing stock, current make, No. 2, 17@18c; lower grades, 15@16½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 16,000 cases. Demand is reasonably good and the market maintained a fairly steady tone on fresh gathered stock. Most of the sales of firsts were at 29@29½c, and a few lots of extra firsts brought 31c. Lower qualities comprise a small part of the arrivals, and these move out pretty well in range of 19@19½c. A few fresh dirties sold at 18@18c. Nearby eggs are slightly weaker, except for very fancy hennery whites. Fresh gathered, extra, per dozen, 22c; extra firsts, 21c; firsts, 20@20½c; seconds, 19½@19½c; thirds and poorer, 18c; dirties, No. 1, 18@19c; refrigerator, best, 16@17c; undergrades, 13@15c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 24@25c; defective, 22@23c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 22@28c; Western, gathered whites, 22@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 23c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 21@22c; duck eggs, Baltimore, 38c; Western, 36@37c; Tennessee and other good Southern, 35@37c.

LARGE COTTON SHIPMENTS.

1,544,512 Bales Exported During February—All Estimates Exceeded.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Cotton exports during February were 1,544,512 bales, a larger amount than shipped any month of this or last season. The season's exports thus far amount to 5,283,739 bales, compared with 8,883,000 during last year's entire season.

February exports surprised even those who made high estimates. Many traders thought it would be under the million mark, since February usually is a dull month, and this year shippers were more or less hampered by developments in European waters. In addition, more than 80,000 bales were cleared March 1, which really were February business.

The height of the movement last season was in November, when 1,470,000 bales were exported. Many traders predict the movement's height this season has not yet been reached, provided the measures which the European Allies are putting into force regarding shipping do not have too unfavorable an effect.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 3.—Incorporated today:

Standard Aniline Products, chemicals and dyes, $800,000; Elmer Kimbark, Anna Morris, Grey M. Hessler, 27 William Street.

Kalsz Wafe Co. of New York, Brooklyn, drugs, chamicals, pharmaceutical, medical, water preparations, $150,000; George B. and Francis Keeler, Edgar N. Dollin, 35 Rugby Road, Brooklyn.

Motors Electric Co., contracting, electrical work, dynamos, meters, engines; $100,000; Christopher A. Shea, Richard D. Wyckoff, Edwin T. Vanderpool, 60 Broadway.

Encaustic Publishing Co., newspapers, $100,000; Constantine Rutland, Charmanthe T. Kontos, A. Chalmers Charles, 144 Madison Avenue.

The Whitney Theatre Co., Brooklyn, to purchase the Whitney Theatre, now part of Whitney Hotel; operate theatre, $100,000; Edgar, Gaston, and Alphonse Starck, 2,632 East 25th Street.

Union Telephone Company, Sidney, telegraph, telephone lines, $30,000; Robert W. Siver, William S. Love, Calvin B. Burch, Sidney.

People's 149th Street Market, food commodities, $30,000; John S. Mendel, Emil S. Levi, Samuel S. Jacobs, 30 East 42d Street.

British-American Trading Corporation, agent, principal, merchandise, machinery, provisions, $12,500; S. A. Anderson, H. O. Coughlan, Howard K. Wood, 36 Nassau Street.

Ravenswood Holding Co., real estate, brokerage, insurance, $10,000; James, William, and Frank Bradley, 803 West 181th Street.

Herrera Tobacco Corporation, $10,000; Antonio I. and Manuel Herrera, Wm. Recht, 106 East 82d Street.

Quaker State Dairy Co., Brooklyn, dairy articles, $10,000; John F. Crandall, Joseph D. Mosel, Max Brennar, 1,812 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Beacon Electrical Engineering and Construction Co., Buffalo, $10,000; Geo. E. Bloyd, Geo. B. Butler, John E. Hoffman, Buffalo.

Kline-Wood Drug Co., Rochester, $7,500; Floyd M. Kline, Gerald B. and Harry B. Wood, 21 Main Street, Bradford, Penn.

Wilson Operating Co., Wyo., $5,000; Abram A. Voorhees, Geo. H. L. Morton, Martin D. Becker, 208 Broadway.

General Lighting Fixture Co., light, heat, ventilation, $5,000; David Eisenstat, Mitchel G. Lubow, Isidor P. Heller, 866 Manida St., Bronx.

Transit Equipment Co., railway rolling stock, dynamos, pumps, generators, $5,000; Florence D. Van Tassell, Frank B. Massey, Ernest F. Roehm, 1,392 Boston Road, Bronx.

Bergoff Bros. & Waddell, auxiliary to firms in management of business, managerial, $5,000; Nathan M. Gallin, Leo C. and Pearl L. Bergoff, 938 Boulevard, Bayonne, N. J.

Amico Holding Co., stocks, bonds, realty, $5,000; Wm. H. Clark, Fay Swiryn, Simon H. Cohen, 217 West 135 Street.

Authorizations: O. D. Baker Co., Massachusetts, beds, bedding, $50,000; repr., Warren H. Beckley, 521 West 45th Street, New York; Fred S. James & Co., Chicago, Ill., insurance agency, $100,000; repr., Charles W. Sparks, 128 William Street, Manhattan.

Capital increase: F. M. Automobile Supply Co., Buffalo, $20,000 to $30,000.

Voluntary dissolution: 879 Broadway Corporation, Manhattan.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street:

40 shares Federal Insurance Company, 191.

2,000 shares Edgar Zinc Company of Missouri, 75.

100 shares United States Steel Corporation common, $100 each, 43¾.

20 shares Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, $100 each, 274½ and 274¼.

10 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 384½.

20 shares Guaranty Trust Company, $100 each, 532½.

2 shares Newport Reading Room, subject to the rules and by-laws of the corporation, $100 each, $500.

$4,000 Archipelago American Steamship Company 9 per cent. income gold bonds, due July, 1930, Nos. 297, 298, 299, 300, $100.

21 shares Chelsea Exchange Bank, $100 each, 125.

$5,000 State of Georgia 7 per cent. gold bonds, due Dec. 1, 1894, December, 1871, coupons attached, 14.

20 shares Locomobile Company of America common, $100 each, 10.

$40,000 Kansas City Viaduct and Terminal Company first 4½ per cent. gold mortgage bonds, Guaranty Trust Company certificates of deposit, $1,000 each, $14,000.

25 shares Southern Seaboard Lumber Company preferred, $13.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

N. Car.—Fair Thurs.; Fri., unsettled, probably rain; moderate n. winds.

S. Car.—Unsettled Thurs.; Fri., rain; moderate winds, mostly n. e.

Ga.—Unsettled Thurs.; rain at night or Fri.; moderate e. winds.

Fla.—Cloudy Thurs.; rain in n. w.; Fri., rain; e. winds, increasing over w.

Ala.—Rain Thurs. and probably Fri.; somewhat colder Fri.; fresh e. winds Thurs.

Miss.—Rain Thurs. and probably Fri.; colder Fri.; fresh e. winds, becoming n. Fri.

La.—Rain Thurs.; colder in n. and w.; fresh e. to s. winds; Fri. fair.

E. Tex.—Rain Thurs., except fair in extreme w.; colder; fresh shifting winds, becoming n. Fri.; fair.

W. Tex.—Fair Thurs.; warmer in extreme w. Fri., fair, warmer.

Utah—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Okla.—Rain or snow and colder Thurs. Fri., fair.

Ark.—Rain and colder Thurs. Fri., fair.

Tenn.—Rain Thurs. in w. and Thurs. or Thurs. night in e.; colder in extreme w. Fri., rain and colder.

Ky.—Rain Thurs. and Thurs. night and probably Fri.

Ohio—Cloudy Thurs.; snow in n., snow or rain in s. at night or Fri.; moderate to fresh n. e. winds.

Ind.—Snow or rain in n., rain in s., Thurs. or Thurs. night and probably Fri.

Ill.—Snow or rain in n., rain in s. Thurs. and probably Fri., moderate to fresh n. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair in n., snow in s. Thurs. or Thurs. night. Fri. probably fair, warmer in n.; moderate to fresh n. e. to e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Thurs. Fri. fair, warmer.

Wis.—Fair Thurs., except snow in extreme s. Fri. fair, warmer; moderate to fresh n. e. to e. winds.

Minn.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. fair, warmer.

Iowa—Snow Thurs. Fri. fair.

Mo.—Snow or rain in n. and w., rain in s. e. Thurs. Fri. fair in w., rain or snow in e.

N. Dak.—Fair Thurs. Fri. fair, warmer.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Thurs., probably snow in the morning. Fri. fair, warmer.

Neb.—Snow Thurs. Fri. fair; warmer in w. aKn. Snow Thurs. Fri. fair.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of February show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Eleven roads	$2,959,984	+$463,191
Sixteen roads	7,590,120	—791,153
Total (27 roads)	10,250,104	—722,994

BOSTON & MAINE for January—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$3,371,584	$3,491,940	$120,356
Net	605,406	340,706	*264,700
Def. aft. chgs.	336,259	663,855	848,590
Gross, 7 mos.	27,975,019	29,381,816	1,856,797
Net	6,282,582	6,067,709	*194,873
Def. aft. chgs.	220,461	601,077	380,616

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for January—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	455,641	528,710	68,069
Net	106,189	103,689	*2,500
Gross, 7 mos.	3,863,052	4,208,104	345,048
Net	984,668	1,168,639	183,972

*Increase.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY for January—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mileage	454	454	454
Gross	467,982	428,436	441,732
Net aft. taxes	83,915	121,450	96,904
Gross, 7 mos.	3,375,097	3,084,335	3,366,382
Net aft. taxes	966,030	736,289	1,133,860

HOCKING VALLEY for January—

Gross	400,900	455,120	528,835
Net	106,958	94,808	145,925
Def. aft. chgs.	20,963	6,187	89,042
7 mos. gross	3,940,560	4,737,729	4,709,779
Net	1,249,472	1,597,649	1,767,518
Sur. aft. chgs.	454,293	871,066	1,250,297

MISSOURI PACIFIC for January—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	4,496,788	4,890,016	393,277
Net after taxes	792,494	1,217,324	424,829
Other income	92,382	97,589	5,206
Total income	884,876	1,314,914	430,038
7 mos. gross	35,724,005	37,005,986	1,281,091
Net after taxes	8,610,956	8,984,073	373,121
Other income	610,211	604,266	*5,944
Total income	9,221,167	9,588,344	367,177

*Increase.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD for January—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mileage	2,002	2,000	2,001
Gross	4,723,823	4,902,262	5,443,498
Net after taxes	1,067,987	451,283	800,068
7 mos. gross	37,617,094	40,496,988	41,323,674
Net after taxes	9,794,268	9,390,262	12,862,945

NORTHERN PACIFIC for January—

Gross	4,026,534	4,596,537	5,224,317
Net after taxes	1,602,881	1,994,194	1,425,171
7 mos. gross	30,606,410	44,765,252	44,956,055
Net aft. taxes	12,611,476	15,199,982	17,046,060

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY for the year ended Jan. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net profits	$2,289,075	$2,081,267	$1,696,193
Pf. dividends	210,000	210,000	210,000
Balance	2,079,075	1,871,267	1,486,193
Com. dividends	1,371,000	1,197,000	1,051,000
Com. stk. divs.	744,100	676,500	615,000
Surplus	428,395	477,677	219,293
Prev. surplus	6,704,190	6,226,513	6,007,220
Total surplus	7,127,586	6,704,190	6,226,513

PORTO RICO RAILWAYS COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	772,905	856,121	828,684
Net	368,894	400,269	368,512
Other income	8,146	47,106	70,062
Gross income	376,998	447,375	378,405
Op. ratio including taxes	52.28	52.92	68.37
Freight traffic, tons	101,524	165,958	188,938
Pass. carried	6,632,460	7,283,479	6,711,803
Con. elec. load 16 c. p. equiv.	152,495	132,488	109,163
Pass. earnings per car mile, cents	.2680	.3013	.3054

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION AND LIGHT for January—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	280,839	170,951	*9,888
Net aft. taxes	98,890	99,608	809
Surp. aft. chgs.	48,609	50,207	1,598
Bal. after pf. dividends	33,102	35,635	2,533

VULCAN DETINNING COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Total prod'n	784,688	777,055	*7,633
Ex., repairs, ren., &c.	859,541	991,324	131,393
Deficit	74,852	214,290	139,428
Other income	914	710	*204
Deficit	73,939	213,570	139,631

WASHINGTON OIL COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Net profits	13,594	68,364	53,820
Dividends	30,000	30,000	
Deficit	11,406	11,636	*53,820
Prev. surplus	48,183	59,820	26,991
P. and L. surp.	36,777	48,184	80,820

*Surplus.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.

NOTICE OF TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Bethlehem Steel Corporation will be held at its principal office, No. 705 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, on Tuesday, April 6, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes: (1) to elect four Directors to serve for the ensuing year, (2) to consider and vote upon the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors, Executive Committee, and officers of the Corporation since the Ninth Annual Meeting of its stockholders, held on April 7, 1914; and (3) to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The books for transfer of shares of the capital stock of the Corporation, both preferred and common, will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, March 16, 1915, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, April 7, 1915.

B. H. JONES, Secretary.

Newark, New Jersey, March 3, 1915.

New York, January 26th, 1915.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 9th, 1915, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, March 6th, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, March 10th, 1915, at ten o'clock A. M.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company.

By B. F. BUSH, President.

H. L. UTTER, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Windward Islands Estates Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, Room K-1, Number One Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon of March 11th, 1915, for the purpose of hearing and acting upon the reports of Officers and Committees and of electing Directors for the next succeeding year and for the transaction of any other business which may properly come before the meeting. RAFAEL RIOS, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Archer Coal Export Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, Room K-1, Number One Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, March 11th, 1915, for the purpose of hearing and acting upon the reports of Officers and Committees and of electing Directors for the next succeeding year and for the transaction of any other business which may properly come before the meeting. RAFAEL RIOS, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF

Combustion Utilities Company.

Notice is hereby given of a meeting of the stockholders of COMBUSTION UTILITIES COMPANY, to be held at the office of the corporation, No. 60 Wall Street, City of New York, New York, on the 25th day of March, 1915, at four o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that said corporation purchase the property owned.

Dated New York, February 20th, 1915.

PAUL R. JONES, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE CO.

111 William Street,

New York, February 17, 1915.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 111 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Thursday, March 4, 1915.

Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

C. A. GARTHWAITE, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of El Carmen Copper Co.

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors of this corporation not having been held on the day designated by the By-Laws, a meeting of the stockholders will be held for that purpose at the Company's office, 56 Pine Street, New York City, on the 18th day of March, 1915, at 2 P. M.

S. A. LEIGH, Secretary.

New York, March 4th, 1915.

PICTURES TO SAVE.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains 24 pages of beautiful and graphic pictures of the war, reproductions of representative works of art, and illustrations of passing events executed by Rotogravure process. 10 cents by mail. Binder to hold 52 issues sent, cloth for $1.25, imitation leather $1.75, and half leather for $2.00. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BOROUGH OF EAST RUTHERFORD, N. J.

$6,500 TRUNK SEWER BONDS.
$34,000 FUNDING BONDS.

Sealed bids will be received by the Council of the Borough of East Rutherford in the County of Bergen, until 8 o'clock P. M. on March 15th, 1915, at the Municipal Building, in said Borough, for the purchase of $6,500 Trunk Sewer Bonds and $34,000 Funding Bonds of said Borough, both with interest at 4½% payable semi-annually, April and October first. Bonds to be coupon bonds with privilege of registration, with principal and interest payable at the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, in New York City, bear date of April 1st, 1915, and mature April 1st, 1945.

The bonds will be prepared under the supervision of and certified to as to genuineness by the United States Mortgage and Trust Co., and will be delivered to the purchaser on April 1st, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of said company, in the City of New York.

A certified check for $500 payable to the Borough of East Rutherford, N. J. must accompany each bid. The right is reserved to accept the bid for either or both issues, also to reject any or all bids.

Proposal blanks will be sent on application.

Dated, East Rutherford, N. J., March 1st, 1915.

W. W. PATRICK, Borough Clerk.

UTAH SECURITIES CORPORATION.

Ten Year Six Per Cent. Gold Notes.

Pursuant to Article V. of the Trust Agreement dated September 15th, 1912, made by the Utah Securities Corporation, with the undersigned as Trustee to secure the Ten-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Notes of the said Utah Securities Corporation, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee thereunder, invites proposals in writing for the sale to it of the said notes at not exceeding 101 and accrued interest, for which purpose said Trustee has now on deposit Five Hundred thousand one hundred fifteen Dollars and two cents ($500,115.02).

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at its office, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, March 6th, 1915.

Notice of purchase of notes will be mailed on March 6th, 1915, and the notes so purchased must be delivered to the undersigned before the close of business on March 15th, 1915, on which date interest will cease.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

Dated, February 20th, 1915.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING FLOUR.—Office of Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York, March 2nd, 1915. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2:00 P. M., March 16th, 1915, for furnishing to the Panama Rail Road Company 7,800 Sacks Flour, (Gilded Spring Whe

Southern Pacific Co.

San Francisco Terminal First Mortgage 4s

to pay 5⅜%

These bonds (which underlie $400,000,000 junior securities) are now selling at the lowest price in their history. We recommend their purchase.

Details on request.

Plympton, Gardiner&Co

Investment Securities

26 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

A Strong First and Refunding Mortgage Bond

is now in the market which offers many inducements to the cautious investor. It is secured in such a way that the possibilities of unfavorable developments are reduced to the minimum. It is Commission-approved. It provides an excellent income. Further information can be had by sending for Circular No. A-40.

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co.

Incorporated

Investment Securities

14 Wall St., New York

The National Investor

He distributes his funds among the security issues of first class properties located in widely separated geographical sections, as also among different types of conservative investments.

Send for Pamphlet 1478 "The National Investor"

Spencer Trask & Co.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

43 Exchange Place, New York

We Offer

City of Watervliet

NEW YORK

4½% Sewer Bonds

Exempt from Federal Income Tax and from Taxation in New York State. Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and acceptable as security for Postal Savings Deposits.

To Yield 4.30%

Descriptive circular on request.

Curtis & Sanger

Members New York, Boston and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

40 WALL STREET

Boston New York Chicago

City of Nashville

Tennessee

5% Bonds

Due serially 1921 to 1935

Prices to yield 4.45%

Further Particulars on Request

N. W. Halsey & Co

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T. F. SHIELDS, Mgr.

Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Advance Broadens — Hopeful View Taken of War Situation — Trade Enlargement.

It is possible that Wall Street, in building up hopes of peace at a much earlier date than it had previously expected, is showing a disposition to hurdle a good many difficulties at once; but there can be no doubt that underlying the improvement in market sentiment in recent days has lain a growing conviction that events are taking a course which will serve to shorten the duration of the struggle in Europe. It is because the opening of the Dardanelles and the absolute prevention of all shipments into and out of Germany would tend to shorten the war and to bring it to a termination most favorable to this country that the stock market has so clearly shown its satisfaction with the movement against Constantinople and the announcement of Great Britain's virtual blockade of all German ports.

The expression of this satisfaction, however, has gone side by side with the spirit of caution which recognizes the uncertainties attendant upon widespread warfare which even the more optimistic regard as still being many months from its end. There was less reserve shown in yesterday's trading than on the previous days of the current advance. The net gain was the largest of any day during this movement, and, what was perhaps equally significant, the volume of trading was considerably larger than on any previous day of the advance.

With the passing of the Winter and the coming of the time of year when new construction work is undertaken, increased opportunities for employment and for enlarged output in manufacturing may help materially to improve the domestic trade situation and to lighten the burden of unemployment which the country has had to bear this Winter.

A further increase in steel production is reflected in this week's statistics of the February iron output and in the current record of operations at steel mills. The Iron Age showed yesterday that the iron output in February amounted to 59,813 tons a day, compared with 51,659 tons a day in January, and that the daily capacity of furnaces in blast on March 1 was 63,033 tons, compared with 56,270 tons of active furnace capacity reported on Feb. 1. In December we were producing pig iron at the rate of 18,000,000 tons a year, and now the output is at the rate of 23,000,000 tons a year. The iron trade is as good a single barometer of the general trade situation as there is, and there is distinct encouragement in the continued progress which has lately been reported in this trade. It seems unlikely, however, that unfilled orders increased as rapidly in February as they did in January, for shipments were larger and advances in list prices have probably checked orders from those whose requirements had already been filled for some time to come at the lower prices prevailing in January and February.

In small quantities gold continues to come to us from abroad despite the obstacles, natural and artificial, which stand in the way of a free movement to this country. This is interesting as illustrating the extreme difficulty of preventing gold moving to the country in whose favor the exchanges lie. The exchanges are, of course, abnormally in our favor now, a fact which is so strongly attested by the arrangements lately discussed for the establishment of credits here as a means of enabling foreign markets to continue purchases here without further severely depressing the rate of exchange. There is reason to believe that under plans already mapped out credits will be privately granted to the English market to a total of $25,000,000, or perhaps more. We are still being called upon to take securities from abroad, but these have come chiefly from Germany, and, except for sustaining the rate of exchange on Holland, through which most of these German sales are being made, this liquidation has not been effective in preventing a continued movement of exchange in favor of the United States.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Pennsylvania's Bonds and Stocks.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's pamphlet report shows that $4,793,000 convertible 4½ per cent. bonds of the Norfolk & Western were disposed of during 1914. At the same time its holdings of Norfolk & Western common stock were increased by 13,000 shares, to a total of 385,734, and 6,000 additional shares of the preferred were reported, making the aggregated block of preferred 63,200 shares. Presumably a part of the increase of stock is to be accounted for by conversion of the bonds, which became convertible immediately upon issue in September, 1913, and this process also reduced the amount of bonds owned.

The figures show that the Pennsylvania owns about one-third of the Norfolk & Western's outstanding shares, and the Pennsylvania Company which comprises the lines west of Pittsburgh probably will display in its statement other blocks of the southern road's stocks. The Pennsylvania Railroad in the last year did not add to or decrease its holdings of Southern Pacific and New Haven shares, the former being 171,438 and the latter 49,855 shares.

***

Gold Returns from Long Trip.

The $750,000 gold imported on Monday from London consisted of coin that had been shipped from New York to the Argentine. The gold was contained in the original bags in which it started from this city, at a date unknown, to travel along all three legs of an ocean triangle.

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So Far and No Further.

The Stock Exchange evidently believes in publicity so far and no further. An innocent enough description of the publicity work which the Stock Exchange had done in the last year, which recently was published, has brought much criticism from members of the exchange who do not like to have the public informed regarding the details of the Stock Exchange's work. The accounts of the Exchange is another matter about which publicity is not welcomed.

The Stock Exchange still adheres to the practice which keeps all information regarding its revenues and expenses from its own members unless they go to the length of specially applying for the information. The Stock Exchange has a rule, not always enforced, requiring corporations whose securities are listed to issue adequate annual reports to their shareholders, but the Exchange issues no report, annual or other, to its own members.

***

February's Municipal Bonds.

Permanent financing by States and other municipalities of the country in February was approximately 40 per cent. greater than in that month last year. The total presented by returns to the Bond Buyer was $36,731,731, as compared with $26,807,680 in February, 1914. The first two months of the year in their total, however, fell far behind the record of the same period a year before, being $68,098,609, as against $111,014,613, a comparison running back over the last decade shows that the long-term bonds put out were greater in par value for any February since 1908, when $62,342,582 were sold.

***

Peace Rumors Assist Stock Rise.

The rumor heard in the Street around 2:30 o'clock yesterday that European peace was near appeared to rest on shadowy foundations, but its effect on the stock market was undoubted. Prices rose persistently until the close and there were few active issues which did not end the day at or near their best quotations. Statements passed around in brokerage offices that prominent bankers were aware of the approaching end of the strife, and were willing to discuss the probable steps soon to be taken toward arrangements for peace.

***

Harvester Stock Declines.

International Harvester Corporation preferred was one of the few issues to move counter to the general list. The corporation's Directors have made no secret of the severe blow dealt its business by the war, due chiefly to the fact that its sales are limited to the foreign trade, and the lone transaction yesterday reflected this adverse influence. The stock dropped 16½ points to 96. However, the recession while sharp was not precipitate enough to call into use the stock's minimum price, which is 90.

LONDON MARKET ACTIVE.

War Loan Issues and Brazilian Bonds Improve—Money Plentiful.

LONDON, March 3.—Money was plentiful and discount rates were easy today.

The stock market was fairly active with a steady undertone. War loan issues and Brazilian bonds improved, home rails and home bonds received the attention of investors, and mining shares were more active. Oil shares were strong and active and a large business was done in Russians. The Hungarian loan was weaker, at 51.

Business was limited in the American section with prices around parity. There were several markings in United States Steel at 50 and 50 1-16. The closing was quiet.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	226,631
Same day last year	202,250
Year to date	9,977,655
Same period last year	16,763,177
Average price and change 50 stocks	60.80 + .50
Same day last year	70.51 + .50

	High:		Low.	
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
82	86	100	Adams Express	81½	81½	81½	81½	— ½
20⅝	20⅝	4,900	Alaska Gold Mines	20½	20	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
54	54½	10,800	Amalgamated Cop	53½	54½	53½	54⅞	+ ⅞
38⅝	39½	2,000	Am. Beet Sugar	39½	39½	38⅝	39½	+ ¾
27¼	27⅝	1,950	Am. Can	26⅞	27½	26⅝	27¼	+ ¾
93¾	94	300	Am. Can pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	+1
40⅝	42½	100	Am. Car & Fdry	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
	82	150	Am. Coal Products	82	82	82	82	
84	86	200	Am. Express	84	84½	84	84½	+ ⅜
4⅞	5½	200	Am. H. & Leather	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
25¾	26½	600	Am. H. & Leath. pf	25½	26⅝	25½	26⅝	+ ⅞
26¼	26⅝	1,200	Am. Ice Securities	26	26⅜	25⅞	26⅜	+ ½
7⅞	8⅝	100	Am. Linseed	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
25	28	300	Am. Linseed pf	25½	28½	25½	28½	+ ⅛
19½	20	500	Am. Locomotive	19	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
63⅜	63½	2,085	Am. Smelt. & Ref	63¼	63⅝	63	63½	+1⅛
	79	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+ ⅛
101½	102	650	Am. Sugar Refin	101	101⅝	101	101⅝	+1
109	111½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	+2½
120	120½	50	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120½	120½	120½	120½	+ ⅜
224½	224⅝	300	Am. Tobacco	224⅞	224⅞	224⅞	224⅞	+ ⅞
106¼	107	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	+ ⅞
78	79¾	100	Am. Woolen pf	78½	78½	78½	78½	+1
26	26½	400	Anaconda Cop. Co	26¼	26⅜	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
95	95½	1,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	95	96¼	95	95	+ ⅛
97¾	98½	620	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97¾	98½	97¾	98	+ ⅛
98	100½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	100	100	100	100	— 2
27	27½	500	Baldwin Loco	26⅝	27½	26⅝	27½	— ⅛
66⅝	66⅞	2,600	Baltimore & Ohio	65⅞	66⅞	65⅞	66⅞	+1⅜
68½	68⅝	396	Baltimore & O. pf	68¼	68⅝	68	68⅝	— ⅛
	⅞	100	Batopilas Mining	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
54⅝	55¼	3,800	Bethlehem Steel	55¼	55¼	54⅞	55	+ ¼
103⅝	104	50	Bethlehem Steel pf	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	
87⅜	87⅝	900	Brklyn Rapid Tran	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	+ ⅛
17⅛	17⅞	200	California Petrol	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
156⅜	156⅞	4,200	Canadian Pacific	156	157¼	156	156⅞	+1⅝
34	34⅜	2,810	Central Leather Co	33½	34⅜	33½	34	+ ⅜
101¼	102½	100	Cent. Leather Co.pf	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	+ ⅞
41	41¼	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	41¼	41¼	41	41	+ ⅜
104⅜	105⅜	400	Chi. Great Western	104	105⅛	104	104¼	+ ⅛
85⅜	86	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	85¾	85⅞	85¾	85⅝	+ ⅛
121⅝	122½	1,000	Chi. & Northwest	121	121¾	121	121⅝	+ ⅞
20½	21	120	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
35¾	36	1,400	Chino Copper	35¾	36⅛	35¾	36	+ ⅜
53	60	200	C., C., C. & St. L.pf	53½	53½	53½	53½	+ ½
116¾	117⅜	800	Consolidated Gas	116½	117¼	116½	117⅛	+ ⅝
90	92	10	Continental Can	92	92	92	92	
9	9½	200	Corn Products Ref	9	9	9	9	
10½	11½	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	11	11	11	11	
8	8⅞	2,500	Distillers' Secur	7½	8¼	7	8⅜	+ ⅜
21¾	21¾	4,600	Erie	21¼	21¾	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
34½	37	800	Erie 1st pf	34½	36	34½	36	+1
	24½	100	Federal M. & S. pf	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
190	193	287	General Chemical	192½	192½	192¼	192½	+20½
106½	107	100	Gen. Chemical pf	107	107	107	107	
138½	139	365	General Electric	138	138½	138	138½	— ¼
93	94½	800	General Motors	94	94½	94	94½	+ ¼
94½	95	200	General Motors pf	94⅝	94⅝	94½	94½	
31½	31⅝	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ¾
115	115½	800	Great Northern pf	114⅝	115½	114⅝	115½	+1
31⅝	32	1,300	Gt. Northern Ore	31⅜	32	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅜
50⅜	51	200	Guggenheim Explor	50¾	50¾	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅜
110	116	100	Helme (G. W.) pf	112	112	112	112	
19¼	19⅝	1,500	Inspiration Copper	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
12	12⅛	350	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	12¼	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
56¼	56⅞	1,700	Inter.-Met. pf	56⅛	56⅝	56⅛	56⅝	+ ⅜
92	93	400	Int. Harvester, N. J	92¼	92½	92¼	92½	+ ¼
90	98	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	96	96	96	96	—18
8¾	9	800	Int. Paper Corp	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
36	37	400	Int. Paper pf	36½	37⅛	36	36	
	2	100	Int. Steam Pump	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
55	57⅛	200	Kan. City South. pf	55¼	55¾	55¼	55¾	+ ¼
106	109	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	107	107	107	107	
133¼	133⅝	1,800	Lehigh Valley	132⅜	134	132⅜	133⅞	+1⅛
93	95	200	Loose-W.Bis. 1st pf	95	95	95	95	+4½
156	180	200	Lorillard (P.) Co	172	180	172	180	+2
74½	77	200	Mackay Cos	74	74	74	74	
27⅜	27¾	2,500	Maxwell Motors	26	28	26	27¾	+1⅛
67⅜	68¼	6,000	Max. Motors 1st pf	65¼	67⅞	65¼	67⅞	+2⅜
26¾	26⅞	5,350	Max. Motors 2d pf	26	26⅞	26	26⅞	+1½
1¼	1½	100	Mercantile Marine	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
65⅜	66	2,600	Mexican Petroleum	66¼	66⅞	65	65¾	— ¼
19⅜	19⅝	400	Miami Copper	19	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
33	38	300	Minn. & St. L. pf	33	33	33	33	— 2
111¾	113	200	M., St. P. & S. M.	110¾	112	110¾	112	+2
75	77	100	M., St.P. & S.S.M. pf	75	75	75	75	
10½	10⅝	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
12½	12⅝	5,800	Missouri Pacific	11⅝	12⅞	11⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
48¾	50	300	Montana Power	49⅝	50	48¾	49⅝	+ ⅛
9½	10⅝	100	Nat. Enc. & St. Co	10	10	10	10	
53	53¼	1,465	Nat. Lead Co	53¼	53¾	53	53	+18¼
12	12⅜	600	Nevada Con. Cop	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
82⅝	82¾	4,600	N. Y. Central	82½	88¼	82½	82⅝	+ ⅛
48⅜	49	6,420	N. Y., N. H. & H	47½	49⅝	47½	48⅜	+ ⅛
25½	25⅝	700	N. Y., Ont. & West	25¼	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
100½	101⅞	400	Norfolk & Western	100¼	101⅛	100¾	101⅞	+ ⅛
102⅜	103	1,200	Northern Pacific	101	102⅜	101	102⅜	+ ⅛
19½	20½	200	Pacific Mail	20	20	20	20	+1
105	105¼	2,545	Penn. R. R.	104⅜	105¼	104⅜	105	+ ⅛
118	119	100	People's Gas, Chi	118	118	118	118	— ⅛
20	20½	300	Pittsburgh Coal	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20½	— ⅜
	28	300	Pressed Steel Car	28	28	27½	27½	+ ⅛
	1⅛	100	Quicksilver	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
	2	100	Quicksilver pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
19½	20	300	Railway Steel Sp	20⅜	20⅝	20	20	— 1
	90	100	Railway St. Sp. pf	87	87	87	87	— 1
16⅞	17	1,400	Ray Con. Copper	16½	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
144¼	144⅝	32,500	Reading	142⅞	144½	142⅝	144⅝	+1⅛
19⅝	20½	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	20	20	20	20	+ ½
76¾	76⅞	700	Rep. Iron & S. pf	76	76½	75⅝	75⅞	+ ⅛
1¼	1¼	200	Rock Island Co. pf	1¼	1½	1½	1½	
⅞	1	100	Rumely, (M.) Co	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12	13	200	Seaboard Air Line	12	12	12	12	
32½	33	500	Seab. Air Line pf	32	32½	32	32½	+ ¼
83	83¼	8,200	Southern Pacific	81⅝	83¼	81⅝	83	+ 1
14⅞	15¼	800	Southern Railway	14½	15⅜	14½	15	+ ⅛
46¼	47½	200	So. Railway pf	45½	47¾	45½	45½	+1½
47¼	47⅞	2,925	Studebaker Co	46½	47¾	46¾	47¾	+1¼
92	93	100	Studebaker Co. pf	92	92	92	92	
27⅜	27½	2,400	Tennessee Copper	27	27	26⅝	27	
13	13½	100	Texas & Pacific	13	13	13	13	+1⅝
50⅜	50¾	15,480	Third Avenue	48¾	50½	48¾	50⅜	+1⅞
96	97	100	Twin City R. T	96⅜	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜	+ ¼
57		100	Underwood Typew	60	60	60	60	+5
118⅝	119½	10,550	Union Pacific	118⅜	119⅝	118	118⅝	+ ⅜
		200	Union Pacific war	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
79	79¾	225	Union Pacific pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	+ ¼
43	45	100	United Cigar Mfrs	44	44	44	44	—1
51	60	100	Un. Dry Goods pf	50	59	59	59	—1
31	34	120	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
70	71	100	U. S. Express	70	70	70	70	
54⅝	56¼	940	U. S. Rubber	55¼	56	55⅝	56	
102	103½	500	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	102	102⅝	102	102⅝	+ ⅜
43⅜	43⅞	25,300	U. S. Steel	42⅞	43⅞	42⅞	43⅝	+ ⅛
104½	105	1,225	U. S. Steel pf	104½	104⅞	104½	104⅝	+ ⅛
52	52½	2,700	Utah Copper	51⅝	52⅝	51⅝	52⅜	+ ⅛
19	19½	400	Western Maryland	18	19	18	19	+2
25	35	300	West. Maryland pf	30	30	30	30	+ ¼
63½	63½	900	Western Union Tel	63	63⅜	63	63½	+ ⅛
68½	68¾	1,800	Westingh. E. & M	68½	68¾	68	68¾	+ ⅛
2½	3	100	Wheeling & L. E	2½	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
97⅞	98	200	Willys-Overland	97⅞	98	97⅞	98	+1
96½	97	50	Willys-Overland pf	97	97	97	97	
31	35	20	Wisconsin Central	32	32	32	32	
94¼	95	400	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	94½	94¾	94¾	94⅝	+ ⅛

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5½
Minneapolis	4	5	5	5½
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.	
On time	2¼@3	2¼@3	3¼@3½	

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3¾
6 months	3¼@4
Sixty to ninety days	3¼@3½

Other Names.

4 months	4 @4½
6 months	4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	4.80⅝	4.80½	4.80⅝
Cables	4.81	4.80½	4.81

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	4.80⅝	4.81
Cables	5.27½	5.26½
Berlin	.32½	.32⅝
Switzerland	5.49	5.47½
Holland	.39⅛	.40⅛
Italy	5.91	5.90

South American Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
Buenos Aires	36.06	43⅛
Rio		12¼

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.78⅛	$4.78	$4.78¼	$4.77⅞

New York Clearing House exchanges, $321,168,847; balance, $18,847,756; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $774,591.

The local banks have lost $5,380,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 20c discount; Montreal, $7.50 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 23½d, up ½d; in New York, 49¼c, up ¼c.

Paris Prices Firm.

PARIS, March 3.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 70 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 40½ centimes.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Mining Shares More Active and Higher—Further Advance in Kelly Springfield Tire.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 136,161 shares of stock and $18,000 of bonds. In addition, there were sales of 1,300 rights. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 12,200; oils, 901; and mining, 123,061. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	B.-Am. T. Co., Ordinary	17½	17½	17½	17½
100	†Houston Oil	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
374	Kel. S. Tire	109	112	109	112
50	K. S. T. new 1st pf	84	84	84	84
125	K. S. T. new 2d pf	120	124	120	124
10	N. C. & S. pf	97½	97½	97½	97½
100	N. Y. Trans	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
600	C. of E. & H.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	R. & H., new	6½	6½	6½	6½
1,500	Sterling Gum	3	3¼	3	3¼
100	Tob. Pro. pf	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
2,500	Un. Cl. S. new	9	9¼	9	9¼
300	Un. C. S. of C.	2	2	2	2
4,200	Un. P. S. new	3½	3¾	3½	3½
100	Way, O. & G.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,000	†World Film	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,500	N. Y. C. rights	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Net
200	Anglo-Am. Oil	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ 5	
3	Atlantic Ref	550	545	550	+ 5	
10	Eureka P. L.	220	220	220	— 2	
10	Illinois P. L.	130	130	130		
10	Indiana P. L.	97	97	97	+1	
2	Nat'l Transit	31½	31½	31½	— ½	
15	N. Y. Transit	220	220	220	— 3	
50	Ohio Oil	133	131	132	+ 2	
80	Pierce Oil, new	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼	
3	Prairie O. & G.	227	227	227	+ 1	
35	Pr'ie P.L., w.i.	147	145	145	— 1	
9	Solar Ref	235	233	233	+ 3	
26	Southern P. L.	209	207	209	— 2	
2	S'west P. P. L.	115	115	115		
65	St'd Oil of Cal.	297	293	294	+ 2	
175	St'd Oil of Ind.	418	410	414	+ 4	
28	St'd Oil of N.J.	395	390	390	+ 3	
3	St'd Oil of N.Y.	193	193	193		
175	Union T. L.	85	84	85	+ 1	

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,000	†Atlanta	30	32	30	31
3,000	†Booth	31	31	29½	29½
3,000	†Blue Bell	3½	3½	3	3
2,000	†Blue Bull	5½	5½	5½	5½
300	Braden Cop	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	*Butte & Sup.	50	50	50	50
200	Canada Cop	1	1	1	1
5,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	¼	¼	¼	¼
	Con. Nev.-Utah				
4,000	*C. O. Dickson	5½	5½	5	5
2,000	*Diamond. D.	7½	7¾	7½	7½
1,200	*Florence	55	59	55	58
500	Goldfield Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
18,500	Gold. Merger	23	24	22½	22½
28	Greene-Can.	27	27	27	27
200	Halifax Con.	36	36	36	36
45,000	*Jumbo Ext.	68	77	68	71
4,000	†Kewanaa	16½	18	16½	17
2,000	Lone Star	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,025	*McKin.-Dar.	44	48	44	48
400	*Ohio Copper	10	10	10	10
4,000	*Oro	8	9½	8	9
300	Std. Sil.-Lead	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,100	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	*Tono. Belmont	4	4	4	4
300	*Tono. J. Butler	69	69	69	69
200	Tonopah Ext.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,500	*Tono. Merger	38	38	38	38
100	Tono. Mining	7	7	6½	7
100	Tono. of Nev.	7	7	7	7
1,200	Tuolumne

Our March Circular Entitled

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To the Holders of 6% Twelve-Year Convertible Mortgage Bonds of Tintic Company, Due June 1st, 1921:

The undersigned, Trustee under the mortgage given to secure the above described issue of bonds, holds in the Sinking Fund the sum of Eleven Thousand Seven Hundred Eighty Dollars ($11,780), applicable to the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can in its opinion now be made advantageously. Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before Monday, March 15th, 1915, at 12:00 o'clock noon.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on March 16th or security furnished that they will be required that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.

Dated, New York, March 2, 1915.

COTTON ADVANCES IN ACTIVE MARKET

Session, Marked by Strength, Closes Steady, with Prices Up 13 to 15 Points.

BEARS JOIN IN THE BUYING

Strength Surprising in View of Day's News—Only Allies' Ports Now Accessible.

Marked strength developed in cotton yesterday and in a fairly active market prices closed steady at a net advance of 13 to 15 points. General buying developed for both long and short accounts. The bears bought freely simply because they were impressed by the strength of the market, and the bulls took the view that prices were not likely to make a decided reaction in view of the steadiness which had been exhibited on recent bearish developments.

The strength was somewhat surprising in view of the fact that several bearish features made their appearance. Southern shippers said it was practically impossible to get exchange on any countries except those of the Allies. In addition to this the insurance rates named to neutral ports were prohibitive unless guarantees were given that the cotton would not be reshipped to Germany. It was understood that the rates to Gothenburg, Genoa, and Rotterdam had been raised to 30 per cent., except under the clause "Free of capture by Allies," or some similar provision.

This practically implied that no insurance would be granted unless the guarantee was given that the cotton would be consumed in neutral countries.

One Southern shipper yesterday said that the advance in insurance rates, applied to all countries, and several steamers in which his firm was interested would be on the market for recharter in a few days, unless some action by the State Department relieved the situation. He took the view that if no prospect for relief developed soon hedges would be sold against cotton now held in this country for shipment.

Southern spot markets yesterday were steady with advances of about ½c.

An interesting bit of forecast was contained in the latest issue of the Neill circular, which is now edited by G. T. Edington. This publication, formerly issued by Neill Brothers of London, was one of the standard authorities of the trade. This international publication has already begun to figure on the cotton acreage. It estimates that the area planted last year was about 38,250,000 acres, and that there will be this year a maximum reduction of 20 per cent., which would be equivalent to 7,650,000 acres. On this calculation Mr. Edington figures out a minimum acreage for the coming season of of 30,600,000 acres. Upon this area he estimates that there might be an average anywhere between 11,000,000 and 13,000,000 bales. The average of this year, 12,000,000 bales, in conjunction with the surplus from the present season, would be quite enough to supply the needs of the world up to the end of July, 1916.

Exports of 50,539 bales were reported for yesterday, including 19,000 to Great Britain, 21,000 to France, and 10,000 to other ports on the Continent.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 12 points advance.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points advance; 8.60 for middling upland.

The range of contract prices was as follows (close steady):

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March.....	8.45	8.42	8.50@8.52	8.35@8.37
May.....	8.70	8.58	8.69@8.70	8.56@8.57
July.....	8.93	8.79	8.92@8.93	8.77@8.78
Oct.....	9.19	9.07	9.18@9.19	9.05@9.06
Dec.....	9.39	9.28	9.38@9.39	9.25@9.26
Jan.....	9.47	9.40	9.47@9.49	9.34@9.36

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	11,068	18,297	10,869
New Orleans....	7,694	10,213	5,132
Mobile	986	1,000	204
Savannah	4,410	7,971	2,001
Charleston	781	2,075	235
Wilmington	2,255	984	42
Norfolk	1,255	2,509	443

Total port receipts, 40,374, against 33,813 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Augusta	1,113	902	488
Memphis	3,518	6,850	3,192
St. Louis.....	219	7,793	2,154
Houston	9,362	14,564	8,282

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston ....9,500 to 10,500		21,412	7,481
New Orleans. 6,000 to 7,500		10,321	7,405

Total exports yesterday, 50,539; so far this season, 5,462,752, against 7,240,055 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price Middling.	1915.	Stocks. 1914.
2,440	New Orleans...	7.81	304,962	245,856
825	Mobile	7.68	54,909	30,146
3,320	Savannah	.8	216,121	91,676
915	Galveston	8.85	563,899	365,325
——	Wilmington	7.75	57,049	14,944
——	Norfolk	7.88	75,010	54,124
433	Augusta	7.87	142,850	74,714
2,200	Memphis	7.88	228,866	165,514
——	St. Louis.....	7⅞	37,405	38,811
6,990	Houston	8.35	181,640	168,708

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a dull business in spot cotton, with middling 6 points advanced at 4.97d. Sales, 5,000 bales. Receipts, 26,304 bales, including 25,698 American; closed steady.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locomo..s	5	July, 1915	100⅛	100½	3.50
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.40
Am. Tob. sc..6		Sep., 1915	100⅝	101¼	3.50
Am. Tob. sc..6		Apr., 1916	100⅝	101¼	3.50
Argen. Gov't..6		Dec.15,'15	100⅜	100⅝	5.10
Argen. Gov't..6		Dec.15,'16	100⅜	100⅝	5.70
Argen. Gov't..6		Dec.15,'17	100⅜	100⅝	5.80
Balt. & Ohio..4½		June, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
Beth. Steel..5		June11,'15	100⅛	100⅜	3.30
B. R. T.....5		July, 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.05
Can. Pacific..6		Mar. 2,'24	102⅝	103¼	5.50
Ches. & Ohio.5		June,1919	99½	99¾	5.75
C. & W. Ind..5		Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	4.25
Chi. El. Rys..5		July, 1916	94½	95½	8.25
City of Mont..5		Dec., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Con. Power...6		May 1, '17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R....5		Apr., 1916	100⅛	100¼	2.00
Erie R. R....5		Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅝	3.70
Erie R. R....5½		Apr., 1917	97⅜	97⅝	6.55
Gen. Motors..6		Oct., 1915	101½	101⅝	3.70
Gen. Rubber..4½		July, 1918	100	100⅜	3.75
H. R. & P. ..5		May, 1915	98	98⅛	12.75
Hock. Valley..6		Nov., 1915	101	101¼	4.15
Int. Harv....5		Feb.15,'18	99¼	100	5.00
Lack. Steel...6		Mar., 1917	97	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.5		Sep., 1915	100½	100⅜	3.50
L. S. & M. S.5		Dec., 1915	100½	100⅞	3.80
Louis. G. & E.6		Apr., 1918	97	98½	6.50
Minn. Gen. El.6		June, 1918	99¼	100	6.00
Mo. Pacific..6		June, 1918	88	91	42.00
Mon. T. & P.6		Apr., 1915	100	100¼	3.00
New. E. Nav.6		May, 1917	92	92⅜	9.55
N. Y. Cent...5		Apr., 1915	100	100⅛	2.00
N. Y. Cent...4½		May, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.25
N. Y. Cent...5		Sep.15,'15	100⅜	100⅝	3.60
N. Y. Cent...5		Oct., 1915	100½	100⅝	3.65
N.Y.,N.H.&H.5		May, 1915	98⅝	98½	8.00
Pac. G. & El.5		Dec.15,'15	100	100⅜	4.55
P. E. R. Cor..5		Jan.15,'16	98	98½	7.90
P. S. Corp. of New Jersey.5		Mar., 1916	100	100⅛	4.80
Seab'd Air L.5		Mar., 1916	98½	100	5.60
Southern Ry..5		Feb., 1916	99	99⅜	5.30
Southern Ry..5		Mar., 1917	97⅛	98	6.05
Sulz. & Sons.6		June, 1916	96½	99⅞	6.10
U. S. Smelt..5		June, 1918	94	96	6.40
Union Pac....4		Jan.15,'16	98	97⅝	7.90
United Fruit.6		May, 1917	101	101⅜	5.35
United Fruit.5		May, 1918	97	97⅜	5.75
Utah Co.....6		Apr., 1917	96	98	7.00
West P. Tr...6		Mar., 1917	96	98	6.50
West. Power..6		July, 1915	99⅝	100⅛	5.00
West.States G. & El.....6		Oct., 1917	96	97⅝	7.00

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	41.00	42.00	40.15	41.00
Lead	3.87½	3.92½	3.87½	3.92½
Iron,No.2X Foundry.	14.00	14.50		
Spelter	10.70	11.20	10.70	11.20
Antimony	21.00	22.50	21.00	22.50

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted 14¾@14¾c a pound, unchanged in the open market.

London market quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	63	7	6	64	2	6
Copper, futures	63	7	6	60	10	0
Tin, spot	178			183		
Tin, futures	160			162		
Lead	20	3	9	20	3	9
Spelter	43			43		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Coincident with the improvement in stock market prices on the Consolidated Exchange there was an enlargement in business. Commission houses were active on the floor, with a large turnover of odd lots a feature of the dealings. Germany's acquiescence to the suggestions in the American diplomatic note, which was construed as making shipments abroad easier, exerted a favorable influence upon sentiment. In the grain department, May wheat opened at $1.52⅝ to $1.52½, against a closing quotation on Tuesday of $1.50¾, with a quick early further advance to $1.53¼. There was a setback to $1.50½ by the end of the first hour, but renewed strength developed later, with the price touching a high of $1.53¾. The closing was $1.52¾.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Alaska Gold....	29⅞	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝
1,170	Amal. Copper..	53½	54⅜	53½	54⅛
60	Am. B. Sugar..	29½	30¼	29½	30¼
200	American Can..	25⅝	27⅛	25⅝	27⅜
10	Am. Hide & L.	5	5	5	5
10	Am. Ice Sec....	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝
480	Am. Smelting..	63¼	63½	62⅝	63½
50	Am. Sugar.....	101	101	101	101
20	Anaconda Cop..	26½	26⅝	26⅛	26⅜
20	At., T. & S. F...	95	95	93	95
30	Balt. & Ohio...	65⅝	66⅜	65⅝	66⅛
280	Beth. Steel..	55¼	55⅝	54¼	54⅞
20	Brooklyn R. T.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
10	California Pet..	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
60	Can. Pacific...	156½	156½	156½	156½
310	Cent. Leather..	34	34¼	33⅞	34¼
30	Chas. & Ohio...	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
10	C. M. & St. P.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
425	Dist. Secur....	7⅞	8	7	8
170	Erie	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21½
20	Erie 1st pf.....	34⅞	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜
60	Inter.-Met.	12¼	12½	12⅜	12⅜
150	Int.-Met. pf....	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56½
180	Lehigh Valley..	132⅝	133⅞	132⅝	133⅝
320	Mex. Petrol....	66	66⅝	65	65¼
20	Maxwell Motors 1st pf..	65⅝	67⅝	65¾	67⅝
640	Mo. Pacific....	12	12⅞	12	12⅝
30	Nat. Lead.....	51⅞	52⅜	51⅛	52⅜
110	N. Y. Central..	83¼	83¼	82⅝	83⅛
140	N.Y.,N.H. & H..	48½	49	47⅞	48⅞
60	N. Y., O. & W.	26	26	25½	25½
80	Nor. Pacific...	101¾	102	101⅝	102
20	Pennsylvania....	104⅝	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
10	Ray Copper.....	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛
8,400	Reading	142⅞	144⅞	142⅝	144⅝
370	Southern Pac..	81⅞	83⅜	81¼	83⅜
70	Southern Ry....	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
30	Studebaker Co..	45⅞	46¼	45⅞	46⅛
120	Tenn. Copper...	26⅝	27	26⅝	26⅞
1,520	Third Av.....	49	50¼	49	50¼
2,240	Union Pacific..	118⅛	118⅞	118⅛	118⅝
10	U. S. Rubber...	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
3,150	U. S. Steel....	43⅞	43⅞	42⅝	43⅜
20	Utah Copper....	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼
21,365					

MINING STOCKS.

2,200	Atlanta	.29	.32½	.29	.32½
500	Booth	.31¼	.31¼	.31½	.31½
300	Consol. Va....	.18	.18	.18	.18
1,400	Goldfield Mer..	.23	.24	.23	.24
2,300	Jumbo Ext....	.70	.75	.70	.73
200	Mexican	.33	.38	.35	.38
100	Mispah	.25	.25	.25	.25
500	Midway	.11	.11	.11	.11
500	Silver Pick....	.07	.07	.07	.07
400	Tonopah Min..	.37½	.37½	.37½	.37½
300	West End.....	.53	.53	.53	.53
8,700					

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Julius Kessler, President of the Distillers' Security Corporation, said yesterday that funds for payment of the April 1 interest on the corporation's 5 per cent. bonds are in bank ready for distribution.

William B. Ward, recently a traveling representative of the National City Bank, and Paul M. Serdoich have formed a partnership under the firm name of W. B. Ward & Co., at 60 Broadway, to deal in high-class investment securities.

The P. Lorillard Tobacco Company has declared an extra dividend of 3 per cent. and the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the common stock, payable April 1 to shareholders of record on March 16.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar.....	110	120	110	120
American Cigar pf..	97½	99	97½	99
Am. Mach. & Fdy....	62	73	63	73
Conley Foil Co.....	275	300	275	300
Johnston T. F. & M..	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young pf.....	130	135	145	150
J. S. Young pf.....	100½	108	106	108
MacAndrews & F....	170	175	170	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	90	101	89	101
P. R.-Am. Tobacco..	220	230	223	233
P. R.-Am. Tob. scrip.	160	170	153	162
R. J. Reynolds Tob..	280	290	280	290
R. J. Reynolds T. pf.	118½	119½	118½	119½

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Balt. Trust....	137	137	137	137
137	Con. Power....	106	107	106	107
80	Con. P. pf....	113½	113½	113½	113½
310	Cosden	5⅝	6⅜	5⅝	5⅝
20	Nor. R. & L.	24½	24½	24½	24½
111	Ner. Central..	84⅞	85	84⅞	85
5	S. A. Line....	12½	12½	12½	12½
301	U. Rys. & El.	26	26	26	26
155	Way. O. & G.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼

BONDS.

$1,000	A. S. & G. 5s.	102	102	102	102
1,000	B. E. 5s, stpd.	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1,000	C. Ry. ext. 5s.	103½	103½	103½	103½
2,000	Chi. R. 1st 5s.	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
500	C. E. 3½s.	90	90	90	90
1,000	C.B.&a.'58,'87.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
2,000	Con Gas 4½s.	93⅜	93⅜	93¼	93½
6,000	Dav. Chem. 6s.	98	98	98	98
3,000	Elkhorn F. 5s.	94½	94½	94½	94½
5,000	G. & Al. con 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¼
3,000	G. C. & N. 5s.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
18,000	Mt'V-W.C.D.5s	37⅞	38	37½	38
5,000	Mt'V-WCD5sct	38	38	38	38
1,850	N. T. R. 6s.	103	103	103	103
5,000	Sea. & R. 5s.	101¼	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
15,000	U.R.&E. 1st 4s	83	83	83	83
8,000	U.R.& E.inc.4s.	60⅝	60⅝	60⅜	60⅜
5,000	U.R.& E.fdg.5s	84	84	84	84
200	U.R.& E.fdg.5s	84½	84½	84	84

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,855	Alaska	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¾
421	Alloues	40⅝	42	40⅝	41
400	Amalgamated..	54	54½	53⅜	54¼
315	Am. Zinc	26⅞	27⅛	26⅝	27
110	Arizona Coml..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
4,743	Butte & Sup..	50	50¼	49¼	49¼
205	Cal. & Ariz...	54	54	53½	53⅝
8	Cal. & Hecla..	385	385	385	385
10	Centennial	17	17	17	17
100	Chino	36	36	35⅝	36
1,814	Copper Range.	34	35	34	34⅞
50	East Butte	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
242	Granby	66⅜	68	66	67¼
110	Greene-Can	26	26	26	26
50	Hancock	12	12	12	12
52	Helvetia	25c	25c	25c	25c
280	Indiana	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
100	Inspiration	19½	19¾	19¼	19¼
80	Island Creek ..	44¼	44¼	44	44¼
5	Isl. Creek pf..	88½	88½	88¼	88½
85	Isle Royale	21½	21½	21¼	21¼
56	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
160	Keweenaw	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
625	Lake	6⅝	7	6⅝	7
70	La Salle	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
25	Mason Valley..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
870	Mass. Con	5	5¼	4⅞	5
300	Mayflower	4½	4½	4½	4½
445	Mohawk	56⅛	57⅜	56⅝	57⅛
5	New Arcadian..	5	5	5	5
475	North Butte ..	24	24½	23⅝	24½
600	Old Colony	4	4	4	4
250	Osceola	70⅜	73½	70¼	73
55	Old Dominion..	42⅝	42⅝	42½	42⅝
85	Pond Creek	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
30	Quincy	67½	67½	67¼	67½
100	Santa Fe	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
105	Shattuck	21¼	21¼	21	21¼
150	St. Mary's L..	22⅜	23	22⅜	23
380	Sup. & Boston.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
195	Sup. Copper...	27	28	27	28
110	Tamarack	31½	32½	31½	32½
150	Trinity	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	Tuolumne	25c	26c	25c	26c
85	U. S. Smelting.	20⅜	20⅜	20½	20½
153	U. S. Smelt. pf.	41	41	40½	40⅝
250	Utah Apex.....	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
280	Utah Con	10	10½	10	10½
115	Utah Copper ...	52⅝	52⅝	52⅜	52½
700	Winona	2½	2½	2½	2½
53	Wolverine	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
650	Wyandotte	50c	50c	50c	50c

RAILROADS.

70	Boston Elev...	90	90	90	90
606	Bos. & Maine.	28⅜	28	28⅜	27
5	Fitchburg pf..	55	55	55	55
118	Mass. Elec. pf	46	46½	45½	45½
570	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	48¾	49¼	47⅞	48
15	Union Pacific.	118¼	118⅝	118¼	118½
1	Ver. & Mass...	110	110	110	110
75	W. E. St. Ry..	69	69½	69	69
84	Do pf.	92	92	92	92

MISCELLANEOUS.

15	Am. Ag. Ch.pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
50	Am. Pn. Serv..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
65	Do pf.	15	18	15	17½
128	Am. Sugar....	100¾	101	100¼	101
49	Do pf.	111	111	110	110
600	Am. Tob. pf..	129¾	129¾	129¼	129¾
139	Am. Wool. pf.	79	79	79	79
42	Edison	238¾	238¾	237	237
10	G. R. & E. pf	88	88	88	88
52	Gen. Elec. pf..	139	139	139	139
95	Mass. Gas....	82½	82¾	82½	82½
36	Do pf.	86½	89¼	87	88¼
10	N. E. Tel.....	136½	136½	135	135
48	Pullman	151	151	150½	150½
98	Swift & Co....	103¾	105	103¾	105
14	Torrington	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
826	United Fruit..	115½	118	115½	118
1,041	Un. Sh. Mach..	58⅞	65⅜	63⅝	65⅜
358	Do pf.	29	29	29	29
373	U. S. Steel....	43	44	42¾	44
83	Do pf.	104½	105	104½	105
196	Western Union	63¼	63¼	63	63

BONDS.

$6,000	A. A. Ch. 5s..	101	101	101	101
1,000	A. H. & L. 5s.	103	103	103	103
16,000	A. T. & T. 4s..	88	88	87⅞	87⅞
1,000	A. T. & T. 4½s.	99	99	99	99
1,000	Am. Zinc 6s..	110	110	110	110
1,500	Atchison 4s...	91	91	90⅞	90⅞
500	Ch.,G. & W.1.5s	60⅛	60½	60⅛	60½
1,000	C., B. & Q.— Den. ext. 4s.	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1,000	C.,B. & Q.1.4s	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¼
6,000	N. E. Tel. 5s..	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	West. Elec. 5s.	101	101	101	101

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado...	.65	1	Iron Blossom	.98	1
B. St. Gas.	.09	.11	La Rose....	.70	.74
Begole	1	1⅛	Majestic....	.10	.14
Bohemia	1	1¼	McK.-Dar. ..	.42	.44
Boston Ely.	.14	.17	Mex. Mets.	.15	.16
Butte & La.	.18	.20	M. & M. Am..	2	2¼
Chief Con...	.70	.80	N. Baltic..	1⅝	1¾
Calaveras..	1⅛	1⅜	Nev. Doug.	.32	.35
Con. Ariz..	.25	.35	Old Domin. Tr. rcts..	5	5½
Con.-Cop....	¾	1	Chlo Cop....	.06	.10
Cortez	.15	.30	Oneco	.80	.75
Crown Res.	.80	.99	Raven	.08	.10
Davis-Daly	.92	.93	So. Lake..	4⅞	5
Eagle & B..	.75	.80	Stow. Min..	1⅛	1⅛
First Nat..	1	1⅛	Un. Verde..	2¾	2⅞
Gold. Con..	1½	1⅝	Yukon	2⅜	2½
Houghton ..	1⅝	1⅝			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Chi. Pneu. Tool	47⅛	47½	47⅛	47⅜
115	Chi. Rys., Ser.1	88	88	88	88
50	Chi. Rys., Ser.2	26½	26½	26⅛	26⅛
3	Com. Edison...	138	138	138	138
140	Diam'd Match.	93½	94½	93½	94½
20	Hart Schaffner & Marx pf...	107½

Merchandise Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

Special Sales Salvage Merchandise Only. LEOPOLD GANS CO., 48-50 Wooster St.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4290.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 183 Broadway. Cortlandt 1 3.

Sam. H. Richmond, Inc., Auct. & Com. Mer. Cash advanced on mdse. 27 Greene. Sp. 889.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers: mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 1056.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2947 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE. Stock of Imported and Domestic

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, TRIMMINGS,

Collars, Chiffons, Nets, Etc., consisting of a large variety of Edgings, Insertions, Flouncings, Allovers, Venice, Bands, Silk Orientals, Shadow and Net Top Laces, Also Allovers Laces and very high cost Dress Trimmings of all kinds.

Inventoried at over $20,000.

Will Be Sold Tomorrow, Friday, Mar. 5th, commencing at 10:30 A. M., at salesrooms, 15-17 Mercer St., Near Canal St., N. Y. C.,

By D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer.

For further information Telephone Spring 4290.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctrs., Will Sell To-morrow, Friday, Mar. 5th, at 10:30 A.M., at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N.Y.C., Large Up-to-date Stock of

Gents' FURNISHINGS HATS & CAPS,

Men's Arrow and Lion Brand Negligee Silk and Pleated Shirts, Arrow and Silver Brand Collars, Stuttgart, B. V. D., Balbriggan and Wool Underwear, Hosiery, Sweaters, Neckwear, Umbrellas, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Belts, 100 doz. Overalls and Jumpers, etc. Fine line Hats and Caps, Men's Derbies and Soft Hats, Men's and Boys' Caps, etc.

The Old Galleries 43 LIBERTY STREET.

Important Sale by Auction for Executors and Other Estates

This Day and To-morrow at 2 P. M.

Household Furniture

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke, AUCTIONEER. TEL. JOHN—3033.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUCTION SALE OF

5 Mack Motor Trucks

BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell at Public Auction

ON MONDAY, MAR. 8, 1915, AT 2 P. M., at the sales rooms of the International Motor Co., southeast corner of 64th Street and West End Avenue, Manhattan,

Five Mack Motor Trucks

under an order entered in the United States District Court, in the matter of Charles E. Haff Co., Bankrupts, and in compliance with sections 64 and 65 of the New York Personal Property Law. Sale conducted under the direction of Harry A. Goidel, Receiver in Bankruptcy, and the International Motor Company.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20485. —In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS PARKOWITZ, doing business as ELLPEECO MILLS, alleged Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above named alleged bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on March 2nd, 1915, an order was made referring the above-entitled proceeding to the undersigned as Referee under Section 12-A of the Bankruptcy Act, and

Notice is hereby further given that a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, at No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on the 15th day of March 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, consider an offer of composition to be made by the alleged bankrupt herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

Dated, New York, March 3rd, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY UNGAR, Bankrupt.—No. 21010.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Ungar, Bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 9th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 5th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 2nd, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy:—In the Matter of ABRAHAM SELWITZ, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 21,228.

The above-entitled proceeding has been referred to me as Referee in Bankruptcy, under Section 12A of the Bankruptcy Act, to call a meeting of creditors for the allowance of claims, examination of the alleged bankrupt, and the preservation and conduct of the estate.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 253 Broadway, City of New York, on March 16th, 1915, at 1:30 P. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

March 3rd, 1915.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21004. —In Bankruptcy.—THOMAS J. SHANE and WILLIAM SCHER, Individually and as co-partners trading as "SHANE & SCHER," Bankrupts.

Thomas J. Shane and William Scher were duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 11th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York on March 16th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated March 3rd, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20563. —In Bankruptcy. — NAFTALI OESTERREICHER Bankrupt.

Naftali Oesterreicher was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 24th, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York on March 15th 1915 at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, March 2nd, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New York.—No. 21288. —In Bankruptcy.—WOJCIECH MALIK Bankrupt.

Wojciech Malik was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 1st, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York on March 15th 1915 at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, March 2nd, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 20,954.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of McGOWN ELLSBEE LITHO COMPANY, Bankrupt.

McGown Elsbee Litho Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 30th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 220 Broadway, City of New York, on March 15th, at 2 P. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

March 3rd, 1915.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions on Art Works, Toilet Articles, and Chemicals.

The Gorham Company was sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in a claim that bronzes of various kinds are works of art within the meaning of the Tariff act of 1913, and dutiable at 15 per cent. ad valorem. Free entry was claimed as bronze sculptures, but Judge Waite holds the articles do not fall under the free list. Collector Malone's action in returning the goods at 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal was reversed. A somewhat similar claim by the Pierson-Schade Forwarding Company, St. Louis, arising under the act of 1909 was overruled. The Halle Brothers Company, Cincinnati, imported copies of mantels in the Doge's Palace, Venice. They were taxed 45 per cent. ad valorem under the present law as marble manufactures. The board decided that the mantels are works of art dutiable at 15 per cent.

Decisions were handed down disposing of controversies over the classification of various toilet articles. Lamont, Corliss & Co. imported talcum powder, shaving powder and antiseptic dentifrice on which duty was exacted at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem as toilet preparations. The importers claimed that the dentifrice should have been assessed at 20 per cent. as a medical preparation and the talcum powder at 15 per cent. as powdered talcum. The shaving powder was claimed dutiable at 5 per cent. as soap powder or, in the alternative, at 30 per cent. as toilet soap. The board held that the claim for 50 per cent. duty on the shaving powder was well taken and must be sustained. As to the other articles, the Collector was affirmed. In the case of the George E. Evans Company, the board reversed the Collector's action in assessing soap imported under the present law as perfumed. Instead of duty at 30 per cent. the board held the proper rate to be 10 per cent. ad valorem. Park & Tilford were refused a rate of 25 per cent. on toilet preparations entered under the present tariff. The Collector's assessment of 60 per cent. was affirmed.

In sustaining a protest by Merck & Co. the board held that, in the absence of language in the act of 1909 distinguishing acids from anhydrides for purposes of classification, phosphorus pentoxide, known as phosphoric anhydride or phosphoric acid anhydrous, is entitled to free entry as phosphoric acid. The assessment of 20 per cent. ad valorem as a chemical compound was reversed.

Decrease in Bank Exchanges.

Considerable irregularity continues to appear in bank exchanges, the total for February, according to the statement prepared by Dun's Review, which includes returns from 129 leading cities in the United States, amounting to $11,786,508,988, a decrease of 7.5 per cent. as compared with the same month last year and of 12.7 per cent. as compared with the corresponding month in 1913. The falling off at New York City, as usual, accounts to a considerable extent for the unfavorable comparison, as a whole, that centre reporting losses of 10.4 and 18.1 per cent., respectively, compared with the same months in the two immediately preceding years.

STEEL PEN POINTS ALL MAKES AT THE RIGHT PRICES.

We carry the largest assortment of steel pens in the city. Your favorite pen can always be had here, no matter who the manufacturer is, and besides there is the surety of always buying it at the lowest price from

The BIG STATIONERY STORE

The items mentioned below give you an idea.

ESTERBROOK'S FALCON No. 048. Blackstone No. 284, Judge's Quill No. 312, Jackson Stub No. 442, Frobate No. 318, and any other number manufactured by Esterbrook Pen Co. that retails elsewhere for 75c. Our price, 55c per gross.

SPENCERIAN NO. 1. Nos. 2, 3, 28, 40, and any other Spencerian numbers that retail elsewhere for $1.00. Our price, 79c per gross.

BALL POINTED PENS D. Leonard & Co. (Steel Gray) The following numbers, 503, 506, 516, 521, 526, 545, 537, 532, in F., EF., M., etc. Price elsewhere, $1.00 to $1.20. Our price 85c per gross.

GOLDSMITH BROS. Manufacturing Stationers & Printers. 77 Nassau St. Between Ann & Fulton Sts. We Retail at Wholesale Prices.

Your "MONEY BACK" always prevails at the Big Stationery Store.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—HYMAN TEPPER and JOSEPH WEINGARTEN, individually and as co-partners, trading as Tepper & Weingarten, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupts have filed their petition, dated February 13th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 5th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 3rd, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—RUDOLPH KLOPFER and MAX NUSSBAUM, individually and as copartners, doing business as KLOPFER & NUSSBAUM, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Rudolph Klopfer, one of the above-named bankrupts, has filed his petition, dated December 30th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 5th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 3rd, 1915.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SILVERMAN & SIEGEL trading as the RELIABLE CLOTHING CO., Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that property belonging to the estate of the above bankrupts will be sold under the direction of Harry Osternan, the trustee herein at public auction under the rules and practice of this court, by Charles Shongood at No. 539-541 Bway., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York on the 18th day of March, 1915, at 10:30 A. M.

The property to be sold consists of all the right title and interest of the Bankrupts and trustee in bankruptcy in and to all the outstanding installment accounts appearing on the books of the said bankrupts.

Said books of account may be inspected at the office of Irving L. Kremer, attorney for trustee any day between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. up to date of sale.

Dated N. Y., March 3rd, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IRVING L. KREMER, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Bway., New York City, (Manhattan.)

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DEPARTMENT STORE, located in the heart of business section of large Northwestern city, has following departments to sublet: Piece goods, embroideries, laces, dress trimmings, neckwear, jewelry, &c.; men's furnishings, gloves, hosiery, corsets; millinery; hair goods, notions and perfumes; splendid opportunity for right parties. X 206 Times Annex.

Wanted,—Jobs in ladies' crepe, silk, and cotton waists and dresses; also house dresses. Call after 10 A. M., Leader Mercantile Co., care S. J. Rosenzweig, 1,204 Broadway.

ONE HUNDRED up-to-date silk dresses, with chiffon waists and taffeta skirts, in all assorted sizes and colors; immediate delivery. Casaatt Co., 158 West 23d St.

JOBBING TRADE, M. M. Kissenbaum & Bro., Baltimore; best made pile and cloth coats. Showing Room 300, Broadway Central Hotel.

EXCEPTIONAL LOT of fine check percales for sale very cheap; any quantity up to 5,000 yards. Schroeder & Co., Inc., 45 West 27th St.

JOBBER looking on wash dresses; prices from $1.50 to $5 each. 37 and 39 West 28th St., first floor.

SALESMAN. — Hair ornaments; New York, vicinity; commission. Columbia, 34 35th St., Brooklyn.

Factory plant, 14 machines, all improvements; rent, cheap and to be sold cheap. Sang, Cohen & Reiman, 202 West 26th St.

BIG JOB OF HIGH-GRADE COTTON AND house dresses; also waists and wash skirts. 18 West 27th, 7th floor. Mad. Sq. 7078.

Ready to place orders on snappy Summer dresses, $2.75 up; mornings only. 12 East 32d St., 2d floor.

WILL LOOK AT SUITS from $5.50 to $7; coats, $3 to $5. Fifth floor, 120 W. 26th St.

Fellows, 31 Union Square, wants jobs children's dresses, misses', juniors' suits, coats.

FOR CHEAP cotton and Japanese silk waists see Halper & Friedman, 119 Wooster St.

JOBBER looking at silk and poplin coats. 27 West 24th St., 7th floor.

JOBBER looking at Spring coats, all week. 18 West 27th St., 3d floor.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@4 per cent. for the best names. Tuesday.....3½@4 " " The quotation is for six months' paper.

Bulk Sales Law in Kansas.

After one of the hardest campaigns it has ever engaged in, an eight years' fight, the National Association of Credit Men has been instrumental in having a bulk sales law passed in Kansas. This State has been for some time the only one in which there was no legislation of this kind to protect manufacturers and wholesalers. Credit men may obtain copies of the law by applying to the local office of the association, 41 Park Row. Those who desire copies of the recently enacted false statement act of West Virginia are also invited to draw upon the supply of the association. Both laws are of interest to manufacturers and jobbers in this city.

Crude Rubber Market Quiet.

Quiet has succeeded the activity in the local crude rubber market that followed the raising of the English embargo on shipments of plantation rubber to this country, and, in the opinion of one of the most experienced men in the market, the trade is in for a rather prolonged "breathing spell." Prices continue quite firm. Up-river fine, the best grade of Brazilian rubber, is now held here at 39½c a pound for spot shipment. It is held in Para at practically the same figure. Pale crêpe is held at 28d. a pound in London, against 62c here, while the English figure on smoked sheets is 29½d. Here the asking figure is 65c. Stocks are none too heavy here, shipments of the plantation grades especially being hampered by the shortage of tonnage.

Customs Receipts Increase.

Customs receipts at the Custom House yesterday lacked less than $65,000 of reaching the $1,000,000 mark. As it was, they totaled $935,380, which was the biggest sum taken in duty collections in a single day since the European war began to affect importations here adversely. Duties on merchandise withdrawn yesterday from bonded warehouses in this customs district amounted to $183,031. Daily receipts of $500,000 in normal times are considered fair business, but for several days last week single day collections ranged above $800,000. Customs officials, who had taken it for granted that the Government's revenue was bound to fall off as the war progressed, said yesterday that they were both surprised and gratified with the showing made the past 10 days.

Dutiable Silk Imports Drop.

A sharp decline in the value of dutiable silk imports at this city in the five weeks ended Jan. 31 is shown in a report issued yesterday by the Silk Association of America. The total imports for the month were valued at $2,178,975, compared with $3,419,797 in January, 1914, the values of fabrics woven in the piece being $1,071,009 and $1,567,769, respectively. The only sizable gains for the month were shown in receipts of artificial silk yarns and silk bandings, including hatbands. Sharp declines were shown in imports of velvet or plush ribbons, silk ribbons, silk laces, and spun silk yarns, while lesser losses were shown in handkerchiefs, silk knit goods, silk clothing, and hatters' plush. There was also a sharp falling off in the value of the raw silk brought here during the month.

Looking Ahead on Carpets.

According to opinions expressed yesterday in the floor coverings trade, there is an absolute certainty that higher prices will be made on carpets and rugs for the Fall season, the opening of which is now about two months away. With the cost of the raw materials higher generally and the possibility of an acute shortage in coloring materials as a result of the English "blockade," makers of this merchandise see no other course open. On linoleums the situation is not quite so acute, though both linseed oil and wide burlaps are higher now than was the case last year. Cork is said to be more expensive. A fair business is passing now in rugs and carpets for Spring, and this is also true of linoleums and floor oilcloths. On the whole, the season has been a good one in both branches.

Steady but Not Spectacular.

The business which has been done this season in dress goods has been of a steady but not spectacular character. It will probably wind up as it has started. By some strange twist of conditions color has been playing an increasingly important part in the demand, and less than the usual attention has been given to the fabric itself. This probably may be set down to the fact that the fabrics which have sold well have been few. Gabardines, poplins, and serges about make up the list. In colors a strange tendency is noted. Dark ones seem to predominate, and the condition becomes more marked as the time goes on. Where Copenhagen was the choice of the buyer earlier in the season a darker blue is now being asked for. The same holds good in tan, which was bought in light shades at first, and now in preference is made for nigger brown.

Cancellations Not So Heavy.

As the confirmations begin to come in to the men's wear selling agents, they find that revisions and cancellations are not as heavy as they thought at first would be the case. In a good many instances the sellers have their own wisdom to thank for this, inasmuch as they advised caution and did some revising on their own account when they had reason to believe that the buyer was speculating. On the whole the results attained so far this season have been satisfactory. The serge business fell off as it was predicted would be the case. But, on the other hand, the goods of less staple nature have done very well, and, in some instances, exceptionally so. The clothing business will not take to the road very much later than usual, and the firm tone of the woolen market should help rather than hinder them in getting orders.

Many Ideas on Colors.

The Textile Color Card Association, which was incorporated recently for the purpose of getting out a standard set of colors, is busy sorting out and arranging the samples which have been sent in. The variance shown between colors that go under the same name is a surprising one. In some instances as many as twenty-one different shades are being sold under one name. It will be the task of the association to adopt standard colors from the samples submitted, so that when the card is finally issued there may be no confusion when a customer asks for one of the popular colors. In the samples received so far tan, for instance, ranges from what is very nearly an all white to the deepest brown. There is the same dissimilarity shown in the sand shades. The Directors of the association will select what they believe is the best color of its designation and place it in their card.

Gray Goods More Active.

There was a little more activity in the gray goods market yesterday, but the aggregate volume of merchandise disposed of was not great. Sales of 39-inch 80 squares were made for spot delivery at 5⅝ cents, and, while reports were current that these goods were to be had at 5½ cents, they were said by well-posted persons to be untrue. On 39-inch 68-72s spot business was done at 4¼ cents, while a sale of 38½-inch 64-60s was reported at 3 11-16 cents. This figure was not general, the leading houses asking 3¾ cents. Business was also done on 38½-inch 60-48s at 3½ cents for spot delivery. Sheetings and other convertibles were more active. Spot print-cloth prices were:

29-inch	80-80s	5⅝c	38½-inch	64-56s	3⅝c
39-inch	72-76s	5c	38½-inch	60-48s	3½c
38½-inch	68-72s	4¼c	38½-inch	60-48s	3⅜c
38½-inch	64-64s	3⅝c	27-inch	64-60s	2⅜c
38½-inch	64-60s	3⅜c	27-inch	56-52s	2¼c

Some Inquiry from France.

Although factors in the piece goods market are inclined to the opinion that France and England will let no further contracts for uniform cloth here, there are other articles for which these two Governments may place orders. One mill man has an inquiry for a cloth which appears to be a low-grade shirting. A sample was given to him with the information, however, that it was a cloth to be used as a shroud in burying the dead. The quantity desired is 500,000 yards. Accompanying this request there was also a sample of French blue cloth submitted. The specifications call for a rather high-strength test. The latter, by the way, has severely handicapped the makers here, owing to the vague idea of just how the French go about testing their cloth. It is understood that they use a jaw 1⅞ inches wide, but whether the pull is exerted across an inch of the cloth or not is unknown.

Garment Buying Tapering Off.

A noticeable lull in the buying of ready-to-wear garments for women has come about in this market, and the indications are that the initial buying of Spring lines is rapidly coming to a close. With Easter only a month off it behooves the retailer to do more selling than buying, and many of them report that they are doing a good business so far. As a proof of this, duplicate orders are beginning to appear in the cutters' mail. The wintry blasts of the last few days have not been looked on with favor by them, as there is one thing that will put an end to a good Spring season it is cold weather out of place. With the bulk of the advance buying done, several of the leading manufacturers report a better business in the aggregate than last year, though the individual orders were smaller for the most part. A good duplicate business is expected, and is dependent only on the weather. Some members of the trade are already showing models of a second Spring line.

STATUS OF ANGORA CLOTH.

Controversy as to Whether It Shall Pay Duty as a Lining.

A provision for Angora goat-hair cloth, appearing for the first time in the Tariff act of 1913, is responsible for a controversy between the Government and importers of linings used exclusively for men's coats. At a hearing before the Board of General Appraisers yesterday ex-Judge Sharretts, counsel for Rothfeld, Stern & Co., and other merchants, complained that Collector Malone is classifying the linings as "cloth and all manufactures of every description made by any process, wholly or in chief value of the hair of the Angora goat." This calls for a duty of 40 per cent. on the value of the goods.

The representative of the importing interests told the members of the customs tribunal that, under former tariffs, the linings had always been allowed to come in under the specific provision of the particular act, as "linings." The counsel maintained that the old practice should be adhered to under the present law, and the goods admitted at 35 per cent. ad valorem under the specific provision for "coat linings." Charles D. Lawrence of the Department of Justice insisted that the Angora cloth provision was especially incorporated in the existing law for the purpose of including just such goods as the linings in question. The board reserved decision pending the filing of briefs.

THIS AD. IS WORTH $1

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OVER $2 WORTH for OUR OFFER Send One Dollar to your stationer and he will deliver to you this VICTOR 5 IN 1 INKSTAND & 1,000 FLATT-EB CLIPS

Crystal Glass Double Inkstand. Slide covers, (red & black,) pen & pencil racks, clip & pin trays, stamp holder. Flat & convenient for flat-top & low-roll desks; clean-cut, businesslike, dust-proof inkwell. Sold everywhere $1.25 & $1.50 each.

THE FLATT-EB CLIP 1,000 of these included. Light polished steel. Made flat to hold index cards in drawers, for attaching inclosures to letters. Flattest clip made. Regularly sells at 80c per 1,000.

COMPLETE OUTFIT $1

SEND TODAY. DON'T WAIT.

AT THESE STORES: A. H. Sohl, 243 W. 42d & 147 E. 42d. W. Reid Gould Co., 41 Nassau; 111 B'way. Fiedler-Hanau, Inc., 631 B'way, N. Y. C. Tower Bros., 23 W. 22d St., N. Y. C. H. A. Farnell & Co. 205 Montague St. Bklyn

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

GEORGE L. MEAD, a dealer in granite monuments at 7 East Forty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $24,068 and assets $12,528.

A. KLEIN & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Klein, trading as A. Klein & Co., jobber in clothing at 715 Broadway. Assets are $5,000, in stock.

PHILIP W. STRAUSS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Philip W. Strauss, trading as the Harlem Tobacco Company, jobber in tobacco products of 917 Brook Avenue.

JUDITH LENA STEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Judith Lena Stein, dealer in corsets and gloves at 3,944 Broadway. Assets are $800.

LOUIS COHN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Cohn, dealer in upholstery supplies at 121 East Eighteenth Street.

CORTELYOU INVESTING COMPANY, INCORPORATED.—Judge Hough has designated William Allan referee in bankruptcy to have charge of further proceedings on an offer of composition made by the Cortelyou Investing Company, Incorporated, which has already been accepted by many creditors.

NATIONAL LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY of 533 East Seventy-ninth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $69,657 and assets of $16,886.

NATHAN TEPULSKY, manufacturer of waists and dresses at 15 West Twenty-sixth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $18,947 and assets of $8,761.

TIERNAN S. COALE.—Judge Hough has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Tiernan S. Coale of 700 West End Avenue, formerly a stationer and printer.

MORRIS BUCHSBAUM.—Judge Hough has appointed Matthew A. Henkel receiver for Morris Buchsbaum, butcher, of 511 Amsterdam Avenue.

SUPREME CHOCOLATE COMPANY, INCORPORATED.—Judge Hough has appointed Charles L. Brookheim receiver for the Supreme Chocolate Company of 38 Commerce Street, bond, $1,000.

LAMB PUBLISHING COMPANY, publisher and bookseller of 225 Fifth Avenue, has assigned to Henry C. Quinby.

BENJAMIN VOLODAR, dealer in oilcloth and picture frames at 82 Hester Street, has assigned to Herrman J. Rubenstein.

SAMUEL SCHONERT, wholesale and retail dealer in poultry at 538 East Nineteenth Street, has assigned to Morris Quasha.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON.—Boston Bolt and Iron Company, voluntary petition; liabilities, $55,552, and assets, $49,183.

BOSTON.—Emil Zofnass, manager, voluntary petition; liabilities, $10,361; no assets of any value. He owes for money loaned on notes of the New York Mattress Company.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Samuel E. Blinkenstein, Royal Tailoring Company, has filed a schedule in bankruptcy, giving liabilities at $16,775 and assets amounting to $11,989.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Arnold, Edw. S.—Thomson Wood Finishing Co., $135.

Atlantic Phonograph Co.—City of N. Y., $247.

Allen, Philip S.—M. Leibowitz, $165.

Allaire, Henry C.—Clifford Co., Inc., $384.

Abbott, Charles S.—City of N. Y., $476.

Actophone Co.—Same, $476.

American Sight Seeing Coach Co.—Same, $178.

American Sight Seeing Boat and Transportation Co.—Same, $155.

Appalachian Lumber Co.—Same, $132.

Anderson Auction Co.—Same, $132.

Ascot Realty Co.—Same, $125.

Associated Physicians' Life Preserver Co.—Same, $132.

Babcock, Wilmifred—Oppenheim, Collins Co., costs, $106.

Braunstein, Jacob—M. J. Loewenstein, $439.

Batchis, Edmund—C. A. Hoagland, costs, $114.

Byrne, Anna A.—Flint & Horner Co., Inc., $222.

Buttner, Martha—Ebling Brewing Co., $2,301.

Banta, Floyd H.—Waldorf Mortgage Corporation, $250.

Bitsick, Nathan—L. Suydam, $2,188.

Cohen, William—General Fish Co., Inc., $189.

Cohen, Dudley H.—M. E. Brush, $1,216.

Cunningham, Annie—J. Stern, costs, $122.

Consolidated Rubber Tire Co.—H. S. Bunner, $7,046.

D'Anna, Giuseppe, guardian—John F. Stevens Construction Co., costs, $107.

Danielson, Mrs. Dolores—F. A. Goldhard, $179.

Demarest, Elizabeth A.—H. Peiser, $150.

De Aizugaray, Jose B.—A. B. Bernstein, $180.

De Witt, Hugo—E. J. Kernfield, $119.

Dorack, Robert H., and Reuben Cohen.—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., $118.

D. A. Calhoun Contracting Co., Inc.—E. Davis et al., $510.

Eastern Asphalt Paving Co.—N. Y. Interurban Water Co., $745.

Edmead, Samuel F.—L. C. Horan, $210.

Enginger, Contracting Co.—Barrett Mfg. Co., $424.

Frey, Isidor, Julius Bohm & Son, Inc., and Julius Bohm—F. S. Doremus, $114.

Fasser, Philip—C. Karsh, $161.

Ginsberg, Henry, and Louis Traub—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., $228.

Hershfield, Lawrence H.—T. Edelman, $264.

Hroch, Mary—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $107.

Hatch, Edward, Jr.—A. H. Cagney, $3,198.

Hamel, Charles H.—A. J. Myers et al., $453.

Hannon, James S.—E. Hoffman, $5,544.

Holland Candy Exchange, Inc.—C. T. Chambers, $1,302.

Haberlein, Fred G., Julius Bohm & Son, Inc., albert D. Bohm, and Julius Bohm—F. S. Doremus, $106.

Independent Pneumatic Tube Co.—E. W. Bliss Co., $152.

J. and L. Moreland Co.—Joseph B. Friedlander Co., $144.

Kellogg, William—Greenwich Mills Co., $144.

Kibitzer, Publishing Co., Morris Wanderer & Mayer Schoenfeld—S. Pricker, $117.

Katzman, Samuel—C. Schwartz, $1,015.

Keane, Frank M.—Lawson Piano Co., Inc., $363.

Kelaher, James F.—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., $270.

Kuck, Paul—American and European Forwarding Co., Inc., $300.

Long, Maurice, and Irwin Linsie—Van Zandt Jacobs Co., $104.

Lyman, H. Burdette—W. Telford, $433.

Loshipsky, Max—W. W. Smith, $403.

Same—Same, $504.

Same—Same, $329.

Same—Same, $521.

Lee, Albert T.—L. Perrin et al., $180.

McCormack, E. J.—E. Kuhlmann et al., $1,380.

Manning, John B.—A. J. Schlessinger, $738.

Mitchell, Philip—Roth Bros., $940.

Madock, Charles—J. M. McCunn, $266.

Malman, Adolph—Babcock Co., costs, $565.

Munder, William and Martha—I. Bronikawsky, $1,274.

Macy, Sylvanus J.—H. P. Hall, $1,665.

Miller, Jacob—J. Siegel, $592.

M. J. & M. Blake, Inc.—J. H. Kircher et al., $123.

Moore, Alice L. D.—First National Bank of Bayonne, $5,612.

North American Wall Paper Co.—A. Quint et al., $522.

Nani, Anton—H. Harburger, $588.

New A. Hone Razor Strop Co.—B. Schwartz et al., $177.

Owens, Geo. E.—" Borchard." $470.

O'Neil, Frank S.—S. Shaff, $373.

O'Rourke, Peter—J. Polcso, $186.

Pilot, Meyer—J. B. Silo, $101.

Philippi, Adelbert—H. Zimmer et al., $130.

Photos, Aleck—G. Coker et al., $416.

Phoenix Button Co., Inc.—A. E. Nathan, $375.

Pardo Realty Co.—P. H. Reilly, $489.

Quinn, Patrick J.—F. Hubner, $468.

Rayner, Samuel T.—G. H. Wilson, $341.

Russell, Henry J.—E. Y. Harman, $190.

Rosenthal, Philip—Y. Hayes, $1,063.

Rogers, Geo. A. and Catherine—Jos. Bauman et al., $158.

Reichert, Paul—R. E. McLear et al., $225.

Silverstein, Isaac—E. V. Harman, $187.

Steeplechase Park Co.—M. Holstein, costs, $103.

Spallone, Antonio—City of N. Y., $132.

Silverstein, Meyer—W. Rosenzweig, $139.

Schiffer, Henry E. J.—E. W. Janss et al., $188.

Samuels, Harry H.—G. W. Roberts, $568.

Seminole Distilling and Distributing Co. and Felix Prince—Century Bank of N. Y., $181.

Seventh St. Garage Co., Inc.—S. Fagen, $252.

Smith, Dora—M. Berkowitz, $175.

Steinholtz, Abraham—I. Itkin, $176.

Talsey, Abraham—J. Zimit, $1,140.

Title Guarantee and Trust Co.—Empire Development Co. et al., $9,140.

Tiedemann, Fernando—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., $113.

Thompson, Hervey—H. Goldberg, $250.

Weiss, Joseph, and Arthur B. Cannon—Borough Realty Co., $716.

William T. Hookey Sons Co., Inc.—First Bridgeport National Bank, $164.

Watts, Samuel—Stollwerck Bros., Inc., $100.

Walters, Albert A.—W. Ewald, $220.

Weiss, Irving M.—C. Schefer et al., $157.

Wolf, Lewis; Zenobia, Wolf, and Henry Raabe—F. R. Goodliffe, $875.

Waldorf, Astoria Chocolate Co.—" Powells," $678.

Wanderer, Jennie—H. Friedman, $223.

Same—Same, $541.

Zucca, Emil—M. Locatelli, $422.

In Bronx County.

Brennan, John, and Cecelia—M. N. Dobbs, $146.

Same—same, $383.

Eclacher, George, and Valentine Lors—J. D. Tobias, $110.

Gershgall, Joseph—L. Whitelaw et al., $657.

Henschel, M. Monteriore—R. S. O'Donnell, $408.

Hymes, Adelphine—E. D. Rodman, $1,285.

Lodolce, Salvator, and Michael S. Della—J. C. Howden, $299.

New York House Wrecking Co.—J. N. Scarneo, $404.

Pampos, Basil—J. Jaburg, et al., $235.

Silverstein, Meyer—W. Rosenzweig, $129.

Vreeland, John J.—Kolesch & Co., $114.

Wellwood, John H.—M. Rogow, $449.

Wass, Julia—M. Solowsy et al., $101.

FINANCE AND WAR.

The Annalist gives an analysis of trade conditions evolved from the European war. Every Monday, 10 cents by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—Boyce & Milwain; J. M. Boyce, hats; Hoffman.

BALTIMORE—M. W. Kirson & Co.; M. W. Kirson, hosiery, knit goods; Broadway Central.

BALTIMORE—Margolin, Cohn & Co.; M. Cohn; woolens; Bway. Central.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. Eytinge, ribbons; H. A. Richards, upholstery goods; 354 4th Av

GEN. WOOD DEFENDS AMERICAN LEGION

No Politics in It, He Declares, and It Has No Connection with Army as Yet.

REPLIES TO BISHOP GREER

Tells Critic That Implicating Him in Movement Was a Most "Audacious Misstatement."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Prompt response has been made by Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East at Governors Island, to the request of the Secretary of War for all the information the former could obtain regarding the projected American Legion of 250,000 former soldiers, sailors, militiamen, and others.

Secretary Garrison this morning received a letter from General Wood, dated March 2, dealing with the subject, in which General Wood said he had no doubt that "some effort will be made to twist this into a political move, but I don't believe there is even a tinge of politics connected with it—certainly no indications of such a tendency have reached me here." General Wood denied that Colonel Roosevelt had ever communicated with him concerning the projected legion.

General Wood's letter, which was delivered to Secretary Garrison through General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, was not made public in its entirety, merely this extract:

No Connection with Army Yet.

"No one at these headquarters has, or has had, any official connection with the American Legion, so called, of which I sent you the details in my letter of Feb. 27, inclosing with it the circular relating to it. I find on inquiry that Mr. Roosevelt was asked to join at the time former Secretaries of War Wright, Stimson, and Dickinson were asked; also former Secretary Meyer of the navy and others. I believe that a number of them have joined. Mr. Roosevelt has never communicated with me concerning it, directly or indirectly.

"My connection is limited wholly to an interview two or three weeks ago with two gentlemen who were the founders of the movement, one a former officer of volunteers in the army, and the other an editor of one of the Ridgway magazines. Their idea was to build up throughout the country a list of men who had qualifications or training to make them useful in a military way in case a reserve should ever be established under legislative enactment which would make a reserve possible; or, in case a reserve should not be established, to have a list which in case of necessity would be useful to the Government, as it would give the addresses, names and qualifications of a large number of men.

"I have no doubt some effort will be made to twist this into a political move, but I don't believe there is even a tinge of politics connected with it—certainly no indications of such a tendency have reached me here.

"It has no connection with the army up to the present time, other than I have indicated to you. Johnston's (General Wood's aides) activities in connection with it have been purely unofficial. He simply aided them with suggestions concerning their list of special qualifications and talked the matter of the organization over with them. He appreciates fully the fact that he cannot take any official position in an organization of this sort. He has tried to steer them into a line of procedure which would fit in with the War Department plans. This has been purely in an unofficial and personal way."

Secretary Garrison also made public today telegrams he had received from Bishop David H. Greer, of the American League to Limit Armaments, and General Wood, regarding the attitude of the former in opposition to any association of the army with the projected Legion. In the telegram of Bishop Greer, which was signed jointly by Morenay Williams and L. Hollingsworth Wood, speaking for the American League to Limit Armaments, protest was made to Mr. Garrison "against these activities of the officers of the army" in connection with influencing popular opinion regarding national defense. This telegram read:

"Most Audacious Misstatement."

"On behalf of the American League to Limit Armaments, and all those who believe in the civil administration of government, we protest against the activities of the officers of the Army of the United States in organizing civilians and attempting to influence public opinion in regard to the military forces of the country. We conceive that it is the duty of Congress, and not of the army, to determine how much and to what extent the military forces of the country shall be used or increased or decreased, and we submit that the activity of General Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, and of his aid, Captain Gordon Johnston, and of the other officers of the army, and the issuing from the organized army headquarters of such propaganda as that of the American Legion is subversive of the interests of democracy and in violation of the policy and tradition of the United States of America."

Bishop Greer's telegram was sent to General Wood, who this morning sent this telegram to Secretary Garrison:

"Bishop Greer's telegram to you and to the President, published in The New York Evening Post, just brought to my attention. I immediately called up and asked him his authority and he replied the press only. I informed him that his statements that propaganda had been issued from these headquarters is untrue, and recommended that he correct it, and he promised to do so. A more audacious misstatement, made without inquiries or investigation, has seldom come to my attention, and I have so informed the Bishop."

Secretary Garrison refrained from making any comment on the letter from General Wood, who is expected to send a more detailed report to the department, and would not indicate what the action, if any, the War Department would take in regard to the proposed American Legion.

CLERGYMEN INDORSE LEGION.

Applications for Membership Swamp the Office Force.

The American Legion continues to grow with every mail, and when the offices in the Maritime Building were closed for the day yesterday enough men, representing all parts of the United States, had applied for membership to make a full regiment of national defenders along the line favored by the organizers. Among the hundreds who wrote were many preachers. It will take half a dozen stenographers, all working overtime, to keep up with the correspondence of the Legion.

An offer of three troops of cavalry was telegraphed by Major L. R. D. Sayling of Minneapolis, Minn. He said that the command under him was made up of ex-soldiers "who can ride and shoot." Major Sayling also said he had received an offer of a motor car and an aeroplane for the Legion.

George N. Whatson, Commander of the United Spanish War Veterans of Georgia, wired his approval, while Edward Anderson, Commander of the Florida Division of Spanish War Veterans, wrote that he was ready to give it his hearty support. John C. O'Connor, Vice President and Treasurer of the Law and Order Union of New York City, wrote that the Legion was all right, and added "we need a trained reserve of 1,000,000 men."

The Rev. O. F. Humphreys, rector of Holy Trinity Church, East Orange, wrote among other things that he had driven an automobile 10,000 miles last year, and that he was 70 years old, played tennis and squash, and was a good chauffeur." Mr. Humphreys said he was ready to serve as chauffeur or chapiain or both. He also applied for membership for his son, 19 years old.

The Rev. Edward S. Stucker, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Ascension, Thirteenth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, Brooklyn, wrote expressing his hearty approval of the Legion. The Rev. T. G. Stewart, a retired negro chaplain of the army, wrote from Wilberforce, O., asking permission to get together Ohio negro contingent to be made up of former United States soldiers. The Rev. Thomas E. Swan of Saginaw, Mich., applied for membership as a chaplain.

Another man it was said wrote that he was in position to get fifty aviators, each with a machine.

A great many women inquired by mail, telegraph, and telephone if they could be used as auxiliary to prepare and store an immense quantity of Red Cross supplies for use in the event of a national emergency. This proposal, it was stated, would be placed before the Executive Committe for action.

Concerning offers of money the Legion issued this statement yesterday:

The American Legion has received numerous offers of contributors and financial support from all parts of the country. We realize the splendid spirit which prompts these offers and appreciate them extremely. It is an invariable rule of the legion to accept only the 25-cent dues. Every member of the legion is in on the same basis. Contributions are not received, and we desire to thank, through the press, those who have so kindly offered them as we are unable to make proper response to their letters on account of the overwhelming correspondence which has literally swamped our limited office force. Among others, Colonel Roosevelt offered a very substantial check, which was declined with thanks.

None of the officers of the Legion would comment on the disapproval of the organization as expressed by Bishop Greer, Rabbi Wise, and other prominent clergymen.

The American League to Limit Armaments gave out a copy of a protest against the organization of the American Legion, written by Darwin J. Meserole, and by Mr. Meserole mailed to President Wilson.

"I cannot believe that this project," Mr. Meserole wrote, "has the indorsement or sanction of the present Administration. If it has not, the act of the army and navy officials connected with the scheme seems to me to be a gross breach of etiquette or worse. As one citizen, I protest against such use of the power and influence of the army and navy and property of the United States."

General Wood said at Governors Island that he had not then received the letter written to him by Bishop Greer. Previously Bishop Greer had said that the General might make it public if he cared to. Beyond this the bishop made no comment on the controversy over the Legion. He may have something to say today, it is said.

ROB BOX OF GOLD ON SHIP.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. Find $2,400 Taken from $250,000 Shipment.

When Kidder, Peabody & Co. opened a box of gold coin received in a shipment of $250,000 from London on Monday they found a corner of the wooden cover neatly broken out and $2,400 in double eagles missing from a bag beneath the opening.

The bag had been slashed its full length and a few coins remained, indicating, apparently, that the thief had been too fearful of detection to complete his work. The hole in the cover was just about wide enough to admit a man's four fingers.

The theft was reported at once to the American Line, whose steamer, the New York, brought in the gold, and an inquiry was ordered by cable to the London office of the company. At the American Line office here inquirers yesterday found that nothing appeared to be known about the loss. The bankers, too, refused to say anything about it. Here, however, are the facts, in so far as they are known on this side of the Atlantic:

The thief got into the box either before the gold was delivered to the steamship or while it was being deposited in the ship's strong room. The box was surrounded by a number of iron bands, which held a sheet of heavy tin in place over the top. The tin cover was nailed to the box at the ends, and it was not noticed that the nails were missing from one end until the box was opened in the banking office here.

The tin had been bent back and a piece knocked out of the wooden lid with a heavy blow. After the gold was removed the operator bent the tin cover back into place, and it was made further secure from notice by the weight of other boxes put on top of it. The box when taken off the ship in New York was in one of the lowest tiers of the pile of boxes of gold.

The bankers will not suffer any loss. If the company is not able to recover the coin, the value will be made good from the insurance taken out upon the shipment.

FOUR TRIALS THE LIMIT.

Justice Deferred Becomes Injustice, Says Flushing Court.

Four trials are enough for a damage suit, according to a decision handed down by Justice Benedict in the Queens County Supreme Court yesterday, who declined to set aside a verdict of $400 obtained by James Gnecco of Flushing, who was run down and injured by an automobile owned by Hans Pederson of Huntington. Verdicts running into the thousands of dollars were obtained on the three previous trials. In his decision, allowing the fourth verdict to stand, Justice Benedict said:

"It is an axiom that justice never tires, but it is equally true that justice deferred frequently becomes injustice. It is time this wasteful litigation was at an end."

COURT BARS CHILD WITNESS

Mildred Little Not Allowed to Testify Against Mother.

On learning that Mildred Little was only 14 years old, Justice Clark, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday barred her from the courtroom and refused to let her testify against her mother in a divorce suit brought by her father, Thomas J. Little of 121 Quincy Street.

The lawyer for Mr. Little insisted that the girl was the only witness of her mother's alleged misconduct. Justice Clark said he never would allow the plaintiff to prove the charges against his wife by the testimony of the daughter while he sat for the term in that court, and informed the attorney that he would have to choose between an adjournment of the suit for two months or the action would be dismissed. The lawyer accepted an adjournment and the court so ordered.

The Littles have four children, of whom Mildred is the eldest. They were married in 1896.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for fire telegraph expert will be issued until 4 P. M. on March 16. The salary is $3,000 a year. Candidates must show at least five years' experience in making, operating or constructing telephone-telegraph signal equipments in connection with fire alarm telegraph apparatus. They must be reasonably familiar with auxiliary alarm service, automatic alarms and electrical supervision of sprinkler systems. The minimum age is 21 years.

United States.

The commission announces for March 10 and 11 a competitive examination for junior chemist in the departmental service, for both men and women. Particular attention is invited to the needs of the service for eligibles in the subjects of biological chemistry and pharmaceutical chemistry, recent examinations having failed to produce sufficient eligibles in these branches. Competitors will be examined in general chemistry, elementary physics, French and German, practical questions on each optional subject chosen, and education and experience. Graduation from a full four years' course at a college or university of recognized standing, or the fact that the applicant is a senior student in such an institution and expects to receive his or her degree within six months from the date of the examination, is a prerequisite. Age, 20 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Dallas Flannagan of New York City was admitted to practice.

789—M. G. Cohen v. U. S.—Motion to dismiss submitted.

815—O. P. Newman v. U. S.—Motion to advance submitted.

163—Cunc H. Rudolph v. Lynchburg Inv. Corpn.—Argument commenced.

165—Producers' Oil Co v. L. Hansen.—Submitted.

166—St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. v. F. M. Conarty.—Submitted.

167—C. R. Robinson v. B. & O. R. R.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for today—167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, and 177.

Southern District.

COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Room 433, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

US<Fidelity & Dep Co. N Y Dock Co<D, L & W R R.
Fong Ping Ngor<US. Dock Co,
Hotchkiss<Nat City Bank. Everett, Clarke & Bo
US<Hom Lin. Alpha Port Cement
Un Cop Sec Co< Norton Co<Byers.
Amalg Cop Co. Evans<Hall Print Pr.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 337, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Gillette<Press Pub Co. Shapiro<NY Rys.
Williams<Yates. Fiske Rubber Co<Auto Tire Co.
Higgins<Penn R R. Waldo Granite Wks<
Schamansky<Penn RR Thompson S Co.
Tide W Oil Co<Globe Young<Leader Pub Co.
Indem Co. US<Casualty Co.
Mendelson<Ohlbaum Bros. Joffe & G Bldg Co<
Sharon<Mason & H Co. Clinton Pk, &c, Co.
Ovavage<Phila & Rdg, &c, Co. Bellest<Breitung.
US<Scofield Co. Clem<Penn R R.
Devlin<Hallenbeck, &c, Co. US<Desjardin.
Herbst<Fowler. Watson-Stillman Co<
Corse<Alpha Port Cement Co. Mosaic Tile Co.
Rubin<Borden's Q M. Rikes<NY, NH & HRR.

Cases to be sent to Rooms 407 and 227 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Room 427, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Penhale<C RR of N J Westheimer<Penn R R
Robinson<Van Riper. Koehler<Irvin.
Robinson<VanoscopeCo

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Building, twelfth floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Case on—Hiram Walker & Sons<Goldberg. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Humphrey, J.—R. 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

US<Esperanza.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 407, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Cases to be sent from Room 337 as required.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Irving I Wks<Hebberd & Wanz, Inc.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 312 at 9:30 A. M. Naturalization.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Housel, exr., v. Smith, ind. &c., et al., aplts.; Drucker, exr., aplt., v. Manhattan Ry. Co. et al., dfts and Gredzinski.—Motions for reargument denied, $10 costs.

People v. Christman, aplt., people v. Bryant, aplt.; people v. Stillwell, aplt.—Motions to dismiss appeals granted and appeals dismissed.

McCabe aplt., v. Miller, Supt. Bldgs.; Lenahan, aplt., v. Hoffenbagen, register; Knoener, aplt., v. Johnson, City Comr. New York State Construction Co., aplt., v. City of New York; Egan, aplt., v. Board of Education of City of New York; Lyford, rspt., v. Winters, aplt., McWhirter, aplt., v. Brewer.—Motions to dismiss appeals granted and appeals dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

People v. Vigorito, aplt.—Motion for order direction abatement of appeal granted.

Hajek Bros. Co., v. Theo. Starrett Co., aplt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, $10 costs.

Harper, Inc., v. City of Newburgh et al., aplts.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs.

Sackheim, admr., aplt., v. Figueron.—Motion for leave to file brief granted.

People v. Shilitano, (alias Harry Shields,) aplt.—Motion for judgment of affirmance without argument denied, but appeal set down for argument on March 16, 1915.

People v. Cannabell, aplt.—Motion for reconsideration of application for compensation denied.

People v. Buenemsegno, aplt.—Motion for enlargement of time granted on condition that appeal be brought on for argument on March 15, 1915.

Wadsworth et al., aplts., v. Hincholiff et al.—Motion to add to calendar denied.

McEwen Co v. Sordoni Const. Milk Co., aplt.—Motion to withdraw appeal denied.

Toms, aplt., v. Town of Newfane.—Motion for leave to withdraw appeal denied, and appeal dismissed, with costs.

Burns, admr., aplt., v. City of New York.—Motion to amend remittitur granted by consent.

Farjeon, aplt., v. Indian Territory Oil Co. et al.—Motion for amendment of return granted, with $10 costs.

Loomis et al., aplts., v. New York C. & H. R. R. Co.—Motion for order amending leave to apply to Appellate Division here, to favor granted. The appellant may apply to the Appellate Division for such amendment of the order as that court sees fit to make.

Second National Bank of the City of New York, aplt., v. City of New York.—Motion for reargument granted.

DAY CALENDAR.

Andrews<Dresser. Brannen<Un St'k Y'ds
Bissel<Myton, Melton<Fullerton
Albany Hospital< Weaver Realty Co.
Albany G'dian Soc. Borough Dev Co<Harmon.
Youngs<Syracuse, Gorman<B H R R Co.
Binghamton & N Y R R Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—For hearing appeals from Municipal Courts.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Bijur, J. Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.

Irwin<Warren. Greenberg<Greenberg.
Bonnefond<Bonnefond. People<Cook.
Deyal Co of Am<So Pac Co. Nankin<Burstein, (2.)
Sinclair<Keane. Horwits<N Brit & Merc Ins Co.
Kubre<Atlas Safe & Coach Trucking. Mayors<Bloomingdale.
Met Sav Bk<Sarasohn. Golden<Berger.
Title G & T Co<Asoy. Southwest Surety Ins Co<Fichandler.
Kahn<Cazelar. Re Melvin Stable Co.
Reader<Gallagher. Breger<Buesinger.
Re Ellis. Kressel<Pockrass.
Morant<De Koven. Tyndall<Pinelawn Cem
Kemmerich<CNY. Donnelly<US Rty &
Cobra<Gr Cop Co<So Pacific Co. Imp Co.
Leigh<Yeager. Cohn<Cohn.
C J Mausette Co< O'Brien<Hess.
Dyer Sons L B Co. US Trust Co<Martin-
Shanley<Pricket. gale R E Co.
Melee<Stand Con Steel US Trust Co<Pascal.
MacDonald<Cassidy. Winthrop<Cohen.
Guinsburg<Riley. Elkhan<Fairmont Sav Bank.
Walter<Walter. Coffey<Priss.
Bjorn<O'Rourke Eng Con. Reese<Fid & Cas Co.
Re Coleman. Re Kass, (Supt of Banks.)
Binney & Smith Co< Federal Trust Co<
Margolin. Carberry, (2.)
Heyneman<Kobler. Schneider<Hay.
Cohen<Grant Silk Mfg. Howard<Manswell Brisco Motor Co.
Blondi<Bronx News Pub. Wickersham<Joel.
Kraus<Kraus, Re Roberts, (217 St.)
Emig Ins Sav Bk< Oceanic Inv Co<28th
Corduke. St & 7th Av Rty.
Goodman<Bassett. Ehrlich<Guaranty Tr.
Grodsky<Grodsky. Campbell<Burns.
Alterson<Alterson & Rothman. Sussel—Reis.
Re Sterne. Crevellier<Crevelliier.
Consol El Lamp Co< Kugler<Bennett.
Elbright Co. Miller<Miller.
Gabis F Hook & Eye< Noble<Hinds.
West El H Curl. Kinsella<Kinsella.
Greenwich Sav Bk< United Prof.
Gardiner. Malcolm<Malcolm.
Philipson<Smith. Statl<Savarese Marconi Co.
Jhos<Reinhart. State Bank<Savarese.
Abraham<Am Exch Natl Bk. Wannetich<Jacobson.
Windham Realization Co<Kennelly. Abrams<Abrams.
Sugerman<Kenyon. Vallen<Lesher.
Re August. Berger<Berger.
12th Ward Bk<Blum. Fairley<Peterson.
Union Sq Con Co< Adler<Ehrich.
H Fish Co. McCullough<McCullough.
Woytisek<Cruikshank. Meads Co<Am Fid Co.
Waldman<Goldstein.

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Newman<Newman. Plesen<Kelly.
Nigro<Nigro, Berman<Corman,
Plesen<Mitchell. Preferred causes:
Anclam<Anclam, Title Guar, &c, Co<
Sullivan<Clark. Keeler's Vans.
Stoecker<Hearst. Hardy<Matheweon.
Haendler & Fils<Herzig & Sons Co. General calendar:
Corcia<West Un Tel Co. Criscuolo<CNY.
Mablin<Galin. O'Neill<Gen Film Co.
Weinstein<Weinstein. Doscher<Guard Time Lock Co.
Hall<Hall. Equit Tr Co<Hammerstein.
Slawin<Slawin. Note<Bosselman.
Klein<Klein. Levenson<Crawfords. Case on.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

PART VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kass<Blum, Egerton<Nat Tape.
H Kayser & Fils< Woroner<Woroner.
Steinbrucker. Appell<Mahler. Case on.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Slotnick<NY Butchers' Dressed Meat, Slaughter<Rottman.
A Zappola<CNY, L Marks<Union Ry.
V Zappola<same, A Marks<same.
Mendel<Prainer. Horowits<Bosner, Case on.

PART IV.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on: Ballinger<Albright. No day calendar.

PART V.—Adjourned to March 15.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on: Smith<Flits Con Co. No day calendar.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Okun<Burns. Kaufman<CP Ochse Co.
Hankman<Clyde SS. Marcus<Union Ry.
Shapiro<Manacher. Frew<CNY.
Hats<Wilckes Martin Wilkes Co. Markowitz<Reliance Trading.
McMahon<Art Color Print Co. Krewitz<Cohen.
Marcus<Union Ry. Townsend<Mascots. Case on.
Holagrave<NY Rys.

PART VIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Schlesinger<Geoghan. Henderson<D Stevenson Brew Co.
Roth<B H RR. Koipke<same.
Jorgenson<NY Rys, (2 acts.) Stankowwitz<Smith, Williams<Elsner.
Holden<Bronx Bldrs Mach Co. Hennessy<Int R T Co (2 acts.) Case on.
Bush Co.
Birke<Ruppert.

PART IX.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Siegliasch<Gruen Bros. O'Connor<NY Rys.
Gottlieb<Linch. Dreyfuss<Ocean El Ry
Hagan<Pitts Cont Co. Berman<Barr.
Berger<Bklyn H RR. Case on.

PART X.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Case on—Harris<Reserve (2 acts.)

PART XI.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Purdy<Pitts Con Co. C Puchalsky<same,
Kampourakie<Cynsious Fekete<Main Top & Body Co.
Priolo<Southard. McKay<CNY.
Doherty<Comm Gas Co. Nelson<NY Rys.
Higgins, Jr.<Powers. Abbate<Zuccaro.
P Puchalsky<Untermayer Robbins & Co Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned to March 15.

PART XIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Shaughnessy<Weichmann. Coyle<Degnon Const. Co.
Del Bene<McMullen, Snare & Triest. Corf.
Reich<Webber. Case on.

PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M. No day calendar.

Case on—Bergh< Schlesinger.

PART XV.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Rosebach<Manfield Tire, &c, Co. Lary<Klein. Case on.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Palmer<Gaunt. Scardy<Gersten.
Bruce<Certigul Mining &c Co. East Side F, &c, Co<
Hoyt<Stoutenberg. N Y Mail Co.
Brokaw<Brown. Kaupf<Kings Co Dye Works.
Mackie<Johnson. Aston Mtg Co<Tennay.
Harvester Truck Co< Palmer<Scharzenb'ch Case on.
Goldberg Co.
Cook<Williams & Morford Co.

PART XVII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Lerszynsky<Lawrence. No day calender.

PART XVIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Daniels<Koplik. Barry<Lion Brewery.
Weisberg<Clinton St T Livingston<Maier.
Anderton<Davis. Le Page<Rook.
Alsens Am Portland C Cohn<Aetna Life.
Wks<Dagnon Cont. Heyman<Friedman Print, Inc.
Conklin<Baxe. Goldsmith<Morgenthau Case on.
Henkel<Powers.
Tullis & Blanchard< Plummer.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate: Edward H Jones,
John A Ducey. John Conley,
Elizabeth S Hunter. Theodore Lee,
Herman Fleueschum, Emma Losee.
Philip G Dux.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will: Will iam Ash.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

O'Neill<Imp NY Prop Corp. Leibenson<B H RR.
Pick<Wood. Sharpe<NY Con RR.
Frank<Loebl. Case<Nassau RR.
Brown<Greene, Berkon<Frost.
Bordwell<Bissell. Hall & Co<Littauer.
Craig<Baldwin & B. Schleichkorn<Singer Sew Mach Co.
Rosenfeld<Kleinschmidt Mag Co. Horowitz<Scholn.
Gottlieb<& Silberman Inc Co. Cioffi<Fox.
O'Donnell<TheAnsonia Jaffe<Sieghardt.
Roberts<Jacobs & D. Blenky<C H Kaibfleisch Co.
Maratta<Lester. Posey<Lozier.
Ascher<Engelhardt. Pfraner<Clenkin.
Lefkowitz<Kashowitz. Elkyn SS Corp<Lechtman, (2.)
O'Donnell<Thompson Starrett Co. Delavic<J Dempsey Co
Koffler<Fid & Dep Co Koffler<Fid & Dep Co
Rosalind Rty Co< Rosalind Rty Co<
Slater<Melaner. Western Ins Co.
Alterman<Perlbinder. Same<St Paul Fire, &c, Co.
Martin<Goldstein. Guggenheimer<Dalberg.
Perman<Yachnowitz. Lorinc<Dupont.
Kaufman<Shevill. Levy<Eagle Spring Water.
Versatsky<Schwartzer. Lobel<Samte.
Moran<Beinhauer. Levine<Odeon Amuse.
Bernstein<Weiss. O'Hara<Jacobs & Davies.
Becker<Boyertown B C Co. Kreshinsky<Piser.
Luchkofsky<AmRadCo Sandwich Mfg Co<Am
Zukerman<Flahman. Hay Co.
Johnson<Premier Mot Ex Co. J Castelberg & Son< South.
Rogers<Cauldwell-Wingate Co. Nat Discount Co< Merwin.
Derrin<Winkler.
Farrington<Ryba.
Winter<Greenbaum.
Fried<Sieghardt.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Rosenberg<NY Rys. Grossman<NY, NH & H RR, (2 acts.)
Jacobs F Co<Dunbar Rity Co. Haas<Postal Trans S.
Friedman<NY Rys. Farber<Martin.
Tieser<same. Meklinsky<Martin.
Romanac<Mitchell. Deutsch<Consol Tel, & Co.
Jourdan<Crescent Del Co. Glanberg<Hartis.
Kaplan<NY Rys (2 acts.) Casey<McMullan, Snare & Triest Co.
Buschfeld Av RR. Sticco<B H R R.
Greco<Weledruger. Goldstein<New Taxicab, &c, Co.
Delury<Linch. Lapiano<Eastern SS Co.
Reardon<Hearn. Cutrano<Bradley Cont Co.
McManus<Cupples. Verdeshi<N Y Rys.
Goldes<Brightman. De Vito<same.
Bloch<Int R T Co. Galetto<Lindenmayer.
Feber<Blumberg. Hinrichs<C, M & St P R R.
Rose<Fid & Dep Co. Farrell<same.
Gordon<N Y Rys. Sobel<Brandeau.
Post<Smith, Kress<Wechsler.
Sonnenstein<S & R Frame Mfg Co. Briskman<Shubert.
Kiel<Truax. Moonitz<Concannon.
Disanto<Underpinning & F Co. Klein<Rosenthal.
Friscia<N Y Rys. Schwartz<N German L Co.
Ader<Joline, Snow<N Y Rys,
Reisler<Brandi. Dwyer<Mills.
Wolf<Adeleon. Case on.
Stevely<Consumers' Brew Co.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lasch<NY Life Ins Co. Rehm<Manda.
Simon<Horvath. Henry<Mulligan.
Ruby<Windsor Land & Imp Co. Case on.
J Bensauer Co<Greenberg.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Commercial calendar, at 10 A. M.

Musgrave<Birch. Hanson<Hanson Fur Co.
Fetner<Trevillion. Stoddard<Durgan.
Murphy<Guirl. Finkelstein<Steel.
Kebart<Strysower. Feinberg<Shimm.
Richter<Benjamin. B'klyn Struct Steel Co
Werner<Bishop. <Lechtman, (2 acts)
Wells<Nolan. Goffe<Thomson.
Garden Garage Co< Rockdale L & I Co< Kaufman. Ball.
Chrzanowska<Corn Ex Burns<J Weber Co.
Bank. Goldsmith<Meyer,
Richards<Held, Case on.
Naughton<White Co.
Cohen<Schoenherr.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Case on.
PART V.—Ransom, J.—Case on.
PART VI.—Allen, J.—Case on.
PART VII.—McAvoy, J.—Clear.
PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Bijur, J.—Sachs<Porges—Harold H. Herts. Munroe<Compagno Francise, &c., (2)—Nathan H. Stone. Barron<Chappman—Joseph C. Levi. Seaman's Bank for Savings<Civic Centre Co.—Charles A. Moran. Rochlin<Frye—William S. Bennett. Martin<Simon—Horance E. Demming. Lockwood Co.<Midville Realty Co.—Archibald E. Baxter.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—N. Y. Life Ins. Co.<50 Broad St. Co.—James R. Sheffield, Smith & McNeils<Robinson—William M. Chadbourne. Greenberg<Bklyn Heights RR.—Safford A. Crummey. German Sav Bk< United Boros' R. E. Co.—Gilbert H. Montagne.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Re Hohme McLaughlin—Winston H. Hagan.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Viesen<Mitchell—James A. Foley.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Nettis Hechter<Barats & Hechter—Max C. Kaplan.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Motion calendar:

Eidt<Terrett. Hughes<Bickmore.
Speidell<Speidell. Gifford<Wenigmann.
Joseph<Joseph.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.

Fahey<Hay F'dry & Iron Works. Kucak<McMullen, Snare & Triest Co.
Freemorgen<Columbia War Prod Co. Meikle<Rodgers & Hagerty.
Linden<Schlaier Eagle Wr Ir Wks. Goldstein<I R T.
Saidman<Advine Const Co. Coburn<Keeny.
Reinhardt<Bottsenus. Olsen<McMullen.
Meyer<Meyer. Pedro<Crimmins Con.
Aunchman<Leggett.
Rines<Deutsch.
Felick<I R T.

Highest number reached in regular order, 152.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Campbell< Hawes—John J. Hynes.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Jenks, P. J.; Burr, Carr, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar, at 2 P. M.

Lutheran<Election Pf. Johnson<Connolly,
Pfeistein<Werbelofsky. V Patten<Nass R R.
Piuntikesky<Harrington Co. Dunne<same.
People<Statterman. Scott<Witt.
Same<La Rose. Tuober<McGratty.
Same<Rosna. Schein<Weitkas.
Same<Coppetta. Williams<NY & Q Co Power Co.
Valdan<Coleman.
Re Huber. Kazner<Wissing.
Rintelen<Schneider.
Smith<Langer.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions.

Seinfel<Hickey. Isaacowitz<Dean Holding Co.
Schaeffer<Connor. Fischer<Fischer.
Joller<Klaw (2.) Boyce<Hopson.
Howell<Gerhardy. Stanisicke<Erie RR.
Wagner Co<Jeffords. Re Silver Lake Reserv
Re Riverdale Av (Tuber.) Re Grymes (Whitlock)
Same (DP 81-82.) Peters<Peters.
McGrath<McGrath. Serota<Gt West Cas.
Olsen<Stout. Sunshine<Sunshine.
Meyer Bros<Marshall. Ciaccio<Ciaccio.
Sunstine<Sunshine. Ablstrom<Ablstrom.
Gruber<Gruber. Florian<Goldsmith et al.
Michaelson<Michaelson. Creighton et al<Jenkins et al.
Ehrenberg<Ehrenberg. Davidson<Lippman.
Bransfiver<Pomeman. Wiesner<Fairchild Sons, Inc.
Conner Bros<Wilson Holding Co. Monroe<Musica et al.
Schaeffer<Schaeffer. Rich Assetn Collect Co<Greene et al.
Kaplan<Kaplan.
Kruger<Greenwald.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.

Beck<Schwartzschild. Berman<Berger.
Kline<Kline. Tillinger<Tillinger.
Natl'l Radiator<Kraus Co. Feldman<Becker.
Dollard<Whowell.
Spurdle<Spurdle. Marino<Goudler.
Rantine<Klagshirz. Orillo<Valotta.
Morville<Morville. Kahler<Kahler.
Moorhus<Moorhus. Mauro<Mauro.
Carlin<Carlin. Hill<Hiller.
Connelly<Feely. Gesualdi<Fegan.
Eastabrooks<Eastabrooks. Klein<Bandler.
Yonkers<City Invest Co.
Thompson<Young.
Hall<House of St. Giles.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Dixon<Fargo. Eisenberg<Hoermann.
Howett<N Y R R. Cambridge<Van Brunt St & Erie Basin RR.
Vocco<Nassau RR. Fox<Manh Beach Est et al.
Zitomeraky<B H RR. Johnson<Koerner Const Co.
O'Hara<Robinson. Donegan & Redmond<B H RR et al.
Bruno<Lewis. Otis<Heidelberger.
Palo<B H RR. Doyle<NY Rys Co.
Margolin<Collec Hold. Spinner<B H RR.
Pipitone<Munson Line Ryan<Gilbert Box Co.
Daly<Franklin Cont'g Co et al. Tuohy<Kane.
Dow<Van Con Co. Tippett<Cunard SS Co.
Miller<Nass RR et al. Tyrrell<Kor<Blumberg.
Nagle<C I & B RR. Ellis & ano<Wigderson.
Wanger<Rodstein. Zeitz & ano<Cook et al.
Byrnes<Fitzgerald. Yablonski<Ward Bread Co
Colangelo<B H RR. Lederer<B H RR et al
Schapiroff<Colgan. Wodzynski<Duisburg.
Emig<B H RR. D'Angelo<Reynolds et al.
Dewhurst<Robbins D Dock Co. Webb<NY Rys Co.
Ogey<Chelsea Fibre Mills.
O'Connor<Allen.
Guider<Bartlett Hayward Co.
Kurszyna<Davis.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5069.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:

Margaretha Scheidt, William B Winslow,
Annie Whitmore. James P Surpless,
Acctg. in estates of: Marie Kuntz,
George Franklin, Sol Marks.
Bertha Gramba, Samuel Lippman

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Important Fifth Avenue Lease Involving Portion of Frederick W. Vanderbilt Property—Buyers for Two West Side Dwellings—$355,700 for Yung Realty—Builders Buy Bronx Block Front.

An important Fifth Avenue lease involving part of the plot under improvement by Arnold, Constable & Co. for their new home and several good investment sales in the Bronx, combined with a large auction offering in the Vesey Street salesroom, made a fairly active realty market yesterday.

The Fifth Avenue lease reveals the fact that the Arnold, Constable building, now under construction on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street, formerly occupied by the Frederick W. Vanderbilt home and other buildings, will not cover the entire plot, as originally stated. The 30-foot inside frontage adjoining the Union League Club will be improved with a separate two-story structure, which has been leased through Douglas L. Elliman & Co. for the dry goods firm to a retail house at the rate of $50,000 a year. Mr. Elliman said he was not at liberty to give the name of the tenant.

The main Arnold, Constable building will, therefore, have an avenue frontage of 92.10 feet and will be but six stories high instead of eight stories, as formerly announced. The low building to the south will permit of windows in the main building on that side, which will have a depth of 175 feet.

Two West Side Dwellings Sold.

Mrs. William F. Seamans has sold to an investing client of Pease & Elliman 11 West Seventy-sixth Street, a four-story-and-basement brownstone private dwelling, on a lot 25 by 100. The property is assessed at $80,000.

Thomas & Son have sold for Earle C. Bacon to a client for occupancy the three-story-and-basement private dwelling, 475 West 140th Street, on a lot 18 by 100 feet.

Yung Realty Sold for $355,750.

The sale of thirteen tenement houses, comprising the Yung estate, offered at partition sale yesterday in the Vesey Street Salesroom by Joseph P. Day, attracted considerable interest and many bidders. They brought a total of $355,750, their assessed value being $371,000.

Two parcels went higher than the city assessments, one being the five-story building on the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, assessed for $39,000, which was bought by Stephen J. Duffey, a tenant there, for $50,050, and the other on the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and 132d Street, a five-story building, assessed for $34,000, and purchased for $40,400 by James S. Corrigan.

The four tenements at 624 to 630 Lenox Avenue, southeast corner of 142d Street, went to Henry J. Schumacher for $32,900. The assessed value is $33,000. James Corrigan also bought at auction for $41,000, equal to the assessment, the tenement at 2,140 Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of 166th Street.

Operators Buy on West 25th Street.

The Katherine E. Fitzpatrick estate has sold to the D. H. Jackson Company, operators, 242 West Twenty-fifth Street, a four-story building on a lot 15 by 80 near Seventh Avenue. William A. White & Son negotiated the sale.

Builders Buying Bronx Lots.

The feature of the Bronx market, which continues active in all its branches, was a $200,000 trade by the Macy Construction Company, Silverberg & Shiran, who sold to William Goldstein and Norbert B. Light the two five-story flats on the southeast corner of 150th Street and Tinton Avenue. The structures, which were completed about two months ago and are well ornamented, occupy a plot fronting 75 feet on the avenue and 120 feet on the street.

In exchange the buyers gave the entire block front on the west side of Leggett Avenue between Fox and Beck Streets, 250 by 195. Four five-story apartment houses will be erected on the site by the buyers. Gettner, Simon & Asher represented Macy & Co. in the trade.

Richard H. Scobie has sold for James T. Murray to a builder, the plot 50 feet by 90 feet on the west side of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, about 230 feet north of 184th Street. This property has been in the Murray family for over fifty years.

Jacob Reich sold to Peter Corell for investment 2,567 and 2,674 Valentine Avenue, two five-story new law tenements, each on a plot 40 by 83 feet. Morris Sax negotiated the sale.

A Brooklyn-Connecticut Trade.

The Arthur J. Scholz Company sold for Fred Smith a 140 acre farm with stock, tools, and buildings, situated in Killingworth, Conn., to Horatio Pyne, who gave in payment the store and flat property 746 and 748 Gravesend Avenue, near Sixteenth Avenue, on a plot 30 by 100 feet.

Recent Buyers.

Robert Cools is the purchaser of 661 East 164th Street, sold by Emily Zorer through Richard Dickson. The premises consist of a two-story private dwelling.

The Epros Realty Corporation (Raymond & Raisman) is the buyer of the plot 75 by 100 feet on the south side of 192d Street, 100 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue.

August Eitzen is the buyer of the five-story flat at the southwest corner of Audubon Avenue and 190th Street, sold recently by Susan Devin.

Phelan Bros. are the purchasers of the plot of ten lots on the Concourse and Ryer Avenue, 146 feet north of 182d Street. The property fronts 100 feet on the Concourse and 150 feet on Ryer Avenue, being 180 feet in depth. Apartment houses will be erected.

$80,000 Brooklyn Apartment.

Plans are being prepared by W. T. McCarthy for a four-story apartment house, 72 by 100 feet, to be erected on the east side of Ocean Avenue, 192 feet 10 inches north of Albermarle Road, Brooklyn, by Wolfinger & Lasberg of New York. The building will cost $80,000.

Mortgage Loans.

Charles F. Noyes Company has arranged a five-year extension of the mortgage at 72-76 Walker Street, corner of Cortlandt Alley, for $100,000 at 4 per cent. interest. The Noyes Company has also secured a replacement of the $90,000 mortgage at 507 Broadway for the Five Hundred and Ninety-seven Broadway Corporation at 5 per cent. interest.

Antique Dealer Moves Uptown.

Horace S. Ely & Co. has leased for the Land Brokerage Company the store at 507 Madison Avenue to Frans Middelkoop, a dealer in antiquities who has been located at No. 19 East Sixteenth Street, for the last twenty-six years.

Another Restaurant for Times Square Section.

Peter De Prato, who formerly conducted a restaurant at 107 and 109 West Thirty-eighth Street, has leased from the Federal Estates Company the four-story and basement building 25 by 100 at 110 West Forty-fourth Street. The lease, which was negotiated by J. Arthur Fischer, is for ten years, at an aggregate rental of $50,000. Extensive alterations will be made to the structure by the lessee.

School Leases Central Park West Corner.

Solomon Schinasi has leased for a term of years to the New York School of Music and Arts the five-story dwelling at the north corner of Central Park West and Ninety-fifth Street.

The building has a frontage of 40.8 feet on Central Park West and 50 feet on Ninety-fifth Street, and will be extensively altered for the school which is at present located at 58 West Ninety-seventh Street. L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers.

Commercial Leases.

Real Estate Management Company have leased for the Title Guarantee and Trust Company the building at 204 Bowery to Joseph Clubok for a term of five years.

Henry B. Riecke has leased the buildings 358 and 355 West Thirty-seventh Street for The Hermitage Company for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of about $32,000.

Robert F. Bonsall has leased for Elliott Cross the five-story and basement building, 67 Barclay Street, to Bogert & Hopper, for a long term of years.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for Eliza J. Arkenburgh the store and basement at 1,985 Broadway to the King Tire Company.

The six-story flat at 60 to 62 King Street, near Varick, has been leased for five years by A. Orza for the Gerbereaux Company to Frank Berruppa.

The Lewis H. May Company leased for A. Gussow the new Ostend Hotel, fronting on the ocean at Ostend, Far Rockaway, L. I., to the Ostend Hotel Company.

The large building at the northeast corner of Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue has been leased for a term of years by the New York Central Railroad to the Almone Galleries for a retail establishment. The Almones conducted a wholesale office for thirty-seven years at 430 East Twenty-third Street.

Country Dwellings Leased.

Cocks & Willets have leased the Howard M. Cowperthwait place at Glen Cove, L. I., to Bertrand L. Taylor, Jr., and one of the cottages on the Lloyd S. Bryce estate at Roslyn, L. I., to Gordon Auchincloss.

Fish & Marvin have leased the country estate of Herbert Lakin in the Heathcote tract at Scarsdale, Westchester County, to Mrs. Richard Lewisohn of New York. The property consists of about eight acres and a large residence. They also have leased the James Jones estate property at Greenburgh, Westchester County, to Bern Budd of New York, and to S. W. Peck of New York the Towle Homestead at Brevoort Farm, Rye, N. Y. The property, which is directly on the Sound, contains ten acres, a large Colonial dwelling, and outbuildings.

Bryan L. Kennelly has leased for Mrs. Eugenie Le Cordis Toussaint the Staunchfield-Toussaint Place, at Purchase, in the town of Harrison, to Carl H. Randebrock, Vice President of the H. L. Herbert Coal Company. The place consists of twenty-five acres, with dwelling and outbuildings, and is situated at the junction of Cottage Road and Purchase Street, opposite the estate of William A. Read. The lease is made for three years, with the option of purchasing the property during that time.

The Westchester Land Exchange has leased the O. L. Wood residence, at 107 Fisher Avenue, in the Ridgeview Development of the Scarsdale Estates to Lester Milius.

The Scarsdale Estates has leased the former Johnston property, on Central Avenue, Scarsdale, to Dr. John J. Kimpel of New York City. The property comprises a ten-room residence, with garage.

Real Estate Notes.

A meeting of the Murray Hill Taxpayers' Association has been called for Friday evening in the auditorium of Public School No. 41, at 208 East Forty-second Street.

The annual banquet of the Bronx Board of Trade will be held Thursday evening, March 25, at McKinley Square Casino.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Amsterdam Av, 2,140, n w corner of 166th St, 25x100, five-story flat and stores; to James S. Corrigan for $35,100; also

Lenox Av, 344 and 346, e s, 49.11 ft n of 127th St, 50x84, two five-story flats and stores; to Samuel Schumacher for $49,100; also

Lenox Av, 624 to 630, s e corner of 142d St, 99.11x75, four-story flats and stores; to Henry J. Schumacher for $82,900; also

Lenox Av, 444, n e corner of 132d St, 25x84, five-story flat and stores; to James S. Corrigan for $46,400; also

3d Av, 2,101, e s, 26 ft s of 115th St, 25x100, five-story flat and stores; to J. B. Goggin for $30,750; also

177th St, 260 East, n s, 80.5 ft e of 3d Av, 24.7x92x irreg, five-story flat and stores; to Henry J. Schumacher for $24,200; also

4th St, 95 East, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x96.2, five-story flat and stores; to Alfred N. Beck for $20,100; also

12th St, 435 East, n s, 148.6 ft w of Avenue A, 24.3x168.3, five-story flat; to Samuel Schumacher for $23,250; also

Wash. End Av, 180, n e corner of 68th St, 25.4x100, five-story flat and stores; Charles Yung against A. M. Blake et al.; E. J. McCabe, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; partition; to Stephen J. Duffy for $50,050.

St. Nicholas Av, 348 and 350, e s, 50.6 ft e of 128th St, 50.8x101.4x49.11x83.11, two five-story flats and stores; adjourned to March 10.

54th St, 223 to 231 East, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 125x100.5, three-story brewery; adjourned sine die.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

3d St, 40 West, n s, 350 ft e of Thompson St, 25.4x104.6x irregular, six-story loft and store building; Manhattan Life Insurance Co. against C. H. Figueron et al.; Sanford, R. & K., attorneys; W. J. Ellison, referee; due, $53,291.09; taxes, &c., $1,580; to the plaintiff for $50,000.

By Henry Brady.

3d Av, 1,407, e s, 20 ft s of 50th St, 20x75, five-story tenement and stores; J. H. Cromwell et al., executors and trustees, against C. M. Boseman et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; W. T. Smith, referee; due, $14,072.08; taxes, &c., $392.70; to Jos. Nathan G. Bozeman, a party in interest, for $14,800.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Anthony Av, 1,640 and 1,642, e s, 178.10 ft e of 173d St, 96.11x96.1x104.5x101.6, two five-story flats; Realty Operating Co. against Associate Contractors and Builders et al.; M. S. Borland, attorney; W. E. Smith, referee; due, $5,790.96; taxes, &c., $374; subject to a prior mortgage of $65,000; to the plaintiff for $70,200.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

203d St, East, n w corner of Barnes Av, 190x91.7, Parcels 1 and 2; Donahue Construction Co., Inc., et al.; H. S. Mack, attorney; H. C. Knoeppel, referee; due, $2,126.04; taxes, &c., $692.59; to the plaintiff for $2,250.

By Henry Brady.

Summit Av, w s, 536.7 ft s of 165th St, 25x87.6, vacant; James Corry against Hugh Reilly; E. W. B. Brown, attorney; E. F. Moran, referee; due, $2,580; taxes, &c., $46.02; to the plaintiff for $2,100.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

St. Lawrence Av, 1,531, w s, 304 ft s of Walker Av, 25x95; adjourned to March 4.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By J. H. Mayers.

Lexington Av, 2,011, e s, 20 ft n of 122d St, 14.5x60, three-story tenement; Corn Exchange Bank against Nathan Dreeben et al; Albert Falck, attorney; Marcel Levy, referee; due, $1,674.67; taxes, &c., $162; subject to a first mortgage of $6,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

141st St, 117-135 West, n s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 250x99.11, two six-story flats; 142d St, 148-158 West, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 199.11 to 141st St (137-145) x125x98.11x25x99.11 to st x 150, two six-story flats; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Kramer Contracting Co. had on June 24, 1913, or since; Olcott, G., B. & M., attorneys.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By J. H. Mayers.

Burke Av, w s, whole front between Bruner and Wickham Avs, 200x100; Burke Av, e s, whole front between Bruner and Wickham Avs, 200x300; E. K. Fiegar against R. D. Elder et al; Action 1; G. W. Olvany, attorney; Harry Bijur, referee; due, $7,190.65; taxes, &c., $1,756.50.

Wickham Av, n s, 300 ft e of Burke Av, 200x100; Bruner Av, s s, 300 ft e of Burke Av, 100x100; same against same; Action 3; same attorney and referee; due, $3,051.71; taxes, &c., $486.16.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Walton Av, w s, 197.3 ft n of 183d St, for a one-story frame shop, 30x80; Robert Butler, 671 West End Av, owner; William von Hollen, 2,431 Morris Av, architect; cost, $200.

Wales Av, e s, 97.31 ft s of 151st St; for a one-story brick stable, 23x21.6; George Valro, 606 Wales Av, owner; Eugene Valro, 606 Wales Av, architect; cost, $400.

Morris Park Av, n w corner of Wallace Av; for a one-story brick store, 45x70; Samuel Schwartz, 1,707 Unionport Road, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,039 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

238th St, n s, 485 ft w of Katonah Av; for a two and one-half story frame dwelling, 22x32; James Lord, 530 East 238th St, owner; William Greenlees, 429 East 238th St, architect; cost, $4,000.

Boyd Av, e s, 275 ft s of Barnes Av, for a one-story frame dwelling, 24x30; John Zacco, 137 South Eleventh Av, Mt Vernon, N Y, owner; Anthony de Pace, 854 East 217th St, architect; cost, $3,000.

Briggs Av, s e corner 199th st, for two five-story brick tenements, 48x110.6 and 48.1x91.10; Daniel Houlihan, 2,867 Bainbridge Av, owner; Tremont Architectural Co, 401 Tremont av, architects; cost, $110,000.

40th St, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, for a nine-story tenement, 50x83.9, 149 East 40th St, Corporation, 149 East 40th St, owner; Robert T. Lyons, Inc., 110 West 40th St, architect; cost, $125,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, s e corner of 47th St, to an eight-story mercantile building; E. T. Gerry, Newport, R. L, owner; W. & J. Sloane, lessees; John A. Snook & Sons, 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $12,500.

Walker St, 72 to 76, to a five-story store and loft; G. E. Heublein, 92 William St, owner; 132 Fifth Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

Washington Av, 1,932 and 1,934, to a two-story brick garage, 50x90; A. H. Seadale, on premises, owner; Paul C. Hunter, 191 9th Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE D, 41, n w corner of 4th St, 41x80; Sol Silberblatt to Katie Cohen, 36 East 119th St, all liens, March 1; attorney, Max Silverstein, 309 Broadway.....$100

CANNON ST, 36, e s, 100 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100, (foreclosure March 1;) Joseph R. Truesdale, referee, to Lambert Suydam, 2 East 46th St, plaintiff, March 2; attorney, William R. Adams, 25 Broad St.....$26,000

INTERIOR LOT, at centre line of block between 24th and 25th Sts, and 100 ft w of 8th Av, runs e 10x s 16.9x w 10x n 16.9 to beginning; John D. Karst, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y., to Irving M. Shaw, 45 West 114th St.; Mary S. Whittaker, 116 West 57th St, and William W. Shaw, 24 East 78th St, March 2; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LAFAYETTE (ELM) ST, 93 and 95, s e corner of Walker St, (97 and 101,) 62.8x51x62.8x76.5, except part for street; 3d Av, 1,001, e s, 100.4 ft n of 59th St, 18.9x105; 3d Av, 1,022 and 1,024, w s, 43.5 ft s of 61st St, 32x85; 3d Av, 1,388 and 1,385, e s, 41.4 ft s of 79th St, 41.9x85; 3d Av, 1,957, e s, 70.10 ft s of 108th St, 17.8x75; 3d Av, 1,965, s e corner of 108th St, 17.10x75; 2d Av, 1,234, e s, 45 ft s of 65th St, 64x45x irregular; Isabel L. Gunn to Alfred E. Marling, 33 West 56th St, and Frederic Phillips, Lawrence, L. I., 1-24 part, all title, all liens, May 16, 1914; attorneys, Daly, H. & M., 15 William St.....$1

MADISON AV, e s, 197 ft s of 104th St, 16.8x70; Elsa Arlt to Julia Hands, 1,241 Gates Av, Brooklyn, a. t., quitclaim, March 1; attorney, Joseph Ricca, Jr., 26 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

MADISON AV, 160, w s, 73.11 ft n of 102d St, 24.7x95; Directors' Realty Holding Co. to Reliant Holding Co., 160 Broadway, B. & S., all liens, March 3; attorney, Sidney Nordlinger, 160 Broadway.....$1

MADISON AV, 1,580, w s, 94.8 s of 93d St, 16x87.9, (foreclosure Feb. 26;) John F. Joyce, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, plaintiff, March 3; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 81.9 ft n of 148th St 20.4x97.5x19.11x101.8; Edward H. Rogers to the Germania Life Insurance Co. 50 Union Square, C. A. G., all liens, Feb. 27; attorneys, Dunn & Rae, 41 Park Row.....$50

WEST END AV, 917, w s, 20.11 ft s of 105th St, 20x100; George Wettlaufer et al., executors of Charlotte Wettlaufer, to Walter J. McDonovan, 302 West 105th St, (mtg $18,000,) March 1; attorneys, Shaw & L, 29 Broadway.....$25,500

WATER ST, 381, s w corner Jafes Slip, 39.4x21.9x38.11x22.3; Charles F. de Cassanova, Long Island Karsch, 390 Broadway, Flushing, L. I., trustee will of A. J. Adams, (mtg $6,000,) Feb. 23; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway.....$1

187th AV, s w corner of 107th St, 68.5x50; Liborio Battaglia and Salvatore Spitaleri, 908 East 216th St, to Nicola La Gattuta, 906 East 216th St, 1-3 right, title, and insurance, or 2-9 of whole, all liens, March 3; address, A. La Gattuta, 77 East Houston St.....$1,000

7TH AV, e s, 45.1 ft s of 131st St, 54x100; L. Kelcey Posner to Frederic Bierhoff, 10 West 61st St, a. t., c. s. g., Feb. 27; attorneys, Levy & L., 35 Liberty St.....$100

7TH AV, 2,189, e s, 21.2 ft s of 130th St, 18.9x75; Lottie E. Welch, 2,189 7th Av, to Isidore Gordon, 1,665 Amsterdam Av, (mtg $15,000,) all liens, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$75

8TH AV, 781, w s, 100 ft n of 47th St, 19.3x100, (foreclosure March 1;) J. Campbell Thompson, referee, to Minnie Mock, 790 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $25,000 and taxes $1,466.16,) March 2; attorney, Joseph J. Harris, 99 Nassau St.....$1,000

20TH ST, 336 and 338 East, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 40x92; Gustav Helles to Henry C. Botty, Jr., 47 East 139th St, by d., all liens, March 3; H. C. Botty, 140 Nassau St.$1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry C. Botty, Jr., to Gustav Helles, 336 East 20th St, B. & S., all liens, same address.....$1

25TH ST, 158 to 162 West, s s, 118 ft e of 7th Av, 55x98.9; Nanny Altman to Estelle Brooks, 790 Riverside Drive, (mtg $84,000,) July 16, 1913; attorney, S. A. Singerman, 35 Nassau St.....$100

27TH ST, 520 West, s s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 97.2x98.9; Unity Co to I. W. Lyon & Sons, Inc., 520 West 27th St, a. t., Jan. 19; attorneys, Breed, A. & M., 32 Liberty St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Whitney Lyon to same, a. t., Jan. 19; attorneys, same.....$100

31ST ST, 320 East, s s, 280 ft e of 2d Av, 22.6x98.9; House and Home Co., East Orange, N. J., to E. & E. Realty Corporation, 198 Broadway, (mtg $8,000,) Feb. 26.....$1

53D ST, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Abraham J. Benaim to Eugene A. Donohue, 149 Broadway, all liens, March 1; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St.....$1

102D ST, 159 East, n s, 47.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 27x95x irregular; same to same, (mtg $21,000,) all liens, March 1, all title; attorney, same.....$1

101ST ST, n s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; Abraham Adelberg, Cedarhurst, L. I., to Cedar Lake Realty Co., Inc., Cedarhurst, L. I., (mtg $85,000,) March 2; attorney, Harry Bloom, 149 Broadway.....$100

102D ST, 310 East, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Adolph Hirsch, to Minnie Hirsch, 209 West 111th St, all liens, (mtg $19,500,) March 1; attorney, A. K. Schwabach, 115 Broadway.....$1

118TH ST, 71 East, n s, 115 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.10; Jacob Loewenthal to Benjamin Hirschfeld, 9 East 108th St, (mtg $16,000,) March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

122ND ST, 33 West, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Francis A. O'Neill, referee, to Valentine E. Macy and another, at Cassiano, N. Y., trustees of will of Josiah Macy, jr., Feb. 25; attorneys, Davison & C., 50 Court St., Brooklyn.....$1

119TH ST, s s, 208.2 ft — of Avenue A, 20x100.10; John F. Golden et al to Maria Cerullo, 2,011 1st Av, (mtg $8,000,) March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

127TH ST, 35 West, n s, 385 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11; Emma Hammond to May Carey, 35 West 127th St, (mtg $7,000,) April 20, 1911; attorney, Benjamin F. Kraft, 59 Wall St.....$1

127TH ST, 25 West, n s, 291.3 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11; Jennie E. Petree to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, trustee will Naomi M. Andrews, quitclaim, (mtg $10,000,) all liens, March.....$1

132D ST, 78 West, s s, 129 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.6x99.11; Anna M. Smith, 1,132 Madison Av, to William Colgate, 5 East 62d St, rerecorded from Jan. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

136TH ST, 209 West, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; Nicholas E. Fuller to Julius Naumann, 302 West 137th St, (mtg $8,000,) Feb. 27; attorney, Benjamin T. Hock, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.....$1

141ST ST, n s, 515 ft w of 8th Av, 30.10 ft to Old Kingsbridge Road x100x34.9x99.11; 111th Street Construction Corp. to Rose Schwartz, 77 West 113th St, (mtg $28,000,) March 2.....$100

182D ST, s s, 50 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 50x70; Katharine Pope to Weimann's Cafe, Inc., 1,422 St. Nicholas Av, (mtg $35,000,) Feb. 12; attorneys, Jonas, L. & N., 115 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Weimann's Cafe, Inc., to Tion Realty Co., 115 Broadway, (mtg $35,000,) Feb. 12; attorneys, same.....$100

183D ST, n s, 225 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 50x99.11; Ella A. Daly to Fred Emmons, 574 West 182d St, (mtg $40,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 175 ft n of 197th St, 87.6x115; Phoebe A. Cornell to Ella Cornell, 2,780 Bainbridge Av, Jan. 21, 1908; attorney, Ella Cornell, 2,780 Bainbridge Av.....$1

CATHARINE ST, s s, being Lot 9, map heirs Thomas B. Walker; Agness I. Maillie to Joseph McMahon, 573 3d Av, Brooklyn, Feb. 18; attorneys, Caldwell & H., 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

CLIFTON AV, s s, 42.4 ft e of Tinton Av, 21.2x76.2; Marie Pokorny to John J. Pokorny et al., 786 East 161st St, (mtg $1,159,) Feb. 23; attorney, Emma Darker, 786 East 161st St.....$1

CONCORD AV, e s, 100 ft n of St. Mary's St, 62.6x100; Albert F. Brugman and another, executors, to Arthur Byrne, 231 East 41st St, Feb. 27; attorney, Arthur Byrne, 231 East 41st St.....$1

CORSA AV, s s, being Lots 102 and 103, map of Laconia Park, 52.2x181.4; Frank P. Bastone et al. to Louis Forco, 764 Fox St, Feb. 15; attorneys, Arthur Weyl & Co., 736 Prospect Av.....$100

FORDHAM ROAD, s s, 163.4 ft n w of Jerome Av, 23.3x100; William S. Patten to Mount Eden Realty Corporation, 185 Broadway, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

FOX ST, w s, 325 ft n of 163d St, 40x105.10; P. J. Building Co., Inc., to Joseph J. Kelly, 736 Kelly St, (mtg $24,000,) March 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

FRANKLIN, OR CROTONA, AV, 1,805 and 1,807, w s, 44x100; Morris A. Rudnick to Ethel Rudnick, 1,805 Crotona Av, Feb. 24; attorney, S. J. Cutler, 359 Fulton St, Brooklyn.....$100

FULTON AV, e s, 196.11 ft s of 170th St, 50x211; Morris Schoenholtz to Mary Kolb, 1,070 Washington Av, Jan. 30; attorneys, Albert & A., 149 Broadway.....$1

JACKSON AV, s s s, 100 ft n e of 150th St, 25x104; Kate Steinberg to Hattie Issberger, 37 Vermilyea Av, (mtg $2,750,).....$1; ac.

Boyd Av, e s, 275 ft s of Barnes Av, for a one-story frame dwelling, 24x30; John Zacco, 137 South Eleventh Av, Mt Vernon, N Y, owner; Anthony de Pace, 854 East 217th St, architect; cost, $3,000.

Briggs Av, s e corner 199th st, for two five-story brick tenements, 48x110.6 and 48.1x91.10; Daniel Houlihan, 2,867 Bainbridge Av, owner; Tremont Architectural Co, 401 Tremont av, architects; cost, $110,000.

40th St, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, for a nine-story tenement, 50x83.9, 149 East 40th St, Corporation, 149 East 40th St, owner; Robert T. Lyons, Inc., 110 West 40th St, architect; cost, $125,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, s e corner of 47th St, to an eight-story mercantile building; E. T. Gerry, Newport, R. L, owner; W. & J. Sloane, lessees; John A. Snook & Sons, 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $12,500.

Walker St, 72 to 76, to a five-story store and loft; G. E. Heublein, 92 William St, owner; 132 Fifth Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

Washington Av, 1,932 and 1,934, to a two-story brick garage, 50x90; A. H. Seadale, on premises, owner; Paul C. Hunter, 191 9th Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE D, 41, n w corner of 4th St, 41x80; Sol Silberblatt to Katie Cohen, 36 East 119th St, all liens, March 1; attorney, Max Silverstein, 309 Broadway.....$100

CANNON ST, 36, e s, 100 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100, (foreclosure March 1;) Joseph R. Truesdale, referee, to Lambert Suydam, 2 East 46th St, plaintiff, March 2; attorney, William R. Adams, 25 Broad St.....$26,000

INTERIOR LOT, at centre line of block between 24th and 25th Sts, and 100 ft w of 8th Av, runs e 10x s 16.9x w 10x n 16.9 to beginning; John D. Karst, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y., to Irving M. Shaw, 45 West 114th St.; Mary S. Whittaker, 116 West 57th St, and William W. Shaw, 24 East 78th St, March 2; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LAFAYETTE (ELM) ST, 93 and 95, s e corner of Walker St, (97 and 101,) 62.8x51x62.8x76.5, except part for street; 3d Av, 1,001, e s, 100.4 ft n of 59th St, 18.9x105; 3d Av, 1,022 and 1,024, w s, 43.5 ft s of 61st St, 32x85; 3d Av, 1,388 and 1,385, e s, 41.4 ft s of 79th St, 41.9x85; 3d Av, 1,957, e s, 70.10 ft s of 108th St, 17.8x75; 3d Av, 1,965, s e corner of 108th St, 17.10x75; 2d Av, 1,234, e s, 45 ft s of 65th St, 64x45x irregular; Isabel L. Gunn to Alfred E. Marling, 33 West 56th St, and Frederic Phillips, Lawrence, L. I., 1-24 part, all title, all liens, May 16, 1914; attorneys, Daly, H. & M., 15 William St.....$1

MADISON AV, e s, 197 ft s of 104th St, 16.8x70; Elsa Arlt to Julia Hands, 1,241 Gates Av, Brooklyn, a. t., quitclaim, March 1; attorney, Joseph Ricca, Jr., 26 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

MADISON AV, 160, w s, 73.11 ft n of 102d St, 24.7x95; Directors' Realty Holding Co. to Reliant Holding Co., 160 Broadway, B. & S., all liens, March 3; attorney, Sidney Nordlinger, 160 Broadway.....$1

MADISON AV, 1,580, w s, 94.8 s of 93d St, 16x87.9, (foreclosure Feb. 26;) John F. Joyce, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, plaintiff, March 3; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 81.9 ft n of 148th St 20.4x97.5x19.11x101.8; Edward H. Rogers to the Germania Life Insurance Co. 50 Union Square, C. A. G., all liens, Feb. 27; attorneys, Dunn & Rae, 41 Park Row.....$50

WEST END AV, 917, w s, 20.11 ft s of 105th St, 20x100; George Wettlaufer et al., executors of Charlotte Wettlaufer, to Walter J. McDonovan, 302 West 105th St, (mtg $18,000,) March 1; attorneys, Shaw & L, 29 Broadway.....$25,500

WATER ST, 381, s w corner Jafes Slip, 39.4x21.9x38.11x22.3; Charles F. de Cassanova, Long Island Karsch, 390 Broadway, Flushing, L. I., trustee will of A. J. Adams, (mtg $6,000,) Feb. 23; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway.....$1

187th AV, s w corner of 107th St, 68.5x50; Liborio Battaglia and Salvatore Spitaleri, 908 East 216th St, to Nicola La Gattuta, 906 East 216th St, 1-3 right, title, and insurance, or 2-9 of whole, all liens, March 3; address, A. La Gattuta, 77 East Houston St.....$1,000

7TH AV, e s, 45.1 ft s of 131st St, 54x100; L. Kelcey Posner to Frederic Bierhoff, 10 West 61st St, a. t., c. s. g., Feb. 27; attorneys, Levy & L., 35 Liberty St.....$100

7TH AV, 2,189, e s, 21.2 ft s of 130th St, 18.9x75; Lottie E. Welch, 2,189 7th Av, to Isidore Gordon, 1,665 Amsterdam Av, (mtg $15,000,) all liens, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$75

8TH AV, 781, w s, 100 ft n of 47th St, 19.3x100, (foreclosure March 1;) J. Campbell Thompson, referee, to Minnie Mock, 790 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $25,000 and taxes $1,466.16,) March 2; attorney, Joseph J. Harris, 99 Nassau St.....$1,000

20TH ST, 336 and 338 East, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 40x92; Gustav Helles to Henry C. Botty, Jr., 47 East 139th St, by d., all liens, March 3; H. C. Botty, 140 Nassau St.$1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry C. Botty, Jr., to Gustav Helles, 336 East 20th St, B. & S., all liens, same address.....$1

25TH ST, 158 to 162 West, s s, 118 ft e of 7th Av, 55x98.9; Nanny Altman to Estelle Brooks, 790 Riverside Drive, (mtg $84,000,) July 16, 1913; attorney, S. A. Singerman, 35 Nassau St.....$100

27TH ST, 520 West, s s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 97.2x98.9; Unity Co to I. W. Lyon & Sons, Inc., 520 West 27th St, a. t., Jan. 19; attorneys, Breed, A. & M., 32 Liberty St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Whitney Lyon to same, a. t., Jan. 19; attorneys, same.....$100

31ST ST, 320 East, s s, 280 ft e of 2d Av, 22.6x98.9; House and Home Co., East Orange, N. J., to E. & E. Realty Corporation, 198 Broadway, (mtg $8,000,) Feb. 26.....$1

53D ST, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Abraham J. Benaim to Eugene A. Donohue, 149 Broadway, all liens, March 1; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St.....$1

102D ST, 159 East, n s, 47.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 27x95x irregular; same to same, (mtg $21,000,) all liens, March 1, all title; attorney, same.....$1

101ST ST, n s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; Abraham Adelberg, Cedarhurst, L. I., to Cedar Lake Realty Co., Inc., Cedarhurst, L. I., (mtg $85,000,) March 2; attorney, Harry Bloom, 149 Broadway.....$100

102D ST, 310 East, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Adolph Hirsch to Minnie Hirsch, 209 West 111th St, all liens, (mtg $19,500,) March 1; attorney, A. K. Schwabach, 115 Broadway.....$1

118TH ST, 71 East, n s, 115 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.10; Jacob Loewenthal to Benjamin Hirschfeld, 9 East 108th St, (mtg $16,000,) March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

122ND ST, 33 West, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Francis A. O'Neill, referee, to Valentine E. Macy and another, at Cassiano, N. Y., trustees of will of Josiah Macy, jr., Feb. 25; attorneys, Davison & C., 50 Court St., Brooklyn.....$1

119TH ST, s s, 208.2 ft — of Avenue A, 20x100.10; John F. Golden et al to Maria Cerullo, 2,011 1st Av, (mtg $8,000,) March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

127TH ST, 35 West, n s, 385

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The persistence of the north high area and its reinforcement from the Northwest have prevented the free movement of the Texas disturbance, and it is still central over the southern portion of that State, with increased intensity.

This distribution has been sufficient to cause general snows and rains in the Rocky Mountain region, the Plains States, the Lower Missouri Valley, and the Western Gulf States, with heavy snows over much of Kansas and Nebraska. Scattered snows also continued from the lake region eastward, and it is again raining on the North Pacific Coast with indications of the approach of another disturbance.

It is considerably colder in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and temperatures are generally below the seasonal average over the northern districts east of the Rocky Mountains. The Texas disturbance will probably move slowly eastward, attended by snow Thursday in the Plains States, snows and rains in the Central Valleys and the upper lake region, and rains in the Gulf States, continuing Friday east of the Mississippi River and extending into the lake region and the Southern Atlantic States.

It will be warmer Friday in the Northwest and the Rocky Mountain region, and colder Thursday and Friday in the Gulf States.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate west to north; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast, except east and southeast off the Georgia and Florida coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday; Friday cloudy.

New England: Fair Thursday and Friday.

Western New York—Fair Thursday; Friday unsettled, snow in west portion.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
2 A. M.	28	26	4 P. M.	40	33
3 A. M.	29	21	6 P. M.	38	27
4 A. M.	29	24	8 P. M.	34	21
12 M.	37	28	11 P. M.	32	19

The thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 37; for the corresponding date last year it was 32; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 22, at 3 P. M. it was 31. Maximum temperature 35 degrees at 12:01 A. M., minimum 19 degrees at 10:10 P. M. Humidity 51 per cent. at 8 A. M., 45 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.10 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

		Loss.
4, 36		
1:56–158 St. & 12 Av.; N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.		$1,000
3:28–94-96 Rivington St.; Meyer Gold.		$200
4:29–142 West End Av.; St. Cleaning Dept.		Slight
9:05–823 E. 88 St.; Annie Richtermetz		Slight
9:15–26 St. & 8 Av.; May & Co.		Slight
9:16–84 Ridge St.; Minah Cooperwitz.		None
10:25–4,566 Richardson Av.; I. Weill.		None
11:16–46 Trinity Pl.; Subway.		Slight
11:20–2,453 8 Av.; Wm. C. Lester.		Slight
11:25–160 St. & Hughes Av.; T. Durit.		$10
P. M.		
12:50–82 W. 116 St.; not given.		Slight
1:28–422 W. 38 St.; Edward Crum.		$25
1:28–3 Monroe St.; Tony Macino.		$5
2:55–662 Lenox Av.; N. Y. Bill Posting Co.		Slight
4:15–305 W. 70th St.; Mrs. A. Levy.		Slight
4:40–397 Lenox Av.; Mrs. Williams.		Slight
4:45–387 9 Av.; Morris Frank.		Slight
4:50–1,409 3 Av.; Herman Frahmann.		Slight
5:50–1336 St. and North River; Burns Bros.		Slight
6:46–1,377 B'way; Planner & Bros.		$100
8:35–1,317 Wilkins Av.; Sadie Huskin.		$300
9:55 15 Prospect Pl.; Richard O'Shea.		$300
9:17–2,014 La Fontaine Av.; Harry O'Connell		None
9:50–130 E. 118th St.; Wm. Lutsdern.		Slight
9:16–249 Broome St.; Louis Schnyder.		Slight
10:06–232 E. 112th; Michael Potash.		Slight
11:16–Wadsworth Av.; E. Richcott.		Slight
11:15–148 W. 45 St.; J. Crawford.		Slight
11:50–163 Ludlow St.; Morris Held.		Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Boards of officers have been directed to meet on March 16 at the following places to examine candidates for the U. S. Military Academy: Fort Banks, Mass., Fort Slocum, N. Y., Washington Barracks, D. C.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Fort Shafter, Hawaii; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Fort Sheridan, Ill., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; Fort Logan, Col.; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and San Juan, Porto Rico.

Capt. W. A. Powell, Med. Corps, to Presidio of San Francisco Hosp., sick.

Changes in assignments of inf. officers ordered: Col. J. S. Parke, 20th Inf., from that regiment and attached to 9th Inf., and Lt. Col. H. C. Hale, 17th to 20th Inf.

Capt. T. T. Frissell, 11th Inf., to Letterman Hosp., for examination.

Orders Dec. 29, directing 1st Lt. A. J. Stuart, C. A. C., to sail from San Francisco about March 5, amended to direct him to leave San Francisco about April 5.

Transfers of C. A. C. officers: Capts. R. F. Woods, 94th to 63d Co., and H. W. Bunn, 53d to 94th Co.

Leaves: Capt. E. M. Welles, Jr., M. C., five days' extension; 1st Lt. H. Hayden, 4th F. A., one month's extension; Major U. G. McAlexander, 18th Inf., two months, and Capt. R. G. Rutherford, Jr., 18th Inf., two months.

Navy Orders.

Comdr. C. D. Stearns, to command the San Diego.

Lt. Comdrs. R. R. Adams, G. Whitlock, and J. E. Murdock, commissioned.

Lieut. L. M. Mayfield and C. C. Slayton, commissioned.

Junior Grade Lts. D. A. McElduff and C. C. Davis, commissioned.

Lt. Surg. C. E. Parham, commissioned.

Comdr. C. R. Thomson, the New Orleans to the St. Louis.

Chf. Mach. D. Mullan, the New Orleans to the St. Louis.

Pay Clerk J. H. Seifert, appointed, to Philadelphia Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Cyclops, at Guacanayabo Bay; Des Moines, at Progreso, Mex.; Castine, at Boston; Yorktown, at San Diego; Perkins, at Charleston; Caesar, at San Francisco; Nanshan, at Tiburon, and the Hector, at Honolulu.

Sailed—Wheeling, Port au Prince for Mole St. Nicholas and Cape Haitien; Orion, Hampton Roads for Guantanamo; Tonopah, Mactomsuth, Pa., and the Kay West for Pensacola; Rocket, Annapolis for Washington; Denver, La Paz for Mazatlan; Helena, Shanghai for Hankow; St. Louis, Yerba Buena, Cal., for Tiburon, Cal., and the Ontario, Guantanamo for Guacanayabo Bay.

EDUCATION NOTES.

At the Board of Education's meeting next Wednesday action will be taken on the proposal to grant leaves of absence with pay to certain teachers for the purpose of studying the work of ungraded class teachers in the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers.

Morris Kaechner and Joseph W. O'Rourke have been appointed as first grade clerks in the Bureau of Attendance.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have been requested to consent to the execution by the Board of Education of a lease of land at East Elmhurst, Queens, for the erection thereon of a portable school building.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to transfer $724.74 to the Bureau of Buildings, Division of Repairs, to pay the salary of James J. Sheridan, assistant chief of the Sanitary Division, withheld on account of Civil Service complications.

The Board of Education has approved of an increase from $225 a month to $4,248 a year in the compensation attached to the position of janitor in P. S. 51, the Bronx.

An open forum will be conducted tomorrow afternoon in the De Witt Clinton High School by the Principals' Club.

Prof. George D. Strayer of Teachers College will deliver an address on financial independence of Boards of Education at the meeting of the High School Teachers' Association in the auditorium of the High School of Commerce at 11 A. M., Saturday.

The residents of Ocean Hill, L. I., are trying to have an addition built to P. S. 73, Queens.

There will be nominations of officers for 1915-1916 at the meeting of the Class Teachers' Association in Terrace Garden Hall at 4 P. M., on March 9.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 12 P. M., Mar. 2: Patrol. P. Hanley, Com'r's office, to 38; T. Logan, 38, to Com'r's office; 4 P. M. Mar. 4: T. F. J. Kerrigan, B. B. H. Squad, to 7143.

Temporary assignments: Lieuts. R. C. Conner, 16, and R. J. Deyo, 26, to 7 Insp. Dist., 20 days, 4 P. M., Mar. 5; Patrol. J. Platt, Jr., 15, to C. O., duty in cycle repair shop, 15 days, 8 A. M., Mar. 4; J. P. Halligan, 26, to 4 Insp. Dist., 10 days, 4 P. M., Mar. 5; E. J. Sullivan, 68, to C. O., duty in record room, 30 days, 8 A. M., Mar. 3; T. A. Burke, 81, to 13 Insp. Dist., 10 days, 8 A. M., Mar. 6; J. P. Harron, 1819 and E. Shiggerl, 169, to 16 Insp. Dist., 30 days, 8 P. M., Mar. 5. To Com'r's office from commands indicated, for 7 days, 8 A. M., Mar. 3: G. D. Hopkins, 21; W. J. Marion, 43; O. H. Bohmke, 169; F. McGee, D. D., 8; J. Gannon, Traf. C.; J. J. Gannon, B. B. H. Sq.; B. J. O'Connor, 25; H. W. Gifford, 89; M. Oendorff, 170; G. Thomson, D. B.; J. C. Hale, Traf. C.; P. J. Brophy, Bur. of Tel. To D. B.: M. R. Buckley, 15 days, 8 A. M., Mar. 3; H. L. Hoffmann, 26, 5 days, 9 A. M., Mar. 4; T. E. Enright, 28; J. M. Evans, 36; J. F. V. L. Patton, 66, 10 days, 9 A. M., Mar. 3; A. Chmielewski, 29; H. J. Walsh, and S. Heber, B. B. H. Sq., 10 days, 8 A. M., March 3; J. A. Kee, 169, and T. F. Gilroy, 18 Insp. Dist., 10 days, 8 A. M., Mar. 4; J. A. Knapp, 26, 10 days, 4 P. M., Mar. 4. From prects. indicated, for 10 days, 4 P. M., Mar. 5: J. F. Shea, 5; A. J. Padrosca, 9, and M. B. Friedlander, 33; F. A. P. Flynn, 7; C. F. Kane, 33; J. J. Wey, 10.

Leave of absence, without pay: Patrol. J. E. Hughes, 12, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 6; P. Killian, Jr., 18, 3 days, 8 A. M., Mar. 4; J. Cech, 23, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Mar. 6; J. D. O'Brien, 169, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 5.

Full pay while sick: Act. Det. Sergt., (1st Gr.,) W. J. Haskins, D. B., noon, Feb. 6, to 12 P. M., Feb. 12.

Fire Department.

Death announced: David Bisso, Eng. 154, at 4:45 P. M., March 1. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 11 Chestnut Av., Rosebank, Staten Island, at 9:30 A. M. today. Members of Eng. 154 will act as funeral escort.

Special leave, without pay: Peter Hughes, Eng. 60, 24 hrs., 8 P. M., March 6.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Have $20,000 for good first mortgage, Manhattan, Bronx property. Trustee, 423 Times.

Mortgage Loans.—Manhattan, Bronx or New Jersey. Hickey, 318 East 169th St.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Elegant private house, 3-story and basement, 11 rooms; clean, completely and well furnished; will sell outright or furnishings and give lease. Inquire 387 East 146th St. Phone Melrose 2014.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. B. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

14-room cosy home; completely furnished; 3 baths; semi-detached; electricity; sale or lease. Owner. Phone Riverside 4607.

60th St., 123, (Park and Lexington.)—4-story basement; choice residential location. Ford, 171 3d Av.

Spuyten Duyvil villa sites; suction prices; choice locations. Baker, 7 East 42d.

34th St., 148, (Near Lexington.)—3-story basement dwelling. Ford, 171 3d Av.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Two-family house, 13 rooms, all improvements; near McKinley Square; worth $11,000; price $7,600. Hickey, 318 East 169th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE HOME;
with water-front rights and privileges to yacht club, bathing beach, &c.; house has 8 beautiful, sunny rooms, bath, electric lights and gas, sewer, sidewalks, &c.; everything up to date; 44 trains daily; 30 minutes out; possession on $500 payment; balance monthly to suit. Address B. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., New York.

Do you want to own a fine cottage of 7 rooms and bath, improvements, on large plot, for $18 a month? If so, write at once before it is gone; only 30 minutes out; right at trolley, stores, &c.; big bargain for some one; little cash requires possession at once. A. D., Box 132 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Tenements will lease or purchase on easy terms. Bellino, 45 East Houston St.

Building Material.

ROOFING, FURNACES AND RANGES.
ROOFS GUARANTEED BY YEAR.
I. ISRAEL, Established 1892.
Telephone Bryant 3553. 306 West 48th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A.—329 East 68th St.; 3-story, high-stoop house; modern in all respects; in the Schermerhorn block of private dwellings; rent, $1,080.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 3d Av., cor. 68th St.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Ardsley.—For permanent residence or Summer home, magnificent view—Plot, 5,000 square feet; all improvements; small payments. "Bargain," W 129 Times.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Mount Vernon.

Live in Mt. Vernon.—Small house; best neighborhood; easy terms. F. Tefft, Columbus Av., Mt. Vernon.

White Plains.

For rent at $62.50, 11 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, lot 100x160, fine view, 6 minutes' walk to station.

EDWARD M. WEST, INC.,
Depot Square, White Plains. Phone 413.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA—18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day. Little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown Street, two blocks north L. I. R. R. Sta., Jamaica.

AT NORTH FREEPORT.
6 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, reception hall, all modern improvements and steam heat; fine shade; near trolley and stores; $2,900, $100 cash, $20 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

FOR LOW-COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet B on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Seven-room house; 35 minutes out; parquet floors; steam plant; two lots; easy terms. Hollberg, Floral Park, L. I.

New York State—For Sale or To Let

For sale or to let for Summer season, 8 room mountain cottage, with first-class cement floor garage, within 1,000 feet of Eyvie inn and Park; wonderful view Tomkins Cove, N. Y. W. N. Griffith, Tomkins Cove, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Montclair. — Exceptional opportunity; brick veneer residence; large living and dining rooms, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, billiard room, solarium; sleeping porch; fine location; $9,500.

Beautiful cor. residence; centre hall; large living and dining rooms, butler's pantry, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch; every appointment; 70 ft. frontage; $14,000. Murdoch, opp. Lack. R. R., Montclair, N. J.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 601 Times Building, New York City.

EAST ORANGE HOUSE, 10 rooms and bath; parquet floors, new steam heater and plumbing, electricity; convenient two railroad stations; garage; LOT 50x100; will sell $1,000 down, balance monthly. Write
L. MAYER,
78 North 18th St., East Orange, N. J.

A new house at Westfield, cheap, $500 cash; balance like rent; also choice plot near depot, $500; easiest terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York

Beautiful fruit farm, 6 acres, 750 bearing peach trees; new house, 6 rooms, bath, every improvement; price, $6,000; sacrifice. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Bargain, $1,200 plot, 50x150 feet, sell $650; select neighborhood; 35 min. to N. Y., Lackawanna. Room 802, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Furnished houses for season, Ridgewood and vicinity. Inquire John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J.

Fine seven-room house, 80x120 plot; convenient; furnished, unfurnished. Sacrifice, L 131 Times.

ALL ABOUT RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Address "Publicity," Box 87, Rutherford, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Farm of 180 acres in the Litchfield hills; 100 acres woodland; fine old N. E. homestead; $3,000 includes cows, poultry, tools. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Nearby Connecticut inland and short front acreage. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

BEAUTIFUL NEW 14-ROOM HOUSE,
on water front at Riverside, Conn., cheap. H. W. HOPTON, 542 5th Av., New York City.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

Will rent Summer season, cottage, three bedrooms; commuting distance. Sound preferred; must be directly on water. A 231 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Cottage, Long Island, Westchester; all year; six rooms. F., 494 Columbus Av.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted to Rent.

WANTED TO RENT.
Responsible family wish to rent furnished house of 7 rooms on Hudson or Sound, within commuting distance of New York. Send full particulars as to rent, location, &c., by letter only, to J. Wild, Room 1,901, 110 West 40th St., New York.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents an agate line.

If you carry insurance, 35,000 square feet, $100,000, we can give you building, with contents, rate 40 cents; Grand Central zone; steam heat, large freight elevator, light four sides, 100 per cent. sprinkler. Forty Estate, 160 East 94th St. 9281 Riverside.

Suite of offices, suitable for architect, contractor, or building material concern, for rent. Apply Room 402, 103 Park Av., New York, opposite Grand Central Station.

Nicely furnished office, centrally located, reasonable, to reliable party; phone messages and callers carefully attended during absence of tenant. M 43 Times.

Have you an office to sublet? We will rent it for you. The Sub-Leasing Company, 1,472 Broadway. Bryant 5786.

84th St., 144 East, (Lexington and 3d Avs.)—Store; new building; electric light; heat. Ford, 171 3d Av.

Photograph gallery, 6th Av., below 34th St., large, light; good for artist; old established. W 159 Times.

111 NASSAU ST.
Basement store, $1,500; parlor store, $1,800.

BALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING,
LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4090 Chelsea.

Loft, 3,600 feet, excellent light, elevator, power. 511 and 513 West 51st St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Small skylight studio, with plenty of light, or loft, preferably near Subway, below 50th; give particulars. M 44 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A.—A.—THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $45 up.
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $55 up.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants.
Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9620 Col.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St., Col. Av.
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE 3 ROOMS,
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished, $55 up monthly.
Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Special concessions on lease and unfurnished to October 1st.
Near Subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 8970.

Furnished apartment, four rooms and bath, 321 West 94th, between Riverside Drive and West End Av.; Weber grand piano; solid mahogany furniture; newly furnished throughout; elevator; hallboy service; phone; $75 monthly. 1-5, 7-9. Ellis.

To sublet, furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath, 10th floor, Hotel Ransby, 324 W. 84th St. Phone 5420 Schuyler, Apt. 102, 10 to 12 A. M.—6 to 7 P. M.

Broadway, 2,030, (70th St.)—Lady leaving city will rent till October at sacrifice magnificent 10-room apartment, 3 baths, tenth floor, handsomely furnished. Mrs. Railing, 6314 Columbus.

104th, 250 West.—Five-room apartment, attractively furnished, all outside, sunny rooms; southern exposure; rent, $720. See Superintendent. Telephone 1015 Riverside.

98th, 315 West.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; bachelors' quarters; elaborately furnished; reasonable. Liberman, Call 8 to 9 P. M.

To sublet, handsomely furnished apartment, eight rooms and two baths; all outside rooms; light, refrigeration, vacuum cleaning free. Harbeck, The Belmont, 2209 West 97.

To Sublet—6 rooms, beautifully furnished, southern exposure, from May 1 to Sept. 30. The Braender, 418 Central Park West. See Superintendent. Phone 4164 River.

A bachelor apartment, 3 rooms and bath, on 59th St.; two rooms overlooking Central Park; one southern exposure; private elevator entrance. L 157 Times.

146th, 600 West.—Nicely furnished apartment overlooking the Hudson; near Subway; call. Telephone Audubon 2440.

Until Oct. 1 or longer, six rooms, high-class elevator apartment, artistically furnished, at sacrifice. Unadilla, 128 West 11th.

Studio building, three attractively furnished rooms, bath; restaurant; $110. 27 West 67th St.

75th, 57 West.—Handsomely furnished apartment, seven unusually large corner rooms; $150 monthly; possession at once. E. 62.

70th, 236 West.—Beautifully furnished 3-room kitchenette apartment; new building. Apply Superintendent.

Five-room apartment, fully furnished, to Oct., 1915; Southern exposure; rent, $125 monthly. Storer, 601 West 110th St.

80th, 225 West.—Small, elevator, Broadway apartment; $60 lease; $70 monthly. Whitmore.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Four-room apartment, completely furnished, to sublet. Inquire office.

95th, 318 West.—Comfortably furnished apartment; elevator; 6 rooms; near Drive; piano.

51ST, 72 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; also single room; $9 weekly; business people.

44th, 25 West.—Small apartment, three rooms, bath adjoining; steam; $40 up.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

East Side.

Apartments to let furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect. Restaurant; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 E. 32d St.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 E 27th St.

Below 59th St.—6 rooms 2 baths, handsomely furnished apartment; rent short, long lease. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

$35.00 elegant 5-room apartment; elevator service day and night; phone in each apartment; latest electric fixtures; plenty steam, hot water; centrally located; Subway, elevated cars, crosstown cars, bus, parks within one block. 315 West 113th.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 ROOMS, $40; 5 & 6 WEST 104TH ST.
6 ROOMS, $50; 40 & 42 WEST 127TH ST.
5 ROOMS, $40; 30 & 32 EAST 128TH ST.

Will sublet attractive six-room apartment till Oct. 1 for $60 a month; regular rental $78. Apply 2 to 5 daily, Apartment D5, 315 West 79th St.

To sublet, unfurnished, 315 West 98th St.; three rooms, bath, kitchenette; furnished or unfurnished; near Riverside; reasonable. Call 8 to 9 P. M., Liberman.

Manhattan Av., 492.—Four front apartments; all improvements: $23-$25. Inquire on premises, or Robert Levers, 876 Lenox Av., corner 129th.

A large five-room apartment to sublet; all modern improvements; one block from Columbia; rent $59. 414 West 121st St. Apt. 41.

Amsterdam Av., 2,125, (near 165th.)—Four large light rooms; all modern improvements; telephone; decorated to suit; $25-$27.

Corner apartment, 318 West 116th, corner Manhattan Av.; six elegant rpoms; all improvements; $40.

To sublet, sacrifice, six rooms, bath; all light; elevator, telephone, electric light. Unadilla, 128 West 11th St.

15 Fort Washington Av., (Rio Grande, near 159th and Broadway.)—2, 3, 5 rooms, $30 $60; River views.

Sublet—Unusually light, attractive new five-room apartment; adjoining Riverside Drive. Simpson, 628 West 151st.

Bailey Av., 3,064, (West 231st St.)—Beautiful three-room apartment; phone; modern improvements: $22.

180th, 804 West, corner Pinehurst Av.—Beautiful seven-room elevator apartment; improvements.

The Forrest Chambers, Broadway at 113th St.—An 8-room apartment, with 3 baths.

127th, 79 West.—Six rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat. First flat, $25.

106-110 Central Park West, south corner 71st. —Six to nine rooms, $1,800 up.

538-544 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

479 West 146th.—Five light rooms and bath; southern exposure; $27.

East Side.

105 East 15th St.—High-class elevator apartments, 3 and 5 rooms; $35 to $75 per month. Apply to agent on the premises.

Madison Square apartments to lease.
40 East 26th St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Fine suite and rooms; modern conveniences; table board; references.

11TH ST., 17 (EAST.)—Rooms with private bath and meals, $15 weekly and up; rooms without bath, $12; hotel service.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large rooms; steam heat; excellent table; reasonable.

34TH, 117 and 119 EAST.—Large and single rooms with board.

62D, 23 AND 30 EAST.—Single room, with excellent board; $10 weekly.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

47TH, 48-50 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; private baths; table board. Bryant 8590.

47TH ST., 52 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; near bath; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Rooms; table board.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; private bath; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room; exceptionally well-appointed house; private bath; electricity.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; convenient; private bath; table guests; reasonable.

70TH, 62 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large room; southern exposure; private bath; electricity.

71ST ST. 340 WEST.—Single rooms; exceptional; strictly kosher; table board; accommodations; reservation can be made for the Passover Holiday.

72D, 253 WEST.—Wonderful large second story room; dressing room; marble bath; table unsurpassed; rates reasonable.

72D, 308 WEST.—Southern house; desirable double rooms; private baths; excellent table; telephone.

73D, 260 WEST.—Magnificently furnished second floor suite of rooms for couple or four persons at $75 week, which includes board; possession 15th of month; accommodations equal to the best hotels in the city at half the cost; separate tables; superior cuisine.

75TH, 161 WEST.—Large and single rooms; electricity, steam heat, newly decorated; parlor dining; social surroundings; reasonable rates; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select house offers exquisitely furnished, sunny, double and single room; unsurpassed table; electricity; table guests.

79TH, 114 AND 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Small room; excellent table; electricity; convenient. Subway, "L."

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cheerful, sunny rooms; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent home cooking; parlor dining; small tables.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Comfortable rooms for business people; elevator apartment; private family. Solari.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large rooms; southern exposure; running water; also small; excellent cooking; moderate.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Large, small rooms; exceedingly comfortable, homey atmosphere.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; references. Write for booklet.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; also two small rooms; references.

83D, 17 WEST.—High class Jewish house; large room, moderate; table guests.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive, small room; southern exposure; excellent home cooking; references required; table guests.

92D, 7 WEST, (Apt. 65.)—Comfortable room; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

227TH ST., (Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil.) —Attractive country; city limits; 8c. commutation; 231st Subway convenient; homelike; references. Lesley.

GENTLEMAN may have ideal home life; cultured family; exclusive surroundings; only reliable need apply. Z 374 Times Annex.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $10-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Sub. or "L" or Trolley to South Ferry.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Englishman wishes nice room, board, in high-class establishment, or refined private family; good locality; within or short distance out of town. M 47 Times.

Young gentleman desires nice room, breakfast and dinner, with refined private family; state price. Room 320, Fifth Av. Bldg.

GENTLEMAN wishes room and board with quiet, refined family near 168th St. station. J., W 139 Times.

Young German wants large, light room, with board; state price. W 172 Times.

I WANT HOME in private family; small room; $10 only. W 138 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

FOR WEEK-END TRIPS.—Charming private home, less than an hour from New York. 10-61 minute; beautiful walks; boating; club privileges; sleeping porch; excellent table; automobile trips very moderate. W 120 Times.

TRUELL INN, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
A quiet, restful family hotel in most exclusive section; rates moderate.

Westfield, N. J.—Large, sunny rooms with board; modern house; near station. 425 Summit Av.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

18TH, 226 EAST.—Near "L" station; elegant back parlor; all modern improvements.

29TH ST., 118 EAST.—Single room; private house; all improvements; telephone; near Subway.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room, modern conveniences; private house; reasonable; gentleman.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable large room, southern exposure; private bath; electricity, telephone.

43D ST., 130 EAST.—In private family, beautifully furnished rooms for business lady or gentleman, connecting bath, separate entrance, near Grand Central; references. Gammond's bell.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentlemen tired of hotel life may find cheerful, comfortable room with running water, adjacent to bath.

55TH, 33 EAST.—Large, light rooms; all conveniences; southern exposure.

64TH ST., (858 Lexington Av.)—Front room, connecting bath, heated, $4; one room, private bath, $5; one double room, $5; one single room, $3; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 834, (83d St.)—Front and back parlor; other rooms; conveniences; telephone.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; modern conveniences; private bath; telephone.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Front parlor, alcove; private bath; also single, sunny room, adjoining bath; steam; electricity, telephone; private house.

23D, 459 WEST.—Beautiful sunny rooms, baths, conveniences; very reasonable. Chelsea 6224.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; exclusive, private house; references; bachelors.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without private bath.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, fine room; private shower bath; electricity; steam; select residence

47TH ST., 31 WEST.—Splendid single front room; steam heat, elevator service; select residence.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large room; steam heat; bath; running water; electricity; phone.

50TH, 43 WEST.—Fine south room; hot and cold water; moderate terms.

51ST, 16 WEST.—Attractively furnished small and large rooms; private bath; kitchenette; telephone; $5, $6, $6, $7, $10.

56TH, 314 WEST.—Hall room; newly decorated; private residence; moderate; telephone.

57TH, 363 WEST.—Pleasant room, or two, suitable housekeeping; kitchen privileges. Van Name.

58TH, 21 WEST.—Handsomely furnished small and large rooms; private bath; electric light; telephone; $8, $7, $6.

68TH, 30 WEST, Near Central Park.—Beautiful, large, small rooms; also suites.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished; gentlemen; finest locality; Subway, elevated.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Home, out of the ordinary; beautifully furnished; large, small room; reference.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Newly renovated small, bright room, hot and cold water; gentlemen; references asked; house under new management.

71ST ST, WEST.—Large room, private bath; elegant apartment; one gentleman. Columbus 10166.

72D, 240 WEST.—Large, attractive suite, suitable studio or living; unusual improvements; references.

72D, (between Broadway-West End.)—Will accommodate a couple. Telephone 8850 Col.

73D, 155 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room, running water, electricity, telephone, subway express.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive, single room; superior table; also table guests.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large room; private bath; high-class references. Owner.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms, double, single; private baths; reasonable; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large rooms; private baths; small; breakfast.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large room, suitable family of adults or couple; reasonable.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny, front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, with bath; electric light; private house; references.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Elegant rooms, single, en suite; private baths; board optional.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished single room; every convenience; select house.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, bath same floor; phone; reasonable.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; small room; opposite Subway.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large room, electric lights; private home; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Desirable five small rooms, adjoining bath; Subway, elevated. Phone 10117 Schuyler.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms, private bath; steam heat, electricity; telephone.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, second floor; use of parlor; references.

82D

SEIZED IN DRUG RAID IN RIVERSIDE DRIVE

T. L. Milic and Gustave Waldeck Accused of Smuggling Opium and Cocaine.

SUPPLY MAILED IN BERLIN

Alleged Chief Conspirator Is Vice President of Rubber Company — $5,000 Bail Each.

A raid on an apartment house at Riverside Drive and 135th Street on Tuesday night resulted yesterday in the arraignment before Commissioner Houghton of Tonko L. Milic, Vice President of the Peruvian Chamayro Rubber Corporation, and Gustave Waldeck, on a charge of smuggling opium and cocaine into this country. The Federal authorities in the raid confiscated a quantity of cocaine, which had been imported in small quantities by post from Germany.

Milic is the son of a landowner of considerable wealth in Dalmatia and has been engaged in many different occupations. Among his papers, according to Assistant District Attorney Harold A. Content, who took part in the raid, was found a list purporting to show the number of rifles and the quantity of ammunition recently exported from this country to one of the belligerant factions in Mexico. As such a transaction would not concern the Federal authorities, they did not follow it up.

Milic has traveled in South America and is said there to have married. On his arrival in this country he established, the Federal authorities say, the Peruvian Chamayro Rubber Corporation, and managed to sell some of its stock, although the District Attorney's office asserts that his interest in the plantations the company was supposed to own consisted merely of an option. The company until recently had offices at 90 Wall Street.

When this enterprise did not turn out to be the gold mine it had been expected to be, Milic, the Government alleges, conceived the notion of going into the opium-smuggling business on a large scale. His father was in the habit of sending over from his plantation at Sland, Dalmatia, bales of sage. His alleged plan was to have packages of opium concealed in the middle of these and then to trust to the fact that sage is on the free list for the contraband drug escaping the vigilance of the Customs officers.

Considering the high price opium-smokers pay for the drug in this country, he reckoned, it is said, that he ought to make $200,000 in the first year; and he dispatched a woman agent to his father's plantation with instructions to slip the opium into the midst of the sage and see that the bales thus doctored were consigned to him or to Waldeck, as his agent.

However, in order to get the opium cash was needed, and Milic had sunk all his ready capital in the rubber venture. So that part of his scheme hung fire, but he still was able to get cocaine. This could be obtained in Berlin for 50 cents an ounce and would fetch among its users $15 an ounce here, so Milic arranged for a supply of that.

It was arranged that the drug should be sent to Waldeck, who was to be the assistant of Milic. Each consignment was put up in a small envelope, which was wrapped securely in newspaper and placed in another envelope. This was then posted in the regular way in Berlin and delivered to Waldeck, who had taken the name of Charles G. May, and had opened a shop at 916 Sixth Avenue, near Fifty-third Street. There, according to the Customs agents, $2,500 worth of cocaine was dispensed freely to all who desired it, and the shop was visited by all classes, from men and women in automobiles to beggars in rags.

Unfortunately for the scheme, Waldeck was arrested last May by the State authorities for trafficking in cocaine, and was sent to Blackwell's Island. While he was behind the bars Special Treasury Agent Esterbrook set to work to discover how he got his supplies of the drug, and found out the plan of using the mails. This led him on to trace out Milic's connection with the business, and it was decided to arrest the latter just as Waldeck was getting released from the island.

Judge Mayer issued a warrant on Tuesday, and armed with this Assistant District Attorney Content and Customs Inspectors Lewis, Collins, and Kyte went to the Riverside Drive apartment house. There Milic had a flat in the name of E. L. Lertora, and the officers obtained admission to the house by ringing the bell of another apartment. They waited in the passage until they saw Karl W. Buch, Milic's lawyer, knock on his door, and, as Mrs. Milic opened it, they rushed in.

Milic made no resistance, and the apartment was searched thoroughly. The Inspectors had good information where to look, and they soon unearthed fifty envelopes containing consignments of the cocaine.

Commissioner Houghton held Milic and Waldeck in $5,000 bail each for further examination.

GREENBERG DIES IN PRISON.

His Son, Also Arson Convict, Pleads in Vain to Attend Funeral.

Morris Greenberg died yesterday at Sing Sing, where he had served two years and a half of a twenty years' term for arson. His body was taken to his home at 345 Blake Avenue, East New York, where his widow and three of his children are living. His son David Greenberg, who was convicted of having a part in his father's crime and is serving five years and a half in Sing Sing, pleaded with prison authorities to be permitted to come to this city in handcuffs to attend the funeral, but permission could not be granted.

The Greenbergs were convicted of substituting aged and worn-out horses for valuable and heavily insured ones, burning the stables containing the substitutes, and collecting insurance on the policies held on the good ones. Greenberg is reputed to have left a large fortune.

SCATTER THEATRE CROWDS.

Engines Dash Through Autos to Fire, Police Drive Throngs Away.

A small fire in a heap of coal in the basement of the Forty-fifth Street Exchange Building at 145 West Forty-Fifth Street caused great excitement as the crowds were leaving theatres in the neighborhood last night. The fire engines dashed through a street that was full of taxis and automobiles taking crowds away from the theatres, and the police drove the throngs on the sidewalks toward Broadway and Fifth Avenue, while several lines of hose were taken into the basement after the gratings had been lifted from the sidewalk.

The fire was speedily put out. It had been caused by spontaneous combustion in the damp coal.

YALE PRIZE TO CHINAMAN.

Wins Ten Eyck Trophy for Speaking Carrying a $2,000 Fund.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 3.—The Ten Eyck prize for speaking, one of the most highly valued at Yale University, was won tonight by Chong-hsu Henry Wang of Ningpo, China, a member of the class of 1916. His subject was "China and the European War." Morris Hadley, son of President Hadley, was a contestant.

The Ten Eyck prize, which was established in 1888, is the income of a fund of $2,000

Aselte Murder Jury Disagrees.

After twenty-three hours' deliberation the General Sessions jury in the case of Michael J. Aselte, alias "Guinea Mike," on trial for murder, announced yesterday afternoon that they had been unable to agree. Judge Mulqueen characterized the disagreement as a miscarriage of justice, and ordered that a new panel be drawn immediately to retry the case. It is understood that the jury stood eight to four for acquittal. Aselte shot and killed Ernest Jones, a negro, in Aselte's saloon at 317 West Forty-first Street.

TO DEBATE FULL CREW LAW.

Pennsylvania Railroad Names Engineer to Meet Assemblyman.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has accepted the challenge of Assemblyman Francis P. Boland to debate the full crew law publicly, and the question will be thrashed out in Elks Hall, Jersey City, probably on Friday of next week. Mr. Boland, who is a brakeman on the Pennsylvania, will be opposed by Hart J. Sackenthall, an engineer in through service between New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Boland made it a point that his salary would not permit him to engage a hall, and the place for the debate was engaged by the railroad company.

The challenge was sent by Mr. Boland to Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, "or such officer as he may designate to debate the full crew law and how it operates on the Pennsylvania Railroad property in the State of New Jersey." Mr. Sackenthall was selected to present the company's contention that the law has failed of its purpose, put a burden on the people, worked to the disadvantage of the railroads and other employes and should be repealed.

In a statement issued yesterday by R. L. O'Donnel, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the twenty-one associated railroads of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, which are working for the repeal of the law, it is said that if Mr. Boland is willing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would be glad if three newspapers would name a man to umpire the debate and decide which side gets the best of it.

BALTIC TO FLY OWN FLAG.

Said to Have Forty Armored Auto Trucks Lashed to Her Deck.

The failure of steamships to sail from England during the last ten days as scheduled has made more acute the freight congestion on the piers here. The situation is also affected by the congestion at European ports and the consequent delay in loading and unloading freight. Some of the liners due to sail for New York have been unable to leave England on time because of the dock strike there and the use of vessels for transporting Lord Kitchener's new army to France

The White Star liner Baltic sailed yesterday from this port with a heavy cargo of general merchandise, but more freight was left behind on the pier. It is said the Baltic carried lashed on deck forty semi-armored auto trucks consigned to the British Government. The Baltic took out 150 passengers, of whom 42 were in the saloon. Capt. J. B. Ranson, the Baltic's commander, said he intended to fly the British flag in spite of German submarines.

AID FOR JEWISH GIRLS.

List of Donations to Fund for Those Out of Employment.

The Committee on Unemployed Jewish Girls, of which Mrs. Alexander Kohut is Chairman and Mrs. Ira L. Bamberger Treasurer, has received the following subscriptions:

N. Y. Foundat'n	$1,500	John H. King	$25
Mrs. J. H. Schiff	1,000	Thr'gh Mrs. Furchgott	200
Mrs. D. Guggenheim	1,000	Miss King	20
Mrs. M. Loeb	250	Mrs. L. Kronthal	15
Mrs. F. D. Pollack	100	Mrs. B. Guggenheim	25
Mrs. J. J. Hanauer	100	Miss R. Bernheimer	50
Mrs. M. Gross	25	Mrs. E. J. King	50
Mrs. E. A. Stonebill	25	Mrs. J. Kayser	25
Mrs. J. Bookman	25	Mrs. H. Sonn	25
Mrs. A. Lewisohn	100	Mrs. W. Straus	50
Mrs. L. Marshall	100	Mrs. F. Nathan	25
Mrs. B. L. Freedman	50	J. L. Buttenwieser	10
Miss S. Berger	15	Miss C. Bettelheim	10
Mrs. W. Walter	50	Mrs. A. J. Bach	25
Mrs. L. Fuld	333	Mrs. S. J. Levi	25
Mrs. L. Furchgott	50	Mrs. Schettel	60
R. Sadowsky	50	J.	25
		Mrs. V. Guinzberg	50
		Mrs. A. Freedman	100

Subscriptions may be sent to Mrs. Kohut, 302 West Eighty-sixth Street.

GOLDMAN TO GET DIVORCE.

Jury Decides That Banker's Son Should Be Freed from Wife.

Robert J. Goldman, son of Henry Goldman, the banker, got a verdict yesterday in his suit for a divorce. It took the jury only thirty minutes to decide that Mrs. Goldman had misbehaved in the house at 66 East Ninth Street early last September with Nathan Harris and again at the Hotel Wellington, in Chicago, with an unknown man on Sept. 27. The questions answered were submitted by Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum.

Mr. and Mrs. Goldman were married last May. Both were under the legal age. Mr. Goldman's father sent him to a ranch in the West, and Mrs. Goldman resumed her stage career under her old name of Edith Ostend.

SUICIDE OPPOSITE CITY HALL

Man Supposed to be Alexander Busch Shoots Himself Twice.

A fairly well-dressed man of about 50 years, who was walking on the side of the General Post Office opposite the City Hall shortly after midnight today shot himself in the head with a revolver.

Several men who heard the shot started to run toward him. They saw him walk two paces after the first shot and then place the revolver against his head and fire a second time. This time he fell to the sidewalk, dying.

Policeman Cohen ran to the man's side, and then summoned Dr. Fenton of the Hudson Street Hospital, who found the man dead. In his pocket was a notebook, which contained the name "Alexander Busch, 34 Butler Street, Meriden, Conn." Nothing else was found to establish his identity.

CITY BREVITIES.

Commissioner Fetherston of the Street Cleaning Department, and J. L. Geron, Chief Inspector of the State Department of Labor, will discuss features of their work tonight before the Broadway Association at 2,306 Broadway.

District Attorney Perkins yesterday appointed Merrill E. Gates, Jr., a Deputy Assistant District Attorney to succeed Charles Dushkind, who resigned.

William Anson, who had a revolver and a receipt for a bag of explosives left in the parcel room at the Hudson Terminal, was sentenced yesterday to twenty years in Sing Sing by Judge Crain in General Sessions. Anson, who is 49 years old, has spent twenty years in Federal prisons, some for Post Office offenses.

William A. Hines, a customs attorney, was admitted as partner yesterday to the law firm of Churchill & Marlow, 63 Wall Street.

Dr. David Jayne Hill, ex-Ambassador to Germany, has postponed a series of lectures he was to present under the auspices of the Civic Forum on "The State," "The Law," and "The Citizen." War conditions caused the postponement.

William Snow, putting a painter's scaffold under the Ninth Avenue Elevated road in front of 744 Greenwich Street yesterday, was struck by a passing train when he raised his head above the rails. He died in St. Vincent's Hospital. He lived at 515 West 147th Street.

A premature explosion in the excavation for the new Western Union Building at Broadway and Dey Street last evening hurled a shower of stones upon the crowded sidewalks, slightly hurting Annie Gorndorff, 19 years old, of 618 Fifth Avenue, and George Kenny, 5, of 89 Fifth Avenue, New Brighton, S. I.

MOHAWK
MADE WITH F. TENTED SLIP-OVER BUTTONHOLE TIE SLIDES EASILY
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

BANK STOCKHOLDERS FACE $1,000,000 SUIT

Court Says Share Owners in Union Concern Must Answer Action Brought by State.

SETS ASIDE DEMURRERS

$2,000,000 Discrepancy Between Assets and Liabilities, Bank Department Asserts.

Under a decision handed down yesterday by Justice Walter Jaycox in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn 500 stockholders of the defunct Union Bank must defend themselves against a suit for $1,000,000 which has been brought against them by Joseph G. Deane, counsel for Deputy Superintendent of Banks Daniel W. Quinn, Jr., who is liquidating the bank's assets.

On Feb. 4 Mr. Deane asked for judgment on the pleadings. Six of the stockholders acted for themselves and others interposed demurrers. They contended that the action should have been brought in the name of the bank; that the complaint did not establish the liability of the stockholders, and that a suit for an accounting should be brought instead of a demand for a specific sum. Mr. Deane contended that, as there was a discrepancy of nearly $2,000,000 between the assets and liabilities of the bank, the stockholders should pay a sum equal to the par value of the stock they held. The bank was capitalized at $1,000,000.

"Whether an action at law will lie herein," Justice Jaycox said, "I think depends entirely upon the facts pleaded. If the pleader as in this case gives the amount of the assets and the amount of the liabilities, and there is such an apparent disparity between them that each stockholder will be required to pay the full amount of a statutory liability, I can see no good purpose to be served by bringing an action in equity for an accounting. Some of the arguments presented upon demurrers are to the effect that this disparity is more apparent than real. This may be true, but I am not called upon to determine the question upon this motion.

"It may be that the plaintiff will be unable to prove his cause of action as alleged, but I am not concerned upon that question. I am only determining whether the facts stated constitute a cause for action. In so far as the statement of facts necessary to constitute an action for the statutory liability, I am of the opinion that the pleader has alleged facts sufficiently."

Justice Jaycox gave the stockholders twenty days in which to file an answer to the suit and assessed them $10 costs each.

CRANE MAY SEE BOOKS.

Court Rules Against Rock Island Railway Company Officials.

Magistrate Appleton in the First District Court held yesterday that the refusal of officials of the Rock Island Railway Company, having the custody of its books in this city, to permit Warren C. Crane, one of the stockholders, to examine and inspect the stock books and stock ledger, brought them within the provisions of the penal law of this State and upon a proper showing would make them liable to its provisions.

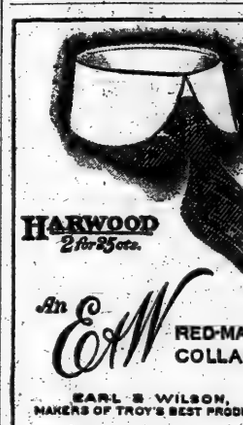
Contention was made by J. Du Pratt White of counsel for the Rock Island Railway Company, that, inasmuch as it was a foreign corporation, it was not subject to the laws of this State so far as the requirements in regard to examination and inspection of the stock books and stock lists were concerned, and that these officers could refuse to permit stockholders to so examine and inspect the books and that their refusal to do so would not constitute any violation of the laws of this State.

I. J. Kresel and S. M. Strook, as counsel for Mr. Crane, who is a member of the Amster committee representing minority stockholders, contended that, inasmuch as the Rock Island Railway Company maintained an office in this State where its stock books and stock ledgers were kept and transfers were made, the officials were under obligation to permit such examination and inspection, and their refusal constituted a violation of law.

The contention of the minority stockholders was sustained by Magistrate Appleton, and the case will proceed to trial upon the facts on Monday morning.

Arabic Has Record English Mail.

The White Star Line received a cablegram yesterday announcing the sailing from Liverpool of the steamship Arabic. She is bringing to New York 575 passengers and 8,264 bags of mail, the greatest consignment of mail ever carried on a single steamship from England. The Arabic was to have sailed on Feb. 24, but was delayed because of a strike of coal passers at Liverpool.



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YEAR'S BIGGEST HIT
HELLO BROADWAY
With Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier, 100 Others.
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500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony, 25c., 75c., $1.00.
CANDLER THEATRE..... SPECIAL MATINEE 2:15. TWICE NEXT Sunday NIGHT at 8:15. 50c. to $1.50.
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ILLUSTRATED TALK ON
WHAT I SAW AT THE FRONT IN THE EUROPEAN WAR
Seats Now at Box Office & Gimbels.
PARK Columbus Circle, 59th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
POP. PRICE MAT. SAT. BEST SEATS $1.50.
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Preceded by 1-Act Comedy, THE DICKEY BIRD.
SUNDAY NIGHT Russian Symphony SOCIETY OF 80.
DAVID BISPHAM. Modest Altschuler, Cond.
Bronx Opera House 149th St., nr. 3d Av. Mat. Sat. 25-50-75c.
Cohan's Best Play, 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE
Next Week—"A PAIR OF SIXES."

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Entrance 62d St.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. Orch. Seats, 50c to $2.50. Debut of Rene Dumesnil of Palais Royal in BISSON'S Laughing Comedy.
M. le DIRECTEUR
SPECIAL MATINEE TOMORROW AT 3 P. M.
Mons. BRIEUX Will Speak & His Play
Blanchette Will Be Given.
Every Sun. Night. PARISIAN CAFE CHANTANT

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25 to 75c. & Co., and others. Mme. Emma CALVE EDITH TALIAFERRO Clara Morton, Morris Cronin
COLONIAL B'way & 62d St. Daily Mat. 25c. Mrs. Leslie Carter in Tribold of "ZAZA." Lillian Lorraine, others.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Four Marx Bros. & Co., Maria Nordstrom, Bert Levy, Hoake Miles & Co.

CARNEGIE HALL, Monday Aft., Mar. 8, at 3.
OSCAR SEAGLE RECITAL
Tickets at Box Office.

SAT. EVE., MAR. 6—People's Symphony Announces Fifth Chamber Concert.
OLIVE MEAD QUARTET and LEGINSKA Pianiste
Washington Irving High, (Irv. Pl. & 16th St.) Tickets at Door—All Seats 25c.
CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Mar. 6th, at 2:30.
BUSONI
ONLY RECITAL. Tickets, 50c to $2.00, at Box Office. Mgt. M. H. Hanson. (Chickering Piano.)
Mrs. H. H. A. Beach's Concert
Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., Mar. 16, at 8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs. Aft., Mar. 11th, at 3. Last Recital This Season MARCELLA SEMBRICH
Tickets now at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.
AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Mar. 13th, at 3 VIOLIN RECITAL—ALBERT SPALDING
Andre Benoist, Accompanist. (STEINWAY PIANO). Tickets 50c to $3 at Hall. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer.
CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Mar. 14, at 3. 9th Concert in Greater N. Y.—JOHN McCORMACK
TICKETS NOW AT BOX OFFICE.
AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Mar. 6th, at 2. JULIA CULP
COENRAAD V. BOS at the Piano (Steinway). Seats at Box Office. Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER.
CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon at 3. SONG RECITAL ALICE VERLET FROM GRAND OPERA PARIS.
Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. M. H. Hanson.
AEOLIAN HALL, THIS AFTERNOON at 3. SONG RECITAL ALICE SOVEREIGN
RICHARD EPSTEIN at the Piano (Baldwin). Seats at Box Office. Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER.
AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Ev., Mar. 8, at 8:15. FLONZALEY QUARTET LAST CONCERT.
50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.
AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Eve., Mar. 5, at 8:15. Leon Y. Bestial of the Viennese Pianist HERMAN WASSERMAN
Management London Charlton. Knabe Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., March 11, at 3. BAUER AND CASALS
Mgt. London Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano
MURRAY HILL Evenings 8:15. Mat. To-day. Barbeaus. THE HIGH ROLLERS.

Season 1914-1915
PIANOLA RECITAL
Third of a Special Lenten Series
AEOLIAN HALL, 29 West 42d Street
Friday Morning, March 5th, 1915, 11 A. M.
Admission Without Charge.
Mrs. Milton Goldsmith, Reader
Mr. Gerard Chatfield at The Pianola
A Dramatic Reading of Tennyson's Poem, "Enoch Arden," with the Richard Strauss Musical Setting
You are cordially invited.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Schumann; Goritz, Weil, Althouse. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. Sp'l Mat. at 2 (75c. to $4.) Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Botta, Scotti. Cond., Polacco.
Fri., at 8:15. Trovatore. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat., at 1:45. Tristan u. Isolde. (Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Weil, Witherspoon. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat., at 8:15 (75c to $3.) La Traviata. Hempel; Botta, Amato, Rada. Cond., Polacco.
Sun. at 8:30. Puccini-Verdi Concert. (50c to $1.50.) Destinn, Farrar, Braslau, Schumann; Althouse, Tegani. Entire Metr. Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8. Tannhaeuser. Kurt, Matzenauer; Urlus, Weil, Braun. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. at 8:30. Amore del tre Re. Bori; Ferrari-Fontana, Amato, Didur. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. Sp'l Mat. at 2:30 (50c to $3.50.) Haensel u. Gretel, foll'd by Ballet Divertissements.
Thurs. at 8. Mme. Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli; Amato, Althouse. Cond., Toscanini.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues. Eve., Mar. 9, at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Botta, Scotti, Rossi, Leonhardt. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

DIONYSION
CENTURY OPERA HOUSE beginning Monday Evening, MARCH 15,
ISADORA DUNCAN
Mon. Ev., Mar. 15—Schubert, Brahms, Beethoven.
Tues. Ev., Mar. 16—Chopin Program.
Wed. Aft., Mar. 17—Oedipus Rex.
Wed. Ev., Mar. 17—Iphigenia in Aulis
Thurs. Ev., Mar. 18—Iphigenia in Tauris.
Fri. Ev., Mar. 19—Oedipus Rex.
Sat. Aft., Mar. 20—Chopin Program
Sat. Ev., Mar. 20—Schubert, Chopin, Beethoven.
Sun. Ev., Mar. 21—Sacred Concert with Symphony Orchestra of 75.
Prices 10c, 25c, 50c, $1, $2, $3. Orders now received at 1602 Aeolian Hall.

AEOLIAN HALL, Saturday Evening, March 6th, 1915. GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT
Under the Auspices of Their Excellencies Count von Bernstorff and Dr. C. Dumba, By ANNA von HEMERT, with
Carl Friedberg
The Eminent Pianist,
SARA GUROWITSCH, Cellist,
THEODORE von HEMERT, Baritone,
and Other Eminent Artists.
75c to $2.50 at Mgt., Annie Friedberg, 1425 Broadway, and Aeolian Hall Box Office. (Baldwin Piano.)

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
To-night at 8:15 & To-morrow (Fri.) Aft., 2:30.
SOLOIST, HAROLD BAUER
BRAHMS, Tragic Overture; DVORAK, Symphony No. 4; SCHUMANN, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra; WEBER, Overture, "Der Freischuetz."
Next Sunday Afternoon at 3.
Soloist OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
Chopin, Concerto; Goldmark, Symph., "Rustic Wedding."
CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

4th Biltmore Morning Musicale
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore,
FRIDAY, MARCH 12, AT 11:30.
JOHN McCormack
The Celebrated Irish Tenor.
MABEL GARRISON, Soprano | LUCILE ORRELL, 'Cellist
Reserved Seats $3, now on sale at R. E. Johnston's Office, 1451 B'way. Knabe Piano.

SYMPHONY
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Tomorrow, Fri. Aft., 3 & next Sun. Aft. 3
Soloist, Elenm GERHARDT
ALL BEETHOVEN PROGRAM.
Overture "King Stephen," Songs with orchestra; 3 movements of 9th Symphony.
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

2D SUBSCRIPTION—Sat. Night, Mar. 6. CARNEGIE HALL. Seats 25c to $2 NOW.
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOC. OF N. Y.
MODEST ALTSCHULER, Conductor.
Soloist, SCHNITZER Pianist
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44TH STREET THEATRE Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:10.
Captured New York Like Grant Took Richmond!
EMMA TRENTINI AND CLIFTON CRAWFORD IN THE PEASANT GIRL
MELODY, FUN, DANCE AND HANDSOME PICTURES. WHAT MORE? —Herald
EXCELS "THE MERRY WIDOW." —Press.
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SOURCE OF UNALLOYED PLEASURE.—Reamer, Sun.
APPLAUSE LOUDLY CORDIAL.
RECALL AFTER RECALL SCORED BIG SUCCESS.—De Foe, World.
CHARMING, TUNEFUL, AND BRILLIANT.—Journal of Commerce.
Winter Garden Matinee Today, Best Seats $1 and $1.50 Phone 9260 Columbus. Evenings at 8.
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COMPANY OF 180
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1,000 Main Floor Orch. Seats, $1.00. 1,500 First Balcony, 50c; Entire Gallery, 25c.
BOOTH. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Mr. Holbrook BLINN in THE TRAP with Miss Martha Hedman.
COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:15. THE WHITE FEATHER Thrills, Laughs—No Violence.
LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE ONLY GIRL By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.
48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. Today 2:15. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN
Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St. Ev. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Cyril Barcourt's Comedy. A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS All Seats $2.00.
CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Even. 8:30. Most Wonderful Play in New York. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. EXPERIENCE Best Balcony Seats, 75c and $1.00.
WEST END Matinees T-day & Tuesday. All Seats 25c. Evgs. 25c, 50c, 75c. Mat. Sat. 25c & 50c. JESSIE BONSTELLE STOCK CO. THIS WEEK: THE BIG IDEA.
CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. The Play That Has Everything UNDER COVER

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. PHYLLIS NEILSON-TERRY, in The Adventure of Lady Ursula
PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. SINNERS BIGGEST SUCCESS IN NEW YORK.
Manhattan Op. Hse. 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. LAST 12 PERFORMANCES LIFE WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY.
In order to secure release to play London next Fall, "LIFE" must to go Chicago Auditorium Now. Last chances to see it here.
SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LONDON GAIETY CO. in To-night's the Night
Geo. Grossmith, Emmy Wehlen, James Blakeley, Maurice Farkoa, Lauri de Frece, Fay Compton ALL GALLERY SEATS 50c.
PRINCESS Evenings (incl. Sunday) 8:30. Daily Mts. (Ex. Sun. & Tues.) 2:30 James Barnes' Moving Pictures, Through Central Africa
4,000 Miles of Dark Continent on Screen. See the Pygmies—the Inquisitive Hippo—Wild Animals at the Water Hole, etc.
39TH ST. THEA., near Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. LAST 3 WEEKS DRESSLER "A MIX-UP."
Hear Marie Dressler Sing "SUSIE." 50c. Gallery, $1 Balcony. Good Orchestra Seats in Box Office.
STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mat. Today, 25c & 50c. "THE STORY OF THE ROSARY" Next Week MILESTONES

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. "Finest Acting in New York."—Press. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Ethel Barrymore In Her Triumph, "The Shadow."
LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:20. MATINEE TODAY at 2:20 ELSIE FERGUSON in OUTCAST
New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. WATCH YOUR STEP Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.
DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3088 Bryant.
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy. DADDY LONG-LEGS
GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT.
KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Next Monday Seats Today Klaw & Erlanger's ENTERTAINERS IN THE NEW MIRTHFUL MUSICAL MEDLEY, FADS and FANCIES
HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. MATINEES Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. TWIN BEDS
HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. ILLINGTON IN THE LIE by HENRY ARTHUR JONES.
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20. "Miss Starr Wonderful."—Sun. FRANCES STARR in MARIE-ODILE.
ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. The Song of Songs
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK "KICK IN"

Wallack's LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER
Tonight 8 sharp; also March 8-13 & Mat. 13. A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
Fri. & Sat. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15; also Mar. 9-10-11-13. Bernard Shaw's Androcles & The Lion
Grand O.H. 8th Av., 23d St. Evs. 35c to $1. MATINEE SAT., 25-50 & 75c. FISKE O'HARA in "Jack's Romance."
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

LIBERTY WEST 42d ST. Twice Daily, Inc. Sundays. 2:10 8:05 Sharp
ALL SEATS RESERVED.
Evs. & Sat. Matinee—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, and Special Logo Seats, $2.
Matinees 25c & 50c. Spcl. Logo Seats, $1.
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF 40.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION, THE BIRTH OF A NATION
LAST NIGHT'S AUDIENCE CARRIED OFF ITS FEET.
AN OVERWHELMING SUCCESS!!

CENTURY THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 2:30.
The Children's Revolution
Seats 50 cts. to $5.

Daly's Broadway, 39th St. Mat. To-day 10-25. Nights 25-50. Burlesque VIOLET MASCOTTE'S MERRY MAIDS Xtra—"Zulieka" Dancer & Travesty "Twin Beds."
STRAND ROOF GARDEN Broadway at 47th St. One Step Amateur Competition. Prizes. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 10 P. M.
OPERA TICKETS Phone 6442 Greeley. CHOICE SEATS, all parts of house. Subscriptions bought and exchanged. Jacobs' Ticket Office, B'way & 38 St., Normandie Hotel
IRVING PL. THEA. Every Aft. War Pictures Tonight & Sat. Evs.: "Klein Eva"; Fri., "Tanner Feste Druff."
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness today; snow or rain tonight or tomorrow; increasing northeasterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,859. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

COOK GIRL FOUND; SHOT TO DEATH

Brooklyn Girl's Suicide in New Haven Bares Her Rich Employer's Double Life.

MAYO DEFENDS HER NAME

Says He Gave Her Employment Because She Had Worked for His "Wife" in Brooklyn.

KNOWN AS "DUDLEY" THERE

Installed "Mrs. Dudley" and Three Children in Park Slope Home —Real Wife in New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 4.—The body of Lillian May Cook, the 18-year-old employe of the Mayo Radiator Company, who had been missing since last Thursday, was found at 3 o'clock this afternoon in a wood on West Rock, a mountain four miles from here, overlooking the city. A bullet had pierced her heart, and under her body was found a revolver, with one chamber empty.

A little while before the body was found Virginius J. Mayo, head of the Mayo Radiator Company, whose real wife lives on Dixwell Avenue, a few blocks from the plant, admitted that he was the James Dudley who had passed as the husband of a woman living at 546 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, where Miss Cook was employed two years ago as a nurse girl. He admitted that the woman living as his wife under the name of Mrs. Dudley in Brooklyn was Lois Waterbury, who was employed at his factory until four years ago.

"I am no angel," he said. "I do not pose as one. I have made my mistakes. It would be foolish of me to deny them, because they are known to many living here; but let me say that there was never a better girl living than Miss Cook. There was absolutely nothing about our relations that could be questioned, and any rumors of that kind that the absence of the girl has given rise to are a terrible injustice to her."

Had Often Threatened Suicide.

Capt. James H. Donnelly, of the New Haven police, who has investigated the case for a week, said tonight that there was no reason to doubt Mayo's story. Friends of the girl say that she had continually talked about suicide during the twelve months that she had been in New Haven. Their belief is that she was despondent because her father, who had been sexton of a Brooklyn church, was out of work, and her mother and seven brothers and sisters were having a hard time.

Miss Cook's friends advance various reasons for her threats of suicide. One is that she suffered from frequent severe headaches, which a local physician told her had been caused by a fall which had injured her head when she was a child. Mayo said he thought her ill-health was due to overstudy, and the girl's friends are of the same opinion. During the past four months she had been taking a course of stenography and had been practicing every spare moment. On the night she disappeared she had, after four months of study, taken an examination for a diploma which is usually given at the end of the six months' course. She killed herself before she learned the result of the examination. Last Monday, however, the Butler Business College, where she had been studying, granted her a diploma.

Miss Cook lived at the Y. W. C. A. house here, spent three nights a week at the business college, a few blocks away, and was for the rest of her time almost constantly in the company of Miss Ellen Wilson, her room mate and her fellow clerk at Mayo's factory. According to Miss Wilson she had practically no acquaintances except among the employes at the radiator plant, and outside of her working hours was never in the company of anybody except her few girl friends at the Y. W. C. A.

The body was found by Raymond Phillips, the 19-year-old brother of the managing editor of The New Haven Register, who was searching a little distance from the main road near the top of West Rock. Without disturbing the body he hurried down the road two miles to a telephone and notified Capt. Donnelly, who drove to the place in an automobile, after first sending word to Dr. M. M. Scarborough, the Coroner's physician.

With a Bullet Through Her Heart.

On the arrival of the physician the body was moved and the revolver found. The girl had thrown open her blue chinchilla overcoat and opened her shirtwaist before firing the shot, placing the muzzle against her left breast, so that the bullet went straight to the heart. From the condition of the body Dr. Scarborough believed that she had killed herself on the afternoon she disappeared. He said that, so far as he could determine from his examination, the girl's physical condition had been normal when the shot was fired.

Most of the searching parties had been looking for the body on West Rock, a wooded ridge rising 1,500 feet in height, which is traversed by a number of drives and is frequented by walking parties. It is the only place around New Haven where Miss Cook had ever taken an outing, according to Miss Wilson, and on the day before she disappeared the other employes in the office had noticed her standing for a long time gazing at the mountain, which is in full view of the radiator plant.

Parties of Knights of Columbus, organized by Michael Stapleton, an employe of the factory, detectives, and bands of Boy Scouts had hunted for her body on West Rock, but it is so steep and so thickly covered with brush that searching was difficult. The only other place where she was sought was Woodridge, a hill toward which it was reported that a girl had been seen walking by herself the day after Miss Cook was missed.

The fact that she had been found killed by a revolver caused no surprise. On the day before she disappeared, the girl came into the office from the factory with a revolver in her hand, saying: "I am going to kill myself with this."

She had spoken calmly, and the other

Continued On Page 4.

STILL SEEK STEFANSSON.

Canadian Expedition Sends Rescue Party After Missing Explorer.

By Telegraph to the Editor of The New York Times.

SHINGLE POINT, Mackenzie Bay, (via Dawson, Y. T.,) March 4.—The Canadian arctic expedition's schooners Alaska and North Star left Herschel Island Aug. 10 and Baillie Island Aug. 21, 1914. Both vessels proceeded east and established a Winter base about fifteen miles east of Cockburn Point on the mainland side of Dolphin and Union Straits, about midway between Cape Bexley and Cape Krusenstern, directly south of Sutton and Liston Islands.

This is a little east of the mouth of Coppermine River. The seas east of the Mackenzie River are unusually free from ice this season. Supplies and scientific equipment were landed with K. G. Chipman, topographer; John R. Cox, topographer; J. J. O'Neill, geologist; Fritz Johnsen, biologist and botanist, and D. Jenness, anthropologist, with an Eskimo assistant.

Owing to the scarcity of fuel at the Winter base I went west again with the Alaska to Herschel Island for more coal, as well as to meet the expected supply boat. With little or no ice ahead there should be a late freeze up, and we should reach our Winter quarters again in five or six days.

The schooner Mary Sachs, with George H. Wilkins in charge, sailed from Baillie Island to Banks Land on Aug. 19, and with the ocean around Banks Land free of ice they should be able to advance some distance to the northward in their search for Stefansson's party. No news has been received from Stefansson or his party since the supporting party returned from the ice west of Herschel Island in April. The prospects are good for the work of the southern party during the next year. It is well equipped with provisions, sledges, and twenty-six dogs.

RUDOLPH MARTIN ANDERSON, Executive Head of Southern Party, Canadian Arctic Expedition.

SHE WOULD BE 'POLICEMAN.'

Miss Anita Grish, Jersey City, May Be First Under New Law.

Miss Anita Grish, Jersey City's Superintendent of the Poor Fund, will probably be the first woman in New Jersey to apply for appointment as member of the police force under the new law signed on Wednesday by Gov. Fielder. Miss Grish has a good deal of work to do in connection with the investigation of homes where drunken or brutal parents or a deserting husband has left the family destitute, which could much better be performed if she had police powers. Besides this, the Judges of the criminal courts have called on her for much detective work in various investigations.

The three women probation officers, to whose number Miss Grish belonged before she got her present office, have also been called on to do a good deal of work of this sort, which male detectives could not well handle. Miss Grish will apply today to Director of Public Safety Hague for appointment, and she says that regular women detectives should be appointed to the police force to relieve her and the probation officers of their extra work.

JAPAN'S CLAIMS ABATED?

North China News Believes She Will Not Press All of Them.

PEKING, March 4.—Referring to the situation which has arisen in consequence of the demands upon China presented by Japan, The North China Daily News, the foremost British newspaper in the Orient, says editorially:

"Looking at the whole situation in the cold light of a business transaction, we believe that if Japan communicated eleven demands to Europe and concealed ten, those eleven are all she means to press or hopes to get. To attempt to bully or cajole China into granting ten other concessions which Japan dares not reveal to Europe would be an act so outrageous that it would never ultimately be allowed by Europe, even if we can believe that it was contemplated by Japanese statesmen.

"Meanwhile, China certainly is not called upon to consider more than what every body officially knows. The air seems to be not a little cleared by recent developments."

FRECKLES OPERATION KILLS

Physician Arrested When Staten Island Woman Dies in San Francisco

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—Sensitive since girlhood about freckles, Mrs. Sophie Amberg Levy, a wealthy widow of Staten Island, New York, today sacrificed her life in an attempt to rid herself of them. A hypodermic injection of morphine and atropine, administered to her by Dr. B. L. Fowler, half an hour before she submitted to an operation to remove the freckles, was the indirect cause of her death, which occurred this morning while the doctor was treating her face with a carbolic acid solution. The physician was taken into custody.

To the Coroner the physician said he had performed many such operations and that he always had administered the same amount of morphine and atropine successfully. The Coroner tonight says the autopsy shows Mrs. Levy died from a heart attack.

Mrs. Levy came here six weeks ago to visit friends.

ALARMED OVER BERNHARDT.

Reaction Following Operation Causes Her Friends Some Anxiety.

BORDEAUX, (via Paris,) March 4.—Sarah Bernhardt, whose condition was considered excellent for several days after the amputation of her right leg on Feb. 22, recently has felt a reaction and her condition for the last forty-eight hours has caused her friends some anxiety.

If was announced by her physicians last night, however, that she was somewhat better.

ANOTHER PANAMA SLIDE.

Accident at Culebra Cut Again Closes Canal to Traffic.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PANAMA, March 4.—Another slide took place at the Culebra Cut last night. The canal was tied up today, and no vessels were able to go through.

The dredges started work as soon as possible, and it is expected that the canal will be clear again tomorrow.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
CHARLESTON—AUGUSTA—SAVANNAH—FLORIDA—HAVANA.
4 Trains Daily. Compartment Cars via Standard R. R. of South. Office, 1218 B'way. —Advt.

5c. PHONE RATE IN EFFECT JULY 1

New York Telephone Company Agrees to Reduce Cost of All Interborough Messages.

CUTS INCOME $2,700,000

Individual Business and Residence Lines Will Be $42 Instead of $48 a Year.

CALLS INCREASED TO 840

City Is Divided Into Ten Zones, and New Schedule Will Remain in Force for Three Years.

New York City's fight for lower telephone rates approached a victorious conclusion with the submission of a new scale of telephone rates at the Public Service Commission's hearing yesterday by the New York Telephone Company. In all except a few minor points the company met the demands that have been made during the nineteen-month fight, and on practically all of these points a compromise was effected before yesterday's hearing adjourned. That there was little or no danger of the reduction in rates being further delayed by quibbling over technicalities was indicated by the fact that Chairman Van Santvoord of the commission adjourned the hearing on telephone rates indefinitely, and it was said that all that remained to be done was the passing of the final order by the commission to make the new rates effective.

Chairman Van Santvoord set next Tuesday as the day by which any suggestions regarding the rate scale must be submitted to the commission. After these have been considered a date about two weeks later will be set for the passing of the order by the commission. The Chairman, however, did not wait until these formalities had been concluded to set the date for the reductions to become effective, but specified July 1, in which the company concurred.

Income Cut $2,700,000.

The new rate scale provides for a sweeping reduction of $2,700,000 annually in the telephone company's income. Telephone calls from Manhattan to Brooklyn and vice versa are set at 5 cents, and from Manhattan to all but the southern part of Staten Island at 5 cents. The calls between Brooklyn and most of Queens are set at 5 cents.

Reductions for service are made all along the line. The rate for individual line business and residence service in Manhattan and Brooklyn is cut from $48 a year for 600 messages, or 8 cents a call, to $42 a year for 840 messages, or 5 cents a message, additional messages up to 1,200 being at 5 cents each, from 1,200 to 2,400, 4 cents each; from 2,400 to 3,600, 3 cents each, and above 3,600 the new low price of 2½ cents is established.

The greater city is divided into ten telephone zones under the new schedule of rates, and the zones are made to include as "local" calls a considerably wider area than the old schedule allowed. The new zones comprise:

Zone 1—Manhattan Island south of West 110th Street and East 103d Street, together with Blackwell's, Ellis, Liberty, and Governors Islands.

Zone 2—Manhattan Island above West 110th Street and East 103d Street, and the districts covered by the central exchanges of Melrose, Tremont, Fordham, Marble, and Intervale, together with Randall's and Ward's Islands.

Zone 3—All of the Borough of the Bronx not included in Zone 2, comprising the central office districts of Kingsbridge, Williamsbridge, Westchester, Woodlawn, and City Island.

Zone 4—Northern and central part of Brooklyn, extending as far south as the Flatbush section, comprising the central office districts of Greenpoint, Stagg, Williamsburg, Bushwick, Main, Prospect, Bedford, Decatur, East New York, Cypress, Hamilton, South, Sunset, Borough Park, and Flatbush. This zone also includes the central office districts of Astoria and Hunter's Point in the Borough of Queens.

Zone 5—Southern part of Brooklyn, comprising the central office districts of Bay Ridge, Bath Beach, Coney Island, Midwood, and Canarsie, and including Barren Island.

Zone 6—Northern part of the Borough of Queens, comprising the central office districts of Forest Hills, Newton, Flushing, and Bay Side.

Zone 7—Central part of the Borough of Queens, comprising the central office districts of Richmond Hill, Jamaica, Hollis, and Springfield.

Zone 8—Southern portion of the Borough of Queens, comprising the central office districts of Hammels and Far Rockaway.

Zone 9—Northern and central part of the Borough of Richmond, comprising the central office districts of West New Brighton, Tompkinsville, and New Dorp.

Zone 10—Southern part of the Borough of Richmond, comprising the central office district of Tottenville.

Toll rates for subscribers, based on the new zones, are given as follows: (The letter L is used as an abbreviation for local.)

Zones.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.....	L									
2.....	L	L								
3.....	5	L	L							
4.....	L	L	5	L						
5.....	5	5	L	5	L					
6.....	5	5	5	*5	5	L				
7.....	5	5	10	†5	5	L	L			
8.....	10	10	10	5	5	5	L	L		
9.....	5	10	10	5	5	10	10	10	L	
10.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	L

*Newton local to Astoria and Hunter's Point. †Richmond Hill local to Cypress.

Extend Local Calls.

From this table it will be seen that a subscriber, who pays for a certain number of calls a year, in the seventh zone, for instance, will be able to make calls in either the seventh or eighth zones with no extra charge, the calls being classed as local calls. In the third, ninth, and tenth zones this subscriber would pay a toll of 10 cents. The other zones would be 5 cents. The ninth and tenth zones are in Staten Island. A subscriber in the first zone would be able to make calls to the first, second, fourth, and fifth zones without extra charge; to the third, sixth, seventh, and ninth zones for 5 cents and to the eighth and tenth zones—Far Rockaway and Tottenville—for 10 cents.

The schedule makes two-party lines measured service available in zones first, second, fourth, and fifth, Manhattan and Brooklyn, starting at $36 for 720 messages, as compared with the present undiscountable rate of $42 for 600 messages, or 5 cents a call as compared with 7 cents a call. The present rates for unlimited residence service applying in zones four and five in Brooklyn are continued under the new plan and the residence subscribers are given the option of selecting the unlimited

Continued on Page 7.

The New Capital of Turkey

It was the first Ottoman capital, and the Sultan has taken the Mantle of the Prophet and other sacred things back to the abode of his fathers.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Order next Sunday's Times today of your newsdealer.
The Times is always sold out early.

ALIEN LABOR LAW HERE IS SUSPENDED

United States Supreme Court Grants Writs of Error, but Contractors Will Move Slowly.

SERVICE BOARD ENJOINED

Case to be Advanced for Early Hearing—Statute Held Up Pending Final Decision.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The operation of the New York State alien labor law was suspended today by the Supreme Court and writs of error were granted for a review of the decision of the State Court of Appeals, which held the law constitutional. It was contended that the construction of the New York subways would be delayed by the enforcement of the law.

The injunction was issued by the entire court, and Justice Hughes granted the writs in the case of William E. Heim, a taxpayer, who sought to enjoin the Public Service Commission from enforcing the law against the employment of aliens on public works, and in the prosecution of Charles Crane by the people of the State of New York for violating the law by employing aliens on public works.

The injunction was issued in the suit against the Public Service Commission, and the writ of error in itself is sufficient to stay further proceedings in the criminal case.

Attorneys representing contractors and taxpayers interested left Washington immediately for New York to serve a copy of the injunction on the Public Service Commission. The injunction is efficient until the final decision is made by the Supreme Court in the case.

A motion will be made possibly on Monday that the Court advance the cases for early hearing. This hearing may be given at about the same time consideration is given by the Court to the appeal of the State of Arizona from the decision of the Arizona Federal District Court, holding unconstitutional the Arizona statute forbidding any corporation to have less than 80 per cent. native or naturalized citizens among its employed laborers. This appeal has just reached the court.

CHECKS ALIEN LAW REPEAL.

Bronx Senator Objects and Measure Temporarily Is Sidetracked.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 4.—The Spring bill to repeal the alien clause in the labor law was sidetracked in the Senate today when it came up for final passage. This was accomplished by an objection from Senator John J. Dunnigan, a Democrat from the Bronx, who urged that the bill had not been in its final printed form on the desk of members for three legislative days as required by the rules.

Temporary President Brown was powerless in the face of Senator Dunnigan's objection. To be sure, Senator Brown at a conference with Gov. Whitman this morning had been assured by the Chief Executive that he would supply an emergency message, which would make it possible to place the bill immediately on final passage.

Senator Brown, however, decided that he would not brush aside the Senate rules in the face of objections from a member from New York City, which is especially concerned in the proposed legislation.

The bill, therefore, cannot be passed until next week. The general opinion at the Capitol is that it will go through in the Senate without much trouble, for there are a sufficient number of Democratic votes to make up for any Republican defection. No one ventures to predict what will happen when the bill is sent to the Assembly for concurrence.

CONTRACTORS ARE IN DOUBT.

Will Consult Today as to Recalling Alien Workers.

The Subway contractors were much pleased yesterday at the news of the injunction granted by the Supreme Court, but they were unable last night to say whether it would have any immediate effect upon the number of men they were employing in the new contracts. W. L. Crawford said that he would be obliged to consult his counsel today to see the exact effect of the decision before he felt free to recall any of the aliens whom he had discharged in consequence of the decision of the Court of Appeals.

John F. O'Rourke, of the Flinn-O'Rourke Company, said that a meeting of contractors would be called probably for this morning, at which the question would be considered in all its bearings, and until that had been done he for one would continue his Subway work as best he could with the force that he had had working this week.

Returns made to the Public Service Commission showed that the number of workmen employed yesterday was about 70 per cent. of the full number. This was an increase of 6 per cent. over the figures for Wednesday, but the contractors pointed out that the majority of these men were at work on such jobs as replacing the soil as it was before construction began, or on work always performed by union men, and that there had been little advance made in finding adequate forces to do the heavy excavating or timbering, in which work special classes of aliens always have been employed.

Since the United States Supreme Court had now granted writs of error it was expected yesterday that the case could be expedited so as to get a final decision within two months. It is understood that even if the Legislature in the next few days repeals the law, ex-Lieut. Gov. T. F. Conway will continue his appeal to the Supreme Court. The contractors want to make it impossible for the labor leaders ever to get the law re-enacted, and as the suit brought by William E. Heim, which is now before the courts, deals with the actions under the Alien law, and not with the law itself, it will be possible to try out the issues even if the law has been already repealed.

Edward F. Cannah sent yesterday, on behalf of the Central Federated Union, a telegram to Gov. Whitman, asking him to receive a deputation tomorrow from that body and the United Board of Business Agents of the Building Trades in defense of the Alien law.

The Chamber of Commerce also went on record yesterday as favoring the immediate repeal of the Alien-Labor law of the State.

The city has upward of $90,000,000 of contracts," said the resolution, "remaining to be awarded, and if the present law is to be upheld the city will be obliged to pay a large additional sum for the building of subways, and the whole work will be subject to harmful delay."

It was decided to send copies of the resolution to the Governor and members of the Legislature.

IMPORTED LA CAROLINA Cheroots, 10c. Finest Havana tobacco, mild, sweet, fragrant. —Advt.

EINSTEIN NAMED TO AID MORGENTHAU

Bryan Appoints ex-Secretary of Constantinople Legation a Special Envoy.

NOTED AS A DIPLOMAT

Wife Because of Whom Father Cut Son's Inheritance Accompanies Her Husband.

Lewis Einstein of this city has accepted an appointment from Secretary of State Bryan as Special Envoy to Turkey to assist Ambassador Morgenthau in the difficult situation growing out of the war. Mrs. J. E. Spingarn of 9 West Seventy-third Street, wife of Professor Joel E. Spingarn, late of Columbia University, is a sister of Mr. Einstein.

In telling of his appointment yesterday she said:

"My brother wrote me from London, under date of Feb. 9, that he was about to leave for Turkey. He had just received a letter from Mr. Bryan, in which the Secretary of State asked him to accept the appointment as Special Envoy and to go immediately to the assistance of Ambassador Morgenthau. Mr. Einstein, owing to his experience in the Near East and his deep knowledge of Turkey, is especially fitted for the work he has undertaken, and Mr. Bryan in his letter said that my brother's qualifications were such that it was his duty to accept. Mr. Einstein is not a Democrat. He is and always has been a confirmed Republican. Mrs. Einstein accompanied her husband to Turkey. They were in London on account of the wounding of Lord Tweeddale, who was married to a daughter of Mrs. Einstein by a previous marriage."

Mr. Einstein is the only son of the late David L. Einstein, a wealthy woolen merchant of this city, who died in 1907. He comes of a long line of American patriots, and was graduated from Columbia in 1890. He has been a deep student of literature and diplomacy.

In 1893 he entered the Diplomatic Service and was appointed Third Secretary of the American Legation in Paris, where he remained until 1895, when he was transferred to London in the same position. When the Morocco Conference took place at Algeciras in 1906 Mr. Einstein was Secretary of the United States delegation. Following this he was appointed Second Secretary of the embassy at Vienna, remaining there until 1908. In 1909 he was promoted to be First Secretary of the embassy. He held this place during the entire period of the Turkish revolution, and on several occasions was in charge of the embassy.

In 1911 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Costa Rica, and retained this post until 1913. He then returned to this city, and a short time ago went abroad to continue his literary work.

Mr. Einstein, under the will of his father, which was bitterly contested in the courts here during 1913-14, received $125,000, and later, through a private agreement with his sister, Lady Florence Waldstein, came into an income of $20,000 a year. Because of his marriage to Helen Rall, a daughter of the late Richard Rall, who had been married twice before and was older than he, his father was displeased, and left him only $125,000 of an estate which amounted to about $4,000,000. According to the terms of the will Lady Waldstein received two-thirds of the residue, amounting to nearly $2,500,000, while his other sister, Mrs. Joel E. Spingarn, wife of Professor Spingarn, late of Columbia, received the other third of the residue.

In the contest over the will Dr. Spingarn contended that Lady Waldstein was to give half of her two-thirds, or about $1,250,000, to Mr. Einstein if he would get a divorce, and if he refused to do this his one-third was to be divided between his two sisters. When Mr. Einstein refused to abandon his wife Dr. Spingarn started the contest.

Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, decided that Lady Waldstein was entitled to the two-thirds of the residue of her father's estate, in that she had the right to receive the income therefrom and to dispose of the principal in her will. At the culmination of a suit Lady Waldstein made an agreement whereby Mr. Einstein was to receive $20,000 a year out of the income of this fund.

NAVY BOARD TO STAY.

Co-operation with New Chief of Naval Operations Is Sought.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In spite of the creation of the office of Chief of Naval Operations to formulate war plans, Secretary of the Navy Daniels contemplates continuing the General Board of the Navy, with Admiral Dewey as its President.

Secretary Daniels said today that it was his desire that war plans should continue to be prepared by the General Board, and that he would probably have the General Board and the new Chief of Naval Operations co-operate on the preparation of war plans.

If the General Board, as such, continues to prepare war plans after July 1, 1915, when the new office of Chief of Naval Operations is to be put into effect, it is expected that there will be a lively controversy within and outside of naval circles.

It has been suggested that the General Board be attached to the office of Chief of Naval Operations. This might be done very handily if Admiral Dewey were appointed first Chief of Naval Operations. Otherwise, if an officer of the rank of Captain or Rear Admiral were made Chief of Naval Operations and the General Board were placed under that office, the anomaly of an Admiral serving under an officer of inferior rank would be presented.

Secretary Daniels said he would very carefully consider the whole matter before the time came for the setting up of the new office.

TIMES IN HARVARD COURSE.

Class in Economics Will Study Its Financial News.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 4.—The New York Times has been introduced into Harvard as a text book for one month. Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., who conducts a course in the study of money, banking and commercial crises, has requested the members of his course to subscribe for The Times and bring it into class for the purpose of studying its financial columns. Professor Anderson's class numbers seventy-five students.

RELAYS OF SHIPS SMASHING FORTS

More Damage Inflicted on the Dardanelles Defenses by the Allied Fleet.

FORTY GUNS ARE WRECKED

French Vessels Bombard the Bulair Forts and Destroy the Kavak Bridge.

TURKS GET MORE ARTILLERY

Krupp Guns Still Unmounted—Bombardment Has Sent Down Grain Prices, Says London Dealer.

No Help; "Do Your Best," Von der Goltz Is Told

GENEVA, (via Paris,) March 4.—A dispatch from Munich says that Field Marshal Baron von der Goltz, who was sent to Constantinople from Germany to act as the Adviser of the Turkish Government in military affairs, telegraphed to German Military Headquarters asking for fifty German artillery officers, on the ground that they were needed urgently for the defense of the Dardanelles.

The Field Marshal received a laconic reply, the dispatch says, stating that the Germans needed their artillery officers, and adding:

"Do your best."

PARIS, March 4.—The Ministry of Marine tonight issued the following communication concerning the Allies' attack on the Dardanelles:

"Methodical operations against the defenses of the Dardanelles continued on March 3 despite an annoying northeast wind.

"Numerous trawlers dragged the entire Strait from its entrance to the south of Derech (on the European side almost opposite Fort Dardanus) in order to permit the warships bombarding Ghanak Kalesi to move about with security.

"The observation post at Kaba Tepeh (on the Aegean side) has been destroyed by a cruiser.

"At various points on the coast field batteries and formations of troops have been cannonaded by the Allies' vessels.

"On the Syrian coast the French cruiser D'Entrecasteaux demolished Semaphore D at Arsus (in the Gulf of Alexandretta) and the battleship Jueréguiberry destroyed the oil depot at Saida in Syria, about thirty miles south of Beirut.

Austria Refused to Send Ships.

GENEVA, March 4, (via Paris, Friday, March 5.)—A dispatch to The Tribune from Bucharest, Rumania, says:

"Turkey sent urgent telegrams to Austria asking the aid of the Austrian fleet.

"Vienna replied that this was not feasible at present. Turkey was advised, however, to transfer her capital to Asia Minor and not lose hope of eventual victory.

"The panic and exodus at Constantinople continue."

British Admiralty's Report.

LONDON, Friday, March 5.—The Admiralty issued the following statement late last night:

"The attack upon the fortresses in the Dardanelles continued yesterday (Wednesday.)

"The Admiral has not yet reported on the results obtained within the Straits.

"Outside the Dublin (cruiser) demolished an observation station on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and the Sapphire (cruiser) bombarded guns and troops at various points in the Gulf of Adramyti.

"Six modern field guns at Fort B have been destroyed, bringing the total number of guns demolished up to forty.

"French battleships bombarded the Bulair forts and wrecked the Kavak bridge."

Relays of Warships.

Other dispatches indicate that relays of ships are keeping up an almost continuous bombardment of the Dardanelles forts. They have cleared the outer Straits, and are now attacking the forts which line the narrows, and which are considered the most difficult to deal with.

A Reuter dispatch from Athens says:

"The bombardment of the inner forts of the Dardanelles was resumed on Thursday morning. Ten big warships took part in the operations.

"According to a British officer, only two of the Turkish forts remain intact.

"Allied landing parties found the charred remains of soldiers in the damaged forts, showing that the Turks had burned their dead before evacuating these positions."

Importance of Fort No. 9.

The destruction of what the British Admiralty calls Fort No. 9 was a necessary operation before the warships could move further into the Straits, as it was this fort which was designed to protect one of the mine depots of the Dardanelles. It was built at the water's edge on the European side, opposite Cape Kephez.

More important still is the work being carried out by the French ships in bombarding from the Gulf of Saros the Saros-Bulair line of forts, which stretches across the Peninsula of Gallipoli at a point where it is only three miles wide. As long as the guns of the warships command this neck, land communication between the forts on the European side of the Straits and Constantinople is cut off.

A report has been current in London that certain big Krupp guns recently sent to the Dardanelles are still unmounted, and an aerial reconnaissance made over the Straits on Wednesday evening seems to have confirmed this report.

Dardanelles an Inferno.

The battleships of the Allies, which now show all the colors of the Triple Entente by the addition of the Russian cruiser Askold, have undoubtedly turned the Dardanelles into an inferno,

Continued on Page 3.

DESTROYERS SINK GERMAN SUBMARINE

Crew of the U-8 Saved in English Channel Fight, French Marine Minister Announces.

PARIS, March 4.—The German submarine U-8 has been sunk by destroyers belonging to the Dover flotilla, according to announcement by the Minister of Marine tonight. The crew were taken prisoners.

Although similar in every respect to the famous U-9, which sunk the British cruisers Hogue, Cressy, and Aboukir in the North Sea on Sept. 22, 1914; the cruiser Hawke in the same waters on Oct. 15, and possibly the Hermes on Oct. 31, the U-8 was built one year previously, in 1910. Her tonnage and speed, respectively, above and below water, were 250 tons and 300 tons, 13 knots and 8 knots. She carried twelve men, had three tubes, and a radius of action of 1,200 miles.

She is the sixth German submarine to be lost since the war began. They are: U-15, sunk by the British cruiser Birmingham Aug. 9; U-18, rammed and sunk by a British patrol boat Nov. 23, and three unidentified, but officially declared lost, on Oct. 26, Oct. 30, and Feb. 28. The second of these three was destroyed by shell fire; the others were rammed, one by the British destroyer Badger and the other by the collier Thordis.

The U-9 has twice been reported lost, once on account of some wreckage being found in a fishnet off Holland in December, and once on account of some wreckage being picked up off Norway in the middle of February last.

GERMANS' FLUID FIRE CAUSES TERRIBLE BURNS

French Charge Furiously to Get Revenge for Astonishing Attack.

PARIS, March 4.—The effect of the burning oil and chemicals sprayed by the Germans upon the French advanced trenches in the woods of Malancourt, which was mentioned in a recent official communication, is described in La Liberté by a nurse at the front. Incidentally, it has been learned that this new instrument of warfare, which is a German invention, was patented in France.

The nurse was at a railway station when the soldier victims arrived. Their faces were badly burned, their limbs blistered, and their uniforms charred. A soldier, who acted as spokesman, told the nurse of their experience. He said that at nightfall, after a relatively calm day, the Germans began to attack with flaming liquid. Incredulous at first, the French soon discovered that this liquid was being directed against them from several jets.

Special appliances were used in some instances, and at times an apparatus resembling a fire engine. Incendiary grenades were also hurled by the Germans. The trenches were soon in flames.

"None of us could escape this torrent of fire," said the soldier. "Our clothes flowed with oil and some of us became living torches. Surrounded by flames, we had to retire, but not until our comrades of the second line were ready to resist the attack of the enemy, which began six minutes after.

"A bayonet attack by the French was carried out with veritable fury, so great was their desire for revenge."

At the end of the combat the Germans had lost 150 killed and sixty were taken prisoners.

RUSSIAN AMAZONS CAPTURE SOLDIERS

Voluntary Patrol Seize and Bind Germans—Scythes and Pitchforks for Male Patrol.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PETROGRAD, March 4, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The dispositions of the Grand Duke Nicholas for entrapping the Germans in their advance upon the Niemen-Bobr-Narew line were kept so secret that the enemy, in spite of all their systems of spies' signaling, came on in painful ignorance of what awaited them.

The mishap to the Twentieth Army Corps was the only regrettable incident. That marred the admirable plan. It necessitated the rapid bringing up of the reserves of certain regiments to extricate the heroic Twenty-ninth Division of that corps.

It appears that the Jewish element was practically cleared out of this region during the first invasion of Germans. The last remaining inhabitants turned out en masse with muzzle loaders, scythes and hayforks and constituted themselves volunteer patrolmen of the roads and forests. Women rivaled the men in admirable, unsolicited service.

The Grand Duke was highly gratified to witness among other curious scenes a party of village women with some German prisoners, whom they had captured and bound. This voluntary patrol work was of exceedingly great value in protecting the main railway east of Grodno.

GERMAN POWDER MILL HIT BY AIR BOMBS

French Say Magazine Took Fire But General in Command Denies Great Damage.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch from Stuttgart received by Reuter's Telegram Company by way of Amsterdam says that the hostile airmen appeared yesterday over Rottweil, Würtemberg, according to the report of the General in command, and dropped three bombs on a powder factory. Only slight damage was done, and the factory hands continued at work.

Among the chief industries of Rottweil are the manufacture of gun powder and the construction of locomotives.

A statement issued by the French War Office today said that the bombardment on Wednesday by a French aviator of a German powder magazine at Rottweil had been successful, the magazine taking fire.

SUBMITS GERMAN VIEWS TO ENGLAND

United States Forwards Proposals to Modify Submarine Warfare in Return for Food.

SOME HOPE AT CAPITAL

Text of Berlin Reply Is Made Public—Tone Gratifying to Our Officials.

AWAIT MOVE BY BRITAIN

American Government Unable to Take Any Further Steps Until London Answers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Germany's reply to the American note respecting a possible limitation on the use of submarines and mines and an arrangement for supplying food to Germany has been forwarded to Ambassador Page at London, to be submitted to the British Foreign Office for the information of the English Government.

The German note, which was made public by Secretary Bryan today, and which follows closely the lines of the summaries already published, indicates the willingness of the German Government to modify its naval war zone order if England will change its attitude toward the shipment of food supplies and raw materials to the noncombatant population of Germany. It is insisted by the German Government that merchant vessels of the Allies must not use neutral flags and that such vessels must also abstain from arming themselves and from forcibly resisting the enforcement of the right of visit and search by officers of German submarines.

With respect to the sowing of floating mines, the German note indicates the willingness of that Government to agree to the suggestion of the American Government that no such means be used and to have anchored automatic submarine contact mines, so constructed as to become harmless within one hour after they break loose, as provided by The Hague Convention. But Germany holds that it cannot forego the use of such anchored mines for purposes wholly offensive.

After thus indicating the extent to which the German Government would be ready to adopt the suggestions of the United States for a modus vivendi, through which both England and Germany would make concessions in the interest of neutral shipping, the German Government says it "must reserve a definite statement of their position until such time as they receive further information from the American Government enabling them to see what obligations the British Government are on their part willing to assume."

The German response is so worded as to shift the blame to England—should the good offices of the United States in the direction of a modus vivendi fail—by insisting that Great Britain should meet certain German stipulations before Germany will enter into the projected understanding. It will thus be necessary for the United States Government to conduct negotiations with England before Germany will entirely agree to safeguard neutral rights as involved in Germany's submarine and mine warfare.

Officials Have Hope.

Secretary Bryan and officials of the Administration are pleased with the friendly tone of the German reply and its general character. They regard it as a basis for negotiations through which the Administration will continue its efforts to arrange an understanding between the two nations. It is not believed here that the British Government will accept all of the proposals suggested by Germany. But if England should accept them in part, it would afford the opportunity for further negotiations with Germany, and might lead to some agreement, even in modified form.

The British embargo against commerce to and from Germany, while established subsequent to the initiation of the war zone negotiations by the United States, and promulgated as a separate project, covers the whole question of food supplies and raw materials going into Germany for use by the non-combatant population and would have to be rescinded or modified before England could agree to what Germany demands in response to the American note.

At the same time that the Anglo-French joint note proclaiming the reprisal policy was delivered to the United States Government Ambassador Spring-Rice informed Secretary Bryan that the British Government "consultation with their allies" had taken "into consideration" the American note seeking a modus vivendi. The fact that England has to consult Russia and France, while considering the American note, is delaying the British answer. The notes to both England and Germany, sent by Secretary Bryan, were identical.

The text of these notes has not been made public. Requests for the text of the American notes were denied at the State Department today. The denial was based on the fact that England had not yet answered the American note. Counselor Robert Lansing explained that as these notes were identical to England and Germany, they could not well be made public until answers from both nations had been received.

Stiff German Demands.

The condition of Germany's professed willingness to accept the American proposal with modifications will be rather stiff for the Allies to meet unless they are to rescind a number of orders governing neutral trade and contraband. The demands made by Germany that will be difficult for England to accept are:

First—England to allow food supplies to be imported into Germany, under certain guarant

would also have to overhaul its contraband list. England by order in council has adopted the Declaration of London except as to those sections which relate to contraband, and these have been greatly broadened by transfer of non-contraband goods to the contraband list.

Fourth—England to abstain from the use of the American or other neutral flags to protect ships from capture. This could be assented to if the naval war zone and submarine raids were modified as proposed by Germany.

Fifth—English merchant ships to abstain from arming themselves or from reserving the right of visit and search.

Germany's Reply in Full.

The official text of Germany's reply to the American note follows:

The Imperial German Government have taken note with great interest of the suggestion of the American Government that certain principles for the conduct of maritime war on the part of Germany and England be agreed upon for the protection of neutral shipping. They see therein new evidence of the friendly feelings of the American Government toward the German Government, which are fully reciprocated by Germany.

It is in accordance with Germany's wishes also to have maritime war conducted according to rules, which without discriminately restricting one or the other of the belligerent powers in the use of their means of warfare, are equally considerate of the interests of neutrals and the dictates of humanity. Consequently it was intimated in the German note of the 16th instant that the observation of the Declaration of London on the part of Germany's adversaries would create a new situation from which the German Government would gladly draw the proper conclusions.

Proceeding from this view, the German Government have carefully examined the suggestion of the American Government and believe that they can actually see in it a suitable basis for the practical solution of the questions which have arisen.

With regard to the various points of the American note they beg to make the following remarks:

First. With regard to the sowing of mines, the German Government would be willing to agree, as suggested, not to use floating mines and to have anchored mines constructed as indicated. Moreover, they agree to put the stamp of the Government on all mines to be planted. On the other hand, it does not appear to them to be feasible for the belligerents wholly to forego the use of anchored mines for offensive purposes.

Second. The German Government would undertake not to use their submarines to attack mercantile of any flag except when necessary to enforce the right of visit and search. Should the enemy's nationality of the vessel or the presence of contraband be ascertained, submarines would proceed in accordance with the general rules of international law.

Use of Neutral Flags.

Third. As provided in the American note, this restriction of the use of the submarines is contingent on the fact that enemy mercantile abstain from the use of the neutral flag and other neutral distinctive marks. It would appear to be a matter of course that such mercantile vessels also abstain from arming themselves and from all resistance by force since such procedure contrary to international law would render impossible any action of the submarines in accordance with international law.

Fourth. The regulation of legitimate importations of food into Germany suggested by the American Government appears to be in general acceptable. Such regulation would, of course, be confined to importations by sea, but that would on the other hand include indirect importations by way of neutral ports. The German Government would, therefore, be willing to make the declarations of the nature provided in the American note so that the use of the imported food and foodstuffs solely by the non-combatant population would be guaranteed. The Imperial Government must, however, in addition, emphasize having the importation of other raw material used by the economic system of non-combatants, including forage, permitted. To that end the enemy governments would have to permit the free entry into Germany of the raw material mentioned in the free list of the Declaration of London, and to treat materials included in the list of conditional contraband according to the same principles as food and foodstuffs.

Exclude War Munitions.

The German Government venture to hope that the agreement for which the American Government have paved the way may be reached after due consideration of the remarks made above, and that in this way peaceable neutral shipping and trade will not have to suffer any more than is absolutely necessary from the unavoidable effects of maritime war. These effects could be still further reduced, as was pointed out in the German note of the 16th instant, if some way could be found to exclude the shipping of munitions of war from neutral countries to belligerents on ships of any nationality.

The German Government must, of course, reserve a definite statement of their position until such time as they may receive further information from the American Government enabling them to see what obligations the British Government are, on their part, willing to assume

AWAIT COUNCIL ORDER ON BRITISH REPRISALS

Asquith Says Proclamation Will Make Policy Clear—Vitalia's Delay Stirs Packers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 4.—Premier Asquith, replying today in the House of Commons to a question by Sir William Bull as to the measures to be taken with regard to bringing in enemy ships and cargoes to prize courts, said:

"The intentions of his Majesty's Government will become apparent when the Order in Council on the retaliation measures against Germany is published. I cannot make a more definite statement at the moment," he added.

LONDON, March 4.—Chicago packers are much annoyed over the delay at Falmouth since Feb. 20 of the Norwegian steamer Vitalia. There are no prospects for the release of the steamer, although it is said everything possible has been done to comply with the British requirements. All the goods in the Vitalia are consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust at Rotterdam. The ship was inspected by the British Consul at New York before her departure and her hatches were sealed. The owners of the Vitalia's cargo gave specific guarantees that the food was for Holland consumption, yet the ship is still being held.

The delays to the products of American packers are declared to be so inexplicable that the European agents of the packers probably will advise that shipments on March contracts with Euporean neutral countries be not made unless Great Britain definitely defines her policy toward such cargoes in advance of their sailing. The packers, it is said, did everything within their power to make the Vitalia conform to the supposed British regulations and have repeatedly protested through Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, concerning the delay of the steamer, but without result.

Great Britain is known to be trying to get Denmark to effect an organization similar to the Netherlands Overseas Trust in order to obtain guarantees that goods shipped to Denmark will not be re-exported to Germany. The Danish laws prevent such an organization, but it is said that it is likely that legislation will be enacted to make one possible. Much of the present delay to American foodstuffs consigned to neutral countries is believed to be attributable to a desire of Great Britain to induce Denmark to guarantee that they will not be reshipped to Germany.

The Prize Court hearing on the cargo of the American steamer Wilhelmina has been set for March 15.

Little light was thrown today on Great Britain's course in enforcing the reprisal policy in connection with trade to and from Germany. Developments on the declaration hinge on an order in council, which it has been promised will be issued soon, but no definite date for the issuance of which has been announced.

Officials make it clear at every opportunity that the mode of making reprisals will be outlined in such a manner that further negotiations will not be precluded in so far as the declaration affects neutrals.

Thomas Gibson Bowles, former Member of Parliament and a writer on naval matters, in an address before the Institute of Ship Brokers in London today, expressed with much emphasis his inability to understand the policy of reprisals. Voicing his perplexity, Mr. Bowles said:

"What is to happen to cargoes of enemy ownership, origin and destination which are brought into port? They are not to be confiscated; this is expressly declared. Are they to be purchased by the captors, according to the doctrine of pre-emption, with 10 per cent. compensation for delay?

Pursuing the latter course, Mr. Bowles pointed out, Great Britain would trade with German on a large scale. If pre-emption was not to be resorted to, Mr. Bowles asked if seized goods would be held in trust.

The Speaker criticised the Asquith policy in that, so far as it had been outlined, it neglects to conform to the common law protecting neutral traders. He further objected to the Premier's policy because it did not inflict maximum damage upon the enemy's goods found in neutral ships.

Mr. Asquith explained to the House of Commons that the intentions of the Government would be made clear when the order in council was issued.

WANTS NO ADVICE REGARDING BELGIUM

Grey Resents Suggestions From Any Nation Not Willing to Help Dislodge Germans.

LONDON, March 4.—"Unless neutral nations are prepared to assist in throwing the Germans out of Belgium, no suggestions from them in the matter of preventing the further devastation of that country are wanted," said Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons today. The Foreign Secretary's statement was made in response to an inquiry from Frederick W. Jowett whether the Government was willing to invite suggestions from neutrals with a view to avoiding the further devastation of Belgium by the great powers which are contending for its mastery.

"The only solution of this question," Sir Edward continued, "is the evacuation of Belgian territory by German troops, the restoration of her independence and reparation for the wrong done her. Unless neutral powers are prepared to assist in securing that solution, I don't see what could be gained by the course suggested."

WASHINGTON, March 4.—State Department officials commenting on Sir Edward Grey's statement concerning advice or suggestions from neutrals relating to measures for the prevention of further devastation of Belgium said that no steps of that character had proceeded from the United States Government.

ROUTE FOR NEUTRAL SHIPS.

Germany Refuses to Take Responsibility Outside Her Home Waters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The German Admiralty is refusing to take the responsibility for the routes followed by neutral steamers outside of German waters, according to advices received by the United States Government through Ambassador Gerard at Berlin.

This fact was emphasized when the State Department today made public portions of the Gerard dispatch saying that the American steamers Carib and Evelyn were sunk by coming into contact with mines along the East Frisian Islands, by following the Holland route instead of proceeding toward Bremen by way of the Lister Deep Buoy, off the Schleswig-Holstein coast, as advised by the German Government.

The dispatch from Ambassador Gerard was sent on Feb. 24 and was received in Washington on the 26th, just one week ago. At that time it was exclusively stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the State Department had received a long dispatch from Ambassador Gerard forwarding a German Admiralty report that had been handed to Commander Walter R. Gherardi, American Naval Attaché at Berlin, but the details of the report were not then disclosed. It was not until today that the department admitted that it had received this message from Ambassador Gerard. The announcement read:

The department is in receipt of a telegram dated Feb. 24 from the American Ambassador at Berlin, quoting a memorandum addressed to the Naval Attaché of the Embassy by the German Admiralty, a paraphrase of which follows:

"The American cotton ships Carib and Evelyn have, in the course of the last few days, come in contact with mines and been sunk when coming from Holland and steering into the German Bight along the East Frisian Islands.

"It is suggested that the Government of the United States and also the American Legation at The Hague be again informed that the ships of a neutral country can enter the German Bight only when such vessels take a southeasterly course to the Lister Deep Buoy as they take a pilot."

The Ambassador states that the American Consul at Bremen has reported to him that the Chairman of the Bremen Board of Trade has asked that the department be requested to direct masters of ships sailing for Bremen to take the northerly course as described. This information, the Ambassador states, cannot be regarded as official, as the German Admiralty declines to take responsibility regarding the courses steered outside of German waters:

"For ships up to 4,000 net tons track of steamers of low power bound inward from the Ambrose Channel lightship true east until 30 degrees west, and then to a point well off the coast of Ireland to the north of the Shetland Islands in view of the Norwegian coast bound for the Lister Deep Sea Pilot station. Ships outward bound from the Weser River in charge of a pilot to Lister Deep should take a course well off the coast and free of the Shetland Islands. From there the course should be well off the coasts of England and Ireland to the Western Islands, and from there a true west course taken to a point where Nantucket lightship bears northwest true."

The Consul at Bremen adds that the Captain of the steamer Navajo, now at Bremen, followed this course from New York, passing north of Fair Island and south of the Shetland Islands, and recommends this course highly.

WEIGH OUR REPRISAL VIEWS.

British Press and Public Keenly Interested in American Comment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 5.—All American views of the Anglo-French reprisals policy are read here with the keenest interest. The London Times's Washington correspondent said: "It is clear that the Administration will have the backing of public opinion in whatever representation it may, after due diplomatic investigation, decide to make. With the exception of The New York Herald, all the comment upon Mr. Asquith's declaration seems unfavorable to a greater or less degree. Even so friendly an organ as THE NEW YORK TIMES proclaims that the policy of the Allies can only be accepted if it implies a legal blockade. It recognizes, like many other commentators, that our ideas of warfare are somewhat more humane than those of the Germans, but feels that, in the interest of true neutrality, if for no other reason, American rights must be protected."

The Yorkshire Post says: "THE NEW YORK TIMES appears to have been led into thinking that Mr. Asquith and the allied Governments contemplate a formal blockade. Against an effective, though undeclared blockade, THE TIMES admits neutrals could not protest. The barrier, however, which the Allies will erect against Germany, Austria, and Turkey, though effective, as we doubt not it will be, cannot properly be termed a blockade either formal or virtual. It develops out of the old doctrine of blockade, but in some respects it lacks the characteristics of a blockade, and in some it is less hard upon neutral traders."

Elaborating this contention, The Post says the Anglo-French policy will be more favorable to neutrals than a blockade would be. "Mr. Asquith's statement showed it is not intended to treat as blockade runners all ships which we find trying to break through the barrier we shall erect round the Teutonic and Turkish alliance," The Post goes on to say. "We shall not confiscate all such ships, but in case of cargoes which, apart from the blockade, would be entitled to enter Germany, shall merely prevent neutral ships from delivering the goods to Germany. In case of a formal blockade, blockade runners of course are liable to confiscation. Thus the measures announced by Mr. Asquith fall short of the stringency of a blockade in this particular, and are more favorable to neutral traders. It is some set off for the inconvenience which we may unavoidably, and to our regret, cause neutral traders in other directions by this form of reprisal, which is an extension of the previous practice of international law. It is an extension because while it is intended to close all ports of Germany and her allies which are accessible to fleets of Great Britain, France, and Russia, there is no presumption that direct naval action on our part can intercept the trade of every port. Already it is announced that certain lines of steamers from Scandinavian ports to Hamburg have been, or will be stopped, and the vessels transferred to the route from Scandinavia to Lubeck. This route could be followed without leaving the territorial waters of the three Scandinavian countries, and we agree with the Aftenpost of Christiania in thinking it unlikely that the Allies' fleets will violat territorial waters."

Calls It Obscure.

The Birmingham Daily Post, another of the great provincial papers which reflects considered English opinion, after admitting "we cannot for a moment feel aggrieved if President Wilson feels compelled to make inquiries into the methods the Allies intend to permit themselves in order to carry their policy into effect, because, as it stands, Mr. Asquith's statement obviously left various points of first-rate importance in obscurity." The Post goes on to say:

"To objections raised by some on the ground of the sanctity of international law there are two replies. Both of them are good. The first is that, so far as the protection of the laws of nations are concerned, Germany by her own action put herself wholly out of court. No nation has ever yet insisted on a rigid application of the laws of civilized warfare to dealing with pirates, and the present naval policy of Germany, according to precedent in history, is frankly piratical. We do not insist upon this view of the matter, however. Obviously it is one thing to treat Germany as an outlaw State and another to suspend international law to the detriment of neutral interests. We come, therefore, to the second and better answer to the objections, which is simply that the policy the Allies are now proposing to adopt is not a novel one at all, but on the contrary is entirely in harmony with international law as that was understood through all the great wars of the Napoleonic and earlier eras.

Claim No New Rights.

"We claim no new rights; we merely resume an old one, and we are entitled to point out that it is one the United States has never consented to forego. Only one readily denunciable instrument stands in the way of a general application of the policy of seizure which the Allies now contemplate enforcing—the Paris Declaration of 1856, to which the United States has never been a party. We admit that of recent years, in the Spanish war, for instance, the American Government observed the principles laid down in the Declaration of Paris, but the observation had been a voluntary act. The full right to disregard the declaration has been carefully retained, and it is surely hardly reasonable for the Americans to hold France and Great Britain permanently fettered by principles to which their own country has constantly declined to commit itself. The latitude they have wisely reserved for themselves the Americans cannot very reasonably deny to others."

Our Civil War Blockade.

In this connection it is reported that a statement is being drawn up for circulation throughout the United States explaining the precedents established by the American Government in blockade circumstances like the present. In the course of the war of secession the United States sloop Tuscarora blockaded the port of Southampton when the Nashville was there in 1862, and Great Britain protested in vain. The Niagara and the Sacramento blockaded the mouth of the Garonne when the Confederate cruiser was at Bordeaux and the Stonewall in the Port of Corunna. The British ports of Halifax and Nassau were as effectually blockaded as were the Confederate Ports of Charleston, Savannah, and Wilmington from 1861 to 1865. The United States asserted the right to stop and examine the papers of every ship her cruisers met on the high seas, even empty ships being caught and confiscated, although their papers showed they were bound for neutral ports.

If this report is correct the statement will have only an indirect bearing on THE NEW YORK TIMES's point as to a legal blockade, but on this head several papers argue that Lincoln's blockade of the Southern States was in several essentials irregular. One of the arguments still generally invoked in the press is the sentimental one which The Pall Mall Gazette sums up in the question, "Are the American people prepared to invoke the law to fling its shield over German lawlessness?"

Favors Regular Blockade.

The Globe comes out strongly for the proclamation of a full blockade of German coasts. "It is not doubtful," says The Globe, "that such a blockade could be made sufficiently effective in the sense required by international law, and so become binding, and by proclaiming it we should regularize our own position and deprive neutral States of any ground for complaint. With the advantages of a blockade we should then be assuming its responsibilities, whereas it is now against us that we are endeavoring to obtain one without accepting the other. We should not lose the advantage of the all-important doctrine of continuous voyage, and we have a right within limits to settle for ourselves in what contraband of war consists. So far as foodstuffs go, German expropriation has relieved us of any doubt as to whether these will properly be included in that category."

In certain well-informed quarters The Globe's appeal is described as a weak argument, inasmuch as there is a great probability that Germany would be able to protest that a blockade which failed to stop Dutch and Scandinavian trade with German ports was ineffective, and consequently only a paper blockade, and the United States consequently might justifiably accept and support such a protest. In official circles, a strong hope is felt that American opinion will reserve final judgment under further explanations which the British Government is to offer regarding both methods whereby its policy of reprisal will be carried out, and its proposals for causing as little damage as possible to neutral interests are made known fully.

The Daily Mail, in an editorial, says: "The Americans complain that our action amounts to proclaiming blockade without incurring its risk. Technically, that may be true, but it is a point that when rightly understood should incline the neutrals to favor our posture. The Allies have, of course, power to enforce any kind of a blockade they choose to impose. They have deliberately chosen a course which involves no new principles of international law. It is a course which stretches some old principles to make them square with novel conditions of modern naval warfare and which at the same time is likely in practice to prove more lenient to neutrals than a very rigorous blockade, against which it is worth recalling Great Britain did not protest when it was enforced throughout the American civil war. We would invite our American friends to remember that matters have reached the present pass simply and solely because Germany has proclaimed her emancipation from the laws that have hitherto humanized warfare. We may ask from them at a crisis, when all social and political ideals of English-speaking peoples are in jeopardy, the same measure of patience and forbearance that was shown to them in their hour of trial."

VIEWS OF A LIBERAL PAPER.

Manchester Guardian Comments in a Friendly Spirit on Neutrals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANCHESTER, England, Friday, March 5.—The Manchester Guardian publishes the following editorial this morning: "If a neutral ship tries to break a blockade it is liable to confiscation whatever its cargo may be. If it tries to get through goods destined for Germany, when the new policy announced by Mr. Asquith on Monday comes into force, it will be prevented, but will not be confiscated. Why, then, are well-informed and friendly journals like THE NEW YORK TIMES protesting that they would not mind a blockade, but cannot accept the new policy? That, in other words, is it that makes the British embargo seem intolerable, where a blockade, though its penalties are greater, would give no ground for complaint?

"The differences between a blockade and an embargo are three. First, you may blockade enemy ports, but you may not blockade neutral ports. But a general embargo on German commerce, such as Mr. Asquith announced on Monday, may extend to exports and imports, not only to German ports but through neutral ports, and in the United States it is believed that it is in fact meant to be so extended. A second difference is that a blockade is subject to certain well-recognized rules of international law, administered through prize courts in which the aggrieved neutral has a right to appear. But an embargo is an act of a belligerent executive, which may or may not have a legal remedy. The blockade is a force governed by law and accepted by all. An embargo is regulated only by the discretion of the belligerent executive.

"Mr. Asquith did not say in so many words that the embargo on German commerce applied through whatever port it entered or left Germany, but we think, and all neutral opinion assumes, that is what he meant.

"In the protests made by the New York papers there is no unfriendliness to this country. Hit Germany as hard as you like, they say, in effect, but don't let only half your blows fall on Germany and the other half on us, and in your just desire to punish Germany for the way she has treated neutrals and non-combatants, don't forget the neutral right to trade, except in contraband and in breach of a blockade. We entered this war as the champion of neutral rights on land, and we don't want to assert them on one element at the cost of injuring them on another.

"We owe a great deal to the United States for her moral support in the time of great trouble. It has been worth more to us than is generally realized. We hope, therefore, we may take it as an axiom of our British policy that our prejudice is in favor of sparing detriment to her interests and still more her right, so far as that can be done, without inflicting a greater injury on our belligerent rights. Every effort will be made, no doubt, to consult wherever possible America's rights and interests, and Holland's and Italy's and Greece's, for they are all affected by the embargo. America, on her side, is, we believe, quite as anxious to concede points in our favor as we are in hers.

"It may be worth considering whether it would not be well to relax a full embargo on non-contraband imports through neutral countries, in consideration of American recognition of a full embargo on exports. Export embargo would hurt Germany more, because it would force her to pay for anything she imported in gold or by borrowing, and it would hurt neutrals comparatively little." The vagueness of much of Mr. Asquith's speech left considerable room for the adjustment of differences with neutral countries, and we have hopes that with patience and a spirit of mutual consideration we may be able to do Germany a maximum amount of injury with a minimum amount of loss to neutrals."

Special importance attaches to this article of the great Liberal organ, which on Tuesday was practically the only British paper of first-class importance which criticised the Government's policy.

ASSAIL GERMAN PROPOSALS.

British Press, However, Gives Us Credit for Good Faith.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 5.—The Morning Post, in an editorial on the American and German notes, says: "We do not doubt that America made these proposals with the best, most praiseworthy intentions, but unfortunately they have the effect of helping Germany at the expense of the Allies, for they embody precisely the bargain which Germany proposed to strike when she declared her so-called submarine blockade.

"We have both the power and the right to blockade Germany. Germany, not having the power, has not the right to blockade us. Therefore, for us to bargain away something within our right and power for something not within Germany's power or right, would be a poor sort of bargain. America, indeed, feels conscious that she is asking Germany to abandon something to which Germany has no legal claim, for the note is reported to end thus: 'The American Government would rather regard such an agreement as a modus vivendi which is based more on suitableness than on legal right.'

"But our British Government has seemed to bargain even indirectly with the enemy. It would indeed be a foul, unworthy thing for us to bargain with a nation for security for our trade when that nation has destroyed the commercial life of Belgium and of industrial North France, and is maintaining a ruthless blockade of Russia in the Baltic and the Black Sea. We must be faithful to our friends, and even if the bargain were tempting—and it is not tempting—it would be a mean piece of treachery to conclude any such arrangement for our security at the expense of strengthening the enemy. If America were fighting in this war in alliance with other nations, how would she regard a proposition which would give her some of the benefits of peace, while it would make the enemy stronger to fight upon hand, not only against herself, but against her allies?

"We conceive ourselves to be quite able to deal with German submarines. Zeppelins, and all other bogies in the enemy's charming collection, not by way of swap, barter, or exchange, but by the use of other means, less pacific, but more in accordance with self-respect. And we put it to the United States once more that the Allies, in fighting this war, are fighting the cause of the United States and of all neutral nations, which are threatened by a Germany which seeks world empire by breach of treaties and by destruction of harmless unmilitary States. A victorious Germany means a threatened America, and against such a threat the Monroe Doctrine would be no more effective as a defense than her neutrality was to Belgium or The Hague conventions to Rheims or to Scarborough.

"There is one question which we ask the Americans to put to themselves once more. Are the Allies right or are they wrong in this war? We know what the American reply has been. We have heard it so many times. Then if the Allies are right they ask no favor from the United States, but expect to be allowed to use their weapons, one of which is sea power, unfettered by intervention, which, however well meaning, has the effect of succoring and strengthening the enemy."

SEE ANGLO-AMERICAN RIFT.

German Press Said to Expect "Serious Complications."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 5.—A dispatch from The Hague to The Daily Mail says:

"The report that the United States means to protest against the measures of the British and French Governments against German trade has been received with jubilation by the German press, which anticipates 'serious complications' between Great Britain and the United States.

"The majority of the German newspapers interpret the protest as a sign that the United States is now disposed to cast its influence definitely on the side of Germany. Certain journals, however, point out that several of the United States proposals regarding the protection of neutral shipping are unacceptable.

"The Berlin Tageblatt says that the adoption of the American proposals in their entirety, particularly those restricting the sowing of mines, would be disadvantageous to Germany if accepted. It adds:

"'We are justified, in view of the efficiency of our submarines, in expecting that we could play havoc with imports to England without having a fear of the cutting off of our own supplies.'"

EXPLAINS THE DACIA DEAL.

Breitung's Statement Ordered Incorporated in Senate Records.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Evidence that the purchase of the Hamburg-American steamer Dacia by Edward N. Breitung of New York and Marquette was a bona fide transaction, has been ordered printed by the Senate at the instance of Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, to whom it was transmitted by Mr. Breitung.

In a letter to Senator Smith, accompanying the record, Mr. Breitung said:

"Since certain parties opposed to the welfare of our country have done their utmost to discredit the Dacia purchase and have succeeded in poisoning a great many of our newspapers and prejudicing the reading public, I consider it a duty to my country, as well as to myself, to make known the motives and the facts in the matter."

He then goes on to explain his interest in a mercantile marine and says that the first payment on the Dacia was made Dec. 16, the amount being $16,500. The final payment was made Dec. 21, the amount paid on that date being $148,500.

"True copies of the certified checks, drawn on the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, with which payment was made, are attached," says Mr. Breitung's report. "The affidavit which I signed stated that the transfer of the vessel was bona fide was intended to and did convey complete and unconditional ownership to me, that there was no agreement or understanding reserving to the vendor or for his benefit any interest in the vessel or its operations, or right or voice of control therein; that the transfer was intended to be permanent and not temporary, and that no right to repurchase the vessel was reserved to the vendor and that there was no understanding for its retransfer, that the transfer was not made during the voyage of the vessel or while it was in a blockaded port, and that I was a citizen of the United States. All of these statements in the affidavit are the exact truth."

The copy of the report on the Dacia made by Mr. Breitung's agent before she was purchased showed that the possibilities were figured out as follows:

"With cotton to Bremen at 3 cents a pound, that is $15 per bale, would have outwardbound, prepaid, freight of $180,000. Less the expense of round voyage, including special mine risks and war risk, and allowing the maximum of eighty days, calculating expense at maximum of $60,000, would net $120,000, having expense of homebound trip paid for. The cargo that could be obtained at Bremen for shipment to the United States would net us exceeding $35,000. Thus we would have a net return of over $165,000 on the first round trip voyage. The second trip, if same conditions prevailed, would duplicate the first trip in return. This boat can be obtained by me on a basis so that first round trip's return will pay total purchase price of the boat within about 20 per cent."

LORD ROSEBERY URGES THAT RACING GO ON

Horses for Army Will Deteriorate Otherwise, He Says—Cites Crimean War as Precedent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 5.—Lord Rosebery has written to The Times opposing its suggestion that popular race meetings should be discontinued during the war. Lord Rosebery says:

"You say that our Allies cannot understand how Englishmen can go to race meetings when their country is engaged in a life and death struggle.' With all submission I think our Allies understand us better than this. They know that Englishmen do not think it necessary to put up the shutters whenever they are engaged in war.

"They know that we are paying £2,000,000 a day for this war, and I do not think that we should add the sacrifice of our thoroughbred horses, which are so invaluable for the future of our army, for make no mistake, if your races are to cease, our thoroughbred horses must disappear. No man can afford to keep blooded stock for the mere pleasure of looking at them in the stable.

"You hope that there will be no attempt to hold meetings at Epsom and, above all, at Ascot this year. Of what nature, may I ask, is the original sin attaching to these meetings? You record races of very inferior character almost daily in your columns, sometimes in impressive print. Why do you sanction these and select for special reprobation two of the noblest exhibitions of the thoroughbred in the world?

"But, you say, our allies will misunderstand us. There are many, however, of our French allies who will remember that a winner of the Derby was announced in general orders during the Crimean War. Why, indeed, should we embark on the unprecedented course which you indicate and condemn all our historical practice?

"Once before our country has been 'engaged in a life and death struggle' at least as strenuous and desperate as this. I mean that against the French revolution and Napoleon. All through that score of bloody years Epsom and Ascot meetings were regularly held, and, indeed, does it seem to have occurred to our forefathers that it was evil to witness races while we were at war.

"I remember asking the late Lord Stradbroke which was the most interesting race that he ever witnessed for the Ascot Cup. He replied: 'I am almost sure, though it is outside my argument—that for 1815, which was run on June 8, eight days before Quatres Bas, and ten days before Waterloo, when Napoleon and Wellington were confronting each other to contend for the championship of the world.'"

PROVES COLLIER SANK GERMAN SUBMARINE

Admiralty Satisfied of the Thordis's Claim—Captain and Crew to Get $5,800.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 4.—Capt. Bell, master of the steam collier Thordis, is the hero of the hour. The Admiralty investigation is said to have confirmed his claim to having sunk a German submarine and thereby won prizes amounting to $5,800 offered by Syren and Shipping and Mr. Crowpe, a reader of The Yorkshire Post.

The editor of Syren and Shipping received a telegram from Capt. Bell saying:

"The Thordis has been dry docked, and one blade of her propeller is gone and a keel plate badly damaged. The Admiralty is satisfied that the submarine was sunk."

The Thordis arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday night, and the Captain reported having rammed a German submarine. An entry in the Thordis's log read: "At Sea, Feb. 28—About 9:30 in the morning, while proceeding from Blyth toward Plymouth and Beachy Head, bearing northeast by north a distance of eight to ten miles, I observed the periscope of a submarine on the starboard bow. Ordered all hands on deck in case of emergency. Then observed a submarine pass across our bow on to the port beam, where it took up a position thirty to forty yards off. Shortly afterward I noticed the wake of a torpedo on the starboard beam. Put the helm hard over to starboard and ran over the periscope, when I and the crew heard and felt the crash under the bottom of our ship.

"Did not see the submarine after that, but saw oil floating on the water. Proceeded on voyage.

"J. W. BELL, Master.
"JOHN PEGG, Mate."

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH

Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.

ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

Official Reports of War Operations

FRANCE.

PARIS.—*(Night Report)*—In Belgium, in the region of the dunes, our artillery fire has been particularly effective, and our infantry has occupied a new trench in advance of our line.

In Champagne we have continued to make progress. We have strengthened and widened our positions, notably to the northwest of Perthes and to the northwest of Mesnil, capturing about 100 prisoners.

On the ridge to the northwest of the latter village the Germans have made fresh counter-attacks, which have been repulsed. Prisoners confirm the seriousness of the losses sustained by two regiments of the Guards in the fighting yesterday.

In the Argonne, in the Four de Paris district, a German attack was repulsed, as was also one at Vauquois.

Near Verdun, at Fort Vauz, a German aeroplane was brought down within our lines and two aviators were captured.

(Day Report)—In Belgium, on the Dunes, our artillery demolished trenches of the enemy. To the north of Arras, near Notre Dame de Lorette, the enemy captured an advanced trench recently constructed by us in immediate contact with the German lines.

The bombardment of Rheims lasted all day, a shell falling every three minutes.

In Champagne, it is confirmed that the German counter-attacks against the crest taken by us to the northeast of Mesnil were of a very violent character. Two regiments of the guards fought with great ferocity. The defeat of these efforts has been complete.

There has been a cannonade in the Argonne, with fresh progress on our part in the region of Vauquois.

Capt. Happe, one of our aviators, bombarded on Wednesday a German powder magazine at Rowttweil, twenty-three kilometers north of Donauschingen. His success was complete. Ten minutes after he had thrown bombs the powder magazine was afire.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—On the heights of Loretto, northwest of Arras, our troops early yesterday morning occupied positions of the enemy nearly one mile wide, capturing eight officers, 588 French soldiers, seven machine guns, and six small cannon. Hostile counter-attacks during the afternoon failed.

Renewed French attacks in Champagne were easily repulsed.

A French attack in the Argonne, west of St. Hubert, failed. Counter-attacking we occupied a French trench. In Cheppy Wood, also, a French attack failed.

One of the recent communications from the Eiffel Tower declared that a German column, while marching across the height of Tahure, (northeast of Souain,) was successfully shelled. We must confirm the accuracy of this announcement. The column consisted of French prisoners, who were being led away, and suffered a loss of thirty-eight killed or wounded.

Russian attacks northeast of Grodno led them into a flank fire from our artillery, and failed. Northeast of Lomza Russian attacks broke down with severe losses. In the region south of Mysyniec and Chorzelien and northeast of Przasnysz, the Russians again attacked. On the remainder of the front there was no change.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—Our offensive along the front between the Niemen and the Vistula is progressing on the roads from Olita, north of Grodno. The enemy is maintaining his ground in the Lake passages, near Simno and Seree. In the region of Grodno our troops have made fresh progress. Near Ossowetz a stubborn artillery duel is proceeding.

To the east of Jedwabne our troops have reached the line of the enemy's trenches, and in the neighborhood of the villages of Mocarze and Siestrzanki, on the west bank of the Bobr River, the fighting has been hand to hand.

In the development of our success near Kerzec, where a German brigade was dislodged, we increased the number of our prisoners to 21 officers and 600 men.

Between the Rivers Orzyo and Vistula there have been engagements of a particularly desperate character between Mlawa and Horscie.

In the Carpathians, between the Ondawa and San Rivers, the Austrians continue day and night fruitless attacks against our positions, notwithstanding their immense losses. Our troops drive them back with hand grenades and by counter-attacks with the bayonet, in the course of which we have succeeded in capturing many prisoners and machine guns.

In Eastern Galicia Austrian rearguards are endeavoring to maintain themselves on the Lukwa River and further along as far as Jezupol. In the course of the day we captured in the Carpathians and Eastern Galicia 47 officers, 3,000 men, and 16 machine guns.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—On the Biala River, southeast of Zakliczyn, the Russians were repulsed yesterday after a sanguinary battle. On both sides of the Latorza Valley and on the heights north of Cisna, battles continue both day and night.

Everywhere, where our troops are gaining ground, the enemy repeatedly attempts counter-attacks, which are always repulsed. This was especially so on the Bolignod Road, where the Russians attacked during a heavy fall of snow with strong forces. The attack was stopped by our artillery fire, which inflicted heavy losses.

On the other parts of the front there has been no essential change. Before Przemysl calm prevails.

BRITISH AVIATORS NOW SOUGHT HERE

Duke of Connaught Appeals to Those Residing in This Country and Canada to Enlist.

MUST BE BRITISH BORN

Chance for Commissions, with the Pay of the Royal Flying Corps Service.

The British Government has issued through the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada, an appeal to aviators of British nationality in Canada and the United States to join the Royal Flying Corps, for service with the Allied armies. The appeal has been transmitted by Lieut. Colonel Edward S. Stanton, Military Secretary to the Duke of Connaught, to B. W. King of 17 Battery Place, this city, with a request to Mr. King to give the appeal to the press. Mr. King, who is an amateur aviator, in giving the data received to THE NEW YORK TIMES explained that he had no official connection with either the British or American Governments.

The letter from Colonel Stanton to Mr. King reads:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ottawa.
1st March, 1915.

Dear Sir: Your name has been given to me as being able to assist in obtaining aviators.

His Majesty's Government have lately written asking that his Royal Highness shall, if possible, enlist for service with the Royal Flying Corps aviators of British nationality, resident either in Canada or the United States of America, willing to serve with the Royal Flying Corps.

I inclose a copy of the conditions of service, and I should be glad to hear whether you can assist me in the matter of obtaining the names of suitable aviators who would be willing to join the Royal Flying Corps of the British Army. Passages would, of course, be paid to England, and salary from the date of enlistment.

Names should be submitted under three headings:

(1) Aviators with pilot certificates, quoting certificates.
(2) Aviators without certificates and men willing to fly, &c.
(3) Qualified mechanics.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,
EDW. S. STANTON, Lieut. Co.,
Military Secretary to the Governor General.
B. W. King, Esq.
17 Battery Place, New York.

As in all armies, clothing, necessaries, and rations will be issued free to the aviators. Also a gratuity of £75 ($375) will be paid to each aviator on his arrival in England, to cover the expense of having obtained the aviator's certificate, but no aviator who receives this gratuity will be permitted to purchase his discharge during the continuance of the war.

In his communication Colonel Stanton further states that all men enlisting for the air service will be eligible for promotion to commissioner rank and that in the event of such promotion the aviator will be granted an outfit allowance of £50 ($250) to cover the cost of his officer's uniform and camp kit.

Any British-born aviator who is still a subject of the British crown and who may desire to join the Royal Flying Corps may communicate with the proper authorities in Ottawa through Mr. King, Whitehall Building, 17 Battery Place, this city.

CHASED A HOSPITAL SHIP.

German Submarine Unable to Bag the St. Andrew—Wounded Aboard.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 5.—The Daily Mail says that a few days ago a German submarine chased the Red Cross vessel St. Andrew while she was on a trip across the Channel with wounded.

The submarine rose to the surface within 200 yards of the St. Andrew, which was traveling at a speed of twenty-three knots, but before the enemy could attack, the Captain increased the speed to twenty-five knots and made good his escape, although the submarine pursued for some distance.

CARDINAL LAUDS REDMOND.

Mgr. Gibbons Admires Him for Supporting the British Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 4.—Cardinal Gibbons, in a letter to Mr. Redmond, expresses his admiration and gratification at the Irish leader's sterling loyalty in urging Irishmen to support their Government in the crisis through which it is passing. The letter adds:

"Your words were most timely and golden, and have added immeasurably to the esteem in which you are held by right-thinking men."

ENGLISH DOCK STRIKE ENDS.

Coal Heavers Returning to Work—Had Delayed Atlantic Liners.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—The strike of coal heavers, which has delayed the departure of Atlantic liners for several days, was settled today.

The men are returning to work.

ASHES
of the Lenten penitential season are sweetened by

White Rock
WATER

HOW A BIOLOGIST VIEWS THE WAR

European Conflict Just a Battle of Protoplasms, Dr. Morris Tells Cornell Club.

SAYS DARWIN WILL WIN

Thinks American Nation Won't Last Long Because Its Energy Is Running Out.

The war in Europe is simply a case of two strong dominant types of varietal hybrids each trying to get control of the other; in other words, a "strong, haughty, nouveau-riche protoplasm is in conflict with an equally strong, old patrician protoplasm," according to Dr. Robert Tuttle Morris, ex-President of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, who talked on "Warfare as Natural History" at the Cornell Club last night.

Putting it another way, Dr. Morris diagnosed the European conflict as a free-for-all show-down between "Mr. Darwin of England and Mr. Treitschke of Germany," and he predicted that Darwin would win out. It was not the Darwinian theory about the survival of the fittest that would win, he explained, but the other Darwinian theory about the mutual dependence of protoplasm.

Man Dr. Morris described as a group of protoplasmic cells that were in constant warfare, and warfare as "one of Nature's methods of deciding the struggle for survival." That being settled, he went on to show how the present war in Europe was a battle of protoplasms, and continued:

Germany Can't Be Crushed.

"It makes no difference how many allies they have or how much the world suffers and pays out. They're going to fight it out, and one side is going to dominate. What's going to happen to Germany? Crush her? No. You can't crush a splendid protoplasm of 70,000,000. There is down on top and it bulges out at the sides. The Prussian is always there, and he will be there ten years from now. Nor can you crush Great Britain, a splendid type of protoplasm that has dominated so long.

"There was only one way out that Dr. Morris could see, and that was of a sort not calculated to bring peace to the separate groups of protoplasm in the trenches for several days to come.

"But if they only realized the natural history of it," he said. "If they would only pay more heed to the mutual dependence theory of Darwin instead of the survival of the fittest idea, then we would have sap channels of trade re-established with Dr. Butler's 'international mind' flowing through them and destruction would cease."

"As with all protoplasmic forms," he said, "the strength of a nation depends on the hybrids that caused that variety. The great fund of energy is in the race; the lesser funds are taken out by the nation."

And so, he reasoned, it was the varietal hybrid like the Puritan that produced the longest and strongest stock, and that led him up to the Mexican situation. This, he said, was easy to explain. Mexico was short on varietal hybrids—hadn't any at all, in fact.

Why the Mexicans Fail.

"In Mexico," he said, "we have specific hybrids—that is, hybrids between species—crosses between the Aryan-Spanish and Mongolian-Indian. So, of course, we may expect a series of short, sharp revolutions down there. Naturalists laugh up their sleeves when they see good people getting excited because the Mexicans can't govern themselves. Of course they can't. There is no strong dominant type, and it takes some remarkable mutant like a Diaz who executes his rivals without asking questions to govern and keep order."

Dr. Morris then advanced the theory that the Jewish people would be the next to dominate.

"It is true that they ceased to be a nation politically long ago," he said, "but through the habit of the species homo sapiens they are gathering in the cities and are thriving under urban life. They are increasing more rapidly than any others, and under natural laws they will dominate the Aryans. There is nothing in Zangwill's melting-pot theory. It is absurd biologically. The Jews or Semitics are not going to cross with the Aryans, they are not melting away. A sort of racial feeling that they must come again to rule the earth keeps them together."

For the same reason Dr. Morris did not think there was going to be any long-established American nation. The dominant varietal hybrids here were fast running out of protoplasmic energy, he said.

"How about the Filipinos?" he was asked.

"Specific hybrids and bound to have trouble," he answered.

"Does President Wilson know it?"

"No. Politicians as a class, being a small organized minority, do not realize it. They wanted the Philippines. The vast majority of Americans did not."

TRIPOLI REVOLT SPREADS.

A State of Siege Is Declared Over Most of Cyrenaica.

ROME, March 4.—A state of siege has been proclaimed in the greater portion of Cyrenaica in an effort to put down the rebellion.

Cyrenaica is one of the administrative and military districts of Tripoli, which is now under Italian control.

A dispatch from Rome on Feb. 10 said information had been received from Tripoli to the effect that reinforcements had reached Capt. Vollino, whose native troops had almost entirely deserted him as the result of a rebellion in Libya.

It was added that the rebellion had been encouraged by the withdrawal of Italian troops from the interior to the coast and that the movement was gradually encircling Tripoli itself, where fortifications were being erected.

Federal Warrant for Horn.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 4.—A warrant for the arrest of Werner Horn, who tried to destroy the international railroad bridge at Vanceboro on Feb. 2, was issued by United States Commissioner Frank G. Farrington today. The warrant is based on the indictment of Horn by the Federal Grand Jury in Boston for the alleged illegal transportation of dynamite in interstate commerce.

It is expected that the arrest will be made in Machias next Sunday when Horn completes his sentence of thirty days for damaging property on the American side of the boundary. Horn claimed that he was an officer in the German Army and that his attempt to dynamite the bridge was an act of war against Great Britain.

RUSSIANS IN SOUTH FOIL FIVE ARMIES

Press Four Back from Galicia Through Mountain Passes Into Hungary.

CHECK NEW BUKOWINA DRIVE

In North Are Again on Fringe of Augustowo Forest—Siege Howitzers Shelling Ossowetz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Throughout the Carpathian front as far as the borders of Bukowina, the Russians have now succeeded in overthrowing the German-Austrian scheme for the Spring campaign in Galicia.

After a conference between the German and Austrian staffs at Breslau in December a movement was initiated with great numerical strength in an attempt to cut off the Russian left wing approaching Cracow. Subsequent operations extending over a month enabled the Russians to distribute a strong army across the Carpathian passes and hold them against four armies which were attempting to force a passage northward. At the same time the Russian force facing the Cracow defenses intrenched itself along the Donajec and Nida.

The Austrians, with their German auxiliaries, had a month of terrible fighting. The Germans suffered appalling losses during incessant attempts from the Munkacz Road to pierce through the Dukla Pass and enter the Stryi Valley. Instead of making progress the Austrians and Germans were steadily forced through the rocky ravines into Hungary.

With all the new formations that could be raised and the strong backing of the Germans, they brought a great new army through Bukowina and again attempted to envelop the Russian left, which lies facing southward near the Russian border. This new army, under Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, pushed northward through Nadvorna by forced marches upon Stanislau, an old Polish town of many historical monuments. The Russians, who had a small force there for six months, were reinforced and had dispositions chosen for a great battle. They drew outside the town and intrenched themselves eight miles north, while another Russian army crossed eastward from the mouth of the Wyszkow Pass against the advancing Austrians.

The earlier fighting among the bushy hills was conducted entirely by infantry until the Austrian flank protections were driven into more open country, when the Russians brought forward all arms for attacks. The Austrians retreated eastward from the Lomnitza River, and the left wing was threatened with envelopment. It began to break away from the main column and hasten backward on Nadvorna and the River Pruth, suffering terribly under the magnificent charges of the Russian troops.

Austria's third army, which had been resting, exhausted, outside the middle Carpathian passes, was expected to bring relief to Archduke Joseph, who was in a perilous position, by again attacking the difficult passes from the sources of the San River, forty miles westward to the Ndava River. They made six general storming charges Monday and Tuesday against the Russian prepared positions. Each ended disastrously.

A stretch of 300 yards which the Russians had cleared before their intrenchments became thickly strewn with Austrian dead after each onslaught. About a thousand prisoners were taken. They threw their rifles away, ran into the Russian lines, and surrendered. This third Austrian army probably made a final effort. With its failure and the destruction of the Archduke's advance into Bukowina, Austrian strategy against Russia is laid in ruins.

Von Hindenburg's disappointments in the north are beginning to multiply. The Russians have secured for themselves positions all along from the lower Niemen around through North Poland, which is far too open to suit the German plans.

Only westward at Ossowetz are the Germans attempting to maintain their position. They keep outside the range of the fortress guns, and the rear communications of the fortress continue always uninterrupted. Most of the German troops from the north are hastening from the Niemen to support the line of possible retreat for the besieging force to East Prussia.

The Russians are again in the fringe of the Augustowo forest.

Biggest Guns Shell Ossowetz.

PETROGRAD, March 4.—The German forces in Northern Poland are concentrating their efforts in the endeavor to break through the Russian fortified lines near the Prussian frontier by capturing the fortress of Ossowetz. This battle, the outcome of which is regarded as of high importance, is proceeding with increased violence. The Germans on this occasion have succeeded in bringing up some of their heaviest and most effective guns, including the great 16-inch field pieces.

The opinion of Russian military officers is that, the Germans having been expelled from Przasnysz, their only hope of successful execution of their plans, which include securing the position of their left flank by breaking through the Russian line of fortresses, lies in taking Ossowetz. From the character of the fighting it is evident that the Germans have determined to exhaust every effort to win this point.

The Russian occupation of Kerjen, announced officially here, shows a slight advance on the northern front. Kerjen lies on the left bank of the Amouleff River, twenty miles northeast of Przasnysz. The capture of this town is of more than local importance, since it signifies failure of the German attempt to cut off the communications of the Russian forces operating in the Przasnysz district from those proceeding from Myszyniec toward Kolno, along a line parallel with the Prussian border. This the Germans strove to accomplish by occupying positions along the Amouleff.

Although there is a close co-relation between the German advance from East Prussia and their operations in conjunction with the Austrians in the Stanislau-Beskid region of Galicia, at the other end of the front, Russian critics regard the activity of the Germans in the north as relatively of the lesser importance. It is regarded more as a diversion for the purpose of engaging the attention of the Russians while the Austro-German Army is preparing for an important campaign in Galicia. In this region, it is said, the bulk of the Austro-German forces is concentrated.

FIGHTING IN HEAVY SNOW.

Russia Pouring Fresh Troops Into Southeast Galicia.

VIENNA, (via Amsterdam to London,) March 4.—"The abundant snowfall," says the Neue Freie Presse, "has not diminished the violence of the battles in the Carpathians. While on the western wing, where the Russians have suffered their heaviest losses, the intensity of the Russian attack has decreased, the battle in the centre, between Lupkow and Uzsok Passes, is raging more fiercely than ever.

"Our extreme right wing in Southeast Galicia stands opposed to large Russian forces, and the enemy daily is throwing reinforcements on his front."

"HIM WHO STEALS I HANG."

Grand Duke Nicholas's Grim Warning to Contractors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 5.—Stanley Washburn, special correspondent of The London Times with the Russian forces, tells the following of the Grand Duke Nicholas and grafters:

"A story is told that at the outbreak of the war contractors who were wont to fatten on the national exchequer in hours of crisis went to the Grand Duke to talk matters over. Much to the distress of the first little company, who with many smiles and ingratiating mien came to broach the subject of supplies, they were kept waiting for hours in the ante-chamber.

"At last the generalissimo appeared, and, ignoring the outstretched hands, addressed the gathering in one sentence as brief as it was pointed: 'Him who steals I hang. Good morning.'"

RELIEF SHIPS SAFE, OFFICIALS THINK

Germany's Latest Ruling Taken to Mean That Work Can Be Continued.

NO INQUIRIES TO BERLIN

Minister van Dyke's Message Says Germany Is Anxious to Give Every Support Possible.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—What was regarded as a reassuring statement of the attitude of the German Government toward American relief ships going to Belgium was conveyed to the United States Government today in a supplementary dispatch from Henry van Dyke, American Minister at The Hague, stating that Germany was anxious to give every possible support to the work of the Relief Commission.

Minister van Dyke's message confirmed the newspaper dispatches printed this morning which explained that the German Government had rescinded the order refusing to grant safe conducts to American relief vessels which passed through the English Channel and touched at English ports. The dispatch was very carefully considered by the officials of the State Department and it was decided that it did not call for the addressing of any inquiries to Germany at this time.

A message received from Minister van Dyke yesterday conveyed information which indicated that American relief ships would not be able to approach the Holland coast through the English Channel with supplies for the Belgians, but would have to go around the north of Scotland. This threatened to wreck the plans of the International Relief Commission and was at once taken up with the German Government by Minister van Dyke through the German Minister at The Hague. On the basis of what Minister van Dyke reported yesterday the advisability was being considered by the State Department of making inquiries of the Berlin Government. However, the message received from Minister van Dyke today was considered so reassuring that this will not be done, at least, not unless action is taken that would threaten to cripple the Belgian relief work. A paraphrase of the message received from Mr. van Dyke today follows:

"German Minister has just communicated note from Berlin. Germany anxious to give every possible support work of Relief Commission. She will allow commission ships bearing its flag and markings clearly visible and lighted at night to pass through English Channel unmolested. German submarines have received instructions. Accordingly this guarantee presupposes use of all possible measures to exclude misuse of commission markings and flag. Germany regrets in view of mine danger within war zone the impossibility of giving safe conducts to relief ships for voyage to and from England."

This information was at once communicated by the State Department to members of the International Relief Commission in New York City. The final sentence in Minister van Dyke's message was very carefully considered and its wording was carefully framed in order that this was not to be construed as meaning that American relief ships would not be allowed to touch at Falmouth, England, for coal and supplies.

In his message to the department Minister van Dyke did not comment on the German rescinding order further than to give assurances that Germany was anxious to give every possible support to the work of the Relief Commission. It is believed by officials that if the rescinding order were not considered satisfactory by Minister van Dyke he would have said something in his message indicating that the attitude of the German Government was not satisfactory.

CONFIDENCE REIGNS IN FRENCH'S ARMY

"Top Dog Now," Is Tommy Atkins's Way of Expressing Belief That Tide Has Turned.

ARTILLERY NOW SUPERIOR

"Thin Red Line" of Months Ago Is Deep—Ample Equipment for Growing Host.

LONDON, March 4.—Frederick Palmer, who is at the front in France for The Associated Press sends this dispatch:

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, March 4.—For the first time accredited newspaper correspondents have been allowed to enter that zone where men in khaki, speaking English, hold a portion of the allied line.

Where the trench crosses a road the French and the British are elbow to elbow facing the German. French peasants and villagers are living and working under shell fire, neighbors to the British guns, concealed from German aeroplanes, which shake their houses as they fire. Signs in English at the French crossroads give directions to traffic and all French names are pronounced according to the English spelling, so that the soldiers or officers will not fail to understand them.

One is impressed with the immensity of the British resources, the numbers of motor trucks, and the completeness and thoroughness of all the equipment. All food and all supplies are brought from England, while the French shops are thriving on the English luxuries, which they sell to the troops.

All Say "Top Dog."

The French are learning to say "top dog." That expression was the one most often heard the first day the correspondent arrived at the front, from both officers and men.

"Top dog now," says "Tommy Atkins" and the Generals. One gets it in the broad Scotch, Irish, and Cockney accent and in broken French. It expresses the opinion that a turn in the tide has come and that the worst is behind them.

The British artillery fire, which was weaker early in the campaign, is now stronger all along the line than that of the Germans. Once the correspondents were permitted to visit the British line, everybody talked with perfect frankness concerning the operation, and instead of the late starts and the long lunches, dinners, and other functions which characterize such tours they are usually awakened at 6:30 o'clock in the morning and kept going until 8 o'clock at night with first aid packages served out at the breakfast table.

One might think from the stability of all the appointments that the British had no expectation except for a long war, yet the universal opinion is that the Fall will see victory and the end.

The thin line which held in the defense of the channel ports is deep now.

One is impressed at the excellence of the aeroplane service, when it is realized that the corps is only three years old. This is not due to the superior flying of the British airmen, but to the thoroughness of their equipment and the prodigality of the expenditure for all resources. Everything but the actual manufacture of the engines is being done at the front.

Successful reconnoissances with aircraft has now become a matter of mechanical care and organization. The British aviator on second keenly to enjoy these manoeuvres and the chance to chase an enemy machine.

Keeping Sickness at Low Point.

Sickness among the soldiers is less than that among the troops at home, despite the strain the men are under when they take their turns in the trenches. This is due to giving the men all the wholesome food they can eat and plenty of exercise when they are out of the trenches, and enforcing sanitary regulations with the strictest discipline. "As Col. Gorgas met the health problems on the Panama Canal, so we met and conquered those in this kind of war," a medical corps officer said.

"We change the shifts in the trenches," said a Brigadier General, "sometimes every forty-eight hours, but sometimes less or more frequently. It all depends on the hardships and keeping the men fit."

The officer pointed out places where the positions on both sides, despite the attacks and counter-attacks, were the same as last October, and where there might as well have been an understanding to rest for the Winter and start in the Spring, when the ground has dried out. Yet, though dead from attacks lie between the trenches, even close to the parapets, the Germans will not agree to an armistice to bury them, the officer said.

One heard much in England of the hate of the Germans for the English, but here at the front no hate seemingly is evinced by the British, despite the assertion that it is their determination to fight to the finish. "The German hates us because we are going to be the top dog," Tommy Atkins says.

Simple Life for All.

From the Commander in Chief down, simple living and the duty of keeping well are rules that are being rigidly followed. Field Marshal Sir John French, the British commander, occupies a house. His office is the drawing room, the appointments of which have not been disturbed. He dines with his aides in the dining room. The other rooms are used as offices.

Dinner at headquarters one finds much like the dinner of the English mess in England, the talk running on other subjects than the war as a relaxation for the officers. It is hard to realize that war is so nearby.

Sir John French is ruddy and alert and bears no sign of the strain of the last eight months.

HAS FAITH IN HIS ARMY.

Sir John French's Belief in Victory Is Unshakable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 5.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent, Ashmead Bartlett, who is now touring the British battle front on invitation of the military authorities, describes his visit to headquarters. He says:

"All lovers of the sensational and showy in war would be bitterly disappointed if they came to headquarters. The great scenes, so beloved by the painters of 100 years ago, are gone forever.

"Headquarters gives you the impression of being the quietest and most religious town in the world. If I ever have time I shall count the churches, but their bells ring all day and most of the night.

"The streets seem almost deserted. You do not even see many British soldiers. Here and there are officers just passing from one of the great administration buildings of the army to another.

"Immediately on our arrival we were received by Sir John French. The commander-in-chief of the greatest army England ever placed in the field lives in a very small house, which can only be distinguished from its neighbors by the two sentries at the gate.

"On entering you find yourself in a tiny hall, filled with comforts which have been sent out for the troops. On the right is a small room, used by his aides-de-camp. In front is a small dining room, and opening from this is the Field Marshal's private working room, which contains a large table covered by a huge map, on which are marked the latest positions of all the units under his command.

"For the immensity of the task and the huge responsibilities which General French bears on his shoulders his quarters seem ridiculously humble and small. But in this respect, as well as in so many others, the Field Marshal has set the whole army a noble example, namely, extreme simplicity in living and a determination at all costs to keep physically fit. For instance, the rations issued to the last newly joined recruit and to the Commander in Chief are identical.

"Sir John's greeting was delightfully friendly and informal. It is truly astonishing how well he has stood the strain and stress and the tremendous responsibilities of the campaign. He has not aged a day, and looks as fit and as well as the youngest subaltern in the army.

"'Never once,' said an officer to me, 'has Sir John French shown any sign of anxiety or loss of confidence. He has always remained the same, confident, and cheerful of the issue of the war.'

"This was absolutely confirmed when I had the honor of again being received by the Field Marshal. It was gratifying to hear the one person who should know take such a perfectly calm and confident view of the final issue of the general struggle. Even the praise which he bestows in his official dispatches gives no adequate idea of the immense pride and confidence that the Field Marshal has in the British soldier."

GERMANS NOT SINGING NOW

But Start "I Would Like to Return to My Home" for the Kaiser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Nothing can be more significant of the present state of German feeling than the letter found on a German soldier recently taken prisoner in France. The letter was dated at Harburg, near Hamburg, Jan. 22, and said:

"The Kaiser paid a visit recently to the front. He asked the soldiers why they did not sing as when he was there the last time. All kept silence. He repeated the question, and then the men began to sing, 'I would like to return to my home.' That clearly shows the soldiers are no longer keen on war."

HEDIN HIRED BY GERMANY?

Explorer Said to Get $10,000 a Year as War Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I learn from a reliable Stockholm house that even Hedin, the Swedish explorer and writer, who is now with the German Army at Ostend, has been engaged as war correspondent by the German Government at a yearly salary of $10,000.

It is reported—and many people believe it—that henceforth all German passports for travelers to neutral countries are to be indorsed "God punish England!"

Dutch Lay an Embargo on Meats.

LONDON, March 4.—Reuter's correspondent at The Hague telegraphs that a royal decree has been issued prohibiting the exportation from the Netherlands of sheep, chicory in every form, canned meats and various meat products.

SIGNS RESOLUTION TO AID NEUTRALITY

President Convinced, as Are Congress Leaders, That Measure Is Not Too Broad.

DIDN'T SEE THE ORIGINAL

Secretary Bryan Said to Have Sent It to Congress Without Showing It to His Chief.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The resolution, intended to strengthen the hands of the President in enforcing the neutrality laws during the European war, became a law by the President's signature today.

President Wilson and the Congress leaders of both parties are well satisfied with the resolution as amended, and are convinced that the measure does not empower the President to put an embargo on American exports or take other radical action, such as the resolution originally passed by the House was supposed to confer.

For a time last evening President Wilson and members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations were much concerned over the provisions of the resolution, which all regarded as conferring too broad powers on the President in dealing with the question of neutrality and the shipment of supplies to belligerents. A curious feature of the matter was that President Wilson did not see the resolution before it was sent to the House and Senate by the State Department and knew nothing of what had been done in connection with it.

Secretary Tumulty heard of the stir the resolution had caused in the House and told the President. The latter was in a state of mystification when he received a telephone call from Senator Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who with other members of the committee sought enlightenment from the White House.

After Senators Stone and Lodge had sketched the provisions of the resolutions over the telephone, the President said that it was not as far-reaching as he had feared from first reports, but there was still uncertainty as to the scope of the measure, and it was decided to hold a conference at the White House at once.

This conference was attended by the President, Counselor Lansing of the State Department and Senators Stone, Lodge, Root, Saulsbury and Swanson. Secretary Bryan had gone to bed, and it was not thought necessary to awaken him.

The conference developed that the resolution had been drawn to make possible the better enforcement of the neutrality laws in cases where merchant vessels were taking supplies from American ports to belligerent vessels. The matter of the resolution had been under consideration by Counselor Lansing and Attorney General Gregory for two months, but they had not agreed as to the scope of the provision and had not succeeded in drafting a mutually satisfactory resolution.

It is stated that Secretary Bryan carried a copy of a resolution to the Cabinet meeting Tuesday but did not bring it to the attention of the President and Cabinet. Instead, he gave it to Attorney General Gregory, who kept it until yesterday and then sent it with emendations to the State Department.

As Mr. Bryan was obliged to leave the department when the resolution arrived there to attend a meeting at the Pan-American Union, he gave the resolution to Counselor Lansing with instructions to send copies of it to the Senate and House leaders for introduction.

Mr. Lansing convinced the President and the Senators who conferred at the White House that the resolution was not intended to confer any rights on the Executive not now possessed by him, but it was pointed out by some Senators that the language of the measure might be construed so as to give the President the same power to prevent the shipment of arms and ammunition to belligerent countries as was proposed in the resolution of Senator Hitchcock.

The President is understood to have made the remark that that would never do, and the resolution was changed so as to remove all doubt on the subject. The President thought that he should not be invested with such broad discretionary authority to shut off war supplies to the warring nations.

It was also decided at the conference that the provision in the original resolution giving the President authority to require owners or masters of vessels leaving ports of the United States to furnish bonds amounting in each case to double the amount of the value of the vessel and cargo, this bond to be forfeited if any violation of neutrality by the vessel was discovered, should be eliminated.

Imperial Gardens Planted to Cabbages.

AMSTERDAM, March 4.—The Vossische Zeitung, in a recent issue, said it had heard from Vienna that on orders issued by Emperor Francis Joseph the imperial gardens and all the available space surrounding the imperial palaces in and near Vienna should be used for the raising of cabbages to provide food for the people.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Did you see the big Sunshine Biscuit page in yesterday's Times?
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$20 to $45 buys a Stein-Bloch that smartens with use, because, though ready-to-wear, it's custom-constructed.

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RELAYS OF SHIPS SMASHING FORTS

Continued From Page 1.

which, according to British and French assertions, has spelled destruction to the Turkish defenses.

On the other hand, reports from Constantinople deride this activity as ineffective. The Turks, however, do admit the destruction of the outer forts, which, they say, they expected, but they declare the inner works to be impregnable. The Turks rely on mines, but the Allies' mine-sweepers have been busy within a mile and a half of the forts, destroying a Turkish mine field detected by a sharp-eyed aviator.

Among other reinforcements which are said now to make the fleet off the Dardanelles number over fifty ships is the British battleship Canopus, last heard of as anchored off the Falkland Islands. In the Falkland Islands fight the Canopus fired the first shot at the German squadron under the command of Admiral von Spee.

The only craft which, according to French or British reports, has been compelled to withdraw from the action is the British torpedo boat destroyer Zephyr, built twenty years ago.

OLDEST FORTS, SAYS ENVER.

Not Worried by Damage Inflicted, He Says—Real Fight to Come.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) March 4.—An interview with Enver Pasha, obtained by the Constantinople correspondent of The Frankfurter Zeitung, appears in a copy of the paper which has reached Amsterdam. The chief of the Turkish General Staff said:

"The action which began on Feb. 19 has so far achieved nothing more than heavy damage to some forts at the extreme entrance to the Dardanelles. On the second day the bombardment overturned six guns, killing four men and wounding fourteen. On the first day only an observation officer was killed and one man was wounded.

"Of the overturned guns, three were again placed in position on the following morning.

"The outer fortifications are the oldest in Turkey, and their speedy subjection had always been counted on. The real defense line lies further in, where the difficult waterway deprives ships of the power to manoeuvre freely and obliges them to move in a narrow defile which is commanded by artillery and mines.

"The real defenses of the Dardanelles have not been affected in any way by what has occurred so far."

HUNGER IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Population Feebly Cheered by Stories of Great Turkish Victories.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 5.—A delayed dispatch to The London Morning Post from Constantinople, dated Feb. 24, says:

"This place seems to be laboring more and more under Prussian military law, which in other words means that the army must be allowed to gorge in plenty even if civilians have to starve. If this state of things continues much longer I should not be surprised were a revolution to break out.

"The Tanin goes on publishing wonderful stories of victories by the Turkish armies in Egypt and on the Suez Canal, while we are told that the whole Russian Army is in full retreat and England blockaded by German submarines. This news is passed around the bazaars and helps to keep the kettle of enthusiasm at least warm, for it no longer reaches the boiling point, and no wonder, for how can half-starved people be expected to rave over a victory which brings them no apparent relief?

"We have learned to read the Tanin reports with a considerable amount of skepticism and would give a lot to get hold of an English, French, or even a neutral paper, but these are tabooed and the German censor takes good care that nothing leaks through which is likely to cause any uneasiness among the Turks. The slightest rumor that anything was wrong would be fatal at present, for the underlying distrust of the Germans which exists in the minds of certain Turkish circles might break out in a public demonstration and cause endless trouble.

"Great nervousness is already being felt regarding the Dardanelles, for enormous activity is being manifested in the dockyard. Workmen spread rumors that the inner forts must have been damaged. The poor old Goeben is being hammered day and night with redoubled energy, and it is believed she will at least be able to use her guns as a sort of coast defense if the worst comes to the worst.

"One thing is certain, and that is if the British or the French fleet gets through the Dardanelles there will be a panic here."

WARNS AGAINST OPTIMISM.

London Times Says Victory at Dardanelles Will Not Be Easy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 5.—The London Times editorially cautions the public not to expect an easy victory at the Dardanelles. It says:

"The difficulties will increase with every mile that is won in the straits, and the worst part of the work has still to be accomplished. So far the attack has cost the Allies little, but we shall be fortunate indeed if our losses continue on the same trifling scale. The results to be attained are so great that they are worth the considerable price which may still be exacted.

"We are glad that a Russian cruiser has joined the allied forces, for it is very desirable that Russia should be directly represented in this momentus enterprise. In due course Russia will have to play a larger part in the later stages of the movement to enter the straits.

"The first result of a successful passage of the Dardanelles would be that it would drive a wedge clean through the pathway of Germany to the middle of the East. The German Emperor has sometimes talked of driving a German wedge into the Persian Gulf. In this operation lies the answer of the Allies.

"The next result would be that the Turkish armies in Asiatic Turkey would be cut off from their base. Without Stanbul at their back, they would soon be destitute of supplies, of which they are already short. There would be no more marches on Tiflis and Cairo. The Turkish Government would have to fly to Konia or surrender, and even at Konia they would not be safe very long.

"Success at the Dardanelles would quickly mean the elimination of Turkey as a serious combatant. We expect the forcing of the Dardanelles to be followed by anarchy in Turkey, the overthrow of the Committee (of Union and Progress), and possibly by the violent suppression of German domination.

"The attack upon the Dardanelles is bound to have large political results, which perhaps are already becoming visible.

"In our judgment, however, by far the greatest immediate result of this stroke will lie in the aid it should bring to Russia. At present the huge Russian Empire is, for most practical purposes, entirely isolated. If ships can pass freely without let or hindrance to Odessa the effect upon the entire campaign should very soon be immeasurable."

ADMITS SITUATION IS GRAVE.

Berlin Tageblatt Fears the Effect if Constantinople Falls.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 5.—The Daily Chronicle says that Theodore Wolff, chief editor of the Berlin Tageblatt, contributes an interesting article to his paper dealing with the bombardment of the Dardanelles, from which, the paper says, it is clear that he is one of the few German journalists of prominence who appreciate the situation which the Allies' progress in the straits will create.

Dr. Wolff says he has no illusions about the intention of the Allies in forcing a passage, and admits that, if they are successful, the result will be of tremendous import.

There is, he says, first, an intention to create uneasiness in Constantinople and strengthen the hands of the opponents of Enver and Talaat. This might force the Porte either to conclude a separate peace with the Allies or to withdraw the army threatening the Suez Canal. The second object in view is to stiffen Rumania and Bulgaria against the central monarchies.

Von Hindenburg's recent victory and the evacuation of Bukowina have, according to Dr. Wolff, taken the strength out of the movement led by the Rumanian leader Take Jonescu, but it requires little imagination to see that Rumania and Bulgaria "will sing another song, presumably a song of welcome," when the Allies' warships appear before their harbors in the Euxine.

It is Italy, however, which the Allies have mainly in view, Dr. Wolff says. For months their agents have been at work whispering in Italy's ear and warning her that a power which declines to take part in the conflict cannot expect any portion of the spoil.

Italy seems to be Dr. Wolff's chief hope. The Italians are a nation, he says, which reckons coolly and carefully, and it is just possible that the British politicians who are counting on its co-operation are in the position of the milkmaid in the fable who engaged too prematurely in counting her chickens.

Besides, asks Dr. Wolff, will not the possession of Constantinople be decided on European battlefields, and not in the Dardanelles? He recognizes, however, the danger, and reluctantly quotes from a leading Swiss journal, which roundly declares that war is unavoidable if Italy is not squared with the Trentino, and that, if the Trentino is not ceded, revolution is certain as well as war.

Dr. Wolff takes a most serious view of the situation and reproves the optimism of his journalistic colleagues who smile at the news from the Near East and poohpooh the possibility of forcing the straits. He has confidence in the wisdom and restraint of the Italian Government, but fears that the safety door will be opened only after the house is on fire.

SAYS THE JEWS ARE SAFE.

Those in Palestine Naturally Inconvenienced, Says Embassy.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Assurance that the Jewish people of Palestine "enjoy perfect safety" was given in an official communication from Constantinople, dated March 2, which was made public here tonight by the Turkish Embassy. The communication went on to state:

"All the recent publications to the contrary are unfounded. The natural inconveniences they may have experienced during the mobilization have been shared by the rest of the population."

SEEKS A NEUTRAL ZONE.

Ambassador Morgenthau Trying to Arrange for Aliens' Protection.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—American Ambassador Morgenthau is endeavoring to arrange for a neutral zone at Constantinople for the protection of foreigners and non-combatants if the allied forces reach the Ottoman capital. The American Government was advised of this in official dispatches today.

Extensive measures have already been taken by the Turkish Government for the protection of the foreign and native population, it is said.

Plans are in operation for a stubborn defense of all the outlying positions along the Sea of Marmora and the approaches of Constantinople, according to the official dispatches. Fortifications are being erected, and the activity of the Turkish forces is such that there is no question of the intention of the Ottoman Government of making a desperate fight.

A Right Little Smoke
of best Havana quality.
When you can only enjoy "Ten Minutes in Havana"
Don't waste a big cigar—smoke

PICCADILLY
LITTLE CIGARS
10 for 10 cents
10 for 10c

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

This Morning Will Be Placed on Sale About

2500 Men's Shirts at 95c

In the great Sale of Gotham Shirts a week ago, we had 10,000 Shirts; 7,000 Gotham, and 3,000 of a special purchase. There are about 2,500 left, of which approximately one-third are Gotham Shirts, and they are to be sold today in a clearance at 95c, including all the Shirts that were in the Gotham Sale excepting the Silk Shirts.

These are high grade Shirts, in newest fabrics and colorings; splendidly made, at ONE-THIRD to ONE-HALF LESS than usual prices.

THE GOTHAM SHIRTS are mainly those which were used for display purposes in the windows and at the counters during the Sale, and are therefore in extensive variety, and the most desirable of the Gotham lines. A few are slightly rumpled from handling.

Plain negligee Shirts with soft cuffs; plain negligee and pleated model Shirts with stiff cuffs; tennis Shirts with attached collar, and sport Shirts. All sizes from 14 to 17½; a few dozen Shirts sizes 18 to 20.

1200 GOTHAM SOFT COLLARS,
at 5c each; 6 for 25c.

238 Men's Wool Sweater Coats, today at $1.95

V-neck or roll collar. Maroon, brown, navy or oxford. Medium and heavier weights of wool, regulation knit.

A clearance from regular stock. A few hours will suffice to sell them.

Main floor.

It is Quite Unusual To Find Satisfactory

Men's Gloves at 89c

YET HERE THEY ARE. Street Gloves, of many styles, each in excellent quality, from several makers of high standing.

An accumulation covering a brief period of active selling. All sizes, and many colors, but not every size in each color and every style.

Men's Washable Capeskin Gloves; Tan Shades; one clasp; at $1.15

Main floor.

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Sale of Silks
Yd. $1.00 Yd.

We do not quote comparative prices in our advertising, but we are sorely tempted to break the rule in this case.

The values are EXTRAORDINARY! They are so REMARKABLE that we can call them with *absolute truth*

The Biggest Silk Values of the Year

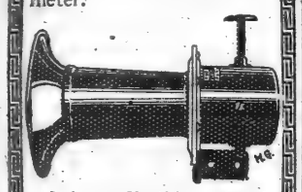
Almost every popular and desirable kind of silk is here. Some were bought specially at a *ridiculously* low price. Others have been taken from stock and reduced to a mere fraction of their former price. All are now marked $1.00.

Main Floor, 3rd Ave.

Here's a Rare Bargain
An Automobile Horn, $3.50

Sold at this excessively low price today and tomorrow ONLY.

This excellent Horn—called the "*Hondophone*"—is 9½ inches long and has a mouth 5½ inches in diameter.



It is as effective, as handsomely finished,—as good—as a well-known and much advertised Horn sold everywhere at a *very* much higher price.

Simple and strong, it is almost impossible to put it out of order, and a light pressure of the hand produces, at will, anything from a gentle warning to a hair-raising howl.

Come today or tomorrow for it—for by Monday it will cost $1.00 more, and be mighty good value at that, as well as much cheaper than elsewhere.

Bloomingdales'—Auto Dept.—Basement, Lex. Ave.

Last Days of Our Annual March Sale of
China—Glass—& Lamps

This once-a-year sale has been in preparation for several months. To thrifty women is presented an opportunity to purchase these wares at

Exceptionally Low Prices

Included are 48 and 100 piece dinner sets. American cut glass, decorated cups, saucers and plates, gas and electric lamps, chandeliers and glass tableware.

See our remarkable window display on 59th St. and on Third Avenue.

Bloomingdales'—Third Floor.

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ROUND TRIP
$94.30
Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Pl., 23rd St., 42nd St.
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BUSIEST CONGRESS ENDS IN AMITY

Party Feeling Lost Amid Exchanges of Felicitations in Both Houses.

WILSON LAUDS THEIR WORK

Leaders Praise Clark, and Senator Burton, in Farewell Speech, Advises His Colleagues.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Sixty-third Congress passed into history today, having been in almost continuous session during its two years of existence. In the Senate the close was peaceful and orderly, while in the House the daughter of a Representative in one of the galleries led Congressmen and a multitude of spectators in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

When gavels fell in the two houses, signalizing adjournment, they marked the close of half of President Wilson's Administration, the first under the domination of the Democratic Party since 1895. Lively scenes marked the flitting hours, devoted chiefly to completing appropriation bills. The Post Office and Indian Supply bills finally failed to pass, and joint resolutions were passed and signed by the President continuing in force appropriations of the present year.

Important legislation passed by the Sixty-third Congress, aside from routine measures, were as follows:

- Underwood Tariff act.
- Federal Reserve act.
- Clayton act to strengthen Sherman anti-trust law.
- Act to establish a Federal Trade Commission.
- Repeal of Panama tolls exemption for American coastwise shipping.
- Act to regulate Cotton Exchanges.
- Act providing for a Government railroad in Alaska.
- Act to admit foreign-owned or foreign-built ships to American registry.
- Arbitration treaties with many foreign nations renewed.
- Twenty-two Peace Commission treaties ratified.

While Senators and Representatives were devoting their energies to final essentials President Wilson spent more than an hour in his room at the capitol, surrounded by members of his Cabinet, signing the last bills. The President found time in the midst of this task to greet Senators and Representatives, and he made the occasion entirely one of congratulation, making no references to projects which had failed.

Some interesting factors entered into the final scenes in the House of Representatives. The hour of noon rounded out twenty years of Congressional service by the Speaker. It marked the departure of Representative Underwood, the majority leader, from the House to the Senate. For Victor Murdock, leader of the Progressives, it was a day of farewell to public life.

When only an hour of the session remained Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania informed the House that the Ways and Means Committee, as an expression of its respect and affection for Mr. Underwood, the Chairman, had assumed sponsorship for a fund contributed by House friends to have a portrait of the retiring leader painted and hung in the committee room.

"With this portrait," added Mr. Palmer, "goes the love, admiration, and respect of every member of this House for Mr. Underwood."

Mr. Underwood thanked his colleagues for their regard for him, and then referring to Mr. Mann, the Republican leader, said that while he hoped naturally that his party would win in 1916, he hoped that Mr. Mann would be thought of by the Republican Party.

Underwood's Tribute to Clark.

Turning to Speaker Clark, Mr. Underwood said:

"Mr. Speaker, you and I have served here twenty years. I cannot leave without saying a word of my affection for you. You need no monument. No man in the country more proudly and willingly gives acknowledgment than myself to the services of the greatest Speaker of the American Congress."

Great enthusiasm followed the speech and when it was over the Speaker retired, leaving Representative Murdock in the chair.

Mr. Mann then spoke feelingly of the fairness and ability of the Speaker and wished him the enjoyment of a pleasant vacation. Of the good feeling between leaders of the House and members generally Mr. Mann said that he did not believe such a thing existed in any other parliamentary body in the world.

A resolution thanking the Speaker for his services was passed as the members rose to their feet with a tumult of applause and cheering. When it subsided the Speaker said:

"The multiplicity of honors and kindnesses that this House has heaped on me goes straight to my heart."

Before the required business could be finished it was necessary to turn back the hands of the clock. A messenger, instead of turning the hands back, turned them forward fifteen minutes. The outburst of laughter at this was not for a moment understood by the messenger and hundreds of hands waved frantically at the clock until the mistake was corrected. Then all went smoothly forward until the gavel fell for final adjournment.

A moment later a woman in the gallery began singing "America." She was Miss Sherwood, daughter of General Sherwood, a veteran member from Ohio, who was sitting with Mrs. Clark in the Speaker's Gallery. The members on the floor caught up the song and then sang many others, winding up with "The Star-Spangled Banner." A voice once called for "Tipperary," but there was an uplifting of hands in protest, and above the confusion could be heard the words, "Neutrality," "No, No."

Farewells in the Senate.

The session came to an end in the Senate with the quietness that characterizes most of the procedure of the Upper House. But below the surface there was much excitement. Up to the last minute Mr. Ashurst of Arizona was hoping for an opportunity to obtain the enactment of the Panama Appropriation bill to take the place of a joint resolution, adopted early in the day to continue existing appropriations. The Post Office Appropriation bill, carrying about $320,000,000, failed in the same way, and a joint resolution was passed in its stead. At the same time Republican Senators were constantly on guard for a late attempt to push through the Ship Purchase bill.

The galleries of the Senate were packed today for the simple final ceremonies, women largely predominating in the throng.

To the Senators themselves the most interesting feature of the close of the session was the permanent retirement to private life of many old and distinguished members.

One of the most touching incidents of the day hinged around the retirement of Mr. Perkins of California, who is 76 years old, and has been in the Senate twenty-one years. In spite of his age and continued ill-health Mr. Perkins has retained his influence in the important work of committees. Associate Justice McKenna of the Supreme Court, came and sat with his old friend, and a few minutes before the session ended, Mr. Simmons, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, voiced the feelings of the Senate, saying:

"Mr. President, I know that I speak for the Senators on this side of the chamber—and I am sure for those on the other side also—when I express my profound regret that the Senate will lose one of its most honored and beloved members, the senior Senator from California, Mr. Perkins."

Mr. Perkins was plainly moved by this tribute, and assisted by Mr. Cummins rose slowly to his feet. Without attempting to speak, he smiled toward Mr. Simmons, and with a slow wave of his hand, resumed his seat.

Senator Burton's Words.

Mr. Burton of Ohio, who rounded out a long career in both houses of Congress today, made a farewell speech to his colleagues. He said in part:

"I leave the Senate with the feeling that whichever party may prevail the country may have confidence in the patriotism, the intelligence, and the industry of the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. May all your legislation be actuated by an abiding realization of the greatness of the country, its domestic interests and the future of business. Relieve it at the same time from undue hampering, but give to it such control that dishonesty and monopoly may be impossible. Let regard be given to the humblest as well as the strongest with this view—that our interests are one, that all our varied population will be promoted by rational policies, based upon justice and a regard for the future.

"I regret the failure of bills pertaining to water power. In all the consideration of this subject in recent years two questions have been in controversy—between State rights and national control. In future legislation upon this subject we must take careful account of the fact that in an exceptional degree the development of water power is a national problem. There is no form of energy, no class of enterprise, which so demands concentration and control as the development of this great utility. Along with concentration, however, there should be the most careful safeguarding of the public interest, so that the people may receive reasonable rates in the utilization of the power which lies in the rivers of the greatest future developments of the continent.

No Hands-Moving Necessary.

One the Senate attendants stood ready to move back the hands of the clock should business remain unfinished after the constitutional close of the session. But that was unnecessary. On motion of Mr. Kern, a committee of three Senators was appointed, joined a similar committee from the House, waited on the President, and reported that the President had no further communication to make.

Mr. Lodge then offered the resolution thanking Mr. Clarke, President pro tempore, for his fair rulings when he presided.

Vice President Marshall left the chair for a moment, and a resolution of thanks for his impartial rulings was presented by Mr. Gallinger. The Vice President then re-entered the Chamber, and in a happy speech bade farewell to the Senate for the recess.

"May I be permitted to say," said the Vice President, "that when I came here two years ago it was the first time I ever stepped my foot inside of a legislative hall. I know that I have made mistakes, errors, sometimes, of the head, but, thank God, I can look you in the face and say to you that there never has been an error of the heart."

As Mr. Marshall closed his address he announced that the session was ended, and then the Senators broke into little groups, in which personal farewells were exchanged.

WILSON PRAISES CONGRESS.

President Says Business Has a Time for Calm Adjustment.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—After his return to the White House from the Capitol today President Wilson dictated this statement:

> A great Congress has closed its sessions. Its work will prove the purpose and quality of its statesmanship more and more the longer it is tested.
>
> Business has now a time of calm and thoughtful adjustment before it, disturbed only by the European war. The circumstances created by the war put the nation to a special test—a test of its true character and of its self-control.
>
> The constant thought of every patriotic man should now be for the country, its peace, its order, its just and tempered judgment in the face of perplexing difficulties. Its dignity and its strength alike will appear not only in the revival of its business, despite abnormal conditions, but also in its power to think, to purpose, and to act with patience, with disinterested fairness, and without excitement, in a spirit of friendliness and enlightenment which will firmly establish its influence throughout the world.

Wilson Sends Photo to Jeff Davis.

Jeff Davis, manager of the Hotel de Gink, got an autographed photograph and a letter from President Wilson yesterday. The photograph somewhat relieved Davis's disappointment over the letter, for the President said he couldn't aid Davis in amending the vagrancy laws, since these were the affairs of individual States. Davis and the hoboes want to open a Farm de Gink on Staten Island and intend to ask for a certificate of incorporation.

COOK GIRL FOUND; SHOT TO DEATH

Continued From Page 1.

girls were so familiar with these threats that they were not greatly alarmed. Miss Wilson persuaded her to return the revolver, which belonged to the watchman, to his desk. After the day's work was over, however, Miss Wilson went into the women's dressing room, where she found Miss Cook standing before a mirror and pointing the revolver against her temple.

"Good heavens! Lillian, what are you doing with that?" Miss Wilson asked.

"Oh, I am looking for the right spot," her companion replied.

Miss Wilson said that when Miss Cook first came to the factory a year ago she had talked of suicide and had said that she had something in her room with which she would end her life when the time came. Miss Wilson threatened to search her room, but Miss Cook replied that the "something" was too small to be found easily. After last September, the two girls became roommates, and Miss Wilson said that she never found any poison in the room. But in a small leather handbag which was found beside the body there was a small brown lozenge with the word "poison" stamped on it.

The only other belongings that were found on the body were a gold-plated vanity set, 95 cents in change, a card of the Mayo concern, and a small memorandum book on the first page of which she had written "Lillian Cook," evidently so that the finder of the body would have no trouble in identifying her.

An hour after the body had been found, and while Dr. Scarborough was making a superficial examination, a limousine arrived at the crest of the hill, and Mayo got out, accompanied by Police Captain Doherty. He walked to the circle of people about the body, took a look over their shoulders and turned away with his hand before his face. A few minutes later he started back in his machine.

Captain Donnelly tried tonight to get in touch with Mayo, but could not get word of his whereabouts. Mrs. Mayo said that she did not know where he was.

Word was sent at once to the girl's father, Frank Cook, of 299 Union Street, Brooklyn. Coroner Mix took charge of the body, which was removed to a local undertaking establishment. An autopsy will be performed tomorrow.

Among her friends at the factory Miss Cook had been very reticent about her past and had never told how she obtained the position at the radiator factory, nor did she ever mention the fact that she had been employed as a nurse in Brooklyn.

Mayo's explanation was that both he and Miss Waterbury had been impressed by the girl when she was employed at their house in Brooklyn, and that a year after she had left her father asked him if he could find another place for her. He happened to have a vacancy in the office force of his factory, he said, and he had given her a place at $10 a week filing letters.

Mr. Cook, the father of the dead girl, who visited New Haven yesterday, said that he had never learned from his daughter that Mr. Mayo and Mr. Dudley were one and the same man. He told Capt. Donnelly that he had made that discovery only when he met Mayo face to face at the factory yesterday. Before that he had believed that the Mr. Dudley of Brooklyn was only a stockholder in the Mayo concern. Mr. Cook said also that he was unable to remember how he had first met Dudley or Mayo, or how his daughter had obtained a position in their household.

When he was seen for the first time today Mayo denied that he was Dudley. He said: "Oh, no, I am not Dudley. Dudley is only a tenant of mine. But Dudley is a mighty good fellow. If you meet him you will like him."

Later, however, he admitted that he was Dudley, and said:

"Incidents connected with my past life are recalled, and probably with good cause. My relations with Miss Waterbury are known to many. We thought a good deal of each other, and we still do, and we see each other frequently. She is living in Brooklyn under the name of Dudley, and is well provided for. She has a good home and everything that she can wish. I believe that she is happy. She has three children with her, two of whom are hers. I am taking steps to adopt them for my own.

"It has been pointed out that Miss Cook disappeared on the day that I left here for Washington. I was accompanied on that trip by C. M. Vought, my designing engineer. I first learned of Miss Cook's disappearance from a telegram from Miss Wilson, which reached me on Friday at the New Willard Hotel. I at once telephoned to Chief of Police Smith and on returning to New Haven I told him that I wished to offer a reward of a few thousand dollars for the recovery of the girl, or the finding of her body. He said it was foolish for me to make such an offer and advised me to make it less. I offered $100 and, thinking that too small, raised it to $500 and would be willing to increase it to any amount in order to find the girl. I have also engaged a private detective in New York to work on the case.

"I was in Washington in relation to the building of hydroaeroplanes for the navy when I received the telegram, and, strangely enough, I knew at once that it meant a great deal of trouble for me. You see, I have been accused of everything. It is said that I broke up several families when I lived at Flatbush, L. I.; that I visited an artist's model there; that I was a wife beater and almost everything else. Most of these charges are lies, and I can explain all of them."

Miss Waterbury a New Haven Girl.

Mayo, who is a man about 50 years old, is striking in appearance, with black hair, slightly gray; dark eyes and a slender, muscular figure. His admission of his relations with Miss Waterbury is almost supererogatory in New Haven, where his life during the nine years that he lived there is well known. Miss Waterbury, who lived in York Street, New Haven, with her family until she went to Brooklyn four years ago, was a strikingly beautiful girl when she was employed in the office of Mayo's factory. She has blonde hair, large black eyes, and vivid coloring. Her relations with Mayo became public property four years ago, when the present Mrs. Mayo, who is his second wife, visited the factory and denounced the girl and her husband in the presence of a number of his employes. Soon after that Miss Waterbury disappeared from New Haven and became Mrs. Dudley in Brooklyn. She now has two daughters, one aged 4 years and one aged 2 years. With her at her residence in Brooklyn is a boy of 7 years. This boy, Miss Waterbury says, is not her child.

The fact that the Mayo of Manhattan was the Dudley of Brooklyn was made known through a number of anonymous letters sent to the police of New Haven and of Brooklyn and to several New York newspapers. One letter said that an investigation would show that this was a "second Rogers case."

Mayo came to New Haven nine years ago and started a small shop, which grew until five years ago he established his present large plant, which occupies nearly a block and has a large output of automobile and aeroplane radiators. Since the war started the factory has turned out a number of hydroaeroplanes.

Mayo and his present wife have no children. They live in one of the handsomest residences in the Hamden section of New Haven. Mayo has a 17-year-old daughter by his first wife, who died a few years after their marriage.

Capt. Donnelly received word tonight that Mr. Cook, father of the dead girl, would arrive tomorrow from Brooklyn.

COOK KNEW ONLY "DUDLEY."

Thought His Daughter's New Haven Employer Another Man.

Frank H. Cook, the missing girl's father, left his home at 229 Union Street, Brooklyn, a little after 6 o'clock last night with his oldest daughter, Laura. A younger sister said that they had heard of the finding of Lillian May Cook's body from the Brooklyn Police Headquarters a short time before, and that they had gone to New Haven to bring it back.

Before he started for New Haven, Cook told reporters that letters which he had received from Lillian Cook in the last few weeks indicated that she was suffering from melancholia. He said that the only explanation he could give of this was that since he lost his place as sexton of Christ Episcopal Church, in Clinton Street, on Jan. 1, both Laura and Lillian had contributed toward the family's support. Cook had been sexton of the church for eleven years and his salary was the family's chief support.

Mrs. Cook, the dead girl's mother, also spoke of letters from her daughter, in which she said that she was trying to take a six months' course in a New Haven commercial school in four months. She had worried very much about whether she would be able to pass her examinations, but they heard a few days ago that she had passed them.

Cook asserted that he did not know that Virginius Mayo and James Dudley were one and the same person. He knew only Dudley, by whom Lillian Cook was employed as a nurse. About a year ago she came to him and said that she had taken a position in New Haven at $10 a week, and showed $10, which, she said, had been given to her for expenses.

The woman known as Mrs. James Dudley has lived in a handsome three-story brownstone house at 546 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, for four years. Other persons in the neighborhood saw "Mr. Dudley" only on Saturdays when he drove up in front of the house with a car. From Mrs. Dudley they understood that he was in the automobile business somewhere in Connecticut.

Mrs. Dudley's neighbors became well acquainted with her, and she used to attend their teas and whist parties until about a year ago. At that time a Brooklyn physician noticed "Dudley's" automobile standing in front of the place. The physician had attended one of Mrs. Dudley's children and had never been paid for his services. He took the number of the car and inquiries from the Connecticut authorities brought back the reply that the car belonged to Virginius J. Mayo.

According to Mrs. Dudley's neighbors, a woman who said that she was Mrs. Mayo came to Brooklyn several months ago and made inquiries about the Dudleys. They learned from her at that time that Mrs. Dudley had been a stenographer known as Lois Waterbury. From the Register's office in Brooklyn it was learned that 546 Fourth Avenue was in the name of "Virginia" J. Mayo, although it was said that the "Virginia" might have been an error in copying. The house was bought from Otto Singer on Dec. 16, 1910. There was a mortgage on it until May 11, 1911.

There are three children in the Dudley home—Virginia, aged 4; Lois, aged 2 and a third girl, Doris, about 7, who, Mrs. Dudley explained to the neighbors, was the child of a relative who was ill.

Investigation of "Mr. Dudley" showed that Mrs. Dudley received checks made payable to the order of James Dudley by Virginius J. Mayo and indorsed by Dudley.

When the rumors about Mrs. Dudley spread among the neighbors they cut her acquaintance. They have seen little of her for nearly a year, it was said yesterday.

Mrs. Dudley denied herself to reporters when they went to the Fourth Street address yesterday. At first it was said that she was not home, but later a woman who said she was "Mrs. Dudley" was reached on the telephone. She put down the receiver when she learned who was on the other end of the wire, and thereafter visitors to the Dudley home were told that she would not see any one.

MAJOR GEN. GOETHALS NOW.

Senate Acts Quickly on President's Nomination of Canal Builder.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—It is Major General George W. Goethals, United States Army, now. In accordance with the authority given in a special act of Congress, President Wilson sent to the Senate today the nomination of Colonel Goethals for the higher rank, which is two grades above his present rank. The Senate adopted the unusual course of confirming the nomination in open session.

Nominations of the other chief Panama Canal builders were also sent to the Senate today, and were confirmed along with that of Colonel Goethals. They are Brig. Gen. William C. Gorgas, the Surgeon General of the Army, to be a Major General in the Medical Corps; and Colonel H. F. Hodges of the Army Engineer Corps to be a Brigadier General; Lieut. Col. William L. Siebert of the Army Engineer Corps to be a Brigadier General.

General Gorgas put into effect the system of sanitation in the canal zone.

RUBLEE NOT CONFIRMED.

President, However, Will Probably Give Him a Recess Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The session of Congress ended without the Senate having confirmed the appointment of George Rublee of New Hampshire, named a few days ago by President Wilson as a member of the new Federal Trade Commission. The White House announced, however, that Mr. Rublee would be given a recess appointment. As the other members of the commission have been confirmed, the failure of Mr. Rublee's nomination will not delay the organization of the board. Mr. Rublee was opposed by the Republicans on the ground that he was personally offensive to Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire.

Several other nominations failed of confirmation. The commissions issued in the last recess for vacancies existing then under the Constitution expire today, but the President has expressed the view that even the nominations that have been rejected may be renewed, now that there is another recess.

MINE DEATH LIST GROWS.

Now Believed That 180 Men Were Entombed by Explosion.

HINTON, W. Va., March 4.—With the probability that the death list will reach nearly 180, rescue crews today continued the search of the workings of the Layland Mines, which were wrecked by an explosion early Tuesday morning. Up to a late hour tonight only twenty-seven bodies had been recovered.

A house-to-house canvass shows 176 men from Layland entered the mine Tuesday. It is believed, however, that a dozen or more young men from surrounding towns also were working. It is known several youths had obtained work in the Layland drift when other mines were closed some weeks ago.

Big Copenhagen Hotel Burned.

LONDON, March 4.—The Hotel d'Angleterre at Copenhagen was destroyed by fire last night, according to a dispatch received today by the Exchange Telegraph Company from its correspondent in the Danish capital. There were 200 guests in the house at the time, and many of them had narrow escapes. Not a few lost all their personal belongings in the fire.

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The Sunshine Bakery is situated at the Degnon Terminal. Its selection by this well-known Biscuit Co. is ample proof of the desirability of the Degnon Terminal as the one location in all New York City for Manufacturers.

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MOONGLADE

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A novel of life in Russian court circles and French châteaux —by one who knows

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J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 45th and 47th Sts.

Introducing the Chenal Hat
(Original with Gidding)

A design named for the great French prima donna, the woman who is stirring the blood of Paris with her martial airs—

Draped in the national colors of France, as shown in the sketch above, *Mlle. Chenal* sings the *Marseillaise* at the *Opera Comique* in a most dramatic manner.

This patriotic demonstration so impressed one of our representatives that she has had created for her, the *Chenal Hat*, an interpretation of the Chenal headdress worn on this occasion—

A triumph in millinery and a tribute to this charming woman, who bends her talents to the patriotism of her country.

IN THE GIDDING SALONS—One may find reproductions and our own adaptations of the latest Paris models in *Suits, Coats, Gowns, Wraps, Blouses* and *Millinery*, constituting a splendid array of modes suitable for all occasions.

IN THE IMPORT DEPARTMENT—*Paris models* will be reproduced according to individual order—or our own artists will submit *original designs* especially drafted to suit the requirements of private patrons.

B. Altman & Co.

Commencing this day (Friday)

New Tailor-made Suits

in the popular mannish models, featuring blazer and reefer effects; also Dressy Suits of silk poplin, gabardine and combination fabrics,

Special . . . . . at $38.00

Women's Ready-to-wear Department
(Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
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THE connoisseur drinks wine for wine's sake, and goes without unless he can get a wine of vintage. The coffee connoisseur who is just as particular need never "go without," as

HOTEL ASTOR GUESTS' COFFEE

is invariably "vintage"—made so by expert skill in blending and roasting the carefully selected berries from famous plantations. Nature has all to do with vintage wine, but plays a minor part in the making of a superfine coffee. Hotel Astor Coffee delights the thousands of guests of the Hotel Astor—and will delight you and your guests.

Sold in sealed tins only. Bean or steel cut, chaff removed. Thirty-five cents per pound.

If you would "try before you buy," send us a two-cent stamp, and your grocer's name for our cut pulverized tin, enough for five cups of good coffee.

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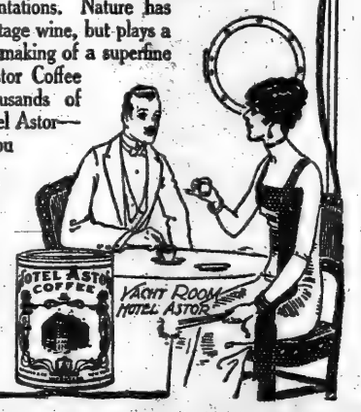

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Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

STORE CLOSES 6:00 P. M.

Rich Oriental Rugs
Very Specially Priced

Hundreds of Superb Rugs Purchased at ¼ Less Than Prevailing Market Prices and Offered at Proportionate Savings

Macy's specializes in Kirmanshahs, the superb Persian Rugs for which there is a constantly increasing demand. Rugs of exquisitely effective designs and softly blended colorings; Rugs in lovely tones of rose, ecru, cream, tan and pastel tints.

Over a Hundred Beautiful Specimens of Room Size Kirmanshahs at Savings of $50 to $250 on each Rug

Royal Afghan Rugs
Specially Priced
$72.50, $82.50, $87.50

Also known as "Khiva Bokhara,"—these are in deep, rich mahogany tones. A fine assortment in the average room sizes, 7½ ft. x 10½ ft. to 8½ ft. x 10½ ft. Very desirable for den, library or dining room.

Mossoul Rugs
Specially Priced
$12.48, $14.48, $17.89 & $19.89

In effective Persian patterns and rich colorings—an assortment of over 600 Mossouls—one of the most popular Oriental Rugs today. Sizes average 3 ft. 3 in. x 4 ft. 6 in., 3 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 4 in. and 4 ft. x 7 ft. Excellent choice.

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Serve it at home this evening. If you enjoy a highball, note how perfectly it blends with the finest whiskey. Or serving it as a table water, you'll be delighted with its delicacy and freshness, with the crisp lightness of its thirst-quenching qualities. You will find it a natural, health-giving stimulus to digestion—and your physician will tell you the reasons for its mildly corrective functions. For twenty-five years these qualities have made it the standard table water of the discriminating.

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The PERFECT American UMBRELLA

Styles for Men

Price $4.96

What the famous "Martin" Umbrellas are to England these **$4.96** Umbrellas are to America. In fact, they are practically duplicates of "Martin's," but made in America and hence selling at exactly half the price.

The "big" points of these Umbrellas are the wonderfully fine silk of which they are made and their splendid workmanship—not the fancy handles, in which lies the greatest cost of the average Umbrella.

The firm, lustrous, perfect taffeta of which these Umbrellas are made is especially woven for this use—as durable, beautiful and flawless as silk can be made. Of course it will wear as only this and "Martin" Umbrella silk can. The frames are strongly and perfectly made of finest steel; the rods are of wood or steel. Neat, substantial, genteel handles of natural furze, Pimento and boxwood.

These Umbrellas will withstand storm, wear and weather as few Umbrellas can, because of the perfect workmanship and flawless materials.

Genuine "Martin" Umbrellas from London in regular stock

Including the $12.00 kind at $9.89, and the $15.00 kind at $12.89.

MAIN FLOOR, BROADWAY.

PILLAGING BEGINS IN MEXICAN CAPITAL

British and Spanish Ambassadors Again Report Great Anxiety for Their Nationals.

STORES ORDERED TO OPEN

Merchants Who Refused to Pay Levy in Jail—Carranza Fails to Answer Our Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—A serious crisis has been reached in the state of affairs in the Mexican capital, where thousands are out of work. The scarcity of food is threatening the population with starvation, and General Obregon is issuing incendiary statements calculated to incite the populace to riot and attacks on foreigners. Pillaging of the shops of Spanish merchants has already begun, and outrages are feared. To add to the tension the Zapatistas have been engaged in skirmishes in the suburbs with Obregon's troops.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and Juan Riaño, the Spanish Ambassador, made separate calls upon Secretary Bryan today and discussed the Mexico City situation. They communicated the contents of messages received from the British and Spanish diplomatic representatives in the capital and inquired for information from the State Department. The Spanish Ambassador had a telegram from the Spanish Minister in Mexico City which stated that all the shops in the capital had been closed, that merchants were fearing riots and pillage, and that the pillaging of Spanish shops had already begun.

The pillaging is being attributed to the failure of General Obregon to relieve the situation, in which no food supplies are entering the capital, and the unemployed are without funds and hungrily clamoring for relief. In his proclamations and statements to the press General Obregon has been blaming the economic situation in Mexico City upon the merchants and upon foreigners, who, he has told the people, have refused to act favorably toward them. This does not accord with information reaching the State Department showing that foreigners have made liberal donations to a relief fund and are endeavoring to relieve the situation, but cannot bring food into the capital because the Carranzistas are utilizing the railroad between Vera Cruz and the capital for military purposes exclusively.

Carranza Is Silent.

No answer has been received from General Carranza to the representations made in behalf of the United States in the dispatch in which Secretary Bryan directed Special Agent John R. Silliman to bring to General Carranza's attention the seriousness of the incendiary utterances made by General Obregon, who is officially reported to have declared that he would leave Mexico City at the head of his troops rather than fire upon the hungry populace if riots started, explaining that he was doing this because the merchants were not contributing toward the relief of the situation.

The British and Spanish Ambassadors did not ask the State Department for action today and outlined no plan for the relief of the situation, but they manifested deep concern for the safety of their nationals in the capital. The largest European colony is now that of the Spaniards, numbering about 2,000, in Mexico City. There are about 250 British residents of the capital and a large number of Americans. The French and Italian colonies in the city are also concerned.

Official advices to the State Department show that the allegation that the foreign colonists have been unmindful of the welfare of the hungry populace in the capital are unfounded, that the foreign colonies have subscribed funds and are organized for relief work, but that supplies cannot be brought into the city on account of inability to obtain transportation facilities.

The department was informed today in a dispatch sent from Mexico City on March 2 that "the International Committee of Relief in Mexico City now has 250,000 pesos subscribed for relief work," and that "the committee has made arrangements for the purchase of staple articles at Pachuca, San Juan del Rio, and Apam, but has been unable to obtain transportation facilities over the railroads." This message added: "All train service with Mexico City by way of Vera Cruz, except for military purpose, is suspended, as is also telegraphic service, with the exception of official dispatches."

Ordered to Open Stores.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 4.—It is expected that General Obregon will confer with the imprisoned merchants and others who have delayed paying the extra tax and will then decide what further action to take in regard to them.

Post Commander Cesarea Castro, in an order for the immediate reopening of stores and acceptance of Constitutional money, says:

"This post commandery has been pleased to order that all merchants who hitherto without just causes have kept their stores closed shall reopen them at once for the people's benefit. Severe penalties are being imposed on those who fail to obey this categorical determination. The several police stations are empowered to enforce this order."

VICE CONSULS ON U. S. CRUISER

Spaniards Taken on Board the Cleveland at Manzanillo.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The State Department was advised today that the British and Spanish Vice Consuls at Acapulco, on the west coast of Mexico, who with a Spaniard named José Fano were arrested by Carranza officials recently and taken aboard the gunboat Guerrero, had been released on representations by the department, and were taken today aboard the American cruiser Cleveland at Manzanillo.

The Consuls were both Spanish subjects, Rafael and Benjamin Fernandez. It is not known here on what charges they were arrested.

RAILWAYS BUREAU CLOSED.

Purchasing Branch of Mexican Lines Follows Commercial Agencies.

The purchasing department of the National Railways of Mexico, which had been maintained in this city, has been abolished, and there will be no agency in the United States to supplant it. It is the plan of Carranza, according to advices received here, to concentrate every department of the National Railways under a Government head, with headquarters in Mexico City. The abolishing of the purchasing department follows the recent order abolishing the commercial agencies in New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, St. Louis, and Chicago.

Wall Street interests concerned in the railroad situation in Mexico have received no definite news for many weeks as to the status of the Mexican Railways property. The annual meeting of stockholders, advertised for Feb. 20, was not held, and it is understood in financial circles that there will be no disposition whatever on the part of the Government to let the Directors assume operating control of the lines as long as the Carranza forces remain in power.

90-Cent Gas Rate Argument Ends.

TRENTON, N. J., March 4.—Argument in the rehearing on the 90-cent gas rate was finished this afternoon in the Court of Errors and Appeals, but it will probably be at least ten days or two weeks before a decision is forthcoming. In the absence of Richard V. Lindabury, counsel for the Public Service Corporation, Thomas H. McCarter, President of the corporation, came here today and made the principal argument. Chancellor Walker announced that the case would be taken under advisement in conference.

BLOW CAUSED BALLOU TO FALL, SAYS EXPERT

Dr. B. S. Weaver Attacks Defense of Mrs. Angle at Bridgeport Murder Trial.

OTHER DOCTORS TESTIFY

Declare That Ballou Did Not Suffer Stroke—Mrs. Angle Calm During Day.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 4.—The nature and character of injuries on the body of Waldo R. Ballou, who died in Stamford, Conn., on the night of June 23 last after a plunge down the steps leading from the apartments of Mrs. Helen M. Angle, in the Rippowam Building there, tended to support the theory that the fall that resulted in Mr. Ballou's death was caused by a blow received by him, according to testimony given today by Dr. Bruce S. Weaver, a pathologist, of New York City, at the trial of Mrs. Angle for manslaughter in connection with the death of Mr. Ballou.

Dr. Weaver performed an autopsy on Mr. Ballou's body a few hours after the death, and his testimony was introduced by the State as that of an expert.

Homer S. Cummings, State's Attorney, asked Dr. Weaver this question:

"Was the condition of Mr. Ballou's body such that it might be explained by the theory that he received one blow that caused him to fall down the steps and suffer the fracture of the skull that resulted in his death?"

"Yes," answered Dr. Weaver, without hesitation.

Mr. Cummings then yielded the witness to the defense for cross-examination, and N. C. C. Downs, of Mrs. Angle's counsel, asked this question at once:

"Is it not also true that the condition of Mr. Ballou's body was such that it might be explained on the theory that he missed his footing or in some other way accidentally fell down the steps?"

"I can't conceive of how such a thing could have happened," Dr. Weaver replied. "If he had fallen accidentally it seems to me that he would have slid down the steps and more and different abrasions than were found on his body would have resulted. The compound fracture of his skull and the other injuries indicate to me that he plunged down the steps with great violence."

Mr. Downs repeated his question and put it in other forms, but could not make the witness withdraw his statement that the preponderance of probability was that Mr. Ballou's fall had been the result of a blow.

Dr. Weaver admitted an accidental fall might have been "possible," but he repeated that he could not conceive how it might have occurred.

Through Dr. Weaver and other medical examiners the State attempted to prove also that Mr. Ballou did not suffer a stroke of apoplexy or sudden heart failure, thus anticipating a possible contention of the defense that Mr. Ballou lost his balance because of one of these forms of physical weakness. Dr. Weaver testified that he thoroughly examined the brain and heart of the dead man and found both normal.

Mr. Ballou's age, of sixty-nine years being considered, he said, if Mr. Ballou had suffered from either apoplexy or heart failure evidence of the fact would have been revealed in the examination of these organs. The witness admitted, however, that Mr. Ballou might "possibly" have been subject to attacks of dizziness, and Mr. Downs laid much stress on this point.

Dr. Weaver's admission was an acknowledgment of what to his mind was only a possibility. He said that evidence of attacks of dizziness or fainting would probably be found in some organ of a dead man and that no such evidence had been found in any of the organs in Mr. Ballou's body.

This emphasis of "probability" by the State and of "possibility" by the defense marked the entire examination of Dr. Weaver and the other medical examiners who testified today, all of whom were Stamford men. They were Dr. Charles H. B. Meade and Dr. Frederick Schavoir, who were present at the autopsy performed in the cemetery in Winchenden, Mass., by Dr. Otto H. Schultze, and Dr. Samuel Pierson and Dr. George Sherill, who witnessed the autopsy performed by Dr. Weaver. The first two coroborated Dr. Schultze's testimony of yesterday and the last two agreed with Dr. Weaver in everything he said.

The last witness of the day was Harold A. Parsons, City Engineer of Stamford, who prepared plats of Mrs. Angle's apartment and of the stairs leading from it. These drawings were put in evidence, and Mr. Parsons spent much time in explaining them. He pointed out to the jury his indications of Mrs. Angle's blood-stained footprints and of every other stain or article in the area included by the plans.

The trial has begun to attract more attention here than at first, and today many persons seeking admission were turned away for lack of seats. There was a considerable number of women at the trial all day.

Mrs. Angle was in court with her father. Aside from an occasional twitching of the lip and restlessness, there is no evidence in Mrs. Angle's appearance of the extreme nervousness from which she suffered for the first few weeks after Mr. Ballou's death.

The trial will be resumed at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, but tomorrow afternoon, according to the present arrangements, an adjournment will be taken until Monday, as Connecticut courts do not usually sit on Saturday. The jurymen are allowed to go to their homes after each day's session.

THE POWERS AND THE WAR.

The "White Papers" of England and Germany, the "Orange Paper" of Russia the "Gray Paper" of Belgium, the "Yellow Book" of France, the German statement on the way war could have been avoided, and President Woodrow Wilson's neutrality appeal. Published in pamphlet form. 56 pages. Price 10 cents by mail. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third St.

Deposit Your Money by March 10 with GIMBEL BROTHERS, Bankers

(Under the Supervision of the Banking Department, State of New York.)

In order to entitle it to Interest at 4% from March 1st.

Main Floor, Rear Balcony.

Turned 'Way Down, to

$12.75

The Former Prices on These Men's

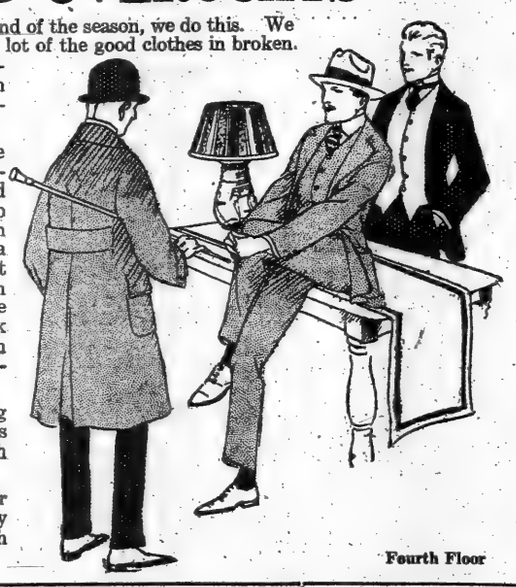
FINE SUITS AND OVERCOATS

Every year, toward the end of the season, we do this. We make a new low price on a lot of the good clothes in broken size ranges, color assortments, etc., that remain from the Winter's busy selling.

In this instance, we gathered some 1,400 Overcoats and Suits that had been originally $18.50 to $25, and have marked them all $12.75. Probably a thousand of these are left for today's selling—which amounts to saying that the men who come in for a look will be well satisfied with the assortment at their disposal.

It goes without saying that these are all clothes of GIMBEL quality—which means much.

Weights for Winter weather, and for early Spring. All sizes in each group.



Fourth Floor

1,200 Men's Negligee Shirts at 85c; Regularly $1.50

Shirts for everyday business or outdoor wear; made of strong, mercerized cotton pongee in plain negligee style, with soft, turn-back cuffs.

Plain ground effects with neat stripe and all-over patterns in good, fast colors and also some self toned, woven designs.

Sizes from 14 to 17, and not a shirt among them that is not well worth the regular $1.50 price.

Samples of Men's 50c to $1 Belts 35c, 3 for $1

A prominent maker of fine belts sold us his entire lot of salesmen's samples of this season's styles. As he has about 20 salesmen on the road, and each man carries a full assortment of styles, we can promise good quantities to start with.

Belts in tan, gray and black leather, with neat conservative buckles and new novelty effects. Sizes are 30, 32 and 34 inch only.

Main Floor

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

RIGHT merchandise as we consider it here at Best's means *much* more than even good quality merchandise bought to fit a price. It means always an unvarying insistence upon *Best's standards* of quality, fit and workmanship applied to the particular piece of merchandise being bought.

And this Best & Co. *policy* is well typified in our departments for children and misses—taking in the little ones of 3½, all the way to the young woman of 17 who is beginning to think of her debut.

Our long experience, and the experience of our buyers and designers, means much in this department—it shows up, for example, in such things as the *care* and *understanding* we apply to the making of things for those awkward ages—the sizes for those fast-growing ages around 13, 14 and 15.

Special Sales To-day and Saturday

For Girls and Misses—up to 17 Years

Smart Styles for Girls

Sizes to 16 Years—4th Floor

Showing several authoritative Best & Co. fashions that are especially appealing because of their unusual charm and the reasonableness of their prices.

Empire Dress Coats of fine wool gabardine or shepherd checks; 3½ to 7 years..... **8.00**

8 to 11 years..... **9.75**

Sports Suits of smart rough homespuns or checks; 12 to 16 years..... **25.00**

Misses' Spring Outer Apparel

Sizes 14, 16 and 17 Years—4th Floor

One-piece, Tailor-made Campus Dress, in a smart, new model; black and white checks or navy serge..... **12.75**

The same model in covert de laine..... **15.00**

English Top Coats, of covert cloth or checks, in the new shades..... **15.00**

Tailor-made Suits, of English serges or checks.. **25.00**

Children's Night Drawers

35 years of specializing has resulted in a number of points of superiority in our children's undergarments. Every garment is made to our own measurements, to set well and to give the child plenty of room without bulkiness; material and finishing are superior, and long wear is assured.

Complete assortments of spring and summer styles are shown in the regular stock at reasonable prices.

Nainsook, 2 to 8 year sizes..... **65c** to **80c**

Crepe or Muslin, 2 to 10 years..... **75c** to **95c**

Cross-bar Muslin or Cambric, 2 to 12 years **75c** to **1.00**

A Sale of Girls' Middy Shirts

85c

The Regular Value is about a Third More

Of superior quality white drill, with sailor collar and cuffs of blue or white galatea; sizes 6 to 18 years.

A Sale of Girls' Kid Gloves

1.10

The Regular Value is about a Third More

Made of imported French kid of fine quality; two pearl button length, overseam sewn, in white or tan; 8 to 12 year sizes.

A Special Sale of Low Shoes

Girls' and Misses' Sizes, 11 to 2

2.75

Offering a Very Special Value

Smart two-eyelet styles in Black Patent, Tan Russia or White Canvas.

Special Sale of Misses' Petticoats

79c 98c

Regularly Priced Somewhat Higher

Offering a number of styles in sateen or gingham, striped or plain colors; lengths, 32 to 38.

Children's Zephyr Worsted Sets

3.75

Consisting of Sweater, Sash and Cap, in Rose or Copenhagen Blue; sizes 3 to 6 years.

Our 88-page profusely illustrated Catalogue of Spring and Summer Fashions for Women, Misses, Children, Young Men and Boys, will be mailed to out-of-town patrons on request—write to-day.

Misses' and Children's Hats

Even in the inexpensive little washable hats for children, Best's has put a style touch that lifts them altogether out of the ordinary.

To be able to do this means long experience and a thorough knowledge of child-types and care in adapting "styles" to child ages.

Which is just another way of saying that while it may be easy enough for a clever designer to design a smart looking hat—it is quite another thing to be able to design hats that appear smart looking on the wearer.

The happy combination of style, suitability and adaptability worked into every hat in this department is strikingly shown in the child's hat illustrated. Of hemp straw trimmed with velvet ribbon and wreath of wild flowers. It sells for only $4.00.

Children's White Duck Play Hats, trimmed with cord and tassels; 2 to 5 years..... **.50**

Small Children's Straw Hats, simply trimmed, for school or play **1.25**

Girls' Smart Milan Sailors..... **2.85**

Girls' Pretty Lingerie Hats, of shirred organdie, embroidery, lace and ribbon trimming; 4 to 7 years **3.65**

Girls' and Misses' Smart Tailored Hats..... **3.65**

Child's Hat, of hemp straw, trimmed with velvet ribbon and wreath of flowers (illustrated)..... **4.00**

Misses' Stylish Panama Hats, with ribbon and flower trimming..... **6.50**

Copyright 1915, Best & Co., N. Y.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

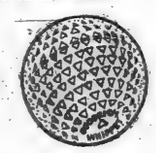
A.T.C.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

The New "Whippet"

The old whippet was a cross between a terrier and a greyhound.

The new "Whippet" is a golf ball—the swiftest and surest-footed of its kind.



It is one—and only one—of the many new things for golfers at the Abercrombie & Fitch store.

There are new hand-made drivers, new brassies, new putters, new clothes—almost as many new things as if the ancient and honorable game were itself new.

The "Whippet" is a ball to keep your eye on—is making a tremendous name for itself with the leading golfers, on the southern courses.

Rubber covered—can't crack, or check, or peel—gives you wonderful control—drives ten to twenty-five yards further and outlasts any other ball ever made.

ALWAYS in stock in five different weights and markings at this greatest sporting goods store in the world.

Like all other approved equipment for golf, tennis, fishing, hunting, tramping and touring.

Practical Clothes for California

Whether you travel by sleeper, or boat, or motor car, to the wonderful Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The all-purpose coat you will need in the San Francisco trade-winds—of proofed Tweeds or gabardine.

The golf suit you will need at Berkeley.

The clothes you will need for you fishing at Catalina Island.

The suit in which you will be at home in the saddle. in Yellowstone Park—or on your hike.

Sporting and travel clothes for both women and men, designed and made to meet the requirements of the experienced.

Trekking by Automobile

Equipment for the cross-country motorist—the aristocrat of unrestricted travel.

A. & F. automobile tents, at $36.40—weight complete only 26½ pounds.

Sleeping bags, blankets, air beds and pillows; lightweight aluminol cooking outfits and luncheon kits; basins, buckets, pot-hooks and hot-water bottles.

Ready to camp wherever night overtakes you—and everything compactly fitted to its place en route.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Earl H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

FIVE MEN TRAPPED ROBBING GEM SHOP

Watching Sleuths Corner Robbers Raiding Isidor Scharaga's Jewelry Safe.

THEY HAD $10,000 IN LOOT

Suspects Had Been Trailed Two Weeks Under the New Police System of Preventing Crime.

Police Commissioner Woods's new method of crime detection and prevention was again displayed successfully yesterday for the third time within four days when a squad from the Detective Bureau at Headquarters, engaged in hunting hold-up men and cracksmen, caught five armed men raiding the jewelry shop of Isidor Scharaga at 238 Bleecker Street, 100 feet west of Carmine Street. The detectives "rushed" the place while one of the thieves was shifting watches and diamonds from the open safe to a suitcase and two others had revolvers pressed against the body of the proprietor of the store.

The plain clothes men threw themselves upon the thieves so suddenly that the latter were unable to use their weapons, but for a few minutes they fought desperately to escape. One of the officers was floored with a blow from the butt of a revolver, and the next moment his assailant was beaten insensible by a couple of police blackjacks. The man at the safe, in the meantime, had dropped beneath the counter, calling to the other thieves to fire upon the detectives and threatening to shoot if any one came behind the counter. One of the detectives climbed over the counter near the window, while two others went to the end at the rear of the store. The detectives covered the safe robber front and rear, whereupon he tossed his revolver aside and came out from behind the counter.

When the four thieves in the shop had been subdued and handcuffed other detectives brought in the fifth member of the gang, who had acted as "lookout" on the street near the shop.

It was found that $10,000 of Scharaga's stock of diamonds and watches had been shoved into the bag before the detectives got to the place. Scharaga's arms and legs had been bound with ropes carried for the purpose by the thieves.

The robbers had been prepared since Saturday to raid the jeweler's shop, and had intended to make the effort Tuesday, but on that day two women happened to enter the shop and the thieves departed. The boundaries of three police precincts, those of the Macdougal Street Station, Mercer and Charles Street Stations, meet at Bleecker and Carmine Streets, and the thieves had for days studied the moves of the patrolmen on the several posts, as well as the jeweler's daily custom of opening the safe.

Scharaga opened his safe yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and was alone in the shop, which was what the thieves had been waiting for. They wanted to get at the gems before they were distributed in the show windows, so that they would be hampered the least in getting away quickly with their plunder.

Every day for a number of days, from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M., when the jeweler closed for the night, ten detectives, under Acting Capt. John J. Stapleton of the squad, had been concealed in the neighborhood waiting for the thieves to attack the place. For two weeks they had trailed every movement of the five bandits and others with whom they were associated.

The industrious and systematic "shadowing" of the suspects began two weeks ago, when the detectives saw one member of the gang enter several jewelry stores on the east side.

Stapleton and his men followed this suspect to a café in lower Sixth Avenue, near Carmine Street, where he was joined by two others. The detectives trailed the three suspects to the saloon of Frank Cita, in West Thirty-ninth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, which the police say is a resort for suspicious characters. A few days ago detectives arrested several men there for carrying revolvers. From this place six other men joined the three who were being "shadowed," and for several days the detectives followed this gang through the east side, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, where they gave their attention particularly to jewelry stores.

Magistrate Breen in the Jefferson Market Court held the five men in $10,000 bail each for the Grand Jury on charges of assault, robbery, and having revolvers, either of which is a felony.

WARNED OF FIANCEE.

Witness In Nell Will Contest Says She Sat on His Lap While Doing It.

Mrs. Jessie Nell, widow of Dr. James Nell, a Harlem physician, sat on the lap of Edward M. Lockwood of 1,099 St. Nicholas Avenue, placed her arms about his neck, and endeavored to poison his mind against her daughter Virginia, when Lockwood came wooing the daughter, according to that young man's testimony before Surrogate Cohalan yesterday. Virginia is now Mr. Lockwood's wife.

Mrs. Nell receives the entire estate of her husband, estimated at $40,000, under the provisions of his will. The instrument is being contested by the daughter and other relatives who assert that Mrs. Nell exerted undue influence upon her husband, who was much older than she.

"Do you mean to say that Mrs. Nell, when she sat on your lap, was trying to make love to you?" Lockwood was asked by Charles Blandy of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, lawyers for the widow.

"She had her arm around me," replied Lockwood.

"Well, was she really making love to you?" persisted Mr. Blandy.

"Oh, I took it in a jovial way," answered Lockwood.

"Was she a good-looking woman?" asked Mr. Blandy.

"Yes."

"Did she talk to you?"

"Yes," said Lockwood, "she tried to poison my mind against Virginia by saying she would not make a good housewife."

"Did that deter you in your courtship?"

"Not a bit."

"Do you mean to cast any aspersions on Mrs. Nell?" asked Mr. Blandy of the witness.

"I do," was the quick answer.

"For what?" pressed the lawyer.

"For casting her daughter into the street and snaring everything away from the doctor," answered Lockwood, with a determined shake of the head.

Earlier in his testimony Lockwood said that he had seen Violet Nell, the youngest daughter, run and jump on her father as he lay in bed. The girl pummeled the aged physician, Lockwood said. He also testified that Mrs. Nell had struck Virginia, and upon one occasion thrust her from the house into the snow.

Lockwood said that Mrs. Nell had told him it was not necessary to get the doctor's consent to marry Virginia; that she directed the affairs of the house and would pass upon the propriety of such matters. He testified that there was a very unfriendly feeling between Mrs. Nell and Virginia.

The case was adjourned until next Monday.

CHAMBER HONORS ROOT.

Commerce Body Makes Him Member on Retirement from Senate.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday paid tribute to the work of Senator Elihu Root in this resolution presented by E. H. Outerbridge for the Executive Committee:

Whereas, Elihu Root retires today from the United States Senate on the expiration of his term of office, and returns to private life after a distinguished career in the public service, as Secretary of War from 1899 to 1904, as Secretary of State from 1905 to 1909, and as United States Senator from the State of New York from 1909 to 1915; and,

Whereas, In all these high positions Mr. Root has served the State and the country with notable fidelity and patriotism, and with an intellectual distinction and breadth of vision that have marked him at home and abroad as one of the great constructive statesmen of his generation, so that his retirement to private life is regarded in all sections, irrespective of political considerations, as a loss to the nation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, as an expression of its appreciation of his long, faithful, and vastly important public service to New York and to the country at large, elects Elihu Root, our distinguished fellow citizen, an honorary member.

Dr. Juan Carlos Blanco, Minister of Public Works of Uruguay, was a guest of the Chamber. Dr. Blanco urged in his speech greater efforts toward cordial relations among countries of the Pan-American fraternity than have been evident in the past.

COCAINE SMUGGLED IN GOVERNMENT SHIP

Customs Men Find $3,000 Worth of Drug Going to Canal Zone on the Alliance.

OPIUM SEIZED IN BROOKLYN

British Freighter, Loading Relief Stores, Yields 28 Cans, Valued at $2,000.

Customs Inspectors, searching for smuggled habit-forming drugs, arrested two men yesterday on vessels in this port. One was on the Government-owned Panama liner Alliance, and the other, a Chinese seaman, on the British freighter Harpalyce, loading relief stores in South Brooklyn.

The customs men had been watching the Panama liner, believing she had opium on board that had been smuggled to this country, and which the smugglers had been unable to land. Shortly before the Alliance was to sail for the Canal Zone the watchers decided to make a last call at the pier at the foot of West Twenty-seventh Street and search the quarters of the crew.

This search was rewarded by the discovery of about $3,000 worth of cocaine. Before this the Federal authorities here had had no idea that cocaine was being smuggled to the Canal Zone on a Government-owned line.

The cocaine was found in the locker of Joseph W. England, a steward. The locker also contained some morphine pills, a revolver, and a blackjack. England was arrested. He told Assistant United States Attorney Edwin M. Stanton that he expected to deliver the cocaine to a dentist whose name he did not know, when he arrived at the Isthmus. All he knew, he said, was that a package was delivered to him by a woman, and that he was to be well paid for carrying it.

England will be the first person to be prosecuted here under the Harrison drug law, which went into effect on March 1. This law makes the possession of opium or other habit-forming drugs, except by doctors and chemists, and by them only under close restrictions, a felony punishable by a fine of $2,000 and imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

The search of the steamship Harpalyce was conducted by officials who have been on the trail of a so-called opium ring, the trail uncovered when the steamer Frankmount was chased down the bay, brought back, and a large quantity of opium taken from her.

GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

"Meet me at the Fountain"

MAIN BUILDING

A Limited Number of

$9.50 Diamond-Set Bracelets Today at $6.75

Exquisite solid gold hand-engraved bracelets, set with a clear cut diamond in an open setting; fitted with safety guard.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

It Is Good for 50 (FIFTY) 2¾C Green Trading Stamps FREE with Purchase of $1 or More Today (Friday) Only (March 5).

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

N. Y. Times, 3—5—15. J. B. GREENHUT CO. **23**

MAIN BUILDING

Yes—Today You May Have

Your Choice of Any Winter Overcoat for $10

Fur-lined and Fur Coats alone excepted.

Regular goods. Every overcoat made by reputable concerns.

Popular Styles in Popular Fabrics

Plenty of plain blacks, blues and grays. Big range of mixtures. All sizes.

All in all there are a few more than 400 overcoats. Extraordinarily big bargains for those who attend this sale early today.

Boys' Suits *With 2 Pairs of Knicker Trousers Today, at* $2.95

Balkan, Norfolk and patch pocket styles. Materials include GOOD QUALITY CHEVIOTS, CASSIMERES, MIXED TWEEDS; browns, grays, fancy mixtures, also plain blue. Sizes 6 to 17 years. EACH SUIT WITH 2 PAIRS OF TROUSERS.

Boys' Balkan Norfolk Suits at $1.95

Strong and serviceable cheviots, mixed tweeds, etc., grays, browns, fancy mixtures; striped effects, etc.; sizes 7 to 16 years; knicker trousers.

Clearance of Boys' Overcoats and Reefers
Former prices $3.95 to $10.75.
This Sale, $1.95, $2.95, $3.95 & $5.00

MAIN BUILDING

Only 500—Only Today

$5 Skirts at $3.50

Fashionable models; splendidly tailored, of good quality All-Wool CREPE GABARDINE, in navy and black, SERGES, SHEPHERD CHECKS, BLACK and WHITE NOVELTY EFFECT PLAIDS and MIXTURES. 22 to 30-inch belts; 38 to 42-inch lengths.

MAIN BUILDING

Umbrellas

Usually $1 to $1.75

Today, at **75c & $1**

Every one fully guaranteed. Covering mostly of American taffeta. Sizes 26 and 28 inches.

The handles afford a choice of silver trimmed hand-carved fine hardwood or novelties.

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

75 Exceptionally Handsome

Oil Paintings $5.95

Regularly to $10; today at

Each one handsomely framed; some with shadow boxes and glass. A fine choice of subjects.

This Gas Chandelier *Today for* $1.65

A two-light Gas Chandelier in rich brush brass finish, 18-inch spread; 32 inches in length; complete with ring, pillar, tip and gas globes.

Three-light Gas Chandeliers; brush brass finish; complete with ring, pillar, tip and gas globes.

$1.95

Solid Mahogany Floor Lamps; beautifully finished, complete with 2 or 3 electric lights; pull chain sockets; stand 5½ feet from floor; fitted with 24-inch lined silk shade; several colors, with silk fringe to match.

Today at..... $12.50

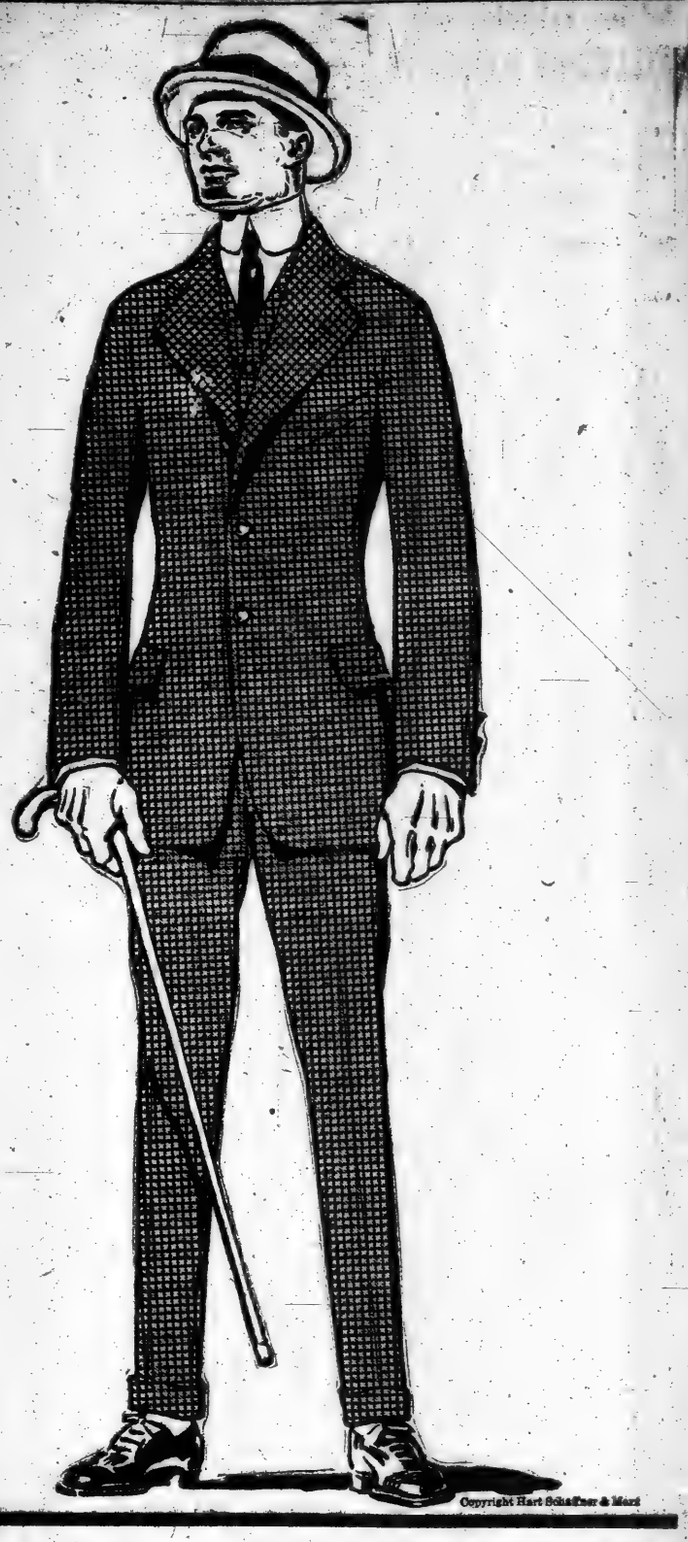
An 18-Piece Glass Service for 98c

Never before sold at this low price. The set will be initialed to your order in Old English lettering. Set consists of:

6 Large Goblets
6 Seltzers
6 Whiskey Glasses

No C. O. D. or Mail Orders accepted on these sets.

Double 2¾C Green Trading Stamps in the Forenoon—Single Stamps in the Afternoon



Varsity Fifty Five

A suit for young men

The illustration above shows one of the most successful models ever designed for young men; a style that is sure to be the choice of the smart dressers this spring.

The special features are:

Coat: 30 inches long; three buttons, two to button; soft roll front; wide lapels.

Waistcoat: Five buttons, snug-waisted.

Trousers: English style, with turn-up and tunnel belt loops.

The fabrics are all wool; Glen Urquhart, Tartan, check and stripe patterns. Prices are much less than a merchant tailor charges. Pay about $25; you can go higher or as low as $18.

Our label is a small thing to look for, a big thing to find

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Good Clothes Makers

We alone in New York sell these clothes.

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores:
Broadway, corner 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores (Open Evenings):
Third Ave., cor. 122d St.
245-248 West 125th St.

BREAD CONSPIRACY KILLED BY PUBLICITY

Deputy Attorney General Gives Credit to Newspapers in Ending His Inquiry.

BIG BAKERS ARE BALKED

Automobile Man Experiments in Baking and Makes Money Retailing Loaves at 4 Cents.

In a statement he made at the close of the State's inquiry into the increased cost of bread yesterday afternoon Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker said that the facts brought out and the publicity given to the proceedings by the newspapers had effectually defeated the hopes of some of the big baking concerns that the retail price of bread would be jumped 1 cent a loaf and kept at that figure indefinitely. The big concerns, he said, were already in a state of rout. Turning to Referee Nussbaum, he asked.

"Do you not think that is so?'

"I certainly do," replied the referee.

Mr. Becker announced that the inquiry would be adjourned for two weeks while he made his report to the Attorney General. If further facts of importance were developed in the meantime, he said, the proceedings would be reopened. In a statement which was placed on the records of the inquiry he said:

"I must say in behalf of those who have appeared here as witnesses that they have shown a commendable desire to assist in every way possible to further the purposes of this investigation. What my report to the Attorney General shall contain is not for me to say now, but there is no harm in spreading on this record my belief that the investigation has acted as a deterrent against abuses in raising the price of bread or what I might term unlawful practices.

"I think it has unquestionably resulted in causing the laws of competition to have a fuller effect than they would otherwise have had, and one effect, I believe, will be to bring about a decrease in the price sooner than otherwise."

Profit at 5 Cents.

In an informal statement Mr. Becker said that he was convinced the big baking concerns could manufacture loaves weighing 14½ ounces, even at the present cost of flour, and retail them at 4 cents a loaf at a small profit. He was firmly convinced, he said, that, had not the inquiry brought out the facts, the big companies might have established the wholesale price at 5 cents a loaf and succeeded in maintaining that price.

As to any criminal proceedings against big baking companies or alleged combinations in restraint of trade, Mr. Becker said that the advisability of such action would rest entirely with the State Attorney General.

"There is some question in my mind," he said, "whether we could proceed to dissolve such a combination under the State laws, even though we had evidence of its existence. The Federal laws are different, and if it could be shown that interstate commerce was involved the case would be a simple one. I think if it is found that proper action is not possible under the State laws, a recommendation may be made to have the State laws altered to fit the case.

In expressing the opinion that the price of bread would shortly return to 5 cents a loaf, retail, Mr. Becker said that the size of the loaves would probably be reduced. He felt that that was the solution of the problem which the big baking concerns would have to accept in order to save themselves from the inroads on their business which were being made by the small bakers.

At the resumption of the inquiry Mr. Becker endeavored to show through fifty or more storekeepers that there had been a united effort on the part of salesmen of the big concerns to have the retail price of bread fixed at 6 cents.

Big Dealers Change Methods.

One bit of evidence which gave Mr. Becker much satisfaction was supplied by Samuel Kauffman, who, with his brother, Ely, runs a small store at 506 Seventh Avenue. Kauffman testified, as his brother had at an earlier session, that the Ward driver had refused to sell to him unless he would charge 6 cents retail. A day or two later, he said, the Ward driver brought him bread, which turned out to be stale, telling him that it was bread which he could sell at 5 cents.

But since the investigation had been going on, Kauffman swore, the Ward Company had sold him all the bread he wanted, although he retailed it at 5 cents and made no profit. That evidence, Mr. Becker felt, illustrated perfectly the effect that the inquiry and the publicity given it had had on the conduct of representatives of some of the big baking concerns.

Evidence was introduced at the morning session yesterday by Herbert B. Lanyon, an automobile man, of 1,161 Broadway, to show that bread could be manufactured and sold at 4 cents a loaf with profit. Mr. Lanyon said he hired Henry A. Tiedemann, a baker, to make the experiment.

"I found," said Mr. Lanyon, "that we have been able to make a twelve-ounce loaf for 2.95 cents, at the same time paying $7.50 a barrel for flour. This is a high market price. The grocers who acted as our agents agreed to sell the bread at 4 cents a loaf and keep one-half cent as their profit."

Tully C. Estes, New York manager of the Washburn-Crosby Company, testified that large bakers were able to buy flour for about 35 cents a barrel less than the small dealers, because of the quantity they purchased.

HOLDS ELLIS IS DEMENTED.

Merchant, Insane in This State, Makes Business Success in Jersey.

William B. Ellis, who had been earning about $25,000 a year as a tobacco merchant in Winston-Salem, N. C., prior to 1894, failed in that year, and when his business was wound up he was still worth about $100,000. Ellis came to this city, where he told many stories as to the reasons for his failure. One of them was to the effect that trusted employes conspired together to wreck his business, so that they might get possession of it. He accused many men of trying to injure him. The stories got back to North Carolina, and J. C. Buxton, an attorney, came here and began legal proceedings that resulted in a mental examination of Ellis by a number of noted alienists.

He was found to be irresponsible and the victim of delusions of the character peculiar to persons suffering from paranoia. There were many examinations and much legal procedure that resulted, in 1908, in an order, signed by the late Supreme Court Justice Bischoff, transferring him from the Rivercrest Sanitarium, where he had been confined, to Ward's Island. During the transfer Ellis escaped from his attendants and fled to Canada. From there he wrote to District Attorney Jerome, offering to return here if a fair trial was assured him, but Mr. Jerome replied that the case was outside of his jurisdiction. Then Ellis went to the Queens Asylum in Canada, where he said he was examined and declared to be sane.

Finally Ellis returned to the United States and settled in York County, Penn. Later he started a cartoonist syndicate in Newark, N. J., which has proved successful. During the last ten years, so far as known, Ellis has never done anything to cast suspicion upon his sanity. He has made a number of very warm friends, and the only "delusion" that still bothers him is the one that many rich and powerful persons are anxious to keep him away from his native city and out of the tobacco business. He is free in New Jersey, but he can't come to this State without running danger of arrest and commitment to Ward's Island. He wants to come here, and yesterday his attorney, Frederick A. Ware, asked Supreme Court Justice Bijur to vacate the order of Justice Bischoff that was signed twelve years ago.

ROCKEFELLER AIDS A STATE.

General Education Board to Study Maryland's School System.

The Legislature of the State of Maryland on April 16, 1914, created an Educational Survey Commission and made an appropriation of $5,000 for the purpose of enabling this commission to make a complete study of the educational needs, organization, and facilities of the State of Maryland, with a view to the improvement of the State educational system.

The commission was authorized to employ experts for the purpose of the proposed study. After a careful consideration of its problem the commission resolved to invite the General Education Board (the John D. Rockefeller Fund) to undertake the study. The board has accepted the invitation, and the work will begin at once with a careful study of the State system from the side of organization, finance, training of teachers, &c.

The work will be under the direction of the Secretaries of the board, and the local representative in Maryland in immediate charge will be Dr. Frank P. Bachman, formerly Associate Superintendent of Schools of Cleveland, Ohio, and more recently a member of the Hanus Inquiry Committee in this city.

In addition to the State appropriation of $5,000 the General Education Board will meet any further expense involved.

NEIL PRIMROSE ENGAGED.

Lord Rosebery's Younger Son to Marry Lord Derby's Daughter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 4.—The engagement of the Hon. Neil Primrose, younger son of the Earl of Rosebery, and Lady Victoria Stanley, only daughter of the Earl of Derby, will shortly be announced.

Uniting, as it does, the houses of Primrose and Stanley, this engagement will probably be the most interesting of the year.

Mr. Primrose at the beginning of the war was at the front as a Lieutenant with the Indian corps, but returned to take up the post of Parliamentary Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, a position which in such tangled diplomatic times calls for special tact, but which he is considered to have filled very capably despite the fact that he is only 33 years old.

One of his qualifications for his new post is his knowledge of America, which he has visited in all its parts four or five times.

5c. PHONE RATE IN EFFECT JULY 1

Continued From Page 1.

rates with the old local areas or the measured rates with the new and enlarged areas.

The one rate offered in the new schedule which the commission is said to regard as doubtful and which it may insist on having further reduced is that scheduled for telephone switchboards of the Monitor type, which are used extensively in small apartment houses. For these a rate of $132 for a switchboard of two stations and one trunk line and calling for 2,400 local messages per annum is provided, as compared with the present rate of $204 for 3,600 messages and two trunks, or 5½ cents per call, as compared with the present rate of 6 cents. It was said yesterday that the commission may insist that this rate be reduced sufficiently to allow tenants in these houses a rate of 5 cents.

The schedule of rates prepared by Professor Bemis for the Foley Legislative Committee called for a rate on these switchboards that would permit the charge of 5 cents to tenants, and Judge Robert T. Lucas, counsel for the Foley Committee, who attended yesterday's hearing, intimated that if the commission did not insist on this further reduction he probably would appeal to the Legislature in an effort to procure it.

For Zone 3 the individual line measured rate for business and residence telephones starts at $36 for 720 calls, in place of the present undiscounted rate of $48 for 600 calls, a reduction on each call from 8 cents to 5 cents. In Zones 6, 7, and 8, in Queens, the present business rates on a flat basis with restricted scope of service that includes only the adjoining communities is substituted by a schedule starting at $36 for 720 calls, and the extension of the local service area. The subscribers may choose either method. In the Borough of Richmond the message rate starts at $36 for 720 calls with service through the borough, as compared with the present undiscounted rate of $48 for 800 calls.

Maximum Rate 10 Cents.

The maximum rate between any two points in Greater New York for either subscribers or public telephones is set at 10 cents. Where a five-cent toll charge is made for the subscribers, who are already paying 5 cents on the call, the same call on a slot machine telephone for public use would require a ten-cent deposit.

John L. Swayze, the company's counsel, in offering the new schedule of rates yesterday, said that the company's attitude was one of conciliation, and that it was willing to go far to avoid the possibility of litigation "which would necessarily be extremely annoying and expensive to all concerned." He called attention to the fact that the commission had stated that $5,000,000 should be cut from the company's rates, and said that the new schedule would cut $5,700,000 from them immediately and undoubtedly would cut more than $3,000,000 from them in a short time.

The points that the company's lawyer stipulated should be met by the commission were:

(1) That the company's property be valued at $34,000,000 for rate-making purposes, instead of at $32,000,000, the valuation placed on it by the commission on June 30 last. This change was asked, he said, because of additional construction done by the company in the building of a plant since June 30. Chairman Van Santvoord said that if the company could show that the additional $2,000,000 had been spent since last June he thought it would be but fair to add it to the previous valuation.

(2) That the return rate upon the valuation be placed at 8 per cent. The Chairman said the commission had already agreed that that would be a fair rate of return. Samuel Rosensohn, representing the Corporation Counsel, offered an objection at this point, saying that he considered 6 per cent. a fair return, and that the city did not want to be bound by a fixed valuation because of possible future litigation involving the company. The Chairman said that the valuation would be for rate-making purposes only, and Martin W. Littleton, the commission's counsel, objected to the city's offering any such objection at this time in view of its previous indifference. M. H. Winkler, who has represented several civic organizations in the fight, took a similar stand, but said he had tried ineffectually to interest the city in the fight, and that it ought not step in now and delay maters uselessly.

Change on July 1.

3. That six months be allowed before the new rates were to take effect. The Chairman set July 3 as the date, saying that he thought the time would be enough, and Mr. Swayze agreed that arrangements probably could be completed in that time and a new plant necessary for the new scheme completed. If not, he said, he would appeal for another month.

4. That the final order provide that the rates remain in force for at least five years, to prevent a recurrence of the long-drawn-out fight in that time. Chairman Van Santvoord set the time limit at three years, and Mr. Swayze indicated that that limit would be acceptable.

Mr. Littleton, just before the meeting adjourned, expressed the appreciation of the commission of the way in which the telephone company had acted during the investigation, saying that it had afforded every facility to the commission's investigators and had responded readily to every request, making demands unnecessary. The inquiry, he said, had been conducted with the very best spirit and fairest exchange of views, without crimination and recrimination.

Wants Statewide Telephone Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 4.—Ex-Senator Herbert P. Coats of Saranac Lake, member of the Legislative Committee headed by Senator James A. Foley, which investigated telephone rates in New York City, today submitted to the Legislature a minority report in which he recommended that the question of telephone rates in the whole State be submitted to the committee headed by Senator Thompson, which is investigating the Public Service Commission. Mr. Coats thinks the Foley Committee made a mistake in confining its investigation to New York city. The majority report of the Foley Committee was submitted to the Legislature several weeks ago. No action had been taken upon it.

AID FOR JOBLESS WOMEN.

1,604 Garments Sent to United Hebrew Charities for Distribution.

The Emergency Relief Fund for Unemployed Jewish Women, co-operating with the Vacation Relief Work, has sent from its workshop to the United Hebrew Charities for distribution 1,604 garments, including many serge dresses.

The Relief Work employs at its workshop, 60 West Thirty-ninth Street, 150 girls, who are paid $4.50 a week. Many of these girls were unable to obtain employment and were destitute. The Relief Work has also opened workrooms at the Emanu-El Sisterhood and at the Harlem Federation Settlement, where 100 women receive 70 cents a day.

Mrs. Alexander Kohut is Chairman. The women who have been successful in raising $18,218.04 for this fund are Mrs. Ira Leo Bamberger, Chairman; Mrs. Walter Liebman, Mrs. Arthur Lehman, Mrs. Leo Purchgott, Mrs. Arthur Lorsch, Mrs. Frederic Greenbaum, Mrs. Philip Lewisohn, Mrs. Leonard Cohn, Mrs. Clarence Housman, Mrs. Louis Ranger, Mrs. Jerome Hanauer, Mrs. Louis Grumbach, Mrs. Hiram Bloomingdale, Mrs. Albert Firsch, and Mrs. Julian Bach.

Garden Talks at Design School.

Owing to the large attendance at the series of Garden Talks being conducted under the auspices of the International Child Welfare League, Inc., it has been found necessary to change the place where they are given from the residence of the President, Mrs. Walston Hill Brown, to the New York School of Applied Design, Thirtieth Street and Lexington Avenue, where they will be continued each Monday during March, at 3 o'clock.

LEGACY OF $430,000 TO SANDS CHILDREN

Goes to Heirs of Mrs. Tayo Sands, the Daughter-in-Law of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt.

TWO FUNDS HELD IN TRUST

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Ogden L. Mills Named Guardians—Bonds Are Fixed at $430,000.

Surrogate Cohalan yesterday appointed Mrs. Anne Harriman Vanderbilt and Ogden Livingston Mills to be guardians of little George Winthrop Sands, 6 years old, and his sister, Anne Barbara Sands, 8 years of age. The Surrogate fixed the bond of each guardian at $430,000, twice the sum of the personal property to which the little wards will fall heirs.

The children became orphans on Aug. 23, 1914, when their mother, Tayo Sands, died at the Château St. Louis de Poissy, the home of her mother-in-law, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt. Their father, George Winthrop Sands, was killed in an automobile accident on July 29, 1906, while on his way from Paris to the château, which is about twenty miles distant from the French capital.

The petition of Mrs. Vanderbilt, who gives her residence as Oakdale, Suffolk County, N. Y., and Mr. Mills, who gives his residence as 9 East Eighty-fourth Street, recites the value of the property to which the children are the only heirs. Under the will of their mother, as residuary legatees they receive $10,000. Under a trust deed dated Jan. 19, 1911, in the possession of William K. Vanderbilt as trustee, they come into $300,000 set aside for the benefit of their mother during her lifetime and to be paid to the children upon her death. Then, too, the United States Trust Company, by an order of the Nassau County Surrogate dated Dec. 19, 1908, holds $10,000 of bonds and mortgages for each child, according to the petition.

The concluding statement of the petition is to the effect that the personal property to which each child is duly entitled in this country amounts to $215,000. There is no statement as to whether the children will inherit any property that may have been held in France by their mother. The law firm of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, 15 Broad Street, drew up and filed the petition.

SEAMEN'S BILL SIGNED.

President Does Not Think It Will Interfere with Our Treaty Obligations.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Wilson today signed the Seaman's bill, improving working conditions of American seamen and increasing life-saving equipment requirements.

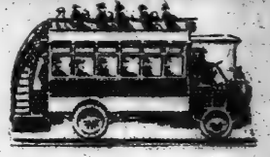
It was said the President had carefully examined the objections of some Senators that the bill would interfere with the treaty obligations of the United States, but concluded that it was so drawn that he could handle those questions with full recognition of the rights of other nations.

The provisions of the bill do not go into effect for fifteen months.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—R. P. Schwerin, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which operates seven trans-Pacific steamships, declared today that enforcement of the Seamen's bill signed this morning by President Wilson would drive the Pacific Mail steamers off the seas.

"With the enactment of such a law the Pacific Mail can do nothing but go out of business," he said. "It will be impossible for us to compete with the Japanese steamships employing Oriental labor and subsidized by their Government. Under this bill our operating expenses would be increased 200 per cent. The total increase would be $800,000, and the company has never earned more than $200,000 in any one year."

"Open Air to Everywhere"



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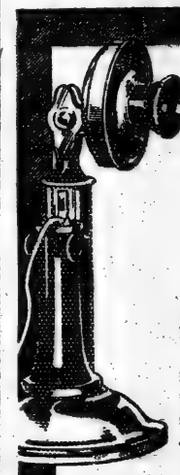

Say that over the 'phone to your dealer *now*.

It brings the very finest fruit of its kind—fresh from California, fully ripe, juicy, sweet, firm, tender, *delicious*—just as it tastes when picked direct from the tree.

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We refund the trifle you pay to get this silver if not satisfactory in every way.

The book pictures the popular pieces. Get your copy now.

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Save Wrappers

A Summer in Cold Storage

will protect **Your Furs** from moth, freshen their appearance and add to their length of service.

OUR COLD STORAGE has demonstrated its superiority. Telephone and a wagon will call.

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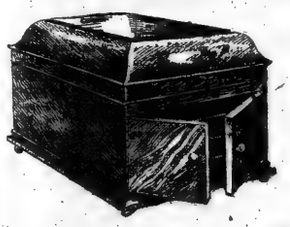

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX. Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1915.

MR. WILSON'S FIRST TWO YEARS.

A competent and impartial historian who should take up today the study of ANDREW JACKSON'S two Administrations with the intent to write about them would necessarily take no note of many matters about which a prodigious fuss was made while Old Hickory was alive and in the White House. It is in that way that men should judge the achievements of the present Administration in the first two years of President WILSON'S term. Nearness to the man and to the event is a disturbing condition, things minor and not of the essence rise to undue prominence and becloud the judgment. We must get away from what is transitory, what is of merely present political or controversial interest, and take account chiefly of works that will endure. We cannot well imagine that a historian writing seventy-five years hence would waste much time or space upon the Shipping bill. We may feel that Mr. WILSON'S persistent advocacy of that measure was ill-advised—friends whose opinion he ought to value most highly do feel that way. We may feel like reproving him for signing the La Follette bill relating to the condition of seamen; he ought to have vetoed it. He would have shown greater wisdom, too, had he withheld his favor from the Clayton act and the Trust Commission act, two useless and probably mischievous laws. But the Shipping bill is dead and the country can get along with the other laws here referred to as it has done with other uncalled-for statutes. They will hold no place in the memory of coming generations. The works of the Wilson Administration, and of the Congress that has been obedient to its will, which will hold a place in the memory of men, which will always be recalled when this Administration is referred to, should be the basis of judgment now passed upon it.

There are four achievements which will not be forgotten, four that are great enough to give lasting distinction to these first two years of Mr. WILSON'S term. Two of them represent a reversal of national policies sanctioned by more than half a century of observance. The tariff policy which the Underwood act supplanted had its beginnings in the civil war. War tariff, protective tariff, and Republican tariff were for many decades interchangeable terms. That policy was never successfully attacked save in Mr. CLEVELAND'S second Administration, and that triumph of the tariff reformers was short lived. The Underwood tariff, for which the credit goes to the Wilson Administration, is a distinct reversal of the Republican policy of a high and always higher tariff, of a tariff primarily for protection. That triumph belongs to Mr. WILSON'S first two years and it is a great one.

The National Bank act was born of the nation's need in war time. The device of using bonds as the basis of currency issues sustained the credit of the Government and made a market for its obligations. It was an unsound system and objectionable, but we stuck to it for more than half a century. Under the Wilson Administration it has been replaced by the Federal Reserve system, which embodies the sound principles evolved in the experience of other great commercial nations. Although Democrats solicitous about their party standing would not admit it, we now have a central bank, somewhat weakened by division, but virtually a central bank, and we have made provision for a currency responsive to the demands of trade. We have erected a safeguard against periods of commercial stress. Trade depression we may have, but never another currency panic. The enactment of the Federal Reserve law is enough to make any Administration illustrious in history.

A place of great honor in the list of the deeds of the Administration must be accorded to the repeal of the Panama Canal Tolls Exemption act. That concerned the nation's good faith and its good name. Upon that vital issue Mr. WILSON'S vision was clear and his course straightforward. That is something to be remembered.

The country gives full recognition and praise to the President's firmness and wisdom and courage in maintaining our neutrality during the great war in Europe. In the performance of that duty he has been confronted by a multitude of perplexities and difficulties. He has overcome them all. And no man can say that he has at any point either faltered or blundered. The record there is admirable, it is extraordinary. For that he has the country's lasting gratitude as well as its generous commendation. His countrymen are grateful to Mr. WILSON, too, for keeping us out of the Mexican broil. However much he may have fallen short of his aim, whatever he may have done or left undone that calls into exercise the function of the obliging critic, we have at least not gone to war with Mexico, save for the Vera Cruz adventure, soon ended.

These are the matters of which history will take account when long years hence the story is written. It is of these in the main that we should take account now in trying to determine whether Mr. WILSON stands as high in the esteem and confidence of his countrymen as he did on March 4, 1913, when he took office. We have no doubt about it. He was untried then and inexperienced. The people were hopeful, confident even, and expectant. We feel sure that in the larger works of his Administration he has not disappointed them. We speak here of the people in the general sense, of the whole country, not the few politicians who may have been embittered by disappointment or the political opponents whose duty it is as good partisans to find cause for blame. We doubt if the great mass of the people pay much attention to the small things that have been charged against Mr. WILSON, and we are certain that they keep fully in view his great services.

Nor have we any doubt that the men of affairs, the men of our great industries, the men upon whom the prosperity of the country so largely depends, have a higher opinion of Mr. WILSON than on the day when he was inaugurated as President. The assurances he has repeatedly given are of inestimable value as evidence that he has understood the marked change in the public temper. The policy of harassing business, initiated and enthusiastically followed by the politicians, is no longer approved by the public. Mr. WILSON found that out some time ago. In view of the country's experience during the last ten or fifteen years that might be called an achievement of his Administration and one of the most distinguished.

WHAT WAS DONE FOR THE NAVY.

The review by Secretary DANIELS of the work done for the Navy by the Sixty-third Congress, published on Thursday, was worth having. While that Congress might have done much more to strengthen and develop our chief means of defense, it might also have done much less. That seems to be the sum of the review. Provision has been made for five new superdreadnoughts, for three seagoing submarines, and for twenty-three submarines for coast defense. The absolute need of aeroplanes by the navy has been at least decently recognized. It is right that the fleet commanders should have the rank of either Admiral or Vice Admiral. The establishment of the office of Chief of Operations should, if the provisions of the act have been well considered, give the navy a suitable equivalent for a General Staff and serve to concentrate authority in time of war. The so-called Plucking Board, which is now abolished, deserved abolition because it has worked to the detriment and not to the betterment of the system. But while the board too frequently retired useful officers in the prime of life, some substitute for it is urgently needed. The complaint that promotion in the navy is too slow has been as common as the harsh criticism of Plucking Board methods.

The disposition of the late Congress to apply its naval appropriations exclusively to the battle fleet and avoid the expenditure of large sums for navy yard buildings was most commendable, and its provision for the beginning of a naval reserve will be generally approved. Naval officers and the public will feel that nothing has been done for the navy that was not needed, nothing which could have been delayed without imperiling the service. Improvements that were needed have been neglected. It is likely that the Sixty-fourth Congress will be compelled to make much larger provision for both the navy and the army. In the latter branch of the united service doubtless a great saving can be effected by carrying out the long-contemplated plan of reorganization by divisions and the abolition of army posts that are no longer required. Provision for more enlisted men in the navy cannot well be deferred beyond another year.

OPPRESSIVE BUILDING LAWS.

It would not occur to anybody deliberately to enact laws subjecting the real estate interests of this city to what they now endure. They are subjected to the inspection and orders of city, State, and borough officials, distributed in eight departments, each independent of the other, each with original ideas of the laws. The laws are not complained of as regards their structural requirements. The complaint is regarding the hardships of their administration. There were, in 1913, 265,186 known separate orders, and there were several departments not tabulated. The cost of compliance with these orders was $11,500,000. There is no complaint of the cost of any necessary orders. The complaint is that there are conflicting orders, which make obedience impossible. There are unnecessary orders, and some purely vexatious.

It would be easy to cite cases, but they are not needed to make clear the point emphasized by the proposers of the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill. They do not ask to be relieved of any legal requirement. They do ask that the legal requirements may be ascertainable at one time from a single authority. They want one bureau to have entire charge of building construction and alterations, so that what one official has authorized and approved may not have to be torn apart to meet the views of another. The administration of the law, not the substance of the law, is the grievance, and it is asked for by the men who make the city grow, or who might make it grow if the laws did not discourage owners.

Old buildings cannot be renovated and new buildings are fewer than they might be because of the bother and the cost of obeying so many officials of so many original and differing views. Real estate pays pretty near all the taxes, and almost all real estate interests are united in favor of this bill. Almost any official individually will admit that the bill is excellent as regards any department but his. The opposition is based upon bureaucracy, politics, and mistaken views of labor leaders who fancy that they benefit labor by opposing anything that landlords want.

If the proposal were to weaken the tenement house law, or to reduce fireproof construction, or to reduce police control, there might be something to argue. The bill proposes none of these things, because none of them is wanted or needed. The entire proposal is that the laws should be executed as they ought to be executed, with a maximum of efficiency and with a minimum of waste and annoyance.

THE DOOMED ARSENAL.

We had expected some show of opposition to the proposal to remove the wild animals from Central Park, but it is somewhat surprising to receive a communication from so high an authority on sightly things as Mr. CARROLL BECKWITH gravely objecting to the removal of the old arsenal and contending that the building has "historic associations." The chief historic association of that ugly and useless structure is its connection with the attempt made five years ago to use it, or its site, as the basis for park encroachment. That plan to build in the Park was checked, as others have been, and others doubtless will be in the future, by the force of public opinion. Nobody can doubt the absolute sincerity of Mr. BECKWITH, or question the purity of his motives. He is obsessed by the idea that public parks are of value only as building sites. And he positively works himself into a pathetic mood about the threatened demolition of the arsenal, which he compares to "cutting down a fine tree." Yet he would cut down acres of fine trees to make the Park "architecturally beautiful."

We publish Mr. BECKWITH'S letter gladly, but with the assurance that Central Park will survive as a park, a garden spot, and not an excessively tangled one either, and kept as "rural" as possible. The arsenal is to go soon, and other useless buildings which have too long incumbered the Park will follow it.

RURAL CREDITS IN PLENTY.

President WILSON will have no regrets for the dropping from the Agricultural Appropriation bill of the rider providing for credits for the farmers. It was added by those who wished to embarrass him by presenting to him a bill different from what he wanted upon a subject in which he has taken much interest. The ease with which the President relieved himself from the annoyance by the simple expedient of declaring that he would veto the bill strengthens him against a like experience hereafter.

Meanwhile the friends of the farmers need not mourn as those without hope. In place of the rider there was substituted a provision for an inquiry into the subject and the report of a suitable bill; then, on the same day on which the rider was rejected, there was provided an acceptable substitute. The Federal Reserve Board authorized the Reserve Bank of Minneapolis to charge 5 per cent. on agricultural and live stock paper maturing within six months. That is the same rate as on commercial paper, and is about as low as the farmers ought to expect. If their credit is good they are as well entitled to it as the merchants, and the lowering of the rates is a routine matter, not a matter of favor at all. The reason for referring to it is to call attention to facilities which farmers scarcely know that they enjoy and which might be provided for them in excess of their needs. For example, excessively easy accommodation was one cause of the calamity of a record cotton crop. Chief among the precautions against its recurrence is the resolve of the bankers to lend less money upon cotton and to encourage other crops which will keep at home the money spent in buying what might be raised instead of bought.

It is desirable that the Government shall not set up rival Government institutions for the same object. Friends of the farmer outside Washington see this and want the facilities of the reserve system to be tried, if not exhausted, before unnecessary competition is established. The manner in which the funds of the country are being distributed and equalized is reflected in the close approach to uniformity of the rates in the various districts even before the resources of the Federal banks are fully employed. There is a large field of usefulness unexhausted yet, and ample resources are available. To have set up a rival bank with Government funds would have been a mistake not to be forgiven.

The bill to be reported may be a better measure, but when the time comes it may appear that even it is not needed. There is a farmers' banking field outside the Federal banks, but there is no sufficient evidence that there is need for the Government to finance the farmers. If the farmers or their friends have an idea that a Government bank for farmers would grant credits not procurable elsewhere because they ought not to be given at all, it will be necessary to insist that they shall themselves supply and manage banks of that sort.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Are They Simple or Shrewd?

There is a certain plausibility — enough to convince not a few, perhaps—in the stories told by the two young Italians ARENO and CARBONE, in explanation or palliation of their activities as makers and placers of bombs. In support of their contentions they have the fact that the affair unquestionably might have been arranged in exact accord with their narrative, and that they seem to be exactly the sort of men who would have been selected as the victims of a police plot against the local anarchists, if police plot there had been.

"Might have been" and "was," however, are two very different things, and there are only poor excuses for assuming either that Commissioner WOODS would have devised such a scheme or that he would have permitted one of his subordinates, with the assistance of many others, to carry it out. Whether or not the two young workmen were without some incitement from their supposed accomplice is a question on which opinions will differ as widely as upon the other question as to just how far in this direction a policeman can legitimately go in bringing potentially dangerous members of society within the reach of the law. But whoever has doubts on these points can well afford to give the benefit of them to the police, who, at worst, cannot have been guilty of anything more reprehensible than overzealousness in the defense of public safety, and it is not at all likely that real innocence will suffer.

The case is complicated by the fact that these two young men were earning honest livings—which says something for their abilities and characters in these days when jobs are both hard to get and hard to keep—and seem to have been making decent, and even commendable, use of at least the greater part of their wages. After all that can be said in their favor, however, there remains their confession, not only of participation in the bomb adventure, but also of still sharing the common illusion of "the party of action" that there is need of explosions to waken society to the condition and needs of "the poor." While their present talk might be proof of mental simplicity, it might also and as easily be evidence of a special shrewdness in awakening what is undoubtedly the general hostility in this country against "provoking agents" and incitement to crime.

Applying Logic to Divorce.

As was to be expected—as was, indeed, inevitable—the plea of the Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT for a relaxation of his church's restrictions on divorce has been promptly and sternly condemned by his ecclesiastical superiors and equals. He is not threatened with punishment for what he said, but he is clearly warned that he must not carry his preaching of easy, or easier, divorce into practice by solemnizing marriages that violate the rules he has promised to observe. As he has announced no intention to do that, the affair will presumably end, after a brief discussion, with nothing done either one way or another as a result of it.

Mr. GRANT'S critics declare him mistaken in thinking that his opinions as to divorce are widespread among the clergy or laity of his church, and they insist that the demand of both, if for any change, is for the tightening rather than the loosening of the marriage law—for the abolition, that is, of the one cause for divorce now recognized as adequate. And that is, in strict logic, the alternative to divorce practically at will of the contracting parties.

The claim of indissolubility, the command that men shall not put apart those whom GOD has joined, can no more easily survive the admission of one cause for divorce than that of a dozen or a hundred. "Infidelity" gets no more recognition in the marriage service, as a sufficient basis for divorce, than does that vague thing, "incompatibility of temperament," or the more definite wrongs like desertion and cruelty.

Of course Mr. GRANT will protest, and justly, that he is no more an advocate of "free love" than are the fiercest of his assailants. There was nothing in his Lenten sermon to warrant that large charge, and he can fairly claim, should he choose to do so, that recognition of one cause for divorce makes the adequacy of any other that may be proposed largely a matter of opinion, with his right to have and express one about as good as that of anybody else.

Pierre Loti Sees a New Light.

In applying for a restoration to active service, preferably against the Turks, the French naval officer who as "Pierre Loti" won fame as a writer of more than ordinary talent, has invited the recalling of the fact that not a little of his later work has been in praise of the people whom he is now eager to fight and presumably to kill.

Not only has he again and again compared the civilization of Turkey and that of Western Europe, to the disadvantage of the latter, but he has as frequently declared his own strong preference for life as it is lived in Turkey and lamented his condemnation to the inferior joys and abounding distraction that go with residence in France.

Of course nobody took at all seriously these laudations of the Moslems, or doubted that Pierre Loti was doing more than exercising his fancy and making "literature." In previous books he had written similar pretty nonsense about Japan, but the books were interesting and nobody minded. Now the case is a little different, for France is in a grave mood, with little liking for jesters or jests, and it may not be pleasantly impressed by Pierre Loti's belated recovery of common sense.

A Question Largely of Expediency.

It is not a particularly strong argument against capital punishment that the new Warden of Sing Sing loathes the execution, even by deputy, of the law's dread decree. That is what any man with sensibilities at all delicate would do, just as, in less degree, he would hate to take the place of the man with the mallet in an abattoir. In the one case as in the other, however, death is inflicted for a purpose, and in both the question at issue is not the repulsiveness of the work, but the desirability of its results.

Capital punishment, if wrong, is not so because to suffer it is dreadful for all and to inflict it dreadful for most, but because it does not deter from the commission of murder and does not properly punish that crime. Both of those denials are strongly urged, and perhaps their strongest support lies in the fact that in practice only a few of the many murderers are thus punished. Most of them already escape the ultimate penalty, and that the others do not is far from always due to the peculiar atrocity of their crimes. Often it at least seems to be because they are poor and friendless, and that is indeed well-nigh intolerable.

If homicide is so often to be excused or justified, it may be hardly worth while to maintain the gallows and the death chair.

CENTRAL PARK.

"Gush" About the "Tangled Rural Playground" Deplored.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Indeed, the patience of many of your readers is most sorely tried by the opinions and "gush" in your editorial columns over our unfortunate Central Park. Yesterday your joy over the prospective removal of the Arsenal recalled vividly our efforts in 1909 to gain permission from the city to use a portion of this building as an art gallery for public entertainment and the development of our native school of art through continuous exhibitions that should be free. You then were the most strenuous opponent of our effort, and you exhausted the vocabulary of invective and sarcasm against our committee from the Academy of Design, of which I was one. In view of these past six years, do you now think it would have been harmful to the city's interest if the painters and sculptors had been granted their request? This morning you again "fly off the handle" in your editorial, where you state that "we have one of the finest zoological gardens in the world." Were you acquainted with those in Hamburg and Rome I am sure you would admit that we have very much yet to learn. I am sorry to feel that the loyalty of THE TIMES to Central Park as an antiquated curiosity has been a deterrent to its beautification and usefulness. I am convinced that your views must change before long, when the Park will become architecturally beautiful and appropriate to its surroundings. Its approaches to thoroughfares bounded by high buildings should be adjusted to such environment, and no longer the tangled rural playground, remote from the city, for which it was laid out by Messrs. Olmsted and Vaux. The very intensity and heat with which you opposed us threw doubts upon the wisdom of your views, and, even though you or I, Mr. Editor, may not live to see it, largely owing to your perversity, Central Park is sure some day to be an appropriate embellishment to New York. The removal of the Arsenal should be considered with hesitation. It has a tone and character full of historic associations and a picturesqueness that should be treated with deference. Like the cutting down of a fine tree, it should be very carefully considered.

CARROLL BECKWITH.
New York, March 3, 1915.

THE LOCKWOOD BILL.

Two Views of the Plan to Abolish Tenement House Board.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Objection has been raised to the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill to simplify building construction, because it provides for a board composed of an architect, a mason, a carpenter, an iron worker, a real estate expert, &c., to pass on building regulations. What would the objectors have this board composed of? The Lockwood bill does not wipe out the Tenement House act; it puts its administration in the hands of men skilled in building construction. As now administered, it is a source of obstruction and oppression, because no technical training is required of its officials. Yet a tenement is a building. There is no more need of a Tenement House Department than a Private House Department, an Office Building Department, a Theatre Department, or a School House Department.

ALBERT E. DAVIS,
President Bronx Chamber of Commerce.
New York, March 3, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Who is to take up the fight for the tenement house dwellers of our city? According to the newspaper articles being published on the Lockwood-Ellenboger bill, we will be left practically without a tenement house law, or department. If the tenement house law is not a good one, why was it made, and why has it taken fourteen years' time to find that it conflicts with the regulations of some other department?

As a matter of fact, the Tenement House Department does not conflict with any other department so that one would notice it, except the greedy tenement house landlord, and he is opposed to all laws which require him to keep his building in a decent condition, always has been, and always will be. Tenement houses never were in such excellent condition in New York City as they are at the present time, due to the competent enforcement of the law. This I know from my own experience as a tenant.

E. I. MACK.
New York, March 3, 1915.

Evening High School Tests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is at present before the Committee on Cities a bill known as the Hamilton-Fertig bill. Among the numerous provisions in this bill is one to equalize the Regents' passing marks required of day high and evening high school students. The evening high school student, under the present rule, is required to attain a mark of 75 per cent. in order to pass, while the day high school student need have only 60 per cent. It has always been a mystery to me why this discrimination was made in favor of the day high school student. I have during my wide and varied experience in the evening high schools, found the students to be superior to the students in the day high schools.

I urge upon every citizen in this State to lend his co-operation to further the passage of this bill.

P. T. WARD,
President Associated Evening High School Alumni.
New York, March 2, 1915.

"Secret Data."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Very much interested in "British Aviators' Secret Data" in today's TIMES. Of course the Foreign Office at Berlin gave your correspondent the German aviators' secret data at the same time? I have an idea that it would make interesting reading. May THE TIMES readers look for its early publication?

ANNA KATHARINE GREEN ROHLFS.
Buffalo, N. Y., March 3, 1915.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENTS.

Mr. Hugo Says Power is Lacking to Punish Reckless Drivers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your article published in yesterday's TIMES in regard to the number of persons killed in the streets of New York City during the month of February. There has been so much comment of late concerning the increase of automobile accidents in this State, and particularly in New York City, that I deem it not inappropriate at this time to make some statement on the subject, with the idea of bettering conditions generally.

In the first place, the law provides for no central authority to deal summarily with many of the cases of reckless driving which so often result in accidents. At most, the Secretary of State can merely refuse "to renew a license if he deems the applicant (chauffeur) not qualified to receive such license," but the refusal of the Secretary of State may be reviewed by writ of certiorari. The ounce of prevention is lacking in the statute, since no chauffeur can have his license taken away from him. A renewal only can be refused under the circumstances enumerated. This slight authority is weakened, as owners of cars not used for hire are not compelled to take out a driver's license at all. It is clearly apparent that many accidents are caused by such unlicensed drivers, of which this office can take no cognizance so far as applying the penal part of the law. Again, motor cyclists figure in many accidents and the law makes no provision for the registration of such vehicles. The Secretary of State is repeatedly informed of violations of the law as to the failure of owners of cars to take out new licenses on Feb. 1, but the enforcement of this matter is wholly within the jurisdiction of the local authorities, the latter being informed immediately of these alleged violations.

It may be of interest to state that this office is at the present time installing a card index system by which all the accidents throughout the State, with the full particulars thereof as recorded in the daily newspapers, are tabulated for future reference. A chauffeur, when applying for a renewal license, will be called upon to explain the accident, and when the case warrants it he will be refused a renewal. If a driver figures in several accidents during the year this will be considered strong evidence against him upon his request for a new license.

If the Secretary of State, for example, were given more plenary power to enforce violations of the law, to revoke licenses and to effect the ounce of prevention rather than the pound of cure, I am of the opinion that drivers would be more careful and the number of accidents materially reduced.

FRANCIS M. HUGO,
Secretary of State.
Albany, N. Y., March 3, 1915.

GRAFT IN WAR MATERIALS

Can Be Eliminated by Advertising for Competitive Bids.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are two things which will reduce graft and excessive cost to a minimum in purchasing war materials on a large scale—publicity and competition. Nowhere is this better exemplified than in the various purchasing offices of the United States Government and graft is practically unknown in connection with such purchases.

It is by Government Purchasing Officers that the hundreds of millions appropriated annually by Congress are expended. In the War and Navy Departments, the purchases are conducted by army and naval officers. The vast purchases for the construction of the Panama Canal were made by an army officer detailed for that duty. The other departments purchase through civilian agents.

These purchasing officers do not act with unlimited discretion, but under well-defined laws and regulations. The bulk of the purchases for the Government are made after advertising. A date is set for the receipt of sealed proposals and at that time the bids are opened and publicly read. After investigation, award is made to the lowest responsible bidder, no change in the bids being allowed after they are opened. Purchases may, however, be made on samples submitted by each bidder, in which case award does not necessarily go to the lowest bidder, but to the one whose samples are most satisfactory. Where emergency demands, prices may be quoted in response to circular letters, but quotations must be made and decided on competitive principles. Practically the only purchases made without competition are in cases where the material or machinery is controlled by one manufacturer.

RICHARD D. MICOU.
Washington, D. C., March 3, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the agents or commissioners having actual authority to purchase or act for a Government have nothing to hide, and are really anxious to do business at the lowest prices for the best material, will come out in the open and ask for competitive prices and samples, or open bids at a specified time in the presence of bidders, they will avoid almost all the criticism they are now subject to, and at the same time secure for their Governments better articles at remarkably low prices. The expenses attached to this method would be much less than at present.

Three newspapers carrying an advertisement, distinctly stating what is desired and that bids for such material will be opened in the presence of bidders at a stated time, will meet with cheerful co-operation from all manufacturers.

We would all be glad to submit samples, prices, and deliveries under such conditions; also file bonds exactly as required by our own Government to assure the authorized purchasers that bids were submitted in good faith by responsible parties.

HUTCHISON SCOTT.
New York, March 4, 1915.

War Contracts Fair.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All of the large contracts for war materials have been the result of direct negotiations between manufacturers and buyers for the Governments. The prices obtained by the manufacturers have been low, and it is unreasonable to suppose that inferior goods have been delivered, except in very few isolated cases.

It is also well known by those familiar with the business which has been done in war materials that the representatives of foreign Governments making contracts or inspecting shipments have scrupulously avoided any opportunities to obtain favors or take pecuniary advantage from their positions. It may be true that some of them have been well entertained here, but no more so than buyers under other circumstances; and it may be true that in several cases commissions have been obtained by foreign buyers, but if so, the amount involved has been very small, and is not indicative of such widespread graft as your article proclaims.

It is hardly necessary to point out that large manufacturers of war materials could easily sell their products to foreign Governments without offering any personal inducements to intermediaries, and also that foreign Governments would have no difficulty in getting into direct communication with American manufacturers without being so foolish as to pay two or three profits by dealing through brokers or contractors. In the few cases where brokers were used the work that they did fully entitled them to the small commissions which they received.

R. McA. LLOYD.
New York, March 3, 1915.

THE COUNTRY BANKS.

Reasons Why They Cannot Afford to Handle Checks at Par.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to reply to your editorial article, "Country and City Banks," based, I think, upon an article sent by me to The Journal of Commerce upon request by telegram.

Your comments and those of The Journal of Commerce prove that my contention is right, that the country banks under the operation of the proposed plan of collecting country checks will lose money to quite a degree.

The Journal of Commerce goes a little further than you do in saying:

> It has been our notion from the beginning that the Federal Reserve banking system would discourage the multiplication of small banks such as prevailed under the old national banking laws, and would probably result in a gradual reduction of the number, which would by no means be a calamity except to those in the small banking business.

It also, in speaking of the loss of charges on making collections for others, says:

> But paying interest on deposits as well as charges for collection of checks is a burden upon banking, and not legitimate for merely commercial operations in any case. If it were dispensed with and the number of banks were reduced and their magnitude enhanced, it would, on the whole, be a gain.

This is going further than the country banks had so far thought possible, for they have merely figured that their dividends would be greatly reduced, probably from 2 per cent. to 4 per cent. per annum. They did not think they were doing an illegitimate business; neither did they expect to be closed up or absorbed.

In this connection I wish to assert that there are probably not 5 per cent. of the small banks of the country paying dividends of over 5 per cent. upon the actual capital employed in business; by this I mean capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits, which make up the capital on which the bank is doing business and upon which the stockholders are entitled to dividends. On this basis it is easy to see why country bankers are not happy over the prospects of having to do a large volume of business at a loss.

In regard to the keeping of accounts in the large cities by business men in the smaller places, investigation will undoubtedly show that at least 90 per cent. of these accounts are kept with the larger banks because the smaller banks are not able to lend them the amount of money which they require in handling their business, so this business will not drift to the home bank.

As to the disturbance in the natural flow of funds, it may be said that the evolution of the methods of handling country checks has balanced this up to a very large degree, and it is very doubtful if a change to par business would give the country banks any more funds to lend.

As there are over 18,000 banks outside of the Federal Reserve system and only 7,000 in it, it is readily seen that accounts will have to be carried with outside banks in the Reserve cities to handle such items, and I think an investigation on your part will show that your suggestion that this matter be dealt with by outside banks keeping accounts with member banks is not sound.

It is the fact that exchange is the real money of today that makes this handling of country checks such a serious problem. Suppose the 25,000 or 27,000 banks of this country were in the system and all throwing their checks through the Reserve banks, and the banks handling them without charging anybody, how soon would the Reserve banks be able to pay a dividend, and what rates would its members give to their stockholders?

You say I should "look ahead and seek for new sources of income rather than confine my energies to the casting up of imaginary losses." I attended a conference of representatives of the eight groups of bankers of this State with the Governor and other officers of the Federal Reserve Bank Feb. 17, and it was acknowledged by all these men that country banks would sustain an actual loss under the plan of handling checks at par, so there is nothing imaginary about the situation.

The working of the law, with such a plan in force, will require more than 12 per cent. reserve to be kept in the vaults of the member bank and with the Federal Reserve bank, also a reserve outside to handle checks upon State institutions, and this will figure out that the small banks will have a larger amount of idle funds than ever before, and on the 12 per cent. reserve they will receive no interest. The exchange charges, which have never been complained about and have not been excessive, will disappear, and prospects are that with reduced earnings the smaller banks will either go out of business or take out State charters.

There are about 20,000 small banks in the country, owned and managed by local people, interested personally in the growth of the towns in which they are situated, training schools for young business men, and in my judgment they have been one of the greatest upbuilding forces in this country.

Outside of my personal interest, I believe it would be very harmful to the business interests of the country if these banks should be asked to be more philanthropic than they have been, and have their earnings decreased to such a degree that they should feel compelled to go out of business.

As I see it, the Federal Reserve banks can serve the country splendidly in being fiscal agents of the Government, handling foreign exchange business, and in rediscounting for member banks; but they will do great harm if they become collecting agencies.

As I understand it, the managers of the Federal Reserve banks are planning to proceed very slowly in the matter of handling country checks, and it is to be hoped that the country banks will act in the same manner, giving the central institutions a chance to find the objections to the plan, trusting that they will show so plainly that a modification of the present law will be secured that will work for the benefit of all. Country banks certainly should not be in a hurry to adopt a new and untried method of handling checks, which, from all we can judge at present, will surely work to their disadvantage.

F. E. LYFORD,
President the First National Bank.
Waverly, N. Y., March 2, 1915.

ENGLAND.

Birth land of statesmen, bards, heroes, and sages;
Mother of nations—the homes of the free;
Builder of work that will last through the ages,
Hope for Humanity centres in thee.

Now that thy bugles their clear calls are shrilling,
Now that thy battle voice echoes world-wide,
O'er the long reaches of sea rush the willing
Sons of thy children to fight by thy side.

Eager to aid thee with treasure and tissue,
Other leal millions will come to thy call.
Civilization is staked on the issue—
Woe to Mankind if thy lion should fall!

Fall he will never, till English force slacken
In the great soul of thy dominant race.
Now, as of old, do the Destinies beckon
Thee to be highest in power and place.

Conflicts now raging will pass into story,
Nations may sink in defeat or disgrace;
Long be thy future resplendent with glory,
Long be thy triumphs the pride of our race!

JOHN E. DOLSON.

AMERICAN LEGION TO GET A CHARTER

Justice Gavegan Signs Incorporation Application of New National Defense Body.

OFFICES AGAIN CROWDED

Men in All Parts of the Country Eager to Enlist—Wood Silent on Greer.

Supreme Court Justice Gavegan approved late yesterday afternoon the incorporation application of the American Legion, the new organization which has for its purpose the creation of a first line reserve of former soldiers, sailors, National Guardsmen and others into an effective force of 250,000 men, to be available for immediate service in the event of war. The incorporators of the American Legion named in the papers are Alexander M. White of Brooklyn, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Arthur S. Hoffman, E. Ormonde Power and Julian Davies, Jr.

The incorporation papers as approved by Justice Gavegan comprise seven articles, which read:

First—The name of the proposed corporation is American Legion, Inc.

Second—The particular object and purpose for which it is formed is to organize American citizens who are not in the military or naval service of the United States or of any of the several States, and who are specifically qualified to serve the United States in the event or imminence of war.

Third—The territory in which its operations are to be principally conducted is that of the United States of America, its territories and dependencies.

Fourth—The principal office of the said corporation is to be located in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Fifth—The number of Directors of the said corporation is to be five.

Sixth—The corporation is not to be organized or conducted for profit.

Seventh—The names and addresses of the persons who are to serve as Directors until the first annual meeting of the newly incorporated body are those of the applicants above named.

The offices of the legion in the Maritime Building, in Bridge Street, were again crowded yesterday with applicants for enlistment, while the mail that came in from all parts of the country would have filled several big hampers. A force of clerks and stenographers is busy assorting the applications and answering inquiries concernnig the organization.

Major General Leonard Wood, who has been criticised by Bishop Greer for approving the legion, did not make public the Bishop's letters to him yesterday. The Bishop is said to have written three letters to the General, while General Wood has written two, so it is stated to the prelate. Neither General Wood nor the Bishop would discuss their communications yesterday.

Justice Gavegan, at the Manhattan Club last night, said that earlier in the day he had denied the application because of technical errors in the papers which violated code requirements. The attorneys adjusted these matters and returned with the application in proper form, which he approved and signed.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Progressive Party on Monday a resolution favoring the plan of defense proposed by the legion will be submitted to the committee by Robert P. Levis.

PRINCETON MILITARY TRAINING

Voluntary Course Under Army Officers Will Be Opened After Easter.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 4.—Princeton will offer a voluntary course in military training after Easter, according to an announcement made today by the university Faculty. This is the result of an investigation which has covered several months, and it has the vigorous indorsement of President Hibben. The course will consist of one hour lecture every week, a series of tactical excursions for about two hours every fortnight, and regular practice in rifle shooting over indoor and outdoor ranges.

The work will be under the direction of United States Army officers, who will be detailed by the War Department.

Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Chairman of the Special Faculty Committee, which had the matter in charge, said tonight that if two or three hundred undergraduates attended the lectures and only twenty-five or fifty took part in the field work and rifle practice, the course would be considered successful. The committee's report reads:

> Your committee has made a very careful study of the various systems of military training that are in use in the colleges and universities in the United States. None of these systems seems adapted to the conditions which exist in Princeton. The following plan has been worked out in conference with representatives of the United States War Department. It has a real educational value and is worth while from the point of view of military instruction. The plan includes:
>
> A. A course of open lectures on the following and allied topics:
>
> 1. A critical study of the military history of the United States, with especial reference to the war of 1812, Mexican war, civil war, and Spanish war.
> 2. A consideration of ways and means that will prevent similar unnecessary sacrifice of lives and money in any emergency that may arise in the future.
> 3. Our policy on the Pacific Ocean.
> 4. The relation of regular forces to military reserves and volunteers.
> 5. Types of ordnance.
> 6. Function of supply department.
> 7. The use of arms.
> 8. Military map making and reading.
> 9. Military hygiene.
>
> These lectures will be given by officers detailed by the War Department one hour a week.
>
> B. Tactical excursions for the study of:
>
> 1. Offensive and defensive position in a given location.
> 2. Trenches and trench building.
> 3. Bridge work, pontoons, &c.
> 4. Road building.
>
> Two hours or so one afternoon every week or two weeks. Squads to be under charge of officers representing each arm of the regular service.
>
> C. Practice in rifle shooting on both indoor and outdoor ranges.
>
> Your committee recommends the adoption of a resolution giving approval to the organization of voluntary work in military training in Princeton University along the line indicated in this report.

Other members of the committee were Professors George B. McClellan, ex-Mayor of New York; Philip M. Brown, A. A. Bow

CHILDREN ACT ROLES OF COLONIAL HEROES

Appear in a Pageant of Stirring Scenes of the Revolution at the Century Theatre.

DAMES IN THE MINUET

Society Youngsters in Gen. Washington's Inaugural Ball for Benefit of Lafayette Fund.

Before an assembly which filled the Century Theatre yesterday afternoon scores of children of society impersonated their distinguished Colonial ancestors in an entertainment called "The Children's Revolution." These children not only appeared in costume as the lineal descendants of the great men of Revolutionary days but they re-enacted in playlet and pageant many of the stirring scenes which form a large part of American history. The affair was held under the auspices of the Lafayette Fund, which is devoted to the immediate relief of the French soldiers in the trenches and the war sufferers in France.

The audience, brilliantly representative of New York society, from matron to daintily frocked children, were enthusiastic throughout, and, like all matinée assemblies, they had to make an idol of some particular person, who happened to be in this instance a very talented child, Ashley Chanler, the 6-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Astor Chanler. Master Chanler was not only irresistible but his enunciation was clear and perfect and could be heard to the uppermost balcony.

Little Ashley Chanler's Appeal.

In delivering the brief address written by Richard Harding Davis, Master Chanler won everybody's heart in his mastery of the appeal, telling of the dark and trying days of the Revolution, when Lafayette and the men of France came to their country's relief, and the need of relief for the French soldiers of today. And he wound up by asking everybody to be grateful to France, which was less difficult, he said, than being neutral. Mr. Davis's appeal, from the mouth of this child, certainly hit the target of humanitarianism and touched the heartstrings as well. Incidentally, Master Chanler appeared as Belgium, in the wretched garb of a Belgian woman, while Miss Eleanor Coward, as the Muse of History, took him into her arms.

It was a program of interesting surprises throughout. Theodore Chanler as General George Washington gave a dignified impersonation in the playlet written by John Jay Chapman, called "Washington and Lafayette." The scene was laid at Valley Forge, with realism heightened by the scenic background designed by Robert Jones and Granville Barker's company and a well-behaved snowstorm. William Astor Chanler, Jr., as Lafayette and Chanler Chapman as Hamilton acted with dignity far beyond their years, as well as Douglas Robinson as Capt. Isaac Roosevelt and Francis Murray, who was an orderly.

The children and grown-ups in front were all in readiness for the entertainment at 2:30 o'clock. As a prelude the band from the New York Institution of the Deaf and Dumb played patriotic melodies in a stage box. Then came the tableaux vivants, announced by Ben Ali Haggin after Reynolds, Reaburn, Gainsborough, Romney, and Velasquez. The audience insisted upon seeing the pictures again and again. Little Polly and Elsie Phelps, in the Romney arrangement, took the house by storm, for one of the children—perhaps it was Polly—could not resist the temptation to turn her head just before the curtain descended.

Appearing in the tableaux were the following children: Virginia Peterson, Katherine Hurd, Ethel Stewart, Jean Potter, Lydia Merrill, Alice Gardiner, Alexandra Dalziel, Katherine Holton, Ferdinand Coudert, Charles Bohannon, Henry Kimball Princem, and William Kip.

Indian Children Dance.

Next and last came the inaugural ball, where the little men and women of the republic paid homage to General and Mrs. George Washington. Here, also, under changing colored lights, the stately measures of the minuet were danced. Miss Julianna Cutting was in charge of the dances, and Miss Annie Byrnes and her orchestra played. One of the attractive features of the ball was the appearance of three Indian children from the Indian Reservation at Petoskey, Mich., in songs and dances, while Chief Red Jacket played the tom-tom. Little Bukawajiuin, the five-year-old brave, was on his good behavior, and modestly sucked his thumb while his little brothers danced in their war paint and feathers.

The announcing of the lineal descendants of Revolutionary folk added to the charm of the ball, the little folks going through the presentation with grace and ease. Phyllis Benkard appeared as Miss Custis, Richard Aldrich was Captain Jonathan Gladding, Seth Robinson impersonated his ancestor, Captain Bannistar; Austin Flint was Captain Austin Flint, and Archibald Stevens Alexander was Colonel John Stevens. Bayard Schleffelin swept in as Chief Justice Jay, and little Chapin Rogers appeared as Colonel Nicholas Fish. Gilliat Schroeder was General Ebenezer Stevens, Kimball Prince appeared as Major Kimball Prince, and Francis Hillhouse was Major Ten Broeck. Samuel Swift, Jr., impersonated Chief Justice Shippen, and Henry Redmond was Governor Joseph Bloomfield. Perry and Patty Pease were presented as Major and Mrs. John H. Buell, Kathleen and Frank Hayward appeared as Captain and Mrs. Joel Walker, and Alice Gardiner was Mrs. Joseph Warren.

Polly and Elsie Phelps as Governor Julius Catlin and Mrs. Catlin were received with plaudits, owing to their youthfulness, and Alice Lee Beadleston was Miss Alice Lee. Marshall Clyde, Jr., as Col. John Trumbull, Stephen Van Rensselaer as Patroon Stephen Van Rensselaer, Maynard Canfield as Major Aaron Olsted, Elbert C. Anderson as General Isaac Chauncey, Virgilia Paterson as Mrs. Benjamin Blythe, Lydia Merrill as Capt. Jacob de Groot, and Barbara Brokaw as Mary Ward Tuttle were among the other guests.

Girls in the Minuet.

The girls in the minuet were Gladys Olcott, Alice Beadleston, Charlotte Potter, Margaret Kahn, Genevieve Fox, Diana Dalziel, Barbara and Mimi Brokaw, Patty Pease, and Katharine Blackwell.

The Committee on Arrangements included Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. John Jay Chapman, Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel, Mrs. Otto Kahn, Miss Julianna Cutting, Miss Emily Sloane, Miss Diane Del Monte, Miss Dorothy Donnelly, Richard Harding Davis, Ben Ali Haggin, and Charles D. Wetmore.

Among those on the Executive Committee were Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Mrs. Lee Thomas, Miss Janet Scudder, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Henry Rogers Winthrop, and Robert L. Bacon.

LENOX HILL GAINS $3,157.

Society Workers Report Good Day in Campaign for Settlement.

Four hundred and seventy-two persons have contributed toward the one-hundred-thousand-dollar fund which society people are working to raise for the Lenox Hill Settlement at 446 East Seventy-second Street. Two hundred women and men, many of them prominent socially, are engaged in a seven-day campaign to get that amount for a new building for the settlement, which has outgrown its present quarters. Six days of the campaign remain, and the grand total to date is $26,656.01. The day's total reported at the rally luncheon at the Savoy yesterday was $3,157.01.

The championship of the corps was won by Team 1, of which Miss Marian A. Clark as Captain, with $552. Team 23 captained by Mrs H. M. Francis, was second, with $500.50, and Miss Carol Harrison's Team, 3, third, with $304. Team 5, Mrs. Adrian Van de Sande-Bakhuysen, with $217, and Team 32, Miss Grace Beach, $200, were close contenders for fourth place.

The Executive Committee is made up of Thomas S. McLane, Chairman; Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Miss Frank Brodey, Mrs. George Draper, Mrs. Daniel P. Hays, Mrs. Nathaniel Bowditch Potter, Mrs. Jesse Strauss.

$1,750 FOR PERSIAN CARPET.

Kent-Shmavon Collection Sale Yields $42,060.

W. Hinckle Smith of Philadelphia was one of the buyers of Oriental pottery at the last day's sale of the dispersal of the Kent-Shmavon Galleries collection. James P. Silo auctioneer. For a tiny Persian blue bowl of the thirteenth century Mr. Smith paid $95, and a fine Rhages twelfth century enamel bowl went to him for the same price.

An antique Persian carpet brought $1,750; James P. Silo, agent, paid $1,500 for three antique Persian Court rugs; C. D. Sweeney gave $1,500 for an Ispahan Court carpet, a reproduction of the holy carpet of Ardebil, and M. E. Hubbell paid $1,200 for an antique Persian Triclinium carpet.

H. H. Crawford and paid $500 for a book of Persian poems in the evening, and Mrs. W. Brandt gave $800 for a Persian miniature with an inscription.

The total for the sale was $42,060.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Miss Esther Cleveland, a daughter of the late President, and Miss Frederika Peterson left on Tuesday for a six weeks' trip to the Grand Canon of the Colorado River and California. They are being chaperoned by Miss Cleveland's grandmother, Mrs. Perrine, and Mrs. George Ehle. They will spend some time at Coronado Beach.

Miss Winifred Holt entertained yesterday with a tea for the members of the Junior Auxiliary of the Fete for the Blind, to be held in April. She had assisting her in receiving and pouring tea the Misses Anna Alexandre, Symphorosa Bristed, Gertrude Geer, Eugenie and Margery Rand, Jeannette Olyphant, and Edith Sloan.

Mrs. George Hillard Benjamin of 20 West Eleventh Street gave yesterday the first of a series of four Lenten luncheons followed by bridge. Her guests numbered twelve.

The marriage of Miss Alice McCarty Little, the daughter of Capt. William McC. Little and Mrs. Little, to James Lounsberry of this city will take place at the Newport home of the bride on March 21. Capt. Little, the father of the bride-elect, is very ill.

Among the well-known women and girls who are selling hats during this week at 670 Fifth Avenue, to raise money for a workroom for unemployed girls, are the Misses Helena Fish, Civilise Alexandre, Symphorosa Bristed, Anna Alexandre, Beatrice Claflin, Ruth Cutting, Julia Appleton, and Ethel Crocker.

Alice Sovereign in Song Recital.

Alice Sovereign, a singer, unfamiliar to the concert stage here, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon at Aeolian Hall. Her program comprised a group of songs by Beethoven, Bach, and Haydn and another representing Schubert, Schumann and Brahms, an agreeable contrast between the two being furnished by the interposition of Sinding's "Sylvelin" and Homer's "Long Ago." The last group was made up of Russian songs. The singer proved to have a contralto voice of rich and warm texture. She was not at her best at the beginning of the program, but later showed an agreeable style, the possession of real feeling and the power to a considerable extent of picturing the mood for her music. Coenraad V. Bos assisted at the piano.

William Willett Dies.

LONDON, March 4.—William Willett, whose proposal several years ago to "manufacture daylight" by legislation to move all clocks forward a few hours attracted world-wide attention, is dead at Chislehurst, near London.

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D. LE ROY DRESSER KEPT WEDDING QUIET

New York Financier Married Mrs. Marcia Walther Baldwin in Albany Last Dec. 22.

A SURPRISE FOR SOCIETY

Brother of Mrs. G. W. Vanderbilt and Divorcee Is Active in Newport Life—His Bride a Pianist.

Society will be surprised to learn that Daniel Le Roy Dresser, former President of the Trust Company of the Republic, and a brother of Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt and Mrs. John Nicholas Brown of Newport, was married on Dec. 22 last year, in Albany, N. Y., to Mrs. Marcia Walther Baldwin of this city.

For some time past there had been reports of Mr. Dresser's marriage, but the reports were denied both by Mr. Dresser and relatives of his bride. According to Mr. Dresser, who confirmed the fact of his marriage last night, they were planning to make an announcement of the marriage in about a fortnight.

The Marriage License Bureau records at Albany show that on Dec. 22 last a marriage license was taken out by Daniel Le Roy Dresser of New York City and Marcia Walther Baldwin of Albany and that they were married on the same day by the Rev. Burton J. Hotaling of the Third Reformed Church. The witnesses were Claude W. Gould and Maurice Sterner.

In filling out the affidavit Mr. Dresser gave his age as 46, and Mrs. Baldwin said she was 36. She gave her parents' names as Mr. and Mrs. Henry Walther, both natives of Germany. Both said they had previously been married.

Mrs. Dresser was formerly Miss Marcia Walther, and her first husband, Spencer Baldwin, died several years ago. Since that time, she has been known professionally as Miss Marcia Walther, as she is a pianist well known in musical circles. She has been living with her sister, Mrs. Albert Sterner, of 1 Lexington Avenue.

Mr. Dresser's first wife, who was Miss Emma Louise Burnham, received an obsolute divorce from him at Sioux Falls, S. D., on Aug. 10, 1908. There are two children by this marriage, Miss Susan Fish Dresser, who is well known in society, and Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Jr. They live with their mother at 140 East Fortieth Street.

Mr. Dresser, who lives at the New York Yacht Club, when he is not at Newport, where he is prominent in social affairs, is connected with several of the prominent families of New York. His sisters, besides Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt and Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, are Mrs. George Grenville Merrill, wife of the Rev. Dr. Merrill of St. Paul's, Stockbridge, Mass., and Viscountess Romain d'Osmoy of 14 rue Marignan, Paris, France.

For many years he was President of the Merchants' Association, and the silk commission house of Dresser & Co. He failed in 1903, at which time a great part of his fortune was lost.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

A Notable Performance of Schumann's Concerto—Bauer Soloist.

The program of the Philharmonic Society's concert at Carnegie Hall last night was devoted to Brahms's "Tragic Overture," Dvorak's Symphony No. 4 in G, Weber's "Freischuetz" Overture, and Schumann's Concerto in A minor, for piano and orchestra, the latter with Harold Bauer playing the solo part.

Dvorak's Symphony appeared with the force almost of a novelty, for its last previous performance was so far back as to be obscure in the memory. The work now seems somewhat outmoded. It is agreeable and quaint at times, but the length of the movements and their placid, unvaried character tend toward monotony in the end. There is little strength or marked individuality in the makeup of the symphony.

The performance of Schumann's concerto was truly notable. It is rarely that soloist and orchestra achieve a more happy mutual understanding than occurred last night in this work. The co-operation was well nigh perfect. Mr. Bauer's playing was conspicuous for warmth of feeling and technical security. Its outstanding features were a fine balance and continuity and superb ease and naturalness. Altogether it was a performance of a splendid work far out of the ordinary.

MLLE. ALICE VERLET SINGS.

Belgian Soprano Greatly Pleases Her Audience at Recital.

Mlle. Alice Verlet, the Belgian soprano, who has been heard here recently, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. Her numbers were airs from Gluck, Mozart, Handel, and Auber, and songs and other numbers by more modern composers, among them Cesar Franck, Chabrier, Saint-Saëns, Debussy, Pons, and Vidal.

Mlle. Verlet's light and flexible voice was in good condition and sounded, until the tired little end, fresh and pure. There was a smoothness and deftness about her singing, as it was shown in some of the more florid numbers, that made for charm, and in most of the songs she succeeded in conveying a sense of atmospheres, even in the large hall, to a marked degree. In this respect Vidal's "La Meneuse de Jeu," which describes the plight of one who is trying to arrange games for children, did not perhaps fare as well as some of the others. The singer pleased her audience greatly and several of her numbers were encored.

Miss de Forest Anderson played the flute obligato for Handel's "The Nightingale" and gave as a solo Chaminade's "Concertstueck." Mlle. Verlet's accompaniments were played well by Ellmer Zoller.

"Der Rosenkavalier" Sung Again.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier" was repeated. The cast was the usual one, with Mmes. Hempel, Ober, and Schumann and Messrs. Goritz and Well in the principal parts. Mr. Hertz conducted.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A professional matinee of "The Trap" has been announced for Thursday of next week.

Emma Calve has been retained for another week at the Palace because of the interest shown in the appearance of the prima donna in vaudeville.

A benefit for the Widowed Mothers' Fund is being arranged for Monday afternoon and night, March 15, at the Vitagraph Theatre. Mrs. William Einstein, President of the association; Mrs. J. Stuart Blackton, Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, Mrs. William Grant Brown, and Mrs. Robert Hosking Ely are the committee in charge of the benefit.

Mabel Hamilton has been added to the cast of "Maid in America" at the Winter Garden. She is playing opposite her husband, Bert Clarke.

The Globe's statistician has been working again, and this time he has discovered that the two hundred and fifty thousandth ticket for "Chin-Chin" was sold yesterday. When it was known this was impending, Loretta Macdonald was placed in line to buy the ticket. Miss Macdonald, who is one of the dancers in the company, will have it framed and present it to the Rehearsal Club.

Marie Dressler's engagement at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre in "A Mix-Up" will end on Saturday, March 20. The following Monday the farce will be presented in Philadelphia.

The H. K. Ely Company has published George V. Hobart's play, "Experience." The book is illustrated with fifteen photogravures of the play as produced by Comstock & Gest at the Casino.

The Deutscher Kreis of Barnard College and the Deutscher Verein of Columbia will give "Der Unsterbliche Pelix," a four-act comedy by Ernst von Wildenbruch, in the Brinkerhoff Theatre on Saturday afternoon and night of next week.

WOMEN TO CONQUER WAYS TO SALARIES

Speakers at a Meeting of Their League for Securing Opportunities Give Advice.

PITY THE WOMAN LAWYER

Friends Among Her Own Sex Ask Her Advice Free, but Pay Men Lawyers for Theirs.

The League for Business Opportunities for Women, of which Mrs. Henry Bruère is President and of which Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Mrs. Alice Barrows Fernandez, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, and Mrs. Mary K. Simkhowitch are Vice Presidents, had a meeting last night at the Hotel Belmore and took account of stock among its members relative to finding more and broader fields of work for women.

The league is just getting its work in hand and itself well organized, and last night's meeting was an unusually interesting one, for the members, business or professional women, gave each other heart to heart talks and told how they got into their respective lines of business and what the requirements were for other women who might wish to do likewise. It was good practical information which will help the league along in its work and broaden its knowledge, but it took a woman lawyer to get right down to the immediate possibilities of work for women.

The league is writing and will continue to write to business and professional men who have not hitherto employed women and ask them if they cannot do it now and what kind of women will fit their jobs. The feminine lawyer told the women that they were employers themselves and it was up to them to give at least one class of women opportunities.

It was Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, pretty, plump and little, who graduated with a class in law at the New York University in which there were nearly a hundred men. In addition to being a lawyer she is a good housewife, who hurries home from suffrage meetings and professional duties to make delectable jams and jellies and other good things to please the taste of her better half. But she believes in the solidarity of women and urges that they stand by each other as a sex. She gave the one actually definite proposition of work for women that was given.

Women Must Patronize Women.

"The one way to help the woman lawyer," said Mrs. Greeley, "and keep her from continuing a pioneer is by retaining her. The thing the woman lawyer lacks is personal private 'pull' and personal political 'pull.' Every one knows that Judges pay their debts with positions. Men lawyers get work from their men friends. Every woman lawyer will tell you that the women she knows will ask her advice to any extent about legal matters and then tell her what the lawyer whom she employs, ['and pays,' interjected another woman,] does, but she doesn't engage the woman lawyer to attend to her legal business," continued Mrs. Greeley. "Even the suffragists don't do it.

"Now, if some time any woman here wants to make a will, let her look up the lawyers in a directory and find a woman there who will do it and do it for her just as well as a man. She will not only help a woman to get into one of the broader fields of work for which this league is standing for, but she will show the loyalty to her sex which makes for solidarity among women and which they need if they are going to succeed."

Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict is the one woman the league has on its books in the present early stage of its career who has gone into a new business for women, that of selling automobiles. Since her venture two other firms have opened their doors to women, Mrs. Bruère announced last night.

Real Estate Pioneer.

The women have been so delighted with Mrs. Benedict's success, the first chicken hatched from their scheme for new occupations, that they gave her a reception in honor of it. The only woman last night who brought a husband to the meeting, Mrs. Talbot-Perkins of Brooklyn, told how she had a beautiful reception herself in the city of churches as being another kind of a woman pioneer.

"To be sure it is twenty-five years since I began to be a pioneer in my work in the real estate business," said Mrs. Perkins, "but no one ever gave me a reception for it, and after Mrs. Benedict's I thought it was never too late, and I went back home and had a reception, too. I had so many flowers sent that my office was banked with them, and I was actually sorry to see more arrive."

The league agreed last night that it would begin work with the better educated women of High School graduates or the equivalent, and get "jobs every one does not know about" for them. It was also said that there was too much talk about the difficulty women had in getting on instead of talk about how to get on. The women were uncertain whether it was or was not an advantage to a woman to have a college education.

"Business experience counts more than a college education," said Mrs. Talbot-Perkins, "and you start in earlier without it."

Other officers of the league are: Recording Secretary, Miss Mina Bruère; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Alice Carpenter; Treasurer, Miss Mary Snow. Chairmen of Committees, Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, Miss Harriet B. Lowenstein, Mrs. Mary Beard, Miss Frances Ecob, and Mrs. Haryot Holt Dey. The league wants members, (sustaining at $5 and associate at $1,) and it wants the addresses of men who have the "unusual jobs," waiting for women to break into them.

Albert U. Wyman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Albert U. Wyman, former Treasurer of the United States, died here today. He was born in Cornwall, Canada, in 1833, and when a boy went with his father from Ogdensburg, N. Y., where the elder Wyman had established a newspaper, to Madison, Wis., where the father founded another newspaper. He came to Washington in 1860 and was cashier in the Treasurer's office and Assistant Treasurer. President Grant appointed Mr. Wyman Treasurer of the United States, but he resigned on account of ill health and took the office of Assistant Treasurer. He became Treasurer again on the appointment of President Arthur.

Harrison Bray Moore.

Harrison Bray Moore, a well-known yachtsman and the Commodore of the Lake George Yacht Club, died yesterday at his Winter home at Miami, Fla., in his seventy-fourth year. Mr. Moore was born in Maine and came to this city many years ago and went into the lighterage business. At the time he retired from active business, fifteen years ago, he was the owner of the lighterage plant of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Mr. Moore owned a number of motor boats and last year won the championship of Lake George with the Falcon, the boat that he kept at the lake.

UNCONSCIOUS IN CAB, HER $3,000 RING GONE

Chauffeur Unable to Account for Plight of Woman Fare He Got at the Belmont.

IDENTIFIED AS DRUG USER

Dr. A. D. Wadsworth Says Mrs. Edith Thompson Had Just Left His Sanitarium in Connecticut.

Some one assisted a woman from the Hotel Belmont early last evening into a taxicab driven by Charles Lucas of 320 East Ninety-third Street, and told Lucas the woman wanted to go to Paterson, N. J. Lucas drove to the ferry at West Twenty-third Street, and discovered, when he opened the door of his cab, that his passenger was unconscious.

A public porter helped Lucas lift the woman out, and Policeman Left called Dr. Dineen of New York Hospital, who said Lucas's passenger was suffering from alcoholism and perhaps drugs and took her to Bellevue Hospital. Lucas noticed that a ring, a cluster of diamonds surrounding a ruby, which he had admired when the woman entered his cab, was missing, and he told the police, who arrested Thomas A. Shevlin of 459 West Thirtieth Street, who had helped Lucas lift the woman from the cab.

In the hospital the woman regained consciousness long enough to say that she was Mrs. Edith Thompson and to discover the loss of her ring, which she said was worth $3,000. Then she lost consciousness after giving as the name of her best friend M. E. Ives of 709 Lexington Avenue.

In her handbag, however, was a receipt from the Woodstock Sanitarium in South Norwalk, Conn., and over the telephone Dr. Alvin D. Wadsworth said that Mrs. Thompson had been a patient there from Jan. 29 until yesterday, that she had frequently visited the sanitarium, always of her own volition, and had been a victim of the alcohol and drug habit for years, though she was only 35 years old now. Dr. Wadsworth said she was the daughter of a Mrs. Ives, a wealthy resident of Stamford, now visiting in this city.

"Mrs. Thompson first came here eight or ten years ago," said the physician. "She has paid many visits since, but we have been unable to do anything for her. She persistently uses verinol and alcohol, and remains here only until she is in good physical condition. Then, apparently, the longing for liquor or drugs gets the better of her, and she departs for another sanitarium. On the way she stops for one good session of drug or liquor taking, and then goes into retirement again.

"She has been in every sanitarium of consequence in the East, and we regard her case as hopeless. For the last year, I believe, she has been in Dr. D. T. Millspaugh's sanitarium in Paterson, N. J. She wrote to me constantly asking me to take her back for a while and I refused, but last Jan. 29 she arrived here at 9 o'clock at night in terrible condition. Apparently she had again followed her usual custom of quitting one sanitarium, wrecking her general health, and then entering another. Under the circumstances I could not refuse to take her, and she stayed until today, when she left on the 3:02 o'clock train for New York, saying she was going back to Dr. Millspaugh."

Apparently Mrs. Thompson got no further than the Belmont, across the street from the Grand Central Station, though at the hotel it was said nothing was known of her and she had not been observed by any of the employes in the dining rooms or entering a cab.

At 709 Lexington Avenue it was said that a Mrs. Ives lived there, but had been away for a few days, no one knew where.

SPOILS ISLAND 'DOPE-FEST.'

Workhouse Planned Big Time—Bed Springs for Steak Broilers.

Deputy Commissioner of Corrections

Lewis recently got a letter from a prisoner in the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, telling him that a "dope-fest" with special features was to take place last night in the workhouse cells. There would be plenty of cocaine and heroin, cake, tea, preserves and candy, the informer wrote, and there was even to be sizzling hot broiled steak. The fact that he hadn't been invited, admitted the writer, prompted his letter.

Just how the workhouse inmates were to get broiled steak Mr. Lewis couldn't imagine, but he singled out Lieut. Scherb of the Headquarters Drug Squad to help him, and arranged with Warden Fox to admit the plain clothes man door so they need pass no cells and get them into the big bathroom by a secret door.

Then Warden Fox stationed keepers near the cells in which the suspected drug sellers and users were confined, and, simultaneously, the cells were opened and thirty prisoners were hurried to the bathroom, stripped and searched by the detectives of Lieut. Scherb's squad, and by Headkeeper Barr and his assistants.

The prisoners had to pass between files of detectives, and Fred Ward, who is known as "the Shy Kid," tried to toss into a pile of old shoes a pocketbook, in which there were discovered thirty-four so-called "decks" of heroin and cocaine. Detective Harry Dattelbaum grabbed Ward and Barr caught the pocketbook. Meantime Detectives Masson and Graham had searched Frank Daniels, alias Checkers, and had found six "decks" of cocaine in his pockets.

Commissioner Lewis questioned the men and later said they admitted that they had paid $15 last Sunday for the drugs for this one party. They said they got the drugs from Fred Smith, alias Sailor White, a notorious peddler of drugs in Chinatown and the Bowery.

The cocaine and heroin were smuggled in to White, according to the prisoners, concealed beneath the false cover of the magazine of a Sunday newspaper. They said this trick was the latest device for deceiving the authorities.

Besides the cake, tea, &c., the searchers found considerable money in the possession of some of the prisoners, indicating that they had dealt in drugs or were prepared to purchase from dealers. And in Cell 58 Mr. Lewis discovered how "Steak a la Blackwell's" is broiled.

Preparations were already under way when the raiders entered. The inmates had folded strips of paper beneath the closely woven springs of the prison bed. These were set afire and more fuel added until the springs became red hot, when they formed a perfect griddle for the broiling.

How the raw steaks and the other dainties were smuggled into the workhouse is the subject of further investigation.

Neighborhood Players' Playlets.

The Neighborhood Players, the dramatic club of the Henry Street Settlement, will give their first performance in the new Neighborhood Playhouse tomorrow night. The program will consist of "Tethered Sheep," an American folk play in two acts by Robert Gilbert Welsh; "The Glittering Gate," a one-act satire by Lord Dunsany, and "The Maker of Dreams," a fantasy in one act by Olliphant Down. The playlets will be repeated Sunday night, and on the two successive Saturday and Sunday nights.

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BROOKLYN

M. F. BERRY DIES AT 66.

American Express Official Who Originated Money Order System.

M. F. Berry, general manager of the foreign department of the American Express Company for many years, died yesterday of heart disease at his home, 97 Central Park West, in his sixty-seventh year. Mr. Berry was born in Portsmouth, N. H., and came to this city in his youth. He entered the employ of the express company at the age of seventeen, and expected to have celebrated his fiftieth year in its service before the end of 1915. Mr. Berry was a student of foreign exchange and was the originator of several methods of handling funds that are now used by express companies all over the world. The money order now used by the express companies and the travelers' check, so well known to Americans who tour abroad, were both inventions of his.

Besides his widow he is survived by three daughters and two sons.

GEN. CYRUS BUSSEY DEAD.

Former Assistant Secretary of the Interior Expires in Washington.

Major General Cyrus Bussey, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and a veteran of the civil war, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,204 N Street, Washington, D. C., in his eighty-third year. He was born in Ohio and removed to Iowa when a young man, later becoming a member of the State Senate. In 1861 he organized the Third Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, becoming its Colonel and later being promoted to Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

After the war he went to New Orleans and became a commission merchant and for six years was President of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce. In 1881 he removed to this city.

The Rev. Francis G. Howell.

The Rev. Francis G. Howell, one of the best known ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 53 Richmond Street. Mr. Howell had been the pastor of the Andrews Church, Richmond Street, near Etna, for twenty years, and his pastorate there had been the longest continuous term in one church of any minister in the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Howell was born in Riverhead, L. I., sixty years ago. He was graduated from Fort Edward Institute, Ford Edward, N. Y., and Mount Union College, Ohio. Mr. Howell was for five years pastor of the John Street Church, Manhattan. His widow and a daughter survive him.

Ex-Alderman Samuel R. Myers.

Ex-Alderman Samuel R. Myers, an old-time Republican politician of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 795 Lincoln Place, at the age of 86 years. Mr. Myers had been active in Republican politics in Brooklyn since 1849. During the civil war he was a United States Marshal, and once served as a Deputy Sheriff in Brooklyn. Mr. Meyers served as an Alderman from the Twenty-first Ward in the City of Brooklyn from 1892 to 1896, and after the boroughs were joined he served in the Board of Aldermen. He was largely instrumental in the development of Rockaway Beach as a Summer resort, where he owned a large amount of real estate, a hotel, and the iron pier. Mr. Myers is survived by his widow and a daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Page.

James Creelman's Funeral.

BERLIN, (via London,) March 4.—The funeral of James Creelman, the American newspaper correspondent, who died here on Feb. 12, was held yesterday at the American Church. Minister of Foreign Affairs von Jagow was represented at the services by Councilor Horstman.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. MURDOCK McLEAN of Duluth, Minn., died there yesterday. He was born in Kinsardine, Ont., sixty years ago. He spent most of his marine career in Canadian fleets

MORTON RIDDLE, general manager of the Florida East Coast Railroad, died in St. Augustine, Fla., yesterday.

Colonel FRANK P. STONE, a showman widely known throughout New England, died of pneumonia in Wellesley, Mass., yesterday. He ran a "dime museum" in Boston for more than twenty-five years, Colonel Stone was prominent in military and Masonic circles.

ELIJAH GATES, a former State Treasurer of Missouri and later United States Marshal, died at his home in St. Joseph yesterday. He was 88 years old and served as Colonel of a Missouri regiment in the civil war.

Dr. CHARLES J. EAMES, formerly a well-known chemist, died yesterday at the Home for Incurables in his eighty-fifth year. He was a member of the Chemical Society and had been a member of the Union League Club for many years. Eames drew the plans and supervised the construction of the crematory at Fresh Pond, which was the first in this country. For the last fifteen years Dr. Eames had lived in retirement. His widow and a twin brother survive him.

JOSEPH M. NEVINS, for nineteen years superintendent for the J. Gross Company, shoe manufacturers, died yesterday at his residence, 140 North Seventh Street, Brooklyn. He was 73.

HUBERT TEMPLE GIBSON, an actor and a son of the late E. T. H. Gibson, former treasurer of the Illinois Central Railroad, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital in his fifty-ninth year. He was taken ill in Detroit, and only after being brought here for special treatment suffered a stroke of apoplexy, from which he never recovered. Mr. Gibson is survived by a brother, Dr. C. D. P. Gibson of 357 West 155th Street.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

TELSON—BROWN.—March 3, Mary E. Brown to Louis J. Telson.

Brooklyn.

MARTENS—KORNDER.—March 3, Elsa M. Kornder to Dr. William G. Martens.

Jersey City and Newark.

BAKER—DREW.—March 3, Newark, Helen M. Drew to Arthur De C. Baker.

CONDIT—DREW.—March 3, Newark, Hazel Drew to William H. Condit, Jr.

CONNORS—MULLAGAN.—March 2, Jersey City, Lelia A. Mullagan to John A. Connors.

FUNSTON—YOUNG.—March 3, Jersey City, Vida Young to Thomas C. Funston.

Died.

ADAMS.—On Wednesday, March 3, 1915, Cornelia L., widow of Augustus R. Adams. Funeral services at 16 St. Nicholas Place, Friday, at 11 o'clock.

BAYER.—Bernhardina, beloved wife of John Bayer, died at her residence, 1,182 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn. Funeral services Friday evening at 8 P. M. Interment private.

BLISS.—On Wednesday, March 3, 1915, Catherine A. Bliss, daughter of the late George Bliss and Catherine Sanford. Funeral services will be held 10 o'clock Friday morning at Grace Church. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

BRENNAN.—On Wednesday, March 3, at her residence, 65 West 96th St., Mary F., beloved wife of William Brennan, and daughter of the late William Farrell. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of the Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Saturday, March 6, at 10:30 A. M. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

BURKE.—Thursday, March 4, 1915, Patrick Burke, beloved husband of Mary Burke, 12 West 92d St. Notice of funeral later.

BURNS.—March 4, Nellie, aged 69. Funeral Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 19th St. Time later.

CARLSON.—On Thursday, March 4, after a brief illness, at his residence, 3,750 Broadway, Francis A. Carlson, beloved husband of Alma Carlson, in his 59th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

EAMES.—On March 4, 1915, Prof. Charles James Eames, member of Society of Industrial Chemistry. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d St. (Campbell Building.) Friday evening, 8 o'clock.

FARRELL.—Ellen A., (nee Shea,) beloved wife of Thomas J. Farrell at her residence, 72 West 132d St., Thursday, March 4. Funeral notice hereafter.

FINCH.—Suddenly, on March 3, 1915, Arthur Leon Finch, aged 33 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 155 Rector St., Union Course, L. I., on Saturday evening, March 6, at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

FORSBERG.—On March 4, Nils Olaf, beloved husband of Hannah Sophia Forsberg, (nee Jonasson.) Services at his late residence, 1,856 Cedar Av., Morris Heights, on March 6, at 8 P. M. Funeral on Sunday, March 7, at 1:45 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

FRICK.—Suddenly, on March 4, at her residence, 71 Central Park West, Rosalie Chatillon, beloved wife of John Frick and daughter of the late John and Catharine Chatillon. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend mass of requiem Saturday morning, March 6, at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway. Interment private. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

Nerves jumpy? Is it an effort to work? You are run down—you are inviting disease. Hoff's Malt Extract will build you up and make you strong. Work then becomes a pleasure.
Johann Hoff
Send for Booklet.
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90 West St., New York

Died.

GIBSON.—Hubert Temple Gibson, son of E. T. H. Gibson, died March 4 at Bellevue Hospital of apoplexy. Funeral services private.

GOLDING.—At Bedford City, Va., on March 3, John J. Golding, aged 73 years, formerly of New York City, member of B. P. O. E. No. 1 and Royal Arcanum, De Vinne Council. Burial at Bed

VISITING ATHLETES WIN IN A. A. U. SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS---BASEBALL---BILLIARDS

A. A. U. CHAMPIONS FAIL AT THE GARDEN

Newcomers Mow Down Several Title Holders—Chicago Boy a Star.

Athletic history records no such startling series of form reversals as marked the annual senior indoor track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, contested in Madison Square Garden last night. Seven of the men who won titles last year were sent back to the ranks, while three others declined to defend their laurels. Pat McDonald, Platt Adams, and Tom Halpin were the only title-holding athletes of last year who survived the onslaughts of the outsiders. Adams, triple victor last year, came off with a single title, the pole vault for distance; McDonald retained his 24-pound shotput crown, and Halpin again proved best in the 600-yard run. Among the champions who were shorn of their titles were some who were considered the surest victors entered in the meeting.

To W. H. Taylor, a comparatively unknown athlete from the Illinois A. C., Chicago, fell the individual laurels of the meet. Twice the little Western boy took the measure of Platt Adams, and on each occasion he hung up a new record for the senior championships. In the standing high jump Taylor outdid Adams, jumping 5 feet 4 inches, beating the championship record of 5 feet 2, and in the standing broad jump he again took the measure of the New Yorker, who has held Olympic as well as national jumping championships in this event. His mark was 11 feet 2 inches, better by half an inch than Ray Ewry's long standing championship record.

Eddie Renz, the Mohawk A. C. walker, vied with Taylor in the record breaking, hanging up the splendid time of 14:05 3-5 for the two-mile walk and clipping 27 seconds off the previous best mark.

Mike Devanney, unattached, in winning the two-mile run had to give the best track exhibition of the games. For nearly a mile he ran behind Sidney Lesser of the Long Island A. C., after receiving a nasty fall while on the ninth lap, but despite this accident he possessed the better sprint when it came to the final lap, and he ran Leslie off his feet to win by ten yards. Leslie, with a burst of speed just before the last lap started, gained an advantage of about five yards, but half way around Devanney caught and passed him.

The point banner was again won by the representatives of the Irish-American A. C. with 55 points. The Boston A. A. was second with 32, and the New York A. C. third with 14. Other organizations scoring points were: Illinois A. C., 12; Yale University, 8; Millrose A. A., 6; Mohawk A. C., 6; Colby College, 5; Long Island A. C., 5; Dartmouth University, 5; Bronx Church House, 5; Irish-American A. C. of Boston, 4; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2; Michigan University, 1. Six points were recorded by unattached athletes.

Abel Kiviat, the little Irish-American A. C. distance runner, was the first title holder to lose his crown, bowing to the superiority of Dave Caldwell in the 1,000-yard run. Kiviat was fortunate in getting second place, for it was only at the tape that he passed Willie Hardy of the N. Y. A. C. Fourth place went to H. T. Mahoney, a clubmate of Caldwell's. The unplaced runners in this event were Richard J. Egan and E. S. Fraser, Irish-American A. C., and Louis Gordon of the New York A. C.

It was evident almost from the start, when it was noticed that Kiviat hung behind the field instead of running to the fore as customary, that Caldwell would take his measure. On the first three laps Kiviat, with Caldwell between Fraser, Egan, Mahoney, and Caldwell, with the first-named setting the pace, a slow one indeed, for the victor's time was only 2:18 4-5.

On the penultimate lap Anderson raced away from his rivals and gained a ten-yard lead, with Caldwell and Kiviat giving stern chase. At the sound of the bell for the final circuit Caldwell uncorked one of his celebrated sprints, and thereafter there was never a doubt of the eventual outcome. He won by six yards from Kiviat, but inches separated the latter from Anderson.

Ervine T. Howe, the big colored boy from Colby College, dethroned Alvah T. Meyer in the 75-yard championship, defeating the local boy by less than six inches. C. W. Loomis, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology sprinter, just crossed the line in front of H. L. Smith, University of Michigan, and secured third place. Howe turned the seventy-five yards in 0:07 4-5, one-fifth behind the record of 0:07 3-5, held jointly by O. Howard Drew and Meyer.

The colored boy has an unattractive style, but he is powerfully built, and undoubtedly is a better indoor runner than Meyer.

Derrill S. Trenholm, a New York boy representing Dartmouth University, annexed the seventy-yard high hurdles laurels, with the champion of 1914, John J. Eller of the Irish-American Athletic Club, finishing second through the disqualification of E. P. Hammitt of Penn State College. Trenholm equaled the championship record of 0:09 2-5, a mark first made by P. L. Hartranft of the New York Athletic Club in 1910, but he won't receive credit for his performance because he knocked down a hurdle.

Eller was lucky to get the place, for he toppled over two of the obstacles and knocked another half way down.

Even Pat McDonald, the genial traffic policeman of the Irish-American A. C., was included in the landslide which overcame the champions. After winning the 24-pound shot-put in easy fashion, McDonald was literally overpowered by his running mate, Matt McGrath, in the 56-pound weight throw for height. There was a tie for first honors at 37 feet 9 inches, with McGrath triumphing on the throw-off. Summary:

Throwing 56-Pound Weight for Height.—Won by M. J. McGrath, Irish-American A. C., distance, 15 feet 9 inches; P. J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., second, 15 feet 9 inches; J. J. Cahill, Millrose A. C., third, 15 feet 6 inches; J. C. Lawlor, Irish-American A. A. of Boston, fourth, 15 feet.

300-Yard Run, Final.—Won by S. D. Rose, Boston A. A.; Harry Gissing, Irish-American A. C., second; Hugh Hirshon, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—0:32 3-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by M. A. Devanney, unattached; Sidney Leslie, Long Island A. C., second; J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C., third; H. D. Weeks, Boston Irish-American A. C., fourth. Time—9:24 4-5.

1,000-Yard Run.—Won by D. S. Caldwell, Boston A. A.; Abel R. Kiviat, Irish-American A. C., second; W. Anderson, N. Y. A. C., third; H. L. Mahoney, Boston A. A., fourth. Time—2:18 4-5.

75-Yard Dash, Final.—Won by Ervin T. Howe, Colby College; A. T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., second; C. W. Loomis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, third; H. L. Smith, University of Michigan, fourth. Time—0:07 4-5.

Putting 24-Pound Shot.—Won by P. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., distance 38 feet 5 inches; J. J. Cahill, Millrose A. A., second, 38 feet 9½ inches; J. C. Lawlor, Irish-American A. C. of Boston, third, 34 feet 8¼ inches; J. J. Elliott, N. Y. A. C., fourth, 31 feet 5 inches.

70-Yard Hurdles, Final.—Won by D. Trenholm, Dartmouth College; J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C., second; J. A. High, Boston A. A., third; E. P. Hammitt, Pennsylvania State College, finished second but was disqualified. Time—0:09 2-5, (equaling records.)

Standing High Jump.—Won by W. H. Taylor, Illinois A. C., 5 feet 4 inches; Edward L. Emes, Bronx Church House, 5 feet 3 inches, second; Platt Adams, New York A. C., 5 feet 2 inches, third; Leo Goehring, Mohawk A. C., 4 feet 11 inches, fourth. (New indoor record. Old record 5 feet 2 inches, held by Platt Adams.)

Two-Mile Walk.—Won by Edward Renz, Mohawk A. C.; R. F. Remer, Irish-American A. C., second; W. Plant, Long Island A. C., third; P. Hill, New York A. C., fourth. Time—14:05 3-5. (New indoor record for this meet. Old record, 14:32 3-5, held by R. F. Gifford.

Running High Jump.—Won by Wesley Oler, Jr., Yale University, with 6 feet 2½ inches; Egon Erickson, unattached, second, with 6 feet 2¼ inches; Walter Whalen, Boston A. A., third, with 6 feet ½ inch; Harry Barwise, Boston A. A., fourth, with 5 feet 10½ inches. Oler won on the jump-off, with 6 feet 1⅝ inches.

Standing Broad Jump.—Won by W. H. Taylor, Illinois A. C., with 11 feet 3 inches; Platt Adams, New York A. C., second, with 10 feet 7½ inches; E. L. Emes, Bronx Church House, third, with 10 feet 7¼ inches.

600-Yard Run.—Won by Thomas J. Halpin, Boston A. A.; Val M. Wilkie, Yale University, second; Dave S. Caldwell, Boston A. A., third; Win Gough, Millrose A. A., fourth. Time—1:14 4-5.

Pole Vault for Distance.—Won by Platt Adams, New York A. C., 28 feet 7½ inches; Kenneth Caldwell, Irish-American A. C., second, with 28 feet 3 inches; F. X. Du Tremblay, Irish-American A. C., third, with 25 feet 4½ inches; L. F. Schneider, unattached, fourth, with 24 feet 1⅞ inches.

WOMEN NAME POLO TEAMS.

Mrs. C. C. Rumsey's Four Wins Round Robin Series at Coronado.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 4.—A polo game nominated by Mrs. C. C. Rumsey of New York won a women's nomination round robin four-team contest of six two-period games at Coronado today, C. P. Beadleston getting the greatest individual number of goals. Mrs. Rumsey's team made twelve goals, Beadleston getting six of them.

The winning team was made up of E. Q. McVitty, C. C. Rumsey, C. P. Beadleston, and Thomas Le Boutillier, 2d. Other teams entered were nominated by Mrs. J. Watson Webb, Mrs. Devereux Milburn, and Mrs. Max Fleischmann. Mrs. Webb's team, composed of L. B. Harrison, Rene La Montagne, J. Watson Webb, and Carleton Burke, scored eight goals, and was second.

Mrs. Fleichmann's team, composed of Harry Weiss, Frederic McLaughlin, Colonel Max Fleischmann, and Malcolm Stevenson, was third with seven goals. Mrs. Milburn's team, composed of Walter Dupee, Reginald Weiss, P. S. von Stade, and Devereaux Milburn, was fourth with five goals.

Individual scores were: Beadleston six, Webb and McLaughlin four each, Harrison and R. Weiss, La Montagne, McVitty, Rumsey, and Le Boutillier two each, Stevenson and H. Weiss 1½ each, Dupee, Stade, Milburn one each, Fleischmann and Burke none.

Miss Eleanor R. Sears was the referee. She called fouls against Harry Weiss and Malcolm Stevenson.

Mrs. Rumsey was presented with a trophy and members of her winning team got cups.

Cornell to Bring 28 Men Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 4.—Cornell will enter at least three relay events, and probably four, and all three field events in the indoor games of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, to be held in Madison Square Garden on Saturday night. Coach Jack Moakley announced today that he would take twenty-eight men to the games. They include Spelden and Hoffmire, the intercollegiate distance champions; Alma Richards, the Olympic high-jump champion; Milton and Ingersoll, who scored in last year's intercollegiate meet, and a number of other cracks. The Cornell entries follow:

150 and 300 Yard Relay Race.—Ingersoll, Priester, Lewis, Starr, Bartsch, Crim.

1,000-Yard Relay.—Spelden, Irish, Souder, Windnagle.

2,000-Yard Relay.—Grime, Burke, Hoffmire, Potter.

High Jump.—Hanrahan, Warner, Cady, McLaren, Richards.

Pole Vault.—Luce, Milton, Van Kennan, Cheney, Foss.

Shot Put.—McCutcheon, Moore, Diederick, Howell, Richards.

Princeton in Intercollegiates.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 4.—Two Princeton teams will compete in the first annual intercollegiate indoor track meet to be held in New York on Saturday night. The quartet of half-milers, which defeated Michigan and Yale, is entered in the 1,000-yard relay, while the other team will run in the 300-yard relay. The first team is composed of Moore, Atha, Hayes, and Capt. Mackenzie, and the other team is made up of Barr, Eddy, Cooley, Gill, and Durell or Franks.

Athletes Arriving for Big Meet.

The teams for the various track and field events at the indoor intercollegiate games to be held at Madison Square Garden tomorrow night are already arriving in the city and are stopping at the hotels and university clubs. It is expected that 300 out-of-town 'Varsity athletes will take part in the games in addition to the New York entries.

Athlete Lennon Pulls a Tendon.

Tommy Lennon, a freshman at the University of Pennsylvania, but who represents the New York A. C. in open competition, pulled a tendon in his right leg, running in the third heat of the 300-yard run in the A. A. U. senior championships at Madison Square Garden last night, and will be out of athletics for a long time to come. Lennon is undoubtedly one of the best 300-yard runners in this country, and his injury is deeply regretted by athletic followers because he had just attained the height of his form. He appeared a certain winner of the "three hundred" last night and was in front, forty yards from the start, when he fell on the track and was carried off by Trainer Bernie Wefers.

Columbia Gymnasts Beat N. Y. U.

Columbia sprang a surprise on the New York University gymnastic team last night by defeating it by the score of 31 to 23. The summaries:

Parallel Bars.—Won by P. Bhadkamkar, Columbia; Gilson, N. Y. U., second; Bowles, Columbia, third.

Side Horse.—Won by Clarke, Columbia; Hyman, Columbia, second; Knox, third.

Horizontal Bar.—Won by Gilson, N. Y. U.; Clarke, Columbia, second; Bhadkamkar, Columbia, third.

Flying Rings.—Won by Kopchovsky, N. Y. U.; MacCormack, Columbia, second; Mills, Columbia, third.

Tumbling.—Won by Clarke, Columbia; Reese, N. Y. U., second; Gilson, N. Y. U., third.

Club Swinging.—Won by Russell, N. Y. U.; Higgins, Columbia, second; Clarke, Columbia, third.

Nickalls Shakes Up Yale Crews.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 4.—Guy Nickalls today celebrated his advent with the Yale oarsmen by shaking up the second 'Varsity crews. Huntington Morse, brother of former Capt. Dick Morse, was installed as stroke of the first eight. Henry Coe, who has been stroke, is suffering from a slight operation.

Seth Low, 2d, and Meyer, the only 'Varsity veterans in college, got 'Varsity seats. Capt. Denegre, who rowed in the second boat last season, was assigned a place in the first eight. Bennitt, former second crew stroke, was installed at No. 2 and Gilfillan, who was stroke of the second eight, went to bow in the second crew. The two eights are now boated as follows:

First—Stroke, Morse; No. 7, Low; No. 6, Meyer; No. 5, Sturtevant; No. 4, Sheldon; No. 3, Capt. Denegre; No. 2, Bennitt; bow, Coe.

Second—Stroke, Atkins; No. 7, Wiman; No. 6, Fox; No. 5, Whittlesey; No. 4, Kositsky; No. 3, Gamble; No. 2, Munson; bow, Gilfillan.

Rice to Keep Crews Indoors.

Coach "Jim" Rice has decided not to take his Columbia crews out on the river for another two weeks, according to an announcement from Columbia crew headquarters yesterday. The cold spell has forced Rice to give up plans for transferring quarters from the indoor crew room to the barge Columbia across the river, at Edgewater. It is feared that the cold will make some of the men sick and Rice would rather go slowly and keep his men in the best of condition. It was learned yesterday that the Columbia crew will probably compete in only one race besides the intercollegiate at Poughkeepsie. That will be the triangular regatta at Lake Carnegie, at Princeton, on Saturday, May 8, with Pennsylvania and Princeton. The 'Varsity eight and possibly the Junior 'Varsity eight will be entered in the Memorial Day Regatta on the Harlem River.

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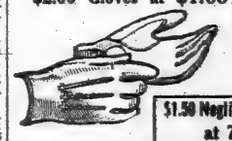
Brown, Mocha, & Tan Kid
$1.50 Negligee Shirts at 79c
E & W, Arrows, Bates St. & Lion Brand
Plain, Pleated & Short Stiff Bosoms
$1.50 White Dress Shirts 69c each
Plain stiff bosoms; no cuffs

GIANTS WORK IN TWO KINDS OF WEATHER

Early Morning Mud Nearly Swamps Players, but Field Dries Out Somewhat Later.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 4.—Bad weather, good weather, mud and practice were all mixed in together today for the Giants. There was more bad weather than good, with mud and practice in equal quantities and plenty of each. It was an unpromising day early in the forenoon, but having lost one day McGraw was not going to lose another night afterward, and he was again the first in uniform for the day's work. A little sunshine and some wind improved the conditions under foot as the day wore on. For a while the players had to search out footing decent enough to throw the ball about, but full-fledged practice was had before the day was over.

Medicine ball cut in extensively on baseball. McGraw devised new capers with the medicine ball, and had circles of robust athletes bending and groaning as they stooped and stretched and heaved exercising muscles all over the body, and separating themselves from weight in chunks.

One who stuck close to the medicine ball contingent was "Foil" Perritt. The pitcher started his training as a Giant with no pitching. He, Marquard, Stroud, and Kirmayer were the only pitchers, however, who did not go to the box. The day's grind began with that sort of work. It was too slippery at that time for any batting or fielding, but with a catcher in position and McGraw behind the box supervising, a succession of the twirlers practiced pace and control. They came in the following order: Cook, Glass, Flanagan, Ritter, Erickson, Tesreau, Huenke, Williams, Press, Chalmers, and Scull.

RAIN CHECKS SUPERBAS

But Sky Clears and There is Lots of Work in the Afternoon.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 4.—Rain which fell last night and up to 10 o'clock this morning kept the Superbas off their new grounds at Sea Breeze this morning. As a consequence, Manager Robinson took his golf outfit, presented to him by Capt. Huston, and led a pack of his players over the links. Daubert and McCarthy, however, passed up the ancient game and indulged in a clay pigeon shooting match, quitting even at twenty-eight out of a possible thirty-five birds.

They made up for it this afternoon, when they were put through nearly three hours of work under much better weather conditions. There was very little opportunity to do more than had been done in the last three days. For the first time Manager Robinson had the players running out bunts and running the bases. Every batteryman had a short workout in his position, winding up with a long session at fly chasing. Several pitchers went over on the beach and practiced fielding bunts and chasing flies.

Brookfeds Going to Browns Wells.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 4.—Piloted by Mr. and Mrs. Tom Seaton, the vanguard of the Brookfeds' training squad arrived here today on board the steamer Creole. Included in the party were Ed Lafitte, Joe Finneran, Ed Chappelle, and Bill Upham, pitchers; Doc Watson, catcher; Danny Murphy, the old star outfielder of the Athletics; Hans Lobert, rookie infielder of Freeport, L. I. The players leave here early tomorrow for the training camp at Browns Wells, Miss. Haine Grob, accompanied by his wife, was also a passenger. Grob left for Memphis tonight to join the Cincinnati Reds at Alexandria, La.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 4.—The Brooklyn Federal Leaguers, piloted by Manager Lee Magee, formerly of the St. Louis Cardinals, left Cincinnati this morning at 6 o'clock for Brown Wells, Miss., their Spring training camp. Just before his departure Magee expressed himself as pleased with the aggregation of athletes who will represent Brooklyn in the Federal League this season. Included in the group that left here today were Evans, Tobin, Kaufman, Delehanty, Gagnier, Kirby, Trainer Samuels, and Business Manager Dick Carroll.

Mike Simon, former Pirate catcher, was expected to join the team en route at Buttersville, Ind. Other players are expected to join the group en route.

Baseball News in Brief.

Hugh J. McCune, who played on the Worcester baseball team of the New England League last season, has signed as player-manager of the Fitchburg Club.

President Joseph J. Lannin and Manager William F. Carrigan of the Boston American League baseball team, left Boston yesterday for the Red Sox training camp at Hot Springs, Ark. Other players will join them on the trip South. A second squad will leave next week.

Joseph B. Tinker, manager of the Chicago Federals, after playing at shortstop from the start of his long career in the major leagues, has decided to switch to second base. Tinker asserted yesterday that his place in the short field would be taken by James Smith, a 19-year-old star, who acquired his baseball knowledge at Duquesne University, Pittsburgh.

Mordecai Brown, former pitcher for the Chicago Nationals, who last year managed the St. Louis Federals and at the end of the season played with the Brooklyn Federals, is to play this year with the Chicago Federals. This announcement was made yesterday after he had visited Charles Weeghman. Brown will go South with the Chicago Federals on their training trip.

Edward Maier, owner of the Venice Coast League Club, stated yesterday that the St. Louis American League team had sold Pitcher Roy Mitchell to Venice on trial.

The University of California baseball team will sail for Japan May 15, where they will play a series of games with the teams of Waseda, Keio and Tokio universities.

Collins Raps Out a Homer.

LOS ANGELES, March 4.—The Chicago Americans took the opening game of their exhibition series here from the Los Angeles Coast League team today by good hitting. Score, 7 to 5. Eddie Collins, playing second for the White Sox, made a home run in the sixth inning, and Ray Schalk made a perfect average, with a triple and three singles in four times at bat.

Best Gymnast Will Go to Fair.

More gymnasts will take part in the championships of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., to be held in the New York Turn Verein gymnasium on March 16, than have ever taken part in a gymnastic meet before. Besides the championships there will be a competition in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and the winner of the all-around tryout of the East will receive $150 for his transportation to the gymnastic championships at San Francisco.

STILL NURSE BAKER RUMOR.

Yankees in South Await Word That Slugger Has Been Captured.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga, March 4.—A chilling wind from the ocean swept into Savannah this morning, much to the delight of several ball-tossers who are hopeful of wearing Yankee uniforms during the coming season. The disagreeable weather was welcomed by the athletes because it reduced the day's workout to half of its scheduled length, and any little lay-off is highly desirable in these days of sore muscles and aching limbs. The weather conditions did not gain the players a full holiday, as Manager Donovan had them all out at the ball park at 10:30 o'clock. He had planned to keep them busy for three hours at least, but at noontime he sounded the recall and the athletes showed their best speed of the day in getting away from the park. Before the squad had reached the hotel a heavy drizzle set in, and it continued for the greater part of the afternoon.

The return of Capt. T. L. Huston from Jacksonville is awaited here with much interest, as it is figured that he will bring some definite word in regard to John Franklin Baker, the home-run king. The rumor that Baker will soon be a member of the Yankee squad is causing all kinds of talk and conjectures in the camp, as it is believed that the capture of the noted slugger would mean the transfer of some of the present Yankees to the Athletics.

The problem of getting a left-handed pitcher now ranks as the principal worry of the Yankee manager. Since Heine Schulz quit the club last season the Yankees have been without a portside flinger, and Donovan said today that he deems a southpaw a necessary adjunct to every major league club. Having failed in his efforts to land either Ray Collins or Earl Hamilton, Donovan is redoubling his efforts to get a left-hander somewhere. All three youngsters trying for places on the Yankee staff are right-handed.

KNAPP A DARK HORSE.

Newcomer Expected to Play Noyes for Squash Tennis Title.

With the defeat of W. H. Van der Poel in the Squash Club annual squash tennis championship, D. R. Noyes materially improved his chances for the title. Noyes defeated Van der Poel after three hard games by the score of 13—18, 18—17, 15—9. The latter was within one stroke of the game, but failed to score. This was at the end of the second game, which brought the score even. Noyes won the last game with little apparent effort.

W. J. Knapp, a recent recruit to squash tennis, is considered the dark horse of the tournament, and is expected to face Noyes in the title round. Knapp, who drew a bye in the first round, defeated Alan Corey in the second in straight games. Opposed by G. E. Park, a veteran tournament player in the third round, Knapp, after losing the first game, made a brilliant rally and captured the next two, the last one going to deuce with five aces set.

Heights Casino Squash Victory.

Heights Casino squash tennis players last night defeated Englewood Field Club representatives with little difficulty in a home-and-home squash competition on the local courts, winning six of the seven matches contested. The summary:

J. Williams, Heights, defeated R. E. Fink, Englewood, 15—8, 15—12; J. O. Low, Heights, defeated A. L. Marvin, Englewood, 15—10, 15—2; R. Goepel, Heights, defeated S. S. Pool, Englewood, 6—15, 15—7, 15—12; J. Cordier, Heights, defeated E. W. Barbour, Englewood, 15—4, 18—6; R. E. T. Riggs, Heights, defeated M. Hamilton, Englewood, 15—7, 17—14; P. H. Bedell, Valley Heights, defeated P. S. Duryee, Englewood, 18—17, 15—10; D. Humphrey, Englewood, defeated R. Catlin, Heights, 15—7, 5—15, 18—17.

Stevens Tech Wins at Hockey.

Stevens Institute of Hoboken hockey team won an easy victory over St. Peter's College of Jersey City in a one-sided game last night at St. Nicholas Skating Rink by the score of 7 goals to 0. The fact that the Hoboken players had been members three players of the Crescent Athletic Club's team accounted for the one-sided victory. The line-up and summary:

Stevens.	Position.	St. Peter's.
Cox	Goal	Mulcahy
Foster	Point	Powers, Ferris
Hallock	Cover point	J. Noonan
Crovat	Rover	G. Noonan
Smith	Centre	Reilly
Mason	Right wing	McCormack
Rowland	Left wing	Walsh

Goals—First half: Crovat in 0:45, Smith in 6:37, Crovat in 15:12; second half: Hallock in 11:25, in 17:00, Smith in 18:25 and 19:37. Referee—T. Kelly, Irish-American A. C. Time of periods—Twenty minutes.

Canadian Hockey Teams to Play Here

The annual visit of the famous Canadian professional hockey teams to St. Nicholas Rink has been arranged for March 15, 20, 23, and 24. Three teams will compete in a series of four matches. The teams will consist of the Canadians of Montreal, Quebec, and the winner of the Canadian championship, for which the Ottawas and Wanderers are now tied. The final for the Dominion title will be played tomorrow night. Manager Cornelius Fellowes last night announced the following schedule: March 15 and 20, Canadians or Ottawas or Wanderers, and March 23 and 24, Quebec or the Winner. The visiting teams are the strongest in Canada, and a series of fast hockey games should be witnessed.

Curtis Beats Horace Mann.

Horace Mann was outplayed in a fast hockey game at St. Nicholas Rink yesterday by Curtis. Only six-men teams were played. The score was 5 to 0. Saacke and Solomon divided up the goals between them.

Curtis.	Position.	Horace Mann.
De Kone	Goal	Zweighof
Weatherdon	Point	Darrah
Brantingham	Cover Point	Uhlein
Wood	Centre	Baldwin
Saacke	Left wing	Rockhill
Solomon	Right wing	Roffler

Substitutes—Curtis: Long, Doyle, Zobel. Referee—Mr. Jordan, Stevens. Goals—Saacke, 3; Solomon, 2.

St. Nicks Play Irish Team Tonight.

If the St. Nicholas hockey team loses tonight in the game with the Irish-American team at St. Nicholas Rink it will drop to second place in the Amateur Hockey League standing and will have to defeat the Boston A. A. next Thursday night to even get a tie in the series. Both sevens have been practicing hard for tonight's game, and a fast contest is expected. It is quite likely that St. Nicholas will win.

Cleveland Hockeyists Defeated.

BOSTON, March 4.—The Cleveland Hockey Club team, claimant of the national amateur hockey championship, was defeated by the Boston Arena seven tonight nine goals to four.

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RYE
America's Finest Rye
WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH
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GARDNER SLOW IN GETTING HIS STRIDE

National Class A Billiard Title Holder Easily Beats Milburn, 400 to 219.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Ave.
J. Mayer	2	0	75	19 1-21
J. F. Poggenburg	1	0	42	6 16-64
E. L. Milburn	1	1	56	7 36-52
C. Heddon	1	1	56	8 40-45
R. M. Lord	1	1	47	11 18-21
W. Gardner	1	1	75	11 18-35
C. Huston	0	2	31	7 27-44

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Edward W. Gardner, of New York, the title holder, today defeated E. L. Milburn, Memphis, the Southern champion, 400 to 219, in the sixth game of the Class A amateur billiard tournament, for the national championship. Gardner gathered 75 for his highest run and averaged 11 15-35, while Milburn's best effort was 30, and his average 6 15-34.

Neither player was able to get the balls together for a long run, until the tenth inning, when Gardner, shewing something of his championship form, ran 56. His next block was 22. After two blanks, by careful nursing mingled with some spectacular position play, he added 75 to his string and ran 30 in the next inning. This gave him a commanding lead and although Milburn made two carefully played 25s and a 30, the New Yorker ran out in the thirty-fifth inning with an unfinished run of 7. Summary:

Gardner—5 0 5 3 2 10 4 2 7 36 22 0 6 75 30 6 1 14 4 4 20 18 23 3 2 6 1 0 15 0 0 9 23 23 7. Total, 400; high run, 75; average, 11 15-35.

Milburn—5 0 0 6 7 12 10 3 5 11 2 0 21 10 2 23 3 3 23 1 0 6 1 0 9 5 0 0 2 0 13 30 1 0. Total, 219; high run, 30; average, 6 15-34.

Joseph Mayer of Philadelphia completely outclassed Corwin Huston, Detroit, in tonight's game. With an average of 15 10-26 and a high run of 54, Mayer won the match, 400 to 93, Huston's best effort was 12, and his average 3 15-26.

Mayer, who is showing by far the best form of any of the players in the tournament, took the lead in the first inning tonight with a run of 12, and added 28 more in the next attempt. He made his high run of 54 in the seventh inning. Shooting very rapidly, but displaying wonderful ability to nurse the balls and faultless position play, he ran out his string of 400 in the twenty-sixth inning before the Detroit entrant was able to get his stride. Summary:

Huston—5 2 5 0 9 7 2 4 1 0 8 5 2 3 2 6 0 8 0 0 1 2 2 4. Total—93. High run, 12; average, 3 15-26.

Mayer—12 28 0 13 0 0 54 36 2 11 4 37 24 0 0 11 1 7 6 32 49 13 0 0 33 27. Total—400. High run, 54; average, 15 10-26.

Teachers College Teams Play.

The Teachers College alumnae basket ball team defeated the Teachers College 'Varsity five yesterday in the Thompson gymnasium by the score of 18 to 7. The line-up:

Alumnae.	Position.	'Varsity.
Paula Matzner	Forward	Elsa Kirsch
Beradine Turck	Forward	Mary O'Donnell, Marguerite Smith
Edith Montgomery	Centre	Caroline Geyer
Ethel Afke	Guard	Dorothy McKee, Dorothy Crawford
Naomi Pernissen	Guard	Mary Gross

Referee—J. F. Williams.

Lehigh Re-elects Green Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 4.—Fred Green of Wilbraham, Mass., was today re-elected captain of the Lehigh University basket ball team. Green is a guard rated as one of the best defensive men in college basket ball. He is the only man at Lehigh who holds four "L's," winning them in basket ball, football, track, and lacrosse. He is a member of the Theta Xi fraternity.

Cathedral Quintets Win.

Cathedral Midget and Tyros basket ball teams both registered victories yesterday afternoon over the teams representing the Deaf and Dumb Institute on the latter's court. The Midgets defeated the Deaf and Dumb boys by the score of 37 to 23, while in a preliminary game the Tyros defeated the Deaf and Dumb Institute second team by the score of 18 to 11.

N. Y. Evening High School Wins.

The New York Evening High School basket ball team defeated the Fultons of Trinity Church yesterday in the Trinity Church court by the score of 28 to 25.

One for Cooper Union Institute Team

The freshmen basket ball team of Cooper Union Institute of Technology yesterday defeated the Poly Prep Island Academy five by the score of 26 to 21.

Junior Five Wins at Holy Cross.

The Holy Cross College inter-class basket ball championship was won by the juniors when they defeated the sophomores last night. The junior five did not meet defeat in its schedule of ten games.

Hughes Wants High Hurdle Record.

The Track Committee of the High Schools Games Committee is investigating the request of F. E. Diehl of Flushing High School that George Andrews, an athlete at Flushing, be awarded the 100-yard high hurdle record for having run the race in 14 seconds at the recent high school indoor championships. The record has not been allowed because there were only two timers present, but Mr. Diehl, who represents Flushing on the Games Committee, has requested that this technicality be waived and the record be given to Hughes. The present record of 14 2-5 seconds for the 100-yard high hurdles for high school athletes is held by J. Slattery of De Witt Clinton High School, and was made Jan. 23, 1911. The revised record of points scored at the games was announced yesterday as follows: Stuyvesant 24, Manual Training 22, Erasmus Hall 17.

Anglers for Game Protection.

Sportsmen all over the State of New York are going to unite in protest against the passage of any more laws which to their minds are harmful to the game of the State, and they are going to try to change those laws which they consider to be a detriment. The United Angler's League at a meeting held at the City College Club last night started a campaign for the passage of the bill now in committee at Albany for the protection of striped bass; they also went on record against the bill providing for the use of a snatch hook. The Sportsmen's Show netted the league $102.10, and 300 new members joined the organization last night. After the business meeting the anglers had a game banquet, with all kinds of fish dishes. The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President—Benjamin M. Briggs; Vice President—Howard S. Pratt; Treasurer—Charles Noehren; Corresponding Secretary—Gus Christman; Financial Secretary—Henry Schwartz; Recording Secretary—Philip Ilgerman; Custodian—F. F. Haiselci; Board of Directors—William J. Tinsley, Dr. C. Simon, Dr. F. C. Rayner, B. M. Kurtz, J. J. Condon, S. S. Hall, and E. Barnett.

SHOEMAKER BEATS HYMAN.

Champion Wins Highest Class Match of Pool Tournament.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
J. H. Shoemaker	5	0	H. B. Hawkins	1	4
E. F. Reynolds	4	0	E. F. Gray	1	5
A. B. Hyman	1	1	T. S. Lowise	1	5
J. G. Donnelly	2	3			

TODAY'S SCHEDULE.

No afternoon game.
Evening—Reynolds and Hyman.

The play in the national amateur pocket billiard championship at the Amateur Billiard Club narrowed down last night so that it brought together J. H. Shoemaker, the present champion, and A. B. Hyman, who was the winner of the event three years ago, and the result was the best-contested match that has thus far been played. Shoemaker was the victor, his advantage being measured by the score of 125 to 87, but that hardly indicates the closeness of the play, for until the last four frames Hyman appeared to have a chance to wrest the victory. It was then that Shoemaker totaled forty-five balls while Hyman was gathering eleven. In the early innings the latter was quite outclassed, and it looked as if the match would be a walkover for the champion. Then Hyman developed a formidable playing streak and almost drew level with Shoemaker. In the twelfth frame the score was 80 to 76 in favor of Shoemaker, but from then on the champion played with what was almost mechanical precision, and Hyman could do little to stem the tide of defeat which was overwhelming him.

From every viewpoint it was the most interesting match that has been played. Each of the contestants gave an exhibition that marked a high tide in skilful execution. There was wonderful position play by both men and many shots that brought ringing applause from the spectators, and of the latter there were many. It was the largest crowd that has witnessed any of the games. Every seat in the place was taken and the spectators were crowded all around the playing table. Every one looked for a really championship match, and in no particular was there disappointment, except that it might lie with the defeated and his friends, and Hyman can take a large measure of credit to himself for he put forth a plucky fight against an early advantage for Shoemaker that would have robbed many of a real playing incentive. The scores:

Shoemaker.—11 1 12 14 14 2 11 11 8 0 2 4 14 7 10 14. Total, 125. Scratches, 7. High runs, 25, 22, and 22.

Hyman.—2 13 2 0 0 13 3 3 4 4 10 12 0 7 4. Total, 87. Scratches, 5. High runs, 13 and 14.

In the afternoon game J. G. Donnelly scored a victory over E. F. Gray and gained a firm hold on fourth position, the score being 125 to 94. For six frames Gray held his opponent practically even, but from then on Donnelly held the advantage. The scores:

Donnelly—5 8 8 5 7 10 3 12 10 13 9 7 7 13 6 3 4. Total, 125. Scratches—5.

Gray—9 6 3 9 7 4 11 2 4 1 5 7 7 1 8 11 0. Total, 94. Scratches—4.

BOXING FOR CHARITY.

Society Folk Attend Big Athletic Show in 71st Armory.

The Marshall Stillman Association, founded by Alpheus Geer and announced as a humanitarian association, gave a benefit for the deserving unemployed of New York city last night in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. The large drill floor and the galleries of the armory were crowded with society folk who have given both time and money not only to make the entertainment a success but to help the deserving poor of this city. In the patrons and committee lists were:

Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. George Jay Gould, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Joseph Griswold Deane, Mrs. Oliver Benedict Bridgman, Mrs. Arthur J. Cammock, Mrs. Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mrs. F.

TRAVIS ADVANCES IN PINEHURST GOLF

J. M. Thompson to be His Opponent in Semi-Final Round —Other Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 4.—Walter J. Travis of Garden City will play J. M. Thompson of Springhaven in tomorrow's semi-final of the annual Spring golf tournament and J. C. Parrish, Jr., of the National Club will be the opponent of Irving S. Robeson of the Oak Hill Club for the right to advance for Saturday's thirty-six hole final for the President's trophy.

In the consolation Henry C. Fownes of Oakmont won on the twenty-first green from John H. Clapp of Chevy Chase, and advances to play Jesse P. Guilford of Intervale. W. E. Truesdell of Fox Hills plays C. S. MacDonald of Toronto.

Six extra hole matches characterized the day's play and among the curious contests was the match between Frank Presbrey of Garden City and J. D. Chapman of Greenwich in the third division, which was a series of alternating wins and loses throughout, Mr. Presbrey winning the first and the seventeenth holes and the match by halving the eighteenth.

New York State survivors include James Bertram of St. Andrews and R. C. Shannon, 2d, of Oak Hill, in the second division, and C. S. Ransom of Albany and J. D. Foot of Apawamis in the consolation.

In the third flight every player in both the upper division and the consolation is from the Metropolitan district. G. T. Dunlap of Canoe Brook and J. T. Bowman of Rochester, Frank Presbrey of Garden City and R. A. Baife of Brooklyn play for the chief trophy, and Darwin P. Kingsley of New York and S. A. Hennessee of Cooperstown, W. S. Van Clief of Richmond and C. B. Hudson of Northfork for the consolation.

Likewise for the fourth division trophy the situation is the same, C. C. Morse of Rochester playing D. E. Knowlton of Buffalo and H. B. McClellan of Fox Hills W. A. O'Brien of Mohawk.

NEW CUP FOR YACHT RACES.

Harold S. Vanderbilt Offers Prize for Contests in New England.

BOSTON, March 4.—Officials of the Eastern Yacht Club announced today that Harold S. Vanderbilt, owner of the schooner yacht Vagrant, had offered a gold cup as a prize for a series of races for large schooners around Cape Cod. The competition, as in former years, will be held late in June, the boats starting from either New London or Newport, and finishing at Marblehead.

The owner of the winning yacht will hold the trophy a year and will receive in addition a silver replica. The owner winning three races, not necessarily with the same boat, will obtain permanent possession of the cup.

NO "GATE" FOR THIS GAME.

No Spectators Allowed to See Replayed Cup Tie Match.

LONDON, March 4.—The replayed third-round English Cup tie between Bradford City and Norwich City took place today on the ground of the Lincoln City Club at Lincoln, and the former won, 2 to 0.

So as not to clash with the fourth-round ties which are set for decision next Saturday, the Football Association had to break its rule forbidding cup ties to be replayed during the week, but they refused to allow any spectators to see the game; consequently the tie was played in silence save for the noise of a large crowd who gathered outside the gates of the ground and waited anxiously ninety minutes for the verdict. Such an incident has never been known before in soccer football.

The victory entitles Bradford City to play Everton on Saturday.

Two postponed Southern League games were played, Southampton beating Crystal Palace by 2 to 1, and Reading getting the better of Bristol Rovers by 3 to 1, which carries them into second place in the table.

Church Wins Florida Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 4.—In the best match ever seen at Palm Beach in the final of a Florida singles tennis championship, G. M. Church, the intercollegiate champion of Princeton, won over J. D. E. Jonas, a former Rhode Island champion, of Providence. Five full sets were necessary to settle this match. And both players were exceptionally good and played all departments of the game with remarkable accuracy. Jones looked to have the advantage in the final set when the score stood three games to one in his favor, but Church came back and pulled out the match with a series of brilliant shots that brought him a good round of applause from the gallery that lined the courts. The summary:

Florida State Singles Championship.—Final Round—G. M. Church, Tenafly, defeated J. D. E. Jones, Providence, 6—4, 8—6, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—Church and F. C. Inman, New York, defeated R. H. Racey, Palm Beach, and Douglass Paige, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles.—Second Round—Mrs. Barger-Wallach, Newport, and T. R. Pell, New York, defeated Mrs. Milton Work, Philadelphia, and G. F. Bryan, Bridgeport, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Constance Roberson, and F. T. Frelinghuysen, New York, defeated Miss Marie Whitney, New Orleans, and Hayes Mayer Butz, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

Winston in Fine Form.

Good progress was made in the squash tennis championship of the Harvard Club yesterday on the club courts. Five players of the forty original entries remain in the competition, one of whom will retire in the fourth round, leaving the semi-finals only to be contested. The summary:

Second Round.—F. H. Davis defeated A. M. Hyde, 15—8, 15—2; C. F. Clarkson defeated E. Gallatin, 15—14, 15—11; J. V. Onativia, Jr., defeated P. M. Morrison, 15—12, 15—9. Third Round.—W. P. Sanger defeated M. de S. Veridi, 15—3, 15—8; E. Du Pont Irving won by default; R. G. Coburn defeated A. Hyde, 15—7, 15—7; F. A. Davis defeated C. F. Clarkson, 15—8, 15—1; D. F. Phelps defeated J. W. Appel, Jr., 6—15, 15—9, 15—6; Eric S. Winston defeated J. V. Onativia, Jr., 15—9, 15—7; C. Dana defeated E. L. Durkin, 15—16, 15—11.

Fourth Round.—E. due Pont Irving defeated A. Cammack, 15—10, 12—15, 15—12; F. H. Davis defeated W. P. Sanger, 10—15, 15—8, 15—7; Eric Winston defeated A. Dana, 15—3, 15—9.

INCOME TAX RULE CHANGED.

Dividends Not Taxable Till Paid—Tax on Outside Profits Stands.

Secretary McAdoo has informed the Merchants' Association that, as a result of its protest, the ruling made by the Income Tax Bureau with regard to returns of dividends declared during the fiscal year has been changed. Mr. McAdoo has informed the association that he has no power to change the rule taxing profits made outside the course of regular business, but not permitting losses incurred in such transactions to be deducted. Secretary McAdoo's letter to the association, which was received yesterday, said:

"The first matter to which you refer is based on a Treasury decision requiring payments on dividends declared during the year, instead of upon dividends actually received. This decision has been modified so that the tax applies to the period when the income is received, as you suggest.

"I regret that it is impossible to change the principle of the other decision to which you refer. The act of Congress requires that the tax shall be paid 'upon the entire net income arising or accruing from all sources,' permitting the deduction of certain specified kinds of expenses and losses, one of which is 'losses actually sustained during the year, incurred in trade.' I have no authority to permit any other losses to be deducted than those which Congress provides for. If Congress had intended that all losses might be deducted, it would doubtless have so drafted the law. Therefore, forbidding the deduction from income returns of losses incurred outside the ordinary course of business, but requiring the inclusion of profits made outside the business, is not the act of the Treasury Department, but of Congress."

PITTSBURGH BANK CLOSED.

Brewing Interests of the German National Cause Its Failure.

PITTSBURGH, March 4.—The German National Bank of Pittsburgh did not open its doors for business this morning. A notice on the door said it had been closed by order of the Controller of the Currency.

Officers and Directors of the bank are prominently identified with the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, whose securities recently have suffered heavily on the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange because, it was said, of the enactment of prohibition laws in West Virginia and the extension of local option in Eastern Ohio.

The German National Bank was organized in 1904 with a capital of $500,000, and on Dec. 31 last reported deposits of $5,024,923. Its surplus and undivided profits on that date were $594,265. Its dividend rate was 12 per cent. annually.

Little excitement attended the closing of the institution, although a large crowd gathered in front of the banking house soon after the notice was posted.

The State of Pennsylvania has $140,000 of its general funds in the bank, which is protected by corporate bonds for $200,000.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Controller Williams in a formal statement today declared bad management was the cause of the failure of the German National Bank of Pittsburgh. He announced that the capital and surplus of the bank have been wiped out, but that it is too early to forecast how much will be paid depositors.

ST. PAUL BONDS ALL SOLD.

$4,000,000 Left by Stockholders Taken by Harris, Forbes & Co.

Harris, Forbes & Co. have purchased from the syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Bank all of the recent 5 per cent. convertible bond issue of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul which was not subscribed to by the stockholders. The issue was for 29,140,300, and the unsold part, it was announced, amounted to between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000.

The price paid by Harris, Forbes & Co. was not officially announced, but it was said in Wall Street that it was par, which was the price paid by the stockholders. No public offering will be made for the present. The syndicate received 1½ per cent. on the entire issue directly from the railroad for underwriting the bonds.

Japan to Send $750,000 Gold Here.

The International Banking Corporation has engaged in Yokohama for shipment to this country on March 6 gold to the amount of $750,000. The corporation has in process of transfer to San Francisco from the Far East $1,750,000, and additional engagements are expected. The gold being sent is in process of payment for cotton and other raw material and war supplies bought by Japan, partly for account of Russia.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 4.—Incorporated today:

The Schlesinger Radium Co., refining radium and by-products, $100,000; Isabel W. Bonner, Hermine Crowe, John W. Crandall, 165 Broadway.

Topical Films Corporation, motion pictures, $100,000; Mary L. Glass, George M. Grammel, Thomas E. Gilmore, 111 Broadway.

Parker Cloak & Suit Co., ladies' garments, furs, $50,000; Arthur L. Braus, Jacob Fenterstock, Julius Fleischer, 1,902 7th Av.

Deuth & Co., contracting, electrical work, lamps, machinery, appliances, $40,000; Bessie Herman, Victor Steinfeld, Eugene J. Deuth, 131 East 55th St.

Long Island Silver Fox Co., Huntington, breeding foxes and other live stock, $50,000; George W. Leahy, David T. Gateley, Thomas F. Kane, 489 3d St.

Harry A. Bunyard Co., plants, bulbs, seeds, horticultural supplies, $25,000; Frank M. Duggan, Frank Regenthrou, Harry A. Bunyard, 363 Colonial Parkway.

The Clayton Automobile Painting & Trimming Co., $5,000; Abram and Morris Schwartz, William Berkowitz, 220 East 67th St.

Harry L. Zeltzer, Inc., Rochester, leather, dress goods, merchandise, $20,000; George W. Titman, C. A. Younger, Samuel Levy, Rochester.

Savoy Can Co., metal toys, novelties, $20,000; Abram Schulman, Isaac B. Cohen, John Milano, 688 Eagle Av., Bronx.

Neutral Film, Inc., motion pictures, $21,000; Sidney M. Goldin, Louis Winkeer, David Krakower, 126 West 46th St.

Hollis-Bellaire Real Estate Company, agency, $20,000; George N. Hartmann, Edwin F. Rombeck, Beverly Chew, 44 West 44th Street.

The J. L. S. Building Co., Bronx, contracting, decorating, cabinetmakers, realty, brokers, $20,000; Edward S. Napolin, Frank Lagas, John La Spina, 891 East 149th Street.

The Foundation Library Society, printing, publishing, bookselling, $15,000; Anna T. Dervin, Fred J. and Henry L. Brainard, 225 Fifth Avenue.

Palmer House, restaurant, cafe, hotel, $10,000; George Shuttenberg, James Kenney, Bernard J. Briersdorffer, 1,205 Union Avenue, Bronx.

Menendez Realty Corporation, $10,000; James A. Behe, Maria B. and Manuel Menendez, Boonton, N. J.

Rosecor Construction Company, contractors, realty, $9,000; Sidney Fertig, Thelma Jotte, Lyman Hess, 415 Fort Washington Avenue.

Northeastern Manufacturing Company, Keesville, machinery, poultry equipment and products, printing publications, $5,000; Rutgers Sharp, and Helen F. Kassen, Frank S. Harris, 120 Washington Avenue, Albany.

M. L. Weiss Company, cornice, skylight, sheet-metal work, $5,000; Adolph Geller, Eugene J. and Samuel Wohl, 100 Avenue C.

Pioneer Feature Film Corporation, motion pictures, $5,000; Augusta and Nathan Hirsh, Julius Belman, 371 Fox Street, Bronx.

Lincoln Holding Company, Brooklyn, realty; Peter L. Parmalee, Samuel Goldstein, Ira L. Newmark, 261 Broadway, Manhattan.

Samuel Wallner & Son, headwear, men, women, children, $5,000; Rose, Samuel, and Harry J. Wallner, 915 Elsmere Place.

Charles A. Hutton, Inc., Carlisle, realty, $5,000; David A. Kistler, Charles A., and S. V. Hutton, Carlisle.

58th Cafe Co., saloons, cafes, $5,000; John Kohrman, John F. and John Caweln, 81 East 125th St.

Handin & Co. fur, manufacture, $5,000; Simon Hollsb, Harry and Fannie Handin, 4,026 15th Av., Brooklyn.

Perin, Inc., commission, selling agents, drugs, liquors, merchandise, $5,000; R. A. Barton, Raymond G. Keeney, Bernard H. Kenney, 118 West 57th St.

Weiner & Schoenfeld, furs, $5,000; Morris and Eugene Schwartz, Otto Weiner, 2,058 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Otter Realty Corporation, Buffalo, brokerage, management, $5,000; Leonard Timmerman, Leo Werthelmer, Walter C. Newcomb, 60 Granger Place, Buffalo.

The Allen Studios, architects, designers, contracting, construction, $5,000; Clarence D. Anthony, A. Jocelyn, H. Magrath, Francis S. Allen, 489 5th Av.

Twilight Lecture Association, lecture tours, reels of films, illustrating subjects, $5,000; William Williams, John E. Long, Joseph M. Hanley, 64 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Authorizations: Darragh, Small & Co., England, coir goods, $750,000. Rep., Adam F. McVicar, 74 Wall Street, Manhattan; Stein Ball Player Company, Newark, N. J., mechanical, electrical appliances, $125,000. Rep., Paul C. Oscanyan, 138 Liberty Street, New York.

Capital Increase: General Chemical Company, Phillipstown, Putnam County, $27,500,000 to $40,000,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions: Phillipsburg Embroidery Company, Manhattan; Charles Cranford Trucking Company, Brooklyn; Starrington Electric Lighting Company, Sterlington.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 4.—Charters filed:

Argyle Company, Inc., Newark, real estate, capital $100,000. Incorporators, Clifford M. Hapwood, Newark; Richard J. Foard, Martin W. Hill, East Orange.

Fabco Manufacturing Company, Camden, to deal in novelties, capital $50,000. Incorporators, Victor Fegley, W. Kendall Cookson, Philadelphia; Alfred M. Elwell, Floyd D. Tomlinson, Camden.

Newark Sample Cloak Company, Newark; to deal in women's cloaks, capital $5,000. Incorporators, Joseph J. Peristein, Newark; Benjamin A. Lesly, Blanche F. Levy, Bronx, N. Y.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 4.—Charters filed:

Midland Mortgage and Securities Company, capital $1,500,000; to deal in and assign mortgages, bonds, debentures, &c. Incorporators, Herbert E. Latter, W. J. Maloney, Wilmington.

Eastern Refractories Company, capital $1,000,000; to acquire, by purchase or otherwise, formulas and processes for the manufacture of silica, chrome, and other products, including bricks, tiles, &c. Incorporators, S. H. Burke, L. S. Dorsey, B. H. Friel, Wilmington.

Henry Lee Lumber Co., New York, capital $500,000; to acquire timber lands of all kinds and to develop the same. Incorporators, Fred B. Johnston, R. H. Vortield, both of New York; Miss L. Brown, S. S. Wescott, Wilmington, D. C.

41 RAILROADS PLEAD FOR HIGHER RATES

Western Lines Say That Higher Wages and Restricted Legislation Increase Expenses.

CALL NEEDS "IMPERATIVE"

Cite the Demand for Handsome Passenger Stations as a Factor in the Situation.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Contending that the margin between their income and expenses was becoming so small as seriously to affect their credit, forty-one Western railroads began, before Commissioner W. M. Daniels here today, the argument on their application to the Interstate Commerce Commission for an increase in freight rates, which, it was said, would add $10,000,000 to their annual revenue. The argument was of a general character, designed to show the necessity for higher rates on certain commodities. Later the rates on grain, livestock, packing house products, coal, and fruits and vegetables are to be considered in detail.

The chief contention of the roads as outlined by C. E. Schaff, President of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road; S. M. Felton, President of the Chicago Great Western, and C. C. Wright, counsel for the Chicago & Northwestern Road, were:

That all the railroads should be permitted to charge enough to enable them to pay at least 7 per cent. dividends, with a margin over that for surplus; that at present many of the roads were able to pay no more than 5 per cent., and some of them could not pay anything.

That their small profits impaired their credit and they were compelled to pay high rates for new capital.

That public demand for elaborate passenger stations and freight terminals to enhance the beauty of cities, such as at Kansas City, Mo., and St. Paul, Minn., had placed burdens on the railroads without increasing their revenues.

That increased equipment, higher wages, and restrictive legislation had greatly increased the expense of the roads involved.

After opposing the demands of the railroad companies on the ground that what they asked for would amount not to $10,000,000, but to $75,000,000 or $100,000,000 a year, Clifford Thorne, who appeared as leading counsel for the shippers, asked Mr. Schaff if it were not merely on account of the European war that the railroads were asking increases.

Mr. Schaff said he could not recall any increased expenses on account of the war.

"What has happened since the war commenced that has reduced your revenues?" Mr. Thorne asked.

"There has been a depression in business," Mr. Schaff replied.

The witness then said it was not because of the war that the increase in rates was asked, but because of general business conditions since 1908. In the last seven years the average net income of the forty-one roads, he said, was 4.19 per cent., or, assuming that the roads were entitled to earn 7 per cent., there was in the period mentioned $1,800,000,000 in capital on which no income was earned. The total capital in that period was $4,570,000,000, Mr. Schaff said.

Mr. Schaff also asserted that while in previous years the roads were able to borrow money on a 3½ to a 5 per cent. basis, many of them now had to pay 7 per cent. and more.

Mr. Felton asserted that the need of Western roads for more revenue and a more liberal treatment by the public was imperative. He said the roads should receive a fair allowance for maintenance and betterments and should be enabled to pay 7 per cent. dividends to stockholders.

"A good illustration of the expense of conducting passenger business," he said, "is seen in the cost of the new terminal at Kansas City. There was a strong demand there for a new passenger station and one was needed. One could have been built on the old site for possibly $2,000,000 or $3,000,000, but that would not have provided facilities far enough in the future and a better location was necessary. First estimates ran to $15,000,000, but with construction of the station came requirements for viaducts and subways, and soon the estimate was $25,000,000. The final cost will be $50,000,000. This, like the one projected at St. Paul, was a matter of local pride.

"The public wants railway stations that will add to the beauty of the city. But it all means burden for the railroads without more income. In fact, it means greater expense, for the old stations could be maintained cheaper than the new ones."

Mr. Felton is to be cross-examined tomorrow.

FAVOR CHECK CLEARANCES.

Reserve Board Inaugurates Partial System Within Each District.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In view of the many difficulties which have come up in the course of the discussions between the Federal Reserve Board and the twelve Governors over the matter of establishing a uniform check clearance arrangement, the board has decided to inaugurate at this time only a partial system. This provides for clearing checks of member banks at par within each district, but not between districts.

As explained by the board, this means the introduction of a voluntary reciprocal plan of immediate clearance at all those Federal Reserve banks where a clearing plan is not already in operation. The new arrangement is to be made effective with as little delay as possible. Letters were sent today to the reserve agents asking them to take the matter up at once with their Boards of Directors.

The board does not prescribe details, inasmuch as it has found in those districts where Federal clearing is already being practiced that the best results were obtained by leaving the control of such details in the hands of the local authorities. It states that it will approve as a beginning, a reciprocal arrangement whereby banks assenting to the plan will be given the advantages of immediate clearance at par upon all other banks similarly assenting.

It is understood that as soon as three-quarters of the member banks will accept the plan now offered them, and it is thought that the others will quickly fall into line. It is believed by the board that within a short time a general clearing arrangement will be in operation in all districts and that this will be gradually extended so as to embrace nearly all of the banks in the system.

The present plan does not provide for the settlement of the balances between Federal Reserve banks or for the interdistrict clearing of checks. It is an intra-district plan pure and simple, the inter-district phases of the problem being reserved for future treatment.

Bill to Aid Bucketshops Killed.

The New York Stock Exchange received word yesterday that a bill in the Connecticut Legislature to compel the Western Union Telegraph Company to furnish quotations to applicants not approved by the Exchange had been killed in committee when it was shown that the purpose of the restriction was to prevent bucketshops from getting the quotations necessary to their business.

A similar measure is pending before the Massachusetts Legislature, which the Exchange authorities hope will meet the same fate.

Mercantile Marine Now Curb Stock.

The Stock Exchange yesterday struck from the trading list trust certificates for the common and preferred stocks of the International Mercantile Marine Company. Shortly afterward the shares of the company were traded in on the Curb at approximately the same prices quoted before for the certificates on the Exchange. It is expected that application for listing the stocks will soon be made to the Exchange authorities. The voting trust agreement for the stocks was terminated on Feb. 25.

WESTERN PACIFIC PLAN,

Denver & Rio Grande May Wipe Out $25,000,000 Bond Issue.

The Banking Committee of the Board of Directors of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad is working on a financial plan to lift out of receivership the Western Pacific Railway, interest on whose first mortgage bonds was defaulted March 1. The Denver & Rio Grande, as guarantor of the Western Pacific bonds, will sacrifice heavily, according to interests close to the road, to pull the western link of the Gould system through.

It was at first proposed to scale down the $50,000,000 Western Pacific bonds to $25,000,000 and to issue adjustment income bonds in return. This proposed adjustment did not satisfy the bondholders, however, and the plan now under consideration allows for greater concessions. It was said yesterday that the new plan made these provisions:

To exchange $20,000,000 of the defaulted first mortgage bonds for an equal amount of new second mortgage bonds, guaranteed as to interest after the second year by the Denver & Rio Grande; to exchange the remaining $30,000,000 for an equal amount of new adjustment income bonds, for which the Denver & Rio Grande will pledge its surplus revenues to make up any deficiency shown by the Western Pacific, and to issue $10,000,000 new first mortgage bonds for building needed branch lines and feeders for the Western Pacific. It is further proposed in this plan that the Denver & Rio Grande will wipe out the entire $25,000,000 issue of second mortgage Western Pacific bonds which it owns in entirety, this being a total sacrifice.

WAR HELPS RUBBER TRADE.

President Colt, in U. S. Co.'s Report, Tells of Rush Orders for Boots.

Samuel P. Colt, President of the United States Rubber Company, in his report for the year 1914 comments on the effect of the European war on rubber shoes.

During the early stages of the war, he says, its effect on the footwear business was not what might have been expected, rubber footwear not having been any part of the army or navy equipment for most of the nations at war. In December, however, this situation changed, and the necessity became so apparent that rush orders were sent over here and rubber boots, warmlined rubbers, and wool boots to the extent of $1,500,000 in value were shipped to England and to France.

The net sales of the company for the year were $83,678,812, a reduction of about $10,000,000 from the sales of the previous twelve months, due to the prevailing lower selling prices of manufactured goods—the volume of merchandise sold having been somewhat greater than in the previous twelve months. The depression of business, he says, has curtailed the sales of tires and mechanical goods.

The net profits, before deducting interest charges, amounted to $9,776,873; after deducting interest charges the profits were $7,691,228. Dividends to the minority stockholders in certain of the subsidiaries amounted to $200,885. Dividends for the year upon the preferred stock and common stock of the company amounted to $6,945,888, leaving a surplus of profits of $721,951, which is equivalent to about 3 per cent. upon the common stock in addition to the 6 per cent. paid.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.06	Occidental Con.	.80
Belcher	.28	Ophir	.12
Best & Belcher	.07	Overman	.09
Caledonia	.35	Potosi	.01
Challar	.01	Savage	.03
Confidence	.14	Seg Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.16	Sierra Nevada	.10
Crown Point	.01	Union Con.	.18
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah Con.	.02
Hale & Norcross	.05	Yellow Jacket	.43
Mexican	.88	Silver Bars	49½

TONOPAH.			
Jim Butler	.69	Comb Fract.	.08
McNamara	.03	D'field Daisy	.06
Midway	.11	D'field B. B.	.03
Mispah Exten.	.30	Florence	.33
North Star	.24	G'field Con. M.	1.57½
Rescue Eula	.09	Field Merger	.24
Tonopah Exten.	2.00	Jumbo Exten.	.78
Tonopah Merger	.40	Lone Star	.07
West End	.49	Silver Pick	.08
GOLDFIELD.		Vernal	.04
Atlanta	.31	Nevada Hills	.26
Booth	.27	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.05	Man. Con.	.02
		Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	8½	9	Jackpot	6	8
Elkton	45½	47	McKinney	31	34
El Paso	139	140	Old Gold		1½
Findlay	2¾	3½	Portland	113½	115
Gold Dot	4		Vindicator	135	175
Isabella	15¼	16	R. B. H.	3	3½

SEES BETTER TIMES AHEAD.

President of Steel Spring Company Says Business Is Reviving.

The report of the Railway Steel Spring Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1914, which was submitted at its annual meeting in Jersey City yesterday, showed a deficit of $570,646 after the payment of preferred dividends. The gross earnings, $4,351,465, were $3,886,720 less than in 1913. Expenses decreased $2,577,912.

President F. E. Fitzpatrick said all indications pointed to a return of confidence and a feeling of encouragement, which could not help being conducive to a gradual revival of business throughout the country.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of February show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Three roads	$1,925,544 + $112,761
Five roads	2,840,711 — 445,076
Total (8 roads)	4,766,255 — 332,315

ATLANTIC COAST LINE for January—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$2,643,301	$3,205,586	$3,255,136
Net	674,311	813,921	1,004,876
7 mos. gross	17,650,699	20,659,423	20,233,589
Net	3,107,285	4,936,092	5,296,571

GREAT NORTHERN for January—

Mileage	8,077	7,860	7,783
Gross	3,746,129	4,335,288	4,590,451
Net after tax	785,427	942,286	1,093,504
7 mos. gross	44,026,205	50,246,050	48,701,209
Net after tax	19,682,749	19,584,648	20,819,050

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE for January—

Gross	1,195,471	1,289,698	1,672,125
Net	276,876	317,024	482,319
7 mos. gross	11,528,881	12,220,661	13,274,390
Net	4,084,078	3,906,603	5,693,204

Chicago Division for January:

Gross	715,665	798,816	853,002
Net	109,439	186,138	205,215
7 mos. gross	5,841,768	6,343,654	6,384,039
Net	1,512,501	1,759,478	2,041,997

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for January—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Mileage	4,746	4,746	.....
Gross	3,251,536	3,487,624	236,088
Net after taxes	825,244	518,668	*306,575
7 mos. gross	24,591,712	26,350,286	1,758,553
Net after taxes	7,226,911	7,238,024	11,112

*Increase.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN SNUFF CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Net income	1,685,668	1,919,204	2,090,559
Prec. dividend	245,442	248,744	296,934
Balance	1,440,226	1,670,561	1,793,625
Common div	990,000	1,595,000	1,595,000
Surplus	450,226	75,561	198,625
Prev. surplus	1,273,597	2,650,275	2,136,782
Res. on work, capital	698,278	698,278	.....
*Reserve funds	.....	.....	1,012,841
Total surplus	2,421,996	3,424,109	3,848,548

P. Lorillard and Liggett & Myers Tob. pf. stock distrib. 508,489 ....

Am. Tob. Co. & Am. Cigar Co. pf. stk. dist. ..... 1,452,339 .....

P. & L. Surp. 1,913,507 1,971,770 3,348,548

*Taken out of earnings of previous year and now taken into surplus and profit from sale of securities.

PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross earn.	19,221,602	19,593,536	18,244,786
*Expenses	14,390,168	15,159,614	13,983,355
Net earnings	4,825,434	4,433,922	4,261,431
Interest	2,565,238	2,117,383	2,453,658
Surplus	2,260,175	2,256,589	1,827,772
Preferred div.	1,020,000	1,020,000	1,715,250
Surplus	340,175	336,589	112,522

*Include operating expenses $13,296,590 and taxes $1,093,578.

RAILWAY STEEL SPRING CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	4,851,465	7,688,185	9,041,079
*Expenses	4,438,961	5,966,092	6,599,640
Depreciation	199,218	250,000	359,986
Net earnings	713,285	1,472,093	2,081,153
Interest	338,831	350,433	357,175
Surplus	374,454	1,121,660	1,723,978
Preferred div.	945,000	945,000	945,000
Deficit	570,546	†176,660	*778,978
Prev. surplus	4,525,203	4,618,543	3,839,565
Total surplus	3,954,657	4,795,203	4,618,543
Common div.	.....	1270,000	.....
P. & L. surp	3,954,657	4,525,203	4,618,543

*Manufacturing, operating and administration expenses, maintenance, repairs, &c.

†Surplus.

‡Dividend was paid out of 1912 earnings.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for November—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Tot. rcts fr. op.	1,107,341	1,408,085	300,743
Express priv.	566,375	716,059	149,683
Tot. trans. rev.	540,966	692,025	151,060
Non-trans. rev.	67,791	74,074	6,283
Total op. rev.	568,146	724,999	156,852
Total op. exp.	515,212	626,013	110,801
Net op. rev.	52,934	98,985	46,051
Taxes	14,277	16,382	2,104
Oper. Inc.	38,649	82,601	43,952

Five months:

Tot. rcts. fr. op.	5,437,154	6,141,699	704,545
Express priv.	2,772,148	3,128,053	355,905
Tot. trans. rev.	2,665,005	3,013,615	348,610
Non-trans. rev.	129,750	138,182	8,431
Total op. rev.	2,794,756	3,151,798	357,041
Total op. exp.	2,616,237	2,822,414	206,176
Net op. rev.	178,518	329,384	150,865
Taxes	75,672	72,349	*1,323
Oper. income	104,677	257,004	152,327
Mileage st. rds.	33,720	32,691	*1,029
Mil'ge oth. lines	846	865	19

*Increase.

FINANCIAL.

CHANDLER BROS. & CO.

34 Pine Street, New York

1338 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MEMBERS CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Have excellent facilities for the purchase and sale of all grains and other provisions. Orders in all options executed promptly.

ALSO MEMBERS:
New York Stock Exchange
Philadelphia Stock Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
Chicago Stock Exchange

Branch Office:
Laurel-in-the-Pines
Lakewood, N. J.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.

New Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 25th, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Rubber Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the City of New Brunswick, New Jersey, on Tuesday, March 16th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any and all business that may properly come before said meeting, including considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all purchases, contracts, acts, proceedings, elections, and appointments by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee since the Twenty-second Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company on March 17th, 1914, and of all matters referred to in the Twenty-third Annual Report to Stockholders, which will be sent to Stockholders before the meeting, and in the proceedings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee which, until the meeting, will be open to examination by Stockholders of record during business hours at the New York office of the Company, 1,790 Broadway.

The Transfer Books will not be closed, but the New Jersey Corporation Law will not allow to be voted any share of stock which shall have been transferred after February 24th, 1915.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SAMUEL NORRIS, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of
THE CITY AND COUNTY CONTRACT COMPANY.

Please take notice that the Board of Directors of The City and County Contract Company, at a meeting called for that purpose, adopted a resolution that in their opinion it is advisable to dissolve the corporation forthwith, and calling a meeting of the Stockholders of the Company to be held at the office of the Company, No. 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 12th day of March, 1915, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved; and

You are further notified that the said meeting of the stockholders of The City and County Contract Company will be held at the said time and place in accordance with the said resolution. Respectfully,

GEORGE M. SPIDELL, JR., Secretary.
Dated, New York City, Feb. 5, 1915.

New York, January 28th, 1915.
ELECTION NOTICE.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, March 9th, 1915, at 9 o'clock A. M. for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, February 27th, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, March 10th, 1915, at ten o'clock A. M.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company.
By B. F. BUSH, President.
H. L. UTTER, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Third National Bank of Jersey City located at Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment. J. HENRY CASSEBEER, Cashier.
Dated, Jan. 19, 1915.

DIVIDENDS.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION
Notice of Dividend on Preferred Stock.

The first instalment of 1¾% of the seven per cent. dividend which was declared upon the preferred stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation on January 19, 1915, will be payable on April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 16, 1915. The second instalment of 1¾% will be payable on July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on June 16, 1915; the third on October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on September 16, 1915, and the fourth on January 3, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 16, 1915. Checks will be mailed.
Dated March 1, 1915.

B. H. JONES,

The business man who is seeking a liquid investment should not overlook stability and income return.

Public utility companies sell a staple product. Their short term securities possess a ready market, and on account of their high income return they are an unusually attractive investment at this time.

We will be glad to have you 'phone, call or write for our current List T of $100, $500 and $1,000 denominations,

Yielding

6 to 6¾%

BOND TOPICS, our monthly paper, is also free upon request.

A·H·Bickmore & Co
111 Broadway, N.Y.

4.90% INCOME

Attractive income consistent with safety of principal may be obtained, in our opinion, through purchase of High-grade Equipment Notes.

We offer the following:

$80,000
New York Central Lines
Equipment Trust 4½s

DUE	
$12,000	Jan. 1, 1922
5,000	Jan. 1, 1924
40,000	Jan. 1, 1925
6,000	Jan. 1, 1926
5,000	Jan. 1, 1927
12,000	Jan. 1, 1928

Farson, Son & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Ocean Lanes

For a vessel to wander from the prescribed routes may prove a fatal error.

Conservatism in the selection of securities may be a straight and narrow path, but it is SAFE.

Our **Department of Service** will gladly help you in the selection of conservative investments.

J. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
44 Exchange Place
MEMBERS OF NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

$50,000
KING COUNTY
WASHINGTON
5% Gold Bonds
Due May 1, 1934.
Principal and Semi-Annual Interest Payable in New York City.

Legal investment for Savings Banks in New Jersey, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island.
Exempt from Federal Income Tax, both Normal and Super Tax.

Price and particulars upon request.

Address Dept. "K"
Knauth-Nachod & Kuhne
15 William St., New York

Invest in Underlying Bonds and be safe

Upon advice as to amount available for investment, we will gladly make a suggestion to meet individual requirements.

Harvey Fisk & Sons
Established 1886.
62 Cedar Street

$145,000
Onondaga County, N. Y.
4½% Reg. Bonds
Serial Maturities Jan. 1917-25
Denominations $100 and $1000
Prices to Yield 4.20%
Special Circular "T11" on request.

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
14 Wall St. New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

Bonds That Banks Buy
Municipals
ATTRACTIVE AS TO SECURITY, YIELD, MARKETABILITY AND INCOME TAX EXEMPTION.
We have compiled a special list for the individual investor.
Copy "T121" sent on request.

Sidney Spitzer & Co.
115 Broadway, New York
Chicago Toledo Cincinnati

Write for our price list of
Municipal Bonds
yielding from 3.80% to 4.80%
Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Realizing Brings Small Reaction—Use of Credits Here Strengthens Exchange Rates.

Enough realizing was encountered yesterday to check prices after a further advance had been recorded in the early trading and to bring a slight net loss in the general level of prices. The trading was smaller as a whole, but the volume of transactions compared with Wednesday's figures showed contraction before the occurrence of the set-back in prices. The action of the market was in line with the caution which the market has very reasonably displayed all through the recovery which received its first check yesterday.

Much peace talk is heard in the financial district these days, but no convincing basis for this talk has yet been presented except to the extent that the course which events are taking, including the movement against Constantinople, is regarded as tending very definitely to shorten the duration of the war, although by how much no one is in a position to say. If peace seemed an early possibility, using early not in a relative sense based on the magnitude of the struggle which is under way, but in the ordinary usage of the word, it would be necessary to consider the conflicting market influences which would make themselves felt after the first effect of such news had found reflection in the security markets. The coming of peace will of course lift many restraints, but it will also bring inevitably a period of readjustment in which the world will have to pay many bills. But that is looking too far ahead for any practical purpose in respect to Wall Street affairs, and what is being thought of now is that events are promised which by shortening the war—long as it will be, no matter how soon it comes to an end—will lessen the economic losses and save from destruction just so much more of the wealth which the world had when it entered upon this struggle. That thought has furnished at least the background of the betterment which has lately been under way in prices and as long as that thought endures it will be a sustaining influence, whatever the more immediate effects of day to day happenings.

The ending of the session of Congress was news gratefully received. It would have been still more grateful news had there recently been any expectation that the Ship Purchase bill and some other measures, including the talked-of authorization of an embargo on exports to belligerent countries, might meet with approval in Congress. But those for some time past had been regarded as dead proposals. Some concern was expressed lest the resolution passed at the last moment to strengthen the hands of the President in respect to the enforcement of our neutrality laws might be found to contain a grant of power broad enough to give the President discretion in respect to all shipments of contraband, but examination of the resolution left the financial community little ground for fearing any such possibility.

A further strengthening of sterling exchange rates was regarded in the financial district as offering collateral evidence that use had already been made to some extent of the credits for which it is understood London has privately arranged in this market. Practically all the exchanges showed greater firmness along with sterling, it having been well recognized that the establishment of credits here for the use of the London market would find reflection in the rates of exchange on most other European points. The Bank of England statement showed a loss of over $19,000,000 in gold, which includes the gold sold to this market, and presumably another $5,000,000 added to the special gold reserve against the Government currency note issue. It is essential in considering the English gold position to take count of this special gold fund, which does not appear in the statement of the Bank of England, and which now amounts to about $130,000,000.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Under a Foreign Flag.

The sale of bonds on the Stock Exchange yesterday on a "seller 20" basis amounted to a total of $308,000, being one of the biggest days in securities for future delivery since liquidation from abroad was first noticed. It is natural to suppose that bonds thus disposed of represent sales from a distance, because the seller desires time for completing the transaction. There is a probability, however, that considerable "seller 20" distribution has its origin right at home. Under the cloak of what appears to be foreign selling local speculators have opportunity of exercising their talents with the chance of making their short sales more impressive through the influence of war sentiment. It is reasonable to assume that many of the really urgent sales from Europe would be made from blocks of bonds and stocks already on deposit in this city.

***

Foreign-Owned Bonds Intact.

While there has undoubtedly been a round total of our securities sold at this centre for foreign account, evidence crops out now and then that some large German and French bank holdings here have been practically undisturbed. One prominent international banking house had in its vaults here last August approximately $40,000,000 of American railroad and industrial bonds deposited by banks in the two countries mentioned. Presumably, a part of the amount represented individual ownership by investors on the other side, for whom the German and French banks acted as agents. Today these securities lie in their boxes untouched. In fact, foreign customers of the banking house have been recent buyers of bonds.

***

German and English Gold.

In reviewing the European money markets, the London County and Westminster Bank circular compares the gold holdings and circulation of the German Reichsbank and the Bank of England as of Jan. 6. The figures show that the Reichsbank's gold amounted to $323,562,500 and the notes outstanding aggregated $1,194,822,500, or that the notes were unprotected by a gold reserve to the extent of $871,260,000. On a percentage basis the circulation of the bank had gold cover to the extent of only 43.82 per cent. of the total notes. The Bank of England's gold at the same time totaled $344,242,465, and bank notes were $179,382,875, making an excess of the metal to the extent of $164,859,590, or 191.79 per cent. This computation referred only to the regularly issued notes of the banks. In addition, the Bank of England had out emergency notes on this date to the amount of $189,855,565, covered by $97,500,000 gold. The circular says that, taking the totals of gold and notes, the English institution possessed $72,500,000 more gold than notes issued against it.

***

Stock Exchange Insurance.

The recent proposal by some members of the Stock Exchange to increase the insurance payment to families of deceased members from $10,000 to $20,000 has taken definite shape in the form of a petition. A large majority of the members have signed it, and when the paper goes before the Governers for consideration it is believed that nearly all of the 1,100 members will have their names attached.

***

Dull Day for the Curb.

With the exception of the Standard Oil issues, stocks on the Curb yesterday supplied more monotony than activity. Brokers reported it one of the dullest sessions of the Winter. United Cigar Stores, usually prominent in dealings, was so neglected that up to 2 o'clock only 200 shares had changed hands. The head of a firm which specializes in tobacco issues said after the close of business that his gross income for the day had been exactly $2.

***

The Rule of Caution.

The passing of the American Steel Foundries dividend was another reflection of the cautious view taken of present conditions of trade and manufacturing that has been evidenced by other concerns in recent weeks. The steel business has improved since the first of the year, but not enough to persuade Directors of this company that the poor return of 1914 would probably be offset by the business of 1915.

Salomon & Co.'s Offering.

In an advertisement of investment bonds offered by William Salomon & Co., which appeared yesterday, a footnote made it appear that all of the issues were legal investments for savings banks in New York State. Three of the eight issues were of this class—City of Cincinnati street improvement 4½s of 1925, Pennsylvania Railroad consolidated mortgage 4½s of 1960, and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway consolidated mortgage gold 4s of 1933.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	177,684
Same day last year	328,881
Year to date	10,155,339
Same period last year	17,092,038
Average price and change 50 stocks	60.71 — .09
Same day last year	70.30 — .21

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
82	83	100	Adams Express	83	83	83	83	+1½
29½	29¾	5,000	Alaska Gold Mines	29⅞	30⅛	29¾	29¾	..
8⅝	16	100	Allis-Chalmers	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅞
31	36	200	Allis-Chalmers pf	34	34	34	34	..
53½	53⅝	6,000	Amal. Copper	54½	54¾	53⅝	53½	— ⅝
39½	39¾	3,400	Amer. Beet Sugar	39¾	40	39	39	— ⅛
27½	27¾	800	American Can	27⅝	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
93⅞	94¼	700	American Can pf	93⅞	94	93⅝	94	+ ¼
41½	42	300	American Car & Fdry	41½	42	41½	41½	+ 1⅛
112⅝	112½	100	Am. Car & Fdry. pf	112⅝	113⅛	112⅝	112⅝	+ ½
45	46	200	Am. Cotton Oil	46	46⅝	46	46	+ ½
84	87	10	American Express	84½	84⅝	84⅓	84⅝	..
5¼	5½	300	Am. Hide & Leath	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
26½	27½	800	Am. Hide & L. pf	26¼	27⅜	26¼	27⅜	+ 1⅛
26¾	27⅝	3,400	Am. Ice Securities	26⅛	27⅜	26½	27⅛	+1
7½	7⅞	400	Amer. Linseed	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
19¼	19⅝	300	Amer. Locomotive	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
..	70	200	Amer. Locomotive pf	70	70	70	70	..
62⅜	62⅞	2,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	64	64	62⅜	62⅜	— ⅜
101	101⅜	200	Am. Sm. & R. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
150	152	100	American Snuff	151	151	151	151	+3
24½	25	150	Am. Steel F'dries	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	—1⅛
101½	102	400	Am. Sugar Ref	102	102⅜	101⅞	101⅞	..
120⅛	120½	100	Am. Tel. & Tel	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	— ⅛
222	224	600	American Tobacco	225	225	223½	223⅞	— ⅝
15	16⅜	100	American Woolen	16	16	16	16	—1⅜
78	79½	300	Am. Woolen pf	78¼	79¼	78¼	79¼	+ ¾
25⅜	26	150	Anaconda Copper	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅝
94⅞	95½	1,000	At., Top. & S. Fe	95¼	95¼	95	95	..
87½	88¼	200	A., T. & S. F. pf	87⅜	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝	+ ¼
98	102	100	Atlantic Coast Line	100	100	100	100	..
28	29½	400	Baldwin Locomotive	27½	29	27½	29	+1½
66¾	66⅞	1,800	Balti. & Ohio	66½	67¼	66⅜	66⅝	+ ¼
65	68¼	220	Balti. & Ohio pf	68¾	68¾	68¼	68¾	+ ⅛
..	½	..	Batopilas Mining	½	½	½	½	..
54⅜	54⅞	5,150	Bethlehem Steel	54⅜	55⅜	54⅜	54⅞	— ⅛
103⅜	105	300	Beth. Steel pf	103½	103½	103½	105	+ ⅝
87½	87⅞	500	Brooklyn Rap. Tr	87⅞	87⅞	87⅝	87⅞	+ ⅛
127½	129	100	Bklyn. Union Gas	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜	+1½
4⅜	5	50	Brun. T. & Ry. Sec.	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜	..
17	17⅜	700	California Petrol	17⅜	18	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
48¾	51	100	Cal. Petroleum pf	50	50	50	50	+2
156½	156⅝	1,500	Canadian Pacific	156½	156⅞	156	156¼	— ⅝
33⅝	33¾	1,600	General Leather	34	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅝
116	116½	44	Cent. & Am. Tel	115⅜	116½	115⅜	116¼	..
40¼	40¾	320	Chic. & Ohio	41½	41½	41	41	— ¼
10	10⅞	500	Chi. Great West	10½	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
27½	28¼	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	28⅛	28½	28	28	+ ½
86	86¼	1,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	86	86½	86	86¼	+ ⅛
21	21⅛	840	Chi., R. I. & Pac	21	21⅛	21	21	+ ⅛
35⅜	35¾	450	Chino Copper	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	+ ⅛
116	117	100	Consolidated Gas	117¼	117¼	117¼	117½	+ ½
43½	47	780	Continental Can	45	45½	45	45½	+ ½
9½	9½	100	Corn Prod. Ref'g	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
144½	146	40	Delaware & Hud	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾	..
20¼	40	100	Des M. & Ft. D. pf	20½	20½	20½	20½	..
112½	113	10	Detroit Edison	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	..
8	8¼	530	Distillers' Sec	8½	8½	8	8	— ⅛
21⅜	21⅝	1,200	Erie	21⅜	21⅝	21½	21½	+ ⅛
34½	35	500	Erie 1st pf	35¼	35¼	34½	34½	+ ⅛

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Practically All the Oil Stocks Close Lower, Several of Which Decline Sharply.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 95,300 shares of stock and $67,000 of bonds. In addition, there were sales of 1,000 rights. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 12,800; oils, 1,053, and mining, 81,456. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17½
25	Inter-C. Rub.	7	7	7	7
10	In. M. M. ctf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
30	I. M. M. pt. ctf	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
205	Kelly Sp. Tire	113	114	112½	112½
150	Nat. C. & S.	52½	53½	52½	53½
300	N. Y. Transp.	8⅝	9	8⅝	9
2,100	C. of B. & H.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
50	R. & H., new	6½	6¼	6½	6¼
4,500	Sterling Gum	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛
200	U. C. S., new	9	9	9	9
30	U. S. L. & H.	3	3	3	3
2,000	U. P. S., new	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3,000	†World Film	4½	5½	4½	5½

RIGHTS.

1,000	N. Y. Central	⅜	⅜	⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
400	Anglo-Am. Oil	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
5	Atlantic Ref	550	545	545	— 5
1	Borne-Scry.	250	250	250	—16
2	Buck. P. Line	108	108	108	— 2
20	Ill. Pipe Line	129	128	128	— 2
10	Ind. Pipe Line	97	97	97	..
1	Nat. Transit	32	32	32	+ ½
31	N. Y. Tran	215	200	200	—20
60	Ohio Oil	132	131	131	— 1
145	Pierce O., new	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
35	Pra. Oil & Gas	226	220	222	— 5
27	Pr. P. L., w. l.	147	145	146	+ 1
5	So. P. Line	208	208	208	— 1
45	St. O. of Cal.	296	291	292	— 2
175	St. O. of Ind.	417	395	405	— 3
50	St. O. of N. Y.	390	387	387	— 3
17	St. O. of N. Y.	193	191	192	— 1
24	Vacuum Oil	187	183	183	— 6

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,700	†Atlanta	31	32	31	32
6,000	*Booth	20	30	28½	28½
800	Braden Cop.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
300	Butte & N. Y.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	*Caledonian M.	77	77	77	77
800	†Canada Cop.	1	1	1	1
300	Con. Ariz. S.	¼	¼	¼	¼
1,000	Con. Nev.-Utah	¾	¾	¾	¾
2,000	*C. O. D. Con.	6	6	5½	6
400	Davis Daly C.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	*Florence	57	58	53	57
500	Goldfield Cons.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10,000	Goldfield Merg.	22	24	23½	23½
100	Halifax Con.	36	36	36	36
500	Iron Blossom	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
28,100	*Jumbo Exten.	75	78	72	77
2,400	†Kewanaa	18	18½	17	17
100	La Rose Consol	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,500	Lone Star	8	8	8	8
1,200	*McKin-Dar.	45	50	45	48
200	Mines of Amer	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	*Nevada Hills	27	27	27	27
500	*New U. Bing.	20	20	20	20
100	Nipissing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
4,000	*Oro	8	8½	8	8½
200	Stand Sil.-Lead	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000	Stewart	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Tonopah Bel.	4½	4½	4½	4½
700	Tonopah Exten.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	*Ton. Tim. Bul.	60	60	60	60
1,000	*Tonopah Mer.	38	38	38	38
100	*Tonopah Mid.	11	11	11	11
156	*Tonopah Nev.	7	7	7	7
200	Tono. Mining	7	7	7	7
1,000	Tularosa	¾	¾	¾	¾
500	*Tuolumne	26	25	25	25
700	W. E. Consol.	52	52	50	52
4,000	*W. E. Exten.	3	3½	3	3½
1,000	Y. G. Mines	2½	2½	2½	2½

BONDS.

$32,000	N. Y. State 4½s, w. i.	1.10	103½	103½	103½

$5,000 W. P. 5s, flat 29½ 29⅞ 29½ 29⅞

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted.

Note.—Not reported Wednesday, 100 Tobacco Products preferred at 92.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

	March 4. Bid.	Asked.	March 3. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco, ordinary bearer	18	18½	18	18½
Electric Boat	34	36	34	36
Electric Boat pf	58	57	59	57
Houston Oil	9	11	9	11
Inter. Rub. Tr. ctfs.	6½	7	6⅛	7
Kelly Springf'd Tire new 1st pf	83	85	83	85
Kelly Springf'd Tire new 2d pf	122	125	123	125
Lehigh Val. Coal Sales	156	162	154	162
Manhattan Transit	7	7	7	7
Marconi of America	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
Nat. Cloak & Suit pf	95	97	93	97
Savoy Oil	5	6	5	6
Tobacco Products	55	60	55	60
Tobacco Products pf	91	93	91	93
U. Cig. Stores pf., new	11¼	11½	11¼	11½
U. Cig. Stores of Am.	90	93	90	93
U. Cig. Stores of Can.	1⅞	2½	1⅞	2½
Wayland Oil & Gas	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜

MINING STOCKS.

Beaver Consol	28	30	26	30
Blue Bell	3	4	2½	3½
Blue Bull	5	6	5	6
Buffalo Mines	⅝	¾	⅝	⅞
Caribou Cobalt	45	55	45	55
Combination Fraction	8	9	7	9
Crown Reserve	½	¾	½	¾
Dia. Black Butte	3	4	3	3½
El Paso Con	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
Gold Hill	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Greene-Cananea	26	27	26	27
Greenwater	3½	4½	3½	4½
Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
La Rose Consolidated	½	¾	½	¾
North Butte Dev.	½	¾	½	¾
Pacific Smelters	¾	¾	¾	¾
South Utah Mines	10	15	10	15
White Knob Cop. pf	1¼	1½	1¼	1½

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	139½	140½	142	147
Calaveras 8s	107½	115	107½	115
Can. Pac. 6% notes	102½	103¼	103	103¼
Chi. Elevated 5s	94	98	94	98
Gov. of Argen. 6s (a)	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
Gov. of Argen. 6s (b)	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
Gov. of Argen. 6s (c)	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	68.14	67.68	67.72	— .10
Industrials	54.14	53.66	53.71	— .07

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Feb. 25	59.96	59.54	59.67	+ .22
Feb. 26	60.15	59.67	59.96	+ .29
Feb. 27	60.15	59.84	60.02	+ .06
March 1	60.41	59.86	60.14	+ .12
March 2	60.58	59.98	60.80	+ .16
March 3	60.96	60.36	60.80	+ .50
March 4	61.14	60.67	60.71	— .09

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Mar., 1914	71.32	Mar. 23	68.66	Mar. 9	70.20
Mar., 1913	74.53	Mar. 5	70.99	Mar. 19	73.85
Mar., 1912	81.74	Mar. 27	76.29	Mar. 1	80.81
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	60.71
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	66.04
Year, 1912	85.53	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.59
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	120	110	120
American Cigar pf	97½	99	97½	99
Am. Snuff	73	85	73	73
Conley Foil Co	275	300	275	300
Johnston T. F. & M.	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	150	155	150	155
J. S. Young pf	106½	108	106½	108
MacAndrews & F.	170	175	170	175
MacAndrews & F. pf	99	101	99	101
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	220	230	220	230
P. R.-Am. Teb. scrip	160	170	160	170
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	280	290	280	290
R. J. Reynolds T. pf.	118½	119½	118½	119½

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Lackawanna Steel Company is building a plant for the manufacture of benzol for use in making dyes. The company has placed contracts for the sale of its complete output in 1915.

William A. Read & Co. and Kountze Bros. have sold the block of 3½ per cent. first mortgage bonds recently bought of the Michigan Central for the bankers' joint account.

Alexander Brown & Sons are receiving subscriptions for $2,500,000 two-year 5 per cent. convertible notes of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore, at 98 and interest.

Potter, Choate & Prentice are offering holders of notes of the Montreal Tramways & Power Company, which mature on April 1, the privilege of surrendering them at 100¾ flat in exchange for notes of a new issue at 99¼ and interest. The offer is terminable without notice.

The Stock Exchange yesterday made the minimum price of International Harvester Company of New Jersey 110, Baldwin Locomotive preferred 90, and Loose-Wiles second preferred 65.

Reginald M. Johnson has bought the Stock Exchange seat of Pierpont V. Davis for $42,000, the same price as the last preceding sale. C. R. Irwin Martin has been elected a member of the Exchange.

J. P. Morgan & Co., as trustee for the sinking fund of the United States Steel Corporation, has announced the numbers of the second collateral 5 per cent. bonds of the corporation, which are redeemable at 110 and interest on May 1. The amount of bonds drawn by lot is $1,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5½
Minneapolis	4	5	5	5½
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2⅛
Ninety days	2⅛@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	2
	30 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.	
On time	2⅛@2¼	2⅛@3	3⅛@3½	

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3½@3¾
Sixty to ninety days	3¾@3½

Other Names.

4 months	4

	6 months	4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	4.81½	4.80¾	4.81
Cables	4.81⅝	4.81¼	4.81⅜

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	4.81	4.81⅛
Cables	5.27½	5.26½
Berlin	32⅝	32⅝
Switzerland	5.47½	5.46
Holland	.39⅛	.40⅛
Italy	5.86	5.85

South American Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
Buenos Aires	.40	.42½
Rio	.25½	.25⅝

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.79	$4.78⅝	$4.78⅜	$4.78

New York Clearing House exchanges, $313,252,992; balance, $21,275,145; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $988,626.

The local banks have lost $6,604,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c premium; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 10c discount; Montreal, $7.50 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 23½d, off ⅛d; in New York, 49⅝c, off ⅜c.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales March 4, 1915	$2,619,500
Same day last year	2,711,000
Year to date	109,816,000
Same period last year	168,644,000
Average price and change 40 bonds	82.53 — .04
Same day last year	88.65 — .06

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	83.97	Feb. 4	81.51	Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42	Feb. 4	86.40	Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

Jap Govt 4½s, sterl loan	1,000	80	joint 4s	2,000	95⅝	8,000	91½	5,000	92⅝
2d series	1,000			7,000	95½	3,000 20f	91⅝	5,000 20f	92⅝
2d series, German stamp	5,000	78¼		2,000	95⅝	1,000	91⅝	Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940	
	2,000	75		2,000	95⅝	3,000 20f	91⅝		6,000
	5,000 20f	74½		2,000	95½	5,000	91⅝		5,000
	14,000

Investments for Income

Investors for income have learned a great lesson by the events of the past year, and are turning in increasing numbers to bonds directly secured by closed first mortgages on the best class of improved, income producing, well located Chicago real estate.

These bonds are both safe and stable in value, and yield 6% net. Serial maturities. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100.

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Cities Service 7% Notes
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Central States Elec. Pfd.
Republic Ry. & Light Com. & Pfd.
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REACTION IN COTTON ON PROFIT TAKING

Volume of Trading Small in Market That Lacked Important Feature.

NET DECLINE OF 11 POINTS

Sellers Move to Classify Delivery of Cotton Under Recent Government Decision.

There was a moderate reaction in cotton yesterday with prices closing at a net decline of 11 to 14 points. This was due largely to profit taking by those who bought on the break of Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning, and was accompanied by a certain amount of hedge selling from the South. There were no trading feature of importance, and the volume of business was rather small.

It was understood that deliveries of cotton are likely to be rather heavy on contracts, and this is leading to the belief that the premium now commanded by contracts over spot cotton in the South will undergo a considerable diminution. No one knows how much cotton formerly known as "certificated" cotton there is in New York simply because the Cotton Exchange no longer makes any report of this character. The inspection and classification of cotton is no longer carried on under the auspices of the New York Cotton Exchange in the same manner as formerly. This has led to considerable confusion, and is only one of the disturbing elements injected by the United States Cotton Futures act, known as the Smith-Lever law.

A most remarkable development which came to light through the publication of "Service and Regulatory Announcement No. 3," which is issued by the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, was published as of date of March 2. It concerns an inquiry which was made on Sept. 23, 1914, and which was answered on Oct. 1, 1914. The inquiry related to the possibility of a dispute between a person making a tender of cotton and the Classification Committee. The hypothetical case involved the difference of opinion between the tender of cotton and the committee. The department takes the view that the "party obligated to deliver cotton under contract made in conformity with section 3 of the act, has the right to tender any cotton which he believes to be in fulfillment of his contract," notwithstanding a contrary view by the Classification Committee of the Exchange. As a result of this ruling, which has been known to only a few members of the Exchange, some extensive preparations have been made to deliver cotton which will be classed by the sellers themselves.

Southern spot markets yesterday were unchanged to 10 points higher. Exports were on a fairly large scale. The New York warehouse stock is now 102,000 bales, against 101,000 bales at this time last year.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 6 points higher. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points decline, .855 for middling upland.

The range for contract prices was as follows (closed steady):

CLOSED STEADY.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.54	8.35	8.36@8.37	8.50@8.52
May	8.71	8.53	8.56@8.57	8.69@8.70
July	8.96	8.78	8.80@8.81	8.92@8.93
October	9.18	9.03	9.07@9.08	9.15@9.19
December	9.37	9.22	9.27@9.28	9.38@9.39
January	9.45	9.36	9.36@9.37	9.47@9.49

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	10,533	21,412	7,481
New Orleans	6,450	10,521	7,466
Mobile	302	909	302
Savannah	3,328	6,234	1,814
Charleston	1,351	3,387	161
Wilmington	2,816	2,397	298
Norfolk	2,179	2,986	569

Total port receipts, 45,506, against 19,149 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Augusta	867	734	197
Memphis	851	3,627	2,846
St. Louis	475	4,022	1,961
Houston	8,448	12,578	2,332

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	13,000 to 14,500	15,999	8,237
N. Orleans	4,000 to 5,000	11,354	2,659

Total exports yesterday, 34,736; so far this season, 5,487,488, against 7,286,204 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

	Price Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	1914.
Sales.			
2,820 New Orleans	7.81	392,648	736,444
300 Mobile	7.68	54,960	26,652
1,415 Savannah	8.00	223,067	88,294
2,288 Galveston	8.35	552,831	348,776
— Wilmington	7.88	99,861	10,242
1,057 Norfolk	7.88	75,723	54,094
1,315 Augusta	7.93	142,127	74,000
3,400 Memphis	7.88	222,154	163,080
— St. Louis	8.00	37,314	33,836
2,783 Houston	8.35	179,672	168,018

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a slow business in spot cotton, with middling 4 points advance at 5.01d.

Sales, 6,000 bales. Receipts, 35,313 bales, including 35,211 American. Closed barely steady.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Vague reports that negotiations were actually under way for the termination of the war had a bearish effect upon the wheat market on the Consolidated Exchange in the afternoon. May wheat broke to $1.47, compared with a high price touched earlier in the day of $1.50½. It closed at $1.48⅝, which compared with an opening of $1.51¾ to $1.51⅞ and a closing quotation on Wednesday of $1.52¾. Reports of further progress of the Allies toward opening the Dardanelles helped along the afternoon decline. The peace rumors tended to impart hesitation to the stock market, traders apparently desiring to know just what they were based upon before operating heavily. Prices reflected some softness in the final dealings. Earlier firmness had been displayed.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Alaska Gold	29¾	30	29¾	30
1,220	Amal. Copper	54⅞	54⅞	53⅝	53⅞
480	Am. Beet Sug.	33½	34	33½	33¾
90	Amer. Can	27½	27½	27½	27½
30	Am. Car & Fy.	42	42	42	42
90	Am. Cotton Oil	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
170	Amer. Ice	26½	27	26½	27
530	Amer. Smelting	63⅝	64⅜	62⅝	62⅝
30	Amer. Sugar	102½	102½	102	102
60	Balt. & Ohio	66⅞	66⅞	66⅝	66⅝
6	Balt. & Ohio pf	88	88	88	88
610	Beth. Steel	54⅝	55⅝	54¼	54⅞
60	Can. Pacific	156½	156½	156½	156⅞
620	Cent. Leather	34¼	34¼	33⅝	33⅝
10	Ches. & Ohio	41	41	41	41
10	Chi. Gt. W.	11	11	11	11
10	C., M. & St. P.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
10	Dist. Secur	8½	8½	8½	8½
120	Erie	21¾	21¾	21⅝	21¾
30	Erie 1st pf	35¾	35¾	34½	34½
10	General Motors	94	94	94	94
50	Insp. Copper	19⅜	20¼	19⅜	20¼
270	Inter-Met pf	56⅜	56⅜	56¼	56⅜
20	Lehigh Valley	134	134	134	134
10	Maxwell Motors 2d pf	28	28	28	28
180	Mex. Petroleum	65⅝	65⅝	65	65⅝
180	Mo. Pacific	12	12⅛	12	12
50	Nat. Lead	54	54	54	54
90	N. Y. Central	83	83	82¾	82¾
430	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	40¾	40¾	39¾	39¾
10	N. Y. Ont.& W.	25½	25½	25½	25½
10	North. Pacific	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
30	Pr. Steel Car	27½	27½	27½	27½
20	Ray Copper	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
5,520	Reading	144⅝	144⅝	143⅞	143⅞
170	South. Pacific	85¼	85¼	85	85¼
20	Southern Ry.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
30	Studebaker Co.	47⅝	48	47⅝	48
70	Tenn. Copper	27	27	26½	26½
470	Third Ave.	50¾	50¾	49¾	49½
40	Union Bag	57⅝	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜
1,120	Union Pacific	118⅝	118⅝	118	118⅛
3,410	U. S. Steel	44	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝
80	Utah Copper	53⅝	53⅝	53¼	53⅞
25	West Union	63⅝	63⅝	63⅛	63⅛
18,451					

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	Atlanta	.32	.32	.31½	.31½
200	Belmont	4.00	4.05	4.00	4.05
400	Tonopah	.19	.19	.18	.19
700	Daisy	.07	.07	.07	.07
300	Goldfield Mer.	.23	.23	.23	.23
600	Jim Butler	.79	.79	.83	.78
2,600	Jumbo Ext.	.72½	.76	.72½	.76
400	Mexican	.37	.37	.37	.37
400	Mispah	.28	.29	.28	.29
350	Ore	.09	.09	.09	.09
800	West End	.33	.33	.33	.33
7,400					

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Con. Coal	93	93	93	93
235	Con. Power	107	107	106¾	107
1	Con. Power pf.	114	114	114	114
630	Con. Pow. rts.	.07	.07	.07	.07
25	Coeden	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
10	Houston Oil	10½	10½	10½	10½
13	North. Central	85	85	85	85
915	Un. Rys. & El.	25	25¼	25	25¼
150	Wayl. O. & G.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼

BONDS.

$1,000	Ch. C. El. 6s	94½	94½	94½	94½
1,000	Chi.Rys.1st 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
300	C. Balt.3½s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
20,000	C. Balt. 4s	95	95	95	95
1,500	City Balt. 4s, 1957	94½	94½	94½	94½
1,000	C.Coal ref. 4½s	92½	92½	92½	92½
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s	93½	93½	93½	93½
2,000	Dav. Chem. 6s	98	98	98	98
13,000	Elkin Fuel 5s	94¾	94¾	94	94
1,000	M.&St.P. jt. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
6,000	Mt. Y.-W. Cot. Deb. 6s	33½	33½	33	33
1,000	New.Ry.&L. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
2,000	U.Rys.&Elec. 4s	83	83	83	83
4,000	Un. Rys. & E. inc. 4s	60¾	61	60¾	61
1,000	Un. Rys. & E. fdg. 5s	84¼	84½	84¼	84¼

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Booth Fish. pf	70	70	70	70
35	Chi. Pneu. Tool	47½	47½	47½	47½
60	Chi. Ry. Ser.2	26½	26½	26½	26½
100	Chi. Ry. Ser.3	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
12	Chi. Title & T.	207	207	207	207
37	Com. Edison	138	138	138	138
5	Dia. Match	94	94	94	94
220	Nat. Carbon	135¼	135¼	134½	135¼
40	Nat. Carb. pf.	119	119	119	119½
200	Peoples Gas	118¾	118¾	118¼	118½
10	Public Service	81	81	81	81
10	Public Serv. pf.	98	98	98	98
10	Quaker Oats	230	230	230	230
90	Quak. Oats pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½
3	Sears Roebuck	204	204	204	204
90	Stewart Warn.	49	49	48¾	49
181	Swift	100	100	100	100
85	Union Carbide	156¾	156¾	156	156

BONDS.

$5,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	96	96	96	96
25,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	77¾	78	77¾	77¾
4,000	Chi. City Ry. 5s	98¼	98¼	98	98
5,000	City Con.Ry.5s	73	73	73	73
25,000	Pub. Serv. 5s	89¾	90	89¾	90
2,000	Peo. Gas R. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Amal. Copper	53½	53½	53½	53½
40	Am. B. Sugar	39½	39½	39½	39½
20	Amer. Can	27½	27½	27½	27½
26	Am. G. N. J.	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾
120	Am. Milling	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
10	Bald. Loco. pf.	95	95	95	95
40	Cambria Iron	42	42	42	42
10	El. Stor. Bat.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
9	Gen. Asph't pf	60	60	60	60
10	Keystone Tel.	14	14	14	14
10	Lehigh Valley	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
100	L. V. Tr. pf.	27	27	27	27
405	Penn. R. R.	62½	62½	62½	62½
676	Penn. S. Mfg.	30	30	30	30
625	Phila. Electric	24	24½	24	24
1,229	Phil. R. T.	11	11¼	10¾	11¾
19	Phila. Traction	77¾	78	77¾	78
120	Reading	71¾	72⅜	71¾	72⅜
10	Tenn. Copper	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
255	Ton. Belmont	4½	4½	4½	4½
312	Ton. Mining	7½	7½	7½	7½
934	Union Traction	35¼	36	35¼	35¾
248	Un. Gas. Imp.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
100	Un. Rys.Inv. pf	27½	27½	27½	27½
2,239	U. S. Steel	43¾	44½	43¾	43¾
10	War. I. & S.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Westm'ld. Coal	61½	61½	61½	61½

BONDS.

$100	Am. G. & E. 5s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
8,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
6,000	Bald. Loco. 5s	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾
25	Cam. S. sc'p '16	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
841	C. St. sc'p '17	95	95½	95	95½
800	City 4s, 1941	101	101	101	101
100	C. 4s, '43 c'pon.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
4,000	El.& Peo.4s ctfs	79	79	79	79
1,000	Key. Tel. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93½
6,000	L. Nav.con.4½s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
2,000	L.N.c.4½s,'24	102	102	102	102
1,000	Leh. Val. con. 4½s, 2003	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
7,000	P. R. R. 4½s rcts. w. i.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
2,000	Ph. Elec. 4s	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
21	Ph. Co. s'p, '16	90½	90½	90½	90½
1,000	Reading gen. 4s	92	92	92	92

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Sewer P.	18½	18½	18½	18½
10	Crucible Steel	13½	13½	13½	13½
150	Ind. Brewing	3	3	3	3
75	Ind. Brew. pf.	16½	16½	16½	16½
470	Nat. Fireproof	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
330	Nat. Fire. pf.	18	19	18	18
25	Ohio Fuel Oil	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
15	Ohio Fuel Sup.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
10	Pitts. Brewing	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
615	Pitts. R. pf.	17½	17½	15	15⅞
100	Pitts. Coal pf.	92	92	92	92
10	U. S. Steel	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
40	West. Air B.	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼

BOND.

$3,000	Pitts. C. deb.6s	93	93	93	93

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,639	Alaska	30¼	30¼	29¾	29¾
220	Alloues	42	42½	42	42
350	Amalgamated	84¾	86¾	84¾	84¾
1,945	Am. Zinc	27¾	27¾	26¾	26¾
39	Anaconda	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
40	Ariz. Com.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
4,700	Bottle & Sup.	49¾	49¾	48¾	48¾
164	Calumet & Ar.	65¾	65¾	65¼	65¾
31	Calumet & H.	400	400	400	400
25	Centennial	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¾
140	Chino	35¾	36¼	35¾	35¾
1,524	Copper Range	53¾	53¾	53	53¼
1,417	Franklin	5	6	5	5½
105	Granby	68	68¾	67¼	67½
40	Greene Cana.	28	28¾	28	28¾
60	Hancock	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
300	Helvetia	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
335	Indiana	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Inspiration	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
10	Island Creek	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
95	Isle Royale	21¾	21¾	21¼	21½
504	Lake	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Mason Valley	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
175	Miss. Con.	5	5	5	5
175	Mayflower	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
630	Miami	19¾	20¼	19¾	20
613	Mohawk	67¾	68¾	67¾	67¾
105	New Arcadian	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
669	North Butte	24¾	24¾	23¾	23¾
45	North Lake	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
25	Offiway	800	800	800	800
15	Old Colony	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
105	Old Dominion	42¾	43¼	42¾	42¾
15	Osceola	74¾	75	74¾	74¾
111	Quincy	88¾	88¾	88¾	87¾
50	Ray Con.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
75	Santa Fe	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
26	Shannon	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	Shattuck	21	21	21	22
113	St. Mary's L.	30	30½	29	30¼
450	Superior & M.	1	1	1	1
445	Superior Cop.	23¾	23	23¼	23¾
40	Tamarack	31½	32	31	32
105	U. S. Smelting	20¾	20¾	20¼	20½
25	U. S. Sm. pf.	40¾	41	40¾	41
440	Utah Con.	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¾
25	Utah Copper	62¾	62¾	62	62
185	Winona	2	2	2½	2½
130	Wolverine	49½	49	48	49

RAILROADS.

12	Atchison	97½	97½	97½	97½
20	Boston El.	90	90	88	89
2	Boston & L.	115	115	113	115
175	Boston & M.	27	27¼	27	27
60	Fitchburg pf.	55¾	55¾	55	55
10	Maine Central	92	92	92	92
140	N. Y.,N.H.& H.	49	49	48½	48½
3	Old Colony	150	150	150	150
29	W. End St.Ry.	69	69½	69	69½

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Agr. Ch.	49¾	49½	49¾	49½
29	Am. A. Ch. pf.	90¾	90¾	90½	90½
17	Amoskeag pf.	99	99	99	99
54	Am. Sugar	102	102¼	101¾	102
27	Am. Sugar pf.	110¾	110¾	116	116½
390	Am. Tel.& Tel.	120¼	120¾	120½	120¾
128	Am.Woolen pf.	79	79	78¾	78¾
115	Edison	237	237	235	235¾
108	Gen. Electric	139¼	139¾	139	139¾
126	Mass. Gas	89	89	89	89
275	Mass. Gas pf.	87¾	88	87¾	88
15	McElwain pf.	101¾	102	101¾	102
10	New Eng. Tel.	134	134	134	134
60	Pullman	150¾	150¾	150½	150½
38	Swift & Co.	109¾	109	108¾	109
10	Torrington pf.	27	27	27	27
306	United Fruit.	118¾	119½	117	117
369	Un. Shoe Mch.	54¾	55	54¾	55
113	Un. Sh. M. pf.	25	25	25¾	25¾
895	U. S. Steel.	44	44¾	42¾	43¾
25	U. S. Steel pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
317	Western Union	63½	63¾	63¼	63¼

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. Ag.Ch. 5s	101	101	101	101
3,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	88	88	88	88
3,000	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	96¾	96¾	96	96
12,000	A. G. & W.I.5s	60¾	61	60¾	61
4,000	C. B. & Q. joint 4s	95½	95½	94½	95¾
10,000	C. J. & S.Y.4s	82¾	83¾	82¾	82¾
10,000	Mich. Tel. 5s	99	99	99	99
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	101	101	101	101
1,000	Ore. S. L. 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
3,000	Swift 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½
2,000	Un. Fac. 1st 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
9,000	West. T. & T.5s	96	96¾	96	96¼

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, March 4.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	1	Houghton	1⅝	1¾
Bay St Gas	.00	11	Iron Blos.	.99	1
Begole	1	1¼	Keweos	.70	.77
Bohemia	1	1⅛	Majestic	.12	.13
Boston El.	.14	.17	McK-Dar.	.46	.60
Butte & L.	.18	.19	Mex Met.	.15	.16
Calaveras	1½	1¼	M of Am.	2	2¼
Chief Con.	.80	.83	New Baltic	1¾	1⅞
Cons Ariz.	.25	.35	New Dome	.52	.55
Cons Cop.	¾	1	Ohio Cop.	.08	.10
Cortez	.15	.30	Oneco	.90	.80
Crown R.	.82	.83	South Lake	4½	5
Davis Daly	.85	.87	Stewart M.	1¼	1⅛
Eagle & B.	.75	.85	Un. Verde	2¼	3
First Nat.	1	1¼	Yukon	2½	2⅝

FINANCE AND WAR.

The Annalist gives an analysis of trade conditions evolved from the European war. Every Monday, 10 cents by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1915	100¾	100½	3.50
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	100¾	100¾	4.40
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100¾	101¼	3.50
An. Cop. Co.	5	Mar., 1917	99¾	99¾	5.25
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'15	100¼	100¼	5.10
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15, '16	100¾	100¾	5.70
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'17	100¾	100¼	5.80
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1915	100¼	100¼	3.00
Beth. Steel.	5	June11,'15	100¼	100¼	3.30
B'klyn R.	5	July, 1918	98¾	99	6.05
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102½	103¾	5.60
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June,1919	88¼	90	7.75
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100¼	4.00
Chi. Eli. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94½	95½	9.25
City of Mont.	6	Dec., 1917	89½	100	5.00
Con. Power.	6	May 1, '17	97½	98	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	2.00
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1215	100¾	100¾	3.70
Erie R. R.	4½	Apr., 1917	96¾	97¼	6.35
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	101¼	101½	3.70
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	100	100¼	3.75
H. R. & P.	6	May, 1916	98	98½	13.75
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	98½	99½	6.25
Hock. Valley.	6	Nov., 1915	101	101¼	4.15
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	99¼	100	5.00
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	97	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100¾	3.80
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec. 1915	100½	100½	3.80
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98¼	6.50
Minn. Gen. El.	6	June, 1918	93¼	100	6.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1915	88	91	42.00
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	3.00
New. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	92	92¾	9.55
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	2.00
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	100½	100¾	2.25
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep.15,'16	100¾	100¾	2.40
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100½	100¾	3.65
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1915	98¾	99¼	8.00
Nor. St. Pow.	6	June, 1917

SEES DANGER TO CITY IN LOCKWOOD BILL

W. M. Ivins Opposes Measure Eliminating Tenement, Fire, and Health Inspectors.

A STEP AGAINST HOME RULE

Under It, He Says, Heads of Outlying Boroughs Could Control Conditions in Manhattan.

William M. Ivins, the lawyer, who is noted as an authority on matters pertaining to the charter of this city, issued a statement yesterday attacking the proposed Lockwood bill now before the Legislature. This bill, he said, would virtually eliminate the Inspectors of the Tenement House, Fire, and the Health Departments.

"The law now pending," said Mr. Ivins, "offends in the same respect that all of the older projects offended, except that it is very much worse in many particulars. As a piece of legislation the draftsmanship is as bad as anything I have ever seen. Our charter is at present sufficiently chaotic, and the adoption of the present bill would make it infinitely worse. But there are two or three features that are of particular interest because of their obnoxiousness to good administration and to civic common sense.

"The first is the creation of a Board of Standards. The powers of this board under the bill are unusual. Among other things it would take over all of the powers of the Industrial Board of the Labor Department, now under the labor law.

"The provisions for rules and regulations practically eliminate the Fire Department, Tenement House Department, the Industrial Board of the State Labor Department, and, any other department, board, commission, or office for the jurisdiction of the subject matter to which such rules and regulations relate, be vested in the Bureau of Buildings by this title. There is a largeness, a fine generality, and a sweepingness in this provision that very few voluntary advisers of the Legislature have had the courage to advocate."

The same defets, said Mr. Ivins, are to be found in the provisions regarding the Board of Examiners, while the provisions for enforcement of orders are inadequate, he thinks. The provisions for personal liability for expenses as a joint and several charge against the owners or part owners, Mr. Ivins called "a practical joke." The transfer of appropriations of property and records as provided in the bill, he said, "would bring about a complete disintegration of the existing system."

One of the most remarkable features of the whole bill, said Mr. Ivins, was that the new board, which was to consist of five Borough Presidents, thereby eliminate the three members of the Board of Estimate, would have the power to determine the heights of buildings and structures to be erected anywhere in the city and to issue regulations and ordinances. The effect of this, he said, was that three of these Borough Presidents, and there might be one from Queens, one from the Bronx, and one from Richmond, would have complete power to regulate the height of buildings in Manhattan.

"This proposed legislation," said Mr. Ivins, "is another one of the evidences of the struggle between the centrifugal and the centripetal forces in the government of the city. It seems to me that the only solution is for the legislature to let the city alone, and after we have once elected our own officials, abide by the consequences of a democratic government, and let the officials that have control of this vast amount of property and the regulation, directly or indirectly, of the destinies of five and a half millions of people do their own legislating except so far as the same interferes with the delegated police functions of the State itself."

THANKS FROM CHURCHILL.

British Admiralty Cables to Women of America—War Relief Funds.

The British-American War Relief Fund, 200 Fifth Avenue, received a cablegram yesterday from Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, in which Mr. Churchill extended on behalf of the Admiralty the thanks of the fleet for the "highly appreciative welcome gifts from the women of America."

Vacation Relief Fund.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer, has a fund of $58,560.96. Subscriptions acknowledged yesterday included one of $500.73 from the Emergency Relief Committee, and a check for $25 from Susan W. Grand d'Hauteules.

Committee of Mercy Gifts.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledged the following subscriptions of $10 or more yesterday:

Anonymous	$100	Kalamath, Ore., High School	$43
C. Durham	25	Hilton, T. V. Franchot	10
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	50	E. L. Stowe	10

For Relief in Belgium.

The Belgian Relief Fund now amounts to $956, 747.54. Of this amount $2,626.84 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street, or to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. Yesterday's contributions of $10 or more were:

Estate of S. S. Jarvis	$1,000	F. W. Lovejoy, Jr.	10
L. A. Ault	1,000	Bertha Estey and L. C. C.	25
Mrs. A. K. Adee	10	Louisa Janes	10
Mary B. Stewart	10	S. and W. Fraser	12
G. Foulds	20	Mrs. J. W. Sampson	25
Mrs. W. D. Sloane	100	Bishop G. W. Perkin	20
A. Pardee	50	Two Sisters	10
A. Crane	25	Cash	100
Mrs. H. D. Nicoll	10	Mrs. T. W. Dodge	25
A. F. Libby	5	worth	
H. D. Reed	10		
Effie A. Carter	25		

Gifts for Paris Hospital.

The Fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, contributions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounts to $348,389.82, of which $1,925 was received yesterday from the following:

E. McMillan	$1,500	Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	75
Mrs. W. Reid	250		
Mrs. R. Trimble	$100		

Jewish Relief Fund.

The Fund of the American Jewish Relief Committee, subscriptions to which should be sent to Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer, 52 Williams Street, now totals $532,937.14. New subscriptions of $10 or more received yesterday were:

Ashland, Ky., Com.	$40	Detroit Com.	200
Herkimer, N. Y.	50	M. Lederman	35
Baltimore Com.	2,000	Atlanta Com.	25
E. Untermeyer	25	Anonymous	25
La Crosse Com.	50	S. and J. B., Louisville, Ky.	100
B. J. Greenhut, Temple Emanu-El Coll'n	50	New Orleans Com.	375
		Indianapolis Assn.	30
Dr. S. S. Wise	25	B. J. Greenhut, Temple Emanu-El Fund	20
Bridgeport I. O. B. A. Sick Benefit Soc., Un. Benev.	100	L. M. Jacobs, Tucson, Ariz.	10
New England Aid. J. R. C.	100	Dallas A. J. R. C.	500
Pugelator Assn.		Y. M. H. A.	366
Jacksonville, Fla.	17	S. Hess	25
Ladies' Soc. St. Joseph, Mo.	150	C. L. Sulzberger H. Denker	50 10

Collections for Poles.

The American Polish Relief Committee, 14 East Forty-seventh Street, has collected to date $25,225.47. New subscriptions received yesterday included these:

Caroline T. Lawrence	$10	P. Jaworowski	$10
Marion Talbot	10	S. Zlolowski	35
Polish Soc., Greenpoint	54	Janette and Helen Fraser	12

For French Women and Children.

Contributions received yesterday by Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, for the Relief of Destitute French Children in France amounted to $65, making a total of $60,434.59. The donors yesterday were:

Mrs. J. C. Fraley	$10	Anonymous	$20
Mrs. M. Leon	10	Mrs. R. Modjeska	5
Mrs. C. Dunham	20		

Mrs. Warren also received a large box containing new woolen shawls, mufflers, &c., for women and children.

Bazaar for Galician Jews.

The Boloehower Ladies' War Fund Auxiliary, a ladies branch of the Verband of Galician Jews, will hold a bazaar and ball on Saturday evening, March 6, at the Laurel Garden, 75 East 116th Street, for the relief of the war sufferers in Europe.

CITY BREVITIES.

Nellie Burns, 68 years old, of 103 Bank Street, stepped into the rear wheel of an automobile truck at Eighth Avenue and Fourth Street yesterday morning and was flung backward so that her head hit the pavement. Her skull was fractured and she died.

The Long Island Railroad Company has appealed to the Supreme Court against certain orders recently issued by the Public Service Commission. These orders require the railroad company to run additional trains on the Atlantic Avenue division and between the Pennsylvania Station and Far Rockaway, and to stop certain trains on the Montauk division at St. Albans.

A verdict of 6 cents damages each to Mrs. Laurina C. East and her daughter, Mrs. Laura Feustel, both of Queens, was brought by a jury before Justice Garretson in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, after the trial of their suit against Policeman F. E. Voss of the 153d Precinct, East New York, for assault and battery arising from a dispute over the ownership of a pet spaniel.

The Faculty of the Morris High School will give an alumni tea Friday afternoon, March 5, in the library. Mrs. Austin H. Evans and Mrs. Henry H. Pyne will sing. All who have been students of the school are invited to attend.

The Educational Alliance will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary on Sunday evening, March 21. Mayor Mitchel will speak.

The University of Maine Alumni Association of New York City will hold its dinner tomorrow evening at the Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway and Seventy-first Street. Among the speakers will be Dr. Robert J. Aley, President of the university; Dr. J. S. Ferguson, and C. C. Bisbell.

Dr. Schmarya Levin, Zionist orator, will deliver an address on Tuesday evening next at Public School 62, Hester and Essex Streets, on "Palestine and the Jews," under the auspices of the Zionist Council of Greater New York. Miss Rose Eles will recite, and A. Goldfuss will play the violin. Admission will be free, and the public is invited.

Cecil Chesterton and John Cowper Powys will debate on the Nietzschean philosophy at the Hudson Theatre on Friday morning. Much interest is being taken in this debate, as Nietzsche is blamed by many as the cause of the present war in Europe. Mr. Chesterton will sail for England on March 13.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

THIS MORNING AT 11,
Concluding Session To-morrow, (Sat.,) At Same Hour
WE WILL SELL BY AUCTION
Exclusive New York and Parisian
High Grade Furs
In Silo's Fifth Av. Art Galleries,
Mr. James P. Silo, Auctioneer,
546 Fifth Av.
AND
1, 3 & 5 West 45th St.
COATS—Broadtail, Persian Lamb, Caracul, Hudson Seal, Mole, etc., etc.
SETS—Sables, Ermine, Silver and Cross Fox, Chinchilla, Mink and Skunk,
ROBES—Mink, Wolverine, Leopard, etc., etc.
On View 9 A. M. until time of sale.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.
Stock of Imported and Domestic
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
TRIMMINGS,
Collars, Chiffons, Nets, Etc.,
consisting of a large variety of Edgings, Insertions, Flouncings, Allovers, Vehlos, Bands, Silk Oriental Shadow and Net Top Laces. Also real hand-made Laces and very high cost Dress Trimmings of all kinds.
Inventoried at over $20,000.
Will Be Sold Today, Friday, March 5th, commencing at 10:30 A. M., at salesrooms,
15-17 Mercer St., Near Canal St., N. Y. C.,
By D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer.
For further information Telephone Spring 4299.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,
520-522 Broadway,
(Tel. 6680-6681 Spring.) Near Spring St.
To-day, Friday, March 5, 10:30 A. M.,
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
1,500 TRADE LOTS
DRY GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
Children's Dresses,
MEN'S and LADIES' FURNISHINGS,
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
Wearing Apparel,
Men's and Children's Clothing.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctrs., Will Sell To-day, Friday, March 5th, at 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N.Y.C., Large Up-to-date Stock of
Gents' FURNISHINGS
HATS & CAPS,
Men's Arrow and Lion Brand Negligee Silk and Pleated Shirts, Arrow and Silver Brand Collars, Stuttgart, R. V. D., Balbriggan and Wool Underwear, Hosiery, Sweaters, Neckwear, Umbrellas, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Belts, 100 doz. Overalls and Jumpers, etc. Fine line Hats and Caps, Men's Derbies and Soft Hats, Men's and Boys' Caps, etc.

ON ALL NEWS STANDS
March Number
The New York Times
CURRENT HISTORY
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
THE EUROPEAN WAR
Caldron of the Balkans
(Turbulent States Tell Their Own Story)
France's Report on Atrocities
H. G. Wells on Holland
(the suppressed article)
Secret Belgo-British Papers
Song by John Galsworthy
Statesmen's Utterances
European Cartoons
(a strong feature)
Letters from Soldiers
Reviews of Campaigns
War Correspondence
Maps and Chronology
Rotogravure Portraits
25 Cents a Copy; $3 a Year.
The New York Times
Current History

WHITMAN ANGRY AT SERVICE REPORT

Wants Removals Recommended, but Committee Will Present Merely a Finding of Facts.

HOPES SOME WILL RESIGN

Governor Said to Have Asked Investigators if Free Board at Biltmore Called Them Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 4.—With its report on the investigation of the Public Service Commission for the First District still uncompleted, the Thompson Committee today began its inquiry into the affairs of the up-State commission; but chief interest still centred in the work of the sub-committee which is considering the testimony taken in New York City. Senator Thompson said tonight that the report might not go to the Legislature before Monday night. A copy will be transmitted to the Governor simultaneously.

The report will contain no recommendations, or even conclusions—merely a finding of facts. The term "inefficient" is not used in a single instance in the parts of the report dealing with the several Commissioners.

It was learned tonight on the best of authority that the first report, which Colonel Hayward, counsel of the committee, himself prepared, baldly recommended the removal of the Commissioners. This report had been prepared to meet the views of Gov. Whitman. The copies of this report received by members of the committee were accompanied by supplementary charges intended to be filed with the Governor, urging the summary removal of the Commissioners. The charges were signed by John Hollister Clark of the Flushing Chamber. Some members of the committee were impressed by the similarity in the phrasing of the charges and the report and bluntly asked Colonel Hayward if both had not been prepared simultaneously and in the same offices.

It was after they rebelled against the Governor's plan that he summoned Senators Thompson, Mills, and Cromwell to the Executive Chamber and urged upon them the expediency of filing a report containing recommendations for the removal of the Commissioners. When all three declined to subscribe to any such report, the Governor is quoted as saying that he thought the committee had gone to New York for some purpose besides getting board at the Biltmore at the State's expense.

The Governor, according to the report, was wrought up over their refusal, but not more wrought up than were the Senators over the Governor's request. Senator Thompson told the Governor that the responsibility for removing the Commissioners or letting them remain rested with him and not with the committee, and that all the committee would furnish were findings of facts.

Colonel Hayward returned here this evening after a secret visit to New York. He declined to discuss the object of his trip, except to say that he had gone in quest of some information in connection with the appraisal of telephone property which he intended to use in the investigation of the Second District Commission.

From a very trustworthy source came the report that Colonel Hayward, whose official and personal relations with Gov. Whitman are of the closest, while in New York, made an effort to negotiate through a third man for the voluntary resignation of the Public Service Commissioners in New York City, with a view to obviating the necessity of removing them on charges, and that his efforts had been attended by some measure of success.

Only two witnesses, Frank H. Mott, Secretary of the commission, and Charles R. Barnes, investigator of electric roads, were called at the public sessions of the Investigating Committee today.

Inquiry was conducted by Burt Wheedon, Colonel Hayward's assistant.

In the examination of Secretary Mott it was brought out that with a total of 15,889 complaints since the commission was created, only one penalty case has been pushed to a conclusion against any corporation under the supervision of the commission since Mr. Mott had held the office of Secretary. Mr. Mott was appointed while William Sulzer was Governor in 1913.

"How many mandamus writs have been served upon companies?" asked Mr. Wheedon.

"Only one, I think," Mr. Mott replied.

"Have any criminal actions been instigated by the commission?"

"I do not think so," said Secretary Mott.

Mr. Mott hastened to explain that the lack of prosecution was due not to laxity on the part of the commission, but to the fact that the corporations invariably carried out its orders.

Testimony regarding an increase of $33,000 in the appropriation asked for last year as compared with that of the previous year, Mr. Mott pointed out that the appraisal of the property of the New York Telephone Company had called for unusual expenditures. The Secretary said that on Feb. 1, with the appraisal completed only about $30,000 out of the appropriation of $100,000 had been spent.

Some of the members of the investigating committee, and Chairman Thompson in particular, manifested much interest when Mr. Mott testified that Martin W. Littleton, who had acted as counsel for the Commission in the Telephone appraisal, had received $1,000 a month for his work.

"I think this committee will want to inquire very minutely into how Mr. Littleton spent every hour—yes, every minute—of his time to earn such a salary," said Chairman Thompson.

It developed from the testimony that the investigation of all the trolley lines outside of New York City for the Public Service Commission had been left to one official with one man to assist him. Charles R. Barnes, the chief investigator, was called as a witness at the afternoon session.

Mr. Barnes testified regarding an investigation of trolley roads in Buffalo which he had conducted in 1912. Twenty-eight recommendations for improvement of the service had been made by the investigator.

"The companies acted upon eleven of these, they failed to act upon fourteen and the propriety of three of the recommendations remain in dispute," said the witness.

In reply to questions from members of the committee, Mr. Barnes testified that after Commissioner Hodson had taken office he personally had attended to all complaints against the trolley companies in Buffalo.

Secretary Mott in the course of his testimony placed on file reports and documentary evidence which will be used as foundation for the inquiry. The hearing will be resumed tomorrow, when it is understood Colonel Hayward will take up the alleged tardiness of the commission to order a reduction in telephone rates.

Academy of Sciences Calendar.

The current bulletin of the New York Academy of Sciences announces a lecture on "Phylogeny of the Muscles of Mastication in Vertebrates," by L. A. Adams on Monday evening at the American Museum of Natural History. The Linnean Society will hold its annual meeting on Tuesday at the Museum and "Some Aspects of the New York State Vegetation" will be discussed by Professor W. L. Bray at a session of the Torrey Botanical Club. At the same place the next night the New York Mineralogical Club will listen to talks by Alfred C. Hawkins on "Mineralogical Progress in Rhode Island" and Dr. F. G. Kneer on "Notable Mineral Specimens." W. T. Davis, J. R. de la Torre Bueno and C. J. Martin will address the Brooklyn Entomological Society at the Children's Museum, 185 Brooklyn Avenue, on Thursday evening.

Must Justify Raid on Daly's.

The raid of the police on Daly's Theatre on Wednesday night, when Benjamin A. Levine and Jerome Rosenberg, lessee and manager of the theatre, were arrested for not having a license, was followed yesterday by an application to Supreme Court Justice Gavegan for an injunction restraining the police from interfering with the performance. The application was denied, but an order was issued requiring the police to show cause why they should not be restrained. The order is returnable this morning.

GIRL ORDERED BACK HOME.

Philadelphia Court Gives Miss Galbraith Till March 24 to Return.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—After refusing the plea of her invalid mother to return home, Ruth D. Galbraith, 17 years old, was directed by Judge Brown in the Domestic Relations Court Tuesday to remove her belongings from Pastor Russell's Bethel in Brooklyn, and join her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Galbraith, of 23 State's Avenue, Atlantic City.

The court gave the girl until March 24 to comply with his order, and in the meantime postponed definite action on a writ of habeas corpus, brought by Mrs. Galbraith against Grace Hollister, a half sister of Ruth and William H. Hollister, said to be one of Pastor Russell's publicity agents.

According to Mrs. Galbraith, Ruth's desertion of her Atlantic City home was entirely due to the importunities of Mrs. Hollister and the later's husband. Ruth's father, James F. Galbraith, was in the stone business at Fifty-second and Market Streets, and the girl has an income of $50 a month. When Pastor Russell's moving pictures were shown in Atlantic City last May, Ruth was an usher in the place for six weeks and she left for Brooklyn with the Hollisters in September.

Mrs. Galbraith denied that her daughter had been compelled to do all the manual labor in the Atlantic City home or that she left home fearing that she would contract tuberculosis from her brother. It was denied that the boy had the disease.

FINER FIFTH AVENUE BUS.

Many Improvements in New Type of Passenger Vehicles.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company, which operates the buses on Fifth Avenue, Riverside Drive, and other thoroughfares, tried out yesterday a new style of bus. They announced it to be "almost the last word in omnibus comfort."

The heaters are under the floor, giving more foot room for the passengers. There is a push button for each seat and a double handrail on the rear stairway to insure greater safety. Ten square feet more of glass has been added to the window space, and the electric lighting facilities of the interior are increased. By the use of aluminium panels and high-test alloy steel, the company states, it has been able to accomodate space without sacrificing strength. Cross seats have been installed for twenty-two passengers on the lower deck, all but two of which face forward.

A new large electric omnibus of the type that is to be used on the city streets if the Board of Estimate grants a franchise to the People's Five Cent Bus Company stood along Park Row, opposite the City Hall, during the luncheon hour yesterday and was examined by several thousand people.

Henry J. Moriarty and Joseph Conklin, employes of the bus company, who received summonses for allowing a similar vehicle to stand at Columbus Circle last Tuesday, were dismissed yesterday by Magistrate Barlow in the West Side Court. They were charged with operating vehicles bearing an advertisement asking for public support of a machine in violation of Section 41 of the corporation ordinances. The Magistrate said the matter was one for the civil courts to settle.

TRAFFIC SQUAD MEN DINE.

A. A. Anderson Is Host and Gets Ideas on Street Safety.

A. A. Anderson, Chairman of Mayor Mitchel's Central Committee on Street Traffic and Safety, gave a dinner last night at the Café des Beaux Arts to fifty uniformed policemen of the traffic squad, so that he could get first-hand information and suggestions to help the work of the committee in perfecting the traffic laws. He acted as toastmaster, and the principal guest was Capt. Frank Healy, commander of the Chicago traffic squad, and, owing to his thirty-one years' experience on street traffic regulations, regarded as an expert on the subject.

Mr. Anderson said it was his ambition to make New York the best traffic-regulated city in the world. Captain Healy told of his work in Chicago and what he had seen abroad.

The Traffic Policemen then gave their views in an informal manner. They generally agreed that a scheme of educating the public and making more arrests for violations of the traffic law would tend to improve conditions. Commissioner Woods looked in at the dinner, but did not speak.

AIDS NEW HAVEN ROAD.

Connecticut Senate Amends Charter to Dispose of Holdings.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 4.—The Senate, without debate, today passed an amendment to the charter of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company permitting it to sell or pledge capital stock of the Boston & Providence and Old Colony Railroad Companies, acquired under charter rights of 1889 and 1893, which has been held in the treasury.

CONFER ON IMPORT PLAN.

To Modify Arrangements for Bringing In Wool.

A special committee was appointed by the Executive Committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, at a meeting yesterday in the Hotel Belmont, to confer with A. M. Patterson and the other officers of the Textile Alliance in an effort to remove all matters of disagreement respecting the arrangement recently effected between the British Government and the alliance by which wools from Great Britain and Australia are to be exported to the United States. Following its appointment the committee conferred with Mr. Patterson and made material progress toward a compromise of the matters at issue.

The arrangement for the importing of wool entered into between the British Government and the alliance gives the latter full power to discriminate between the wool that may and may not come into this country. All the staple shipped must be consigned to Mr. Patterson. The association, which is said to represent fully two-thirds of the domestic manufacturing interests, takes the stand that its members should have had some voice in determining the nature of the agreement. The charge which shall be made for carrying out the details of the plan is another objection the association has raised, feeling that 1 per cent. on the invoice value of the wool is too much to pay for the privilege of importing wool.

The special committee, which will confer with Mr. Patterson again today, consists of the following: James R. MacColl of the Lorraine Manufacturing Company, Andrew Adie of the United States Worsted Company, George H. Hodgson of the Cleveland Worsted Mills, Jacob F. Brown of Brown & Adams, representing the Boston wool trade, and John R. Munn of the American Woolen Company. It is expected that an agreement will be reached today through a modification of the terms laid down by the alliance.

The Demand for Fancies.

To explain the exceptional strong demand for fancy woolens and worsteds this season, a clothier ventured the opinion that perhaps the vogue for Summer fabrics such as mohair and cotton and silk mixtures has something to do with it. The serge business was cut into to a considerable extent by these goods. The manufacturers buy as they sell, and, if they found the serge business dropping off even during Spring operations, they might easily be led, he said, to curtailing their orders on the same fabric for the heavyweight season. There are also, he said, better values to be obtained in these goods than in the staple merchandise. This is notably true of worsteds, which have not seen the strong advances that have occurred on other grades through the rising cost of raw material. Fancy woolens by reason of this very scarcity have been restricted as far as showings go, thus leaving the worsteds in an exceptionally strong position.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The regular meeting of the Inventors' League of the United States, Incorporated, will be held on Monday evening at 8 o'clock in Sheffel Hall, 194 Third Avenue. Changes in the by-laws to create a life membership class will be acted upon.

A new wash suit called the "Billy Boy" has been receiving a good deal of favorable comment throughout the trade of late. It is offered in Rugby cloth and Butchers' linen.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DEPARTMENT STORE, located in the heart of business section of large Northwestern city, has following departments to sublet: Piece goods, embroideries, laces, dress trimmings, neckwear, jewelry, &c.; men's furnishings, gloves, hosiery, corsets; millinery, hair goods, notions and perfumes; splendid opportunity for right parties. X 208 Times Annex.

ONE HUNDRED up-to-date silk dresses, with chiffon waists and taffeta skirts, in all assorted sizes and colors; immediate delivery. Cassatt Co., 158 West 23d St.

JOBBING TRADE, M. M. Kissenbaum & Bro., Baltimore; best made pile and cloth coats. Showing Room 300, Broadway Central Hotel.

PROMINENT JOBBERS NOW LOOKING, WASH DRESSES. CALL ALL THIS AND NEXT WEEK. 7TH FLOOR, 2 WEST 16TH.

Factory plant, 14 machines, all improvements; rent cheap and to be sold cheap. Sang, Cohen & Reiman, 202 West 26th St.

Sub-manufacturer, turning out a good garment, would like connections with some manufacturers and jobbers. S 2 Times.

We will buy for cash jobs ladies' silk and muslin underwear, house dresses, and kimonos. Chicago, M 53 Times.

Jobber looking at wash dresses, price $2.50 to $7.50. Call mornings up to 12 o'clock, top floor, 37 West 19th St.

SALESMAN WANTED.—Strong side line muslin underwear; this State; commission. X 225 Times Annex.

Shop of 36 machings for sale; cheap help; low rent. Details from Falk & Thorner, 3 West 18th St.

Ready to place orders on snappy Summer dresses, $2.75 up; mornings only. 12 East 62d St., 2d floor.

We have 500 pieces of shantung for immediate delivery. Mautner Bros., Inc., 152 West 25th St.

Jobber looking at waists and dresses. 108 and 110 West 34th St., 12th floor, Room 1,201.

Jobs in men's and boy's clothing; cut prices. A. Schaap & Sons, auctioneers, 394 Broadway.

Contractors wanted with samples of cotton dresses. Pioneer Dress Co., 35 West 21st St.

Looking at high-class silk and cotton dresses; mornings. Hamburger, 22 West 27th St.

Jobber looking Fall samples children's, misses' coats. 12 East 33d, 9th floor.

Contractors of Middy Blouses want more work. C. C., 260 Stone Av., Brooklyn.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¼@4 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday.3¼@4 " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Wool Brings High Prices.

LONDON, March 4.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 8,758 bales. The selection was quickly sold. Crossbreds are now 10 per cent higher than a week ago and secured merinos are only half penny dearer. Americans paid 2s 6d for the best clips of scoureds. New Zealand greasy crossbreds sold as high as 1s 6d.

Corset Trade Looking Up.

The improvement predicted some time ago by prominent makers of corsets is apparently at hand, though the season's business to date is still quite a bit subnormal on the whole. The bulk of the retail demand is for four and five inch bust effects, principally the latter. Buyers are still showing a tendency to avoid such models as have a tendency to permit bulkiness at the hip line, they having found that, despite the advent of the fuller skirt, most of their customers are not ready fully to abandon the slender, willowy appearance imparted by the corsets of several seasons past. The demand for the better grades of corsets is one of the features of the market. Even in the cheaper goods the buyers are taking the best they can get for the money they have to invest.

Not the Kind of Argument.

A manufacturer, who was asked if he considered the high price of raw material as a good selling argument, replied that he had instructed his salesmen to take the customer's knowledge of conditions for granted. Nothing is gained, he said, by pointing out even before the customer has made a criticism, that the same goods cannot be bought this year for the same amount as last year. "If you simply credit your customer with sense and a knowledge of conditions that affect his business, although he may possess neither," he said, "you are more apt to get an order than if you cry about the higher cost of this or that. In other words, it is better to dwell on the attractiveness of the line you are selling than to go into details to explain why something better cannot be offered at the same price."

Fur Men Going Out.

Representatives of prominent fur houses are now going out after Fall business on men's fur-lined coats and other goods of a more or less staple nature. Naturally, nothing can be done with furs for women until there is some definite indication of the style trend. As one well-known man in the trade said yesterday, all of the fur industry is optimistic, for the reason that things could not possibly be worse than they have been in the last few seasons. However, the adjustments for the past season have been made, the losses have been charged off, and the trade is preparing to enter the new season without remembrance of what has passed. The prospects of cheaper furs for the consumer this Fall and Winter are said to be bright, for the cost of the raw material is expected to be lower than it has been for some time.

Raw Silk Prices Unsettled.

The Yokohama raw silk market is firmer and quotations have advanced 10 to 15 yen per picul. Sales for the week there amounted to 1,400 bales, with stocks still at 14,000 bales. In Canton a downward revision of prices has again attracted the interest of buyers, and more demand is reported both for Europe and American account. The market continues quiet, but very firm at Shanghai. Steam filatures are quoted at very high prices, being held considerably above the level of Italian and Japan raws. Tsatlee sorts remain inactive but firm, while tussahs are a trifle easier for the later shipments. The reelers at Milan are asking higher prices on new business, good stocks being well cleaned up. The local market is fairly active for spot silks of all descriptions, but the demand for forward shipments is light.

Gray Goods Demand Improves.

Further improvement in the demand for gray goods manifested itself in this market yesterday. There were sales of 38½-inch 60-52s and 60-48s at 3¼ and 3⅜ cents, respectively, which were full market prices. A number of bids were in the market for spot 38½-inch 64-60s at a sixteenth less than was generally quoted, but so far as could be learned there were no sales of this construction made under 3¾ cents. Further attempts were made to get 39-inch 80 squares at 5½ cents for spot delivery, but here again the sales made were put through at the full figure, which was 5⅝ cents. On 39-inch 68-72s there was business done at 4¼ cents. The call for sheetings was fairly good and prices were sustained generally. The day's spot print cloth quotations were:

29-inch, 80-80s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 64-58s	3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	5c	38½-inch, 60-62s	3¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3⅛c
38½inch, 64-64s	3⅞c	27-inch, 64-60s	2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	2¼c

Shoe Trade Prepares for Fall.

Preparations are now being made in the shoe trade for the Fall season. The road men of one of the prominent houses have already left with their Fall samples, making their departure about three weeks earlier than usual. Representatives of other houses will leave as soon as the make-up of the lines is completed, which in the case of some of them will be in about ten days to two weeks. At the request of the retail trade, attempts are being made to curtail the number of models to be offered for the new season, the variety of styles that are being shown for the Spring putting an unnecessary burden on the retailer without benefiting any one in particular. There seems to be a difference of opinion regarding the prices that will be quoted on staple lines for Fall, but the consensus of belief is that there will have to be some sort of an upward revision in wholesale prices in order to meet the higher cost of leather.

Different Views on Prospects.

Various manufacturers of clothing who were interviewed yesterday on the prospects for the coming Fall season's business took different views regarding the outlook. It was agreed that conditions since last the salesmen took to the road have improved materially, and that there is less uncertainty. The mild weather, on the other hand, has not given the retailers much of an opportunity to move out goods, and the fact that they must carry over more than the usual amount of merchandise will not make it any easier for the manufacturers to get orders for the next heavyweight season. During the month just past, there was a more active demand for Spring merchandise than is normally the case, and this is regarded as a good sign.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1600 Bryant.

ALBANY—Albany Model; B. W. Finkelstein, cloaks, suits, waists; 15 E. 26th. Herald Square.
ATLANTA—Olsen Co.; B. Olsen, suits; 15 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE—Baer Bros.; S. S. Baer, jobs Spring suits, coats, dresses; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazier, laces, embroideries; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; L. Gutman, gloves; Longacre.
BALTIMORE—B. Freedman & Son; M. J. Freedman, woolens; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—S. Kirson & Co.; S. Kirson, clothing; Grand.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; W. B. Hurst, dry goods; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss Fraser, suits, 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Fifth Avenue Cloak and Suit Store; J. S. Salvin, ready-to-wear; Albert.
BOSTON—Tremont Stores; Miss M. C. Fanning, waists; Park Av.
BOSTON—Wilson, Laurabee & Co.; P. F. Mahoney, domestics; Gregorian.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; E. A. Pitman, books; G. A. Hitchcock, men's clothing; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Roxbury D. G. Co.; M. Cohn, dry goods; Wallick's.
BOSTON—P. Shaffer, clothing; Hoffman.
BOSTON—Thayer, Hengerer & Co.; G. Debus, Miss K. Theill, toilet articles; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—I. Goldin, cloaks, suits; 200 5th Av.
BUFFALO—Oppenheim, Collins & Co.; Mrs. F. Sweeney, cloaks, women's wear; Mrs. R. Zimmerman, women's wear; 35 West 34th.
BURLINGTON, Vt.—E. Spear, millinery; Albert.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss E. Doherty, costumes, suits; Miss E. Carney, misses' cloaks, suits; 16 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—I. Stein, clothing; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; H. L. Bernbaum, women's coats, suits, dresses; Miss J. Goldberg, misses', children's, juniors' coats, suits, dresses; I. Keim, representing; 15 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss M. L. Dunlap, suits; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; G. Dykes, linens; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—S. Siegel & Brother; M. Siegel, Fall coats, suits; 7 West 22d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Weathered, costumes; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—T. Ascher Co.; J. Strauss, hats; 621 B'way.
CHICAGO—Kahn Bros. & Co.; L. Kahn, knit goods; 78 Worth.
CINCINNATI—Kline Brothers; Miss M. Isaacs, cloaks, suits; 95 Madison Av.
CINCINNATI—Irwin Cloak Co.; Miss Kluber, cloaks, suits; 1 Union Square.
CLEVELAND—William Taylor Sons & Co.; A. W. Calder, cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—The May Co.; F. R. Hettinger, leather goods, jewelry; 37 West 20th.
CLEVELAND—Pike-Richmond Co.; A. E. Pike, millinery; Hermitage.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss K. Murray, white goods; 18 W. 28th.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse, Martens Co.; C. L. Maas, ready-to-wear; Miss M. Donovan, gloves, hosiery; 1,270 B'way.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Fashion Co.; W. L. Wellington, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.
DAYTON—Gideon, Bobbs & Co.; B. L. Bobbs, women's ready to wear; Hermitage.
DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; E. L. Jones, cloaks, suits, waists; 214 Church.
ERIE, Penn.—Osborn-Norman Co.; W. P. Norman, furnishing goods; J. S. Owen, notions; 1,170 Broadway.
GENEVA, Ohio—J. R. Fuller D. G. Store; J. R. Fuller, dry goods; Wallick's.
HARRISBURG—Ladies' Bazaar; M. Schondorf, women's wear; St. Denis.
HOLYOKE—Bunyan & Dowling; Miss H. Dowling, millinery, silks, dress goods, neckwear; Miss E. N. McCormack, millinery; Murray Hill.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Schlossberg; M

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

J. H. DREW & BRO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against J. H. Drew & Bro., Inc., electing and sheet piling, 26 Pine Street, by George F. Drew, $32,500; H. C. H. Southard Co., $272, and Mart P. Lodge.

WILLIAM VAIL, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William Vail, Inc., plumbing contractor, 3 East Twelfth Street, by Louis Weshaler, $1,100; Misty C. Vail, $400, and Harry L. Salby, $95. Liabilities are said to be $3,000 and assets $6,600. Judge Hough appointed Charles L. Brookheim receiver.

JOSEPH KOEHLER, 150 Park Row, has assigned to Henry Lasser. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed by Safety Supply Co., $100; estate of Charles Hart, $100, and W. H. Bankler, as receiver of A. S. Lascelles & Co., $400.

WILLIAM J. MARTENS, cafe employe, 1,764 Amsterdam Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $20,264 and no assets.

WILLIAM A. ROWAN.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Tuesday against William A. Rowan, ship broker, 601 West 135th Street. The claims of two of the petitioning creditors have been paid and two other creditors consented to the dismissal.

HENRY GREENBERGER, grocer, 2,814 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities $8,719 and assets $3,400.

MARIE BRUNNER, the Elite Shop, dresses, 66 West Thirty-eighth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $2,790 and assets $874.

MANDARIN WAIST CO., 57 Greene Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $1,805 and assets $545.

SAMUEL RAUCHBERG, manufacturer of pantaloons, 182 East Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities $7,384 and assets $3,900.

THE BLOCK-MANDEL CLOAK CO., INC., 2,006 Third Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $5,800 and assets of unknown value.

THE ATLANTIC KNITTING MILLS, INC., knit goods, 28 Sullivan Street, has assigned to Irving L. Ernst.

KLEINERT & ROSENBLUTH, INC., plumbers' supplies, 1,668 First Avenue, assigned to Clarence W. Gaylor. W. Klenert is President.

ADOLPH J. HIRSCH, jewelry, 65 Nassau Street, has assigned to Archibald Palmer.

WILLIAM F. MARGERIN, painter, 358 West Forty-second Street, has assigned to Murry Rosenthal.

HENRY REHER, grocer, 125 East Eighty-eighth Street, has assigned to Benjamin Grossman.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y.—Samuel Malimen, merchant, voluntary petition; liabilities $15,137, assets $6,781.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y.—Elizabethtown Windsor Hotel Company filed petition; liabilities of $84,166, assets of $45,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Arche, John—R. Arena, costs, $216.
Aron, Moses and Benjamin—Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Co., $136.
Applegate, Charles M.; Jerome B. Fellheimer, and Chester H. Wilcox—M. Wacht et al., $524.
Bauchmann, Alberto—L. Golick, $484.
Benson, Thomas—B. J. Conroy, $117.
Ball, Charles R.—Rockwood Land and Improvement Co., Inc., $676.
Braun, Freda—D. Hays, $233.
Blauer, Harry—M. Zin, $1,373.
Bewers, Ethel B.—A. P. Bailey, $209.
Boyle, Fanny—M. Boyle et al., costs, $120.
Cullen, Matthew—H. Thomas, costs, $102.
Calef, Samuel P.—Lind & Stevens, Inc., $495.
City of N. Y.—J. Ahrens, $4,151.
Cohenolous, Max and Sam—L. Afterson, $343.
Campbell, Catherine—City of N. Y., costs, $107.
City of N. Y.—H. E. Fox, $647.
Dupont, Etta G.—C. H. Lowerer, Jr., et al., $1,388.
Empire City Subway Co., Ltd.—I. Breidbert & Bros., $804.
Ehrhart, Phillip—M. Rosenfield et al., $161.
East Twenty-third St. Realty Co.—C. D. Meyer, $22,777.
Flurl, Charles A.—Aeolian Co., $272.
Finn, Edgar N.—Harry S. Hough, Inc., $203.
Forbes, Charles J.—Ludwig Baumann & Co., $172.
F. & N. Schaefer Brewing Co.—J. Curran, $627.
Fleischman, Joseph—C. Guds, $235.
Fitts, Frank W. and Arthur B.—P. Schaad, $422.
Fritz, Margaret M., and Ralph F. Gortle—I. Franco, $122.
Golde, Cecil—P. Handibode, $119.
Grossman, Meyer, and Jacob Boyarsky—S. Bartlett, $119.
Grinberg, Adolf J.—J. R. Howe, $16,775.
Goldbaum, Gerson & Ipanda—D. Gutlohn, $196.
Grinberg, David, and Adolph Morris—J. Berliner, $700.
Greenberg, Abraham—J. Scheuer & Co., $644.
Gross, Morris—M. Spielman, $298.
Gondek, Frank and Amelia—J. Jaburg et al., $330.
Hesslinger, John T.—G. T. Wagner, $675.
Hollwitz, Alexander—I. Covino, $889.
Heberman, Max—R. E. Thibaut, $161.
Hendrickson, Hendrick A.—P. S. Rightmyer, $4,285.
Hazlett, William C.—J. E. Owens, $345.
Hodge, Andrew H. —Merritt, Elliott & Co., $210.
Higgons, George T.—Franklin Savings Bank, $163.
Harrison, Myron M.—A. E. Harrison, $449.
Hess, Moses—H. C. Murray, $128.
Jumel Realty and Construction Co.—J. G. Walter et al., $6,782.
Jamaica Water Supply Co. — M. J. Drummond et al., costs, $130.
Jacobs, Morris—E. D. Day, $904.
Jumel Realty and Construction Co.—J. Metzger, $7,131.
Johnson, Solon H. — American Cotton Mills Co., $201.
Jacobson, Harry and Louis E.—K. Popper, $1,390.
Kalfbat, John — Sulzberger & Sons Co. of America, $119.
Klein, Julius J.—Central Syndicate Building Co., $815.
Kimball, Francis H. — New Yorker Zeitung Publishing and Printing Co., $664.
Koszyk, Dmytro—Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, $109.
Keeler, George E.—H. Getsinger, $126.
Kramer Contracting Co. — Lenox Sand and Gravel Co., $215.
Lyons, Joseph H.—Interstate Note and Holding Co., $171.
Levine, Samuel—J. B. Lynch, $118.
Lamb Pub. Co. and Solomon Lichtenstein—National Nassau Bank, $1,677.
La Barbera, Salvatore—G. W. Linch, costs, $105.
Laitin, Harris—I. Jacobs, costs, $108.
Langer, Charles, by guardian—T. Asch et al., costs, $130.
Levy, Isidore P. and Henry J.—H. Kohen, $228.
Liska, Nicholas—H. Zimmerman, $134.
Mandel, Adolf—S. Anderson, $156.
Mansfield, W. S.—American Circle Co., $177.
Miskind, Rose—D. Goldberg et al., $200.
Mutual Motor Sales Co., Inc., and George Ozanne—W. P. Buchler et al., $141.
Michel, John—International Silver Co., $1,924.
Morrison, Chas. V.—L. H. Woods, costs, $105.
Myrophone Co., Inc.—Premier Press, $543.
Manufacturers' Piano Exchange, Inc.—F. Halpern, $789.
Nixon Nitzchen National Bank, $1,641.
Same—P. Chatham, $5,130.
O'Donnell, John F.—B. B. Platt, $515.
O'Brien, William H.—T. W. Strong et al., $3,000.
Pascocello, Joseph—New England Casualty Co., $463.
Price, Max—E. Kaufman et al., $112.
Pignaron, William G.—M. Gowen, $109.
Pressure Lighting Co.—F. H. Rube, $2,114.
Pielliusch, Max—United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Co., $229.
Rich, Arthur, and Barnet Leeder—American Woolen Co. of New York, $1,517.
Rutherford Realty Co.—R. Schreiber et al., $3,794.
Rogers, Lorlys Elton—National Nassau Bank of New York, $432.
Rosenbaum, Abraham—Universal Metal Spinning Co., Inc., $130.
Rubin, Max—T. Middlemore, possession of property and $85, or $685.
Rosenheim, Morris—J. Schulman, $192.
Repelk, Morris—Newman Daube & Co., $174.
Strysower, Harry, and David Rosen—J. S. Kebart, $968.
Sheaff, Joseph—Lehigh Valley Coal Co., $102.
Schnable, Max R.—New York Edison Co., $105.
Schneider, Morris—E. Wohlfart, $134.
Stanek, Joseph—Ludwig, Bauman & Co., $112.
Sedden Realty Co.—J. R. Ernst, $592.
Steinhardt, Charles—R. Bonnany, $110.
Sutton, Woodruff J.—P. Hanneman, $114.
Schechter, Daniel, and Irving Chastney—G. Marks et al., $145.
Sax, Joseph, Louis, and Michael—H. Barrington, $700.
Tompkins, Ella C.—L. Schoolhouse, $198.
Vogel, Frederick—H. Kanzer, $4,709.
Vondrann, Paul—G. B. Read, $120.
Wood, Charles—Aeolian Co., $300.
Whitney, Frederick C.—S. Stange, $2,616.
Wells, Winifred—William R. Noe & Sons, $112.
Wood, Catherine S.—J. G. Wetzler, $107.
Warners Features, Inc.—First Savings Bank and Trust Co., $2,764.
Weinstein, Max—L. Steinberg, $286.
Western Realty Co.—J. G. Walter et al., $3,547.
Same—J. Metzger, $7,312.
Walsh, Charles A., Jr.—Pitts Motor Car Repair Sales Corporation, $123.

In Bronx County.

O'Rourke, Patrick—J. Polcso, $186.
Rosenblum, Abraham—Universal Metal Spinning and Stamping Co. $130.
Steel, Carl J., Josef Johanes Kadleo and Vaclav Batka—R. Janovsky, $215.
Schwetze, Gustavus A.—O'Neill-Adams Co., $288.
Ward, Montague—C. R. Bates, $144.
Whittemore, Mary I.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $157.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County

North American Wall Paper Co.—A. Quint et al., March 3, 1915, $522.

Lesser, Maurice—E. House, Feb. 15, 1915, $345.
Cahn, William C.—Church E. Gates & Co., Aug. 1, 1914, $377.
Van Cortlandt Realty Co.—H. Handy, March 4, 1912, $968.
Zalman, Morris—J. Haug et al., Feb. 15, 1914, $131.
Lee, Ronald C.—J. J. O'Neill, Feb. 7, 1914, $1,698.
Haughtaling, Edw. H., and H. Otto Wittpenn—Owners' Building Co., Jan. 8, 1915, $115.
Donovan, Walter J. M., and James Langan—W. H. Maynard, Nov. 27, 1914, $223.
Madkie, Cecil D., and John E. Ward—I. Feinberg, Nov. 6, 1914, $206.
Somebsorn, Solomon S.—W. A. Brown et al., June 13, 1894, $932.
Stuser, Bernard—J. B. Morawetz, Sept. 9, 1914, $641.
Sears, Catherine E.—J. J. Van Alen, Aug. 5, 1914, $5,282.
Schiffman, Jacob—J. Glucksberg, Jan. 11, 1915, $716.
Madison Mills Co., or Madison Mfg. Co.—Commercial Despatch Addressing and Delivery Co., Jan. 16, 1915, $1,106.
Osborg, Louis—A. Sommer, Nov. 14, 1914, $114.
Roberts, Dubcan I.—I. Van Zandt, Feb. 26, 1915, $600.
Rabinowitz, Samuel—T. Cosgrove, Jan. 26, 1915, $161.
Grad, William and Jacob—Franklin Office Furniture Co., March 6, 1912, $323.
Green, Thaddeus K.—H. J. Kirchner, Aug. 20, 1906, $107.
Grossman, Philip; Sadie Grossman, and Daniel Shaw—C. Coyne & Delaney Co., May 23, 1908, $534.
Same—C. G. Cornell, Jr., et al., May 25, 1908, $537.
Stern, Dora—A. McNally, July 13, 1899, (cancelled,) $171.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was demoralized late in the day by peace rumors, and at one time showed losses of 6¼ to 7¼c from the final of Wednesday, although at the close there was a partial recovery and final quotations were 4¾ to 4¾c net lower. Early in the day a somewhat steadier tone prevailed, and prices at one time were 1¼ to 1¼c net higher on commission house buying on the theory that the previous decline had discounted the developments on the Dardanelles. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.49¾ and No. 2 hard, $1.51¼, all rail; c. i. f. track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.45¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.54 c. i. f. Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.53¾	1.48¾	1.48¾	1.52¾	1.00⅛
July	....	....	....	1.29½	.96⅞

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

May	1.53½	1.47	1.48⅜	1.52¼	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.45¾	1.37	1.39⅝	1.44¼	.94
July	1.18¾	1.11	1.12⅞	1.17⅛	.92⅝

CORN.

The market for corn was inactive early in the day, and while prices at one time showed gains of ½c, there was little animation in the market, with buyers inclined to be cautious, owing to the large supplies, and when wheat broke in the afternoon prices turned weak, closing with net losses of 1⅝c. Argentine shipments for the week were estimated at 1,275,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 81¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	74⅜	72	72¼	73⅞	66⅜
July	76⅜	74	74½	75⅞	66⅛

OATS.

The oats market was influenced by the action of wheat and corn, declining after an early upturn and closing 1⅛@1⅜ net lower. The export demand was less active, and sales were smaller. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 62c; No. 2 white, 62¾c; No. 3 white, 61½c; No. 4 white, 60¼@61c; fancy clipped white, 63¾@64½c; ordinary clipped white, 61¼@63½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	57½	54¾	55½	56¾	40⅛
July	53	50⅝	51½	52⅞	39⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was moderately active and prices were easier owing to the decline in grain and lower hog markets. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 28,000; estimated for Friday, 23,000; Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 10,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	10.40	10.32	10.32	10.30	10.70
July	10.65	10.52	10.60	10.55	10.87
Ribs—					
May	9.95	9.85	9.87	9.87	11.42
July	10.25	10.17	10.17	10.17	11.57
Pork—					
May	17.42	17.25	17.25	17.37	21.47
July	17.80	17.65	17.65	17.72	21.55

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was only moderately active, but prices were steady in the face of the weakness in other commodities, closing 3 to 6 points higher. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.65@6.80	6.65
March	....	....	6.65@6.75	6.65
April	....	....	6.72@6.75	6.72
May	6.85	6.78	6.84@6.85	6.73
June	....	....	6.94@7.00	6.88
July	7.05	7.03	7.04@7.05	7.02
August	7.16	7.14	7.16@7.17	7.12
September	....	....	7.24@7.28	7.18
October	....	....	6.85@7.25	6.85

COFFEE.

Operations in the coffee market consisted of selling against purchases of a few thousand bags of cost and freight coffee in Brazil and buying by outside points probably against sales of spot holdings. There was also more business covering and a little profit taking, although on the whole the volume of business was small, sales aggregating 17,750 bags. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were slightly firmer in tone, Santos 4s being quoted 8 7-8s to 9.10, and Rio 7s at 6.75 to 6.90, and the tone here was steadier, closing prices being 2 to 4 points net higher. In the local spot market prices were unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾c.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	....	....	5.55@5.57	5.52
April	....	....	5.63@5.64	5.60
May	5.73	5.68	5.70@5.72	5.68
June	....	....	5.73@5.74	5.71
July	6.75	6.73	6.73@6.74	6.70
August	....	....	6.81@6.82	6.78
September	6.90	6.89	6.89@6.90	6.86
October	....	....	6.96@6.97	6.92
November	....	....	7.00@7.01	6.98
December	7.10	7.06	7.05@7.07	7.04

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,885 packages. Demand was quite sluggish and with pretty liberal offerings all grades suffered a decline, and there was a weak, unsettled feeling at the close. A few small sales were made under the call on 'Change, but buyers on the street were able to secure their goods below Exchange prices, say 31c for extras and 31¼@32c for the higher scoring lots. The bulk of the fresh stock can be had from 25@30c. An out-of-town buyer took 1,300 tubs fine held creamery at 26c. Renovated, ladles, and packing stock are all lower and unsettled. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 31c; higher scoring, 31¼@32c; firsts, 27@30c; seconds, 24½@26½c; thirds, 22@24c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 29½@30c; firsts, 25@26c; seconds, 23@24½c; State, dairy, finest, 28@28½c; good to prime, 25@27c; common to fair, 20@24c; renovated, extras, 23½@24½c; firsts, 22½@23c; lower grades, 20@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@23c, ladies, current make, firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 19c; lower grades, 17@18½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 17@17½c; lower grades, 14@16c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 20,542 cases. Stock is arriving very freely. While there is some improvement in the trade, most sellers have more goods than they can dispose of. The pressure to sell crowded prices down another ½c, firsts selling at 19¼@20c and a few graded lots at 20½c. Several hundred cases seconds sold at 19c and dirties dropped to 18c. Early eggs are very plentiful, pressed for sale and fully 1c lower. Duck eggs are increasing quite rapidly and the feeling is weaker. Fresh gathered, extras per dozen 21½@22c; extra firsts, 20½c; firsts, 19½@20c; seconds, 19c; thirds and poorer, 18@18½c; dirties, No. 1, 18c; state, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery, whites, fine to fancy, 23@24c; defective, 21@22c; gathered white, fine to fancy, 21@22c; gathered white, fair to good, 20@21c; gathered white, poor to fair, 19@20c; Western, 35@36c; Tennessee, and other good Southern, 34@36c.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BROWN, THOMAS R., (Feb. 23;) realty, over $50,000; widow, Clara F., gets household effects and $5,000 annuity; daughter-in-law, Charlotte E. Brown, $500 annuity; son and grandson are contingent legatees upon death of the widow.

KEARNEY, MARY A., (June 30, 1914;) personalty, $100; Annie McCluskey gets personal effects and $50; residue to husband, Patrick Kearney.

LERSCHER, JOHN, (no petition;) all to widow, Mary A., who is made sole executrix.

MARKEL, ADAM, (Feb. 22;) personalty, over $10,000; daughter, Josephine, gets $1,000 and income for life from $15,000; residue to son, Louis W.

MORTON, ANNIE A., (wife of James A. Morton of Worcester, Mass.,) (no petition;) will left piano and $1,000 to son, William Andrew Cushing, but codicil revokes the gift and bequeaths the son $5; residue to husband.

O'KEEFE, JOSEPH, (Dec. 20;) realty, $10,000; income from entire estate to widow, Anna J., for life; at her death the principal goes equally to children.

TILLOU, EDWARD, (Feb. 16;) personalty, $1,000; Fanny Hurlburt gets $200; Francis T. Buck, $150; Gordon S. Buck, $250.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Frederick Hulse and Charles Maitland Beattie of New York City were admitted to practice.

174—Capiloni Estate v. Mary H. Atcheriy.—Passed; to be restored.

157—G. R. Robinson v. B. & O. R. R.—Argument continued.

166—People of State of Illinois v. Forest Home Cemetery Co. of Chicago.—Argument commenced.

166—River Side and Dan River Cotton Mills v. Williamson, Menefee.—Argued.

170—D. McCormick v. City of Oklahoma City.—Argument commenced.

171—G. W. Caldwell v. C. E. Bauer.—Argument commenced.

W. E. Heim v. E. E. McCall, as Public Service Commissioner, First District, New York City.—Injunction ordered. Announced by Mr. Chief Justice White.

Adjourned until today.

Call for today: 171, 172, 173, 175, 177, 181, 183, 184, 185, and 186.

Southern District.

COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Room 433, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Hotchkiss<Nat City Bank.	Re Neaderthal.
Un Cop Sec Co<Amalg Cop Co.	Lines<Atl Trans Co.
Everett, Clarke & B<Alpha Port Cement Co.	Dun Met<U S.
Norton Co<Byers.	Neville<Harlem River No. 10.
Evans<Hall Print Pr.	NY & Cuba S S Co<Maldovado.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 337, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Herbst<Fowler.	Same<State M L A Co.
Higgins<Penn R R.	Farrell<Mendelsohn.
Corst<Alpha Port Cement Co.	Nutman<NY Rys.
Schamansky<Penn RR.	Bump<La Compagnie Gle Trans.
Tide W Oil Co<Globe Indem Co.	NY & Harlem RR<Marshall (2 acts).
Mendelson<Ohlbaum Bros.	Goldsmith<Borden's C M Co.
Sharon<Mason & H Co.	Stromeyer Co<Aldrich.
Ovavage<Phila & Rdg, &c, Co.	Summers<Texas & Pac Ry.
Devlin<Hallenbeck, &c, Co.	Jackson<Andres.
Conse<Alpha Port Cement Co.	Petrosino<MacCorry.
Fiske Rubber Co<Auto Tire Co.	Barber<Foster.
US<Casualty Co.	Mercer<I R T Co.
Olsen<Penn RR.	US<Koeven.
Rubin<Borden's C M.	Dean<Ward.
Carnegie Tr Co<Robin.	Leidl-Cohn Co<Filanes Sons Co.
Re New Centre Co.	Beaman<N Y, N H & H RR.
Weingart<J Hancock M L Ins Co.	Frankfort Barnett Co<Fryn & Co.
Domberg<Lamport & Holt Line.	In re Brown.
Weingart<Mass Met L I Co.	Donahue<L, L & W RR.
	Waldo Gran Wks<Thompson Starr Co.
	Re Silver & Gender.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Room 227, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Westheimer<Penn RR.	Koehler<Irvin.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 407, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Cases to be sent from Room 337 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Building, twelfth floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Case on—Hirsh-Wall<Walker & Sons<Goldberg. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned motions:

US<Strauss.	Pederson<Det. Forende, &c, Co.
Anglo-So Am Bk<First Nat Bk of Bayonne.	Gasgas Purifying, &c, Co<Willard.
Boise<Talcott.	Klenckenick<L Valley Coal Co.
Weingarten<Blangas.	Blauner<Riesler.
Sheetz<Washburne.	Cunard SS Co<CNY.
US<Bernardand.	Gordon<Turco-Helvai.
Goldsborough<Levering.	Weingart<State Mut L A Co.
Mizel<Elmore & H.	Same<Same Mut L I.
Dannenbaum<Selwyn.	Same<J Hancock, &c.
Am Lead P Co<Penn.	R & R Lime Co<Pendleton.
Sutor<Fleischman.	Wartkons<L V Coal.
Re Mendel.	Mt Waldo Gran Wks<Thompson S Co.
Evans<Chalfman, Goldsmith & Co.	Spring<Webb.
Webb<Samuels.	Flannery<Gerry & Pliny Fiske.
Crim<Triest.	US<Grimble.
De Tonnay<Van Wyck	
Parker<Se Franc, &c.	
Re Regan.	
New motions:	
Munsell<Republica Mica Co.	

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, Post Office Building. Trial calendar at 10:30 A. M. Re Trautman Corp., alleged bankrupt.

Motion calendar at 2 P. M.

Discharges:

Marx Rivesman,	Rockaway Soda Water Mfg Co,
F. J. Steltenscher,	G. Alexander Co.,
C. Motekewecz,	J. O'Reilly, (2.)
C. A. Forker,	Abraham Genser,
John N. Hines,	Nat. Foundry Co.,
Motions:	James Parsons & Co.,
Josephine H. Fiegenspan,	East. Brew. Co., (2,)
Elwin C. Rockwell,	Hyman Sislowitz,
F. G. Vollers,	Cafe Raub, Inc, (2,)
Abraham L. Glass,	Kobre & Ginsberg, (2)
Emil B. Miller,	Paul Dautschman,
	Lucile's Co., Inc.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Melton<Fullerton Weaver Realty Co.	Borough Dev Co<Harman.
	Gorman<B H R R Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—For hearing appeals from Municipal Courts.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Bijur, J. Litigated motions at 10:30 A. M.

Loboño<Nassau RR.	Denner<Pearlman.
Levine<same.	Re Fletcher.
Dudley<Dudley.	Robinson<Robinson.
Goldwurm<Goldwurm.	Hindle<Archbold.
Trochtenberg<Henig.	Di Franco<Di Franco.
Brokaw<Sherry.	La Ware<La Ware.
Gassler<Gassler.	Re Conlon El Washer.
Ra J F Boyle, (Gottlieb.)	Julie<Nat City Bk.
Kruger<Kruger.	Lisker<Lasport.
Squires<Scheuer, &c.	Schmalzholz<Hotel Gotham Co.
Stabinsky<Stein.	Berg<Hyman.
Leavitt<Leavitt.	Sorin<Beakes Dairy.
Murphy<Flood.	Aruta<Int R T.
Rastetter<Hoenninger.	Davies<Raudenbush.
Wangenheim<NY Stock Yards Co.	Furst<Stevenson.
Hamilton<Goodman.	Goldstein<Goldstein.
Dayton<Kimball.	Laurillard<Robertson.
Florsheim<Cohen.	Same<Anglo-Am Film Re Flynn.
Everett<Garvin.	London Finance Co<Sneden.
Cohen<Cohen.	Same<Healey.
Coopin<Norone.	Same<Esselborn.
Martin<Brick.	Same<Rahilly.
Sartorius<De Young.	Same<Anders.
Feltman<Rensoli.	Same<Spanier.
Reiner<Van Tuyle, Jr.	Same<Hveen.
Hartman<Hartman.	Same<McCormick.
Schultze<Feinberg.	Cohen<Grant Silk Mfg, Inc.
Prince<Prince.	Shea<Reinhart.
Blackton<Manhasset Dev Co.	People<Cook.
Herbert<Vicidis.	Mayers<Bloomingdale.
Rosenberg<Kreseger.	Cohn<Cohn.
Goldenburg Bros & Co<Kuper.	O'Brien<Hess.
Goldman<Rosenblum.	Bever<Post.
Levene<Levene.	Siegel<Jacobson.
Zinkeisen<Rehling.	Zinkeil Co<Am Purch Assn.
Zimmerman<Zimmerman.	Furst<Stevenson.
Mensch, Reich Co<CNY<Bonan.	Meyerhoffer<Mitchell.
Schnitzer<McKeohn.	Pettit<Can Cas Ins Co.
Friedman<Friedman.	Re Cantor.
Levine<Schwartz.	Siegel<Sackheim.
Hudson Mig Co<Comp Genl Trans.	Chapootzian<Bovajian.
Tillotson<Col K Trust.	Twin Bros. (2.)
Liebman<Liebman.	Friedman<Gans.
Weil<Weil.	Nassau Iron Wks, Inc<Shapiro.
Deren<Erie RR.	Re Norton.
Re Wentworth, &c, (2.)	Moran<Cauldwell Wingate Co.
O'Oller<Hayes Knit Co	Bernard<Indep Elec Supply Co.
Enos, Jr<Nafzal.	Strogatz<Strogatz.
D'Anci<Saitta.	Boettjer<Re-lein.
Astor Tr Co—McNully	Bunck<Corded.
Schmaiholz<Hotel Gotham Co.	Siegel<Greenberg.
Acacemia<Wolfson Wire.	Sanders Ferrick.
Crulkshank<French.	Mead<Prendergast.

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Undefended divorces:

Justice.	Hirsch.
Robinson.	Hrubovcak.
Martin.	Hickmann.
Nye.	Hurwitz.
Schechter.	Ehrhardt.
Schiltzel.	Berger.
Wright.	Keating.
Kelly.	Kronick.
Rathbun.	Frisch.
Long.	McFarland.
Conger.	Didericksen.
Cornell.	Grosse.
Fischer.	Wilkens.
Franke.	Sargent.
Goldberg.	Rizzutto.
Bernstein.	Simpson.
Motley.	Weinberg.
Boss.	Schwalbe.
Becker.	Peyser.
Levy.	Morris.
Theodores.	Charal.
Huber.	Gingras.
Kossoff.	Levinson.
Britton.	Jones.
Benes.	Feldman.
Limenfeld.	Tiffany.
Rosenberg.	Rothman.
Stern.	Glassman.
Zernecher.	Waxler.
Sykes.	Phillips.
Massaro.	Nelson.
Cassrone.	Bennett.
Levy<Kabill.	Silverstein.
Natter.	Motions:
Axelrod.	Devine<Melton.
Regulen.	Gutman<Gutman.
Rottberg.	Johnson<Johnson.
Prestia.	Stern<Met L I Co.
Fried.	Goltz<Goltz.
Angell.	Kewell<Kewell.
Vargi.	Preferred causes:
Sage.	Joltne<Sanford.
Rieder.	Moses<Moses.
De Baun.	General calendar:
Bonetto.	Equit Tr Co<Hammerstein.
Wiener.	Note<Bosselman.
Drasner.	Levenson<Crawfords.
Krause.	Clear.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Bisnchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

PART VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kiss<Blum, Hart, Jaffer & Fils<Steinbrucker.	Internat'l Talloring Co<Schlosser.
Appell<Mahler.	McGee<Mulligan.
Ivy Court Rity Co<Fowler.	Alex Portland Cement Co<Arlington Const Co.
Belitzar<Andrews.	Mulcahy & Gibson<Nat Security Co, Case on.
Stone<Ash.	

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Slotnick<NY Butchers' Dressed Meat.	L Marks<Union Ry.
A Kaspar<CNY.	A Marks<same.
V Zappola<same.	Horowitz<Bomier,
Mendel<Praismer.	Efron<Consol Tel, &c, Co.
Slaughter<Rottman.	Case on.

PART IV.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

PART V.—Adjourned to March 15.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Case on: Smith<Pitts Con Co.	

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Shapiro<Manacher.	Krewitz<Cohen.
Katz<Wilckes Martin White Plains.	Townsend<Messerole.
McMahon<Art Color Print Co.	Martha<Kips Bay Br & M Co.
Holsgrave<NY Rys.	M Armanio<Central Brewery.
Pew<CNY.	J Armanio<same.
Markowitz<Reliance Trading.	Case on.

PART VIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Roth<B H RR.	Henderson<D Stevenson Brew Co.
Jorgenson<NY Rys, (2 acts.)	Kolpke<same.
Holden<Bronx Bldrs Mach Co.	Schenkewitz<Smith.
Buschmann<Nass Elec RR.	Williams<Esser.
Birke<Ruppert.	Hennessy<Int R T Co (2 acts.)
	Case on.

PART IX.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Gottlieb<Linch.	Stabiner<Klein, (3 acts.)
Hagan<Pitts Cont Co.	Case on.
O'Connor<NY Rys.	
Berman<Barr.	

PART X.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Greenwood<Clemant.	Keating<Kirsh.
Winn<Pittsburg Cont.	Baur<Church of St Veronica.
Clarke<Uhl.	Case on.
Zornberg<Gayety T Co.	
Balch<NY Rys.	

PART XI.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Purdy<Pitts Con Co.	McKay<CNY.
Kampourakile<C'nsious	Nelson<NY Rys.
Doherty<Cons Gas Co.	Smart<King.
P Puchalsky<Untermayer Robbins & Co	Kemmerer<Union Ry.
C Puchalsky<same.	Case on.
Fekete<Mann Top & Body Co.	

PART XII.—Adjourned to March 15.

PART XIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Shaughnessy<Welchman.	Keppel<Appel.
Del Bene<McMullen, Sharp & Tyrist.	Chiat<Gordon.
Virgo<Cert.	Ballentine<Backwith.
	Case on.

PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M. No day calendar.

Case on—Bergh<Schlesinger.	

PART XV.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Adjourned motions:

Rossback<Mansfield Tire, &c, Co.	Beves<Past.
Levy<Klein.	Miller<Miller.
Leezanbaum<Knoll.	M J Kraus & Co<Koch.
Abelman<Indelli & Conforti Co.	Loew

RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

CLARENDON HOTEL
Virginia Avenue, near Beach.
Capacity 350. Open all year. Rooms en suite. Private baths, Electric Lights, Elevator. Sun Parlor. Free Booklet.
Monroe Hutchins, Prop.

New Clarion Kentucky Ave., 2d House from ocean; elevator to street; open all year. Garage. S. K. BONIFACE.

NEW YORK.
Macadam Roads in Every Direction
Saranac Inn
A SUMMER RESORT
CAMPS AND COTTAGES
Furnished camps for Housekeeping near hotel or isolated; also Cottages fully cared for by management, with meals at the Inn. Located on Upper Saranac Lake. Golf, Boating, Dancing, all Adirondack amusements.
HARRINGTON MILLS, Mgr.,
Hotel Grafton, Washington, D. C.

PAVILION HOTEL Open June 24th.
Sharon Springs, N.Y. AND COTTAGES
THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHING ESTABLISHMENT OPENS MAY 15. Folders on application.
J. H. GARDNER & SON,
W. H. CRAIG, Lessee.

NEW JERSEY.
THE INN.
Brown's Mills-in-the-Pines, New Jersey. An Exclusive Winter and Spring Resort. Climate unequalled. I. L. & M. S. Hudders.

VIRGINIA.
HOTEL CHAMBERLIN
OLD POINT COMFORT
For Booklets, address
Geo. F. Adams, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
Best to Carolina and Florida Resorts.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern Dist. of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES WIENER, Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named alleged bankrupt has filed his petition, verified the 1st day of March, 1915, setting forth among other things that he has offered terms of composition, which terms have been accepted by a majority in number of all creditors whose claims have been allowed, and which represents a majority in amount of such claims; that the consideration to be paid by the alleged bankrupt to his creditors has been deposited with the undersigned, and that the money necessary to pay all debts which have priority and the costs of the proceedings have been duly deposited in a duly designated depository, and asking that said composition may be confirmed by the court.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing before the Honorable Judge of the United States District Court, on March 15th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
No. 32 Beaver Street, New York City.
Dated New York, March 4th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of JOSEPH LIEBLING, Bankrupt.—No. 20641.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Liebling, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 4th, 1915, praying for the confirmation of a composition and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 15th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated March 4th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 19784.—WILLIAM A. O'NEILL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William A. O'Neill, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 9th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 13th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 3rd, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—GREENBLATT ASBESTOS MFG. CO., INC., No. 20734, Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Greenblatt Asbestos Mfg. Co., Inc., alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 4, 1915, praying for the confirmation of a composition in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition, before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 15, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 4, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20615.—In Bankruptcy.—NATHAN TEKULSKY, Bankrupt.

Nathan Tekulsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 18th, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 15th, 1915, at 12 o'clock. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated March 4th, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL and COTTAGES
on the Beach, Atlantic City, N.J.
A delightful place to spend the Spring months.
CAPACITY 600 · CHARLES SCHWABS ORCHESTRA.
Bookings may now be made for Easter.

HOTEL DENNIS
Atlantic City, N. J.
The hotel with the distinctive features, overlooking the Beach and Boardwalk from all floors. Always open. Capacity 600. New York booking office, Spur Travel Bureau, 569 Fifth Avenue.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

Bookings being made for EASTER WEEK.
Hotel RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths, running water in rooms. Orchestra.
JOEL HILLIMAN, President;
A. S. RUKEYSER, Manager.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

HOTEL BOTHWELL
Virginia Ave., Second House from Boardwalk and Steel Pier. Every Appointment. Highest standard in cuisine and service. Booklet.

WESTMONT HOTEL, Rhode Island Ave. and Beach; for home comforts, modern appointments, unsurpassed cuisine, at specially low rates. Always open. Tonic and curative baths.

FOR SALE.
SUITS, OVERCOATS, Etc., $12.
$1 DOWN—$1 WEEKLY
MEN'S CLOTHES ON CREDIT.
HAMILTON-MARTIN CO., Tailors,
171 Broadway, Enter 5 Cortlandt St.

DIAMONDS on CREDIT
Send for CATALOG
L.W. SWEET & Co. 100 Bway 34 St

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERBERT COCKSHAW, Bankrupt.—Notice of Sale.—No. 20,166.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that Jesse S. Epstein, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupt, offers for sale the property and assets of said bankrupt, including manufactured articles of jewelry, unmounted jewels, machinery, fixtures, safe, office furniture, and all other assets in the hands of or belonging to the trustee of said estate, except cash in hand or in trustee's sealed bids for the assets of the said bankrupt estate, as a whole, may be submitted to the trustee at his office, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon of the 15th day of March, 1915, at which time and place bids will be opened by him and the creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least ten per cent. of the amount of the bid. The trustee reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

The above property may be inspected on the premises lately occupied by the bankrupt at 29 West 38th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the office of its trustee, on the 15th and 12th days of March, 1915, between the hours of ten A. M. and three P. M.

Dated, New York, March 1st, 1915.
JESSE S. EPSTEIN,
Trustee in Bankruptcy.
ROBERTS & HEPBURN, Attys. for Trustee, 115 Broadway, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 21124.—LOUIS NERENBERG, Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Nerenberg, alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 4, 1915, praying for the confirmation of a composition in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 15, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also to attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 4, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 20875.—In Bankruptcy.—H. L. BLEIER, INC., Alleged Bankrupt.

Take notice that on Feb. 26, 1915, the above proceeding was referred to me as Special Master to pass upon a proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 47 Wall Street, New York City, March 16, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at which time these creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, March 4, 1915.
WILLIAM H. ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SURROGATE'S CITATION.

O'CONNOR, ELIZABETH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to SUSAN CUSHING, NORA CUSHING, CATHERINE CUSHING, ANNA CUSHING, HENRIETTA C. BRYAN, WILLIAM CUSHING, EDWARD CUSHING, JOHN J. BRADY, JAMES CUSHING, JOHN CUSHING, ANN CUSHING, NORA CUSHING, MARY CUSHING, MARY CRONIN, DAVID CUSHING if he be living, or his issue or his descendants, if he be dead, whose names, ages, places of residence and mental condition are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained and also all other heirs-at-law if any there be, and next of kin if any there be of said decedent whose names, ages, places of residence and mental condition are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, the only heirs and next of kin of ELIZABETH O'CONNOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary Fox, who resides at 2,480 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York City, and Catherine Murphy, who resides at 59 East 120th St., the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York, as to have a certain instrument in writing, and a first codicil thereto attached, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last Will and Testament of Elizabeth O'Connor, who was at the time of her death a resident of the County of New York, deceased.

Therefore, you and each of you are cited to show cause before the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said Will and Testament should not be admitted to probate as a Will of real and personal property.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of our said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 30th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

William F. Havemeyer Estate and Henry Maillard Properties in the Bronx Sold to Syndicate—Old Wallack's Theatre Property Traded for Midtown Loft Involving About $1,000,000—An Active Brooklyn and Suburban Market.

That the long-predicted boom has finally struck the western section of the Borough of the Bronx was evident yesterday, when about 135 building lots and several recently completed high-class apartment houses along the line of and adjacent to the new rapid transit lines were sold to investors, builders, and operators.

Equally interesting sales were reported in other sections of the borough, while the feature of the Manhattan market was a million-dollar trade involving the old Wallack's Theatre property on West Thirtieth Street and the twelve-story loft building at 122 to 126 West Twenty-sixth Street.

Brooklyn and the suburbs also contributed a number of large deals, instilling new life and activity into the market.

By far the most important of the Bronx transactions was the purchase by a syndicate composed of the Alliance Realty Company, William H. Chesebrough, and Daniel B. Freedman of the entire holdings of Henry Maillard, the famous candy maker, now residing in Paris.

The property consists of about ninety-five lots on the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, McClellan, Gerard, and Walton Avenues and East 166th Street, comprising practically three entire blocks and located north of 165th and south of 167th Streets.

This property has been owned by the Maillard family for more than fifty years, having been acquired by Henry Maillard's mother in 1864. It lies between the two stations of the new Subway now under construction, located, respectively, at 162d and 167th Streets.

During the past few weeks there has been a decided buying and building movement in the West Bronx, especially on and adjacent to Grand Boulevard and Concourse, due to the approaching early completion of the new Subway and extension of the elevated, which will supply to this great boulevard the only factor which has hitherto been lacking, direct access by rapid transit.

Havemeyer Estate Sells 27 Lots.

Further north in the same section William H. Chesebrough purchased from the estate of William F. Havemeyer its interest in twenty-seven lots fronting on Jerome Avenue, facing St. James Park, and beginning 701 feet south of Kingsbridge Road.

These lots have frontages on Jerome Avenue of 286 feet north of 192d Street and 386 feet south thereof. The elevated extension of the new Subway system will have a station at Kingsbridge Road.

This property was acquired by the Jerome Barnard Associates, of which syndicate William F. Havemeyer was a member about six years. In both deals the consideration was cash, there being no element of trade.

Big Fordham Heights Deal.

The Fordham Heights district supplied a deal of ten lots on the Grand Boulevard and Concourse and Ryer Avenue. On the former thoroughfare a plot 100 by 100 on the east side, between 182d and 183d Streets, beginning 147 feet north of 182d Street, was sold by M. Harkin Larkin for the Argent Realization Company, and also six lots in the rear extending through to Ryer Avenue with a frontage there of 150 feet.

The entire depth of the plot from avenue to avenue is about 180 feet. Negotiations are practically closed, and contracts will probably be signed this week. It is stated that the resale of half of this plot to a builder for immediate improvement with apartment structures.

Just north of this plot, a parcel 25 by 61, on the east side of the Concourse between 184th and 185th Streets, fronting 50 feet on Ryer Avenue has been sold by the same broker for William I. Phelan to an investor.

An indication of the active investment buying in this section was recently shown by the passing of title from Phelan Brothers' Construction Company of the new five-story house on plot 41 by 100 on the northeast corner of Ryer Avenue and 182d Street. The building was finished for occupancy less than a month ago. It was sold almost immediately at a consideration of about $65,000, and all of the twenty apartments have been rented.

Investor Buys $50,000 Bronx Corner.

In the eastern section of the Bronx Pollack & O'Neil sold to an investing client of Arnold Byrne and Baumann the five-story flat on the northwest corner of 183d Street and the Southern Boulevard, facing Bronx Park.

The structure, which occupies a plot 35 by 117, was acquired by the sellers about two months ago and was held at $50,000.

Wallacks Theatre Property in $1,000,000 Trade.

Contracts were signed yesterday by Bing & Bing, for the resale of the Wallack's Theatre property known as 29-31-33 West Thirtieth Street to the Fabian Construction Co., Moses Crystal, President.

In part payment the Fabian Construction Co. gives to the sellers the twelve-story loft building at 122-126 West Twenty-sixth Street, on a plot 67.9 by 98.9, completed about three years ago.

With the new building improvement the deal involves in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. The erection of the new building will commence about May 1. Hail and Stern negotiated the trade.

Investors Buying Tenements.

Harry Levy has sold to an investing client, for all cash, the premises known as 350 East Forty-second Street, a five-story tenement, size 28 by 98.9. This is the first change of ownership in twenty-five years.

Harris & Vaughn sold for the estate of Helene Gillman 535 West Fifty-second Street, a five-story flat, on lot 26 by 100.5, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Ennis & Sinnott have bought through John R. Davidson from the Service Realty Company 153 West 103d Street, a five-story flat, on plot 31.8 by 101, near Amsterdam Avenue.

Old McNeil Estate in a $241,000 Trade.

One of the most important deals of the year in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn was closed yesterday by C. B. Gwathmey, Vice President and Treasurer of the Westwood Realty Company and the M. M. Hayward Company, who sold to the Miller-Berge Realty Company the old McNeil estate. The property consists of a handsome old mansion and a large plot, with a frontage of 238 feet on Woodruff Avenue, 204 feet on St. Paul's Place, and 209 feet on Parkside Avenue.

In part payment the buyers gave the McNeil estate the two high-class sixteen-family apartment houses just being completed by them, situated on the east side of Argyle Road, between Caton and Church Avenues, having a frontage of 106 feet.

The deal aggregates $241,000. The builders will erect high-class apartments on their new plot.

Brooklyn.

The Jerome Property Corporation sold 404 Fourth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, a three-story and basement brick and stone private dwelling, on lot 20 by 100, for W. E. Corrigan of Rockledge, Fla. To a client for occupancy.

Elwood M. Townsend & Co. have sold nine one-family houses on East Fifteenth Street and Neck Road for Vanadrian Building Company to a client for investment.

$11,500 Astoria Deal.

The Mathews Building Company has sold to Heinrich Willoth of Manhattan a three-story six-family brick house, located on the east side of Eleventh Avenue, between Grand Avenue and Newtown Road, Astoria, Long Island City, known as 382 Eleventh Avenue, for $11,500.

$35,000 for a Shore Road Plot.

E. Walter Clark of Philadelphia has purchased from Frederick I. Bergen and Mrs. A. Coleman a plot 100 by 175 at the corner of Shore Road and Eighty-second Street. The reported price was $35,000, and it is understood that the plot will be improved with a handsome dwelling and given as a wedding present to the daughter of the buyer.

New Jersey.

At Garwood, N. J., the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot 60 by 100 on Hazel Avenue to M. J. Moore; plot 40 by 100 on Hazel Avenue to M. J. Moore, and a plot 50 by 100 on Spruce Avenue to J. J. Holloran.

Charles F. Bassett of Short Hills, N. J., purchased the William N. Coler, Jr., residence at Summit, N. J., one of the show places of the city, fronting 541 feet on Summit Avenue, 500 feet on Ridge Road, and 300 feet on Fernwood Road. The property has been held at $100,000.

Westchester County

F. William Eggert has sold for Edward L. E. Phipps the southwest corner of East Fourth Street and Hillside Avenue, 37.6 by 100, Mt. Vernon, to M. O'Donnell of New York.

C. J. Edgar sold for William Ostrow to a client the entire block consisting of twenty-two lots bounded by Greenvale, Hillside, and Chase Avenues, Yonkers Heights. Negotiations are now pending for the resale of the property to an investor, who will improve the same with high-class residences.

Important Madison Avenue Lease.

Clark T. Chambers has leased for George D. Sherman to August Heckscher 307 Madison Avenue for a term of twenty-one years, with renewal. This adjoins Mr. Heckscher's property on Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, giving him a frontage of 75 feet on Madison Avenue, with an outlet on Forty-second Street.

Mr. Heckscher recently filed plans for a new twenty-story building to be erected on this property. Heckscher & De Saulles and Frank D. Veiller were associated as brokers.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have leased at Rye, N. Y., for Frank Daniels, his house on the Old Boston Post Road to Paul P. Dean, unfurnished, for a term of years; for Mrs. W. H. Parsons, her residence on Library Lane to George H. Barnes, unfurnished, for a term of years; and for John W. Sterling "At The Purdy House," on the Boston Post Road, to Paul W. Alexander, unfurnished, for a term of years.

The Houghton Company has leased for the Hennessy Realty Company the four-story and basement high-stoop dwelling 47 West Eighty-second Street to Margaret H. Darcy.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have leased for J. H. McCullough his property known as "White Lodge," on Broadway, Hamilton Avenue, Irvington-on-Hudson, consisting of a large house, stable, outbuildings, and seven acres, to H. A. Ayers.

Commercial Leases.

J. Arthur Fischer has leased for the Federal Estates Company, Samuel H. Stone, the four-story building at 110 West Forty-fourth Street to Peter Da Prata for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of $50,000. The house will be altered for a restaurant.

Lorn & Co. have leased for the Interstate Haberdashery Company the store at 46 West Thirty-fourth Street.

H. W. Krumwiede, Jr., has rented to Louis Quattromani the store at 1,093 Seventh Avenue, and for the estate of R. H. Clarke to George Comninel the corner store at 2,197 Seventh Avenue.

Albert Moore has leased for Walter J. Salmon the store at 25 West Forty-second Street to Gilbert Freedman, and the store at 744 Sixth Avenue to Charles Gropper.

William J. Roome & Co., Inc., have leased the building at 207 Seventh Avenue, being the southeast corner of Twenty-second Street, for Mrs. Louise Wernert to John Doyle for a term of years.

Real Estate Notes.

The County Engineering Company took title yesterday to the plot, 59.7 by 86.2, at the northeast corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 169th Street. A mortgage for $70,000 at 6 per cent. was taken by the Van Dyck estate, and one for $12,000 was made by Annie K. Clarke to the new owner.

On Wednesday, March 10, at noon, in the Exchange Salesroom, Vesey Street, Joseph P. Day will offer at public auction sale 249-255 West 115th Street, three six-story modern apartment houses, commencing 56 feet east of Eighth Avenue, size of each plot 36 by 100.11.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

7th St, 270 East, s s, 183.8 ft w of Avenue D, 22.6x90.5, 4-story tenement; Caroline Hurry et al. against David Shapiro et al.; L. S. Hulse, attorney; J. A. Foley, referee; due, $15,927.76; taxes, &c., $542.80.

By Samuel Marx.

109th St, 139 West, s s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; 5-story tenement; M. J. Kingsland against Anna Liel et al.; C. P. & W. W. Lockley, attorneys; Frank Cochrane, referee; due, $24,063.06; taxes, &c., $549.60.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Arthur Av, 1,911, e s, 200 ft s of 177th St, 201.8x163.5 to Belmont Av x200x189.1, 2-story dwelling and vacant; Seamen's Bank for Savings against M. A. Fall et al.; Caldwalader, W. & T., attorneys; S. W. Fish, referee; due, $53,279.82; taxes, &c., $20,-950.73.

By Henry Brady.

Monterey Av, 2331, s w corner of 179th St, 50.9x99.3x48.8x100.1; 5-story flat; Gussie Morgenstern against Konrad Kromer et al.; S. N. Tuckman, attorney; A. N. Geigerich, referee; due, $5,427.62; taxes, &c, $737; subject to first mortgage $35,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, e s, 126.5 ft s of 170th St, 25.7x86.2; Emma L. O'Neil et al. to County Engineering Co., 60 Church St, March 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

FORT WASHINGTON AV, e s, 152.1 ft s of 170th St, 24.11x86.2; Annie R. Clarke to same, Feb. 26; attorney, same.....$1

IRVING PL, w s, 53 ft n of 17th St, 26x100; Lester Lazarus, referee, to Thomas W. Strong, 1 East 39th St, et al., March 4; attorneys, Finck, C. & H., 26 Liberty St.....$36,000

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Real Estate Notes.

The County Engineering Company took title yesterday to the plot, 59.7 by 86.2, at the northeast corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 169th Street. A mortgage for $70,000 at 6 per cent. was taken by the Van Dyck estate, and one for $12,000 was made by Annie K. Clarke to the new owner.

On Wednesday, March 10, at noon, in the Exchange Salesroom, Vesey Street, Joseph P. Day will offer at public auction sale 249-255 West 115th Street, three six-story modern apartment houses, commencing 56 feet east of Eighth Avenue, size of each plot 36 by 100.11.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

7th St, 270 East, s s, 183.8 ft w of Avenue D, 22.6x90.5, 4-story tenement; Caroline Hurry et al. against David Shapiro et al.; L. S. Hulse, attorney; J. A. Foley, referee; due, $15,927.76; taxes, &c., $542.80.

By Samuel Marx.

109th St, 139 West, s s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; 5-story tenement; M. J. Kingsland against Anna Liel et al.; C. P. & W. W. Lockley, attorneys; Frank Cochrane, referee; due, $24,063.06; taxes, &c., $549.60.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Arthur Av, 1,911, e s, 200 ft s of 177th St, 201.8x163.5 to Belmont Av x200x189.1, 2-story dwelling and vacant; Seamen's Bank for Savings against M. A. Fall et al.; Caldwalader, W. & T., attorneys; S. W. Fish, referee; due, $53,279.82; taxes, &c., $20,-950.73.

By Henry Brady.

Monterey Av, 2331, s w corner of 179th St, 50.9x99.3x48.8x100.1; 5-story flat; Gussie Morgenstern against Konrad Kromer et al.; S. N. Tuckman, attorney; A. N. Geigerich, referee; due, $5,427.62; taxes, &c, $737; subject to first mortgage $35,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, e s, 126.5 ft s of 170th St, 25.7x86.2; Emma L. O'Neil et al. to County Engineering Co., 60 Church St, March 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

FORT WASHINGTON AV, e s, 152.1 ft s of 170th St, 24.11x86.2; Annie R. Clarke to same, Feb. 26; attorney, same.....$1

IRVING PL, w s, 53 ft n of 17th St, 26x100; Lester Lazarus, referee, to Thomas W. Strong, 1 East 39th St, et al., March 4; attorneys, Finck, C. & H., 26 Liberty St.....$36,000

LEWIS ST, 60, e s, 225 ft n of Delancey St, 24.9x100; Lewis St, 56 and 58, e s, 175 ft n of Delancey St, 50x101; Conrad R. Schmitt to Adam P. Schmitt, 1,045 Faile St, Feb. 25; attorney, E. S. Slater, 176 Broadway.....$1

MAIDEN LANE, 51 and 53, n e s, 39.2x irregular x189; Edw. A. Schmidt to Moro de Moro of Ingateston, Essex County, England, (mtg. $300,000,) March 4; attorney, Clinton Gage, 501 R. E. Trust Building, Philadelphia, Penn.....$1

MONROE ST, 30, s s, 376.6 ft e of Catharine St, 20.10x103.6x3.3x100; Vincenzo Bajardi, 5 Monroe St, to Vincenzo Bajardi, private banker, 5 Monroe St, (mtg $34,000,) Feb. 28.....$1

PARK ROW, 211-213, e s, runs w 34.4 x s 59 x e 22 x n 86 ft to beg; 13.3 x n 16.8 to beginning; Robert Kommel, 1,270 Madison Av, all liens, March 4; attorney, Abr. I. Smolens, 61 Chambers St.....$500

WEST BROADWAY, 1 w s, 250 w s, 50.5x68.7; Charles G. Koss to John G. Wendell of Irvington, N. Y., March 17, 1903; attorney, B. E. Rabell, 88 Park Row.....$35,000

1ST AV, 1 e s, 68.4 ft n of 100th St, 37.6x35; Vincenzo Bajardi, 5 Monroe St, to Vincenzo Bajardi, private banker, 5 Monroe St, (mtg $28,895,) all liens, Feb. 25.....$100

3D ST, 194 East, s s, 248.7 ft n of 1st Avenue B, 24.4x½ block; Hy Schweitzer to Helen, his wife, 67 St. Nicholas Av, (mtg $26,000,) one-half right, title, and interest, March 4; attorney, August Kuntz, 56 Prince St.....$1

2ND ST, 355 East, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x75.9; Therese Weil and Sophia Mayer to Bertha Kaufmann, 1,496 Lexington Av, B. & S., all liens, Feb. 20; attorneys, Weil & Mayer, 5 Beekman St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Bertha Kaufmann to Therese Weil and another, 21 East 82d St, B. & S., all liens, Feb. 25; attorneys, same.....$100

28TH ST, 507 West, n s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Warren Leslie and another to Alda T. Tagliavia, 59 West 74th St, (mtg $31,000,) Feb. 23; attorney, John J. Robinson, 233 Broadway.....$1

28TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 20.10x98.9; Helen Carroll to heirs of Francis Carroll, quitclaim, Feb. 24, 1900; H. attorney, Phelan Beale, 2 Wall St.....$1

38TH ST, s s, 329 ft e of 6th Av, 51x98.9; Robert G. Myles to Rivoli Realty Co., 18 East 41st St, March 4; attorney, Albert J. Shaw, 18 East 41st St.....$100

64TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 20.10x100.5; Samuel Libman to Fairbush Libman, 180 East 64th St, Jan. 14; attorneys, House, G. & Y., 115 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Rachael Corday et al. to same, Jan. 26; attorney, same.....$1

73D ST, 223 East, n s, 275 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Annie M. Christie to Louisa O. Boynton, Pleasantville, N. Y., (mtg $12,-000,) all liens, March 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

106TH ST, 119 East, n s, 153.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11; Michael H. Hart to Harry H. Gallinger, 56 West 34th St, (mtg $8,500,) Jan. 25; attorney, Grant Squires, 299 Madison Av.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Harry H. Gallinger to Maria Lutz, 809 Freeman St, (mtg $8,500,) March 4; attorney, same.....$100

107TH ST, 320 East, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Vincenzo Bajardi to Monroe St, to Vincenzo Bajardi, private banker, 5 Monroe St, (mtg $15,000,) Feb. 23.....$1

119TH ST, n s, 285 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Jacob A. Wolf, referee, to Charles H. Lowerre, and another, executors, 131 Riverside Drive, March 3; attorneys, Thompson, K. & W., 256 Broadway...$16,000

130TH ST, 22 East, n s, 262 ft e of 5th Av, 16x90.11; Charles H. Huber et al to Johanna Metzger, 23 East 130th St, (mtg $7,000,) quit claim, Feb. 27; attorney, Charles Metzger, 23 East 130th St.....$100

131ST ST, 252 West, s s, 267.6 ft e of 8th Av, 17.6x99.11; William D. Sporborg, referee, to John S. Bussing, 26 East 10th St, Feb. 18; attorneys, Stitt & Phillips, 112 Fulton St.....$8,000

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, n w corner 194th St, 34.6x104.1; Jacob Marx to Value Realty Co., 170 Broadway, (mtg $1,400,) March 3; attorneys, Cahn & P., 406 E. 149th St.....$100

CLINTON AV, n w corner of 179th St, 25x100; Robert H. Bergman, referee, to Frederick Wein, 339 St. Ann's Av, March 3; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$4,250

FORDHAM AV, n w, 685 ft s w of Kingsbridge Road, 25.4x120.7; also Fordham Road, n w s, 685 ft s w of Kingsbridge Road, strip 3x25; Marion Vought to Jeannie F. Seymour, 304 W. 86th St, Feb. 19; attorney J. H. Seymour, 220 Broadway.....$1

FULTON AV, 1,326, s s, 50x206.3; John W

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Texas storm is now moving northeastward, with one centre over Northwestern Arkansas and another over Western Mississippi. Abnormally high pressure continues to the northeastward, but to the northwestward it has fallen considerably.

Snow continues in the Plains States in substantial quantity, and rains in the West Gulf States. The snow and rain also extended into the Upper Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys, and the rains through the South Atlantic States, except North Carolina, with heavy falls in some sections.

Elsewhere the weather was fair, except in the North Pacific States.

It is warmer in New England, and generally colder in the interior of the South, in the Central West, and in the Far Northwest, and temperatures are generally below the seasonal average throughout the country, except along the Gulf Coast.

During Friday night and Saturday the precipitation will extend to New England and the Middle Atlantic Coast.

In the Far West the weather will be fair Friday and Saturday, except over the northern districts, where there will be rain Friday.

It will be colder Friday in the Gulf States, and on Saturday in the south portion of the South Atlantic district. It will be warmer Saturday in the Northwest and Central West.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate, north and northeast. Increasing Friday night; South Atlantic Coast, strong NE.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Snow north, snow or rain south portion Friday night or Saturday; north to northeast winds increasing.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Friday; Saturday, rain.

New England—Fair Friday; Saturday, snow north, snow or rain south portion; north winds shifting to northeast and increasing Friday night.

Western New York—Increasing cloudiness Friday, followed by snow west portion; Saturday, snow.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness Friday, snow or rain north, rain south at night and Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	32	18	4 P. M.	42	40
6 A. M.	33	18	6 P. M.	38	39
9 A. M.	35	22	9 P. M.	35	34
12 M.	39	33	11 P. M.	35	32

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 30 degrees; for the corresponding date last year it was 37; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 24 degrees; at 8 P. M. it was 37. Maximum temperature, 41 degrees at 4:02 P. M.; minimum, 18 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 49 per cent. at 8 A. M., 36 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.33 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.80 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
2:15—900	Fordham Rd.; Angelo Cicca	$250
2:30—259	Bowery; Glossner & Monheim	10
6:25—2,274	8 Av.; Toody Bros	Slight
6:30—64	Fulton St.; Thos. McNamara,	Not given
8:35—88	Sheriff St.; Annie Schulser	Slight
9:10—159	E. 181 St.; W. C. Sergent	Slight
10:00—358	E. 154 St.; Wm. J. Joleaky	Slight
M.		
12:00—326	E. 56 St.; M. Cohn	Slight
P. M.		
12:15—501	Hyatt; Baltimore Lunch Co.	Slight
12:15—514	W. 29 St.; Albert Goldstein	Slight
12:15—420	E. 138 St.; Jennie Kopp	Slight
1:15—14	Av. B; Louis Saulsman	Slight
2:10—1,582	Madison Av.; Jacob Jacobs	$1,000
2:25—1,907	3 Av.; not given	Slight
2:50—70	Wall St.; Empire Lunch Co.	$20
4:05—396	Pleasant Av.; Samuel Feine	Slight
4:25—1,907	3 Av.; not given	Slight
5:25—428	St. Nicholas Av.; F. Moore	Slight
6:00—135	W. 53 St.; James Revy	Slight
6:15—437	E. 11 St.; Jacob Schulke	Slight
6:30—364	St. Ann's Av.; Abraham Critchlich	Slight
7:20—980	3 Av.; Percy N. Sampson	Slight
7:25—78	St. & 3 Av.; Edward Jeffrey, (auto)	Not given
8:12—59	St. & 3 Av.; Edward Jeffrey, (auto)	Not given
8:12—120	Liberty St.; not given, (automatic alarm)	Not given
8:39—901	E. 76 St.; Johanna Kimmer	Slight
8:55—252	W. 22 St.; John Celdler	Slight
9:56—2,959	B'way.; John Butler	Slight
10:00—54	W. 99 St.; Mrs. G. Suga	Slight
10:53—27	Hester St.; Minnie Dreminger	Slight
11:20—99	Willett St.; Samuel Kaplan	Slight
11:59—9	Avenue A; Mrs. Schwartz	Slight

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CHASE, AMY L., (Jan. 4, 1906;) stocks and personalty, $2,960; net value, $1,980; Amy Chase Wright, niece, beneficiary.

CREEDEN, JOHN J., (Sept. 14, 1914,) deposits, $5,670; net value, $4,894; Mrs. Frances C., widow, and two children, beneficiaries.

COGGILL, ANNIE A., (May 27, 1914;) net estate, $11,464; Catherine Matilda Torrey, aunt, and Thomas J. Wyer, uncle, beneficiaries, each receive $5,732; deposits, $1,615; personalty and mortgages, $5,026; due decedent from estate of Mary L. Coggill, deceased, $6,379.

DOYLE, Mrs. ANNIE, (April 11, 1914;) net estate, $15,280; Edward F. Doyle, husband, received $14,268; John L. Clark, brother, $1,000, and Alvider Smith, nephew, $75; deposits, $1,155; personalty, $75; stocks, $15,708.

DUNHAM, Mrs. ESTER, (Sept. 1, 1913;) deposits, $1,693; net value, $1,408; The Little Sisters of the Poor, Home of the Orphan Blind, St. Joseph's Union, and St. Vincent de Paul Society each received $100; rest of estate passed to seven nephews and nieces.

EDGAR, ELEANOR L., (Jan. 27, 1913;) estate, $27,212; Mary A. Ferris, sister, received $10,224; Francis C. and Alfred G. Elgar, brothers, each received $7,970; deposits, $4,206; mortgages, $19,763; jewelry and personalty, $2,408; due from estate of James Elgar, deceased, $2,767.

HOYT, FRANK C., (Aug. 2, 1914;) net estate, $35,254; Mrs. Frances L. Hoyt, mother, beneficiary; deposits, $862; mortgages, $35,000; personalty, $200.

KNIGHT, Mrs. CLARA S., (March 6, 1914;) net estate $21,392; Joseph Knight, husband, received $8,666; five children each received $2,456; equity $6,461 in 496 Manhattan Av., appraised at $11,500; deposits, $316; mortgage, $3,063; stocks, $13,128.

MURTHA, PHILIP, (June 30, 1914;) net, $3,406; widow is beneficiary; premises Pearsall Place and Causeway, Lawrence, L. I., $2,500; deposits, $1,355.

BIRKHOLTZ, ABRAHAM, (Oct. 31, 1914;) total assets, $1,270; total debts and expenses of administration, $1,764.

NEALIS, JAMES, (April 19, 1914;) total net estate, $89,679; Daniel Nealis, brother, received $34,587; Bartley Nealis, brother, $10,000; Mary Nealis, niece, $25,000, and rest of estate passed to seven nephews and nieces; Ocean View Hotel, Rockaway Beach, $30,000; cottage on Fair View Av., Rockaway Beach, $10,000; 121-123 8 Av., $30,000; 231 5 St., $29,000; 228 5 St., $24,000; mortgages and interest amounting to $43,143 chargeable against the 8 Av. and 5 St. properties; an interest in cafe 125 8 Av., $8,000; jewelry, $491; deposits, $8,200.

STERN, Mrs. ROSALIE L. (Feb. 8, 1914;) net estate, $5,958; Simon S. Stern, husband, and three children beneficiaries; 4 lots at Yonkers, $3,600; stock, $900.

VAN ZANDT, MILTON BURNS, Treasurer of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, (July 7, 1913;) net estate, $1,045; Mrs. Pirsson Van Zandt, widow, beneficiary; deposits, $930; personalty, notes, and claims, $1,029; stocks and bonds, $17,086.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By J. H. Mayers.

Lexington Av, 2,01[illegible] e s, 28.9 ft n of 122d St, 14.5x60, three-story tenement; adjourned to March 11.

By Daniel Greenwald.

141st St, 117 ft 3½ in W of Lenox Av, 25.6x99.11, two six-story flats; 142d St, 148 to 158 West, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 199.11 to 141st St (137 to 145) x125x99.11x25x99.11, to st x150; two six-story flats; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Kramer Contracting Co. had on June 24, 1913, or since; Olcott, G., B. & M., attorneys; to the plaintiff, B. O. Bernhardt, for $50.

AT 3.208 THIRD AVENUE.
By J. H. Mayers.

Burke Av, w s, whole front between Bruner and Wickham Avs, 200x100; Burke Av, e s, whole front between Bruner and Wickham Avs, 200x300; B. K. Fieger against R. D. Elder et al.; Action 1; G. W. Olvany, attorney; Harry Bijur, referee; due, $7,190.65; taxes, &c., $1,736.39; to the plaintiff for $5,400 over prior liens.

Wickham Av, n s, 300 ft e of Burke Av, 200x100; Bruner Av, e s, 300 ft e of Burke Av, 100x100; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $3,051.71; taxes, &c., $486.18; to the plaintiff for $1,200 over prior liens.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

St. Lawrence Av, 51.51, n s, 304 ft s of Walker Av, 25x93; Georgiana McDonough against M. A. Carter; L. E. French, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $1a-187.21; taxes, &c., $128; subject to a prior mortgage of $3,000; to the plaintiff for $3,625.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Prospect Av, w s, 120 ft n of Tremont Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x95; Morris Silverman, 1,830 Clinton Av, owner; Goldman & Goldberg, 301 East 149th St, architects; cost $50,000

Creston Av, w s, 14.39 ft n of Fordham Road, for two five-story brick tenements, 40x94.10, 42x92; Henry P. A. Wolf Co., Henry P. A. Wolf, 549 East 138th St, President, owner; Tremont Architectural Co., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost $110,000

Crotona Park North, n s, 317 ft e of Prospect Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x94.11; V. B. Building Corporation, S. Rozenberg, 900 Fox St., President, owner; Charles B. Meyers, 1 Union Square West, architect; cost $42,000

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Maj. S. A. Kephart, C. A. C., from Brownsville, Texas, to Ft. Williams, Me.

Capt. C. A. Dolph, Q. M. C., relieved from detail in that corps March 31.

2d Lt. C. P. Dick, 14 Cav., to West Point Academy for duty.

Maj. E. E. Persons, M. C., to Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, for duty.

2d Lt. H. J. Douglas, C. A. C., is appointed an acting Q. M. during absence of 1st Lt. C. R. Snow, C. A. C.

Capt. L. W. Cass, 12 Cav., will permanently relieve Capt. W. L. Lowe, Q. M., as Q. M. of Ft. Robinson, Neb. Capt. Lowe is assigned to duty as assistant to Depot Q. M., El Paso, Texas.

1st Lt. H. H. Van Kirk, M. C., to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., temp. duty.

Leaves: Capt. W. H. Noble, Q. M. C., assigned to 8 inf., July 1, two months; Capt. L. J. Mygatt, Inf., 2 months, and Maj. F. A. Wilcox, 6 Inf., five days' extension.

Navy Orders.

Lt. Comdr. G. C. Sweet placed on retired list.

Chf. Bosen P. Mullen to Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard.

Gunners W. O. King, recvg. ship at Puget Sound, Washn., March 23, to the South Dakota, and R. J. Miller, to recvg. ship at Puget Sound.

Chf. Machst. T. W. Smith, Philadelphia Yard, to the Ohio.

Pay Clerk F. E. Herbert appointed to the Kearsarge, Kentucky, and Wisconsin.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Wheeling, at Cape Haitien; Olympia, at Key West; St. Louis, at Tiburon, Cal.; Rocket, at Indian Head; Mayrant, at Guantanamo; Tacoma, at Santiago de Cuba, and the Supply, at Guyam.

Sailed—Des Moines, Progress for Caimanera; Denver, Mazatlan for Topolobampo; Glacier, La Paz for San Diego; Raleigh, San Francisco for San Diego, and the Wheeling, Cape Haitien for Port au Prince.

Coast Guard.

3d Lts. C. W. Maclane, to the Unalga; C. C. Von Paulsen, resume line duty; L. C. Hueller, to the Yamacraw; E. R. Hill, Engineers, to the Morrill; C. P. Kendall, Engineers, to the Gresham; R. W. Kraft, to the Tuscarora; R. A. Schenschler, to the Bear; A. Mathels, Engineers, to the Bear; S. Peacock, resignation accepted, and I. J. Van Kammen, to the Manning.

2d Lts. P. B. Eaton, Engineers, to the Bear; W. D. Forrester, to the Mackinac; F. H. Young, to the Snohomish.

3d Lt. J. M. Trilck died in New York, N. Y., Feb. 28.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for assistant director, Bureau of Standards, Board of Estimate, will be issued today and until 4 P. M. on March 19. The annual salary is $4,000. The duties are to prepare standards and specifications for personal service; to classify and make appraisals of the value of the work done; to standardize supplies, prepare office organizations and make critical examinations of budget estimates. Subjects and weights are: Experience, 4; written examination, 4; oral examination, 2; 70 per cent. required on each subject; minimum age, 21 years.

United States.

The commission announces for March 15, at the New York Custom House, a competitive examination for physical laboratory helper, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, at salaries ranging from $600 to $720 a year. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, copying from plain copy, training and experience. Appointees will be required to render miscellaneous assistance in the laboratories which does not require scientific training. The duties will be in the cleaning of apparatus, care of the laboratory, and general work about the laboratory, assisting those engaged in testing and research. Age, 18 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M. Mar. 5: Patrol A. J. Kurner, 62, to 7; M. J. Hunt, 68, to 20; W. E. Henry, 65, to 28; H. A. O'Brien, 28, to 65; R. J. Hubbard, 20, to 168; John Miller, 81, to Bu. of Tele. (Mutual) J. H. McLoughlin, 42, to 74; J. R. Boylan, 74, to 42.

Temporary assignments: Sergts: R. V. McCauley, 21, to Comrs. office, 30 days, 8 A. M. Mar. 6. Patrol: M. A. Miranda, 30 days, and F. May, 33, to Insp. Dist., 10 days, 4 P. M. Mar. 5; P. J. Sweeney, 39, to D. B., 5 A. M. Mar. 5; P. J. Wallander, 33, 5 days, 4 P. M. Mar. 7; A. Wallander, 33, to T. S. as Physical Inst., 30 days, 9 A. M. Mar. 8; C. Wuestenhoefer and G. L. Broder, to D. B., 15 days, 6 P. M. Mar. 7; H. Sommers, 63, and A. Snydecker, 156, to D. B., 10 days, 4 P. M. Mar. 7; G. Prigge, 63, and G. Downey, 68, to Comrs. office, 30 days, 8 A. M. Mar. 6; W. D. Waters, Mar. days, 8 A. M. Mar. 6; W. D. Waters, Mar. days, 8 A. M. Mar. 6; Patrol: P. M. Div., to Insp. Dist., 10 days, 4 P. M. Mar. 2; R. G. Kirby, Bu. Tele., to 33, 90 days, 9 A. M. Mar. 4. (Discontinued)—Patrol. W. H. Logan, 22, and C. F. Teighe, 2 Insp. Dist., to 33, 9 A. M. Mar. 4.

Leaves of absence (without pay): Patrol. T. A. Kelly, 1, 1 day, 4 P. M. Mar. 17; J. A. Gilmore, 15, 1 day, 8 A. M. Mar. 6; F. Gehrig, 150, 1 day, 4 P. M. Mar. 6.

Full pay while sick: Act. Det. Sergt (first grade) R. Cavone, D. B., 12 P. M. Jan. 26, to 12 P. M. Feb. 28. Patrol: P. D. Wright, 22, noon Jan. 27 to noon Feb. 22. F. C. Marron, 146, 4 P. M. Feb. 22 to 12:01 A. M. Mar. 2; J. T. Hanan, Traf. Div., Sub. D, 7:05 A. M. Feb. 23 to 12 P. M. Mar. 1.

Fire Department.

Penalties imposed: Eng. of Steam. C. J. Kohn, Eng. 8, (neglect of duty,) three leaves withheld; Fire. P. F. Witte, Eng. 10, (intoxication,) sentence suspended; Fire. M. M. Casey, Eng. 13, (absence,) three leaves withheld; Fire. W. J. Deasy, Eng. 14, (entering a liquor store,) two leaves withheld; Fire. E. Heins, Eng. 28, (neglect of duty,) five leaves withheld; Fire. J. F. Campbell, Eng. 33, (absence,) three leaves withheld; Fire. J. A. Lynch, Eng. 59, (neglect of duty,) four leaves withheld; Fire. W. C. Boegel, H. & L. 9, (absence,) sentence suspended; Fire. J. Broderick, H. & L. 26, (absence, disobedience, and disrespect to superior officer,) twenty-one leaves withheld.

Charges dismissed against Fire. J. J. Frein, Eng. 21; Fire. J. B. Dale, Eng. 93.

Special leave, without pay: Fire. C. Hollander, Eng. 15, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Mar. 7.

EDUCATION NOTES.

City Superintendent of Schools William H. Maxwell is 52 years of age today. He was born at Stewartstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, on March 5, 1852.

Substitute licenses to teach in a vocational school, the subjects respectively indicated, have been granted to the following: Remsen Gravatt, sheet metal working; Charles Kaplan, ladies' garment designing; Lawrence J. McSherry, machine shop practice.

Substitute licenses as trade order teacher of dressmaking in a vocational school have been granted to the following: Margaret Hahn, Louise Hartman, Charlotte M. Koehler, Adelaide Leavey, Lena Muster, Anna Parenti, Catherine Perini.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Fee Simple Realty Company, plaintiff, against Middle-Town Realty Company and Placid Realty Company, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of January, 1915, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16, Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, distant 49 feet 11 inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 168th Street; running thence easterly and parallel to 168th Street and part of the distance through a party wall 100 feet; thence southerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, 50 feet; thence westerly again parallel with 168th Street, 100 feet to the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue; thence northerly, along the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 feet to the point or place of beginning.

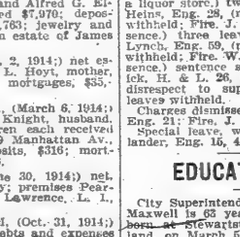
Dated New York, February 26th, 1915.

ADAM WIENER, Referee.

JOSEPH, L. PRAGER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LESE & CONNOLLY,
Attorneys for Defendants,
35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1971 Amsterdam Avenue:



The said premises are subject to mortgages, viz:

A first mortgage reduced to $59,000, with accrued interest thereon; a second mortgage reduced to $8,000, with accrued interest thereon, and to a lease running to February 1st, 1918.

Dated New York, February 20th, 1915.

ADAM WIENER, Referee.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

$2,000,000 building loan money; 3½ to 5%. Lexington to 7th Av. R. M. de Lesux & Co., 15 Broad St.

Have $30,000 for good first mortgage, Manhattan, Bronx property. Trustee, 423 Times.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 10 EAST 33D ST.

$20,000 to invest first mortgage 5% Manhattan property. J. Rosenberg, 261 Broadway.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Elegant private house, 3-story and basement, 14 rooms; clean, completely and well furnished; will sell outright or furnishings and give lease. Inquire 387 East 140th St. Phone Melrose 2014.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. B. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

14-room cosy home; completely furnished; 3 baths; semi-detached; electricity; sale or lease. Owner. Phone Riverside 4607.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, are now in the Vanderbilt Avenue Building, just opposite Grand Central.

Executor's Sale.—East 62d St; house, (assessed $13,500,) $11,000. Miller, 767 Lexington Av.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Tenements will lease or purchase on easy terms. Bellino, 45 East Houston St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

118 Hillside Av., Manhattan.—Single family house, 28x50, plot 50x200; 9 large, light rooms and tiled bath; excellent closet room; beautiful garden, grape arbor; no obstruction to light and air; midway between 191st St. and Dyckman St. (201st St.) Broadway subway stations; rent $50 per month. Key with William Jaenike, 194th St. and Broadway. Apply to Benjamin F. Donvan, attorney, 5 Beekman St., Room 612.

162d St., 519 West.—Eleven dooms, 2 baths, 8 toilets; $75 monthly.

Building Material.

ROOFING, FURNACES AND RANGES. ROOFS GUARANTEED BY YEAR. B. ISRAELI, Established 1892. Telephone Bryant 3553. 306 West 48th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents an agate line.

For Rent.—Sublet at half price; handsomely furnished office; small; two mahogany desks; by Chicago concern desiring to retain privilege only of receiving mail and telephone calls. Inquire 716 Flatiron Building.

Exceptional opportunity to rent part of large, well-furnished office; good neighborhood; telephone, electric lights and stenographic services included; can divide to suit. S 307 Times Downtown.

Suite of offices, suitable for architect, contractor, or building material concern, for rent. Apply Room 402, 103 Park Av., New York, opposite Grand Central Station.

Front St., 249.—Four-story building; good condition; rent very low for term of years. WARREN & SKILLIN, 174 Fulton St.

For rent reasonable, 3d floor loft; railroad siding, elevator service, best of shipping facilities. Inquire 636 West 34th; phone Greeley 1546.

40th St., S West, new 20-story building. OFFICES 229 SQ. FT. TO 4,600 SQ. FT. Ewing Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

Broadway, close to 42d, attractive, small store space, with Broadway window; low rent. Van Oppen, 505 5th Av.

Lofts.—Two, 5,000 feet; good light, steam heat; handy to tubes, Penn. ferries. 61 Bishop St., Jersey City.

FINE OFFICE DESK-ROOM may be had on Broadway by applying at 2,128 Broadway today.

111 NASSAU ST.

Basement store, $1,500; parlor store, $1,800.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

354 4TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST. Floors, offices, and show rooms.

Loft, 3,600 feet, excellent light, elevator, power. 511 and 513 West 51st St.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Mount Vernon.

Live in Mt. Vernon.—Small house; best neighborhood; easy terms. F. Tefft, Columbus Av., Mt. Vernon.

To Let—Furnished.

A modern, handsomely furnished house, restricted section, Westchester Co., 11 rooms, 3 baths, plot 200x258; garden; 25 miles Grand Central; June 1st to Oct. 1st; references exchanged. Address Z 373 Times Annex.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Parquet floors, 4 baths, gentleman's country home for rent unfurnished at only $115 monthly. Edward M. West, Inc., Depot Square, White Plains. Phone 413.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or To Lease—In Douglas Manor, Douglaston, L. I., 25 minutes out from Pennsylvania Station, with through electric trains; a first-class stucco house, with every modern convenience. It was built for and is an all-year-round residence. Five large rooms, sun parlors, and broad piazzas on first floor. Five bedrooms on second floor. Three bathrooms. On plot 112 by 100, finely terraced, shaded with big maples, and set out with rare shrubs and hedges; house commands a splendid view over Long Island Sound, and is within a block of bathing beach, a pier for small boats, and tennis courts. Rent $1,800 a year. Apply Franke, 47 West 34th St. Phone 563 Greeley.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y., hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

Garden City.—For sale or to rent, modern shingle dwelling, 10 rooms, 2 baths, electric light, steam heat, all modern conveniences; garage and stable; lot 100 by 250 feet. For particulars inquire of Henry Townsend, 43 Exchange Place, New York.

2½ acres, with 175 feet deep-water shore front; 12-room cement-block house; all improvements; 1½ hours out, North Shore; might consider exchange. Stephen Yates, 243 West 34th St.

CORNER PLOT, 40x100.—9-room house, stucco or shingles; all improvements; hardwood trim; $4,200. C. G. Stewart, Bellaire Park Gardens, Queens, L. I. Phone 6123W Hollis.

Seven-room house; 35 minutes out; parquet floors; steam plant; two lots; easy terms. Hellberg, Floral Park, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Cranwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Any day. Call or write to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 601 Times Building, New York City.

Cranford.—New, attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $6,800; select residential district; also lot; all improvements; terms. Free transportation any day. Call or write Droescher, 77 Warren St., New York.

A new house at Westfield, cheap, $500 cash; balance like rent; also choice plot near depot, $500; easiest terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co. Hackensack, N. J.

Furnished houses for season, Ridgewood and vicinity. Inquire John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J.

Fine seven-room house, 80x120 plot; convenient; furnished, unfurnished. Sacrifice, L 181 Times.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL NEW 14-ROOM HOUSE, on water front at Riverside, Conn., cheap. H. W. HOPTON, 542 5th Av., New York City.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Berkshire Hills.—For rent, fully furnished, commodious house on high ground; large barn, flower and vegetable gardens, garages, icehouse; dwelling has 8 master's rooms and 3 baths, 4 servants' rooms and bath; electric lights, hot water furnace and open fires. Address A. C. Collins, Great Barrington, Mass.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A—A—THE WILSONIA.

236, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $45 up. 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $50 up. Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway; "L," and surface cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises. Phone 9020 Col.

A—A—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St., Col. Av.
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE 3 ROOMS,
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished, $35 up monthly.
Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Special concessions on lease and unfurnished to October 1st.
Near Subway and "L." Must seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 8970.

To sublet, furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath, 10th floor, Hotel Ransby, 224 W. 84th St. Phone 9420 Schuyler, Apt. 102, 10 to 12 A. M.—6 to 7 P. M.

104th, 250 West.—Five-room apartment, attractively furnished, all outside, sunny rooms; southern exposure; rent, $120. 86s Superintendent. Telephone 1015 Riverside.

668 Riverside Drive, (corner 144th.)—To sublet, beautifully furnished apartment, eight rooms and foyer; everything complete; river outlook. Superintendent.

REASONABLE—FINE LOCATION.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th St.

146th, 600 West.—Light corner apartment, 7 rooms, well furnished, overlooking Hudson, near subway. Telephone Audubon 2440.

Five-room apartment, fully furnished, to Oct., 1915; Southern exposure; rent, $125 monthly. Storer, 601 West 110th St.

70th, 236 West.—Beautifully furnished 3-room kitchenette apartment; new building. Apply Superintendent.

60th, 225 West.—Small, elevator, Broadway apartment; $60 lease; $70 monthly. Whitmore.

118TH, 507 WEST.—Four-room apartment, completely furnished, to sublet. Inquire office.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

51ST, 72 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; also single room; $9 weekly; business people.

44th, 25 West.—Small apartment, three rooms, bath adjoining; steam; $40 up.

8th, 21 West.—Sunny three front rooms; business women. Ingram.

East Side.

Apartments to let furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect. Restaurant; 2 rooms and bath furnished, $40 monthly and up. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 84 E. 23d St. HOTEL OXFORD, 35 E 27th St.

To Sublet.—2 rooms and bath, Hotel Blackstone, 50 East 58th; 9th floor. Telephone Plaza 7370, 11-1 P. M.; 4-6 P. M.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

We have to sublet at an attractive rental a desirable, sunny non-housekeeping apartment of 2 rooms and 2 baths in the new building at 33 West 51st St. For further particulars, please apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 62 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

Will sublet attractive six-room apartment till Oct. 1 for $60 a month; regular rental $78. Apply 2 to 5 daily, Apartment D5, 315 West 79th St.

A large five-room apartment to sublet; all modern improvements; one block from Columbia; rent $59. 414 West 121st St. Apt. 41.

15 Fort Washington Av., (Rio Grande, near 159th and Broadway.)—2, 3, 5 rooms, $30 $60; River views.

180th, 804 West, corner Pinehurst Av.—Beautiful seven-room elevator apartment; improvements.

93d, 317 West.—5 beautiful furnished rooms; telephone service; electric light, shower. Superintendent on premises.

106-110 Central Park West, south corner 71st. —Six to nine rooms, $1,300 up.

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

127th, 70 West.—Six rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat. First flat, $25.

East Side.

34th, 60 East.—Sitting room with foyer and open fireplace; one bedroom, bath and large dressing room, with arrangement for light housekeeping; situation, near Hotel Vanderbilt. Inquire on premises of Onteora office, or of housekeeper.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Thirty cents an agate line.

West side, between 70th and 80th Sts.; 5 rooms and bath; elevator apartment; outside rooms; new building preferred. X 221 Times Annex.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

East Orange.—First-class accommodations in private family; all home comforts; excellent table. 119 Washington St. Tel. 658-M Orange.

ORANGE, N. J.—Nice, bright, warm rooms; six minutes from Highland station; references. Address, 211 Lincoln Av., Orange.

TRUELL INN, PLAINFIELD, N. J. A quiet, restful family hotel in most exclusive section; rates moderate.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Fine suite and rooms; modern conveniences; table board; references.

11TH ST, 17 EAST.—Rooms with private bath and meals, $15 weekly and up; rooms without bath, $12; hotel service.

15TH, 105 EAST, (Opposite Union Square.)—Hotel, Subway express, Apt. 94.)—Delightful sunny suite, bedroom, bath; electricity, elevator, telephone; handsome, fireproof building; bachelors; reasonable.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished, large small rooms; excellent table board. Stuyvesant 4275.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large rooms; steam heat; excellent table; reasonable.

36TH, 138 EAST.—Attractive, large rooms; conveniences; home cooking; refined location; references.

63D, 23 AND 20 EAST.—Single room, with excellent board; $10 weekly.

BUSINESS women's hotel, 58 East 102d St.; light, airy, heated rooms; good board, $6 weekly; laundry; telephone.

West Side.

14TH, 453 WEST.—Superior accommodation in exclusive private house; excellent home cooking.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; near bath; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Rooms; table board.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; excellent board; electricity; telephone; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; private bath; excellent table; moderate.

65TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room; exceptionally well-appointed house; private bath; electricity.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house, table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; convenient; private bath; table guests; reasonable.

70TH, 62 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large room; southern exposure; private bath; electricity.

71ST ST, 340 WEST.—Single rooms; exceptional; strictly kosher; table board; accommodations; reservation can be made for the Passover Holidays.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Homelike accommodations for gentlemen; every convenience; excellent table; subway, L.

73D, 251 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; modern conveniences; private house; Subway; references.

79TH, 114 AND 162 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, bed rooms, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; references. Write for booklet.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; also two small rooms; references.

92D, 7 WEST, (Apt. 65.)—Comfortable room; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

111TH, 520 WEST.—Attractive room; private family; superior table; modern apartment. Hurlbut.

123D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, large room; twin beds; home cooking; American family.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

GENTLEMAN may have

JUDGE TO HEAR TALE OF BOMB PLOTTERS

Youths Who Say Spy Inspired Cathedral Outrage Will See Swann Privately.

COUNSEL HIRED TO AID THEM

Firm Associated with Italian Newspapers Accepted—Woods Defends Polignani.

Although Frank Abarno and Carmine Carbone, who were arrested on Tuesday morning on the charge of attempting to set off bombs in St. Patrick's Cathedral will appear this morning before Judge Swann in Part I. of General Sessions, it is thought that their cases will be adjourned for formal pleadings until Monday. In the meantime there is reason to believe that the two prisoners will seek to make a statement to Judge Swann, in chambers, explaining what they say is their connection with the bomb plot and with the activity of Amedeo Polignani, the detective who obtained the evidence against them.

That such a request had been made was learned yesterday and it was considered probable that it would be granted. There is no question, it is said, of any lack of co-operation between the police and the courts, but in view of the statement made by the two defendants that they were drawn into the plot by Polignani, who, according to their story, bought most of the materials for the bombs and had played the principal part in making them, and the talk of a police "frame-up" which has been current since then, there is every desire on the part of the courts to use all means possible to get all the facts in the case, with a view to the protection, not of the defendants only, but also of the police.

Full Justice to Defendants.

It was pointed out yesterday that there was ample precedent at law to support detectives who sought proof of crime plots of this sort. Whether this permits a detective to purchase materials for a bomb, as Carbone and Abarno asserted Polignani did, is a question; but as the case stands at present it is their word against his as to whether he did make these purchases.

When the two defendants came before the court on Wednesday they were not represented by counsel. At that time Abarno said that he did not want the court to appoint his lawyer because he feared it would result in a long sentence for him. As a matter of fact, it is understood that in view of all the circumstances Judge Swann would have appointed, if the matter had been left to him, a criminal lawyer of high standing. In view of the charge that the case is a "frame-up" by the police, it is thought that he will name one of the ablest men obtainable if he is asked to appoint a lawyer for the defense in the future.

Francis J. Greco of 320 Broadway appeared at the Tombs yesterday and said that he had been employed to defend Abarno. Who had employed him he would not say, beyond the fact that his commission had come from friends of the prisoner. He did not deny that these friends were members of the Gaetano Bresci Circle of 301 East 106th Street, the anarchist group where the two prisoners spent much of their time. Shortly after that, however, Simon O. Pollock of 302 Broadway arrived, and the prisoners decided to accept him as their counsel. Mr. Pollock also refused to say who had retained him, but it was understood that radical Italian newspapers were his employers. Mr. Pollock said he was associated with William G. Keir, also of 302 Broadway, and the order substituting them for Greco as counsel for the prisoners was signed by Judge Swann yesterday afternoon. When they appear this morning they will ask for the minutes of the Grand Jury and probably demur to the indictment.

Well Supplied with Lawyers,

Mr. Greco, however, said that he would also be in court and would file a demurrer on the ground that the indictment charges Carbone with placing a bomb in the cathedral, whereas the police arrested him outside of his home, in East Sixty-seventh Street, and have not asserted that he was in the building at all.

The possibility that more lawyers might appear for the defense came up last night, when it was learned that Carlo Carbone, a brother of one of the defendants, who is a barber at 119 Riverdale Avenue, Yonkers, had visited other members of Carbone's family and would endeavor to obtain a lawyer in the name of the relatives.

Meanwhile Commissioner Woods, who had already denied that Polignani's activity in getting evidence had been in any way incorrect, came out yesterday with a more detailed and stronger defense of the detective force.

"It has been stated," he said, "that the police were going to make a general round up of anarchists and all other violently disposed persons, and that all of these were being kept under surveillance, and that this case marked the inauguration of a crusade against anarchists. I want to make it plain that the arrests made on Tuesday were simply part of the policy that the police have pursued for the last eleven months, and this policy is not going to change.

"It consists in protecting even anarchists, and other people, if necessary, so long as they keep within the law, but also in proceeding against them just as hard as we know how, whether they are anarchists or any other kind of people, if they start to break the law. They have, like everybody else, their full legal rights, but if they resort to violence we shall take strong action.

Woods Defends Detective.

"In this particular case, in the cathedral, the detective was sent to get in with these people and when he found they were planning violence he reported it. Nothing can be further from the fact than that he did anything but stay with the men and observe and report. He pretended to be one of them. You wouldn't get far in the prevention of crime if when a detective was trying to get evidence about a gang of criminals and dynamiters he should say to them: 'Here, I'm a policeman. Anything you say may be used against you.'

"It naturally would not have been possible for one detective to stay among them unless they had thought that he was an anarchist, too. He played his part and carried it out, the same as many other detectives have played similar parts and carried them out." He did not—as these prisoners allege—stimulate or accelerate the plan in the slightest. His job was that of an observer, and his attitude was to retard things, if anything, rather than to accelerate them. I cannot try this case now; it will be tried in court. Too much has come out already, and it will hurt the case and other matters under investigation if anything further is told. But the attempt to put the blame on the policeman is something that is so obviously a habit of criminals when good police work has stripped them of any other defense and they are caught redhanded, that I cannot let it go by without stating these facts."

When asked as to the possible reward for Polignani, the Commissioner suggested that this matter could not be discussed at present. Polignani, he said, had done a spectacular thing efficiently; but many other detectives had done as good work without attracting the same amount of publicity.

URGES CENSORS FOR MOVIES

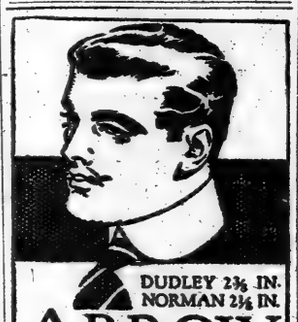
Their Influence Greater Than Sunday Schools, Preacher Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 4.—Canon William S. Chase of the Long Island Protestant Episcopal Diocese told the Assembly Judiciary Committee this afternoon that moving pictures have a greater influence on children of today than the Sunday schools. Mr. Chase was pleading for the passage of the Mitchell bill, providing for a State Board of Moving Picture Censors.

The bill was opposed by W. W. Irwin, attorney for the Vitagraph Company of America, who said that the added expense would force many small theatres to close because of the increased cost of films.

Commissioner of Licenses George H. Bell of New York City said the Mayor was opposed to the bill because it would weaken the authority of the Bureau of Licenses, which now has supervision of films.



DUDLEY 2⅜ IN. NORMAN 2¼ IN.
ARROW COLLARS
2 for 25 cents
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC.

44th STREET THEATRE West of Broadway. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10

MUSICAL QUEEN —Dorston, Eve. World. EMMA CLIFTON THOROUGHLY AMUSING. —De Fos, World.

TRENTINI-CRAWFORD IN THE PEASANT GIRL

A RIOT. A FURORE

GREATEST SINGING CAST ASSEMBLED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR!

HIPPODROME 6th Ave., 43d to 44th Street. Daily Mats.
Winter Circus
1,000 Main Floor Orch. Seats, $1.00. 1,500 First Balcony, 50c; Entire Gallery, 25c.

WINTER GARDEN Evenings at 8. Matinee Tomorrow. Best Orch. Seats $1 & $1.50.
MAID IN AMERICA

"Pyrotechnic Display of Novelties with the Prettiest of Pretty Girls as motive power."—Ev. Sun. Monday Night Concert. Bill of All Stars.

Maxine Elliott's 39th nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30
PHYLLIS NEILSON-TERRY
in The Adventure of Lady Ursula

Manhattan Op. Ho., 8th & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2.
LAST 11 PERFORMANCES
LIFE WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY.
In order to secure release to play London next Fall, "LIFE" must go to Chicago Auditorium Now. Last chances to see it here.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
LONDON GAIETY CO. in To-night's the Night
Geo. Grossmith, Emmy Wehlen, James Blakeley, Maurice Farkoa, Lauri de Frece, Fay Compton.
ALL GALLERY SEATS 50c.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2:15.
SINNERS
BIGGEST SUCCESS IN NEW YORK.

Winthrop Ames LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2.30.
Cyril Raleigh's Comedy.
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

39TH ST. THEA., near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
LAST 3 WEEKS
MARIE DRESSLER "A MIX-UP."
Hear Marie Dressler Sing "SUSIE." 50c. Gallery, $1 Balcony. Good Orchestra Seats in Box Office.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Tues. 2:15.
MATINEE TOMORROW 2:15.
THE WHITE FEATHER
Thrills, Laughs—No Violence.

BOOTH. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
Mr. Holbrook Blinn with Miss Martha Hedman.
THE TRAP

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
THE ONLY GIRL
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

Princess 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30, incl. Sun. Daily Mats. (Ex. Sun. & Tu.) 2:30.
Jas. Barnes' Wonderful Pictures, Through Central Africa

WEST END Matinees Tuesday & Thursday. All Seats 25c.
Mat. Tomorrow 25c & 50c. Evs. 25c, 50c, 75c.
JESSIE BONSTELLE STOCK CO. THIS WEEK: THE BIG IDEA.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
Most Wonderful Play in New York. EXPERIENCE
Best Balcony Seats, 75c and $1.00.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20
The Play That Was Everything.
UNDER COVER

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mat. Tom'w 25c. 50c & 75c.
"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"
Next Week.....MILESTONES

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Today Spl. Mat. at 2. (75c. to $4.) Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Botta, Scotti. Cond., Polacco.
Tonight at 8:15. Trovatore. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat., at 1:45. Tristan u. Isolde. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Weil, Braun. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat., at 8:15. (75c to $3.) La Traviata. Hempel; Botta, Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Sun. at 8:30. Puccini-Verdi Concert. (50c to $1.50.) Destinn, Case, Braun. Schumann; Althouse. Toscani. Entire Metr. Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8. Tannhauser. Kurt, Matzenauer; Urlus, Weil, Braun. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. at 8:30. Aida (el Tre Re. Beri; Ferrari-Fontana, Amato, Didur. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. Sp'l Mat. at 2:30 (50c to $2.50.) Hansel u. Gretel, foll'd by Ballet Divertissements.
Thurs. at 8. Mus. Sant-Gens. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 7:30. Meistersinger. Hempel, Mattfeld; Sembach, Weil, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Schlegel. Cond., Toscanini.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues. Eve., Mar. 9, at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Botta, Scotti, Rossi, Leonhardt. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
"Finest Acting in New York." —Press.
Ethel Barrymore
in Her Triumph, "The Shadow."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. at 2:20
ELSIE FERGUSON IN OUTCAST

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20
WATCH YOUR STEP
Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam.
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3062 Bryant.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON
in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy,
DADDY LONG-LEGS

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
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Next Monday Klaw & Erlanger's
Seats Now Entertainers
IN THE NEW MIRTHFUL MUSICAL MEDLEY.
FADS and FANCIES

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20.
MATINEES Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
ILLINGTON IN THE LIE by HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:20.
"Miss Starr Wonderful."—Sun.
FRANCES STARR
in MARIE-ODILE.

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. at 2:30.
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Lord & Taylor Music Rooms
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AT 3 P. M.
Max Jacobs String Quartette
assisted by
Edna Moreland, Soprano
Admission Complimentary
Lord & Taylor
38th Street Fifth Ave. 39th Street

SYMPHONY
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
This Aft. at 3 and Next Sun. Aft. at 3.
Soloist, GERHARDT
Elgar BEETHOVEN PROGRAM.
ALL BEETHOVEN PROGRAM.
Overture, "King Stephen." Songs with orchestra and 3 movements of 9th Symphony.
SEATS AT BOX OFFICE, AEOLIAN HALL.

FOURTH MASTER COMPOSER CONCERT
Carnegie Hall, Tuesday Aft., March 9, at 3.
Soloist, LEONARD BORWICK
ALL BEETHOVEN PROGRAM.
Mr. Borwick will play Concertos in C minor and G. Orchestra numbers; Symphony No. 7, Ballet Music, "Prometheus."
Seats 25c to $1.50. Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

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Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore,
FRIDAY, MARCH 12, AT 11:30.
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The Celebrated Irish Tenor.
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JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30—CARNEGIE HALL.
SOLOIST, HAROLD BAUER
Dvorak 4th Symphony—Schumann Piano Concerto.
Next Sunday Afternoon at 3.
Soloist, GABRILOWITSCH
CHOPIN, Concerto; GOLDMARK, Symphony, "Rustic Wedding."
CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

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SAT. EVE., MAR. 6—People's Symphony
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MODEST ALTSCHULER, Conductor.
Soloist, GERMAINE SCHNITZER Pianist
BORIS GODUNOW, PRINCE IGOR, TSCHAIKOWSKY Pique Concerto & Francesca da Rimini.
CARNEGIE HALL, Tomorrow Aft., at 2:30.
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ONLY RECITAL. Tickets, 50c to $2.00, at Box Office. Mgt. M. H. Hanson. (Chickering Piano.)

CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs. Aft., Mar. 11th, at 3.
Last Recital This Season MARCELLA SEMBRICH
Tickets now at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Little Theatre, Tues. Aft., March 9, at 3.
Song Recital JULIA HEINRICH
C. V. BOS at the Piano (STEINWAY). Seats $2 from Mgt. M. H. HANSON, 437 5th Ave.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., March 11, at 3.
BAUER AND CASALS
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

AEOLIAN HALL, To-morrow Aft., at 3.
JULIA CULP
COENRAAD V. BOS, at the Piano (Steinway). Seats at Box Office. Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT at 8:15.
1st N. Y. Recital of the Viennese Pianist, HERMAN WASSERMAN
Management London Charlton. Emile Paino.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
Brooklyn Academy of Music. Sunday Aft., March 7, at 3.
Recital by HAROLD BAUER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

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Press Unanimous in Its Praise.
"Makes Cabiria Seem Insignificant by Comparison."—NEW YORK WORLD.
THE BIRTH OF A NATION

11:20 A. M. 1:30 P. M. Symphony Orchestra At the Broadway THEATRE, 41st St. Broadway, Today and Saturday, DANIEL FROHMAN presents Gaby Deslys in "Her Triumph"
Current Events, Scenic, Other Features. Beg'ning Sunday—First Time in N. Y. The Great Railroad Drama, "RULE 6."
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81 st St. Thea., on B'way NOW. Gaby Deslys in "Her Triumph." Mon., Tues., & Wed. John Emerson in "The Bachelor's Romance." Best vaudeville 1:30 to 11 P. M., 10, 15, 25c.

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Beginning Tonight
Mr. Russel Merritt Page and Miss Charlene Mayfield will exhibit their latest dances in the Grille Room after 10 p. m.
Supper Dances in the Art Room under the Direction of The Celebrated Duques, Assisted by Mlle. Gaby
Thes Dansants, daily in the Grille, 3:30 to 6, under the direction of Mme. Zitsch and assistants. No admission charge.

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A Step from Broadway.
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Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, front of house, one person, $2; two people, $3 and upward. Why pay more when our service is equalled only by the best? SINGLE ROOMS, $1.
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39th St., nr. B'way. All this week "Garden of Allah" & "Sandstorm Dance."
Cuisine said to be the Best in New York.

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LUNCH, 50c.—DINNER, (week days,) 80c.
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Dining Room on Top Floor, with Rest Room below
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MAXIM'S
LUNCHEON, 60c.
DANCING NOON TO CLOSE
CABARET AFTER 6:30.
110 WEST 38TH ST.

42d St. GRILL 42d St. & Madison Ave. Superior Service Delicate Food MUSIC-DANCING WM. E. HEALY

Breakfast.....35c-50c
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Daily, Sun., & Holidays.
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Miss Tucker, 23 East 33d St.
THE OLDEST TEA ROOM in NEW YORK. Est. 5th & Mad. Aves. SMOKING in the Conservatory.

TABLE D'HOTE $1.25.
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Large, light, outside rooms. Baths. Homelike surroundings. Unexcelled cuisine. Tariff, $11 to $15 weekly, including meals. The Only Place of Its Kind in the World.

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OF MODERN DANCE.
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Terms Moderate! All Dances.
MISS BOBBY BURNS 8 East 41st St. Murray Hill 4395.
ALL MODERN DANCES. PERSONAL ATTENTION.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
INSIDE THE LINES
ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Tuesday 2:15.
YEAR'S BIGGEST HIT HELLO BROADWAY
With Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier, 100 Others.
CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wednesday 2:20.
ON TRIAL
300 Good Seats in 1st Balcony, 50c., 75c., $1.00.
CANDLER THEATRE.....SPECIAL
TWICE NEXT Sunday MATINEE 2:15. NIGHT at 8:15. 50c to $1.50.
IRVIN COBB
ILLUSTRATED TALK ON
WHAT I SAW AT THE FRONT IN THE EUROPEAN WAR
Seats Now at Box Office & Gimbels.
PARK Columbus Circle, 59th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wednesday 2:15.
Polygamy POP. PRICE MAT. TO-MW. BEST SEATS $1.50.
Preceded by 1-Act Comedy, THE DICKEY BIRD.
SUNDAY NIGHT Russian Symphony SOCIETY OF 80.
DAVID BISPHAM, HARRIET SCHOLDER-EDLIN
Bronx Opera House 169th St., or 3d Av. Matinee Tomorrow.
Cohan's Best Play. 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE Next Week—"A PAIR OF SIXES."
PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th St. East of B'way.
CLEVER ONES
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Saturday 2:30. Benefit Eve. Mail "Save-a-Home" Tonight.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av., 62d St.
SUNDAY NIGHT, 8 SHARP.
ACTORS' FUND VAUDEVILLE BENEFIT
Arranged by
A. Paul Keith, E. F. Albee, & Martin Beck.
May Irwin, Grace La Rue, Nan Halperin, Belle Blanche, Fannie Brice, Misses Campbell, Belle Baker, Frank Fogarty, Karl Jorn, Arnaut Bros., Marshall Montgomery, Ryan & Lee, Cole & Denahy, Keane & Window, Walter C. Kelly, Tom Dingle, Tom Penfold & 30 Men, Six Brown Bros. of Chin Chin, and Ziegfeld Star Follies Acts, including Bernard Granville, Frank Purcell, and Muriel Hudson; also special appearance of Lillian Russell.
SEATS, 50c. to $2.50. & BOXES at CENTURY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS (CENTURY LYCEUM) Entrance 62d St.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Orch. Seats, 50c to $2.50.
Debut of Renee Dancenie of Palais Royal in BISSON'S Laughing Comedy,
M. le BRIEUX Will Speak & His Play Moms. Blanchette Will Be Given.
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NEWMAN TRAVEL TALKS FRANCE & THE WAR 50c TO $1.50.
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DREAMLAND BURLESQUERS. To-day
Mat. To-day. Burlesque.
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JACOB P. ADLER
LIVING ORPHANS.
דיא לעבעדינע יתומים
A powerful drama, wonderfully well enacted.—Dorothy Dix.
Playing Fri., Sat. Mat. and Sat. Eve.

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INCLUDING SUNDAY
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Mme. Emma CALVE
EDITH TALIAFERRO
Clara Morton, Morris Cronin & Co., and others.
COLONIAL B'way & 63d St. Daily Mat. 25c.
Mrs. Leslie Carter
in Tableid of "ZAZA," Lillian Lorraine, others.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c.
Four Marx Bros. & Co. Marie Nordstrom, Bert Levy, Homer Miles & Co.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Ev., Mar. 8, at 8:15
FLONZALEY QUARTET
LAST CONCERT.
50c. to $2. Management London Charlton.

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Jas. & Bonnie Thornton, Trixie Friganza, Eddie Leonard, Morton & Moore, Geo. M. Brown & Co., & 12 others.
MURRAY HILL Evenings 8:15. Mat. To-day. Burlesque.
THE HIGH ROLLERS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow or rain today and probably Sunday; moderate to fresh east winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,860. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GROWING ALARM FOR MEXICO CITY

Another Boxer Situation There Is Feared by Some Diplomats in Washington.

MIGHT BECOME CUT OFF

Riots and Attacks on Foreigners Immediate Dangers Under Present Conditions.

BRYAN RENEWS DEMANDS

Strongest Possible Pressure Being Put on Carranza at the Request of Ambassadors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The strongest kind of protests have been sent by Secretary Bryan through Special Agent Silliman at Vera Cruz to General Carranza calling attention to the inflammatory anti-foreign utterances of General Obregon, in command of Mexico City, and his threats to evacuate and leave the city at the mercy of rioters. Secretary Bryan admitted today that the United States Government was bringing vigorous pressure to bear on General Carranza and was hoping this would be effective. Appeals have been made to Carranza to permit trains to carry food supplies into Mexico City instead of his using these lines exclusively, as is being done now, for military movements.

Though the first of these representations were sent to Carranza at the beginning of the present week, no response has come. Carranza has been informed that not only the United States but the various Governments having nationals in Mexico City are deeply concerned over the safety of their citizens, and that a reign of terror is feared. Meanwhile Carranza has delayed his answer and the situation is daily becoming more acute.

Among some prominent members of the Diplomatic Corps it is feared that if General Obregon evacuates Mexico City communication with the capital may be cut off and a situation may be developed similar to that at Pekin during the Boxer insurrection in China in 1900, when an international relief column had to be sent for the aid of the besieged legations in the Chinese capital.

When Secretary Bryan was asked today whether it had been suggested to him that the Boxer situation might be repeated at Mexico City, he replied he did not consider it wise "to speculate on what is to come." The Brazilian, Guatemalan, and Swedish Ministers are remaining in Mexico City. The German Minister has recently gone, as has also the Spanish Minister, who was ordered deported by Carranza.

Other Nations Concerned.

So serious is the situation that three foreign Ambassadors called at the State Department today to express their concern over the crisis and inquire for the latest information received by this Government as to developments. They were Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador; Domicio da Gama, the Brazilian Ambassador, and Count Vincenzo Macchi di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador.

No plan of action was suggested by any of these diplomats, and they were unable to learn from their conversation with Secretary Bryan that the United States Government contemplated at this time any action other than to bring the strongest possible pressure to bear on General Carranza for a correction of the situation.

Should General Obregon cary out his threat of leaving the city at the mercy of the mob, it is expected that the Zapatistas will again enter the capital from the southern suburbs, where they have, during the last few days, been engaged in skirmishes with Obregon's troops.

Enrique C. Llorente, Washington representative of General Villa and the convention government, said in his summary of messages on the military situation today:

"A message from General Roque Gonzalez Garza, President of the convention government, dated the 26th ultimo, has reached General Villa at Guadalajara in which it is stated that the convention forces occupied Xochimilco, Guadalupe, Tacubaya, San Angel, and all smaller suburbs around Mexico City. Some of the troops had even had skirmishes with the Carranzistas inside the city."

Rioting and the withdrawal of Obregon's troops would precipitate a most difficult and dangerous situation. General Francisco Villa, toward whom the State Department has looked at various periods for guarantees of protection of natives and foreigners, could not be depended upon in this crisis. Villa has been at Guadalajara and in the west coast country engaged in a campaign. His whereabouts at this time are not known to the department. It is not believed he is in position, or that the situation is such that he would take his troops into the capital, or that he can be depended upon to improve conditions within the city.

Frankly admitting that the situation was serious, Secretary Bryan said late this afternoon that latest reports to the department showed that General Obregon had been bringing pressure to bear on Mexico City merchants in an effort to force them to pay his tax levy of last week. They received seventy-two hours within which to pay this levy or suffer the penalty of imprisonment for thirty days and the confiscation of their properties. About 300 merchants of the capital, according to reports reaching Washington today, have been arrested under General Obregon's orders, and there are 180 native Mexican priests imprisoned for their failure to contribute funds demanded by Obregon.

"The department," said an announcement by Secretary Bryan today, "is advised that the military post commander in Mexico City has just published a decree to the effect that all merchants must immediately open up their business places under threat of punishment if the order is not complied with. It is also provided that any person refusing to accept Constitutionalist paper money shall be imprisoned."

Carranza Money Almost Worthless.

These merchants had closed their shops partly through fear that they would be pillaged and for various other reasons,

Continued on Page 2.

LONG SOUGHT WITNESS IN BECKER CASE FOUND

"Jake the Brick," Located in Cleveland, Says He Knows Why Marshall Recanted.

Jacob D. Goldman, alias "Jake the Brick," whom Charles Becker's lawyers sought before the former Police Lieutenant's second conviction of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, in the belief that the State intended to use Goldman as a witness, has been located in Cleveland, Ohio, according to word received here last night. Martin T. Manton, the lawer who prepared Becker's second appeal now under consideration by the Court of Appeals, was greatly interested when he heard Goldman had been found.

"I would like to hear what he has to say," said Mr. Manton. "He could tell a lot. We first heard of him after the first trial. If you recall, the State then used a witness named Lubin to testify that he had overheard Becker say to 'Billiard Ball Jack' Rose in the Lafayette Baths, that Rosenthal must be 'croaked.'

"The Court of Appeals decided Lubin was unworthy of belief, and the information that reached us was that the State had tried to persuade Goldman to testify in Lubin's place that he also had overheard this conversation. We never knew why Goldman wasn't persuaded to do so. We looked him up at the time and found that he was a friend of Lubin, but we were never able to reach him. I have not been looking for him since he was not used as a witness, but his testimony at the present time would be interesting."

Among the things which Goldman has said he can explain is the reason the negro James Marshall first repudiated his testimony at the second Becker trial substantiating the so-called murder conference between Becker and Rose in Harlem and then denied this repudiation.

Mr. Manton was sufficiently impressed by the statements of the negro to make a motion for a new trial before Supreme Court Justice Weeks, so that the negro's new affidavits might become part of the record to go before the Court of Appeals. It was after this motion had been made that Marshall made a new affidavit for District Attorney Perkins repudiating the one he had just made for Mr. Manton and on which the lawyer based his motion for a new trial.

WANAMAKER AIDS SUNDAY.

Merchant Leads Intoxicated Old Man Down the Sawdust Trail.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—John Wanamaker shouldered his way among the throng of "trail hitters" in the Billy Sunday Tabernacle tonight and dashed down the famous sawdust trail in charge of a drunken old man whom he had singled out among the immense audience as a fit subject for salvation.

At the termination of the evangelist's sermon, which was an attack upon the liquor interests, the merchant jumped to his feet and, at Sunday's request, joined the personal Christian workers circulating among the audience. Mr. Wanamaker worked harder than any of them, and his efforts were soon rewarded.

Back toward the rear of the tabernacle he found a shabby old fellow whose eyes were bleared with much rum. Pleading with him, Mr. Wanamaker finally was able to convince the man of the good in life that was left for him, and, gripping him by the arm as he swayed and stumbled along, led him to the front, where Sunday extended his hand and congratulated both Mr. Wanamaker and the old man.

Three hundred and sixty-seven converts hit the trail tonight and 233 this afternoon, making a total of 600 for the day and a grand total of 35,135 during the campaign.

JURORS VISIT "UNCLE JOE."

His Viands and Punch Fine, Cigars Strong, Their "True Bill."

Special to The New York Times.

DANVILLE, Ill., March 5.—"Uncle Joe" Cannon's table is excellent, likewise his punch, but his world-renowned black cigars are a trifle strong. Such is the "true bill" agreed upon unanimously today by the Federal Grand Jury, which the public believed was making an investigation of vote buying that might centre about the Congressman's right to hold his seat.

After the Grand Jury adjourned this afternoon Clerk Hitch of the Federal Court arranged for the jurymen to "investigate Mr. Cannon himself" at his home. Ex-Speaker Adkins, the foreman, introduced the jurors. After two hours of pleasant conversation, in which vote buying was not mentioned, the investigators announced their "true bill," adding to the terms given: "His reputation as an entertainer is unimpaired."

THEATRE THRONGS SEE FIRE

Glaring Blaze Draws Crowds for Many Blocks in Broadway.

Thousands going to Broadway theatres last night stopped to watch firemen put out a spectacular blaze that did $10,000 damage in the two-story building at 124 to 128 West Thirty-second Street, occupied for years by the New York Cab Company. The present tenants are the Forest Box and Lumber Company on the second floor and the Clover Lunch and Dominic Matula's barber shop on the ground floor.

The blaze, which evidently stated in the lumber loft, sent a glare to the sky that attracted people for many blocks, and the West Thirtieth Street Police Station reserves were called.

Adjoining the burned building is the seventeen-story Cuyler Building, the engineer of which led the firemen to the standpipes on the fifth floor and provided 75 pounds pressure with a donkey engine. In this way the firemen poured streams upon the lower building

MAILS TO ENGLAND STOPPED

British Strikes Tie Up New York, Boston, and Philadelphia Service.

Owing to the detention of the Atlantic liners by strikes on the other side, there will be no mail for England next week, either from New York, Boston, or Philadelphia. The only opportunity to send letters to Great Britain will be by the steamship Northland, which will leave Portland, Me., next Saturday, for Liverpool, and will call at Halifax on Sunday, March 14.

Letters mailed at the General Post Office up to 5 P. M. Friday, March 12, marked for this steamship, will be in time to catch her at Portland on Saturday.

Insist on ANGOSTURA BITTERS in your Martini; splendid tonic; delicious flavor.—Adv.

EXONERATES MAYO IN SUICIDE CASE

State's Attorney Says He Is "Not Criminally Responsible" for Miss Cook's Death.

AUTOPSY IS IN PROGRESS

Coroner Had Planned a Further Inquiry—Mayo's Counsel Keeps Him from Talking.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 5.—Virginius J. Mayo, the employer of Lillian Cook, who committed suicide on West Rock last week, is exonerated of criminal responsibility for the Brooklyn girl's death by the State's Attorney's office, which issued the following statement late tonight:

"The State's Attorney's office is satisfied that Mr. Mayo is not criminally responsible for the death of Miss Cook. This, of course, ends any further investigation on the part of the Coroner."

State's Attorney Alling declined to amplify the statement.

Coroner's Physician Marvin began an autopsy on the girl's body today, and will complete it tomorrow. After he had made a report on the first part of the autopsy Coroner Mix said:

"The autopsy has revealed certain indications which have led us to decide to continue the investigation. Whether I shall decide to hold an inquest or not depends upon what we find when the autopsy is completed tomorrow."

"Do you consider that the inquiry you have conducted today has revealed any facts which justify you in taking any one into custody?" he was asked.

"No," said the Coroner.

"Are you taking any steps to prevent any one from leaving New Haven?"

The Coroner said he had no such intention.

He examined two witnesses today—Miss Inez H. Hull, matron of the Y. W. C. A., where Miss Cook had lived, and Miss Ellen Wilson, the closest friend of the dead girl. Asked if anything in the testimony of these two witnesses had led him to decide that there was any reason why the investigation should be continued, he said that he could not discuss the testimony of witnesses.

Vital Organs Removed.

The Coroner said that the vital organs had been removed from the body of the dead girl, and that a microscopic examination might be made before the autopsy could be considered to be completed. He refused to say what he thought might be established by such an examination and left it in doubt whether the supplementary examination was likely to be made for the purpose of ascertaining whether the girl, before shooting herself, had sought to make doubly sure of her death by swallowing some of the bichloride of mercury tablets which she had been carrying in the handbag which was found after her body was discovered.

Benjamin Slade, of the firm of Slade & Slade of New York City and New Haven, arrived here last night after a visit to Mayo. He made the statement admitting that, in addition to the residence in Dixwell Road, where he lives with his lawful wife, he owned the residence in Brooklyn where Miss Lois Waterbury lives; that he was the James Dudley whose name Miss Waterbury had taken, and that they were the parents of two children living with Miss Waterbury.

Mr. Slade is the lawyer who defended Edith St. Clair when she was tried recently in New York on a charge of perjury. He denied that he had been summoned by Mayo. He said that he had made a trip to New Haven on other business, and that, on reading the statement attributed to Mayo, he had rung him up as a friend and counselor on previous occasions to warn him against further talking. In consequence of this warning from his lawyer, Mayo would have nothing to say today, except that some of the statements which had been printed about him were without foundation. He refused to indicate the statements to which he objected.

Frank H. Cook of Brooklyn, the father of the dead girl, who arrived here late last night, had interviews with Coroner Mix and with Police Capt. Donnelly, and returned this afternoon to Brooklyn. He said that he was anxious above all else to get possession of his daughter's body and take it home. He said to Capt. Donnelly:

"If this inquiry shows that my daughter committed suicide because of a wrong done her I will not go to my grave until I find out the person who is responsible."

Mr. Cook visited the undertakers who have charge of his daughter's body, but will not see it until it is prepared for burial tomorrow. Mr. Cook is expected to return to this city tomorrow and to take the body to Brooklyn, after it has been viewed by the fellow employes of the girl at the radiator factory.

Two Witnesses Examined.

The two women who were questioned by the Coroner today are the two persons in New Haven who were most intimate with the dead girl. Both have said that Miss Cook had frequent fits of melancholy while she lived in New Haven, and that she talked of suicide many times in the twelve months before her death.

Miss Hull said that the two girls—the dead girl and her roommate, Miss Wilson—had frequently returned from work at noon or in the evening in one of the automobiles owned by Mayo.

"I heard that last Fall Miss Cook was occasionally out automobile riding with parties, accompanied by Mr. Mayo," she said, "and I have been told that she had been out riding with Mr. Mayo alone, but I never saw them together.

"I never knew a nicer girl that Miss Cook. She spent practically all her time here at the Y. W. C. A. either studying or reading. We close the doors here at 10:30 o'clock in the evening, and Miss Cook was almost always in long before that time. Once or twice, when she had received permission, she stayed out later to go to a theatre with some of the other girls."

Miss Wilson and all the other Mayo employes were affected by the order issued by Mr. Slade against talking, and she refused to discuss her testimony before the Coroner, but said that she had already told over and over all that she knew about the dead girl.

A Friend Defends Mayo.

A man, who was described as the closest friend of Mayo, was at the factory this afternoon, and he undertook to do the talking for the radiator manufacturer in spite of the lawyer's interdict.

"The fact that the two girls rode in Mr. Mayo's automobile," he said, "is only an instance of his kindness of heart. He has fourteen automobiles and three chauffeurs, and nearly all his employes ride in machines frequently. In bad weather he has a fleet of machines transferring employes who have any distance to go.

"This factory furnishes only a small part of Mayo's income. When he began to manufacture radiators he supplied them to a number of automobile concerns, taking stock in the automobile concerns in payment. Besides, he de-

Continued on Page 5.

How Can I Get Rid of My Millions?

That is the question that is bothering Wm. F. Cochran, who inherited wealth, and being a Socialist, finds it troublesome.

IN TOMORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.

CHARGE CITY WARDS DIED FROM NEGLECT

Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, Randall's Island Superintendent, Ordered to Stand Trial.

12% MORTALITY IN A YEAR

All Attributed to Infectious Diseases—Children Strapped Up and Ill-Fed, Report Says.

Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, Superintendent of the New York City Hospital and Schools, on Randall's Island, where the city's feeble-minded children are cared for, was ordered yesterday to appear before John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Charities, next Saturday to answer charges growing out of her alleged mismanagement of the institution.

It was charged that Mrs. Dunphy failed to safeguard the children against the spread of infectious diseases, that she permitted cruel forms of corporal punishment, such as strapping them to furniture, and that in the interval between July, 1913, and June, 1914, no less than 12 per cent. of the inmates died of infectious diseases contracted in the institution.

Commissioner Kingsbury had a long conference with Mayor Mitchel late yesterday afternoon, and it was following the conference that the Commissioner ordered the charges preferred against Mrs. Dunphy. It was the intention of Commissioner Kingsbury to have Mrs. Dunphy appear before him this morning, but the time was set one week ahead following the submission of a certificate by a physician, who stated that the Superintendent was suffering from bronchitis and pleurisy, was under the care of a professional nurse, and was in no physicial condition to appear in so serious a matter.

Inquiry Lasts Fourteen Months.

The charges are the outcome of an investigation that began fourteen months ago under the direction of Howard B. Dinwiddie, General Inspector of the Department of Charities, who acted under orders of Commissioner Kingsbury. Since that time men and women have been added to the investigating force, one of more of them being on watch at the institution continually. For more than seven weeks one investigator worked as a hospital orderly, while others were engaged in similar work where they could observe, unsuspected, the manner in which the institution was managed and its inmates were treated.

It was on the reports of these investigators that Commissioner Kingsbury acted following his submission of the reports to the Mayor.

It is charged that approximately 70 per cent. of the feeble-minded patients and more than 60 per cent. of the custodial children were in quarantine wards or hospital wards for two weeks or more, suffering from infectious diseases contracted following their admission to the institution. More than half of the children admitted to the institution, according to the charges, were not detained the specified fourteen days, as required in the rules of the department, at the reception hospital for observation.

Under the head of "Permitting Corporal Punishment" it is charged that the Superintendent permitted the attendants and other inmates to "kick, beat, and otherwise treat in an inhuman and brutal manner children committed to the care of the institution." Another act of cruelty charged is that the Superintendent "permitted attendants to place feeble-minded children in strait-jackets without the order of a physician, tying their hands and fastening them with cords and straps to beds, chairs, and benches."

During the three months period that ended in September, 1914, it is charged, many inmates did not get sufficient food, although food in abundance was available in the local storehouse. On many occasions, it is charged, the feeble-minded children and other inmates were obliged to breakfast on cocoa, coffee and bread, whereas, according to Commissioner Kingsbury's secretary, they were supposed to have cereals. It is alleged, also, that the food was not up to the requirements in quantity and quality, and that inadequate supervision over the distribution was noticeable.

Children Not Segregated.

The failure to segregate feeble-minded children and mentally normal children during mealtime and during recreation hours is specified in the charges. Another charge is that the clothing provided by the department for the inmates was used freely by employes.

The last charge criticises the Superintendent for the lack of proper fire protection as well as the lack of enforcement of proper fire regulations. From June until August, 1914, systematic fire drills were unheard of by institution employes. Crippled children, unable to descend stairs unless assisted, and even idiots, were permitted to sleep in dormitories on the upper floors of the non-fireproof buildings. Repeatedly night watchmen failed, it is said, to make rounds at any stated intervals as required by the rules.

There is a larger enrollment of inmates at the Randall's Island institution than at any other time in its history. Last Wednesday there were 2,018, and of these 60 per cent. were under 16 years of age There were 1,033 boys and 985 girls. These children, so many of whom are mental defectives, are sent to the city hospital and schools by the Department of Charities upon the application of their parents, who are too poor to provide medical care and other attention. The institution is divided into two sections, one for mental defectives or feeble-minded and the other for sick or delicate children.

It is understood that a general summary of the charges against her was submitted to Mrs. Dunphy, and that she made an absolute denial of all of them, asserting they were part of a conspiracy to put her out of office. She made her home in the institution, with which she has been connected for nearly forty-seven years. She was appointed Superintendent in October, 1892, and receives $3,500 a year. Max Nikias has been Assistant Superintendent since January, 1903. Late last night it was stated that Mrs. Dunphy had not been suspended.

$50,000 DAMAGE SUIT OVER LIBRARY ART

George Grey Barnard Says His Works Were Botched and Must Come Down.

THE MARBLE WAS SKIMPED

Willing to Pay Cost Himself to Have "History" and "Arts" Groups Done Over.

George Grey Barnard, the sculptor, who did the groups entitled "History" and "The Arts" on the north and south pediments of the New York Public Library, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, has asked the Supreme Court to award him $50,000 damages because the groups were badly executed and set up by Donnelly & Ricci, architects and sculptors of 335 East Forty-sixth Street, and will, according to his allegations, have to be taken down, done over and replaced.

Donnelly & Ricci are suing Mr. Barnard for $4,000 they allege is due them for their work, and which he refused to pay because he insists that it is defective. According to the sculptor's estimates the groups cost the city nearly $20,000.

"I insist emphatically that these groups must be done again," he said yesterday, "and I am going to do everything in my power to see that this is done. If necessary, I will pay for the work myself. I would willingly do so sooner than have them remain as they are, a disgrace to the Library and a stain on my reputation.

"These groups were placed, or rather thrown together, while I was in the hospital, and it was not until I recovered from a nine months' siege of illness that I discovered how very badly they had been put up. As soon as I saw what a frightful bungle had been made of the work I wrote to the Trustees of the Library and told them that it was impossible to let them remain as they were. That was about two years ago, and they were unwilling at that time that the statues should be removed in order to allow me to create new ones.

"The plaster models that I made in my studio at 180th Street and Fort Washington Avenue were perfect when they were removed from there. From that time the groups have been bungled. Just to show how badly the work was done while I lay ill in the hospital I will state some of the faults in the groups.

Knight Leans the Wrong Way.

"In the 'History' group the figure of the knight of armor has about nine inches of marble lacking on his chest—that is, the figure lacks that much depth. Furthermore, the pigeons, his sword, and other details are absolutely wrong in places and are lacking in marble. That means that the marble was skimped and the work done very badly. More vital than these defects, however, is the fact that the pose of the knight is the reverse of what my model called for—he is leaning backward instead of forward.

"The main figure in 'The Arts' group, on the south side of the library, facing Fifth Avenue, is probably the worst of the lot. The head and torso lack between eight and nine inches of marble, and the entire leg of the woman is set back from its proper position in order to cover certain holes that were negligently bored by the incompetent workmen who set the group up. The head and face of the figure lack marble so badly that the face appears to be eaten away and the fingers, instead of resting on the forehead, are cut into the skull. The upper part of the leg is not in accord with the lower; in fact, the leg shows two distinct and equally erroneous pointings.

"This entire group is wrongly set. It is ten inches back of its proper position, and instead of being set parallel to the street has been placed on the bias. In fact, the pointing of both groups is very, very bad. You know it is absolutely imperative that the sculptor's casts must be properly set up and accurately followed, even to the smallest fraction of an inch, in putting the rough marble together. If this is not done, the pointing will be defective; that is, the various parts of the statues and groups cannot possibly form a harmonious whole. Well, in both my groups this was not done. The original plaster models were not properly put together before the placing of the marble was commenced, and the result is terrible.

His Reputation Injured.

"The passerby on Fifth Avenue, from which the groups are designed to be seen, cannot help note that the figures are in a grotesque and unnatural positions, and I regret to say that this has hurt my reputation. In fact, the groups have been put together in such an improper manner that they are positively of no value whatever to the library, and they will have to come down.

"Naturally, I refused to pay the firm that had contracted to put the marbles in place," Mr. Barnard said in conclusion, "and last July they brought suit to force me to give them the $4,000 their work, if properly done, would have been worth. In my answer to their complaint I asked that the court award me damages of $50,000, as I did everything in my power to see that the Library received the work that I contracted to do. The case will come to trial during the latter part of this month in the Supreme Court, and I feel sure that I will be vindicated, because my allegations that their work was negligently and badly done have been upheld by architects and sculptors of established reputation.

"Apart from all other feeling, the way that his firm treated my work has aroused every ounce of fighting blood in me. I must say I never saw works of art treated so frightfully."

Mr. Barnard did most of the sculpture for the Pennsylvania Capitol and has a world-wide reputation. He received gold medals at the Paris and Buffalo Expositions, and is Professor of Sculpture at the Art Students' League and a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
4 Trains Daily to Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Florida, Havana. Office 1218 B'way. —Advt.

REPUBLICANS MAKE SECRET 1916 PLANS

Hilles and Reynolds Meet Forty Business Men and Financiers at Delmonico's.

FIRST OF SERIES OF TALKS

Conferences to be Held Throughout the Country—No Candidates Discussed, Says Chairman.

There was a mysterious conference at Delmonico's yesterday between Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and James B. Reynolds, its Secretary, on the one side, and about forty business men from Eastern cities, described as manufacturers, bankers, merchants, and lawyers, on the other.

Plans for conducting the Republican national campaign next year were discussed. The conference lasted from 11 o'clock A. M. until 3:30 P. M., and when it broke up it was admitted that all phases of the present Democratic Administration were gone into and that more conferences of a similar nature would be held.

Neither Mr. Hilles nor Mr. Reynolds would say who called the conference or give the names of any of those present. They said it was purely a private affair, that they had been invited to be present, and that it would not be fair to tell who attended. Both agreed that the question of gathering finances was not discussed. From other sources it was learned that practically every one present agreed that with the present outlook for Republican success in the nation there would be little trouble in getting plenty of the "sinews of war" when the time came to collect.

While the meeting was in progress Mr. Reynolds said that no information would be given out about it, and when it was over he refused to say who was present.

"I am only a guest here, and I have no right to divulge what took place at the meeting," said Mr. Reynolds. "Both Chairman Hilles and myself were invited to come here. We did not call the meeting. I will say, however, that the object for which it was called was accomplished. I believe every one is satisfied. Speaking for myself, I will say that I have never partaken of a better luncheon."

"Is it true," he was asked, "that the meeting was a 'fat-frying' one?"

"Fat-frying!" exclaimed Mr. Reynolds with a laugh; "the only fat-frying I noticed was this," and the Secretary held up a cigarette. "That's all I got out of it."

"There absolutely was no fat-frying," added Mr. Hilles. "The meeting was simply one of a number to be held throughout the country by business men and manufacturers interested in the success of the Republican Party. I am frank to confess that the sentiment was unanimous among us today that if there had been a Presidential election this year our candidate would have won without difficulty."

"Were possible Presidential candidates discussed?" Mr. Hilles was asked.

"No, that question was not touched upon at all," he replied.

"How about the Progressive Party?"

"Is there such a thing?" the Chairman asked. "Seriously, it was not taken up at all."

"Who was the Chairman of the meeting?"

"There was no Chairman," Mr. Hilles replied. "It was an informal meeting. We talked the situation over and arrived at the conclusion that the outlook for Republican success in 1916 was never better. It was agreed that there can be no return to prosperity until a Republican President is elected.

"Our national affairs are now in a hopeless muddle. The Administration has a deficit of $80,000,000, and this will be increased to no one knows what amount when the war tax expires and the import and export duties further decrease. Despite the chaos in the world of politics and finance, the Administration has persisted in its policy of spending money recklessly and without thought of retrenchment. We discussed the tariff, of course, and the other big problems that will come up in the next campaign."

"What conclusion was arrived at?"

"There was nothing definite," replied Mr. Hilles. "We expect to hold other meetings of a similar nature, but just when I cannot say."

It was learned that the letter of invitation to be present came from a business man in the Middle West, and among those who were invited were Henry B. Joy of the Packard Motor Car Company of Detroit, William M. Wood, President of the American Woolen Company of Boston, and John R. Gruning, a woolen manufacturer of Philadelphia.

CALLED KAISER COMRADE.

Bold Infantryman Also Asked Him for Cigarettes, and Got Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, March 6.—The Daily Mail quotes the Hamburger Nachrichten as saying that when the Kaiser was on the western front he dropped his handkerchief and an infantryman picked it up. The Kaiser gave him some cigarettes and the man said: "Thank you, your Majesty." Thereupon the Kaiser said: "Oh, you need not call me your Majesty. Here you can simply address me as comrade."

Another infantryman in the neighborhood heard this and promptly called: "Comrade Wilhelm, suppose you give me some, too?" The Kaiser laughed and handed over the rest of his cigarettes.

WAR HORSES RUN AWAY.

Unbroken Montana Mounts Going to Italy Dash from Railway Yards.

Two wild horses, part of a consignment of 500 destined for the Italian Government, broke loose in the railroad yards at Thirty-fourth Street and Eleventh Avenue last night, kicked over several men, and bolted northward along the tracks. They were last seen at 10:20 o'clock, three hours later, at Ninety-eighth Street. They were still on the tracks and running north.

The animals belonged to the Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company, who had bought them in Montana. Like others in the consignment they were unbroken and gave their handlers lots of trouble when they took them from the cars in the railroad yards.

Peter Kane of 320 East Thirty-fifth Street was kicked in the stomach when the horses bolted, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital badly hurt.

HOLLAND-AMERICA SHIP HIT BY A TORPEDO

The Noorderdijk, Bound to New York, Returns to Rotterdam When Damaged in Channel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, March 6.—The Daily Chronicle's shipping correspondent writes:

"The Holland-America Line steamer Noorderdijk, on a voyage from Rotterdam to New York, passed Beachy Head on March 2, returning to Rotterdam badly disabled. It is said she had been torpedoed in the Channel.

The Noorderdijk sailed from Rotterdam on March 3 for New York, commanded by Capt. Lieuwen, and was about 300 miles on her way when she turned and started back for port. As her Captain is making for Rotterdam instead of putting into New Haven or Portsmouth, which are nearby, it is a sign that his ship has not been seriously damaged.

The steamship was constructed by W. Gray of Hartlepool in 1913 for the Holland-America Line freight service, between this port and Rotterdam. Her dimensions are: Length 420.8, beam 54.9, and 36.2 depth of hold, with 7,166 gross tonnage.

FRANCE SOON TO CALL RECRUITS OF 1915

Millerand Also Asks for Authorization to Start Training Those of 1916.

PARIS, March 5.—The instruction of the young men of the military class of 1915, which was begun in 1914, is sufficiently advanced for them to join the active army. As legislation is necessary if they are to be called before Autumn, however, M. Millerand, the Minister of War, has introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies authorizing their call at his discretion. The bill also would empower the Government to call into training the class which is normally due to join the colors in October, 1916.

The list of recruits for the class of 1917 will be posted publicly not later than Easter Sunday. This is in preparation for a call into training of the young men who are due to serve in October, 1917. The step is taken to provide for eventualities.

ZEPPELIN NIGHT RAID ON CALAIS FAILS

Airship Hovers Over Boulogne, Too, But Departs Without Dropping Bombs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, March 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Zeppelins made an unsuccessful raid on the French northeast coast last night.

About 10 o'clock a Zeppelin was seen passing over Calais in the direction of Boulogne. The alarm was given at once, and precautionary measures were taken. At the latter point watch was kept all night, and all work on the quays was suspended. Nothing, however, was seen of the Zeppelin, which, it is thought, was warned by the searchlights that the town was ready for its attack.

Apparently it remained over the sea and withdrew without being able to accomplish its object. The night was wet and misty, and it is possible that the weather conditions alone account for the Zeppelin's failure.

After leaving Calais the Zeppelin was not seen again until it passed Gravelines, going east. It is not known how far west it penetrated after passing Calais, but it is thought that it probably made a short circuit only.

SHAW GIBES AT OUR 'SEDAN-CHAIR DOCTRINE'

Tells An Old Story to Point a Sneer at the Principle Monroe Laid Down.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, March 6.—In a letter contributed to a recent issue of The Nation, G. Bernard Shaw, discussing the war, made a reference to the Monroe doctrine as applied to Alaska, making the mistake of crediting Russia with possession of that territory.

Replying to the many persons who corrected his error, Mr. Shaw, in the current issue of The Nation, says:

"To this not wholly unexpected correction I respond with an inquiry as to why Alaska was purchased if the Monroe Doctrine is valid. If the United States can keep European powers out of North America only by buying them out or driving them out, and has to put up with their presence when neither of these procedures is practicable, then what on earth is the use or force of the Monroe Doctrine? When the Irishman found that the Sedan chair he had hired had no bottom he observed that but for the honor and glory of the thing he might as well have walked. The Monroe Doctrine is the bottomless Sedan chair of the United States."

SHIP DODGED AIR BOMBS.

Steamer's Captain Escaped Destruction by His Manoeuvres.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 5.—The Daily Mail reports a second exciting escape by a merchant vessel from German air bombs.

The steamer was between Yarmouth and Spurn Point. An airship came up and, descending to a low altitude, circled over the steamer and dropped three bombs in quick succession.

Simultaneously the Captain of the steamer zigzagged his ship and the three bombs fell into the sea. The airship then flew away.

It had been seen approaching, and as a precaution the steamer's boats had been made ready for launching.

THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH—Rubber, Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schultz Stores. —Adv.

RUSSIA'S HOSTS PRESS WEST AGAIN

Resume Offensive from the Baltic Sea to the Frontier of Rumania.

REPORTED IN CZERNOWITZ

Evacuation by Austrians of Bukowina Expected—Western Carpathian Passes Forced.

GERMANS RETREAT IN NORTH

Their Armies Split Into Isolated Columns—May Be Compelled to Raise Siege of Ossowetz.

LONDON, Saturday, March 6.—Except in the central Beskid pass of the Carpathians, where the fierce Austrian attacks have moderated, the Russians are now on the offensive along the whole length of their extremely long line, from the Baltic Sea to the Rumanian border. Apparently they have definitely disposed of the German and Austrian attempts to outflank their two extreme wings, and, having turned, are making slow but steady progress westward.

After retiring right back to the Dniester River the Russians again have crossed into Bukowina and are unofficially reported to be back in Czernowitz, which military men say is extremely probable, as they already had captured Sadagora, a few miles to the northeast of the capital. Further to the west they are again in possession of Stanislau, and have crossed the Lukwa River, a forward step which, in the opinion of military experts, probably will compel the Austrians to evacuate Bukowina.

In the Beskid, Tukholka, and Uszok passes the Austro-Germans are in possession of strong positions, whence they are continually attacking the Russians, while in the western passes, especially the Dukla, the Russians are on the Hungarian slopes, where the fighting has degenerated into trench warfare. The Russians are sending large reinforcements to this southern line.

In Northern Poland the Russians are advancing slowly westward from the Niemen River and the Germans are fighting a rear guard action. Only at one point is the German attack being seriously pressed—against the fortress of Ossowetz. Here the Germans can use their railway from Lyck, and there is a good road across the marshes, but with their armies falling back on either side they cannot remain long, British military experts say.

To the south, according to a Berlin dispatch, the Germans have evacuated Myszyniec, which is right on the East Prussian border, northwest of Lomza, while further west, near Mlawa, they are believed actually to have crossed the border after a defeat at Przasnysz. The Russians also show revived activity in Central Poland and have attacked the Germans east of Plock and near Skierniewice, southwest of Warsaw.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Przasnysz declares that altogether the Russians captured there twelve guns and twenty-nine maxims, with their cars, and 122 ammunition cases and one aeroplane.

German Armies Split Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 5, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The German invasion or raid in force from East Prussia has finally been resolved into a number of isolated columns, with each of which the Russian forces are dealing adequately. None of these enemy columns is placed advantageously, even apart from the all-important problem of supply at this season of the year.

Beginning with what should have been the German left, and passing southwestward to what should have been the right, the position is as follows:

A German column is being held in the defiles between the lakes and the difficult country about Serye and Sunno.

In the Grodno region the Russians are again advancing.

The bombardment of the fortress of Ossowetz continues, but it has already been demonstrated that the German 42-centimeter howitzers are less effective here than smaller guns requiring less elaborate preparations to insure accurate fire. Attempts to invest Ossowetz have failed.

The Russians caught a considerable body of the enemy eighteen miles northeast of Lomza.

On Bobr River, on the west bank, where the Germans have intrenched themselves in hilly country with their backs to the river and swamps beyond, hand-to-hand fighting is in progress.

The fighting has been especially severe on the German frontier between Cherznelle and Mlawa.

As the Germans were not allowed to consolidate their fighting line, but were attacked during the preliminary movements in marching orders and as one of their isolated columns had any success and each is now fighting desperately to get away, losing more prisoners, to say nothing of killed and wounded, than the Germans hitherto have yielded anywhere, it is quite evident that very little way, turn their failure into disaster. Strenuous efforts are being made to at least destroy the fortress of Ossowetz that some trophy of this grandiose raid for political, not military, purposes, may remain to preserve the face of the German Commander-in-Chief.

It must be noted that precisely those corps on which the Germans particularly pride themselves, namely, the Twentieth and Twenty-first, have been the ones that have suffered most severely at the Russians' hands. The East Prussian Twentieth, in particular, both before Przasnysz and in the subsequent fighting, yielded large numbers of prisoners.

On the main front of the Carpathians the story continues of appalling slaughter without any material changes as yet. The Austrian and Austro-German corps continue to expend lives away without hope of gain against the Russian positions. Whole divisions of Austrians are reported to have been destroyed, and they are those divisions which contain Austria's best troops, namely Hungarians.

Stories about the possible reconquest of Galicia amused the military observers here. The famous flank attack into East Galicia meant nothing more than the

weakening of the enemy's front where strength was perhaps most needed, and as such was very welcome to Russia. It has now melted down into rear guard actions with the retreating Austrians.

Russians Reoccupy Stanislau.

PETROGRAD, March 5.—Advices received in Petrograd are to the effect that the Austro-German forces have met with a series of reverses at the hands of the Russians recently, culminating in the re-occupation today of Stanislau, which was evacuated a fortnight ago.

Serious battles are reported between the Mazo Laborca Pass in the Carpathians and the River San, where the Austrian advance is said to have been checked. In the vicinity of Salinka, midway of this line, two Austrian regiments are said to have been wiped out by the Russian machine guns. During the fighting on March 2 and 3 the Austrians charged the Russian lines repeatedly, at times reaching the Russian trenches. Austrian officers captured during the fighting are reported to have said their losses never had been heavier.

At Lotowisko, just east of the San, and thirty-five miles south of Przemysl, on the night of March 2 the Austrians made four attacks on the Russians, which are said to have been repulsed with heavy losses.

The surrender of Stanislau was preceded during the period from Feb. 21 to March 3 by heavy fighting, the Austrians having heavily fortified Halioz, a short distance to the north, and also the valleys of the Lomnica and Lukwa Rivers. Here, it is asserted, the Russians captured a large number of guns and rapid-firers, many officers and men, and a quantity of stores.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NOVO SELITZA, March 5, (via Marmorritza.)—The Austrians have established a "reign of terror" at Czernowitz. Short shrift is given to Rumanians and those suspected of Rumanian or Russian sympathies. Spies swarm throughout reoccupied Bukowina, denouncing innocent victims. Austrian informers traffic in human lives and extort money from the terror-stricken inhabitants of Rumanian origin, the promises of the exchange not always being kept.

Czernowitz is as a city of the dead. The shops are closed and the residents other than Austrian have fled. The streets are unlighted at nights. No civilians are allowed on the streets after 6 o'clock. Because of their enormous losses of men the Austrians are unable to reinforce the garrison of Czernowitz, and it is questionable if it can hold out before the fresh Russian onslaught.

The Russians are resuming the offensive in Bukowina. Far from encountering a very feeble resistance, they have driven the Austrians from Sadagora onto the left bank of Pruth, opposite Czernowitz, and the former place is once more in Russian occupation.

SNOW HOLDS RUSSIANS BACK.

Alone Retards Invasion of Hungary, Hungarian Officer Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, March 5, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Great snowstorms are raging in the Carpathians and delaying operations. Wounded soldiers arrive from the front daily by hundreds and from their physical appearance one can get some idea as to the terrible hardships they have to endure.

One officer said that the Russians were attacking with a force five times greater than a few weeks ago, and that it was almost impossible to hold ground against their attacks. If the weather had not interfered with their movements the Russians in the centre would have penetrated by this time many miles into Hungary, he says.

One day they left a hundred dead in the snow by the Dukla Pass and when in the morning they wanted to bury their dead they found no trace of the bodies, the snow during the night having buried them. In the Spring, during the time the snow will melt, many hundreds of such dead will be found in the valleys, especially around the Laborca River, where severe snowstorms prevailed during the many battles that have been fought there in the last two months.

BERLIN, (via London,) March 5.—The fighting in the Carpathians is growing more intense hourly and the Russians have been forced to assume the defensive despite their energetic exertions, according to a dispatch sent by Herr Lennhof, correspondent of the Mittag Zeitung, from Austrian headquarters. Herr Lennhof's message continues:

"They (the Russians) show great skill in utilizing topographical advantages to ward off enveloping movements of the Germans and Austrians by desperate fighting and counter-attacks, but their offensive power evidently is waning. The Russian losses have been very heavy.

"The Germans and Austrians within a few days have wrested from the Russians all the positions previously gained on the Uszok-Lupkow line. All the Russian efforts to recover the lost positions have been repulsed."

BERLIN, March 5, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The campaign in Poland appears to be at present an affair of shifting local successes for one side and the other, without particular significance.

The Germans have been compelled to retire before superior Russian forces from Myszyniec, which lies close to the East Prussian border.

The report that two of the forts at Ossowetz have been destroyed has not been confirmed officially, but it follows the Russian report that heavy batteries have been brought into position before the city. If this report be true it means a considerable success for the Germans.

Galicia is still the scene of general heavy fighting, with the Russians maintaining a desperate offensive.

GET CZERNOWITZ AGAIN.

Recapture of Bukowina Capital by Russians Reported.

LONDON, March 5.—The Bucharest correspondent of The Evening News telegraphed today that the Russian offensive movement in Galicia had forced the Austrians to evacuate Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina.

The dispatch adds that the main Austrian forces in this region have retired in the direction of Franzenthal, to the south of the Carpathians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, March 5, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Heavy cannonading has been heard in the direction of Bojan, Mihalieni, and Czernowitz. Russian officers in the trenches near Bojan state that the reoccupation of Czernowitz by their troops is only a question of a few days.

All traffic in the town after 6 o'clock in the evening has been forbidden by the Austrians, who are enlisting youths 17 to 20 years of age.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE 18,675.

LONDON, Saturday, March 6.—The Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following dispatch:

"It is announced that during the operations around Stanislau (Galicia), between Feb. 21 and March 3, the Russians made 133 officers and 18,622 men prisoners, and captured five guns, 62 machine guns, 519 horses and numerous trains."

SUGGESTS TITLE FOR JOFFRE

Paris Paper Wants France's Great General Made Duc de la Marne.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 5.—A patent of nobility for General Joffre—suggested title the Duc de la Marne—is the latest proposal says the Cri de Paris for expressing France's gratitude to the national hero.

During the recent discussion of the subject at one of the most aristocratic clubs an authentic Prince informed his surprised hearers that the prerogative formerly vested in the King of creating nobles was never abolished and still is retained technically by the President as head of the State. The Cri de Paris concludes:

"Though at first sight it appears anomalous that a Republican Chief Executive should confer titles, it must be remembered that that of Field Marshal or other military rank will expire with Joffre, whose fame merits to be perpetuated by permanent nobility."

CONTRABAND LIST LIKELY TO STAND

Germany's Demand for Raw Materials Chief Stumbling Block in Proposals to Allies.

RUBBER ONE OF THE ITEMS

Resin Products Used in Explosives Also Included—Page Delivers Note in London.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The German reply to the American note concerning mines, submarines, and the shipment of food supplies into Germany has been presented by Ambassador Page to the British Government, and that Government is taking it up in consultation with its Allies.

Germany's answer set forth that the observation of "the Declaration of London on the part of Germany's adversaries would create a new situation from which the German Government would gladly draw the proper conclusions." The inference is that if Great Britain and the Allies would adopt the Declaration of London in its entirety and couple that action with no interference with food supplies destined for the use of the civil population of Germany, besides giving certain other guarantees and concessions, Germany would probably be willing to modify its naval war zone order and the submarine warfare on British merchant shipping.

But the German demand for the adoption of the Declaration of London in its entirety is likely to be the stumbling block in this Government's efforts to arrange a modus vivendi. The British Government had adopted the Declaration of London except as to Articles 22, 24, and 28. These deal with the commodities to be treated as contraband, conditional contraband, and non-contraband.

England was unwilling to adopt these three articles, and accordingly modified them in connection with the order in council which adopted all the rest of the declaration as it stood, and these three articles in modified form. An act of Parliament provides that orders in council during the period of the law shall have the same effect as an act of Parliament and, accordingly, the modifications of the Declaration's contraband lists as adopted by England's council are supreme and binding on British prize courts.

Germany's note suggests that England and the Allies grant free entry into Germany of the raw material mentioned in the free list of the Declaration of London. These commodities include:

Raw cotton, wool, silk, jute, flax, hemp, and other raw materials of the textile industries and yarns of the same.
Oil, seeds, and nuts; copra.
Rubber, resins, gums, and lacs; hops.
Raw hides and horns, bones and ivory.
Natural and artificial manures, including nitrates and phosphates for agricultural purposes.
Metallic ores.
Earths, clays, lime, chalk, stone, including marble, bricks, slates, and tiles.
Chinaware and glass.
Paper and paper-making materials.
Soap, paint, and colors, including articles exclusively used in their manufacture and varnish.
Bleaching powder, soda ash, caustic soda, salt cake, ammonia, sulphate of ammonia, and sulphate of copper.

The German reply suggests that these should be treated as non-contraband when destined for the use of the German civil population and not for the use of the Germany army. To accept this England would be required to make some material modifications in her list of contraband and conditional contraband. It is considered doubtful here whether the British Government would do this.

This free list of the Declaration of London stipulates that rubber should be treated as non-contraband. The proclamation issued by the British Government in December and sent to the United States Government on Dec. 27, which revises the British contraband list, places "rubber, including waste and reclaimed rubber and goods made wholly of rubber" on the absolute contraband list. The British Government has considered this a most important action. It was feared that if rubber was permitted to go into Germany it would be used not only for the manufacture of the coverings of Zeppelins, but for other military purposes. For that reason rubber was declared to be absolute contraband.

The free list of the Declaration of London stipulates also that resins should be treated as non-contraband. The revised British contraband list makes resinous products, including camphor and turpentine, (oil and spirit,) absolute contraband. This was because it was found that these products were used in the manufacture of explosives by the Krupps.

The conditional contraband list of the Declaration of London provides likewise that balloons and flying machines and their accessories should only be treated as contraband when destined for the enemy. The British Government decided to treat as absolute contraband all aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft of all kinds and their component parts, and to prohibit their shipment into Germany for any purpose, even for use by the civil population, through fear that these materials might ultimately find their way into the hands of the armed forces of the Germans.

These and other changes were regarded as vital by the British Government at the time they were made. It is not believed now that England would consent to their relegation to the classes named by the Declaration of London, and this would have to be done if England were to adopt the Declaration of London in its entirety and the German suggestions for a compromise.

SOME BLOCKADE HISTORY.

French Writer Recalls How the Fleet Cut Off Cornwallis's Supplies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 5.—The Paris press appears to be a trifle disappointed because the American newspapers do not seem to distinguish better between "the piratic Germans and the humanitarian Allies," and to understand that the Allies are forced to take severe measures in self defense, but there is little independent comment here, the majority of the press following the lead of London. Figaro gives an object lesson to America under the heading, "The American Blockade." After expressing the opinion that the Americans are not likely to take seriously a German blockade by a half dozen submarines, the writer maintains that history shows—despite the German protest that the allied action is barbarous—that a blockade is always necessary to gain a victory. Then follows the lesson:

"In 1781 the American victory over Cornwallis with 7,000 picked troops was due almost entirely to the cutting of his source of supplies by the French fleet, whose rigorous blockade prevented support from the British Admirals. Never has a historian suggested that the French were behaving disloyally, so it will be surprising if the Americans denounce now the principles which enabled them to win independence then. We do not ask justice from the Germans. They are incapable of it, but history justifies us in the eyes of the Americans and other neutrals."

That America's dissatisfaction over the proposed enforcement of a German blockade by the Allies is really a tribute to the Allies' humanitarian methods of welfare forms the keynote of the Temps' article on this question. While admitting that the Declaration of Paris of 1856 prohibits a nation from declaring a blockade that it is unable to maintain by a close surveillance of the coast, the Temps says the conditions of naval warfare are so altered by the submarine that none save a long-distance blockade is now possible. The newspaper holds that the Allies are perfectly justified in establishing a long-distance blockade, even though they are unable to shut German ports to Dutch and Danish shipping. It also holds that "the utter abandonment by the Germans of international usages justifies the Allies in making a slight technical infringement."

"But," says the Temps, "it is unfair that the Germans should receive favored treatment simply owing to their piratical conduct, as the recent negotiations at Washington seem to indicate. The Americans appear to condemn on humanitarian grounds the measures taken by the Allies to starve out the Germans, which Washington considered legitimate when applied by a French squadron to force British troops to surrender by famine. Let us maintain our ground. The Americans, to whom trade with the Allies brings considerable compensation, will finally recognize the justice of our attitude, and to renounce it would be a betrayal of the cause of all free peoples."

CRITICISES REPRISAL POLICY.

Manchester Guardian Thinks Mr. Asquith's Statement Too Vague.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 5.—In the summary of The Manchester Guardian's editorial on the British embargo, telegraphed from Manchester this morning, the following was omitted: "Let us see exactly what we gain as belligerents through the acts of which complaint is being made in neutral countries. Without giving any ground for complaint to neutrals we could maintain a blockade of German ports. It would not be a close blockade, but it would be effective, and the day has gone by when there was any justice on the point of insisting that a blockading cordon should lie within certain geographical limits. So far as German ports, then, are concerned, the embargo gives us no rights that would not be ours under a policy that would offend no neutral.

"The case is different with regard to German imports through neutral ports. At present these are free unless they are contraband, absolute or conditional. Under the embargo, we take it, they will be liable to capture whatever their nature. The embargo, again, will enable us to lay our hands on German exports of whatever nature through neutral ports in neutral ships, a measure of advantage against which we have to set the loss of offending neutral opinion. The degree to which import and export of non-contraband goods through neutral ports help Germany to prolong her resistance it is not easy to estimate. But we can imagine that it may be considerable. It is through her exports largely in non-contraband articles which we could not otherwise touch that Germany would prevent a drain of gold, and so stave off her worst financial difficulties. We could wish for a more precise estimate, but whatever be the belligerent value of this particular advantage, much or little, it must be put on the credit side as against the debit represented by the adverse comments of the New York press, the possible alienation of neutral sympathy, and the sacrifice, to some extent, of our position as the upholders of legality, which is part of our national tradition, and which we have sought to vindicate throughout this war.

"We leave it to others to strike a balance of net advantage, but we confess that to us on our present information it seems at least open to question. Mr. Asquith has left the detail of how it is proposed to work the new embargo very vague. Some Americans think it is designedly vague in order that in practice he may leave neutrals more liberty than he is disposed to concede in principle."

TAKES SIDE OF NEUTRALS.

Weekly Nation of London Finds Embargo Is Inconsistent.

LONDON, March 5.—The Weekly Nation discusses in its leading article the proposed reprisals by the Allies against shipping to and from Germany, and asks by what right England can refuse America leave to import dyes from Germany when England herself has issued licenses to her traders to buy dyes from that source.

"It seems clear to us that if the navy receives a general order to arrest all neutral shipping on suspicion of German origin or destination for their cargoes, our prize court and our Foreign Office will not lead uneventful lives," The Nation says. It considers that the Allies can tighten the existing siege of German coasts without setting up a siege against neutral nations or stopping trade "which we do not declare to be illegal or against which we do not take measures that international law requires neutrals to respect."

MAY EXEMPT COTTON.

Belief in England That It Will Not Be Made Contraband.

LONDON, Saturday, March 6.—The Daily Express says there is a strong belief in well-informed circles that the British Government does not intend to make cotton contraband.

The Express says it regards this, if true, as a grave danger, and urges that it would be better for the Government to buy every pound of cotton in the United States than allow Germany to get cotton to make explosives.

GERMAN USE OF FALSE FLAGS.

Sir Gilbert Parker Calls Attention to Two Reported Cases.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 5.—Sir Gilbert Parker submits the following reports as having important bearing on the question of the use of neutral flags which has been raised in connection with the Lusitania and the Orduna incidents.

The chief engineer of a British steamer which was captured by the Karlsruhe, says he was landed at Teneriffe by the German steamer Crefeld, and adds, "This steamer hoisted the Spanish flag when nearing Teneriffe, as it was known there were British cruisers round there."

The Times of Ceylon of Jan. 18, 1915, reporting the sale of a German prize, the steamer Australia, remarks, "It may be recalled that the Australia made a bold bid to escape from capture by adopting a different color to her original, and also by flying the Danish flag. The funnels of the D. A. R. G. boats are red and white, but the color adopted by the Australia was full black."

WAR HITS SPAIN HARD.

Suffering More Than Any Other Non-Combatant—Food Riots.

MADRID, (via Paris,) March 5.—Evidence that Spain is suffering more severely economically from the war than any other country except the belligerents is contained in dispatches from different provincial centres.

Notwithstanding severe measures taken by the Government to prevent monopolistic prices, the cost of food, especially bread and meat, continues to rise. The situation is felt most acutely by the working classes, already hard hit by the industrial stagnation resulting from the war.

At Pampeluna, Seville, Saragossa, and Cadiz economic difficulties are becoming so serious that the authorities have been obliged to resort to drastic expedients.

Grave disorders have occurred at Murcia, capital of the Province of that name. A mob of city residents stormed the bakeshops, and civil guards had to bar the gates to keep country people from coming in to increase the tumult.

RIOTING IN LISBON.

President and Government Are Declared to be "Outlaws."

PARIS, March 5. — Demonstrations made by crowds which assembled several times in the vicinity of the Parliament Buildings at Lisbon yesterday were dispersed by cavalry, according to a dispatch to the Havas Agency.

The Democratic Deputies are said to be arranging meetings.

LISBON, March 5.—Representatives of the Democratic Party held a meeting today in the suburbs of Lisbon under the Presidency of Manoel Monteiro, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

After an animated discussion of the existing political situation they adopted a motion characterizing the President of the Republic and the Government as "outlaws."

Picture Auctions Resumed in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 5.—A sign of the passing of the war shadow was the first picture auction sale since the outbreak of hostilities, which was held today at the Hotel Drouot. The pictures were modern and of no great value or interest, but the attendance was less sparse than was expected. The bidding was fairly brisk.

Official Reports of War Operations

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—Along the entire Niemen-Vistula front obstinate fighting continues. In certain sectors our troops have made progress, particularly in the region of Mocarze, where we captured six machine guns, four officers, and several hundred soldiers. We also captured a number of German troops when we occupied the fortifications at Konopki.

In the Carpathians, at Zadleszyn, southeast of Cracow, we captured some fortified positions of the enemy. The Austrian attacks yesterday were a little less vigorous.

In East Galicia, on March 4, the Russian troops entered Stanislau, having successfully crossed the Lukwa.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—Along the front, in Russian Poland and West Galicia, yesterday general quiet prevailed. Fighting occurred in some sectors of the Carpathians, but the situation on the whole is unchanged.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—The situation around Grodno, in Northern Poland, is unchanged. Russian attacks to the northeast and north of Lomza failed with heavy losses to the enemy. Many prisoners of the First and Second Russian Divisions of Guards are in our hands.

Further on, as far as the Vistula, the situation is unchanged. A few advances by Russians east of Plock were unsuccessful, and strong night attacks executed by the enemy east of Skierniewice failed completely.

South of Ypres, in Belgium, we inflicted considerable losses on the British with artillery fire. In the positions in the Lorette Hills, which we took away from the French, a counter-attack was repulsed yesterday afternoon.

In the Champagne district yesterday and last night the French continued attacks north of Le Mesnil. All their attacks were repulsed and our positions were maintained.

Attacks on our positions at Vauquois, east of the Argonne, and in the Forest of Consenvoye, east of the Meuse, failed. All attempts to dispute our possession of ground captured in the last few days in the district of Badonviller failed. An attack undertaken last night with considerable forces on the heights, northeast of Celles, broke down with heavy losses to the French. Several night attacks also were unsuccessful, and over 1,000 dead Frenchmen are lying before our entanglements.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—In Belgium, in the region of the dunes, we have organized solidly the advanced trench taken by us yesterday. The Germans attempted to push forward their trenches into contact with ours, but twelve times our fire dispersed them.

To the north of Arras, our counter-attacks in the region of Notre Dame de Lorette were crowned with complete success. On Thursday evening we captured a machine gun company. On Friday the enemy made a new attack, but we thrust them back, regained the lost positions, which had been for two days in their possession, and made numerous prisoners.

Rheims has been bombarded all day long.

In Champagne, in the region of Perthes, we made marked progress. On Thursday evening a company of the German guards became surrounded in our line and was captured. On Friday we gained ground on the whole front, carried a trench to the northwest of Perthes, and occupied, to the north of Perthes, a salient where we took prisoners.

We captured about 650 yards of trenches with a depth of 200 meters beyond the group which lies northeast of Mesnil, and made progress in the adjoining woods. Finally we gained possession of several trenches in the ravines northwest of Beausejour. According to prisoners' accounts, the enemy's losses were extremely high. The morale of our troops was excellent.

In the Argonne region, at Vauquois, we made important progress in the western portion of the village, the only part where the Germans still hold their ground.

In the Forest of Le Pretre a German attack was repulsed easily. In the region of Badonvillers and in the region of Celles, our attacks made headway, having brought us into immediate contact with the enemy's wire entanglements. We repulsed a counter-attack.

In Alsace, at Hartmannsweilerkopf, we captured a trench, a small fort, and two machine guns.

(*Day Report*)—To the north of Arras, near Notre Dame de Lorette, we have recaptured most of the advance trenches we lost the day before yesterday. We took 150 prisoners.

The enemy again bombarded the Rheims Cathedral.

In Champagne, to the north of Souain, Mesnil, and Beausejour, there has been nothing fresh to report since yesterday evening's communication.

In the Argonne, at Vauquois, we have repulsed two counter-attacks and made new progress, inflicting appreciable losses upon the enemy and taking many prisoners. We are masters of the greater part of the villages.

ALLIES REPORT SIX SUBMARINES SUNK

Four Have Been Accounted For by British Warships and French Report One.

TOTAL MAY REACH SEVEN

Two Captains of Merchant Vessels Claim Prizes for Destroying German Under-Sea Craft.

LONDON, March 5.—The German submarine U-8, the sinking of which was officially announced today, was the fourth of these vessels to be sunk by British warships since the beginning of the war, the others being the U-15, the U-18, and one rammed by the destroyer Badger off the Belgian coast.

It is believed that a French destroyer also sank one, and the Captains of two British merchantmen are claiming the prizes offered for the first merchant Captain to account for a hostile submarine. The claim of the Captain of the steam collier Thordis, in connection with which the Admiralty says he probably sank a submarine, is being disputed by the Captain of the steamer Alstow, who says he previously sank one.

Capt. Wyatt of the Alstow has telegraphed to the Admiralty urging that it delay awarding any prizes to the Thordis until he can make a full report.

The crew of the U-8, numbering twenty-nine, was landed at Dover today, and was taken to Dover Castle under an armed escort.

The Secretary of the Admiralty issued the following announcement today:

"The S. S. Thordis has now been examined in dry dock and injuries to her keel and her propeller confirm the evidence of Capt. Bell and the crew that on the 28th of February the vessel rammed and in all probability sank a German submarine which had fired a torpedo at her.

"Yesterday afternoon the German submarine U-8 was sunk in the Channel off Dover by destroyers; the officers and men were taken prisoners."

The submarine U-8 was of 300 tons displacement. She had a speed of thirteen knots above water and eight knots submerged, with a radius of operation of 1,200 miles. The vessel carried three torpedo tubes and had a complement of twelve men. The U-8 was a sister ship to the famous U-9, which in the early months of the war sank the British cruisers Hogue, Aboukir, Cressy, and Hawke.

French Also Sank One.

PARIS, March 5.—The Ministry of Marine today gave out a statement to the effect that a German submarine of the U-2 type had been fired on by a French cruiser in the English Channel yesterday. The submarine plunged, and no further trace of her was found. The text of the announcement follows:

"During the day of March 4 a French warship belonging to the second light squadron cannonaded a German submarine of the U-2 type in the English Channel. Three shots struck the undersea boat, which then plunged and disappeared. No trace of her could be found."

FATE OF THE U-8 CREW.

London Newspaper Wants to Know if They'll Be Treated as Pirates.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, March 6.—In connection with the rescue of the officers and crew of the U-8, The Daily Telegraph asks what is to be their fate.

"They were engaged in operations which Sir Edward Grey denounced to the world as piracy on the high seas," says the journal. "Are they to be regaled in some country mansion and provided with a retinue of servants, or are they to be treated as pirates? It is childish to denounce certain acts as piracy, if having caught some of the persons engaged in such operations, we entertain them as honored guests of the nation.

"This is a matter on which the British public will want enlightenment, particularly in view of the harsh conditions under which our countrymen are held prisoners in Germany."

TRAWLER SANK SUBMARINE?

Three Vessels Now Claim the Prize for Destroying Raiders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, March 6.—The Daily Chronicle says that the reward for the first merchant vessel sinking a German submarine is not only being claimed by the Thordis and the Alston, but by a trawler as well. A fishing trawler of North Shields claims to have sunk a German submarine on Feb. 23, but it is understood that she does not come within the category of vessels qualifying for the prize.

The Captain of the Alston says he sank one in the channel last Saturday.

MORE NORTH SEA MINES.

British Admiralty Informs Shipping That New Field Is Laid.

LONDON, Saturday, March 6. — The British Admiralty publishes in The Gazette today a renewed warning to mariners that a system of mine fields on a considerable scale has been established in the North Sea, and that it is advisable for mariners to take a London pilot when navigating between Great Yarmouth and the English Channel.

The Admiralty announcement also says that pilotage is now compulsory in the Firth of Forth, Moray Firth, and the Scapa Flow.

HEAR THE THORDIS WAS SUNK.

German Newspapers Get the Report of Channel Tragedy Twisted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The crew of the steamer Thordis will be interested to hear that according to the German newspapers their ship was sunk by a submarine instead of having run down the German craft, as the Captain reported.

SAW TWO SHIPS TORPEDOED.

American Captain Quoted as Describing Attacks in Channel.

BREMEN, (via London,) March 5.—The destruction of two freighters by torpedoes in the English Channel was witnessed by the Captain of the American steamer Gulflight, from Galveston, Feb. 3 for Bremen, which arrived in the Weser on Thursday morning, with a cargo of cotton, according to a story printed in the Morgen Post.

The Captain is quoted by the newspaper as saying the ships were attacked by a submarine. One of them is reported to have been loaded with rice and the other with coal. The Captain, says the Morgen Post, asserted that he passed safely through the mine fields by following directions issued by the German Admiralty.

DACIA'S CREW GOES TO HAVRE.

Vessel Remains at Brest Under Command of French Officer.

BREST, (via Paris,) March 5.—The crew of the United States steamer Dacia, which was seized recently by a French cruiser while on the way from Galveston, Texas, to Rotterdam with a cargo of cotton consigned to Bremen, left for Havre at 4:50 o'clock this afternoon.

A formal report on the seizure of the ship, drawn up by Chief Naval Commissioner Lemoine, has been forwarded to the Prize Tribunal at Paris. The ship remains here under the temporary command of Ensign Du Pontavice.

ENTERED THE WRONG PORT.

German Story of French Ammunition Ship Sunk at Ostend.

BERLIN, March 5, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.).—Army Headquarters, under date of March 4, issued a report saying that a French steamer, loaded with ammunition and on her way to Nieuport, had gone into Ostend by mistake. Ostend, being in the possession of the Germans, the steamer was shelled and sent to the bottom. The wounded members of her crew were saved.

The report explains that this mistake of coming into the wrong port was made because the crew on board the steamer were intoxicated.

EVELYN'S CARGO ASHORE.

Nine Hundred Bales of Cotton Washed Up at Two Points.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Five hundred bales of cotton from the torpedoed American steamer Evelyn has been washed ashore on the west coast of Schleswig-Holstein, while the inhabitants of the Danish Island of Manoe have collected about 400 bales.

Each bale weighs about 1,100 pounds.

REPORTS ON CARIB AND EVELYN

Gherardi Says the British Gave Them No False Directions.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Commander Gherardi's supplementary report on his investigation of the sinking of the American cotton steamers Carib and Evelyn by mines in the North Sea, received today from Berlin, says:

"Both boats sunk by mines. No false directions given by the British. Boats simply ran on mine fields."

It had been said that the ships were off courses furnished by the German authorities, and were following routes given by British officials.

RESERVISTS CAUGHT AT SEA.

French Stop a Spanish Ship and Take Off Five Passengers.

NICE, March 5.—A French torpedo boat cruising off here yesterday stopped a Spanish steamer, and an officer inspected the passengers. Among those on board were four Austrian reservists and one German who had taken passage to Italy in the hope of being able to join their regiments at the front.

The men were taken prisoners and have been sent to Marseilles.

AMERICAN COTTON SHIP HELD.

British Capture the Pacific, Bound for Rotterdam.

BOSTON, March 5.—The steamer Pacific, carrying cotton from Galveston for Rotterdam, has been held up by a British warship and taken to Deal, according to a message received by the Emery Steamship Company, owners of the vessel, today.

GALVESTON, March 5.—The steamship Pacific departed from Galveston Feb. 7, with 14,500 bales of cotton. She was last heard from at Falmouth, three days ago, a cable message to her agents here reporting all well. She was loaded under the supervision of the customs officers at this port and her hatches were sealed by them.

The Pacific was built in 1914 for the Panama Canal trade in an American ship yard for an American owner. It was currently reported that she was chartered for the highest price ever paid for an American steamer, $45,000 per month. Capt. Mundy is her master.

SHIPS OVERCOME STRIKE.

Three White Star Liners to Trail Each Other Here.

According to a cable dispatch received last night from Liverpool by the agents of the International Mercantile Marine Company the White Star liner Adriatic will sail from that port today for New York, with passengers and mails. The American liner Philadelphia will leave on Monday, and the St. Louis on Tuesday, also for this port. These vessels have been detained in Liverpool owing to the strike of coal heavers.

CRETIC HELD AT GIBRALTAR.

Must Unload 1,000 Barrels of Lubricating Oil Before Proceeding.

The White Star liner Cretic, commanded by Capt. Howth, which sailed from New York for Genoa on Feb. 16, has been detained at Gibraltar since Monday, according to a cablegram received here yesterday by the agents of the line.

Before leaving this port a quantity of rubber was discovered concealed in some bales of cotton and was taken ashore. Her detention by the British authorities at Gibraltar is on account of 1,000 barrels of lubricating oil in her hold consigned to various firms in Switzerland. Such oil having been declared contraband of war, this part of her cargo will have to be unloaded before the Cretic is allowed to proceed to Genoa, it is said.

EMDEN MEN STILL RAIDING?

Japanese Report Schooner Aysha Still Roving Indian Ocean.

TOKIO, Saturday, March 6.—The Japanese steamer Luzon Maru, which hails from Moji, reports that the schooner Aysha is still active in the Indian Ocean. The crew of the Aysha feign to be shipwrecked, attempting by this means to entrap steamers flying the flags of Great Britain and her allies.

There have been several conflicting reports regarding the schooner Aysha. When the German cruiser Emden was sunk by the Australian cruiser Sydney in the Indian Ocean on Nov. 10, some forty members of the crew of the Emden, under command of Lieut. von Muecke, escaped. These men were members of a landing party which was on Cocos Island at the time of the battle. They commandeered the Aysha and sailed away. From that time their movements are in doubt.

A Manila report stated that the crew of the Aysha had captured a collier on which they mounted two Maxim guns, presumably brought from the Emden, and had been making raids on commerce. On Dec. 18 the French Ministry of Marine announced that the auxiliary cruiser Empress of Japan had captured the collier, with the men on board. A Berlin dispatch on Feb. 5, however, said that the Aysha had reached Hodeida, Arabia, where the members of the crew met with an enthusiastic reception from the Turkish troops.

DESPAIR NOW FELT IN TURKS' CAPITAL

Natives and Germans Said to Realize They Cannot Prevent Forcing of Dardanelles.

GERMANS HURRY FROM CITY

Fifty Officers Pass Through Bucharest in One Day—Campaign Against Egypt Abandoned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, Wednesday, March 3, Delayed, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Consternation now reigns at Constantinople. The Turks and Germans realize that they are powerless to prevent the Allies' fleet from forcing a passage of the Dardanelles, and they are hastily dismantling some of the forts in the straits in order to obtain material for strengthening places inland.

The Sea of Marmora, near the entrance to the Bosporus, is to be placed in a state of siege.

Every one recognizes that these military preparations at the last hour can in no sense prove effectual. It is well known, too, that there is a lack of munitions. The population, already suffering from privations and receiving insufficient rations of bread made of a mixture of wheat and maize, holds the Germans responsible for its miseries.

Agitations conducted by the hadjis (former pilgrims to Mecca) are growing numerous.

Greek families are hastily leaving Constantinople, and since yesterday more than fifty German officers, traveling from Turkey to Berlin, have passed through Bucharest.

Rumania is following with the closest interest the action of the Allies in the Dardanelles and the Russian advance in Galicia.

The Government still refrains from making a pronouncement. It has just introduced a bill for opening a credit of $40,000,000 for the army. The generals who would this year pass into the reserve are being retained, and already the 1916 class of recruits is being called up.

PARIS, March 5.—The Supreme Turkish War Council, according to a dispatch to the Temps from Petrograd, has decided to abandon all further operations against Egypt.

The troops sent to Egypt are to be recalled.

LONDON, Saturday, March 6.—So far as is known here, the Allies' fleet, in the process of slowly battering its way up the Dardanelles, has suffered no serious loss.

The Sultan of Turkey, according to a report from Athens, has already fled from Constantinople. This report, however, has not been confirmed, and dispatches from Turkish sources, notably an interview with Enver Pasha, deprecate the seriousness of the bombardment of theDardanelles, and insist that the real defenses of the Straits have not been affected.

BERLIN, March 5, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—Dispatches reaching Berlin from Constantinople continue to contradict the reports that are being given out in London concerning the damage done to the Dardanelles forts as a result of the persistent bombardment of the past few days by the allied fleet.

Two Turkish newspapers, El Tanin and the Tasfiri-Ekffar, have published reports of witnesses of these operations, who declare, among other things, that three British warships, badly damaged, have been lying in the port of Saloniki for a week.

One of these, it is asserted, is the Saphir, whose smokestacks have been shot away and whose machinetry has been destroyed.

RUSSIA SENDS SHIPS TO THE BOSPORUS

Black Sea Fleet Passes Burgas, Bulgaria—Turkish Vessels Mostly Antiquated.

LONDON, Saturday, March 6.—The Russian Black Sea fleet is steaming toward the Bosporus, says a dispatch from Rome.

The Bucharest correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia of Rome telegraphs that the Russian fleet has passed Burgas, Bulgaria, on the western shore of the Black Sea, seventy-six miles north of Adrianople.

The squadron which is hastening to the Bosporus very likely consists of six battleships and two protected cruisers.

The battleships, the Ievstafi, Ivann of Catoust, Pantelimon, Rostislav, Tria Sviattitelia, and Georgi Pobiedonosets, and the cruisers Kagoul and Pamiat Merkooria, have a total armament of sixteen new and six old twelve-inch guns, four new ten-inch guns, twelve new eight-inch guns, and seventy-eight new and seven old six-inch guns.

The Turkish ships, with the exception of the recent German acquisitions, the battle-cruiser Goeben (with ten 11-inch and twelve 6-inch guns) and the protected cruiser Breslau, (with twelve 4.1-inch guns,) are obsolete in build, for it will be recalled that the dreadnoughts Sultan Mehmet Rechad V. and the Sultan Osman I., being completed in English yards at the beginning of the war, were not delivered.

It was also reported that the Goeben was never put into good repair since her encounter with the Russian fleet on Dec. 12, and that now, at best, she may serve as a coast defense ship.

After the loss of the Messudieh in the Dardanelles on Dec. 13 Turkey had only a fleet of three battleships, the Hairedin Barbarosse, Torgud Reis, and Muin-i-Zaffer, and two protected cruisers, the Hamidieh and the Medjidieh, with a total armament of modern Krupp guns, although the hulks date from the 90's. The armament is eight 11-inch guns, four 11inch of smaller caliber, eight 6-inch guns, sixteen 4.7-inch guns, sixteen 4.1-inch guns, and six 3-inch guns.

These ships are believed to be assembled in the Bosporus or at the Golden Horn, which separates Galata from Pera and forms the finest harbor in the world, capable of holding 1,000 ships of deep draught.

Turkey also has several torpedo gunboats, eight destroyers, and nine torpedo boats, but no submarines. Russia has in the Black Sea about the same number of small craft, but, in addition, eleven submarines of 1,800 miles radius, and an average surface speed of ten knots and a submerged speed of seven.

The Bosporus, which connects the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmora, is eighteen miles long and from a quarter to one and one-half miles wide. Constantinople stretches on both sides at the western end and the approach is said to be strongly fortified with new Krupp guns of nine, ten, and even twelve inch calibre.

Twenty miles behind Constantinople, on the European side, and completely crossing the peninsula are the famous natural fortifications known as the Tchataija lines, averaging 500 feet in height and seventeen miles in length. These lines stopped the Russians in 1878 and the Bulgarians in 1911-1912. With the Russian ships at the Black Sea end and the English and French directly south in the Sea of Marmora, these lines could be enfiladed their entire length.

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H. CARTON DE WIART FLAYS GERMANY

Belgian Minister of Justice Writes of His "Beloved Land Crucified for Its Honor."

QUOTES COL. ROOSEVELT

In Preface to Book "The Barbarians in Belgium," He Dwells on Nation's Wrongs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 5.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the text of a letter which H. Carton de Wiart, Belgian Minister of Justice, has written as a preface to a book by Pierre Nothamb, "Les Barbares en Belgique," founded upon evidence and reports of the Commission of Inquiry into the alleged violation of the rules and rights of nations and of the laws and customs of war by the Germans.

"I hope," says M. de Wiart, "that other writers equally sincere and courageous will be inspired by your example, so that there may not be in any quarter of the world a single man worthy of the name who remains through ignorance indifferent to the cause in which all humanity is interested. Our beloved land, crucified for its honor, must cry aloud the truth, not so much seeking pity as in demand of justice. 'Justice!' say honest people whose hearts have been destroyed when their families have been overwhelmed in the tempest of the insolent occupation of our towns and villages. 'Justice!' What an empty mockery!

"'A great power which in agreement with other powers exacted that Belgium should be permanently neutral brusquely demanded that we should violate our neutrality for its benefit and against its co-signatories. It assumed the duty of a guarantor, then it foully leaped at our throat, and in face of such a crime what have they done, what have they said, those States which solemnly subscribed to Article I. of The Hague Conventions?

"'Not in this alone,' they say, 'has justice been manifestly and with impunity outraged. In an agreement also come to at The Hague by these States under the title of the laws and customs of the land are laid down certain imperative rules as a minimum of the demands imposed on the belligerents by respect for human life and the property of others. Of all these stipulations there is not one in regard to which they disregard by the Germans has not been clearly established.

"'Hardly had their armies forced our territory than they plunged into pillage, massacre, and violation. Their proclamations, signed by military or civil authority, raised up a whole system of atrocious collective punishments. In thousands non-combatants—among them priests, old men, women, and children—were shot or tortured. In thousands others were deported to Germany. Without any strategical necessity undefended towns were bombarded; world-famous shrines and scientific and charitable institutions, wonders of art, were annihilated; theft was organized on a great scale as a program that is not war any more than an assassination is a duel. It is a frightful accumulation of crimes against common justice, of bloody atrocities.

"'In face of these crimes, what have they said and done—the statesmen whose laborious agreement is thus set at naught? What official voice has been raised in protest? The rights of nations, the laws of war, natural rights—what is the use of these sounding words unless it be to dupe the weak and enable the strong to invoke them whenever they find it of advantage?'

"Thus think, thus speak, many of those victims who have suffered so much."

M. de Wiart proceeds:

"Frightful as may be the spectacle that confronts us today, humanity has not ceased to be humane. Night surrounds us, but dense as may be the gloom it also encompasses us. It is the morning somewhere, as Longfellow puts it. Listen rather to the authoritative voices which are indignantly raised in neutral countries for us and with us. As early as the month of September it was given to me in the United States to feel the fundamental honesty of the great American people beating in unison with our Belgian hearts. Some weeks ago the statesman who presided so brilliantly over its destinies and to whose initiative was due the conference of 1907, former President Roosevelt, publicly recalled the abuses which that conference proscribed, and added: 'All these offenses have been committed by Germany, and the treatment she has inflicted on Belgium is the gravest of international misdeeds.'

"And replying to those who see in these conventions only simple postulates, he said:

"'If I had thought for one moment that the signatures to these Hague Conventions meant nothing more than the expression of a pious wish, that each power had liberty to set them aside with impunity if their interests so ordered, then I should certainly not have allowed my country to take part in so pernicious a farce.'"

BELGIAN MACHINERY SEIZED.

More Than $3,000,000 Worth Taken by Germans, Say Manufacturers.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Belgian Legation today issued a formal statement announcing the protest of the Federation of Belgian Steel and Iron Manufacturers to the German Governor General in Belgium against seizure of more than $3,000,000 worth of machinery which, the statement declares, was taken in violation of the Fourth Hague Convention.

The announcement further states that the German action "practically nullifies the efforts" which Belgian industries are making to resume their activities. The German authorities are further accused of exporting raw materials from Belgium into Germany.

"It is hard to understand that such measures practically nullify the efforts made in industrial circles to resume work in the Belgian plants and thus save from starvation many hundreds of thousands of workmen and their families," says the legation statement. "Besides, it will seriously hamper the resumption of work when the war is over.

"The Belgian Government strongly protests against these measures which constitute a clear violation of Article 53 of the regulations annexed to the Fourth Hague Convention, which provides that tools and machinery, if private property, can never be seized in an occupied country.

"Furthermore, the German authorities disregard in a systematic way the prescriptions of The Hague Convention which stipulate that requisitions from occupied towns will only be permitted when they are made for the direct use of the army of occupation.

"Not only have raw materials belonging to private owners and worth many millions of dollars been seized in Belgium, (including flax, cotton, india rubber, wool, nickel, copper, and leather) but it even appears that the public sale in Germany of stallions, mares, and colts requisitioned in Belgium has been openly advertised in German newspapers. Wine has also been taken and sent to the German lines in Poland, and walnut trees have been systematically cut down all over Belgium and sent to Germany to be made into rifleStocks."

Rheinhardt Theatre for Belgium.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 5. (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—General von Bissing, the German Governor of Belgium, states, among other things being done to make the Belgians familiar with the real German spirit, "that a proposal of Max Rheinhardt to establish a theatre in Brussels or Antwerp is being considered.

INTERCOLLEGIATE GAMES—Relays, Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Penn, etc. Track and field. Fifth Big tournament, next in N. Y. Garden, tonight. Theater office.—Adv.

MUST CRUSH SERVIA, HUNGARIANS INSIST

Overthrow of the Karageorgevitch Dynasty Regarded as an Essential Outcome of the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, March 5, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The correspondent of the Journal de Genève, who has been spending some time in Austria-Hungary, has just been narrating his experiences in Budapest.

Hungarian opinion, he says, seems to be divided as to what is likely to be the ultimate issue of the war, but on one point all are agreed, and that is the necessity of crushing Servia and abolish the Karageorgevitch dynasty. It is "Death to the Karageorgevitches." Nevertheless, scarcely any one seems to regret the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand, who was not beloved in Hungary, and who is credited with having done much to bring about the war.

The Hungarians are apparently proud of their famous territorial regiments, about whom they are never tired of talking, and they do not hesitate to say:

"Our soldiers are the best in the monarchy. The Austrians are soft and the Slavs traitors. The Servian campaign was lost because of the Czechs and Croats, and if Galicia is lost it is because of the Germans who left us almost alone at the beginning of the war to defend them against Russia. They stayed dawdling in France, and meantime the Cossacks arrived. In Vienna they are much too subservient to our ally and Tisza had to intervene to get some reinforcements sent to us."

Archduke Charles Francis, the present heir to the Austrian throne, is apparently much more popular than the assassinated Archduke ever was, and he made a very good impression the other day by visiting all the Budapest military hospitals from one end to the other.

BERLIN GUARDS ITS FLOUR.

Prohibits Sale on Three Days to Prevent Hoarding.

BERLIN, March 5, (via London.)—The sale of wheat or rye flour on Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays has been forbidden. The authorities have discovered that thrifty housewives who have found it unnecessary to use during the week their entire supply of bread cards have been using the surplus to lay in a reserve stock of flour.

BERLIN, March 5, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency gave out the following statement today:

"In the Prussian Diet the Minister of Agriculture declared that on the present basis of allotment of flour and bread Germany would not only be sufficiently provided, but probably would be able to accumulate a reserve for all eventualities."

GERMAN CHECK AT RHEIMS.

Lost 350 Men in Three Attacks, Says French War Office.

PARIS, March 5.—A German check before Rheims is described in a semi-official note issued tonight by the War Office, which says:

"North of La Pompelle, on the road from Rheims to Chalons, the possession of a little inn at La Ferme Alger had been hotly contested since September. The Germans had tried every means to dislodge us, by the use of mines, projectiles, and bombs from aeroplanes. They made an exceptionally violent attack on March 2.

"A violent cannonade was begun the afternoon of the preceding day along the entire front. Rheims, Betheny, and Prunay were bombarded all night by guns of every calibre. The following afternoon our positions were charged by three detachments coming from different directions. Only one of these succeeded in reaching our barbed wire entanglements, where the charging soldiers either were killed by our heavy fire or made prisoners. The other two detachments were stopped by our infantry and seventy-fives. The Germans retreated hastily, not waiting to carry with them their dead and wounded.

"Soon afterward another attack came opposite our extreme front directly against Alger, which was repulsed, the Germans beating a hasty retreat. At dusk a third attack was made, but this likewise was repulsed by infantry and rapid-firers. The German loss was estimated at two-fifths of the attacking force, or approximately 350 men."

TO RETURN 30,000 FRENCH.

Germans Send Interned Civilians to Switzerland for Exchange.

PARIS, March 5.—A dispatch to the Temps from Geneva says that Germany is forwarding to the Swiss frontier 30,000 interned French civilians for repatriation. The correspondent adds that Germany is desirous of being relieved of these civilians as soon as the formalities of an exchange can be effected.

BERLIN, March 5, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following statement:

"Reports from Basle say that the condition of the French wounded soldiers who passed through Switzerland, on being exchanged for German wounded, proved that the Germans accorded careful and kind treatment to the French wounded."

BERLIN'S WAR NEWS BUDGET.

Report That Serbs Tried to Destroy a Bulgarian Arsenal.

BERLIN, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.) March 5.—Among the items given out today by the Overseas News Agency are the following:

"The Socialist Deputy Haenisch, speaking in the Prussian Diet, expressed the feelings of the Social Democrats and said that the party desired to secure an honorable peace.

"It is reported from Sofia, Bulgaria, that three men placed a bomb near the arsenal and powder magazine. The men were arrested. It was ascertained that they were Servian non-commissioned officers."

BIG IRISH ENLISTMENT.

Of 450,000 Available in Britain, 125,000 Have Joined Army.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—There are 450,000 men of Irish birth or descent in Great Britain who are of military age, and 125,000 of them have already joined the army, according to the Secretary of the Irish National League.

This proportion, he asserts, is much larger than can be shown by any other nationality.

ANOTHER BRITISH LOAN.

Tenders for $250,000,000 Exchequer Bonds Are Invited.

LONDON, March 5.—The Bank of England today invited tenders for an issue of £50,000,000, ($250,000,000,) in Exchequer bonds.

The loan is payable in five years, with interest at 3 per cent.

CANADIAN TROOPS LANDED.

MONTREAL, March 5.—Four thousand Canadian troops have reached the British Isles safely on the steamers Megantic, Southland, and Missanabie, whose safe arrival in ports there was announced here today.

SAYS AUDACIOUS IS GOOD AS NEW

Salvaged and Nearly Ready for Service, Englishman Writes to Friends Here.

PUBLIC SUPPORTS CENSORS

Trusts the Government, Asks No Questions, and Is Confident of Eventual Victory.

In a private letter just received in New York, describing wartime conditions in London, the statement is made unequivocally that the British dreadnought Audacious, reported sunk by a German submarine, has been docked and repaired, and is now nearly ready for active service.

"* * * I am afraid," says the writer, "you have got some curiously twisted impressions about conditions in England now. You ask if we are receiving papers regularly from outside.

"There is no restriction, so far as I know, even on German papers. The Berliner Tageblatt, Kölnische Zeitung, Hamburger Fremdenblatt, and Frankfurter Zeitung are received here regularly. Practically every English daily has a regular column headed 'Through German Eyes,' or something to that effect, and the column consists of copious extracts from the German papers. From these extracts, we learn every day of the famine which is imminent in England, and of the terms of peace which will be dictated in London next midsummer. We also learn that Belgian children have chopped off their own hands in order to cast reproach upon the Germans, and that the shells which are being fired by the British and French artillery have undoubtedly come from American factories. During the Winter months, while rain and mud are making progress on either side almost a physical impossibility, many people have given up reading the ordinary war news on account of its monotony; but many make an exception in favor of the entertaining extracts from the German press. In addition to them, of course, our papers publish every day the official bulletin circulated by wireless from the German headquarters.

German War Cartoons Popular.

"German art has also a tremendous vogue in this country at present. Nearly every day our papers print reproductions of German cartoons of Kitchener, Churchill, Uncle Sam, Woodrow Wilson, or William Jennings Bryan—none of them particularly kindly, as you may suppose. In fact, Simplicissimus, Jugend, and Lustige Blätter are quoted nearly as often as the Berliner Tageblatt and the Kölnische Zeitung. Almost as much hate is shown in German cartoons as in German hymns.

"Even more interesting are the reproductions from the German illustrated papers of beautiful wash drawings showing the Japanese fleet helping to sink the German cruisers off the Falkland Islands—and, more recently, the sinking of H. M. S. Tiger. All the details of this latter catastrophe are given—the artist's sketches being based upon the reports of German airmen and German naval officers who were eyewitnesses of the event. Of the principle that what a dreadful Tirpitz says three times is true, the Tiger was certainly lost—but happily her loss has not yet been discovered by our somewhat slow-witted Admiralty.

"Of course, there are some points upon which we do not get reliable German information. We are still waiting, for instance, for the official version of the recent engagement in the North Sea. We know, of course, from Admiral von Tirpitz that the British fleet turned and fled as soon as the German fleet sighted. We also know, from the same source, that the fastest of the English ships, the Tiger, was overtaken and sent to the bottom. It has also been admitted that the Germans lost the slowest of their vessels, the Blücher. That was really anxious to know is just how it happened that the shells rained thickest about the slowest of the German battle cruisers and the fastest of the British battle cruisers when the British were in flight. Somehow or other, one would have thought that it would have been the other way about. Perhaps you in America have received an explanation of the apparent paradox from Count von Bernstorff.

First-Hand Reports from the Front

"You remark that it seems amusing that you in America should know so much more of what is happening than we know in England. The really amusing thing is that you should imagine anything so foolish. Your knowledge in America comes chiefly from the highly colored reports which appear in your papers, which have never been noted for accuracy, even in the most favorable circumstances. Here in England, however, there is hardly a man, woman, or child who has not seen and talked with many men home from the front, who have been actual eye-witnesses of the things they talk about. Your information is second, or possibly third or fourth hand; ours is, for the most part, first hand.

"You mention the Audacious. The mishap to her was known in well-informed political, social, and commercial circles here as soon as it was known in America. Englishmen, however, have no desire to talk, against the wishes of those in charge of the Government, about such a mishap. I have not the remotest idea why no official announcement has been made about the mishap to the Audacious when there has been no trace of reticence about the Bulwark, Formidable, Aboukir, Hogue, Cressy, Good Hope, Monmouth, and several smaller vessels. The ordinary Englishman is in no better position than I am to explain the matter; but he knows that there is an explanation, and he is perfectly content to trust the man at the wheel. This is no time for asking questions or prying for information that the naval and military commanders and the Government do not think it opportune to give.

Audacious Saved and Repaired.

"With regard to the Audacious, it is generally known that she ran ashore in shallow water; that she was afterward salvaged and docked; and that she is now almost ready to be recommissioned—but you won't find any official announcement to that effect. It was announced in Parliament last week that the publication of the Navy List was suspended. A few weeks ago, when my wife was visiting in Glasgow, another new dreadnought was launched on the Clyde; but, instead of the launch being made the occasion for general public rejoicing, it was known to comparatively few people and the greatest possible secrecy was maintained.

"After all, this war is not being waged for the sake of making newspaper paragraphs. Money and blood are not being poured out for the delectation of the journalist, club gossip, the man in the street—not even, if I may say so, for the delectation of friendly neutrals in this. No ordinary non-official or non-combatant citizen, in this or any other country, has any claim of right to any single piece of information which the authorities of his own country decide should not be published.

"In England, at any rate, this war is regarded as a rather grim business, and it is being conducted on strictly business lines. In every business there are plenty of things, both good and bad, that must not be talked about; and talk plays a particularly small part in a life-and-death business of this kind. Recognizing that, the people of this country are quite content with the policy of silence which Mr. Asquith, Lord Kitchener, Sir John French, Winston Churchill, and Admiral Fisher consider necessary. The Englishman is not quite such a fool as to attempt to teach these men their jobs. It would be foolish even to criticise them at this stage. It will be time enough for criticism when the job is over and the public are put in possession of the thousand determining facts which are now unknown and undreamed of, either here or in America.

"If there is one thing that the Englishman has reason to be proud of it is his Constitutional history; and if there is one principle that is firmly established in Constitutional law it is that not only must Englishmen not be taxed a penny piece without the consent of their representatives, but also that not a penny piece of the taxes must be spent without the definite authority of those representatives. In this war, however, the nation has given the Government a blank check for 350,000,000 sterling—and it is not asking for any accounts. When an Englishman trusts another man with his check book you may take it from me that he is perfectly willing to trust him with a few little business secrets.

Englishmen Not "Kicking."

"As the people of this country are paying the biggest part of the bill and doing their fair share of the fighting nobody else has a better right to kick than they have if they are being kept in the dark about events. The Englishman is a chronic kicker, and if he does not kick on this occasion you may be pretty sure that it is because he has nothing to kick about. He has even stopped grumbling about the weather—and there he is losing the opportunity of a lifetime, because it has been the worst weather on record.

"One little advantage of the policy of silence is that no one in this country, apart from the authorities, can tell you within a million the number of men who are now under arms. When I was in Australia there was a multi-millionaire squatter named Peter Tyson who had sheep stations scattered all over the continent. There was a Government tax on sheep, and every pastoralist had to make a return, stating how many he had. Tyson used to send in his return for 1,000,000 or 2,000,000, as the case might be. When the officials protested that the numer was grossly understated Tyson's reply always was: 'You have asked me the number, and I have told you; if you don't believe me, go and count them.' It is much the same with Kitchener and his army. The only way the journalists or the Germans can find out how many men there are is to go and count them. Neither the British public nor the German General Staff knows whether our army is one of 1,000,000 or 4,000,000. As far as the British public is concerned, they don't want to know.

"If you were in England now you would be struck with nothing so much as the even temper of the nation. Yesterday morning the blockade of England by Germany began, but nobody seems to worry about it in the least. Our Channel boats, our big liners, and our tramp steamers are sailing as usual. We know that many vessels and hundreds of non-combatant lives will probably be lost; but that won't affect the situation a particle. No doubt many of our finest dreadnoughts and battle cruisers will go to the bottom before this war is over, but each loss will be taken as it comes without any grumbling, much less panic. In May and June, no doubt, thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of the bravest lives in England will be sacrificed; but however heavy the losses may be the quiet, confident determination of the nation will remain unaltered. If you ask an Englishman how long the war is going to last you will get only one answer—that he does not know. Even if it goes on for five years this country is perfectly prepared to see it to a finish.

A Real, Not a Film War.

"As a newspaper man, you would probably be very much surprised at the small part our newspapers play in this war. No effort is made to work up the fighting spirit of the nation through the press, and no attempt is made to pander through the press to the public love of sensation. Every day I see pictures which would be of great interest to the general public, but the vast majority of these pictures are never published. A fortnight ago a colleague showed me a snapshot of the Blücher in the very act of turning turtle after the battle of the Dogger Bank. This marvelous photograph was published only yesterday morning, several weeks after the event. The censors are no more ready to pass a photograph of a German disaster than they are to pass one of a British disaster. This is a real war, not a film war.

"We say here that if the German submarines sink any American vessels, or even any big British vessel on which there are a number of American passengers, you will be drawn into this war. For your own sake, I hope sincerely that this may not happen. Of course, the Allies would be devoutly grateful for the assistance of the United States, but surely it should not be necessary to drag your great nation into this vortex of war. The only assistance that you could give immediately would be your navy—and the British Navy really needs no help against the Germans. As for helping the Allies on land, you would need all your regular army, in the event of war, to guard your property against German spies and sympathizers, and even if you declared war against Germany at once the campaign for this year would probably be over before you could put a single trained man into the field. Under the conditions of modern warfare a soldier is worse than useless until he has had six or eight months' rigorous training.

"Yesterday morning I came down to the office on the top of a bus with half a dozen cheery Tommies, who were on their way back to the trenches. They had been on four days' leave and were as happy as schoolboys. As you know, our men have been coming home on short leave all through the Winter, and the quiet confidence of the nation as a whole is largely due to the reports and high spirits of these men. I have talked with scores of them, and I have never found in one the slightest doubt about the ultimate result."

MARK TIME IN BELGIUM.

Neither British, Nor Germans Gain Ground, Says Sir John French.

LONDON, March 5.—Another of the semi-weekly communications from the headquarters of Sir John French, British Commander in the Field, was made public today by the Official Information Bureau. It is under date of March 4, and is as follows:

"Since the last communication the situation on our front has been unchanged. The results of artillery exchanges have been consistently satisfactory. Minor enterprises have been of daily occurrence, usually on our initiative.

"South of the Ypres Canal we captured a German advanced trench during the night of March 1-2, but it was rendered untenable by the enemy's artillery fire during the next day, and was evacuated. In the same neighborhood on the 2d, the enemy were forced to evacuate a trench by our artillery fire, enabling our infantry to inflict several casualties by firing from the trenches.

"During the night of March 2-3 a German party were dispersed by a small party who advanced and bombed them.

"March 2 one of our aeroplanes flying behind the German lines was twice attacked by two German machines and forced them both to descend."

LIQUID FIRE ATTACK FAILED.

Wounded Frenchman Describes Germans' Use of Oil in Argonne Charge.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 5.—How the Germans squirted liquid flame into the French trenches in the Argonne district is told again in La Liberté today. One of the wounded is quoted as saying: "It was at the close of an uneventful February day when suddenly liquid spattered on us. Some one cried, 'I believe it is gasoline,' Immediately the Lieutenant ordered all pipes to be put out, but at the same moment a jet of flame struck the trench followed by a rain of incendiary bombs, grenades and torches.

"Everything flamed, the shelters, uniforms and even the ground itself. All blazing we were forced to retire, but unfortunately we had built a trench just behind this one, which enabled our supports to meet the attacks which came speedily.

"Then our comrades avenged our agony, dashing furiously against the enemy with the bayonet. Vainly they brought up reinforcements. They were soon forced to withdraw, leaving 150 dead and sixty prisoners. The burned trenches remained ours."

EAST INDIANS SCOFF AT GERMAN SHELLS

"Doing Their Bit" Cheerfully with Irish, Scots, and Britons in the Trenches.

EXPECT A GERMAN BREAK

Cavalry Kept in Condition to Pursue the Invaders When They Begin Their Retreat.

LONDON, March 5.—Frederick Palmer, who is at the front in France for The Associated Press, sends the following:

British Headquarters in France, March 5.—The picturesqueness of the Indian troops of the British Empire breaks the monotony of the grim, colorless business of modern war at the British front. The little mule carts of these soldiers move about among the powerful moter trucks from England.

It was first feared that the Indians might not stand shell fire well, but they became used to it, and now they are even contemptuous of it. Accustomed—many of them—to a hot and dry climate, the chill and rainy weather and the miry mud of Northern France have been their worst enemies. When the sun shines a smile spreads over the whole Indian force. Thanks to many layers of warm clothing and careful attention, the sick report of the Indian troops is normal.

All the food of these men has to be brought from India. Speaking no word of English, these dusky strangers have come from the other side of the world to fight in France for Great Britain. Billeted in barns with thick layers of straw for their beds, each race cooking its food to its taste and according to its caste customs, they form a separate world of never-ceasing wonder to the French inhabitants. This morning there were seen 3,000 cavalrymen riding by on a muddy road, with a background of flat and misty landscape, with all the precision they would show at a royal review. Occasionally among the dusky faces under the turbans there were the white countenances of the English officers who had trained these varied tribes and who had stood with them in the trenches in icy waters up to their waists against the enemy.

Sir Pertab Singh, 77 years old, rode at the head of his regiment.

"They told me I was too old," he said, "but I replied, 'If you will not let me fight in France I will go to Afghanistan and fight there. I don't mean to die in my bed, and I cannot live much longer.' So they let me come."

Cavalry Drills Kept Up.

Although all the cavalry is fighting as infantry in the trenches, cavalry officers keep up their cavalry drills, and the horses are in condition. This is because there may be a chance for the cavalry when the expected German break comes. Everybody on the line speaks of the Germans going back as if this was as certain as the coming of Spring.

One of the British officers with whom the newspaper correspondents watched the Indian troops ride past made the remark: "The Canadians in their trenches are now doing well."

The driver of the motor car in which the correspondents were conveyed to the front revealed his Americanism by the use of New York slang. He had had sixteen taxicabs running in New York, but he came over, as the English say, "to do his bit."

One meets here Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen from every part of the world, ready to serve in any menial capacity in order to help.

An Irish Message to America.

"Now, you take this message to all my Irish friends in America for me," said an elderly Irish medical officer in charge of a hospital train. "Tell them I have been sleeping in that car seat for six weeks, with the harp alongside of me and the Union Jack over my head. It was a fine time we had when they let me load my train with wounded right where the shells were falling, but thy do not permit that any more."

In the outskirts of a village where German shells fall at intervals there were seen infantry detachments practicing at hand grenade attacks and in the defense of trenches. The men did not worry about the danger from German shells while they rent the air with their own explosions of bombs thrown at close quarters.

At another place the correspondents entered a building which seemed neither wholly hospital nor wholly Y. M. C. A. The reason why the location of this and many other places is not given is because no German aeroplane bombs are wanted. In this particular building men exhausted from their vigils in the trenches remove their filthy clothes, get warm baths, and a disinfecting spray and have a warm meal, including bread pudding with raisins or currants in it, of which they are extremely fond. There are also clean cots where they turn in, and a reading room with games. Here no one is kept longer than fourteen days. If in that time they have not sufficiently recovered from the exhausting demands of the trenches to return to the front, they are sent back to the base.

"Doesn't some malingerer," I asked, "ever hesitate to face the horror of the trenches again?"

"Occasionally there is one," was the answer. "That's human nature. We are amazed to see how few. When well enough the average man goes. He says he will play the game. You will soon know what he is going to do."

Before leaving the convalescent home each correspondent received an identification metal disk with his name on it. "It is best to have one," was the remark. "You are going into the trenches tomorrow."

HIGHEST HONOR FOR PEGOUD

"Loop-the-Loop" Originator Gets the French Military Medal.

PARIS, March 5.—Official announcement is made that the Military Medal has been awarded to Adolphe Pegoud, the famous aviator, for services rendered the army during the war.

The announcement says that Pegoud "on several occasions pursued enemy aeroplanes and on Feb. 2 attacked, at a great height, and caused the fall of a German machine. Soon afterward he attacked two other aircraft, causing the first to fall and the second to withdraw."

Adolphe Pegoud first came into fame in 1913 as the originator of the feat of flying upside down in an aeroplane while making experiments for obtaining safety in the air. A short time later he enhanced his reputation for daring by performing for the first time by any aviator the feat of looping-the-loop. For his experiments Pegoud received the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

Several times since the outbreak of the war Pegoud has come into notice. On Aug. 20 he returned to Paris from the front to get a new aeroplane, his old one having been riddled by enemy bullets. He was mentioned in dispatches for valor in November and late in January was reported to have destroyed a German explosive depot by dropping bombs upon it.

SAW POWDER WORKS ON FIRE.

French Aviator Watched the Effect of His Bombs at Rottweil.

PARIS, March 5.—Further details of the bombarding from an aeroplane of a German powder factory at Rottweil, on the Neckar River, on the other side of the Black Forest, are given in an official note issued in Paris today. This factory is one of the most important powder producing plants in Germany. Here is the latest account of the exploit:

"One of our aviators, Capt. Happe, came down to a height of only 1,500 yards above this powder factory in order to throw his projectiles with the greatest degree of precision. He thus let fall four melinite bombs, each measuring ninety millimetres. The first landed on an acid reservoir, and the other three on the factory itself. The projectile which fell on the acid reservoir caused blue smoke to arise, which the aviator at first thought came from fire directed against himself. Soon after an immense flame shot up from this same point, along with clouds of thick smoke. The smoke reached the height of the aeroplane, that is to say, 1,500 yards.

"Capt. Happe remained for ten minutes over the powder works to observe the effects of his efforts. In this way he was able to see that beyond the fire in the factory itself where three bombs had been thrown, the flames spread to different parts of the building as a result of the explosion of the bomb in the reservoir."

GERMAN RESERVES IN ALSACE.

Usual Railway Traffic Suspended to Rush Them to the Front.

BASLE, (via Paris), March 5.—The Germans are sending new formations of reserves into Alsace. The new troops are from garrisons in Württemberg and Bavaria.

Ordinary traffic on the railroad lines in this section has been suspended.

GROWING ALARM FOR MEXICO CITY

Continued From Page 1.

among them their disinclination to accept Carranza fiat money, which is worth not more than 10 cents on the dollar in Mexican silver in the capital. According to advices received by the Spanish Ambassador here some of the shops of the Spanish merchants have already been pillaged.

Not only has the policy of General Obregon resulted in unemployment, unrest, and threats against foreigners, but also in a most serious shortage of food. Supplies of food were not abundant when General Obregon, a little more than a month ago, entered the capital. Despite that fact the Constitutionalists shipped large quantities of food from the capital to Vera Cruz. The policy of General Obregon has been shaped in an effort to force the foreign Diplomatic Corps and other foreigners to go to Vera Cruz. There Carranza has established his de facto capital because he is afraid to set up his Government in the capital district.

American interests are being handled by the Brazilian Minister, Señor Cardoza de Oliveira. But there is a staff of clerks in the American Embassy in charge of the archives headed by Charles B. Parker, who is being assisted by Messrs. Price and Brown. The British Legation staff is headed by Chargé d'Affaires Hohler. The French and German Legations are also under Chargés d'Affaires. Some fears were entertained here as to the safety of the Guatemalan Minister. The Brazilian Minister telegraphed at 8 o'clock last night in a message received today that the Guatemalan Minister was safe.

The State Department was notified today that the Carranza gunboat Bravo had gone to Tampico instead of Progreso, Yucatan, as previously reported. It was stated, however, that two gunboats would be sent to Progreso, as it is the intention of Carranza to keep that port closed. Another dispatch brought word that the Captain of the American schooner Martha, who had been under arrest by the Frontera port authorities for non-payment of assessments, was released on Wednesday night. The vessel, however, is still held, but is expected to be cleared.

The steamer Morro Castle has arrived at Vera Cruz. She carried 1,000 tons of cargo for Progreso, but on account of local trouble involving the ship and cargo left for Vera Cruz before finishing the discharge of the cargo.

The Carranza agency tonight announced the receipt of this dispatch from San Antonio:

"Advices received here state that General Pablo Gonsales has withdrawn a part of his troops from in front of Monterey to Tampico, where he will be in command of the Constitutionalist troops. He will defend the city against any attacks made by the Villistas and initiate a campaign against San Luis Potosi.

"General Gonsales has left 6,000 men under the command of General Ildefonso Vasques to continue the siege of Monterey and hold General Angeles in check while he pursues his campaign to the south. Villistas have been defeated in all their efforts to send reinforcements to General Angeles. Two brigades of the reactionaries, under Generals Chao and Urbina, have left San Luis Potosi in an eastwardly direction. Constitutionalist troops, under the command of General Trevino, occupy the towns of Valles and Mico, where an early engagement is expected."

SAYS CAPITAL IS BEING LOOTED

German Attache Reports Obregon Is Preparing to Move Out.

Special to The New York Times.

JUAREZ, March 5.—An attaché of the German legation in Mexico City who has arrived here reports that Carranza is practically a prisoner in his lighthouse home in Vera Cruz harbor, that General Obregon is preparing to evacuate the City of Mexico, and the looting is going on by his sanction, almost under his direction.

This information was officially laid before Max Weber, Consul General in Northern Mexico for the German Government. It is believed the legation became dissatisfied with the way its code messages were being delayed by the Carranza Government and sent the attaché to the border to inform the Imperial Government of real conditions in the capital and Vera Cruz.

Bad as conditions are in Vera Cruz, the German declares, they are mild compared to the situation in Mexico City. Obregon has given orders that all troops must leave the city not later than Sunday, that looting will no longer be punishable by death, and that the rich need not apply to him for further protection, since they have plotted against his cause and have refused to aid the poor with the money which he says is stored in their homes.

This applies to foreigners as well as natives, and there is no guarantee for any one in the capital, the German declared.

Moving vans, automobile trucks, and even army ambulances are going from house to house, removing everything that can be taken away, destroying what remains, and creating a reign of terror wherever they go. Soldiers in uniform were even seen to enter houses and take away valuable tapestries for saddle blankets, statues which were traded for cigarettes, and silver plate that was exchanged for drinks. The golden Presidential chair was taken to Vera Cruz on the same train which the Envoy took to reach the eastern port. The archives from the National Palace were also loaded on this train by Obregon, who announced that because of the aid which the people of Mexico City had given Zapata and because of the open hostility to his cause he would abandon them to bandits.

All foreign priests have been sent to Vera Cruz and deported. Native priests and Sisters of Charity have been imprisoned in the National Palace, surrounded by a heavy guard. Outside the poor people assemble daily and alternately shout for bread and for the liberation of the priests and the Sisters.

Smallpox and fevers have broken out both in Mexico City and Vera Cruz.

In spite of these conditions, grain is being shipped to England; 1,000 beef cattle were loaded on the boat which brought the German to Tampico, and ammunition was being obtained from South America and Cuba in exchange for food.

On the way to Vera Cruz he passed three trains filled with troops going to Mexico City and Queretaro to oppose Villa. One hundred troop trains were loading in Mexico City to go north against Villa, he says, and all of them are well equipped with artillery and ammunition.

ZAPATISTAS LOOT A TOWN.

Some Women and Children Reported Killed.

MEXICO CITY, March 1, (via Vera Cruz, March 2, New Orleans, March 5.)—Followers of General Zapata have looted the town of Coyoacan, in the State of Mexico.

Some women and children were killed.

REBELS CHASED WARD LINER.

Sped Away with Arms for Carranza —Tugboat Seized.

VERA CRUZ, March 2, (via New Orleans, March 5.)—The Ward Line steamer Morro Castle came into Vera Cruz today, having on board the survivors of the Mexican gunboat Progreso, which was blown up Feb. 28 off the port of Progreso, Yucatan. The survivors number between 120 and 130, and it is believed that about thirty men lost their lives.

The Ward Line tug Auxiliar arrived at Progreso the day before the Morro Castle came into port, and she immediately was seized by the gunboat. A Mexican crew was placed on board her.

The explosion on the Progreso took place on Sunday. It seems that the explosive was brought on board concealed in a barrel of rice. The Auxiliar was made use of to bring the wounded from the Progreso to the beach, after which she was abandoned. There evidently was an uprising in the port of Progreso, for the Auxiliar was seized by a body of Yucatanians. As the Morro Castle drew into Progreso harbor the Auxiliar, freighted with wounded from the Progreso, went out and the transfer of the wounded men was made. The Morro Castle then started on her voyage to Vera Cruz. No sooner had she left the port than the Auxiliar signaled her to stop. This the Morro Castle declined to do. She had on board 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition for the Government of General Carranza. The Auxiliar started to pursue her, but the superior speed of the Morro Castle soon put her out of reach.

Nothing is known as to what became of the crew of the Auxiliar.

According to a message received here yesterday, General Salvador Alvarado has been appointed Governor of Yucatan by General Carranza. He has issued a proclamation granting amnesty and calling on all the people to support him.

FELIX DIAZ GOES TO CUBA.

Said to Plan a Mexican Uprising, Beginning in Oaxaca.

It was announced at the Carranza Consulate General in the Whitehall Building, 17 Battery Place, yesterday afternoon that Felix Diaz, nephew of General Porfirio Diaz, and himself the leader of unsuccessful Mexican revolutions, was now on his way to Havana, Cuba. It was said that he went to Carranza officials in Mexico to keep a close watch on the Tabasco and southern Vera Cruz coasts, along which, it is believed, Diaz will attempt a landing in the event the movement he hopes to direct gains headway in Oaxaca. The old home of the elder General Diaz, on the southwestern coast of Mexico, Diaz agitators, according to the information given out yesterday, have been busy in Oaxaca and neighboring States for some weeks past in the effort to rally the Oaxacans to the Diaz standard. It was admitted that the Diaz name still carried great weight among the Indians of Oaxaca.

Behind Felix Diaz, the Carranza agents say, is a coterie of well-known members of the Clerical Party, who have succeeded in winning the support of certain wealthy men in this country who deeply resent the treatment accorded the Church by the various revolutionary factions in Mexico. It was these men, according to the Carranza officials, who have promised Felix Diaz the financial backing to get his revolution under way.

A close friend and follower of Carranza said yesterday:

"If we make public the names of the men who are backing Diaz in this latest venture it would cause a sensation in this country. We have evidence and these affidavits to back up the charges."

On his last previous visit to Havana Felix Diaz narrowly escaped death at the hands of five Mexicans, who presumably had followed him for the purpose of killing him. They attacked him during a band concert in the Malecon. Diaz was stabbed twice in the neck, but managed to fight off his assailants until the Cuban police came to his assistance. One of the assailants fired at Diaz, but the shot went wild. Three of the assailants were arrested. Diaz was also arrested, but was soon released.

Madero's Relative Sent to Japan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, March 5.—Manuel Perez Romero, brother-in-law of Mrs. Madero and the only one of the Madero family on the Carranza side, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary to Japan, and leaves on March 8 via San Francisco.

STARTS DUMDUM INQUIRY.

Bryan Investigating Charge

ADVERTISEMENT.

ROCK ISLAND LINES ANNOUNCE NEW TRAIN TO CALIFORNIA

To accommodate largely increased travel to California account Panama Expositions at San Francisco and San Diego which is already requiring the operation of the famous "Golden State Limited" in sections, the Rock Island Lines announce the inauguration of an additional fast all-steel train via the Golden State Route through Kansas City and El Paso.

This train will be known as the "Californian" and will leave Chicago daily beginning March 1st at 9:00 A. M., Kansas City 11:30 P. M., arriving Los Angeles 7:15 A. M. third day. Eastbound leave Los Angeles 3:00 P. M., Kansas City 11:00 P. M., arrive Chicago 1:45 P. M.

Entire train consisting of modern all-steel standard and tourist Pullmans, chair cars, coaches, and dining car, will run through without change between Chicago and Los Angeles. The great popularity of the "Golden State Limited" insures a liberal patronage for the new train.

Low fares for round trip—long return limit—liberal stop-over privileges.

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Many presentations of the German side have already been made in this country, but none will probably receive so much consideration as that of Oswald Garrison Villard.

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A timely, instructive and intensely readable work.

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IN THE SPRINGTIME

—while Mother Nature is putting the buds on the *maples* she does not forget to mix the purple dyes for the *violets*.

Like Mother Nature, Bloomingdales' does not forget the *little things*.

This wrapper for baby, for example:—

A fairy-like garment of light blue crepe de Chine, lined with China silk of a darker blue; hand embroidered, with little pink and blue blossoms, buttonhole edging, feather stitched, with tiny blue rosettes at throat, $7.50.

"If only *my* babies were not *all* grown up," said one woman wistfully when she was shown the wrappers.

BloomingdaleS 59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Ave.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
384-386 and 388 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Fashions for the Younger Set—

The woman interested in *"styles typically young"* will appreciate the efforts of the Gidding organization in assembling *this unusual* showing of styles adapted from the Paris models of Jenny, Lanvin and others who excel in youthful modes.

Suits—Such as the "Troubadour," with its jaunty short loose coat, its Spanish sash and pocketed skirt—Beer's *fringed* suit—Lanvin's *Chevalier* and *Strap* suits and others too numerous to mention. Many introducing smart *kilt skirts, striped* and *checked* linings, *braid-bound* or *braid-trimmed* effects of smart check materials, tartan plaids, Bayadere, pencil and pin stripes, English mixtures or plain materials.
Prices, $35, $45, $58, $65, upwards.

Smartly-cut Coats of English tweed, wool velours, corduroy and covert, in models suitable for Southern sports wear, general utility and motor use.
Prices $25, $35, $45 upwards.

Charming Frocks—introducing new effects in street and afternoon dresses of silk, cloth and linen; also delightful dancing frocks in the little short waisted and puff sleeve effects, or in the new interpretations of our *grandmother's gowns* and the *Watteau* or *Pompadour* modes.
Prices $35, $45, $55.

Youthful Hats—in jaunty new effects, such as the *British soldier cap, new "tam" effects, tricorn, pokes* and *sailor styles*.
Prices $12, $15, $18.

WILSON ABANDONS HIS VISIT TO COAST

Will Be Represented at Exposition by Marshall and Possibly by Bryan Also.

WAR SITUATION THE CAUSE

May Take Part Later in Formal Opening of Panama Canal if International Skies Clear.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Apparently on account of the international situation, although no statement on the subject is obtainable at the White House, President Wilson has abandoned his intention to make a transcontinental tour this month to attend the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. The President has asked Vice President Marshall to represent him at San Francisco, and Mr. Marshall has consented.

The Vice President had a talk with Secretary Bryan on the subject today, and it was reported afterward that Mr. Bryan also has been asked to visit the exposition as a representative of the President. When Mr. Bryan was asked about this report he said: "You will have to consult the President about that." Elsewhere it was stated that Mr. Bryan probably would not represent President Wilson.

The President made a tentative promise to Senator-elect James D. Phelan of California, some time ago that he would be in San Francisco on Jan. 21. The fulfillment of the promise was made conditional on the state of the public business. When it was definitely settled that there should not be an extra session this Spring, the understanding was general that the President yet would carry out his tentative promise to Senator Phelan, and it was expected that he would leave Washington on March 10 or 12. The President was credited with an intention to visit several cities in the Northwest and the Southwest on his tour, and it was said that he surely would go as far north as Minnesota, and as far south as Oklahoma.

No definite statement is forthcoming from the White House as to whether the President has abandoned also the "swing around the circle," but it is taken for granted that Mr. Wilson will remain in Washington for some time. Aside from the international situation, the President is believed to have a disinclination for long-speechmaking trips.

The original plan of the President was to go to the Isthmus of Panama from Hampton Roads, immediately after adjournment of Congress, to participate in the ceremonies of the formal opening of the Panama Canal, and proceed with the fleet from the Isthmus to San Francisco, whence he would return to Washington overland. This programme was abandoned for the ostensible reason that a serious slide had occurred in the Panama Canal in the Culebra Cut, and it was uncertain whether the heavy-draft vessels of the fleet could pass through. It became known, however, that the Administration had been impressed with the advice of military strategists that it would be wise to keep the fleet in the Atlantic at this delicate period. At any rate, the proposed formal opening of the Canal, including the visit of the fleet to the Isthmus, was postponed indefinitely, though it is still said that the formal opening probably will take place in July, and that President Wilson may be present.

END TREATIES AFTER YEAR.

Secretary Bryan Explains New Seamen's Law as Regards Deserters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Secretary Bryan today corrected a misapprehension concerning the Seamen's law, which was placed on the statute books yesterday by the approval of President Wilson. It had been reported that one provision of the law arbitrarily abrogated provisions in treaties between the United States and other maritime nations which authorized the arrest of deserters in this country from foreign merchant ships and their return to the ships from which they had deserted.

Mr. Bryan explained that the new law did provide for the ultimate abrogation of such treaty provisions, but it was stipulated also that the provisions should not be abrogated without due notice, as provided in the treaties themselves. He said that the law required that within ninety days after it became effective the Government should give one year's notice in each case to foreign countries that the treaty provisions with respect to the arrest of alien seamen deserters would be abrogated at the expiration of that period.

Peru Ratifies Treaty with Us.

LIMA, Peru, March 5.—The arbitration treaty between the United States and Peru of July 14, 1914, designed to cover all questions which may arise between the two countries, was ratified yesterday by Foreign Minister Pola and the American Minister to Peru, Benton McMillin.

Franco-American Treaty in Force.

PARIS, March 5.—The treaty signed at Washington on Sept. 15, 1914, to facilitate the settlement of disputes hereafter arising between France and the United States, was officially promulgated yesterday.

WILL DRILL GREAT FLEET.

Battleships to Spend Four Weeks in Coast Manoeuvres.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Extensive manoeuvres for the Atlantic battleship fleet upon its return from Cuban waters, with New York included in the area of operations, are being planned by the General Board of the navy. Rear Admiral Fletcher, Commander in Chief of the fleet, is now at work on suggestions for the strategic and tactical problems considered best for the training of the personnel and material of the fleet. The Naval War College at Newport also will contribute its views as to the character of the manoeuvres.

These manoeuvres probably will extend along the New England coast from Narragansett Bay to New York Harbor. There will be a great review of the fleet in New York Harbor and the Hudson River, but whether this will precede or conclude the manoeuvres has not been decided. Secretary Daniels said today that the fleet probably would remain in Cuban waters until early in April, when the battleships would be brought north to Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay, for Spring target practice.

After target practice the fleet, accompanied by the mosquito fleet of destroyers and submarines and by the auxiliaries and supply vessels, will proceed to New York or Narragansett Bay. Secretary Daniels indicated today that the fleet probably would go direct from Tangier Sound to New York Harbor, arriving there about May 8. The manoeuvres, which are to extend over four weeks, will begin as soon after that date as possible.

The character of the manoeuvres will depend largely upon the needs of the fleet. Whether the fleet will be divided into two groups of vessels to work on a manoeuvre problem as red and blue fleets has not yet been determined. A General Board member said that there were some problems for any fleet to try as a single fleet that were as important as those which could only be solved by a tactical division of the fleet.

CHIEF SYLVESTER OUT.

Head of Washington Police Retires After Charges Are Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Richard Sylvester, President of the International Association of Police Chiefs, retired today on a pension from his post as head of the Washington police force after charges against him by Representative Park of Georgia had been withdrawn. Raymond W. Pullman, a newspaper man, was appointed to succeed him.

The charges against Sylvester were numerous, but never were made public. He became a centre of attack two years ago, when the police, under his direction, failed to control the crowds along the route of the celebrated suffragette parade on the day preceding President Wilson's inauguration, and the marching women in some instances, after being practically mobbed, were rescued by the arrival of cavalry from Fort Myer.

CARDINAL'S NEPHEW OUT.

Highway Commissioner Abolishes Bureau Which Employed Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—Phillip E. Farley, Democrat, of Queens, nephew of Cardinal Farley, was dropped from the Highway Department today by order of Commissioner Edwin Duffey. With Mr. Farley went nine others who had been engaged in preparing a history of the highway work of the State.

A statement issued from the office of the Commissioner said that the work was costing the State $20,000 a year and that it was not worth that much. Consequently the bureau headed by Mr. Farley was abolished.

Mr. Farley, who was on the State payroll at a salary of $5,000 as an efficiency engineer, was a candidate for State Engineer on the Democratic ticket in 1907.

SEARCHLIGHT ON IRISH FLAG

St. Patrick's Day Diners Insist Erin's Emblem Must Fly at Night.

The St. Patrick Society of Queens, which dined at the Knickerbocker on March 17 last, will dine at the same place on the same day this year, although members have complained because the Irish flag was not flying over the hotel last year. The committee has asked that the omission be repaired this year, and even though it was explained that it is against all military, naval, or national etiquette to fly a flag after sunset, they insisted upon it. Now the question has arisen whether it will not be necessary to keep a searchlight playing upon the emblem so it may be seen.

MOON TO FIGHT ON FOR POSTAL REFORM

Asserts Railroads Have the Advantage Now, but Attack Will Be Renewed.

BILL'S FATE PUZZLES HIM

Hints at a Snub from House Leaders—"Act of Justice," Says President Peters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—All persons concerned seem to be unable to give a satisfactory explanation of why the annual Post Office Appropriation bill was killed in the closing hours of the Sixty-third Congress, which adjourned yesterday—whether it was because of the strong opposition to a provision which would enrich the postal revenue at the expense of the mail-carrying railroads or a provision that would result in the reduction of compensation of rural free delivery mail carriers or the failure to provide that the salaries of other letter carriers should not be reduced, or a combination of all three. The fact that happened is that the Senate and the House let the bill go by the board, and, in order to avoid a special session for the purpose of providing revenues for the postal service in the next fiscal year, adopted a joint resolution continuing for that year the appropriations made for the present fiscal year.

It is unusual for Congress to continue by a simple resolution authority to expend millions of the nation's money, in this case approximately $325,000,000. One theory is that the bill failed because it was apparent in the dying moments of Congress that the Senate would not agree to the provisions for a readjustment of railway pay for carrying the mails because these provisions were so drawn as to give the Postmaster General authority to adjust this compensation in a way that would reduce an expected heavy deficit in postal revenues at the expense of the railroads. Another theory is that the House would not consent to the provisions for a readjustment of the compensation of rural carriers and the absence of a provision to forbid the Postmaster General from demoting letter carriers to save money.

The most interesting explanation is that the report of the members of the Senate and House Conference Committee who harmonized the differences of the two houses was mislaid and could not be found in time to enable Congress to take action on it before the hour of final adjournment. This phase of the matter was made even more interesting today by statements by Representative John A. Moon of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, that when other House leaders were preparing the emergency resolution to continue this year's postal appropriations, he had the alleged missing conference agreement report in his possession and was in his room in the Capitol when the emergency resolution was offered on the floor of the House and adopted.

The resolution to continue the postal appropriations, Mr. Moon said today, was drawn as a result of a conference of Leader Underwood of the Democrats, Leader Mann of the Republicans, Chairman Fitzgerald of the Committee on Appropriations, Controller Downey of the Treasury Department, and financial experts of the Treasury. Mr. Moon said that while this conference was in progress he was in his committee room, immediately under the room in which the conference was held. He said, also, that to guard against the danger that the Post Office bill would fail he had seen to it that an emergency resolution to continue this year's postal appropriations was drawn, and he had it in his pocket while the House leaders were drafting the resolution of the same import which was adopted in his absence.

In telling the story, Chairman Moon said that for several days he had remained in the Capitol either in attendance on the meetings of the Post Office bill conferees or in his committee room, where he slept and ate in order to be always at hand to protect the legislation which he felt it to be his duty to place on the statute books.

"The reading of the conference report on the Indian bill in the Senate killed the Post Office bill," Mr. Moon said today. I made no charges, as has been asserted, that the joint resolution adopted was put through for the purpose of defeating the legislation that had been worked out in the interest of postal reform and economy to give the railroads a victory. My remarks, as printed in the Record, will show this. But what happened did accrue in advantage to the railroads.

"I can say further that this is not to be the end of the matter. When Congress assembles in December the Post Office Appropriation bill will be introduced practically as it stands in the matters in which reform is demanded. It has cost the Government over $800,000 to secure the information leading up to this legislation, and we are justified in going forward, and we shall go forward."

Chairman Moon sent Postmaster General Burleson a letter tonight in which it is understood he called the Postmaster General's attention to the law which forbids any executive department to exceed the amounts appropriated in any branch of its service.

Mr. Moon said that he knew that the better judgment of the country was with his committee in holding that the evidence obtained by Congress had shown that the railroads were receiving, for carrying the mails, twice as much as they received from the express companies for carrying express business, and this was a condition that demanded corrective legislation.

Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad Company and Chairman of the Committee on Railway Mail Pay, representing the railroads of the country, in a statement yesterday said:

"In standing firmly against the passage of Representative Moon's confiscatory railway mail pay rider in the Post Office Appropriation Bill, the Senate, during the last hours of Congress, performed a notable act of justice.

"The Moon rider would have made the Postmaster-General sole dictator of what the railroads would be paid for mail transportation. It would have enabled the Post Office Department, in Representative Moon's own words, 'to force railroads to carry all your parcel post probably without any additional compensation.'

"With this obviously unjust measure now out of the way, the new Congress can proceed in a sane and orderly manner to provide the railroads their long-delayed fair payment for carrying the parcel post."

STATE HONORS ARMY MEN.

Lieutenants of Regulars Are Appointed National Guard Captains.

Two First Lieutenants of the United States Army, who are assigned to duty with the New York National Guard as instructors, have been recommended to Gov. Whitman for commissions in the grade of Captain in the National Guard, while serving with it, and the Governor will approve the recommendation. They are Lieut. Dawson Olmstead and Lieut. Albert T. Rich, both of the Third United States Infantry. Lieut. Dawson, who comes from Fort Myer, Va., has been assigned to duty with the First Field Artillery, and Colonel H. H. Rogers, commanding this organization has appointed him Regimental Adjutant.

Lieut. Rich, who was formerly stationed at Madison Barracks, N. Y., is in command of Company F of the Seventy-first Regiment and has been training it for special work as a school company.

"Count de Villiers" to Sing Sing.

Lucian Kahn, known to his Broadway associates as "Count Yves de Villiers," was sentenced to Sing Sing for from two years and six months to three years yesterday by Judge Swann in General Sessions on his conviction for grand larceny. Kahn contracted to supply a motor for the Curtiss Aeroplane Company, which it was to use on an aeroplane in a test by the Government. The tests were unsatisfactory, and the Curtiss Company charged that Kahn supplied a motor which was neither new nor of the required horse power.

TO SELECT FLEET ADMIRALS.

Daniels Will Take Up New Distinctions with President at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Secretary Daniels announced today that he would take up at once with President Wilson the provision in the Naval Appropriation bill which revives the grades of Admiral and Vice Admiral. Under this legislation there are to be three Admirals at $10,000 a year, and three Vice Admirals at $9,000. The Admirals, to be designated by the President, will serve respectively as Commanders in Chief of the Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic fleets. The Vice Admirals are to be second in command in those fleets.

If the present Commanders in Chief should be retained for these fleets the first Admirals under the new legislation would be Rear Admiral Frank Fletcher, who commands the Atlantic fleet; Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, who commands the Pacific fleet, and Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles, who commands the Asiatic fleet. Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush is second in command of the Atlantic fleet.

"Under the law," Secretary Daniels said today, "the new Admirals shall be taken from the active list of Rear Admirals, and upon relinquishing their commands afloat shall revert to the grade of Rear Admiral. This provision will remove a great disadvantage under which officers of our navy have worked in joint operations with the forces of foreign navies, as in the operations in China during the Boxer revolution, being outranked by the foreign commanders."

The only officers who have held the rank of Admiral or Vice Admiral are: David G. Farragut, appointed Vice Admiral Dec. 21, 1864, and Admiral July 25, 1866; David D. Porter, appointed Vice Admiral July 25, 1866, and Admiral Aug. 15, 1870; Stephen C. Rowan, appointed Vice Admiral Aug. 15, 1870, and George Dewey, appointed Admiral March 2, 1889.

ANOTHER ITALIAN 'QUAKE.

Panic in Tuscany, but No Lives Lost and Little Damage Done.

FLORENCE, March 5.—A slight earthquake shock, lasting four seconds, which was felt in Tuscany and other sections in the central part of Italy at 7:56 o'clock last night, caused no fatalities and only slight material damage, according to reports received here from various points where the earth tremor was observed.

A panic was caused among the people in the districts where the shock was felt, as it was feared that it might presage a repetition of the recent disaster in the Abruzzi district.

The fact that the tremor was accompanied by subterranean rumblings has given rise to the belief that it was of volcanic origin.

Reports from Tuscany and a portion of the Emilia region are that the shock was felt everywhere in those sections, with more or less severity.

At Pisa the first shock was followed soon afterward by another. Both were undulatory from the North to the South, and were attended by underground rumblings. Many of the residents of the city rushed to the celebrated Cathedral, fearing the effect of the shock upon the leaning Tower.

HAD 2,121 INDORSEMENTS.

Names of Judge Lambkin's Backers Listed for Inspection Under Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Any one interested in knowing what indorsements William Wallace Lambkin, appointed to the Georgia District judgeship, received prior to his nomination will be permitted to see on application a list of 2,121 names at the Attorney General's office. Each of the 2,121 persons sent a letter to the Department of Justice indorsing Mr. Lambkin.

By act of Congress creating this position, it was ordered "that the President shall make public all indorsements made in behalf of the person appointed as such District Judge." The indorsements make a stack nearly three feet high. To comply with the law, the names of the signers have been copied off for inspection. Up to a late hour tonight no one had asked to read the indorsements.

In the case of the new South Carolina Judgeship the act provides "that the President, previous to appointing such Judge, shall make public all indorsements of the applicant for such position." The only applicant to date is Joseph A. McCullough of Greenville, whose candidacy has been favored by many influential persons.

LATER ON

YOU may think that your family will not suffer want after your death because you will leave them fairly well off, but will they stay "fairly well off"? Will they know how to care for their money?

If you buy our Guaranteed Mortgages now, they will learn their advantages and continue to buy them.

Thus you will protect them against the loss of their principal when you are gone.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Will continue To-day their special end-of-season offering of

Men's and Young Men's Sack Suits and Overcoats at $15.00

Also their important sale of

Men's High Class Furnishings

At the following unusual price reductions:

Men's Business and Negligee Shirts, soft, plain and plaited, of fine madras, crepe cloth and mercerized materials, Spring designs, . . at $1.10

Men's Pure Silk Negligee Shirts, plain and plaited, custom finish, new designs, heavy silk, at 3.25

Men's Pajamas, in two special groups, . at 95c, 1.45

Men's Cambric Night Shirts, fancy trimmed, low cut neck; sizes 15 to 19 inch, each 50c

Men's Neckwear, new Spring designs; also the balance of this season's scarfs, made of fine imported silks, at 55c

We desire to announce that we will hold Monday, March 8th, a particularly noteworthy sale of

Oriental Rugs and Carpets

In all the most desirable sizes and weaves,

At Very Large Price Concessions

Details will be published in to-morrow's newspapers

Listen To This!

It's a trumpet call to which every economical Man and Young Man should respond—it means Real Big Clothes Savings which no man can afford to miss—

Final Mark-Down!

$28.00 and $30.00 Overcoats and Suits

$18.50

On Sale Now, at the Five Brill Stores.

$22.50 and $25.00 Overcoats and Suits

$14.50

On Sale Now, at the Five Brill Stores.

Suits and Overcoats Worth up to $18.00

$8.50

On Sale at Four Stores Only—Not at 49th Street.

IMPORTED SOFT HATS $1.65
Worth $3, $4 and $5, at

A sensational sale of the remaining stocks of Ward of London, Tomlisson of Paris, and Howlison of London, bought by us way under regular prices.

We Give United Profit Sharing Coupons With Every Purchase

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, near Chambers Street
Union Square, 14th Street, near Broadway
47 Cortlandt Street, near Greenwich Street
Broadway at 49th Street
125th Street, Corner Third Avenue

Union Square and 125th Street Stores Open This Evening.

B. Altman & Co.

Excellent Values will be offered this day (Saturday) in the following:

A Special Sale of Men's Spring Overcoats

in smart, distinctive models, at prices much below those usually asked for garments of equal worth.

Men's Imported Overcoats, made of the new, fashionable light-weight fabrics, including cassimeres, fancy cheviots and silk mixtures; with silk-lined yoke and sleeves, at $21.00

Men's Covert Overcoats, made in America; presenting the new shades of tan and olive; in box-back as well as form-fitting models, all having silk-lined yoke and sleeves, at $19.50

(Men's Wear Department, First Floor)

An Interesting Sale of Young Men's Spring Suits

will present an unusual opportunity for securing high-grade Suits in authoritative styles at most attractive prices, including Suits of cassimeres, tweeds and worsteds, showing the new striped and over-plaid effects; some lined throughout, others half lined, all excellently tailored . at $18.50

Suits made of other fabrics, cut on modish lines and having all the fine qualities of custom-tailored garments . at $23.50

(Young Men's Department, Second Floor)

The Spring Clearance Sale of Men's Balta Shoes

comprises all styles about to be discontinued. The range of sizes being incomplete, these Shoes are uniformly marked at

$4.25 per pair

Balta Shoes for Men are manufactured exclusively for B. Altman & Co. They are made of selected leathers, on eminently comfortable lasts, and appeal to the fastidious man for their elegant appearance as well as for their shape-retaining qualities.

B. Altman & Co.

For this day (Saturday)

Women's Black Silk Taffeta Dress Skirts

in the new spiral model (nearly four yards wide), made from superior quality chiffon taffeta . . . . . at $5.85

Women's Ready-to-wear Department (Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

WOMEN ARCHITECTS WIN CHICAGO PRIZE

Best Plans for a Neighborhood Centre Are Submitted by Schenck & Mead.

CHOSE SITE IN THE BRONX

Miss Mead Tells What Could Be Done Between Washington Bridge and Macomb's Dam Park.

The firm of Schenck & Mead, of this city, composed of two women architects, has won the first prize in a competition held under the auspices of the City Club of Chicago for plans for a neighborhood centre. Miss Schenck appeared before the City Club in Chicago last night to explain the plans.

The competitors were given permission to select any location in any city for their ideal neighborhood centre, and the prize-winning firm chose one square mile of the Bronx between Washington Bridge and Macomb's Dam Park.

According to Miss Mead, who was in town last night, the people of the Bronx, who simply slept and ate in the Bronx and worked and played and danced downtown, had been the last to respond to the community idea, and needed a little shaking up. So the ambitious firm included in its plans for a Bronx neighborhood centre a library, parks, a dance hall, moving picture theatre, schools, and everything else they thought would make the families living in that district feel at home and as if they didn't want to go away in their search for pleasure.

"We wanted to show what could be done for real people in the Bronx," said Miss Mead, "not what might be done for ideal beings in Utopia. I think that was why we won the prize, because our plans were entirely possible and workable.

"We have left permanent buildings as they are and proposed no change in the layout of the streets except the widening of 167th Street. That street from the new Subway station to the Harlem River would be the main 'access' as we call it. Facing the river would be the main community centre—the high school building with its kindergarten, gymnasium, and playground. Nearby would be the library, clubhouse, gymnasium and playground, dance hall and restaurant.

"The steep bluff down to the river would be parked, the railroad tracks bridged, and a pleasure pier erected. One of our pet ideas is an outdoor theatre between the schoolhouse, set in the natural bow of the hill.

"There would be business buildings on 167th Street, including stores, a branch bank, and a post office. This is the only street where the architecture of the buildings would be controlled.

"Our plans also include 'sub-centres,' where we would place the grade schools and an open market. Another group would include a Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. building and a Union church and parish house. We particularly urge the joint use of the social rooms of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. building by both boys and girls, as we feel that a very vital need to build up companionship between the boys and girls would thus be met.

"This section has all the transportation facilities the city offers. There is the Bronx Subway, the Ogden Avenue street cars, the New York Central at Highbridge station, the Broadway Subway across Washington Bridge, and the Third Avenue elevated line."

Miss Mead admitted that it was a case of "just plans" at present, but she expressed the belief that it would be "splendid" if the people of the Bronx woke up and became interested.

WAR BABE FOR ADOPTION.

German Mother Unable to Get Word of Her Soldier Husband.

YAPHANK, L. I., March 5.—Mrs. Carl Muller of Yaphank has inserted an advertisement in several Long Island papers offering for adoption a new-born war babe, whose mother, a German woman, is stopping at Mrs. Muller's home.

"The baby's mother, who doesn't want her name known save to the couple who, she hopes, will adopt her little daughter, does not know whether she is a widow or not," said Mrs. Muller to a reporter today. "The mother is a friend of mine who came to the United States after her husband had been forced to fight for Germany. She has tried repeatedly to obtain word from or of her husband without result, and she has no knowledge whether he has been killed or is still fighting. She feels that she cannot care for her little daughter, who was born on Feb. 27, and is a little dear, and she is willing to give full surrender to a couple who can convince her that the baby will have a good home and kind treatment."

EXONERATES MAYO IN SUICIDE CASE

Continued From Page 1.

rives an income from a number of automobile and mechanical patents.

"He is a big-hearted man, and he has been noted in New Haven for years for the excellent treatment of his employes. For one thing, he has never had the heart to 'fire' a man.

"He is well known and has a large number of friends in New York City, where he belongs to the New York Athletic Club, the Aero Club of America, the Motor Boat Association, and other organizations. He has a daughter by his first wife, who is now Mrs. Virginia Mayo Kerr of Pelham Manor, wife of an artist."

Capt. Donnelly today for the first time examined the few books and articles left by Miss Cook in her room at the Y. W. C. A. They revealed nothing which could throw any light on her suicide. Among the articles in her desk was a Christmas card decorated with bunches of violets, on which was written: "To Lily from Mrs. Dudley."

On her desk was a copybook in which she had written in her own language condensations of the story of Ichabod Crane and other tales all taken from Washington Irving.

In the radiator factory today the story was told of the search made the day Miss Cook disappeared for the watchman's revolver with which she killed herself. While Mr. Mayo was away on his trip to Washington a fight broke out among some of the foreigners who were employed in the factory. To avert serious danger some of the employes of the office thought that it would be wise to hide the watchman's revolver, so that none of the men in the fight could lay their hands on it. When they went to the watchman's locker, however, the revolver was missing. The office employes began a search and Miss Cook made a pretense of joining the others in hunting for the weapon, although she had it at that time tied up with wrapping paper in a bundle in her desk.

A little later she left the factory with the revolver, going first downtown to her room and then starting on a trolley car for West Rock, where she killed herself. One of the things to which Miss Hull called attention today was that the envelope in which Miss Cook had left a number of trinkets for her mother was unsealed. Capt. Donnelly's theory for this was that the girl had sealed her money in the envelope and had then opened it to take out a dollar bill. When her body was found there was 85 cents in her purse.

Another man who had a good word for Mayo yesterday was the Rev. S. Danforth Lewis, pastor of the Hamden Plains Methodist Episcopal Church, who said that Mayo had contributed considerable sums for the work of the church.

Frederick Waterbury, a brother of Miss Lois Waterbury, is employed at Hauff's drug store in this city. He said that he was in Texas four years ago when his sister left New Haven to take a home in Brook, under the name of Dudley, her mother's maiden name. He said that he had not seen his sister since his return, and that, while he had heard stories about the reason for her departure from New Haven, he had not learned before of Mayo's connection with the case.

Raymond J. Phillips called at Mayo's factory today and claimed the reward of $500 offered by Mayo for the finding of the body. The manufacturer promised to pay it as soon as the fact that Phillips had discovered it was placed on record by the police or Coroner.

Mrs. Mayo was asked at her residence in Dixwell Avenue today if she knew Mrs. Dudley.

"I do not know any Mrs. Dudley," she answered. "I am acquainted with a Miss Waterbury."

Asked if she would say anything about her husband and Miss Waterbury, she replied: "Of course, I can say nothing about that. I am interested in my own household only, as any one who knows me will say."

Mrs. Mayo said that she did not know Miss Cook, although she was acquainted with the other girls at the factory; but she had heard from many persons that she was a good girl.

SAYS MISS COOK WAS A FRIEND

Mrs. Dudley Thus Explains Her Frequent Visits in Fourth Street.

The house at 546 Fourth Street, where Lillian Cook once worked as a nurse girl, and where Virginius Mayo, her employer, four years ago installed the woman who, until about a year ago, posed as his wife, gave the appearance of being closed yesterday. The shades were drawn, but a maid answered the bell and announced that Mrs. Dudley would not see any one.

A note was sent to her urging her, for the sake of the dead girl, if not for her own, to explain Miss Cook's frequent visits to the house after she had quitted her employment as nurse girl. The maid returned with this oral reply, which she said came from Mrs. Dudley: "Miss Cook came here because she was a close friend of the family, and because she loved the children. She often came to see me. That's all I have to say."

A woman recognised as Mrs. Dudley followed the maid downstairs and, as she stood behind the servant, was asked:

"What will the world think of you in all this?"

"I can't help what it thinks," she replied. "I shall have to suffer alone in this."

Mrs. Dudley was quoted in The Brooklyn Eagle as saying that she had been a very close friend of Miss Cook, who knew all about her relations with Mayo and quitted her employ simply because she wanted to better herself.

"We decided that she should go to New Haven to join Mr. Mayo's office force," Mrs. Dudley was quoted as saying. "I don't know whether the suggestion came from Mr. Mayo or from me. It is true that Mr. Mayo has come to see me every Saturday and Sunday. His wife knows about me. I love Mr. Mayo, and Mr. Mayo loves me. I do not care what the world thinks about it as long as I think I am doing right. I certainly would not live as I am doing now unless I had a very good reason for it.

"In my opinion Lillian wandered away while temporarily deranged. She was studying very hard. She wrote to me on Tuesday to tell me about the examination she was to take the following night at the night business school. I am afraid it was all too much for her. She was rather a morose sort of girl—bright, I mean, but inclined to take things too hard."

At the Cook home, 239 Union Street, Miss Laura Cook, an elder sister of the dead girl, said her mother was still prostrated by news of Lillian's death. She scoffed at the suggestion of the New Haven police that her sister had had a love affair with a youthful member of Christ Episcopal Church, which Lillian attended, and of which her father, Frank H. Cook, was sexton until the first of the year. She insisted that there had been no love affair, and declared that the whole family had complete confidence in Lillian, and were satisfied that she had taken her life while deranged from overstudy.

Samuel J. Reid, Assistant Federal District Attorney, began an investigation yesterday to learn whether the Mann act might have been violated in Miss Cook's departure from Brooklyn to New Haven.

HEAVY SNOWFALL IN WESTERN STATES

From Six to Fifteen Inches in Kansas and Missouri, Greatest of the Winter.

CHICAGO WIRES PROSTRATE

Storm Travels Eastward, but May Turn Into Rain Before Reaching Here.

KANSAS CITY, March 5.—From six to fifteen inches of snow is upon the ground in Kansas and this section of Missouri today. Concordia, Kan., appears to have experienced the heaviest snowfall, fifteen inches.

Twelve inches of snow fell in Kansas City. The storm began Wednesday night and exceeded the entire snowfall for the months of January and February.

OMAHA, Neb., March 5.—The heaviest snowstorm of the Winter prevailed over Nebraska, South Dakota, and Iowa last night and today. The local weather bureau reported this morning the snowfall here was fourteen inches, while much more has fallen further west.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The blizzard that swept portions of the Middle West and Southwest last night reached Chicago early today. Early this morning the snowfall here was eight-tenths of an inch, and two hours later had nearly doubled in depth.

Telephone and telegraph communication was seriously hampered out of Chicago and through the snowbound districts.

The storm extended eastward during the day and prospects were, said a special forecast from the weather bureau, that it would reach the Atlantic Coast.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Middle Western snowstorm, officials at Weather Bureau headquarters said today, probably will turn into rain when it reaches the East except in Northern New England and Northern New York, where there will be snow. The storm is moving northeast and probably will go out to sea through the St. Lawrence Valley.

For Real Entertainment

Read how the good looking man wintered on Sinister Island and of what he found there—the lone fisherman, the secret of the woods, the brooding threat in the dark, and the strange but beautiful girl.

SINISTER ISLAND

By Charles Wadsworth Camp

$1.25 *net* at Any Bookstore

Dodd, Mead & Company

Publishers New York

The Little Mother Who Sits at Home

The subtlest, tenderest expression of parenthood in print. A book that is universal in the breadth of its appeal to both women and men.

Edited by the

COUNTESS BARCYŃSKA

$1.00 *net, at all Bookstores, March 10th.*

E. P. DUTTON & CO.

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Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

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Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street

Exceptional Sale of

Men's Shirts

For Business Wear or Dress Occasions

Negligee Shirts of mercerized cloths, percales and madras, pleated or plain bosoms, starched or French soft cuffs. Usually to $1.50 — $.85

Fine Mercerized Cloth Shirts with satin stripes and French soft cuffs. Unusual value — $1.10

Negligee Shirts in a variety of materials, plain bosoms, starched or French soft cuffs. Exceptional value — $1.35

Fine Tucked Bosom Dress Shirts with French cuffs.....Usually $2.00 — $1.15

Imported Dress Shirts with French pique bosoms.....Usually $3.00 — $1.95

Street Floor

Men's Fine Clothing

A Fortunate Purchase Enables Us to Offer Extraordinary Values in

Hand Tailored Cutaway Coats and Vests

The models are the season's latest and come in black or dark Oxford, gray Vicunas and Cheviots; all full silk lined....Usual prices $35.00 to $45.00 — $25.00

Men's High Grade Spring Suits and Overcoats at $21.50

Usual prices, $25.00 to $30.00

The Overcoats—Smart models of imported tweeds and the new covert cloths, with regular or raglan shoulders, some having silk yoke and sleeve lining.

The Suits—Correct Spring models of the most fashionable materials, strictly hand-tailored, in a splendid selection of patterns.

Fourth Floor

GIMBELS

Broadway New York 33d Street

Men's Easter Suits To Order at $20

100 Patterns—375 Suits in All—In This Very Special Offering

Men are invited to see the showing of the new Spring fabrics in the GIMBEL Custom Tailoring Shop. There are scores of patterns, plain and fancy, in Spring colorings, with plenty of the fashionable gray.

Today and Monday we will take orders for Suits to Measure, from a special lot of fabrics, at the very moderate price of $20, for perfect tailoring and guaranteed fit, and deliver the Suits in time for Easter.

The low price necessitates an additional charge of 10% for size 44 or over. Fourth Floor

New Spring Derbies

A Noted Manufacturer Called Them "Seconds," So Our Price Is

$2 Instead of $3 or More

The manufacturer of these Derbies is probably your favorite hatter. He has built up his business on the principle of "quality first." That is how we got these Hats to sell at this price; our own experts cannot discover the defects, but the manufacturer says that they are there; so the price is $2 instead of the standard $3 to $6 values.

Light-weight, flexible models in the smartest of new Spring blocks; styles for the man who likes some above the usual.

A full assortment of sizes to start with.

Fourth Floor

A Big New Lot of Men's 50c Neckwear at 35c

or Three for $1

A big manufacturer took all his sample pieces of fine scarf silks and made them into big, open end ties for us. The very latest ideas as to colors and designs are incorporated in these styles, and the quality of the materials is ordinarily found only in the best 50c neckwear. Opened out for the first time today.

$3.50 Silk Shirts, $2

Men's shirts of light-weight, durable Habutai silks; shown in the best of the smart candy stripe effects on plain grounds. Particular attention has been paid to the small details of the making; there is a real "custom made" atmosphere about their fit and finish. Main Floor.

Men's English Socks, 35c Pair

Fine lisle socks from the famous factories of I. & R. Morley in England. Black and tan are among them; woven in a dependable manner. All sizes are here.

Men's Silk Socks, 50c Pair

"Interwoven" Silk Half Hose have no equals when it comes to wear. Every good color is shown in this complete assortment, and every size. Main Floor.

Men Who Wear C, D and E Widths In Shoes

Will be directly interested in this sale. Six hundred pairs of High Shoes and Oxfords, the same quality as our fine "Welbred" Shoes, and made by the same well-known manufacturer, are going to be priced

$4.75 Instead of $7 to $10

All sizes are represented, but only in the C, D and E widths. New models for Spring wear; the very latest styles in Patent Leather Dress Shoes, button models, Tan Russia Calf Boots and Oxfords, Vici Kid High Shoes and several novelty effects. Second Floor

Umbrellas at Savings

A special lot from a manufacturer who is very particular about his product. These are firm and sturdy, and the quality of the materials is better than the ordinary.

Styles for Men and Women

At $2 — Regularly $3

All-silks and Union Taffeta. Good assortment of plain and carved handles. Women's in colors and black.

At $3 — Regularly $3.75 to $5

All-silks, Yarn-dye Taffeta. There are plain and fancy handles, and colors and black for women. Main Floor

Mail Orders Receive Immediate Attention, and Should Be Sent Without Delay to Avoid Disappointment.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Saturday Sales of Unusual Importance

Men's New Model Rain Coats

Of Gabardine and Covert, in navy, olive, Oxford and field mixtures; splendidly tailored and partly satin lined.

Regularly $18.00 to $21.00

12.75

Men's Twilled Flannel Shirts

With Collars on or Separate Pique Collar

Entirely New Spring Models in Distinctive Shirting Patterns.

1.95 each

Regularly sold at $3.00 and $3.50

STYLE I.—Special sport models with the new convertible soft collar attached and French cuffs.

STYLE II.—For business, country or sport wear; finished with linen neckbands and French cuffs; also removable white pique collar—a distinctly new feature.

Women's Rain and Tourist Coats

At Special Saturday Prices

Our Exclusive "Waterberry" Raincoats TRADE MARK.

In all sizes for Women and Misses

Specializing the new Spring models in tan, black, navy and olive. Made from Priestley's famous light weight rubberless Cravenette fabric; soft as silk.

Regularly $15.00 Saturday 9.50

Especially recommended for tourist wear.

Cravenette Covert Coats

Exactly ½ Regular Price.

These smart new Coats of Priestley's own covert or gabardine reproduced from a late London model and exquisitely tailored, offer truly remarkable values. Designed for storm protection, and equally suitable or traveling or motor use.

Regularly $23.00. Saturday 11.50

All sizes—34 to 44. In navy, olive, black.

The Newest Spring Styles for

The Younger Generation

Presented at Exceptionally Attractive Prices

Misses' Tailor Suits

Sizes 14, 16, 18 years.

A charming Lanvin model reproduced in Homespun and Tweeds; medium length coat and semi-flare skirt.

Value $29.50 22.50

Misses' Tailor Suits

Sizes 14, 16, 18 years.

Of shepherd checks and gabardine with the highly favored Norfolk model coat and flare skirt with patch pockets.

Value $32.50 25.00

Misses' Tailor Suits

Sizes 14, 16, 18 years.

Four youthful models in shepherd checks, covert, gabardine and navy serge.

Value $35.00 29.50

Juniors' Suits

Sizes 13, 15 years.

Delightfully simple models in navy serge and shepherd checks.

Value $18.00 12.75

Children's Gingham Dresses

In most attractive styles and colors, displaying a very high grade of workmanship and offering exceptional values.

Sizes 4 and 5 years. 1.85 | Sizes 6 to 14 years. 2.25, 3.00

Gloves *for Spring Suits*

All Sizes—Women and Misses.

Our commendable "Regis" brand in a large assortment of the newest shades; also black and white. Unsurpassed for wearing quality and exquisite in fit and finish. 2 clasp. *Pair* 1.25

Evening Gloves—White glace; of exceptional quality; 16 button length. *Regularly $3.50* 2.85

Fashionable Veilings

At Very Special Prices.

Fancy Mesh Veilings—In navy, brown, magpie and purple. *Reg. 25c to 50c yard.* 15c

Novelty Mesh Veils—Full velvet border; black, brown and taupe. *Reg. 50c. each.* 35c

Black Mesh Veilings—Filet, octagon and Craquele mesh, with novelty borders. *Regularly 60c to $1.10 yard.* 40c and 80c

Women's Handkerchiefs

Of fine sheer linen, with hand drawn ⅛ or ¼-inch hem. *Reg. $6.00 dozen.* Now 3.95

Seasonable Hosiery and Underwear

For Women and Children

Liberally Reduced in Price

	Formerly each	NOW each	NOW 3 pieces	NOW 6 pieces
Women's Underwear				
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed lisle; light weight; low neck. Regular and extra sizes	75c	45c	1.30	2.55
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed cotton; light weight; low neck. Sizes 4, 5, 6	50c	33c	95c	1.85
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed, light winter weight; low neck; knee length; regular and extra sizes	75c	50c	1.45	2.85
VESTS—Lisle thread, Swiss ribbed, light weight; crochet or plain top. Sizes 4, 5, 6	35c	23c	65c	1.25
VESTS—Lisle thread, Swiss ribbed, light weight; extra fine. Regular and extra sizes	50c	33c	95c	1.85
Children's Underwear				
VESTS AND PANTALETTES—Fine ribbed cotton; winter weight	65c	39c	1.10	2.10
UNION SUITS—Extra fine; merino or soft cotton; winter weight. Sizes 3 to 6 years	1.25	78c	2.25	4.40
Sizes 7 to 14 years	1.50	95c	2.80	5.50
Women's Hosiery	Formerly pair	NOW Pair	NOW 3 pairs	NOW 6 pairs
PURE THREAD SILK—Medium weight, with fancy colored silk tops or plain with cotton tops, double soles	$1.00	68c	1.95	3.85
PURE THREAD SILK—Desirable weight, double soles, heels and toes and double silk garter tops; black only	1.35	95c	2.75	5.40
COTTON—Medium weight, lavender tops; black only	35c	29c	80c	1.50
IMPORTED COTTON—Light weight; black or white	35c	29c	80c	1.50
IMPORTED COTTON—Medium weight; black or white	50c	35c	95c	1.85
IMPORTED PLAIN LISLE THREAD—Medium weight; black only	50c	35c	95c	1.85
Children's Hose, Sizes 6 to 9½				
COTTON—Medium weight, fine ribbed, black or white; double heels and toes	½ Doz. $1.20 Pair	By ½ doz. only.		75c
SILK LISLE—Medium weight, fine ribbed; black or white	30c	23c	65c	1.25
COTTON—Strong and durable, linen spliced knees, heels and toes; black only	30c	23c	65c	1.25

Broadway & 19th Street

DR. MAGILL AT FRONT SUED FOR DIVORCE

Wife Asserts He Maintained Two Co-respondents at Albany While Laboratory Director.

SHE STAYED IN NEW YORK

He Is Now a Surgeon with the Russian Army—Spurious Wife Got Bank Deposit Left for Real One.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—The Sheriff of Albany County today started toward the Russian battle front in Poland notice to Dr. William C. Magill, ex-Director of the State Hygienic Laboratory, that he is being sued for divorce by Mrs. Rose M. Magill of New York City. It is addressed to "The Crédit Lyonnais, Petrograd, Russia." The Sheriff is admonished to use every effort to have the document signed by Supreme Court Justice William P. Rudd delivered to the defendant.

The order was granted by Justice Rudd last Tuesday, and was accompanied by affidavits of Mrs. Magill and others, in which the causes for the action are set forth. Herman Kahn or 170 Broadway, New York City, is Mrs. Magill's lawyer. The complaint names "Mrs. Katherine Magill, whose real name is unknown to plaintiff," and Miss Margaret Bott as co-respondents.

Dr. Magill is a volunteer surgeon with the Russian Army; Mrs. Magill is in New York; Miss Bott is supposed to be at the front in Poland as a nurse, while another woman, who told a bank cashier she was Mrs. Magill is presumed to be living on money the doctor said he left for his real wife.

Mr. Kahn, with a detective, was in Albany ten days ago gathering evidence for the filing of the suit. As the story goes, "Billy" Magill fifteen years ago was a handsome medical student in Paris. A dashing fellow, with money to spend, he had many friends, not the least of whom was Miss Margaret Bott, a native of Germany. When he had finished his course—with high honors—he returned to America. Miss Bott was in New York not long after.

His Strange Life at Albany.

The year 1909 found Mr. Magill married several years and a reputable physician. He was chosen by the State of New York to direct the new Hygenic Laboratory in Albany. At his right hand as assistant was Miss Bott. To his associates, so they declared, he introduced as Mrs. Magill, a tall, auburn-haired woman. Physicians at the laboratory who worked with Dr. Magill said tonight they often had seen him in public with Miss Bott.

One day a stylishly dressed little woman entered the laboratory and asked for Dr. Magill. He was out.

"I'll wait for him," was the reply. "I am Mrs. Magill."

Presently the doctor entered and greeted her. Mrs. Magill returned to New York. Several days later Dr. Magill moved to Troy. It is alleged that the auburn-haired woman also moved to the Collar City.

When Dr. Hermann M. Biggs came into office as State Commissioner of Health a little more than a year ago Dr. Magill was replaced. He went to New Jersey, and there came from Trenton a request for a recommendation for Dr. Magill, who was seeking a State job. Dr. Magill did not land the place. Miss Bott left Albany soon after Dr. Magill did.

Last Fall, when Red Cross nurses were being sent to Europe, Dr. Magill went abroad in charge of one of the units. Among the nurses sailing, it is said, was Miss Bott. When the ship reached the European port for which it was bound Dr. Magill was held on charges in which several nurses were involved, with the result that his commission as surgeon was cancelled, it is said. Not to be deterred Dr. Magill volunteered for service as a surgeon at the front.

Before he left America Dr. Magill left with his wife some blank checks signed, telling her there was money in the bank to meet them. As the story goes, Mrs. Magill went to the bank several weeks ago and presented one of the checks.

"Why, Madam," the cashier told her, "Dr. Magill has no money here. His wife drew it out the day after he left for Europe."

The next day Mrs. Magill started after her divorce.

Dr. Magill a Trifle Careless.

It was his carelessness in making financial arrangements for his real wife and the woman who was known as Mrs. Kate G. Magill that led to the marital troubles of Dr. Magill, according to Herman Kahn of 170 Broadway, the attorney for Mrs. Rose M. Magill in the suit for divorce she has started. Speaking of the incident of the checks, the lawyer said: "This was the first definite happening that led Mrs. Magill to investigate and to begin suit against her husband."

It is charged that in Albany the doctor set up two establishments, one for Mrs. Kate G. Magill, whom he introduced as his wife; and the other for Miss Margaret Bott, otherwise known as Mrs. Margaret Bott Magill. This Mrs. Magill had been his housekeeper before his second marriage. He is said to have obtained for her a position in the State Department of Health.

The two establishments flourished. One day in July, 1913, the real Mrs. Magill, who had been living here and seeing her husband only at week ends, determined to pay him a surprise visit. When she announced herself as Mrs. Magill she was told she had made a mistake. Exactly what happened at that time is not clear, but the Doctor succeeded in allaying his wife's suspicions and she returned to this city.

Dr. Magill gave up his work in Albany and returned to New York in February of last year. He and his wife went to live at 508 West 160th Street. They were living there when the Doctor departed with the Red Cross contingent for Russia. Mrs. Magill lived in ignorance of her husband's alleged duplicity until she went to the bank to draw against the funds her husband had told her he had provided for her. From that time until the papers were filed at Albany her agents delved into the Doctor's past. Mrs. Kate G. Magill has been traced, but Mrs. Margaret Bott Magill has disappeared.

It is known here that there was some happening on the vessel that took Dr. Magill and the nurses abroad and that his commission with the American Red Cross was annulled. The Doctor, who speaks excellent Russian, volunteered for the Russian Red Cross work and was accepted. He is now serving in a Russian military hospital. In the divorce suit, under service by publication he will have seven weeks to file his answer.

HOLD-UP PLOT BALKED.

Detectives See Revolver Passed and Arrest Three Youths.

Detectives Quinn, Kelly, and Reilly were passing Baxter and Grand Streets on their way to Headquarters shortly after noon yesterday when they noticed Peter Caterina, 18 years old, of 224 Lafayette Street; Nicholas Albino, 18 years old, of 255 Lafayette Street, and Nicholas Vatrano, 19 years old, of 117 Mulberry Street, with their heads together. Then, the sleuths say, they saw a revolver passed.

The three were arrested and taken before Acting Captain Desvy, in charge of the First Branch Detective Bureau, who questioned them. Albino broke down, according to the detectives, and told of a plan to rob Sadie Hilberger, cashier of Brick & Ballerstein, paper box manufacturers, of Tenth Street and Sixth Avenue, who carried the payroll money from the bank to her office every Friday. Originally the hold-up was scheduled for a week ago.

Albino, it is alleged, said that one of the men was to hang a sign on the elevator in the box factory announcing the elevator out of order. On the presumption that the girl returning with more than $900 in her grip would immediately start to walk up the stairs, two of the men were to wait for her in one of the hallways and rob her of the money.

The three Italians were arraigned before Magistrate Appleton in the Tombs Court and remanded in the custody of the police until today.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Hebron Academy Alumni held their annual dinner at the Hotel Manhattan last night. E. K. Wheeler was elected President to succeed F. H. Carey.

Timothy Healy will speak for the Women's Political Union at its Sunday meeting at the Suffrage Shop, 505 Fifth Avenue, tomorrow.

PLEADS FOR TANNENBAUM.

Lincoln Steffens Asks Court to Remit I. W. W. Leader's Fine.

Lincoln Steffens, the magazine writer, and Joseph O'Brien conferred yesterday with Judge William H. Wadhams of General Sessions in an effort to have Judge Wadhams remit the $50 fine, which, in addition to a year's jail term, was imposed upon Frank Tannenbaum, the I. W. W. leader, when he was convicted of causing a disturbance in St. Alphonsus's Church. Tannenbaum's term will be finished on Tuesday, unless he fails to pay the fine, in the event of which he will have to serve a day for each dollar.

Mr. Steffens said that friends of Tannenbaum could raise the money, but that in common justice to him he should not be called upon to pay the fine. Judge Wadhams asked that the request be made in the form of a legal application.

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J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
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Meet me at the Fountain

MAIN BUILDING
Sheet Music "HITS"
All the Big Favorites In a Great Sale Today

MAIN BUILDING
Books in Sets by Standard Authors
Enormous Sale Today at Special Prices:—
SAMPLE AND SHELFWORN BOOKS SPECIALLY PRICED
All Perfect in Contents.

Quantity.	Author.	Vol.	Binding.	List Price.	Our Price.	Condt'n.
3	Kipling	10	¾ lea.	$22.50	$7.25	Perfect
3	De Maupassant	10	¾ lea.	$22.50	$7.25	Perfect
1	Eliot	10	¾ calf	$25.00	$9.25	Scratched
1	Eliot	10	¾ lea.	$22.50	$9.25	Sample
3	De Maupassant	17	cloth	$34.00	$6.50	Pulled
2	Eliot	20	cloth	$20.00	$8.95	Sample
3	Hugo	10	¾ lea.	$17.50	$5.95	Perfect
6	Poe	5	cloth	$12.50	$2.15	Perfect
2	Stevenson	10	¾ lea.	$21.50	$7.25	Sample
2	Stevenson	10	¾ calf	$25.00	$9.00	Perfect
1	Balzac	18	¾ lea.	$36.00	$10.95	New.
3	Arabian Nights	4	¾ lea.	$12.50	$3.50	Sample
2	Library of Oratory	15	cloth	$12.50	$3.25	Perfect

MANY OTHERS SPECIALLY PRICED
Dictionary Stand—All Steel at $1.98
Made to fit Webster's International, F. & W.'s Standard, or any other unabridged dictionary. Japan finish.
ALSO AN OFFERING OF MISC. VOLUMES.

MAIN BUILDING
Clearance of Winter Clothing
For Men, Youths and Boys—Sale Today

No Reservations
Every Winter Garment Must Go
Former selling prices and original cost not regarded. Great quantities of new Spring clothing from the world's leading makers are arriving, and we need the room for them.
290 Suits on Sale at $7.75
Popular styles; good variety of materials, mostly mixtures; sizes 34 to 42.
A Clearaway of Overcoats Today at $5 & $8
Hundreds of excellent garments. Sizes to 44.
Any Winter Overcoat (Many Silk-Lined) for Your Choice at $10
(The only reservation we make in this offering is our stock of fur-trimmed overcoats.) At the price, $10, it will pay you to select an overcoat even for next Winter's wear.
420 Suits on Sale at $12.50
Compare these with the $15, $17.50 and $20 garments shown in other stores, then you will realize the importance of this sale. Finest plain or fancy mixtures; all sizes for men and youths.
Take Any Mackinaw Coat Today at $3.75
Former selling prices to $9.50. All sizes; most popular styles.
Trousers at $1 & $2
Hundreds of pairs for your choice; neat stripes; all sizes. Regular prices considerably more than our sale figures.
A SPRINGTIME MESSAGE: The NEW SUITS AND OVERCOATS FOR MEN AND YOUTHS ARE SHOWN AS QUICKLY AS THEY ARRIVE. Stocks practically complete now. As for values these garments are marvels, at
$10, $15, $17.50, $20, $25 and $30

Clearaway of Boys' Winter Suits & Overcoats
Boys' Long Overcoats—button-to-neck styles; fancy mixed Tweeds; warm and serviceable linings; sizes 2½ to 16 years. $1.65
Boys' Long Convertible and Shawl Collar Overcoats—heavy weight fancy Mixtures; also Boys' Mackinaw "Sport" Coats; various rich plaids; broken sizes; at $2.95
Boys' Long Overcoats and Reefers—finest makes and materials; broken assortments; formerly priced $6.75 to $10.75; at $3.95 and $5
Boys' Suits—Balkan, Norfolk and Patch Pocket styles; Cheviots, Cassimeres, Mixed Tweeds, etc.; in brown, gray and plain blue; sizes 7 to 16 years; at $1.95
Boys' Suits with One and Two Pairs of Trousers—Balkan, Norfolk and Patch Pocket styles; knicker trousers; Cheviots, Cassimeres, Mixed Tweeds, etc., in gray, tan, brown, fancy mixtures and plain blue; also Corduroy; broken assortments; sizes 6 to 17 years; at $2.95

Men's 50c, 75c and $1
Neckwear, at 29c
LARGE OPEN-END FOUR-IN-HANDS AND EXTRA LONG REVERSIBLE SCARFS. THOUSANDS MADE OF IMPORTED SILKS. Every tie cut liberally. Fashionable patterns and plain colors. Exceptionally well made.

Men's Best $1 to $2 Shirts Today, at 69c
Silk Bosom, Pleated or Plain Bosom,
"Thousand Tucked" Bosom,
Attached or Separate Collar Shirts,
Shirts with Laundered or French Soft Cuffs,
Flannel Shirts,
Finest Percale Shirts,
Woven Madras Silk Striped Shirts.
The smartest and newest patterns; also plain white. All sizes. Every shirt guaranteed.

Men's Half Hose, 10c
Today, Pair,
These are classed as "seconds," but the hurts are small—nothing to affect the wear. Made of fine seamless cotton, with double soles, toes and heels. Black and colors. All sizes.

MAIN BUILDING
"Bigstoroll" Music Rolls
Every Roll Accurately Cut—Fine Orchestral Arrangement Guaranteed
For 88-Note Player-Pianos, 30c
Today, at

Miracle Man, (Hello Broadway).	He's a Rag Picker.	Oh, My Love.
Down by the Erie Canal, (Hello Broadway).	Humoresque.	On the 5.15.
When Mary Lands in Maryland.	I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier.	Pick a Chicken.
Virginia Lee	If That's Your Idea of a Wonderful Time.	Rosary.
When It's Night Time Down in Dixie Land.	It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary.	Rose That Will Never Die.
Tennessee, I Hear You Calling me.	It's Going to Be a Cold, Cold Winter.	Same Sort of Girl.
Sweet Kentucky Lady.	I Want to Go to Michigan.	Settle Down in a One-Horse Town, (Watch Your Step).
Aba Daba Honeymoon.	In the Town Where I was Born.	She Used to Be the Slowest Girl in Town.
Amouerse.	I Want to Linger.	Sister Susie's Sewing Shirts for Soldiers.
At the Mississippi Cabaret.	I'm Glad My Wife's in Europe.	Silver Threads Among the Gold.
At the Ball, That's All.	I'm Not Ashamed of You, Molly.	Ta Tao.
Ballin' the Jack.	I've Only One Idea About the Girls.	The Violin My Great Grand-Daddy Made.
Back to the Carolina You Love.	In Slam.	Tip Top Tipperary Mary.
Bum Diddle De Um Bum.	In the Land of Let's Pretend.	We Take Our Hats Off to You, Mr. Wilson.
Cavalleria Rusticana.	Love Moon.	When You're a Long, Long Way From Home.
Chinatown, My Chinatown.	La Marseillaise.	When the Grown-Up Ladies Act Like Babies.
Carolina Fox Trot.	Lucia Sextette.	When You Play in the Game of Love.
Dancing the Blues Away.	Lucy's Rag-Time Sextette.	When You Wore a Tulip.
Do the Funny Fox Trot.	Mercy Rag.	When My Ship Comes In.
Fatherland, Motherland.	Mother Machree.	Winter Nights.
Fascinating Night.	My Beautiful Chateau of Love.	When It's Night Time Down in Burgundy.
Face to Face With the Girl You Love.		
For Every Smile You Gave Me.		

Comic Opera Selections, 88c Each

Debutante.	Lilac Domino.	Sari.
Elopers.	Peasant Girl.	Suzi.
Firefly.	Pretty Mrs. Smith.	Wars of the World.
Gems of Scotland.		

MAIN BUILDING
Never Such Low Prices as These on
Eastman Cameras

The famous EASTMAN No. 3 model HAWK-EYE, which takes ordinary Eastman film. These cameras are made of aluminum, covered with seal leather; polished brass trimmings; nickel plated. Size of picture 3¼ x 4¼ inches; rack and pinion; rising front; 2 tripod sockets and brilliant reversible finder. Weight 28 oz.
No. 3, Model 8—with Kodak ball-bearing shutter and R. R. lens; originally sold at $16.20; today, at $8.75
No. 3, Model 8—with Kodak automatic shutter and R. R. lens; originally sold at $19.80; today, at $10.75
Photo Supplies Also at Special Prices.

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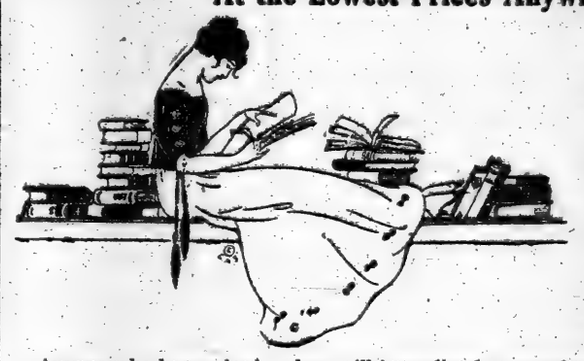
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MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

BALLOU DEATH FALL STAGED WITH DUMMY

Coroner Describes Unique Experiment to Jury Which Is Trying Mrs. Angle.

THINKS VICTIM WAS PUSHED

Dummy Fell Only Four Steps When Toppled Over Easily—Prisoner Confident of Outcome.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 5.—Homer S. Cummings, State's Attorney, developed additional points today in his circumstantial case against Mrs. Helen M. Angle, whom he is seeking to convict for manslaughter in causing the death of Waldo R. Ballou in Stamford last June. Through Coroner John J. Phelan of Fairfield County the prosecutor brought out evidence obtained in experiments with a dummy figure in the Rippowam Building, down a flight of stairs in which Mr. Ballou plunged to his death, and through City Engineer Parsons of Stamford Mr. Cummings introduced evidence of the finding of dark red smears on the damp stone flagging at the foot of the steps.

Coroner Phelan said that shortly after Mr. Ballou's death he caused a figure to be made of the same size and weight as Mr. Ballou. The head of the dummy was made of wood and the remainder of the body was constructed of softer material. The dummy was dressed as Mr. Ballou had been dressed, and it was taken by the Coroner to the top of the steps leading from Mrs. Angle's apartment to the point from which Mr. Ballou fell. It was first allowed to topple over and fall down the flight of stairs and then it was pushed violently down. In giving the result today of these two experiments the Coroner said:

"When we put the dummy on the top step and let it fall, it fell only four steps down. When we pushed it, it struck in about the place on the stone flagging at the bottom of the steps where Patrick Rabbit said he heard the sound of a fall on the night on which Mr. Ballou was killed."

The Coroner said he went into the living room of Patrick Rabbit, which is separated from the landing by an eight-inch brick wall, while the dummy was pushed down the steps several times, and, according to his testimony, the Coroner heard the sound each time the dummy struck a step on the landing.

Those on the stairs, by arrangement, spoke in conversational tones, and the Coroner, in Rabbit's room, heard the sound of their voices, though he was unable to distinguish what they said. One of the sentences used in this test, the sound of which the Coroner heard, was:

"Jimmy, Jimmy, what's the matter?"

These were the words which, according to a police version of Mrs. Angle's early account of Mr. Ballou's death, she used when she heard the sound of his body falling down the steps outside of her apartment.

Rabbit testified at the Coroner's inquest last Summer that he heard the sound of a heavy body striking the landing at the foot of the stairway at about the time that Mr. Ballou is supposed to have fallen. He did not hear the sound of any weight striking the steps above the landing, he said, nor did he hear the sound of any voice at or about the time that he heard the body strike the landing. He will be called, it is expected, to testify in the present trial.

Engineer Parsons, who testified yesterday, was recalled today, and on cross-examination said the stone flagging on which he found several red smears, apparently of blood, was damp when he made his examination of the scene of Mr. Ballou's death from six to eight hours after it occurred. Though this point was not developed today, it became evident that later there would be contention over it.

Mr. Parsons also told of measuring and marking, on his plan of the interior of the Rippowam Building, the barefoot prints in red that were found leading from Mr. Ballou's body into Mrs. Angle's apartment. The measurement of these footprints showed that they were not all of the same size, but none of the lawyers attempted to establish from this evidence that the footprints might have been made by different persons, it being accepted, apparently, that the same foot might make tracks of varying size if fluid upon the foot varied in quantity and if the pressure on the foot also varied.

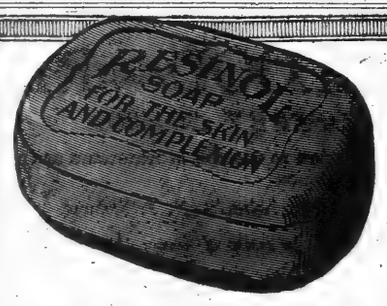
The two sessions of the trial today, except for a few short periods, were very tedious, even Mrs. Angle complaining after adjournment that she was weary. Mr. Parsons was on the stand almost all afternoon answering many technical questions regarding the plans he made of the interior of the Rippowam Building.

Many women who seemed friendly to the defendant attended court today and gathered with her in a room near the Sheriff's office during the two or three recesses ordered by Judge Williams. All offered her words of encouragement which she received smilingly. She expressed her own confidence in her acquittal.

When court adjourned this afternoon Judge Williams announced that the next session of the trial would begin at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Sentenced for Compensation Fraud.

Sigmund Fox, aged 48, formerly a Bronx County detective, and his son Philip, 21 years old, were sentenced to jail terms yesterday on their conviction in Special Sessions of conspiring to obtain and sell records of the Workmen's Compensation Commission to casualty companies. The father was sent to the penitentiary for six months and the son was sent to a reformatory. Philip Fox was once employed by the Workmen's Compensation Commission.



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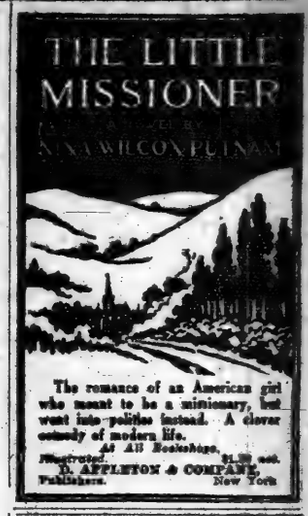

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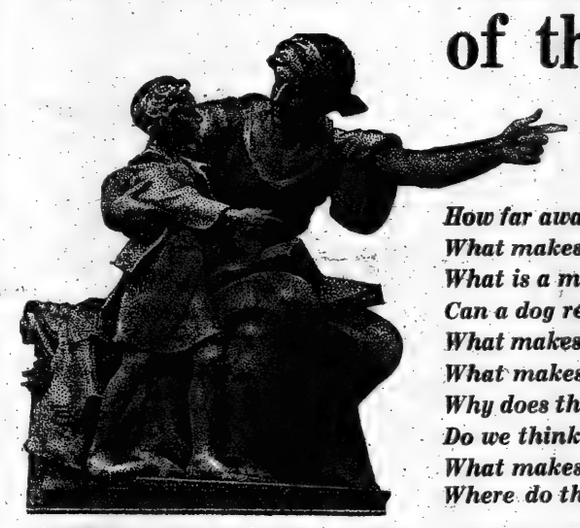

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SIX BOSS PLUMBERS INDICTED FOR STRIKE

President of Masters' Association and Others Are Charged with Conspiracy.

COLLUSIVE BIDS ALLEGED

Workers Ordered Out In Attempt to Collect Debt from Builder, It Is Asserted.

Six men affiliated with the Master Plumbers' Association, including its President, John J. Hannegan, and members of the Claim Committee and the joint Conference Board of the association, and the United Association of Plumbers and Gas Fitters, were indicted by the New York County Grand Jury yesterday on a charge of conspiracy. They were accused of plotting by collusive bidding and strike methods to obtain $7,350 from Harry Schiff, President of the West Eighty-second Street Realty Company.

Besides Hannegan the men under indictment are Milton Schnaier, President of the Credit Men's Association of the Building Trades; Thomas F. McCall, John R. Hopkin, John J. McGrath, and John S. Gunn. Through their counsel, W. M. K. Olcott, they furnished $1,000 bail each, which was fixed by Judge Swann in General Sessions.

The indictment is the result of a three-month investigation of the association by Assistant District Attorney William A. De Ford.

"This is not only an attempt of the District Attorney to perform his primary duty of enforcing the law," Mr. De Ford said, "but an effort to free the city from industrial tyranny."

In January, 1913, according to the testimony before the Grand Jury, Schiff was erecting a building at 105th Street and Broadway, and Schnaier got the contract to do the plumbing for $68,500. He received $47,500 up to Oct. 5, 1913. At that time Mr. Schiff's company went into bankruptcy. On Feb. 24, 1914, it is charged, Schiff entered into a composite agreement with several creditors, including Schnaier, to settle for 65 cents on the dollar. Schnaier thus received $7,350 less than the contract price.

Schiff and Marcus Brown, doing business as the Essie Construction Company, were planning the building of an apartment at Ninety-sixth Street and West End Avenue in June, 1914. They asked the Master Plumbers for bids. Schiff charged that Schnaier approached him and demanded that he get the contract to make up for his loss on the former contract.

According to the indictments, Schnaier went to James S. Cully and several members of the Master Plumbers and asked them to put in bids on the contracts for amounts which he named. Cully disregarded the amount suggested by Schnaier and, at a price which gave him a fair profit, was low bidder and got the contract.

Plumbers were put to work on the job on Dec. 1, and shortly afterward, it was charged, demands were made that Cully cease work. There is a provision of the association that, when complaints are made by a member that he has not been paid for work done for a certain builder, the President of the association may send out notices to the Claim Committee, who may order an adjustment of the difficulties and, if this is not effected, the Joint Conference may order a strike.

The claim of Schnaier against Schiff, based on the $7,350 lost through the bankruptcy proceedings, was reported by the Claim Committee, of which McGrath, Gunn, and Hopkin were members, as a just debt, the indictments charge, and on Dec. 24 a strike was called through the Joint Conference, of which McCall and Hopkin were members. Cully charges that threats were made to interfere with his tools and other property.

According to Mr. De Ford, Schnaier tried to withdraw his claim after the District Attorney's investigation began; but the Master Plumbers refused to allow him to do so. The strike continued until the Grand Jury began an investigation a week ago.

$7,000 TO SULLIVAN DOCTOR

Dr. Reis Wins Suit Against Estate of "Big Tim."

Dr. Herman L. Reis got a verdict for $7,000 yesterday against the estate of Timothy D. Sullivan before Supreme Court Justice Delehanty and a jury. The amount of the claim was $17,100, and $1,000 of it was for a note that was not disputed. Dr. Reis was Mr. Sullivan's physician, and for many years a close friend. It was Mr. Sullivan's practice to send his friends and dependents to the doctor whenever they needed medical attention with the order to "charge it to me."

Among the items making up the total of Dr. Reis's bill were $5,000 for services rendered at the request of Mr. Sullivan prior to Jan. 1, 1910; to Catharine McCarthy and her family from January, 1910, to April, 1912, $750; to Samuel Wolf and William Fallon for the same period, $1,000, and services to Rose Wade for about eighteen months prior to Jan. 1, 1910, $500.

On the trial a record was submitted showing that "Big Tim" between Sept. 26, 1910, and Aug. 31, 1913, the day of his death, spent only about sixteen months in this city. The rest of the time he was in Albany, at conventions, looking after his theatrical bookings across the continent, and attending sporting events in distant cities. The purpose of the table was to show that Dr. Reis, even by charging at the rate of $10 an hour, could not have rendered the services for which pay was asked. It also came out that Dr. Reis, who was a physician of the Fire Department, had leaves of absence aggregating 304 days.

WOODS SEES SWANN ON BOMB INQUIRY

Police Head Desires to Get at the Bottom of Plotters' Charge of Frame-Up.

TO HEAR PRISONERS TODAY

Judge to Listen to Their Story Privately—Will Then Get the Police Version.

Frank Abarno and Carmine Carbone, who were arrested on Tuesday morning on the charge of attempting to set off bombs in St. Patrick's Cathedral, were arraigned before Judge Swann in Part I of General Sessions yesterday morning, but by agreement between their counsel, Simon O. Pollock and William G. Keir, and Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, the case was adjourned until Monday. The prisoners have not yet entered plea on their indictment.

It is probable, however, that another adjournment will be taken on Monday. The two prisoners are to make a statement to Judge Swann in chambers today, in which they will set forth fully their version of the setting of the bomb and the events leading up to it, and will attempt to support their charge of a police frame-up. It is extremely probable that after that Judge Swann will also hear the police side of the story, including the account of activities of Amedeo Polignani, the detective whose work was principally responsible for the arrests.

These steps, it is understood, were decided on at the request of the prisoners, who wanted to present their story to Judge Swann, and the inquiry is likely to illuminate the charge of the two that the police spy led them into a plot for which he himself was largely responsible. It is regarded as certain that the desire to get at the bottom of the charge of a frame-up is shared by Commissioner Woods as well as by Judge Swann. The two had luncheon together yesterday at the Whitehall Club, and it is understood that they discussed certain features of the case. Before leaving, they stopped for a few minutes' chat with Mayor Mitchel, who was at a nearby table, but the Mayor said afterward that the conversation was on other matters and did not concern the bomb plot.

"Why should it?" he asked. "That is the affair of the Police Commissioner, and naturally I have the fullest confidence in him."

Carbone's former employer, Frank Ursone, a shoe manufacturer, of 152 East 118th Street, who is a graduate of the City College and has attended the Columbia School of Mines, visited Judge Swann yesterday and expressed confidence in Carbone's innocence. He has employed Isidor E. Schlesinger, of 154 Nassau Street, and Abarno's family has retained Samuel Stark of 299 Broadway as additional counsel.

Mr. Pollock said last night that he had evidence to back up every statement made by his clients.

"It is quite true," he asserted, "that Polignani did 75 per cent. of the work of making the bomb. Yes, rather say 76 per cent. I am confident that Abarno and Carbone will be vindicated."

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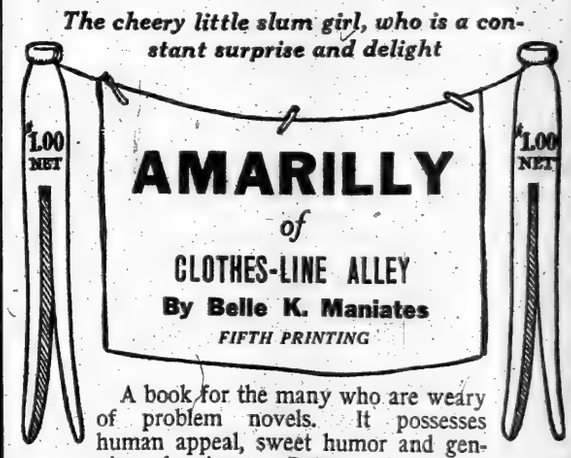

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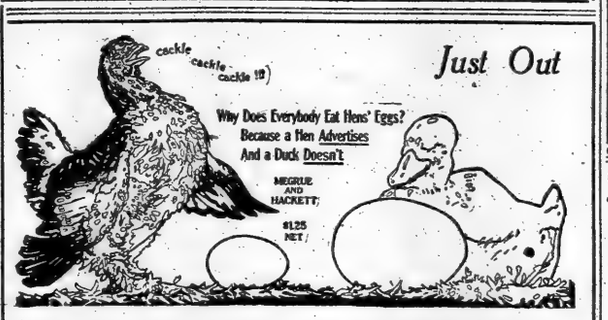

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DOYLE'S KIDS BEAT VETERAN GIANTS

Victors Off for Dallas, Where They Will Play Texas League Team.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 5.—The team that John McGraw shipped to Dallas tonight for games tomorrow and Sunday with the Texas Leaguers there, was sent through a preparation this afternoon in the form of a nine inning joust with the veterans. The Dallas selections are all youngsters except Larry Doyle, who will do the captaining in Dallas, and who led his lads to a 5 to 4 victory this afternoon. This victory was pulled out by the youngsters, although the score at one time was 4 to 0 against them. The batting order was as follows:

First Team—Bescher, left field; Snodgrass, centre field; Lobert, third base; Murray, right field; Merkle, first base; Fletcher, short stop; Marshall, catcher; Grant, third base, second base; Kirmayer, Fromme, Williams, and Chalmers, pitchers.

Second Team—Pfiez, left field; Brainard, short stop; Thorpe, right field; Doyle, second base; Robertson, catcher; Kores, third base; Holke, first base; Smith, catcher; Flanagan, Stroud, and Press, pitchers.

All the second team named except Stroud and Press went to Dallas tonight, and in addition Marshall, and among the pitchers Kirmayer, Ritter, Glass, and Huenke. As Kirmayer and Flanagan pitched this afternoon tomorrow's nominees for the box will be chosen from Ritter, Glass, and Huenke.

What hitting there was today was chiefly off lob pitching. When the pitchers injected smoke the batting was strenuous. Kirmayer and Chalmers did the most consistently effective hurling, using no curves, but, in the case of the former, alternating a fast and slow ball. Kirmayer held the second teamers to one scratch hit in three innings, and Chalmers allowed no hits in three innings. Only ten men faced him.

Flanagan and Fromme were touched the liveliest. The former only tossed the ball in and Fromme has had scarcely any work. The regulars bumped Flanagan for three doubles, one triple, and two singles in the first three innings, and as errors by Smith and Kores accompanied the drubbing the regulars made four runs. The productive hitters during the scoring era were Bescher, Snodgrass, and Grant. Bescher was the premier slugger with a triple, two singles, and a bunt, and he made a rousing running catch in far left field.

When Fromme came to the mound the second team got in their deadly work. They tied the score in a hurry and the clouting contributors thereto were Piez, Thorpe, Doyle, Robertson, and Kores, the last named completing the uprising with a three-bagger. Thorpe and Doyle were in the batting which sent the winning run over in the sixth. The Redman tripled and Doyle put him across with a sacrifice fly. Captain Larry came near losing a finger when he grappled with a hot liner from Fletcher's wand, but escaped with nothing worse than a laceration.

McGraw did not go to Dallas with the young troop. Miller Huggins is to meet him in Marlin tomorrow to settle on the players he will get for Perritt.

The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Second Team	0 0 0 4 1 0 0 0 0	5	8	2
First Team	1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4	10	1

Brookfeds at Training Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

HAZELHURST, Miss., March 5.—The Brookfed training squad, consisting of twenty ball tossers, is now mobilized here and will begin active training tomorrow. The vanguard, which came by the boat, was greeted on its arrival by Catcher Grover Land and Jim Bluejacket, who spent two weeks at Hot Springs boiling out. Manager Lee Magee and the detachment which entrained at Cincinnati were later arrivals. The men are so anxious to work that they spent the afternoon hurling the medicine ball and romping over the hills which abound here. Charley Kuhn, the ground keeper, has been here for two weeks laying out the playing field, and although it rained torrents for several days, the field should be in good condition tomorrow if the prevailing weather holds out.

Hagerman Deserts Federals, Too.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Confirmation was received today by the Chicago Federal League club that "Rip" Hagerman, the pitcher, had rejoined the Cleveland Americans, though he had signed a contract with Manager Tinker. In a letter from Hagerman, Tinker was informed today that the pitcher's lawyer advised him to stay with Cleveland.

Manager Tinker and Stovall today rounded up their Chicago and Newark squads for the trip to southern training grounds. The teams will start south tomorrow evening together the former going to Shreveport and the latter to Marshall, Texas.

Cullop to Pitch for Newark.

Nick Cullop, the southpaw pitcher who was on the Kansas City Federal League Club's roster last year, has been turned over to the Newark Club by Robert B. Ward, of the Brooklyn Federals. P. T. Powers announced yesterday. Cullop went to Brooklyn in exchange for Bill Bradley. Bert Maxwell and Al Shaw. Powers also announced that he had selected "Peppers" or "Peps" as a nickname for the Newark Federals.

Braves All Report Except James.

MACON, Ga., March 5.—With the arrival today of Pitcher Strand, all the Boston Nationals League team's players under contract for 1915, with the exception of Pitcher William James, are here for Spring training. Manager Stallings said he had received no further word from James, who is reported to be holding out for increased salary. Sherwood Magee, injured by a fall two days ago, resumed practice today.

Yale Crew Rows on River.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 5.—The Yale Varsity crew candidates as boated after a shakeup by Coach Guy Nickalls, last night, were on the Quinnipiack River this afternoon. This is the earliest water practice for the candidates in many years.

HUSTON SAW CONNIE MACK

Nothing Was Said About Yankees Acquiring "Home-Run" Baker.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 5.—Two hours of indoor baseball, handball, and other forms of exercise possible at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium comprised the workout of Bill Donovan's charges here today. At 10 o'clock this morning, the hour for the daily departure to the ball park, Savannah was the receiver general for a heavy rainstorm which made practice at Athletic Park out of the question, so all hands were ordered to the gymnasium, which is just across the street from the Yankees' Hotel. Before the indoor work was completed the rainfall ceased and this afternoon the city enjoyed straw-hat weather. The most notable arrival at the camp today was Capt. T. L. Huston, who had been in Jacksonville for the past two days. The fact that the Yankees were bidding for the services of "Home-Run" Baker and that the Athletics are training at the Florida capital led to the belief that the Captain's journey might show some interesting developments. On his return Huston declared that he had seen Mack for only five minutes, dropping in for this brief visit on his way to the train which brought him back to Savannah. He added that Baker's name had not been mentioned during his talk with the leader of the champions.

Frank Truesdale was the only ball player to join the club today. He got in this morning after a long trip from Kemp, Texas. This leaves only Marty McHale and Angel Aragon on the missing list, and McHale has notified Manager Donovan that he will arrive here on Tuesday. No word has been received from the Cuban, and his tardiness is puzzling Donovan. The Yankee leader has heard glowing reports of Aragon's work during the Winter baseball season in Cuba, and he is quite anxious to see the little fellow in action.

Arthur Pickering, the semi-professional catcher from Paterson, may be lost to the Yankees. The Durham Club of the Carolina Association has notified Manager Donovan that Pickering accepted terms to play there, and the management intends to enforce its claim. Pickering admits that he was dickering with that club, but says the management did not accept the terms which he named. Donovan has sent for the correspondence in the case in order to find out which club is entitled to the services of the Paterson youngster. Pickering has made an excellent impression on Duke Farrell, who knows the art of catching from a to z.

Manager Donovan today wired Joe Kelley at Hot Springs to leave tomorrow for this city with his squad of battery men. There are five pitchers and two catchers in Kelley's squad.

SUPERBAS GET OUT OF SAND

Warm Sun Dries Out Diamond and They Engage in Good Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 5.—One practice session was all that the Superbas could get here today. This, however, was by far the most satisfactory they have had since they arrived in Florida. It was held under ideal weather conditions, the sun shining brightly, with just enough breeze off the ocean to make it comfortable.

For the first time the athletes got a work-out on the diamond, instead of practicing in the outfield in sand ankle deep. Jack Coombs again looked after the battery end of the team. His prescribed very little work for the veterans Ragan and Pfeffer. The youngsters claimed most of his attention. All of them appear very raw, but physically they have everything to recommend them.

Casey" Stengel was the only absentee. The hard-hitting outfielder is rapidly recovering from an attack of fever. He expects to be in good form in a week or so. Dick Egan, who arrived late last night, worked out at short. He looks good enough to make O'Mara go at a fast clip to hold down the short field job.

GILMORE'S RETORT.

Tells Gaffney It's Time His Fellows Respect Binding Contracts.

President James E. Gaffney of the Boston Braves yesterday announced that he and President James A. Gilmore of the Federal Baseball League had exchanged telegrams relative to the much discussed case of "Bill" James, the famous twirler of the Braves. It was explained that James, a Boston hold-out, has been negotiating with Federal League magnates with a view of signing with that league.

Angered by these reports, President Gaffney sent a telegram to President Gilmore saying that he had a legal contract, binding in every way, for three years on James's services, and protesting against so-called flirting with the pitcher by the opposition league. In reply President Gaffney received the following telegram:

"Our policy is still unchanged regarding players under binding contracts such as you say James has with you. It is about time your associates were respecting similar contracts which we possess."

Mousie Best Dog in the Show.

More than 50 aristocratically bred dogs were judged yesterday at the weekly exhibition of toy dogs at Bustanoby's Columbus Circle restaurant. There was keen competition for the premier award, and Mrs. Frank T. Clarke, who adjudicated the merits of the dogs, finally decided in favor of Mrs. C. N. H. Barnes's Pomeranian Mousie. Mrs. Henry McCutcheon's King Charles spaniel, Waldheim Beautiful, was declared the second best dog of any breed in the show, and Mrs. M. Van Buren's Pekingese Shibet was placed third. J. M. Goodman, who judged the other classes, placed Mrs. McCutcheon's Waldheim Beautiful in the lead for the best puppy and Mrs. Van Buren's Shibet second. The third award went to Mrs. Johnson's Pomeranian, Baby Lincoln.

Pinehurst Golf Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 5.—Showers today caused the postponement of the semi-final round of match play in the annual Spring golf tournament.

HIGH RUNS SEND LORD INTO LEAD

Clusters Near End Give Chicagoan Victory Over Huston in 18.2 Billiards.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Av.
J. Mayer	2	0	78	19 1-21
J. F. Poggenburg	2	0	58	7 15-55
R. M. Lord	2	1	50	11 18-21
C. Heddon	1	1	55	8 40-45
E. W. Gardner	1	1	75	11 15-35
Z. L. Milburn	1	2	56	7 36-52
C. Huston	0	4	31	7 27-44

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—R. M. Lord, the young Chicago player, defeated Corwin Huston of Detroit, 400 to 294, in the afternoon game of the Class A amateur billiard tournament for the national championship. Average and high runs: Lord, 7 22-54, 50; Huston, 5 29-53, 30.

Lord, who has a victory over E. W. Gardner, the title holder, to his credit, appeared overconfident in the earlier stages of today's game. Reckless shooting by the Chicagoan, combined with good safety play by Huston, enabled the latter to keep in the lead for thirty-three innings.

Lord made his first big run in the twenty-first inning when, after making an exceedingly difficult massé on his third shot, he got the balls together and by careful nursing brought his score for the inning up to 50. He gave a great exhibition of position play in the twenty-sixth period with a run of 45, and forged ahead for the first time, the score being 169 to 158. Huston, however, gathered 13 in his half of the inning and retained the lead.

Defensive play by both contestants prevented much further scoring until the thirty-seventh inning when Lord used the baikline nurse shot to advantage and ran 39. He then made runs of 38 and 24, which gave him a lead which he maintained until the fifty-fourth inning, when he completed his 400 with an unfinished run of 12. Resort to safety play kept the averages of both players down. Lord had twenty-one blank innings, and Huston twelve. Summary:

Lord—0 0 0 9 5 13 1 0 16 0 12 1 0 2 0 0 0 4 0 1 50 1 6 0 3 45 1 0 0 1 0 0 7 17 8 0 39 38 24 1 17 23 0 4 0 3 0 0 1 2 0 24 9 12. Total, 400. Run—12. Average, 7 22-54.

Huston—0 7 21 2 7 12 5 9 3 3 5 0 7 1 0 1 1 1 0 19 25 0 16 2 4 9 13 4 1 0 1 1 0 3 3 5 10 2 0 0 3 30 7 9 1 3 17 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 1. Total, 294. High run, 30. Average, 5 29-58.

J. F. Poggenburg, New York, former international champion, defeated E. L. Milburn of Memphis, 400 to 299, tonight. Poggenburg's highest run was 58 and his average 7 15-55. Milburn's best effort was 38 and his average 5 24-55.

For fifty innings the game was closely contested, the lead changing frequently with the advantage slightly in favor of the Southern champion, who had runs of 31 and 38 to his credit, while Poggenburg's best effort was 28. After the forty-ninth inning, with the score 247 to 235 in favor of Milburn, a new set of balls was put on the table, and the New Yorker at once showed a return to his old-time form, taking the lead with runs of 40 and 57 in the two succeeding innings. He completed his string with a beautifully played uncompleted run of 58 in the fifty-fifth.

Both men played safe frequently in the earlier stages, Milburn having twenty blank innings, seven of them in succession. Poggenburg failed to score sixteen times and made double figures only four times until the forty-fifth inning. Summaries:

Milburn—17 0 3 0 3 0 13 0 7 4 0 1 16 1 0 0 4 2 0 3 1 3 11 2 19 38 14 12 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 8 0 1 1 9 4 5 0 1 5 6 0 1 12 25 0 0 11 4. Total—299. High run, 38. Average, 5 24-53.

Poggenburg—5 0 23 1 8 0 4 1 1 5 0 0 9 7 0 0 2 0 0 21 0 20 0 11 1 2 0 3 8 4 0 1 0 0 2 5 4 2 6 0 5 0 0 1 5 1 22 12 12 4 1 1 40 57 1 0 9 58. Total—400. High run, 58. Average, 7 15-55.

RECORD FOR RAYNOLDS.

Amateur Pocket Billiard Player Makes Run of 43 in Tournament.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
J. H. Shoemaker	5	0	H. B. Hawkins	1	4
E. F. Raynolds	5	0	E. F. Grey	1	5
A. B. Hyman	3	2	L. S. Lewin	1	5
J. G. Donnelly	2	3			

TODAY'S SCHEDULE.

Afternoon—Donnelly and Hawkins.
Evening—Raynolds and Shoemaker.

A new amateur high run record was made by E. F. Raynolds in his match with A. B. Hyman in the national amateur pocket billiard championship last night at the Amateur Billiard Club, when he pocketed forty-three balls without a miss. This run was exceeded by J. H. Shoemaker in a match with Dr. W. G. Howe in the preliminary round of the tournament by four balls, but the latter run was made with large pockets, while Raynolds's record was accomplished on a professional table with small pockets.

The record-breaking performance of Raynolds was all the more remarkable, considering the fact that after the amateur cueist had made the run he played a safety shot and then followed with another run of twenty-five before making a second safety play, giving him a total of sixty-eight without an actual miss.

The victory of Raynolds places him on even terms with J. H. Shoemaker, with five victories and no defeats. The pair will close the tournament tonight, while J. G. Donnelly and H. B. Hawkins are scheduled to play in the afternoon game. The outcome of both matches will in no way affect the standing of the players and no ties will be left to be played off. The score:

Raynolds—2 13 1 1 8 9 14 14 14 14 12 1 2 8 11 3. Total—125. High runs, 42, 25. Scratches, 2.

Hyman—12 1 13 13 6 5 0 0 0 0 2 13 12 6 3 0. Total—85. High run, 24. Scratch, 1.

Tyrer Scores at English Billiards.

The second match of the English billiard tournament to decide which of his four challengers shall play George Hayman for the Dewar shield was contested at John Doyle's Forty-second Street Academy yesterday and resulted in a victory for R. H. Tyrer over Bert Kortland by a score of 200 to 195. The match was closely contested throughout, and at all stages Kortland had a chance to win. Tyrer went to the front in the thirteenth inning, when he rolled up his high run of 47 points. Kortland's best effort netted him 44 points.

Durland's Polo Team Defeated.

Bedford Polo Club team defeated the Durland's trio last night in the Bedford Riding Academy, Brooklyn. The score was 7 to 3. The polo game was an added feature to the regular Friday night music ride, and drew a large crowd of ardent indoor polo fans of both sexes. Perhaps it was because of the smallness of the inclosure, but the New Yorkers did not show the form which they displayed last Wednesday night, when they overwhelmingly defeated a team of officers from West Point. The score at the end of the first half was 3 to 1 in favor of the victors, and they did even better in the second period. Archie Kinney and Harry Guggenheimer made the points for Durland's, the latter making two goals. Every member of the Bedford team during some part of the game made one or more goals. The teams were as follows:

Durland's—G. C. Sherman, Archie Kinney, and Harry Guggenheimer, back. Bedford—W. A. Bartle, Jr., Charles Lang, and E. Vogt, back. The time was two ten-minute halves.

Over twenty couples took part in the music ride, which was led by Miss Alice Braddel and James Pedlow.

Amherst Nes Dartmouth Gymnasts.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., March 5.—Dartmouth and Amherst tied here tonight in a gymnastic meet, 27 to 27. Wacker of New York City starred for Dartmouth on the horizontal bar. The summary:

Horizontal Bar.—First, Wacker, Dartmouth; second, Dusossoit, Dartmouth; third, Leonard, Amherst.

Side Horse.—First, Ralston, Dartmouth; second, tie between Dusossoit, Dartmouth, and Kohart, Amherst.

Club Swinging.—First, Leonard, Amherst; second, Smith, Amherst; third, Rogers, Amherst.

Parallel Bars.—First, Herrschaft, Amherst; second, McDonough, Dartmouth; third, Lamson, Dartmouth.

Rings.—First, Lamson, Dartmouth; second, Garrison, Dartmouth; third, Dusossoit, Dartmouth.

Tumbling.—First, McTernan, Amherst; second, Montgomery, Dartmouth; third, Sully, Dartmouth.

YALE SWIM CHAMPION.

Captures Intercollegiate Honors by One Point Margin from Penn.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 5.—Yale won the annual intercollegiate swimming meet in Carnegie pool here tonight by nosing out University of Pennsylvania by one point. The standing was: Yale, 16; Pennsylvania, 15; Columbia, 10; Princeton, 4; College of the City of New York, 0.

Vollmer of Columbia, who scored all the points for the Morningside collegians, established a new intercollegiate record in the 100-yard swim, making the distance in 58½ seconds, and clipping off two seconds from the old mark. In the plunge for distance Shoemaker of Pennsylvania defeated Smith of Yale by one inch, the winner's distance being 68 feet 8 inches. Summaries:

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Hoadley, Yale; second, Shryock, Pennsylvania; third, Schlast, Yale. Time—0:28 1-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Vollmer, Columbia; second, Shryock, Pennsylvania; third, Hoadley, Yale. Time—0:58 1-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Shoemaker, Pennsylvania, distance, 68 feet 8 inches; second, Smith, Yale, distance, 68 feet 7 inches; third, Lehman, Pennsylvania, distance, 67 feet 9 inches.

Fancy Dive.—Won by McAleenan, Yale, 103 28-100 points; second, Frisle, Princeton, 103 9-10 points; third, Breeton, Princeton, 97 55-100 points.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Vollmer, Columbia; second, Shryock, Pennsylvania; third, Ferguson, Yale. Time—2:32 4-5.

CORNELL WINS CLOSE GAME.

Sensational Goal Shooting Defeats Columbia, 22 to 19.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 5.—Cornell defeated Columbia in a hard-fought basket ball game here tonight by the score of 22 to 19, taking the lead at the start and holding it throughout the game, except just before the close of the first half when the New Yorkers made it a 7 to 7 tie for a few moments.

Close guarding on both sides prevented any great display of team work, and a majority of the baskets were made on long shots. Brown, Cornell's star forward, made the most sensational goal ever seen on the local court when he caged the basket from a point three-quarters of the distance of the court from the goal. Calder of Columbia also made a sensational basket from the centre of the floor. It was a one-handed toss and Calder was not looking at the basket when he hurled the ball. The line-up:

Cornell.	Position.	Columbia.
Lunden	Left forward	Calder
Brown	Right forward	Lee
Sutterby	Centre	Burghard
Burdett	Left guard	Benson
Wilson	Right guard	Dwyer

Goals from field—Lunden, Brown, (5,) Sutterby, Wilson, Calder, (2,) Lee, (2,) Benson, (3.) Goals from fouls—Brown, 6 out of 11; Lunden, 0 out of 3; Benson, 1 out of 6; Lee, 4 out of 8. Substitutions—Howard for Sutterby, Lee for Burghard, Kornsand for Calder, Wilbur for Dwyer. Referee—Mr. Reed, Springfield. Umpire—Mr. Melick, Trenton. Timer—Mr. Lemon, Cornell, and Mr. Dublin, Columbia.

Kingsley Defeats Montclair.

Kingsley School basket ball team of Essex Fells administered the first defeat of the season to the Montclair Academy team yesterday afternoon at Montclair, the score being 33 to 19. In the first half the teams were tied with 8 points each, but in the second period the play of Capt. Kingsley five proved irresistible. The line-up:

Kingsley.	Position.	Montclair.
Tremaine	Left forward	Radford
Field	Right forward	Beetjen
Frost	Centre	Goddard
Underwood	Left guard	Le Brun
Sterry	Right guard	Hazel

Goals from field—Tremaine, 7; Frost, 6; Sterry, 1; Seudder, 2; Radford, 2; Hazel, 1. Goals from fouls—Beetjen, 9; Tremaine, 5.

Manhattan College Five Wins.

Manhattan College's basket ball team won an easy victory last night over the Brooklyn College quintet on the latter's court in Brooklyn by the score of 75 to 21. Manhattan completely outclassed and outplayed their opponents, and every member of the team tallied one goal or more. In a preliminary game the Brooklyn College reserves defeated Stevens freshmen by the score of 16 to 12.

TIGERS WIN ON MAT.

Columbia Wins Two of Seven Bouts in Interesting Meet.

Princeton overpowered Columbia in an exciting wrestling meet last night in the Morningside Heights gymnasium by the score of 23 to 8. The local lads put up a plucky struggle in all of the bouts, and several went to Princeton on close decisions for work done. The Blue and White had to be content with two decisions while three of their men were thrown by the visitors and two lost on the superior aggressiveness of their opponents.

Columbia went into the meet greatly handicapped by the fact that several of their best men were on the hospital list. Shimmon, Schwann, and Montgomery were all lost to the aggregation, but their substitutes did themselves credit. Nat Pendleton, the star of the home team; Pascarella, and Cleveland were the only regulars for the bouts.

115-Pound Class.—A. J. Pascarella, Columbia, defeated E. A. Nebecker, Princeton, on decision. Time—9:00.

125-Pound Class.—W. L. Prickett, Princeton, defeated H. Le Bron, Columbia, on decision. Time—9:00.

135-Pound Class.—M. A. Tancock, Princeton, threw E. Demuris, Columbia, with a further arm hold. Time—4:10.

145-Pound Class.—A. M. Franz, Princeton, threw W. S. Boyce, Columbia, with half-Nelson and body hold. Time—6:35.

158-Pound Class.—J. A. Baker, Princeton, defeated H. H. Howry, Columbia, on decision. Time—9:00.

175-Pound Class.—J. H. Gile, Princeton, threw M. Cleveland, Columbia, with half-Nelson and body hold. Time—13:24.

Unlimited Heavyweight Class.—N. Pendleton, Columbia, defeated H. M. Longstreet, Princeton, on decision. Time—9:00.

Cornell Wrestlers Win at Lehigh.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 5.—Cornell's wrestlers tonight won from Lehigh, 10 to 11. The winning of the meet hinged on the 175-pound class, but the fates were against Lehigh. Her wrestler, Good by name, had Capt. Galloway's shoulder practically pinned down when he was suddenly seen in distress and sprawled flat on the mat. Calloway, who seemed almost all in, managed to crawl on top of Good, and both stayed in that position until the end of the bout, neither with enough energy to wrestle. Good, it is believed, had suddenly torn a muscle near a rib or fractured one, it being impossible to determine which tonight. Had Good, who up to the accident had all the better of the bout, won, Lehigh would have captured the meet, 16 to 15. A feature was Kirkhuff getting a fall over Culbertson, intercollegiate 115-pound wrestler.

Penn State Wins Every Bout.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., March 5.—Pennsylvania State College wrestlers tonight defeated the University of Pittsburgh team, 34 to 0. The winners secured falls in every event except the 158-pound class, in which Yerger of State was given a decision over Jones of Pittsburgh in nine minutes.

Yale Wrestlers Beat Penn.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 5.—Yale's wrestling team defeated University of Pennsylvania here tonight, 25 points to 6.

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12 Cortlandt St.
You Save $1.00 a pair
New Spring Russets, Dark Mahogany
$2.97, $3.98, $4.98
Foreparts "toe down." Low flanged heels.
Worth $4 to $6.

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$1.95, $2.60 & $2.75 pair
Values $3.00 to $4.00. Size Broken.

ST. NICHOLAS ROUTS I.-A. A. C. ON THE ICE

Irish Hockey Players Lead in First Half, but Are Beaten in Second by 7 to 1.

Just what pleasure the St. Nicholas seven took in misleading the Irish-American A. C. team at St. Nicholas Rink last night is difficult to solve, but they certainly misled their opponents and a number of the spectators as well. For three-quarters of the hockey match the Irish team was leading by a margin of one point, but that began to loom up as a formidable count as the game began to draw to a close and the I.-A. A. C. followers had glimpses of approaching victory. Then with the speed of lightning came the awakening, and the Irish-American seven was crushed under the ferocious attack that was centred against their cage, and the final score that was flashed on the board read: St. Nicholas 7, Irish-American A. C. 1.

It is all a question as to whether the St. Nicholas seven was toying with the Irish team, but many were of that opinion after the wonderful play of the last ten minutes that turned a promised victory into a complete rout. Certainly there was no teamwork by the Santa Claus combination at first, and for that matter there was little by the Irish-Americans. Each man on both of the teams took turns in carrying the puck, and the line that should have gone down the ice in an assisting capacity was lacking. There were a number of instances when Baker took the puck for his brilliant runs down the rink, but somehow when he was near the goal something went wrong and the attempted goal went wide.

The goal made by the Irish team was the result of what might be termed a lucky shot by McGrath. From near the centre of the rink he lifted a long shot that slipped past Carnochan. This was after only slightly less than seven minutes of play, and strangely the goal did not seem to arouse the St. Nicholas team, as might have been expected. There were many attacks started, but they were stopped, for there was not the dash to the play that would bring the puck in close. Then, too, the members of the Irish-American team were looking offside many times and undetected strategy enabled four and five men to be on guard when a score was threatened by Baker.

For all of the first half futile attacks by both sides continued, and the same was true for the first part of the second half. Then, when everybody was beginning to bemoan the possible victory of the Irish-American team because it would give the Boston A. A. the best chance of the victory, the St. Nicholas team came to life and in a space of only ten minutes sent the Irish seven down to the bitterest defeat that it has suffered this season. Goals went swiftly into the Irish-American cage, and there were many wild melees close by the net as the attack was met. One of the goals brought out one of the most unusual happenings that has ever marked a hockey match. Kelly went out to stop a dash to the net and fell down a little way in front of the cage. The puck danced from stick to stick in front of the cage, and it looked as if a score could not be turned aside. McCarthy realized it, too, and, skating around back of the cage, brushed the goal umpire aside, and pulled the cage over. The line-up:

St. Nicholas.	Position.	I.-A. A. C.
Carnochan	Goal	Kelly
Trimble	Point	McCarthy
Willets	Cover point	Dufresne
Baker	Rover	Cree
Ellis	Centre	O'Keefe
Cox	Left wing	Abrahams
Fox	Right wing	McGrath

Goals—First half: First for I.-A. A. C., by McGrath, in 6:55. Second half: First for St. Nicholas, by Ellis, in 9:34; second for St. Nicholas, by Baker, in 9:55; third for St. Nicholas, by Ellis, in 10:12; fourth for St. Nicholas, by Baker, in 15:10; fifth for St. Nicholas, by Baker, in 16:40; sixth for St. Nicholas, by Cox, in 17:14; seventh for St. Nicholas, by Fox, in 17:36.

Penalties—McGrath, 2 minutes, for roughing. Referee—E. Garon, Hockey Club. Assistant referee—Clyde Martin, Crescent A. C. Goal umpires—Tom Howard, St. Nicholas Hockey Club, and Frank Ellison, Hockey Club. Timers—W. J. Croker, Wanderers, and C. N. Gilmore, Crescent A. C. Penalty timers—Tom Howard, Wanderers, and M. MacDonnell, Hockey Club.

AUTO DRIVER ILL.

Harry Grant Takes His Place In Vanderbilt Cup Race Today.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Earl Cooper, one of the entrants in the Vanderbilt Cup race to be run tomorrow on the course within the Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds, will not compete. The noted driver is seriously ill with pneumonia, contracted during the Grand Prix, which was run last Saturday.

Harry Grant will drive Cooper's car No. 8. Grant has won the Vanderbilt Cup race twice. The first time at Long Island, N. Y., he had the same number he will have tomorrow. When he won the cup the second time, the number that he drew was 18.

With perfect weather promised for the big event, the cars are expected to maintain a far higher average of speed tomorrow than was the case last Saturday. The track has been thoroughly dried out by the past few days of sunshine.

With such speeders as Barney Oldfield, Eddie Pullen, Louis Disbrow, Ralph de Palma, Bob Burman, and others, motor enthusiasts are looking for a grueling contest. Roy Francis may be a post entrant.

Inman and Church Win at Net.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 5.—What proved to be the best tennis finals for the Florida doubles championship ever staged on the Palm Beach courts resulted when F. C. Inman and G. M. Church defeated T. R. Pell and L. C. Wright in straight sets of 6—2, 6—7, 6—4. The score does not in any particular tell the story of the match, which was exceptionally brilliant from every angle, with every point hard fought, and an unusual number of deuce games.

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NEW YORK'S RACING DATES.

Season Opens May 20 at Belmont Park—To Reopen Jamaica Course.

The racing dates for the coming season were officially allotted yesterday at a meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club. The start will be made on May 20 at Belmont Park, the same as last year, with a fifteen days' meeting given by the Westchester Racing Association.

For the first time since 1910 racing will be resumed at the Jamaica track. The Metropolitan Jockey Club have been granted dates from June 10 to June 25, and this year they will race over their own course. For the past three years they have been regularly assigned dates, but have held their meeting at Belmont Park.

The Queens County Jockey Club, Aqueduct, will open on June 28 and continue until July 13. As last season, the Aqueduct track gets July 4. This racing will be followed by the meeting of the Empire City Racing Association at Yonkers, which will open July 14 and run to Saturday, July 31.

The Saratoga racing will run throughout the month of August, or twenty-eight days in all.

Belmont Park has been allotted an Autumn meeting following racing at the Spa. This will start Sept. 1 and continue until Sept. 14. A two days' hunt and steeplechase meeting will be held at Piping Rock on June 2 and 5.

Following the rulings of the Business Men's Racing Association of New Orleans, all associations racing under the jurisdiction of The Jockey Club were requested to refuse all further entries of G. C. and W. H. Baker, and were requested that Al Konigsburg be denied all privileges of the courses. Permission was granted the Maryland Jockey Club to relinquish May 19 of its Spring meeting.

BOXING CAMP BROKEN UP.

Willard and Referee Smith Leave —No Word from Johnson.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas., March 5.—Jess Willard left this afternoon for Los Angeles to join his family. Ed. Smith, who expected to be referee of the Johnson-Willard fight, has left for Chicago, and Tom Jones, manager of Willard, is expected to leave tomorrow for the East. This indicates that the big fight in Juarez is definitely off. Before leaving for Los Angeles, Willard announced that definite information would be received by cable from Havana tonight, settling where and when the fight would be held, if at all. This is taken to mean that there is no certainty that the fight will be held at all, and Willard has broken all training rules and was smoking a cigar as the train pulled out for the coast.

Every one seems to be up in the air about the fight. The Weber-Well syndicate has no more information than the camp followers and all are pessimistic about the chances for the fight. Well announced this evening that, while he had had messages from Curley, nothing definite had yet been received.

Good Bouts at Pioneer Club.

Three ten-round bouts that were all that could be desired from the viewpoint of action were offered patrons of the Pioneer Sporting Club, in West Forty-fourth Street, last night. The opening engagement between Gardner Mass., and Sammy Diamond of Jersey City was the most interesting of the trio, with the honors going to Brooks by a good margin. The Massachusetts boy, who is a nephew of Jimmy Gardner, the former Lewis middleweight, gave a splendid exhibition of scientific boxing, and at times he had Diamond all at sea with well-directed lefts that seldom failed to reach their marks. His right-hand uppercut also was effective against the Jersey City boxer. Diamond worried Brooks occasionally with a right-hand blow to the stomach, which invariably caused the latter to back away.

In the second ten-round contest Young Johnny Drummie of Jersey City slightly outpointed Joe Goldberg of Rochester. For five rounds this exhibition was slow and marred continually by clinches, but in the closing five chapters the men speeded up and an unusually interesting bill was the result. In the early stages Goldberg was outpointed by a big margin, but in the ninth and tenth rounds he made up much ground, severely punishing his opponent in the ninth session. The men were evenly matched in weight, each tipping the scales at 131 pounds. There were no knockdowns.

The final encounter between "Red" Butler of Kansas City and Bobby Moore of Jersey City was something of a burlesque on boxing, but was entertaining nevertheless. Butler was wild and missed many of his blows, while Moore seemed unwilling to take too many chances with his rough rival. Neither gained a decided advantage in the ten rounds and a draw would do an injustice to neither.

Shugrue Resting at Lakewood.

It probably will not be necessary to perform an operation on Joe Shugrue, the Jersey City lightweight, who was recently threatened with the loss of his sight. This information was advanced by Dr. Wallace Pyle, an eye specialist of Jersey City, who has been treating the young boxer, and who stated several days ago that he thought it would be necessary for Shugrue to undergo an operation in order to save his sight. Dr. Pyle prescribed a rest of six or seven weeks. It was learned yesterday morning that Shugrue left his home Wednesday afternoon and is at present at a sanitarium in the vicinity of Lakewood.

Women See Ritchie Sparring.

Yesterday was "Ladies' Day" at Billy Grupp's Gymnasium, where Willie Ritchie is training for his fight with Freddie Welsh at the Garden next Thursday night, the American champion entertaining a score of the fair sex, and some lively mixing was indulged in during the sparring sessions. After an hour's work Ritchie weighed in at 137 pounds, two pounds above the notch stipulated in the articles.

Play for Iselin Golf Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 5.—In the fourth day's play for the prizes offered by Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin in a mixed foursome handicap tournament on the Palmetto links, the results were as follows:

Miss Alexander and L. Houghton (11) beat Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and Harry La Montagne, (16,) 2 and 1; Miss Claudia Phelps and Garrick Mallery (18) tied with Miss Tarpin and Ernest A. Thomson, (13;) Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Perin (9) beat Mr. and Mrs. John Magee, (23,) 1 up; Mrs. George Smith and C. W. Yalee (12) beat Mrs. Josiah C. Thaw and George L. Scott, (12,) 4 and 3.

Chicago Wins Dual Meet with Ohio.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The University of Chicago track team defeated Ohio State University 63 to 23 in the first dual meet ever staged between the two schools. Desmond, a negro University of Chicago star, broke the school quarter-mile record in 54 4-5.

REBUKE FOR NICHOLS, CALIFORNIA ATHLETE

Intercollegiate Association Punishes High Jumper for Infraction of Rules.

At the meeting of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America at the Waldorf-Astoria last night the drawings in the various relay events at Madison Square Garden tonight were announced and several suggested were made for changes in the rules which will be submitted to the open meeting this afternoon.

The University of California received a rebuke on account of the performance in last year's championships

The New York Times.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1915.

WHO ARE THE RAILROADS?

In the argument regarding the advance of rates upon forty-one Western railways Commissioner THORNE, opposing the advance, said "the "public interest demands better service, safer transportation, improved "transportation, but also demands "that the railroads themselves shall "build these improvements." It is a large order for undertakings which have not a dollar of capital of their own, and which have no other income than their earnings. The railways do not belong to themselves, but to their owners, and their owners do not belong to the public in any such way that the public can command the services of the capital, which it can use only so long as the returns from the capital are satisfactory. There is no human authority which can issue an edict that the railways shall do what Commissioner THORNE says they must do. Yet the Commissioner is right in saying that the public interests require what he says, and that the whole question is, Who shall pay?

It is easy to see who is paying for them now, or rather who is suffering through their not being paid for. A large number of employés have lost their jobs in order that their wages may go into the funds which the railways must save, if they are not allowed to earn them. A great many railway supplies companies have lost their orders and are omitting or reducing their dividends in order that they may contribute to the funds lacking from the railways' resources. The railways are skimping their upkeep so far as they can, and are either living on their fat or are simply starving, with a consequent reduction in their power of serving either the public or the owners of the undertakings. All the coal, lumber, steel, and related industries are depressed by the present manner of finding the funds which the railways must have if they are to keep their wheels turning at all. That is the result of compelling "the railways" to do what, after all, is done poorly, and at the expense of others than the railways. All that the railways make or lose they pass along to others, either in profits to owners or in taxes, wages, and payment of supply bills. It is not in the range of possibility that "the railways" shall be commanded to do anything with their own resources, and without reflection of the consequences throughout a great industrial and financial area, whose depressed condition is now matter of general knowledge.

Commissioner THORNE says that the railways are not entitled to increased pay for the same services, because they only share the common depression. It is true that the railways share the common depression, but they have less than the average share of responsibility for it. Other industries are arbiters of their own fate. They have control of their costs and prices, and can enlarge or reduce their activities according to their own discretion. The railways are subject to orders on both sides the account. They are told what they must pay and what they can charge, and they must run whether they make a loss or a profit. Those who issue the orders are responsible for the results. Commissioner THORNE is almost alone in insisting upon continuing the discredited theories of regulation. He lost his argument before the Interstate Commission in the Eastern rate case, and he is in a good way of losing it in the Western case. He has no new arguments, and the arguments which prevailed in the Eastern case have been strengthened by the sequel to them. One of the strongest pleas in the Eastern case was that business would be depressed by further extortions from shippers. Whether this was so upon trial was put to the test in questions addressed to 700 representative business men, and "680 answered 'the increased cost of "freight is not appreciable'; 20 an"swered 'the increased cost of freight "has checked business.'"

Those answers are just what might have been expected. The increased railway rates are not enough in themselves to oppress anybody, and yet when aggregated they are the greatest commercial stimulus in the power of anybody to command. The burden thus falls where it ought. There are no customers of the railways who would not pay any conceivable price for the use of their facilities rather than to abstain from the use of them, or who do not use them in the expectation of profit. That is the logical source of the resources which the railways need, both for work done and for increase of capacity. The Interstate Commerce Commission made a diligent effort to separate the two things, and to allow the railways rates which should be pay for work done merely. The railways then would have been left to find the capital needed for their growth. The reform plan did not fail for lack of diligent trial. It broke down because it left no place for profits. The railways were to be conducted on a mortgage basis, both for earnings and for interest. That policy turned investors elsewhere both for profits and for higher interest with reasonable security. The Interstate Commission found it could not control resources in the manner Commissioner THORNE still insists upon. He thinks he is a Progressive. In reality he is a mossback left stranded high and dry upon wrecked theories of reform, which left human nature and experience out of account. The decision of the Eastern rate case decided other similar cases, unless some new argument is discovered.

THE MARINE FULL CREW ACT.

The measure generally called by the name of Senator LA FOLLETTE, although many La Follettisms have been amended out of it, has been signed, to take effect in 1916 as regards foreign steamships. The interval is allowed for the negotiation of modifications of treaties with foreign countries. They themselves have their own standards of safety, and pay, and accommodations for sailors, and have not shown any dissatisfaction with them. Neither has there been any complaint of the safety of British or German vessels. It is a novel undertaking for a nation without a mercantile marine to try to set standards for nations which have long been serving Americans on equal terms with themselves and with general satisfaction.

This act is not for shippers or for passengers, but for sailors who do not sail the seas. It remains to be seen whether it will raise the standards, not of the United States, but of others who have not asked assistance. If so, two things are probable. If the standards are raised, so will the charges be raised. If that is so even in the case of domestic railways, it is doubly so in the case of shipping lines, which have given fewer hostages than our unfortunate railways. At last some of them have been allowed to raise their charges, and the procedure will be more summary in the case of the foreign-owned steamships. The President is said to have no anxiety about his negotiations, and it is not necessary to borrow trouble about anything so unlikely as a boycott of this country by steamship owners or skippers who do not like the terms upon which they are allowed admission to our ports.

The second thing which is to be expected is illustrated by our alien labor law. First, it was not enforced. Later it was sprung upon unsuspecting contractors by a species of duress, or fear of labor leaders. Any union leader will have his utility to his constituents much increased by the new marine full crew law. It is in his option to call the attention of the officials to oversights which may escape their attention. Equally he has the option not to see everything himself. It is a dangerous temptation, to which heretofore many have succumbed.

If there should be peace before November, when the bill becomes effective in the United States, the ships of American ownership which have been transferred to the United States flag as that of the strongest neutral will promptly be transferred back again to the foreign flags which allow a profit. They will not lose a ton of cargo, and as for passengers, it is likely that they will prefer to rely upon the international standards set by the conference which followed the Titanic disaster. That failed of ratification because of the war, but it is more likely to be revived than that foreign nations will accept the standards which they had no hand in formulating and from which they will derive no advantage.

A CHANCE FOR CONFUSION.

Nothing but confusion is likely to ensue from the provision in the Naval bill for the appointment of a new Chief of Operations, unless the title is conferred upon Admiral DEWEY, who is now President of the General Board, which would thus take on something of the character of a General Staff. No specification of the rank of the new Chief is contained in the bill as amended, though the original idea was that it should not be below that of Rear Admiral. Secretary DANIELS may appoint an officer of much lower rank. According to our Washington dispatches it is the idea of Mr. DANIELS to have the Chief of Operations, when he is appointed, confer with the General Board. As he will have no bureau of his own and, indeed, will possess very few if any powers to enable him to make himself useful, there is not much else that he can do.

The plan to provide the navy with a General Staff has often been discussed. The measure introduced this year with that end in view was worth considering, but the only consideration it got caused it to vanish, like the Cheshire cat in "Alice's Adventures," leaving only its smile, to wit, provision for the appointment of a Chief with dubious authority and no bureau. If a separate Chief is now appointed and tries to do something he will likely embarrass the General Board and create no little embarrassment for himself. In fact, the confirmed peace advocates may be assured that the navy will not be transformed into a more warlike machine than it has been. Next session we may hope to have this muddle cleared up. A General Board with authority and a Chief of Operations with none to speak of form a combination so useless that it cannot long survive.

MUSICAL DECADENCE OF CONGRESS.

The correspondent of THE TIMES in Washington was kind enough to draw a veil of reticence over the musical performances of Congress as it adjourned. He mentioned that the House sang "America" and "The Star-Spangled Banner," but he refrained from musical criticism. It is well. Congress should not undertake the performance of songs that stretch as far across the gamut as Mr. KEY's anthem. There are very few great singers in Congress. In the old days, when the Republicans controlled the House, no such dangerous experiments were attempted. It seems to be a Democratic innovation. When Col. HENDERSON was Speaker and JIM TAWNEY led the singing on adjournment days, complicated melodies of this sort were not attempted. Who can forget TAWNEY'S biennial leading of the House in that simple and admirable aria, "There's a Hole in the Bottom of the Sea," while CHAMP CLARK, then a long way from the Speakership, beamed on them from his seat with his beautiful little daughter on his lap, and JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, not then dreaming of a Senatorship, marshaled the Democratic side in a husky tenor?

Nothing seems to have redeemed the concert of Thursday except ex-Mayor FITZGERALD of Boston with his "Sweet Adeline" and "Old Folks at Home." Yet it was not aforetime the custom to call in foreign talent from Massachusetts; Congress was sufficient unto itself. It is hard to regard the thing in any other light than as a deterioration. Certainly JIM TAWNEY, reading the reports, must feel his soul stirred to scorn; and the manes of Speaker HENDERSON can hardly be appeased. What would AMOS CUMMINGS say? What will he say, if his indignant ghost can revisit the glimpses of his former glories?

Yet there were some things to commend about the spectacle. One was the deserved and handsome tribute paid by Senator SIMMONS to that excellent and admirable old Senator, GEORGE C. PERKINS, just retiring after a public career of unobtrusive usefulness. Another was the eulogy by Mr. PALMER of one of the most efficient House leaders who ever held that place, OSCAR UNDERWOOD, as he gives up his long, modest and honorable service in the House to go into the upper Chamber. Such things make Congress human to us: more human than do its forays into the realm of song.

MEXICO CITY'S PLIGHT.

Obviously the wretched misrule in the Mexican capital has been due not so much to dishonesty as to stupidity. General OBREGON, who has been a fair soldier and a sincere follower of the Constitutionalist Party, aiming theoretically to establish the rule of the people, has turned out to be the worst kind of a tyrant simply because he lacks capacity for civil government. He does not know what to do, and he has not only discouraged the Mexicans themselves but has aroused the Governments of Great Britain and Spain to protest to the United States Government through their diplomatic representatives in Washington. His management of affairs in the capital has been unfavorably compared with that of ZAPATA during his brief stay. ZAPATA is an illiterate outlaw, one who will shoot down defenseless persons without a qualm of conscience, who recognizes no law but his own will, but he has a sort of rude constructive instinct, and when he saw confusion in the capital he set out to put things in order in his own way, which was better than no way.

OBREGON has no such instinct. His idea is to give orders whether or not it is possible to obey them. He seems to represent in his own person all the futility and incapacity of the revolutionary movement just as VILLA, the rude guerrilla chieftain of the North, represents in his nearly all its force and sagacity. Of course VILLA lacks the full confidence of the people and the army to enable him to take possession of the capital, or he would be in control there now. What he is doing or intends to do is of small consequence in comparison with what is going on in Mexico City at the present moment. A state of affairs bordering on anarchy exists there and OBREGON'S latest reported utterance is to the effect that if rioting breaks out he will not play any longer but will take himself and his troops to a safer place. Meanwhile, expostulations to CARRANZA are utterly unavailing. That personification of megalomania is both unwilling and unable to do anything but proclaim his own authority, which he needs to proclaim frequently lest his very existence should be forgotten.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Old Capt. Brooks's Case and Others.

So far as we know, there is not one reputed centenarian living who can establish the date of his birth to prove that he has lived a hundred years. Like the case of THOMAS PARR, who was said to have died in London, in 1635, at the age of 152—and everybody then believed it, up to the King—the pitiless records either are defective or they prove the aged person to fall somewhat short of 100. We confess that we printed early last month an account of the death at 106 of Capt. JOHN A. J. BROOKS, a veteran of the navy, whose great age was said to be attested "by records from his birthplace at Norfolk, Va., and by his discharge papers from the navy." The date of Capt. BROOKS'S birth was set at Nov. 18, 1808. On inquiry of the Navy Department, Mr. CHARLES W. SNYDER of this city learns that the records of the Bureau of Navigation "show that JOHN A. J. BROOKS, late Master, United States Navy, was born in Virginia, Nov. 17, 1827." That is, Capt. BROOKS was in his eighty-eighth year at death.

NOAH RABY, who died in a New Jersey poorhouse a few years ago, could not prove his belief that he was 131 years old. Dr. CASSY L. WILBUR of the United States Census Bureau found that RABY did not enter the navy in 1809, but the records do show that he served on the frigate Constitution in 1839; he might have been 93 years old at death. Some evidence exists that the Countess of DESMOND died, not at her reputed age of 145, but at 100. HIRAM KRONK, who died a few years ago, was in the war of 1812. The ages of Sir ISAAC PITTMAN and Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, both of whom were a little over 100 at death, are credited because they were well-known men of intelligence who unquestionably knew their ages. But the history of life insurance shows no authentic age above 96. There are very few records of men belonging to the intelligent classes claiming an extraordinary age. They are usually old Indians or negroes, old sailors, peasants of the Balkans or of the Russian steppes, too ignorant to take accurate account of their own life spans; and to their ignorance is added the natural failing in memory of the old.

Europe's Fighting Protoplasms.

It may be that a strong, haughty, nouveau-riche protoplasm is in conflict with an equally strong, old patrician protoplasm—as Dr. ROBERT T. MORRIS put it—in the little argument between Germany and England. Probably you can't crush a protoplasm that integrates 70,000,000 human beings in Germany, or the dominant protoplasm of the Briton's offspring. BERNARD SHAW thought it might be done, if to the treachery of submarine attack and the horrors of burning oil sprayed into trenches, which are facts of this war, human nature could stoop further to the slaughter of all the women of a conquered nation. That might cut it off. But it won't be done.

The report of Dr. MORRIS'S address at the Cornell Club did not allude to the protoplasmic millions of the French and Russian brands, to be considered with those of England as against Germany. Something in them all, call it protoplasm or cussedness, is striving for dominance and in doing so is trying to kill off the "varietal hybrid" of another nation or nations. Yet, Dr. MORRIS believes that the theory about the survival of the fittest is not the one that will win; that the peace congress will show the triumph of another theory of DARWIN now in conflict with TSEITSCHKE—the "mutual dependence of protoplasm." The special saps of the races will again flow through the channels of trade and social intercourse, and, because of their dependence on each other's peculiar virtues, they will submit to the "international mind." Thus natural history would triumph over politics and war.

"Him Who Steals I Hang."

That is an impressive tale about the Russian Grand Duke NICHOLAS and the dishonest army contractors, and quite in keeping with the ideas of Russian bureaucratic morals which we had all derived from the many books written about the Czar's empire. To the little company of contractors who assembled to pay their respects to the Commander in Chief, early in the war, and probably to come to a familiar understanding with him, the General spoke one forcible sentence: "Him who steals I hang." If his warning has had the desired effect a new era has indeed dawned in Russia, but has it been effective? Naturally we have heard of no executions of Russian grafters. They would not figure largely in the news these days, when so many thousands of honest Russians are dying violent deaths. To exterminate the practice of grafting in Russia, however, the beginning must be made much nearer to the sources of authority than a small band of army contractors. Bribery and corruption have existed very near to the Imperial throne and for centuries. Too many officials have been willing to fatten their private fortunes at the expense of the State. A reputation for dishonesty of this sort has not often damaged an official's social or political standing, and war time has always been a time of big profit for persons in high position. The stern, brave Grand Duke NICHOLAS, a man of few words and great self-restraint, is one of the most inspiring and impressive figures in the present crisis. That he meant what he said when he warned the contractors against sharp practice is not to be doubted. The Grand Duke does not boast or utter empty threats. His dispatches have been models of brevity, modesty, and veracity. He has done much to increase the fame of his nation in the western world; he will do more. If he can also make a good beginning in the work of abolishing official dishonesty in Russia his name will be remembered.

Two Years of Wilson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to express my sincere appreciation of this morning's editorial, reviewing the Wilson Administration; it is an unbiased synopsis of two years of patient endeavor, and certainly renders "honor to whom honor is due."

May it be the forerunner of the recognition, by the press of the country, of the ability of the man in the White House.

CHARLES F. YOUNG.
New York, March 5, 1915.

Motor Car Drivers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We notice that you are supporting a new measure calling for the licensing of any one operating a machine upon the public highways, and we wish to go on record as being unanimously in favor of this proposed law, as we believe it will help to lessen the number of accidents to a considerable degree.

ROBERT L. MANCHEL,
Corresponding Secretary Professional Chauffeurs' Club of America.
New York, March 4, 1915.

ART NOTES.

Four Women Painters Show Their Work—Ornamental Jewel Boxes.

At the Arlington Galleries another group exhibition is going on. The paintings are by Helen Watson Phelps, Alice Schille, Adelaide Deming, and Emma Lambert Cooper. Mrs. Cooper has wound about and in and out the less Europeanised quarters of India to find significant material. At Udaipur, "one of the least modern cities in India," she finds "little false modesty and no impropriety," but a general friendly collaboration in matters of ablution, teeth-cleaning, massage, and so forth. At a holy man's tomb she reflects on the professional religionist held in great esteem by the natives, she paints squatting fruit vendors, inquisitive monkeys, the one "Pink City," Japur, with its grayly frescoed walls; a Burmese temple, the native quarter in Bombay, all with scrupulous observation, not quite freed from the illustrator's conscience, but rich in statement, and supplemented by admirable notes in the little catalogue.

The painting of Helen Watson Phelps is well known to New Yorkers, and she shows characteristic works. Her "Sona," a little Oriental with black hair and a coercive smile, tells the story of the Oriental mask rather than that of the Oriental character, which perhaps no Westerner ever has read correctly. Adelaide Deming's pleasant landscapes show conscientious study of nature and sympathetic interpretation of the less obvious moods of weather and season. Thus, "After the Snow Storm" holds much of the fixed stillness of a Winter day when air and sky alike are locked in cold. Alice Schille is at her clear and competent best in nearly all of her thirteen canvases, the vivacity of childhood and sunshine, flowers and sea, uniting to form a stimulating impression.

Jewel Boxes on View.

Jewel boxes that are ornamented with paintings by real painters should be integral works of art. Those painted by the members of the Salmagundi Club and now on view at the Reinhardt Galleries in many cases are as much one thing, producing a single aesthetic impression, as the famous Fragonard panels in their gray and gilded setting. The great thing is to have the "embellishment" appear an essential part of the box and not an applied ornament. The box by George Elmer Browne in the case near the entrance door is possibly the most nearly perfect example of this fine coherence. The toning of the little casket has been given as much attention as the creation of the decorative design, and the result is a work of art of extraordinary distinction. In the same case is a box embellished by E. Stetson Crawford, in which the delicate grays of the painted Pierrot and Pierrette are repeated in the stained setting. There are many clever and several beautiful bits of painting in the exhibition, but only when, as in the boxes mentioned, the painter has seen his work whole can it be called entirely successful. The idea was of the happiest, and there is every reason to suppose that when the boxes are sold by auction at the Plaza on the evening of March 8 the bidding will be in the highest degree satisfactory. The proceeds of the sale are to go to the Library Fund of the club.

Silverware by an Artist.

It takes the public a long time to realize that art is a matter of their tablespoons as much as of their pictures. Arthur J. Stone's big tablespoons at the Little Gallery ought, however, to prove convincing. The line is studied as thoughtfully as though a classic vase form were in question, and the test of a perfect and austere plainness is applied in the design. Occasionally Mr. Stone pushes his zest for perfection too far. His tea set is so smooth that the observer is denied the pleasure of delicate reflections adding vitality to the surface. In a small sugar bowl of another set precisely the happy medium is achieved. The craftsmanship is so good that no one could cast a stone at its pretensions, yet there is that faint ripple of light and shade over the lovely gray of the silver.

Washington on Armament.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following parallel contrasts a "No-defensive-United States-armament position" as today advocated by some, as against President Washington's official position on the same subject on the occasion of his second inauguration as President of the United States, December, 1793.

Both then and now war had broken out in Europe, and dangers to United States neutrality were the same.

League to Limit U. S. Armament Position, March, 1915.	*George Washington's Inaugural Address, December, 1793.*
On behalf of the American League to Limit Armaments ...	There is a rank due to the United States among nations which
... we protest against...	will be withheld if not absolutely lost by the
... propaganda ... subversive of the interests of democracy and in violation of the policy and tradition of the United States of America.	reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war.

Signed by BISHOP GREER and Others.

JAMES BROWN POTTER.
New York, March 4, 1915.

For Public Service Commissioner.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is one man more than any other in the city or State who is qualified to act on the Public Service Commission. This man has spent the last five years on a study of the existing, building, and proposed lines of transportation, and every thought of his has been to give the people and the city the best service of transportation with the least outlay of money from the city's funds. His fairness and honesty are unquestionable.

I therefore beg you through your valuable columns to urge upon Gov. Whitman the name of George McAneny as a member of the Public Service Commission.

J. R. GIBBS, Jr.
New York, March 5, 1915.

Ninth Avenue Trains.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why does the Ninth Avenue elevated run empty express trains past 118th Street between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning? Why do they alternate short trains with the longer trains during the morning rush hour? Why are trains so impossibly slow after passing Ninetieth or One Hundredth Street during the hour before and after 6 P. M.?

If the Public Service Commission or the elevated railway company could throw light on the answers to these questions, there might be less ground for dissatisfaction with the present service.

E. G. B.
New York, March 5, 1915.

TWO VIEWS.

The world is mine that day on which I see
My debts all paid, and in my little purse
A single bill—a ten-spot or a V—
That I can lend if some one's lot is worse.

The world is yours the day I have no cash
And debts confront me, while my wretched strait
Makes me, perforce, a bit of useless trash—
Without a dollar for a luckless mate!

LURANA SHELDON.

FROM GERMAN SOLDIERS' DIARIES.

Citations of Barbarities Quoted as Betraying a Lack of Civilized Restraint in War.

By FRANK JEWETT MATHER.
Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The German language is rich in expressive compounds, but it sorely needs a new one—Kultur-Barbaren. The term is so self-explanatory that I need hardly add that it may seem either the most civilized of barbarians or the most barbarous of civilized folk. It is a term that should not be rashly applied to any nation. That it applies to modern Germany may be readily proved by German evidence.

Section 75 of the German Military Regulations enjoins soldiers to keep diaries. Thousands of these have been taken by the French. In these journals as simple memoranda one may read of the slaughter of wounded and prisoners, the massacre of civilians of all sexes and ages, the using of civilians as a screen against gunfire, and, finally, as a consummate effort in frightfulness, the burning alive of noncombatants. The revelations cover a dozen widely scattered villages, are made by privates, subalterns, and officers, from every quarter of the empire—Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Baden, Silesia. Eventually a great mass of these documents of Kultur-Barbarity will be published. Meanwhile Professor Joseph Bédier of the College de France has published and annotated forty typical documents in a little brochure called "Les Crimes Allemandes d'après des témoignages Allemands," (Paris: Armand Colin.) Professor Bédier has substantiated his case with the most scrupulous care. He usually gives photographic fac similes of the documents, always transcriptions in the original German, so that no reader is dependent solely on the translations. He included nothing which could be interpreted as the act of an irresponsible soldier. These are deeds for which the German Army and Germany collectively must answer. The display is so simple that, as Professor Bédier justly remarks, its truth must be apparent where there is an eye to see, the implied moral ignominy plain wherever there is a heart to feel.

The evidence may be presented under terse and grim rubrics:

KILLING PRISONERS.

Here the capital document is General Stenger's famous order, which deserves presentation in its original form. It is dated Aug. 26:

Von heute ab werden keine Gefangene mehr gemacht. Sämtliche Gefangene werden niedergemacht. Verwundete ob mit Waffen oder wehrlos niedergemacht. Gefangens auch in grösseren geschlossenen Formationen werden niedergemacht. Es bleibe kein Feind lebend hinter uns.

Oberleutnant und Kompagnie-chef, STOY; Oberst und Regiments-Kommandeur, NEUBAUER; General-Major und Brigade-Kommandeur, STENGER.

The German is so energetic as hardly to need translation. Yet at the risk of attenuating an extraordinary literary monument I proceed:

"From today on no prisoners are to be taken. All kinds of prisoners are to be slain. Wounded, whether armed or defenseless, slain. Also prisoners in larger close formations are to be slain. Let no foe remain living behind us."

On page 29 of Professor Bédier's pamphlet will be found the evidence that this order was actually promulgated and in some cases acted on. It is not a Prussian instance; General Stenger's brigade is from Baden. It is safe to say that this is the most remarkable military paper in the annals of war. Slaughtering prisoners is no new thing. Barbarians usually do it. The world has had to wait for a race of Kultur-Barbaren to find a nameless deed phrased with such businesslike felicity.

Hear next Subaltern Klemt of the First Company of the 154th Infantry Regiment as he writes at length to his home paper, the Silesian Jaurscher Tageblatt, describing a glorious victory of Sept. 24, near Hannonville, Lorraine. Klemt depicts the vigorous resistance of the French with something like admiration. At length they were driven back, except for the groaning wounded. But let Klemt speak:

"Our men of softer spirit give the wounded a bullet of deliverance, the others hack and stab as they may. * * * They lay wounded and asking quarter. But whether lightly or severely wounded, our brave riflemen saved for the Fatherland the expense it must have incurred for numerous foes."

Has a great principle of military economy ever been more succinctly praised? Klemt closes with a poem, and his Lieutenant, whose honorable name, de Niem, I should be reluctant not to record, signs the article as correct. The editor of the Jaursches Tageblatt supplies the headline, "A Day of Honor for Our Regiment." It may be questioned if anywhere in the world outside of Germany such news could have been printed to the honor of the nation. The entire article is fac similed in Bédier, Pages 32 and 33.

Killing prisoners is the most venial act we have to consider. Noncombatants even in barbaric epochs have enjoyed at least a relative and theoretical immunity. Our next rubric is

SCREENING AN ATTACK WITH CAPTIVE NONCOMBATANTS.

On this point let us consult Oberleutnant A. Eberlein of the Bavarian Army, who writes to one of the best newspapers in the world, the Muenchner Neueste Nachrichten, issue of Oct. 7 (fac simile in Bédier, Page 20) concerning an exploit of his own in the town of Saint-Dié. The date of the event is late in August. He describes the street fighting and its difficulties, then continues:

"We took three other civilians. Then a good idea occurred to me. They were set on chairs in the middle of the street. Wringing of hands and weeping on their side, a couple of blows with the rifle stock on ours. Gradually one becomes terribly hard."

The fire from the windows slackened and the fight went better. The Obeslieutnant continues:

"As I later learned, the reserve regiment which entered the town more to the north had had experiences like ours. The four civilians whom they made sit in the street were killed by French bullets. I saw them myself stretched out in the street near the hospital."

This is war as practiced by a German officer and tacitly approved by one of the best German newspapers.

I fear to weary the reader with typical instances of mere uncomplicated slaughter of civilians, yet for the sake of completeness we need a rubric:

MASSACRE OF CIVILIANS.

Here we may learn from Paul Spielmann of the First Company, Reserve Battalion, Infantry Brigade, Prussian Army, of what happened near Blamont, Sept. 1, (Bédier, Page 8:)

"The blood splashed on all the houses, and what faces we saw! It was awful. Soon they were all dead together, sixty in number, and buried right away. Old women fell, fathers, and a pregnant woman. Three children had clasped themselves together and were killed. The altar and the church roof were demolished. They had telephone connection with the enemy. Shot for shot. Thunder for thunder."

Even more graphic is Philip of Kamens, private of the 178th Saxon Regiment, when he tells of a burned village north of Dinant, (Bédier, Page 12:)

"At the entrance of the village lay about fifty citizens, shot for having fired from ambush on our soldiers. In the course of the night many more were shot, so that we could count over 200. Women and children, lamp in hand, were compelled to witness the horrible spectacle. Then we ate our rice amid the corpses, for we had eaten nothing since morning."

An unsigned diary reads as follows, (Bédier, Page 15:)

"Langviller [Aug. 22] Village destroyed by the Eleventh Battalion of Pioneers. Three women hanged on the trees. The first dead I have seen."

The last entry in this book is of a week later, and for the credit of human nature one is glad to note a suggestion of pity—the very rarest note, incidentally, in this entire literature:

"So we destroyed eight houses, with their inhabitants. In one of them two men were bayoneted with their wives and a young girl of 18 years. I could have been sorry for her, her look was so innocent. But one could not control the excited band, for in such times they are not men, but beasts."

The reader will for himself distinguish between the beastliness which is, unhappily, latent in all humanity and that calculated beastliness which is the subject of German Army orders.

Even in massacre there are degrees. Burning alive is perhaps the worst. The reader by this time will not be surprised that the German dogma of frightfulness has been enforced by this certainly efficacious means. Our last rubric then is

BURNING CIVILIANS ALIVE.

Private Hassemer of the Eighth Corps writes, (Bédier, Page 10,) at Sommepy, Marne:

"3-9-1914. A frightful massacre. Village burned down, the French thrown into the burning houses. The civilians all burned with the houses."

It is well that our last piece of evidence should close with an expression of compassion. A Saxon officer of the 178th Regiment, Twelfth Army Corps, writes in his diary under date of Aug. 26:

"The beautiful village of Gue d'Hossons seems to have been burned, though innocent. A bicyclist is said to have fallen, his gun going off. Immediately they, [the Germans,] shot that way. They simply threw the male citizens into the flames. It's to be hoped that such horrors may not be repeated."

Such is the testimony the German Army gives of itself. Few words of comment are needed. From the point of view of civilization, such acts bespeak simply the most bestial form of cruelty. From the point of view of barbarism, these are normal, legitimate and most efficacious forms of warfare. As a matter of course, barbarians slay at random, sparing neither age nor sex, and burn when that is the handiest way of killing. The really important question is, How has what passed for a highly civilized nation reverted to these methods of barbarism?

The answer seems plain: Germany as a whole has never been really civilized. Germany, Christianized three centuries after the rest of Western Europe, (Prussia, five centuries,) has never had the Teuton barbarism tamed out of her. Exceptionally she has produced cosmopolitans, the latent barbarism has persisted in the stock as a whole. Centuries late in education and political stability, Germany has suddenly sprung into bewildering power. Technically at the head of the world, spiritually she is still of the seventeenth century. The veneer of civilization is specious, but thin over the stalwart barbarian core. Any perturbation reawakens the essential Teuton. More plainly speaking, a German is as civilized as any one only so long as he is not excited. But civilization consists precisely in exercising self-restraint and following the code of humanity even in excited states. Excitement is the test of civilization. How Germany has responded to this test let the distinguished officers and humble privates who wrote these diaries witness. The same lack of civilized restraint has been shown in the conduct of her diplomacy and in the apologetics of her scientists, philosophers, and men of letters. Scratch a German—I mean of the Prussianized type only—and you find a barbarian. Or, more accurately, without scratching such a German, you will find a Kultur-Barbar.

I do not wish this analysis of the soul of a great nation to take the form of empty abuse. The very practical question arises, What is the civilized world to do about it? Plainly, what Germany needs is real civilization. How can she get it? In the issue which she herself has courted it seems plain that she cannot get it until she has first been taught that there is no more will to war in her. After defeat she might listen not to her incorporated Kultur-Barbarity as expressed in the present empire, but to the large saving remnant of really civilized Germans. We must not forget that there were humane spirits among those who set down these scenes of wanton carnage. But such spirits simply cannot prevail until the German war machine and the social order it implies have gone to the scrap heap. To scrap the war machine is the most necessary protective precaution for the civilized world, the most efficacious remedial preliminary for Germany herself.

One more consideration. The present outburst of furor Teutonicus has been likened to that great migration of the Teutonic barbarians that overthrew the Roman Empire. There is this ominous difference: The Teutons of the Völkerwanderung admired the civilization they were assailing. They wished to share in its benefits, they admitted its superiority. They may be better regarded as a sort of boisterous immigrants than as conscious destroyers. But in modern Germany there is none of this respect for the superior civilizations they are assailing. The Kultur-Barbaren are complacently contented with their own Kultur. They have no desire to learn, they come to teach and to dominate. So today the Anglo-Latin world faces a peril far graver than that which confronted the Roman world in the days of Alaric the Goth. It is a peril to which the United States, as an inheritor of Anglo-Latin culture, cannot remain indifferent.

The evidence presented in this article is drawn solely from German sources. It represents a fraction of the small fraction which Professor Bédier has selected from thousands of similar documents in the possession of the French Government. It is sufficient to tell us how Germany makes war. It tells us also what those who are supporting Germany as war are really supporting.

SEES END OF WARS UNDER REFERENDUM

Men Would Not Die for Cold Statement of Governments' Reasons, Says Miss Addams.

WOMAN'S OPPORTUNITY NOW

Aim Should Not Be to End This War at Any Cost, but to Make Another Impossible.

"Can a good anti-suffragist join the new Woman's Peace Party?" asked a woman in the audience at the Cort Theatre yesterday morning, where Jane Addams was giving an address on "Woman's Obligations for World Peace."

"A number of conscientious anti-suffragists have joined it," replied Miss Addams, "and a number of conscientious anti-suffragists have refused to join it."

Miss Addams advocated a logical, sane attitude toward both peace and war, and said that she considered the action in America in regard to increasing armament and drilling boys for war signs of hysteria and emotionalism and that we were getting into a panic.

"They are saying," she said, "that the great dreadnoughts cannot withstand the submarines, and it will not be pleasant if the United States spends $15,000,000 each on a number of them and finds later that they are useless. If the United States is to remain neutral it can at least keep its hands clean." The woman applauded. "In Washington there are hundreds of army and navy men who talk to Congressmen about war, while the rest of the people in the country don't say anything. The difficulty of transporting a large army over here from Europe is one reason that is given against the probability of European nations attacking us, and just now, following this war, there will be less likelihood of it than before, because Europe will be exhausted. Nothing provokes war as quickly as militarism."

Miss Addams began her talk by describing the development of the individual from the time that men took their grievances into their own hands to settle up to the tenth century, when courts of justice were developed.

"Men even then said that settling matters in that way was wishy-washy and they preferred to use their own right arms. So nations say that in matters between themselves they prefer to take guns. But we know now that nations need not wait nine centuries to learn to settle their disputes in courts. That could take place now, next week, if all civilized countries would agree. If Russia wants a warm-climate harbor and Germany needs sea front there should be some way of adjudicating matters without going to war."

She illustrated with the thirteen original States, which at first felt that each must be fortified and that no matter could wisely be settled by an Inter-State court. "When we first had a Supreme Court no one would go to it for two years. Men have prostituted their minds for the justification of nations," she said, "but now among them are some who are realising the wrong of war, and from both France and Germany come individual expressions of the feeling.

"None of the countries will acknowledge now that the war they are waging is for anything but defense, which is the lowest form of patriotism. Their reasons would not stand if submitted to a court of inquiry."

"We believe not that this war can be stopped at any cost, but that work can be done to make another war impossible. Do you think if there had been a referendum of the questions of this war, whether women were concerned in it or not, that it would have been possible? Do you think people would have been willing to send out their sons to be killed for the statement of reasons that the nations could have given? Of course they are willing, now that their patriotism is stirred, that they go, as the soldiers say, with 'clean hands and a pure heart.' I believe that women should be allowed with men to vote upon the question of peace and war."

Miss Addams said a meeting of women was to be held in Holland to protest against war in the latter part of April. She said they were anxious to have American women present and that women from the belligerent nations would take part and show the horrible reaction of war upon them.

"Come and join this peace movement," she said. "We will try to act wisely, calmly and carefully, and the more of us there are the more we can do."

A woman in the audience asked why men should not come to the peace gatherings.

"Women can meet more easily than men without being charged with cowardice," said Miss Addams.

"Why shouldn't women as well as men attend the big peace conferences?" asked another woman.

"I don't think we could pull it off; not where the delegates were appointed by the Government," said Miss Addams.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS DRILL FOR WHITMAN

Governor Reviews Masons in Military Evolutions at Madison Square Garden.

WOMEN'S CORPS ON PARADE

Charity Ball, the First Given in This City in the Last Ten Years, Realizes $20,000.

A thousand Knights Templars in uniform and several thousands of their friends gathered in Madison Square Garden last night for the first Charity Ball in ten years that the Knights have held in New York City. Gov. Whitman was the chief guest of honor and reviewed the drill.

Flags were the only decorations, and they draped every tier of boxes from the arena line to the topmost gallery, interspersed with bunting. The national colors were everywhere. The roof of the Garden was concealed by them, and here and there were the emblematic flags of the order. A raised platform at the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden was adorned with eight white Corinthian pillars against a background of ciel blue for the Governor and the other distinguished guests.

The opening ceremonies began at 9 o'clock, when the Knights in their black uniforms touched with silver and black cocked hats with long white ostrich plumes marched in and formed ranks for the reception of the guests. At 9:15 they opened ranks for the passage of the first distinguished visitors, who were Controller Prendergast, Borough President L. H. Pounds of Kings, Bridge Commissioner Kracke, State Controller Eugene M. Travis, Congressman W. M. Calder of Brooklyn, and various visiting high officials of the Knights Templars.

Gov. Whitman, accompanied by his Military Secretary, Major John Stanley Moore, arrived at 9:40, and, amid a burst of applause, passed through the ranks to the platform. As soon as he was greeted and seated the grand parade and review of the uniformed Sir Knights took place, to the music of the Mecca Temple Band. The Knights marched well, and were followed by the picturesque Arab Patrol of Kismet Temple of Brooklyn in white burnooses banded about the temples with colored bands, long white capes, baggy green trousers, white leggings and shoes, and short jackets that were a blaze of red and gold. The Patrol had its own drum corps, and its drill work elicited much applause.

The third feature was a drill by the ladies of the Eastern Star, who last night, for the first time in the history of the Knights Templars, took part in the public drills. They were the Alpha-Clawson Drill Corps of New York City, in white skirts and white mess jackets with white frogs, not a touch of color anywhere, and the Aurora Grata Drill Corps of Brooklyn, whose cream white skirts and blouses with a cross of color were partially concealed by short, cream-colored capes with scarlet linings.

The latter also wore white headgear, a cross between a helmet and a cap. Colonel Clawson led the Drill Corps of New York and Henry R. Goring the Aurora Grata Corps of Brooklyn.

The drill of Empire Commandery, No. 53, and Manhattan Commandery, No. 31, finished that part of the program, and it was followed by dancing.

The Commanderies to turn out under their own banners included members of the De Witt Clinton, Clinton, Bethlehem, York, Manhattan, Damascus, Empire, Palestine, Columbian, Morton, Ivanhoe, Westchester, Yonkers, Constantine, Crusader, St. Elmo, and Temple.

Dana B. Pratt of York Commandery, No. 1, was the Grand Marshal, and the aids were Louis N. Donnatin, William E. Duncan, William J. Beamish, Fred E. Haskins, Albert Behning, and Henry Kessler.

Between $20,000 and $22,000 was taken in for tickets and seats, and this is to go toward the erection of a Children's Building at the Masonic Home at Utica, N. Y.

Mayor Mitchel arrived shortly after 11 o'clock, but remained only a short time.

LEFT $800 IN TAXI.

Woman, Ready to Sail, Realizes Loss Quick Work Recovers Cash.

Mrs. G. J. Harris of Chicago started for San Francisco from the Biltmore yesterday morning. The first stage of the journey took her by taxi as far as the Clyde Line pier, where she boarded the Mohawk.

In the taxicab with Mrs. Harris went a sable coat, to use on the voyage down the coast. In the pocket of the coat was a chamois bag. In the bag was Mrs. Harris's jewelry and about $800 in cash. While the traveler was making herself at home in her stateroom, she remembered she had not taken the sable coat from the cab.

It was 12:30 P. M., and the boat was scheduled to sail at noon. Mrs. Harris rushed to a telephone and got Assistant Manager Woods of the Biltmore, on the wire. He was able to find out from the starter—the kind of taxi in which Mrs. Harris had begun her journey, and through the various stations of the owners managed to find its driver, H. J. Dimond. The coat was still in Dimond's cab, so he headed for the Clyde Line, and turned the garment and its contents over to Mrs. Harris, receiving a substantial reward.

CAMP SCENE IN HOTEL.

Wilderness Club Dines in Surroundings Suggestive of Maine Woods.

Forty members of the Wilderness Club tried to imagine themselves in the depths of the Maine woods last night, when they dined at the Holland House.

The identity of the Gilt Room was masked by a tent, under which were plain board tables, with benches running along the sides. Each man as he entered was handed a kit containing a plate, soup plate, and cup, all of tin, and a knife, fork, and two spoons. The food was placed on the table by waiters disguised as Maine guides; coffee was brought on in a huge tin pot, and everybody helped himself from the pan or the pot on the table.

Thomas H. Bauchiem, Jr., is the President of the club; C. Blackburn Miller, Vice President; Beach Barrett, Secretary, and Ralph Lee White, Treasurer.

BERNHARDT PASSES CRISIS.

Actress Is Now Convalescing, Her Doctors Say.

BORDEAUX, (via Paris,) March 5.—There was a marked improvement today in the condition of Sarah Hernhardt. A bulletin issued by her surgeon, Dr. Depuce, reads:

"Sarah Bernhardt's crisis has ended. Her convalescence is following the normal course."

ADVERTISEMENT.

EGGS

Mr. G. E. KERSHAW of "Fairfax Court," The Weirs, N. H., is in New York for a few days to extend their select Parcel Post trade. If you are interested in securing a high class product for your table, 'phone or address him at Hotel Belmont.

GIVES BEETHOVEN CONCERT.

Symphony Orchestra Plays in Aeolian Hall—Mme. Gerhardt Soloist.

The program of the New York Symphony Society's concert at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon was devoted to the works of Beethoven. The "King Stephen" Overture opened the concert and then Mme. Elena Gerhardt, the soloist, sang four songs, "Wonne der Wehmut," "Freudvoll und Leidvoll," "Die Trommel geruhret," and "Die Himmel ruhmen des Ewigen Ehres." The last number was the first three movements of the Ninth Symphony, the last, in which the chorus is required, being omitted.

Mme. Gerhardt's singing was well received by the audience and she gave an encore. The orchestra was heard to advantage in the symphony, which had evidently been carefully prepared. There was a good deal of vigor to the performance of the first movement. The orchestra played with a fine degree of precision and the balance between the parts, as well as the continuity of the movement as a whole, were kept plainly in evidence by Carl Pohlig's reading. The Scherzo was brilliantly played with a good contrast in the middle section, and the almost religious feeling of the Adagio was well set forth.

This concert was the last of the Friday afternoon series to be given this season by the organization in Aeolian Hall.

5,000 IN AMERICAN LEGION.

Stock Exchange Sends for 100 Application Blanks.

More than 5,000 individual applications for membership in the newly incorporated American Legion had been received up to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and with every delivery hundreds of other applications are added to the fast growing pile of mail that clogs the offices of the Legion in the Maritime Building, 9-10 Bridge Street. At the rapid rate applications are now coming in the legion will have a membership of 50,000 before the month is ended.

The foregoing figures refer to individual applications only and not to the mass of communications from heads of concerns and organizations, who ask for application blanks by the dozens and scores. The Stock Exchange sent in a request for 100 blanks yesterday. An elderly woman, who called at the offices, requested and received three blanks for her three grown sons to fill out, and one for herself. She explained the desire to offer her services as a nurse.

It was said yesterday afternoon that it will take a week before the legion can catch up with its mail.

RESCUE A BURNING CHILD.

Members of Marshal Power's Club Save Little Irene Styles.

Mr. and Mrs. William Styles are caretakers of United States Marshal James M. Power's club, the Twenty-third Assembly District Democratic Club, at 1,108 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, and when they went out last night they left five-year-old Irene, their daughter, playing with some of the members of the club. The youngster rolled the balls around the pool table for a while, and the members didn't notice when she disappeared.

Presently they heard her scream and ran upstairs, where the Styleses have living quarters. They found the baby had set fire to her clothes playing with matches, and the room, in which she was alone, was ablaze.

Edward Smith and Frank Sullivan beat out the flames and carried the child down. Mrs. Styles came in and ran up the back stairs. She was groping about in the smoke when the men heard her calling Irene. They ran up again and got her out before she was overcome.

The fire did about $500 damage before it was put out.

MRS. TALLMAN LEFT $150,000

Greater Part of Mineola Woman's Estate Goes to Her Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 5.—The will of Mrs. Sarah Tallman, who died Feb. 27 and left an estate valued at $150,000, was filed today in the Nassau County Surrogate's office. It bequeaths the entire estate, with the exception of $7,500, to her daughter, Helen Bigelow, wife of Ernest Bigelow of 120 East Fifty-sixth Street, Manhattan.

Mrs. Tallman was the widow of George H. Tallman. The residuary estate left to her daughter Helen includes a country estate of thirty acres at Oyster Bay and a town house at 18 West Fortieth Street. Three children of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bigelow receive $1,000 each: Ernest Bigelow, $2,000; John Darnell Hamilton of Bermuda, $1,000, and St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, $1,000, in memory of Edward M. Tallman.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

NEW YORK, (Liverpool.)—W. T. Barlow, Mrs. R. Benington, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Boys, Mr. and Mrs. D. Bowser, Miss M. Brown, Miss Florence Bryans, Mrs. S. G. Catlin, Mrs. M. S. Curtis, Mrs. E. F. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Edwards, C. R. F. English, Hedley Fish, Mr. and Mrs. J. Howe, Mrs. C. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Jewett, A. W. Jones, Mrs. M. Miles, Miss C. A. Payne, Mrs. C. S. Tupper, Mrs. A. Walker, and Miss Edna Wright.

CAMERONIA. (Glasgow.)—S. M. Baber, E. Byth, W. Guthrie, C. M. Harnles, A. Burt Hunter, W. L. Harris, J. Major, Norman Pellaw, F. Perry, E. Stevenson, E. H. Vicars, and J. W. Warrington.

DANTE ALIGHIERI, (Naples.)—James A. Nelson, A. T. Otts, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Wales, M. de Brabant, C. K. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Henry, Mrs. A. D. Ireland, and A. N. Nadeau.

Tourists for Panama.

Among those sailing today on the Calamares for Panama are:

Mrs. W. A. Atkinson, Miss M. S. Atkinson, F. Hill, W. L. Ledger, J. B. Pearson, Mrs. S. F. Pierce, Miss V. S. Wetherill, C. W. Benedict, J. L. Bruce, Capt. and Mrs. K. A. Burnham, H. E. Clark, Miss M. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Emerson, J. S. Farnum, William Nash, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Winton.

Marcone-Frame Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Giovanna Marcone of 31 West 126th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rosina Marcone, to Alastair Macgregor Frame, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Macgregor Frame of London, England. Mr. Frame is in the importing business in this city, and is a member of the Crescent Club in Brooklyn and the Carthusian Club in London. His brother, I. M. Frame, is a Lieutenant in the First Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, and is now in the trenches in France. The wedding will probably take place the latter part of May.

Verdi's "Il Trovatore" Repeated.

The second performance of the new production of Verdi's "Il Trovatore" was given last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mmes. Destinn, Ober, and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Martinelli, Anato, Rothier, Audisio, and Reschiglian again constituted the cast, and Mr. Toscanini conducted.

Coroner Feinberg Ill with Pneumonia

Dr. Israel L. Feinberg, President of the Manhattan Board of Coroners, has been confined to his bed at his home, 104 West 119th Street, since Monday, suffering from pneumonia. While it is expected that he will recover, his condition yesterday was said to be rather serious.

All Books
All Languages
All Subjects
BRENTANO'S
Fifth Ave. & 27th St.

EQUITY ASSOCIATION UPHOLDS MEMBERS

Defends Actors of "90 in the Shade" Company, Which Closed Without Notice.

DID NOT REFUSE SALARY

Say They Reported for Duty for Night Performance, but Found the Theatre in Darkness.

The Actors' Equity Association yesterday issued a statement giving their side of the disagreement between some of its members and the management of the musical comedy "90 in the Shade," which led to its closing before the Saturday night performance at the Knickerbocker Theatre. The statement was prepared at a meeting of the council of the association, at which it was decided to write Mr. Erlanger asking him if he had not been wrongly advised as to the facts when he stated in his letter to the press that a week's salary had been offered and the players had refused it. Mr. Erlanger replied in a letter that he was acquainted with the facts.

The contention of Edward Martindel, Pedro de Cordoba, Fred Walton, and Victor Morley, who sent a letter to Harry Somers, manager of the Knickerbocker, for Klaw & Erlanger and Charles Frohman, notifying him that they would not play unless paid back salaries before the matinee, is that the letter was sent to notify him of their position and also because Mr. Thurber had told them the receipts were out of his hands, as they had been attached in a suit for royalties brought by Harry B. Smith.

After the matinée, these men say, Mortimer Fishel, attorney for the lessees of the theatre, came to them and said that since they had written to the representative of his clients demanding pay, a course he considered tantamount to blackmail and a holdup, Mr. Erlanger would not consider the proposition of back pay until after the night performance. The four further set forth in the statement issued by the association that Mr. Fishel said unless the night performance was given none of the four could ever play in a Klaw & Erlanger or Frohman theatre again. In spite of the fact that the promise made by Mr. Arthur of back pay was not kept in the afternoon, the men say they reported for duty at night only to find the house dark.

Mr. Fishel denied emphatically yesterday that he had made any statement to the effect that those who had signed the letter would be barred from K. & E. and Frohman houses. He said he met the men after the matinée and put the matter of whether or not they would play at night up to them. As far as his clients were concerned, he said, it made no difference whether there was a performance or not, but he wanted them distinctly to understand that on the last night of a five weeks' performance they could not hold up Klaw & Erlanger and Mr. Frohman who had nothing to do with the play for the attraction beyond renting the theatre to Mr. Arthur, for salaries they did not owe by sending a letter such as they sent.

FILM SUIT REVEALS QUARREL

Victor Herbert and Edgar Smith at Odds for Ten Years.

Victor Herbert, the composer, has not spoken to Edgar Smith, who writes lyrics for comic opera, for ten years. The isolation of Mr. Smith is to be continued because Mr. Herbert does not intend to speak to him for another ten years. This fact in musical circles was made public yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Bijur, who listened to arguments on the application of the composer for an order restraining the World Film Company and Lew M. Fields, its actor, from showing the picture play of "Old Dutch." The film has proved very successful and it was estimated by those interested that if it retains its attractive quality until the end of the year it will have earned $60,000 net. The cost of producing it was $20,000.

The legal controversy showed that when Lee Shubert was abroad in 1908 he bought the German rights of the farce, and in the following year turned it over to Mr. Smith to write suitable lyrics for it. Mr. Herbert was asked to write the music, but when he learned that the lyrics were to come from the hand of Mr. Smith he balked and told of the ten-year silence between him and the latter and the probable continuance of it. Thereupon George V. Hobart got the job of writing the lyrics. Mr. Herbert insisted upon a contract which no one appeared anxious to make. He wanted to be assured that his work would not fall before the ruthless hand of a film company. He was determined, and Mr. Shubert is alleged to have told Mr. Fields to sign the contract.

The contract provided that at no time should the play be given without music as constructed by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Fields signed it. Now it is said that Mr. Shubert permitted the film company to produce the play and make it as bizarre as they pleased. Nathan Burkan, attorney for Mr. Herbert, said this was a breach of contract. He asked the court to stop the picture production of the play. If he succeeds in this there will be a long accounting and for a percentage based on the receipts which Mr. Herbert claims he should get.

William Klein, attorney for Mr. Fields, said that his client had no authority to sign the contract because he was only a hired actor, and his signature was absolutely worthless so far as binding the film company or Mr. Shubert was concerned. Decision was reserved.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt were in the audience that saw the performance of "The White Feather" at the Comedy Theatre last night.

Next Monday night will be Emma Trentini and Clifton Crawford night at Chez Maurice. Frances Pritchard, who is appearing with these stars in "The Peasant Girl," will give a special dance.

The performance of "The Only Girl" at the Lyric Tuesday night will be in the nature of a benefit for the Hungarian Ladies' Aid Society.

Mrs. William Winter, Jr., who was the original Lord Fauntleroy when she was known on the stage as Elsie Leslie, met Annie Hughes, who created the role in England, for the first time yesterday afternoon after the performance of "The Clever Ones," in which Miss Hughes is playing in the Punch and Judy Theatre.

The Vitagraph Company has obtained from G. N. and Mrs. Williamson their story, "The Scarlet Runner." It will be put into movie form and released serially in weekly installments of three reels.

Nine numbers from the "Midnight Frolic" have been contributed by F. Ziegfeld, Jr., for the vaudeville benefit for the Actors' Fund at the Century tomorrow night.

Mlle. Samya and M. Albert will dance at the benefit for the poor of the city to be given Tuesday night at the Plaza. They will dance the waits poudre and their version of the tango.

The Thirty-ninth Street Theatre has been selected for Lou Tellegen's engagement in "Taking Chances." Marie Dressler will end her stay there in "A Mix-Up" next Saturday night and the following week the new play will be presented. Lou Tellegen, who was seen here earlier in the season in "Secret Strings," was Sarah Bernhardt's leading man on her last two American tours.

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ARTHUR I. HOE JADES SOLD.

Ai Sang de Boeuf Vase Brings $580, the Highest Price.

The first day of the sale of the Arthur I. Hoe collection at the American Art Galleries yesterday brought returns of $11,380. Pieces of jade brought many of the high prices of the sale. A white carved vase, pilgrim bottle shape, with earth dragons in relief on the side, and earth dragon handles, went to Mrs. John R. Drexel for $195; Frank Partridge paid $290 for No. 45, a jade bird vase, brilliantly polished grayish-white, of soft tone with yellowish marble veinings. The bird, feng-huang, is squatting with its head raised, and the fantastic tail feathers partly erect and partly curled in open work. The cover has a dragon in open work coiled about the flaming jewel. To Mr. Partridge went also a sang de boeuf vase, No. 135, inverted pear shape with flaring foot and hat-shaped teakwood cover for $580, the highest price of the day.

To W. H. Hall went another jade, No. 14, a white jade jar or spill holder, 4½ inches high, carved in relief with plum trees and pilgrim. F. R. Welsh made a number of purchases. No. 23, a carved Buddhist image in white jade, opaque in the densest mast and translucent in the extremities, carved from a single block, 8¼ inches high, for $235; for a quadrilateral pure white jade vase with cover, and loop ring handles, No. 35, he paid $255; an imperial jade carving, No. 41, three goats, indicating that it was made for the Emperor, pure white jade with delicate green translucence, went to him for $225; another carving of translucent white jade, swirling waters, flowers, leaves, and buds, went to Mr. Welsh for $295, and for a beautiful green jade vase with original cover, in the form on an ancient bronze incense bowl and cover, carving in bold relief, he paid $310. Another green jade vase, No. 48, also elaborately carved, pilgrim bottle shape with pedestal foot, went to Mr. Welsh for $560.

R. B. Moore gave $170 for No. 25, a shallow white jade dish with carved rim and eight Buddhistic emblems of happy augury with other characteristic designs in the interior. No. 26, a gray jade covered vase, cauldron shaped, with monster head and loose ring handles, went to Oshima for $160; D. F. Duffie paid $280 for No. 33, a mottled green quadrilateral vase with carvings in bas relief and dome cover; a pair of cloudy white disks of jade ornamented with designs in applique, lapis-lazuli, malachite, coral and other stones, went to Koopman & Co. for $410. G. A. Letts paid $260 for No. 127, a mirror black beaker-shaped vase, and $230 for another tall beaker-shaped vase of the K'ang-hsi mirror blacks.

The sale will be concluded today.

STUDENTS FOR FREE SPEECH

Pennsylvania Boys Denounce Faculty Attitude Toward Gompers.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—More than 500 University of Pennsylvania students today formed a free speech society and empowered the committee to draw up a resolution denouncing the authorities of the institution and those in charge of The Pennsylvanian, a daily student publication, because of the attitude of the authorities and The Pennsylvania toward Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. The action was taken at a meeting of the students held in Knights of Columbus Hall, which was addressed by Mr. Gompers.

The resolution, which it is planned to present for formal adoption at another meeting tomorrow, censures the members of the Faculty for refusing to permit Mr. Gompers to speak in one of the halls of the university, and criticises the editors of the student publication for refusing to announce the day's meeting in the columns of The Pennsylvanian.

Mr. Gompers, although he denounced the university authorities for their action, left the hall before the heated addresses were made by the students.

Herman Wasserman's Recital.

Herman Wasserman, a young pianist who had not before played in New York, gave a concert last evening in Aeolian Hall which was heard by a considerable audience of friendly disposition. Mr. Wasserman is said to be a pupil of Leopold Godowsky and shows excellent technical acquirements, good schooling, good taste, musical feeling. It could hardly be said that he has yet reached a position where he can make important additions in piano playing to the music of the present New York season. There is still something of the prize pupil in his playing, but there are talent and promise in it. He did not fully meet all the technical demands of Busoni's transcription of the chaconne from Bach's D minor solo violin suite, nor yet find all the significance of the music. There were grace and finish in his performance of Mr. Godowsky's amplification and enrichment of antique pieces by Rameau, Corelli, and Locillet, and good qualities in his playing of Chopin's B minor sonata. An interesting number in his program was a set of six "Walzermasken," by Mr. Godowsky, played for the first time.

Harvard Dramatic Club's Plays.

The Harvard Dramatic Club has chosen three one-act plays written by members of Professor George P. Baker's drama classes for its Spring production, which Professor Richard Ordynski, Max Reinhardt's assistant, will direct. The playlets are "The Florist Shop," by Miss Winifred Ivainbridge, author of "Peter, Peter, Pumpkin Eater," given by the students at the Garrick during the holidays; "Toy Soldiers," by Miss Agnes Van Slyck, and "Garafelia's Husband," by Miss Esther Bates. The last named two are war sketches. The program will be given in New York after Easter.

Ex-Senator Thomas R. Bard.

LOS ANGELES, March 5.—Thomas R. Bard, former United States Senator from California, died at his home at Hueneme, Cal., today.

Ex-Senator Bard was born in Chambersburg, Pa., and was in his seventy-fourth year. He was graduated from the Chambersburg Academy at the age of eighteen and stood first in his class. Mr. Bard then took up the study of law and in 1861 was the transportation agent of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, with headquarters at Hagerstown, Md. In 1865 he was sent by the late Colonel Thomas A. Scott to take care of his great land interests in Southern California and since that time had lived in that State. Mr. Bard took a prominent part in the development of California and was largely interested in oil lands. From 1900 until 1905 he was the Republican Senator at Washington.

William S. Eames.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—William S. Eames, the architect and art critic, known throughout the United States, died here today. He was 64 years old. Mr. Eames was born in Clinton, Mich., and was a graduate of Washington University and of the Ecole des Beaux Arts of Paris. Since 1882 he has been in private practice in St. Louis. From 1881 until 1883 he was Commissioner of Public Buildings, and was a member of the Board of Appeals of St. Louis. Mr. Eames was a member of the National Society for the Civil Improvement of Municipalities and was the United States delegate to the international congress at Madrid. He was also a member of the American Institute of Architects, of which he was a director and the President during 1904-05.

DAUBIGNY PAINTING IS SOLD FOR $7,100

'Landscape: The River Thames' Brings Top Price at Sale of Estates' Collection.

COROT'S L'ETANG, $7,000

"Saddle Bazaar, Cairo," by Gerome, Fetches $1,850—Eighty Pictures Yield $58,655.

Returns for the eighty pictures belonging to different estates and owners sold under the auspices of the American Art Galleries last evening at the Hotel Plaza were $58,655. There was a good-sized audience present, little different from that called out by the sale of pictures by some one well-known collector.

A Daubigny, "Landscape: The River Thames," brought the highest price of the sale, $7,100, going to F. R. Welsh of Philadelphia, whose name has appeared as a large buyer at different art sales in New York recently. The Daubigny was the property of Millard F. Tompkins, the lawyer, to whom belonged many of the pictures in the collection, including the unusual number of Gérômes, which were a feature of the collection.

Corot's "L'Etang," a summer day, cattle standing knee deep in a pond overhung by feathery trees, a woman sitting on the bank, brought the second highest price, going to Michael Dreicer for $7,000.

Of the Gérômes, the one bringing the highest price was the one on which the artist made his reputation, a picture which was for a long time on exhibition at the Metropolitan Art Museum, "Saddle Bazaar, Cairo," which went to W. H. Richmond for $1,850. It shows a beautiful white horse, mane and tail colored a dull pink, whose brown-skinned master is bargaining for horse trappings with a long-bearded merchant.

The most amusement was caused during the evening by the sale of Landseer's "The Young Duke and His Dogs," which, starting at $200, traveled most of the way to the selling price, $820, for which it went to Albert E. Smith, by bids of $10.

Following is a list of the pictures bringing the highest prices, names of artists and buyers:

Interior—Dechamps; Schulthels Co.	$500
Hungarian Peasant Wagon—Von Pettenkofen; Josef Stransky	750
The Oaks—Rousseau; J. O. James	375
Arab Horsemen — Schreyer; Herman Katz	525
La Vache Blanche—Marie Dieterle; Seaman, agent	575
Landscape—Jules Dupre; L. A. B. Alberts	410
The Farmhouses — Harpignies; George A. Hills, jr.	600
Fallen Asleep—Josef Israels, Knoedler & Co	1,900
At the Brook—Corot; Bernet, agent	750
Landscape—Harpignies; Stephen Birch	425
Constantinople—Ziem; M. B. Phillip	880
On the Boulevards—Raffaelli; George Fearon	290
Nocturne—Childe Hassam; E. G. Kelley	575
Fayoum—Gerome; George Rupert	575
Sheep in Stable—Charles Jacque; A. Levy	400
Sorrow of Akubar—Gerome; F. R. Welsh	330
Looking Over Little Harbor, Cohasset—George H. Smille; E. T. Hubbard	1,000
Marine (water color)—Winslow Homer; Knoedler	1,050
Le Marabout—Gerome; John H. Fry	800
The River—Frits Thaulow; P. W. Rouss	425
Landscape and Cattle—Van Marck; W. D. Frear	475
Moorish Bath—Gerome; E. H. Wendell	1,500
Presents of Love—Diaz; Geo. A. Ellis	2,100
The Sculptor's Studio—Alma-Tadema; John Levy	575
Unfolding the Holy Flag—Gerome; W. H. Richmond	725
Faust and Bacchante—Bouguereau; E. Wile	525
Roman Women Bathing—Gerome; P. W. Rouss	325
Portrait of a Young Lady—Jacquet; S. S. Laird	925
Tomb of the Sultan—Gerome; Bernet, agent	410
Sleeping Breton Girl—Jules Breton; G. M. Leferts	625
Path by the River—Ridgeway Knight; Schultheis Co.	375
Landscape—Julian Rix; E. J. Wile	380
Chateau de Gourmay-sur-Aronde—Jules Dupre; Bernet, agent	650
Rouen Women Bathing—Gerome; P. W. Rouss	1,800
By the Sea—Claude Monet; Durand-Ruel	3,100
Erasmus Dictating to His Secretary—Baron Henri Leys; F. R. Welsh	475
Cupid Leaping Into the Gulf—Gerome; John H. Fry	300
Block Island—Frederick Ballard Williams; C. B. Seward	375
At the Sultan's Tomb—Gerome; Elsie Hooker	650
The Falconer—Fromentin; S. S. Carvalho	675
Waiting—Carl Melchers; C. B. Seward	475
Moonlight—George H. Bogert; Seaman, agent	650
Sienna Cathedral—Sir Wyke Bayliss; F. R. Welsh	425
Sentinel at Tomb—Gerome; Knodler	350
Smoker Players—F. A. Bridgeman; W. H. Richmond	800
Lioness—Rosa Bonheur; Bernet, agent	1,100
The Family Album—Madrazo; David M. Neuberger	850
Landscape and Cows—Theophile de Bock; M. B. Phillipp	525
The Quarrel—Berol-Karlovsky; Seaman, agent	400
Sunset at the Lake—Albert Bierstadt; A. O. Levy	600
The Stag Hunt—Diaz; Stephen Birch	825
Figure Group—Monticelli; Josef Stransky	825
Jeanne Lopez de Toledo—Sir Peter Lely; S. S. Carvalho	1,000

"Queen Elizabeth Signing the Death Warrant of Mary Stuart," a large picture by Julius Schrader, which went to E. H. Wendell for $480, was for a long time on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. One of the best bargains of the evening was Desgoffe's "Still Life," which went to Lanthier for $160.

$890 for an Old Chinese Carpet.

An old Chinese carpet, golden brown with the Foo Dog and other symbolic designs, sold for $890 at the Kent-Shmavon sale, James P. Silo, auctioneer, yesterday, going to F. A. Ingersoll; a Chien-lung rug, pari and five color ornaments, went to Mrs. Usher for $700, and Mrs. J. E. Wilbour paid $750 for an antique Chinese carpet with reseda field and birds and lotus sprays in colors. L. A. Carlisle gave $860 for an antique carpet with peach color field, Dog Foo, butterflies and branches in the design. W. Hinckle Smith of Philadelphia made a number of purchases of antique pottery. Mrs. Pendennis White of Buffalo and Mrs. M. L. Pryne, Miss Irene Bentley, and Lillian Russell Moore were other purchasers. The returns for the day were $24,378.

Sale of Art Property.

At the Anderson Galleries yesterday, at the sale of the art property of Mrs. Ethel Dana Shepherd and others, R. Artman paid $55 for a large Sevres vase; A. C. Morse gave $62.50 for a modern tapestry, "Wolf and Hounds," and $95 for a companion piece; Costiga & Co. paid $110 for a Chinese rug, four blue dragons on a buff field, and a Louis XV. drawing-room suite sold on order for $80. Oriental porcelains, bronzes, &c., will be in the concluding sale this afternoon.

CONCLUDING SALE BY AUCTION TO-DAY AT 2:30
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"HONEY BOY" EVANS DEAD.

Minstrel and Monologist Succumbs to Cancer of the Stomach.

George Evans, the minstrel, known all over this country as "Honey Boy," died yesterday in the Union Protestant Hospital in Baltimore from cancer of the stomach, with which he had been a sufferer for more than a year. Despite his serious condition, he refused to retire from his show until a few days ago, when he was at last compelled to go to the hospital, where he had previously received treatment.

Mr. Evans was one of the best blackface comedians and monologists on the American stage, and although he had been in ill-health a year ago he seemed to be improved when he went on tour at the beginning of the season. He was born in Pontotlyn, Wales, in 1870, and first appeared at Balser's Music Hall in Canton, Ohio, in 1891 as a member of the Columbia Quartet. He joined Haverly's minstrels a year later in Chicago, and in 1906 was the star of the Cohan & Harris minstrels, which were known as the "Honey Boy Minstrels." Two years later he bought the organization from Cohan & Harris for $25,000.

His most popular song hit was, "I'll Be True to My Honey Boy," from which he received his name. Among the other song successes he wrote are "Come Take a Trip in My Airship," "Standing on the Corner Didn't Mean No Harm," and "Down Where the Watermelon Grows."

Mr. Evans was a member of the Friars' Club. He is survived by his widow, whom he saved from drowning off Brighton Beach in July, 1913, when they were upset in a canoe.

Mrs. Pauline Sternberger.

Mrs. Pauline Sternberger, widow of Simon Sternberger, and widely known in this city for her philanthropy, died on Thursday at her home, 43 East Sixtieth Street, in her seventy-eighth year. She was connected with all the prominent Hebrew charities and was President of the Columbia Religious and Industrial School. Mrs. Sternberger was a native of Bavaria and came to this country with her parents when two years old. Her family settled in Philadelphia, but she came to this city when a young woman and had lived here for more than fifty years. She married when sixteen years old and her husband at the time of his retirement was the senior member of the banking firm of M. & S. Sternberger. Besides her charitable work, Mrs. Sternberger wrote on religious matters for the Jewish daily papers. She is survived by four sons, one of whom is Dr. Edwin Sternberger of 43 East Sixtieth Street, and by a daughter, Mrs. Clifford Seasongood, a relative by marriage of the late Gen. Seasongood of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. Amanda Smith, Evangelist, Dies

Mrs. Amanda Smith, the famous colored evangelist, died yesterday in Seabreeze, Fla. Mrs. Smith was 78 years old. In her career as an evangelist she traveled over the greater part of this country, attracted great congregations in England, and pursued her evangelical work over portions of India and Africa. She founded in Chicago an orphanage for children of her race.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN ELY, City Treasurer of Jersey City from 1902 to 1907, died yesterday at his home on Duncan Avenue and the Boulevard, Jersey City, in his sixtieth year. He was a former Republican campaign Treasurer for many years and was Assistant Postmaster of Jersey City for several terms. Mr. Ely had also been Deputy City Treasurer under William S. Heppenheimer.

Capt. KENNETH BOSWELL CAMERON, who was an officer in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Toronto, Canada, died yesterday at the residence of Spencer R. Dean, 91 Flushing, L. I., in his fifty-third year. He went to visit Mr. Dean three weeks ago. Capt. Cameron was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Hector Cameron of Toronto, Canada.

MILTON ALEXANDER GAREY, a newspaper man of Jersey City, for many years, and at one time assistant to Deputy Commissioner of Safety James F. Norton, died in the Jersey City Hospital yesterday, in his fifty-seventh year. He was born at Northeast, Cecil County, Md.

JOHN FARWELL, the owner of Farwell and Game Cock Islands, near Greenwich, Conn., died yesterday at his home in that town in his 81st year. He was born here and began life as a fisherman along the Sound. Mr. Farwell invested his savings in property in Greenwich, which rose in value until he became wealthy. He is survived by his widow.

JOHN PEMBERTON, until recently President of the Horticultural Fire Relief of Oregon, which has gone into the hands of a receiver, died suddenly in Salem yesterday. Ralph O'Meeney, superintendent of the same company, committed suicide in Portland yesterday as a result, it is believed, of worry over the failure of the company.

WENSEL RIMECK, 67 years old, a member of Warren Lodge No. 84, I. O. O. F., Warren Encampment No. 79, and of the Veteran Odd Fellows, Association, died on Thursday at his residence, 1,182 Jefferson Avenue, Bhooklyn. He left a wife, three sons, and a daughter.

WILLIAM J. KESSLER, chief engineer of the Brooklyn Fire Department, is dead at his home, 748 Union Street, Brooklyn, aged 60 years. He was born in Rutherford, N. J., and was a member of Fulton Council, R. A.

Mrs. EVA MAY SCHOONMAKER, wife of Roy Schoonmaker and formerly for many years a resident of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at her home in Caldwell, N. J. She was born in Norfolk, Va., twenty-seven years ago.

Mrs. MARY J. McCAULEY, wife of Daniel J. McCauley, who is prominent in politics in the Seventh Assembly District of Brooklyn, died at her home, 231 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday. She was 38 years old.

MARINUS P. MEILBY, one of the organizers of the Mercantile and Insurance Agency of Manhattan, of which he was the Secretary and Manager, died of apoplexy on Thursday at his home, 547 Quincy Street, Br

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Advance Vigorously—Extent of European Liquidation Here.

Not since the period immediately following the reopening of the Stock Exchange has there been a more vigorous forward movement in stocks, than that which occurred yesterday. It was accompanied by a substantially enlarged volume of dealings and was shared, in by a number of the stocks which customarily assume leadership in substantial market movements. The strength of the market naturally suggested comparison with the days of exceptional strength which marked the resumption of public trading after last year's long suspension, but it would appear that there is broader foundation for the strength which the market is showing today than there was for that which it displayed at the reopening of the Stock Exchange.

A good deal has occurred since then to strengthen our position, and while we have ever to face the uncertainties of the war situation those uncertainties are certainly no greater than they were in December, and our own ability to face any untoward incident has been substantially increased. To explain what has happened in the stock market it is hardly necessary to assume that real basis has existed for the peace talk which has been going the rounds of the financial district. The success of the movement against Constantinople would represent sufficiently definite progress by the Allies to offer satisfactory reason for the market's forward movement so far as that has been predicated on the war situation. The influence of that factor has been even more pronounced in the grain market than it has in the stock market, and yesterday there was a further drop in wheat, which carried the May option at Chicago 21¼ cents under its recent high figure. That movement has been sufficiently important to redound to the advantage of the stock market in keeping with the proverbial relationship of the two markets.

The vigor of the advance which has taken place since the middle of last week is emphasized by the fact that it has occurred in the face of a substantial amount of European liquidation, although this has been occurring chiefly in the bond market. No definite information as to the total volume of this selling is available, but some figures obtained yesterday go to show that the sales by Europe have reached substantial volume. Within the past ten days a bank with important European connections has received selling orders totaling $1,400,000, and during this same period one of the international banking houses has purchased from England $1,500,000 worth of American bonds, as well as smaller amounts from other countries of Europe, notably Germany. The latter sales seemed to have consisted chiefly of Northern Pacific and Central Pacific bonds and Baltimore & Ohio stock, but the list of foreign sales, though for the most part the individual items are small, cover a wide range of issues.

This buying back of our own securities has been supplemented by some buying here of European Government bonds, both French and German, and possibly to some extent of English issues. There have been numerous transactions of this kind, although they have not reached any great total from a banking point of view. The fact that the exchanges continue much below normal show how markedly our repurchases of securities from Europe are outbalanced by Europe's purchases of supplies here.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Bonds Broaden and Show Strength.

A day's turnover of bonds on the Stock Exchange in excess of $3,000,000 compares well with the business done in normal periods, and on this account yesterday's sales made a good impression on Wall Street sentiment. Recently the uncertainty of conditions in Europe was reflected no less in bonds than in stocks, both as to the breadth and volume of trading and as to prices. There was a noticeable output of "seller 20" securities again, but little notice was taken of them in view of the steady upward trend of quotations. The New York Central's new debenture 6s were particularly prominent, large blocks changing hands around 101½. New St. Paul convertible 5s were in steady demand, with prices practically keeping pace with the fluctuations of the Central issue. The Street is taking considerable interest in these issues which, in spite of different interest rates, have kept close together thus far in market value.

Dividends Out of Surplus.

E. H. Harriman's idea about dividends was that they should be maintained at the same level through good years and poor if at all possible. The surplus should help tide over a gap in earnings. This was what the surplus existed for, in Mr. Harriman's opinion. The maintenance of a company's credit, he argued, depended a great deal on stable dividends. The idea has become more firmly established in the minds of corporation managers than it was ten years ago. President Johnson of the Baldwin Locomotive Works voiced his opinion on this point when a stockholder the other day criticised the company for paying unearned common stock dividends in 1914.

"If we paid dividends one year and not another," said he, "the stock would lose value as an investment security and become a speculative stock. In the past two years we earned 10 to 12 per cent. on the common stock and could have paid 6 per cent. on the stock, but we knew years of depression were sure to come, and so accumulated a surplus to enable us to pay dividends on the common regularly at a fixed rate. That is the only reason for accumulating of $5,000,000 surplus."

The Rumely Situation.

The readjustment of Rumely Company affairs has not yet been carried far enough to justify talk of a probable method of scaling down capital. In fact the receiver's investigation will need to extend considerably further than it has in the short time that he has been in office before it can be determined whether liquidation or reorganization will be the more feasible way of satisfying creditors. The company's properties and distributing agencies are widely scattered and it is thought a full month more of work by the Receiver's staff will be required before a statement can be made.

Stocks in Active Session.

Stocks were more active yesterday than since Feb. 11, when 340,000 shares were sold, against 264,230 yesterday. On the former day also, the market was in process of climbing upward, the average gain for the session being .69. Yesterday's average improvement amounted to .71.

The Sherman Law Again.

Some manufacturers have thought more bitter things about the Sherman law since the war began than they ever did before. They are men who consider chiefly the Anti-Trust measure's application to our foreign trade. The inability of distributors in the European trade legally to form combinations for stabilizing prices, they hold, has prevented the making of many good profits. Firms have been forced to compete with one another for war orders, whereas with a happy agreement working properly prices could have been satisfactory to all concerned on the selling end.

M., K. & T. Drops to Minimum.

An explanation of the drop to the minimum of 26 in Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred yesterday from Thursday's closing of 29 cannot be found in the report of the February earnings, which were about 14 per cent. higher than for February, 1914. Coupled with the January earnings, the showing for the new year in gross earnings is about $25,000 better than last year, thus further emphasizing a check in the traffic depression. The decline, it was suggested, was due to rumors that the Missouri, Kansas & Texas would have trouble in renewing its $10,000,000 two-year 5 per cent. secured notes, due May 1. These rumors were denied in the afternoon, and the preferred closed at 27, a net loss of 2 points.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	264,230
Same day last year	405,441
Year to date	10,419,569
Same period last year	17,497,479
Average price and change 50 stocks	61.42 + .71
Same day last year	69.23 —1.07

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
29¾	30	1,400	Alaska Gold Mines	29⅝	30	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅜
54¼	55	13,675	Amalgamated Cop	53⅞	55	53¼	55	+ 1⅛
49⅜	50	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	49⅝	49⅝	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅝
39⅞	40	3,200	Am. Beet Sugar	39½	40	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅞
28⅜	28½	4,200	Am. Can	27	28½	27	28½	+ 1½
94⅞	95	800	Am. Can pf	94¼	94⅞	94¼	94⅞	+ ⅛
42½	43	300	Am. Car & Fdry	42⅞	42⅞	42½	42⅞	+1
112	112⅝	100	Am. Car & Fdy pf	112¼	112½	112¼	112½	— ⅛
	30⅛	50	Am. Cities pf	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	...
107	108½	5	Am. Coal Prod. pf	106½	108½	106½	108½	+ 2
46¼	46⅞	700	Am. Cotton Oil	46	46⅞	46	46¼	+ ⅜
27½	27⅝	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	27¼	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜
27½	27¾	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	27⅛	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅜
20	21	100	Am. Locomotive	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
30	31	100	Am. Malt pf	30	30	30	30	...
64	64¼	4,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	63	64⅜	63	64	+1¼
101¼	102	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	101¼	101⅞	101¼	101⅞	— ⅛
150	152	100	Am. Snuff	152	152	152	152	+1
	24½	100	Am. Steel Fdries	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ¾
102	102½	500	Am. Sugar Refin	101⅝	102	101⅝	102	+ ⅛
120¾	120⅞	200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120⅝	120⅝	120¼	120⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	26⅝	800	Anaconda Cop. Co	26	26⅝	25⅞	26⅝	+ ⅛
95½	96	3,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	95¼	96	95⅛	96	+1
98	98¼	550	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
28¼	28⅝	300	Baldwin Loco	28	28½	28	28½	— ⅛
68½	68⅞	3,500	Baltimore & Ohio	66¾	68¼	66⅜	68¼	+1½
68½	69	700	Baltimore & O. pf	68⅜	68⅝	68¼	68¼	...
55¾	56	3,100	Bethelhem Steel	55¼	56	55	56	+1⅛
88	88½	1,200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87⅛	88¼	87⅛	88¼	+ ⅝
18½	18⅝	900	California Petrol	18¼	18½	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
158¾	159	4,625	Canadian Pacific	156¾	158⅞	156⅞	158⅞	+2⅝
34½	34¼	1,000	Central Leather Co	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅛
102½	103¼	200	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ⅛
42	42¼	1,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	41½	42⅛	41½	42⅛	+1¼
87¾	88	3,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	86	88	86	87¾	+1⅞
123½	125	114	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	123½	125	123½	125	+ ⅞
122	123½	100	Chi. & Northwest	122	122	122	122	+ ¼
21⅜	22½	600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	21½	22¼	21½	22¼	+1¼
36¼	36⅜	2,600	Chino Copper	35½	36½	35½	36¼	+ ⅝
24½	25⅛	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¼	+ ⅜
116⅞	117⅞	700	Consolidated Gas	116¾	117	116¼	117	— ⅛
92	95	160	Continental Can pf	92	92	92	92	+ ⅜
10	10⅛	1,200	Corn Products Ref	9⅞	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
67⅜	69	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	66½	67½	66½	67½	+1⅛
145	149	100	Delaware & Hud	146	146	146	146	+ ½
400	450	80	Del., Lack. & West	405	405	405	405	...
113¼	113⅝	20	Detroit Edison Co	113	113¼	113	113¼	...
7⅛	8¼	300	Distillers' Secur		8¼	8	8	...
22½	22¾	4,200	Erie	21⅞	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅜
35	36	1,600	Erie 1st pf	35	36	34⅞	36	+1½
186	188	20	General Chemical	188	188	188	188	...
107	107½	100	Gen. Chemical pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
139	140	100	General Electric	139½	139¾	139½	139½	...
92¾	93½	123	General Motors	92	92	92	92	...
95	96	500	General Motors pf	95	95	95	95	+ ⅛
115¾	116	1,152	Great Northern pf	115	116	115	116	+ ½
32¾	32⅝	1,950	G. N. certs. ore prop	32	32½	32	32½	+ ½
51	51¼	600	Guggenheim Explor	51	51¼	51	51	+ ⅛
102	107	100	Illinois Central	104½	104¾	104½	104¾	+ ⅜
20	20½	5,800	Inspiration Copper	20	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅜
12⅝	12½	800	Inter.-Met. v. t. r. cfs	12¼	12½	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅜
57¼	57⅝	500	Inter.-Met. pf	56½	57⅝	56½	57⅝	+ ⅝
91¼	94	250	Int. Harvester, N. J	90½	90½	90½	90½	—2½
36½	37¼	700	Int. Paper pf	37	37	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
106	106¾	200	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	106½	106¾	106¼	106¾	+ ⅜
134¼	134½	1,800	Lehigh Valley	134¼	134¾	134¼	134⅝	+1⅛
177	182	100	Lorillard Co	180	180	180	180	...
112½	114	200	Louis. & Nash	112¼	113	112½	113	+1
28	28¼	1,100	Maxwell Motors	28¼	28¼	27½	28¼	+ ⅛
68¼	68¾	4,150	Max. Motors 1st pf	68½	68¾	67¼	68¾	...
26½	28	2,000	Max. Motors 2d pf	26⅞	27	26	26½	...
52½	55	300	May Dept. Stores	53	53¾	53¼	53½	+ ⅛
67	67¼	730	Mexican Petroleum	65¾	67¾	65¾	67¼	+1⅜
20	20⅜	700	Miami Copper	20	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
113	114	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	112	112	112	112	+ ½
10	10½	3,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10	10⅛	9½	10⅛	+ ⅛
27	28¼	1,100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	27	27	26	27	—2
12¼	12¾	3,550	Missouri Pacific	11⅞	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
50½	50¾	700	Montana Power	50	50¾	50	50¼	+ ⅛
120	120⅞	900	Nat. Biscuit Co	119⅝	120½	119⅞	120⅝	— ⅛
121	125	100	Nat. Bis. Co. pf	124	124	124	124	+2
10⅛	10¼	210	Nat. En. & St. Co	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
78	87	10	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	85	85	85	85	...
55¼	55⅝	7,280	Nat. Lead Co	54	55½	53⅝	55¼	+1⅝
4¾	5	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
12⅜	12⅝	1,000	Nevada Con. Cop	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
83⅞	84¼	4,900	N. Y. Central	82½	84	82½	84	+1½
49¼	50⅝	5,650	N. Y., N. H. & H	48½	50⅝	48¾	50⅝	+2⅛
25½	25¾	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	25	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
101¼	101⅝	500	Norfolk & Western	101¼	101½	101¼	101½	+ ⅛
103⅜	103¾	1,500	Northern Pacific	102¼	103⅜	102¼	103⅜	+1⅜
3	3	54	Ontario Mining					...
20¼	21	200	Pacific Mail	20⅜	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
105⅞	105⅞	1,000	Penn. R. R	105¼	105⅝	105	105⅞	+ ⅛
119	119¼	300	People's Gas, Chi	119	119¼	119	119¼	+1¼
12	17	100	Pettibone, M. & Co	15	15	15	15	...
20¼	20⅝	700	Pittsburgh Coal	20	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
93	93¼	400	Pittsburgh Coal pf	90	93½	90	93½	+ ⅛
27	27	100	Pressed Steel Car	27	27	27	27	...
150½	151½	900	Pullman Co	151⅜	151⅞	151⅜	151⅞	+ ⅛
	20	300	Railway Steel Sp	19⅝	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	17¼	1,700	Ray Con. Copper	17⅛	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ⅛
145⅞	145⅝	30,900	Reading	143⅞	145⅝	143½	145¼	+1⅝
20¼	20⅝	880	Rep. Iron & Steel	19⅞	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	+ ⅛
76	77	140	Rep. Iron & S. pf	76	76	76	76	+ ½
⅝	⅞	200	Republic I. & S. Co	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
1⅛	1⅜	300	Rock Island Co. pf	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
1¼	1⅜	400	Rumely, (M.,) Co	1¼	1½	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
⅞	1¼	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	3½	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
3¾	4	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	3½	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
3½	4	200	Seaboard Air Line	12	13	12	13	+1
12⅜	13	400	Seab. Air Line pf	32	33½	32	33½	+1½
33¼	34	900	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	25¼	25¾	25¼	25½	+ ½
25¼	26	1,100	Southern Pacific	83¼	84⅝	83¼	84⅜	+ ⅛
84¾	84⅝	6,500	Southern Railway	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
15½	15⅝	1,000	So. Railway pf	47½	48	47½	48	+ ⅛
48	50	700	Standard Milling	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ⅝
43	45¼	150	Standard Mill. pf	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	...
65	69¼	90	Studebaker Co	47⅜	47⅞	47⅛	47⅞	+ ⅛
47¼	47½	1,100	Studebaker Co. pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ¼
93	93¼	100	Studebaker Co. pf	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
26¼	26⅝	3,800	Tennessee Copper	132⅝	133	132⅝	133	+ ⅝
133	134	200	Texas Co	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	...
13	14	300	Texas & Pacific	49¾	50	49¼	49⅝	+ ⅜
49¾	49¾	2,600	Third Avenue	5	5	5	5	...
4⅞	5¼	100	Union B. & P. Co	118¼	119⅜	118	119⅜	+1⅛
119¼	119¾	15,300	Union Pacific	80	80	80	80	...
79¾	80	20	Union Pacific pf	11	11	11	11	-1
	104	50	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	...
10	11½	310	United Rys. Inv	11	11	11	11	-1
28	28½	600	Un. Rys. Inv. pf	27¼	28¼	27¼	28¼	+ ⅜
71	72½	270	U. S. Express	70¾	71	70¾	71	+ ⅛
56¾	56⅝	300	U. S. Rubber	56	56⅜	56	56⅜	+ ⅛
103½	103¾	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	103	103	103	103	+ ⅛
45¼	45¼	44,700	U. S. Steel	43¾	45¼	43¾	45¼	+1½
105	105⅝	1,900	U. S. Steel pf	104¾	105¼	104⅝	106	+ ⅝
52⅜	52⅞	3,100	Utah Copper	52	53⅜	52	52⅞	-1
21	21⅛	710	Va.-Car. Chemical	20	21⅛	20	21⅛	+1⅛
87	89	200	Wells-Fargo Exp	87	87	87	87	-2
20¼	20⅝	450	Western Maryland	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
63¼	63⅝	600	Western Union Tel	63½	63⅝	63¼	63⅜	+ ⅛
68⅝	69	1,200	Westingh. E. & M	68½	68⅝	68¼	68⅜	+ ⅜
2¼	2⅜	100	Wheeling & L. E	2½	2½	2½	2½	...
98½	99	400	Willys-Overland	99⅝	99½	99¼	99¾	+ ¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5½
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2¼
Ninety days	2⅛@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
	60 Days.	90 Days.		6 Mos.
On time	2½@2¾	2½@3		3@3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3½@3¾ 6 months 3½@4
Sixty to ninety days	3¼@3½
Other Names.	
4 months	4 6 months 4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.81½	$4.80⅞	$4.81
Cables	4.81⅝	4.81¼	4.81⅜

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	4.81	4.81⅛
Cables	5.27	5.21
Berlin	.82⅝	.82⅞
Switzerland	5.47	5.46
Holland	.39⅛	.40⅛
Italy	5.86½	5.85½

South American Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
Buenos Aires	.42	.42.18
Rio	.25⅝	.25⅞

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

	Bankers.		Commercial.	
	60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
	$4.79	$4.78¼	$4.78⅜	$4.78

New York Clearing House exchanges, $253,944,485; balance, $17,113,012; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $202,650.

The local banks lost $7,038,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 80c premium; Cincinnati, 10c discount; Montreal, $7.60 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 23 3-16d, up 1-16d; in New York, 49¼c, up ⅛c.

Paris Prices Irregular.

PARIS, March 5.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 69 francs 95 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 31½ centimes.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

Latest News from Dardanelles and War Zone Proves Good Tonic.

LONDON, March 5.—Money was plentiful today, but discount rates hardened on yesterday's bank return.

The stock market continued cheerful, with an improvement in most sections, the latest news from the Dardanelles and the war zone proving a good tonic. The war loan was active, but it is believed sales predominated, as holders are said to be anxious to participate in the expected issue of Exchequer bonds. Oil shares were strong features. Russians being particularly active, while business increased in Kaffirs.

American securities were quiet. A good tone prevailed at the opening, but later prices moved irregularly. The closing was quiet.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Activity and Strength in the Mining Stocks the Special Feature of Curb Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 188,792 shares of stock and $34,000 of bonds. In addition, there were sales of 5,500 rights. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 12,595; oils, 1,405; and mining, 174,792. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord'y	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
100	†Houston Oil	10½	10½	10¼	10¼
165	Kelly S. Tire	111⅞	113½	111	111
20	Kelly S. Tire new 1st pf	84	84	84	84
100	Nat. C. & S	54	54	54	54
10	N. C. & S. pf	97	97	97	97
2,700	Riker & Hegr	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
600	R. & H., new	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
3,500	Sterling Gum	3½	3⅝	3	3⅛
300	Tob. Prod. pf	91½	92¾	91¼	92¾
400	U. C. S., new	9½	9½	9¼	9¼
2,350	U. P. S., new	3½	3½	3	3
2,150	†World Film	5	6⅛	5	5

RIGHTS.

5,500	N. Y. Central	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
800	Anglo-Am. Oil	14½	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
5	Atlantic Ref.	540	540	540	—5
5	Buck. P. L.	107	107	107	—1
10	Galena-S. Oil.	160½	160½	160½	—1½
48	Ill. P. Line	129	128	128	...
18	Ind. P. Line	97	97	97	...
10	Nat. Transit.	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
45	N. Y. Transit.	207	200	205	+5
25	Nor. P. Line	90	88	89	...
50	Ohio Oil	132	131	131	...
35	Pr. Oil & G.	228	224	227	+5
50	Pr. P. L. w. i.	149	145	147	+1
28	Solar Refin.	236	230	236	+3
10	So. Penn Oil	281	280	280	...
75	S. O. of Cal.	294	290	294	+2
125	S. O. of Ind.	410	400	408	+3
6	S. O. of Ky.	255	255	255	—1
30	S. O. of N. J.	393	386	392	+5
15	S. O. of N. Y.	191½	190	190	—2
10	Union T. Line	82	82	82	—3
25	Vacuum Oil	183	180	183	...
10	Wash. Oil	30	30	30	—5

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25,000	*Atlanta	32	34	32	34
2,700	†Blue Bull	5⅞	6½	5⅝	6
142	Braden Cop.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Buffalo Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Canada Cop.	¼	¼	¼	¼
1,000	*C. O. D. Con.	5½	5½	5½	5½
100	Dav.-Daly	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	*Dia. Blk. B.	3	3	3	3
50	Dome Mines	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	*Florence	58	58	58	58
1,300	Goldf. Con	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
14,000	Goldf. Merger	24	25½	24	25
100,000	*Jumbo Ext.	80	96	80	85
4,300	†Kewanaus	17	18	17	18
100	La Rose Con.	¾	¾	¾	¾
2,500	Lone Star	8	8	7	7
2,600	*McK.-Dar.	50	53	50	53
100	New Baltic C.	1½	1½	1½	1½
500	*New Utah B.	23	25	23	25
1,000	*North Star	14	14	14	14
3,000	*Oro	9	9	9	9
1,000	*Sand. Kendal	8	8	8	8
1,000	*Silver Pick	8½	8½	8½	8½
200	Stand. S.-L.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000	Stewart Con.	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
300	Tonopah Bel	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,200	Tonopah Ext.	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼
2,700	*Tono. Merger	40	41	40	40
500	*Tono. Con.	11	11	11	11
500	*Tono. Mizpah	32	32	32	32
700	Tularosa	...	...	...	...
200	Un. Verdi Ext.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
500	West E. Con.	52	52	50	52
4,000	*West E. Ext.	4	4	4	4
400	Yukon Gold M.	2½	2¾	2½	2⅝

BOND.

$34,000	West. Pacific 5s, 1st	29½	30	29¼	30

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of the previous day:

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COTTON MARKET ADVANCES SHARPLY

Pronounced Strength Displayed After Heavy Selling Drives Short Interests to Cover.

353,663 BALES INTO SIGHT

Method of Delivery Under the New Futures Act Causes Heated Discussion.

After a period of irregularity during the forenoon, the cotton market yesterday turned steady and advanced sharply with pronounced strength in the middle of the afternoon. During the last two days there has been rather heavy selling by some of the leading spot interests, who appear to have taken an uncompromisingly bearish position in the hope of getting prices down. In this selling movement the local professional element participated, and the result has been the accumulation of a relatively large floating short interest. The strength displayed by the market yesterday caused nervousness among the shorts, and the covering of these commitments was responsible for the sharp upturn, which sent prices up to 8.93 for July and 9.22 for October.

Regarding the method of delivering cotton under the new United States Cotton Futures act, some of the leading spot interests have taken the stand that the law gives them the right to class the cotton themselves without any supervision from the New York Cotton Exchange and make tenders on this basis. The receiver of the cotton, according to this view, would merely have the right to appeal to the officials of the Department of Agriculture in case he refused to accept the classification of the seller.

This point has not yet been settled, and just at present a good deal of heated comment is going the rounds; but in spite of the hostility toward the new law it is probably a reasonable assumption that an amicable working basis will be reached.

The New York Cotton Exchange made the into sight for the week 353,663 bales against 291,403 last year. The total for the season is placed at 11,850,000 against 13,051,000 last year. The movement during February is placed at 1,862,000 against 1,044,000 last year.

The local market for spot cotton was 8.65 for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	9.42	9.21	9.37@9.38	9.22@9.28
January	....	....	9.46@9.47	9.36@9.37
March	8.51	8.38	8.48@8.50	8.36@8.37
May	8.73	8.52	8.69@8.70	8.56@8.57
July	8.93	8.74	8.90@8.91	8.80@8.81
October	9.22	9.03	9.17@9.19	9.07@9.08

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	15,662	....	15,999
New Orleans	4,580	11,354	2,689
Savannah	8,042	7,449	2,501
Charleston	1,357	2,759	462
Norfolk	2,619	1,487	3,952

Total port receipts, 45,551, against 88,900 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Yr.
Augusta	790	736
Memphis	4,447	2,501
St. Louis	3,902	488
Houston	6,400	10,460

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	11,500 to 12,500	6,849	6,849
N. Orleans	8,500 to 10,000	12,845	6,850

Total exports yesterday, 39,156; so far this season, 5,536,954, against 7,319,432 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	1914.
New Orleans	7.94	397,348	230,010
Mobile	7.75	55,321	27,734
Savannah	8.00	227,626	89,448
Galveston	8.45	549,426	330,818
Wilmington	7¾	50,049	14,987
Norfolk	7.90	7,727	....
Augusta	7.95	140,216	72,003
Memphis	8.00	221,832	160,902
St. Louis	8.00	37,767	72,307
Houston	8.35	176,747	165,461

The Liverpool market was quiet. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 2 points lower at 4.99d. Sales, 7,000 bales. Receipts, 53,000 bales, including 44,000 American.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	310	313
American Light & Traction pf	107	109
Adirondack Electric Power	11	13
Adirondack Electric Power pf	40	42
*American Gas & Electric	89½	91
*American Gas & Electric pf	47½	49
American Power & Light	62	65
American Power & Light pf	81	83
American Public Utilities	31	34
American Public Utilities pf	62	63
American Waterworks & Electric	3½	4½
Am. W. W. & El. partic. pf	9	13
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	40	45
Cities Service	45½	47½
Cities Service pf	54½	56
Colorado Power	14	16
Colorado Power pf	87	92
Commonwealth P. R. & L	53½	55
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	81½	82½
Dayton Power & Light	37	39
Dayton Power & Light pf	80	85
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond Depsit pf	45	55
Electric Bond & Share pf	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	71	75
Empire District Electric 6s pf	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	17	20
Federal Light & Traction pf	55	60
Gas & Electric Securities	68	73
Gas & Electric Securities pf	60	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	13	26
Northern Ontario Light & Power	11	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	50	54
Northern States Power	22	25
Northern States Power pf	80	83
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	42¼	43½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	81	83
Republic Ry. & Light Co	15	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	66	68
Southern California Edison	74	76
Southern California Edison pf	90	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	4	5
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	17	18
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	7	8
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	35	37
United Light & Rys	48	51
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	68	70
United Light & Rys 2d pf	65	68
Utah Securities	13	15
Western Power	15½	16½
Western Power pf	59	61

*Par value $50.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.60	4.40
Baltimore & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.45
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.90	4.80
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4½	4.85	4.65
Chi. & North'west.	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.20	4.85
C. St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.70	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.25	5.00
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	4.60	4.45
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.05	4.90
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.80	4.70
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.65	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.80	4.40
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	5.80	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'23	5	6.20	5.30
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.05	4.90
Nort. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.55	4.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.25	5.00
Penn. Gen. Pr'pt.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.23
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5	5.25	4.85
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.85
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	5	4.60	4.50
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.12	4.80

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s Sept., 1915	101¼	101⅞	101¼	101⅝
6s Sept., 1916	102⅝	103	102⅝	102⅞
6s Sept., 1917	104¼	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
4½s March, 1963	104⅛	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
4½s May, 1957	104⅛	104⅜	104	104⅛
4½s Nov., 1963	104⅛	104⅜	104	104⅛
4½s May, 1917	100⅝	101	100⅝	101⅛
4½s Nov., 1917	100⅝	101⅛	100⅝	101⅛
4½s March, 1964	99½	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
4½s March, 1962	99⅝	99⅞	99⅜	99⅝
4½s Sept., 1960	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	99⅞
4½s March, 1930-'60	99⅝	99⅞	99⅜	99⅝
4s May, 1959	95⅛	95⅜	95	95⅛
4s Nov., 1958	95	95⅛	95	95⅛
4s May, 1957	95	95⅛	95	95⅛
4s Nov., 1956	94½	94⅝	94½	95⅛
4s Nov., 1936	94½	95⅛	94½	94⅝
4s May, 1936	96¼	96⅜	94½	95¼
4s 1918-1919	99	....	99	....
3½s Nov., 1954-5	84⅝	....	84½	84⅝
3½s May, 1954	84½	....	84⅛	84⅜
3½s 1950-1954	84	85	84	85

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Coml. Credit	138	138	138	138
$18	Con. Power	107	107	107	107
3,945	Con. P. rts.	7c.	9c.	7c.	8c.
100	Cosden	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5½
10	Fid. & Dep.	144	144	144	144
100	Houston Oil	10½	10½	10½	10½
30	Mar.-Mad. Elc.	28½	30½	28½	30½
22	Nor. Central	85½	85½	85½	85½
2,816	Un. Rys. & E.	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝
60	Way. C. & G.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

BONDS.

$1,800	C. Bal. 3½s, '30	92	92	92	92
15,000	C. Bal. 4s & L.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
2,000	Con. Coal 6s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2,000	Con. Gas 4½s	98½	98½	98½	98½
2,000	Con. Gas 5s	104	104	104	104
2,000	Dav. Ch. 6s	99	99	99	99
1,000	G., C. & N. 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
9,000	M., St. P. jt.5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
8,000	U.R.& E.1st 4s	83	83	83	83
6,000	U.R.& E.inc.4s	61	61¼	61	61¼
1,600	U.R.& E.ftg.5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¾
1,000	Va. M. 5th 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102⅞

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Ahmeek	260	260	260	260
2,430	Alaska Gold	29⅜	30	29⅜	30
200	Allouez	41½	42	41½	42
240	Amalgamated	63⅜	65	63⅜	64⅝
8,791	Am. Zinc	26⅞	27	26⅝	28
1,365	Aris. Cons.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
190	Butte & Bal.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5,428	Butte & Sup.	48⅜	49⅝	48⅜	49⅞
264	Cal. & Arizona	53	54½	53	54½
11	Cal. & Hecla	390	390	390	398
90	Centennial	18	18⅛	18	18⅛
250	Copper Range	35⅜	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝
80	East Butte	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
13	Franklin	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
50	Granby	66	68⅛	66	68½
26	Gr.-Cananea	26⅛	26⅜	26⅛	26½
100	Helvetia	35c	35c	35c	35c
20	Indiana	4	4	4	4
5	Island Creek	44	44	44	44
200	Insp. Copper	20	20	20	20
270	Isle Royale	21⅛	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝
210	Lake	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Keweenaw	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
325	Lake	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
695	Mass. Con.	5	5⅛	5	5
65	Mayflower	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
225	Miami	20⅛	20⅜	20⅛	20⅞
240	Mohawk	57⅛	58⅛	57⅛	58⅛
100	Nevada Con.	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜
1,320	New Arcadian	5½	5½	5⅝	5½
90	Nipissing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
883	North Butte	25	25⅞	25	25⅞
55	North Lake	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
270	Old Dominion	42	43	41	41
180	Osceola	72½	73	71	73
180	Pond Creek	14	14	14	14
10	Quincy	57	57	57	57
120	Ray Con.	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
20	Santa Fe	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
140	Shannon	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
160	Super. & Bos.	1	1	1	1
85	Superior Cop.	28½	28¾	23½	28⅝
400	Tuolumne	22c	22c	21c	22c.
673	U. S. Smelting	20¾	21½	20¼	21½
162	U. S. Sm. pf.	41	41	39½	40⅝
810	Utah Apex	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
115	Utah Cons.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
95	Utah Copper	52⅝	53	52⅝	53
230	Winona	2⅝	3	2⅝	2⅝
100	Wolverine	45	45	44	44
200	Wyandotte	60c	60c	60c	60c

RAILROADS.

30	Atchison	95½	95⅝	95	95⅝
10	Bos. & Albany	170	170	170	170
9	Bos. Elevated	90	90	89½	89½
122	Bos. & Maine	26	27	25½	27
20	Bos. & Prov.	230	230	230	230
10	Fitchburg pf.	56	56	56	56
20	Mass. Electric	7	7	7	7
1,320	N.Y., N.H. & H.	48⅝	50⅝	48⅝	50½
11	Old Colony	151	151	151	151
10	W. E. St. Ry.	69¼	69¼	69½	69½

MISCELLANEOUS.

90	Am. Ag. Chem	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
20	Am. Ag. C. pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
60	Am. Pneu. S.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
75	Am. P. S. pf.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
158	Am. Sugar	102	102¼	101¾	102⅛
61	Am. Sugar pf.	111	111	110	111
886	Am. T. & T.	120⅜	120⅝	120¼	120½
45	Am. Wool. pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½
850	E. Bos. Land	10	10¼	10	10¼
118	Edison	235	237	235	237
25	Galv.Hous. El.	90	90	90	90
70	Mass. Gas	82¾	82¾	82¼	82¼
39	Mass. Gas pf.	88¼	88¾	88¼	88¾
2	Mergenthaler	172½	172½	172½	173½
17	N. E. Tel.	134	134	133	134
187	Pullman	150½	151	150¼	151
50	Reece Folding	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
31	Swift & Co.	109	109	108¾	108¾
5	Torrington	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
44	Torrington pf.	27	27	27	27
115	United Fruit	117½	118	117	118
702	Un. Shoe Mach	55	56	55	56
231	Un. S. M. pf.	28¾	28⅞	28¾	28⅞
885	U. S. Steel	43⅝	45⅛	43⅝	45¼
51	U. S. Steel pf.	104⅜	105	104⅜	104⅝
491	Western Union	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	87⅞	88	87⅞	88
3,700	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	99¼	99¼	98⅝	99
31,000	Am. Zinc 6s	108	111	108	111
2,000	A.G. & W.I. 5s	61	61½	61	61½
12,000	C.,B.&Q.jt.4s	85½	86	85½	86
3,000	W. E. Tel. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
500	Swift 5s	95½	95¾	95½	95½

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	1	Houghton	1⅞	2
Bay S Gas	.09	1⅛	Iron Blos.	65	1
Begole	1	1⅞	Larose	.70	.74
Bohemia	1	1⅛	Majestic	.11	.14
Boston Ely	.12	.17	McKin-D.	.51	.55
Butte & L.	.19	.21	Mex Mat.	.15	.16
Calaveras	1⅞	1¾	Mines of A.	2	2⅛
Chief Con.	.80	.85	New Baltic	1⅞	2
Cons Ariz.	.25	.35	Nev.Doug.	.32	.35
Cortez	.15	.30	Ohio Cop.	.05	.10
Cons Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	Oneco	.80	.90
Crown Res	.86	.88	South Lake	4⅞	5
Davis Daly	.85	.88	Stew't Min	1½	1⅝
Eagle & Bluebell	.80	.85	Un Verde	2⅞	3
First Nat.	1	1⅛	Yukon	2½	2¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	A., E. & J. pf.	65	65	65	65
315	Chi. Ry., Se. 2	27	27	27	27
30	Dia. Match	93½	93¾	93	93
50	Hart. S. & M.	108	108	108	108
50	Lindsay Light	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
5	Nat. Carbon	135½	135½	135½	136½
50	Nat. Carb. pf.	119½	119½	119½	119½
20	People's Gas	119	119	119	119
189	Sears-Roebuck	203¾	204	202¾	203½
10	Sears-R. pf.	125	125	125	125
75	Stewart W.	50	50	49	50
50	Swift	109	109	109	109
30	Union Carbide	153½	153½	153¼	153½

BONDS.

$5,000	Chi. Ry. B 5s	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
2,500	Chi. Ry. Inc.4s	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
1,000	Chi. Ry. p.m.4s	65	65	65	65
1,000	Dia. M. deb.5s	102	102	102	102
10,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Amal. Copper	55	55	54½	54⅞
11	Am. Gas N. J.	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾
20	Am. Railways	33	33	33	33
98	Baldwin L. pf.	90	91¾	90	91¾
5	Cambria Iron	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¾
805	Cambria Steel	43	43	43	43
155	Elec. Stor. B.	48¾	49	48¾	48¾
10	Gen. Asphalt	26	26	26	26
217	Gen. Asph. pf.	60	60	60	60
425	In. Co. of N.A.	21	21½	21	21¼
240	Keystone Tel.	14½	14½	14½	14½
4	Keystone T. pf	63	63	63	63
6	Lehigh Valley	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
125	L. V. Transit	14¾	15	14¾	15
10	Miss. Pacific	12	12	12	12
10	Mo., Kas. & T.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
234	Penna. R.	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¾
296	Penna. Salt	80	80	80	80
980	Phila. Elec.	24	24¼	24	24¼
1,945	P. R. T. ctfs.	11¾	12	11	11¾
80	Reading	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
100	Southern Pac.	84	84	84	84
735	Tono. Belmont	4½	4½	4½	4½
80	Tono. Mining	7½	7½	7½	7½
634	Union Trac.	35¾	36	35¾	35¾
2	United Co. N.J.	220	220	220	220
825	U. S. Steel	43¾	45⅞	43¾	45¼
1	West J. & S.	49½	49½	49½	49½

BONDS.

$3,000	A. G. & E. 5s	86	86	85¾	86
2,000	Baldwin L. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100¾
268	Cambria Steel scrip, 1916	96½	96½	95⅞	95⅞
168	Cambria Steel scrip, 1917	95½	95⅝	95½	95⅝
1,000	Choc. gen. 5s	97¼	97¼	97½	97¼
10,000	C. 4s, 1941, reg.	100¾	100¾	100½	100¾
1,000	Con. T.N.J. 5s	101¼	101¼	101½	101½
6,000	Elec. & P. 4s	73½	73½	73½	73½
5,000	Keystone T. 5s	94	94¼	94	94½
3,000	Leh. Nav. con. 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	Pa. R. R. con. 4s, 1948	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
11,000	Pa. R. R. 4½s, reg., w. i.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3,000	Phila. Elec. 4s	78¾	78¾	78¾	79
8,000	Phila. Elec. 5s	102½	102¼	102½	102⅝
1,000	Welsbach 5s	91½	91½	91½	91½

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Columbia G. & E.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
80	Crucible Steel pf.	76½	76½	76	76
80	Indpdt. Brew. pf.	16	16½	16	16½
35	Mfrs. Light & H.	48¼	48¾	48¾	48¾
20	Nat. Fireproofing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
90	Nat. Fireproof pf.	18½	18½	18½	18½
200	Ohio Fuel Supply	41¼	41¼	41½	41½
10	Pittsb'h Brewing	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
60	Pittsb'h Brew. pf.	16	16	16	16
100	Pittsb'h Coal	20½	20½	20½	20½
120	Pittsb'h Coal pf.	92	93	92	93
65	Pure Oil	14¾	14¾	14½	14⅝
36	Union Switch & S.	94½	94½	94½	94½
10	Westingh. Mach.	13	13	13	13

BONDS.

$2,000	Pitts. Brew. 6s	59	59	59	59
8,000	Pittsb'gh Coal deb. 5s	93	93¼	93	93

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	120	110	120
American Cigar pf.	97½	99	97½	99
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	63	73	63	73
Conley Foil Co.	275	300	275	300
Johnston T. F. & M.	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	150	155	150	155
J. S. Young pf.	106	108	106	108
MacAndrews & F.	170	175	170	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	220	230	220	230
P. R.-Am. Tob. scrip	160	175	160	170
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	220	230	220	230
R. J. Reynolds T. pf.	110½	111½	110½	111½

STEEL MEN EXPECT TO SELL TO FRANCE

Consider Abrogation of Tariff on Rails Is Bid for Imports from America.

ENGLAND THE ONLY RIVAL

War Risk Insurance May Offset Her Advantage in Cheaper Cost of Transportation.

Steel manufacturers yesterday considered the French Government's action in annulling the tariff on rails as a direct bid for importations from the United States. It was thought that England's mills would be able to do little in filling the demand of French railways because of labor shortage and the call of her colonial railways upon the surplus output. It is believed here that the tariff of $18 a ton probably will be restored as soon as the emergency has passed, and such advantage as manufacturers may obtain from the change must be seized quickly.

Heretofore France has favored England in her importations of steel products. A preferential tariff has allowed the English mills a margin of $5 to $10 a ton over American goods. The tariff on English rails, for instance, has been $13 a ton, while exporters from the United States have had to contend with a rate of $18. In few of the major steel products has the difference between the schedules been less than $5, and it has not been learned yet that alterations are to be made in articles besides rails.

Domestic steel companies had been using what influence they properly could wield to have the French tariff changed before the action on rails was announced on Thursday. The foreign trade advisers of the State Department at Washington had been urged to notify their representatives abroad that the American corporations stood ready to fill the gap caused by the elimination from business of many French plants by the war, provided an adjustment of the tariff could be arranged so as to allow competition with England. It is not known whether the representations at Washington had any effect, although the position of the steel makers here was set forth to French authorities.

With no tariff at all to be considered, local steel men say they can meet English prices in France successfully. Belgian mills and those of Germany, of course, are out of the running, and France is forced to get the bulk of her supplies from either England or the United States. The English concerns have a shorter and slightly cheaper haul to French shores, but the question arises whether the war risk insurance will not be heavy enough to offset cheaper transportation costs, and about even up charges. If the trade develops, it is expected that the Steel Corporation will utilize some of the nine vessels it has under the American flag in freight service to France.

The war has been especially severe to the French steel industry, because most of the plants are in the war zone, near the Belgian and Luxemburg borders. Some of them are being used by the German Army for making railroad and structural material.

Homestake Mining Co.'s Report.

The Homestake Mining Company's balance available for dividends last year was $1,679,556, as compared with $2,118,515 in 1913. Dividends aggregating $2,210,208 were paid out, of which $530,652 was taken from surplus. The company's total income was $6,808,723, a decline of $10,635. The total surplus at the end of the year amounted to $897,595.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14½	14¾	14¼	14¼
Atlantic Refining	540	550	540	550
Borne-Scrymser	250	260	250	260
Buckeye P. L.	107	109	107	109
Chesebrough Mfg.	645	655	650	660
Colonial Oil	90	100	90	100
Continental Oil	220	225	220	225
Crescent P. L.	36	38	36	38
Cumberland P. L.	47	50	47	50
Eureka P. L.	215	220	220	225
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil	160	163	160	163
Illinois P. L.	127	130	127	129
Indiana P. L.	96	98	96	98
Nat'l Transit	31	33	31	33
N. Y. Transit	205	210	200	205
Northern P. L.	87	90	87	90
Ohio Oil	131	133	130	132
Pierce Oil	13¾	14¼	13¾	14¼
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	78	80	78	80
Prairie O. & G.	226	229	222	228
Prairie P. L. (w. i.)	146	149	143	146
Solar Refining	230	240	225	230
Southern P. L.	206	210	205	210
South Penn Oil	257	262	257	262
So. W. Pa. P. L.	115	118	113	117
Std Oil of Cal.	293	296	294	297
Std Oil of Ind.	407	410	405	410
Std Oil of Kan.	335	345	335	345
Std Oil of Ky.	253	258	250	255
Std Oil of Neb.	310	320	310	320
Std Oil of N. J.	391	394	388	391
Std Oil of N. Y.	190	195	190	193
Std Oil of Ohio	415	420	415	420
Swan & Finch	125	130	125	130
Union Tank	83	84	81	84
Vacuum Oil	180	183	183	186
Washington Oil	30	35	30	35

Suggestions for Investors

Those with accumulated savings who have hesitated to invest because of a natural feeling of apprehension caused by the disturbed conditions existing in certain lines of business will find it interesting, and perhaps profitable, to study the various investment channels open to them at present and obtain the opinion of those recognized as financial experts.

While opinions naturally differ, one method can be employed which will enable investors not only to receive an unusually high interest rate, but there is every reason to believe that ultimately their principal will be improved.

With present unsettled business conditions in mind, we have prepared some investment suggestions which explain a way for careful investors to use their available funds in a most conservative and effective way.

Circular G-114 sent on request

A. B. Leach & Co.
Investment Securities
149 Broadway, New York
CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA BOSTON BUFFALO BALTIMORE LONDON

URGES HIGHER RATES AS BUSINESS TONIC

Railroad President Asserts That Poor Earnings Affect General Mercantile Conditions.

WILD CHARGES DEPLORED

Responsible in Part, Asserts Banker Wade, for Plight of Western Carriers.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The credit of railroads as reflected in their ability to obtain new capital was discussed before Interstate Commerce Commissioner W. M. Daniels today, in the petition of forty-one Western railroads for permission to increase freight rates.

Festus J. Wade, a banker of St. Louis, testified that owing to their poor earnings Western railroads were unable to obtain money, except on high rates of interest out of proportion to the rates demanded from industrial corporations.

"To what do you attribute the financial depression from which the railroads are suffering?" asked Luther Walker, counsel for the packing interests, who are opposing the increases.

"I attribute it," said Mr. Wade, "largely to the attacks of State railway commissions in reducing the railroads' revenue, to onerous acts by State Legislatures, and to wild and extravagant charges against the railroads."

"If business conditions throughout the country are poor now, do you think it would hasten prosperity to tax the shippers?"

"It would help hasten prosperity to restore the credit of railroads. Many shippers who are now suffering from business depression would be glad to pay higher rates to improve business."

The witness said he considered the influence of the Interstate Commerce Commission over railroads was good, but that many State commissions and Legislatures handicapped the roads.

"Don't you think it is rather mismanagement and the selling of blue sky and water that has hurt the roads more than State commissions?" asked Everett Jennings, counsel for the Illinois Public Utilities Commission.

"It's just such wild statements as you have made that have hurt their credit," replied Mr. Wade.

Willis E. Reed of Neoraska wanted to know if Mr. Wade had read a book, published twenty-five years ago, in which various financial depressions had been predicted, and whether it was not well known in financial circles that periods of business depression and prosperity came "with startling regularity," and were known in advance.

"I never heard of such a thing," said Mr. Wade.

Asserting he had much experience with the credits of Southwestern roads, Mr. Wade said that their ability to obtain money on bonds in recent years was practically stopped when "while the country was flooded with money," the public had grown reluctant to buy securities, and that only roads in exceptionally good standing could obtain funds at normal rates.

Benjamin F. Bush, President of the Missouri Pacific Road, said his lines would be unable to keep pace with the public's demands for increased efficiency unless higher freight rates were permitted.

"We believe," he said, "the bad economic conditions which have prevailed for the last fifteen months, with the attendant depression of general business, have been due more to the failure of the railroads to earn adequate revenues than to any other cause. The situation may have been made more acute by the European war, but business depression was upon us with full force prior to that.

"When the railroads are prosperous they consume from 40 to 50 per cent. of the basic industrial factors and thus initiate a movement in business which quickly pervades all industries and trades. When their revenues are inadequate they are obliged in self-preservation to retrench.

"Nine industries in St. Louis dependent on railroads have been obliged to curtail their forces some 10,000 men, and their payrolls on that account are $588,000 less a month than in times of normal business. The loss in wages of employes of those nine St. Louis industries aggregate $7,000,000 a year. The time has come when it is most vital, not only to the carriers' interest, but to the industrial and commercial welfare of the country, that the desired advance should be allowed."

End of London Wool Sales.

LONDON, March 5.—The wool auction sales closed today with offerings of 7,300 bales, which were readily cleared at firm prices. Scoured merinos again sold at 2s 6d. Compared with the previous auctions crossbreds closed 10 per cent., merinos from 10 to 20 per cent., and Cape of Good Hope and Natal from 10 to 15 per cent. higher. The feature of the sales was the strong American demand for long-haired scoured and greasy merinos. They purchased 16,000 bales, for which licenses for export are now being considered. During the series the home trade bought 70,000 bales, and France 2,000. The next sales will be held March 16.

WOOLEN MEN AGREE.

Plan for Getting British Wool Accepted by Manufacturers.

With some minor changes, the special committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers yesterday approved the arrangement concluded between the British Government and the Textile Alliance, whereby wool may be exported to this country from Great Britain and Australia. The committee conferred with A. M. Patterson, President of the alliance, yesterday, at the Hotel Belmont and, after a short session, agreed with him on all except a few unimportant details, which were soon adjusted.

The suggestion of Sir Richard Crawford, commercial attaché at the British Embassy in Washington, that the wool brought in be consigned to custodian banks, subject to release on the approval of the alliance, was adopted.

Before concluding its session the special committee appointed a standing body, which will co-operate with the alliance. Mr. Patterson in Chairman of this committee, and the other members are John P. Wood, who is a Director of the alliance; Andrew Adie, President of the United States Worsted Company, and Arthur E. Gill, President of the Boston Wool Trade Association.

The Textile Alliance held its annual meeting during the week and re-elected last year's officers as follows: A. M. Patterson, President; Caesar Cone, Vice President, and J. J. Nevins, Secretary and Treasurer. The Directors appointed were as follows: Dr. Otto Hunziker, for one year; Caesar Cone, two years; W. A. Mitchell, three years; John P. Wood, four years, and A. M. Patterson, five years.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of February show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Five roads	$2,561,543	+$151,127	
Seven roads	3,760,426	— 499,380	
Total (12 roads)	6,321,969	— 348,253	

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for January—

	1915.	1914	1913.
Mileage	9,376	9,129	9,129
Gross	$7,062,722	$7,078,639	$7,623,181
Net after tax.	1,946,614	2,068,367	2,512,765
7 mos. gross	54,856,818	58,570,782	58,336,846
Net after tax.	19,258,246	19,344,209	20,850,333

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for January—

Gross	6,696,115	7,038,755	7,283,152
Net after tax.	1,549,513	1,882,303	1,734,941
7 mos. gross	55,486,185	57,412,711	57,785,910
Net after tax.	15,256,311	16,985,356	19,225,166

NORFOLK & WESTERN for January—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	3,033,776	3,419,904	385,224
Net after tax.	791,553	889,286	97,733
Total income.	1,623,384	1,104,467	81,103
Sur. aft. chgs.	630,367	728,748	98,181
7 mos. gross	24,480,169	26,918,800	2,438,631
Net after tax.	7,169,759	7,793,759	543,537
Total income.	8,470,071	8,762,902	292,831
Sur. aft. chgs.	5,888,273	6,127,370	439,097

ROCK ISLAND LINES for January—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	5,705,720	5,607,831	5,397,748
Net aft. taxes.	1,082,549	1,159,511	665,608
Gross, 7 mos.	43,940,277	42,105,130	43,619,671
Net aft. taxes.	9,079,427	9,224,024	10,232,627

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN for January—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	2,409,019	2,927,191	518,172
Net aft. taxes.	540,282	1,064,962	524,679
Def. aft. chgs.	82,024	443,838	*528,017
Gross, 7 mos.	18,218,364	20,344,401	2,126,036
Net aft. taxes.	4,854,149	6,683,184	1,829,034
Sur. aft. chgs.	379,072	2,220,500	1,841,430

*Increase. †Surplus.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO. reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for November—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
To. rcts. fr.op.	$2,824,757	$2,890,647	*$65,889
Express priv...	1,484,101	1,530,732	*46,630
Tot. trans. rev.	1,340,655	1,359,914	*19,259
Non-trans. rev.	31,090	25,761	5,329
Total op. rev..	1,383,885	1,397,815	*13,929
Total op. exp.	1,588,677	1,425,278	113,398
Net op. def....	154,792	27,463	127,328
Taxes.....	12,301	16,699	*3,767
Op. deficit....	458,211	44,162	124,949

Five months:

To. rcts. fr. op.	14,566,500	14,863,297	*296,796
Express priv...	7,546,738	7,755,176	*188,437
Tot. tran. rev.	7,017,762	7,126,520	*108,758
Non-tran. rev.	217,604	161,177	56,487
Total op. rev.	7,237,367	7,289,238	*51,871
Total op. exp.	7,745,207	7,135,331	609,875
Net op. deficit.	507,840	†153,907	661,747
Taxes.....	85,507	81,319	3,811
Op. deficit....	593,347	†72,589	567,934

Mileage:

Steam roads...	37,923	33,632	4,291
Other lines....	7,016	4,993	3,022

*Decrease. †Surplus.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.
Profit for year	914,527	2,029,898
Reserve for depreciation	.....	470,934
Interest	190,956	222,654
Net profit	723,571	1,336,310
Dividends	696,741	776,634
Year's surplus	26,830	559,675
Previous balance	913,032	682,390
Profit and loss balance	940,762	1,242,065
Trans. to reserve	.....	328,134
Bal. credit prof. & loss	940,762	913,933
Reserve	2,700,000	2,700,000
Total	3,640,762	3,613,932

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Prof. from op.	3,652,823	3,579,668	73,160
Int., divs., &c.	224,868	86,044	138,824
Total income.	3,878,696	3,665,712	212,984
Int., taxes, &c.	791,521	631,989	159,548
Add. net sales	455,350	305,517	150,033
Depreciation	526,450	444,251	82,199
Total ded.	1,573,322	1,380,856	192,666
Surplus	2,305,174	2,284,853	20,319
Pf. dividend.	1,493,231	1,500,000	*6,769
Surplus	811,943	784,853	27,087
Prev. surplus	7,865,361	7,080,505	784,856
Total surplus	8,677,304	7,865,361	811,943

*Decrease.

HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Total income	6,308,723	6,319,368	6,790,897
Total disb.	4,623,166	4,200,853	4,323,009
Surplus	1,679,556	2,118,515	2,267,888
Dividends	2,210,000	2,140,227	1,310,400
Deficit	530,652	21,710	*957,488
Previous sur.	1,428,248	1,455,958	498,420
P. & L. sur.	897,595	1,428,248	1,455,958

*Surplus.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER POWER for January—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	137,088	128,488	8,599
Net aft. taxes.	109,463	105,043	4,420
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,082	29,036	*27,954
12 mos. gross	1,585,064	.....	.....
Net aft. taxes.	1,253,942	.....	.....
Sur. aft. chgs.	153,630	.....	.....

*Decrease.

MERCHANTS OPPOSE LIGHTERAGE FEES

Railroads in New York Lack Adequate Terminal Facilities, They Charge.

SHIPPERS ARE HANDICAPPED

They Also Fight Cut in Free-Storage Allowance at Interstate Commerce Hearing.

J. C. Lincoln, manager of the traffic bureau of the Merchants Association, which is leading the fight against the proposal of the trunk line railroads to charge for lighterage in New York harbor, and to cut down the time allowed for free storage of freight, was the principal witness at yesterday's hearing before C. V. Burnside, examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, at the Custom House.

Mr. Lincoln went into general description of the terminal facilities at New York and compared them with those of other cities. His testimony was illustrated with a number of large maps and his statements were drawn out by questioning from William J. Quinn, counsel for the Wholesale Grocers' Association. Mr. Lincoln said the situation here was unique, as an enormous tonnage came through the pier stations of the railroads without track facilities. Lighterage, therefore, was a substitute for the entry of the roads into the city. It was used to bring the trunk lines into New York and afforded a means of making delivery here, where the goods were billed. The effect was to concentrate industrial lants in the vicinity of the pier stations.

Taking Chicago for comparison, he said, the Pennsylvania road alone had seven rail stations within the city's inner zone and each of these was equipped with team track facilities. Many of the freight depots handled less than car load lots, which in this city are delivered by lighter. Here the Pennsylvania had only one team track yard, covering but one city block.

In St. Louis, Mr. Lincoln said, the Terminal Railroad Association owned by the trunk lines entering the city, served every section, and industrial plants were located all along its lines, instead of being congested as here. The Iron Mountain and other roads had many team tracks. In all the large interior cities conditions were similar to those at Chicago and St. Louis.

In these cities cars, he said, were delivered on side tracks right alongside the factories, and the same was true of 200 factories in this State outside of New York City. No charge was made for this service, and to charge for lighterage, which brought the goods to points more or less convenient to the factories, would put this city at a disadvantage.

The effect of the proposed reduction in the time allowed for free storage, with charges for additional time, was taken up by a number of witnesses at the morning session, including H. J. Greenbank of the Flour Committee of the Produce Exchange, Edgar G. Broenniman, Vice President of the Exchange, and George A. Zabriskie, agent for the Pittsburgh Flour Company. They were examined by Charles R. Austin, counsel for the Produce Exchange.

These witnesses complained of the irregularity with which their shipments moved. Two cars leaving Minneapolis the same day frequently arrived ten days apart. Conversely, in bad weather, it often happened that shipments made at intervals came in at the same time. Under these conditions it was impossible to remove them quickly, as could be done when they were spread over several days. For this reason the present time allowance was needed, although if the railroads had warehouses on Manhattan Island the shipments could be handled out of them in four days if necessary. All the warehouses, however, were on the New Jersey side.

They also said they could not see wherein a few days more delay created any extra expense to the carriers, which would justify them in making the charge.

The hearing will go on at the Custom House at 10 o'clock this morning.

LAUDS COMMISSIONER WARD

Playgrounds Association for Removal of Central Park Arsenal.

The Parks and Playgrounds Association, of which George Gordon Battle is President, wrote a letter to Park Commissioner Ward yesterday congratulating him on his decision to remove from Central Park the unsightly Arsenal building.

Mr. Battle expressed the hope in his letter that persons who might consider the Arsenal building of historic or romantic value or sentimental value would be given a scant hearing, and the Arsenal torn down in spite of any movement of protest they might make.

Park Commissioner Ward received a delegation of people interested in reviving the often-rejected plan for building a large opera house on the site of the present sheep fold in Central Park. He assured them that their project would not be given the slightest consideration, saying it was entirely contrary to the Park Department policy.

When he was asked what he thought of the opinions expressed by persons interested in former attempts to utilize the Arsenal building for an art gallery that the Arsenal had historic value Commissioner Ward laughed.

"I can't imagine a more unhistoric building," he said. "Here we have a building that was temporary in the first place, that is without architectural finish, that has been an eyesore from the day it was first built, and that has long outlived its usefulness as a structure."

A plan is under discussion among people interested in conserving park space for purposes of recreation to have the animals in Central Park removed to the Bronx Zoological Park, where the buildings for animals are modern and sanitary. It is held that the Central Park buildings are antiquated and not fit shelter for the animals.

IMPORTS HERE INCREASE.

Those of Dyestuffs Are Large, but Dry Goods Are Less.

General imports here in the week ended Feb. 27 gained over $2,300,000 compared with the week before, although dry goods show a falling off. Last week's imports, according to the Custom House statement issued yesterday, totaled $15,768,391 against $17,404,469 the week before, and $11,251,313 the week before that.

Indigo entries for the week comprised 1,914 packages appraised at $146,549, while aniline colors had a value of $81,075. Argols were returned at $52,848, and dyewood extract at $5,505. Dyewood was valued at $3,355. Watches, jewelry, and precious stones were appraised at $883,919, and leather, hides, and findings at $2,278,959. India rubber, manufactures, and waste were worth $2,238,778, and chemical salts at $10,774. Argentine fresh beef imports were down to a value of $4,806. Coffee totaled $2,452,508, and cocoa, $1,264,288.

Imports of dry goods for consumption totaled $2,325,886, silk entries being appraised at $750,252. The week before these entries had a value of $2,852,424, and $3,584,209 in the same week last year. Withdrawals of dry goods from bonded warehouses last week amounted to $745,346, while those entered for warehouse totaled $582,590. Withdrawals the corresponding week last year amounted to $720,249, while the entries were $704,519.

Mayor to Address Men's League.

Mayor Mitchel and Commissioner Woods will be the principal speakers at the monthly meeting of the Men's League of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, next Thursday evening. The Mayor's address will be on "Certain Phases of City Government," while the head of the Police Department will speak on "Police Organization."

DRY GOODS BUYERS BUSY.

Shipments During Week Show Big Gain Over Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Retailers are coming to market in larger numbers than during past seasons, and they are making more frequent trips, a tendency that has been particularly noticeable since the first of the year.

"This method of buying is keeping retail stocks throughout the country in a healthy condition, as merchants who pursue this policy are enabled to turn their stocks oftener and to run their business with less capital tied up in merchandise.

"General orders are about normal, and shipments during the week show a gain over those of the corresponding period a year ago."

EXTEND CLEARING SYSTEM.

Federal Reserve Bank Governors to Complete Plans Soon.

No steps will be taken by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to extend its clearing system throughout the State until after the meeting of the twelve Governors scheduled to take place in Washington on March 11. Final plans will then be completed, varying somewhat according to special considerations in the different districts. The plan for this district will then be formulated and transmitted to the 480 member banks, with which it is optional to come into the system or to stay out.

In preparation for handling the volume of checks that will come into the Federal Reserve Bank when the new system starts, the partitions on the mezzanine floor of its offices at 62 Cedar Street have been removed and a large floor space cleared.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Conditions in business are very much mixed. Total transactions are still below those of recent years. There is a large attendance of retail distributors in the textile markets and they buy often, but as a rule, in comparatively small lots for immediate needs, and keep their stocks low. Many of the cotton mills are running on full time. There is a satisfactory business in clothing. Silks are in fair demand. Some improvement is noted in the shoe industry, but conditions are still far from normal. The glass trade is in well maintained volume. Shipbuilding is very active. Large sales are reported of automobiles. Commodity prices generally are lower. Wheat has declined sharply as a result of the Allies' progress in the Dardanelles, foreshadowing the release of Russian wheat to the world. The steel trade is gradually expanding and a hopeful feeling prevails. Developments, however, are exceedingly irregular, operations in some lines being nearly normal, while in others they are very much below capacity.

Clearings through the banks are still in moderate volume, the total this week at the leading cities of the United States, amounting to $3,131,715, a decrease of 1.2 per cent. as compared with the $3,150,568,750 of the same week last year and 8.1 per cent. as contrasted with the $3,388,503,680 reported for the corresponding week in 1913. New York City makes the most satisfactory exhibit for many weeks, the total at that centre being $1,978,868,486, as against $1,982,534,957 last year, thus showing a loss of only 0.2 per cent.

Bradstreet's says:

By and large, trade is slightly better though there are many ragged edges, especially when such sections as the South and South are considered; in centres distributing to cereal growing regions, house orders have increased as the result of buyers' visits; unemployment continues to decrease; many lines are spurred to activity by war orders; bank clearings comparisons are more favorable in that decreases are smaller; Winter wheat crop reports are excellent; soil conditions for Spring planting are of the best, such farmers as have been in a position to hold wheat for high prices display little interest in new loans, and collections are better in certain sections, more particularly the Southwest.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—Incorporated today:

Ayres Fuel Oil Co., Great River, produce crude petroleum and products, $100,000; H. C. Christie, M. P. Walsh, G. A. MacDonald, Woolworth Building.

Kooper Chemical and Oil Co., chemists, druggists, ore, minerals, oil, $50,000; I. Niner, H. F. Mela, W. J. Magee, 608 Tenth St., Brooklyn.

Sloan Danenhower & Co., salvage, submarines, marine insurance, contracting, $200,000; A. G. Beardsley, R. A. Wright, Sloan Danenhower, 409 Fowler Av., Pelham Manor.

Salvia Film Corpn., leasing, renting, moving-picture films, $75,000; L. A. Brown, M. Silverstein, H. W. Kahn, 167 West 79th St.

Rufus Darrow's Son, Roseton, brick, stone, lumber, cement, coal, wood, combustibles, $35,000; E. A. and H. J. Jova, D. Darrow, Spuyten Duyvil.

Hungarian Business Corpn., realty, stocks, bonds, securities, inventions, $10,000; J. Weiss, J. Gelbstein, Dr. Nicholas V. Winter, 331 East 4th St.

Nova Manufacturing Co., electric batteries, novelties, $50,000; A. C. Robertson, J. H. Gerathy, E. T. Maharin, 49 Morton St.

Harby, Abrons & Mellus, engineering, contracting, construction, manufacturing, $50,000; H. Harby, A. W. Abrons, L. L. Mellus, 416 West 154th St.

Peterson Realty Co., Jamestown, realty, agency, brokerage, $50,000; G. W. Sederquist, J. Johnson, I. A. Peterson, 103 East Second St.

Menger & Ring, picture frames, moldings, works of art, $25,000; J. Konheim, J. L. Menger, J. Ring, 940 Fox St.

Franklin Levinson Co., women's, misses' costumes, dresses, $15,000; C. A. Houston, E. M. Steindler, A. H. Franklin, 29 West 35th St.

The Rochester Motor Supply Ass'n and Service Co., Rochester, motor supplies, prepare routes, road service, $10,000; L. H. and Mildred L. Kenning, B. Van Tuyle, 195 East Ave., Rochester.

Micrograph Corp'n, motion pictures, $10,000; B. M. Costigan, H. W. Palwer, C. A. Taussig, 220 Broadway.

Ideal Sanitary Sugar Bowl Co., gold, silver, enamel, aluminum ware, spoons, $10,000; H. R. Ellis, S. L. Kreisman, S. Simon, 145 Audubon Ave.

Mandel Schoenwetter Shoe Co., $10,000; P. Schoenwetter, A. J. Seltzer, B. Mandel, 91 Jewel, St., Brooklyn.

Avenue Modes, dry goods, millinery, tailors, outfitters, $10,000; W. F. McGinn, J. T. Kirk, E. Glaeser, 140 Ogden Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

R. D. Streeter, Inc., Brooklyn, realty agents, brokers, commission merchants, $10,000; R. L., F. E., and R. D. Streeter, 215 Dean St., Brooklyn.

The P. Edward Wisch Service, private detective agency, $5,000; R. Feige, H. L. Schoener, P. Wisch, 80 Mercer Ave., North Plainfield, N. J.

American Meat and Supply Co., fish, fruits, vegetables, poultry, meat, groceries, $10,000; E. A. McGuire, N. Marks, A. Berton Reed, 1,959 86th St., Brooklyn.

Estate of Townsend Underhill, realty, construction, contracting, $10,000; B. G., H. H., and A. D. Weeks, 45 William St.

Thomas O'Brien, Inc., men's apparel, uniforms, $10,000; J. Glynn, G. H. Mann, T. O'Brien, 36 West 35th St.

Joseph F. Wagner, Inc., stationery, religious articles, church goods, works of art, $10,000; J. F. Kargl, C. and J. F. Wagner, 77 Fourth Ave., Bayside, Long Island.

Brouwer & Davall, painters, paper hangers, builders, contractors, $7,500; F. P. Pace, A. A. Davall, H. S. Brouwer, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

Brooklyn Pork and Provision Co., Brooklyn, cattle raising, sheep farming, tanning, warehousing, preserved meats, slaughter houses, $7,500; I. Neuwirth, A. Wittmore, F. B. Ware, 1,170 Broadway.

The Leah Waist and Dress Mfg. Co., wearing apparel, $5,000; A. L. Gellich, A. Hammer, S. Levin, 542 First Av., Astoria.

Brooklyn Jamaica Fruit Co., Baldwin, cultivate bananas, pineapples, oranges, tobacco, $5,000; W. S. Graham, W. B. Goldan, Jr., S. James Beer, 178 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

Beacon Piano Co., musical instruments, piano, hardware, player pianos, $5,000; B. L. Marks, J. M. Edelson, L. A. Valente, 21 Charlton St.

Federal Concrete Co., Buffalo, contractors, concrete, construction, $5,000; F. E. Bogot, R. H. Else, W. E. Jones, 111 Claremont Av., Buffalo.

Donnelson Trading Co., commission, brokers, importers, exporters, $5,000; J. Stern, H. H. Waller, E. M. Steinharter, 247 Audubon Av.

Authorizations: Sutton & Corson Co., Ocean City, N. J., contracting, construction, $100,000; Repros. W. D. Loucks, Parker Building, Schenectady. Ball Bearing Shade Roller Co., Naugatuck, Conn., $25,000; Repr. H. W. Day, 341 Fourth Av., New York. United Profit Sharing Groceries Corpn., Wilmington, Del., realty, brokerage, minerals, oils, gases, $2,000,000; Repr. Alexander E. Bacon, 40 Cedar St., New York.

Capital increase: Atlantic Restaurant, Manhattan, $5,000 to $24,000; Tindale Cabinet Co., Manhattan, $30,000 to $50,000. Cecelia Co., Brooklyn, $2,000 to $35,000.

Capital decreases: The De Meridor Co., Middletown, $100,000 to $800; Withburn Corpn., Ithaca, $50,000 to $40,400.

Voluntary dissolutions: William R. Cantwell Co., Manhattan; Burns & Barber, Syracuse; Howard G. Pigney, Inc., Manhattan; Ashley Brake and Supply Co., Manhattan.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

We have 10,000 crepe de chine and crepe Georgette waists for immediate delivery at $2.25; regular $5 sellers. Chelsea Waist Co., 152-156 West 25th St. Phone 9745, Farragut.

JOBBING TRADE, M. M. Kirschenbaum & Bro., Baltimore; best made pile and cloth coats. Showing Room 880, Broadway Central Hotel.

Factory plant, 14 machines, all improvements; rent cheap and to be sold cheap. Sang, Cohen & Reiman, 202 West 28th St.

Contractors wanted with samples of high-class cotton dress. Call after 10 A. M., 11th floor, 130 West 29th.

Jobber looking at wash dresses, price $2.50 to $7.50. Call mornings up to 12 o'clock, top floor, 37 West 19th St.

Jobbers looking at Summer dresses; orders given; bring samples. Eighth floor, 32 West 27th.

Jobber looking Fall samples children's, misses' coats. 12 East 33d, 9th floor.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¼@4 per cent. for the best names
Thursday...3¼@4 " " " "

The quotation is for six months' paper.

Cancellations Coming In.

The selling agents in the piece goods market who did not themselves use the blue pencil on their customers' orders, where such were plain speculation, now find that these same customers are exercising the prerogative. In some quarters of the market cancellations are heavy and the buyers seem to have changed their ideas utterly in revising their orders. In the hurry of the initial ordering it was reasonable to suppose that mistakes would be made, but it begins to look as if they will be costlier to the mills than was at first thought.

Traveling Men's Social.

The Associated Traveling Salesmen of New York, Incorporated, will hold a beefsteak dinner and dance at Reisenweber's Sunday night, and have gathered together quite an array of talent to entertain them on that occasion. Milton J. Levy is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and has provided for the following to appear: Edison Quartet, Right Quintet, Ruth A. Pommer, Helen Cashman, Josephine Harmon, Gabrielle Smith, Maurice Abrams, and Al Wohlman. Jordon's Fox Trot Band will supply the dance music. The affair will be made as sociable as possible, since it will probably mean, for many of the salesmen, the last of its kind before they leave on their Fall selling trips.

Specializing for Success.

A prominent manufacturer, commenting on the tendency to produce ever wider lines for the retailer to select from, said that he thought the idea was being carried too far. There are very few successes in business where either the manufacturer or retailer generalizes. To be the best in any given field, the house must specialize. He pointed to the great strides made by Cleveland as a coat and suit market and attributed it to the specialization of the manufacturers there in staple goods. The desire to catch the buyer's fancy by showing an over-extensive line, he pointed out, means manufacturing cost increasing out of all proportion to the results attained.

Petticoat Business Broadens.

A marked broadening of the demand for petticoats has been seen by the local trade in the last few weeks under the stimulus afforded by the wider skirts that are being made this season and the improved call for separate skirts. Both silk and cotton petticoats are being taken well by the retail trade, taffetas, both in the regular and soft finishes, being especially favored by the stores that handle the better grades of merchandise. There is a good call, too, for messaline and satin petticoats, while in the cotton lines nainsooks are popular. In many of the lines the skirt bodies are 2 to 2¼ yards wide at the bottom, while the ruffles range from 2¼ to 3 yards in width. Quite a few wide circular petticoats are shown. A feature of the cotton lines is the amount of trimming used on the higher-priced goods.

A Good Chance for Names.

Report has it that there is a certain person who makes a living by thinking of names for Pullman cars. Whether that be fact or not, there is said to be a chance for some person with a lively imagination to make a good living by thinking up new names for colors, copyrighting them and selling them to manufacturers of textiles. The colors themselves do not have to be new, as they probably will not be, but it is the name that does the trick nowadays, and therein lies the opportunity referred to. For the stores in which civic patriotism runs high there is nothing to prevent the naming of the colors after the cities, as, for instance, Yonkers yellow, or Paterson pink. The same thing, or something like it, might be done for the fabrics themselves.

Ribbons Much in Demand.

This is rapidly developing into one of the best ribbon seasons the local trade has had in some time. Not only are ribbons being used to a large extent in the Spring millinery, but there is a growing tendency reported on the part of manufacturers of dresses to use them for trimmings. In addition to this, the return to vogue of the hair band is consuming quite a fair yardage, the narrower grosgrain and metal ribbons being favored for this purpose. Velvet ribbons are by all odds the most active items in the market, they and faille ribbons, principally in the medium and narrow widths, being widely used by the millinery trade. Moires, failles, taffetas, and satins are being taken by the cutters-up for the purposes mentioned above, and a good demand for practically all of these sorts from the retail dry goods trade is told of.

Skirt Trade Is Good.

Makers of separate skirts have had an excellent Spring season so far, and there is every reason to believe that the duplicate business will be in keeping with the advance orders that have been placed. Wider skirts are being shown, but ultra-wide skirts have not had the success that was predicted for them early in the season. The best part of the business to date has been done on skirts that range from two to two and a half and three yards in width at the bottom. The makers of the better class of skirts are now showing the very long tunic effect that is a feature of the newer Spring dresses, and there is also a tendency toward draped effects in the higher-priced lines. Several of the later models make use of pleating. These are very neat in appearance and are favored by the retailers.

An Indication of the Future.

The tailors-to-the-trade branch of the clothing industry is regarded in many quarters as a fairly good barometer of conditions in this business. If the tailors experience a good demand toward the end of a season, the clothiers may look for an active business when they start out to sell for the season a year away. Thus with the tailors doing a good business this Spring, it is natural to suppose that the clothiers, unless other than normal conditions prevail, will find the retailers well cleaned out of Spring merchandise when they start out late next Fall to sell lightweights. On the other hand, if the falling off in volume which occurred with the tailors last Fall is any indication, the retailers have carried over considerable heavy-weight merchandise, and will not be very liberal in their purchases for the coming Fall.

Gray Goods Were Active.

The best Friday business that has been done in several weeks was transacted in the gray goods market yesterday. Printcloths were especially well taken, and the demand for several constructions was so good that many of the selling houses are looking for the recent decline to be made up before many days. A firmer tone has already developed on 38½-inch 64-56s, which had been quiet and rather weak at 3 9-16 cents for spot delivery. Yesterday, however, the market was cleaned up of these goods at that figure and enough sales were made during the day at 3⅝ cents to establish the market at that figure again. It was reported that 35½-inch 64-60s were getting scarce at 3⅜ cents for spot delivery, as were 90-32s and 60-48s in the same width at 3¼ and 3⅛ cents, respectively. Additional sales of 39-inch 80 squares were made at 5⅝ cents, and there is now little talk heard of getting them at an eighth off. On 39-inch 68-72s further business was done at 4¾ cents. Narrow printcloths were not so active as the wider constructions, nor were sheetings and drills in any too great demand. The day's spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅜c
39-inch, 72-76s	5c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3⅝	27-inch, 64-60s	2⅜
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅜	27-inch, 56-52s	2⅛c

CAN'T PROCEED JOINTLY.

Customs Decision Which Involves a Number of Importers.

A new idea in protest making was turned down yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers, when it was decided that a customs protest signed by twenty-two importers and covering forty different entries does not meet the requirements of Paragraph N, Section 3, of the Tariff act of 1913. The suit before the board stands in the names of the Kinney & Levan Company and others, and was apparently signed by A. W. Fenton, Jr., as attorney.

The protest makes no objection to the classification of the goods entered by the protestants, but makes claim for the 5 per cent. rebate specified in Section 4, Paragraph J, Subsection 7, of the Tariff act, whether the merchandise was brought to this country in American ships or those of nations having commercial treaties with this country. The testimony brings out that the document filed by the lawyer is a protest by different importers, each with separate and distinct claims for refunds of money from the United States. There is nothing to indicate that they have a community of interests or a common interest in the amount to be refunded.

It was brought out that each importer whose name is signed to the protest has paid his duty upon a separate and distinct liquidation by the Collector, and, if he recovers, can recover only such amount as would be determined to belong to him individually. Judge Waite says in his decision for the board that there is no such thing in this case as a community of interests which would warrant any one of the parties in proceeding to recovery for this claim in connection with the other importers involved. The decision says the board is aware of the fact that cases are united at hearings and appeals taken and adjudications had by the Court of Customs Appeals, where such rejoinder has been made, but the board knows of no case where objection has been made on the ground of misjoinder because such proceeding has been followed.

Among the importers concerned in the case decided yesterday are the Union Paper and Twine Company, William Taylor, Son & Co., William Einstein Company, Apollinaris Agency Company, Henshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Company, the B. F. Goodrich Company, Charles S. Harrison Company, J. T. Richards & Co., Cleveland-Akron Bag Company, W. W. Tyler Company, Edward & John Burke Company, Sterling & Welch Company, C. A. Selzer, Peerless Motor Car Company, William Edwards Company, K. W. Hexter Company, and the Holte Brothers Company.

Held for Alleged Customs Fraud.

Customs Inspectors have unearthed what they assert is a long continued series of undervaluations of such Indian curios as baskets and moccasins, imported from Canada to the United States. These, it is stated by Assistant District Attorney Stanton, amount in value to half a million dollars. An indictment charging undervaluation has been returned at Windsor, Vt., against two persons connected with Abrams & Co., of 30 East Twentieth Street, New York. Joseph S. Abrams was arrested yesterday and furnished a $5,000 bond for his appearance at Windsor.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again subject to violent fluctuations and prices broke to new low records for the movement, at one time showing losses of 2½@3½c from the final of Thursday, although late in the day there was a partial rally and closing prices were net unchanged to 1⅜c lower. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.48 and No. 2 hard at $1.40½, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight, track No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.44, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.50½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	.....	.....	$1.46½	$1.48¾	$1.01¾
July

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

THE INN,
Brown's Mills-in-the-Pines, New Jersey.
An Exclusive Winter and Spring Resort.
Climate unequalled. I. L. & M. S. Hudders.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL and COTTAGES
on the Beach, Atlantic City, N.J.
A delightful place to spend the Spring months.
CAPACITY 600 · CHARLES SCHMIDT, ORCHESTRA.
Bookings may now be made for Easter.

HOTEL DENNIS
Atlantic City, N. J.
The hotel with the distinctive features, overlooking the Beach and Boardwalk from all floors. Always open. Capacity 600. New York booking office, Spur Travel Bureau, 500 Fifth Avenue.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

SPECIAL LENTEN AND EASTER RATES
ISLESWORTH
American and European plans. Virginia Av. and the Boardwalk. Capacity 800. Every appointment, including hot and cold sea water baths. Orchestra. Open all year.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Laix-keller"; grill; orchestra; dancing; garage. MACKLIN & CO.

Bookings being made for EASTER WEEK.
Hotel RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths, running water in rooms. Orchestra.
JOEL HILLMAN, President;
A. S. BUKEYSER, Manager.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach.
OCEAN VIEW.
Greatly improved. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, &c. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

CHALFONTE THE LEEDS COMPANY.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES
Lakewood, N. J.
A modern hotel and an equable climate.
Golf, tennis, riding, driving.
Central R. R. of N. J.
Chandler Bros. & Co., Brokers' Office.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

LAUREL HOUSE
Open until June. The ideal hotel in an ideal Winter climate, providing a charm of surroundings, comfort and society that is famed. Weekly Souper Dansants. Russian orchestra, concerts, recitals and dances. Golf, Tennis, Riding, Driving, etc. Literature mailed.
A. J. Murphy, Mgr. C. V. Murphy, Asst. Mgr.

NEW JERSEY—Ocean Grove.

NORTH END HOTEL
On the Boardwalk, Ocean Grove, N. J.
NOW OPEN.
An ideal place to spend the Lenten Season. Strictly modern. Sea water in all baths. Music every evening. A week-end visit will convince you of its merits.
Under personal management of
FRANCIS YARNALL.
(Formerly of Metropolitan, Asbury Park.)

ON ALL NEWS STANDS
March Number
The New York Times
CURRENT HISTORY
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
THE EUROPEAN WAR

Nations in arms, blows dealt heavily on civilian populations, including the aged, the mothers, and the daughters, rob war of its lustre. For the first time Governments are systematically gathering evidence of military atrocities. The French Official Report on German Atrocities, appearing in full in this number, is a disenchanting revelation.

Like a painting of Verestchagin, it tears off the mask of glory and reveals war in hideous proportions. The report says the mind refuses to believe that all the butcheries it records should have taken place without justification—"Still, it is so!" Though official, the report is partisan; a German reply to its indictment may be forthcoming. But it gives one nation's authority to the view that butchery is the chief incident of modern war; it tends to strengthen the belief that war itself is the atrocity that cannot be condoned.

This number displays the European war cartoons.

It Depicts the Caldron of the Balkans from Original Documents.

It Reproduces the Secret Belgo-British Military Papers Found in Brussels.

It Prints H. G. Wells's Suppressed War Article on Holland.

Human Documents of Battle, the Cream of the War Correspondence, Reviews of Campaigns, Maps, Chronology, and Rotogravure Portraits of Personages Distinguished in the Great Conflict.

25 Cents a Copy; $3 a Year

The New York Times Current History

CITY ASKS ALBANY TO END ALIEN LAW

Estimate Board Unanimously Adopts Resolution Favoring Repeal of Clause.

WHITMAN APPROVES ACTION

Contractors Tell of Troubles with Green Hands—U. S. Court Injunction Helps Little.

The Board of Estimate passed a resolution unanimously yesterday calling upon the Legislature to repeal the alien clause of the labor law. It was proposed by Controller Prendergast on the suggestion of Gov. Whitman, it is understood, and it was noted that the first question the Governor asked as he left the train yesterday afternoon on his arrival from Albany was as to the action of the board.

"It seems to me," the Governor said, when told that the resolution had been adopted, "quite proper that the city authorities should go on record on this important question."

The resolution spoke of the effect of the law not only on the subway, but on other public improvements representing hundreds of millions of dollars, and said it had produced a serious financial condition. President McAneny said the law affected the future of every community in the State, and said the board should uphold the Governor and Legislature in the repeal of the law.

"It is unfortunate," said Mayor Mitchel, "that the time is too short to prepare a full statement, but since that is impossible, the resolution should pass."

The General Contractors' Association met yesterday to consider the stay granted by the United States Supreme Court. The members were dissatisfied with the scope of the order, and with advice of counsel decided that it did not permit them to re-engage any aliens they have dismissed.

The Supreme Court has merely restrained temporarily the Public Service Commission from annuling the contracts of contractors who have employed aliens. It does not affect the Barge Canal, the Ashokan water works, or municipal jobs, nor does it authorize the city to pay subway contractors even for work they have done.

Returns to the Public Service Commission show that about 70 per cent. of the number of men at work on the new subways on Feb. 24, the day of the Court of Appeals decision, are now at work. Contractors asserted yesterday that this percentage gave a wrong impression of the real condition.

"It is practically impossible," said Wilson S. Kinnear, President of the United States Realty and Improvement Company, "to say how many men we have working, but it is certain that there is not more than 15 per cent. of efficiency."

Mr. Kinnear spoke of the delicate work of shoring up the streets under which excavations are made, and admitted that on his Broadway section he very nearly had a serious accident yesterday morning through green hands not knowing the way to timber the work. Had not an engineer seen the danger just in time there would have been a collapse of the roadway.

"It means anxiety for us all the time," he said. "We have lost our men who understood the work, and I don't know how to get along without them."

He explained that in cutting under Broadway it was the practice to drive I-beams ahead of the excavation as far as they would go. The ends of these beams are supported on timber towers, and as the rock is cut away timber supports are put under the beams. In this way the roadway is held up, and to do the work efficiently experienced miners are needed. Unfortunately most of them were Austrians or Italians, and they have been laid off.

The United States Realty and Improvement Company has shut down one shaft because it was apprehensive of what might happen with unskilled men. Another probably will be shut down soon.

C. A. Crane, Secretary of the General Contractors' Association, said yesterday that he expected further decrease of the number of men at work. When the Court decision forced the contractors to dismiss alien employes last week, work on contracts was uneven. On many jobs the excavators were ahead of the steel workers, so that, though no more excavating and timbering was done, the steel workers could go on. The steel workers have about caught up with the excavators and must be idle until more excavating is done.

The Public Service Commission has not decided as to advertising for bids on new contracts, and it probably will not act until Albany has settled the whole matter.

Hundreds of discharged aliens appeared yesterday for their old jobs under the Washington injunction. One contractor in the Bronx took on several and another re-engaged two, but the rest refused to hire any foreigner.

MORE LAND FOR ISHAM PARK

Mrs. Taylor and Brothers Enlarge Gift to City in Father's Memory.

The Board of Estimate received yesterday an offer from Mrs. Julia Isham Taylor, acting with the concurrence of her two brothers, Charles and William B. Isham, to convey as a gift to the city a tract equivalent of twenty-four city lots for an addition to Isham Park, on Broadway at 214th Street. The offer is in pursuance of the directions left by the late Samuel Isham, owner of the tract, and it squares out Isham Park, giving a suitable frontage on Broadway and an unobstructed outlook to the east over the Harlem River.

The land to the south and west, constituting the present Isham Park, was given by Mrs. Taylor in 1911 in memory of her father, the late William B. Isham. The following year her aunt, Mrs. Flora E. Isham, gave to the city still more land, thus enlarging the area of the park.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
LAWRENCE PARK
BRONXVILLE N.Y.
25 MINUTES
FROM
GRAND CENTRAL

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, N. Y.; 45 min. to 42d St.; near station; rates $8 up. Cottages. Booklet.

LOUISIANA—New Orleans.

The Ideal Tour to the California Expositions
by Boat or Rail
Includes stop-off privileges at
NEW ORLEANS
"The Paris of America"
The St. Charles
Finest all-year hotel in the South. Perfectly appointed and accommodating 1,000 guests.
Alfred S. Amer & Co., Ltd., Props.
Under Same Management,
The Edgewood, Greenwich, Conn.
New York's ideal suburban.
MAY TO OCTOBER.
Send for Booklet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
Best to Carolina and Florida Resorts.

CUTS LABOR ESTIMATES.

Travis Swings the Republican Axe on Democratic Department.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—In pursuance of a general policy of economy adopted by the present Republican Administration in dealing with State departments conducted by Democratic holdovers, Controller Travis in a report sent to Gov. Whitman and the Legislature today recommended a reduction of $207,560 in the appropriation asked by the Labor Department. As the total appropriation requested is $868,120, this would involve a cut of approximately 22 per cent.

The report which follows an investigation of the department by Deputy Controller Frederick G. Reusswig does not contain any direct censure of Commissioner James M. Lynch of Syracuse. The successive increases in the department budgets in recent years are laid at the door of the Democratic Administrations of the last four years.

There was a general revision of the labor law and reorganization of the department following recommendations made in a report by the State Factory Commission in 1913. This legislation tended to enlarge materially the scope and activities of the department and is responsible for the bulk of the increase in expenditure. For every dollar expended by the department in 1910, according to the report, it spent $3.09 last year, while for the coming year the sum of $4.36 is asked for every dollar expended in 1910.

Mr. Reusswig urges the abolition of the Bureau of Engineering and the Printing Bureau, asserting that they duplicate work done by other State departments or by municipalities. He also recommends that the State's free employment bureaus in some of the larger cities be abolished and that the municipalities chiefly benefited by them be encouraged to establish bureaus of their own.

There is now pending before the Legislature a bill which may be made an Administration measure, which provides for the abolition of the Labor Department and its transformation into a bureau in the office of the Secretary of State.

LOW TO REPRESENT STATE.

Will Act as Whitman's Proxy at the Panama Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—Gov. Whitman announced today that Dr. Seth Low would represent the State and make the dedicatory address at the opening of the New York Building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, on March 19. Dr. and Mrs. Low will be accompanied to San Francisco by Adjutant General Stotesbury.

It was announced by National Democratic Committeeman Norman E. Mack, Chairman of the New York State Exposition Commission, that the building would be opened on Feb. 23 and that ex-Gov. Glynn would officiate. Gov. Whitman at once ordered that the building should be dedicated until the present Governor of the State was represented.

Controller Travis announced today that he would investigate the expenditures of the New York Exposition Commission, headed by Mr. Mack. Mr. Travis's statement says:

"The State of New York appropriated $700,000 and the law provides that the Controller shall advance money on the order of the Chairman of the commission. Of the amount appropriated $350,000 has been paid out. Since Jan. 27 last $100,000 has been advanced to the Chairman."

A bill is now before the Senate which would give the Governor control of the Democratic commission by giving him the power of adding seven new members.

DR. PEARSON DECLINES.

Will Not Become New York State Commissioner of Agriculture.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 5.—President Raymond A. Pearson of the State Agricultural College at Ames has decided not to accept the offer of Gov. Whitman of New York to become Commissioner of Agriculture of that State.

SETTLEMENT RAISING FUND.

Campaign Started to Obtain $100,000 for a New Building.

The Lenox Hill Settlement, which has a home at 446 East Seventy-second Street, has started a campaign to raise a fund of $100,000 for the erection of a new building, which will permit the extension of its works. Groups in the neighborhood have formed teams and reports will be received every day at the headquarters at the Hotel Savoy. Yesterday one of the club members who works in a cigar factory, brought in 256 pennies collected from the cigar workers. The Mothers' Club of the settlement donated $50, the savings of three years. The house council, composed of delegates from the various clubs of the settlement, pledged $200, and the children contributed 356 pennies.

The settlement has made an appeal especially to residents west of Third Avenue to aid in making the new building possible. Contributions may be sent to W. Barton Baldwin, Empire Trust Company, 580 Fifth Avenue.

The settlement was founded twenty years ago by the Associate Alumnae of Hunter College.

WORKSHOPS GET $25,000.

Mayor's Committee on Unemployment Needs $150,000 More.

The Mayor's Committee on Unemployment announced through Judge Elbert H. Gary, its Chairman, last night that it had received $26,041.65 in response to the appeals to the public to keep the emergency workshops in operation for at least another month.

The committee is now affording emergency work at 50 cents per day to 2,786 men and 1,081 women. Through co-operation with restaurants and hotels lunches are being served at most of the eighteen workshops maintained by the Mayor's Committee and by church associations.

The workrooms will have to be discontinued before the Spring season fully sets in unless there is a generous response with funds from the public. The Mayor's committee set out to raise $300,000, but so far has raised less than $150,000.

FOR UNEMPLOYED GIRLS.

More Contributions to Fund for Their Relief.

Mrs. Julius Beer, who is superintending surgical dressings for the Emergency Relief Committee of the Unemployed Jewish Girls, has sent about 10,000 dressings to the Vacation War Relief Society. Mrs. Beer's committee has been working at the Temple Emanu-El. Other contributors to the Committee on the Unemployed Jewish Girls are:

Mrs. H. P. Goldsmidt	$100
Mrs. J. Clarence Davies	10
Mrs. Eva L. Stern	50
Mrs. Lionel F. Straus	10
Mrs. S. Sternan	10
Mrs. J. Waxelbaum	10
Mrs. Ernest A. Brunsfeld	10
Mrs. Cyrus Sulzberger	50
Mrs. Gustav R. Tuska	5
Mrs. Irving Lehman	200
Mrs. Oscar S. Straus	100
Mrs. Arthur Lehman	100
Mrs. Sol Guggenheim	100
Mrs. Charles Oppenheim	100
Mrs. Ira L. Bamberger	50
Mrs. N. E. Brill	50
Mrs. F. Solinger	25
Mrs. J. E. Hoffman	25
Mrs. E. Tiefenthal	10
F. Solinger	20
M. D. Waldman	15
Miss Julia Rosenberg	5
Mrs. Louis Auerbach	60
Mrs. S. J. Bach	25
Jos. Bach	25
Mrs. Milton Bach	10

MORE STATE SHIPS FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

Mississippi to Get Vessel at Gulfport—Ohio and Illinois Cargoes Ready Soon.

RED CROSS SENDS SUPPLIES

Fund to Put Cargo for Palestine on Collier Vulcan Grows—Ambulances for the Allies.

Lindon W. Bates, Vice Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, and executive head of the Commission in this country, announced yesterday that in view of encouraging information from Europe with respect to the continuance of safe conduct papers to ships of the Commission going to Rotterdam, the work of organising for relief would go forward with renewed vigor.

The Commission yesterday received a telegram from Jefferson D. Davis, a traveling organizer, who has undertaken to organize several Southern States saying that he had completed the organization in Mississippi, and that the people had promised 400 cars of corn and peas on condition that Mississippi receive a State ship to run from Gulfport. The people of Mississippi want a State ship so that Gulfport, which has facilities for docking ships, may be put on the map as a port of call. Vice Chairman Bates notified Mr. Davis that a ship would be sent there in April.

Nebraska has been organized with J. E. Miller as Chairman and the steamer St. Helena will carry her donations. In Illinois the Chicago Committee is cooperating with the Commission and the steamer Strathblane, to arrive here about April 10, has been assigned to that State.

Ohio, which was organized in January, has raised more than $75,000 The Ohio State ship Nanseic, has arrived at Philadelphia with a cargo from Calcutta, and after discharging there will proceed to New York, from which port she will sail March 15.

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund now totals $958,789.79. Of this amount $2,042.25 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's contributors who gave $10 or more were:

E. McMillin	$1,000	Mrs. A.C. Coye, Jr.	$10
D. Marsh	300	M. E. Lewis	10
Mohawk Citizens	90	J. M. Hartshorne	25
Mrs. W. H. de Veyrac	10	Mrs. C. Flanders	10
J. W. and H. P. Cross	20	Sag Harbor, (col.)	10
G. M. Thomson	30	A. and L. P. Marks	10
F. C. and G. R. Ca	10	Margaret Halstead	15
Florence T. Mitchell	10	M. E. Drake	10
L. Holbrook	10	Louise B. Scott	25
J. W. Watson	10	Mildred Nicoll	50
E. W. Perkins	10	Bridge party	50
		F. E. W.	100
		Mary Moss	100
		Hannah Bartow	50

Red Cross Appeal.

Based on reports from abroad, the Red Cross last night issued an appeal for new sheets and pillow cases for single beds and of towels for use in hospitals in Europe. They should be addressed to Red Cross, Bush Terminal, 19, Brooklyn.

On the French liner Chicago the Red Cross is sending a large shipment of hospital supplies to the American Relief Clearing House in Paris. The shipment consists of 354 boxes, cases, and bales, and includes 22,000 pounds of absorbent cotton, 1,000 pounds of chloroform, several thousands pounds of bandages, thousands of yards of gauze, and several barrels of iodine.

The Red Star freight steamer Samland, which sails today will carry ninety-seven large boxes of medical and surgical supplies for the British Red Cross, consigned to Sir William Garstin, chief of the stores department of that organization.

The Red Cross Fund now amounts to $465,458.96. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 82 William Street. Yesterday's contributions of $10 or more were:

G. Brush	$200
Staats-Zeitung	10
C. E. Union, Southwick, Mass.	10

For French Women and Children.

Contributions received yesterday by Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, for the relief of destitute women and children in France amounted to $68, making a total of $60,500.59. Contributions of $10 and over were: W. B. Gordon, West Point, $15; Desire Faure, $10; Marius Charavay, $10, and A Friend, Nashville, Tenn., $25.

Palestine Ship Fund.

The Palestine Relief Ship Fund, which is being raised by the American Jewish Relief Committee, and which will be used to purchase supplies to be shipped on the naval collier Vulcan, has reached a total of $84,413.86. Felix M. Warburg, 52 William Street, is the Treasurer of the fund. Subscriptions of $10 or more to the ship follow:

S. Stein	$10
L. A. Roggen	10
A. Hirsch	25
Mrs. T. Goldsmith	10
Salit	10
M. Phillips	10
M. Wolbarst	20
A. M. Levy	10
Perfect Coat Company	10
A. Wile	15
M. Brown	10
Mrs. P. Baerwald	100
I. Diuge and employes, Shamokin, Penn.	20
S. Goldmark	20
M. A. Frank	25
N. J. Shamray	10
L. Silverman	25
A. A. Levi	25
J. Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md.	50
Lawrence, Mass., J. R. C.	65
Albany A. J. R. C.	600
Mrs. H. S. Cohn	10
H. Rosenstein	25
S. Rosenbaum	25
Coll'n Hotel, Hollywood, Lakewood	100
G. N. Norton, Boston, Mass.	50
Red Cross	10,000
S. C. Lamport	100
A. M. Lamport	100
Central Com. A. J. R. C.	10,000
Brownsville pupils	25
M. Kilingon, Colchester, Conn.	10
Dr. J. Oshlog	10
Mrs. H. M. Weil, Goldsboro, N. C.	100
Zadek Lodge, I. O. B. B., Selma, Ala.	37
Rev. H. Singer, Buffalo, N. Y.	23
Ottinger Brothers	100
St. Louis, Mo., Com.	4,000
Susan B. Pembroke, East Bryn Mawr	100
C. Frauenthal	25
Societies of Norwich, Conn.	25
Bloch Publishing Company	10
J. Mannheimer	25
Zionist Prov. Com.	50
Minneapolis A. J. R. C.	175
Mrs. G. M. Williams, Marquette, Mich.	15
Canada Campaign, Montreal	1,061
Philadelphia	45
"Anonymous	10
Dr. B. Rosenbluth	10
Mrs. R. L. Silverstein	10
"Anonymous	15
Thirty Am'n. Middletown, Del.	15
Ladies' Relief Society, St. Joseph, Mo.	50
Detroit Com.	15
M. Lederman	15
Atlanta Com.	15
International Falls Com.	14
New Britain, Conn., New Haven, Conn.	25
Meyer & Kotzen	10
"B. G."	250
I. Rokeach	150
Fisher, Hampton, Va.	25
Mrs. A. Guggenheim	25
Grand Lodge, I. O. B. B.	5,000
Yohalem	10
Entertainment at Steubenville	19
Shaareth Israel	18
B. A. Marx, Atlanta, Ga.	24
Savannah Com.	100
M. B. and J. E. Wolbarst	10

Vacation Relief Fund.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, 28 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is the Treasurer, has a fund that totals $56,601.06. New subscriptions acknowledged yesterday were:

Mrs. Sherrill	$10
Leigh Hunt	15
Walter B. James	10

Paris Hospital Fund.

The fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris amounts to $348,602.06. Contributions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, who announced yesterday the following new contributions:

Buffalo Committee	$187
William H. Sard	20

Ambulances for the Allies.

The British War Relief Association of 132 West Twenty-seventh Street is shipping on the steamer Samland today two automobile ambulances to the allied armies in France. These ambulances have been purchased from a fund raised by Mrs. Oliver Herford at a benefit matinée at the Lyceum Theatre on Nov. 13. Another ambulance will be sent as soon as completed by the manufacturers.

TO HEAR NEW HAVEN CASES.

Judge Hunt Suggested to Sit in Suits Against Directors.

Judge William H. Hunt, who was a member of the Commerce Court, and since the abolition of that court has spent much time in the District Court here, has been suggested by Judge Lacombe, the senior Circuit Judge, to preside over all proceedings in the Sherman law case against certain Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. Judge Hunt was at one time Secretary, and then Governor, of Porto Rico. He was made a District Judge in Montana, and from there was appointed to the Court of Customs Appeals, before he was moved to the Comemrce Court.

The announcement of Judge Lacombe's suggestion was made yesterday before Judge Neterer. William Rockefeller, the only one of the twenty-one indicted New Haven Directors who had not pleaded to the superseding indictment, entered through his counsel, P. L. Anderson, a tentative plea of not guilty. Mr. Rockefeller is now at Jekyl Island, and the court accepted the plea, giving the defendant until March 22 to demur or take any other action he may consider desirable.

Mrs. S. A. Levy Was Wealthy.

Mrs. Sophie Amberg Levy, the Staten Island widow who died in San Francisco as the result of an operation for the removal of freckles, was the widow of a wealthy manufacturer. Her brother is a shirt-waist manufacturer in this city and her sister lives in Germany.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

NEW YORK CLOTH SPONGING COMPANY of 211 West Twentieth Street has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $10,122 and assets of unknown value, consisting of machinery, office furniture, and suits for damages against the Textile Finishers' Union Association for $25,000, and for libel against five other companies and two firms. On Oct. 19 an involuntary petition was filed against the company, which was contested by the company, and no adjudication has yet been entered. In filing the voluntary petition yesterday, it was stated, the company neither pleads nor admits it is insolvent.

KLEINERT & ROSENBLUTH, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Kleinert & Rosenbluth, Inc., wholesale dealers in plumbers' supplies, 1,683 First Avenue, by these creditors: Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, $600; American Pin Company, $100, and H. B. Singer, as trustee in bankruptcy of the Yorkville Plumbers' Supply Depot, Inc., $82. Liabilities are $20,000, and assets $16,000. The company made an assignment on Thursday.

LEONARD LANDES, a physician of 140 East Twenty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $22,563 and no available assets. He has an interest in the property at 140 East Twenty-second Street, for which no value is stated. There are mortgages on it for $17,500 and a mechanic's lien for $430. Among the creditors are the Felster Owen Press, Incorporated, Philadelphia, $5,550; Trow Directory, $2,638; Mary Renger, $1,600; Goldman & Steinberg, $1,429; Galvin Brothers, $500, and Sandhop Contracting Company, $700.

WILLIAM R. SCHREMP of 377 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $73,389 and assets of $600, consisting of 100 shares of the Capron Knitting Company of Utica and 50 shares of the Scranton Textile Company, pledged for a debt of $5,000. Of his liabilities, $65,000 are on a guarantee to pay all loans and discounts made to the Capron Knitting Company. Among the creditors are the First National Bank of Scranton, Peter H. Carr, Taunton, Mass.; Hahnemann Hospital, $192, and four doctors, $194.

LOUIS WOLF of 70 Lenox Avenue, employed in a leather goods factory, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,944 and no actual assets. He has 250 shares of stock in the Wolf Gallert Company, of no value. He was formerly head of that company.

MICHAEL VITOLO of 283 Convent Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,189, for meats and provisions, and no assets.

AUGUST BAYERSDORFER of 439 West 163d Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $306 and no assets.

JOHN J. HOLTON, a plumber of White Plains, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,441 and assets of $703.

VICTOR H. OSBORN, contractor of Bloomington, Ulster County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,242 and assets of $110.

D. CAMPAGNOLO, INC.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Jan. 25 against F. Campagnolo, Inc., shoe dealer at 615 West 181st Street, on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

MORRIS L. WEISS.—Judge Hough has appointed B. J. McCorry receiver for Morris L. Weiss, roofer and cornice maker of 406 and 408 East Twenty-fifth Street. Liabilities are said to be $18,000 and assets $8,000.

JACOB SCHLESINGER, dealer in men's furnishing goods, New Rochelle, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,486 and assets of $13,500, consisting of real estate, $9,000, mortgaged for $4,500; stock, $4,000, and fixtures, $500.

JACOB WEISBERGER, shoe dealer at 248 Bleecker Street, has made an assignment to Harry J. Moskowitz.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON.—William D. Thompson, a mechanical engineer, voluntary petition; liabilities, $81,403; no assets.

WACO, Texas.—P. Richman, dealer in ladies' ready-to-wear goods; voluntary petition; liabilities, $23,513.47; assets, $17,850. Exemptions in the sum of $6,500 are claimed.

416 Business Failures This Week.

Bradstreet's reports 416 business failures in the United States during the week, against 400 for the previous week and 268, 259, 287, and 230 for the corresponding weeks of 1914 to 1912. The Middle States had 128, New England 47, Southern 90, Western 102, Northwestern 15, and Far Western 25. Canada had 58, against 59 for the preceding week. About 84 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000 and 11 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Atchbold Sales Corp.—Universal Paper Box Co., $191.

Amdur, Maurice—C. H. Ehlhardt, $112.

Arthur, Daniel J.—D. Kern, $1,002.

Arlington Construction Co.—Ajax Portland Cement Co., costs, $169.

Andrews, Daisey H.—M. Belitzer, $6,210.

Andrew H. Kellogg Co. and Andrew H. Kellogg—J. George, $2,065.

Adams, Marie—H. Wintner, $383.

Bieler, Herman L.—M. Damsky et al., $157.

Cohn, Isaac J.—East River National Bank, $1,028.

Champion Coated Paper Co.—A. E. Whiting, costs, $104.

Cavanaugh, Alice J.—F. Van Dam, $268.

Criterion Amusement Co.—O. J. Gude Co. of New York, $146.

Cohen, Alexander S.—M. L. Kelly, $425.

Dolcemachio, Giuseppe—Armour & Co., $230.

Dupont, Etta G.—F. Wanier, $3,280.

Darling, William A.—H. Lorge, Inc., $318.

De Grice, Rachela M.—Gollick & Smith, $110.

Cohn, Isaac J.—East River National Bank, $1,023.

De Marco, Celestino, and Bankers' Surety Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, $30,052.

Grier's Storage Warehouse, Inc.—R. Teuerlicht, $590.

Elite Washable Suit Co.—L. Schoenblum, $616.

Elias, Joseph—J. Cohen, $26,121.

Epstein, Michael—H. Gordon, $277.

Eldorado Realty Co.—J. A. Uhanov, $10,121.

Fischer, Ida—Napomit Realty Co., $137.

Fairchild, Walter L.—H. C. Furnbull, $292.

Fitkin, Walter R.—C. E. Brown, $512.

Gilrod, Louis, Harry Kalman—E. Angel et al., $292.

Gould & Marsden, Inc.—George Murphy, Inc., $308.

Grau, Alois—A. W. Scholling et al., $846.

Gelety, John, and John Jarmolla—H. Holowsak, $182.

Green, Mabel H., administratrix—C. Townsend, costs, $197.

Gerbin, Charles—Fifth Avenue Coach Co., costs, $122.

Gale, Wm. A.—Indian Refining Co., $144.

Hertzberg, Chas. R., and Crown & Keystone Co., Inc.—Corning & Co., possession of property, &c., or $1,372.

Huber, Christopher and Anna—L. P. Powers, $582.

Horn, Benjamin—A. Fleischer, $236.

Higgins, Timothy J.—C. T. Silver, $584.

Ireland, John De C.—B. J. Ferber, $1,062.

Jester, Claude W. and Jester Co.—T. G. Pricelesa, $185.

Jumel Realty & Construction Co.—J. Metzger, (correction,) $4,066.

Kelsey, Chas. B.—Charles A. Morse & Co., $9,481.

Kuhn, Pauline—Manhattan Steam Laundry & Scouring Works, Inc., $210.

Kyle, Orlin C.—G. C. Van Tuyl, Jr., $115.

King, Henry D.—H. Klupstein et al., $104.

Linke, Adam—O. B. Coates & Co., $144.

Maguire, John F.—M. Everard, $202.

Mrakovits, Jacob, by guardian—B. Lankenau, costs, $106.

Miller, Arthur E. and Chas. G.—W. H. Miller et al., $144.

McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc.—L. A. Heikens, $2,096.

Markert Realty Co. and Albert Markert—M. Shames, $506.

Messerschmidt, Ludwig—Armour & Co., $364.

Meister, John B. and Sadie L.—W. H. Davies, $423.

Millert, Jacob—S. H. Russin et al., $102.

Maxberg Construction Co., Inc.—M. Simon, $323.

Mincer, Jacob L.—F. A. Salah, $1,448.

Norton, William—White Hod Elevator Co., costs, $116.

Posik, Joseph—C. J. Kraemer et al., $188.

Pierce, William W.—F. R. Smith, $181.

Pittsburgh Contracting Co.—D. Poole, $2,940.

Prudential Casualty Co.—A. Moore, $1,153.

Powsner, Sam—S. Marinbach, $480.

Powsner, Max—Same, $475.

Pipitone, Raphael A., or Rosario A. Pipitone—Connoly Auction Co., $1,943.

Pfiffenberger, William L.—E. Merritt, $375.

Posick, Joseph—J. Jaburg et al., $118.

Ross, Sylvester, Jr.—A. Schwoerer & Sons, Inc., costs, $118.

Raynor, Samuel T.—Five Hundred and Three Fifth Avenue Co., $122.

Reich, David—A. McConnell, $436.

Rheinfeld, Irving A. and Lillian S.—F. C. Holden, $116.

Rose, William, Jr.—C. Loesch, $298.

Raymond, Newman H.—E. Fine, $640.

Rudolph, William H.—C. Cobb, $220.

Raymond, Newman H.—Manhattan Commercial Co., $866.

Rahinoff, Max—R. G. Herndon, $450.

Rook, Frederick S.—E. H. P. Page, $1,439.

Ross, Jacques—Greenwich Bank of City of New York, $3,589.

Sterck, Alphonse—G. B. Read, $119.

Slamowitz, Jacob—Franklin Koch Co., Inc., costs, $125.

Sisserson, William—D. H. Levy, $138.

Scaturro, Antonio—M. M. Rabors, $162.

Solomon, Max—Kaye & Einstein, Inc., $124.

Sewell, Henry B.—L. Kirschbaum, $6,925.

Spinnel, Pearl—B. Fechter, $142.

Silverman, Morris R.—F. Bradley, $300.

Seeley, Walter H.—L. Marx, $117.

Stein, Helene—H. Brill, $287.

Tax Lien Co. of New York—E. S. Appleby et al., $243.

Vitale, Albert H.—National Nassau Bank of New York, $373.

Viola, Joseph—A. Berliner et al., $162.

Winkler, Louis, and Abraham Schultz—M. Rodgen, $2,092.

Weill, Henry M.—First National Bank of Hoboken, $102.

Williams Carpet Cleaning Co., William A. Williams, and Catherine M. Williams—B. Sam, $459.

Weiss, Henry—S. A. Kerr, $179.

In Bronx County.

Braun, Oscar C.—J. Goldmark et al., $181.

Backman, John S., and Overland Service Station, Inc.—Goodwin Welding Co., Inc., $119.

Jacobs, Morris—E. D. Day, $904.

Levy, Samuel—N. Mathiesen, $254.

Seminole Distilling and Distributing Co.—Bronx Rubber and Auto Specialties Co., $159.

Schmitz & Eulenstein, Inc.—C. Ast, Jr., et al., $383.

Troy, Mary—Bluthenthal & Bickart, Inc., $433.

Williams Carpet Cleaning Co., William A. Williams, and Catherine M. Williams—B. Sam, $439.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Momax Laundry Co.—N. Downer, Feb. 26, 1915, $2,634.

McLaughlin, Mrs. Franklin—L. Sherry, June 14, 1913, $163.

Nassau Electric R. R. Co.—D. Gray, Feb. 23, 1915, $100.

O'Reilly, Geo. J.—E. J. Decker, Feb. 17, 1913, $265.

Freed, Chauncey W.—Buyers-Sellers' Automobile Co., Inc., June 17, 1913, $124.

Gardner Crusher Co.—Manufacturers' Record Pub. Co., Dec. 24, 1914, $251.

Elfiler, Morris, Hyman & Morris—J. Epstein, Jan. 18, 1915, $112.

Same—J. Epstein, June 19, 1914, $880.

Hubert, Conrad—A. H. Ivins, Feb. 18, 1915, $1,137.

Siegel, Max, Morris, and Albert—Levinson Bros., Feb. 26, 1915, (canceled,) $895.

Baoloto, Vito, and Tony Cardinaldi—People, &c., May 29, 1913, (vacated,) $1,000.

Baoloto, Vito, and John J. Mariano—People, &c., Sept. 27, 1913, (vacated,) $500.

Same—Same, Sept. 27, 1913, (vacated,) $360.

Twentieth Avenue Co.—S. Albert et al., March 2, 1915, $122.

Coney Island & Brooklyn R. H. Co.—S. Jacobson, Feb. 24, 1915, $645.

Dittrich, Albert E.—L. Crane, Oct. 30, 1914, $333.

DECKER DEFENDS SERVICE BOARD ACTS

Resents Intimation That He Obstructed Investigation of a Brady Trolley Road.

RELIEF ORDER LONG HELD UP

Legislative Committee Starts Inquiry Into Delays—Hayward Attacks Power Co.'s Stock Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—With Martin S. Decker, one of the up-State Public Service Commissioners on the stand, Colonel William Hayward, legal adviser to Gov. Whitman and to the Thompson committee which is investigating the affairs of the Public Service Commissions, tried hard this afternoon to elicit testimony to show that the up-State commission had been derelict in its duty to the public in granting the Canadian-American Power Company the right to issue $815,000 of capital stock against a permit from the Canadian Government for electrict current representing 35,000 horse power annually for distribution to consumers in Buffalo and along the Niagara frontier.

The testimony of Mr. Decker closed the second day's hearing regarding the official conduct of the up-State board. Early in the session Colonel Hayward had inquired about the protracted delays incidental to investigation of complaints regarding traffic conditions on the lines of the United Traction Company in this city. The United Traction Company is a Brady corporation.

Commissioner Decker, when summoned to the stand at the afternoon session, hotly resented an insinuation on the part of Colonel Hayward that he had been instrumental in granting favors to corporations to the detriment of the public.

The grant to the Canadian American Power Company was made in a resolution which had the support of four of the five Commissioners, John K. Sague, who like Mr. Decker was a Hughes appointee but no longer is a member of the commission, filed a dissenting opinion. He based his dissent on the ground that 93 per cent. of the capitalization was of assets which he described as "intangible."

"I think Mr. Sague was all wrong in his opinion," said Commissioner Decker, "when this circumstance was brought to his attention by Colonel Hayward.

It seems that the Public Service Commission gave the Canadian American Power Company the right to issue $1,250,000 in capital stock of which $815,000 was issued against the rights to current obtained indirectly from the Canadian Government from the Baltimore Utilities Corporation, which was going out of business.

The "rights," it appeared from the testimony, were embodied in documents issued by the Dominion Government and the Queen Victoria and Niagara Falls Park Commission, authorizing the transmission of the amount of power set forth across the American border. One of the documents was headed with the word "Franchise," and the other was a license, which ran for only one year, for the use of the power.

Colonel Hayward read to the witness from Section 55 of the Public Service law a section prohibiting the commission from authorizing the capitalization of any franchise or contract for any sum in excess of what actually had been paid for the rights to the State or any of its subdivisions.

Commissioner Decker admitted that there was nothing before the commission when the petition for the issuing of capital stock against these rights was granted.

"It was the value of these concessions, not the franchise, which we permitted the company to capitalize," said the Commissioner. "We did it because the company bound itself to leave at least 23,000 horse power available for lighting purposes for small consumers and at a lower rate than then prevailed."

"I want it put on record," said Colonel Hayward, "that while this Public Service Commission law was proposed for the protection of the people in this and adjoining States, this commission allowed the Canadian American Power Company to sell at least $800,000 in stock, the value being based solely on a franchise which under the law cannot be capitalized to that extent and a license which had a year to run, but could be terminated by the Canadian Government at will."

Charles R. Barnes, Chief Investigator of electric railways for the commission, laid the foundation for an investigation into the delay of remedial measures in Albany, through testimony he gave at the morning session. Mr. Barnes testified that the commission had issued an order for an investigation of the complaints made by Mr. Barnes in May, 1912, but Mr. Barnes had not been apprised of the fact until February, 1913.

When Commissioner Decker took the stand Colonel Hayward confronted him with a pencilled slip in his own handwriting, which had been pinned to the original resolution. The slip read:

"The resolution was passed, but Mr. Barnes should see me about the matter before doing anything."

Commissioner Decker said he could no recall the circumstances which had prompted him to write the slip.

"But for all that," said Colonel Hayward, "it was more, potent than a formal resolution passed by the commission, and in the meantime the people of Albany and the city officials were clamoring for relief from what they declared to be intolerable traffic conditions."

"This resolution was passed at my insistence," replied Commissioner Decker. "I was anxious that this investigation should be held. Never in my life have I for a moment had the idea to hold up action in the interest of a corporation."

It was brought out that the final order giving relief was not issued until in January this year, though the complaints had been pouring in since 1908.

There was something in the Barnes report regarding financial transactions of the United Traction Company, which Mr. Barnes considered most pertinent, but which the commissioners ruled out, on the ground that the investigator was not the proper person to report on financial transactions.

"You did not seek to have a report on these transactions made by a proper person, did you?" asked Colonel Hayward.

"I did not," said the commissioner, who at the time was Chairman of the commission.

"You let the matter drop?"

"Yes," said the witness.

In closing his testimony for the day Commissioner Decker made a little speech in which he sounded a somewhat plaintive note regarding his strict application to work in the last three years.

"I will never work as hard again in my life as I have these three years," said the commissioner. "Some provision ought to be made to give the Public Service commissioners some rest."

"Take that up with the Governor," said Chairman Thompson, of the committee, with a grim smile, while everybody in the hearing room laughed outright.

The investigation will be resumed on Monday.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BILLY SUNDAY'S THEOLOGY

Is It Biblical?

On Sunday afternoons at 4:30 a series of critiques upon published, copyrighted sermons of Billy Sunday, by Dr. WILBERT W. WHITE, President Bible Teachers' Training School, in Pilgrim Hall, Broadway Tabernacle, Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, Pastor, Broadway and 57th Street. Subject for March 7th,

"THE ATONEMENT."

All Are Welcome.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Associated Bible Students.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES
Eight o'clock sharp
PASTOR RUSSELL
Topic:
DENYING THE SON OF GOD
PUTTING DARKNESS FOR LIGHT
NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE,
W. 63d St., nr. B'way (Subway Columbus Circle)

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,
13, 15, 17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M., Discourse by Pastor Meggison; 7 P. M., Praise Service; 7:30 P. M., Bible Study
Seats Free — No Collection

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
123 West 57th St.
REV. ERNEST RISLEY EATON
will preach tomorrow, 11 and 8. Friday night Prayer Meeting led by Mr. Eaton.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St., Amsterdam Av., Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor. 11, "Sorrowing Yet Thankful." Second in Lenten Series on "The Saviour's Sufferings." "His Trial."

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 5th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching tomorrow at 11 and 8 by Rev. HENRY M. SANDERS, D. D. Sunday School, 9:30; Bible classes, 9:40 A. M. Friday Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
Pastor—J. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"THE TRUE TEMPLE OF GOD AND CHRISTIAN IDOLATRY."
8 P. M.—"WHOSO SHEDDETH MAN'S BLOOD BY MAN SHALL HIS BLOOD BE SHED. THE ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY A CRIME AGAINST SOCIETY, A DENIAL OF HOLY SCRIPTURE, AND HIGH TREASON AGAINST ALMIGHTY GOD."

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St. Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D.
"The Answer of the Church to the Challenge of the War." 4—Young People's meeting.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St.
11 A. M.—Dr. PHILPUTT on IMPRESSIONS OF A VISIT TO HEAR BILLY SUNDAY.

LENOX AVE. CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 74 West 126th. Preaching 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. REV. GEO. B. STEWART, PASTOR.

Ethical Culture.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.
Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
11 A. M.: MR. A. W. MARTIN, Speaker. Subject: "THE SUPREME POEM ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE."
8 P. M., Dr. DAVID S. MUZZEY, Speaker. Subject: "THE MYSTIC."

Jewish.

"BETH-EL TEMPLE."
FIFTH AVE. AND 76TH STREET.
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
SUNDAY MORNING AT ELEVEN,
"MINORITY RELIGIONS AND AMERICAN LIFE."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Today, 10:30 A. M.—Dr. Enelow on "It Toucheth Thee."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Dr. Silverman on "Stop the War."
Monday, 11:00 A. M. sharp.—Dr. Enelow on "Rabbinic Judaism."
All are welcome.
Daily Noon Service 12:30.

Lutheran.

Church — Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor.
of the Advent. — Services at 11 and 8.

LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. —Rev. C. J. Smith preaches at 11 and 8. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.

ST. JAMES'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d. Dr. Remensnyder, Service 11.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AVENUE,
MADISON AV., COR. 60TH ST.
11 A. M., the Rev. Prof. Wallace MacMullen, D. D., preaches. Holy Communion at close of service. 8 P. M., Rev. Carl Reiland, rector of St. George's Episcopal Church.

PARK AV. CHURCH, 86th St.—Services 11 and 8 P. M. Edwin R. A. Seligman speaks at 10 A. M. on "Economic and Spiritual Factors of Progress." 8 P. M., Dr. Henry Gaines Hawn lectures on "The Soul of Things."

ST. ANDREW'S: THE FIRESIDE CHURCH, 76th St. W. of Riv. Dr. FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, 11 and 8.

UNION CHURCH, 48TH ST. AT BROADway, J. LEWIS HARTSOCK, Minister.—11, "How May I Know God?" 8—"There Was a Fool."

New Thought.

Aeolian Hall, 32 to 36 West 43d St.
THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
Sundays, 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. Sears, Speaker. Hear the Wonderful Pipe Organ.

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, Laurel Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11.—Pastor, Rev. W. John Murray. Subject: "God the Protector."

HIGHER THOUGHT CENTRE, 1,919 Broadway at 64th St.—Sundays, 11:15; Tuesdays, 1:30; Friday, 8:15. W. Frederic Keeler. Free.

HOME OF TRUTH,
147 West 73d St.,
Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Healing meetings Tuesday, 3 P. M.; Friday, 8 P. M.

LECTURE SERVICE, 11 EAST 41ST ST., Sunday, 11 A. M.; Subject,
"FREEDOM."
Speaker, WALTER NEWELL WESTON.
Public Invited.

MARY ETHERIDGE T. CHAPIN,
Sundays, 11:15, THE BELTMORE.
Subject: "Daughters of Dawn and Sons of the Morning."

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH,
Church of the New Civilization.
JULIA SETON, M. D., Founder and Speaker.
Subject: "Thinking Spaces."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., 48th St. Theatre.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches 11 and 8 West End Presby., Amsterdam Av. cor. 105th. Even., "Where is Heaven?" First in Lenten Series.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D. Minister preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 57TH ST. and MADISON AV. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. At 4:30 P. M. Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D.

"Come and See."
SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
96th St. and Central Park West.
ROBERT WATSON, Minister,
preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services. Offering for American Tract Society. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Midweek Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
174th St., near Broadway.
Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
11, Dr. Work. 8, Rev. P. E. Erickson.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 24th St.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor;
Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph., D.,
Assistant Minister.
11 A. M.—Sermon by the Pastor.
4 P. M.—Communion Service.
8 P. M.—Choral Service and Sermon by Dr. Montgomery.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d Street.
Rev. JOSEPH WILSON COCHRAN, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and Thirty-seventh St.
Ministers. { WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY.
DR. MERRILL preaches at 11 o'clock and MR. JANEWAY at 4.
Bible School at 9:40 A. M.
General Bible Discussion Class at 10 A. M. Prof. Charles T. Terry, Leader.
Midweek Service, Wednesday, at 8:15 P. M.
Noon Service Every Weekday, 12:30-12:50.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th St.,
Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 4 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. FRANCIS HERBERT STEAD, M. A., Warden of Robert Browning Settlement, London.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

Professor FAGNANI'S Class for the study of "the Bible from the Modern Point of View" (International Sunday School Lessons) is held on Saturdays at 9 A. M. in Room A. Open to the public, both men and women.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Alanson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. }
Dr. Atterbury preaches 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion (in Italian.)
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor
4 P. M.—Choral Evensong.
8 P. M.—Organ recital.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 5 P. M. (Choral except Monday and Saturday.)
Lectures Wednesday and Friday at 4:30 P. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AVE. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion 8 A. M. Holy Communion and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral Evensong at 4 P. M. Daily Service at 5 P. M., with short address. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH,
4TH AV. AND 21ST ST.
The Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. Services, 8, 10:15; Confirmation and Sermon by Right Rev. David H. Greer, 11; organ recital, 7:30; Evensong, 8 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway, at 71st St. The Rev. EDWIN J. van ETTEN, Rector. Services, 8 and 11 (Rector), 8 P. M.
Special Musical Service, (unaccompanied anthems and violin solos.) Short Daily Service, 12:10.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St. Rev. J. H. D. PERRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Litany, Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY
Lexington Avenue and 35th Street
Friday afternoons during March, at five, Professor E. S. Drown, Cambridge Theological School. Four lectures on "The Divinity of Christ." Second lecture, Friday, March 12, "The Word Made Flesh."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th Av., above 45th St.
The Rev. ROBERT SHERMAN, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning service, sermon, (Rector.) 8, Evening Prayer, sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION.
6TH AV., AT 20TH ST.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, the Rector.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
3:15 P. M.—Italian Service.
4:00 P. M.—Confirmation Instruction.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, A. M. Sherman.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av., 35th St., the Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, Rector. Holy Communion, 9:30, Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, 11. Litany, Holy Communion, sermon, rector. 4, Evening Prayer, address, Rev. E. R. Bourne.

CHURCH of the TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29.
Sunday evening, March 7, 8 o'clock. Seats free. Rev. JAMES O. S. HUNTINGTON, O. H. C., will preach a sermon to NON-CATHOLICS; subject: WHAT IT COSTS TO BE A CATHOLIC.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. HENRY DUBOSE, D. C. L.
Holy Communion.....8:00 A. M.
Morning Prayer.....10:30 A. M.
Holy Communion: Preacher, the Rector.....11:00 A. M.
Evening Prayer.....4:15 P. M.
Organ and Harp Recital.....7:30 P. M.
Service: Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton.8:00 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT,
45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 & 8. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8 and 11. (Rector). 4 (Mr. Groton); 8 (Mr. Edwards).

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, 122D ST. AND Lenox Av. Rev. H. P. Nichols, D. D., Rector. 10, 11, Bishop Brewer preaches.

Oldest Episcopal Church in Harlem, 5th Av. and 127th St.
The rector of ST. ANDREW'S preaches at 11 A. M. on "JESSING LOAVES." Music rendering of "Last Seven Words" at 8 P. M. New Wednesday night Dr. VAN DE WATER preaches on "EARLIEST ENGLISH BIBLES." Church easily reached, and everybody welcome.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. at 44th St.
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., will preach.
4 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Bible Lecture, Preacher, Rev. Warner F. Gookin.
5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital.
8:15 P. M.—Illustrated Stereopticon Lecture on the Orient, Rev. S. N. Usher.

DAILY LENTEN NOON-DAY SERVICES. Preacher next week, Rev. David M. Steele.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th St., east of 3d Av.
Services at 8, 11, and 8.
ALL SEATS FREE.

SAINT IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Avenue and 87th Street. Rev. MAKWELL GANTER, Rector.—Sunday masses at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Week days: Mass 7 and 10. Vespers (Address) at 5. Wednesdays and Fridays: Short Service (Sermon) 8:15 P. M.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
Holy Communion, 8; Children's Service, 9:45; Holy Communion and Sermon, (BISHOP COURTNEY,) 11; Evening Prayer, G. F. S. Admission Service and Address, (BISHOP COURTNEY,) 4.

Protestant, Episcopal.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 94th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
FIFTH AVE. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4—Evensong and Address, (Rector.)
8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.
Daily Lenten Services, 10 A. M., 5 P. M., (Rector.)

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST.
Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11, Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rector.)
4, Evensong, Manzoni Requiem.
8, Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, "The Economic and Spiritual Factors of Progress."

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29.
Communions: 7, 8, and 9 o'clock; 10:30, SERMON by Rev. FATHER HUNTINGTON, O. H. C. ALSO 5 P. M. Vespers, 4 o'clock. Sermon, 8 P. M., by Rev. FATHER HUNTINGTON, O. H. C. The Very Rev. W. L. ROBBINS, D. D., will preach the DAILY SERMON AT NOON.

TRINITY CHAPEL,
West 25th St., near Broadway.
Services Sunday 8, 11, 4; Week Days, Morning Prayer, daily at 9; Thursdays and Holy Days, Holy Communion, 7:30 a. m.; Fridays, Evening Prayer and Address, 4 p. m.

TRINITY CHURCH.

SUNDAY SERVICES:
7, 8, 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
8 P. M., Service and Sermon.

WEEK-DAY SERVICES:
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M. Preacher March 8-12, incl., The Right Reverend Philip M. Rhinelander, D. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

"YOUR OWN UNCAPITALIZED RESOURCES," by the Rev. Dr. Kenneth Guthrie, at Church of the Holy Apostles, 28th St. and 9th Av., 8 P. M.

Reformed.

BETHANY MEMORIAL REFORMED CHURCH, 1st Av., corner 67th St.
Rev. ARTHUR H. CHURCHMAN, Pastor.
8:00 P. M.—"INAUGURATION SERVICE." Sermon by Rev. John Douglas Adam, D. D.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. 58th St. Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. The Minister, Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., will officiate.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. & W. 149th St., (nr. Amsterdam Av.)
PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Min.
A. M., "THE CHRISTIAN'S PRAYER."
P. M., "THE SIN OF WORRY."

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH.
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"When the Angels Were Amazed."
8 P. M.—"A Life Worth Living."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS.
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM J. MacLEOD, D. D. Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Church School, 9:45 A. M.
Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M.
Dr. Wilbert W. White, Leader.
Quartet, accompanied by Organ, Harp, and Violin. Lenten Service on Friday, 12:20 to 12:50, preceded by Organ Recital.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Subject: "Jesus Christ, His Only Son, Our Lord." At 4:30 P. M. Rev. Thomas McBride Nichols will preach. Subject: "The Needless Burden." Cantata, "Olivet to Calvary," by J. H. Maunder.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings for worship, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan. Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn; Men's Meetings, Manhattan, 9 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Socialism.

CHURCH OF THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION,
Bryant Hall, 6th Av. at 42d.
Sundays 3:30. BOUCK WHITE, Leader.
Courtliness to all, malice toward none.

Spiritualist.

CHRISTENSEN, Tuxedo Bldg., Cor. 59th & Madison Av.—Every Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Thursday, 8 P. M. Sunday, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 3:15 P. M., Evening in Fairyland. Hidden Side of Things. (Colored slides.) Elfin Music. Mrs. H. C. Stowe. Lecturer, Mrs. Emilie Welton. Admission, 25 cents.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 W. 45th St. —Public lecture Sunday, 3:15 P. M. Subject, "The Divine Image," by C. H. A. Bjerregaard.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (Unitarian,)
4th Av. and 20th St.
Rev. Dr. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister. Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate, will preach. Subject: "CHARACTER AS CREATIVE." Services at 11 A. M. Wednesday Evening, 8:15, Mr. SULLIVAN'S first lecture on "GREAT CHAPTERS IN THE HISTORY OF LIBERTY." All cordially invited.

CHURCH of the Messiah, Park Av. at 34th. —JOHN HAYNES HOLMES will preach at 11 A. M. the ninth of his series on "Force vs. Non-Resistance." Subject: "Is War Ever Justifiable?" 8:15 P. M. Public Conference —John A. Kingsbury speaks on "The Department of Charities and the Unemployed."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at 11:00. RESOURCES OF POWER." Preacher, Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th Street., Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. "COME WITH JESUS," and at 4:30 P. M., "IS RELIGION MANLY?" Thursday, Lenten Services, 3:30; Organ Recital, 4 P. M.

Y. M. C. A.

DR. FRANK CRANE,
"GHOSTS."
"THE ART OF LIVING," Series No. 1.
West Side Y.M.C.A., 57th St. & 8th Av., 4 P.M.

Other Services.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St. Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor. Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Preaching by the pastor. Special evening subject: "It Was Night."

NAT'L BIBLE INSTITUTE, 214 West 35th St.—Sunday, March 7, 3:45 P. M., DON O. SHELTON, President of the Institute, will speak on "Revivals: Is One Needed in New York?" All cordially welcome.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 West 80th. Swami Bodhananda, "Plain Living and High Thinking." 3 P. M.

"When I survey the wondrous cross
On which the Prince of Glory died,
Love so amazing, so divine,
Demands my soul, my life, my all."
McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION.
Meetings nightly, 7:45; Sunday, 3.
Drunkards especially invited.
316 Water St. Via all L Lines.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Orange Street, Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Dr. Hillis will preach at both services.

Presbyterian.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of South Oxford St.
10:30 A. M., Dr. ALBERTSON on "The Saved and the Lost," fourth in a series of sermons on Life, Death, and Immortality. 7:45 P. M., Choral Service, Dubois's "Seven Last Words." Dr. William Pierson Merrill on "A Man and His Brother," fourth in a series of evening addresses.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway station. Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP.—Services at 11.

PICTORIAL SATIRE.

The war as seen by the cartoonists of Europe in representative drawings taken from English, French, Italian, and German sources, brightens twenty-eight full pages of The New York Times Current History. March Number, on all news stands. Price 25 cents.—Advt.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Investment Purchase in the West Bronx Section —Deal in Old Greenwich Village—Two Upper West Side Apartments Resold—Three Leases Aggregating $800,000.

In the west Bronx section, where realty activity has been very pronounced recently, George W. McAdam, who has been a prominent investor on and near Jerome Avenue, made another purchase yesterday by acquiring a plot 43 by 95 on the southwest corner of Walton Avenue and 185d Street. The property was bought from Sylvan Lehmaier through E. Osborne Smith. It abuts the new taxpayer building on Jerome Avenue lately erected by H. U. Singhi.

Within the last few months Mr. McAdam has bought and resold through the same broker three lots on Walton Avenue south of 179th Street and also bought four lots on Jerome Avenue below 175th Street.

Fiftieth Street Dwelling Sold for Business.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold for Mrs. Louisa Boynton, 36 West Fiftieth Street, a four-story and basement brownstone dwelling on a lot 20 by 100, being a Columbia College leasehold, to Mrs. A. M. Christie, who will use the premises for retail business.

Deal in Old Greenwich.

In the old Greenwich Village district the three-story dwelling at 51 Barrow Street, between Bleecker and Bedford Streets, on plot 20.4 by 40, has been purchased by John Wattenberg from the estate of Josephine A. Habershaw. The brokers were Cohn & Pittman.

Resale of Yung Estate Parcel.

Achilles R. Scharsmith & Co. have sold to a client, 180 West End Avenue, a five-story triple flat, with stores, on the northeast corner of Sixty-eighth Street, on lot 25.5 by 100. It was an all cash transaction.

This was one of thirteen parcels sold at the Yung Estate partition sale by Joseph P. Day on Wednesday last to Stephen J. Duffy for $50,050.

Three Leases Aggregate $800,000.

The Charles F. Noyes Company and M. & L. Hess have leased the eleventh, twelfth, and fourteenth floors of the sixteen-story Hallenbeck-Hungerford Building on Lafayette, White, and Franklin Streets at an aggregate rental of approximately $500,000 to the Lupton Publishing Company, (Moody B. Gates, President,) publishers of The Woman's World and similar publications; also space in the building to Poor's Manual, and additional space to Isaac Goldman & Co.

The three leases aggregate about $800,000. Tenants in this new Hallenbeck-Hungerford Building now include the U. T. Hungerford Brass and Copper Company, the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company, Gardner Binding and Mailing Company, Isaac Goldman, Lipschutz Press, Lupton Publishing Company, and Poor's Manual.

The building is entirely occupied except about two floors, and this additional space is under active negotiation. The rental value of the structure, including power contracts, is about $240,000 per annum, and the total leases made to date exceed $2,000,000 in the aggregate.

Tenement Property Sales.

O'Reilly & Dahn have sold to Helen Norris 319-321 East Twenty-ninth Street, a five-story tenement on a plot 35 by 100, for the Lawyers Mortgage Company.

George H. Chivvis & Co. have sold for Catherine E. McMorrow 1,008 to 1,612 Park Avenue, southwest corner of 115th Street, a five-story flat, on plot 100.11 by 27, to a buyer for cash. The property was held at $500,000.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold at private sale for Warren Leslie 507 West Twenty-seventh Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 98.9, to Aida T. Tagliavia.

Dyckman Tract Resale.

The five-story apartment house at 15 Arden Street, in the Dyckman section, on plot 27 by 100, has been resold by Martin H. Cohen. It is 134 feet north of Naegle Avenue, and was acquired by the seller a few weeks ago from Thomas J. Goodwin in a trade for Dyckman Street lots.

A Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

Gustave J. Hasse has sold 153 West 143d Street, a five-story new-law house, on plot 37.6 by 99.11, near Seventh Avenue, to M. Bussath for investment. In exchange the buyer gives 2,132 Prospect Avenue, a five-story apartment house, on plot 50 by 150, located 46 feet north of 181st Street.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold in conjunction with D. Thomas Costar for the J. W. R. Realty Company, Inc., 878 and 882 Kelly Street, near Intervale Avenue, two five-story new-law apartment tenements, each on a lot 38 by 100, to an investor.

Benjamin Polack has sold to William J. Diamond, a builder, the plot, 66 by 145, on the east side of Mapes avenue, 125 feet south of 180th Street.

Paul A. McGoldrick has purchased from David Stein 2,304 Beaumont Avenue, 112.6 feet north of 183d Street, a four-story new-law apartment house, on a plot 37.6 by 100. This was an all cash transaction.

Brooklyn.

Rudolph Schortemeier has sold the private residence, 96 Eighty-second Street, Bay Ridge, situated on the Crescent Hill Improvement Company properties, to Charles E. S. Thorn, an attorney.

Staten Island.

Moffatt & Schwab have sold for James P. Shay of Tompkinsville, to William L. McAdam of the same place, the three-story brick building at 36 Griffin Street, Tompkinsville. The buyer has held the building under lease for the past year.

Reinhold Langgenau has sold for Frank A. Storer of Boston, Mass., a plot on the west side of Hillside Avenue, Great Kills, 150 by 132, to William Grosspeter of West Brighton, S. I. The property will be improved with a residence.

Westchester County.

Fish & Marvin have sold for Dr. Ralph R. Ryan his property at Scarsdale, Westchester County, consisting of a residence and over half an acre of land. The property is on Walworth Avenue, in the Greenacres section. The same firm also sold a property at Lawrence Park West, Bronxville, to John E. R. Mudgett of Manhattan. It is the purchaser's intention to develop the property for residential purposes.

Lexington Avenue Widening.

A resolution was adopted yesterday by the Board of Estimate authorizing the removal of all projections beyond the building line on Lexington Avenue between Forty-first and Fifty-third Streets. The action was adopted at the instance of Borough President Marks, who recently warned all property owners that the city desired to widen Lexington Avenue by removing all obstructions beyond the building line, such as stoops, areas, &c.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

Henry B. Riecke has placed mortgages of $8,000 at 5 per cent. on 348 West Twelfth Street for Mary C. Tuting. $6,000 at 5½ per cent. on 613 Hudson Street for Louis Dern, and $10,000 at 5 per cent. on 423 West Thirty-ninth Street for Estate of William Sager.

Annapolis Court Leased.

Rice & Hill have leased for Albert H. Atterbury to a client for a term of years the six-story elevator apartment house known as Annapolis Court, 634 West 135th Street, adjoining the southeast corner of Riverside Drive, on a lot 50 by 130, with a rear line of 75 feet. The rental aggregates about $75,000.

Building Trades Dinner Tonight.

The Credit Association of the Building Trades of New York will hold its ninth annual dinner at the Hotel McAlpin this ev

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Texas storm is now central over Iowa, with diminishing energy, and the general depression extends southeastward to the South Atlantic Coast, with a moderate secondary central over Southeastern North Carolina.

The high pressure area to the northward and northeastward has given way considerably, but there has been another decided rise over the extreme Northwest, following a depression that has moved southward over the plateau region, attended by scattered snows.

Snow continued in the Plains States, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and rains in the Ohio Valley and East Gulf States, followed by clearing weather in the latter district, and the snows and rains have extended into the lake region, the South Atlantic States, and portions of the Middle Atlantic States.

Temperature changes were not of consequence, and it is still quite cold for the season in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and the Central Plains States.

There will be snow or rain Saturday in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and the Upper Ohio Valley, and snow in the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, the Dakotas, Nebraska, and probably the east portions of Wyoming and Colorado.

In the South, Southwest, and extreme West the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday, and it will probably be fair Sunday over the central portion of the country and the upper Lake region. From the lower Lake region eastward and northeastward snow or rain will probably continue Sunday.

Temperature changes will not be extensive.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate to fresh northeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, mostly west and northwest.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Snow or rain Saturday and Sunday.

New Jersey—Rain or snow Saturday. Sunday fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain or snow Saturday. Sunday unsettled.

Northern New England—Cloudy Saturday. Sunday snow or rain.

Western New York—Snow Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the Chemicometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	32	28	4 P. M.	40	36
6 A. M.	30	26	6 P. M.	38	34
9 A. M.	36	32	9 P. M.	33	35
12 M.	38	34	11 P. M.	37	35

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 34; for the corresponding date last year it was 36; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 36.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 32; at 8 P. M. it was 37. Maximum temperature, 41 degrees at 1:45 P. M.; minimum, 26 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 65 per cent. at 8 A. M., 51 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.36 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.21 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
1:10—37-39	Old Slip; Arnold & Aborn	Slight
6:15—373	West St.; Barnet Itkin	Not given
8:35—43	E. 133 St.; Hattie Graham	Slight
8:30—120	Cannon St.; Annie Gabel	$200
9:45—1,336	Shakespeare Av.; Ignatius Daina	None
10:10—11½	E. 117 St.; Oscar Henken	$100
10:30—14	Beach St.; not given	None
11:15—266	W. 54 St.; Universal Rubber Co.	Slight
11:50—173	E. 119 St.; Sadie Lichtenstein	Slight
P. M.		
12:20—349	W. 120 St.; Hetty Matthews	None
1:30—1,465	Broadway; D., L. & W.	$25
1:45—1,242	Wash. Av.; Lena Cohen	Slight
2:35—240	Manhattan Av.; E. Waller	Slight
4:45—3d st. rot	Frank Bernstein	Slight
5:15—2,609	Broadway; M. Simon	Slight
6:00—229	E. 99 St.; Beckie Levine	Slight
6:05—40	Rivington St.; Rosie Manler	Slight
6:30—1,286	Shakespeare Av.; James Lennon	Slight
6:50—229	E. 18 St.; William Morris	Slight
6:50—413	Cherry St.; J. Liebenwent	Slight
7:00—116	W. 116 St.; Wm. Parkowitz	Slight
7:30—767	Tinton Av.; — Baumstein	Slight
7:50—126-128	W. 27 St.; Forest Box and Lumber Co.	Not given
7:55—49	Maiden Lane; A. Suderov	Slight
8:10—30-32	Pitt St.; Jacob Bernstein	Slight
8:25—340	Beekman Av.; Henry Ettenson	Slight
9:00—109	4 Av.; Robert Henderson	Slight
9:20—284	E. Houston; Samuel Frosharng	$50
11:15—227	E. 95 St.; Patrick King	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers, assignments 4 P. M., March 6: Patrol G. H. Griffin, 161, assigned to clerical and house duty. To D. B. from prects. indicated, designated as Acting Det. Sergts.: J. D. Kiley, 3; Chmielewski, 29; V. W. Corell, 26; J. F. Fennelly, 147.

Temporary assignments: Lieuts. D. J. Lyons, 12, to 16, 30 days, 4 P. M. March 5; John McLoughlin, 61, to Com'r's office, 29 days, 8 P. M. March 6; C. H. Marley, 35, to 62, 10 days, 12 P. M. March 5; H. J. Conlon, 60, to command, 5 days, 8 A. M. March 7; Patrol J. R. Buckley, 15, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M. March 8; G. A. Schreer, 22, to 7, 5 days, 8 P. M. March 8; C. Kennek, 28, and J. A. Gunning, 39, to 3 Insp. Dist., 10 days, 4 P. M. March 8; A. Feudner, 38; H. Noar, and J. A. Kilgallon, 39, to D. B., 10 days, 4 P. M. March 8; L. Rappolt, 45, to D. B., 10 days, 4 P. M. March 5; F. Kane, 276, to office of Ch. Surg., 30 days, 9 A. M. March 5. To D. B. from precincts indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M. March 8: T. Mills, 5; W. L. Ihnken, 90; H. F. J. Butts, 81; D. J. Mahoney, 35; A. F. Ackermann, 81. To T. S. from precincts indicated, 14 days, 8 A. M. March 8, excused from duty 12:01 A. M., said date: A. H. Stanley, 1; E. A. Sperr, 1; T. E. Carmody, 5; H. Miller, 7; J. G. Beyer, 7; F. Fitzgerald, 13; B. Mallon, 13; J. A. Gilmore, 15; R. Graham, 26; F. G. Wilson, 1; A. M. Bennett, 5; D. J. McNichol, 5; G. L. Schert, 7; W. F. Keating, 13; J. Cohen, 13; C. Hinrichs, 15; J. Schaumloeffel, 26; S. M. Dunphy, 28.

Leaves: With full pay—Capt. C. J. Fahey, 1, 4 days, noon, Mar. 8, (to be deducted from vacation.) Without pay—Patrol. G. P. Sweeney, 28, 1 day, 8 A. M., Mar. 7; E. Bremmer, 39, 1 day, 8 A. M., Mar. 15; D. J. Kelly, 151, 1 day, 8 A. M., Mar. 4.

Full pay while sick: Patrol. J. Parmet, 153, 6 A. M., Feb. 13, to noon, Feb. 17; W. Weissheier, 186, 10:40 A. M., Feb. 2, to 12:01 A. M., Feb. 12.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. T. R. Unger, 22, effect 11:50 A. M., Mar. 4.

Resignation accepted: Patrol. J. C. Wheat, 197, 12 P. M., Mar. 4.

Dismissed: 10:55 A. M., Mar. 5, Patrol. T. R. Unger, 22, conduct unbecoming an officer.

Apointed Special Patrol.: H. E. Mason and J. J. A. Meenagh, with City Magistrates' Courts, First Div., Mar. 4.

Fire Department.

The following are employed as laborers in the Bur. of Fire Al. Tel. for thirty working days, at $2.50 a day, 8 A. M., Mar. 1: G. G. Boyle, J. Lyman, D. J. Boyle, T. F. Reynolds, J. M. Clarke, T. A. O'Connor. 8 A. M., Mar. 2: E. Gallagher, T. Savage.

Leave, with pay, from Feb. 23 to Mar. 6, inclusive, to Insp. of Fire Prev., F. Kenliston, Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Insp.

Additional leave, with pay, until 5 P. M., Apr. 1, by reason of illness, granted to Insp. of Fire Prev. J. H. Still, Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Insp.

Retired: J. O'Hara, wireman, Bur. of Fire Al. Tel., on a pension of $600, 9 A. M., Mar. 1.

Additional leave, with pay, until 5 P. M., Apr. 15, by reason of illness, to Exam. J. Goldberg, Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Insp.

Leave of absence without pay, March 1 to 15, inclusive, to C. H. J. Fitzsimmons, Bureau of Repairs and Supplies.

Compensation of Aut. Engine. C. H. Lephardt, Jr., Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Invest, $1,200 a year.

Reinstated: T. J. Murphy as clerk, $600 a year, 8 A. M., Mar. 1, and assigned to Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Record.

Employment renewed: K. Z. Horvay as archit. draught. in Bureau of Fire Prev. for additional period of one month, 9 A. M., Feb. 25, at the rate of $2,100 a year.

Clattstein appointed as clerk in Bur. of Fire Prev., Exec. Div., for probat. period of three months, 9 A. M., Mar. 5, at rate of $300 a year.

Appointed as Engineering Inspectors in the Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Inspect., at the rate of $1,350 a year for a probat. period of three months: H. J. Noble, 9 A. M., Mar. 8; C. P. Early, 9 A. M., Mar. 10; W. H. Welsh, 9 A. M., Mar. 11.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following mental examinations are announced:

Supervising Inspector, March 11, thirty candidates.

Veterinarian, March 12, twenty-nine candidates.

Physical examinations will be held as follows:

Playground and gymnasium attendant, March 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, and 18. Women candidates, 509; men candidates, 623.

Inspector of blasting, March 10, sixty-two candidates.

United States.

The commission announces for March 16 a competitive examination for assistant in agricultural geography, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Office of Farm Management, Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary ranging from $1,800 to $2,000 a year. The duties will be to assist in investigations being carried on concerning the development of agricultural enterprises under the influence of geographic conditions, such as topography, climate, soil, location, &c. Competitors will not be assembled for the examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and publications or thesis. Graduation from a full four years' course at a college or university of recognized standing is a prerequisite. Applicants must not have reached their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

280—L. & N. R. R. Co. v. U. S.—Mandate granted.

186—Nampa & Meridian Irrigation District v. City of Nampa.—Dismissed, with costs.

171—G. W. Caldwell v. C. E. Bauer.—Argument continued.

172—J. Malley v. South Capolina State.—Argued.

178—Detroit Trust Company v. The Pontiac Savings Bank.—Argued.

175—American Seeding Machine Company v. Commonwealth of Kentucky.—Argued.

Adjourned until Monday.

Call for Monday—177-181, 183, 184, 185, 187, 188, 189, 190, and 191.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., Room 312,—Admiralty calendar.

White Star Tow Co< Burns Bros<Steamtug
Scow Nancy & 5. J C Rgickert.
Collins<TugAshbourne. C L Bleakley<S'tug W
Downey<Barge Allison E. Cleary & Tr 10.
White. W F Bliss<Hokendauqua.
Duane<SS Herme. Lake Torp Boat Co<
Devlin<Tug H N Gas Yacht Alabama.
Dubois. Foster<Comp Franc de
Harmon<F'boat Union. Nav.
Yurker<Dredge Onondaga. Brown, Jr<Std Oil Co.
Moore<Ham-Am Line. Ballou<S'tugs Pollus
Smith & Sons Co.< and W A Forman.
Clark. Like<Barge F. S Jones
Livingston<Tug Louis Reickert<S'tug J F
Rugge. McGuirl.
Woods<Tug Wm E King Transp Co<CNY.
Cleary. Berwind-W Coal M Co
Boston Prov & Ship <S'tug P RR 7.
Co<CNY. L I Much & Mar Con<Barge F S Jones.
Smith<Tug Terry. La Veck<S'tug F S
Underdt. Son<SS Jones.
Mangibello. Flannery<S'tug Wyomissing.
Yllobre<Atl & Carib Meyer<Zulia.
Steam Nav. Moore<Zulia.
Hanseen<SS Campanello. Peterson<CNY.
NY & P R SS<Barry. Creighton<S'tug Overbrook.
Barry<NY & P R SS. Featherson<S'tug
Fox<Tug Stamford. Overbrook.
Lehigh V Tr Co<Boat Leary<S'tug Overbrook.
E S Hinds. Cain<same.
Same<Boat Donald. Aetna Ins Co<Screw
Same<Boat Samuel. Bradley Imp Co 32.
Eclipse Lighterage< John Rugge, Jr<C P RR.
Tug R A Scott. Connell<S'tug H R
Cornell S'boat Co< Moran.
S'boat C H Perkins. Meyer<SS Zulia.
Huntley<Ziegler. Moore<same.
Bush Term Co<Boat Hayes<D, L & W B'ge
Adele. 501 Erie RR B'ge 23.
O'Neill<Abrams. Everard's Brew<Str
Rudolph Co<CNY. Vedette.
Murphy<Tug H Steers. Higgins<Yacht Eros.
Carroll<Seeley. Harms<Upper Hudson
Absley<McAllister Der Stone Co.
O'Connell<Tug M Knowlan<B U Gas Co.
Moran. Re Tug Arrow.
Newtown Cr Tow Co< Re Derrick Success &
P Creadick. Scow Sidelight.
White Star Tow Co< Dredge Coastwise 1.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department

DECISIONS.

Altman, applt., v. G. Beck et al., def.; B. Trektiman, respdt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied.

Ab. Brandt, &c., applt., v. E. A. Brandt, as exect., respdt.; L. Butt et al., def.—Motion to resettle order denied, with $10 costs.

C. A. Brandt, applt., v. E. A. Brandt, &c., respdt.; L. Butt et al., def.—Motion to resettle order denied, with $10 costs.

H. E. Brandt, applt., v. E. A. Brandt, &c., respdt.; L. Butt et al., def.—Motion to resettle order denied, with $10 costs.

J. Buchman, pl'tiff, v. A. Berman, respdt.; Benjamin Erde, applt.—Motion granted.

J. Callahan, pl'tiff, v. L. Escher et al., def.—Motion granted.

B. G. Davis, &c., applt., v. G. W. Seaward et al., respdt.—Order issued.

A. Dunn, &c., respdt., v. Eppinger & Russell Co., applts.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs. Motion for leave to appeal to Court of Appeals denied.

De Kalb Avenue Co., Inc., respdt., v. T. A. Clark, applt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied.

J. H. Milliker, respdt., v. E. Reuger and F. Renger, &c., applts.—Motion for leave to appeal to Court of Appeals denied.

Re application of B. F. Downs to lay road in town of Southampton.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Re petition of W. W. Farley to revoke liquor tax certificate 8,325, issued to C. J. Voickening.—Motion granted.

Re William Greenwood, an attorney.—Motion granted.

Re Edward R. W. Karutz, an attorney.—Rspdt. suspended from practice for three months from April 1.

Re application of C. E. Simmons et al., &c., Hill View Res. Sect. No. 1, Plots A and B.—Motion for leave to appeal to Court of Appeals denied.

J. Clark Estate, applt., v. City of N. Y., respdt.—Motion to resettle order denied with $10 costs.

A. A. E. Moffett, &c., applts., v. H. G. Eames, &c., def., et al., respdts.—Motion for leave to appeal to Court of Appeals denied.

A. A. E. Moffett, &c., applts., v. G. Piel, &c., respdt.—Motion for leave to appeal to Court of Appeals denied.

People, applts., vs. F. Xavier, respdt.—Motion dismissed.

Peo., respdt., v. C. Oriano, applt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied.

L. Davanza, rel., v. Warden of the City Prison, respdt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied.

J. Henninger, rel., v. R. Waldo, &c., respdt.—Motion for reargument denied, without costs.

M. Tedesco, respdt., v. N. T. Carisello et al., applts.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied.

J. Alston, &c., respdt., v. Jennie D. D. & R. Co., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

J. A. Caire, respdt., v. G. Piel, applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

E. A. Carley, &c., respdt., v. E. F. Harper et al., respdt.; F. Skillman, F. and S. Skillin, applts.—Judgment modified.

S. Cimihud, respdt., v. G. Smith et al., applts.—Order unanimously affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

M. A. Cody, &c., respdt., v. Bradley Contr. Co., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Continental Security Co., respdt., v. N. Y. Cent. R. R., applts.—Appeal dismissed on argument, with $10 costs.

R. Curry, app't., v. M. C. Addoms, respdt.—Judgment unanimously affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

J. Calvin, applt. and respdt., v. N. Y. Central & Hudson R. R. and Walsh-Kahl Const. Co., respdts. and applts.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

H. H. Gibbs, respdt., v. Knickerbocker Savgs and Loan Co., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

J. Gick, &c., respdt., v. Walsh-Kahl Const. Co., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

E. L. Huested, &c., respdt., v. Richmond Light and R. R. Co., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Re application Interstate Park Commission to condemn lands Rockland Co.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and petitioners' motion denied, with costs.

Meritas Realty Co., applt., v. E. J. Farley and K. Farley, rspdts.—Judgment reversed, with costs and disbursements and judgment directed for the plaintiff, with costs and disbursements.

B. H. Moriarta, &c., applt., v. Richmond Light and Railroad Co., rspdt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

A. B. Morton, rspdt., v. Smith Hoisting Co. and Milliken Bros. Inc., applts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

H. J. O'Brien, respdt., v. C. B. Coogan, def.; John Henry Tempelman et al., applts.—Judgment of County Court of Queens Co. affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

A. J. Powers, &c., applt., v. Lawyers Title Ins. and Trust Co., rspdt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

People, rspdt., v. C. Roma, applt.—Judgment of conviction of Court of Special Sessions affirmed by default.

People, rspdt., v. S. Willbrandt, applt.—Judgment of conviction in Court of Special Sessions affirmed by default.

J. L. Brunner, applt., v. L. Swasey and J. Gallagher, rspdts.—The commitment is not void for defect in form.

C. Bullock, applt., v. J. Hayes, as Warden, &c., rspdt.—Order affirmed without costs.

E. S. Rodger, applt., v. J. G. McLoughlin et al., rspdts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

T. F. Sheedy, rspdt., v. W. G. Foster and M. Foster, applts.; N. D. Becker, &c., rspdt. Judgment modified.

W. E. D. Stokes, rspdt., v. O. T. Carpenter and C. Rush, &c., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with right to plaintiff to plead over the payment of the same.

V. Nammo, &c., rspdt., v. Snare & Triest Co. and Steel and Masonry Contr. Co., applts.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

T. Winter, rspdt., v. I. M. Rosenstock, appit.—Order affirmed on argument without costs.

Decisions by the Presiding Justice on applications to appeal from the Appellate Term.

G. Humphreys, rspdt., v. Marine Basin Co., appit.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

C. Jaffe, rspdt., v. T. Krakower and G. Unger, applts.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

H. Olson, applt., v. N. Y. Tel. Co., rspdt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

L. Revere, rspdt., v. M. Himmel and D. Baral, applts.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division. Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Winthrop< Cohen—Lafayette B Gleason. Woytinsk< Cruikshank—Harry A Gaidel. Wendham Realization Co<Kennelly—Bernard Rabbino.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Sullivan<Clark —Frederick M Harris.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Re Thomas (Ogden Av)—Ely Rosenberg. Re Payne—Howard Taylor. Rankin<Williams—Lewis J Conlan. Appleby<McGrath—Frank J Ryan.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuis, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—McDonald< Stewart—Joseph P. Hennessy. Townley< Siegel—James C. Brady. Lehman<Geriach —Francis X. Kelly.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Mary Kirson< Ittner Realty Co.—Samuel Cowen.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—First Lt. F. E. Williford, C. A. C., from 41st Company to unassigned.

Lt. Col. O. C. Horney, Ordnance Department, to New York City on official business then to his station.

First Lt. T. H. Scott, M. R. C., to active duty at Fort Morgan, Ala.

Leaves: Capt. C. D. Roberts, 10th Infantry, 10 days' extension; 1st Lt. H. C. K. Muhlenberg, Ordnance Department, 2 months; First Lt. E. J. Atkisson, Corps of Engineers, 3 months; First Lt. E. N. Woodbury, C. A. C., 10 days' extension, and Capt. C. F. Martin, 8th Cavalry, extended until April 4.

Navy Orders.

Lt. Commander C. E. Courtney, from command of the Jason to Atlantic reserve fleet.

Machinists G. W. Robbins, the Kansas to Philadelphia Yard, and W. Mueller, the Texas to the Kansas.

Carpenter C. P. Baker, receiving ship at Boston to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

Cable from Commander in Chief, Asiatic fleet, Manila, March 4: Chaplains J. F. Fleming, the Helena to the Saratoga, and M. C. Gleason, the Saratoga, home, wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Des Moines at Progreso, Macdonough, E-1, and E-2 at Pensacola; Whipple, Paul Jones, Truxtun, Preble, Hull, Hopkins, and Lawrence at San Pedro, and the St. Louis at San Francisco.

Sailed: Eagle, Guantanamo for survey grounds; Mayrant, Guantanamo for Guacanayabo Bay; Terry, Newport for Charleston; Vulcan, Newport for Phila.; Perkins, Charleston, for Key West; Tacoma, Santiago de Cuba for Port au Prince; Brutus, Philadelphia for Guantanamo; Caesar, San Francisco for San Diego; Wheeling, Port au Prince for Guantanamo, and Olympia, Key West for Guantanamo.

The flag of the Commander in Chief, Pacific fleet, was transferred from the San Diego to the Colorado on the 4th inst.

The San Diego has been detached from duty with the Pacific fleet.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

DAY, MILTON P. (June 10, 1913;) net estate, $35,869; Anna M. Justis, daughter, received $35,389; Martin L. Henry, friend, was given $500; real estate located in Vermont, not enumerated in report, is given to Anna M. Justis, daughter; Florence H. Day, brother, and Carrie M. Longe, sister; deposits, $1,204; notes and mortgages, $28,205; stock and bonds, $10,790.

COHEN, SAMUEL HENRY, (Jan. 24, 1914;) net estate, $91,901; Mrs. Esther Eugenie Cohen, widow, received $10,100, and rest of estate passed to Percy David Cohen and Donald Henry Cohen, the sons, each receiving $40,900; equity $33,110 in 36 W. 31 St., appraised at $95,000; ⅓ interest $5,939, in equity in 121 Attorney St., appraised at $15,000; deposits, $3,895; insurance, $2,500; personalty, $100; stocks, $50,814, the largest item being 220 shares Consolidated Gas Co., appraised at $31,544.

EHRMAN, WALTER J., a clothing manufacturer, (Jan. 13, 1913;) net estate, $31,998; Mrs. Adeline Plaut Ehrman, widow, receives $10,666; Virginia Ehrman, daughter, is given $21,332; deposits, $915; notes, $12,500; stocks, $363; stock, fixtures, and good-will of business, 637 Broadway, $30,550.

GOING, Mrs. CARRIE P., (March 5, 1914;) supplemental report.)

ORR, SARAH, (Aug. 5, 1913;) net estate, $40,534; Harry Orr, husband, gets income of $70 per month for life; Mrs. Sophie Curtin, daughter, $5 per week for life; Dewey Orr, son, $30 per month during life of Harry Orr and a contingent legacy of $7,000 on the death of Harry Orr; rest of estate passes to Ambrose Orr, John Orr, Sarah Phelan, and Nellie Reid, 1,585 Park Av., appraised at $9,000; 218-220 E. 119 St., $21,500; lot north side Newbold Av., the Bronx, $4,500; deposits, $7,129; lot 3, Homecrest Av., Brooklyn, $800.

STEIN, ALEXANDER; (supplemental report.)

EDUCATION NOTES.

Temporary licenses as teachers in training in high schools to teach the subjects respectively indicated have been granted to the following applicants: English, Raymond Bond, Frances Taylor; French, Lillian Beatty.

Frank J. Goodnow, President of Johns Hopkins University and recently adviser to the Chinese Republic, is to speak to the School Masters' Association of New York and Vicinity at its next meeting upon the subject of Oriental education.

The next meeting of the Chemistry Teachers' Club of the High School Teachers' Association will be held at City College on March 13.

A meeting of the New York City Association of High School Teachers of English will be held on May 15 at the Washington Irving High School.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BROWN, JULIA REID, (Dec. 18, 1914;) personalty about $2,000; 750 shares of the Clear Creek Mining and Milling Company stock to each, Quincy A. Atwood, Mrs. Julia Palmer Thompson, William A. Palmer, Annie E. Brown; the latter gets all jewelry, while Mrs. Thompson gets all wearing apparel of decedent; Mrs. Romelle Kennedy, "for kindness," gets household furniture at 65 West 95th St.; residue goes equally to Quincy A. Atwood, William A. Palmer, Julia Palmer Thompson and Annie E. Brown; codicil leaves $3 weekly for life for benefit of brother, William A. Reid; a plot at Greenwood Cemetery goes to daughter-in-law, Annie E. Brown.

MURPHY, FREDA JUNG, (Feb. 20;) personalty, $2,700; all to husband, Frank.

SCHOENBERGER, MARGARETHA, (Sept. 25, 1914;) personalty, $5,000; all to husband, Otto.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Yonkers.

707 and 763 North Broadway, Yonkers, in the "River View Colony."—Two-story dwellings; high class; low price; newest improvements; beautiful location; terms to suit. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA—18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day. Little cash down; $30 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown Street, two blocks north L. I. R. R. Sta., Jamaica.

AT NORTH FREEPORT.

6 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, reception hall, all modern improvements and steam heat; fine shade; near trolley and stores; $2,600, $100 cash, $20 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

CORNER PLOT, 40x100.—9-room house, stucco or shingles; all improvements; hardwood trim; $4,200. C. G. Stewart, Bellaire Park Gardens, Queens, L. I. Phone 6123W Hollis.

Suburban estate, 2 acres of hillside land, 10-room house, nearing completion. The Halesite Co., Country Life Exposition, Grand Central Terminal.

Seven-room house; 35 minutes out; parquet floors; steam plant; two lots; easy terms. Hellberg, Floral Park, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

MORRISTOWN.—Two miles from Post Office; high altitude; beautiful views; 42 acres; large house; 12 bedrooms, 5 baths, billiard room, &c.; spacious piazzas; farmer's cottages; large barn, garage, spring house, swimming pool, fine garden; fruit and shade trees; modern city conveniences and ideal country surroundings; price low; terms reasonable. HENRY V. CONDICT, Attorney, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York.—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresmere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 601 Times Building, New York City

A new house at Westfield, cheap, $500 cash; balance like rent; also choice plot, near depot, $500; easiest terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York

Furnished houses for season, Ridgewood and vicinity. Inquire John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J.

Fine seven-room house, 80x120 plot; convenient; furnished; unfurnished. Sacrifice, L 131 Times.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

POMFRET, CONN.

To Let—Two houses, furnished; stable, garage, garden. Address P. O. Box 66.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or garages; fine income investments. Pique, 164 Pulaski St., Jamaica, L. I.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Want $55,000 first mortgage in successful theatre in Newark, N. J.; worth $200,000; will pay well. Address Owner, 136 Times Downtown.

Have $20,000 for good first mortgage, Manhattan, Bronx property. Trustee, 423 Times.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

BIGGEST BARGAIN IN NEW YORK.
14-room house, completely furnished, 2 baths; excellent business location; near 96th St., Broadway; (sale or lease.) Phone Riverside 4607.

Fine fifteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. B. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

11 Bleecker St.—Three-story building; store suitable for bakery; price reasonable. Apply H. N. Flanagan, 58 Bond St.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, are now in the Vanderbilt Avenue Building, just opposite Grand Central.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Brick, 1-Fam., $4,700; 2-Fam., $6,200. Easy terms; vacate or sell. Fleur Bros., 350 Enfield St., (Elderts Lane,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Private dwelling with garage; 50 ft. front; choice University Heights section; also ten-room house; lot 38x140; cheap. Fitzgerald, 501 Tremont Av., near 3d.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful eight-room house; new; all latest improvements; short distance from shore; only 28 minutes from Penn. depot; gas, electricity, steam plant; near fine bathing beach, tennis courts, yacht club, and golf course; select surroundings; will lease furnished or sell on liberal terms. Owner, 16 Reade St., New York City. Worth $70.

Real Estate Wanted.

Cash promptly paid for property threatened with foreclosure; give details. G. Hampolia, 192 Bowery, New York City.

Wanted—Tenements will lease or purchase on easy terms. Bellino, 45 East Houston St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

118 Hillside Av., Manhattan.—Single family house, 28x50, plot 50x200; 9 large, light rooms and tiled bath; excellent closet room; beautiful garden, grape arbor; no obstruction to light and air; midway between 191st St. and Dyckman St. (201st St.) Broadway Subway stations; rent $50 per month. Key with William Jaenike, 195th St. and Broadway. Apply to Benjamin F. Donvan, attorney, 5 Beekman St., Room 612.

A—329 East 68th St.; 3-story, high-stoop house; modern in all respects; in the Schermerhorn block of private dwellings; rent, $1,000.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 3d Av., cor. 68th St.

162d St., 519 West.—Eleven dooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; $75 monthly.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Suite of offices, suitable for architect, contractor, or building material concern, for rent. Apply Room 402, 103 Park Av., New York, opposite Grand Central Station.

Nicely furnished office, centrally located, reasonable, to reliable party; phone messages and callers carefully attended during absence of tenant. M 48 Times.

For rent reasonable, 3d floor loft; railroad siding; elevator service, 1st of shipping facilities. Inquire 686 W 34th; phone Greeley 1546.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, WOOLWORTH BUILDING: STENOGRAPHIC PHONE, BOY, FACILITIES; REFERENCES; $15. ROOM 928.

40th St. & West, new 20-story building. OFFICES 229 SQ. FT. TO 4,600 SQ. FT. Ewing Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

Have you an office to sublet? We will rent it for you. The Sub-Leasing Company, 1,472 Broadway. Bryant 5786.

Lofts.—Two, 5,000 feet; good light, steam heat; handy to tubes, Penn. ferries. 61 Bishop St., Jersey City.

FINE OFFICE DESK-ROOM may be had on Broadway by applying at 2,128 Broadway today.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

Loft, 3,000 feet, excellent light, elevator, power. 511 and 513 West 51st St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

To sublet, furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath, 10th floor, Hotel Ransby, 324 W. 34th St. Phone 5420 Schuyler, Apt. 102, 10 to 12 A. M.—6 to 7 P. M.

176th, West, (214 Audubon Av.)—Front corner, elevator; 6 delightful large rooms; ideally furnished, every detail; complete housekeeping; immaculate home. Markham, Phone Audubon 3610.

70th, 226 West.—Completely furnished 4 room and bath apartment; 1 living room, 2 bedrooms, and large outside kitchen; new building; up to date. Apply Superintendent.

To sublet, handsomely furnished apartment, eight rooms and two baths; all outside rooms; light, refrigeration, vacuum cleaning free. Harbeck, "The Belnord," 220 West 87.

104th, 250 West.—Five-room apartment, attractively furnished, all outside, sunny rooms; southern exposure. See Superintendent. Telephone 1015 Riverside.

Attractive two-room, kitchenette, bath; new building; most livable quarters for gentlemen; centrally located. Maye, 304 West 57th.

136th, 502 West.—Comfortably furnished flat, four rooms, bath; fronting street; sublet six months; one flight; piano. Schofield.

Five-room apartment, fully furnished, to Oct., 1915; Southern exposure; rent, $125 monthly. Storer, 601 West 110th St.

146th, 600 West.—Light, corner apartment; 7 rooms, well furnished; overlooking Hudson; near Subway. Telephone Audubon 2440.

70th, 236 West.—Beautifully furnished 3-room kitchenette apartment; new building. Apply Superintendent.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Four-room apartment, completely furnished, to sublet. Inquire office.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

51ST, 752 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; also single room; $9 weekly; business people.

81st, 203 West.—Elegantly furnished three, five room apartment. Apt. 7F.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms, completely furnished, piano. Mrs. Meek, Apt. 6B.

44th, 25 West.—Small apartment, three rooms, bath adjoining; steam; $40 up.

East Side.

Apartments to let furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect. Restaurant; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 24 E. 22

B. R. T. PRESENTMENT DISPLEASES COURT

Will Start New Grand Jury Inquiry if Conditions Don't Improve, Says Judge Hylan.

COMMISSION IS SCOLDED

Service Not What It Should Be, Grand Jury Finds, but No Indictments Are Returned.

The Grand Jury of Kings County, which had been investigating since December, the conditions on the elevated and surface railroads of Brooklyn, made its presentment yesterday. In it it had a good many hard things to say of the Public Service Commission, and some criticisms to pass upon the Brooklyn Rapid Transit service, but it handed up no indictments, and County Judge Hylan, to whom the presentment was made, was plainly disappointed. He did not, as is customary, thank the Grand Jury, but remarked:

"I'm glad to know the people of Brooklyn are enjoying such good service, as is indicated in the report."

Then he pointed out that when the investigation was started the Public Service Commission had been stirred to activity and had shown by the Johnson report that there were not enough cars in operation, and that their number had actually decreased since 1907. He also referred to the action recently taken by Mayor Mitchel and Health Commissioner Goldwater, and went on:

"I should also like to call attention to the fact that the B. R. T., in order to justify itself, has issued 250,000 circulars attacking me and others who have taken interest in bettering transit conditions. I have no desire to criticise the Grand Jury or its presentment, but I may take this matter before another Grand Jury, for it does seem to me that some notice should have been taken of the violations of the orders of the Public Service Commission. If there is no improvement in conditions I shall myself see that proper evidence is collected and brought before a future Grand Jury."

The inquiry included a thorough survey of conditions in Brooklyn. Among the witnesses examined were the officials of the B. R. T. and Chairman McCall, Commissioner Williams, and Joseph Johnson, of the Public Service Commission.

Assails the Commission.

"The evidence has shown," the presentment read, "many conditions respecting transit conditions in Kings County that could and should be improved and a lack of attention and action by the Public Service Commission which is inexcusable and which is the cause of many of the conditions that give rise to complaints. The Grand Jury, however, has found no evidence that justifies the finding of an indictment."

Then in discussing the rush hour conditions the Grand Jury said that it was admitted that there was much crowding on both the elevated and surface cars, but that it was contended in defense that practically all the elevated cars were in operation, although it would be possible to use more of them, especially over the Brooklyn Bridge. That raised the question of the necessity of increasing the equipment, but when that was urged it was argued it would be foolish to spend large sums on old-type cars when a new and more commodious kind was soon to be provided, when the opening of the Fourth Avenue line would divert many passengers from the Brooklyn to the Manhattan Bridge, and when the cars released from the South Brooklyn lines could be employed to relieve other sections of the borough.

"The Public Service Commission," the Grand Jury went on, "has deemed it unreasonable under these conditions to require the railroad companies to purchase additional cars of the old type, but whether it be reasonable or unreasonable to require such purchase, why should not the railroad company have been obliged to hire a number of additional cars and operate them?"

Criticisms are passed on the age of some of the elevated cars, the condition of the waiting rooms, and the absence of guard rails along the footpaths on the elevated structures.

The trolley cars, the Grand Jury thought, were, on the whole, the best in the city, but severe strictures were passed on the practice of permitting persons to stand between the seats of the open cars.

In discussing the non-rush-hour service the Grand Jury found the conditions better, but still needing improvement. However, it agreed with the contention of the railroad company that the public could not expect to find a seat in the very first car that comes along, and it approved the standard laid down by the commission as regards the periods within which the company should be required to see that a sufficiency of seats is provided.

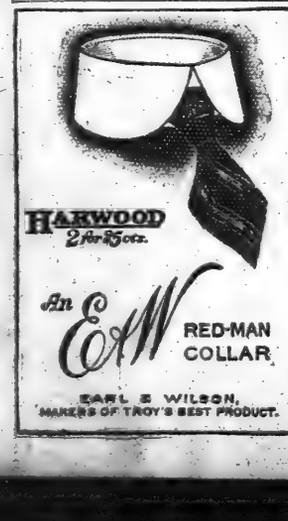
Estimate Board Criticised.

An increase at the bridge terminals in the number of the employes of the B. R. T., it is suggested, would prevent undue crowding and facilitate the orderly entry of the cars, and a protest is made against the practice of turning back cars before they reach the destinations for which they are marked. The Board of Estimate is also criticised for not granting the B. R. T. a franchise over the Manhattan Bridge, as the necessity of transferring from the B. R. T. cars to others results in thousands who might use that bridge going to Manhattan by some other route.

"The Public Service Commission," the presentment said, "does not proceed with reasonable dispatch. Proceedings before it are long drawn out and decisions are not made promptly. Of course, complaints should receive careful consideration, but at the same time should be disposed of with reasonable dispatch. More attention on the part of the commission is certainly required. Moreover, proceedings to compel the enforcement of orders made by the commission have not been taken promptly.

"This permits the railroad company to believe that it is immaterial whether or not they comply with the orders and at the same time does not produce the resulting benefits to the passengers they are entitled to receive.

"There also has been unreasonable delay in the letting of the contracts for the new Subway work by the commission and in enforcing completion of contracts already let. Something approaching the attention that would be given to these matters if the work was being done for a private concern instead of the city should be given even to city work. It has not received that attention."



DENIES SHE KILLED MARINO.

Italian Girl, During Murder Trial, Gives New Version of the Crime.

Louisa Macaluso, a 19-year-old girl, who, after confessing several months ago that she murdered Giuseppe Marino on April 18, repudiated her confession yesterday, and gave a new version of the shooting before Judge Crain in General Sessions during the trial of William Flack, who is also charged with the murder. First Flack, then the girl, told the District Attorney that they did the shooting, and a week ago the girl told a new story which implicated Angelo Leggio. All three are under indictment for the murder.

Louisa, who said that she was married when she was 14, asserted that Marino and Leggio were jealous of each other on her account, and on the night of the shooting Leggio found her in Marino's room. She said that Flack, Leggio, and two other men returned about midnight and that Flack pulled a revolver and shot Marino. After Flack gave himself up, she testified, Leggio told her to go to the District Attorney and say that she, not Flack, did the shooting. He told her that she would go free if she would say that Marino was a white slaver.

The reason she changed her testimony, she said, was because she "wanted her heart to be clean." So she says she decided to tell Assistant District Attorney Wellman the truth.

KILLED DODGING PASSERBY.

Motor Cyclist Swerved to Avoid Collision and Lost His Life.

Passengers in a southbound Eighth Avenue surface car saw a young man on a motor cycle swerve it suddenly toward the curbstone to avoid a man who alighted from the car as it stopped at Seventy-ninth Street in Central Park West at 8 o'clock last evening. He missed the man, but lost control of the motor cycle and crashed into the curbstone, falling heavily from the machine. Policeman Nolan of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station stopped a chauffeur, driving his car down the avenue, and had the senseless motor cyclist carried to Roosevelt Hospital. Dr. Volovie said the man had died of a fractured skull.

In his pocket were cards of Harry A. Coneff of 38 West Sixty-eighth Street, and Coneff identified the dead man as Samuel H. Leechman, who worked with him in the Gotham Sporting Goods Company at 57 Warren Street. Coneff said Leechman was taking the motor cycle to a customer in the Bronx, who had had it repaired. He was greatly shocked at his friend's death and exclaimed:

"Poor Sam! There were two seats on that motor cycle and he wanted me to ride up with him. I'm glad I didn't go!"

9 HURT IN CAR JOLT.

Crosstown Passengers Thrown About by Odd Accident.

Nine persons were hurt last night when a Forty-second Street crosstown car, near the Weehawken Ferry, came to a sudden stop. An iron insulator cover which lay across the slot wedged itself beneath the car and the passengers were thrown about.

Motorman Louis Herranoff of 344 West Seventy-fourth Steet was thrown partially through the wind shield and the electrical equipment beneath the car was wrecked. Drs. Stimson and Witte of the New York Hospital attended the motorman for bruises and John Buehl, 61 years old, of 11A Fourth Street, Weehawken, for abrasions.

Others who reported injuries to the police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, but refused medical aid, were Patrick O'Connell, 45, of 305 West 146th Street; Thomas O'Connell, 12, son of Patrick; John Griffen, 34, 707 Palisade Avenue, Union Hill, N. J.; Frederick Hurst, 41, Ridgefield Park, N. J.; W. Irving Smith, 35, of 511 West 181st Street; Jesse R. Goebel, 30, of 336 West Street, Hoboken, N. J., and Mrs. Edna J. Body, 38, of 552 Jefferson Place, Union Hill, N. J.

Traffic was blocked for nearly an hour.

PRISONER TRAPS SLEUTHS.

Cuneo Brings Out Conflicting Testimony and He Is Freed.

Joseph Cuneo, 28 years old, laborer, of 90 Baxter Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Corrigan in the Essex Market Court yesterday afternoon on a charge of having heroin in his possession, and was discharged.

Cuneo charged he had been "framed up" by Detectives Kelly and Kutner, who made the arrest. He asked the Magistrate to exclude one of the officers from the court room while the other was testifying, which was done.

Kelly testified he arrested and searched the defendant in front of 23 Canal Street. He said he found a yellow paper package and a black pill box in Cuneo's pocket. Kelly said he took the stuff to the Clinton Street Police Station and sealed it up.

Kutner testified he saw Kelly take the stuff from Cuneo's pocket when in the police station.

"Which is the liar, Kelly, you or Kutner?" asked Magistrate Corrigan when discharging Cuneo.

Kelly said he thought Kutner was testifying to the truth to the best of his knowledge.

GERARD LANDLORD GUILTY.

John Rankin Accused of Maintaining a Disorderly Hotel.

John Rankin, thirty-four years old, proprietor of the Hotel Gerard, 123 West Forty-fourth Street, was found guilty of maintaining the hotel as a disorderly house by Magistrate Levy in Morrisania Court yesterday afternoon. Rankin was ordered to file a bond of $1,000 that he would keep the peace for a year. William Rankin of 119 West Seventy-third Street, a brother of the hotel man, supplied the bond. Terence J. McManus, counsel for Rankin, said the case would be appealed.

Rankin was convicted on evidence obtained by detectives of Inspector Dwyer's staff last November, when the night clerk and a bellboy were arrested. The case against the employes was thrown out by the Grand Jury a week ago. Rankin was arrested soon after the raid on the hotel on a warrant signed by Chief Magistrate McAdoo. The detectives worked in pairs, and they testified that they were solicited on the street and taken to the hotel for immoral purposes.

DOG SURVIVES 6-STORY FALL

Stunned for a Moment, He Jumps Up as Frisky as Ever.

A few minutes after Louis Hamon, a retired manufacturer, living at 70 West 101st Street, had left his pet dog on the roof of the house for exercise at 10 o'clock last night he was called to the street door by a boy who carried Hamon's pet in his arms.

"Mister, your dog jumped from the roof," said the boy. "He ain't dead, neither."

Several persons who had seen the dog lying in the alleyway next to his master's home corroborated the boy. After a veterinary had examined the dog and found he was uninjured, Hamon was told by the boy that he heard the animal drop to the ground, where he lay stunned and winded for a minute, and then got up and ran around as friskily as if a jump from the top of a six-story building was an ordinary feat. Hamon supposed his pet attempted to jump across the alleyway, but the leap was too far for him and he dropped between the houses.

Woman of 89 Killed by Gas.

Mrs. Mary Guilsham, a widow, 89 years old, who lived with her sister and two nieces at 59 West Twelfth Street, accidentally disconnected the tube of a gas stove in her bedroom yesterday afternoon when she lay down for a nap, and was found dead a short time later.

"Old Landmark" Clothing Store to Go!
HARRIS COHEN & BRO.
168-170 PARK ROW, New York,
have been leased out and will retire from business.
Now selling out over $100,000 latest
SPRING SUITS AND TOP COATS
(Men's and Young Men's) at about one-half regular value for quick clearance. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

ACCUSES GAMBLER'S WIDOW

Henry Jacobs's Father Says Valuables Were Not Accounted For.

Objections were filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday to the accounting of the estate of Henry Jacobs, a Harlem gambler who was shot and killed March 21, 1910. His widow, Mrs. Anna Jacobs, was appointed administratrix and reported to the court that there had come into her hands $5,699, out of which she had paid debts, &c., amounting to $3,667, leaving a balance on hand of $2,032.

The objections were made by Isaac Jacobs of 64 West 113th Street, father of the decedent, who is administrator of the estate. Surrogate Fowler appointed Henry Waynes Jesstup referee to take testimony in the matter.

Mrs. Jacobs's accounting shows that at the time of her husband's death there were uncollectible claims amounting to $10,502. They were not collectible, the widow says, "owing to the fact that they were gambling debts and the debtors were gamblers." Among them was a claim against "Jack Rose" for $450. Mrs. Jacobs also reports that her husband was the proprietor of two gambling houses, but that she failed to get possession of the properties because title thereto was claimed by adverse parties.

The father claims that the widow should have made more diligent efforts to get possession of the properties. He also objects to the accounting for the reason that the widow, as administratrix, failed to charge herself with money aggregating more than $4,000, with a horse and carriage and certain household furnishings, and with jewelry valued at about $1,400.

FOUNDLING RICHLY CLAD.

Family of A. C. Barrow Find It on Their Doorstep and Notify Police.

A baby girl about two weeks old lay for some time last evening in the vestibule of the home of Archibald C. Barrow at 32 East Eighty-first Street until the child's cries were heard and a servant brought it into the house. The Barrows had the infant carried upstairs and cared for until Policeman Harrabees arrived from the East Eighty-eighth Street Station in response to a telephone call.

Harrabees decided he was no one to take care of a baby, and the Barrows agreed that a physician or nurse would be much better. So Harrabees telephoned to Bellevue Hospital, and Dr. Schaff came uptown. The physician found that the youngster apparently hadn't suffered at all from her exposure and was in good health. He carried the baby off to the hospital.

The little one was dressed in a white flannel coat and slip of the same material, a white fur cap with red ribbons, and white shoes adorned with blue ribbons.

Detectives investigated, but they found no one who had seen the baby placed in the vestibule.

PASSENGERS BEAT NEGRO.

J. Clarke Had Smashed Window After Being Put Off Car.

Jeremiah Clarke, a negro elevator boy living at 10½ West Ninety-ninth Street, was locked up in the West 125th Street police station last night on charges of disorderly conduct and intoxication after he had been roughly handled by a crowd at Broadway and Manhattan Street.

Clarke had been put off a surface car at Broadway and 103d Street, and followed the car to Manhattan Street by taking the Subway. He then attempted to get aboard, and when the conductor, Nicholas Hegedus, slammed the door in his face Clarke smashed the glass with a knife. Hegedus and several of the passengers threw him to the street and were beating him when Patrolmen Cunningham and Dankel arrived. Some one in the crowd yelled "Lynch him," but the patrolmen quieted the disturber and led the negro away.

BREAKS HIS NECK ON STAGE.

Acrobat Likely to Die as Result of Two-Foot Fall.

Karl Konig, 18 years old, a gymnast, is in the Mount Vernon Hospital with a broken neck as the result of a two-foot fall on the stage at Proctor's Theatre in Mount Vernon on Thursday night. He had just made a double somersault and was sliding down the back of another acrobat when he slipped and fell with his head twisted beneath his body.

Dr. Erdmann of Manhattan performed an operation yesterday, relieving pressure of broken bones on the spinal cord. Konig's entire body, from the head down, is paralyzed, but he is conscious and says he suffers no pain. It is doubtful if he will recover, but he says he will be back on the stage again some day.

CASSIDY IS A PRISON CLERK.

Former Queens Boss Cheerful in Sing Sing—Willett Is Downcast.

"Curly Joe" Cassidy, former Democratic boss of Queens County, who is serving a sentence in Sing Sing for having sold a nomination to the Supreme Court Judgeship to William Willett of Far Rockaway, is now the Chief Clerk in the shipping department at Sing Sing, according to information given out by friends in Long Island City yesterday. Willett, who paid the money for the nomination, is a clerk in the correspondence department.

According to Cassidy's friends, Cassidy is cheerful and sees as many of his friends as the prison regulations will allow. He is also devoting considerable time to physical culture and is becoming an expert handball player. Willett, on the other hand, is said to be downcast. He refuses to see visitors.

New Yorker Hurt In Wreck.

ELSINORE, Cal., March 5.—Derailed today at a crossing two miles from here, the rear coach of a train on the Santa Fé branch line broke its coupling and tumbled off a trestle twenty-five feet into the San Jacinto River. One passenger was killed and the conductor was mortally injured. Twelve other passengers, men and women, were hurt, including J. S. Hendry of New York.

TELL YOUR WIFE

That a wholesale millinery house on 37th St., a few doors off 5th Ave., in the heart of the retail shopping centre, is selling the sample line of a high-class New York Trimmed Hat Manufacturer. If you wish to save the retailer's profit, see these wonderful Spring Model Hats from $4.50 to $10.00, which cannot be duplicated elsewhere for double their price.

Harry Samuels Millinery Co.
12-14 West 37th Street

MOHAWK
MADE WITH PATENTED SLIP-OVER BUTTONHOLE
TIE SLIDES EASILY
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

READING RAILWAY MUST PAY

Court of Errors Affirms Chancery Order in Hindman Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 5.—The decision of the Court of Chancery ordering the Philadelphia & Reading Railway to pay $53,273 interest due on bonds of $30,000,000, the amount being due since 1897, has been affirmed by the Court of Errors and Appeals.

The litigation was instigated by Charles S. Hindman of Philadelphia, who refused to accept the decision when the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad was reorganized and changed to the Philadelphia & Reading Railway. This agreement was that the payment of the coupons for these bonds was to be deferred for forty years or until 1937.

Hindman brought suit to force the payment of the interest at 4 per cent. The court set aside that part of the Chancery order naming George T. Smith as receiver for a certain part of the company's property in New Jersey.

JURY FREES McGUIRE.

Brooklyn Youth Not Guilty of Driving Machine While Intoxicated.

Frank J. McGuire, son of a wealthy manufacturer of Brooklyn, on trial in Bronx County on the charge of driving an automobile while intoxicated, was found not guilty by a jury in the Bronx County Court yesterday.

The automobile McGuire was driving upset, causing the death of Elisabeth Dayton, 20 years old, of 3,291 Decatur Avenue, the Bronx. The others in the machine were Violet Van Schaick, 16 years old, of 130 Franklin Avenue, New Rochelle; Anna F. Willey, 22 years old, of 33 Winthrop Avenue, New Rochelle, and William H. Roche.

A little before one o'clock a note was handed to Judge Gibbs from the foreman of the jury, asking that the testimony of two witnesses be read to them. The jurymen were escorted to the courtroom, and among themselves indulged in heated arguments concerning the request of the foreman and other phases of the case. At 4:30 o'clock a verdict of not guilty was reached and McGuire was discharged.

SAW HIM CLIP GIRL'S BRAID.

Street Car Passenger Has Peddler Arrested for the Theft.

James Longmore of 512 West 162d Street told Magistrate Conway in the Jamaica Court yesterday that while riding in a trolley car running from Richmond Hill to Floral Park Thursday afternoon he had noticed John Farrell, a peddler of Baldwin, L. I., snip about six inches from the braid of a little schoolgirl who sat in the seat in front of him. Longmore called Policeman Muller and had Farrell arrested, but in the excitement neither he nor the policeman thought to notify the girl.

It was not until she started to do up her hair for the night that fourteen-year-old Anne Bass of Floral Park noticed that much of her braid was gone. She and her parents were nearly distracted, until a neighbor who had heard of Farrell's arrest chanced to mention it.

The little girl was in court yesterday, and Magistrate Conway held Farrell for trial in Special Sessions.

HART'S ISLAND CASE HEARD.

Keeper McConnell Accused of Beating a Boy Inmate.

The case of Frank McConnell, a keeper on Hart's Island, which precipitated the inquiry into the conduct of the Overseer, Martin J. Moore, conducted by Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of the Department of Correction, was called again in the West Farms Court yesterday before Magistrate Ten Eyck.

Louis Levine of 760 Caldwell Avenue, the Bronx, charged that he was beaten and kicked by McConnell with the sanction of Moore. He, Dr. M. Levy, and William James, the last named a former inmate of the Reformatory, were witnesses. They testified to the chastisement alleged. Young James said he saw McConnell strike Levine, but did not see him kick the boy.

Magistrate Ten Eyck adjourned the case to Wednesday morning, when the complainant's side will be concluded.

TO MARRY A POLISH PRINCE.

Daughter of Duchess of Choiseul to Wed Prince Sapieha.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, March 6.—The London Times says a marriage has been arranged and will take place shortly in Westminster Cathedral between the Polish Prince Alexander Sapieha, son of Prince Ladislas Sapieha-Kodenski, and Miss Sarah Milton Paine, daughter of the Duchesse de Choiseul-Praslin.

The Duchesse de Choiseul-Praslin was formerly Mrs. Charles Hamilton Paine of Boston.

Westminster Cathedral is the principal Roman Catholic place of worship in London.

Come in TO-DAY and buy one of the Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits or Overcoats reduced to $16.50

formerly priced $25, $30, $32.50

Included at $16.50 are some spring weight suits from last season. Great chance for you if your size is among them.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway at 29th
246-248 West 125th
Third Ave., corner 122d
and
the New Store
Broadway, below Chambers

WHITMAN TO SEE LEADERS.

Governor Will Confer with Tanner and Others Here Today.

Gov. Whitman came to New York last night to attend the ball of the Knights Templar. Today he will confer with Frederick C. Tanner, Republican State Chairman, and other prominent Republicans. It is said that he intends to discuss with them his selection of Public Service Commissioners to succeed the incumbents. Asked if he had decided upon any appointments the Governor said:

"I have not yet received the report of the Thompson Investigating Committee, and, therefore, I cannot discuss the matter."

The Governor was asked if he favored the bill introduced by Senator Ogden L. Mills to abolish the Magistrates' Courts in this city.

"There seems to be considerable sentiment in favor of this measure, real or manufactured," he replied, "but I have not given the bill the close scrutiny that would warrant me in giving an opinion of its value. I shall do so, however, in a short time."

HIPPODROME
6th Ave., 43d to 44th Street. Daily Mats.
Winter Circus
1,000 Main Floor Orch. Seats, $1.00. 1,500 First Balcony, 50c; Entire Gallery, 25c.

44TH ST. THEA., W. of B'way. Evenings 8:10. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:10.
Greatest Singing Cast Assembled Since the Beginning of the War!
TRENTINI—CRAWFORD
RIOT THE Peasant Girl EUROPE.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30
PHYLLIS NEILSON-TERRY
In The Adventure of Lady Ursula

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
LONDON GAIETY CO. in To-night's the Night
Geo. Grossmith, Emmy Wehlen, James Blakeley, Maurice Farkoa, Lauri de Frece, Fay Compton
ALL GALLERY SEATS 50c.

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
THE ONLY GIRL
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

Winthrop LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St. Ames Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

WEST END Matinees Tuesday & Thursday. All Seats 25c. Mat. Today 25c & 50c. Evs. 25c, 50c, 75c.
JESSIE BONSTELLE STOCK CO. THIS WEEK: THE BIG IDEA.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20
The Play That Has Everything
UNDER COVER

WINTER GARDEN Matinee Today Best Orch. Seats $1 & $1.50
Evenings. MAID IN AMERICA
Sunday Night Concert. Bill of All Stars.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Matinees Today & Wed. 2.
MATINEES TODAY AT 2.
LAST 10 PERFORMANCES
LIFE WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY.
In order to secure release to play London next Fall, "LIFE" must go to Chicago Auditorium Now. Last chances to see it here.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
MATINEE TODAY.
SINNERS
BIGGEST SUCCESS IN NEW YORK.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:15.
MATINEE TODAY.
THE WHITE FEATHER
Thrills, Laughs—No Violence.

48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

39TH ST. THEA., near Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
LAST 10 TIMES
MAUDE DRESSLER "A MIX-UP."

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
Most Wonderful Play in New York. EXPERIENCE
Best Balcony Seats 75c and $1.00.

BOOTH. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
Mr. Holbrook BLUNN in THE TRAP with Miss Martha Hedman.

Princess 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30, incl. Sun. Daily Mats. (Ex. Sun. & Tu.) 2:30.
Jas. Barnes' Wonderful Pictures. Through Central Africa

STANDARD B'y. & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mat. Today 25c, 50c & 75c.
"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"
Next Week.....MILESTONES

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Today 1:45, Tristan u. Isolde. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Weil, Witherspoon. Cond., Toscanini.
Tonight 8:15 (75c to $3.) La Traviata. Hempel; Botta, Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Sun. at 2:30, Pasquali-Verd Concert. (50c to $1.50.) Destinn, Case, Schumann, Braslau; Althouse, Tegani. Entire Metr. Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8. Tannhauser. Kurt, Matzenauer; Urlus, Braun. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 8:30, Amore del Tre Re. Beri; Ferrari-Fontana, Amato, Didur. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. Sp'l Mat. at 2:30 (50c to $2.50.) Hansel u. Gretel, foll'd by Ballet Divertissement.
Thurs. at 8. Mme. Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 7:30, Meistersinger. Hempel, Maitfeld; Sembach, Well, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Schlegel. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 2, Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martin, Scotti, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 7:45 (75c to $5.) Lohengrin. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Goritz, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues. Eve., Mar. 9, at 8:15, Tosca. Farrar; Botta, Scotti, Rossi. Leonhardt. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
TOMORROW (SUNDAY) Afternoon at 3
Soloist, GERHARDT
Eleventh ALL BEETHOVEN PROGRAM.
Overture, "King Stephen," Songs with orchestra and 3 movements of 9th Symphony.
SEATS AT BOX OFFICE, AEOLIAN HALL.

FOURTH MASTER COMPOSER CONCERT
Carnegie Hall, Tuesday Aft., March 9, at 3.
Soloist, LEONARD BORWICK
ALL BEETHOVEN PROGRAM.
Mr. Borwick will play Concertos in C minor and G. Orchestra numbers; Symphony No. 7, Ballet Music, "Prometheus."
Seats 35c to $1.50. Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

4th Biltmore Morning Musicale
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore,
FRIDAY, MARCH 12, AT 11:30.
JOHN McCORMACK
The Celebrated Irish Tenor.
MABEL GARRISON, Soprano | LUCILE ORRELL, 'Cellist
Reserved Seats now on sale at R. E. Johnston's Office, 1451 Broadway.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
TOMORROW (SUNDAY) AFTERNOON AT 3.
Soloist, GABRILOWITSCH
CHOPIN, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra; GOLDMARK, Symphony, "Rustic Wedding."
CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL
MR. WALTER DAMROSCH
Will donate the entire receipts of his six EXPLANATORY RECITALS AT THE PIANO
On Wagner's Nibelungen Trilogy
to the Vacation War Relief Committee.
Six Afternoons, Beginning Wed., March 10. Subscriptions, $2, $3, $4, $5 & $7. At Room 1502 and Box Office Aeolian Hall; also 38 W. 39th St.

2D SUBSCRIPTION—TONIGHT at 8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL. Seats 25c to $2 NOW.
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY
SOC. OF N. Y.
MODEST ALTSCHULER, Conductor.
Soloist, SCHNITZER Pianist
GERMAINE, BORIS GODUNOW, PRINCE IGOR, TSCHAIKOWSKY Piano Concerto & Francesca da Rimini.

CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs. Aft., Mar. 11th, at 3.
Last Recital This Season
MARCELLA SEMBRICH
RICHARD EPSTEIN at the Piano (Baldwin).
Tickets now at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

TONIGHT AT 8—PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY
Announces Fifth Chamber Concert.
OLIVE MEAD QUARTET and LEGINSKA Pianiste
Washington Irving Hall, (Irv. Pl. & 16th St.)
Tickets at Door—All Seats 25c.

CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon at 2:30.
BUSONI
ONLY RECITAL. Tickets, 50c to $2.00, at Box Office.
Mgt. M. H. Hanson. (Chickering Piano.)
Mrs. H. H. A. BEACH'S CONCERT
AEOLIAN HALL, TUES., MAR. 16, at 8:15 P. M.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Mar. 13th, at 3
VIOLIN RECITAL—ALBERT SPALDING
Andre Benoist, Accompanist. (STEINWAY PIANO).
Tickets 50c to $2 at Hall. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer.

Little Theatre, Tues. Aft., March 9, at 3.
Song Recital JULIA HEINRICH
C. V. BOS at the Piano (STEINWAY.) Seats $2 from Mgt., M. H. HANSON, 437 5th Ave.

MME. BELL-RANSKE'S
IBSEN
Interpretations: Sundays 3:30 P. M.
The BANDBOX Thea., E. 57th St.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon, at 3.
JULIA CULP
COENRAAD V. BOS at the Piano (Steinway). Seats at Box Office. Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Ev., Mar. 8, at 8:15
FLONZALEY QUARTET
LAST CONCERT.
50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., March 11, at 3.
BAUER AND CASALS
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

OPERA TICKETS Phone 6442 Greeley
CHOICE SEATS, all parts of house. Subscriptions bought and exchanged. Jacobs' Ticket Office, B'way & 38 St., Normandie Hotel

EDEN WORLD IN WAX Admis'n 25c Every To All Day MUSEE
COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. Burlesque. Mgt. HERMAN FINK.
DREAMLAND BURLESQUERS. 2d Big Week

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
"Finest Acting in New York."—Press. Ethel Barrymore in Her Triumph, "The Shadow."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. at 2:20.
ELSIE FERGUSON in OUTCAST

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20
WATCH YOUR STEP
Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam.
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3963 Bryant.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Today & Wed. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON
in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy,
DADDY LONG-LEGS

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Ev. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street.
Next Monday Seats Now | Klaw & Erlanger's Entertainers
IN THE NEW MIRTHFUL MUSICAL MEDLEY,
FADS and FANCIES

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. MATINEES TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
ILLINGTON IN THE LIE by HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:20.
FRANCES STARR in MARIE-ODILE.

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK
"KICK IN"

Wallack's LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER
Today 2:15, Tonight 8:15; also Mar. 8-10-11-13 & Mat. Mar. 10 | Bernard Shaw's Androcles & The Lion
Mar. 8 & 12 at 8 sharp & Mat. Mar. 13 at 2 sharp. | A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

Grand O.H. 8th Av., 23d St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee TODAY 25-50 & 75c.
FISKE O'HARA in "Jesk's Romance."

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

LIBERTY WEST 42d ST. 2:10 Twice Daily, Inc. Sundays, 8:05 Sharp
ALL SEATS RESERVED.
Evs. & Sat. Matinee—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, and Special Loge Seats, $2.
Matinees 25c & 50c. Bool. Loge Seats, $1.
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF 40.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION,
THE BIRTH OF A NATION
ASTOUNDING SUCCESS!!
PRESS UNANIMOUS
BESIDE IT "CABIRIA" and "QUO VADIS" SEEM TAME.
NEW YORK AMERICAN.

NEWMAN TRAVEL TALKS FRANCE & THE WAR 50c TO $1.50.
Tomorrow Night at 8:30, CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St.
Thurs. Mat.; New Amsterdam—"BERLIN."

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25 to 75c.
Mme. Emma CALVE
EDITH TALIAFERRO
Clara Morton, Morris Cronin & Co., and others.

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Jas. & Bonnie Thornton, Trixie Friganza, Eddie Leonard, Morton & Moore, Geo. M. Brown & Co., & 12 others.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
Brooklyn Academy of Music. Sunday Aft., March 7, at 3.
Recital by HAROLD BAUER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

The Barnard Studios
OF MODERN DANCE.
Broadway Cor. 110th St. Tel. River. 9577.
Terms Moderate. All Dances.

The A. ALBERT SAATO Academies of Dancing
B'way, 86th to 87th Sts. Phone 6435 Schuyler.
THE DANCES OF TODAY
Taught Privately or in Class. Booklet Sent.

MANSFIELD STUDIOS, 35 W. 44th. Est. 1904. Bryant 4674.
Latest modern dances taught privately. Reasonable. Each pupil has private room with instructor. No one to laugh at your mistakes. Circulars mailed.

MISS LEWIS 48 EAST 50TH ST. Madison Square 7340
DANCES OF TODAY. TERMS REASONABLE.

MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 59 E. 54TH ST. 7 Murray Hill 2423
Modern Dances. Special Attention to Beginners.

MISS BOBBY BURNS 6 East 41st St. Murray Hill 6305.
ALL MODERN DANCES; PERSONAL ATTENTION

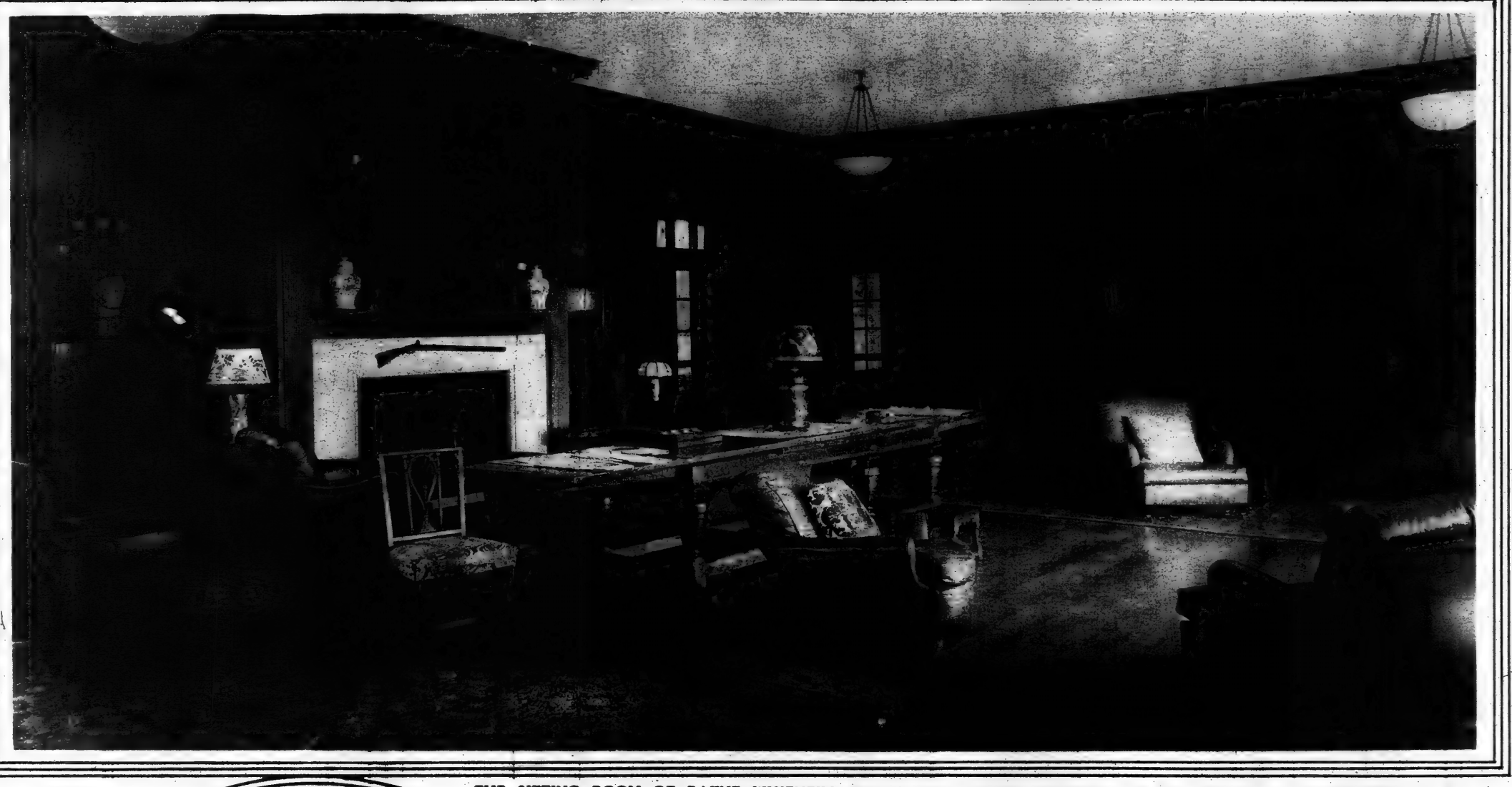
STRATTON SCHOOL 8 Av. 23d St.
MODERN DANCING
8 Lessons $5. Waltz & Two-Step in

IN

Picture Section,
Rotogravure: Part 1

The New York Times

Sunday,
March 7, 1915



(Photos by Wurts Bros.)

THE SITTING ROOM OF PAYNE WHITNEY'S NEW COURT TENNIS BUILDING ON HIS ESTATE AT MANHASSET, L. I.
This and Accompanying Pictures, Showing the Interior and Exterior of a Building for Spaciousness and Luxury Unique in the History of American Amateur Sport, Are Reproduced by Mr. Whitney's Permission Exclusively in the Picture Section of The Times

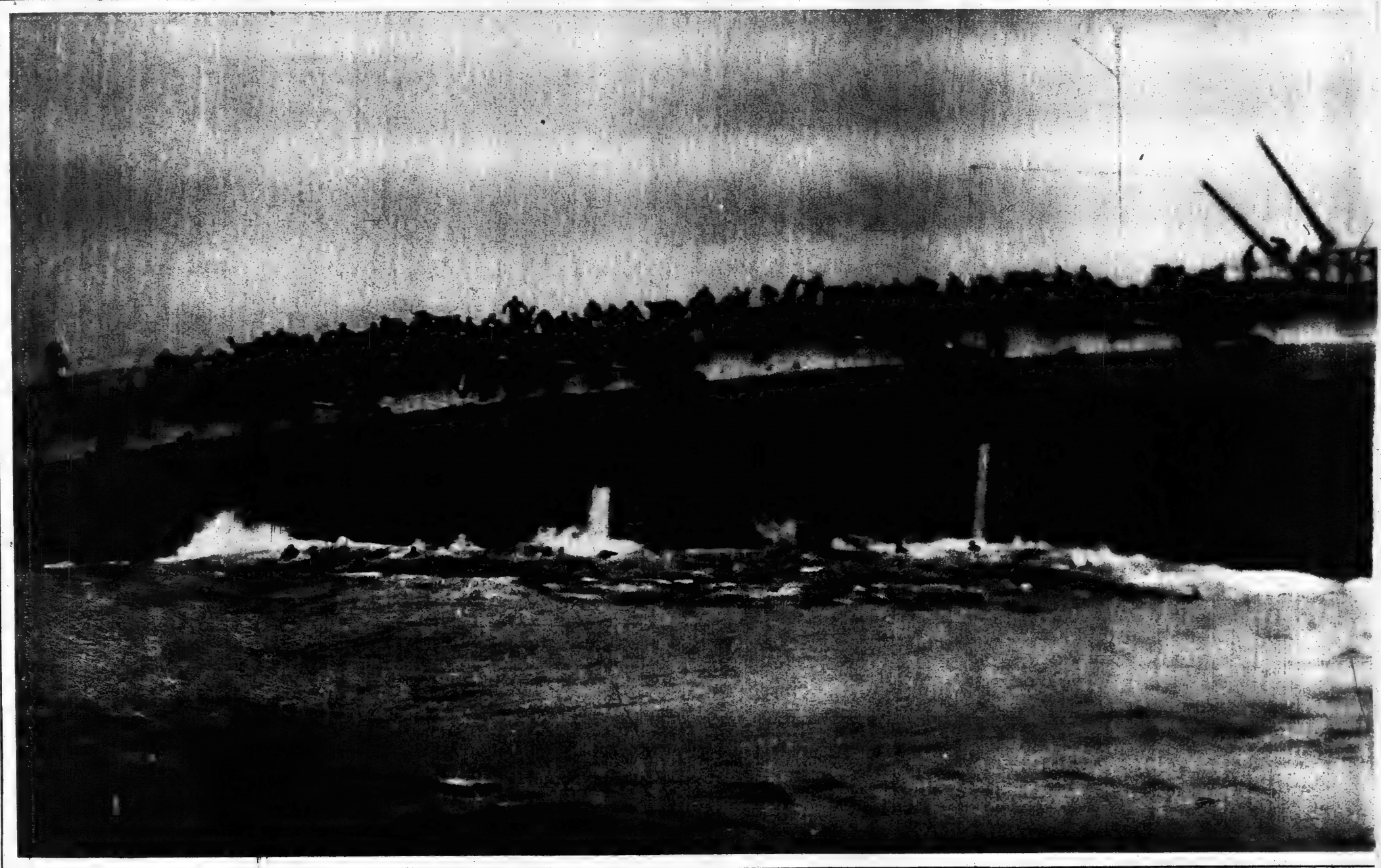
THE COURT TENNIS BUILDING

THE SALON AND DEDANS FROM WHICH, THROUGH PLATE GLASS, MR. WHITNEY'S GUESTS MAY WATCH THE PROGRESS OF THE GAME. THE NET IN THE COURT SHOWS HERE THROUGH THE GLASS

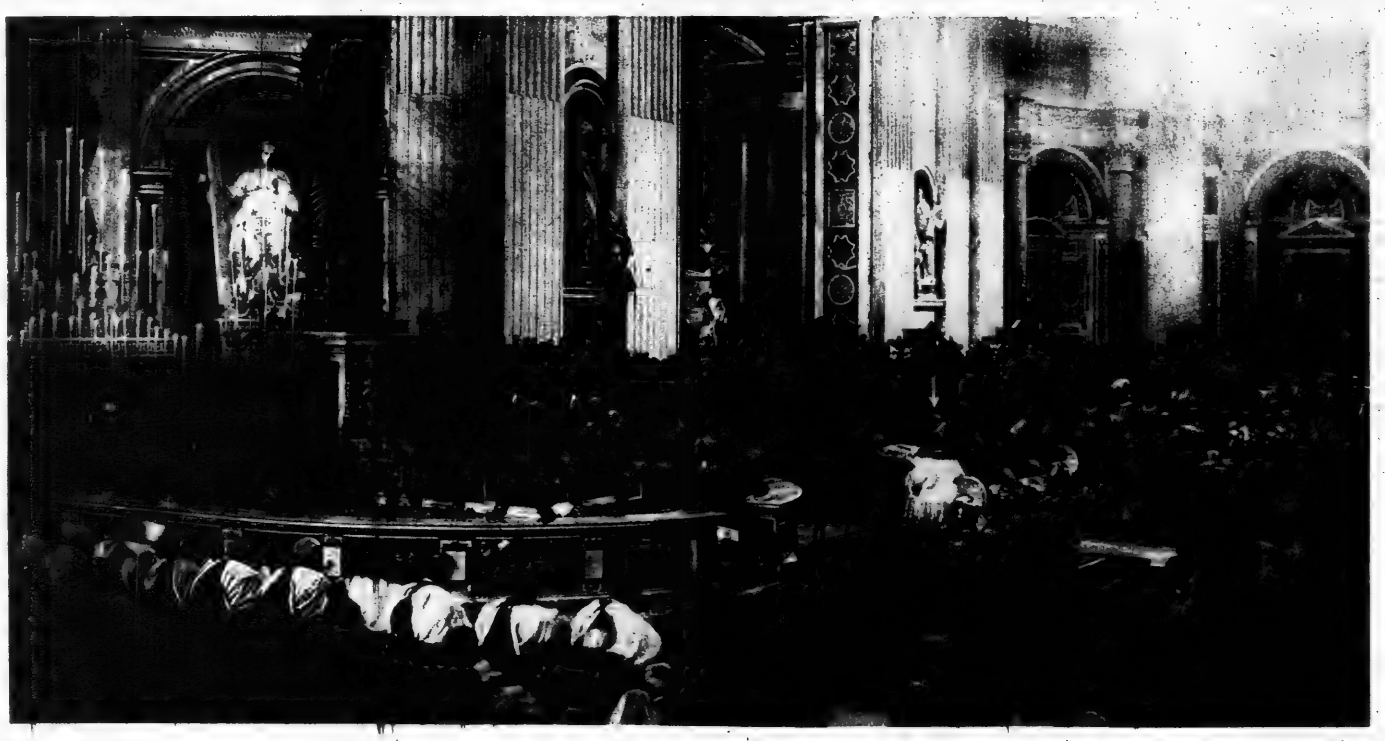
THE SWIMMING POOL, SAID TO BE MORE SPACIOUS AND LUXURIOUS THAN ANY CLUB OR OTHER PRIVATE POOL IN THE CITY

The Times's
New Rotogravure Process

GERMAN BATTLE CRUISER BLUECHER OVE



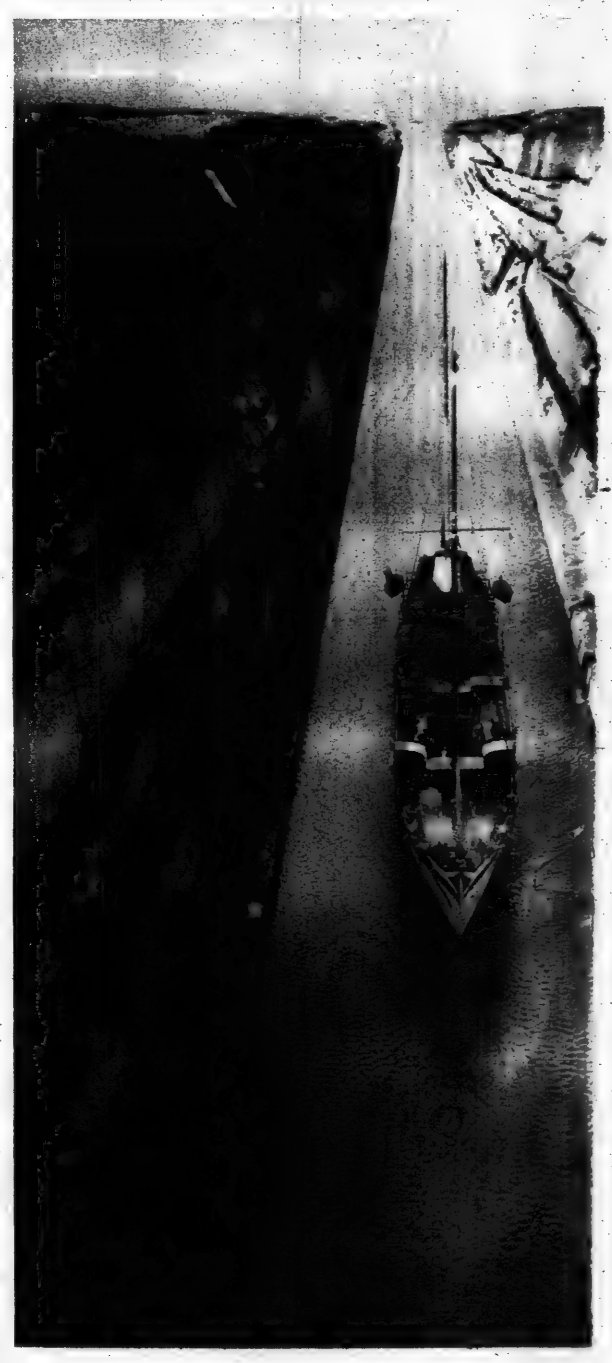
THIS REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH, TAKEN BY AN OFFICER ON THE BRITISH CRUISER ARETHUSA, SHOWS THE GERMAN SHIP LYING OVER ON HER PORT SIDE, WITH HER BIG GUNS POINTING HELPLESSLY SKYWARD, STEAM AND SMOKE BURSTING FROM HER DECKS, AND HUNDREDS OF HER CREW CROWDING ON THE UP



REMARKABLE VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL AT ROME ON FEB. 7TH, WHEN HIS HOLINESS POPE BENEDICT XV., Surrounded by Twenty-two Cardinals, Besides Archbishops, Bishops, Representatives of Foreign Governments to the Holy See, and the Aristocracy of Rome, Intoned in the Presence of 60,000 People His Prayer for the Peace of the World

THE NEW FIFTH AVENUE RESIDENCE OF HENRY C. FRICK, WHICH IS TO BE THE HOME OF THE FRAGONARDS AND OTHER ART TREASURES RECENTLY PURCHASED FROM THE MORGAN COLLECTION

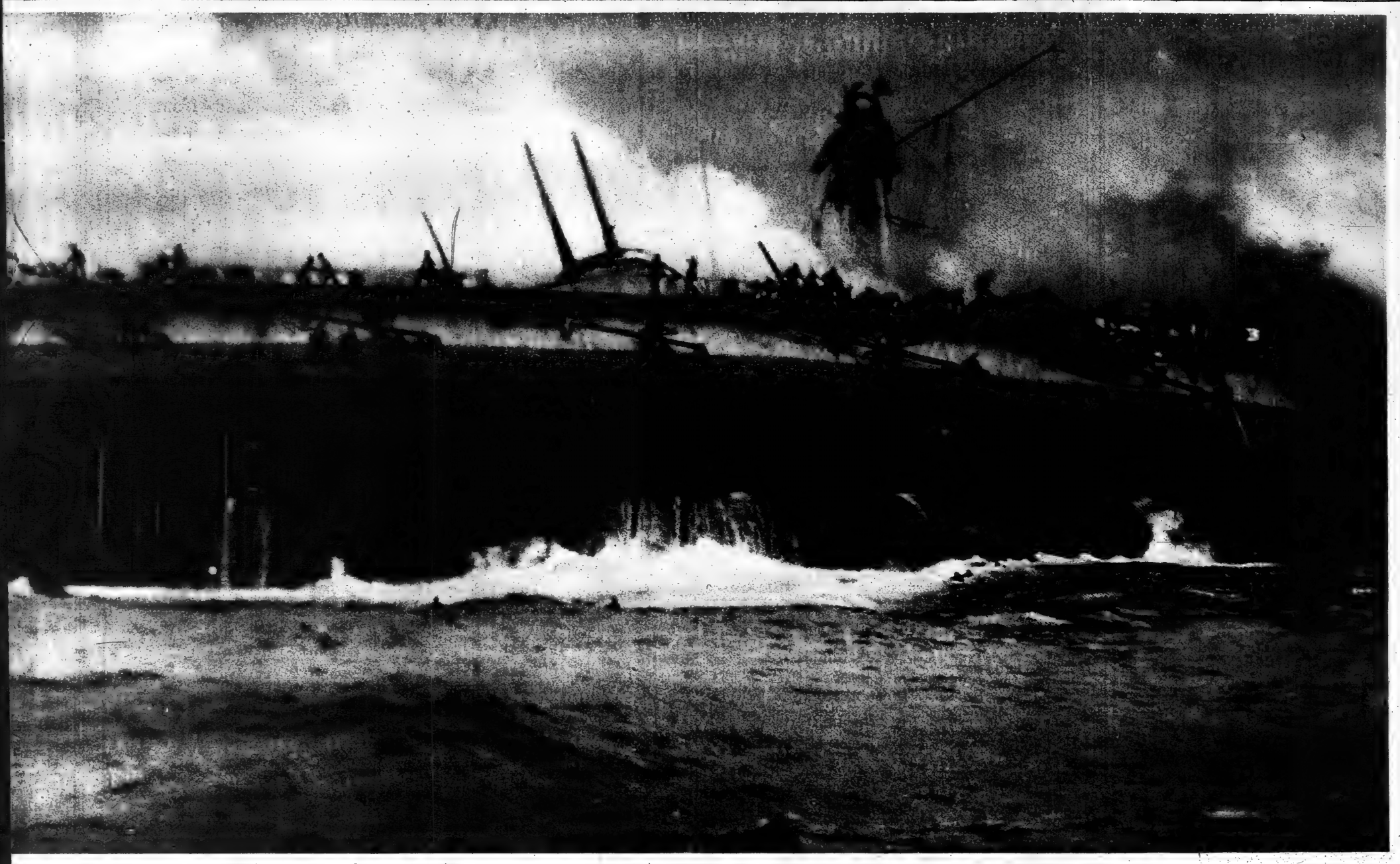
(Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)



SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S YACHT, THE ERIN, UNDER
PASSING THROUGH THE CORINTH CANAL C
CROSS NURSES TO THE WAR FRO

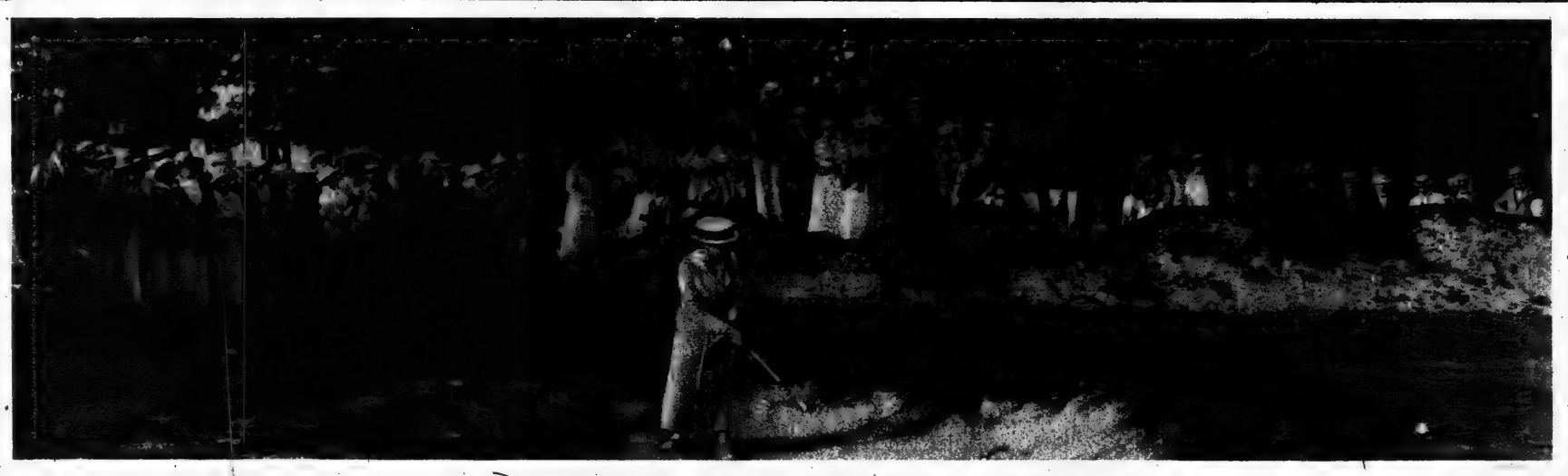
(Photo © by International News Ser

RTURNED AND SINKING IN THE NORTH SEA



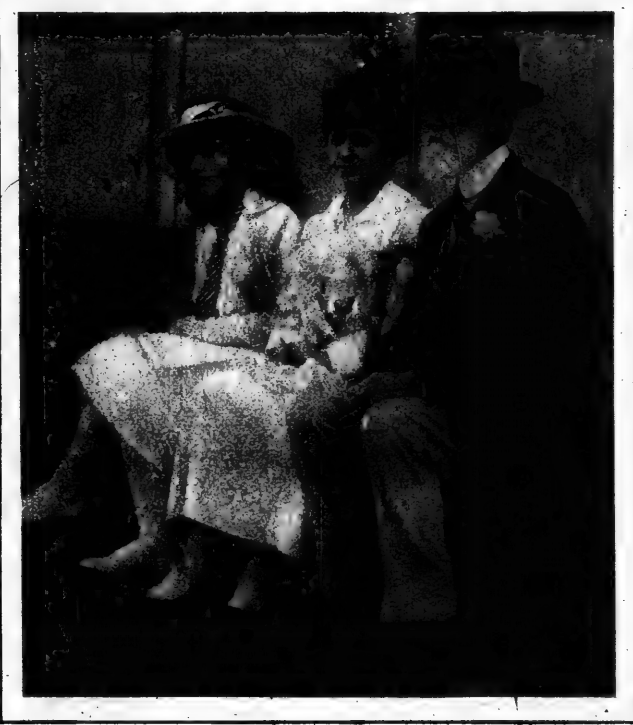
TURNED SIDE OR ELSE SLIPPING INTO THE SEA. SOME MAY BE SEEN ALREADY IN THE WATER SWIMMING AWAY TO ESCAPE THE SUCTION WHEN THE GREAT HULL SHOULD SINK. OF THE BLUECHER'S COMPLEMENT OF 835 MEN, MORE THAN 700, INCLUDING WOUNDED, WENT DOWN WITH HER. *(Photo © by International News Service.)*

PERSONAL COMMAND,
EYING ENGLISH RED
N SERBIA



Miss Elaine Rosenthal Hitting Out of a Bunker In Her Contest With Miss Lillian B. Hyde on the Links of Palm Beach

DON CARLOS BLANCO, SPECIAL ENVOY, AND SECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN SIGNING THE NEW PEACE TREATY WITH URUGUAY
(Photo by C. V. Buck, From Underwood & Underwood.)



JOHN D. CRIMMINS, MRS. FREDERICK STERRY, AND DAUGHTER AT PALM BEACH
(Photo by International News Service.)

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Serve this sparkling water at home tonight

See for yourself why Londonderry has been the standard table water of the discriminating for a quarter of a century. Its appetizing delicacy, its mild, health-giving stimulus to digestion will prove a revelation. Your physician will tell you about its corrective properties. Or try it in a highball. You will be surprised at the way in which this water blends with the finest whiskey.

SPARKLING Londonderry WATER

Sold by Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., and others who supply the critical. Served at the better hotels, cafes and clubs.

Dollars and Sense

When you buy flour—get your "money's worth" Get flour with these good qualities—economy, flavor, maximum value. Insist on

Heckers' FLOUR

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HECKERS' CREAM FARINA—DELICIOUS FOR BREAKFAST

"Such a relief to be able to kneel or bend without ripping your stocking."

How often *you* feel your stocking give, feel the "runs" come, just as you stoop.

The new Kayser But-i-nol invention consists of six strong buttonholes worked in the top of Kayser Silk Stockings. The garters clasping through the buttonholes cannot tear these exquisite stockings and the chances of a "run" are eliminated.

Kayser Silk Stockings have an exquisite sheen and close-clinging weave. The new But-i-nol feature saves these beautiful stockings from ruin by "runs." It makes Kayser Silk Stockings standard as the double tips made Kayser Silk Gloves.

You can secure Kayser But-i-nol Silk Stockings in all colors and for no more than you pay for the ordinary silk stockings.

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A most useful object in "Milady's Home." Poplin Bag—Green or Brown. Stand folds up when not in use.

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B3274—Handsome Suit of finest Gabardine, for stout figures, up to 56 bust measure. Beautifully tailored and trimmed with novelty braid and gold ornaments. Special 34.75

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Clever adaptations of the latest and most favored fashions have been developed, exclusively by Lane Bryant, for three distinct types of the stout figure. If you are hard to fit, our extensive display of ready-to-wear models (41 to 58 bust measure) will surprise and delight you. Extraordinarily low prices.

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$5 to $10

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WOMEN'S, 34 TO 44 BUST MISSES', 14 TO 20 YEARS

No. 103—*Smart Semi-Dress Sport Coat* of silk jersey or imperial taffeta silk, in rose, gold, Belgian blue, white or black, new hip length model, set-in sleeves, plaited patch pockets, collar, cuffs and long streamer sash of white silk.

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Sit comfortably before a player piano—insert a *HAND PLAYED* MUSIC ROLL and prepare for a musical and artistic delight.

For if you've never heard the music of a *HAND PLAYED* MUSIC ROLL, you've never half realized the artistic possibilities of a player piano. *HAND PLAYED* MUSIC ROLLS offer you the musical rendition of skilled pianists which even *the inexperienced user of a player piano cannot impair.*

Music rolls of this character and an intelligent, sympathetic service await you at our new studio. Drop in or write and learn the possibilities of this service for you. Telephone 2645 Murray Hill.

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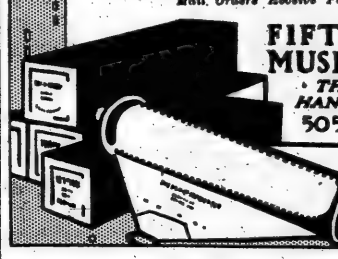

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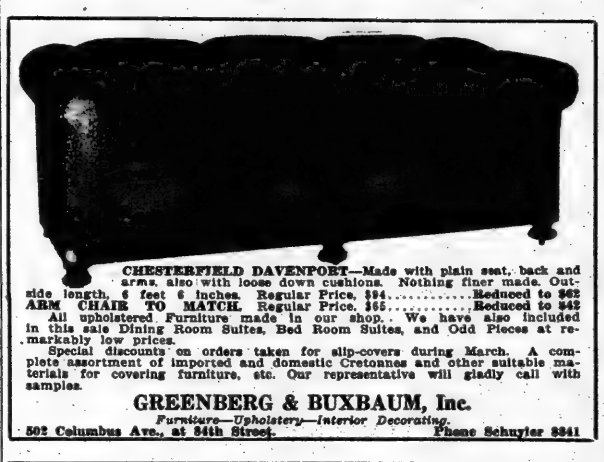

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Piano and Player Piano Makers—Music Roll Exchange Service.

Oily skin and shiny nose

How to correct them

That bug-bear of so many—an oily skin and shiny nose—has various contributory causes. Whatever the cause in your case, proper external treatment will relieve your skin of this embarrassing condition.

Begin tonight the following Woodbury treatment. You will feel the difference in your skin the first time you use it.

With warm water work up a heavy lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap in your hands. Apply it to your face and rub it into the pores thoroughly—always with an upward and outward motion. Rinse with warm water, then with cold—the colder the better. If possible, rub your face for a few minutes with a piece of ice.

This treatment will make your skin fresher and clearer the first time you use it. Make it a nightly habit and before long you will see a marked improvement—a promise of that lovelier complexion which the steady use of Woodbury's always brings.

Do this today! A 25c cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap is sufficient for a month or six weeks of this treatment. Go to your druggist or toilet counter today and get a cake. Begin at once to get the benefits of this treatment for *your* skin.

Woodbury's Facial Soap is for sale by every dealer and druggist in greater New York and, in fact, by dealers everywhere throughout the United States and Canada. Made by The Andrew Jergens Co., New York and Cincinnati.

4 Aprons and Dust Cap all for $1

Postpaid from our factory to your home

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1. Percale, plaids; pink, blue, lav. and black, trimmed with plain colors to match.
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State Size and Colors Wanted.

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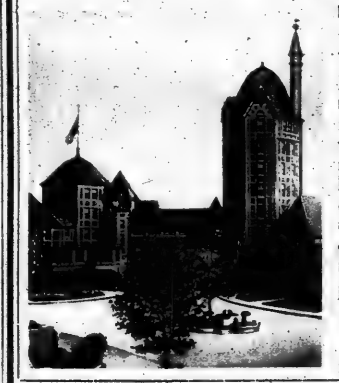

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Greaseless Cream

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Removes all dirt from the pores, leaving skin clean, clear and velvety.

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Enamel Cribs, $5.75 up.

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The New York Times

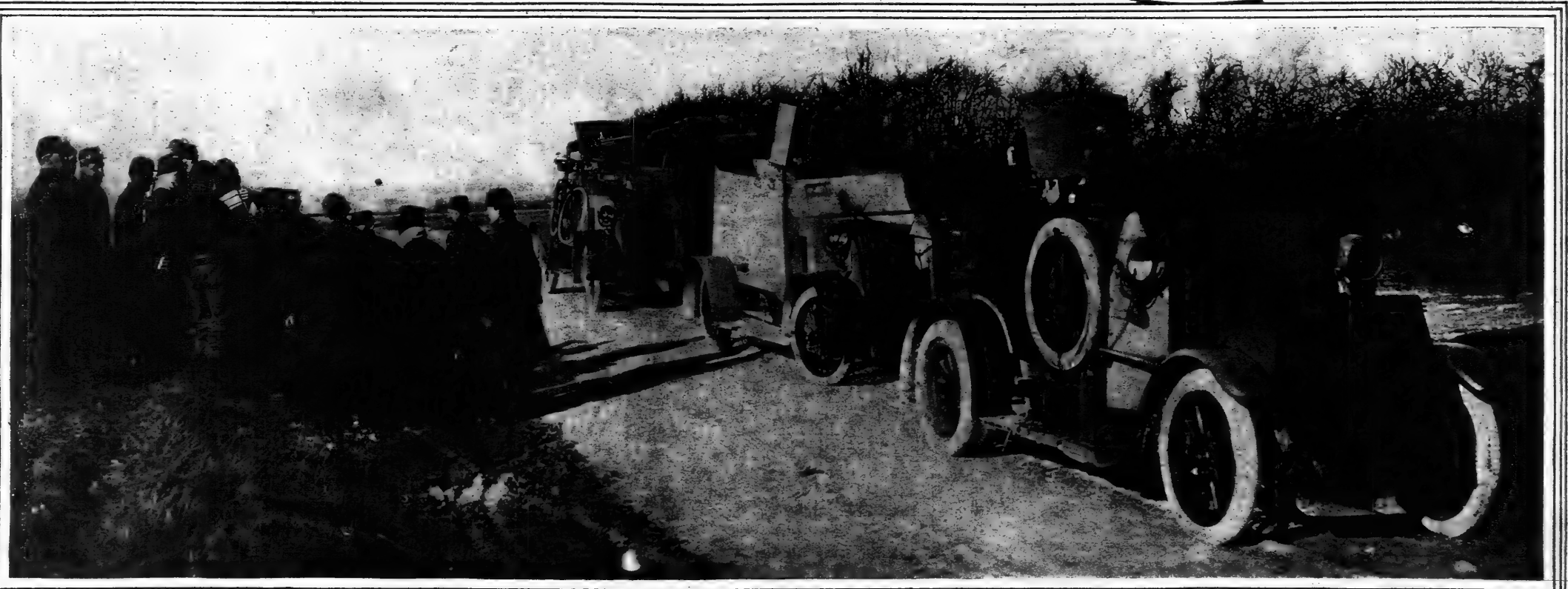
MONTENEGRIN OFFICER DIRECTING ARTILLERY FIRE FROM A TREE-TOP.
(Photos © by American Press Assn.)

GERMAN SOLDIERS IN SNOW-LINED TRENCHES THEIR RIFLES LOADED WITH SMALL BOMBS FOR HURLING AT THE ENENY'S LINES. ONE SOLDIER HAS AN INSTRUMENT FOR THROWING BOMBS BY HAND
(Photo by Leipziger Presse Bureau.)

FLANDERS SPREADING OUT BEFORE A BRITISH OFFICER RECONNOITERING FROM AN AEROPLANE
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

Wurtemberg Regimental Band At Binarville, France, Giving A Sunday Afternoon Concert

(Photo by Paul Thompson.)



OFFICERS OF ALLIED ARMORED CARS HOLDING A ROADSIDE CONSULTATION IN NORTHERN FRANCE.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

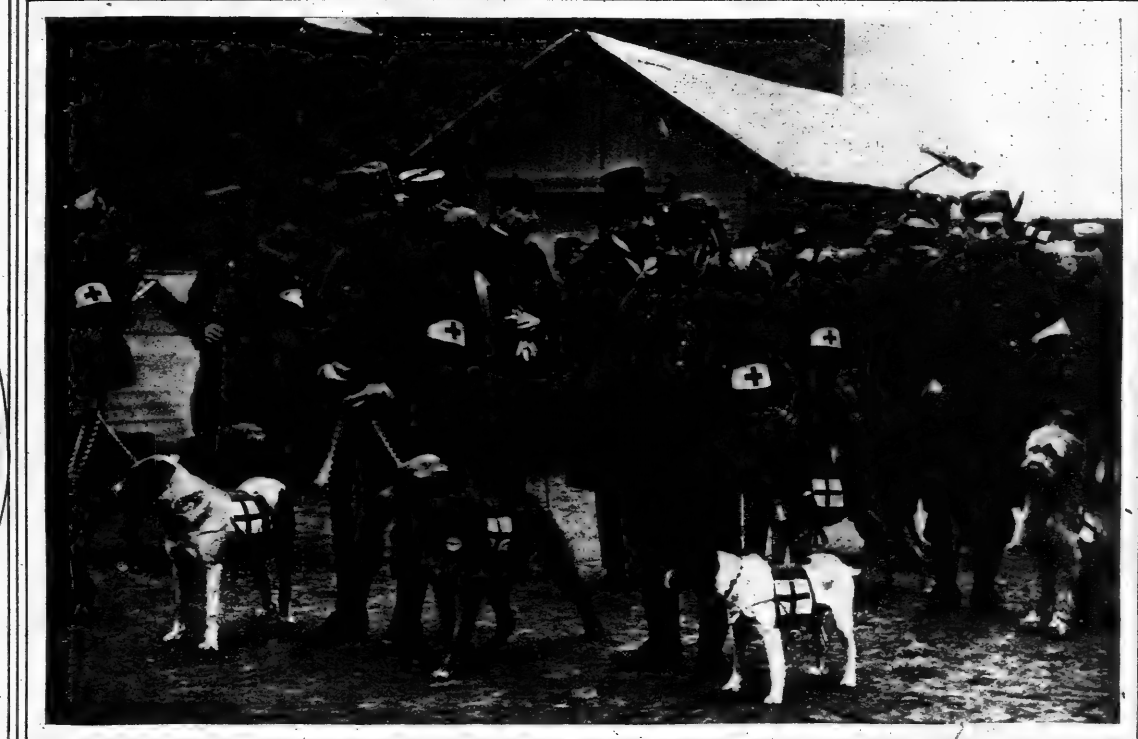
WOUNDED GERMAN SOLDIERS VISITING THE GRAVE OF HEINRICH VON KLEIST, THE GERMAN POET, AT WANNSEE, NEAR BERLIN.

(Photo by Photothek, Berlin.)

(Photos by Paul Thompson.)

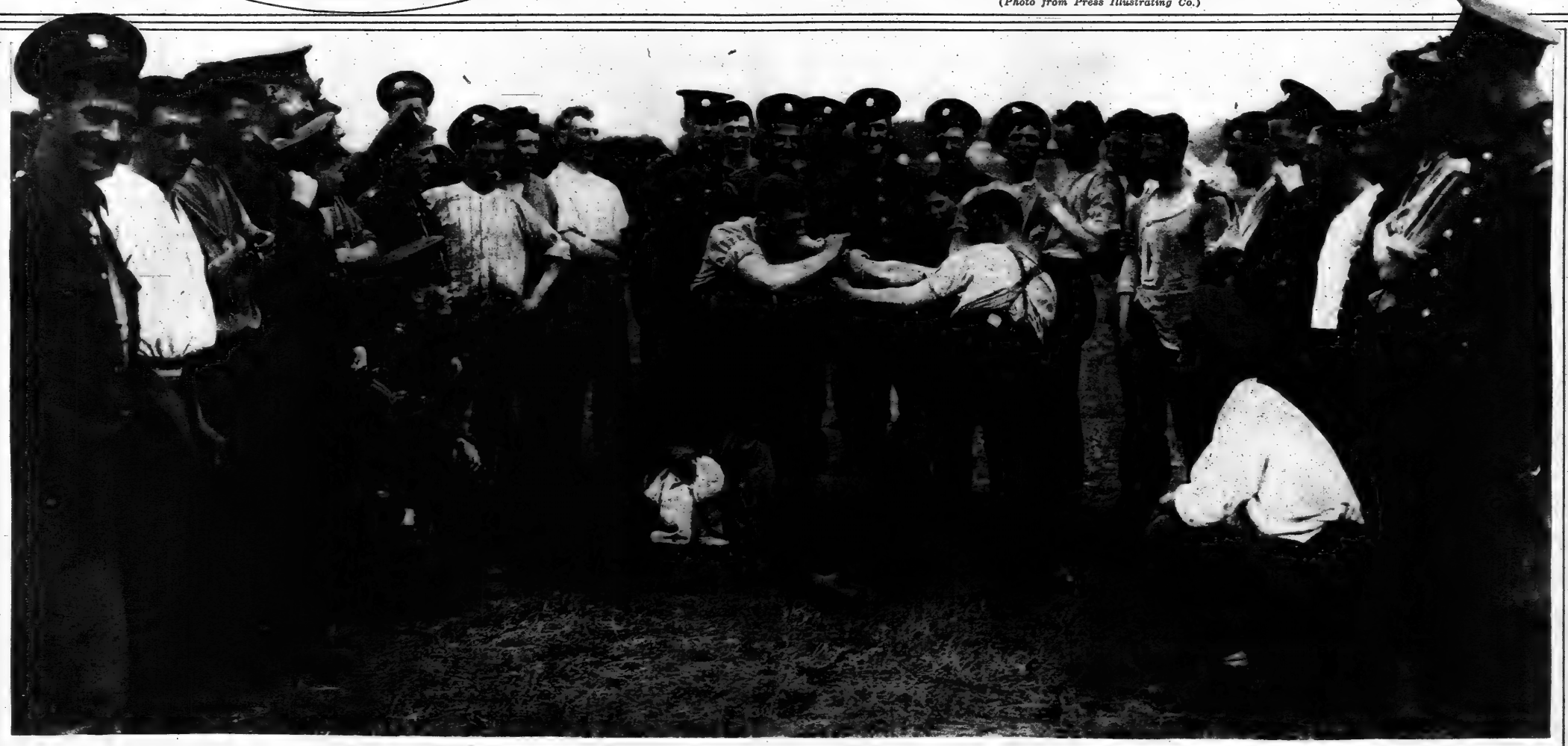
A GERMAN "POLAR BEAR" QUESTIONING A YOUTHFUL SIBERIAN SHARPSHOOTER, HIS PRISONER OF WAR

Entrance Gate of the City of Sochaczew, Poland, in Ruins from the Cross-fire of the Russian and German Armies.



FRENCH SOLDIERS GOING TO THE FRONT WITH THE RED CROSS DOGS PRESENTED BY THE FRENCH EX-PRESIDENT, M. FELIX FAURE.

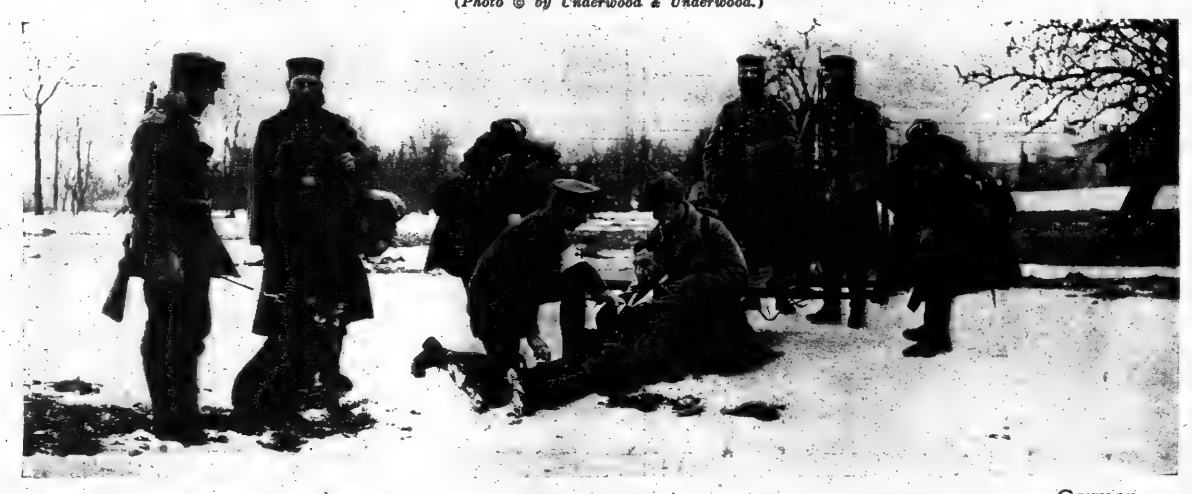
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)

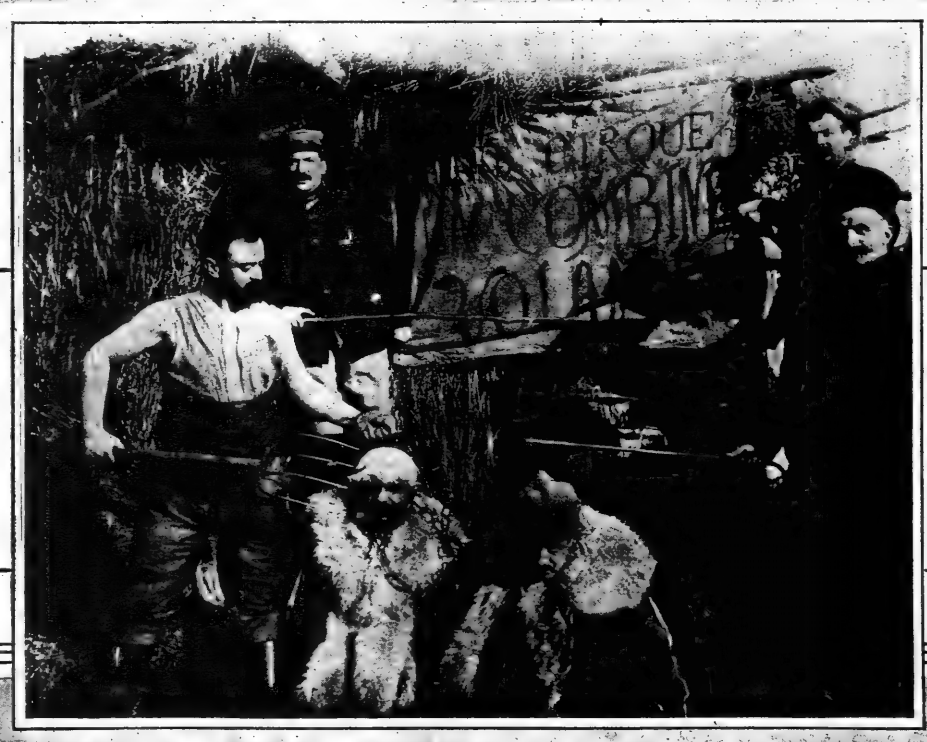


RECRUITS TO KITCHENER'S NEW ARMY TAKE UP SPARRING AS A PART OF THE SOLDIER'S TRAINING.

(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

GERMAN DEAD COVERING THE BATTLEFIELD AT CHAMPAGNE, FRANCE.
Lying as Thick as Leaves and Visible as Far as the Eye Can See, These German Soldiers Fell Charging Across an Open Field in the Face of French Machine Guns.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)





German Red Cross Field Workers, with Their Dog, Finding a Wounded Soldier.
(Photo by A. Grohs, Berlin.)

In the Cage with the "Wild Animals" at the Circus Given by French Soldiers to Pass Away the Time in the Trenches.
(Photo © by International News Service.)

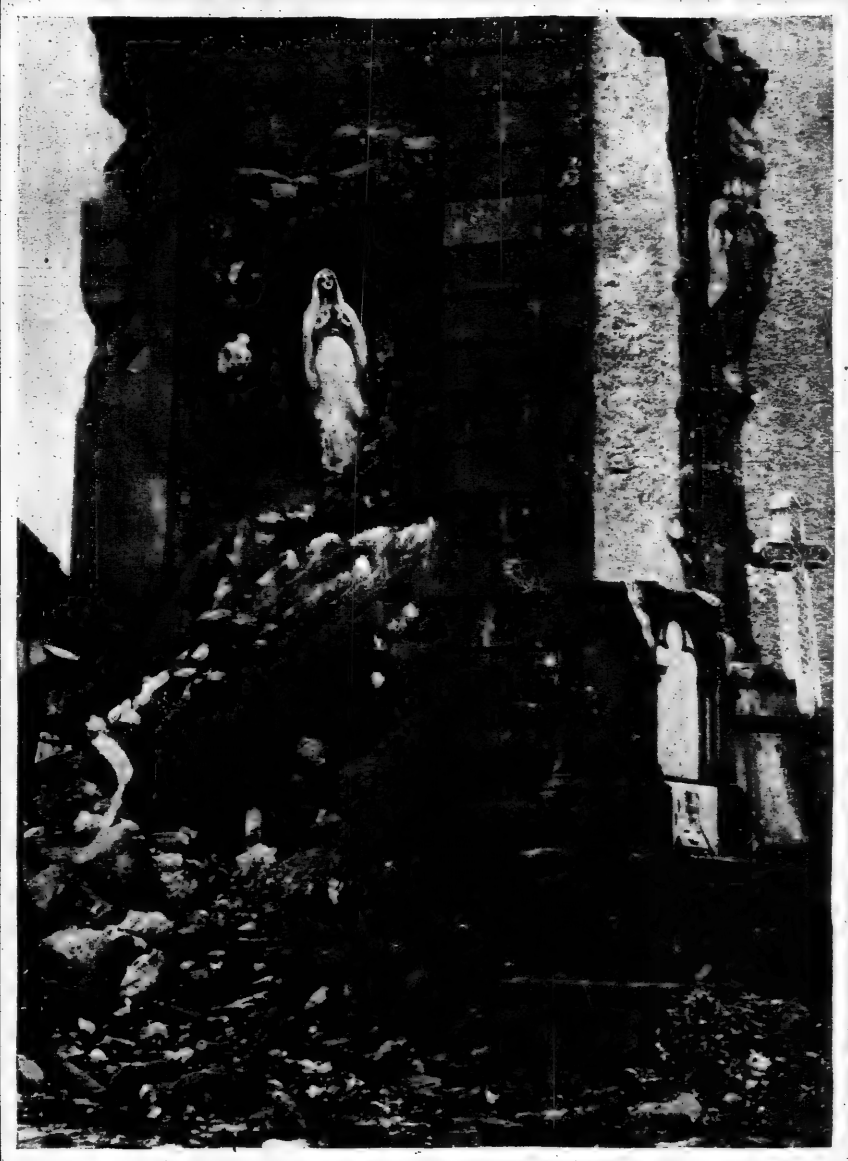


FIGURE OF THE VIRGIN MARY AND THE CRUCIFIX SPARED BY SHELLS WHICH DESTROYED THIS CHURCH ON THE FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER.
(Photo by Medem Photo Service.)

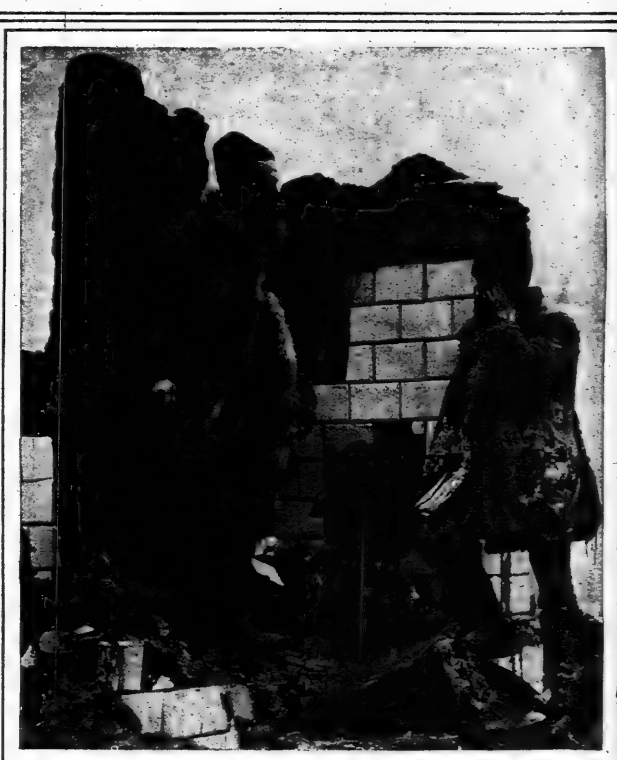
AEROPLANE STARTING OUT FROM THE ALLIES' TRENCHES IN NORTHERN FRANCE.
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

GERMAN MILITARY DEMONSTRATION BEFORE A CHURCH NEAR RHEIMS IN HONOR OF THE KAISER'S BIRTHDAY.

H. R. H. Princess Augustus William, Wife of the Kaiser's Fourth Son, and a Friend, Leaving the Berlin Cathedral After Thanksgiving Services Held to Celebrate German Victories in Poland and East Prussia.

FIELD MARSHAL COUNT GOTTLIEB VON HAESELER, in Active Service in the German Army Despite His Seventy-nine Years, Saluted by Bavarian Soldiers at a Reception Given in His Honor.

(Photos by Paul Thompson.)



INHABITANTS OF SOCHACZEW, A POLISH TOWN NEAR WARSAW, RETURN TO FIND THEIR HOME IN RUINS.
(Photo by R. Sennecke, Berlin.)

THE "DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,"
With Kitchener's New Army on Hampstead Heath, Receiving Her First Lesson in Signaling.

ENTRANCE TO THE TOWN OF CLERMONT, IN THE ARGONNE, IN RUINS FROM THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE CONTENDING ARMIES.
(Photos by Underwood & Underwood.)

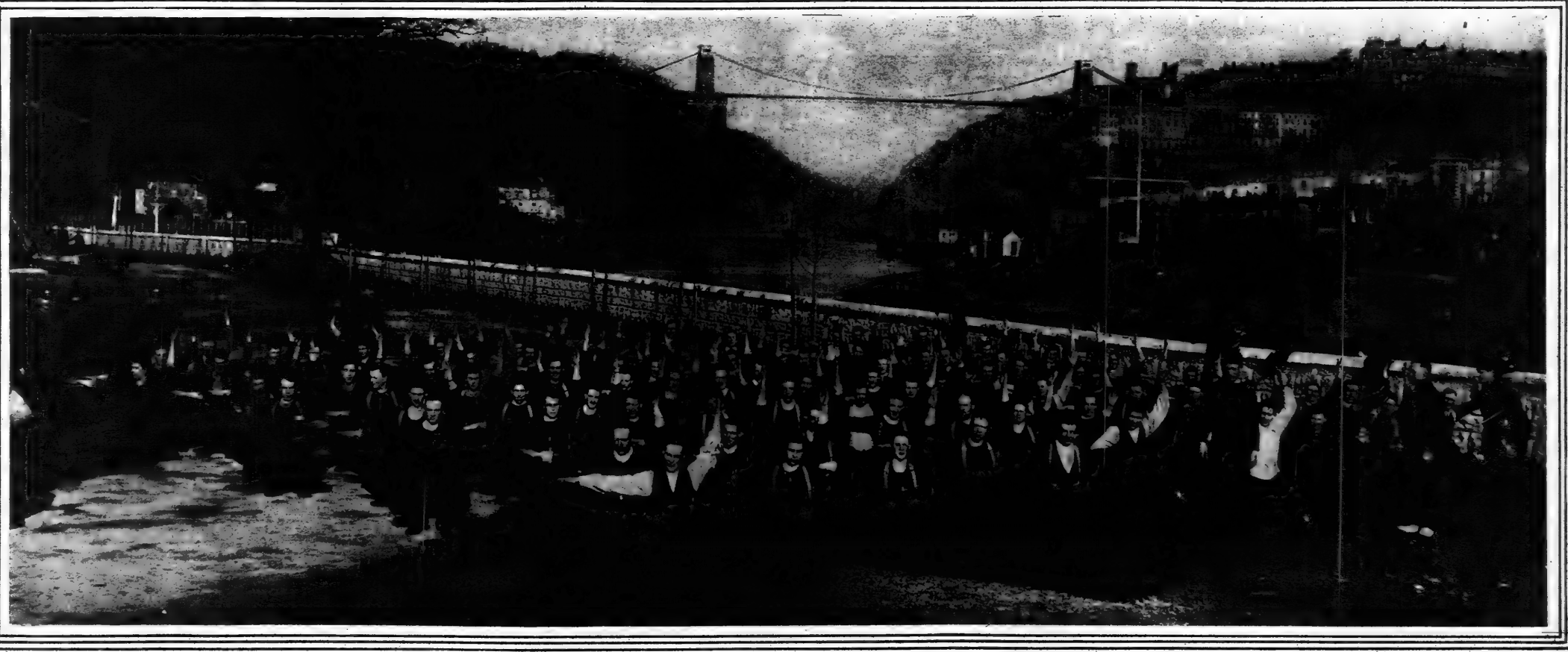
YOUTHFUL GERMAN RECRUITS IN TRAINING TO TAKE THEIR PLACES IN THE FIGHTING LINE WHEN NEEDED.

(Photo © by International News Service.)

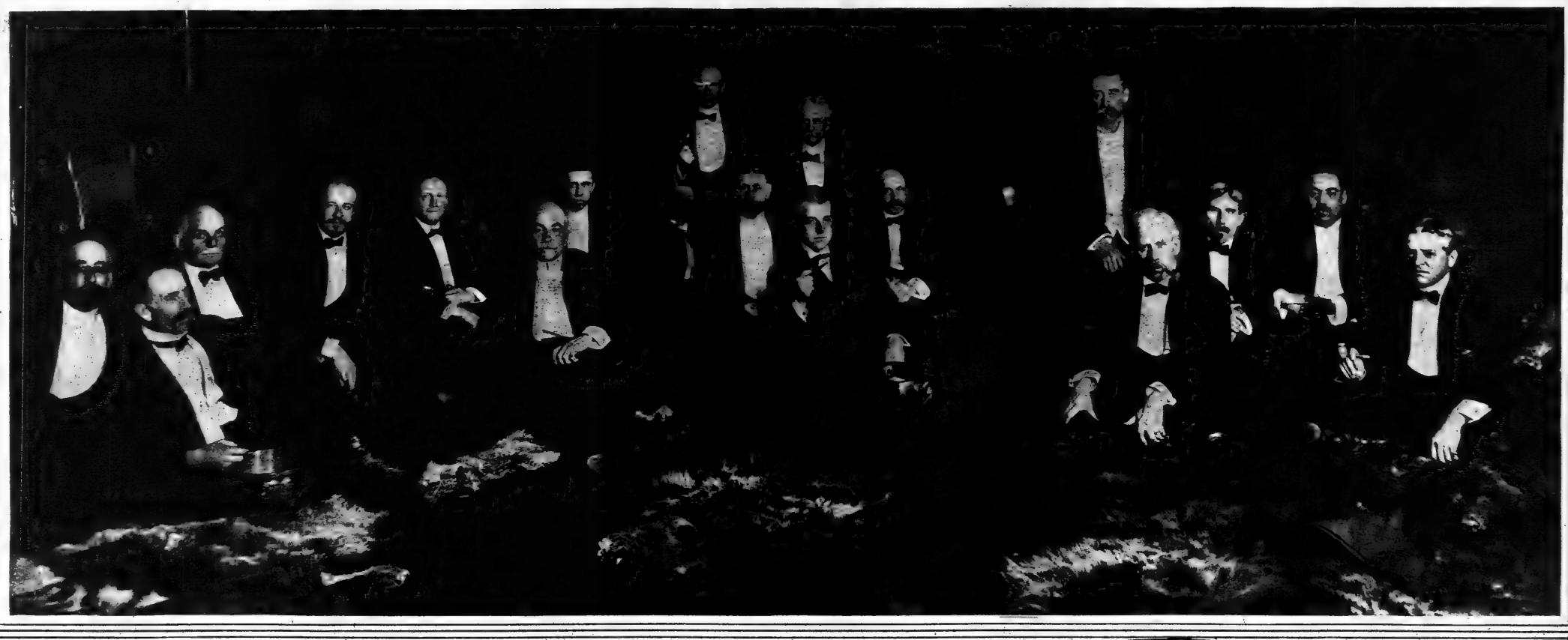
GERMAN TRENCH LEADING TO A BARRICADE ERECTED FOR PROTECTION AND TO MISLEAD THE ALLIES' FORCES.
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)

FRENCH MAIL WAGON STOPPING BEFORE AN ARTILLERY CAMP IN THE ARGONNE FOREST.

(Photo © by American Press Assn.)



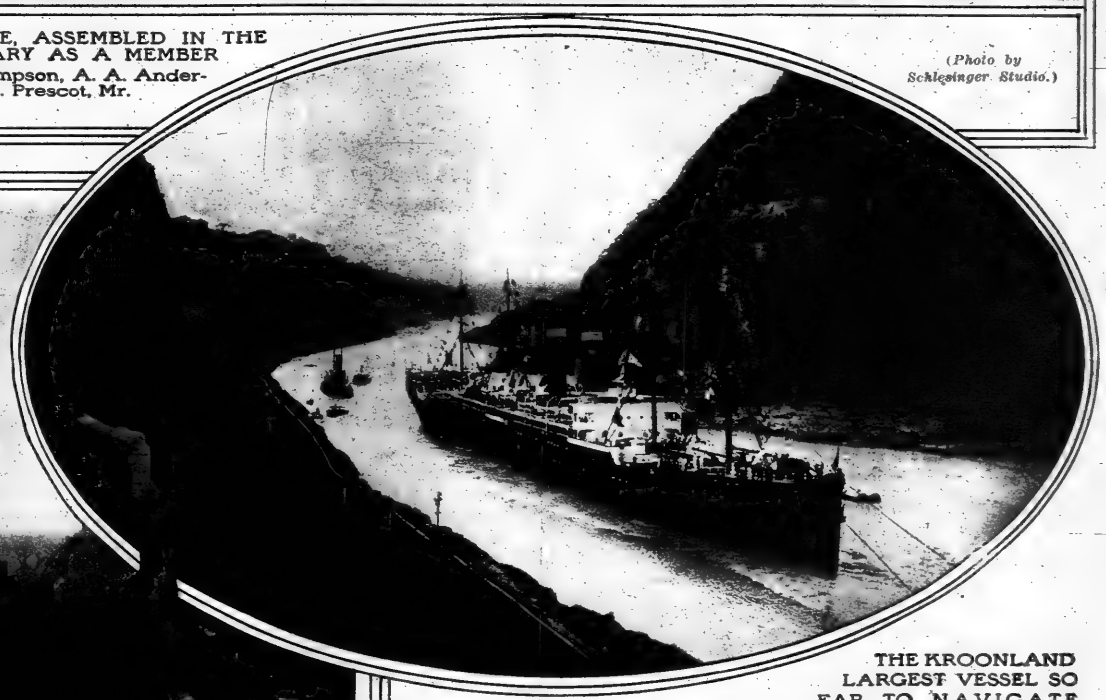
MEN OF THE GLOUCESTER REGIMENT, KITCHENER'S NEW ARMY, TRAINING AT BRISTOL, ENGLAND.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



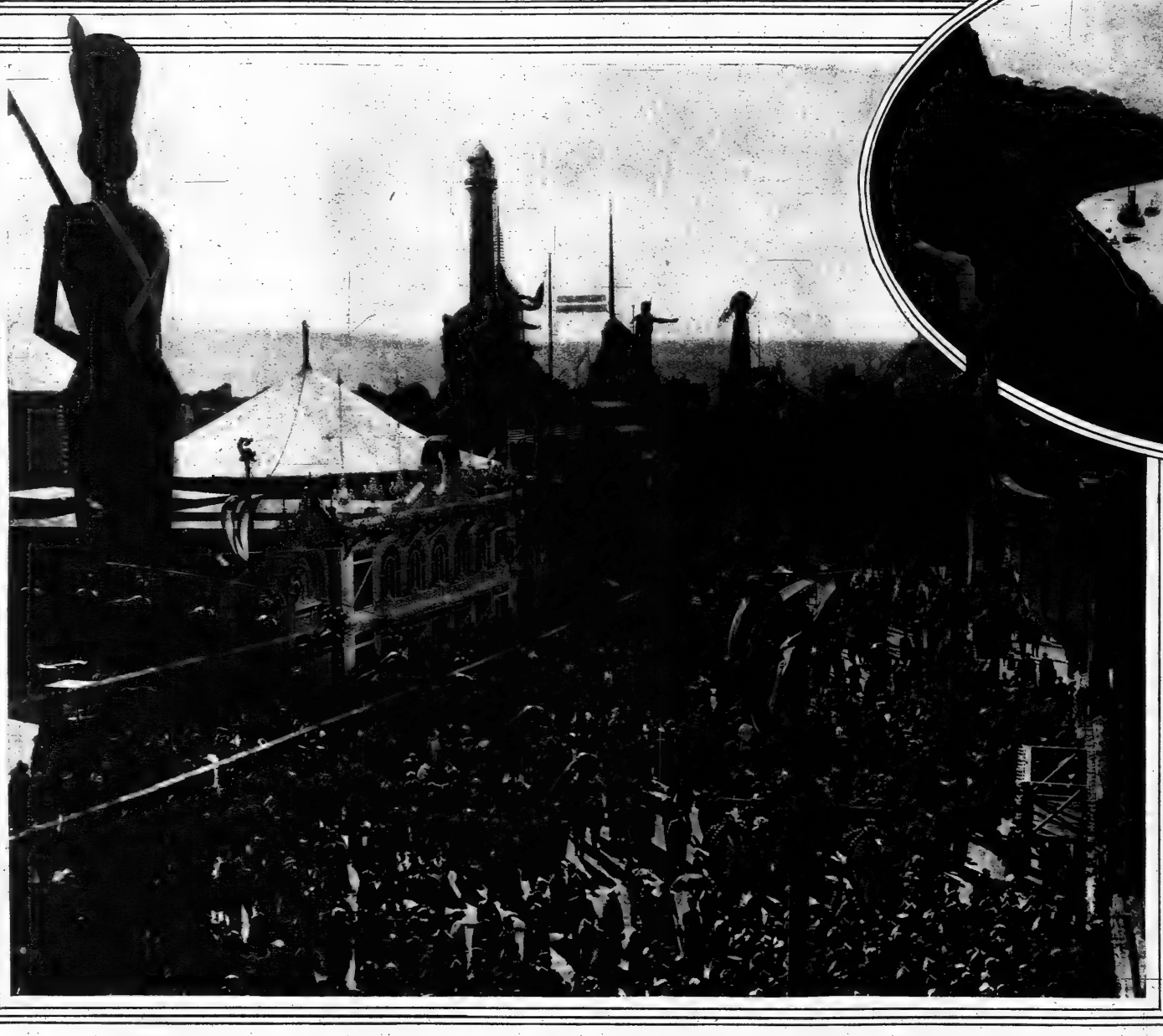
MEMBERS OF THE HUNTERS' FRATERNITY OF AMERICA, HUNTERS OF BIG GAME, ASSEMBLED IN THE TROPHY-FILLED STUDIO OF A. A. ANDERSON FOR THE INITIATION OF ADMIRAL PEARY AS A MEMBER

They Are, Left to Right: F. M. Spiegle, Carlton C. Curtis, Dr. P. I. Bugbee, Dr. J. J. Noll, David B. Simpson, A. A. Anderson, Fred Coykendall, John Eames, Albert G. Milbank, George F. Kunz, Lowell H. Brown, Amos L. Prescot, Mr. Taylor, Admiral Peary, Irving Batcheller, Mr. Mathews, Robert Boetger, and W. R. Coe.

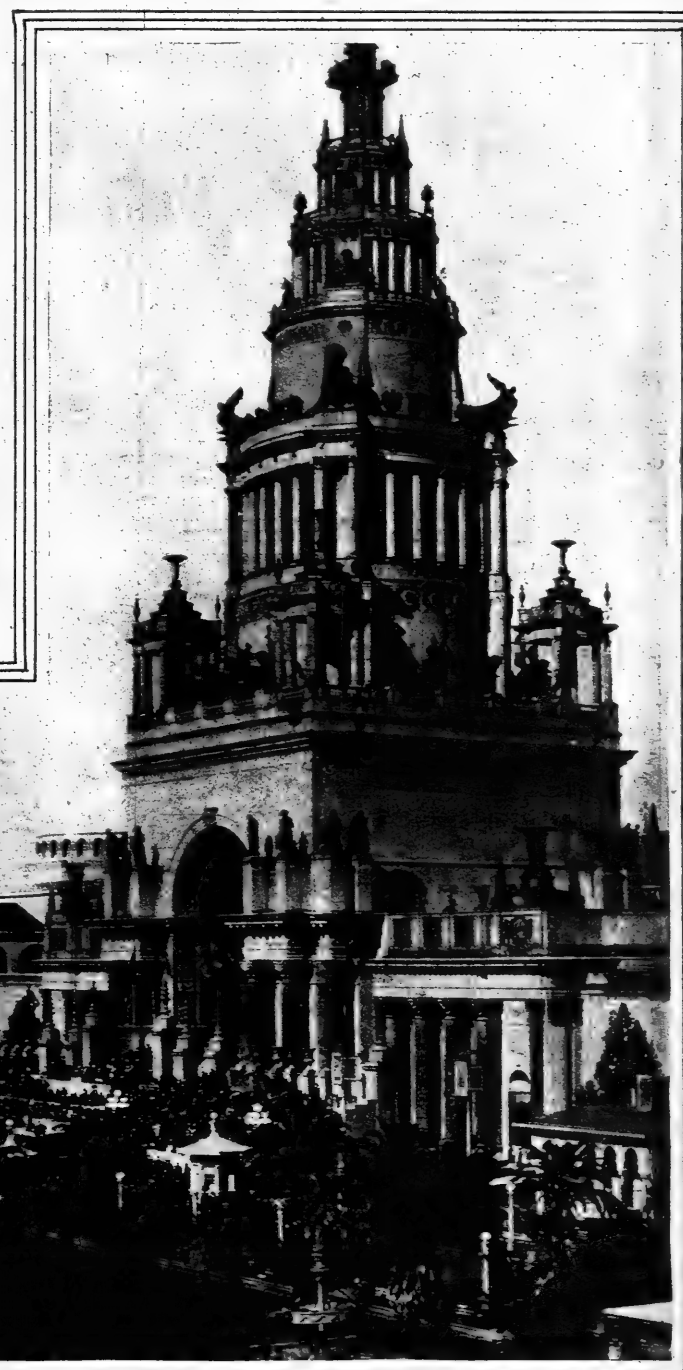
(Photo by Schlesinger Studio.)



THE KROONLAND LARGEST VESSEL SO FAR TO NAVIGATE THE PANAMA CANAL, PASSING THROUGH CULEBRA CUT



SCENE IN THE "ZONE," THE PANAMA EXPOSITION'S AMUSEMENT SECTION



CROWDS BEFORE THE TOWER OF JEWELS LISTENING TO THE CEREMONIES WITH WHICH THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION WAS OPENED

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ON THE FINAL DAY OF THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB. *(Photo, Wallace Photo Co.)*

LITTLE BRADLEY WEST WITH THE ENGLISH SETTER. MALLWYD EDWARD, A FIRST PRIZE WINNER.

MATFORD VIC, WHICH COST LESS THAN $10, AND WAS ADJUDGED THE BEST DOG OF EITHER SEX AND ALL BREEDS SHOWN.
(Photos by Edwin Levick.)

NORA BAYES IN "MAID IN AMERICA," at the Winter Garden.
(Photo by White.)

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into the newest shapes of Hemp, Milan-hemp, Milan, Lisère, Leghorns, Panamas, and fancy braids; resewed, cleaned, and dyed into the latest shades. Paris copied samples displayed to try on and select from. New hats made in latest exclusive spring styles, in Milan, Hemp, Milan-hemp, Lisere, and Silks, all colors and qualities. Hats trimmed to order. Ostrich Feathers made to order, also cleaned, colored, repaired, and remade into Novelties. Latest Flowers.

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Hair Coloring, $5.00; Free Hairdressing with every purchase. Marcel Wave, Manicuring, etc., 25c. each.
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the most perfect preparation of its kind extant, "a masterpiece" for the toilet table, and in the true sense of the term "the toilet cream par excellence."
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Mounted on hardwood, walnut-stain. Kaiser Wilhelm, also famous authors, musicians, etc. Only few left. Former price $3.00.
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An astringent that contracts soft or relaxed parts of the skin and gives to the face a tone of health and color. Nourishes and strengthens tissues.
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"Distinctively Individual"
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STRONGEST PUREST
MARCHAND'S
15 VOLS.
MEDICINAL
Used by the Medical Profession and leading hospitals for over 30 years.
None genuine without signature of
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Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris," France.
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Apple Blossom, Arbutus, Lilac, Lily of Valley, Sweet Pea, Wood Violet. In various packings from 25c to $25.
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In order to introduce these splendid, popular-priced Refrigerators, we are making temporarily the following special price reduction on 11 different models:

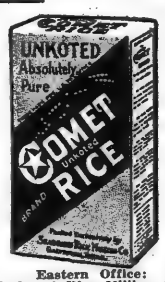
No.	Regular Price.	Size.	Ice Capacity.	Special Reduced Prices.
11	$28.00	29⅛"x18" x39¾"	60 lbs.	$22.40
12	$33.00	38" x19" x45"	90 lbs.	$26.40
12½	$33.00	29½"x18" x49"	90 lbs.	$26.40
13	$40.00	36" x20" x49"	125 lbs.	$31.50
13¾	$42.50	44" x19" x56"	125 lbs.	$35.00
13½	$55.00	36" x20" x66¾"	175 lbs.	$41.50
14	$55.00	44" x23" x56¼"	200 lbs.	$42.50
30	$17.50	18" x16" x39¾"	30 lbs.	$14.00
31	$20.00	24" x17" x39¾"	50 lbs.	$16.00
32	$30.00	24" x17½"x54"	75 lbs.	$24.85
33	$51.00	32" x23" x70"	175 lbs.	$39.00

Made in the same factory with the Bohn Syphon Refrigerator, the Bohn Sanitor rivals the latter in materials and construction. In fact, the cabinet work, the hardware, and the genuine Fused Porcelain lining used in the Bohn Sanitor are identical with those used in the Bohn Syphon.

Its heat-resisting qualities are guaranteed superior to those of any other Refrigerator on the market, except the Bohn Syphon.

White Enamel Refrigerator Co. of New York, 53 West 42nd Street

—why you wash rice—and why this rice doesn't need washing



YOU wash rice because it comes to you coated with glucose and talc. You don't need to wash Comet Rice because it is "Unkoted." Most people think the rice they buy is *naturally* coated as it comes to them. Comet Rice shows that it isn't. It contains

no glucose—no talc

That's why it needs no washing. You will find it a revelation. You will serve it more often in soups, with meats, and in many ways as a delicious dessert. Try one of the recipes on every package—or try it in your own favorite way. You and your folks will want rice more often. Tear out this advertisement and put it in your purse to remind you. Your grocer has Comet Rice, or can easily get it.

Something new! Comet Natural Brown (unpolished) Rice. Ask your grocer.

Eastern Office: Seaboard Rice Milling Co., 100 Hudson Street, New York City.

"PRETTY AS A PICTURE"

—the enthusiastic expression of one of our patrons upon seeing **JACK'S EXCLUSIVE CREATIONS FOR THE SPRING.**

The new "Demi"-Colonials and "Ardsley" Oxfords in two-tone, sand and putty color effects evoke rapturous comment among all leaders of fashion.

Priced $7 to $15.

To Order Up to $25.

Jack's Improved Pedic-Arch Shoes

—high and low—are ideal for Spring and Summer, giving maximum relief and comfort—especially for "out-o'-doors sports."

OUR ONLY STORE **SHOE** *Jack's* **SHOP** Estab. 1889.
495 Sixth Avenue Bet. 29th & 30th Sts.

Chime Clocks

STRIKING THE FAMOUS **Westminster Chimes** on deep toned selected TUBULAR RODS 8 day quarter hour chime.

Mahogany Cases, $25.00 Delivered Prepaid.

Complete Line Seth Thomas Clocks.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE,

W. H. Enhaus & Son,
JEWELERS, Est. 1847.
31 John Street, N. Y. C.

"I Liked That Dress So Much,"
You've Often Said, with a Sigh.

Let me create a new gown from your favorite old frock. I will give it fashion's latest chic touches. Your best friend would not recognize it. Hand work only.

MRS. WILSON'S Formerly with Mrs. Osborne Co.
MENDING SHOP
444 PARK AV., NEAR 57TH ST.
Telephone Plaza 6585.

Examine a Package of Yuban

at your grocer's. Read the story of this famous coffee.

Period Furniture

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE
Direct from the Factory.
DISCONTINUED PATTERNS
at 50% of Regular Prices.

Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppelwhite, Colonial, etc. Dining Room Suites, 10 pieces, $100 up; regularly $200 up. Queen Anne, Louis XV., Louis XVI., Sheraton, etc. Bedroom Suites, Mahogany and Walnut, $75 up; regularly $150 up.

ODD PERIOD PIECES, $4 up

Chairs, Tables, Desks, etc.
COTTAGE FURNITURE A SPECIALTY.
Est. 1852 **MANGES BROS** M'f'rs
115-117 WEST 23D ST., and 108 & 110 West 24th St., N. Y.

FOR LIMB TROUBLES

Wear Corliss Laced Stocking

The ideal support for Varicose Veins, Weak Ankles, or any Limb Troubles. SANITARY, as they may be washed or boiled. COMFORTABLE, made to measure. No elastic; adjustable; laces like a legging. COOL, and made of light material. Always fits. ECONOMICAL. Cost $1.50 each, or two for same limb, $2.50, postpaid.

Call or write for self-measurement blank No. 4.

N. Y. CORLISS LIMB SPEC. CO.,
140 West 42nd St., New York.

Manicure Without Cutting

Prof. Theo. Miller's method eliminates knives, acids, etc. His Manicure Sets and Requisites are sold by department stores and druggists. Mignon Set, a pocket equipment in an attractive case, postpaid for $1. Others up to $3.50. Treatise on Nails sent free. **THEO. MILLER MFG. CO.**, Edison Co. Bldg., New York City.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Measured By

quality and comfort, the prices on Blyn Plan Shoes should be higher.

But Blyn facilities, with direct distribution, permit low prices—and the shoes are reputation builders.

Blyn-Plan Nature Shape

Patent Colt and Gun Metal For Children
Sizes
5 to 8.... 1.75
8½ to 11.. 2.00
11½ to 2.. 2.50

Button and Blucher Styles

Tan Russia Calf
Sizes
5 to 11... 2.00
11½ to 2.. 2.50

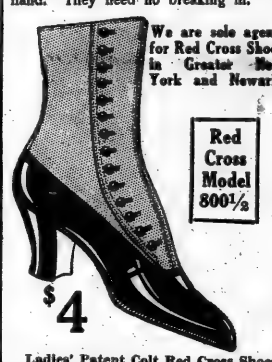
10c. extra by mail anywhere in the United States.

Red Cross Shoe for Women

The New Styles

for Spring are ready in the Red Cross Shoes of absolute comfort.

Red Cross patent sole tannage makes the leather so flexible that the most fashionable model bends with your foot as a fine glove bends with your hand. They need no breaking in.



We are sole agents for Red Cross Shoes in Greater New York and Newark.

Red Cross Model 800½

$4

Ladies' Patent Colt Red Cross Shoes with cravenette cloth tops; narrow, plain toe, flexible welted soles and spool heels. A trim style that yields extreme comfort through long wear.

Newark Store { **689 Broad Street** Opposite Military Park.

J. Blyn & Sons GUARANTEE SHOE CO. Mail Order Dept. 240 3d Av.

West Side Stores:
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6th Av. & 27th St.
8th Av., near 39th St.

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Factory: 511-519 East 72d St.

The Pathé

Pathéphone

THE NEW PHONOGRAPH

A good phonographic reproduction can be had only through the use of the PATHÉ unwearable Sapphire. Above are shown the two means of reproducing the sounds. The first is a sapphire of round shape, the other a sharp-pointed needle. Imagine these two ends rubbing on a surface of only moderate hardness. Which one will scratch that surface? The answer is evident.

CALL FOR DEMONSTRATION AT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DEALERS:

Hardman, Peck & Co., 433 Fifth Ave., New York.
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Ludwig Bauman & Co., 144 W. 125th St., New York.
Fred. Kraft, 38 Cortlandt St., New York.
Henry B. Fye & Co., 2918 Third Ave., New York.
Mirkin & Susser, 1529 Madison Ave., New York.
The Mathers-Carruthers Music Co., 4181 Broadway, New York.
B. G. Warner, 1223 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.
Ryder Sound & Regulator Co., 71-73 Sixth Av., Brooklyn.
Altaf Sales Co., 874 Broad St., Newark, N.J.
Manhattan Carpet & Furniture Co., 1923 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, S. I.

or at

PATHÉ FRÈRES PHONOGRAPH CO.
29-33 W. 38th St.

For Coloring Gray or Faded Hair Use

HENNA GLOREAL

The Latest Parisian Discovery
Not a Liquid

Made of pulverized Henna Leaves and Herbs, free from chemicals. The only harmless coloring in the world. All shades from Black to Blond. Easy to apply. Does not stain the scalp nor rub off. Price $1.10 postpaid. Sold and applied by

B. CLÉMENT
French Hair Shop,
17 EAST 35TH STREET, N. Y.
Opp Altman's Phone 859 Murray Hill.

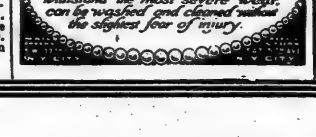
GLASSBERG'S Stylish $3.50 up SHORT VAMP SHOES

IN THE HEART OF NEW YORK

3 STORES

511 6th Ave., near 31st St.
225 West 42d St., near Times Sq.
58 3d Ave., near 10th St.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue T. Mail Orders Carefully Filled.



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Can You Wear A 16, 36 or 38 size?

If so, visit our wholesale showrooms, where you can buy a swagger Spring suit at a price 'way below the usual retail price.

Suits $9.75 to $25

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SAMPLE CLOAK & SUIT CO.
1204 B'way
Near 29th St.
Over Shanley's.

Leonard's

Everything in Women's Apparel

For the Young Miss—Smart and attractive dresses for all occasions. For the Stout Figure—Apparel that combines perfect fit with style. For Normal Figures—Authoritative styles in a most fascinating variety. For the Expectant Mother

Mme. Leonard's Self-Adjustable Maternity Apparel

which is scientifically and hygienically designed.

All garments made on the premises.

No. 623—Taffeta Frock in all colors. *Price* **$22.50**

Cat. T and order blanks sent out of town on request. If interested in maternity apparel write for Cat. T M.

24 West 39th St.,
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Phone Greeley 3932.

The "Emeralite" Floor Lamp is the ideal eye-resting lamp for the library or den. Like all "Emeralite" Lamps, it has the scientifically adjustable shade—emerald green glass outside, opal inside—that concentrates a strong, "daylight-white" light exactly where you want it. No hurtful glare, no annoying shadows. Just an even, soothing brightness.

Booklet Free—Shows in actual colors the thirty different styles of "Emeralite" Lamps—for office, library, parlor, sickroom, piano, etc.

Dealers everywhere can supply you.

H. G. McFaddin & Co.
58 Warren Street, New York.

BE KIND TO YOUR EYES

Exceptional Bargain in *Beautiful* **Floor Standards**

THESE graceful mahogany lamps, with artistic Poplin Shades, trimmed with galloon and gold fringe (Princess or Empire Style), cannot be duplicated elsewhere under $25. This is a Special Limited Offer while the reserve stock of a well known manufacturer lasts.

This rare bargain is but one example of the remarkable values offered at the Show Rooms of

Light, Graceful, Fluted Mahogany Column. Height 5 ft., 26-in. Shade. A $25 value for

$17.75

Wright Furniture at the Right Price

P. D. Wright
Candler Building
224 W. 42d St.

ELECTRIC VIBRATORS

AT WHOLESALE PRICES For a Limited Time.

No. 9 Eureka Vibrator
Reg. Price $17.50.
Special $9.85

No. 6 Eureka Vibrator
Reg. Price $25.00.
Special $19.75

Vibro Life Hand-power Vibrator
(No electricity required)
Reg. price $7.50. **Special $5.00.**

Call or send for circular on Vibrators. Express paid anywhere.

Muenzen Specialty Co., Inc.
131 West 42d St., N. Y.
529 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Booth 53, Hud. Term'l, 30 Church St.

Rebuilder of Gowns

All your last season's frocks can be successfully rebuilt after the fashions of to-day.

REBUILDING OF GOWNS as carried out by me means a creation from something you may have thought worthless. Prices reasonable.

HOMER

11½ W. 37th St., N. Y. Tel. 5265 Greeley.

Tip Table

Solid Mahogany *Inlaid*
17" Size....$5.00
Booklet "T" sent on request.

Louis Hessler
630-632 Columbus Av., N. Y.

A NEW AID FOR THE DEAF

You Can Hear

with this wonderful new Globe Ear-Phone. All in one piece. Battery in handle. No cords to wear. No plugs to insert.

The "Lorgnette"
the Newest Globe Ear-Phone

Compact, convenient. Inconspicuous. As graceful as a lorgnette. Can be carried in handbag or pocket.

Guaranteed for Ten Years.

GLOBE EAR-PHONE CO.
Suite 455 Marbridge Building.
47 West 34th Street, New York.

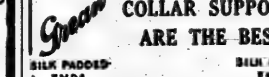
COTONET

A Net Belting for Summer Waists & Dresses

Dressmaking Specialties Save Time, Money, Work and Worry

Grenet
INVISIBLE WAIST FOUNDATION

Grean COLLAR SUPPORTS ARE THE BEST



For Sale at Notion Dept. of All Good Stores. Write for Catalog.

Grean Dressmaking Specialties
32-34 West 18th St., N. Y.

DOMES OF SILENCE

10C. FOR FOUR

Make your furniture glide. Save rugs, carpets, floors and your furniture. Look for the name inside caster. At all dealers or from us.

Domes of Silence Co., 17 State St., N. Y.

KEEP DRY DRESS SHIELDS

For sale by
Gimbel Brothers
Jas. A. Hearn & Son
H. C. F. Koch & Co.
Lord & Taylor
Fred'k Loeser & Co.
Rothschild & Co.

Every Pair Guaranteed.

Manufactured by
J. J. BEYERLE MFG. CO., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHOLESALE RETAIL

VACUUM CLEANERS

AT CUT PRICES.

We are Vacuum Cleaner Specialists. We buy in large quantities for spot cash, which means a big saving in purchasing. By selling direct to consumers instead of through canvassers and agents we make another big saving. The result is we can sell at much lower price than the stores, agents, etc., and still make a fair profit for ourselves. We are satisfied with a fair profit.

A further advantage is the fact that we sell cleaners manufactured by 46 different factories, 70 different styles of electric and hand power. You owe it to yourself to look at all the different cleaners before purchasing, as improvements are being made every day. We have ALL the different kinds. Here are a few prices for comparison:

ELECTRIC	Reg. Price.	Sale Price.	ELECTRIC	Reg. Price.	Sale Price.
Rapid	$22.50	$17.75	Magic	$58.00	$32.75
Liberty	25.00	21.75	Baby Hoover	40.00	34.00
Frantz Premier	25.00	22.75	Monarch	75.00	63.50
Cadillac	30.00	25.75	Santo	125.00	104.00
Ohio	30.00	26.50	Duntley	125.00	111.00
Western Electric	32.50	27.50	Bee A	125.00	117.50

HAND-POWER CLEANERS

Hand-power cleaners have been wonderfully improved in the past year. Some of them do just as good work as electric cleaners, except that they are not quite as easy to operate. We have a very large and carefully selected assortment.

		Reg. Price.	Sale Price.
Combination Carpet Sweepers and Vacuum Cleaners.	Duntley	$9.50	$4.95
	Sovereign	12.50	6.90
	Domestic	11.50	8.45
Long Tube Style, Hand Power.	Everybody	4.50	2.75
	Rex	6.00	4.75
	Gem	10.00	6.75

"Hydra" Water-Power Vacuum Cleaner, $12.50, $9.85

While we at all times sell at less than regular prices, we occasionally have a particularly good bargain to offer like the following:

Extra Special This Week

Type "D" Eureka Electric, latest 1915 model, with large fan and motor; regular price $40.00, **$29.50**

A large purchase of a very popular $7.50 Hand-Power Cleaner enables us to sell them for a limited time at **$2.95**

Don't think of buying ANY Cleaner until you get our price on it.

When you buy from us you not only save the agents' commission and dealers' large profits, but you are also sure to get absolutely new goods. The above is only a partial list. Call and see the largest assortment of Vacuum Cleaners in the country, or send postal for complete price list No. 13. State whether you have electricity or not. We pay express charges anywhere. Address all mail to Main Office.

Muenzen Specialty Co.'s "Vacuum Cleaner Shop"
Wholesale and Retail.

Brooklyn Branch, 529 Fulton St. Bet. Duffield St. & Elm Pl. Phone 2937 Main.	Main Office, 131 West 42d St., near B'way. Over French Shriner's Shoe Store. Phone, 6310-6311 Bryant.	Downtown Branch Booth 53, Hudson Term'l Concourse, 30 Church St.

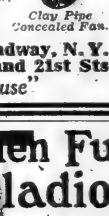
OPEN MONDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 9:30.

St. Patrick's Day

The spirit of the day is suggested by the wonderful collection of green Favors and Novelties which we display. Whatever the Social entertainment on St. Patrick's Day, symbolical decorations will be found in profusion both for table ornamentation or party amusement, ranging in price from 5c. to $1.00 each.

Erin-Go-Bragh Badges and Buttons, Green Silk Shamrocks, Irish Flags, Green Felt and Paper Hats to wear. Shillelahs, clay pipes and police clubs, all with concealed Irish flag fan. Green Snake Bracelets, Irish Lad and Girl Figures on box. Irish Dressed Kewpie Dolls. Green Birds and Frog Cardholders, Fancy Paper Ice Cream and Salted Nut Glasses. Novelty Candy Boxes in form of green suit cases, miniature hats, hearts, potatoes. Snapping mottoes. Jack Horner Pies. Tally, Dinner and Dance Cards, Paper Napkins.

Silk Hat.



Clay Pipe Concealed Fan.

The "TOUCHWOOD" Couple—the latest good luck charm and funmaker.

B. SHACKMAN & CO. 906-908 Broadway, N. Y. Bet. 20th and 21st Sts
"The Unique Favor and Novelty House"

PARKER'S METHOD OF HAIR TREATMENT

is insurance against thin and impoverished hair. Itching, oily and scaly conditions cause falling hair; incipient grayness and baldness successfully treated. Results simply phenomenal.

Send today for free booklet "T," "Healthy Hair—How to Get and Keep It."

MISS JULIA MARLOWE SAYS The Frank Parker Method of treating the hair and scalp is the best I have tried.

You Can Have Luxuriant Hair!

By Proper Stimulation and Nourishment to the scalp and especially the hair. HERBEX accomplishes this; it has done it for 30 years. Send description of your hair trouble. I will advise what tonic to use, and how.

FRANK PARKER,
Hair and Scalp SPECIALIST,
51 WEST 37TH ST., N. Y.

Modern Dances

Taught Privately
One-Step
Waltz Hesitation
Fox-Trot
La Furlana
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Lu Lu Fado
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Tango

The one distinctly expert school that has been selected by New York's Fashionable and well-to-do people.

Terms Reasonable.

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G. Hepburn Wilson, M. B.
American Authority on Modern Dancing.
FIFTH AVENUE—NEW YORK
Thorley Bldg.—N. W. Cor. 46th St.
Call | Tel. Bryant 6321. | Write

STYLISH GOWNS

Made to your individual order from pretty line of latest Silks, Satins, Crepe de Chines, Poplins, etc.,

AT $20.00

Linen, Voile and Cotton Dresses, $10.

Above prices include materials.

Exceptional Value
GRAVES,
Mail Orders Filled. 72 WEST 93D STREET. Phone Riverside 8338.

The Mending Shop

Trade Mark

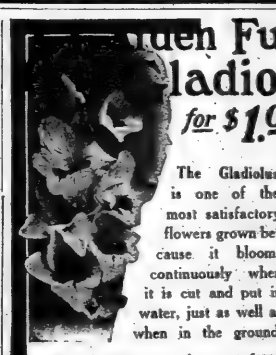
The original mending and remodeling shop of New York City

Gowns, Suits and Dresses REMODELED.

Experienced workers on Lingerie garments. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special department for darning and mending. Shop Waists and Gowns refitted. Suits cleaned, pressed and made into latest styles. First-class dry cleaning.

MISS H. REDDING COUGHLIN.
Phone 180 Mad. Sq. 20 W. 31st St.

...ueen Full ...ladioli for $1.00



The Gladiolus is one of the most satisfactory flowers grown because it blooms continuously when it is cut and put in water, just as well as when in the ground.

There is no reason why every family cannot enjoy this grand flower, for the simple reason that it is as easy to grow as the potato.

You can have them in bloom from July to frost if you plant a few bulbs each month from April to July.

For only **ONE DOLLAR** we will send **75 Bulbs** of our **Grand Prize** Mixture, which covers every conceivable shade in the Gladiolus kingdom.

Last year we sold 250,000 of the bulbs and have received hundreds of testimonials as to their merits.

ORDER YOUR BULBS NOW so as to have them to plant when you begin making your garden.

Simple cultural directions in package.

Cut out this advertisement and enclose with Dollar Bill, Stamps or Money Order, or present at our Store and secure this splendid collection of Gladiolus Bulbs for only $1.00, prepaid to your home anywhere in the United States, with our 1915 Spring Catalogue.

Stumpp & Walter Co
30-32 Barclay Street—New York

REDUCE YOUR FLESH

By wearing Dr. Jeanne Walter's Famous Medicated Rubber Garments a few hours a day. Dr. Jeanne Walter's Rubber Garments for Men and Women will reduce the flesh on any part of the body.

SPECIAL BUST REDUCER, $5.00
With Coutil Back

Chin Reducer $2.00
Neck and Chin Reducer 3.00

Write today for further particulars.

DR. JEANNE WALTER,
Inventor and Patentee.
Dept. T. S., 45 West 34th St., New York

ETON JACKET. Specially for reducing the bust and upper part of the body above the waist line.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow or rain Sunday; Monday cloudy; moderate to fresh northeast to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,861. ... NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 7, 1915.—98 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TOURAINE'S CREW FIGHTS FIRE AT SEA; ROTTERDAM ARRIVES AT WIRELESS CALL AND WILL CONVOY HER SAFELY TO PORT

500 MILES OFF IRISH COAST

Five Steamers Rush to the Aid of Blazing French Liner.

WARSHIP ALSO ON THE WAY

But the Touraine's Captain Says Their Aid Will Not Now Be Needed.

ORIGIN OF FIRE IS UNKNOWN

Vessel Has Ammunition and Guns Aboard and 84 Passengers from New York.

LONDON, Sunday, March 7.—Catching fire yesterday when more than 500 miles off the Irish coast on her way from New York to Havre, the French Line steamer Touraine sent out a wireless call for help.

Five steamers responded quickly to the appeal and began racing for the scene of threatened disaster—the Rotterdam of the Holland-America Line, the Arabic of the White Star, and the Cornishman, Swanmore, and Stanford, freighters.

The Rotterdam has arrived beside the blazing steamship, finding the crew of the Touraine fighting the fire with every means at their disposal.

Late last night a wireless message from the Touraine reached Queenstown saying that the Dutch liner was standing by, prepared to render every assistance, including the transfer of passengers if necessary.

Wireless messages have been sent out to the steamers Arabic, Cornishman, Swanmore, and Stanford, saying that their assistance is not now required.

Meantime, however, the S O S call had been picked up by a British cruiser on patrol duty in the Atlantic, and she had proceeded at top speed to the assistance of the Touraine.

Her aid is not regarded as necessary, as the Captain of the Rotterdam has given an undertaking to stand by the Touraine until she is safely navigated to port.

Only the barest facts of the disaster on the Touraine are known, and there is no hint of the cause of the fire on board the vessel or the extent to which it has spread.

First word of her reached here from the wireless station at Valentia, Ireland, which announced the receipt of a message from the Touraine, saying that she was afire at latitude 48.06 north and longitude 20.14 west, and that five steamers had gone to her assistance.

A message from Queenstown said that the fire on the Touraine was "fierce." Otherwise this message was a repetition of the one received from Valentia.

The London office of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, which owns the Touraine, is without any special information concerning the vessel.

Dispatches to Reuter from Dublin and Belfast said that no reports concerning the Touraine had been received at either place.

Flames Started in Early Morning.

PARIS, March 6.—A Director of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique said this afternoon:

"From a wireless dispatch we have received we are given to understand that fire broke out on the Touraine at 6 o'clock this morning. Four ships, which were within wireless range, have gone to her assistance. Among them are the Arabic and the Rotterdam."

He said no other word had been received concerning the steamship, but that the fire "apparently was serious."

"The Arabic and the Rotterdam," he said, "should now be close to the Touraine, which is 900 miles from Havre."

A wireless message to the Ministry of Marine said the Touraine was about 400 knots off the Irish coast.

Of the four steamships which went to the aid of the Touraine the Rotterdam is the big liner of the Holland-America Line. She left New York for Rotterdam on Feb. 27, the same day as the Touraine sailed. The White Star liner Arabic left Liverpool for New York on Wednesday. The Swanmore is a freighter, which sailed from Baltimore for Liverpool on Feb. 28, and the Cornishman, another freighter, sailed from New Orleans on Feb. 20 for Avon-

Continued on Page 3.

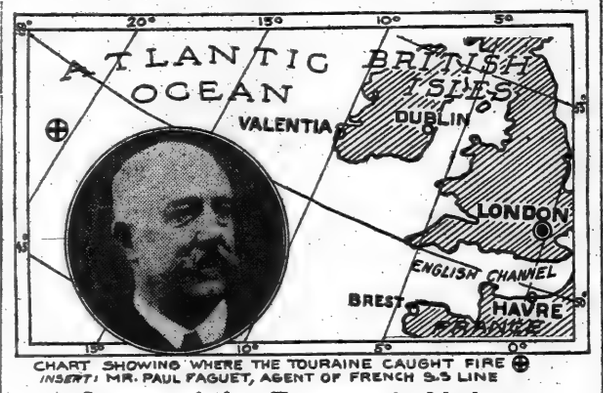


CHART SHOWING WHERE THE TOURAINE CAUGHT FIRE ⊕
INSERT: MR. PAUL FAGUET, AGENT OF FRENCH S.S LINE

Scene of the Touraine's Mishap

SING SING TO TEACH THE GENTEEL ARTS

Music, Law, and Stenography to be Taught Convicts in Night Classes.

PROMINENT PERSONS AIDING

Mrs. J. H. Flagler and Others Lay Plans as Guests at Warden Osborne's Luncheon.

A committee of prominent men and women is being organized under the direction of Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden at Sing Sing, to raise funds for a well-equipped night school for convicts in the prison. Prospective members of the committee were the guests of the Warden at a luncheon at Sing Sing on Friday, and one of them was back at Sing Sing yesterday. At Friday's luncheon it was decided to make a serious effort to teach the prisoners, and as a starter the Warden's guests contributed money enough to pay the deficit on musical instruments that had just been bought for the members of the Sing Sing brass band.

Besides the teaching of music, the committee purposes to include the teaching of shorthand, telegraphy, history, mathematics, and literature, and to have instructive moving pictures exhibited regularly in the chapel and the schoolroom. It is also to act as an entertainment committee in conjunction with the Mutual Welfare Committee, which is composed entirely of prisoners.

Classes in law probably would be formed soon after the prisoners' night school got under way, it was said at the Warden's office last night. The list of vocations to be taught will be increased as rapidly as finances allow.

Among those who were present at the Sing Sing luncheon were Mrs. John H. Flagler of 15 Park Avenue, New York; Miss Alice Preston of Meadowcroft, L. I.; Miss Jean Webster, playwright; Harry Allen Jacobs, architect, of New York, and F. M. Dick, a New York broker, who has been taking great interest in the welfare work at Sing Sing. Mr. Dick returned to Sing Sing yesterday. It was at his suggestion that the proposition of the formation of a night school was put up to the prisoners themselves a few days ago. Mr. Lowrie, the Warden's secretary, said last night, and the men became enthusiastic at the suggestion.

"We asked how many wanted to enter a shorthand class," said Mr. Lowrie. "It was expected that there would be a few who would want to enter, at any rate, and that about 45 or 50 men could be taught this subject. There were over 200 applicants for admission to the class. As we couldn't handle a class of this size at this time a process of elimination has been going on since, and we expect to be able to start the class some time within a week or ten days.

Asked if professional shorthand teachers would be employed for the class, Mr. Lowrie said:

"That won't be necessary in this case, though teachers will be employed for other classes where it is found necessary. We hope to employ a professional music teacher as soon as we can, though at present one of the prisoners is teaching the others to play. But for the shorthand class we found that we had several prisoners here who knew as much about shorthand as any professional teacher we could find in the country. There are a few here who can write shorthand like lightning.

"The plan is in its infancy as yet—a Chairman for the committee has not been chosen, in fact—but when it is properly organized we expect to take up the studies of history, literature, mathematics, and of anything else that we think will do the men good. We purpose to teach telegraphy in conjunction with shorthand, to prepare the men to take positions as telegraphers on leaving school, and we have already gained the co-operation of the Western Union Company for this purpose. The company has promised to lend us instruments for the men to practice on.

"The whole plan is to increase the prisoner's self-respect and ambition, and if we can get them to study the things that will uplift them while they are here they will continue to try to elevate themselves after they leave. The amount of enthusiasm the prisoners have shown is almost amazing, and the committee has decided not to wait until it can get together a fund large enough to realize all of its plans in connection with the night school, but has decided to go ahead on a small scale at first, beginning the classes as soon as it possibly can.

"Law classes probably will be started at an early date, and these should have an especially good effect on the men. I don't know whether professional instructors or practicing lawyers will be the teachers in these classes—probably not at first at any rate, for we already have several lawyers here, you know."

DOUGHERTY DETECTIVE BUREAU
& Military Police, 31 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Harry V. Dougherty founder, organizer, and sole owner until 1913, when George S. Dougherty, formerly Deputy Police Commissioner, was taken in as partner. Shadowing, investigation, etc., discreetly handled.
Harry V. Dougherty, George S. Dougherty, (Principals.)—Advt.

20,000 MEN AT WORK ON HEAVY SNOWFALL

Fetherston Acts Promptly When Winter's Biggest Storm Blocks Traffic.

BOON TO THE UNEMPLOYED

Weather Bureau Says Danger of a Blizzard Has Passed—5 1-2 Inches of Snow Fell.

The heaviest storm of the Winter visited New York yesterday and late last night. Five and one-half inches of snow had fallen. While the moderate temperature caused much of the snow to melt as quickly as it fell, the streets were thick in slush, and traffic was impeded. There were many minor accidents. There were no deaths in this city due to the storm, but one man in Garfield, N. J., blinded by the driving snow, was run down by a train and killed.

The snowfall was so heavy at one time that the pilots of the big ships felt their way carefully, with whistles sounding shrill warning to other craft. The American liner New York, bound for Liverpool, and the Anchor liner Cameronia for Glasgow, sailed notwithstanding the storm, but the French Line steamship Chicago was held in port, and will sail at 5 o'clock this morning if the weather permits. The New York carried 161 cabin and 218 steerage passengers, 2,849 sacks of mail, and 3,254 tons of cargo, and the Cameronia 100 cabin and 200 third-class passengers. The Chicago has a full cargo and seventy-five passengers.

As a result of the storm nearly 20,000 of New York's unemployed obtained work last night at from 30 to 40 cents an hour from the Street Cleaning Department in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx. Commissioner Fetherston made a tour of the city in an automobile in the afternoon, and as the snow was melting rapidly and a rising temperature was predicted, he decided to hold off operations until the last moment in the hope that rain would come and solve the problem of snow removal for him.

At 8 o'clock, however, the snow was still falling heavily, and reports from many districts were to the effect that the streets were in bad shape. Fearing that a cold snap might come over night the Commissioner then decided to send his reserves out.

Those seeking employment in such an emergency had registered at the various substations of the department and they received notification from the Commissioner through the police. In Manhattan last night Mr. Fetherston ordered out 12,000 of these; in Brooklyn 4,500, and in the Bronx 3,000. Of the regular force 960 men were also employed in Brooklyn and 3,000 in Manhattan.

Mr. Fetherston announced that he had 50,000 men registered in the city, and that, if conditions were threatening this morning, he would order out another shift of 20,000 men to continue the work of cleaning up the streets. The streets in the business districts were attacked first. The cars were not ordered out last night, as the Commissioner felt that the snow could be swept into the sewers without clogging them. He was greatly pleased y the alacrity with which the great force of shovelers was put at work and expressed the belief that little trouble would be experienced in handling the situation even if the dreaded cold snap came.

The Weather Bureau was optimistic in its report and predicted a rising temperature and rain today. At 8 o'clock last night it was thought that the worst of the storm was over.

The man killed in Garfield yesterday was Antonio Milloria, 25, of 68 Palisade Avenue. He was walking along the tracks of the Bergen branch of the Erie Railroad, a block from his home, when he was struck by an express train. Witnesses said that he was walking with his head down and acted as if he had been blinded by the snow.

A taxicab, driven by Emil Stecher of 1,412 Wilkins Avenue, the Bronx, bound north on Fifth Avenue, hit an eastbound auto, owned and driven by John E. Sellers of 122 Forty-first Street, Corona, L. I., that was crossing Twenty-seventh Street, late yesterday afternoon. No one was injured, but the taxicab was wrecked. Patrolman Sweeney of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station said the collision was caused by the storm.

On account of the storm the I. W. W. orators who had planned to denounce existing conditions at a meeting in Union Square yesterday afternoon gave up the gathering. Headed by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn they assembled on the porch of the cottage at the north side of the square, but found only half a dozen policemen to serve as an audience.

At the weather bureau it was said yesterday that the wind at no time in the afternoon reached a velocity of more than twelve miles an hour in the city, although reports had been received that it was blowing from forty to fifty miles an hour along the Jersey Coast. The average temperature for the day yesterday was twenty-four degrees. The forecast given out late last night said:

"Snow or rain Sunday, Monday cloudy. Moderate to fresh northeast to north winds."

ONLY 56 HOURS TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Coast Line. "Florida and West Indian Limited." All Florida resorts reached. 4 Ltd. Trains Daily. Office, 1218 B'way.—Advt.

AMERICAN IDEAS HELPED HINDENBURG WIN VICTORIES

"Railroad Napoleon" Tells a Times Correspondent He Owes Success to His Adoption of Our Methods of Transportation—A Warm Admirer of Goethals.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE TIMES.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS, EAST, Feb. 10.—But for the "field gray" coat and the militant mustache, I should have taken him for a self-made American, a big business man or captain of industry, as he sat at his work desk, the telephone at his elbow, the electric push-buttons and reams of neat reports, adding to the illusion. Quiet, unassuming, and democratic, he yet makes the same impression of virility and colossal energy that Colonel Roosevelt does, but with an iron restraint of discipline which the American never possessed, and an earnestness of face and eye that I had only seen matched in his commander in chief, the Kaiser. Here was a man whom the most neutral American could instantly admire and honor, regardless of the merits of the controversy. It was Hindenburg, the well beloved, the hope of Germany. He has already been "done" by journalists and Senator Beveridge, but 70,000,000 are pinning their faith to him, which makes him worth "doing" again—and again.

For a moment I nearly forgot that I was an American with "nerve," bent on making him say something, preferably indiscreet; it seemed almost a shame to bother this man whose brain was big with the fate of empire. But, although I hadn't been specially invited, but had just "dropped in" in informal American fashion, the commander in chief of all his Kaiser's forces in the East stopped making history long enough to favor me with a short but thought-provoking interview.

As to his past performances, the Field Marshal genially referred to the detailed official summary; as to the future, he protested:

"I am not a prophet. But this I can say. Tell our friends in America—and also those who do not love us—that I am looking forward with unshakable confidence to the final victory—and a well-earned vacation," he added whimsically. "I should like nothing better than to visit your Panama Exposition and meet your wonderful General Goethals, the master builder, for I imagine our jobs are spiritually much akin; that his slogan, too, has been 'durchhalten' (hold out) until endurance and organization win out against heavy odds."

Then with sudden, paradoxical, terrific quiet earnest: "Great is the task that still confronts us, but greater my faith in my brave troops." One got indelibly the impression that he loved them all, suffered under their hardships and sorrowed for their losses.

"For you, this war is only a Titanic drama; we Germans feel it with our hearts," he said thoughtfully.

The Field Marshal spoke warmly of the Austro-Hungarian troops, and cited the results of the close co-operation between his forces and the Austrian armies as striking proof of the proverb, "In union is strength." Like all other German Generals whom I had "done," he, too, had words of unqualified praise for the bravery of his enemies. "The Russians fight well; but neither mere physical bravery nor numbers, nor both together, win battles nowadays."

"How about the steam roller?"

"It hasn't improved the roads a bit, either going forward or backward," he said with a grim smile.

"Are you worrying over Grand Duke Nicholas's open secret?" I asked, citing the report via Petrograd and London of a new projected Russian offensive that was to take the form, not of a steam roller, but of a "tidal wave of cavalry."

"It will dash against a wall of loyal flesh and blood, barbed with steel—if it comes," he said simply.

My impression, growing increasingly stronger the more I have seen, that German military success had been to no small extent made possible by American inventive genius and high-speed American methods, received interesting partial confirmation from the Field Marshal, whose keen, restless mind, working over quite ordinary material, produced the new suggestive combination of ideas that, while "America might possibly be materially assisting Germany's enemies with arms, ammunition and other war material, certain it was that America, in the last analysis, had helped Germany far more."

"But for America, my armies would possibly not be standing in Russia today—without the American railroading genius that developed and made possible for me this wonderful weapon, thanks largely to which we have been able with comparatively small numbers to stop and beat back the Russian millions again and again—steam engine versus steam roller. Were it for nothing else, America has proved one of our best friends, if not an ally.

"We are also awaiting with genuine interest the receipt of our first American guns," the Field Marshal added. How was Germany expecting to get guns from America? He was asked to explain the mystery.

"I read somewhere in the papers that a large shipment of heavy cannon had left America for Russia," he said with dry humor, "in transit for us—for if they're consigned to the Russians, we'll have them sooner or later, I hope"; adding, with his habitual tense earnestness: "The Americans are something more than shrewd, hard-headed business men. Have they ever vividly pictured to themselves a German soldier smashed by an American shell, or bored through the heart by an American bullet? The grim realism of the battlefield—that should make also the business man thoughtful."

"Shall you go West when you have cleaned up here in the East?" I suggested.

"I can't betray military secrets which I don't know myself, even to interest the newspaper readers," he said. He gave me the impression, however, that East or West, he would be found fighting for the Fatherland so long as the Fatherland needed him.

"Now it means work again. You must excuse me," he concluded, courteously. "You want to go to the front. Where should you like to go?"

"To Warsaw," I suggested, modestly.

"I, too," he laughed, "but today—ausgeschlossen ('nothing doing,' in Americanese.) Still—that may be yet."

"May I come along, your Excellency?"

"Certainly, then you can see for yourself what sort of 'barbarians' we Germans are."

"Dropping in on Hindenburg" yields some unimportant, but interesting by-products. The railroad Napoleon, as all the world knows, lives and works in a palace, but this palace doesn't overawe one who has beaten professionally at the closed portals of Fifth Avenue. It would be considered a modest country residence in Westchester County or on Long Island. Light in color and four stories high, including garret, it looks very much like those memorials which soap kings and sundry millionaires put up to themselves in their lifetime—the American college dormitory, the modern kind that is built around three sides of a small court. The palace is as simple as the man.

The main entrance, a big iron gateway, is flanked by two guardhouses painted with white and black stripes, the Prussian "colors," and two unbluffable Landsturm men mount guard, who will tell you to go around to the back door.

The orderly who opens the front door is a Sergeant in field gray uniform. You mount a flight of marble steps, and saunter down a marble hall, half a block long, to the reception hall. It is furnished with magnificent hand-carved, high-backed chairs without upholstery, lounging not being apparently encouraged here. They are Gothic structures backed up against the walls. There is no Brussels or Axminster carpet, on the cold marble floor—not even Turkish rugs. Through this palace hall, up by the ceiling, runs a thick cable containing the all-important telephone wires. The offices open off the hall, the doors labeled with neatly printed signs telling who and what is within. If you should come walking down the street outside at 3 A. M. you would probably see the lights in Hindenburg's office still burning, as I did. At 3:30 they went out indicating that a Field Marshal's job is not a sinecure.

KILLS FIVE, WOUNDS 20, AND IS HIMSELF SLAIN

Crazed by Real Estate Losses, Georgian Runs Amuck—Citizen's Shot Ends Reign of Terror.

Special to The New York Times.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., March 6.—Angered by losses in a real estate deal, Monroe Phillips, a leading business man, ran amuck today with an automatic shotgun and killed five men and wounded twenty others before he himself was killed. Phillips was shot dead by E. C. Butts, a lawyer, while he was still trying to fire upon citizens who appeared on the street. The dead are:

HARRY F. DUNWOODY, a prominent attorney.
WILLIAM M. HACKETT, an undertaker.
R. M. DEAVER, a policeman.
L. C. PADGETT, an ex-policeman.
GEORGE W. ASBELL, a motorman.
MONROE PHILLIPS, a real estate and timber dealer.

Among the more seriously wounded are: Albert M. Way, a real estate dealer; L. J. Levy, Sr.; Sigmund Levison, a merchant; Gunn Tolnes, a bank clerk; Dr. R. L. Fox, and W. H. Berry, a merchant.

Others wounded are: George H. Smith, cashier of the Brunswick Bank and Trust Company; Tom Ford, engineer of the Southern Railway; W. O. Holt, an electrician; R. G. Jackson, an insurance agent; Isaac Coehn, a collector; Jerry Wilcher, T. H. Crumpler, a farmer; S. A. Ellardy, employed by the Southern Express Company. Others are slightly wounded.

The wounded were taken to the local hospital, every ward being filled. Every physician in the city was called to help dress the wounds of Phillips's victims. Several of the wounded are in a precarious condition, and it is feared the death list will be increased.

Phillips is thought to have become insane because of financial reverses. He developed enmity toward Harry F. Dunwoody, a prominent lawyer and politician, in whose office he began his murderous attack. After killing Dunwoody, Phillips went into the street and

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GAMBLING RAID MADE ON PALM BEACH CLUB

Bradley Brothers Arrested as Proprietors — Prominent Men Subpoenaed as Witnesses.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 6.—After having withstood for twenty-seven years insinuations that they were operating a gaming room in the Beach Club at this resort, John and Edward Bradley, who live at the Biltmore when in New York and are known the world over in sporting circles, are under arrest for the first time in their lives, charged before the Grand Jury here with promoting gambling. The investigation, started by Gov. Trammell of Florida, involves as witnesses seventeen men, some of them of national prominence.

So quietly was the raid made by Sheriff George B. Baker late last night that 300 persons in the building who had gone there to dine knew nothing of the arrests. The Bradley brothers appeared this afternoon before County Judge D. F. Pattershall in West Palm Beach and entered a plea of not guilty. They were represented by ex-Judge I. W. Metcalf. No statement whatever was made in their behalf. They were released under $5,000 bail each. E. N. Dimmy, Mayor of West Palm Beach, and G. G. Strohm, a leading business man there, going on the bond.

At the same time in another room of the court house the Grand Jury started the taking of testimony, announcing tonight that the hearing of evidence would be continued on Monday. Those examined today included Colonel James M. Schoonmaker, Vice President of the New York Central Lines; Charles I. Cragin of the Fourth Street National Bank, Philadelphia; A. H. Gleason of New York, Ralph J. French, General Manager of the Metropolitan Detective Agency, Jacksonville, and Theo Bauer, of the agency, who made the complaint.

Subpoenas to appear before the Grand Jury have been issued for ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston; his brother, Henry H. Fitzgerald; John F. Harris, one of the leading steel brokers of the country; Littleton Fox of Philadelphia; Harry S. Black, President of

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BRITISH SHIPS ATTACK STRONGEST OF ALL THE DARDANELLES FORTS; BLOW UP ONE AND DAMAGE TWO

Berlin Is Said to Admit the Failure of Her Submarine War; 7 Reported Lost

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—It is openly stated in Berlin by German naval commanders that the strain put on the crews of submarines has been so great that some weeks must elapse before fresh attempts are made against shipping. Scandinavian merchantmen, home from the North Sea, report the presence of two or three German submarines, which had evidently taken part in the blockade. They were steaming slowly, and apparently had been disabled by heavy gales.

Travelers in the North Sea "war zone" declare that Norwegian vessels passed several submarines, but that the submarines made no attempt to sink the vessels, having exhausted their torpedoes. The raiders were returning to their base.

The failure of the whole blockade is realized by the Berlin public, and the people are now talking of a fresh move against England.

LONDON, March 6.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says:

"A correspondent of The Berliner Tageblatt declares that since the beginning of the blockade seven British merchantmen have been sunk, but admits that, according to news received in Berlin from neutral countries, more than seven German submarines have been sunk during the same period."

The German Admiralty, the Exchange Telegraph correspondent says, publishes no information concerning the loss of submarines.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Flushing, Holland, says an easier feeling with regard to the German submarine blockade is indicated by the announcement that beginning March 9 passenger service to England by the liners of the Zeeland Company will be considerably extended. At present the British authorities permit only 200 passengers to leave England daily. The rush of passengers in Flushing bound for England is enormous. Thousands are awaiting accommodation. All available cabins have been booked up to March 17.

RUSSIAN CENTRE TAKES UP ATTACK

Grand Duke Nicholas Begins an Offensive Against the Austro-German Link.

BOTH WINGS STILL GAINING

Austrians Reported in Full Flight in Eastern Galicia and in a Dangerous Position.

LONDON, March 6.—Having successfully countered the Austro-German attempts to outflank him in Eastern Galicia and from East Prussia, Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander in Chief, is said to be thrusting again at the centre of the Teutonic allies in Poland.

A few days ago the Russians were said to have gained a little ground on the Bzura and Rawka Rivers. Yesterday the reports mentioned a Russian attack near Skierniewice and today Vienna says the Muscovites made partial attacks east of Piotrkow.

This is about the point where the German and Austrian armies are linked and a successful thrust here would, according to military observers, compel a general retirement in Central Poland and enable the Russian generalissimo to resume his offensive against Cracow, which has always been foremost in his plan of campaign.

From all accounts received from Petrograd, which at present is the only source of information, the Austrians have suffered a very severe defeat in Eastern Galicia and now are in full retreat toward the Carpathian Mountains. In the mountains to the westward the fighting, which has been continuous and intense for weeks, still is in progress. The two armies are contending desperately for the ridges, the possession of which would give an advantage to the holder. The losses in these battles are declared to have been as serious as any in the war, but despite this neither side has conceded more than a few yards of the rocky slopes at a time.

The Russians also have been attacking along the Dunajec, in Western Galicia, but apparently without making any impression on the Austrian defenses, which are very strong on this river.

In Northern Poland the Russians are still striving hard to drive the Germans back to East Prussia and prevent them from intrenching in Russian territory, as they have done south of the Lower Vistula. At some points this drive is said to be meeting with considerable success, and that at places the Germans actually are on their frontier; but at other points the Germans are declared to have succeeded in checking the impetuous Russian offensive.

AUSTRIANS GIVING GROUND.

Rapid Advance of Russians in East Galicia—Gains in North Poland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Archduke Joseph's army is now in full flight through the woody country between the Dniester and the Pruth pursued by the Russian Army, which reached Stanislau on Thursday. The Austrians have been forced to discard a number of guns and baggage trains, leaving them stuck in the heavy roads.

The other extremity of the Austrian Army has been driven from Nadworna in Galicia, partly broken and dispersed.

Austrian efforts from the mid-Carpathian passes to clear the first part of the road toward Przemysl, which were maintained furiously in the early part of the week, have now been abandoned in despair.

The Russian northern army has begun a series of determined fights, especially across the western sector between Mlawa and the Vistula. Several hundreds of prisoners with light artillery have been captured at Konopki, where an attempt was made to hold the Mlawa railway for the Germans. The Russian middle army from Przrasnysz has now a great quantity of undamaged guns and ammunition captured from the Germans, including twelve field guns, twenty-nine machine guns, besides aero-

Continued on Page 2.

FLORIDA, THE CAROLINAS, GEORGIA. Best Trains, Best Service, Shortest Way. Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1184 B'way.—Advt.

WARLIKE GREEK CABINET RESIGNS

Policy of Premier Venezelos Is Disapproved by King Constantine.

AUSTRIA TO PLACATE ITALY?

Renewed German Suggestions That She Buy Neutrality by Surrendering the Trentino.

LONDON, March 6.—The Athens correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following, dispatch:

"Premier Venizelos announced in the Chamber of Deputies today that, as the King did not approve of the policy of the Government, the Cabinet had tendered its resignation."

PARIS, March 6.—"Greece awaits with extreme anxiety," says the Matin's Athens correspondent, "the decision of the Crown Council, which at yesterday's session discussed the nation's policy regarding the war. The general opinion is that the council pronounced in favor of intervention, in which case mobilization is imminent. If the decision was to remain neutral, the Ministry of Premier Venizelos will resign immediately, according to the newspaper Hestia."

PARIS, March 6.—A Havas dispatch from Athens says that the newspapers there regard the intervention of Greece in the European conflict as certain. Several opinions are expressed concerning the extent of Greece's co-operation with the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—According to a telegram from Berlin, the German press is accusing Greece of violation of neutrality, though in what the violation consists is not specifically stated.

The same telegram admits that the relations between Germany and Austria have not been good, but adds that a rapprochement has taken place.

AUSTRIA TO YIELD TO ITALY?

Germans Think the Cession of Trent Might Buy Neutrality.

BERLIN, (via London,) March 6.—The Italian situation is occupying the attention of serious-minded public men. Many newspapers, including the Kölnische Zeitung, the Frankfurter Zeitung, and the Berlin Lokalanzeiger, give prominence to long dispatches from their Rome correspondents, who dwell upon the insistence with which Italy is likely to press demands for territorial compensation for possible Austrian gains in the Balkans. These dispatches also emphasize the extent of Italian popular feeling on this subject, which is expected to find expression in the policy of the Government.

So far as can be ascertained, no negotiations between Italy and Austria upon this question have been begun. It is asserted in well-informed Austrian circles that Italy has presented neither demands nor suggestions looking to the cession of Trent or other territory. The feeling here is that Germany undoubtedly would like to see the discussion of this matter taken up between the two countries, but it is held that Austria cannot broach the subject, and must wait to hear from Italy.

The attitude of Austria, in case such demands are made, is problematical. A few weeks ago it seemed as if any suggestion along this line would be met with a flat refusal to cede an inch of Austrian territory, no matter by what euphonious phrase, such as "frontier regulation," it might be designated. At the present time, however, there are signs that Austria is more inclined to enter into the discussion, provided the Italian proposals are not presented in too brusque a form.

An editorial yesterday in The Tägliche Rundschau undoubtedly represents the view of an influential section of the German public. This view is that it might be advisable for Austria to cede to Italy the province of Trent and a narrow strip west of the Isarzo River, which flows into the Gulf of Triest. The advocates of this policy, however, believe that Austria should be supported in a refusal to surrender Triest, even though such refusal should be at the price of making impossible a peaceful settlement.

LONDON, March 6.—The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends word that the reserve non-commissioned officers of four classes were called to join the colors today.

TURKS' FIRE POWERLESS

Ottoman Guns Outranged by English—Landing Party Suffers Losses.

ASIA MINOR PORTS SHELLED

Ships from the East Indies Are Employed in an Attack on Smyrna.

THIRD OF STRAITS CLEAR

Now Free of Mines—Concentration of Turkish Fleet Is Reported.

France Plans New Army For Dash From Africa

PARIS, Sunday, March 7, 1:25 A. M.—The Ministry of War announces that, on account of the situation in the Dardanelles and in order to meet every eventuality, the Government has decided to concentrate in North Africa an expeditionary force which will be ready to put to sea at the first sign that it is needed and directed to the point where its presence is required.

LONDON, March 6.—The British battleships Queen Elizabeth and Prince George and the battle cruiser Inflexible, with their eight fifteen-inch guns and an even dozen twelve-inch guns, yesterday opened an attack on the principal forts on the European side of the narrows in the Dardanelles.

Two of the forts were damaged, and a third was blown up.

These forts, which guard the narrowest part of the straits from the European side, are believed to be the strongest along the entire waterway, although those on the opposite side of the narrows almost equal them.

One of these forts, marked on the Admiralty maps as L, is armed with two fourteen-inch guns that could hardly reach the Queen Elizabeth, which fired twenty-nine rounds from her fifteen-inch weapons by indirect fire, and had the advantage of aeroplanes to direct her gunners. The other two forts are armed with three eleven-inch guns and some smaller cannon.

In the meantime lighter cruisers continue attacks on the fortifications along the coast of Asia Minor, from Besika, which is near the entrance to the Dardanelles, to Smyrna, doubtless with a view to preventing reinforcements from being sent to the straits, where there are already a large number of Turkish troops with whom the marines who were landed to complete the destruction of the forts at the entrance to the straits have been in contact.

It was in this land fighting that the Allies suffered casualties, according to the British report, of nineteen killed, twenty-five wounded, and three missing. The Turks, however, place the British casualties at a higher figure.

Tonight's official dispatch issued by the Admiralty disclosed that the East Indies fleet under Vice Admiral Sir Richard Peirse, who is flying his flag on the armored cruiser Euryalus, has joined the allied fleet and that he undertook the bombardment of the fortifications of Smyrna, which were seriously damaged.

On Wednesday the ships continued the bombardment of Fort Dardanos, on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles.

Destroyers and mine-sweepers are pursuing the work of clearing the outer straits of mines. French ships are keeping up a bombardment from the Gulf of Saros.

The Admiralty's Statement.

The following announcement was made tonight by the Admiralty:

"Further reports have now been received from Vice Admiral Sackville Hamilton Carden concerning the operations on March 3 and subsequent days.

"No action was possible on the third until 2 P. M., when, although the weather was still unfavorable, the battleships Irresistible, Albion, Prince George, and Triumph resumed the attack on Fort Dardanos and the concealed guns in this neighborhood. These were less active than before and were dealt with by the ships with more certainty.

"A useful seaplane reconnoissance located several encampments and two permanent batteries.

"On March 4 the weather became fine and sweeping and bombarding operations within the Straits continued steadily. Meanwhile demolition parties, covered by deachments of the Marine Brigade of the Royal Navy Division, were landed at Kum-Kaleh and Seddil-Bahr to continue the clearance of ground at the entrance to the Straits. The party at Seddil-Bahr discovered and destroyed four Nordenfeldts. Some skirmishing ensued on both banks, and the enemy was found to be holding villages in force.

"On this day, also, further down the coast, the Sapphire (cruiser) silenced a battery of field guns north of Dikili, in the Gulf of Adramyti, and the defense of Besika were shelled by the Prince George.

"The following casualties were sustained on the 4th: nineteen killed, three missing, and twenty-five wounded.

"On March 5 the attack was begun by indirect fire from the Queen Elizabeth (battleship) upon the defenses at the narrows. This attack was supported, in

dealing with the howitzers, by the inflexible (battleship-cruiser) and the Prince George. The fire was confined to Forts Rumilieh-Medjieh, Hamidieh No. 2, and Namazieh, which are armed as follows: Fort J, two 11-inch, four 9.4-inch guns, five 3.4-inch; Fort L, two 14-inch; Fort T, one 11-inch, one 10.2-inch, eleven 9.4-inch, three 5.2-inch, three 5.9-inch guns.

Turkish Magazine Blown Up.

"The Queen Elizabeth fired twenty-nine rounds with satisfactory results. The magazine in Fort L, which is an important fort, armed with the best and heaviest guns, blew up. The other forts were damaged.

"The fire of the Inflexible and Prince George was observed from inside the Dardanelles by the Irresistible, Canopus, Cornwallis, and Albion. Although these vessels were much fired at by concealed guns, they were not hit.

"The Sapphire again fired on troops in the neighborhood of the Gulf of Adramyti, and destroyed a military station at Tuzburna.

"On March 5, also, the Commander in Chief of the East Indies, Vice Admiral Sir Richard Peirse, arrived with a squadron of battleships and cruisers off Smyrna. A methodical bombardment of Fort Yeni-Kale was carried out during the afternoon for two hours, under favorable weather conditions. Thirty-two hits were secured, inflicting considerable damage on the fort, and there were two heavy explosions, apparently magazines.

"The Euryalus, which flew the flag of the Vice Admiral, shot with remarkable accuracy from her after 9.2 guns. The fire was not returned.

"Bombardment at closer range has now begun, weather conditions being good.

"The reduction of the Smyrna defenses is a necessary incident in the main operations."

French Report of Operations.

PARIS, March 6.—An official communication from the Ministry of Marine says:

"At the Darandelles during the day of March 5 three cruisers stationed in the Gulf of Saros bombarded by indirect fire across the Gallipoli Peninsula the Turkish forts at Kilid Bahr, which guard the European coast of the narrow strait between that point and Chanak.

"The fire was directed and rectified by four vessels stationed at the entrance to the Dardanelles. The results of the bombardment were very satisfactory.

"The powder magazine of one of the forts exploded. None of the vessels was damaged.

"During the day of March 5 three vessels of the allied fleet bombarded, from a great distance, the fort at Yeni-Kale, at the entrance to the Gulf of Smyrna, which was seriously damaged and was unable to make reply."

The Havas Agency has received the following telegram, dated March 5, from its Athens correspondent:

"The allied fleet entered the Dardanelles this morning, part going to the Gulf of Saros.

"Destroyers and dredgers continue the destruction of mines, covered by battleships.

"Movements of Turkish artillery were observed toward Grekli, Handejl, Saros, and Yeni-Cheir.

"Eight warships continued the bombardment of the Asiatic coast far into the night yesterday. A Turkish wireless station and camp were destroyed.

"The Allies are now three miles from Chanak.

"Turkish ships are reported to be assembling at Nagara."

A dispatch from the island of Tenedos to the Petit Parisien, dated March 5, says the Dardanelles have now been cleared of mines as far as Chanak Kalesi, about a third of the distance through the straits. The mine sweepers are working under the protection of the allied warships, which are keeping up a steady bombardment of the forts on the European side.

The Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency, in a dispatch dealing with the bombardment of the forts at Smyrna, which was begun by an English squadron on Friday, says the ships opened a hot fire on the Turkish batteries on the mountains Dyo Adelphi, and that "the resulting damages are unknown as yet."

"Five mine-sweepers are working in the Gulf of Smyrna," says the report. "Five steamers, four Grecian and one Dutch, hastily left the Port of Smyrna.

"News from the Island of Chios says that two English dreadnoughts, two submarines, and one cruiser arrived today at Beyoula, (Vuria?) The Shyrna forts opened fire during the afternoon, but the British ships were undamaged."

Enemy Repulsed, Say Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via London,) March 6.—The following official statement was issued here this evening:

"Yesterday evening the enemy's fleet, under a strong fire, attempted to land troops at some points on the coast near Seddil-Bahr and continued out of range of our artillery. At first we let the enemy proceed, but later we replied to his fire.

"Sixty enemy soldiers who disembarked near Seddil-Bahr fled to their sloops and retreated, leaving behind twenty dead and wounded. Four hundred enemy soldiers, who came ashore near Kum-Kaleh, were driven away, losing some sixty dead and wounded. We lost six dead and twenty-five wounded in both fights.

"After yesterday's failure the enemy's fleet divided into several parts and bombarded the open and undefended ports of Dekili, Sarmsak, and Availik, on the Aegean Sea.

"Two airmen who flew across the Gulf of Saros fell into the sea. The aeroplane disappeared in the water.

"In the remainder of the war theatres nothing important has occurred."

AMSTERDAM, March 6.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that a British cruiser yesterday appeared before Dikili, off Mytilene, (off the coast of Asia Minor,) and fired eight shots without result.

AMERICA TO WATCH GERMAN INTERESTS

If Ottoman Government Moves Out, Our Constantinople Embassy Will Have More Business.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Germany has asked the United States to care for her diplomatic interests in Constantinople should the Allied forces occupy the capital of Turkey.

Ambassador Morgenthau has been instructed to assume that duty should the German Ambassador to Turkey depart with the Ottoman Government for the newly-selected temporary capital of the Ottoman Empire. The Ambassador of Germany is arranging to place the Embassy in charge of the American Ambassador.

There is every indication from the official dispatches received here both by the Turkish Embassy and by the Washington Government that the Ottoman forces have made extensive preparations to defend all the approaches to Constantinople. Should the Allies move closer to the capital, it is practically certain that the Turkish Government will move, but this will in no way affect the intention of the army to make all possible resistance to the invaders.

Reports of a contemplated evacuation of Constantinople are not mentioned in any official dispatches.

Ambassador Morgenthau is arranging a neutral zone for foreigners should the fighting touch the capital. If there is a battle in the city he will reside in that zone, preferring to care for the various diplomatic interests in his charge in the capital, while one of the Secretaries of the American Embassy accompanies the Ottoman Government.

MAKES GRAIN PRICES FALL.

Dardanelles Bombardment Reacts on the English Markets.

LONDON, March 6.—As the allied fleet slowly progresses in its attack on the Dardanelles, the effect is being reflected in the grain markets of England, where prices are steadily falling.

In some markets today wheat dropped to fifty shillings ($12.50) a quarter, but the price averaged from 52 to 55 shillings per quarter.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS CONTINUES.

Offensive Movement in Turkish Armenia Still Going On.

PETROGRAD, March 6.—Russian troops are continuing with the same success their offensive operations in the vicinity of the Tchoruk River, Turkish Armenia, southwest of Batum.

There have been no other encounters with the Turks on other parts of the Russian front.

NOTHING DONE, SAYS DJAVID.

Turkish Minister Denies Allies' Success—Seeks Money in Berlin.

BERLIN, March 6, (via London, Sunday, March 7.)—Djavid Bey, the Turkish Minister of Finance, who has arrived in Berlin, said today in an interview that the Anglo-French attacks on the Dardanelles up to the present had not achieved the slightest success. The old forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles were of really no importance to the defense of the waterway.

Turkey, according to Djavid, has 280,000 of its best troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

The purpose of Djavid's visit to Berlin is to obtain certain financial guarantees. He said he visited Rumania on his way to Berlin and obtained a very favorable impression there. He added that he expected no complications from that quarter.

BRITISH EXPORTS DECREASE.

Board of Trade Statement for February—Imports Increase.

LONDON, March 6.—The figures of the Board of Trade for February show that during the month Great Britain's imports increased £3,215,000, ($16,075,000,) while exports decreased £15,085,000, ($75,425,000.)

The principal increase in imports was in food, amounting to £7,000,000, ($35,000,000.) This was offset by a decrease in the importation of manufactured articles of £3,500,000, ($17,500,000.)

In exports the decrease was mainly in manufactured articles, and of this £2,500,000 ($17,500,000) was in cotton textiles.

COTTON STEAMER RELEASED.

The Pacific, Which Was Detained at Deal, Resumes Her Voyage.

BOSTON, March 6.—The cotton-laden steamer Pacific, bound from Galveston for Rotterdam, which was detained at Deal, England, yesterday, has been released, according to a cablegram from Capt. Mundy, her commander, today.

"Am sailing tonight for Rotterdam," he reported to the owners of the vessel, John H. Emery & Co. The officials of the company now believe that the steamer was held up only to take on a pilot.

The announcement that she had been detained at Deal aroused much conjecture because of the fact that she was owned and built here, and her cargo was officially passed by the British authorities at Falmouth last Monday.

REFUSING GERMAN GOODS.

Northern Shipping Companies Decline Such Cargoes for America.

LONDON, March 6.—The Exchange Telegraph Company has received a dispatch from Copenhagen asserting that a majority of the Northern shipping companies, incuding the United Shipping Company, of Copenhagen, are refusing to accept goods of German origin, which have been consigned to America.

AMEND THORDIS STORY.

Submarine Was Rammed, but Got Away, Germans Assert.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) March 6.—A message received here from Berlin contradicts the assertion of the Captain of the British steamer Thordis that his vessel rammed and sank a German submarine off Beachy Head.

In competent German quarters, the dispatch adds, it is asserted that the Thordis on Feb. 28 did attempt to sink a submarine, but that the underwater boat suffered only slight damage and returned to port.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

640 Horses for British Army Are Shipped from Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 6. — The steamship Cambrian of the Wilson & Furness Leyland Line, left this port today for London with 640 horses for the British Army. The Cambrian also carried 30,922 bushels of wheat, 150 tons of fresh beef, 1,200 tons of flour, 300 tons of lumber, 1,400 barrels and 3,879 boxes of apples, and a large general cargo.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 6. — Only one ship left this port today for the war zone. It was the Westerdijk, Holland-America Line, for Rotterdam with a cargo of grain.

SAVANNAH, March 6.—The following ships left here today for the war zone:

The Belize, Norwegian, for Rotterdam with a cargo of cotton and naval stores.

The Georgian, American, for Rotterdam with a cargo of cotton.

GALVESTON, March 6.—The following ships left today for the war zone:

The Huttonwood, British, for Liverpool with a cargo of 9,800 bales of cotton, valued at $429,907.

The Buttonwood, British, for Liverpool with a cargo of 12,000 bales of cotton, valued at $616,511, and 4,805 boxes of corned beef, valued at $48,700.

The Minnie de Larrinaga, British, for Manchester with a cargo of 12,500 bales of cotton, valued at $568,125, and 120,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $180,000.

The Homer City, British, for Havre with a cargo of 10,400 bales of cotton, valued at $725,782; also 8,220 pigs of lead, valued at $26,886, and 1,991 plates of spelter, valued at $12,450.

The Strinda, Norwegian, for Rotterdam with a cargo of 18,500 bales of cotton, valued at $818,718.

SAW A SHIP TORPEDOED.

Ryndam's Captain, Arriving Here, Tells of a Channel Exploit.

Capt. P. Van den Heuvel and the passengers and crew of the Holland-America liner Ryndam, which arrived yesterday from Rotterdam, reported that they had seen a 6,000 ton British freighter blown up by a German submarine in the English Channel on Feb. 24 about thirty miles from Dover.

According to the Captain, the steamship was about a mile off on the starboard side, inshore, about 5:30 P. M. and flying no ensign or signal flags.

"Suddenly," he said, "we saw a puff of smoke from her side amidships, followed a few seconds later by the explosion. The boats on the freighter were promptly lowered into the water and the crew started to leave the ship in an orderly manner. The sea was calm and there was no danger.

"I stopped the Ryndam and was moving in closer to lower my boats to see if there were any need of assistance, when a British torpedo destroyer came up at top speed belching smoke from her four funnels and signaled me to proceed on my way. Her Captain warned me to go slowly and cautiously down the channel because there was a submarine cruising near by.

"When the Ryndam last saw the stricken merchant vessel, she was still afloat and the destroyer was standing by."

The Ryndam brought over fifteen first class and 112 steerage passengers from Rotterdam, and mails from Germany, Austria and Hungary. She also had aboard 16,000 canaries from the Hartz Mountains and three lions, 25 monkeys and one polar bear.

PUSHING ON IN SERVIA.

Berlin Reports a Vigorous Campaign Against Valiant Resistance.

BERLIN, March 6, via London, March 7.—The Austro-German campaign against Servia, according to unofficial advices received in Berlin, is being prosecuted with considerable vigor. The same reports credit the Servians with making a valiant resistance, despite the difficulties they are having with their supplies.

FIRST ADVANCE ON WARSAW A BLUFF

Only One First-Line Corps with Troops Engaged, German Division Commander Asserts.

ZIGZAGGED TO THE ATTACK

But Retreated in a Straight Line—Deceived Russians as to Their Numbers.

PICK UP PARIS WIRELESS

General B— in Poland Amused to Hear from Eiffel Tower That He Has Been Annihilated.

(Censored Mail Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from a Staff Correspondent.)

WITH B—'S DIVISION IN POLAND, Feb. 8.—To learn that the spirit of Stonewall Jackson has marched on Warsaw with a German division, alternately haunting and inspiring its leader, was almost alone worth spending the night in this village with an absurd collection of consonants for a name—even if Excellency B—, who was both vanguard and rear guard in the great adventure, hadn't told me the inside story of that first dash on Warsaw, and, in answer to the suggestion that it had all the earmarks of a magnificent American bluff, explained with a shrewd smile that he had cut his eyeteeth in America.

Washingtonians whose memory is that long will be interested to know that the former Attaché learned his lesson well and now enjoys the significant honor of having his famous "bluff division" bear his name instead of a number. He said he had been on the retired list for three years, living quietly on his country estate, when at the outbreak of the war he wired to Berlin for a job and received an answering telegram from the Kaiser to form his division. He spends most of his time like any American business man, harnessed to his desk in his "office," a hall bedroom in a modest Polish country mansion, but he took time out to receive THE NEW YORK TIMES reporter, talking a fluent vernacular with refreshing lapses into slang.

B— first produced a fascinating historical document—a small outline map of Poland—on which his Adjutant had traced each day's march, the advance in blue pencil and the retreat in red, with dates and tiny crossed swords to indicate when and where diversions had taken place. They had been an almost continuous performance both going and coming. World-war fans who are under the impression that a dash or advance is a straight line connecting two points should have seen this map; it looked like the diagram of a cup race over the triangular course off Sandy Hook. They began their dash for Warsaw by marching away from it toward the south.

Says Cossacks Are Timid.

"For the first ten days," said B—, "my division marched all alone through Poland, about 400 kilometers, (about 250 miles) before we hooked up with another Landwehr division. All this time swarms of Cossacks were reported hovering on my flank. I used to lie awake nights wondering when they would get busy and attack our baggage and munition columns. I had put a little infantry with them, for we hadn't more than a handful of cavalry. The Russians had the cavalry, quantities of it—and what couldn't they have done to me! I used to think. Where would we have been if Stonewall Jackson had been in command of the Russians?

"But there was no Russian Stonewall Jackson," said B— with reminiscent relief. "The Russian cavalry didn't capture a single one of our wagons on the whole tour, and when I tell you that we had nearly 8,000 horses in our division, can you think how long the column was? Once I thought we were really done for. I had sent my Adjutant to ride on back down the line to look things over, and as I called at the telephone in Serikau he called up and said: 'I think we'll be attacked in an hour.' But the Cossacks didn't pull it off. I was astonished every evening that they hadn't cut our communications.

"Cossacks are cowards. They attacked only small patrols when they were in an undoubted double majority or more. On equal terms the Cossacks invariably 'beat it.'

"I thought of Stonewall Jackson during our entire march toward Warsaw, because I myself had been a cavalry commander, and he was perhaps the greatest of them all. I used to follow his battles when a young officer and study his methods, and often thought, if there was ever a war with Russia, that's the way one would have to do it. We are known as the 'Zigzag Division' now," B— remarked thoughtfully.

Calculated Exaggeration.

He showed on the map how the division had tacked and scrapped and bluffed its way to within twelve kilometers (about eight miles) of suburban Warsaw, I think he said, (though it may have been twelve miles:) then many found themselves hopelessly "up against it," B— phrased it.

"For seven days and nights," he said, "we lay under a terrible shell fire, with no opportunity for the men to be relieved. Our Landwehr had to stay in the front trenches all the while. And for seven days our division held three Russian corps—till four more were reported 'coming around the corner.' The division was spread out thin over a front of fifteen kilometers. We had reported to the 'man higher up' that the Russians were coming around our left and right, and that we should soon be completely surrounded, and on the last day my Chief of Staff, Capt. H— sat at the telephone for twenty-four hours waiting for the tip to come from Hindenburg to stand from under. When the order came to retreat our Landwehr men didn't want to do it. They begged to be allowed to storm those seven Russian corps."

I learned that the entire German force that had stood before Warsaw the first time consisted of one active corps, two Landwehr divisions, and three Landsturm battalions—a bluff of the first water. How division pennants were ostentatiously planted outside of brigade staff quarters for the benefit of Russian spies, so as to give the impression that every brigade was a division and a division at least a corps, and how their handful of cavalry was composed of squadrons of uhlans, hussars, cuirassiers and dragoons to help out the illusion by indicating the presence of whole cavalry regiments, where there were only squadrons, were some of the fascinating inside stuff gathered. You had a sympathetic feeling for the Russians when you realized that they were stacking up against not only up-to-date American corporation methods, American railroading and telephone service, but against almost American nerve.

One of the grimmest touches of war B— threw in as a chance remark.

"Once my staff and I had to direct a fight from a room where a woman was dying of cholera," he said.

The Retreat an Airline.

The retreat, according to the map, was more of an airline. It followed the railway, and B— humorously remarked: "We took away one rail all the way from Warsaw back. We also had time to take down eighty kilometers of telephone wire.

"The only thing my division lost on the return journey," he continued, "was our staff auto. It was last seen stuck in the mud with a broken differential. Its loss was chiefly mourned because it contained my sleeping bag—and I can't yet reconcile myself to the thought of a Cossack lying in it. The French papers had me committing suicide, though the worst thing was the loss of this cherished sleeping bag."

But it was from his Chief of Staff that I learned that the little Stonewall Jackson (for B— is small of stature) had been wounded in the throat before Warsaw by a piece of shell and knocked out, unconscious for an hour, but when he revived had fought on.

B— told a humorous episode.

"One morning," he said, "we reported back: 'The Russians stand by G—; we want to surround them and capture their field kitchens, because we haven't many with us.' In the evening we reported: '2,000 Russians, seven field kitchens captured.' That tickled Hindenburg mightily."

The staff had the 5 o'clock tea habit, and on inquiry I learned that this was the Germans' standard beverage in this part of Poland. You find the samovar steaming day and night. And they have no misguided patriotism about it, either. They don't insist on neutral China tea only; they don't stop to inquire whether it's Russian overland, Ceylon, India, Japan, or even English breakfast tea; all of which is to be thoughtfully compared with London's ban on German beer the moment war was declared—which caused you no little anguish at the time, you remember. How thoroughly the Germans in the East have fallen for the tea habit was indicated by the fact that several officers told me they were going to install samovars in their homes when they got back after the war."

Tales of Russian Deserters.

The sprightly after-dinner tea-and-cigar talk yielded many a good story, mostly about the "voluntary prisoners" who come running over under cover of darkness. B—'s best was about a shrewd young Russian infantryman who 'came over':

"The first thing he said was 'What's the ruble worth in Germany?'"

Another Russian asked his captors "if two of his comrades hadn't arrived yesterday?" When told that nothing had been seen of them, he seemed surprised, and said: "We'd arranged to meet here."

There is a good story about a Hussar officer who was returning from an adventurous patrol ride in the course of which the patrol captured eighty Russians. As the officer had to hurry back to report important news, he left a lance corporal in charge to bring in the prisoners. When he arrived with his flock and counted noses, he found he had 143! The others had joined the procession on the way.

Equally good was the story about the quickwitted German officer who was taken prisoner by fifteen Russians and, who had 150 marks in his pocket at the time.

"Come to us; you'll be well cared for. I'll get the Iron Cross, and you'll get ten marks each," he told them, painting such a glowing picture of prison life in Germany (with the added magic of ready money) that they came.

The promise of good food and plenty of it seems to be the favorite and most effective way of luring the Russians over. At one point where the hostile trenches were within speaking distance, on the Russian Christmas the Germans set up a big Christmas tree in front of their trenches with a huge proclamation advertising "Good Food," and "When War is Over You Can Go Home to Your Families." Fifty accepted the proffered salvation.

Maddened by Vodka Bottle.

But the staff had also to tell ruefully of a ruse that failed. At one point the Germans planted a giant vodka bottle, that had served for advertisement purposes in peace time, in front of their trenches at night, hoping to get a lot of response from the Russians. The sight of it, however, must have been maddening, for the next morning the Russians shot it to pieces—and didn't come over.

They couldn't guarantee the truth of the following, because it had happened in another division—an Austrian one—further down the line. A lonely outpost late at night was surprised to see a Russian field kitchen come slowly toward him, pulled by two shaggy little ponies. Behind walked the head cook and his assistant. On inquiry the cook explained that an officer of his company had boxed his ears, and he had thought the best way of revenging himself was by delivering their only field kitchen into the hands of the Germans.

These prisoners who run over sometimes forget to bring their arms with them, and the Germans not infrequently send them back to fetch them. Not a few of the Russians who come over naively ask through the interpreter if it is true that they will be killed. The Germans believe that, in order to stop wholesale desertions, the responsible Russian authorities have spread the information among the soldiers that the Germans are killing their prisoners, and I learned that one of the problems German Generals are wrestling with is how to let the Russian in the trenches know that he won't be shot if he comes over. The experiment of sending Russian prisoners back to their own lines to spread the gospel of good food and a whole skin has proved a failure, these preachers of the paradise of German prison camps being apparently promptly martyrised, it is assumed, from the fact that they never return. Not a few Mohammedans, I was told, were among those who ran over.

The Germans believe there is a great shortage of officers in the Russian Army.

"Prisoners have told us that there is not one officer to a company in some cases," B— remarked. "It is a fact that there are few officers among the Russian prisoners, dead or wounded. Thus in one batch of 1,200 prisoners we made there were only three officers."

This interesting phenomenon, the Germans explained not only by a shortage of officers, but by the fact that, as they said, the officers had little individual trenches of their own some distance behind their men, so that they could run the first to get away in case the position was stormed.

Carried Umbrella in War.

Not all the stories concerned Russian prisoners, however. There was a little human-interest note about an eccentric Landwehrman who in defiance of all rules and regulations, (which don't encourage the individual note in uniform or equipment) had brought his umbrella with him into the field. He always walked around with it, and he had had a special loop made on his coat from which to suspend the umbrella when it wasn't needed. The unique sight so materially added to the gayety of nations that the officers overlooked the infringement of the rules and regulations and let him keep his umbrella. And when he made his last charge and fell his comrades stuck the umbrella on his grave beside the cross.

Your attention was called to the "chandelier" above the dining room table—an iron ring suspended from the ceiling with half a dozen candles sitting on it—by the time you noticed for the first time that the lighting effects were all produced with candles in the staff headquarters and made the interesting discovery that petroleum was a rare thing in Poland—even rarer than drinking water.

"I keep writing home for petroleum to my people and they keep sending me wine. They think I am joking," one of the officers said.

The light problem, it seems, is almost as important as the drink problem in Poland. And as reading and playing cards is by no means the favorite cards light many of the officers play chess to while away the evening hours.

Another novelty I struck out here was tea for tooth wash—on account of the cholera danger, while another peculiarity of armies in the field need not be succinctly stated. The Germans are, however, waging the campaign against vermin with the same relentless thoroughness as against Russians and cholera.

There was the same fascination about watching B— and his staff of "jive wires" at work as there is in hanging around a newspaper office—for the layman. And there was something quite American about the atmosphere of the place—possibly because ragtime was on tap in the adjoining music room, one young staff officer feeding disks into a talking machine while another young officer (both off duty) competed with totally different Broadway tunes on the piano. From the fighting record of B—'s division American ragtime as an aid to the solution of technical problems deserves thoughtful consideration.

Message for New Yorker.

You noticed that the Kaiser's young men were getting their chance to make good in important jobs. And if you were a snapper up of human interest trifles you could acquire something from every one of the staff. There was first a Lieutenant of Uhlans who had left London "on impulse" the day before mobilization was ordered. He had been for ten years in the tea business in the City, and I promised to let George Mathews of 36 Mincing Lane, E. C., know through THE TIMES that his tea-business friend, Erwin B—, is doing well in the Uhlaning line.

B—'s Chief of Staff, Capt. H—, has a brother serving before Rheims, who received a four-day leave of absence to come home and marry an English girl, thus romantically saving her from threatened internment. It is to be noted that the hatred of England is quite an abstract, academic affair, and doesn't extend concretely to Englishwomen at least. Von H—, the courteous artillery commander of the division, told me that he had also married an English girl, and the world conflagration, I gathered, hadn't spread to his domestic hearth. To a peace-loving war correspondent these little things are hopeful signs for the future.

The General Manager of the division's telephone system was interesting. He was the livest proposition I had seen to date. And you weren't surprised to learn that his linemen frequently beat the cavalry patrols into a town or village suspected of having been evacated by the Russians. His most picturesque exploit, however, according to the General, was to get left behind once when the Germans evacuated a village. The General was not a little surprised to get a friendly "call" from a point 600 yards behind the Russian lines requesting that the German artillery be tipped off not to fire at the telephone exchange building.

"My father taught me to cut out red tape," the telephone chief told me. "He discovered a silver mine in the West in 1868, lived for fourteen years in America, and stood high in the councils of the Odd Fellows."

Sending Orders to Troops.

The business room of the division was as busy as a modern newspaper office when orders were to be sent out to the troops. Telephone instruments jingled. A uniformed operator was kept very busy at the switchboard in the corner. Another soldier was working a mimeographing apparatus; a dozen others writing away for dear life at makeshift desks; several of the young staff officers blue penciling copy; the managing editor, B—, off in a corner in consultation with his chief assistant, "doping out" some little scheme on a map for the tactical undoing of the Russians opposite, who could be clearly heard squandering ammunition. The General had the American habit of calling his young "barbarians" by their Christian names and sometimes by nicknames—something quite out of the ordinary in the German Army. The courteous young artillery commandant got a message which made him happy.

"Thank Heaven, the Russians are attacking," he called out. You gathered that this was just what they wanted the Russians to do, as they had some little pleasant surprise all fixed up to welcome them with.

Two things the General expressed himself as particularly glad for—that the cold weather had at last frozen the mud roads so that operations could be speeded up a bit" and that the days were getting longer, "so that one can follow up one's victories and extract every last prisoner out of them."

There was an air of cheerful optimism about the place, as if they had the game nicely sewed up," and I gathered that they had only one real "kick" here in the East—that there weren't a few English corps running around loose in Russia. To the average German soldier it seems a great waste of time and energy to have to clean up the Russians when they long to get back at the English, a hope likely to be deferred some little time longer, though, for, as B— put it, "the English say they will fight to the last Russian."

It takes half an hour for the Division Staff to pack up and move on. I was told: "The office fixtures, books, and other equipment make four wagonloads.

You were a bit nervous when an orderly saluted and announced that "the American correspondent was wanted on the telephone by headquarters." Had the Kaiser's secret field police, reversing all precedent, discovered that you were within the lines? But it was one of Hindenburg's staff officers calling up by military long distance to make sure that you hadn't been captured by Cossacks en route or otherwise come to grief, for he had watched your initial horsemanship with not unjustifiable misgivings.

"Responsible for Your Life."

All along the line, in fact, you notice that they are a bit uneasy for fear something will happen to you, and look decidedly relieved when they get you out of the danger zone. And it isn't altogether because they are afraid of giving the enemy a chance to spring a new super-atrocity story—that the "barbarians kill correspondents." You suggest, for instance, that you would like to run over by yourself to the Russian trenches to have a chat with the inmates, which has the startling effect of a bomb on the particular officer whose guest you are.

"I am responsible for your life," he says invariably, with great seriousness, and begs you not to do anything rash.

It is always a standing temptation to jump in and take a hand at helping to direct the troops, but your activities are necessarily limited by an inconvenient neutral conscience. However, when B— invites you to sit up with them and "hear the Eiffel Tower lie," you accept with pleasure. This wake is a nightly affair, for they are particularly interested in that part of the Eiffel Tower's Russian news which concerns their part of Poland, though the division's field wireless station picks up all the news, of course.

"We sit here by our tea, and suddenly around midnight comes news from the Eiffel Tower that we've been terribly defeated again. That's very discouraging," B— said whimsically. "A few weeks ago, out of a clear sky, came the Eiffel's wireless that the German divisions on the left, (name of a river,) which included my own, had been smashed by a fierce Russian attack, and that the German retreat was like a rout. And I had just returned from the battlefield! Unfortunately we can't talk back, or, rather, the Eiffel Tower couldn't receive us."

It proved to be one of the most interesting rites I had assisted at on either front. Around 11 o'clock came the official German wireless news from the high-power station at N—. But that was only a sort of advance cocktail to stimulate your appetite, for what the Eiffel Tower was to serve up around midnight (German time.) The Eiffel's small talk was Greek to me, but the division's wireless sharp wrote it all out in neat longhand, and passed the report over to his Excellency, who glanced over it, looked disappointed, and passed it on to me, remarking: "Unfortunately nothing in it tonight about the annihilation of my division."

And then the conversation here in far-off Poland veered inevitably around to the absorbing mystery of the British Navy, for the Germans are frankly puzzled by what they call its inactivity; they don't consider that it has done much under the circumstances. And Excellency B—, who had just received a letter from a retired German naval officer on the subject, red-penciled the following paragraph:

"I have the feeling that England fears to use her fleet unless compelled to do so by necessity in case of a German landing attempt, for fear that after the heavy losses in a big naval battle the command of the sea would go over to the Americans for a long while, and that this thought lames even the energy of a Lord Fisher."

And then, because you can't lap up too indefinitely, we observed the 1 o'clock closing law.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Woman's Opportunity

An established school for girls, about to enlarge its scope, is seeking an investment of about $15,000, preferably from a woman interested in educational affairs. The investment would be safe and profitable and increasingly so if services were obtained. X 267 Times.

Official Reports of War Operations

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—In Belgium, in the dunes, our artillery has executed very effective firing on the heavy batteries of Westende.

To the north of Arras, in the region of Notre Dame de Lorette, our counter-attacks have continued to progress. At this point the Germans, who employed large effectives, suffered a serious check.

In Champagne, in the ravine to the north, a German counter-attack has been repulsed. Rain, which has fallen all day, has caused a slackening in the operation.

In Alsace the progress made by us in the Vosges, at the Hartmannsweilerkopf, extends over 825 yards of German trenches.

On the evening of the 5th inst. we repulsed a counter-attack, opposite Ulfholtz, and blew up an ammunition depot at Carney. Last night we swept with our fire the enemy's advance post who attempted to establish themselves on the Sillakerkoff, east of Honneck.

(*Day Report*)—Somewhat lively artillery actions occurred around Nieuport and Ypres. From the Lys to the Aisne there was an intermittent cannonade.

In Champagne our progress yesterday in the ravine, northwest of Beausejour, caused the Germans last night to undertake fresh counter-attacks, which we repulsed. All our advance in the region of Perthes, reported in yesterday evening's communication, has been maintained. Near Vieville-en-Haye, northwest of Pont-à-Mousson, a well-directed fire upon a farm caused a panic among the soldiers occupying it. They fled to the woods, pursued by our shells. Near the Forest of Narroy, whole bodies of Germans unsuccessfully attempted attacks on our outposts.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—On March 6, in the western theatre of war, southeast of Ypres, we made a counter-attack and captured an English trench. An attempt by the enemy to take the conquered positions on Loretto Height failed. We took fifty French prisoners.

In the Champagne district the French continued their attacks near Perthes and Le Mesnil, but were repulsed. Near Perthes we captured five officers and forty French soldiers. In a counter-attack we occupied the small wood north of Perthes and the Ptre trench of their position near Le Mesnil. The French attacks against our positions near Vauquois and east of Badonviller and northeast of Celles were unsuccessful.

In the eastern war theatre our entire war booty in the forest district northwest of Grodno and around Augustowo has been collected in spite of energetic Russian counter measures. Our troops which were employed for this task are now at our disposal for other operations. Otherwise there is nothing of importance to report from around Grodno and near Lomza.

Northeast of Prasnysz a Russian attack broke down with severe losses to the enemy. Northwest of Plonsk a Russian attack was also repulsed.

South of the Vistula there is nothing important to report.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—On the left bank of the Niemen, the Germans have been driven back behind the railway station of Simno, and also in the district of Leipouny, near Suwalki. The distribution of troops on the right bank of the Narew shows no essential change.

On the road in the direction of Lomza obstinate fighting continues. On Friday night we dislodged the enemy from a commanding height on the west side of the high road from Stawiski to Lomza. Near the village of Karwowo we captured seven machine guns.

On the left bank of the Vistula, in the Pilica River district, the Germans yesterday opened an attack on a limited sector of our positions at the village of Domanevice.

In the Carpathians the Austrians continue their futile attacks in the direction of Baligrod.

In Eastern Galicia we are continuing the offensive after having driven the Austrians from their fortified positions on the River Bistrica, where we captured 100 prisoners.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—Attacks by the Russians on sections of our line east of Pietrkow, in Poland, were foiled by our effective artillery fire.

There is no other news either on this front or in Western Galicia.

In the Carpathians fighting continues for some ridge positions. Unfavorable weather conditions prevail. In Southeast Galicia temporary quiet has set in after the recent events.

RUSSIAN CENTRE TAKES UP ATTACK

Continued from Page 1.

planes and hundreds of supply wagons.

The Germans are now surrendering in large numbers. The prisoners say that infantry companies which three weeks ago numbered 240 men now number about eighty. About a quarter of the men still in the ranks are suffering from sickness.

Austrian Wing in Danger.

PETROGRAD, March 6, (via London.) Reoccupation by the Russians of Stanislau is regarded here as justifying their claim that the rapid advance of the Austro-German right flank in East Galicia was hazardous so long as their left flank in Galicia was successfully held back by the Russian forces. The right Austro-German flank advanced impetuously, apparently without regard to the inability of the left wing to co-operate in the contemplated encircling movements. The right flank in consequence is now in danger of having the tables turned and being surrounded by Russian forces.

The Russians now look for the retirement of the Austrians from Czernowitz and all of Bukowina, where the Austrian positions will become untenable if the Russians are able to continue the successful movement initiated at Stanislau.

Russian staff officers say since the failure of the Austro-Germans in the Stanislau region their attacks have weakened, not only in that vicinity but in West Galicia, between the Rivers Ondava and San. Their attacks here, in the opinion of the Russian Staff, are a device to draw the Russian troops westward from Halicz and the River Dniester.

Having abandoned the offensive along the northern front, the Germans now are seeking merely to fortify the Russian territory taken in the advance from East Prussia and establish a defensive line. This line roughly parallels the border, extending from Simno to Seree, Augustowo, along the Bobr River, and on to Mlawa.

The Russians apparently have been able, however, to interfere seriously with this plan by the advance of the Tenth Army, which the Germans asserted was virtually destroyed as a result of the German victory in East Prussia. The successes of the Tenth Army in the Lomza district threaten to compel the withdrawal of the Germans from Grodno or imperil maintenance of their communications between these two portions of the German forces in the north.

CZERNOWITZ ABANDONED.

Only Patrols of Austrians Remain While Russians Advance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VENICE, March 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The main Austrian army has already abandoned Czernowitz, only patrols having been left in the city, which has been without water since the Russians bombarded and wrecked the reservoirs.

The improvement in the weather has enabled the latter to bring up reinforcements very quickly.

Great discontent prevails in Transylvania, where there is a scarcity of bread, meat, and salt, further supplies of these commodities being unobtainable owing to the Austro-Hungarian policy of starving out an unfriendly population. The people are receiving assistance from their compatriots over the border, and await the invasion of their country by their neighbors with the greatest impatience.

BULGARIA MOVES TROOPS.

Concentrates Three Divisions Near Tirnova, Saloniki Hears.

PARIS, March 6.—Bulgaria has secretly mobilized three full army divisions in the neighborhood of Tirnova, according to information contained in a Saloniki dispatch to the Havas Agency, based upon what is said to be reliable authority. The same source is responsible for the statement that the Kostendil division has been sent to an unknown destination.

An unnamed officer high in the Bulgarian Army is quoted as saying: "These troops would be useful in an advance on Adrianople."

NEW NOTE FOR ALLIES.

Washington to Inquire How Embargo is to be Enforced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The State Department has completed a draft of the note of inquiry the American Government will send to Great Britain and France in regard to the reprisals plan the Allies have declared against Germany. This Government feels that the British Government's statement was incomplete, and the note of inquiry will be addressed with a view to ascertaining the full purposes of the British and French Governments.

The American note is described as one of inquiry. But remarks made by high officials in close touch with diplomatic affairs indicate that it is something more than this. There was at first a disposition to let the note wait until the British plans were more fully explained in the Order in Council, which Premier Asquith announced a few days ago would soon be promulgated. But the United States in hurrying its note of inquiry, it is understood, in order to give the British Government an opportunity to adjust the details of its plans to the demands of the United States before the order is made public.

This suggests that the note, while making inquiries as to how the British Government expects to carry out its plans, will also indicate the objections the United States has to the policy already announced. The sentiment in Washington is that only a paper blockade has been proclaimed and that every seizure of a neutral ship under its terms will be in violation of international law.

RELIEF SHIPS HELD UP.

Three Vessels Await German Guarantee of Safety on

BULGARIA'S POSITION IN THE WORLD WAR

One of Her Diplomats Explains Her Stand Against Russia and Her Neighbors.

WANTS TREATY ABROGATED

Position of Great Influence for or Against the Allies Which She Proposes to Use.

By P. M. MATTHEEFF,

Bulgarian Commissioner to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and Former Minister to Greece.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 5.—Fear can and does impose consent, but never confidence. Russia is ever feared but never trusted. Daneff was the prototype of perfect confidence in Russian diplomacy and policy as regards Bulgaria. As Minister of Foreign Affairs he declared in the Sobranije that he had no politics with Russia, in other words, he freely confided Bulgarian interest into the hand of Russian diplomacy. He has lived to make another declaration as public as the first one, that his policy, as guided by that of Russia, was bankrupt.

It occurs to many that Bulgaria, a child among nations, taught to walk by Russia, should leave its destinies in the hands of its benefactors, that under such conditions alone could she have secured existence and prosperity. To judge of the conditions under which Bulgaria had existed and lived, as well as those in the midst of which she was raised upon tottering feet, such would have been the ambition of Bulgaria, and under good, reasonable management she might have been held to it without any irksomeness for her. The good or reasonable management lacked completely in so far as real Bulgarian interests were concerned; contempt for them was rather the order of the day. The leaders of the nation sought for ways of deliverance from such a high-handed policy, inseparable from unnecessary humiliations for those who only desired to be respected in the house, proclaimed solemnly as their own. At the first sign of an endeavor at self-respect, arbitrary measures were counseled and carried out.

The Prince chosen by the Russians became the butt of the exercise of contempt on the part of the Russian officials in Bulgarian service. He was flouted in every possible way in his very palace. Disloyalty to Russia had never occurred to him until Bulgarian wishes and the economical interest of the country became subservient to the private profit of Russians. He struck out for his dignity of Prince as well as that of man, and to uphold the self-respect of the country against, as he trusted, unscrupulous Russian agents. The unscrupulous agents, however, turned out to represent Russian policy or Russian system, and the conflict commenced and will cease only when Bulgaria falls under the dominion of Russia or places herself or is placed beyond the reach of her heavy hand.

Bulgaria's "Ingratitude."

Ever since Bulgaria has been dubbed as the ungrateful country, and among the masses in Russia the favorite name of the Bulgarian Bratushka (little brother) has become a general expression of contempt. The Bulgarian desires to be grateful to Russia and is grateful; he has given many important proofs of his gratitude to Russia, but Russia will none of it. It suits her purpose that Bulgaria should be ungrateful.

Prince Alexander, a good man in every sense, was sacrificed to Russian policy or rather system. A determined and a merciless hand was stretched to take possession of the country. General Kaulbars was sent out, without the shadow of a doubt in his mind or in that of those who had sent him that he would only have to give his orders. Stambouloff saved the country. The high-handed dealing of the Russians was the result of the small value they put upon the Bulgarian nation, of the contempt they openly declared for it. Prince Waldemar of Denmark, brother-in-law of the Russian Emperor, was elected successor to Prince Alexander, but no concession on the part of Stambouloff, guaranteeing the right of a really autonomous existence to Bulgaria, was sufficient to conciliate Russia. The fiat of the Emperor had gone out; Bulgaria must come to her senses; his will was to be henceforward the will of Bulgaria.

Prince Ferdinand was elected and maintained in the teeth of Russia. The struggle for right and for self-preservation against might and a protectorate, to use the milder term, proceeded with determination on one side and relentlessness on the other for seven years. An Emperor died and his unalterable will died with him. His successor made a concession, but it was a retreat for a better advance on opportunity. The struggle has not ceased. The original Russian ideal of Great Bulgaria (St. Stefano Bulgaria) was abandoned. Bulgaria's endeavor at national ideals and Bulgarian stubbornness were in opposition to Russian plans. Henceforward Bulgaria must be kept down, never to rise beyond the need of assistance from Russia.

The bases of the future plans of Russia were transferred from Sofia to Belgrade. The support of Servia would keep Bulgaria in check and be a menace to Austria-Hungary. The strengthening of Servia became necessary and Servia was encouraged and supported in the most flagrant and unscrupulous manner in a propaganda in Macedonia as against Bulgaria. The development of Bulgarian institutions in Macedonia, approved by the Turkish authorities, were systematically opposed by the Russian Government. Russia is principally responsible for the sufferings of the people of Macedonia and the blood with which the country has been drenched. To keep Servia well in hand, Russia guaranteed her the ultimate possession of Northwestern Macedonia. To that effect she obtained from the Porte the imposition of a Servian Bishop (Firmalian) in Scopis (Uskuf) to exercise unhampered authority in a country where he had no followers and alongside the Bulgarian Bishop elected by the people themselves, according to the canons of the church, and by the consent of the Porte, but who was never allowed freedom to even perform his duties toward his flock. Russia finally succeeded in guaranteeing to Servia, in black and white, her possession of Northwestern Macedonia. The reserved zone for arbitration in the Serbo-Bulgarian Treaty of 1912, is the result. It is a concession not to Servia but to Russia. The treaty was the work of Russia. It has turned out the most iniquitous both in intention and in execution and most injurious to Bulgaria. An object was attained.

Cost of the Turkish War.

Bulgaria fought the main battle of the war with Turkey, her forces in the field were superior by three times those of her allies put together, and her losses in men were in the same proportion, but in the final partition of the results she came out a very serious loser, while some of her allies nearly doubled their territory. Bulgaria is accused of avoiding the arbitration provided by the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty. The fact is Bulgaria did everything possible to bring about this arbitraton. She insisted upon it most urgently. Servia delayed it; she could do so because, supported by Russia, the Russian agent in Belgrade, Hartwig, was the mainspring of the Servian policy at the time. He was its counsellor and director. Long before the second war commenced between the allies, Servia had violated the treaty both in the spirit and the letter. This could not have been done, and was not done, without the connivance of Russia.

Rumania had accepted the decision of the St. Petersburg Convention; a commission was out and had proceeded to delimitate the new frontier line. Rumania was permitted to invade Bulgaria for fear of Bulgaria, exhausted as she was in vanquishing both Greek and Servian, which would put an end to all intricacy in Russian policy. The second war put an end to the Balkan League; the German Emperor congratulated the King of Rumania and called him the peacemaker, but the Russian Emperor went on a pilgrimage to the same King at Costanja. The highest bid is yet to be made. Where shame should have been felt and contempt shown, there vanity was pampered. Servia violated her treaty with Bulgaria. Rumania ignored the convention of St. Petersburg and Turkey was allowed to laugh at the treaty of London.

By the treaty between Servia and Bulgaria, Russia was virtually intrusted with the guidance of all future action in the Balkans. She has misused the trust and is responsible for the present critical situation. The present war, coming at this time, is the consequence of the breaking up of the Balkan League. The Balkan League in force, Austria could not have presented her ultimatum to Servia and Bulgaria would have been a check upon extreme Servian chauvinistic action in Austria.

Bulgarian agitation in Macedonia provoked Turkey during twenty years and more. Bulgaria had no support in her policy, but Turkey's independence of action was hampered and, instead of taking direct action against Bulgaria, she revenged herself on the Bulgarians, her subjects massacring them from time to time.

Servian agitation in Austria was agreeable to Russian policy. In Austria the law protected all its subjects, and Servian agitation there did not expose the Servian race to persecution. The law in Turkey was exercised on opportunities. Turkey put up with many humiliating provocations. She was used to it. Turkey was no longer a great power; Austria was one, and she was bound to maintain her prestige. The assassinations of Sarajevo were the culminating point reached by the systematic Servian subversive propaganda, against Austrian authority with her territories, and the ultimatum which has led to the present war, was delivered.

The treaty of Bucharest left Bulgaria in a position intolerable. Her former allies, with Rumania in addition, obliged her, under threat of her capital being immediately occupied by the Rumanian troops, to accept conditions of peace which diminished and humiliated her to an unprecedented degree. They bound her hands and feet and gagged her. The dastard stroke of Rumania, illustrated at the time in Punch's cartoon as a stab in the back, was vaunted as that of the Peacemaker, and the Russian Emperor, of the unalterable will, paid the King of Rumania the greatest honors; the German Emperor sent him the Marshal's baton, and the whole of the European and American press fell upon the common prey, Bulgaria, and accused the nation of barbarities, such as are being now bandied between the great powers at war, which others had committed. It was the kicking of the fallen and prostrate hero! What had Bulgaria not done since it started on its existence only thirty-five years ago?

Things have altered. The great iniquity committed against Bulgaria is facing and confounding its authors. Bulgaria is again a factor in politics, even in those beyond those of the Balkan States.

What does Bulgaria claim?

She wants the Treaty of Bucharest abrogated, the execution of the Treaty of London, and the fulfillment of the St. Petersburg convention. She wants to return to the position and rights which the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty gave her. Thus only can the treachery of Servia, Greece, Rumania, and Turkey be blotted out; on those terms alone can a satisfactory settlement be arrived at in these Balkan countries.

ADMITS ASTURIAS ATTACK.

Germany Expresses Regret at Firing on Hospital Ship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The German Embassy issued tonight the following explanation of the recent attack on the British hospital ship Asturias:

"Government sorry to admit British hospital ship Asturias was attacked on Feb. 1, 5:05 P. M. Coming up in twilight carrying lights as prescribed for ordinary steamers, ship was taken for transport conveying troops. Distinctive marks showing character of ship not being illuminated were only recognized after shot had been fired. Fortunately torpedo failed to explode. The moment ship was recognized as hospital ship, every attempt of further attack was immediately given up."

The statement, signed by the Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, and in quotation marks as shown, has the appearance of a cablegram which had not been filled out on translation from code. No comment on the statement was obtainable.

The Asturias was about fifteen miles northeast of Havre, France, when she was attacked on Feb. 1. Press reports said her commander saw the torpedo fired by a submarine and succeeded in evading it.

ALLIED ADVANCE SOON?

French Gain Gradually in Champagne—British Hold Their Ground.

LONDON, March 6.—The end of the thirty-first week of the war, and the first signs of better weather conditions, after a hard Winter, find the allied armies in the Western theatre nearing readiness for that concerted onslaught on the Germans in the preparation of which the forces of General Joffre and Field Marshal Sir John French have been doing so much spade work during the last four months.

From the sea through the dunes of Flanders to Arras in France, the British and the Belgian armies appear today to have withstood successfully all the attempts of the Germans to break through their lines, while from Arras to the snow-topped ridges of the Vosges the French continue to win slowly forward. This is especially true in the Champagne district, although the skillful German commanders exact a heavy price for every step gained in this section toward what the French hope soon will result in freeing the city of Rheims from the attentions of the German howitzers.

SMOKE SCREENED ASSAILANTS.

Germans Crept Close Before Discharging Their Liquid Fire.

PARIS, March 6.—At the War Office today there was issued a statement describing in somewhat greater detail the use by the Germans of a burning liquid against French trenches in the woods of Malincourt, which was referred to in a previous official communication. Today's statement follows:

"On Feb. 26, toward noon, the men who occupied one of the trenches thus captured, near a path in the centre of some woods, saw thick and voluminous smoke rising against the parapet of their field work. This column of smoke, of blackish color, rose to a height of forty meters. Those who were furthest from the interior of the woods perceived it and thought that our men had just set off a mine.

"The defenders of the trench felt a hot wind blow upon them and a few instants later they were burned with a flaming liquid which they believed to be from tar. The jets of liquid spurted upon them through the smoke as if hurled from a pump. There were a dozen meters of breastworks and wire in front of the trench, but, concealed by the cloud of smoke, the Germans, many of whom carried huge scissors hanging on their necks, were able to open a passage.

"They succeeded thus in penetrating to the trench and, profiting by the effects of the surprise produced, attempted to follow up their success by gaining some of the ground in the woods. But we succeeded in establishing to the rear a solid barrier, and the next day a vigorous counter attack returned to us, almost entirely, the ground lost on the 26th.

"It remains, then, only to observe from this incident that the utilization of this procedure revives some methods of warfare which it was supposed had been abolished. The German Army, already provided with regular incendiary material, has completed its set of implements."

LA TOURAINE AFIRE, PASSENGERS SAFE

Continued from Page 1.

mouth. The Standford is a Norwegian freighter, which left New Orleans Feb. 6 for Fredrickstad.

SAILED WITH 84 PASSENGERS.

French Line's Agent and a Hospital Unit Among Them.

The Touraine is believed to have had eighty-four passengers on board when she left here Feb. 27, thirty-eight of these being in the second cabin.

Paul Faguet, general agent of the French Line here, was one passenger. He was hurrying to the bedside of his wife, who is very ill in Paris.

Another passenger was Bernard Feinburg, 54 years old, a noted French sculptor, who had been visiting his sister, Mrs. Emma Evans of 26 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn. For three months Mr. Feinburg had suffered from insomnia, due chiefly to worry over the European war, and he took the sea trip here to cure it. During his two weeks' stay in this city Mr. Feinburg called upon August Belmont, whom he had met frequently in France.

Mr. Feinburg executed the group of statuary, "Columbus Landing in America," and much of his work is well known to sculptors and painters. Two years ago he made two silver heads for the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Also on board the steamship was a service unit from the French Hospital in West Thirty-fourth Street, this city. This was made possible by a gift of $100,000 by Mrs. William J. Fitzgerald of this city, whose son, now a Major in the English Army, is serving at the front.

The party were bound for the military hospital at the Château de Passy, near Sens, in the Province of Yonne, about seventy miles southeast of Paris. A building, once used as a girls' reformatory, was assigned to the unit.

The gift was tendered to France several months ago, and was formally accepted by the Government. Dr. Percy R. Turnure sailed for France two weeks before the party on the Touraine, and the entire equipment of the unit went on the French liner Niagara, which sailed several weeks ago. The shipment, including two automobile ambulances and supplies of every description to last six months, was in charge of two hospital attendants and three nuns.

The Passy Hospital, with which the new unit is to be attached, is about twenty-five miles from the active fighting zone, and it is planned to be one of the base hospitals of the military system. It is to be the reception hospital for the sick and wounded of all nationalities sent from the front over the main railroad lines. Its own ambulances will also carry wounded direct from the scene of fighting.

The doctors sailing on the Touraine were Joseph L. Wheelwright, I. C. Walker, W. G. Braddock, A. O. Jimenis, and John S. Irwin. The nurses who sailed were the Misses Alma McCormick, who is to be the head nurse; Dorothy O'Connell, Eugenia H. Lyons, Victoria Francfort, Florence Gordon, Cathryn O'Hanlon, Ellen O'Hanlon, Mollie McGrath, Nellie Burdette Parsons, Edna Laurentia Peterson, and Thomas J. Burke, Jr.

Second Cabin Passengers.

The complete list of the thirty-eight second-cabin passengers on the Touraine is as follows:

ALPHONSE, ROBERT, 153 East Seventy-sixth Street, New York.
ANDREWS, Mrs. ALICE P. L., Boston, Mass.
ANDREWS, Master RALPH, Boston, Mass.
CRAIB, Mrs. AGNES, Havana, Cuba.
CRAIB, Miss HELEN, Havana, Cuba.
BRADDOCK, Dr. W. G., New York.
BURKE, THOMAS J., Jr., French Hospital, New York.
DEL PEUCH, BENOIT, Hotel Lorraine, New York.
FAGUET, PAUL, New York agent of French Line.
FEINBERG, B., 26 Woodbine Avenue, Brooklyn.
FOSDICK, WOOD, Waldorf-Astoria, New York.
FRANCFORT, Miss VICTORIA, French Hospital, New York.
GAURAND, LOUIS, Poughkeepsie.
GRAVEL, EDMOND, Montreal.
GORDON, Miss FLORENCE, French Hospital, New York.
IRWIN, Dr. JOHN S., New York.
JIMENIS, Dr. A. O., New York.
LEVY, GASTON, Hotel Claridge, New York.
LYONS, Miss EUGENIA M., French Hospital, New York.
McCORMICK, Miss ALINA, M., French Hospital, New York.
McGRATH, Miss MOLLIE, French Hospital, New York.
MAURER, JOSEPH L., 2,619 Eighth Avenue, New York.
MAZET, EUGENE, San Francisco.
O'CONNELL, Miss DOROTHY, French Hospital, New York.
O'HANLON, Miss CATHLYN, French Hospital, New York.
O'HANLON, Miss ELLEN, French Hospital, New York.
PARES, EMILE, Hotel Belmont, New York.
PARSONS, Miss NELLIE B., French Hospital, New York.
PETERSON, Miss EDNA L., French Hospital, New York.
PREAULT, JULES SIMON, Montreal.
REPUSSEAU, FRANCOIS, Hotel Brevoort, New York.
SIMPSON, RALPH, New Haven.
SOULET, AUGUSTE, Montreal.
SWOBODA, RAYMOND ROLF, Hotel Manhattan, New York.
WALKER, Dr. I. C., Boston.
WALKER, Mrs. I. C., Boston.
WETTACH, Miss CECILE, 197 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.
WHEELWRIGHT, Dr. JOSEPH L., New York.

There were about forty-six steerage passengers on the Touraine, and most of these were French and Belgian reservists. The names of seven were given out at the French Consulate:

Eugene La Peyrere, Francois Bonneville, Yves Le Coz, Alphonse Robert, Leon Lussignol, Edmond Riegel, and Louis Gautrand.

These names were received from Montreal: Gabriel Dartige, Jean Rostagnat, Maurice Provain, Jules Hefmel, Jean Morien, Alphone Basty, Jean Lagaud, Mrs. Marie Reault and son, Joseph, aged 9; M. Chatevaire, Mrs. Beatrice Grondenmonge, Mr. and Mrs. Wauthier Furcy. Miss Emelienne Lagaud, Mrs. Ebiltzer, and Mrs. Joseph Condi and two children, Lucy and George, aged 7 and 6.

The following names were received from the Belgian Consulate:

Philomon de Meyer, Benjamin Feinberg, Conrad Feddersen, Jules Minjauw, Isadore Landkman, Joseph Bertongon, and Arthur Muylle.

Other names of steerage passengers, believed to be on board, are:

August Soulet, (thought to have transferred from the second cabin,) Mrs. Alisa Pidon and child, Chicago; Edward Yates, New York; Celina Gilletti, Magueri Cabalan, New Orleans; Aniceto Rodriques, New Orleans; George de Houseaux, New York; Francois Anthony Schwartz, New York; Walter Fah, British Columbia, and Miss Alice Marie Bourbon, New York.

In addition to the above there were two persons deported from Ellis Island, whose names could not be ascertained, and one sailor who was being taken home ill.

BOSTONIANS ON TOURAINE.

Two from the City and Three from Near-by Cities on Board.

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AMMUNITION AND GUNS ABOARD

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Although the French Line officials denied that there were explosives on board, the manifest at the Custom House showed that in her 1,200 tons of general cargo she had 4,494 cases of cartridges, 139 rapid-fire guns, and 500 cases of cartridges for these guns. These weighed twenty-six tons and were valued at $21,000.

There were also 550 cases of heavy ammunition for rapid-fire guns weighing 55,000 pounds and valued at $23,000, two heavy automatic guns, many barrels of turpentine, five cases of automatic revolvers, 12,000 pounds of blankets, a large amount of foodstuffs, including beef, sausage, lard, and flour. There were no oils in the manifest.

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"But cartridges are not explosives."

LONG RECORD OF TOURAINE.

Played a Part in Saving Persons from the Volturno.

The Touraine was the first twin-screw steamship built for the French Line, and she has been in service since 1891. Her dimensions are: Length, 520 feet; beam, 65 feet, and depth of hold, 38 feet. Her gross tonnage is 8,400 tons.

After a long and honorable career in the first-class passenger service she was made over two years ago into a second cabin and steerage vessel to open the Havre-Montreal service, but owing to the requisitioning of the newer ships of the line by the Government when the war began, she was restored to the New York-Havre route.

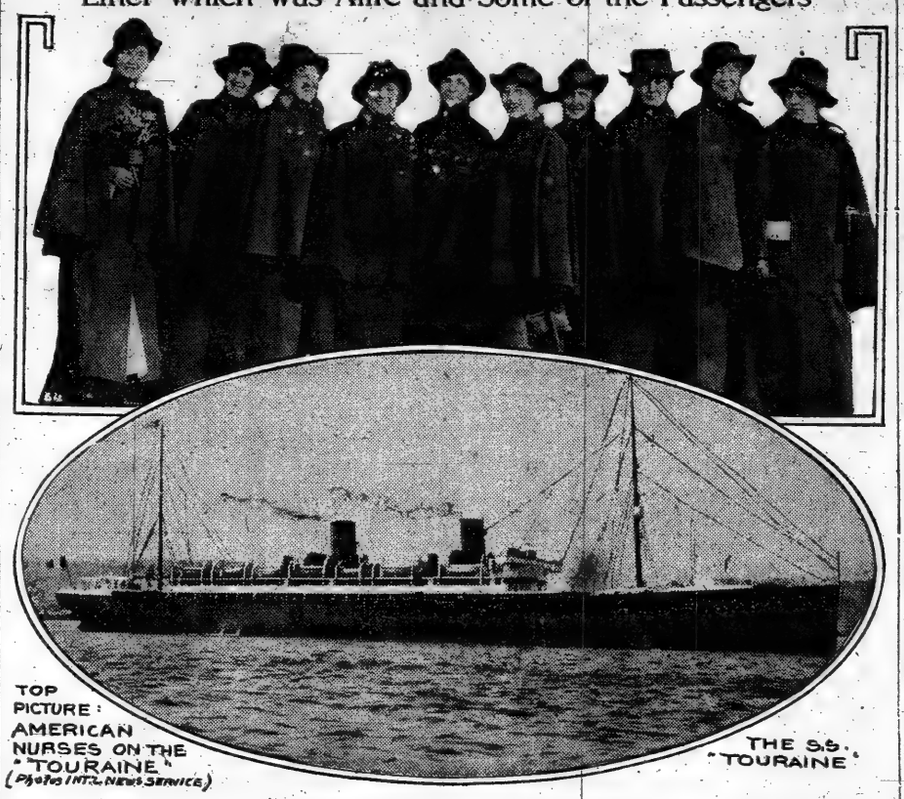
On Jan. 21, 1903, the Touraine caught fire at her dock in Havre, but the damage was not serious. She was withdrawn from the New York-Havre service for a time in 1907 on account of serious damage was not serious. She was withdrawn was due to sail from this port.

The Touraine played a part in saving lives from the Uranium Line steamship Volturno, ablaze in midocean, on Oct. 13, 1913. She rescued forty-two persons in a heavy sea and took them safely to Havre. For this the Captain and crew were rewarded with medals.

It was the Captain of the Touraine who warned Capt. Smith of the Titanic of the presence of icebergs in the steamship lanes on the night before the big liner met her fate.

The Touraine was commanded by Capt. Gaussin, with Gaillard as his chief officer. Other officers of the vessel were: First Lieutenant, Houis; Second Lieutenant, Le Picard; Third Lieutenant, Alamiesse; purser, Levelox; physician, Bohec; Chief Steward, Gathi; Chief Engineer, Lapleau; Second Engineer, Jacquet; Third Engineer, Guegen; Fourth Engineer, Gabbe; Fifth Engineer, Le Bigot; Sixth Engineer, Bucas; Seventh Engineer, Bannes; Assistant Engineer, Sorton; Chief Electrician, Le Coz, and wireless operators, Vidannemt and Sagot.

Liner Which Was Afire and Some of the Passengers



TOP PICTURE: AMERICAN NURSES ON THE "TOURAINE" (Photo Int'l News Service)

THE S.S. "TOURAINE"

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SAY GERMANS LOST 3,000,000.

French Deduce the Figures from Casualties of Ten Regiments.

PARIS, March 6.—An official note issued by the French Press Bureau declares that the German losses since the beginning of hostilities in killed, wounded, sick, and prisoners reaches the enormous total of 3,000,000 men. This calculation is based on the known casualties in ten German regiments.

"Analysis of the German losses during five months in ten regiments, taken from army corps on both the eastern and western German fronts, shows a total of 36,281 officers and soldiers—that is, an average per regiment of 725 monthly," says the note.

Applying this percentage of losses to the entire German Army, including the Landwehr, Landsturm, new formations, and marines, the deduction is made that the total German losses during the seven months of the war must exceed 3,000,000. The note continues:

"Even admitting that certain regiments suffered less than those mentioned above, all the regiments have been violently engaged repeatedly on one or the other of the two fronts, sometimes on both, and it is impossible to arrive at a smaller figure for the total German losses, including the sick, than 3,000,000."

LUSITANIA AT LIVERPOOL.

Liner Flew No Flag for Two Days—Voyage Without Incident.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 6.—The Lusitania docked at Liverpool at 8 o'clock this morning, and the passengers, who reached London early this afternoon, described the voyage as ideally smooth and without incident of any kind. The liner flew no flag during the last two days, several passengers told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent; but at no time was the Stars and Stripes hoisted.

While crossing the Irish Channel the lights were extinguished, but everybody went to bed and slept as usual.

Willard Straight, who was in London in December with H. P. Davison in regard to the exchange situation, said that his return was for business reasons of a private nature.

RUMANIA'S $13,000,000 MAY BE SPENT HERE

Contracts for Rifles and Ammunition Almost Closed, Says Mr. Prichitt.

Military representatives of the Rumanian Government are negotiating here for war supplies, which include 200,000 rifles and 200,000,000 rounds of ammunition. Although the unusually large war order, taken in connection with the reported $25,000,000 loan to Rumania by Great Britain and the presentation in the Rumanian Chamber of Deputies yesterday of a bill for the appropriation of $40,000,000 for war expenditures, is accepted by arms manufacturers here as an indication that Rumania is preparing to join the Allies, the supplies desired by Rumania cannot be delivered in full before July, 1916.

The Rumanian order amounts to approximately $13,000,000, according to Hugh K. Prichitt, head of the banking firm of Prichitt & Co., at 60 Broadway, to which the contracts have been offered through the Paris agency of Frank S. Gray & Son.

"The contracts for the supplies, which lack only a few details for completion, were received from Capt. E. Urechia, war contractor for the Rumanian Army," said Mr. Prichitt. "We are not at liberty to say what firms will produce the supplies, but it will take about sixteen months to complete the order for the rifles. So far as we have been able to ascertain, there are no military rifles in the market here for immediate delivery. Probably one-half of the entire order could be made ready for delivery at the end of the year. Two types of rifles are under consideration. For the purpose of hurrying the order as rapidly as possible the rifles will be made specially to use such ammunition as can be most quickly obtained.

"I understand that the reason why Rumania is arranging for these contracts directly is that she has no representatives here, not even a consular agent. A few weeks ago a military commission came here from Rumania to get these supplies, but after visiting various factories its members returned home without accomplishing their object, chiefly because they considered the prices asked for arms excessive."

Following the custom for similar orders these Rumanian contracts for arms require an advance payment of 25 per cent. on acceptance of the contracts, with a guarantee for payment in full on delivery, together with a bond to indemnify the contractors in the event of the cancellation of the order.

PARIS, March 6.—A bill opening a credit of 200,000,000 leu, ($40,000,000,) for military expenditures has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies by the Government, says a dispatch to the Petit Parisien from its Bucharest correspondent.

Another bill has been introduced which would call up the 1915 class of recruits, extend for one year the period of command for Generals who have reached the age limit, and modify the law governing military requisition.

C. Dissesco, former Minister of Public Instruction, has announced that he will interpellate the Government, asking what attitude it intends to take now that the fate of the Dardanelles is at issue and if Rumania will be consulted by the powers in the settlement of that question.

600,000 WOUNDED IN FRANCE

Estimate Made by A. Piatt Andrew in Letter Dated Jan. 22.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 6.—A letter received here today from A. Piatt Andrew, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who is doing hospital and ambulance work at Dunkirk, France, says there are now 600,000 wounded in the hospitals in that country. On Jan. 22, when the letter was written, Mr. Andrew said there were in Dunkirk between 12,000 to 15,000 wounded, and that since the beginning of the war a total of 70,000 injured had passed through the town.

German aeroplanes are frequent visitors, according to Mr. Andrew, who writes that one of the bombs dropped by them took off the side of the ambulance he was driving.

ASHES of the Lenten penitential season are sweetened by

White Rock WATER

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

consists of 98 pages as follows:

I. Rotogravure-Picture Section.
II. General News.
III. and IV. Editorial and Sports Sections.
V. Magazine Section.

Page		Page	
1-2.	Armageddon and Afterward, by E. Ashmead-Bartlett.	11.	Rich Man Wants to Give Away His Millions.
3.	Turkish Sultan Flees to Brousa.	12-13.	Impressions of the Passing Show.
4.	Mines, the Terrors of the Sea.	14.	A Rational Position on Suffrage, by Charlotte Perkins Gilman.
5.	Germany's National Obsession, by Theodore Clarke Smith, Ph. D.	15-16.	The Case Against Votes for Women, by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge.
6.	Turk Capital May Yield Riches.	17.	Noted Chefs Make Soup for Poor.
7.	Only Nurse in Belgian Trenches. Miss Jeanne Perichou, Tells of Her Work on the Firing Line.	18.	Secret of the Garden Beautiful, Told by Samuel Parsons.
8.	The New-Born American Legion, by Richard Barry.	19.	New York Now Issues an Almanac.
9-10.	America and a New World-State, by Norman Angell.	20-21.	Mrs. Williamson Asks a Question.
		21.	Richest Club to Meet Atop Skyscraper.
		22-23.	Morgan Gifts to Metropolitan.
		24.	"A Source of Innocent Merriment."

VI. Review of Books—(Folded in Magazine Section.)
VII. Society, Fashions, Votes-for-Women Letters, Drama, Music.
VIII. Real Estate, Automobiles, Business and Financial.

EM GATTLE & CO
PLATINUMSMITHS 630 FIFTH AVE JEWELERS

THE Gattle Collection embodies all that is permanent in artistic jewelry. It blends the best thought of former ages with the most distinguished features of the present mode in jewelry design.

Opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

Introduce the

New Fashions

for Women and Misses

Fashions are cyclical—the modes and graces of an earlier day are returned. Mid-Victorian, Imperatrice Eugenie and the fashions of the Bourbon Court, under Louis Philippe, are traced in the new season's styles. The tucker yoke, the cap and tube sleeve, the be-flounced, be-ruffled and be-ruched skirt, the polonaise, the flat Chatelaine bodice, the garlands of flowers, the clouds of tulle, the quaint ancien touches and the shimmer of crystal and paillettes all savor of the romantic periods of dress. These are the notes presented in this—

Opening Showing of

Tailleur and Costume Suits, Robes Tailleurs and Afternoon Frocks, Danse, Dinner and Evening Gowns, Coats, Blouses, Chapeaux.

—And all the accessories of dress in original and unusual interpretations.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

SUDDEN INSPECTION FOR GERMAN SHIPS

Collector Said to Have Acted on Rumor That Interned Liners Were to Slip Away.

BIG VESSELS READY FOR SEA

Malone Establishes Strict Watch to Prevent Violations of Our Neutrality.

In order to make certain that the neutrality laws were being observed strictly on the twelve German liners interned in Hoboken, the Collector of the Port sent twenty of his men to inspect them yesterday. The inspectors visited the six North German Lloyd liners and six Hamburg-American liners tied up at their piers, but refused to discuss their trip.

The rumor that the Vaterland and the George Washington were waiting for a chance to slip out of the harbor was revived yesterday by the action of the Collector. Saturday is usually a half holiday with the Customs officials unless a ship is expected to arrive with many passengers. All that Collector Malone would say in regard to the investigation was that he was looking into all cases where there was a chance that the neutrality law was being violated.

The New York Customs squad, consisting of about forty inspectors, was making a complete inspection of ships of all nations, he said. There are twenty-six German and four Austrian steamships interned here. One motor ship and two sailing ships, also German, are anchored off Staten Island.

Although it is well known that the Vaterland, George Washington, Kaiser Wilhelm II., and the other liners are all coaled and stored, ready for sea, it is not believed among shipping men that they will violate the neutrality laws, as it would involve too much risk. The patrol duty at Quarantine is being done by a navy tug and the United States Revenue cutter Mohawk.

TRENT'S PAEAN TO GERMANY

"Give the Heroic State Her Due," Columbia Professor Sings.

Professor W. P. Trent of Columbia University has contributed to The Staats-Zeitung the following poem, entitled "Germany, 1915":

Fronting the world, she stands erect
In valor, strength, and self-respect.
The threats and insults of her foes
She answers grim, with scorn and blows.
In peace, a wisely ordered State;
In war, she shows herself as great;
Witness, the drenching blood that stains
Polonian, Gallic, Belgian plains,
Whilst Britain's coasts at spectres stare
That leap from sea, or drop from air.

The world ere now such marvel saw
Never, and hails 'twixt rage and awe.
Vain rage! This stark, consummate might
Is girt with adamantine right—
The right to live beneath the sun,
The right to hold what has been won
By toil and science, thrift and art,
In camp and farm, in school and mart—
A right which still without avail
Revenge and cant and greed assail.

Before such prowess rage must sink,
And generous minds be bold to think.
Hypocrisy hath here no place;
Barbarian?—that imperial race!
By Heaven, you Germany, today
Holding so splendidly at bay
Those variegated tribes of men,
Is not a thing to hunt and pen!

Enough of blind, hysteric fear,
Enough of menace, vaunt, and sneer,
Enough of ghastly tales untrue!
Give the heroic State her due!
Strength to her arm, and to her brow
All glory that the gods allow!

NEEDN'T MAKE SUPPLIES.

Pittsburgh Mills Give Workmen Who Oppose War Right to Refuse.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., March 6.—Workmen disapproving of warfare for humanitarian reasons are not compelled to join crews making shrapnel shells for European armies in a majority of the dozen or more Pittsburgh plants turning out this material, it has been announced by officials of the factories. Mechanics are invited to assist in the work, but they are informed at the same time that there will be no insistance if they possess views antagonistic to furnishing war materials for a belligerent nation. Thus far, it is said, only a small number have decided to be transferred to shellmaking departments.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., March 6.—An order for 46,500 tons of steel, valued at $2,000,000, to be used in the manufacture of shrapnel, has been received by the Cambria Steel Company from the Russian Government, according to an authoritative source.

WAR PROFITS MOCK PRAYER.

Ex-Gov. Stokes Says We Shouldn't Sell Arms While Preaching Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 6.—Former Gov. E. C. Stokes aroused the delegates to the Methodist Episcopal Conference here today by saying in an address that prayers for peace were a mockery while this nation permitted materials of war to be shipped to Europe and Mexico.

"What we must do," said the speaker, "is to Christianize our patriotism." Ex-Gov. Stokes also criticised the Government for permitting anarchy to prevail in Mexico, and in the same voice deplored the war in Europe.

"War is just as wicked in Mexico as in Europe," he said, and then added: "Capital can stop the European war."

ITALY SEEKS OUR TRADE.

Ex-Premier Luzzatti Urges Us to Buy More of Her Products.

ROME, (via Paris,) March 6.—Economic relations between Italy and the United States are discussed by Professor Luigi Luzzatti, the former Premier, in an interview with the Tribuna. He urges Americans to purchase more goods from Italy, especially silk, which can be obtained now at advantageous prices because of the crisis resulting from the war.

Professor Luzzatti points out that Italy's imports from the United States are large, especially those of wheat, coal, and petroleum, while America buys little from Italy. This has caused "a lack of equilibrium," because of which exchange on a dollar now has reached 13 per cent.

BRITISH CAPTIVES PUNISHED

Two Sentenced in Germany for Refusing to Obey Their Own Officers.

DORTMUND, (via London,) March 6.—Two British prisoners of war have been sentenced to serve sixteen months in prison on account of their refusal to obey non-commissioned officers in the detention camp at Paderborn, Westphalia.

French and British prisoners are confined at Paderborn. The discipline of the camp is left in the hands of their own officers.

Charles H. Grasty Goes Abroad.

Charles H. Grasty, formerly the controlling owner of The Baltimore Sun and until recently Vice President of The Associated Press, sailed yesterday on the steamer New York for London, where he will join The Associated Press staff as a war correspondent.

REMARKABLE VALUES

Annual March Sale

WOMEN'S SPRING APPAREL

Fancy and Tailored Suits

An attractive assortment of the season's newest styles fashioned in Gabardine, Men's Wear Serge, and Shepherd Check fabrics; coats handsomely lined with peau de cygne.

Very Special at

22.50 29.50 35.00

Distinctive High Class Suits

Featuring many new and individual styles in all the latest Silk and Wool Materials; smartly trimmed and richly lined with guaranteed silks.

Unusual Values at

39.50 48.50 55.00

Afternoon Dresses

Made of Crepe de Chine, Silk Poplin, Serge, Chiffon Taffeta, Pussy Willow, Silk Faille, Gros de Londre, Laces and many Combination effects.

Specially Priced

15.00 19.50 25.00

Afternoon, Evening and Party Dresses

Made of the Finest Quality Laces, Filmy Nets, Novelty Embroidered Materials and Chiffons, daintily trimmed with laces, ribbons and motifs.

Attractively Priced at

35.00 45.00 55.00

WOMEN'S COATS & WRAPS

Smart Coats and Wraps in the Latest Materials; Copies of Foreign Models

Coats of Shepherd Check Cheviot or Wool Poplin,—silk lined; smartly trimmed.
Special 12.75 and 18.50

Dressy Silk Coats of Snowflake Poplin, Moire or Silk Poplin,—distinctive models.
Special 19.50 to 29.75

Sport Coats of Golfine or Corduroy, attractively trimmed. Putty, Peacock, Navy Blue or White.
Special 14.50 to 18.50

Train Coats in English Mixtures,—mannish cut; convertible collar; sleeves and body lined.
Special 12.50 and 16.50

WOMEN'S TRIMMED HATS

Specially priced, 10.00

A large and varied assortment of new models, in attractive colorings and combinations.

WOMEN'S BLOUSES

Newest Spring Models

Shadow Lace Blouses, lined with chiffon cloth; satin bodice. Special 5.00

Dressy Lace Blouses, with flesh color underblouse; collar of Crepe Georgette and lace combined. Special 6.95

Ecru Lace Blouses over self color chiffon cloth; fancy collar and cuffs. Special 8.75

Semi-tailored Blouses in Embroidered Net; tucked back and sleeves; frill on collar and down front. Special 8.95

Tailored Washable Silk Blouses with convertible collar. All White, or White with Colored stripes. Special 2.95

China Silk Blouses,—high or low collar; patch pockets. Special 2.95

Shantung Pongee Silk Blouses,—smart tailored model; high collar. Natural and Gold shade. Special 2.95

A variety of Hand-made, Hand-embroidered Blouses in Tailored and Dressy models, at moderate prices.

HAIR GOODS

(Third Floor)

First Quality Naturally Wavy Hair Switches (22 inches long) and Transformations. 7.95 values up to 10.95

Exceptional Values

MISSES' SUITS, COATS & DRESSES

Misses' Suits,—size 14 to 18 years. Six new models in Serge, Gabardine or Broadcloth. Navy or Belgian Blue, Sand, Reseda or Black.
26.50 and 29.50

Misses' Coats,—size 14 to 18 years. Made of Tan Covert Cloth, Tweed and English Plaid or Check Fabrics. Suitable for street, motor or sport wear.
18.50 and 24.50

Misses' Dresses,—size 14 to 18 years. Chic models in Crepe-de-Chine, Taffeta or Meteor; leading Spring shades.
18.50 and 26.50

WOMEN'S WASHABLE DOESKIN GLOVES

984 pairs,—Long and Short Lengths

At Reduced Prices

1-clasp Prix Seam sewn; self or black braided embroidery. regularly 1.50, pair 1.00

8-button length.....regularly 2.00, pair 1.25
12-button length.....regularly 2.50 and 3.00, pair 1.75
16-button length.....regularly 3.50, pair 2.25
20-button length.....regularly 3.95, pair 2.25

10,000 PAIRS—WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY

Remarkable Prices

Black Thread Silk Stockings,—extra reinforced heels, toes and soles. Also Thread Silk Stockings in novelty effects and fancy mixtures. pair, 1.00, regularly 1.50 and 2.00

Thread Silk Stockings,—lisle tops and soles. Black or White. pair, 58c, regularly 75c and 1.00

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

Commencing Monday, March 8th

McCREERY'S SPRING EXHIBITION

Exclusive Model Gowns, Suits, Coats, Blouses and Millinery, from the foremost Couturieres and Modistes of Europe and America will be On Sale Monday, March the 8th

An invitation is extended to Modistes, Out-of-town Merchants and Visitors.

Complete assortments of the latest Materials will be on sale in connection with the exhibition of Model Gowns, as follows:

SILKS, WOOLEN DRESS GOODS, COTTON DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, LACES, RIBBONS, BRAIDS AND BUTTONS.

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century—Finest Silks the World Produces.

Latest novelties in Silks suitable for Bridal, Reception, Evening, Fete and Stage Gowns. A wide range of colors in the most fashionable Silks. Recent shipments of high-class Foreign Novelties.

Sale of 15,000 Yards of Newest Novelty Silks

Consisting of Check and Stripe Chiffon Dress Taffeta in a wide range of styles and choice variety of combinations of color, also Navy and White and Black and White. 36 inches wide.....yard 95c.....value 1.50

10,000 yards of the most fashionable weaves in Plain Dress Silks, Faille Francaise and Gros de Londres. Choice variety of Spring colors, also White or Black. yard 1.35.....value 2.00

WOOL DRESS FABRICS

Black and Colors

Imported Ivory White Gabardine and Serge, superior quality, especially adapted for Spring Suits and Separate Skirts.
54 in. wide.....yd. 1.85.....value 2.75

All Wool Black and White Shepherd Check Suiting,—various size checks.
54 in. wide.....yd. 1.18.....value 1.75

Imported All Wool Henrietta and Fancy Suiting in New Shades; also White or Black.
43 in. wide.....yd. 88c.....value 1.10

Black Satin Finish Broadcloth, good quality, brilliant lustre; sponged and shrunk.
54 in. wide.....yd. 1.95.....value 3.00
60 in. wide.....yd. 3.35.....value 5.00

IMPORTED DRESS LINENS

25,000 Yards

Ramie Linen Suiting,—pure flax, a wide range of this season's weaves and colors.
36 in. wide.....yd. 33c.....value 45c
45 in. wide.....yd. 55c.....value 75c

Irish Crepe Linen
36 in. wide.....yd. 45c.....value 75c.

White Dress Linen
Pure Flax—Grass Bleach
45 in wide.....yd. 75c.....value 95c
45 in. wide.....yd. 95c.....value 1.35

Superior Quality White Tailleur Linen
36 in. wide.....yd. 95c.....value 1.35

White French Linen
46 in. wide.....yd. 55c.....value 75c

DRESS TRIMMINGS, BRAIDS AND BUTTONS

Decided Novelties in Military Effects; Leather Collars, Cuffs and Belt Ornaments, also Leather Buttons and Drops; Wool Fringe, as Used on Model Gowns; Taffeta or Chiffon Flower Trimming, with separate Ornaments to match.

Very Special Offerings

Jet Bands,—½ to 5 inches wide..... 25c to 2.85 yd., value 35c to 3.75
Spangled Bands,—½ to 2 inches wide. 20c to 1.50 yd., value 30c to 2.25
Drop Ball Edgings in the latest shades. 25c per yd, value 35c
Jet Nail Head Trimming, yd., 25c to 75c
Fancy Buttons.....doz., 25c to 2.00
Cotton Crochet Buttons,—various styles. 10c to 1.00 doz., value 15c to 1.50
Binding Braid in the latest shades. 55c doz. yds., value 85c
Soutache Braids in all shades..... 18c doz. yds., value 25c

UNUSUAL VALUES—LACES AND NETS

Cream Net Top Laces.....95c to 2.95 yd.....value 1.75 to 3.75
Cream Net Top Laces.....1.95 to 4.95 yd.....value 3.95 to 9.75
Shadow Laces.....2.25 per yard.....value 2.95 to 4.75
Shadow Laces.....3.75 per yard.....value 5.50 to 9.50
Colored Embroidered Net Laces.....25c to 65c yd.....value 40c to 95c
Cream and Ecru Brussels Nets.....38c per yard....72 inches wide...value 75c

SPECIAL VALUES—RIBBONS

Extra quality Moire Faille Ribbon in a wide range of new colors, also Pink, Blue, White and Black. 8 in. wide. 60c yd. value 95c

Satin Taffeta in an extensive variety of colors, also White and Black. 7¼ inches wide. 35c yd. value 45c

Unusual Values in Black Velvet Ribbon,—pure silk velvet face and satin back.
No. 5, 7/8 inch wide 10c yd., 90c piece
No. 9, 1½ inches wide 17c yd., 1.60 piece
No. 16, 2½ inches wide 25c yd., 2.40 piece
No. 22, 2¾ inches wide 30c yd., 2.90 piece
No. 40, 3⅛ inches wide 35c yd., 3.40 piece

SPECIALLY PRICED—DRESSMAKERS' SUPPLIES

Dress Shields,—sizes 2, 3 and 4.
Silk Covered.....12c pair, 1.35 doz.
Nainsook Covered Reliable.12c pair, 1.25 doz.
Nainsook Covered Adjustable.....20c pair, 2.25 doz.
Nainsook Covered Lightweight.....10c pair, 1.00 doz.
Snap Fasteners.....35c gross

Sewing Silk
100-yard spools.....7c ea., 75c doz.
Large spools.....40c ea., 4.50 doz.
Reliable Hooks and Eyes.....18c gross
Dressmakers' Pins, ½ lb.....15c box
Featherbone, silk covered.....75c doz.
Belting, 10-yd. piece.....65c piece
Taffeta Seam Binding..10c piece, 1.00 doz.

"SOROSIS MANHATTAN" PUMP

Spring Model

5.00 and 6.00 pair.

Style as illustrated,—a combination of Patent Leather vamp and heel foxing, with uppers of Fawn or Gray Buckskin, or White Calfskin; narrow toe; high arched last; turned soles; Louis heels.

Important Sale

ORIENTAL RUGS

Offering a stock of approximately $150,000.00 worth of Rugs, at remarkable prices for advantageous purchases. The collection includes all the wanted weaves and sizes in Fine Sarouk, Kirmanshah, Gorevan and Mahal Rugs.

Room Size Rugs

Persian Mahal Rugs,—average size 9x12 ft.....95.00 value 145.00
Sarouk Rugs,—size about 9x12 ft.....value 400.00, 237.00
Gorevan Rugs,—average size 10.6x12 to 14 ft..187.00 to 195.00 value 225.00 to 300.00
Extra Large Size Asia Minor Rugs,—from 10.1x13 to 12.6x15 ft. value 285.00 to 300.00, 147.00 to 185.00

1,500 Small and Medium-size Rugs

Karadji Rugs,—heavy quality; size about 3x4 ft.....10.75 value 18.00
Mosul Rugs,—size about 3.6x5 ft.....value 25.00, 14.50
Kurdistan Rugs,—very silky, fine quality; rich shades...18.50 value 30.00
Sarouk Rugs,—highest class of Persian weaves; sizes about 3x5 to 4.6x6.6 ft. value 47.50 to 65.00, 29.75 to 57.00
Special—200 Small Anatolian and Caucasian Mats....5.75

Incomparable Value,—Domestic Rugs

9x12 ft. Royal Wilton Rugs in an unusual range of new Spring patterns. value 37.50, 29.50

Extraordinary Values

"McCREERY" MASTER-MADE FURNITURE

Solid Mahogany Tip Tables with heavy, handsomely shaped pedestal, claw and ball feet. regularly 15.00, 10.00
Mahogany Serving Trays with glass top.....5.00 regularly 6.00
Mahogany Muffin Stands.....regularly 6.50, 4.75
Solid Mahogany Library Tables.....regularly 45.00, 31.50
All-over Stuffed Sofas, upholstered with curled hair and moss; two down cushions. regularly 140.00, 89.50

Chamber Furniture

Four-post Solid Mahogany Beds in twin or full size. regularly 50.00
Four-post Mahogany Beds.....regularly 55.00, 35.00
Four-post Mahogany Beds with handsome carved posts. 70.00 regularly 100.00
Four-piece Solid Mahogany Suites, including Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Full size four-post Bed. 100.00 regularly 150.00

Dining Room Furniture

Ten-piece Suites,—Adam model, with selected crotched Mahogany fronts. regularly 702.00, 392.00
Ten-piece Suites,—Adam model; made especially for James McCreery & Co. regularly 327.00, 275.00
Ten-piece Suites,—Sheraton model; handsomely inlaid with satinwood. regularly 340.00, 281.00
Nine-piece Fumed Oak Suites..regularly 160.00, 125.00

BRASS BEDS & BEDDING

Brass Bungalow Beds.....regularly 8.00, 4.95
Brass Beds with 2-inch continuous posts.regularly 18.00, 10.00
Brass Beds with 2-inch Colonial posts; panel in head and foot. regularly 28.00, 17.50
"McCreery's Luxury" Mattresses.....regularly 45.00, 35.00
Curled Hair Mattresses,—one or two parts.....17.50 regularly 24.50
Box Springs.....regularly 15.00, 12.00

Clearance Sale

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

6th Floor

Finely Upholstered Armchairs

Upholstered in Imported Cretonne....regularly 30.00, 16.50
Upholstered in Velour, Damask or Tapestry.....18.50 regularly 30.00
Slip Covers, for the above, made of Imported Cretonne. regularly 7.25, each 4.95

DINNERWARE

Below Regular Prices

American Porcelain,—various dainty border designs with gold edge; 101 pieces. 10.00 value 15.00

American Porcelain,—rosebud border pattern, in double gold lines; 101 pieces. 18.00 value 25.00

English or American Porcelain,—Persian or Blue Grecian border or coin gold band with coin gold handles; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. 25.00 value 32.50

Austrian China,—white and gold border decoration, with half mat gold handles; 101 pieces. 30.00 value 50.00

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Considerably Reduced

Metal Table Lamps,—Old Brass or Verde finish; 16-inch shade to match; electric or gas. 6.50 value 10.00

Metal Table Lamps,—Verde or Empire Bronze finish; with bent glass Empire shade to match; electric or gas. 10.00 value 15.00

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold Wood or finished in French Gray, Antique Ivory or White Enamel; fluted column; 22-inch Cretonne Empire shade in various patterns, with 4-inch fringe. Complete with 6 ft. of silk cord and two-piece plug. 10.50 value 18.00

Same with 22-inch Silk Empire shade, with 4-inch silk fringe, any color. 12.50 value 20.00

Solid Mahogany Boudoir Lamps with 10-inch Silk-lined Japanese Bamboo shade. 2.50 value 4.50

Same with 10-inch fancy Silk Shade, any color..... 2.95 value 5.00

RUN DOWN RUMORS OF GERMAN PLOTS

Government Detectives Find No Ground for Tales of Invading Canada.

SOME ALARM AT BUFFALO

Police There on the Alert, and Authorities on Canada Side Increase the Guards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Special agents of the Department of Justice have been busily engaged in recent weeks in running down rumors of plots for an armed German invasion of Canada from this country. Some of the information on which the agents acted came through diplomatic channels, and was turned over to the Department of Justice by the Secretary of State. None of the investigations has brought to light any violation of the laws of neutrality.

The department has heard at various times of preparations for a raid on Canada to be started from Buffalo, Chicago, St. Paul, or Milwaukee. Circumstantial accounts have been given to the authorities, but it has invariably been found on running down the information that it arose from nothing more serious than a social gathering of German sympathizers.

It would be possible for a group of men to collect an arsenal full of guns and ammunition at any large city in the United States without inviting interference from the Government authorities. The Secret Service men would only be interested in seeing that none of the munitions of war got out of the country without compliance with the customs regulations. The authorities know nothing of any collection of arms made by private individuals, and they are inclined to laugh at stories of German plans for expeditions into Canada.

The Department of Justice was informed a few days ago of an alleged plot by an organization of German-Americans to strike a blow at the United States in the event of trouble with Germany, but the informant could not offer any evidence, and no one became alarmed.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 6.—In spite of the fact that the local authorities laugh at the idea of an invasion of Canada from this side, a dozen policemen were detailed today to run down rumors of a possible uprising. It was not the first time that such a situation had arisen. Ever since the war began there have been numerous stories to the effect that German sympathizers intended to invade Canada. Several weeks ago, when two American duck hunters were shot in the Niagara River, there was real cause for alarm, for several hundred friends of the two men said that they would join an expedition to avenge the attack.

That there have been plots in this city for an attack on the Canadian frontier is not denied, but that such movements have attained any serious proportions is scouted by the civil and military authorities.

For three months the German American Alliance maintained about two hundred German reservists here. They were quartered at a South Division Street hotel. Tonight it was said that only about a dozen of these men were still in the city, and that the others had found employment in other cities.

There have been frequent rumors that the headquarters of the alleged plotters was in another Buffalo hotel. The proprietor of that place said today that he invited the most careful inspection. The hotel is a quiet, respectable place, where many Germans gather, but that it is the headquarters of any band of trouble-makers is most insistently denied.

However much the danger may be minimized on this side of the border, there is real apprehension in Canada. It was said today that the Canadian Government was making plans to move its reserve camp from Valcartier to Niagara-on-the-Lake, and that within the next few weeks several thousand Canadian soldiers would be encamped on the border, ready for any emergency that might arise. The Canadian authorities firmly believe that there is a movement in this country to attack Canada, and the guards along the frontier have been increased of late.

JAPAN TIGHTENS HER GRIP ON MANCHURIA

Obtains From China Extension For 99 Years of Her Railroad Rights There.

PEKING, March 6.—At the conference held today between Japanese diplomats and statesmen of China the Chinese Republic conceded an extension for ninety-nine years of the present Japanese railroad system in Manchuria.

The conference was one of a series begun two months ago, immediately following the Japanese occupation of Kiao-Chau, the former German concession in Shan-tung Province. At these conferences Japan has been discussing the various demands made by her upon the Chinese Republic.

China has been contending for the retention of a clause permitting her to repurchase the South Manchuria Railroad at the expiration of thirty-six years from the date of the original lease of this line to Russia, but her efforts have been fruitless. The Chinese authorities are reluctant to grant to Japan the requests she is insisting upon concerning land ownership and trading rights in China, because the condition of extra-territoriality which accompanies the presence of foreigners in China will extend Japan's legal jurisdiction throughout South Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia. The Chinese are fearful that Russia, if these concessions are granted to Japan, will subsequently insist that similar privileges be accorded to that country.

At the Chinese-Japanese meeting in Peking, March 3, China extended to Japan for ninety-nine years the leases of the ports of Dalny and Port Arthur. The railroads of Manchuria came under the administration of Japan as a result of her victory in the Russo-Japanese war.

OBJECTS TO OUR ATTITUDE.

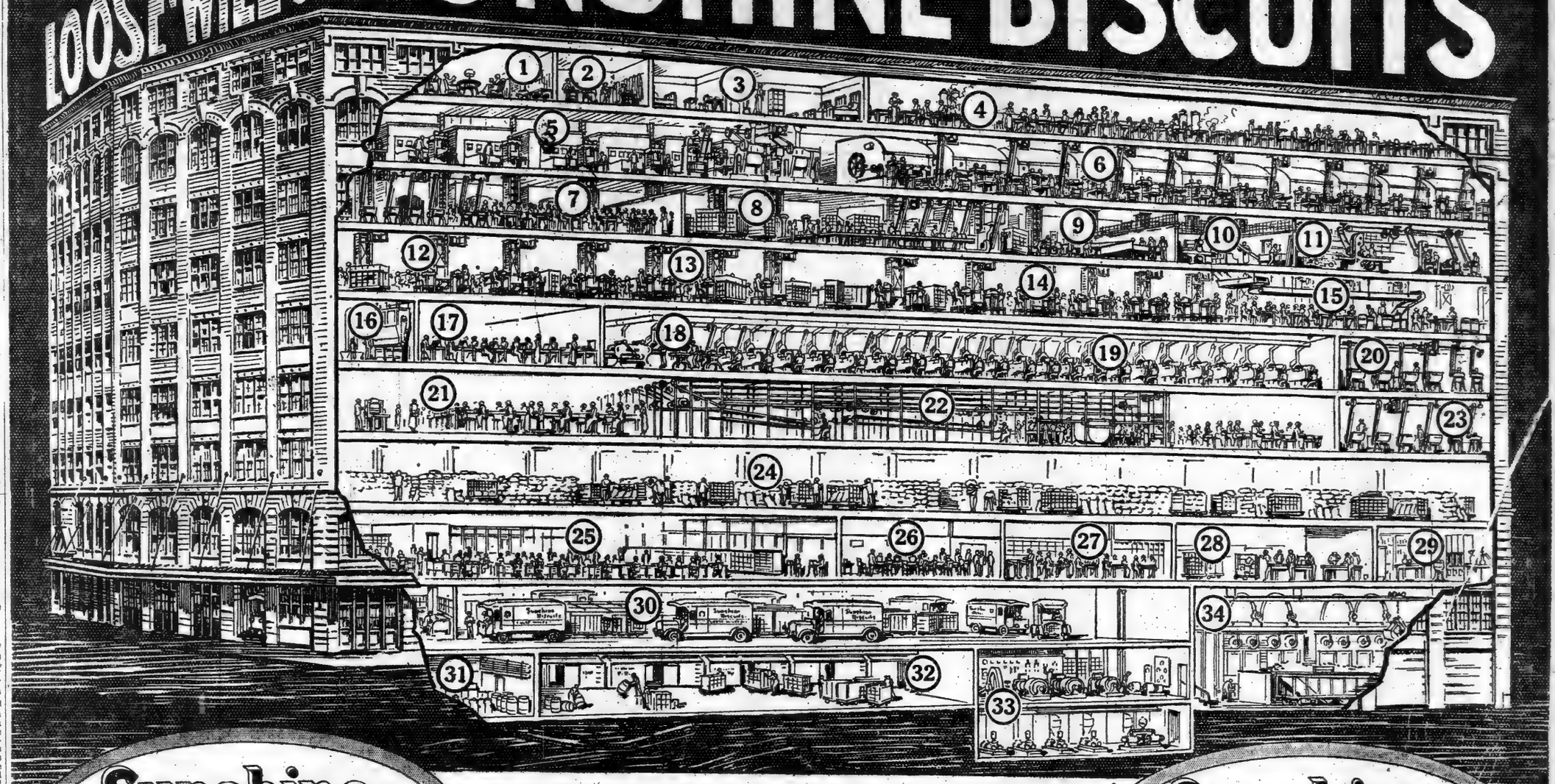
Reason Why Austrian Exchange Professor Cancels Trip Here.

VENICE, (via London,) March 6.—The University of Vienna announced today that the arrangement for exchange lectures with Columbia University, New York, would not be carried into effect this year. The arrangement provided for an exchange between Professor Eugene Oberhummer of Vienna and Dean John M. Burgess of Columbia.

Professor Oberhummer, who is President of the Imperial Geographical Society of Austria, added to the announcement of the university a personal explanation of his wish to forego his trip to America. He said that the original arrangements for the exchange lectures had been made before the outbreak of the war, and that now an entirely different situation prevailed, owing to "the illegal treatment of neutral vessels by England and the political attitude of the United States." For this reason, he informed the ministry of education, he considered it impracticable to undertake his mission to America.

The trustees of Columbia University decided last month to cancel the arrangement for the exchange lectures on account of war.

LOOSE-WILES SUNSHINE BISCUITS



Sunshine Biscuits

Sunshine Specialties

A Cordial Invitation— Be Our Guest at

The Wonder Bakery of the World

Scores of White-Tile Cracker Ovens in the Sunshine
Capacity Ten Million Sunshine Biscuits Every Hour

1. Reading Room and Rest Room Daintily decorated and furnished.
2. Mending Room connected with a splendidly equipped Laundry. All uniforms repaired and laundered here free.
3. Emergency Hospital rooms. Complete in every respect. Male and Female wards. A trained nurse in attendance.
4. Restaurant for employees. Can serve thousands in an hour.
5. Where we bake English Style Biscuits such as the famous Sunshine Hydrox.
6. The giant Ferris Wheel Ovens. Perhaps the most interesting floor in the whole Wonder Bakery.
7. Where biscuits such as Javamel are filled with rich cream.
8. Weighing and labeling the cans. Interesting processes.
9. Washing and sterilizing the cans. Everything must be clean in the Sunshine Bakery.
10. Carpenter Shop. We make our own boxes.
11. Machine Shop. We build and repair many of our machines.
12. Conveyers from oven and packing, all automatic.
13. Packing English Style Biscuits fresh from the ovens directly above.
14. Packing Takhoma Biscuit, Sunshine Grahams and scores of other biscuits of this kind.
15. Oyster cracker shute. Oyster crackers are produced by the million.
16. Sugar mill.
17. Packing Sugar Wafers. Very delicate work and quickly done.

IN a way it's impossible to give you any idea of the amazing Sunshine Bakery by means of this cut-out drawing. In order to have the human figures large enough to see, it was necessary to dwarf everything else by comparison. For instance, the ovens marked (6) are really as big as houses and extend clear to the sunny windows in the roof. The lunch room marked (4) can feed more people than almost any restaurant in New York. So vast is the shipping room (30) that auto vans run about it as easily as in Central Park. Whole freight trains can run into the receiving basement (32). The electric generating plant (33) is one of the largest private plants in the world and would supply current for a good sized city. There's enough flour on floor marked (24) to *feed New York for some time.* (3) is a perfectly appointed hospital with male and female wards.

But still more astounding is the way the Sunshine Bakery operates. If you could follow one biscuit through every process of dough making, baking, packing and shipping, you would find that it literally never stops moving from the instant the flour leaves the bag until, a few hours later, it arrives, crisp and hardly cold, on your grocer's shelf. It is quite possible for you to eat a Sunshine Biscuit in your home on the very day it is baked.

There are hundreds of different kinds of Sunshine Biscuits, yet so perfect is the service rendered by the Sunshine Bakery that no grocer in New York need ever be without a single kind—or ever have a biscuit on his shelves that is not perfectly fresh.

Visitors are very welcome to the Sunshine Bakery—to view it is a wonderful experience. It is just at the East approach of the Queensboro Bridge.

18. Sugar Wafer cutting machines. You will enjoy watching.
19. Sugar Wafer Ovens. Making the largest assortment of Sugar Wafers in the country.
20. Icing mixers. We do it as daintily as you would at home.
21. Packing frosted cakes. Work for skillful feminine fingers.
22. Icing Trolley. Marshmallow and frosted dainties are hung up to "set."
23. Frosting beaters.
24. Flour storage. Total capacity 340,000 bags of flour.
25. Office. It takes a big office staff to handle the orders for Sunshine Biscuits.
26. Consultation Room. Where we plan ways to improve the Service of the Sunshine Bakery.
27. Post Office. Our mail is so enormous that the Government maintains a branch post office here.
28. Package Room. Thousands of shipments are made ready every day.
29. Research Laboratory. Few states have a more complete laboratory than this.
30. Automobile Delivery. A steady stream of autos passes through, rushing fresh biscuits to you.
31. Refrigeration for raw material.
32. Shipping by rail. A long freight train is run in, loaded and quickly sent on its way.
33. Engine Room. Generating electricity enough to light a city of sixty thousand people.
34. Boiler Room. One of the largest private plants in the world.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY

Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits

NEW YORK

TOO MANY LAWYERS HALT BOMB HEARING

Judge Puts Off Conference with Cathedral Plotters Until They Decide on Counsel.

SEEK TO INDICT SLEUTH

Attorneys Say They Will Ask Grand Jury to Make Polignani a Party to the Crime.

The plan to have Frank Abarno and Carmine Carbone, the men arrested in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Tuesday morning on the charge of placing a bomb in the building, make a statement to Judge Edward Swann of General Sessions in his chambers yesterday morning was not carried out. The two prisoners and their attorneys were expected to appear before the Judge, but when the time set for the examination arrived so many lawyers were on hand with conflicting views as to what ought to be done for the prisoners that Judge Swann decided to put off the hearing and have the defendants indicate in court on Monday whom they preferred to have as their counsel.

The lawyers who say they are acting for the defense are Francis J. Greco of 320 Broadway, who says he was retained by friends of the two defendants, but now denies that these friends were connected with the Gaetano Bresci Circle of anarchists; Simon O. Pollock and William G. Keir of 302 Broadway, who have been retained by Italian newspapers published in this city; Isidor E. Schlesinger of 150 Nassau Street, retained by Frank Ursone, a former employer of Carbone; Samuel Stark of 299 Broadway, employed by the Abarno family, and former Judge John Palmieri of 63 Park Row, who told reporters yesterday that he had been retained by Carlo Carbone, a brother of the younger prisoner.

Must Decide on Counsel.

"I shall ask the defendants to lay their hands on the man or men they want to represent them," said Judge Swann afterward, "so that there can be no mistake."

It is understood that while the attorneys differ as to the exact lines of defense to be adopted, all will make a vigorous attack on the police, and particularly on Amedeo Polignani, the detective who obtained the evidence leading to the arrests. The charge of a "frame-up" will be pushed strongly. Yesterday Mr. Pollock was still the attorney of record, and he called several times at the Tombs to see the prisoners. With him on one occasion were Mr. Keir and Judge Palmieri, who, it was understood, were co-operating with him. Mr. Stark also said that he was co-operating with Mr. Pollock. At Mr. Schlesinger's office it was said that it was not yet definitely established that he would take up the case.

Mr. Greco went further than any other of the lawyers for the defense by saying that when the case came up on Monday he would ask for the indictment of Detective Polignani on the same charge as that under which Abarno and Carbone were now held, which carried a penalty of twenty-five years' imprisonment.

"Polignani was the real plotter," said Mr. Greco. "The fact that he was a policeman doesn't excuse him. I shall tell the District Attorney that I can bring out and establish Polignani's visits to the homes of these two boys, and will offer testimony of men who overheard him urging them to the crime. I shall also demur to the indictment on the ground that it is defective, charging Carbone with placing the bomb in the Cathedral when he was not there at all. I shall not ask for a change of venue, for I believe a jury of city business men would understand a police "frame-up" better than a jury of farmers."

Mr. Greco added that newspaper photographs of detectives disguised as scrubwomen would probably be introduced to show how carefully the whole affair was staged.

Mr. Palmieri said he would allow the other lawyers to appear on Monday, as he was busy with another action; "but in the end," he said, "I'll try the case. These boys were led into the whole affair, which is a good defense morally, but not legally. There is no doubt that many of the ingredients for the bomb were purchased by Polignani, though many by the boys also. The moral strength of this defense is such that it is quite possible that a jury may refuse to convict a man who can support it."

Expect More Adjournments.

Mr. Stark said that it was safe to say that another adjournment would be taken when the case comes up on Monday.

"There are questions of law," said he, "and questions of fact as well that must be settled before we find it possible to advance a formal plea. The attorneys are considering all phases of the case, and I do not know whether the prisoners will eventually make a statement to Judge Swann in Chambers or not."

Mr. Pollock said that the examination had been called off on account of a misunderstanding.

"Judge Swann," he explained, "was under the impression that the boys wished to plead guilty to a lesser offense; and when he found that this was not the case he decided that it would not be proper to hear them. The boys do not and will not so plead. There is one of them who cannot plead guilty to any offense at all—not even to that of having explosives in his possession; for there is no evidence to show that he ever did have them.

"We shall go before the jury and rest on the defense of a frame-up, making it clear to the jury that the crime was inspired, thought of, and worked out by Polignani. I don't deny that the boys were foolish, but this has never yet been held to be a felony."

District Attorney Perkins has directed Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train to prepare the case for the State, and Mr. Train said yesterday that unless it was complicated by motions the action would be ready for trial by the end of this week or the first of next. The defendants' counsel, however, may move for an inspection of the minutes of the Grand Jury, in view of the fact that there was no police court examination, or may move to dismiss the indictment on the ground that illegal evidence was introduced and that it is otherwise defective.

Bombs Powerful Enough to Kill.

Charles Frederick Chandler, formerly Professor of Chemistry in Columbia University, said last night that a mixture of chlorate of potash, black sulphide of animony, and sulphur, such as Owen Egan said composed the bombs, would explode with a little more force than gunpowder.

"There is no doubt about that," said Professor Chandler, "for some time ago a graduate student at Columbia lost an eye through the explosion of just such a mixture."

Prof. Chandler said that the quantity, about two pounds of the mixture, distributed a trifle unevenly between the two bombs, would have been quite sufficient to send the slugs of which the bomb was composed hurtling about the cathedral, and these certainly would have had force enough to cause death and serious injury had any one been struck by them.

5 KILLED IN POWDER MILL.

Gun Cotton Exploding in the du Pont Works Wrecks Four Buildings.

Special to The New York Times.

HASKELL, N. J., March 6.—Five workers, one a boy, were killed by an explosion of gun-cotton in the drying plant of the Du Pont Powder Company here today. Four one-story buildings were wrecked and burned. The dead are:

COLFAX, GEORGE W., 16 years old, Midvale, N. J.
FITZPATRICK, EDWARD, 31, Newark, N. J.
FREDERICKS, ERNEST, 26 years old, Macopin, N. J.
IKE, DALLAS B., 35, Port Jervis, N. Y.
SCHOFIELD, ALBERT, 31, Pompton, N. J.

The bodies and pieces of wreckage were thrown hundreds of feet. Fredericks, burned and injured on the head and body, was rescued from the Pequannock River, but died in the Paterson General Hospital.

John Colfax, father of George Colfax, was burned and injured while standing outside the drying building. John Card of Bloomingdale, driving a team of mules, was burned on the head, neck, and hands, and his team were so seriously injured that they had to be destroyed. Both men were taken to the Paterson General Hospital.

Motive power at the powder works is furnished by mules as a safeguard against fire, and several of the animals were killed. The cause of the explosion is not known.

The powder plant, since the war began, has been doubled and extends from Midvale to Pompton, covering an area two miles by four, and employing 1,500 men working night and day.

The plant has been guarded since it was invaded by three men in an automobile late at night three months ago.

B. R. T. FIGHTS HEALTH RULE

Will Obey Temporarily, but Denies Dr. Goldwater's Authority.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company has written to Health Commissioner Goldwater to tell him that it is prepared to obey for the present the Health Board's overcrowding order regarding its Graham Avenue line, but at the same time it challenges the right of the board to interfere in the matter.

"We are advised," the company wrote, "by counsel that any such order of the Board of Health is beyond the jurisdiction of said board and is not authorized by law, and we request that an opportunity be given us as soon as possible to present to the board our reasons why such an order is invalid and should not be issued. Pending such an opportunity for a hearing, however, and in order to avoid the threatened 'arrest and penalties,' we have given instructions that the terms of the order shall be strictly complied with."

Consequently, on Monday the B. R. T. will not permit more than fifty-four passengers to ride at one time on a Graham Avenue car, so that there will not be more than one standing passenger for every two seated. The company foresees trouble in the rush hours, but announced yesterday that the responsibility must rest with the Board of Health.

It has ordered its conductors not to use force in carrying out the orders, but if any person insists upon entering after a car is full to call the police.

Dr. Goldwater will hear the B. R. T. on March 15, the day set for hearing the New York Railways Company.

WAR HORSE STREET PANIC.

Unbroken Mounts for Europe Run Wild and Scatter Crowds.

Several unbroken horses destined for one of the European armies escaped yesterday afternoon when they were unloaded from cars in the freight yards of the New York Central Railroad at Thirty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue, and dashed through the neighboring streets, sending men, women, and children scuttling for safety into doorways and stores.

Horsemen in charge of the cars caught some of the horses, but two eluded them. Joseph Martin of 516 West Twenty-fourth Street tried to stop one at Forty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue. He caught a rope fast about the neck of the horse, and was dragged through the snow and slush for a block before his hold was broken. Joseph Seiger of 783 McKinley Place, West New York, N. J., was dragged by the other horse and smashed against a hydrant. He was badly bruised about the chest. Policeman McGill of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was another who was dragged.

Finally truckmen surrounded the animals, roped and hobbled them so they could be led through the streets to a stable in West Forty-seventh Street.

BIG SUFFRAGE CONFERENCE.

Mississippi Valley Meeting Will Open in Indianapolis Today.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 6.—The complete program of the Mississippi Valley conference of suffragists, which will be held here Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, was announced today. Twenty-one States will be represented by delegates, and each State also has at least one representative on the program. Gov. Samuel M. Ralston of Indiana will welcome the delegates to the State.

Mrs. Rosika Schwimmer, a European suffragette, will deliver the political address at the opening meeting of the conference tomorrow afternoon on the subject "War and Women." The real work of the convention will be begun on Monday, when the subjects of "Our Next Campaign," "Literature," and "Finance" will be discussed by many delegates. There will also be reports on "What We Won," "What We Lost," and "Woman's Suffrage in the South."

The question of political alliances will be taken up at Tuesday's meetings with Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout and Mrs. Antoinette Funk of Illinois as leaders of the discussion. Other subjects on the program are "Organization in Campaigns," "Who Are Our Enemies," and "Who Are Our Allies."

The conference will close Tuesday night with a "Peace Meeting."

BURGLARS ROB A JEWELER.

Cut Through Restaurant Floor to Force Cohen's Safe.

When a cook opened the restaurant of Malowitz & Shapiro, above the jewelry store of Louis Cohen & Son, 360 Grand Street, yesterday morning, he found that thieves had entered in the night, cut a hole through the floor, and descended into the jewelry store. When the jewelers arrived they found that the burglars had dropped behind the safe, where they were concealed from view from the street. They had drilled holes, removed part of the steel and concrete wall of the safe, and stolen two trays holding $2,500 worth of jewelry, mostly necklaces.

There were jewels worth several thousand dollars left in the safe, and the police believe the burglars must have been frightened away before they had a chance to get them.

SEEKS SLAIN WIFE'S ESTATE

Dr. Guy, Paroled, Sues to Oust Son from Mother's Property.

Dr. Samuel S. Guy, a former Queens Coroner, released on parole last Summer after serving half of a fifteen-year sentence for killing his wife, Lillian Mott Guy, in Far Rockaway, now seeks to share his wife's estate of $80,000 which went to his son, Harold M. Guy, then 15 years old.

Dr. Guy claims one-third of the personal estate and a life interest in the real estate.

Leander B. Faber of Jamaica has been appointed referee to take testimony. While the courts have held that one may not share in the estate of one whom he has willfully murdered or has killed to obtain property, it is suggested that these decisions do not apply to Dr. Guy, inasmuch as the jury found him guilty only of manslaughter.

B. Altman & Co.

The Silk Department is now displaying

The New Dress Silks for Spring

embodying the latest fashions in silk fabrics. Included are many rich novelties, the designs of which are reserved exclusively to B. Altman & Co.

The prices are reasonable.

Commencing to-morrow (Monday) and continuing throughout the week

The Opening Display of Women's Suits and Gowns, Coats, Wraps and Hats

showing the correct fashions for Spring, will be held in the spacious Salons on the Third Floor.

Inspection is cordially invited.

Modish Summer Frocks and Separate Skirts

of Linen and Cotton fabrics.

A profusion of charming styles is shown in both simple and elaborate garments, developed in plain, corded and embroidered voiles; lace cloth, handkerchief linen, batiste, net, marquisette, linen and the various crepe weaves.

Prices moderate.

Department on the Third Floor.

Correct Styles for Misses and Small Women

are shown in the new selections of Suits, Dresses, Coats, Blouses, etc., assembled in the Department on the Second Floor. Here will be found the latest developments of fashion expressed in the favored materials for Spring. The prices quoted apply to garments now in the regular stock.

Dinner and Evening Frocks	$19.50 to 185.00
Luncheon Dresses of silk	22.00 to 95.00
Tailor-made Suits	19.75 to 125.00
Tailored Street Dresses	15.50 to 28.50
Street and Sports Coats	10.50 to 75.00
Blouses	2.25 to 38.00
Separate Skirts	2.90 to 17.50

The Spring Displays of Ribbons and Women's Neckwear

are among the most attractive exhibits on the First Floor. The new assortments of Ribbons include extremely handsome effects in Pompadour brocades, metal brocades, Dresden designs, moires, Italian silk ribbons, and plain ribbons in a multitude of beautiful colorings, among them being the American colors introduced by B. Altman & Co. There is also a choice selection of ribbon flowers, including the diminutive boutonnieres now so popular.

In Women's Neckwear the new assortments are almost as bewildering in their diversity as they are irresistible in their charm.

A late and very chic novelty is shown in the smartly tailored silk stock, in black-and-white effects, shepherd's checks, green and American Beauty.

Spring Novelties in Sweaters

for Women and Misses include the Hussar and Empire styles, in silk, and a smart belted Slip-over Blouse in wool jersey. All of these are now being displayed, as well as extensive assortments of Wool Sweaters, in various weights, for Women, Misses and Children.

(Department on the Second Floor)

Imported Cretonnes and Hand-blocked Linens

comprising the Spring shipments just received, and now being displayed in the Upholstery Department, on the Fourth Floor, present a remarkably attractive assortment of artistic designs in striking color effects, many of which are exclusive to B. Altman & Co.

Orders for Slip Covers, Window Shades, Window, Door and Porch Awnings promptly executed at reasonable prices.

NEW SPRING MERCHANDISE AT SPECIAL SALE PRICES FOR MONDAY

A Special Assortment of French Lingerie

marked at unusually low prices, consists of

Nightrobes	at $1.45, 1.90, 2.45 & 3.75
Chemises	at 1.10, 1.25 & 2.75
Pantalons	at 95c., 1.10 & 2.75

Large importations of fine French Lingerie, embracing all the newest designs, have just been received and are now being displayed.

Women's Silk Taffeta Petticoats

in the latest flare styles, will offer unquestionable values at these prices:

Silk Taffeta Petticoats, in black, white and the American colors introduced by B. Altman & Co.; made with a ruche-trimmed flare flounce and an underlay $5.00

Pompadour Silk Taffeta Petticoats, in light and dark color effects; made with a ruffle-trimmed flare flounce and an underlay, at $6.85

A Sale of Leather Mats and Sewing Cases

to be held in the Fancy Needlework Department (Fourth Floor, Madison Avenue section), will present a special selection of these useful and decorative articles at most attractive prices.

Table and Lamp Mats of leather, in a variety of shapes and sizes; all with embossed border, in plain color or illuminated, at 25c., 45c., 75c. & $1.25

Sewing Cases (fitted) of leather in a diversity of colors at $1.15 & 1.45

Also LEATHERETTE WASTE BASKETS at $1.10

Smart Spring Hats

in highly effective styles, featuring the newest shapes and trimmings, will be offered in the Millinery Department on the Third Floor at the special price of $22.00

A number of Trimmed Hats in attractive styles for present wear will be a supplementary feature of this Sale, marked at $16.00

An Especially Interesting Sale in the Lace Curtain Department

to be commenced to-morrow (Monday) will comprise Fine Imported Lace Curtains, Panels, Bedspreads and Decorative Lace Pieces (for the most part in hand-made filet) all of which will be offered, in order to facilitate an immediate disposal, at remarkable price concessions.

Purchases made at this Sale will, if desired, be stored free of charge until Autumn.

An Advantageous Sale of Household Linens

specially prepared for to-morrow and Tuesday, will consist of

Linen Damask Table Cloths, each $2.65, 3.35 & 4.25

Napkins to match, per dozen $3.00, 3.25 & 5.00

Linen Sheets, hemstitched, per pair $4.00, 5.50 & 6.50

Linen Pillow Cases, hemstitched, per pair $1.00 & 1.50

Linen Huck Towels, hemstitched, per dozen $3.00 & 4.20

A Sale of Dainty Blouses in the New Spring Styles

made of the smartest fabrics, in white and the fashionable tints, all exceptionally priced.

Blouses of French Crepe

With lace insertions at $9.75
With embroidery in color at 15.00

Blouses of embroidered net combined with crepe de Chine; Blouses of French crepe combined with lace (in two models); and Tucked Blouses of French crepe with accentuations of color each $11.50

Blouses of superior-quality crepe de Chine, with faggoted collar, cuffs and revers, $6.00

The Spring Importations of Hand-made Blouses, many of which are exclusive models, are now displayed in the Blouse Department, Second Floor.

Fine-quality Gabardine

(54 inches wide)

at the special price of $1.50 per yard will be offered in a large assortment of the newest Spring shades as well as in black and navy blue.

25,000 Yards of Summer Dress Materials

including both foreign and American-made textiles, will be placed on sale at these extremely low prices:

Silk-and-cotton Ratine in a variety of desirable prints; 36-inch Lace Voile printed in floral designs; and English Cotton Voile in woven checks and stripes (mostly in black-and-white effects) each per yard 24c.

English Cotton Crepe, in stripes, checks and plaids per yard 16c.

Thirty-fourth Street — Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York — Thirty-fifth Street

DOG HEROES TO HOLD ATTENTION AT SHOW

Devotion, Courage, and Intelligence to be the Only Requisites for Entrants.

NO OBJECTION TO PEDIGREE

Exhibit Planned by Dog Lovers' Protective Association—Activities of Junior Members.

The dog hero is to have his day. A dog show for dog heroes exclusively, for dogs that have evidenced marked devotion, courage, or intelligence, this is one of the objects for which the Dog Lovers' Protective Association of America, Inc., formed last year, is working. While dog aristocracy is not frowned upon by the association, as it appeals to all interested in the welfare of thoroughbreds or mongrels, a dog must have something more than a collection of blue ribbons to his credit to recommend him to the recognition of the organization's hero dog show.

"For the ordinary, plain, everyday dog, catalogues and ribbons were never intended," according to a circular letter issued by James Gardner Rossman, of 60 Wall Street, President of the association, "until the Dog Lovers' Protective Association looked into the matter and found that while perhaps 10 per cent. of the dog world was receiving all the attention the other 90 per cent. was utterly neglected.

"A dog show for dog heroes was advocated by the association soon after its formation last year and already some encouraging recognition has been received through several entries in some recent bench shows. The association will, at some future time, hold its hero dog show on a very large scale for dog heroes only, thoroughbred or mongrel, and the prizes will be awarded according to the achievements of the dogs. Dogs that have distinguished themselves by acts showing unusual intelligence will also be admitted."

Mr. Rossman takes a fling at Commissioner Goldwater, of the Board of Health, for what he describes as the Commissioner's "spectacular efforts to terrify the public regarding the menace of the dog and his ambition to eventually make New York a dogless city."

"Dog lovers by the thousands thronged Madison Square Garden during the four days of the Westminster show," he continued, "and the old-time enthusiasm for the dog was not diminished in the least by the efforts of the Commissioner.

"Not until the emotions of love, courage, faithfulness, devotion, companionship can be legislated out of the heart of man will man tolerate without resistance legislation which is simply persecution of his dumb companion and most faithful friend, the dog.

"Widespread interest has been aroused in the pioneer work undertaken by the Dog Lovers' Association of America, Inc., as it appeals to all interested in the welfare of dogs—whether owners of pedigreed animals or mongrels, or simply dog lovers not even owning a dog."

Much attention is being given by the association to its Junior Members' Department. To the junior members is furnished, without cost, a membership certificate similar to that of the active member. At intervals special matinee entertainments will be arranged for the junior membership, illustrated talks will be given, the pets of the children exhibited and judged, dog heroes shown, and their acts of heroism explained.

The next meeting of the association will be held on Friday, at 8:15 o'clock in the evening, at the Gregorian Hotel, 42 West Thirty-fifth Street. John F. Collins, President of the Long Island Kennel Club, an authority on the bulldog, will address the meeting. One of the best specimens of the bulldog that can be found in New York will be shown by Mr. Collins. Following his address a dog will be exhibited that actually has saved human life, and the story of his intelligence told.

Two phases of protection to which serious consideration is being given by the organization are, first, by taking precautionary measures to discourage the sale of unhealthy or unsound dogs, through gross misrepresentations by unscrupulous dealers, especially when dogs are to be shipped a long distance; secondly, the adoption of a standard form of bill of sale, with health and identification certificates on the reverse side.

FRAME-UP, SAYS WEIL.

Pittsburgh Lawyer Insists He Sought Only Truth In Gas Case.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 6.—J. H. Gaines of counsel for A. Leo Weil, an attorney of Pittsburgh, today continued argument in the Circuit Court on Weil's application for a writ of prohibition to prevent T. C. Townsend, prosecuting attorney, and Judge Black of the Intermediate Court proceeding with indictments against Weil.

These indictments, which charge that Weil, as general counsel of the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company, had conspired in an attempt to bribe two members of the Public Service Commission of West Virginia, Mr. Gaines declared, were not justified particularly as to bribery because Public Service Commissioners were neither executive, judicial, nor legislative officers, and the West Virginia law named only such officers in specifying bribery.

Weil has characterized the charges as a clumsy "frame-up," and his counsel contends that all he sought to do at any time was to induce the Commissioners to tell the truth. Adam B. Littlepage, one of Weil's counsel, made it clear to the court that Weil was doing his duty when he sought to have the Commissioners testify concerning the alleged influence brought to bear upon them when they ordered the gas company to reduce its rates.

A decision is expected soon as Weil's attorneys insist that there be no delay.

HAD KILLED HIS WIFE, TOO.

Her Body Found by Friends Preparing Suicide for Burial.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENPORT, L. I., March 6.—The disappearance of Mrs. Henry Grilli has been the chief topic of conversation here since Grilli, a prosperous tobacco dealer, shot and killed himself last Thursday. No trace of Mrs. Grilli had been found and friends were discussing her today as they prepared Grilli's body for burial when one of them opened a closet. There, huddled behind a trunk, was the body of Mrs. Grilli. She had been shot through the back of the head.

It is supposed now that Grilli murdered his wife and then committed suicide. Friends say the woman told them recently her husband had threatened her and that she feared him.

Grilli quarreled with his wife last Tuesday. He was jealous and mentioned a man, an acquaintance of both. The next day he had Henry Spiro of Patchogue arrested, charging him with larceny. Spiro was liberated the next day, when Grilli killed himself.

Gymnast Dies of Broken Neck.

Karl Konig, the young gymnast who fell and broke his neck on Thursday night after he had successfully executed a difficult aerial feat on the stage of a local theatre in Mount Vernon, died in the Mount Vernon Hospital yesterday. The body will be cremated and the ashes sent to his parents in Baden, Germany.

Club Luncheon, 50c
Special Noon Luncheon, 75c.
Luncheon and Afternoon Tea
10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Music Daily *Tenth Floor*

Murray Hill 9000

Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street

Founded 1826

Morning Musicale
Chickering Hall
Tuesday, March 9th
Anni Ivins ..... *Soprano*
George Docial ..... *Tenor*
Admission Complimentary
At 11:30 A. M.
Music Rooms *Seventh Floor*

New Spring Models in The Lingerie Section

A late importation of French goods and a large assortment of American made goods present the very latest models made of the sheerest and daintiest materials as well as the most practical for general wear.

Domestic
Gowns *98c, $1.25, $1.95, $2.95*
Combinations *98c, $1.25, $1.95*
Petticoats ..... *98c, $1.25, $1.95 to $3.95*

Imported
Gowns ... *$1.95, $2.45, $3.95, $4.95 to $6.95*
Combinations *$2.95, $3.95, $4.45, $4.95*
Petticoats *$1.25, $1.95, $2.95, $3.95*

Crepe-de-Chine
Gowns ..... *$3.95, $4.95, $5.95 to $7.95*
Combinations *$2.95, $3.95*
Under Bodices *98c, $1.35, $1.95*

Exceptional Values in
Silk Petticoats

Chiffon Taffeta Silk with the newest flouncings, ruching trimmed, in black, white and new Spring shades *$5.00*
Silk Jersey Top with flaring chiffon taffeta flounce edged with ruching *$5.95*
New Dresden Taffeta, pinked ruffles or ruche trimmed ..... *$5.95 to $8.75*

House Gowns, Negligees and Kimonos

Attractive Models at Exceptional Prices

Crepe-de-Chine, Empire model, waist trimmed with corded taffeta ruffles *$7.95*
Satin Striped Crepe-de-Chine, straight model, organdie collar and cuffs, prettily trimmed with Val. lace *$8.75*
White Crepe with colored embroidered polka dots, straight model, silk lined throughout, hand embroidered collar and cuffs *$9.75*
Crepe-de-Chine, two-piece model, pleated skirt, attractively hand embroidered coat lace trimmed *$19.75*
Albatross, two-piece effect, pleated skirt, hand-embroidered coat *$6.95*
Albatross, tucked circular skirt, embroidered organdie collar and cuffs *$8.75*

Travelling Kimonos
Crepe-de-Chine, Satin and Florentine Silk
$5.95, $6.95, $7.45, $8.75
According to material.

Corsets for Slight, Medium and Well Developed Figures

(Full range of sizes)

La Vida Model
Superior quality broche, low bust, splendidly boned at back, giving straight line effect. Usually $7.50 — *$3.95*

Three Lord & Taylor "Specials"
Striped Coutil, low bust and medium length, daintily trimmed — *$1.95*
Fancy Broche, medium bust and length, well boned, delicate pink or white — *$2.75*
Fine Batiste with elastic inserts at top and bottom, medium low bust — *$1.95*

Brassieres
A large assortment of the best makes, plain and daintily trimmed with lace or embroidery, ranging in prices from
50c, 75c, 98c, $1.00, $1.95
Second Floor

3500 Pairs Women's Gloves In a Special Sale

Double Tipped Silk Gloves
Two-clasp in white with black embroidery and black with white embroidery; also 16-button length in white and black. Per pair — *65c*

"Xaris" Pique Sewn Gloves
One large pearl button or clasp, plain or heavy contrasting embroidery; white with black, white with self, black with white. Per pair — *$1.10*

Street Floor

Women's Tailored Suits & Coats for Spring

A Distinguished Assemblage of Models and Fabrics
Exclusive Styles at Most Attractive Special Prices:

Fancy & Plain Tailored Suits
Smartest of the new models
Latest materials and colors
Tailoring of the very best
Most attractive assortment.
Very Special at These Prices
$25.00, $29.50, $35.00

Fancy Tailored Suits
Selection of exclusive models
Gabardines, shepherd checks
Men's wear serges, etc.,
200 to select from.
Very Special at These Prices
$39.50 & $45.00

The Newest Models in High Class Silk Suits
Including Silk Bengaline and Silk Poplin in the season's most popular colorings. Excellent values at the respective prices,
$35.00 $39.00 $50.00 $60.00

Women's Coats
For Street, Afternoon or Travel Wear
Smart models of gabardines, serges, diagonals, fancy mixtures and shepherd checks; some half lined, others full lined. Prices according to materials
$15, $16.50, $19.50 to $39.50

Women's Silk Coats
For Afternoon or Dressy Occasions
Attractive models in the season's most fashionable fabrics, including silk bengaline and satin charmeuse; all handsomely lined. Prices according to materials
$25.00, $29.50 to $39.50

Women's Separate Skirts, $5.00 to $12.50
A large and varied assortment of materials
Third Floor

Spring Millinery

Moderately Priced

We show a wonderful assortment of the season's smartest Hats in a varied selection of braids and styles, trimmed with ostrich, flowers, wings, quills and fancies
$3.95 to $10.00
Would be reasonable at $6.00 to $15.00

Untrimmed Hats in Great Variety
Smart sailor shapes, large and small; turbans in dressy or severe lines, in black and colors of Milan hemp, Milan and Belgian split braids,
$2.95 to $9.95
Usually $6.00 and more, according to materials

Comprehensive Display of
Flowers, Feathers, Paradise, Wings, Quills and Goura, at Attractive Prices
Fourth Floor

Rare Offering of
Oriental Rugs

An Exceptional Lot of
Bagdad Mosul Rugs
has just arrived and will be placed on sale at less than the usual import cost. They are all good large sizes averaging about 4 feet x 7 feet, silky pieces of heavy quality in splendid designs and colorings.
$14.50 & $18.50
Usual prices up to $30.00
Mosul Rugs of this size can seldom be obtained at such prices.

Beluchistan Rugs, $12.50 to $18.50
Usually $18.50 to $30.00
Excellent qualities and very silky pieces in dark blue, rose and old ivory. Sizes about 3 feet x 5 feet.

Hamadan Mosul Rugs, $18.50
Usually $25.00 to $30.00
Close, firm weaves in beautiful colorings. Sizes up to 3 feet 6 inches x 6 feet 6 inches.

Oriental Rugs (Room Sizes)
Some exceptional values are offered in the best weaves. Prices are 25 to 33 per cent. less than their value.

Extra Size Oriental Rugs
A very large assortment of unusual sizes ranging from 10 to 20 feet wide and 15 to 37 feet long.
Fifth Floor

The March Sale of Household Linens

now in progress, presents an assemblage of world famous linens that may not be duplicated for years to come. A shortage of linens such as was never before known, with prices greatly advanced, is the authoritative prediction of the best informed European manufacturers.

The Celebrated Damask Table Cloths and Napkins from John S. Brown & Sons, Belfast
In designs confined to Lord & Taylor for this market.
Table Cloths ... 2 x 2 yards ... each $3.00
Table Cloths ... 2 x 2½ yards ... each $3.75
Table Cloths ... 2 x 3 yards ... each $4.50
Napkins ... per dozen $3.75 & $4.50

Irish Damask Table Cloths and Napkins
Finer Grades Controlled by Lord & Taylor
Table Cloths ... 2 x 2 yards ... each $4.50
Table Cloths ... 2 x 2½ yards ... each $5.65
Table Cloths ... 2 x 3 yards ... each $6.75
Table Cloths ... 2¼ x 2¼ yards ... each $5.75
Table Cloths ... 2½ x 2½ yards ... each $7.50
Napkins ... per dozen $5.25, $6.50

500 Damask Table Cloths
70 x 70 inches—$1.25 each—Usually $1.90

Fine Huck Towels at ⅓ Less
Guest sizes ... per dozen $2.75 to $4.25
Large sizes ... per dozen $4.50 to $7.50

2,000 Yards Fine Huckaback Toweling
Averaging ½ Less Than Usual Prices
20c to 37½c per yard—Widths 15 to 24 inches.
Second Floor

New Upholsteries & Curtains for the Coming Season

For many months we have been selecting and originating with the co-operation of the largest mills in the country, for the purpose of presenting the most complete assortments of Drapery materials, Curtains and Cretonnes, that it is possible to see in any one establishment.

The assemblage is now complete and your attention is invited to this splendid showing of draperies for the coming season, in the Upholstery Section, on the Fifth Floor.

A Special Display is being made of
Guaranteed Unfadable Materials
which includes light weight fabrics for draperies as well as those suitable for Furniture Coverings.

Moderate Prices Prevail
Fifth Floor

Women's Waists

The most attractive models and all the up-to-date materials for early Spring wear are shown at very special prices.

—Two Specials in—
Shantung Silk Waists (natural color)
The Sports Shirt — With white pique flaring collar and cuffs; pearl button trimmed *$2.95*
Pleated Model — With double straps finished with large pearl buttons, reversible collar *$5.00*

Roman Striped Crepe-de-Chine Waists — Reversible collar and cuffs of white crepe-de-chine, fancy loops and ivory buttons down front *$5.00*
Tussah Silk Waists — White and sand color, smart one-pocket blouse, high turn-over collar *$5.00*
Cream Lace Waists — Over chiffon cloth lining, new high back collar *$2.95*
Fancy Lace Waists — Combined with self color satin and buttons, double flaring collar, cream and sand color *$6.95*
Two Attractive Models of Georgette Crepe — Shirred model with high collar finished with pleating, in sand color only; or embroidered Georgette crepe in all white or white embroidered in sand color, flaring collar *$7.95*

Lingerie Waists
An Exhibit of Linen Blouses
In all white and white with colored stripes
$2.95, $3.95 & $4.95

Fine Voile Waists — Embroidered collar and cuffs, with black taffeta silk stock *$3.95*
Fine Embroidered Voile Waists — With Valenciennes lace trimmed flaring collar, and crochet buttons *$5.95*

Fancy Crepe and Voile Waists
In tailored or dressy models, either high or flaring collar, embroidered or daintily trimmed with lace,
$1.95 & $2.95
Third Floor

Women's Dresses

For Afternoon and Evening Wear
In Attractive Styles and Materials

Excellent Values for Tomorrow, Monday

Dainty Round Length Dancing Dresses — Combination of shadow lace and taffeta silk *$39.50*
Smart Coat Dresses — Suitable for street or afternoon wear, made of faille silk embroidered in contrasting color *$33.50*
Charmeuse Dresses — For afternoon wear, combination colors of sand and blue, waist in tailored effect, high collar and long sleeves, box pleated skirt ... *$29.50*

Third Floor

Women's "Myrod" Footwear

—The Smartest—
Boots *Oxfords* *Pumps*
Sightly, convenient and the most comfortable footwear ever made

Note — The "Myrod" Pump or Oxford positively will not gap at side on any foot.

The Highest Grade Hand-made Footwear
$6.85
Usually $10.00 to $12

Cravenette Damp-Proof Shoes
"Cravenette" REG. U.S. TRADE MARK DAMP-PROOF SHOE
Keep their shape, wear longer, a great advantage in the present style of light-weight footwear.

All of Our Street Shoes Bear This Label
Second Floor

EVERY ITEM

of any importance published in The New York Times is recorded in The New York Times Index, with the date and page of its publication. Issued quarterly, The Index is, therefore, an encyclopedia of world, national, and local events which occurred during the preceding three months. It is a great time and trouble saver for all those who have occasion to refer to newspaper files. *$2 a volume; $8 a year.*

RUBLEE IS NAMED FOR TRADE BOARD

Recess Appointment Fills Roster and Commission Will Begin Its Work March 15.

ANTI-TRUST MODIFICATION

Board Expected to Report on Combination for Foreign Trade, a Reform Favored by President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—President Wilson today completed the new Federal Trade Commission by giving a recess appointment to George Rublee of New Hampshire, as a member. Mr. Rublee's name went to the Senate with those of the other four nominees, but while the four were promptly confirmed objection to Mr. Rublee developed, and the Senate took no action on his name.

Nothing in the hearings on Mr. Rublee's appointment reflected on his character. But as Mr. Rublee acted as campaign manager against Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire last Summer his confirmation was delayed on the ground that the appointment was personally offensive to Mr. Gallinger.

The Trade Commission has a great deal of work ahead of it, and its members hope to settle down to the work as soon as possible. It has been planned for the commission to hold its first meeting and organize on March 12, but that meeting has been postponed till March 15 to permit Mr. Parry, one of the members, to wind up his business in Seattle and reach the capital. Commissioners already are flooded with applications for the post of Secretary, which carries a salary of $5,000.

Some preliminary work for the commission has been done by the Bureau of Corporations, which will sink its identity in the new commission. In addition to its work as a sort of master for the taking of testimony in judicial proceedings involving industrial corporations the commission is expected to conduct a widespread investigation into the efficiency of large corporations as industrial units. Secretary of Commerce Redfield often has expressed doubt as to the economy and efficiency of trust production, and the commission will attempt to give a direct answer to the questions he has raised.

New legislation with the general idea of which the President has expressed his sympathy may be the result of the commission's inquiry into the conditions under which American corporations should be permitted to combine for carrying American commerce into the foreign field. The President not long ago told the Chamber of Commerce of the United States that he favored legislation along that line. It is expected that the commission will have a report on the subject ready by the next session of Congress. More or less related to this inquiry will be the commission's continuance of a study already begun by the Bureau of Corporations into the conflicting laws of the States regarding corporations foreign to them.

Speaking of the preliminary work done by the Bureau of Corporations, Mr. Davies, who was Commissioner of Corporations and who is now a member of the Federal Trade Commission, said today:

"Taking as a basis the value of output of the industries of the country, as furnished by the Census Bureau, about 90 per cent. of these industries were examined in a general way, so as to have matter at hand, if desired, for a brief general survey thereof, and a somewhat more comprehensive survey of about twenty leading industries has been made, with a view of having some information available, if needed by the commission, upon the general facts of the processes of manufacture, organization, and dominant financial influence, if any, in the respective industries.

"A card index of Directors of the principal industrial, railroad, and public utility corporations, insurance companies, and banks has been completed for the same purpose. There are approximately 6,300,000 corporations, exclusive of steam railroads, banking and other financial corporations and public corporations under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission that have a capital stock or bonded and other indebtedness each amounting to $1,000,000 or over, engaged in interstate commerce. Approximately one-third of these have voluntarily furnished, upon request, reports as to their financial condition and organization and other similar facts, all of which were procured with the design of being available for the use of the Federal Trade Commission upon its organization."

WAR CLAIM LAWYERS HIT.

Their Fees Limited by Bill, and Future Business Cut Off.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—There was a constant stream of lawyers at the Capitol today trying to find out what legislation had been placed in the War Claims bill, passed in the last hours of Congress. The act appropriates $1,863,210 to pay for damages done during the civil war. What aroused the interest of the lawyers was this provision, understood as shutting off all claims in the future:

"From and after the passage and approval of this act the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims does not extend to or include any claim against the United States based upon or growing out of the destruction of any property or damage done to any property by the military or naval forces of the United States during the war for the suppression of the rebellion; nor to any claim for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to or for the use of the military or naval forces of the United States, nor to any claim for the value of any use and occupation of any real estate by the military or naval forces of the United States during said war; nor shall said Court of Claims have jurisdiction of any claim which is now barred by the provisions of any law of the United States."

Another feature of the bill that interested the claim lawyers was a provision limiting the amount of their fees. The clause reads:

"No part of the amount of any item appropriated in this bill in excess of 20 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney, or attorneys on account of services rendered or advances made in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys to exact, collect, withhold or receive any sum which in the aggregate exceeds 20 per centum of the amount of any item appropriated in this bill on account of services rendered or advances made in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $2,000."

College Debate a Tie.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—The annual triangular league college debate between Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania last night resulted in a triple tie. The question was, "Resolved, That in view of the present situation the United States should take immediate steps to materially increase its army and navy." Every team which defended the affirmative lost the decision. At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, affirmative, lost to Columbia; at Ithaca, Cornell, affirmative, lost to Pennsylvania, and at New York, Cornell, negative, won over Columbia.

Fergusson Now Bryan's Secretary.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Harvey B. Fergusson of Albuquerque, N. M., who on Thursday retired as a member of the House, took [illegible] private secretary to [illegible]

WON'T NAME MEN REJECTED.

President Changes Policy on Nominations Distasteful to Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—President Wilson has changed his policy as to his nominees for office who have been rejected by the Senate. Following an opinion from Attorney General Gregory, it is understood, he no longer feels that he can give recess appointments to these men. Instead he is looking for new men to fill the places.

The recent appointees rejected by the Senate because of the objections of Democratic Senators from the States concerned were John D. Lynn of Rochester, to be District Attorney for the Western District of New York; George Hampton, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Camden District of New Jersey; W. N. Collins, to be Postmaster of Kansas City, and Ewing C. Bland, to be District Attorney for the Western District of Missouri.

While these men are now understood to have been dropped by the President, Mr. Lynn has received what is almost tantamount to a recess appointment in the form of a designation to be Acting Federal District Attorney by the Federal Judge in that district. Mr. Bland, on the other hand, it is said, will be neither appointed nor designated.

The first intimation of the President's conviction that he could not make recess appointments of the rejected candidates came this morning, when a delegation from New Jersey asked him to name Allan B. Walsh, retiring Representative from Mr. Wilson's own district, to the place for which Mr. Hampton had been nominated. The President promised to take Mr. Walsh's name under consideration.

DOLAN ESTATE REPLIES.

Denies Kelly Complaint Central Park Railway Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—The separate answer of the executors of the estate of Thomas Dolan, once President of the United Gas Improvement Company, to the suit of Robert B. Kelly, against Dolan, P. A. B. Widener, and George W. Elkins, in which Kelly charged them with wasting more than $2,000,000 of the assets of the Central Park North and East Railroad Company of New York, was filed today in the United States District Court.

Through a lease and subsequent assignments the property of the Central Park Company passed into the control of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York. Kelly asserts that Dolan, Widener, and Elkins were remiss in their duties as Directors of the company and allowed it to pass into the hands of a receiver.

The principal points of the defense are that Dolan, Widener, and Elkins were not Directors of the Central Park Company during the years when it is alleged they were guilty of neglect of duty; that the transactions complained of by Kelly as being illegal were ratified by the stockholders of the company when negotiations for the lease were being made; that the statute of limitations of both New York and Pennsylvania bar Kelly from successfully sustaining his claim, whether it has merit or not, and an absolute denial of any acts of omission or commission contributing to the downfall of the company.

Ship News Reporters Dine.

The fourth annual dinner of the New York Ship News Reporters' Association was held last evening in Los Dos Americas Restaurant, 102 Pearl Street. "Skipper" T. W. Williams, the President, was Chairman, and about seventy-five members were present. The "Skipper" told his famous story of the capture of the Bu Bu bird, and there was singing by William Curtan and a dance by Rollo Southworth. The association includes the representatives of the various newspapers "covering" news of the harbor and shipping.

BURLESON WARNED HE MUST ECONOMIZE

Any Deficit Illegal and Congress Won't Make It Up to Him, Chairman Moon Declares.

AND BIG DEFICIT IS SURE

Situation Due to Failure of Appropriation Bill, Which Moon Lays to Railroad Influences.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Chairman Moon of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, in his letter of yesterday to Postmaster General Burleson, which was made public today, warned the Postmaster General that a large deficit almost certainly would result in the department's business for the coming year as a result of the failure of the Post Office Appropriation bill in the closing hours of Congress. Mr. Moon said he had no doubt that "railroad influences, but not corrupt," so far as he was aware, had prevented action on the bill.

In support of his theory as to how the bill, carrying about $325,000,000, met its death, he referred to the fact that the bill, with the desired reforms, passed the House on Dec. 31, but was not taken up in the Senate until about Feb. 25, only a week before final adjournment. As a matter of fact, in the interval during which Mr. Moon seems to think railroad influences were delaying consideration of the bill, Administration supporters were holding the Ship Purchase bill constantly before the Senate to the exclusion of all other business. Chairman Bankhead of the Senate Post Office Committee, who was active in opposition to the Ship Purchase bill, reported the Post Office bill to the Senate on Feb. 8, and would have moved to take it up as against the Ship Purchase bill had not he realized that the Administration's forces would prevent any such action.

Mr. Moon flatly denies that the death of the appropriation bill resulted from the temporary loss of the conference report, though he admits that some minor papers relating to the measure were misplaced. In explaining opposition to the measure on the ground of the reduction in pay for the railroads which the bill proposed, he admitted that there was opposition to curtailing the pay of rural mail carriers, though his item he referred to simply as being something "to whch I need not now refer."

Mr. Moon's letter was particularly interesting for its warning to the Postmaster General that any deficit that he might incur in the administration of his department would be incurred in violation of the law. He added that there would be little disposition in Congress to reimburse him. On this point, after citing figures to show that the Government pays twice as much for the transportation of the mails as the railroads charge for transporting express matter, he said:

"The law forbids that you create any deficiency in the Post Office Department in any of its branches, and, while the temptation is great, it is the law, and it ought to be obeyed. You should not use for any purpose any more money than the law provides for it. I know that this will prevent you from appointing additional clerks, from the promotion of carriers, and from giving compensation to many of the supervisory officers. I know it will be necessary for you to reduce the number of rural routes. In other words, you will be hampered for the next year in the administration of the service. I trust, however, that when you come to the reduction of the number of rural routes you will make the reduction as light as possible, and that you will first equalize the conditions in reference to the routes. I know it will be a source of regret to you that this valuable service in many respects will have to be eliminated and that consequences that will not be satisfactory, possibly, to the people will follow, but that is no fault of yours.

"You cannot administer your office as you would like to do it in the interest of the people, but I know your ability, your integrity, and your courage, and that you will operate your department within the appropriations to the very best public interest. I am very sorry, General, to have to intimate to you even that if you should go beyond the appropriation allowed by law for your department that there will not be much disposition to give you relief. The time has come when practical subsidies, which in the forms of law have fastened themselves upon the public service, (particularly the Postal Service,) should end, and I know you have been and are doing all that is within your power to put an end to them.

"I feel that I can speak for a majority of those who have been interested in this matter in the House (and the Post Office bill was passed in the House by practically a unanimous vote) when I say that you have the support of the House in your efforts, and I am sure that when the Senate comes to the full consideration of these questions you will have the support of that distinguished body also. It was over your judgment and over the judgment of those who had given the matter most thought that conditions in legislation have been brought about under which it will be impossible for you to do all that you wish to do, and that all good men wish you to do in the interest of the public.

"The Post Office Department is the only department that produces the revenue to maintain it, and this had not been done, as I now recollect, since 1836, until you became Postmaster General. You have so administered the Department as to produce a surplus of $3,000,000 twice in your administration, notwithstanding that the rural delivery branch of the service has fallen short of being self-sustaining, as I am advised, by about $35,000,000, and second-class mail matter has failed to produce from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 necessary to its carriage and delivery. The general business depression, owing to unsettled conditions brought about by the foreign war, has produced a great shortage in the revenues from first-class mail matter, and the next fiscal year, I am certain, will show a large deficit in the Post Office Department. To make this as small as possible you will have to practice every possible economy."

PRAISES TIMES PICTURES.

Prof. Chandler Calls Rotogravure Supplement Wonderful.

Professor Charles Frederick Chandler, formerly professor of chemistry in Columbia University, gave his second and last lecture in Havemeyer Hall, Columbia, last evening on "The Art of Photography," and, mentioning the Rotogravure Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES, said:

"This is the most wonderful thing that has been done yet, the most beautiful and the most artistic."

Professor Chandler illustrated his lecture with lantern slides, and traced the art of picture taking from its beginnings to its latest expression in the Rotogravure Supplement.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

New Spring Imported and high class American-made merchandise is now being shown, including authentic fashions in Outergarments and Millinery for Women, Misses and Children; the most favored silks, dress fabrics, also materials for home decoration, together with desirable novelties and dress accessories, all of which are moderately priced.

Women's Fashionable Apparel for Spring Wear

Suits and Dresses
Are assembled in distinguished assortments emphasizing the newest style notes in materials and colorings, ranging from the plain tailored models to the most elaborate effects.

Coats and Wraps
For street, motor, traveling and evening wear will be found in a very diversified variety, accurately portraying the most authentic departures in the new modes.

Trimmed Millinery
Later importations and an excellent collection of charming models from our own ateliers are now being shown for every dress requirement, at very moderate prices.

An important offering to-morrow, of Spring Models at exceptional price advantages:

Afternoon Dresses of crepe de Chine, in very smart and modish Spring effects, at $19.75

Women's Walking Suits In dressy tailored and demi-tailored models, of serges, gabardines, checks and homespuns, in several new and smart Spring styles, at $24.50, 29.50 and 32.50

Dancing Dresses of silk lace with chiffon lining, in black or cream, at $29.75

Women's Untrimmed Hats

LATER styles are now being shown, comprising the newest and smartest shapes in Lisere, Milans, Leghorns and Hemp, together with attractive collections of Flowers, Birds, Wings and Quills, presenting the latest ideas in trimmings, at reasonable prices.

Very Specially priced for Monday:

Black Belgian Split Hats, with flange, at $1.25, 1.50
Milan Hemp Hats, in black and colors, at 1.65
Smart Tailored Hats, at $4.95 to 9.75
Garlands of Fruits and Flowers, featuring the newest Parisian ideas in trimmings, 95c to 4.50

Women's Spring Blouses

A VERY large selection of modish silk, chiffon, net and lace blouses is being displayed in both Imported and American models, together with entirely new assortments of Smart Tailored Effects of the most desirable washable materials for practical wear.

An unusual early season offering will comprise:

Blouses of Striped Batiste or Handkerchief Linen, in attractive Spring designs, $3.95
Blouses of Crepe de Chine, with the very latest jabot effects, at $5.00, 5.95
Blouses of Georgette Crepe, with effective new Spring trimmings, at $7.50

An Exceptional Offering of Oriental Rugs and Carpets

Will consist of a specially selected group of most desirable weaves and sizes taken from regular stock and marked

At Unprecedented Concessions from Former Prices.

Beloochistan and Bokhara Rugs, Values $9.00 to 15.00, at $5.00 to 9.00
Moussoul and Kurdistan Rugs, About 3 ft. 6 by 6 ft. 6; Values up to $22.50, at $13.75
Persian Hall Runners, Values up to $55.00, at $17.50, 28.00 & 35.00
Afghan and Beloochistan Rugs, Formerly from $85.00 to 135.00, at 45.00 to 88.00

Also the following emphatic price reductions in Room Size Rugs:

Kirmanshah Rugs			Sarouk Rugs			Ghorovan Rugs			Mahal Rugs		
SIZE	WERE	NOW	SIZE	WERE	NOW	SIZE	WERE	NOW	SIZE	WERE	NOW
12ft. 6x9ft. 3,	$235.00	$155.00	10ft. 6x7ft. 4,	$235.00	$145.00	9ft. 3x7ft. 4,	$98.00	$65.00	12ft. 2x9ft. 4,	$125.00	$65.00
12ft. 4x9ft. 8,	268.00	165.00	12ft. 6x8ft. 6,	365.00	235.00	11ft.x8ft. 5,	130.00	88.00	12ft. 1x9ft. 3,	135.00	75.00
10ft. 8x9ft. 3,	315.00	195.00	12ft. 10x9ft. 6,	375.00	245.00	12ft. 9x9ft. 6,	168.00	115.00	12ft. 2x8ft.10,	165.00	95.00
13ft. 5x9ft. 4,	550.00	275.00	14ft. 6x10ft. 1,	395.00	258.00	12ft. 5x11ft. 7,	200.00	135.00	14ft. 6x9ft. 2,	228.00	115.00
12ft. 8x9ft. 5,	425.00	285.00	14ft. 1x10ft.,	495.00	265.00	12ft. 6x8ft. 6,	295.00	155.00	12ft. 9x8ft. 7,	230.00	125.00
13ft. 5x10ft.,	468.00	350.00	13ft. 6x10ft. 6,	468.00	275.00	14ft. 5x11ft. 6,	278.00	175.00	12ft. 9x8ft. 7,	268.00	145.00

Imported Spring Suitings

COMPRISING a special purchase of 50 and 54 inch novelty checks, stripes and mixtures in the most approved Spring colorings at the very exceptional price of

$1.10 a yard

Regular Values $2.00 to 2.50 a yard

Also several thousand yards of
Superior All Wool Serge
50 inches wide, in black, cream and shades of navy blue, at the very special price of 85c a yd.

Cotton and Linen Dress Fabrics

THE new Spring and Summer importations of white and colored novelties, including Ratines, Crepes, Voiles, Batistes, Ginghams, Dimities, Organdies, Lawns and Linens, are being shown at attractive prices.

An exceptional purchase will provide
Novelty Silk and Cotton Crepe
38 inches wide, in a wide choice of colored woven striped effects on white grounds and a large collection of this season's fashionable plain shades, 29c a yd.
Being Less than One-Half its Former Price.

New Spring Dress Silks

ARE now being displayed in the most fashionable weaves and colorings favored by the leading Parisian and American couturiers for the ensuing season.

Particularly noteworthy values will be offfered in

Chiffon Taffetas, at 95c a yard
35 inches wide, soft finish, in a full assortment of light and dark shades, also white and black; Value $1.50 yard

Pebble Back Charmeuse, at $1.48 a yard
40 inches wide, in white, ivory, black and a full line of evening, afternoon and street shades; Value $2.50 yard

Satin Charmeuse, at $1.35 a yard
40 inches wide, with the very popular suede finish in vogue; in black only; Value $2.00 a yard.

A Sale of Household Linens

Of superior qualities, at extremely low prices

Satin Damask Table Cloths, at $2.50, 3.25, 4.25
Satin Damask Napkins, doz. 2.75, 3.75, 5.50
Luncheon and Dinner Sets, hemst'd, 6.90, 7.75, 8.25
Linen Sheets, hemstitched, pair 3.75, 4.75, 5.90
Pillow Cases: Linen, Hemstitched, pair 1.00, 1.45, 1.75; Embroidered, " 1.65, 2.25, 2.95
Huck Towels: Hemstitched, doz. 2.90, 3.75, 4.75; Scalloped, " 2.90, 4.20, 5.90
Bath Towels, hemmed, doz. 2.75, 3.75, 5.50
Bedspreads, satin finish, at 2.25, 2.75, 2.95

A Distinctive Display of Upholstery Materials

On the Fourth Floor, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

Will far surpass in importance any previous exhibits of Printed Fabrics and will include

English, French and American Cretonnes, Chintzes and Printed Linens

This unique assemblage of materials for Spring and Summer Interior Decorations involves over 500 different color combinations of high artistic merit, selected by our representatives from the products of the foremost manufacturers here and abroad. Of special interest to those who are about to furnish or refurnish Summer Homes will be found the very attractive collections of

English Chintzes at 25c, 45c and 65c yd. | Shadow Prints at 35c., 55c and 90c yd. | 50 inch Shadow Taffetas $2.00, 3.00 and 3.75 yd.

ORDERS SUSPENSION OF MRS. M. C. DUNPHY

Kingsbury Places Deputy in Charge of Randall's Island Pending Her Trial.

MORE STORIES OF ABUSE

Mother Shows Commissioner Photograph of Her Son Taken While He Was in a Straitjacket.

Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, Superintendent of the New York City Children's Hospital and Schools on Randall's Island, was suspended yesterday afternoon by Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury. On Saturday there will be a hearing into the charges before the Commissioner in his office in the Municipal Building.

According to a report to Mr. Kingsbury, Mrs. Dunphy is ill with pleurisy, and so the order of suspension was taken to Randall's Island late yesterday afternoon by Second Deputy Commissioner William J. Doherty, who is placed in temporary charge of the hospital and school work. Supt. Joseph Flick of the Farm Colonies on Staten Island has been designated to look after the business end until the case against Mrs. Dunphy is disposed of.

Mrs. Dunphy will have to face charges of mismanagement in that she is accused of permitting cruelty to be practiced upon the children and that she did not take proper care of their health. It is probable that as the hearing progresses charges may be made against some of the attendants. It is not charged that Mrs. Dunphy was herself cruel but, as one of the Commissioner's staff expressed it, that in the minds of many of the attendants there seemed to be the belief that the only way to deal with feeble-minded children was to beat them. A complete reorganization of the institution is planned.

Thirty persons, mostly women, called upon Commissioner Kingsbury yesterday and related stories of cruelty to some child. In nearly every case they broke down and wept. One woman said that her son had been kept in a straitjacket and had looked as though he had been subjected to rough treatment.

Her Boy in Straitjacket.

"Look at this picture," she said, tearfully, as she handed a small photograph to the Commissioner. "I took a camera to the island with me and took that picture."

The photograph showed a boy about twelve years old wearing what was said to be a straitjacket. His head was covered with a bandage. Under this, the mother told the Commissioner, she had found a cut an inch deep. A middle-aged man said his boy had died of an infectious disease contracted after his arrival on the island.

To this testimony Commissioner Kingsbury added his own: He said that while inspecting the hospital he had heard the screams of feeble-minded children and interfered to prevent a child from being beaten.

"I don't remember," he said, "whether it was in the latter part of April or the first part of May, 1914, that I visited the place one evening with Mr. Doherty. We had been in the institution only a short time when we heard the screams of the children, and turning about I saw an attendant strike one of them. I had to stop the attendant from continuing the beating. In spite of what I witnessed, no charges were brought against the offender, but I understand he was soon after dismissed."

Mrs. Dunphy is said to be supreme in the institution in which she rules. The position pays $3,500 a year, and besides the Superintendent has a dwelling house on the island. She has had strong backing, and the several Commissioners, it is said, have been loath to interfere with her management.

Charges Have Accumulated.

The present charges have accumulated since Jan. 1, 1914, when Commissioner Kingsbury took office. Commissioner Michael J. Drummond, his predecessor, in giving up the office hold him that the department was weak in two places, the Municipal Lodging House and the New York City Hospital and Schools on Randall's Island.

"I had been in the department only a short time," said Mr. Kingsbury, "when complaints began to come in, and I started in to investigate. I saw feeble-minded children being struck by those supposed to care for them. I took up the matter in earnest. I first wanted, however, to be sure whether striking a child was simply the act of an impatient person, or whether it was habitual custom."

The Commissioner was asked whether he had seen the report of Dr. Henry Goddard of the New Jersey Training Home for Feeble-Minded Children, who investigated in 1912 and reported to the School Inquiry Committee of the Board of Estimate, of which Mayor Mitchel was the Chairman, calling attention to the bad reputation of the institution at that time.

"I don't believe I ever personally saw the report, but I remember hearing of it," said the Commissioner.

Mr. Doherty, who is placed in charge of the hospital, was executive secretary of the Catholic Home Bureau for years, and is a specialist in the care of children. The Commissioner said that the departmental records were in bad shape, and for that reason he was unable to find trace of any previous charges against Mrs. Dunphy, but he had heard that she had once been reinstated by a former Mayor. The charges against her are being prepared in the Corporation Counsel's office, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Josiah A. Stiver will represent the department.

THINKS MAYOR IS HEDGING.

L. M. D. McGuire Criticises His Opposition to a Building Bill.

Laurence M. D. McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board, said yesterday that Mayor Mitchel was mistaken in stating, as he did at last week's meeting of the Board of Estimate, that he had not been consulted in relation to the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill now before the Legislature to reform the present method of building inspection. President McGuire said the Mayor was represented at one of the conferences by Chamberlain Bruere, and it was understood Abram I. Elkus would draw a bill embodying the Mayor's views.

"At this conference," said President McGuire, "I told the Mayor the real estate interests were not committed to any bill, but must have relief from the present intolerable conditions. It is unfortunate the Mayor should have expressed himself so strongly against the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill at the meeting of the Board of Estimate. If it had been known that there was to have been a hearing on this bill the situation might have been different. As Mayor he has the power to veto any bill, and he should have waited until the bill came before him for action before expressing himself so strongly. It would appear from his anxiety to prevent the passage of the bill that he fears the result of a public hearing if the bill should be before him."

Elkus to Talk on Minimum Wage.

The "Minimum Wage and Women Workers" will be the subject of a talk by Abram I. Elkus, counsel of the State Factory Investigating Commission, this evening at a meeting of the Civic Forum of the South Harlem Neighborhood Association in the Union Settlement Hall, 237 East 104th Street. An open discussion will follow the address. The orchestra of Public School 109 will furnish music.

BRIDGE SPAN IS PLACED.

North Section of Harlem Structure Floated Into Position.

At 1 o'clock this morning traffic across the Harlem River at Second Avenue was suspended while 100 workmen placed in position the north span of the new double-deck, four-track bridge and replaced the old two-track structure, which was floated away with the tide as the new span, weighing 360 tons, floated into place with the tide and was riveted in permanent position. The south span of the bridge was placed in position on Feb. 21.

Notice of the interruption in service had been given in posters placed in all the service lines using the bridge for the past week, but those who used these lines were given transfers, which were recognized on the other side of an adjoining bridge and at the elevated stations.

RIVAL TO 'TWILIGHT SLEEP.'

In "Sunrise Slumber" Patient Is Conscious, but Feels No Pain.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 6.—"Twilight sleep," hailed as a godsend to women, has a rival. It is known as "sunrise slumber," the latest in painless childbirth. It was originated here by Dr. C. T. Turner, obstetrical expert at Mount Carmel Hospital, and Dr. W. I. Jones, anaesthetist.

The new method is not in its infancy. This fact is emphasized by fifteen Columbus mothers, who proclaim its virtues, these doctors say. The new treatment differs from "twilight sleep" in that nitrous oxide, commonly known as "laughing gas," is used, and it does not aim to produce complete anaesthesia. The patient, it is said, is able to converse and receive impressions, but feels no pain.

POLITICS REND HOBOKEN.

Fifty-one Candidates Seek Jobs as City Commissioners.

Fifty-one candidates for the five posts of Commissioners of Hoboken filed their petitions yesterday and one of the hottest political fights of years is promised at the election which takes place on March 16. Even in former county elections Hoboken has never been flooded with as much political literature as has been issued for this contest.

Thirty-two of the candidates will run independently. The Republicans have put four in the field, one from the Third Ward and three from the Fifth. The New Government League has ten candidates from the Second and Fifth Wards and its slogan is "Ten Candidates, Take Your Choice."

Only the Democrats named a candidate from each of the five wards, thereby putting a whole ticket in the field.

KILL GILL'S PRIZE CATTLE.

Herd Worth $49,000 Diseased—To Bury Trophies with $12,000 Bull.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 6.—Sixty-two prize Guernsey cattle, among them S. Glenwood's Mainstay, a $12,000 bull that had taken many blue ribbons, were driven into a trench on the farm of Ephraim T. Gill, a former Assemblyman of Camden County, at Haddonfield, and shot today. Eighty more will be killed on Monday.

Foot and mouth disease was discovered in the herd, which Mr. Gill valued at $49,000. He will receive $42,750 from the Government. Mr. Gill said he would bury his prize bull in a special grave and with the animal the blue ribbons it had won.

In New Brunswick, it is learned, the Agricultural College Farm has been quarantined lest the dread disease makes its appearance. Only members of the Faculty are allowed on the grounds, though the farm attracted many visitors seeking ideas for the conduct of private farms.

NO SUFFRAGE FOR TEXAS.

House Kills Measure by Small Majority—Bill Signed in Iowa.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 6.—A resolution for a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage was defeated by the Texas House of Representatives today by a vote of 90 to 32. The resolution needed 94 votes to pass under the two-thirds rule.

DES MOINES, March 6.—Gov. George W. Clarke signed the woman suffrage and constitutional prohibition amendments recently passed by the Iowa Legislature.

SAYS VACCINE DIDN'T KILL.

Autopsy Shows Bowel Stricture as Cause of Boy's Death.

Health Department officials are investigating as to whether Nathan Hale Stillwaggon, six years old, of 317 Waverly Place, Richmond Hill, died of septic poisoning due to vaccination or from other causes. The boy was a son of John Stillwaggon, former head of the New York Brass Foundry, 104 Centre Street. He was vaccinated on Feb. 18 by Dr. Smith of the Health Department. On March 3 Nathan's arm became swollen and Dr. E. J. Cronin of Richmond Hill told the parents that septic poison had set in. On Friday he died.

The Health Board became active at once and a number of department physicians were at the autopsy yesterday. Coroners' Physician William M. Nammack of Far Rockaway, performed the autopsy and reported to Coroner Vogel that obstruction of the bowels caused death.

Deputy Commissioner Emerson said a rigid examination would be made to find out whether the virus was responsible, directly or indirectly, for death.

Invalid Woman Dies from Burns.

Miss Andrea Harum, a trained nurse, who took care of Miss Sarah Davis, an invalid, 70 years of age, of 420 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, went out yesterday afternoon to do some shopping and returned to find the old woman lying on the floor dead from burns. As she walked about the room, her dressing gown had evidently caught fire from the gas stove, and she had been helpless to summon aid.

Tomorrow, Quite the Most Important and Most Impressive

Sale of Silk Petticoats, $2.95

Thus Far This Year

FOR THE ONE DAY, only, tomorrow, Monday. Newest models, latest colors, most desirable fabrics

THESE are NEW Petticoats, ONLY; right up-to-the-hour, distinctly different from and superior to anything heretofore offered elsewhere at or near this price.

FIVE STYLES IN TAFFETA.
(Two-tone and solid colors.)

THREE STYLES IN MESSALINE.
(Changeable and solid colors.)

ONE STYLE IN ALL-SILK JERSEY.
(Rich, plain colors.)

The models are those of the higher-priced Petticoats, showing as a particularly pretty and effective feature pleated ruffles applied in a great variety of attractive styles.

Third Floor

Smart, New, Attractively Priced

Misses' Spring Suits at $29.50

It would be difficult indeed to find a more satisfactory showing. Note the special features, embracing the newest ideas: COATS semi-tailored, quite short or sport styles. ¶ COLLARS of contrasting fabrics and color. Vestees of pique or silks of various textures. Self, leather or silk belts. ¶ POCKETS in the popular pouch, military, horseshoe or strap effects. ¶ SKIRTS are inverted, side or box pleated, as well as circular. Gabardine, men's wear serge, Scotch tweeds, shepherd's checks, Spring shades and black. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Street Dresses at $14.50

Waist line, Empire or semi-Empire, also suspender models. English or navy serge and shepherd's check worsteds.

Misses' Spring Skirts at $3.95

A Special Price for an Excellent Garment

The new flare Skirt, two-pocket model, with detachable suspenders of self material or tailored belt. English serge, Scotch tweeds and check worsteds. Lengths 35 to 39 inches.

Second Floor

Tomorrow, Clearance of an Accumulation of

House Dresses for Misses and Small Women

PRACTICAL are these Dresses; pretty, too, as they are practical, and topping all is the ECONOMY provided:

HOUSE DRESSES (were $1.00 and $1.50)	—now	50c
HOUSE DRESSES (were $2.00)	—now	75c
HOUSE DRESSES (were $3 to $5)	—now	95c

Gingham, chambray, percale and poplins; many styles. None C. O. D., on approval, exchanged or credited.

Third Floor

Special, Tomorrow, Monday

Children's Coats at $4.95

DELECTABLE LITTLE GARMENTS, of covert cloth, serge and worsted checks. High or low belted and box models. Detachable lingerie or pique collar and cuffs.

Tomorrow, Only

Children's Hats, Special at $2.50

Chic little creations of sand color straw, with crown and facing of silk. Trimmed with ribbon velvet and flowers of harmonizing colors.

MONDAY ONLY. Infants' Silk and Wool Hose, sizes 4 to 6½, 35c a pair, or 3 pairs $1.00. **Second Floor**

Tomorrow Only, a Special Value in

Children's Hosiery, 3 pairs 69c

FANCY SOCKS, of silk lisle, vertical line stripes and check tops, in the newest shades of pink, blue, brown, green, cadet, helio and gray; also all white. Cuff tops. Sizes 5 to 9.

STOCKINGS, in several weights of silk lisle and cotton-and-lisle; "1x1 ribbed;" white, tan and black. Sizes 6 to 10.

Second Floor

Special for Monday, Only

Boys' Norfolk Suits, 2 Pair Knickerbockers — **$5.00**

For manly, lively, active boys. And in the correct style withal; smartly tailored. Have patch pockets; pleasing in every detail. Wool cassimeres in great assortment, also corduroy. Ages 7 to 18 years. Standard suits at considerably less than standard price.

Second Floor

On Sale, Tomorrow

6,000 Women's Union Suits Of Ribbed Lisle at 39c

A pronounced price-concession by the manufacturer, who ranks among the foremost in this country. Half the lot are absolutely perfect. The maker says there is a slight imperfection in the balance. He may be right; if so, the imperfection is very difficult to detect, and does not in the least affect the wearing quality or appearance.

Fine lisle, Swiss lisle and mercerized cotton. Low neck models; plain or fancy yoke; lace-trimmed, tight knee. Regular and extra sizes.

Indisputably the Most Important Economy of this Season in Women's Knit Underwear. **Main Floor**

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Tomorrow, A Group of 500 Very Attractive

Women's Fancy Tailored Suits At $25.00, $29.50 and $39.50

CHARACTER, pronounced and pleasing, speaks in every model, and the number of models is great. The best productions of European and American designers have been copied or adapted.

THE NEW FEATURES, each fascinating in its own way, are very numerous. There are models with short coats and in-set sleeves, fancy collars and reveres. Some Coats have double collars of contrasting fabrics and colors. The new tight sleeve, buttoned to the elbow, is much in evidence. Box coats, and coats with straight lines are popular.

SKIRTS are shirred at the top, or box-pleated from the belt. Simpler models have shirred patch pockets, fancy belts and cuff bottoms buttoned on. Some of the skirts are side-pleated and very full.

LININGS are flowered taffeta, satin or plain *peau de cygne.*

FABRICS are men's wear serges, gabardines, wool poplins, wool failles, French serges, satin cloths, homespuns, mannish mixtures, whipcords, silk failles and silk poplins. COLORS leave nothing to be desired in matter of variety. **Fourth Floor**

Women's Spring Coats

Introducing the Very Latest Models and the Newest Fabrics

THE NEWEST FANCIES are in Gabardine, Coverts, Chinchilla, plaid-back Chinchilla, Serge, Eponge, Silk Faille, Pongee, Golfine, Tweeds, Tussah and Army Cloth. COATS, BOTH SHORT AND LONG MODELS; colors range all the way from white through varying newest Spring shades to dark colors and black. Waist lines are short or normal as preferred. The Paddock, Tommy Atkins, semi-fitted and fitted Coats are in great variety. Many have double collars of contrasting fabrics and colors.

$15, $19.50, $25, $29.50, $35.

Fourth Floor

For Monday, a Very Important Special Sale of 300

Women's Sport and Tailored Skirts at $3.95

All of the newest, most desirable style features are represented. The effects are very smart, including sport models, suspender and yoke-top Skirts.

There are skillful adaptations of the strap and pleated pocket, of the cuff bottom and the flared Skirt.

Covert cloths, light and dark; gabardines and covert gabardines; tweeds, serges and corduroy. Shepherd's checks, stripes and solid colors. All sizes. A pronounced economy, very timely in its presentation.

Fourth Floor

Tomorrow and Tuesday

Extraordinary Values In a Special Sale of 200

Women's Afternoon Dresses at $14.50

A Very Important Event

Five of the newest styles, showing the new circular flare skirt, and the newest sleeve effects and collars. Materials are taffeta, silk faille, pongee and *crepe de chine.* Workmanship and finish are irreproachable.

THE "CHIN CHIN" Dress is one of the models. It is in silk faille with tailored high collar, Empire effect, very full over tunic. Specially suitable for slight figures. The best Spring colors. Sizes 34, 36, 38.

ANOTHER MODEL is in Coatee effect, V-neck front, high back collar, gold-embroidered; four-yard circular skirt with yoke in heavy faille silk or chiffon taffeta. Particularly adapted for larger women. Numerous colors; sizes 36 to 44.

A GOOD MODEL has chiffon cloth waist and sleeves, with taffeta in combination. Four-yard circular skirt with yoke. Sizes 34 to 44.

A MILITARY MODEL has embroidery on side and front; high collar, very full circular skirt. Excellent quality faille.

ONE MODEL HAS SURPLICE WAIST and velvet trimmed shirred skirt, very ample in width; two new and attractive features.

SPECIAL MODEL MATERNITY DRESSES in crepe silk with box pleated skirt, having adjustable elastic belt. Full range of the most-wanted shades. **Fourth Floor**

Tomorrow, An Unparalleled

Sale of Fine Imported White Gloves

1800 Pairs two-clasp White Lambskin Glace Gloves, at **59c**
1800 Pairs 12-button White Lambskin Glace Gloves, at **$1.00**
1800 Pairs 16-Button White Lambskin Glace Gloves, at **$1.15**

¶ The two-clasp Gloves have heavy crocheted black silk embroidered backs. ¶ The 12- and 16-button length mousquetaires are all-white.

The Greatest Glove Values We Have Ever Offered

Main Floor

For Tomorrow
Richly Jewelled Lavallieres at $4.95

The charm of these dainty, jewelled bits may only be suggested in type.

Solid gold, in a charming array of beautiful designs. Jewelled with sapphires, amethysts, pearls and diamonds; cameos in oval and pear shapes.

A LIMITED number of Misses' Solid Gold BRACELETS, plain or etched; Roman or English finish.

Specially priced at $1.95.

Main Floor

For Tomorrow

Grip Umbrellas, $2.35

Men's and women's sizes. Fold up and go nicely in a grip. Ready for use in an instant. Novel, practical.

200 Women's Taffeta Silk Umbrellas; fancy and plain handles — **$1.75**

150 Men's Cane Umbrellas at $2.95

100 Electric Light Canes, $2.95

350 Sterling-trimmed Walking Sticks, including Malaccas — **85c**

Main Floor

Tomorrow, a Sale of Lucky Jade Jewelry

An array suggesting the mysterious incense scented booths of the Oriental venders in some Eastern city. Artistic designs, in jade and green gold Brooches, Waist Pins, Lavallieres, Bar Pins, Hat Pins and Earrings. All are

Reduced from 50c and $1.00—now 25c

EARRINGS, in a wonderful assortment of jewellings and shapes.

Were $1.00 and $1.50, Are Now 50c

Main Floor

Tomorrow a Very Unusual Sale of

Pin Seal Novelty Hand Bags at $2.95

Quite the newest, and decidedly the smartest shape is "The Mellon." It seems to be just right for the prevailing styles of the Spring Gowns. These Bags are in that shape, made of genuine Pin Seal, either dull or polished. The eight-inch frames are leather-covered and oval in shape. A convenient centre compartment, a full shirred pouch, hanging mirror and purse. The latest Spring shades, of course: sand, putty, battleship gray, Tuxedo brown, Newport tan, navy, green, purple and black.

It would be difficult to imagine a more fetching Hand Bag for Spring. **Main Floor**

Tomorrow will Occur the

Spring Opening and Display of Saks Millinery

Invitation is extended to inspect the showing of the latest models, including copies of imported originals, our own and other American creations.

A vista of charming effects in small, medium and larger Hats, employing skilfully the newest straws and deftly utilizing smart combinations of colors and trimmings of wings, Goura, ostrich and flowers.

$5.00 to $25.00

FOR ONE DAY ONLY, TOMORROW. To signalize, as it were, the Opening—

Trimmed Hats, that are extraordinary value at $12.50

Third Floor

Shown for the First Time Tomorrow

Newest Spring Blouses at $5.95

It is as though these were just wafted in on the wings of some gentle zephyr of Spring

Plain and Embroidered *Crepe de Chine,* in tailored and semi-tailored models. Flesh, gray, sand and white, in solid colors. Beautiful new stripes, also many color fancies. Convertible collar, long sleeves, with turn-back cuffs. Distinctly new; real innovations, in the collars, cuffs, and front effects.

Third Floor

We are Effecting Final Clearance of

All Our Women's Furs

Upon a Very Interesting Plan.

IT IS THIS: prices are REDUCED very greatly; in some instances considerably MORE THAN ONE-HALF.

FURTHER: payment of one-third will be acceptable now; the Furs will be stored without charge during the Summer; balance is payable when Furs are removed in the Fall.

FOR EXAMPLE: any one of the Fur Coats to be sold at $90.00 and reduced from $200 or $225, may be secured on payment of only $30 now. The same applies proportionately to all Fur Sets and single pieces.

A Few Specimen Reductions.

$600 Mink Coat,	*reduced to*	$275
$350 Hudson Seal Coat,	*reduced to*	$150
$200 Hudson Seal Coat,	*reduced to*	$100
$200 Persian Lamb Coat,	*reduced to*	$100
$160 Caracul Coat,	*reduced to*	$80
$125 Caracul Coat,	*reduced to*	$62.50
$150 Hudson Seal Coat,	*reduced to*	$75
$150 Sable Squirrel Coat,	*reduced to*	$75
$75 Caracul Coat,	*reduced to*	$40

None C. O. D., on Approval, Credited or Exchangeable.

Sixth Floor

Spring and Summer Corsets

Regaliste and C. B.

The makers of these two much-liked brands are quite keen in keeping right up-to-the-minute in the matter of Fashion's decrees as to lines.

REGALISTE CORSETS, in designs specially adapted for evening, walking, riding, street or dancing. The best fabrics; pink and white, $5.00 to $15.00.

C. B. CORSETS, in charming and really surprising variety, each making its obeisance to Dame Fashion; $1.00 to $6.00. Noted for their soft, clinging effects.

A Special Showing of Brassieres

Exceptional values, tomorrow, in De Bevoise, B. & J., and A. P. Brassieres. New fabrics; new models, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

Third Floor

Triple-stem Hair Switches, $7.00

The practical and specially attractive feature of these Switches is that they are divided in three parts so that one may readily take them apart and wear one, two or three strands, as the occasion requires.

They are splendidly made of fine selected hair, soft and lustrous in quality, and guaranteed to have a natural wave: All shades but gray.

Third Floor

Tomorrow an Important

Sale of Fine Ribbons

OPPORTUNE seems the one word best fitting this occasion, for Ribbons are to be very popular this season. Variety here, and prices of deep interest.

FANCY SASH RIBBONS, 6¾ inches wide; self-colored brocades. Pink, light blue, white. — **35c yard**

HAIR RIBBONS to match the above; 4¾ inches wide. — **24c yard**

MOIRE RIBBONS, of high lustre, 5½ inches wide, in a full range of light and dark colors; also white and black. — **19c yard**

Satin Taffeta Ribbon of Best Quality—
Principally pink, blue and white.

½-inch	3c yard	2¾-inch	14c yard
⅝-inch	5c yard	2¾-inch	16c yard
1-inch	6c yard	3½-inch	18c yard
1¼-inch	8c yard	4-inch	20c yard
1½-inch	10c yard	4¾-inch	24c yard
2-inch	12c yard		

Main Floor

MEXICO'S PLIGHT ALARMS POWERS

More Envoys Urge State Department to Some Form of Relief for Capital.

DIPLOMATS THERE CUT OFF

No Word for Two Days from Them—Plan to Leave Country in a Body Is Not Confirmed.

BRYAN SEES SOME HOPE

Thinks Agents May Prevail Upon Carranza to Let Some Food In for the Starving People.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Four members of the diplomatic corps at Washington called on Secretary of State Bryan today with anxious inquiries concerning the alarming situation in the City of Mexico, brought about by the attitude of General Obregon, who has threatened to evacuate at the first sign of rioting.

The diplomats who today called upon Secretary Bryan were Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador; George Bakhmeteff, the Russian Ambassador; Dr. Romulo S. Naon, the Argentine Ambassador, and W. A. F. Ekengren, the Swedish Minister. None of these diplomats had been able to communicate with their legations in the Mexican capital. They had sent messages but received no answer. The State Department has also sent messages in the last two days to the capital but has received no response and does not know whether the messages were delivered. The three Ambassadors and the Minister who called at the State Department today brought the list to a total of eight diplomats, seven of them Ambassadors, who have personally visited Mr. Bryan in the last three days and displayed their very grave concern over the threatened reign of terror in the Mexican capital.

Advices indicating that General Carranza might heed representations of the United States and direct General Obregon to permit food and supplies to reach Mexico City were received late today by the State Department.

While the situation was still described as grave, the intimation was given that Carranza was beginning to yield to the diplomatic pressure exerted at Vera Cruz for an amelioration of conditions in Mexico City, where famine has been threatened.

Smallpox at Tampico.

Another disturbing element in the general situation reported to the Department of State was the outbreak of an epidemic of smallpox at Tampico. Twenty-nine cases are now in the hospital. Within the last three days eight deaths have occurred. Consular dispatches say it is not known how many more cases have not been officially reported. With the expected attack on Tampico by the Villa forces, and the arrival of thousands of Carranza reinforcements, conditions in the seaport are becoming almost as uncomfortable for the foreign colony as in Mexico City.

In the Mexican capital foreign diplomats are exerting every influence possible to persuade General Obregon to accept the proffered aid of an international relief committee which raised 250,000 pesos to buy food and supplies for the needy. Obregon thus far has refused them transportation facilities to bring freight from towns in the vicinity.

It is known that there is profound concern felt in high circles here over the safety of the Brazilian Minister, Señor Cardoza, who is looking after American interests; members of his legation, and for the American colony in the Mexican capital. The administration has been straining every nerve to convince Carranza at Vera Cruz of the necessity for remedying the situation in the capital, and has brought the strongest kind of pressure to bear upon the First Chief.

A report that the Diplomatic Corps in Mexico City had decided to leave Mexico City in a body, and that dispatches telling of their decision were received here today by European diplomatists and forwarded to their home Governments, greatly worried the State Department and foreign representatives here. The report was carefully investigated and found to be without foundation. It was based on a dispatch which the Swedish Minister has received from his Government at Stockholm. This message stated that rumors had reached Stockholm that the Diplomatic Corps in Mexico City had decided to leave. The Swedish Minister was asked for confirmation and went to the State Department late this afternoon to make inquiries.

Diplomats Not Leaving.

Secretary Bryan assured the Minister that this rumor was without any confirmation in official dispatches reaching Washington. While the Brazilian Minister was not heard from today, he was heard from yesterday in a message sent Thursday night, and this message contained nothing indicating that such a decision had been reached. The Swedish Minister was asked whether he had any information from the Swedish Chargé d'Affaires in the Mexican capital confirming the rumor, and replied that he had not such information, and that all he had was rumor from Stockholm. It is understood the report circulated broadcast this afternoon saying that the diplomatists had decided to leave had no other foundation.

All the diplomats in Mexico City have received authority to depart from that capital whenever they wish to do so. Acting on these instructions, the diplomats in Mexico City three weeks ago decided that they would leave in a body if circumstances demanded their departure. A prominent Ambassador said tonight that the diplomats were themselves to be the sole judges of the time when they should leave.

It is not the desire of the Governments having diplomats in Mexico City that they should leave the capital at this time. Until this crisis is passed it is desired by most of the Governments that these diplomats should remain to watch foreign interests. The Swedish Minister said tonight that instructions would probably be sent to the Swedish Chargé d'Affaires directing him to remain in Mexico for the present, although he would be permitted to leave if he deemed it essential. Sweden has considerable interests in the capital, including some factories, and a number of Swedish subjects are there.

Secretary Bryan spoke tonight of the message from Vera Cruz which held out some slight encouragement that Carranza might be able to do something to remedy the situation. Mr. Bryan did not state the nature of the dispatch. At the Mexican Constitutionalist Agency it was stated that Charles A. Douglas, a prominent lawyer of Washington, who is counsel for the Carranza agency here, and Eliseo Arredondo, the Washington agent of Carranza, had arrived at Vera Cruz and were in conference with General Carranza over the situation. Mr. Douglas is a personal friend of Secretary Bryan and for a long while has been the intermediary between the State Department and the Constitutionalists. It is believed here that Mr. Douglas will endeavor to persuade General Carranza to recognize the importance of remedying the present desperate situation in the capital.

The extreme gravity of the situation was reflected both at the State Department and throughout the Diplomatic Corps here today. The Mexican capital is self starved and no food supplies are entering. Sentiment has been stirred to ardent the foreign colonies, and all who fail to meet Obregon's demands for money and other accommodations are being imprisoned.

The worst feature of the situation is represented to be the open threat of Obregon to evacuate the city at the head of his troops the moment any rioting started. Obregon has declared he would not fire on the hungry mobs if they rioted and has declared that his reason was the attitude of the foreign merchants and colonists. This has been interpreted in official circles here as an invitation to those who may be inclined to riot and pillage.

ZAPATISTAS ATTACK WOMEN.

Their Clothing Torn Off in the Streets—Ban on American Papers.

VERA CRUZ, March 2, (via New Orleans, March 6).—Passengers arriving here on the last train out of Mexico City last Saturday told of an attack by bandits on a suburb of the capital, fifteen minutes by trolley from the centre of the city, on March 1. It is reported that women, some of them foreigners, were stripped of their clothing in the streets during the daylight attack. The attackers described themselves as Zapata followers.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—Passengers arriving today from Vera Cruz, some of whom left Mexico City on the last train for the coast on Feb. 27, said at that time it was not difficult for persons of means to get food in the capital, but that the poorer classes faced starvation.

Censorship has been extended, they said, and press correspondents were in constant fear of arrest.

No American newspaper had been allowed in Vera Cruz or Mexico City for weeks, it was stated.

VILLA'S CAMPAIGN GAINING.

Now Threatens Piedras Negras and Is Nearing Tampico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Villa campaign having for its object the capture of Tampico on the Mexican East Coast, and the international border crossing at Piedras Negras, opposite Eagle Pass, Texas, is gaining headway, according to advices reaching the Washington Government.

The Villistas are between Sabinas and Allende, on the railway line leading north to Piedras Negras, and the Carranzistas are at Allende.

The constitutionalist authorities in Piedras Negras have asked the American Consul for permission to remove wounded soldiers, now in the hospital, to the American side. They have also offered to furnish doctors, nurses, and a place to keep the soldiers.

General Frederick Funston, to whom the matter was referred by the Consul today, reported to the Secretary of War from Fort Sam Houston that he had given the following instruction to Colonel Hodges in command at Eagle Pass:

"You will not allow any sick or wounded soldiers to be brought to American side of border without authority from these headquarters unless emergency should be such as to make such step necessary to save life. As measure of precaution obtain at once guarantee of Mexican authorities that if sick or wounded are allowed to be brought to American side of border they will pay all expenses for their care, subsistence, and shelter. Be prepared to care for and guard sick and wounded at some place off reservation; take such precautions as may be necessary to guard against contagious diseases."

General Funston added that reports indicated that the garrison of Piedras Negras was not preparing to move against the Villistas but to abandon the town.

A Villa column is moving along the railway from San Luis Potosi toward Tampico and has now covered two-thirds of the distance, being within 100 miles of Tampico.

VILLA BLAMES GUTIERREZ.

Execution of Ranch Manager Not His Fault, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—E. C. Llorente, representative of General Francisco Villa, today gave out a telegram from his chief, in which all responsibility was denied for the murder of the Manager of an American ranch near San Luis Potosi belonging to Edwin Chamberlain, Vice President of the San Antonio Loan and Trust Company.

Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed THE TIMES last Saturday of his efforts to get protection from the Department of State but his agent was killed, as thought, by Villista troops, General Villa's telegram reads:

"Diaz Lombardo has just shown me your telegram referring to the complaints of an American named Chamberlain, who alleges that he is a property owner in the State of San Luis Potosi. You are informed in this connection that Chamberlain's reference to responsibility on the part of my command for his troubles is simply ridiculous, as General Eulalio Gutierrez is the man on whom the entire blame rests."

REFUGEES USE A TUG.

Forty Suffered Terribly Going from Yucatan to Havana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 6.—The Ward Line tug Hercules arrived from Progreso today with forty refugees fleeing from Yucatan before conditions, already unbearable, become worse.

The tug was not fitted for carrying passengers, and the refugees suffered terribly. At one time it seemed the boat would be lost.

600 KILLED IN TRAIN DISASTER.

Twenty Cars Packed with Mexicans Plunged Into an Abyss.

BOSTON, March 6.—Report of a railroad accident in Mexico last January, in which 600 lives were lost, is contained in a letter received today by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions from one of its representatives at Manzanillo, on the Mexican west coast.

The letter was written on Feb. 14. According to the writer, after the entry of the soldiers into Guadalajara, which was captured by Carranza's troops on Jan. 18, the Governor ordered that their families should be brought up from Colima on a special train.

"There were more than twenty cars," the letter continued, "simply packed with humanity, the roofs covered with men and women and many slung under the cars in a most perilous position even for ordinary travel.

"At the top of the steepest grade, coming down, the engineer lost control, the cars rushed down the long incline, throwing off human freight on both sides, and finally plunging into an abyss.

"Nine hundred people were on the train and only six were unhurt. More than 600 were killed outright. Some of the Yaqui Indians committed suicide when told of the accident to their families, and others have sworn vengeance. All the railroad men were killed, so there is none to suffer."

The letter was written by Mrs. John Howland, who, with her husband and Louis B. Fritts, was escaping from Guadalajara, where they had been connected with the board's mission station. They were endeavoring to reach California, but when they arrived at Manzanillo their steamer had departed. They left Guadalajara on the first train operated on the line after the accident occurred.

It is believed by officials of the board that they are now somewhere in Northern Mexico on their way to the United States. Mrs. Howland is well known to the board, and her report is regarded as undoubtedly correct.

EXILED PRIESTS HERE.

Seven Expelled by Obregon Arrive on Spanish Ship.

Seven Catholic priests arrived yesterday from Mexico on the Spanish steamship Montevideo, having been exiled from Mexico City by General Alvaro Obregon. Three of the priests intend to remain in New York and the others will sail for Barcelona tomorrow on the Montevideo, they said.

According to their story, told to the reporters on board, they are the last group of twenty-two foreign priests who were sent to Vera Cruz and ordered to leave the country.

With 150 others they were summoned to the National Palace in Mexico City by General Obregon and ordered to raise 500,000 pesos as a tax for the Mexican Government. The priests pleaded that it was an impossible task, but were ordered to get the money or leave the country.

The priests said they were locked in the Palace all night and slept on the stone floor of the building. Food was sent to them from the outside.

In the morning they were released by the representatives of their respective Governments from the legations in Mexico City on condition that they leave Mexico at once. They were sent on a special train to Vera Cruz. Out of the twenty-two in their group only eleven reached Vera Cruz, the others having left the train on the way.

The Rt. Rev. Charles Warren Currier, Bishop of Matanzas, Cuba, who, with his secretary, the Rev. Francis B. Gomez O'Brien, arrived on the Montevideo, said he would try to obtain shelter for Mgr. Carlos Lipara and Fathers Basilio Laca and Pedro R. J. Belaurtegin, who left the vessel here, at the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin in Lafayette Street.

The other priests who are continuing to Barcelona are Fathers Alfonso Gordejuela, Alonzo Fernandez, Francisco Villajolu, and Miguel Palmeri. Mgr. Lipara was Professor of Roman Law at the University of Puebla. They sailed from Vera Cruz on Feb. 25.

SISAL EMBARGO SERIOUS.

American Harvest and Twine Mills Menaced by Carranza's Action.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Declaring that 25,000,000 acres of grain will have to be harvested this year without binder twine and that thousands of men and women will be thrown out of employment in American mills unless General Carranza can be induced to reopen the port of Progreso, in Yucatan, and remove the ban that has been placed upon the shipment of sisal fibre, the attention of the Government at Washington has been enlisted by the International Harvester Company and other twine makers. It is understood that the Federal officials are conducting earnest negotiations with Carranza in an effort to reopen the port.

It is estimated that 125,000 tons, or 250,000,000 pounds of twine, will be needed this year by farmers to harvest the unprecedented acreage of small grain which will be sown to meet the tremendous demands of the European war. The first week in July is about the latest date that twine can be manufactured for the coming harvest.

About the middle of February General Carranza closed the port of Progreso for political reasons. A short time prior to that time the International Harvester Company had purchased a large supply of sisal, supposed to have been in excess of 100,000 bales, each bale weighing 400 pounds. Not a bale of this purchase has been moved.

Stocks of fibre in the American mills are running very low. The Harvester Company has two large twine mills in Chicago and smaller ones in Auburn, N. Y., and St. Paul, Minn., and employs 3,000 people exclusively in the manufacture of binder twine. Eleven different companies manufacture twine in this country, and, in addition, it is made in eight State prisons by convict labor.

Manila fibre can be used in the manufacture of twine, but it is much more expensive than sisal. It is now impossible to secure sufficient tonnage of Manila fibre in time to make any large amount of twine for the coming harvest.

Huerta Reported Wounded in Spain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 6.—El Mexicano publishes a report that Victoriano Huerta has been wounded at Barcelona, Spain, in a quarrel.

COOK SUICIDE CASE DECLARED CLOSED

Autopsy Disclosed No Evidence of the Commission of a Crime.

MAYO NOT QUESTIONED

Reiterates His Belief in the Dead Girl's Character — Body Taken to Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, March 6.—Coroner Ell Mix announced today that he had completed his investigation into the death of Miss Lillian May Cook, and that he would hold no formal inquest. He said that the proof that the girl had killed herself was conclusive, and that the autopsy performed by the two medical examiners had disclosed no evidence of a crime. Coroner Mix said that he would call no more witnesses and would not question Virginius J. Mayo, the proprietor of the Mayo Radiator Company, where the girl worked.

The report of the physicians, who performed the autopsy left it in doubt whether there had been any immediate reason for the girl's suicide. The report neither cleared nor blackened the girl's name. Coroner Mix said:

"If there was any reason in the girl's condition for her act, it could not have existed for more than two or three weeks. The condition might not have existed at all. The medical examiners could not say one way or another."

State's Attorney A. A. Alling had already given out a statement exonerating Virginius J. Mayo, and it was pointed out that the reason for the girl's suicide still seemed to be the despondent frame of mind which had led her to threaten repeatedly to commit suicide for more than a year.

Virginius J. Mayo said at his residence that he was much surprised to learn of the inconclusive findings of the autopsy, but that his belief in Miss Cook was not shaken. He refused to say anything about Miss Lois Waterbury, who has lived for four years at his home in Brooklyn under the name of Mrs. James Dudley. Mayo admitted that two of the children living with Miss Waterbury were his, but refused to discuss the parentage of the third child.

"That child has no identity," he said. "That is why it is there."

Mrs. Mayo said over the cauphone that she still believed that Miss Cook's character was irreproachable.

"I never knew that Mr. Mayo was in the habit of visiting Miss Waterbury in Brooklyn," she said. "He always told me when he was leaving this city that he was going away on business. I do not know anything about his affairs. I feel that I am absolutely alone in this matter.

"There is no breach between my husband and myself. I read an attack on me that he had made in a local paper, but I am sure that he spoke on impulse and that he did not mean it."

Coroner Mix said that he had traced the life of Miss Cook since she first accepted employment two years ago from Mayo as a nurse in the Brooklyn household. She had obtained the place, her father told the Coroner, by answering an advertisement. Mr. Cook also told him, the Coroner said, how he had been befriended by Mayo a short time later. Mr. Cook became ill and was taken into a free ward at the Long Island College Hospital for an operation. After he had been there a few days he was removed to a private ward, and later the hospital bill was settled by Mayo.

The body of Miss Cook was taken today to the Cook home, at 229 Union Street, Brooklyn. On the coffin were wreaths from the Y. W. C. A. and from the employes of the Mayo Radiator Company. The funeral will probably take place tomorrow.

Sheriff Lewis M. Swasey of Kings County learned yesterday by accident in looking over some old files in his office that a Virginius J. Mayo had been arrested in a civil action in 1903 and locked up for about four months in the Raymond Street Jail. John S. Wise, Jr., of 20 Broad Street, who acted as receiver when the electrical firm of Mayo & Rohrer in Manhattan had gone into bankruptcy, said that he had brought a civil action to recover $985. Mayo was held in a bond of $1,000 and was placed in jail when he failed to furnish it. Four months later he was released when a friend furnished the bond. When the suit, in which it was alleged that Mayo had kept for himself $985 which belonged to the firm, finally went to trial, judgment was obtained. In the meantime, the Mayo who was defendant in this action had gone out of the jurisdiction, but the judgment was later settled in New Haven, Mr. Wise, said.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
Paris
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

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"The Paris Shop of America"

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New Modes

Introducing important fashion features which they procured from the Paris showings of—

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JENNY
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Also introducing many other *new* and *distinctive* features in a wide range of styles for *immediate selection.*

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Our Import and Special Order Department will also reproduce Paris Models—or submit *special designs.*

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From Reboux, Maria Guy, Lewis, Louison, Talbot, Georgette, Madelaine and others—

also original ideas from our own designers.

The authentic modes for the Spring and Summer Season.

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An Unusual Sale

J. FIELDS

326 Fifth Avenue (Bet. 32d and 33d Sts.)

Will Close Out

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

The Balance of Last Season's Stock

Serge Dresses, Afternoon Gowns, Evening Gowns

Regardless of Cost

10.00 and 15.00

NO APPROVALS. NO C. O. D.'S.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Direct Particular Attention to

The "New Oxford Pump"—An Exclusive Model

Imported Glace Kidskin quarter, in Sand, Putty, Fawn, Gray, Tan and White, with Patent Leather vamps. 5.00

Resembles a three eyelet Oxford, slips on and fits like a pump

Same style in Gun Metal or Patent Leather 4.00

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OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

Cleveland Buffalo Newark

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Distinctive Spring Apparel

For Women, Misses, Juniors and Girls

Our Extensive Stock of Garments for Women, Misses and Girls Embodies the Latest Style Developments and Now Presents an Exceptional Opportunity to Make Advantageous Selections.

Women's Tailored and Dressy Suits

Featuring Gros de Londre, Gabardine, French and Men's Wear Serge, Poplins, Shepherd Checks, Pongee and other desirable fabrics in a variety of styles, presenting numerous exclusive *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s* models.

25.00 35.00 45.00 55.00 and upward

Women's Braid Bound Suit—Special Value

A smart plain custom tailored model of serge, in Navy, Black, Copenhagen and Sand, also Shepherd Check worsted; skirt and coat silk braid bound. 25.00

Women's Smart Covert Cloth Coats

An extensive variety of Belted and other fashionable sport and street models, of plain and striped covert cloth.

15.00 19.75 25.00 35.00

Women's Afternoon and Evening Gowns

In presenting our extensive collection of Gowns we offer an assemblage of the most charming creations, featuring the newest fabrics and the latest dictates of the prevailing fashions.

25.00 35.00 45.00 59.75 and upward

Women's Afternoon and Street Dresses

Seven distinctive styles of Crepe de Chine, Charmeuse and Crepe Meteor, in the prevailing fashionable colors, introducing Empire, Basque and Coatee effects. Special values 15.00

Misses' Spring Suits, Coats and Dresses

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years; suitable for women 32, 34 and 36 bust measure.

Suits of Serge, Gabardine, Mixtures and Checks	20.00	25.00	29.75
Dressy Suits of various fashionable fabrics	25.00	29.75	35.00
Coats of Covert Cloth and other materials	15.00	19.75	25.00
Afternoon Dresses of American and foreign Silks	13.75	20.00	25.00
Dresses of Serge and other cloth fabrics	8.75	15.00	19.75

Exceptional Values From Our Regular Stock

Misses' Tailored Suits

Of Gabardine, Poplin, Tailor Serge, Shepherd Checks and Scotch Tweeds. 20.00

Misses' Smart Coats

Of Gabardine, in Black and Navy Blue, also Covert Cloth, in a belted model. 15.00

Misses' Afternoon Dresses

Several advance models, of Charmeuse and Silk Faille, in prevailing colors. 15.00

Misses' Dancing Dresses

Of Charmeuse, in pastel colors, waist of lace and chiffon, rose and silver lace trimmed. 19.75

Girls' Repp Dresses, in Pink, White, Blue and Corn, hand embroidered, with tucked lawn guimpe, 4 to 12 years. Actual 2.95 Value 2.00

Girls' Ramie Linen Dresses, in Pink, Leather, Green, Copenhagen, White and Blue; Empire model, with high belt of Velvet. Regular 3.95 Value 2.50

Girls' French Linen Dresses, in White, Leather, Rose and Old Blue, also in contrasting color combinations. 6 to 12 years. Actual 7.50 Value 4.90

DEMAND STATE GIVE THE CITY HOME RULE

Mayor Mitchel, Judges Seabury and Wadhams and M. W. Littleton Discuss Constitution.

RIGHT TO ACQUIRE UTILITIES

Municipality Should Have Power to Operate Them, Mitchel Tells the Republican Club.

Mayor Mitchel, Martin W. Littleton, Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals, and Judge Wadhams of General Sessions told some 300 business men and lawyers at the Republican Club yesterday afternoon what should be embodied in the new State Constitution. It was one of the club's regular Saturday afternoon non-partisan discussions, and the proposed new Constitution was approached from every angle. All agreed that New York City, under it, should have the fullest measure of home rule.

Mayor Mitchel said the City Government was better able to deal with its own problems than was the Legislature, and he advocated that the city have the fullest measure of home rule consistent with the general governmental powers of the State.

"If that is done," said the Mayor, "it will give us the right and power to deal with our own affairs. One of the provisions we already have is the power of the Mayoralty veto, and it is a good thing and should not be changed. If it were not for this power vested in the Mayor there would be much more mandatory legislation than at present, and the budget would be larger than it is. The veto right should be continued in regard to local and special legislation and strengthened so as to require the same number of votes in the Legislature to override it as is necessary with the Governor's veto, namely, two-thirds.

Benefit of Doubt to City.

"After adopting that distinction the new Constitution should make to all cities of the State a broad general grant of power over all matters that do not lie within the actual province of the State Government, and in connection with that there should also be written in it a provision that in case of doubtful construction the doubt should be resolved in favor of, rather than against, the cities. The courts, too, frequently give the doubt against the city, and that results in the necessity of going to the Legislature for all kinds of legislation in minor matters.

"I believe strongly in having the new Constitution grant the power to all cities to make their own charters. Personally, I favor the broad grant, as exists in the Constitution of Ohio. There the Constitution permits the cities, on a referendum vote, to appoint a commission which draws up the charter. The charter is then presented to the people for adoption, and it can only be amended by another referendum vote. This is the only defect. It is just as difficult to get an amendment as it is to get the original charter.

"I also hope to see in the new Constitution the general granting of power which gives the cities the right to determine for themselves how far they shall go in the acquisition and operation of public utilities. This would open up to us for the first time the opportunity to develop our own municipal plant, and it also puts the responsibility on us. Good government comes only with such responsibility. With opportunity and responsibility there usually comes effective government.

"New York City is now entering upon a very critical stage of its development. There are big financial difficulties to solve. The budget, the debt, and the taxes are before us. Complaint has been made that much of the budget increase is due to mandatory legislation. The legislators, on the other hand, say that much of this legislation comes from the officers of the city and county, and that they have merely complied with our requests. The trouble is that it is difficult to locate responsibility at the present time. We in the city want to take that responsibility and control it. We want to take it by limiting the number of employes and their salaries to the actual needs.

Control of the Budget.

"You cannot hold men in the City Government responsible for the budget unless they have actual control over it, and they haven't today. The Board of Estimate controls only about $75,000,000 of the total budget of $199,000,000. This is the great problem we have to cope with, and we feel that the people want us to go to the Constitutional Convention and ask for that local self-government which will enable us to handle these problems for ourselves."

Mr. Littleton said it was ridiculous to continue treating the City of New York as if it were a municipal corporation. The new Constitution, he said, should not only prohibit the Legislature from interfering with its laws, but should put on the backs of the people of the city the sheer and sole responsibility for the Government under which they live.

"The difficulty with the stability of the State Government," he said, "is that the time the legislators have to sit is so short that they cannot accomplish anything and have to delegate their power to commissions all over the State. I would elect men to the Legislature for a long enough time to enable them to do their work. It is absurd to send a man to Albany for a year and then have him work only thirty days. No wonder he delegates his work to a commission; he couldn't do anything else.

"I do not believe in increasing the number of Senators or Assemblymen according to the population. It would be better if we had only one body, and the members were made to stay on the job until they had accomplished everything that was required of them. They cannot attend to their work properly if they delegate their powers to commissions, and then have the commissions investigate each other until no one knows who is or who is not honest. It is perfectly easy to elect a man to office, then tie his hands and shoot him full of holes. I would even put the Public Service Commission somewhere in the Constitution, where it is not subject to the caprice of the hour.

"The present Executive function is a seven-headed absurdity. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor should be elected, and the other State officials should be appointed. I would give to the Governor the power, honor, and responsibility of being Governor."

Mr. Littleton referred to the initiative, referendum, and the recall as "the trinity of modern errors." He said he believed with Mayor Mitchel in giving the people of the city the fullest possible measure of home rule.

Opposes Appointing of Judges.

Judge Seabury said the Mayor no doubt voiced the sentiments of all the people of the city when he pleaded for the right of the city to run its own affairs. He did not believe in the proposal to establish a separate Criminal Court of Appeals. Another suggestion he was opposed to was the appointment of Judges in place of their election.

"I hope sincerely," said Judge Seabury, "that the coming Constitutional Convention will give to the city the fullest measure of home rule, but frankly I do not believe for a moment it will. I hope you will take the excellent advice of the Mayor, however, and ask for it."

Judge Wadhams said it was a matter of congratulation that Elihu Root was to preside at the convention, and that such men as Henry L. Stimson and G. W. Wickersham, ex-Attorney General, were to be members. He disagreed with Judge Seabury in the matter of electing members of the judiciary and said it would be bettter to appoint them. "My opinion," he said, "is that the administration of justice depends upon the independence, integrity, and learning of the Judge, and the character of the Judge in the last analysis depends upon the character of the individuals who go to make up the electorate. The selection of a Judge is the selection of an expert." He also said he was opposed to the establishment of a Criminal Court of Appeals.

Mayor Mitchel was allowed to close the discussion by answering any arguments put forward by the other speakers. He made a plea that no partisan influence should be allowed to sway the judgment of the members of the convention. Home rule for the city, he said, was not a matter of partisanship in any way.

CHILD LABOR CASES FAILED.

Of 42 Canners Prosecuted in 1914, Only Two Were Convicted.

ALBANY, March 6.—Of forty-two canning companies prosecuted by the State Labor Department for violation of the Child Labor Law in 1914 only two convictions were obtained, Commissioner Lynch today reported to the Legislature. Forty cases were dismissed, and in each of the two convictions the penalty imposed was a fine of $20.

"The most notable fact in connection with these prosecutions," Mr. Lynch said, "is the almost universal failure to secure convictions, not for lack of evidence of violations, but owing to the successful reliance of the canners upon local sentiment in their favor, with which magistrates and juries were in sympathy, or to which they bowed."

Child labor was largely resorted to by the canners, the commissioner said, because public sentiment in the communities was adverse to the law. In many cases, he said, canners had erected sheds, or tents, in which the children under fourteen years of age worked. The canners held, he said, that the employment of children in such places did not constitute a violation of the law, because they were not working in a factory.

The employment of children, however, was not general, the commissioner said. He found that the majority of the canners obeyed the law. In the year twelve companies were prosecuted unsuccessfully for alleged violation of the law regarding working hours and conditions for women.

KASHAN CARPET FOR $3,700.

Sale at Kent-Shmavon Galleries Ends —Viola Allen a Buyer.

Miss Viola Allen and Miss Jean Webster were among the purchasers at the concluding sale at the Kent-Shmavon Galleries, conducted by James P. Silo, and Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, J. E. Ingersoll, J. L. Thorndyke, W. Hinckle Smith of Philadelphia, Mrs. J. M. Sears, and Mrs. S. S. Price were others. A royal Kashan carpet, blue ground with vases of flowers in decoration, went to F. Sielly for $3,700; J. C. Stevenson paid $3,200 for an antique Persian Court "carpet of roses," and Mrs. A. E. Burbank gave $1,750 for a Koula rug, blue ground and Anatolian design.

A royal Persian rug, once presented to the Governor of the Imperial Bank of Persia by Shah Nazr-ed-Din, a rug with 1,000 knots to the square inch, went to Dr. Charles Remson, and a Rhages chalc Albarello vase to N. S. Mason for $1,250. A Persian door of the sixteenth century, covered with Persian script, went to the same buyer for $1,200.

Justin McCarthy, Jr., Ill.

Justin McCarthy, Jr., advertising manager fc Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, is seriously ill at the Hotel Marlborough-Blenheim, Atlantic City. Mr. McCarthy contracted a severe cold two weeks ago. After spending a week at Lakewood he went to Atlantic City. Mr. McCarthy has taken a leading part in civic and social movements in Brooklyn and has a wide acquaintance in that borough.

B. R. T. Elevated Contracts Let.

The contract for seven stations on the Fulton Street elevated line in Brooklyn has been let to John Thatcher & Son for $258,664. The contract for steel for the third tracking of the Broadway elevated in Brooklyn from Myrtle Avenue to Aberdeen Street has been awarded to Lewis F. Shoemaker & Co. (at $37.20 a ton) for $279,000.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZABETH H. LAWRENCE, widow of William C. Lawrence and daughter of the late Major Ebenezer Smith, who was in charge of troops at Montauk Point during the Mexican war, died on Friday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Brown, 167th Street, near Ogden Avenue, the Bronx. Mrs. Lawrence was born in Hapauge, L. I., eighty-two years ago, and was long a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church at Smithtown, L. I. Besides her daughter she left a son, Charles F. Lawrence.

THOMAS DONNELLY, 66 years old, a resident of Brooklyn for more than forty years, died yesterday at his home, 350 Bridge Street.

JOHN CHARLES SHOPLAND, a retired Brooklyn builder, died from heart disease on Friday at his residence, 174 Dean Street, Brooklyn, aged 69 years. Mr. Shopland was a Free Mason and left a daughter and two sons.

Mrs. EMMA B. AMIS, wife of Alfred M. Amis, auditor for the provision dealing firm of F. A. Ferris & Co., of Manhattan, and daughter of John R. Parker, a Brooklyn undertaker, died on Friday at her residence, 208 Lincoln Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Amis was 29 years of age and a prominent member of the Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration.

Mrs. MARY CHRISTIE BOWERS, wife of Henry Bowers, a Manhattan stock broker, died at her residence, 57 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn, on Friday. She was born sixty-two years ago in Troy, N. Y., and had lived in Brooklyn since 1877. Besides her husband she left two daughters.

CHARLES E. CUMMINGS, Sr., who died in Passaic, N. J., on Thursday, was formerly head of the firm of R. Cummings's Sons' planing mill in Brooklyn, where he had lived up to ten years ago. He was born in Paterson, N. J., seventy-six years ago and belonged to Allegheny Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and Tyrian Lodge of Masons of Brooklyn.

Mrs. WILLIAM LEWIS GRUNDMAN, wife of an engineer with the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company, and daughter of the late George W. Ladd, who was widely known in Brooklyn as an advocate of temperance, died on Friday at her home, 535 Crescent Street, Brooklyn. She was 59 years of age.

GEORGE P. COMBS, 87 years old, a retired contractor, is dead at his home, 451 East Fifteenth Street, Flatbush, leaving two sons and a daughter.

SURPRISE AT SALE OF HOE COLLECTION

T. E. Kirby Says That a Dealer Added Art Objects of His Own Unknown to Mr. Hoe.

OFFER TO REPAY BUYERS

Cloisonne Enamel Figures of Empress and Princess Bring Top Price, $3,050—Total, $46,686.

Before beginning the sale of the Arthur I. Hoe collection at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, Auctioneer Thomas E. Kirby made a statement which surprised and interested his audience, to the effect that the collection was not entirely that of Mr. Hoe. The American Art Galleries learned the day previous, after the close of the first half of the sale, that, unknown to Mr. Hoe, as stated by him, other articles had been introduced.

"The objects catalogued were consigned to us," said Mr. Kirby, "not directly by Mr. Hoe, but by a well-known dealer authorized to act for him. Th contract of the dealer states plainly that all the articles are from the Hoe collection, but, on the contrary, many were objects of his own dishonestly and improperly added, without, as Mr. Hoe states, his knowledge, and unknown to us."

Mr. Kirby then added that as the sale of Friday had been made under false prentenses, and to protect the name of the association as well as to protect its patrons, the purchase price of any articles not belonging to Mr. Hoe's collection would be returned if purchasers so desired.

Following this statement Mr. Kirby in selling the numbers catalogued for the day announced with each one whether it actually belonged to the collection of Mr. Hoe or to the dealer mentioned.

The returns for the sale of the second half of the Hoe collection nearly trebled that of the first day, bringing $35,326 and making a grand total of $46,686. A pair of remarkable Cloisone enamel figures, an Empress and a Princess, brought the highest price of the sale, going to S. P. Sheldon for $3,050. The heads and hands of the figures are in gilt, and the robes are represented as richly embroidered in colors. The figures were large, thirty-seven inches high, represented as sitting on garden seats, each on a stand carved and lacquered thirty-three inches high.

A Gobelin tapestry, "Triumph of Cybele and Ceres," 9 feet high by 8 feet 10 wide, brought the second highest price of the day, going to Sol Friedman for $2,075. Mrs. George Fearon gave the third highest price, $1,275, for a Flemish tapestry of the middle sixteenth century, 7 feet 7 by 6 feet 10, "The Punishment of the Unfaithful Pedagogue."

Of the other numbers bringing high prices a pair of powder blue decorated bottles, globular with low foot and bulbous neck, No. 168, went to Edward Getz for $440; to the Duveens went No. 170, a ginger jar with cover, white, decorated in enamel colors, with trees, rocks, birds, and flowers, for $400, and No. 173, a large famille verte plaque, 18 inches in diameter, for $510; Koopman & Co. paid $450 for No. 181, two ovoidal mandarin vases decorated in colors with the Dog Foo as finial to the hat-shaped covers. A pair of beaker-shaped vases, the design in brilliant enamels of red and pink, on a yellow ground, No. 183, went to F. R. Welsh for $630; G. A. Letts paid $860 for No. 184, a pair of tall famille verte, beaker shaped vases, and the Duveens gave $690 for a grand oviform palace jar with cover, No. 185, glazed in deep blue with scrolls of gold and flowered medallions in brilliant colors.

In the Cloisonne enamels a Ming incense burner, No. 218, quadrilateral, on four tall feet of archaic scroll design and two upright loop handles, pierced cover and jade dragon finial, went to W. H. Richmond for $850. G. A. Letts paid $960 for No. 227, a pair of Cloisonne enamel stork, pricket candlesticks; Seaman, agent, gave $500 for No. 228, an incense burner, quadrilateral, of ovoidal contour, on four curving dragon legs. No. 229 went to Dr. H. A. Loomis for $580, a pair of hexagonal vases each with low foot and ovoidal contour, rose pink ground, and flowers, birds, and butterflies in delicate colors. S. T. Sheldon paid $400 for No. 234, a large tripod incense burner in old bronze design, turquoise blue, with designs in colors and finial in dragon and cloud forms.

G. A. Letts gave what was the fourth highest price of the afternoon, $1,050 for No. 236, a pair of pilgrim bottle vases with deep full-moon body, the decoration in colors having the effect of a conservatory filled with blossoms and foliage. Lorenz, agent, gave $775 for No. 242, a large incense burner, a piece of Summer Palace loot, on three balloon-shaped legs with big dome-shaped cover; to W. H. Richmond went No. 243, a tripod censer and cover, for $450, blue enamel design, set closely with bats and with black ground medallions, showing flowers and fruits in natural colors. S. P. Sheldon gave $510 for a pair of large mythological lions, No. 245, enameled in colors with gilt feet. To Ormond went No. 272, for $450, a four-fold teakwood screen inlaid with jade, soapstone, wood coral, and other materials.

A Persian rug, No. 282, Herat, in Ispahan design, 26 feet long by 12 feet 10 inches, went to C. L. Bedrosior for $525, and J. S. Ehrich gave $800 for No. 287, a seventeenth century Brussels tapestry, a heroic female figure descending from a quadriga and laying her hand on the head of a sleeping youth, a classical subject.

Shepherd Art Sale Yields $6,404.

A large ivory tankard formed of an unusually large tusk, the carved decorations showing a combat between Romans and Huns, the base formed of portrait heads and trophies and the feet of grotesque heads, went to T. Sherwood, at the Mrs. Ethel Dana Shepherd sale, at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon, for $150 and J. Hertog paid $175 for a three-fold Japanese screen with incrusted decorations of ivory and mother-of-pearl. J. T. Hawkins paid $1,100 for a Louis XV. drawingroom suite of five pieces, upholstered in Aubusson tapestries. A Renaissance armchair of French walnut covered with antique tapestry went to M. Smith for $115, and for a second one to match he paid $125. A Louis XIV. commode, marquetry with bronze mountings, sold on order for $225. The sale was concluded, the returns being $6,404.

MISS FRANK'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Talbot J. Taylor, Jr., on June 5.

The wedding of Miss Louise Tiffany Frank, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Frank, of Charlou House, Glen Cove, L. I., and Talbot Jones Taylor, Jr., a son of Mrs. Keene Taylor of New York, will take place at St. Paul's Chapel, Glen Cove, on June 5, at 4:30 o'clock. Miss Frank will have her younger sister, Miss Elisabeth Carrington Frank, as her maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Caryl Hackstaff, Josephine B. Wells, Flora B. McAlpin, Elizabeth Kirlin, and Dorothy Keene Taylor, a sister of the bridegroom.

Mr. Taylor will have as ushers Amory Lawrence Haskell, Jesse Hoyt, Paul Hyde Bonner, Raymond Chauncey, William A. Fairchild, Frederic F. Alexandre, Montagu A. Matyn, Jr., and L. Stewart Wing, Jr. James R. Keene Taylor will be his brother's best man. The reception will be held at Charlou House.

MORE TERRE HAUTE ARRESTS

Three Negroes Held for Election Frauds—Mayor on Trial Monday.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 6.—Three more arrests were made today in the Terre Haute election fraud case, which will be begun in the Federal District Court Monday morning, when three negroes were taken into custody on an affidavit charging them with interfering with witnesses to be used in the trial here. The negroes gave their names as Carl Joseph Milliken, Joseph Miller, and Ed Brown.

The information regarding the three negroes was furnished by Federal agents, who have been in Terre Haute rounding up the witnesses for the trial, to United States District Attorney Frank C. Dailey and Robert D. Ramsey, agent in charge of the bureau of investigation, Department of Justice. Mr. Ramsey swore out the affidavit before Charles W. Moores, United States Commissioner.

Former Representative A. O. Stanley of Henderson, Ky., Mayor Roberts's chief counsel, has been here a couple of days, putting the finishing touches to the defendants' case. He will be assisted by a number of Indiana lawyers.

Serious Charge Against Teacher.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 6.—George Harden, Principal of School No. 4, Little Falls Township, was committed to the County Jail this morning to await trial without bail on a charge of having attacked 15-year-old Alice De Graw, one of the pupils, in the school building. Harden is 35 years old and has a wife and two children living in Sindles Lane. He denies his guilt and proposes to fight the charge.

CITY BREVITIES.

Capt. W. Nephew King, formerly of the United States Navy, will lecture at the Lotos Club next Thursday evening on "The Romance and Tragedy of Mexico."

The Directors of the Crippled Children's East Side Free School will be the hosts next Thursday afternoon at a reception and tea at 157 Henry Street.

The Women's Municipal League will hold a meeting next Thursday evening in the Engineering Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, to discuss the new parole plan proposed by Commissioner Katharine B. Davis.

A full regiment of cadets from Montreal, Canada, and Irishmen from several neighboring cities will take part in the St. Patrick's Day parade.

A special service in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Lincoln will be held at the Calvary Methodist Church, 129th Street and Seventh Avenue, next Sunday evening.

The sum of $2,643 was raised yesterday for the Lenox Hill Settlement, making the total to date $33,287. A Hunter College Division team, captained by Miss Grace Beach, won the championship, having raised $875.

WARSHIP FLOODED BY BREAKING OF ROD

The Maine, in Navy Yard Basin, Lists After Opening of Valve in Injector Pump.

DIVERS PLUG UP THE HOLE

Water Rises Nine Feet in Engine Room, but Damage Is Slight—Vessel in Dry Dock.

Through the breaking of an iron rod which supported the collar of the valve of the main port injector pump of the battleship Maine at the New York Navy Yard yesterday, thousands of gallons of water rushed through the open valve, through the condensers, and into the port engine room.

The water rose to a height of nine feet in the engine room before the flood was stopped, and the vessel listed considerably to port. After most of the water was pumped out, the Maine was placed in Dry Dock No. 4. The damage was slight and the repairs will not take long to finish.

The Maine has been in Whitney Basin at the yard, acting in the capacity of receiving ship. She is under charge of Commander De Stiguer and had on board several hundred sailors waiting to be assigned to vessels, and some whose terms of enlistment were almost completed. Shortly after 8 o'clock there was a report from the engine room resembling a pistol shot. The crew of the vessel had been engaged in making repairs in the engine room and the condenser heads were left open.

When the rod supporting the collar of the valve snapped the collar flew up and permitted the water to rush through just as if the valve had been opened. The stream flowed through the injector pump and into the condenser. The condenser heads were off and the water poured through them into the engine room. When Lieut. Commander Louis C. Richardson, Chief Engineer of the Navy Yard, reached the vessel it was impossible to get into the port engine room.

The Maine was at no time in danger of sinking, although she listed badly to port. There was at all times eight feet of water between her keel and the bottom of the basin, which is thirty-five feet deep.

Commander Richardson ordered the sea valve shut and the valve to the main drain opened. He set the crew at work on all the pumps and called upon several of the navy yard tugs to help pump out the engine room. Several divers plugged up the opening of the pump through which the water came in. After several hours of work the water in the engine room was reduced to a depth of two feet, and the Maine almost righted herself. She was placed in dry dock later.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Navy Department today received word from Admiral Usher, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, stating that the battleship Maine had developed a leak on her port side, flooding the port engine room and causing a heavy list. He stated that the damage was not serious, probably involving two or three days in the dock and that the ship was under control, but the leak necessitated her docking as soon as possible this afternoon.

SEES TARIFF AS THE ISSUE.

If Republicans Raise It, Democrats Will Win in 1916, Says Osborne.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—William C. Osborn, Chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee, a White House caller today, told officials there he believed the Republican Party managers were showing a disposition to make the tariff the issue of the 1916 Presidential campaign.

"It will help the Democratic Party, and we surely will win, if they do," he said.

White House officials said the conference in New York yesterday with Chairman Charles D. Hilles, of the Republican National Committee, had aroused their "deep interest."

Spring and Summer Style Book—"Correct Dress"
Mailed Out-of-Town Upon Application.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

A Store of Individual Shops

Exclusive Spring Apparel

For Women, Misses, Girls, Men, Boys and Infants

at Popular Prices

Special Offerings for Monday

Women's Frill Waists

Side Frill Waists — Tailored model of white nainsook, closely tucked, with scalloped border of rose, blue or white linen, deep side plaited frill. Value $7.50 — 5.75

Double Frill Waists — Of white washable French voile, hemstitched and hand embroidered, collar, cuffs and double scalloped butterfly frill. Value $8.75 — 6.75

Hand Made Frill Waists — Paris waist of white batiste, entirely hand made, collar, cuffs and front edged with hemstitched plaited frill. Value $16.50 — 12.75

Lace Frill Waists — Of Rodier striped voile in tan, blue, green, lavender, flesh or black, lace collar, cuffs and ruffle frill. Value $16.50 — 13.75

Women's Sport Coats

Military Sport Coats — New Military Sport Coat of imported gabardine in tan, navy or black, belted-in model, with high collar, cartridge breast pockets and box plaited back. 29.50 Value $39.50

Silk Sport Coats — Dressy Sport Coat of "Waterfall" silk, a new ribbed silk velour fibre, in white, rose, delft blue, black or gray, notch collar and sash belt, silk lined. 29.50 Value $39.50

Women's Dressy Suits and Gowns

Gabardine Serge Suits — Braid bound or embroidered models, in military, bolero, box or "Dutch Boy" effects. Value $39.50 — 29.50

Taffeta Afternoon Gowns — In Copen, sand, navy, green, black or white, high neck collar and cuffs of black silk. Value $39.50 — 29.50

Copies of Imported Suits — From the latest Paris models in serge, gabardine or silk faille, showing the newest length coats and box plaited skirts. Value $59.50 — 49.50

Dressy Calling Gowns — Of charmeuse silk, in rose, bengais, navy, gray or black, bodice and sleeves of Georgette crepe hand-embroidered. Value $49.50 — 39.50

Just Received—Paris Importation

Women's French Hand Made Lingerie

Hand Emb'd Night Gowns — Of sheer nainsook, embroidered in eyelet designs, ribbon through eyelets. Value $3.95 — 2.95

Hand Made Envelope Chemises — Of sheer nainsook, embroidered in eyelet design, ribbon through eyelets. Value $3.95 — 2.95

Hand Made Night Gowns — Of sheer nainsook, V neck, hand embroidered, hand scalloped, edged with lace; ribbon through eyelets. Value $4.95 — 3.95

Hand Made Combinations — Of sheer nainsook, fitted for Princess models, hand embroidered, lace trimmed, ribbon through eyelets. Value $4.50 — 3.45

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Cloth Suspender Skirts

For Women and Misses.

New flare, patch pocket model, with detachable suspenders and belt, of men's wear serge, in navy blue or black, also shepherd checks. 5.75 Value $7.50

Golf Cord Suspender Skirts

For Women and Misses.

Tailored two-piece model, of white, gold, putty, green or coral golf cord corduroy velvet, with suspenders and half belt. 7.95 Value $9.75

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Side Laced Oxford Ties

For Women and Misses.

New model, laced on the outside, of patent leather, with pearl or dark gray buckskin back. Also tan Russia calf, with tan buckskin back; hand sewed. 6.50 Special.

Pure Thread Silk Hose

For Women and Misses.

Black, white, sand, putty, beige, champagne, pearl or battleship gray, taupe or bronze; also embroidered silk hose. Value $1.35 .85 3 Pair for $2.50

Franklin Simon & Co. Call attention to *Four New Exclusive Registered Models*

Misses' "Cross Country" and "Country Club" Suits

Strictly tailored, semi-loose belted or military coat suits of imported serge or gabardine in navy blue, black, bamboo, white, green or gray; also shepherd checks, homespuns or tweeds. 14 to 20 years. Value $39.50 — 29.50

Misses' Dressy Spring Suits

Three Piece Tailored Suits — Military coat, detachable suspender bodice, and gored skirt of gabardine or shepherd checks. 14 to 20 years. Value $39.50 — 29.50

"Dutch Boy" Suits — Straight box coat of blue serge or checks, sailor collar and sash belt of emb'd faille silk, pleated skirt. 14 to 20 years. Value $49.50 — 39.50

Dressy Braided Suits — Russian coat suit of blue serge, belt, cuffs, band on coat and pockets, embroidered with silk braid. 14 to 20 years. Value $49.50 — 39.50

Dressy Faille Silk Suits — Semi-Empire cutaway coat suit, in navy, green or putty faille silk, trimmed with corded ornaments. 14 to 20 years. Value $59.50 — 49.50

Misses' Dresses—New Spring Models

Misses' Afternoon Dresses — Of taffeta silk, in navy, old blue, sand, rose or black, hand embroidered, sleeves of Georgette crepe. 14 to 20 years. Value $24.50 — 18.50

Misses' Evening Dresses — In pink, blue, maize or white taffeta, silver bands over shoulders; full skirt, corded ruffle at bottom. 14 to 20 years. Value $24.50 — 18.50

Misses' Tailored Dresses — Of navy or black serge or tan covert cloth, collar of white bengaline silk, circular skirt, side pockets. 14 to 20 years. Value $18.50 — 14.50

Misses' Evening Dresses — Of chiffon taffeta, gros de Londres, laces or nets, trimmed with laces and French flowers. 14 to 20 years. Value $30.50 — 29.50

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Will Hold the Following

SPECIAL SALES MONDAY

"Parfait" Silk Underwear

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Of Pure Glove Silk, Wear Guaranteed

"Parfait" Glove Silk Vests — In white, pink or blue, crochet top; reinforced. Heretofore $1.45 — 1.15

Glove Silk Combinations — Of glove silk, in white, pink or blue; fully reinforced. Heretofore $2.95 — 2.45

Emb'd Glove Silk Vests — In pink, white or blue; embroidered front, crochet top. Heretofore $1.95 — 1.65

"Parfait" Glove Silk Knickers — In black, white, pink or blue; reinforced. Heretofore $2.45 — 1.65

Swiss Ribbed Underwear

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Lisle Thread Ribbed Vests — Hand crochet or plain top. Heretofore 35c. — .28

Silk Lisle Thread Vests — Wide hand crochet top. Heretofore 75c. — .58

Fine Ribbed Combinations — French band top, loose or tight knee. Value 75c. — .45

Gauze Lisle Combinations — Of fine ribbed, hand crochet top, Lace or tight knee. Value $1.25 — .85

Glace Lambskin Gloves

For Women and Misses.

2 Clasp Overseam — Also one clasp pique in black, white and colors. Value $1.25 — .85

16 Button Mousquetaire — In white or sand. Value $2.50 — 1.75

20 Button Mousquetaire — White only; pearl buttons or clasp. Value $3.50 — 2.25

Fibre Silk Sweater Coats

With Long Sash and Tassel Ends

For Women and Misses

Straight cut model, of fibre silk, in rose, green, gold, lavender, azure blue, white or black. 9.75 Value $12.50

THE Du Barry SHOP

One Flight Up Two Elevators

392 5th Avenue AT 36th ST.

OPENING Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—March 8th, 9th, 10th

Trimmed Hats

$5 $7.50 $10

ALL the Latest Styles and Colorings

E. W. HISTED,
The World-Famous Photographer,
HAS JUST OPENED A
Children's Studio
at 537 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Histed retains his present studio for adult portraiture.
Tel. 6129 Bryant. 550 Fifth Ave.

PAINTS THE JOYS OF FLOWER ORGIES

Mrs. Herbert S. Harde Gives Lenten Talks for Women on the Secrets of Gardening.

CALLS IT A SWEET SLAVERY

Pictures the Glories of Rose Walks, Blue and Yellow Gardens and Restored Health.

New York women are so much interested in learning to garden that when a series of Lenten talks opened at the house of Mrs. Walston Hill Brown, daughter of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, last Monday, they came in such numbers that not half of those who applied could get in, and those who did were so crowded that they hardly had breathing space. The exhibition room of the School of Applied Design, Thirtieth Street and Lexington Avenue, is to be thrown open to them tomorrow with the hope that they may be all accommodated.

The women who attended Monday's meeting are among the most prominent in the city. Many of them have large estates and experienced gardeners in charge of them, but they like to do actual work themselves and to know if the gardener himself is on the right track.

The course is for four Monday afternoons. It is called "Intimate Talks of a Successful Amateur," and is for the benefit of the International Child Welfare League. The "amateur," whose name is not mentioned on the program, is Mrs. Herbert Spencer Harde, and she has won the right to the title of "successful amateur" by reason of the delightful results she has had in making marvelous gardens at her country place in Massachusetts, not far from Newburyport, to see which people come from long distances.

The women who succeeded in getting in to the talk last week had note pads and pencils and followed the talk with the greatest interest and enthusiasm. Mrs. Harde was as interested as they, for she is enthralled by the work. She says there is no joy like growing flowers, and that every woman should rear them.

"It is slavery," she said of the love of and work for flowers, "but it is such sweet slavery. I do not believe there is anything like the love of flowers. Not even music equals it. Of course, you love music, but flowers! When I look at my yellow rose garden the joy of it grips me so that I have to clasp my throat for very ecstasy."

Mrs. Harde has done her gardening on an old place in a secluded spot where there was everything to do, and a chance to experiment on new lines. While she studied, she also originated her own methods. She made her mistakes and learned her lessons from them. That is what she is telling the other women. She also tells them that much can be done for comparatively little money. She believes in the work as a great health giving employment for all women.

Amateur Gardener's Beginnings.

"It is in the six years that we have had this place that I have been doing my gardening," said Mrs. Harde, "but I was always mad about flowers. I visited a friend who had a big estate in the South at one time, and I could never be found, for I was off digging in some retired nook on the grounds. It was when I visited a friend at Oyster Bay that I had my first real flower orgy. I worked all day long in her gardens. Her friends tried to entertain me, but I was always out with the flowers, and finally they gave it up.

"We had tried Islip and other places for the Summer. Then one year we went to the north shore of Massachusetts, and afterward I never wanted to go anywhere else. But don't locate on the water, for the season is too short. Inland you have a long Summer, and we have our house open seven months. It was an old place, and was badly run down when we took it. There is a pine forest and a lake. The house is a simple one on a hill with many verandas, which are a feature of it now, and where mornings we have our breakfasts overlooking the lake. From the house we can also see all over the grounds.

Blue and Yellow Gardens.

"It is from there that I take my medicine—learn the things that I should not have done. But it is sweet medicine. I have made mistakes, but I think I have never made the same one twice. There were no flowers on the place at all when we came, only the ferns and wild flowers. I have built up my gardens in places where they are the most effective, accommodating myself to the natural conditions.

"My blue garden is the sunken garden. It is somewhat triangular in shape and was rather an ugly spot between two great boulders. Now one of the farmers in the neighborhood has said of it that I have brought down a piece of the sky. There are over fifty shades of blue, and there are blossoms from June to late Fall. There are delphiniums of every tone, and something that not many people seem to know about is the blue wistaria, which I have in standard form. There is ageratum and blue lilies of the Nile, and I have also in my blue garden pink speciosum lilies, and they are beautiful there.

"I was struck with the individuality of the yellow roses," she continued, "and I wanted a sunshine effect in my yellow garden, so I raised it over a field stone wall, with a Bailey-Scott path, made of the natural stones, in the centre, and there is an arch over this with a shower of yellow roses. I have a fifteen-inch border here with yellow roses of all shades, from the pale tones to the deep yellows, some of them with flame-tinted petals.

"My rose walk is 120 feet long, and I have all one kind of red roses, the Grussen Teplitz, which has a delicious perfume. The place is filled with them. I have bush and standard roses. At one end of the walk is a well curb with a rustic gate covered with roses, and at the other end a rustic tea house.

Check on Hired Gardener.

There are other gardens, among them a white rose garden and a rock garden, where the New England rocks are made to add to the beauty of the place.

"People think it is expensive to have flowers," Mrs. Harde added, "but I pay 10 and 15 cents for roses where other people pay $1. I get them at wholesale, and I have choice roses, but two or three years after they first come out. I do not get the new varieties. One can do a great deal with a little money. I have had perforated pipes laid under the soil to water the plants, and then one is independent of drought. It is not expensive. One can cover a good-sized garden for $25.

"It is a splendid thing to know about gardening if for nothing more than to see what one's gardener does. Think of a first-class gardener, a diploma man, doubling back the roots of a valuable rose he is going to plant instead of spreading them out! One thing one must do with a gardener is to have him up early to water the plants.

"Every woman should garden. It is a woman's work. When I am rich I am going to start a training school for women gardeners. The work means youth, and health, and strength for a woman. I had been an invalid before I began, and it has made me over. It gives an even development to use the cultivator, and it keeps one slender. Gardening is much better than games. Any one who plays tennis a great deal, for instance, has one shoulder higher than the other, and one side is over and the other under developed.

"For my gardening I have a special suit of blue holland, a rather short skirt, with an artist's smock with long sleeves, buttening in front, and a sunbonnet with a cape, for the sun is hot and may burn one's shoulders. With the sunbonnet turned back it may be very becoming."

Anything would be becoming to Mrs. Harde, and she has not the slightest appearance of being a garden worker for seven months of the year.

Wealthy Women Attend.

The titles of Mrs. Harde's talks are: "A Yellow Rose Garden in the Making," "Deciduous Shrubs and Shrubberies," "Harmony in Gardens Large and Small," and "Distinction in Rose Gardens." Each has its subheads, which are comprehensive and take in all the practical parts of the garden work.

Among the many women attending the course are Mrs. Albert Boardman, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, Mrs. Darwin P. Kingsley, Mrs. Felix Warburg, Mrs. Bertram H. Borden, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Kean, Mrs. Wheeler H. Peckham, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. John B. Pine, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. William Nelson Cromwell, Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, Mrs. Benedict, Mrs. George Whelan, Mrs. Harry Harkness Flagler, Mrs. Tiffany, Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. Henry F. Talmadge, Mrs. Charles A. Platt, Mrs. Frederick Constable, Mrs. McKim, Mrs. Hardenbergh, Mrs. Walter Jennings, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. Walter James, Mrs. Frederick F. Ayer, Mrs. Archibald D. Russell, Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons, Mrs. Kissel, Miss Kohlsaat, Mrs. Charles Gouverneur Weir, Mrs. Abram L. Elkus, Mrs. Kane, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. James H. Aldrich, Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. Ralph Shainwald, and Mrs. George Frelinghuysen.

PORTUGUESE REVOLT BEGUN

Gen. Barreto Heads the Movement —New "Republic" Formed.

LONDON, March 6.—General Antonio Zavier Correia Barreto has been proclaimed President of the "Republic of Northern Portugal" by a Congress of Democrats, who have been in session at Lamego, according to a dispatch received here today by the Fabra News Agency from Madrid.

This news reached Madrid by way of Badajos, Spain, five miles from the Portuguese border.

General Barreto served as Minister of War in the Cabinet formed by the Provisional Government of Portugal during the first year of the existence of the republic.

The course of the Republic of Portugal since its establishment five years ago after the assassination of King Carlos and his heir, has been marked by political dissension and strife. Reports of Royalist agitation have been more or less frequent, and these latterly have been superseded by indications of another movement, the Democratic or Radical, which in the last few months has shown itself very strongly opposed to the existing Republican Government.

An attempt was made in the latter part of February to assassinate Affonso Costa, ex-Premier and one of the leaders of the Democratic Party. A 14-year-old boy named Silva attempted to shoot Señor Costa as he was entering a train.

Dispatches from Lisbon Feb. 24 said the Government had decided to postpone the general elections indefinitely, and to order a revision of the census. Under the present census the Democrats would undoubtedly have obtained a majority.

In the last week of February the Democratic propaganda was advanced with energy. Party feeling invaded the army, posters and manifestoes against the Government and Premier Castro made their appearance, and a number of political arrests were made. The Democrats called the members of the Government "outlaws."

"GAS" KILLS DENTIST.

Assistant of Dr. Bailey Finds His Body in Montclair Office.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 6.—Miss Margaret MacGeorge found Dr. Thomas D. Bailey, a dentist, dead in his office, 463 Bloomfield Avenue, this morning when she went to work as his assistant. The dentist had the headpiece used for the administration of "laughing gas" strapped over his face and had died of gas poisoning.

Friends say, however, that Dr. Bailey did not commit suicide. They say he was accustomed to test every tank of gas before an appointment with a patient, and they believe he started to test a tank last night after he had closed his office. He had heart disease, which, they believe, attacked him and made him powerless to turn off the gas.

They say he had a good practice and had accepted an invitation to a party last night, so that apparently he was not in low spirits.

Dr. Bailey was 28 years old. He was the son of Lafayette Bailey of Dividing Creek, this State, and came here four years ago. He was single.

Astor's Yacht Goes Through Canal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, March 6.—Vincent Astor, his wife, and party passed through the Canal today on Mr. Astor's yacht Noma. They will start tomorrow for San Francisco.

RARE SHAKESPEARE EDITIONS GO ON SALE

James S. Grinnell's Library Also Has Some Examples of Early de Worde Printing.

PEN AUTOGRAPH OF BALZAC

Letter of Gen. Hogee on Death of Lincoln—Eugene Field as Francis Wilson Knew Him.

Copies of the second and fourth folio editions of Shakespeare are in the private library of the late James S. Grinnell of Greenfield, Mass., which will be sold by the Merwin Company on March 11 and 12.

Among the examples of early printing is "Vitas Patrum," translated from French into English by William Caxton, and printed at Westminster in 1495 by Wynkyn de Worde. It is a folio in black letter, double columns, and contains many curious woodcuts. This tome is one of the rarest of early English books, and is considered as perhaps the handsomest specimen typographically from the press of Wynkyn de Worde. Another old work is John of Janua's "Catholicon," published in Cologne in 1497.

A rare and interesting book is John Harris's "Complete Collection of Voyages and Travels," two volumes, folio, London, 1705. It is a first edition and contains accounts of many voyages to the New World, including those of Lahontan, Dampier, Hennepin, and La Salle. An extremely scarce item is the English translation, London, 1785, of the "Report of Dr. Benjamin Franklin and Other Commissioners Charged by the King of France with the Examination of the Animal Magnetism as Now Practised at Paris." It is apparently the first copy to be offered at public sale in America. The "report" was rendered to King Louis XVI. by four physicians of the Faculty of Paris and five members of the Royal Academy of Sciences, with Benjamin Franklin as Chairman.

There is also a copy of the scarce black letter edition, London, 1586, of "Foure Bookes of Husbandrie, by M. Conradus Heresbachius, newly Englished and increased by Barnabe Googe." It contains treatises on "Cattell, Dogges, Poultry, Foule, Fish, and Bees."

A beautiful Flemish manuscript "Book of Hours," on vellum, done about the middle of the fifteenth century, has thirteen full-page miniatures illuminated in gold and colors. A Roman Breviary, Gothic characters in red and black, has several hundred ornamental initial letters in blue and red, and was executed in Spain about the middle of the fifteenth century.

First Overland Monthly.

A desirable item is a fine set of the first fifteen volumes of the important and valuable Western magazine "The Overland Monthly," containing contributions by Bret Harte, its editor; "Mark Twain," Charles Warren Stoddard, Joaquin Miller, and other authors of note. "The Entry-Doore of Languages Unlocked," by John Robotham, London, 1841, has the bookplate of William Penn, Proprietor of Pennsylvania.

The celebrated "Shakespeare Forgeries" of Samuel Ireland are recalled by a first edition of "Miscellaneous Papers and Legal Instruments under the Hand and Seal of William Shakespeare, including the Tragedy of King Lear and a small fragment of Hamlet from the Original MSS. in the possession of Samuel Ireland." Soon after the publication of this work every remaining copy, except those in the hands of the subscribers (122 copies) and about a dozen presented to particular friends, were destroyed. Miss Jane Ireland, daughter of the forger, caused each sheet to be torn up in her presence and the copperplates to be defaced and sold for old metal.

Among the other items are rare Americana, books on horsemanship, hunting, shooting, angling, and costumes, and a long series of works relating to patents in America and elsewhere.

The Merwin Auction Company will disperse on March 9 the collection of autograph letters and documents formed by James T. Smith of Flushing, L. I., and others. Included in it is a fine specimen of the pen autograph of Honoré de Balzac, the great French novelist. It is a note addressed to Léon Gozlan, his friend and biographer.

A Letter from General Hayes.

A letter of Brig. Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes is addressed to the "Rev. Joseph Little, Chaplain 1st Regt., West. Va. Vet. Vols.," is dated New Creek, West Va., April 15, 1865, and refers to the assassination of President Lincoln. It reads:

The awful tragedy at Washington so shocked me that I hardly know how to feel or think about it. It is a great calamity. The fame of the President is safe. He is the darling of history ever more. I suppose I shall soon quit the service. My command is well enough, if any would seem well after leaving the gallant 1st Brigade, but I suppose the War is at an end.

Sir Walter Scott writes as follows, under date of "Ashestell, by Selkirk, Aug. 18, 1806," to the wife of George Ellis, the author, in regard to his illness:

If we had but the little bit of tapestry, which is mentioned in the Arabian Nights entertainment, we would waft you here to drink goat's whey and eat Charlotte's poultry. Our hills are in great beauty and covered with the deepest purple bloom that is possible to conceive. We will hope that next year your health and convenience will permit you to visit these northern regions, and give us the pleasure for which we have wished so anxiously. I have some thoughts of being in London in Spring, but our family is now so large and the expense of traveling en famille so great that I fear Charlotte will hardly be of the party. She begs her kindest compliments and adds her sincere and affectionate wishes to mine for the speedy re-establishment of our friend's health.

Francis Wilson on 'Gene Field.

Francis Wilson in a letter dated Jan. 1, 1896, writes thus of Eugene Field:

He was of strange mold, but he beamed affection and good feeling. He loved children and books and hated sham and affectation worse than death. He wrote some things he regretted, but he was too proud to deny the progeny of the pen, whatever may have been their nature or the condition under which they were written. Aside from his skill with the pen he must have been an extraordinary man to have attracted, as he did, "all sorts and conditions of men."

A collection of autographs of Signers of the Declartion of Independence, members of the Continental and Federal Congresses, Presidents of the United States, Generals of the Revolution and civil war, and literary and musical celebrities will be sold by the Anderson Company on March 10 and 11.

Among them is a letter of Benedict Arnold, Montreal, May 8, 1776. His letters of this period are rare.

GOETHALS ASKS RELIEF FROM HIS CANAL WORK

Wants to Give Way to a Younger Man—Sorry He Was Promoted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, March 6.—At the dinner of the Beach Society of Chagres at the Tivoli Hotel tonight, General Goethals announced that he had asked the War Department to relieve him from his work on the Canal in order that it might be turned over to a younger man. He said that he expected to be relieved within a year.

He also said that he deeply regretted his promotion to the rank of Major General and the promotion of other officers for their work on the Canal because, he said, it was unfair to the great army of civilian employes.

POLICEMAN WRITES A BOOK.

"Bill" Wiser, Long Custodian at Yale, Records College Pranks.

"Bill" Wiser, a New Haven policeman, well known to Yale men, has written a book. He was afraid, when he had finished it, that it possessed no literary merit. His friends looked at it, said it was a worthy effort, and they urged him to put it on the market. And he did.

The five or six stripes on "Bill" Wiser's blue coat indicate that he has served as a special policeman for Yale University for twenty-five or thirty years. Bill had a partner for nearly twenty years. He was "Jim" Donnelly. When Donnelly died a few years ago Wiser's thoughts turned to the past, and it was this reflection which has resulted in "Yale Memories," the new book with seven chapters and twenty-three illustrations, including pictures of "Professor" William H. Taft and other Yale celebrities. There is an adventure in every chapter, which will remind old Yale men of their part in many college pranks.

Photographic Show Coming.

A competition in connection with the International Exposition of Photographic Arts and Industries at the Grand Central Palace from March 27 to April 3 is expected to bring together a notable collection of prints. Twenty thousand invitations have been sent out to camera clubs, scientific and astronomical societies, amateur associations and individuals. At the time the exhibition is open the Photographic Dealers' Association of America and other national organizations will hold their annual conventions.

SEEK NEW MOTHER FOR LOIS CAMPBELL

Contestants of $16,000,000 Will of Her Father Trying to Identify Mysterious Woman.

ADVERTISING HER PICTURE

Allege Her Portrait Was in Millionaire's Home in 1893—She May Be Living Here Now.

An additional thread of mystery has been woven into the James Campbell will contest by the publication in New York and St. Louis newspapers of a strange photograph accompanying an advertisement seeking persons who saw the original of the picture in the St. Louis home of the millionaire head of the North American Company in 1892 or 1893.

The photograph, which appears to be that of a woman in the middle twenties, is supposed to have been prized by Mr. Campbell, and reports from St. Louis say that it is the intention of the contestants in the case to prove that this woman, rather than the present Mrs. Campbell, is the mother of Lois Ann Campbell, now Mrs. Elzey G. Burkham of Little Rock, Ark. The woman subject of the photograph is said to be living in New York at the present time.

Fresh preparations are being made daily for an active renewal of the legal contest in which the Campbell millions are at stake. Hearings for the taking of depositions for the defense will be resumed at the law offices of Sullivan & Cromwell, 51 Wall Street, March 16, and Attorney L. Frank Ottofy, in charge of the case for the plaintiffs, is planning to start taking testimony of his witnesses residing in and about New York at about the same time. Mr. Ottofy's hearings, however, will not be held in the Wall Street offices. Detectives from a private agency now are locating witnesses who are expected to testify in behalf of the contestants' contention that Mrs. Campbell is not the mother of the heiress-bride.

Mrs. Campbell is at the Hotel Plaza, recovering slowly from the effects of a surgical operation performed three weeks ago, and she will remain in the city until after the last depositions of New York witnesses are taken. She yesterday leased a large suite in the Montana Apartments, Park Avenue and Fifty-second Street, to which place she will move when she is sufficiently recovered.

The will disposes of an estate inventoried at $16,000,000.

GET COPIES OF THAW ORDERS

Records of Westchester Proceedings Prepared for His Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, March 6.—County Clerk Daniel J. Cashin of Westchester County has been making copies of the various orders in connection with the writs of habeas corpus which Harry K. Thaw obtained from Supreme Court Justices Keogh and Mills, and which resulted in his being sent back to Matteawan Asylum.

Today a certified copy was made of the findings of Justice Keogh, who dismissed a writ in 1912 and which remanded Thaw back to the asylum. It is said that these papers will be put in evidence when Thaw is placed on trial for conspiracy in New York on Monday next.

BURGLAR CORNERED, FINISHES HIS JOB

Holds Off Couple With Pistol, Flees and Robs Again as Police Pursue.

Special to The New York Times.

ARLINGTON, N. J., March 6.—When Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Young of 58 Beech Street returned from Manhattan early this morning and entered their home, they were confronted by a burglar armed with a revolver and a blackjack. He led them into the parlor and told them to sit down and keep quiet. Then, revolver in hand, he completed the task of ransacking the house. Finally he made Mrs. Young turn over her jewelry, and, having obtained loot worth perhaps $500, he slipped through the doorway and was gone. Mr. Young gave chase, raising the cry of "Stop thief!" but the burglar, a tall, slender, young man, escaped.

Oliver S. Allen, who occupies an apartment in the same building with the Youngs, was awakened. He found that his home had also been robbed.

The police were notified and started a house to house canvass for the robber, who has been terrorizing this neighborhood for the last two weeks. While they were making this search the burglar broke into the home of John H. Cooper of 490 Kearny Avenue and picked up some more jewelry. It is estimated that his night's work netted him about $800.

According to the police the same burglar has robbed half a dozen other houses in the town. The report of his daring has spread rapidly, and it is a subject of discussion even among the children, who are afraid to remain at home when their parents are away. Many residents of the town have given up going to the theatre because they are afraid their homes will be robbed if they do not remain on guard.

COUNTRY BOY SAVES DAY.

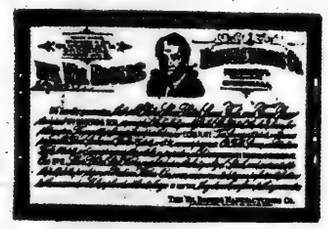
His Device Allows Bell Hops to Discard Stiff-Bosomed Shirts.

A new order which went into effect at the Martinique yesterday morning exercised the wits of some of the bellboys, who, like many boys who have to wear uniforms that button tight at the neck, have got into the habit of wearing fewer clothes than they would with other apparel. A stiff-bosomed shirt, for instance, is uncomfortable when worn under a coat of that kind, and some of the boys have been in the habit of taking off that garment before putting on their uniforms.

The new regulation required that cuffs should be worn. How to keep these fastened on without wearing a shirt puzzled the wits of some of the bellboys until one who was from the country hit upon the plan he used to follow in securing his mittens in Winter time. He tied a string to each cuff, ran the strings up back of his neck, and tied the ends. The result was so satisfactory that several of his companions adopted the plan.

FASHION EXHIBIT at HOTEL McALPIN
In the BLUE ROOM (Mezzanine Floor)
for the entire week
Authentic and Exclusive Parisian and American Fashions
MODEL GOWNS, HATS, WAISTS and COATS
At Attractive Prices
NEW YORK 366 Fifth Avenue — C. O. PEACOCK — PARIS 32 Faub'g Poissonniere

Prices Drop
Wheat Drops
Flour Drops
BREAD DROPS
WARD'S
Tip-Top
Dainty Maid
Wheatheart
BREAD
and all other kinds
Will Be Sold at Former Prices Tomorrow (Monday)

ADVERTISEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL SOUVENIR SPOON CO. | ADVERTISEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL SOUVENIR SPOON CO.
CLIP COUPON! Another Rogers State Spoon FOR ALL SPOON COLLECTORS
VERMONT Spoons Today
An Enormous Distribution of this Stunning Spoon Today!
Present Coupon this Morning
or as soon as possible. Thousands want to add "Vermont" Spoons to their collections.
Get the Original, Genuine, Only
WM. ROGERS & SON AA
State Seal Souvenir Spoons
Note the heavy, deep cut "Vermont" pattern you can obtain with International Souvenir Spoon Company Coupon today. Make complete, superb collection of 48 handsome spoons—they have 50 pennyweights of Pure Silver to the gross.
Refuse Imitations!
There are spoons for five cents and five dollars each. Look for the full name, WM. ROGERS & SON AA, on back of spoon, and you are sure of genuine Rogers quality and best value in Souvenir Spoons.
Get this Guarantee
This Certificate wrapped around genuine spoon makes it exchangeable at any time if not satisfactory.

Women love the large teaspoon size and graceful shape — the plain bowls — rich patterns — handsome French finish of these elegant spoons. GET YOURS!
Another New, Beautiful Spoon NEXT SUNDAY!
A SPOON for Every State
A SPOON for Every Sunday
A SPOON for Everybody
Spoon Stations
Promptly resupplied at Distributing Headquarters,
International Souvenir Spoon Co.,
450 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
The International Souvenir Spoon Co. is solely responsible for this advertisement.
Look For This Coupon EVERY SUNDAY
COUPON
N. Y. T., Mar. 7, 1915.
TAKE THIS COUPON
and 15 cents to your nearest Spoon Station and receive this handsome WM. ROGERS & SON Guaranteed
"VERMONT"
State Seal Souvenir Spoon
MAIL ORDER DIRECTIONS
Address International Souvenir Spoon Company, 450 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Send stamps or money order. Be sure to include COUPON and 15c for each spoon with 3c additional for return postage and individual box container for one spoon. Add 1c for each additional spoon ordered.
GOOD UNTIL USED

L. P. Hollander & Co.
ARE SHOWING A COMPLETE COLLECTION OF
WOMEN'S SEPARATE WAISTS
SWEATERS & SWEATER COATS
WAISTS from $12.00, SWEATERS from $12.50
FIFTH AVE., at 46th St.

We Have Bought From the Assignee
The entire stock of the
Galerie de la-Mode
308 Fifth Avenue,
between 31st and 32d Sts.
We will place on sale
Beginning Monday, March 8, 1915
the following:—

GOWNS—	Now $7.50 to $35
AFTERNOON DRESSES—	Now $7.50 to $20
WRAPS—	Now $15 to $35
COATS—	Now $7.50 to $25
SUITS—	Now $10 to $30
WAISTS—	Now $3 to $10
HATS—	Now $1.50 to $5
FUR SETS—	Now $10 to $35
ODD NECK PIECES—	Now $3 to $15
ODD MUFFS—	Now $4.50 to $25
FUR COATS—	Now $30 to $65

Never before in the history of Fifth Avenue has merchandise been sold at such prices. Come and convince yourself.
No C. O. D., Approval or Charges.
Sale Commencing at 8:30 A. M.

Simcox Inc.
Authentic Modes for Spring and Summer, 1915
Importations
that are exclusive and absolutely authentic.
Originations
Embodying all the newest ideas. Beautifully executed in the inimitable Simcox style and character.
Millinery
The newest French hats and our own superb and distinctive creations
Our New Ready-to-wear Salon
presents an unrivaled assortment of what is new
Fifth Avenue, between 44th and 45th Sts., New York

MAY CUT $8,000,000 OFF $18,000,000 TAX

Governor Confers Here with Bankers, Experts, and Officials on Direct State Levy.

CITY'S SHARE 80 PER CENT.

Whitman Sees Politicians, and New Report Makes Hayward Head of the Service Board.

Before returning to Albany yesterday Gov. Whitman conferred at the St. Regis with a delegation of bankers, tax experts, and city officials regarding the impending direct State tax. After the conference those present were convinced that the tax could be reduced from a possible $18,000,000 to between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000.

The officials who took part in the conference with the Governor were Lieut. Gov. Edward Shoeneck, Controller Prendergast, and Lawson Purdy, President of the Tax Board.

It was pointed out that, no matter what the tax, the city would have to pay between 70 and 90 per cent. of it, and the Governor made it plain that there was no feeling between city and State officials relative to the necessity for a direct State tax. He said the purpose of his stay in the city was to confer with responsible persons here as to how the city's share could be reduced.

"I desire very much to reduce the $18,000,000, which figure is correct in spite of what some may say," the Governor said. "This has been inherited absolutely by the present administration. I also desire to emphasize that there is no friction between the city and State in this matter and in regard to the alleged friction I will say that those city bills now before the Legislature which are legitimate bills will become laws if I have anything to say.

"It has been said that Controller Prendergast and President McAneny came to Albany last week to make a fight on this matter. As a matter of fact, the two officials were my personal guests, invited to my Albany home for the purpose of conferring, just the same as C. S. Hervey and Shepard A. Morgan, Deputy Controller and Secretary to Mr. Prendergast respectively, visited Albany and carefully examined the books of the State with a view to giving us some good advice. This advice will help us in making up our State budget next year.

"It has been said that the city people resent the fact that they have to pay about 75 per cent. of the taxes of the State. I repeat what I said recently, that of the population of State institutions, about 70 or 80 per cent. are New York City people.

"Our conference today I hope will remove a great deal of duplication in various offices, and I personally think we can make a great reduction in the direct tax. Possibly we can get it as low as $10,000,000 or $12,000,000."

The Governor was asked what he thought would happen to the bill now before the Legislature to take away from the State Controller's office the Corporation Tax Bureau.

"That bill is positively going through," the Governor replied. "There may be some minor amendments, but a new State Tax Department will unquestionably be formed."

The Governor also had a long conference with Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee; former Lieut. Gov. M. Linn Bruce, Representative William M. Calder of Brooklyn, former Public Service Commissioner William R. Willcox, and District Attorney Charles A. Perkins regarding the new Public Service Commission here.

While the Governer would not discuss appointments to the commission, not having received the report of the Thompson Investigating Committee, it was learned on good authority that he had decided to appoint William Hayward counsel for the Thompson Committee, as Chairman of the local commission. Some of the names mentioned as possible Commissioners were Oliver C. Semple, assistant counsel to the present commission; Cornelius N. Bliss, Travis H. Whitney, Secretary to the present commission; William M. Calder, William R. Willcox, and William M. K. Olcott.

None of those who took part in the conference would say if the Governor had indicated whom he intended to appoint. None of the present Public Service Commissioners has evinced any disposition to resign.

NASSAU WAR ON MOSQUITOS

Committee Proposes to Drain the South Shore Marshes.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 6.—A committee meeting caused by the Nassau County Association was held in Nassau County Court House this afternoon, when a "swat the mosquito" campaign was organized for Long Island. A committee of eleven was formed, with Dr. Arthur Jaques of Lynbrook, Chairman.

T. G. Headley, State Entomologist of New Jersey, gave information that proved helpful in eliminating mosquitos in New Jersey. Dr. Frank Overton, State Health Inspector of Long Island, also was present.

It was proposed to drain the marshlands of the north and south shores of Long Island and Jamaica Bay by ditches, this work to be carried on by private subscription until it becomes financially unwieldy, when the State Legislature will be asked to undertake the furtherance of the work.

The committee includes Mrs. Russell Doubleday, Paul D. Cravath, Miss Elsie Gignoux, Mrs. E. B. Fahnestock, Dr. E. M. Bentley, ex-President of the State Board of Health, and Dr. William H. Rhame, Health Officer of the town of Hempstead.

WARD CO. CUTS BREAD TO 4 CENTS WHOLESALE

Baking Concern Under Fire Says Cheaper Wheat Makes Lower Price Possible.

The Ward Baking Company, one of the big corporations under fire during the State's inquiry into the increased cost of bread, announced yesterday that the old prices would be re-established beginning tomorrow. Those who have been in touch with the bread situation predicted last night that other big baking concerns would now fall in line and that the standard wholesale price of 4 cents a loaf would soon be resumed by all. Alfred Homer, Vice President of the Shults Bread Company, the largest wholesaler in the metropolitan district, intimated that other companies might have to come down if one of the big firms gave way.

Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker, who conducted the State's inquiry, predicted on Thursday, at the close of the investigation, that the break would soon come and the big concerns would be forced to capitulate in the face of a competition which was rapidly making great inroads into their sales.

The Ward Company gave the first intimation of its plan to reduce the price when it sent advertisements yesterday to some of the newspapers in order to make a general announcement to the trade. In these advertisements the reason given for the drop in price was the fact that the price of wheat and flour had fallen off. The advertisement ended with the statement, "all kinds sold at former prices tomorrow. Monday."

It was brought out in the investigation that the increase from 4 to 5 cents wholesale had been made simultaneously on Feb. 10 by the Ward Baking Company, the Shults Bread Company, and the General Baking Company. The fact was also brought out that the sales of these companies had fallen off to a great extent, because the small bakers, instead of increasing the price, jumped at the chance to win business away from their more powerful adversaries by selling to the retail trade at 4 cents a loaf. The majority of retailers who baked their own bread also clung to the old price of 5 cents a loaf over the counter to the consumer.

STOPS CHURCH RAFFLE.

Prosecutor Told Harrison Priest He Was Violating Law.

Notice was served on the Rev. George L. Fitzpatrick, rector of the Church of the Holy Cross, Harrison, N. J., yesterday by a representative of Prosecutor Robert Hudspeth of Hudson County that the sale of tickets in connection with a raffle of a house and lot for the benefit of the new $100,000 parochial school must be stopped. More than 2,000 of the tickets had been sold at $1 each, and many of the prominent business men and the city officials had helped to dispose of them.

The complaint was lodged with the Prosecutor by Adolphus W. Corwin, Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice and Imposture, a Newark organization, who had heard that Harrison was going "raffle wild." Mr. Hudspeth sent Detective Alexander Ross to take the matter up with Father Fitzpatrick, who immediately agreed to stop the raffle. The priest said he would make the announcement at the masses in his church tomorrow and that persons who had purchased tickets could get their money back. He didn't know that he was violating the law, he said.

NEGROES OBJECT TO FILM.

Say "Birth of a Nation" Characterizes Race Improperly.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is conducting a campaign against the feature picture, "The Birth of a Nation," based on Thomas Dixon's novel, "The Clansman," at the Liberty Theatre.

It was explained at the offices of the association, 70 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, that many protests had been received because of the characterization of the negro in the story. The association has the opinion of a number of prominent men who have condemned it, and today the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise will preach against it, it is said.

So far the association has found no way to interfere with the film, which has been viewed by crowded houses at every projection.

DENIES SILVER FOX IS WAR SUFFERER

J. Walter Jones of Prince Edward Island Replies to United States Consul Mayo.

RANCH-BRED SKINS $1,000

Quotations in Report Were for Wild Fox Pelts, Says Expert—Tells of Capitalization.

J. Walter Jones of Charlottetown, P. E. I., formerly fur-farming expert of the Canadian Government's Commission of Conservation and author of "Fur Farming in Canada," a standard work dealing with this industry, declares that the reports made to the Department of Commerce relating to the Prince Edward Island fox business by United States Consul L. T. Mayo, stationed at Charlottetown, are misleading.

An extract from Consul Mayo's latest report appeared in last Sunday's Times, in which he stated that the average price paid for silver fox skins at the London sales last March was $182 each and at the June sales $118 each, but omitted to mention that these low prices were paid for skins of wild animals, which are valued at only one-fifth, or less, as much as the skins of pedigreed foxes bred in captivity. Only a very few of these appear at the animal sales, and they are skins of animals past the breeding age.

Mr. Jones came to stay at the Hotel McAlpin a few days ago and talked freely about the Consul's statement. He said:

"I noticed the quotation in THE TIMES from the Daily Consular and Trade Reports concerning the silver fox business, and it misrepresents the silver fox industry of Prince Edward Island. Consul Mays has only been with us a comparatively short time, and the speed with which he collects his facts and his deductions and conclusions are amazing.

"For instance, although the last fox sales were held in London before the present war, Mr. Mays in mentioning $182 and $118 as the average prices in March and June neglects to state that they were wild fox skins and that the furriers of Germany and other Continental countries were not represented at the sales.

"The fact is that the ranch-bred foxes of the old Prince Edward Island strain fetch five times as much on the London market as the average wild fox skins. But foxes of established pedigree are not slaughtered for their skins and have not been put on the London market except in a very few cases, where old foxes, past the breeding age, were killed. My neighbor, Hudson Gordon, marketed three such skins in London last March and received for them $3,000. The Federal and Provincial Government reports in Canada show that this is the average price for such skins on the market.

"Mr. Mays also states that dark skins are not in favor at present. The skins sold by Mr. Gordon were dark. The darker skins have always been more valuable than the light silver skins commonly captured in the wilds. If silvery skins were desirable they could easily be bred to the proper shade by arranging the matings.

"The breeders of high-grade foxes aim only at present to multiply the number of their animals. They do not expect to place many skins on the market before 1920 at the earliest. By that time the market will have recovered its tone, and there will be an adequate supply of skins to meet the demands.

"The Consul discusses the capitalization of the industry, stating that in April, 1914, silver foxes were capitalized at $35,000 a pair and at $20,000 a pair six months later. He neglected to state, however, that the best ranches increase 150 per cent. annually, while the capital of the companies owning the ranches remains stationary.

"The only factor in the fox industry open to criticism is the great activity of brokers who flocked to the business when other industries failed to support them. Some of these brokers may be found in American cities representing good companies, but in many cases the ranches they represent are stocked with foxes caught in the wilds of Labrador, Newfoundland, Alaska, the Canadian Northwest, and elsewhere. The trappers get about $100 each on the average for the skins of these animals, and one may purchase live silver foxes of good skin quality in Newfoundland for several hundred dollars. But this does not justify a capitalization of $10,000 a pair for these animals, because equally they do not breed true to color. On the other hand, the old Island silver foxes always breed true to color, and are sold with that guarantee.

"In view of the fact that Consul Mays's report does not agree with the Federal and provincial reports of the Canadian authorities, a thorough investigation of the industry should be made. Prince Edward Island, I feel sure, would welcome such an investigation."

TEACHING OF HOME MAKING

Commissioner Claxton Urges the Value of Domestic Arts.

P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, writing to the Secretary of the Interior on the further development of the domestic arts and sciences, says the American home is the most important of all institutions in the country. Commissioner Claxton, who comes from Tennessee, said of the home and family:

"All their activities proceed from it and return to it. Therefore, of all the arts those pertaining to home making are the most important, and of all the sciences those which find their application in the home, making us intelligent about the home and its needs, are the most significant.

"If the schools are to assist in making us intelligent about the life we live and the work we do, they must provide liberally for instruction in these arts and sciences. Within the last two or three decades educators and people generally have become conscious of this fact as never before, and gradually the schools are being readjusted to meet the new demands. Probably they have never undertaken a more important or difficult task, and there is constant need for information in regard to methods adopted and results obtained.

"I therefore, more than two years ago asked Benjamin R. Andrews, Assistant Professor of Household Economics in the Teachers College of Columbia University, to prepare for this bureau a statement as full and accurate as possible of the status of education for the home in American schools and colleges. This Prof. Andrews has done, with the help of several of the best-known teachers of the subject in different parts of the country. The manuscript is now ready for publication, and I recommend that it be published in four parts as bulletins of the Bureau of Education."

Bernhardt's Condition Satisfactory.

BORDEAUX, March 6.—The condition of Sarah Bernhardt continues today to be very satisfactory, according to a bulletin issued by her physicians.

GAMBLING RAID AT PALM BEACH

Continued from Page 1.

the United States Realty Company of New York; Thomas D. Sheylin of Minneapolis, a former Yale football star; Henry Gleason, a New York lawyer; W. C. Eyrart, a manufacturer of Bridgeport, Conn.; Peter and Thomas Vredenburg, manufacturers of Springfield, Ill.; John Lindner of Carlisle, Penn., and Franklin Pettit and Robert Franklin Adams of New York.

John Bradley, when asked for a statement tonight, said:

"We are running a restaurant at the Beach Club, nothing else. The Governor is acting at the instance of a banker merchant in West Palm Beach, who is playing politics. Five times this club has been investigated by a Grand Jury for some such underlying motive, and no evasion of the law has ever been found."

Charles I. Cragin, seen at the entrance of the Grand Jury room, said he had frequently been to the club to dinner but could not testify that he had ever seen gambling.

Theodore Bauer testified that he was employed to get evidence, became a member of the club and played roulette and hazard there nightly, except Sunday, for about two weeks, and that the gambling room was crowded with prominent men and women in evening dress, most of them playing for heavy stakes. He said that certain men subpoenaed he had seen there. Some of them, he said, he had seen gambling, but he did not designate which ones.

Mr. Bauer said that he went to the club as usual at 9:45 o'clock last night, having been told that the raid would occur fifteen minutes later. He said the gambling apparatus had disappeared from the Casino, an orchestra was playing, and some people were dancing. He saw the Sheriff with the warrants met at the door by John Bradley, who conducted him in a search of the building. Afterward the Bradley brothers went into their private office, where they were placed under arrest.

The Florida statute provides in case of conviction in such cases a sentence up to three years' imprisonment, a fine up to $5,000, or both.

KILLS 5, WOUNDS 20, IS HIMSELF SLAIN

Continued from Page 1.

began shooting at every one in sight. It was probably half an hour after the first shot was fired by Phillips that he was shot down by Mr. Butts.

Shortly before noon Phillips, carrying a double-barreled shotgun, walked into the office of Mr. Dunwoody. He fired both barrels into the attorney's head. The slayer then walked downstairs to the street, where several citizens, attracted by the shots, had gathered. Phillips fired into the crowd, killing L. C. Padgett. He then began shooting into a crowd of men who had collected on the opposite side of the street, wounding several and killing George W. Asbell.

People began running to shelter. Phillips reloaded his gun as he walked to the corner of Newcastle and Gloucester Streets and took up his station in front of a drug store, where he began shooting at every person who appeared on the street. Several persons standing blocks away were struck by stray shots. William H. Hackett was killed as he stepped from a building into the street.

Presently Policeman Deaver came running up to the scene and began shooting at Phillips, who turned his gun upon the officer and shot him dead. A bullet from the policeman's revolver, however, wounded Phillips.

Mr. Butts, who had been struck by a shot from Phillips's gun, rushed to a hardware store and obtained a pistol. He began firing at the crazed timber dealer. A bullet from the lawyer's pistol finally struck Phillips and he fell to the sidewalk, dying within a few minutes.

Phillips had been a resident of Brunswick about twelve years and had been involved in considerable litigation in local courts. He recently lost considerable money in real estate transactions and had had dealings with Mr. Dunwoody. He owned several tracts of land near Macon.

Mr. Dunwoody at one time was Mayor of Brunswick and he had served in the Georgia Legislature as Representative as well as Senator. He was a nephew of Justice S. C. Atkinson of the State Supreme Court.

MAYOR AND AIDS LIKE THE FOX TROT

They Ridicule Decision of Justice Who Put 35 as Age Limit for Men Dancers.

MANY ARE REAL EXPERTS

And All Have Passed the Judicial Dead Line—Some Are Nearly 60.

Is there an age limit for the fox trot? Is it wrong for a man to go in for the modern dances when he's past 35? The Court of Special Sessions recently so ruled in the case of a 39-year-old dancing man who neglected his wife for the ballroom.

"You are too old for dancing," Justice Fleming told him.

"No man over 35 should dance, especially these new dances," said Justice Mess.

It may be contended that a new crime was thereby established. If so a very considerable part of official New York is in danger of being found in contempt of court, for the ruling of the learned Judges has been boldly disregarded by some of the city's most distinguished citizens.

Mayor Mitchel himself is one of the worst offenders. Not that the youngest Mayor we ever had is a doddering graybeard, but if the new rule were to be rigidly enforced there would be very little hope for Mr. Mitchel. For the Mayor is past the half-way mark to 36—to be exact he'll be 36 next July 19. And a dancer? One of the finest. His tango is still remembered by those who frequented Broadway dance places in the palmy days—when Mr. Mitchel was only President of the Board of Aldermen and the Argentine measure was in its prime. And now that the fox-trot has supplanted it, you will find the Mayor fox-trotting.

Furthermore, the man who succeeded him as head of the Board of Aldermen is following in his steps, at least when the steps are set to ragtime. George McAneny is a dancer. And Mr. McAneny is all of 48. Unlike the Mayor, tangoing was never his strong suit and the fox-trot presents certain difficulties hard to overcome. But undismayed, Mr. McAneny has met and conquered the one-step. He is a one-step specialist, and as such his fame is not unknown along Broadway.

To paraphrase J. Caesar the Mitchel motto seems to have been, "Let me have men about me who can trot." The Mitchel cabinet abounds in dancing men all well past the legal age limit. His former law partner, Tax Commissioner George V. Mullins, is one. Frank Polk, Corporation Counsel, is another, and so is Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson. Mr. Mullins will never see 35 again, and Mr. Polk is tottering along at 43. Mr. Adamson is equally guilty, although his age is modestly excluded from all the Who's Whos. Nor is the list complete without the name of Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, who dances and is 39 and doesn't care who knows it.

He is not a city official, but he roll call of notable New Yorkers who do the modern dances would amount to anything if Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, were not in it. As a dancer, Mr. Malone is decidedly in it. He will be 35 in June, but as for giving up the fox trot—well, the patrons of a certain roof trotterie not far from Times Square have yet to hear Mr. Malone so much as hint at his approaching retirement.

The edict of the court falls with a heavy hand upon at least two more public officials—Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the Public Service Commission, and Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Health Commissioner. Mr. Whitney is 40 and Dr. Biggs 56. It would even descend upon the head of the Citizens' Union, for William Jay Schieffelin not only can but does dance, and dance most acceptably at 48.

FIRE ROUTS CHORUS GIRLS.

Actors Led Out of Max Cohen's Hotel by Four Policemen.

Half a dozen chorus girls and some actors from a burlesque company were routed from their rooms at Max Cohen's hotel at 3,021 Third Avenue this morning when fire was discovered in the rear on the top floor of the three-story structure.

Capt. Bourke, Patrolman Bammer, and Detectives Hagney and Mellhardy of the Bronx Detective Bureau, who arrived on the scene before the engines, ran into the house and woke up the theatrical people, who were led to the street.

The fire had started in a locked room from an unknown cause. It spread to three other rooms and broke through the roof. The damage was estimated at $1,500.

HENRY DUNCAN WOOD DIES.

A Member of the New York Stock Exchange for 40 Years.

Henry Duncan Wood, one of what is now spoken of as "the old-time crowd" of stock brokers, and until a year ago a member of the New York Stock Exchange for forty years, died on Friday at his home, Ellenwood, Islip, L. I., in his sixty-third year. He was a son of William Wood, for many years President of the Board of Education, and was born in this city.

Mr. Wood was graduated from Columbia University in 1872, and was the President of his class. At one time he was the head of the Stock Exchange firm of H. Duncan Wood & Co., and more recently had been associated with John Wallace & Co. Mr. Wood was one of the Wardens of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church at Islip, a member of the Union Club and the Delta Phi Fraternity, and was a former member of the Metropolitan, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, and the Stock Exchange Luncheon Clubs.

His widow, two sons, and two daughters survive him.

OLD GLOVE DOLLS NEW SUFFRAGE AID

Women's Handiwork to be Sold to Raise Money for the Party's Cause.

INVENTOR TAKES CONTRACT

She Tunns Fingers Into Legs and Arms and Wrists Make Cunning Heads.

Dollmaking is a new business which the Woman Suffrage Party has undertaken, and it has the inventor and maker of a new kind of doll under contract to work for it.

The dolls are made of old kid gloves, and the discovery of the process was an accident. Mrs. Lieka Stillman Churchill was preparing a layette for a friend, and needed a doll to put into it. Looking about her hotel room for something which a woman's ingenuity could turn into a doll, she chanced upon the kid glove, saw the possibilities, and now all good suffragists are buying kid glove dolls for their children and to help the cause.

Two fingers make legs, two others arms, the wrist buttoned or sewed up the back makes the head, Mrs. Churchill paints a face and there is the neatest little kid body any one ever saw. A yellow chamois glove makes a Chinaman, a brown dressed kid an Indian, who is elegantly dressed in white kid—the upper part of a long glove—and you can have your own old gloves made up into any sort of a character doll you desire or a plain little boy doll in silk sweater suit made of a man's silk tie or an athletic girl, whose sweater is knit for her.

A little white kid glove bride in white silk and lace, a veil, pearls, and diamonds is the most modest and adorable little creature imaginable. There are to be Jane Addams dolls and Mrs. Chapman Catt dolls, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw dolls, and nobody knows how many other souvenir dolls. They will not personate the people by whose names they are called, but will be made from their gloves, and extra prices will be charged for them.

That will not be much, for considering that the dolls are hand-made with hand-painted faces they are all the cheapest on the market. The Chinaman doll, with his tilted eyes, queue, and round cap, is 50 cents, and so are the little boys and girls. The Indian is 75 cents and the bride $1.25.

The first dolls made for the public were offered in Denver, Mrs. Churchill's home, and were for the Belgian Relief Fund. One actress there ordered a set representing a play she was in, a character study of each player, who received it for Christmas.

The party considers this a nice, feminine, domestic way to make money for suffrage. Kid gloves will be joyfully received; also men's scarfs and any scraps suitable to be made into doll clothes. The gloves are all cleaned before using, and the part of the glove which makes the face is specially treated.

Mrs. Churchill says the fact that she has voted for twenty-six years has not affected her ability to use her needle.

Japanese Aviators Drowned.

TOKIO, March 6.—The pilot and two officers were drowned when a navy seaplane fell today at Yokosuka. The seaplane and its crew were attached to the naval station at that place.

Established 15 Years.

E. CHARLES

62 West 47th Street,

Between 5th and 6th Avenues.

Miss Marguerite's Ready-to-Wear Dept.

For This Week.

Dainty Silk Dresses

Fascinating Spring Styles.

Regular Value $16.50 to $24.50.

$8.75 to $13.75

Reproductions and adaptations of exclusive models in Crepe de Chine, Meteor, Chiffon Taffetas, and Silk Failie—all latest colors, including black. All Sizes.

Our Spring Suits

At $14.75 to $19.50

ARE THE BEST VALUES IN THE CITY

It will pay you to call on us.

Staigreen

LAWN GRASS SEED

Best on Earth.

STUMPP & WALTER CO.,

30-32 Barclay St., New York.

"The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns"

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American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

ON FREE VIEW BEGINNING WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 10th, and continuing until the date of the sale

To Be Sold Afternoons of Monday, March 15th, and 5 following days, at 2 o'clock, and on the Evenings of March 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th, at 8 o'clock

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To Be Sold Friday, Saturday, and Wednesday, March 26, 27 and 31

ON VIEW BEGINNING TUESDAY, APRIL 13TH

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Literature relating to American History and the Stage, Extra-Illustrated and Finely Bound, comprising the extensive and valuable collection formed during a period of almost fifty years by the late Charles C. Moreau of New York City.

To Be Sold by Order of Charles L. Moreau, Esq., on Friday and Saturday, April 16th and 17th

The above sales will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers, 2, 4 and 6 E. 23d Street, Madison Sq. South, New York.

GRANGER'S DASHING FINISH STIRS CROWD

New York Colored Boy Saves Relay Race for Dartmouth Against Yale.

BAD WEATHER HURTS 'GATE'

First Prize Evenly Distributed in First Intercollegiate Indoor Meet in Garden.

Miserable weather, with the resultant effect on the attendance, marred in no small measure the first indoor meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America at Madison Square Garden last night.

What the crowd lacked in size, however, it made up in college spirit, and the contestants in the six relay races and three team field events which comprised the program received no end of encouraging applause.

The games were arranged primarily by the Intercollegiate Association to boom athletics among the smaller colleges, but the honors last night were divided among six of the largest Eastern universities and colleges. A strange feature of the games was the fact that no college won more than one of the track contests.

Alma W. Richards of Cornell, winner of the Olympic games high jump championship at Stockholm in 1912, made a new intercollegiate high jump record when in the team competition he leaped over the bar placed at 6 feet 4 inches. This wonderful jump eliminates from the record book T. Moffett's figures of 6 feet 3½ inches, made while he was a student at University of Pennsylvania. Wesley M. Oler, Jr., of Yale, finished second to Richards, with a jump of 6 feet 3 inches. Cornell won the team honors with an average jump of 5 feet 8 8-10 inches and Yale was second with an average of 5 feet 8 6-10 inches. Third place went to Harvard with 5 feet 7 2-10 inches; Pennsylvania was fourth, with 5 feet 5 6-10 inches, and Columbia, fifth, with 5 feet 3 6-10 inches.

Penn State, the University of Pennsylvania, Dartmouth, Columbia, Harvard, and Cornell were the victors in the various relay events. None of these contests lacked the spirited competition usually furnished by college athletes, but two of them made up what all the others were minus in the point of interesting sport.

W. Randolph Granger, a New York colored boy, saved the day for Dartmouth in the relay race for teams of four men, each to run 1,000 yards, taking the first place from John W. Overton of Yale in a finish that brought all the partisan and non-partisan spectators to their feet cheering. The New Yorker, who represents the Irish-American Athletic Club during the Summer, literally ran himself into the ground to break the tape ahead of Overton, but he got there with five yards to spare. Then, to show that he was far from the collapsing condition in which he finished the 1,000-yard contest, he came back in the medley relay, and, running the final leg of 1,000 yards, gave Ted Meredith, the Pennsylvania champion, another great battle.

Meredith, however, was the stronger and landed the laurels for George Orton's squad, but there was not more than three yards separating him from the colored boy as he crossed the finish line. The officials made the mistake in this event of running the 200 and 300 yard sprint sections before the distance relays, and a recall was necessary when a mix-up occurred at the start of the 200-yard dash. Eight teams took part in this race, with the two local entries, Fordham and New York University, bringing up the rear.

Pennsylvania's team was composed of Frank Kaufman, Donald Lippincott, Dorsey, and Meredith, running in the order named. Lagay, Trenholm, Riley, and Granger carried the Dartmouth colors.

Columbia got all the best of the breaks in the 300-yard relay for five men teams, and defeated both Harvard and Pennsylvania. Only three teams took part in this contest. Summary:

750-Yard Relay Race for Teams of Five Men, (each man to run 150 yards.)—First heat.—Won by Cornell, (H. H. Ingersoll, J. S. Lewis, W. D. Crim, W. C. Bartsch, and F. H. Starr;) Columbia, (T. E. Black, A. Harvitt, L. W. Zychlinski, E. T. Appleby, and V. F. Nekarda,) second. Time—1:24 3-5.

Second heat.—Won by Penn State, (Eugene Hammett, William White, Donald, Walter Mason, and Harold Vance Cottom;) University of Pennsylvania, (H. Friedman, J. E. Patterson, F. Dimico, J. B. Caster, and H. De Pas,) second. Time—1:24.

Third heat—Won by Yale, (Thomas H. Cornell, Heaton I. Treadway, William Sheddon, L. L. Ricketts, and V. M. Wilkie;) Cornell, second. Time—1:23 2-5.

Fourth heat, (winner to get third place.)—Won by Cornell; University of Pennsylvania, second. Time—1:25 2-5.

Final Heat. Penn State College vs. Yale University.—Won by Penn State. Time—1:23 2-5.

Relay Race for Teams of Five Men, (Each to run 300 yards.). First Heat.—Won by Columbia, (F. L. Brady, A. Harvitt, A. Huelsenbeck, D. W. Vollmer, and H. C. Munroe;) Harvard, (T. R. Pennypacker, R. Tower, W. Willcox, E. A. Teschner, and W. J. Bingham,) second;

Second Heat.—Walkover for University of Pennsylvania, (J. E. Lockwood, F. Kaufman, R. B. Ferguson, Donald F. Lippincott, and J. E. Meredith.

Final Heat.—Won by Columbia; Harvard, second, Pennsylvania, third. Time—2:54 3-5.

Relay Race for Teams of Four Men, (each man to run 1,000 yards.)—Won by Dartmouth, (F. L. Lagay, E. C. Riley, K. D. Tucker, and W. Randolph Granger, Jr.;) Yale University, (A. M. Loveman, C. E. Clark, A. O. Barker, and John W. Overton,) second; Cornell University, (H. E. Irish, C. F. Souder, L. V. Windnagle, and F. W. De Golyer,) third. Time—9:22 2-5. Princeton finished third, but was disqualified for throwing the baton.

Relay Race for Teams of Four Men, (each man to run 500 yards.)—Won by Harvard, (H. W. Minot, T. R. Pennypacker, F. W. Caffer, and W. J. Bingham;) Princeton, (M. S. Cooley, R. A. Franks, J. McF. Barr, and A. W. Durrell,) second. Time—4.07. Only two teams started.

Relay Race for Teams of Four Men, (Each man to run 2,000 yards.)—Won by Cornell, (F. J. Burke, J. R. Grime, D. F. Potter, and J. S. Hoffmire;) Massachusetts Institute of Technology, (C. T. Guething, L. J. Allen, F. L. Cook, and R. G. Brown,) second; University of Pennsylvania, (F. De Korn, R. Colton, J. Liberman, and L. Huston,) third. Time—21:15 3-5.

Medley Relay Race for Teams of Four Men, (First man to run 200 yards; second man, 300 yards; third man, 500 yards, and fourth man, 1,000 yards.)—Won by Pennsylvania, (D. F. Lippincott, F. Kaufmann, A. J. Dorsey, and J. E. Meredith;) Dartmouth, (F. L. Lagay, Derrill Trenholm, E. C. Riley, and W. Randolph Granger, Jr.) second; Michigan, (Harold E. O'Brien, H. L. Smith, Max G. Robinson, and Clarence B. Ufer,) third. Time—4:22 3-5.

Shot Put for Teams of Five Men.—Won by Cornell, only contestant. Individual score, K. C. McCutcheon, 42 feet 3¾ inches; Alma W. Richards, 42 feet 3½ inches; R. J. Moore, 39 feet; H. N. Diedericha, 38 feet 8¼ inches; G. B. Howell, 38 feet 3½ inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by E. K. Foss, Cornell, with 12 feet 3 inches; G. G. Haydock, Harvard, and E. L. Seward, Pennsylvania, tied for second at 12 feet.

Pole Vault. Team Honors.—Won by Cornell, with 11 feet 5 2-5 inches; Harvard, second, with 11 feet 2 2-5 inches; Yale and Pennsylvania tied for third at 10 feet 8 2-5 inches.

CLINTON SCHOOLBOYS WIN.

Defeat Commerce High School in Athletics, 60 to 30.

De Witt Clinton High School defeated Commerce High School in the dual indoor track meet at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory last night by the score of 60 to 30. Clinton took firsts in seven of the ten events. The mile run was the feature event, and B. Segreto of Clinton took the lead at the start and held it throughout. In the last quarter mile, H. Larson, another Clinton athlete, made a great spurt and, although he was a quarter lap behind Segreto at the three-quarters mark, he finished a few inches behind him.

There were about 600 athletes from the two high schools in competition, and in addition to the competitive events, there were three closed events. The 300-yard dash closed to ex-members of the two schools was won by B. Van Roalte of Columbia in 0:33 4-5. The summary:

EVENTS COUNTING IN COMPETITION.

60-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by M. Fisher, De Witt Clinton; J. Gross, De Witt Clinton, second; E. Ginsberg and H. Lusher, both of De Witt Clinton, third. Time—0:07 2-5.

60-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by H. Katz, De Witt Clinton; A. Raimondo, De Witt Clinton, second; L. Wettels, De Witt Clinton, third. Time—0:07.

12-Pound Shot Put.—Won by J. Galligan, Commerce, 40 feet 3¾ inches; F. Collins, Commerce, second, 37 feet; S. Schrank, Commerce, third, 36 feet 11 inches.

880-Yard Run.—Won by H. Larson, De Witt Clinton; E. Lichtenstein, Commerce, second; N. Block, Commerce, third. Time—2:16 1-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by L. Bialo, De Witt Clinton; P. Stevens, De Witt Clinton, second; A. McKee, Commerce, third. Time—0:58 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by H. Katz, De Witt Clinton; A. Raimondo, De Witt Clinton, second; J. Roff, Commerce, third. Time—0:25 1-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by B. Kuba, Commerce, 5 feet 4 inches; S. Beitsky, De Witt Clinton, second, 5 feet 3 inches; B. Cohen, Commerce, third, 5 feet 1 inch.

220-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by M. Fisher, De Witt Clinton; J. Gross, De Witt Clinton, second; M. Whitehouse, Commerce, third. Time—0:25 4-5.

Mile Run.—Won by B. Segreto, De Witt Clinton; H. Larson, De Witt Clinton, second; W. Rose, Commerce, third. Time—5:09 2-5.

60-Yard Low Hurdles.—Won by A. McKee, Commerce; P. Stevens, De Witt Clinton, second; F. Fitzpatrick, De Witt Clinton, third. Time—0:08.

Olympic Games Secretary Killed.

Another name has been added to the list of those prominent in athletic circles who have been killed in the European war. The latest addition to this memorable list is the name of Capt. Kurd Roesler, who before the beginning of the war was general secretary of the German Committee on Olympic Games. News of his death was contained in a bulletin issued recently, which stated that he had fallen in an engagement in the Manzurian Lake district. Capt. Roesler was prominent both in athletic circles and private life in Germany. He paid a visit to this country in 1913 with the German Olympic Committee, and upon his return home retired from the army in order that he might devote his entire time to preparations for the Olympic Games, which were to have been held in Berlin in 1916. When war was declared, however, Capt. Roesler re-entered the army and was a conspicuous figure both in the eastern and western zones of hostilities.

Union Wins Basket Ball Title.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, N. Y., March 6.—Union College defeated Colgate here tonight by the score of 20 to 15. The game was a clear demonstration of Union's superior team work and shooting. Union scoring ten baskets to Colgate's five. Woods and D. Beaver led the scoring for Union, while Benzonie and Van Alstyne starred for Colgate.

This victory gives Union the championship of the Northeastern Collegiate League, Union having won every league game she played. This is also the eleventh straight victory for Union.

Rochester Defeats Columbia.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 6.—Columbia's basket ball team, exhausted by its game of yesterday with Cornell, rushed a line-up of substitutes against Rochester tonight, and, when, in an effort to ward off defeat, the regular team was used the game had been lost, 21 to 19.

Yale Routs Penn. at Basket Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—The Yale basket ball team defeated the University of Pennsylvania five, 28 to 17, in an intercollegiate league game here tonight. It was Pennsylvania's last game of the season.

Illinois Five Western Champions.

CHICAGO, March 6.—By defeating the University of Chicago basket ball team, 19 to 18 here tonight, the University of Illinois five won the Western College Conference championship. Illinois athletes now hold the baseball, football, track, and basket ball championships.

Princeton Five Defeats Dartmouth.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 6.—Princeton defeated Dartmouth here tonight in an intercollegiate League basket ball game by a score of 30 to 14.

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Elderly People

whose years oppress them are more frequently "tired" than sick. They should take Wincarnis.

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Mr. Chester Hemmer

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Six *East* Forty-sixth *Street*

SCHOOL SWIMMER SETS NEW RECORD

L. A. Handy, Brookline High Champion, Breaks His Own Mark in N. Y. A. C. Pool.

BOSTON LADS WIN EASILY

15-Year-Old De Witt Clinton Boy Captures the Fancy Diving Championship.

Brookline High School boys ran away with the honors in the interscholastic swimming meet held last night in the New York Athletic Club pool. The Boston youngsters scored 22 points, taking every event except the fancy dive and the plunge for distance.

A new interscholastic record was made in the 200-yard event and three existing marks were equaled. L. A. Handy, the Brookline champion, once more demonstrated that he is in a class by himself as an aquatic star. This youngster captured both the 100 and 220 yard races with comparative ease.

The opening event was the 200-yard relay championship, which was won handidly by the Brookline boys. Polytechnic Preparatory School quartet was second, but, the team was disqualified, as the fourth man beat the gun by several seconds, and the place given to Lawrenceville Academy. The time of 1:48 3-5 equaled the interscholastic record, made last month at Princeton, by the same team, which holds the interscholastic title.

The 220-yard swim was the feature of the program, and Handy not only broke his own record, but established a new interscholastic mark. T. Luke, Lawrenceville Academy, was second, equalled the old figures.

The title holder had the event well in hand from the start. While the three other contestants hit up a fast pace the moment the gun sent them away, the Boston boy was content to take things easily until the final two laps, when he started a spurt. Then, inch by inch, he forged in front of the other swimmers until at the last turn he was a good five yards ahead, which he increased to almost ten, before the line was crossed.

C. Parker, De Witt Clinton High School, a youngster 15 years old, easily won the fancy diving championship. This boy has only been diving six months and shows wonderful form. He also holds the interscholastic tumbling title, and is an all-around athlete.

Brookline High scored again in the 100-yard event when Handy once more ran away with the honors, with T. H. Cann, High School of Commerce, second. The time was within one-fifth of the record. The plunge for distance went to L. Giebel, Stuyvesant High School.

In the fifty-yard race again the interscholastic figures were equaled, M. T. Prendergast, Brookline, coming in first several feet ahead of C. Shields, Poly Prep. M. Untersee, another Boston youth, was third. The summary:

Interscholastic Championship 200-Yard Relay.—Won by Brookline High School, (L. A. Handy, M. Pendergast, R. McKinnon, A. Wales;) Lawrenceville Academy, (H. S. McGaffey, J. S. Davidson, C. F. Richter, H. C. Franzheim,) second; Poly Prep, (M. Redmond, J. Talbot, J. Shields, R. Macdonald,) third. Time—1:48 3-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by L. A. Handy, Brookline High School; T. Luke, Lawrenceville Academy, second; R. N. Dippy, Central High School of Philadelphia, third. Time—2:36 2-5.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by M. T. Prendergast, Brookline High School; T. S. Luke, Lawrenceville Academy, second; M. Untersee, Brookline High, third. Time—0:27.

Fancy Dive.—Won by C. Parker, De Witt Clinton, Place 3, 108.92 points; R. E. Galbraith, High School of Commerce, Place 6, 100.02 points, second; H. Carney, Stuyvesant High, Place 10, 86.62 points, third.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by L. A. Handy, Brookline High School; T. H. Cann, High School of Commerce, second; R. McKinnon, Brookline High School, third. Time—1:24 4-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by L. Grebel, Stuyvesant High School, (67 feet;) C. Thomas, Poly Prep, (53 feet,) second; H. Bryce, St. Paul's School, (52 feet,) third.

ALL UP TO WILLARD NOW.

Fight Will Be Held in Havana if He Accepts Terms Offered.

HAVANA, March 6.—According to Jack Curley, the prize fight promoter, all doubts concerning the holding of a championship battle in Havana between Jack Johnson and Jess Willard have virtually been eliminated by an agreement of all the conflicting interests. The only possible obstacle to the fight taking place here, according to Curley, is the acceptance of terms by Willard, and this, Curley said, he expected to receive tomorrow. If the bout is held in Cuba it will take place about April 1.

EL PASO, Texas, March 6.—Jess Willard's manager said tonight that he would not send Willard to Havana unless he was guaranteed a sufficient sum to cover expenses. Willard has not returned from Los Angeles.

Taylor Outpoints Young Lundy.

Jimmy Taylor outpointed Young Lundy easily in the feature ten-round bout last night at Brown's Gymnasium A. A. In the semi-final bout scheduled to go ten rounds, Gardner Brooks, the New England bantamweight champion, so far outclassed Young Kaufmann that the referee intervened in the sixth round to save the east sider. Young Yahna and Johnny Daly, both Jersey City boxers, furnished the entertainment in the opening contest, and at the final bell the former was entitled to the decision.

Britton Easily Defeats Toland.

Jack Britton easily defeated Jack Toland after ten rounds of hard boxing last night at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. After feeling his man out in the first round, Britton jabbed Toland almost at will. When the latter rushed Britton covered up cleverly and by fast footwork evaded the Philadelphian's wild swings. Only in one round did Toland make any showing. This was in the third when he landed several hard jolts, but a rally by Britton gave the latter an ever break on the round.

Powers Whips Dave Cross.

Some interesting boxing was witnessed last night in the ten-round bouts at the Fairmont Athletic Club. In the first bout Dave Cross and Jimmy Powers were the contestants, the latter was easily entitled to the honors. In the other ten-round bout "Knockout" Eggers, a west side bantamweight, knocked out Young Eddy of Connecticut in the eighth round with a hard right hand blow to the jaw.

Navy Wrestlers Conquer Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 6.—The Naval Academy wrestlers defeated Cornell here this evening by 17 to 12. Each gained three decisions, and the only fall was won by Midshipman Ward, who threw Gilliogly with a half nelson and wrist lock in seven minutes. The contest at the special weight between Wyatt of the Navy and Green, Cornell, was very spirited, and it took an extra period of six minutes before the midshipman won the event.

Steam Yacht for Police Boat.

The 87-foot steam yacht Lotis, owned by Frank P. Gurney of East Boston, Mass., has been sold to the State of Massachusetts for use as a State police boat along the Atlantic Coast. Lotis has a 250-horsepower engine and has a sustained speed of between twelve and fourteen knots, and is now being fitted out at East Boston for her new work. The 86-foot steam yacht Hope, owned by Herbert M. Sears of Boston, Commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club, has been sold to Bishop Robert Codman of Maine for use as a missionary yacht along the Maine coast, and the 35-foot motor boat Judy IV., owned by William Wallace of Boston, has been purchased by C. A. Hardy of Chatham, Mass.

Middies Clever in Gymnastics.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 6.—Scoring 25 points in a triangular gymnastic contest this evening, the Naval Academy won from Princeton, which had 20 points, and the University of Pennsylvania, with 7. The Midshipmen took four firsts out of six, but were closely pressed by Princeton in every event. Wish of the Tiger team led in point winning, taking first place in tumbling and second on the parallel and horizontal bars.

Rutgers Gymnasts Beat Columbia.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 6.—In a close competition the Rutgers gymnastic team defeated Columbia University tonight by a score of 28 to 26.

GARDNER WINS WITH CUE.

Champion in Class A Billiards Beats Heddon, 400 to 360.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Av.
J. Mayer	3	0	118	19 1-21
J. F. Poggenburg	2	0	58	7 15-55
R. M. Lord	2	1	50	11 18-21
E. M. Gardner	2	1	75	11 15-35
C. Heddon	1	2	56	8 40-45
Z. L. Milburn	1	3	63	11 11-24
C. Huston	0	4	31	7 27-44

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Edward M. Gardner of New York, the titleholder, won his match tonight in the tournament for the class A amateur billiard championship of America. Gardner defeated Charles Heddon of Dowagiac, Mich., 400 to 360.

Foreclosure on Fifth Avenue Corner.

The thirteen-story business structure at 85 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Sixteenth Street, will be sold at auction in foreclosure proceedings on March 22 by the M. Morgenthau Company. The action is brought by the Greenwich Savings Bank against Walter D. Lewisheim and others to recover judgments of over $600,000.

SHIPS REPORTED BY WIRELESS.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Maracaibo, La Guayra to New York, was 240 miles S. of Mayaguez at noon 5th.
SS Olinda, Antilla to New York, was 136 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 79 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 278 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 290 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 134 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 525 miles S. at noon.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at 3:30 P. M.
SS Craster Hall, Matanzas to New York, was 120 miles S. of Ambrose Channel at 7 P. M.
SS Oceana, Bermuda to New York, was 202 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Tenadores, Limon to New York, was 678 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Keene, Belfast to New York, was 328 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 3:40 P. M.
SS Sixaola, Porto Barrios to New York, was 352 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lyra, San Francisco to New York, was 612 miles from Colon at 8 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 52 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 8 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Rotterdam to New York, was 500 miles E. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 62 miles S. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 27 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—Forecasts:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; gentle to moderate w. winds.

Ga.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; gentle to moderate w. and n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; gentle to moderate w. to n. winds.

Ala.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; colder Sun.; gentle to moderate n. w. winds.

Miss.—Fair Sun. and Mon; colder Sun. in s. e.; gentle to moderate n. w. winds.

La.—Fair Sun.; colder in extreme s.; Mon. fair; gentle to moderate n. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Sun. in n., rain and colder in s.; Mon., fair; moderate n. winds.

West. Tex., Okla., and Utah—Fair Sun. and Mon.

Ark.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

Tenn.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; slightly colder Sun. in e.

Ky.—Unsettled Sun.; Mon., fair.

Ohio—Snow Sun.; Mon., probably fair; gentle to moderate, shifting winds.

Ind.—Unsettled Sun., probably snow; Mon., fair.

Ill.—Snow Sun.; Mon., probably fair; moderate n. to n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Snow Sun.; Mon., probably fair; moderate winds, becoming n.

Upper Mich.—Snow Sun. Mon., probably fair.

Wis.—Snow Sun., with moderate to fresh n. winds. Mon., fair.

Minn.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

Iowa—Snow Sun. Mon., fair.

Mo.—Cloudy Sun., preceded by snow in n. e. Mon., fair.

N. Dak.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Sun. Mon., fair; warmer in w.

Neb.—Cloudy Sun., preceded by snow in e. Mon., fair.

Kan.—Cloudy Sun. Mon., fair.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Western disturbance and the secondary one off the middle Atlantic Coast have resolved themselves into an indefinite low area that covers practically the entire eastern half of the country, with continued snows over the northern districts from the Rocky Mountains eastward through the lower Lake region and the middle Atlantic States.

There were also rains Friday night over the east portions of the Carolinas and showers Saturday in Mississippi, Louisiana, and east Texas; elsewhere the weather was fair, except on the north Pacific Coast.

It is much colder in the interior of the west Gulf States and somewhat colder in the great Central Valleys, and temperatures are generally below the seasonal average east of the Rocky Mountains, except over the northern tier of States.

Unsettled weather, with rains and snows, will continue Sunday east of the Missouri Valley and will extend into New England.

Over the remainder of the country the weather will be generally fair Sunday, and fair weather will also prevail Monday over practically the entire country, as the extensive high-pressure area over the West will spread slowly eastward and dominate weather conditions.

It will be colder Sunday on the Gulf Coast, but no other temperature changes of consequence are indicated during the next two days.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh northeast; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh north; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate, west and northwest, except variable off Florida.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND MONDAY.

New York and New England—Rain or snow Sunday. Monday, cloudy.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Local snows Sunday. Monday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	34	36	4 P. M.	38	33
6 A. M.	36	34	6 P. M.	34	33
9 A. M.	32	32	9 P. M.	32	33
12 M.	36	34	11 P. M.	34	34

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 34; for the corresponding date last year it was 34; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

2. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 32; at 8 P. M. it was 33. Maximum temperature, 37 degrees at 12:15 A. M.; minimum, 32 degrees at 8 A. M. Humidity, 82 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 97 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.04 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.84 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

2:46—Front of 241 W. 91 St., (taxi.); Loss. Mason Seaman Co.....Slight
5:40—110-114 W. 32 St.; Steikman & Co. and others.....$2,000
5:55—22 W. 28 St.; Louis Boyer.....Slight
7:35—402 E. 74 St.; A. Levinson.....Slight
8:00—494 Pearl St.; A. Barrone.....Slight
8:00—739 E. 180 St.; Morris Oppenheim..$300
10:25—280 Clinton St.; Becky Culter..Slight

P. M.

1:45—Ft. of 2,333 So. Boulevard; Jacob Ruppert.....$150
2:50—43 W. 33 St.; A. Friedlander..None
4:50—155 and 157 E. 42 St.; Duncan Fraser.....$1,000
4:55—224 W. 149 St.; Our Realty Co..Slight
5:00—435 W. 26 St.; Julius Mallom...Slight
6:15—253 E. 125 St.; J. Biehn.....Slight
6:35—54 W. 36 St.; Keepler & Co..$1,000
6:50—58 Stanton St.; William Halpern.Slight
7:25—985 Brook Av.; Wm. Battle.....Slight
8:15—9 E. 45 St.; A. Goldstein....Not given
10:40—2,233 3 Av.; Herman Eyl.....Slight

Navy Fencers Vanquish Columbia.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 6.—Columbia lost to the Naval Academy in a finely contested fencing match this evening with the foils. The midshipmen obtained six bouts to the visitors' three. With sabres, Columbia did better, each side taking two bouts. Mouquin of Columbia did good work with both weapons. The summary:

Foils.—Glennon, Navy, defeated Arna, Columbia, 6 to 4; Partello, Navy, defeated Lauber, Columbia, 7 to 3; Mouquin, Columbia, defeated Peck, Navy, 9 to 6; Partello, Navy, defeated Arna, Columbia, 8 to 6; Lauber, Columbia, defeated Peck, Navy, 14 to 11; Glennon, Navy, defeated Mouquin, Columbia, 5 to 3; Peck, Navy, defeated Arna, Columbia, 10 to 6; Isaacs, Navy, defeated Lauber, Columbia, 5 to 3; Mouquin, Columbia, defeated Partello, Navy, 6 to 5.

Sabres.—Halpina, Navy, defeated Mouquin, Columbia, 6 to 5; Mouquin, Columbia, defeated Horne, Navy, 10 to 8; Mouquin, Columbia, defeated Moon, Navy, 9 to 7; Horne, Navy, defeated Arna, Columbia, 11 to 9.

Haverford Gymnasts Worst N. Y. U.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 6.—Meeting for the first time in years, the Haverford College gymnastic team defeated New York University in an intercollegiate meet here tonight, 33 to 21 points. The last two events, rings and clubs, gave the Pennsylvanians the victory. Capt. Gilloon of the Violet squad appeared as the best all-around man, just a bit of ill-luck robbing him of a better standing on the program.

Travis Wins Pinehurst Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 6.—Walter J. Travis is still in the golf game, recording two runaway matches to capture the President's trophy in today's semi-final and final rounds of the annual Spring golf tournament over J. M. Thompson of Springhaven in the morning and I. S. Robeson of Oak Hill in the afternoon, the scores being 6 and 5, and 6 and 4.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

Lost

Forty-five cents a line.

LOST—Between Carnegie Hall and 59th St. Subway station, velvet bag, with field glasses and purse. Reward if returned to Horace Anderson, 176 Broadway, City.

LOST—French bracelet, 7 diamonds, in Hotel Astor; from Hotel Astor to Broadway car, to 350 West 88th St., near Riverside. Trumbull. Liberal reward.

LOST—Silver meshbag, containing $5, key, handkerchief. Return to J. E. Dennin, 601 West 133d St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

Riverside Drive, 244.—5 sunny rooms, completely furnished; piano. Meek, 6B.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Cheap farm land, St. James; best soil; sixty acres; fine surroundings; $100 acre; divide. Bowen, 346 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

139th, 515 West.—Five rooms, hot water, steam heat, hall service, $32.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Furnished studio apartment, two rooms, immediately for two months, by musician; moderate rent and good position. Debruce, 5910 Schuyler.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

82D, 19 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent board; every convenience; table guests; references.

141ST. (Riverside.)—Charming home; elevator apartment; 2 bedrooms overlooking river; 2 well-bred men, couple; excellent table; references. Audubon 6480, Apartment 5A.

141ST, 332 WEST.—Outside room; good board; private family; telephone; "L." Wierk.

180TH, 88 WEST.—Desirable appointments; Summer rates, if permanent; exclusive. Bell No. 2.

East Side.

34TH, 117 and 119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single with board.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

56TH, 64 WEST.—Physician's furnished office suite; three rooms and bedroom, if desired, in house of specialist; heat, light, service.

78TH 136 WEST.—Attractive, large room; all conveniences; light housekeeping; $8.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Large rooms, second floor; suitable two; all conveniences; reasonable.

97TH ST., (near Broadway.)—Well furnished room in high-class apartment; moderate; references. Phone River 9481, Extension 4D.

114TH, 610 WEST.—PARLOR FLOOR. KITCHENETTE APARTMENT; PRIVATE BATH; OTHER ROOMS REASONABLE.

East Side.

34TH, 123 EAST.—Attractive large double rooms; private baths; steam; electricity; telephone.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant large room, with bath; electricity; $10; telephone.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West End Av., 794.—2 rooms, private bath; maid service; $35 up.

Situations Wanted Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Cost accountant; corporation controlling; experienced; eight years; highly educated; $16; age, 25; references. G., 330 W. 141st.

DRESSMAKER will make street and evening gowns, dancing frocks, fancy waists; remodeling equal to new; reasonable; home or out by day. 173 West 78th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Conscientious, reliable, painstaking; good grammarian; 2 years' technical experience; $8; unquestionable references. X 330 W. 141st.

STENOGRAPHER.—Highly educated; efficient; high school education; 4 years' experience; strictly businesslike; $10; references. L., 330 W. 141st.

TRAINED NURSE, experienced; all cases; companion to invalid; reasonable. L. K., 1,364 Broadway.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

DETECTIVE.—CLEVER YOUNG WOMAN FOR RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, STATE FORMER EMPLOYERS, SALARY EXPECTED, &C.; APPLICATIONS PRIVATE. ADDRESS CONFIDENTIAL, 47 TIMES.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BOWTELL'S BUSINESS BRAIN BUREAU, 170 Broadway.

Bookkeeper, stenographer, (2,) uptown, $15-$18
Bookkeeper's assistant, experienced; start $12.
Other openings.

Situations Wanted Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, cost accountant; 8 years' experience; $15. A., 330 West 141st.

YOUNG MAN, clean cut, wishes to start from bottom up; future my aim. X. L., Box 65 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

AUTOMOBILE SALES, ACCESSORY, INSURANCE SALESMEN having large acquaintance among present owners in Greater New York and New Jersey; unsurpassed opportunity with fast-growing corporation to make splendid salary in non-competitive field; only aggressive, high-class men of personality and character considered. What have you done? State age, present occupation, references; replies strictly confidential. Write, do not call, Auto Salvage & Sales Corporation, Works, Yardville, N. J.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BOWTELL'S BUSINESS BRAIN BUREAU, 170 Broadway.

Bookkeeper, $5; experienced piece goods, $25.
Bookkeeper, for Boston branch office, $20.
Other openings.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

WANTED—First Mortgage Loan of $40,000 at 5½% on high class business property appraised at more than $100,000 and leased for long period to responsible tenant. Also $12,000 on building and permanent loan Westchester County. Principals only. Miss Lewis, 500 5th Av., N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

268-ACRE FARM BARGAIN.

160 acres level, stone free; rest pine woods, pasture; fare $1.50; near cities; trout brook, orchard; two good houses, big barns; 2 horses, 4 cows, 4 pigs, chickens; full equipment.

$4,300, Only $2,800 Cash.

AMERICAN REALTY EXCHANGE, 874 Broadway, cor. 18th St. Rooms 501-505. New York. Phone 4467 Gramercy.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO BRAZIL.—Neutral passenger steamers. Lloyd Brasileiro, 17 State St., N. Y.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

Born.

BISCHOFF

SAYS MANY STATES 'PUNISH' RAILROADS

J. W. Lusk Says Action of Commissions Is One Cause of Decrease in Earnings.

ASKS FOR A FAIR DEAL

And the End of Attempts to Strangle Railroads—B. F. Bush Tells of Missouri Pacific's Great Expense.

CHICAGO, March 6.—James W. Lusk, one of the receivers of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, testified today in the Interstate Commerce Commission's hearing on the application of forty-one Western railroads for increased freight rates. He said that one reason why railroad earnings were not sufficient was because various State commissions had reduced their rates "as punishment."

"The railroads of the United States are under the weather," said Mr. Lusk. "It is a fact you can't get away from. You may attribute it to the European war, the Mexican war, to politics, or what you will. They say certain roads have been looted and the State commissions have reduced rates as punishment. But whom does this hurt? You never hear of any looters being hurt. You never see any looters going to jail. The innocent ones are hurt, the employes are laid off, and the stockholders fail to get dividends. Government control of railroads has come to stay, and the only way they can prosper, or even live, is for railroad officials and Government officials to deal frankly with one another. You should not attempt to strangle the roads."

"Isn't it a fact that the continued talk by railroad officials about depression in business has tended to depreciate railroad credit rather than lack of revenue?" asked Luther Walker, representing the meat packers, who are opposing the proposed rates.

"That is not true," replied Mr. Lusk. "My belief is that the railroads have not painted the situation bad enough. They have been afraid to hurt their credit. They have not been candid enough. That's why I say let's get together and give the roads a fair deal."

L. H. Wettling, statistician for the railroads, submitted tables purporting to show that while more money was steadily put into the roads in the last seven years their earning power at the present freight rates was steadily decreasing.

On a 7 per cent. basis, said the witness, the roads were earning only on $2,761,000,000, leaving an investment of $2,317,000,000 upon which there was no income whatever.

Benjamin F. Bush, President of the Missouri Pacific Railroad system, while on the stand at the morning session, said that lack of profits had prevented the system from working adequate improvement in many parts of its 7,200 miles of lines. Mr. Bush asserted that while his road was spending more than ever before in maintenance, the demands of the shippers for better service and the regulations of State and Federal commissions made the expense so great as to be out of proportion to the income.

Asked by W. M. Barrow, representing the shippers in Louisiana who oppose the proposed increases, whether the Missouri Pacific was keeping up a high state of efficiency, Mr. Bush replied:

"No. Our efforts at present are to try to keep alive."

Clifford Thorne, representing all the shippers, asked Mr. Bush if the Missouri Pacific had made any bad investments. The witness replied that prior to his connection with the road the Missouri Pacific had invested $13,000,000 in the Wabash Road, and he considered that a bad investment. He said the Missouri Pacific had invested $16,000,000 in the Denver & Rio Grande.

Mr. Bush said the Missouri Pacific had $37,000,000 in investments on which it received no income. He denied that if the road was relieved of these investments it would be prosperous without freight rate increases.

Depression of business, especially in Louisiana, said the witness, was greatly responsible for his road's poor earnings. He said the freight movement of sugar, lumber, and rice was almost at a standstill, and had been so since before the European war, and until recently the same condition applied to cotton.

Boy Stabbed for Snowballing.

Special to The New York Times.

KEARNY, N. J., March 6.—William Shanahan, 16 years old, was stabbed and probably mortally wounded this afternoon, and Sabino Sarno, 52, was arrested, charged with the crime. The police say Shanahan and other boys threw snowballs at Sarno, who caught the Shanahan boy and drove a knife into his right lung. The boy walked to the Memorial Hospital before he collapsed.

"77"

For Grip, Influenza, Coughs, Sore Throat

COLDS

Sucking a stick of candy, may lubricate the throat and ease the cough for a time—

Don't be satisfied with just temporary relief—take Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven," a Cold remedy of merit that has stood the test of years, and is more popular to-day than ever before.

Pleasant to take, handy to carry, fits the vest pocket.

25c. and $1.00, at all druggists or mailed.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., 156 William Street, New York.

CIVIL SERVICE.

EXAMINATION

Assistant Director Bureau of Standards

(Board of Estimate and Apportionment.)

Salary $4,000 per Annum.

Applications will be issued from March 5 to 4 P. M. March 19, at Room 1400, Municipal Building. The duties are to assist in the direction of the Bureau of Standards; to prepare standards and specifications for personal service; to classify and make appraisals of the value of the work done; to standardize supplies, prepare office organizations, and make critical examinations of budget estimates. Subjects and weights are: Experience, 4; written examination, 4; oral examination, 2; 70% required on each subject. Minimum age, 21 years.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

THEIR WEDDING JUST TOLD.

Lee M. Rumsey, Manufacturer, Wed Miss Tracy Six Weeks Ago.

Lee M. Rumsey, wealthy manufacturer of railway supplies and Director of many corporations, was married six weeks ago in Toronto, Canada, to Miss Genevieve Tracy, but the fact did not become public until yesterday, when relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Rumsey were notified. Mr. Rumsey's offices in New York are at 15 Maiden Lane.

When Mr. Rumsey departed from the city late in January his business associates understood he was bound for Texas to overlook ranch lands he owns in that State. His engagement to Miss Tracy never had been made public, it is said, and the wedding was a complete surprise save to a few near relatives taken into the confidence of Mr. Rumsey and his bride-to-be.

Mr. Rumsey, a widower, whose first wife died in 1910, is in the forties, while his bride is 25 years old. She was popular in society in the Canadian city, and had known Mr. Rumsey only a short time, it is said. Although he has maintained his headquarters here for many years, Mr. Rumsey made his permanent residence in St. Louis, Mo., up to the time of his first wife's death.

Mrs. D. Bryson Delavan, wife of a physician, residing at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, is a sister of Mr. Rumsey. When the newly married couple came through New York, following their quiet wedding in Toronto, they were entertained briefly here. Mrs. Delavan said yesterday, before their departure for the South on their honeymoon. Mr. and Mrs. Rumsey, who now are at Jacksonville, Fla., where Mr. Rumsey has extensive property interests, will remain at the resort several weeks before they return to New York to take up their residence.

"There was no mystery at all about the wedding," Mrs. Delavan explained yesterday, "but it was not given any publicity for the reason that Miss Tracy was in mourning at the time, just having lost a member of her family."

Mr. Rumsey owns considerable property in New York City and St. Louis, where he was born. He is one of the principal stockholders in the L. M. Rumsey Manufacturing Company of St. Louis.

THE RUSSIAN SYMPHONY.

Mr. Altschuler's Programme Included Overture to "Prince Igor."

The second subscription concert of the Russian Symphony Society was given last night at Carnegie Hall before an audience of good size, considering the weather conditions. Germaine Schnitzer was the soloist, and she was down on the program to play Tschaikowsky's Concerto in B flat minor for piano and orchestra.

Mr. Altschuler's program for the orchestra comprised the Overture to Borodine's "Prince Igor," which was to have been given at the Metropolitan Opera House this season, but was postponed to next season; his own adaptation for concert purposes of parts of Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunow," and Tschaikowsky's Fantasie, "Francesca di Rimini."

In his adaptations from "Boris Godunow" Mr. Altschuler was, of course, obliged to renounce a great deal of the color that is found in the contrast between the voices and the orchestra in the opera. In his arrangement the vocal parts are often found in the woodwind and brass, against the strings and each other, which is about as far as the contrast can be carried, but the music is not without strength within its limitations for conveying the ideas of the composer. In the coronation scene, with the bells, liberal use is made of a piano part.

The orchestra played its program reasonably well.

CLAIMS TITLE 'THE SHADOW.'

Arthur Stringer Would Prevent Frohman Using Name for Play.

Supreme Court Justice Gavegan granted an order yesterday requiring Charles Frohman to show cause on Wednesday next why he should not be restrained from using the title "The Shadow" or any similar name in connection with any play intended for public production. A play with this title is now being produced by Mr. Frohman with Ethel Barrymore as the star. The application for the order was made by Arthur Stringer, who once wrote a story bearing th same title, and which ran first in serial form in a monthly publication and was afterwards circulated in book form.

It is not claimed that the play now on the boards was taken from the plot of the book, nor that there is any similarity between the play and the book. But Mr. Stringer says he is now writing a drama from his book, and that later he wants to produce it under its original title. He said he had notified Mr. Frohman that he was the holder of the copyright.

"La Traviata" and "Tristan" Sung.

At the Metropolitan Opera House the opera last night was Verdi's "La Traviata." Miss Hempel was heard in the title rôle, and the others were Mmes. Mattfeld and Egener and Messrs. Botta, Amato, Bada, Reschigilan, Begue, and Ananian. Mr. Polacco conducted. In the afternoon "Tristan und Isolde" was given, with Mme. Gadski and Jacques Urlus in the principal rôles, and Mme. Matzenauer and Messrs. Witherspoon, Weil, Schlegel, Reiss, Bayer, and Bloch completing the cast. Mr. Toscanini conducted.

A Concert in Aid of Reservists.

A concert was given last night at Aeolian Hall for the benefit of the German and Austrian reservists under the auspices of the German and Austrian Ambassadors. Those who took part in the musical program were Carl Friedberg, pianist; Matja Niessen-Stone, contralto; Sam Gruewitsch, 'cellist, and Theodore von Hemert, baritone. Anna von Hemert recited a patriotic poem by Hans Heinz Ewers. The accompanists were Rhea Silberstein and Leo Braun.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Miss Clara Pauka of 122 Broadway sent to the City Commissioners yesterday the first application they have received from a woman for an appointment to the police force.

NEWARK.—Because of the snow and cold yesterday, more than 200 persons applied at the Bundle Day headquarters for clothing.

PATERSON.—Police Commissioner Frost gave notice yesterday that he would introduce a resolution at the City Commission on Tuesday night for the appointment as Sergeants of Capt. McBride, Capt. Tracy, and Lieut. Mosley, who were ousted from the force on Friday night.

NEWTON.—When their automobile upset in swerving to avoid a wagon yesterday, Dr. S. Gordon sustained a dislocated shoulder, Mrs. George Blatchford severe bruises, and William Mackway, owner of the car, a fractured shoulder blade and internal injuries.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—George B. Shann, 77 years old, whose wife was buried in Evergreen Cemetery last week, has had a grave dug beside hers, to remain open until his own death.

TRENTON.—After trying to hold up L. C. Cougle and his wife with a revolver in their furnishing store on Perry Street, Frank Maben, a negro, became frightened at the screams of Mrs. Cougle, ran, and was captured by policemen.

TRENTON.—William E. Valentine a negro educator, was appointed yesterday by the State Board of Education to be Principal of the Industrial School for Colored Youths at Bordentown. Mrs. Valentine was named matron.

CAMDEN.—In an imitation of the battle with the Piutes, Arthur Hillman, 13 years old, was accidentally killed by a bullet from an air rifle carried by William Welsh, a companion of his own age.

ALIEN LAW MESSAGE GOES IN TOMORROW

Whitman to Ask Repeal Against Advice of Labor Men and Politicians.

COMMON LABOR SHORTAGE

Contractors' Own Tabulation Shows Working Force on New Subways Is Cut in Half.

Gov. Whitman will send to the Legislature tomorrow a special message urging the repeal of the alien clause of the labor law. He has had a great deal of pressure put upon him, not only by labor leaders but by well-known politicians, to induce him not to take a stand on this question, but, in consequence of the urgent representations made by responsible authorities, such as the Board of Estimate and others directly interested in the execution of public works, he has decided to come out openly for the change in the law.

The General Contractors' Association, not satisfied with the result of the reports on the number of men employed in the subway work, as shown by the statements made by contractors to the Public Service Commission, made its own tabulation of figures yesterday through C. A. Crane, its Secretary. This showed that on thirty-three contracts there were employed at the close of last night's work 5,685 men, whereas on Feb. 25 there were 11,500 men on the same jobs. This means that as on the contracts immediately under the supervision of the Public Service Commission there should have been 17,770 men at work yesterday, there were probably only 8,120.

Of the men employed, 55 per cent. had been taken on last week, and, according to Mr. Crane, the contractors almost to a man had stated that their efficiency was only about one-half as great as that of the old discharged employes. Several contractors stated last night that if they could not get a better class of labor they would have to suspend certain parts of their work.

A particular shortage was reported in common labor, drill runners, and timber men, who have to prepare the way for the steel erectors and concrete workers. On the other hand, the contractors have been overrun by applications from American citizens for foremen's and timekeeper's jobs, of which there are not enough to go round.

The contractors also complained that they knew a good many of their new men had gone to them simply as stopgaps. Just as soon as the men could get work in their regular lines they would quit the subway construction. This means that with his old organizations already broken up, if a contractor starts now to form a new one it is likely to be disrupted just as it is getting in running order.

Asked yesterday whether the contractors would accept a bill amending the labor law so as to open public employment to men with their first papers, but not to aliens, Mr. Crane was emphatic in saying they would not.

"Such an amendment," he said, "would be as bad as none at all. It would give just as many opportunities for coercion and blackmail as the present law does. The contractors would have no guarantee that the applicant for naturalization would ever go on to secure his full papers, and as his first papers would become void after five years the employer would find himself obliged to see that full citizenship was acquired.

"Such an amendment would merely mean the adoption of the rule, which the unions have made for themselves, concerning the admission of members. It would help the unions, but would be intolerable for the contractors. The only real remedy would be the absolute repeal of the alien section of the labor law."

7 SHOT IN RUNNING FIGHT.

One Policeman Dead and Two Dying —Desperadoes Finally Captured.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 6.—One policeman dead, two mortally wounded, and a fourth policeman and two citizens slightly injured is the result of a running pistol battle here today with two desperadoes trying to escape arrest as suspicious characters. Both were finally captured after one of them had been shot twice and slightly wounded. Tonight the two men were removed to the county workhouse at Newcastle for safekeeping and to prevent a possible attempt by friends of the policemen to lynch them.

The dead policeman is Francis X. Tierney. The two policemen fatally wounded are Willard I. Sharpless and Horace McDannell.

The police tried to arrest the two men after a pawnbroker had told them that the strangers had attempted to pawn two valuable watches. The fight started near a police station and ended in a stable four blocks away, where the desperadoes were cornered and where Tierney was shot dead and the other men wounded.

The men said they were Peter Krakus, 30 years old, and Charles Moras, 20. The police charge that Krakus fired the shots that took effect. Krakus said he came here Tuesday from Baltimore. A theatre coupon that had been issued by a Stamford, Conn., theatre, was found in his pocket.

Ludlum Leaves $200,000 to Widow.

MINEOLA, March 6.—The will of James Henry Ludlum, who died at Oyster Bay on Feb. 17, was probated today. It gives his estate of $200,000 to his widow, Mrs. Mary F. Ludlum. Mr. Ludlum was a Director of the Oyster Bay Bank and Vice President of the Glen Cove Mutual Insurance Company. The will was made Aug. 17, 1908.

Drops Dead at a Dance.

Terman Karow, 43 years old, a cigar manufacturer of 1,440 Longfellow Avenue, the Bronx, dropped dead early this morning at a dance at 146 East Eighty-sixth Street.

AIMS TO REFORM CONVICTS.

Deputy Warden Johnson Explains New Sing Sing System.

Deputy Warden Charles H. Johnson of Sing Sing prison told the members of the Credit Association of the Building Trades of New York at their annual dinner at the Hotel McAlpin last night what the new system in the prison intends to accomplish.

"The old system of prison management," he said, "was one of repression, and it was a failure. Whether the new system, which endeavors to uplift the discarded members of society, meets with any greater measure of success only the future will show, but it is well worth trying. The old system was one of revenge. The new method is one of helpfulness, and when you consider that of the 1,700 men in Sing Sing 1,200 are there for their first offenses and that the average age last December was 28 years, it is easy to see how necessary it is to adopt some plan thereby young prisoners may be turned out so as to be beneficial members of society instead of more hardened for crime, as was the result under the old method of repressing every natural instinct.

"We are trying now in Sing Sing to help its unfortunate inmates, so that they may be restored as useful members of the community. Criminals should be regarded as diseased members of humanity. Some are incurable and should be put away for life."

Commissioner Maltbie of the Public Service Commission told of the transportation problems in New York City, which, he said, would continue to increase unless some limitation to the height of buildings was adopted for the more crowded parts of New York. Dr. Joseph P. Johnson, Dean of the School of Commerce, spoke on the Federal Reserve Bank.

EX-BARKEEPER AN ARTIST.

Works by New York Saloon Man Win Praise in Chicago.

Four etchings by C. Jac Jung have attracted attention in the Art Institute in Chicago, according to word received here last night, but Mr. Jung could not be found to be congratulated, for he quits work in the early evening, and Ollie Schmidt's café in Chambers Street, where he has been cashier after an apprenticeship behind the bar; closes early.

Jung has been known for years to politicians and city officials, who found Schmidt's café convenient. Even when he mixed drinks he thought only of art and his friends and newspaper acquaintances in "Katie's," the Williams Street restaurant run by his employer's wife, urged him to study at Copper Union.

For years he mixed drinks until 7 o'clock at night and then hurried to his art class. The works which have finally won him recognition are all landscapes entitled, "Edge of the Woods," "Sunny Morning," "Huntington Bay," and "Stamford, Conn."

EARL OF CADOGAN DEAD.

Ex-Lord Lieutenant of Ireland Wed His Cousin, Countess Palagi.

LONDON, March 6.—George Henry Cadogan, the fifth Earl of Cadogan, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1895 until 1902, died here today at Chelsea House, Cadogan Place, S. W., in his seventy-sixth year.

He was born in Durham and was a grandnephew of the first Duke of Wellington, succeeding his father to the title in 1873. Earl Cadogan was Member of Parliament from Bath in 1873, Under Secretary for War in 1875, Under Secretary for the Colonies from 1878 until 1880, Lord of the Privy Seal from 1886 until 1892, and the first Mayor of Chelsea in 1900. He often entertained royalty, and his first wife, a daughter of the second Earl of Craven, made his régime at Dublin Castle one of the most brilliant of any Lord Lieutenant.

Five years ago he astonished London by marrying his cousin, the Countess Nisagl, of Florence, Italy, his first wife having died in 1907. He was a member of the Carlton, Travelers', and White's Clubs. Besides his widow the Earl is survived by his son, the Viscount Chelsea, who succeeds to the title.

RABBI DIES AT FUNERAL.

Joseph Hahn of Newark Stricken After His Eulogy of a Friend.

Rabbi Joseph Hahn of Newark dropped dead last night during a funeral service being held in Newark by Tri-Luminar Lodge of Masons over the body of John Sachtleben, a life-long friend, and for forty years a fellow member of the lodge of which the rabbi was Chaplain.

The services were held in the home of Mrs. W. H. Bonnell of 26 North Nineteenth Street, a daughter of Mr. Sachtleben. Rabbi Hahn delivered the eulogy and offered a fervent prayer. Then he stepped back for the officers of the lodge to continue the service. A moment later he dropped to the floor, and before a doctor could reach him he was dead. He had overtaxed himself and a stroke of apoplexy resulted.

Rabbi Hahn was the father of former Judge Simon Hahn, and Alderman Henry Hahn of Newark.

Walter Stevenson Dead.

Walter Stevenson, one of the oldest of the leather merchants of the "Swamp" district, with offices at 4 Jacob Street, which he had occupied for fifty-two years, is dead at his home, 162 West Ninety-second Street. He was born in Kelso, Scotland, in 1832 and came to this country in 1857. In 1863 he went into the leather business in partnership with Charles A. Scofield under the firm name of Scofield & Stevenson. When Mr. Scofield retired in 1888, Mr. Stevenson continued the business under his own name. He was a member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church for more than fifty years and was also a member of the Scottish societies of New York. His widow and two daughters survive him.

Bishop Hittmair Dies of Fever.

GMUNDEN, Austria, via London, March 6.—Bishop Hittmair of Linz died today of spotted fever, which he contracted while visiting a Servian prison camp. He was a noted professor of theology, and was born at Mattighofen in 1859. After being graduated from the Staatsgymnasium of Linz he entered the Seminary of the same city, and in 1883 was ordained a priest. In 1888 Bishop Hittmair was a doctor of theology at the University of Vienna and then became a pastor in Linz. In 1909 he was consecreated a Bishop.

Fabricant

45 West 46th Street, N. Y.

Announces an Exhibit

on Monday, March 8th, 1915

of IMPORTED MODELS

Tailor Made Suits and Gowns

which arrived on the S. S. Baltic

You will be delighted with the beauty of these models and we will be pleased to make copies to your order at exceptionally attractive prices.

CLEARED A SUSPECT; HELD FOR THE CRIME

Paint Firm Head Who Testified for Man Accused of Hold-up Plot Is Locked Up.

HIS CHAUFFEUR CONFESSED

Detective Posing as Taxi Driver Traces Man Who Says He Aided Bandits to Escape.

When two bandits attacked John Neale, cashier of the Sackett & Wilhelms Lithographing Company, on Aug. 7 in the hallway of the plant at Grand Street and Morgan Avenue, Williamsburg, and tried to steal a bag containing the pay roll of $9,500, Detective George T. Conroy undertook to catch them. He suspected James Francis Clinnin, an accountant formerly employed by the company, and arrested him after he had been identified as one of the bandits by several persons who had witnessed the crime.

Clinnin was indicted and tried, but was acquitted largely because of the testimony of Philip T. White, one of the managers of the Masury Paint Company of 50 Jay Street, Brooklyn, who testified that Chinnin had been with him in the Crescent Club, of which White is a member, at the time the hold-up occurred.

Conroy was not satisfied. The hold-up men had escaped in a taxicab, the driver of which had left behind him a straw hat marked with the initials "T. H. D." So Conroy became a taxicab chauffeur. For more than six weeks he worked in the neighborhood of Times Square, associating with every chauffeur he could meet and endeavoring to find one whose name contained the three initials. At last he met Thomas H. Daily of 1,926 Lexington Avenue.

Daily was arrested by Conroy on Dec. 19 charged with having taken part in the robbery. Daily was released in $5,000 bail to await trial, and several days ago he sent for Conroy. According to the detective, he told him he had determined to confess, and then asserted that White had planned and attempted the robbery with the help of him and Clinnin. It failed because an elevator man grabbed the money bag and ascended with it in his car after Neal, the cashier, and William T. Shepherd, who accompanied him, had been blackjacked.

Conroy arrested White and he was arraigned yesterday before County Judge Fawcett in Brooklyn, who sent him in default of bail to the Raymond Street Jail to await trial. The connection of White with the case recalled the fact that on last June 5 there was a similar hold-up in the hallway of the Masury plant and the robbers got away with $3,500. On this occasion White was one of the men held up.

Two indictments are pending against Clinnin, and it was said yesterday in District Attorney Cropsey's office that they might be pressed should White be convicted.

STOLE OIL WORTH $15,000.

Masury Paint Co. Driver Admits Thefts Have Gone On for Years.

Detectives Chrystie and Eaton of the Brooklyn Headquarters floated over from Fort Richmond, S. I., to the foot of Jay Street, Brooklyn, yesterday on a barge carrying oil, where they watched John Quinn load a truck of the Masury Paint Company of 50 Jay Street, Brooklyn, with twenty-five barrels of oil, deliver twenty of them to the Masury Paint Company and then drive off with the other five barrels to 189 Throop Street, where they were taken into the paint and oil shop of Isaac Himmelstein.

The detectives arrested Quinn and Himmelstein for conspiring to rob the Masury Company. The two men confessed and told of an organization which had been disposing of the company's goods for the past year, during which officials of the company say that they have lost linseed oil and other goods worth $15,000.

At the end of the day the detectives had added to their prisoners David Talz of 77 Cook Street, Brooklyn, charged with receiving stolen goods, and Edward Fitzpatrick, Charles Donnelly, John Day, and John Sherlock, employes of the Masury Paint Company, all charged with grand larceny.

LESS DRINKING IN GERMANY.

War, Already Affecting Consumers of Beer, Hits Whisky Users.

Following the curtailment of Germany's beer output by 40 per cent. in order to save grain for bread and feed purposes and the simultaneous increase in the price of beer throughout the Fatherland, German beer drinkers have fallen upon still harder days, owing to the restriction of the sale of whiskey.

An Essen dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung of Feb. 14 tells that the cause of sobriety in that city of Krupp gun and ammunition workers has been furthered by an order of the General Commander of the Seventeenth Army Corps at Münster forbidding the sale at bars of whiskey on Sundays, Mondays, legal holidays, and work days immediately following them. On other days the sale of whiskey is permitted only from 11 A. M. until 7 P. M. Liquor may be poured out to customers only for immediate drinking at the place of sale, and only for cash payment, and not through automatic pay-taking machines.

West Point Alumni to Dine Here.

The second annual West Point Alumni dinner will take place on March 20 at the Hotel Astor. More than 1,000 invitations have been issued. This is the one occasion when all graduates of the Academy meet on common ground. General Horace Porter, President of the graduates, will preside, and, among others, General Goethals will attend.

CANCER INCREASE UNLIKELY

Careful Diagnosis Is Responsible for Bigger Mortality Figures.

The report for 1912 of the Registrar General of England and Wales gives the cancer death rate at 1,019 per million as compared with 998 for 1911 and 939 for the five years ended with 1910. Nearly every important registration office in the world reports a higher cancer death rate every year. The assumption must not be too quickly made, however, that cancer itself is increasing at such a rate as to cause alarm. Many authorities hold that the recorded increase is the result of improvements in medical and statistical science. Physicians and surgeons now recognize obscure diseases as cancer and correctly ascribe to this cause many deaths that in former years found their way into general or uncertain classifications.

In 1912, 46,531 deaths were recorded in the registration area of the United States as due to cancer and other malignant tumors. This area includes about 60 per cent. of the population. In most of these cases the patients had some clear indication of the approach of the disease. If they had known the signs and had acted on the warning at once very many of them might have been alive today, according to physicians.

"When science discovers more about the ultimate nature of the disease we may devise some method of treatment which will cure the weak, ignorant, and foolish persons who neglect the warning, as well as the alert and wise people who recognize and act on it," says a bulletin of the American Medical Association. "Meantime, we have no other safeguard against cancer than our own wisdom in seeking the best medical advice on the appearance of suspicious symptoms and the best surgical treatment if the disease if found to be present or threatened. There is no occasion for undue alarm or panic. Fear will not produce cancer, nor will neglect and mysticism cure it.

"Every lump in the breast should be examined. It is not necessarily cancer, but it may be. Cancer of the breast occurs in men as well as in women. In external cancer generally there is something to be seen or felt, such as a lump, a wart, or mole that shows signs of irritation, or an unhealed ulcer or sore. Pain is not usually present at first. Internally, cancer may often be recognized by symptoms before any growth can be seen or felt. In persons more than 35 years old persistent 'stomach trouble' with loss of weight and change of color is especially suspicious."

JUST FOLLOWED HIS NOSE.

Watson, Sleuth of Waldorf, Found Violets by Their Scent.

Not infrequently have the exploits of John Watson—not the doctor who was privileged to share some of Sherlock Holmes's adventures, but the Waldorf sleuth—found their way into print, but hitherto they have related mainly to his marvelous ability to retrieve lost jewels. It was an adventure of a different sort which was being related at the Waldorf yesterday morning, and, in the opinion of Assistant Manager Stewart, Chief Engineer Bingham, Chief Sleuth Smith, and the other heads of departments who gather daily to appraise the value of events in the big hotel, it went to prove that Watson's nose is as quick and as accurate as his eye.

The man's optical accuracy and penetration were demonstrated not long ago when a woman reported at the desk that she had lost a large pearl. Watson was called. He turned right-face, cast his glance down the corridor to the west, and the first thing it lighted upon was the pearl on the floor near the elevator. Watson's specialty is recovering lost jewelry. When he was ordered yesterday to trail a bunch of violets, the detective's nose went up in the air.

But those at the desk who stood watching him were mistaken in judging that Watson was expressing scorn. He was just making sure that his olfactory nerves were "working under."

A woman occupying a room on the twelfth floor had reported the night before the disappearance from her room of a large bunch of violets. She insisted they could not have got away without help. She had left them, she said, in a bowl on the window sill before going out to dinner. When she returned, the bowl was still there, but the violets were gone. These were not ordinary violets. No others would do. They must be found.

Watson's first act upon being admitted to the room was to throw open the window. Immediately he started back, almost stunned by the odor of violets in the rush of air. He looked out. On the roof of the inside court, nine floors below, he was unable to see anything that looked like violets.

However, he told the woman he had a clue, by which he meant a scent. Then he descended by the elevator, clambered out on the court roof, and in a corner, screened by an abutment from the window on the twelfth floor, he found the bunch of violets. They had yielded to the breeze the night before.

13 RATTLES TURN HIS LUCK.

Waldorf Page Now Sees Hope for That Auto in the Spring.

Jack McCarthy, who is on speaking terms with notables all over the world, sank in gloom into his favorite chair by the tubes at the Waldorf yesterday morning after the man from Cleveland, who is usually good for a quarter at the least, had deposited only a nickel in his hand after the page had handed him a telegram. Jack was downcast because the prospects seemed poor for getting that automobile he had been promising himself for the Spring, and he said to himself that if this sort of thing kept up, he wouldn't even get to San Francisco for the fair.

Just then one of the page's prominent acquaintances from the Far West came along. He shook something in Jack's face. It turned out to be a full set of musical instruments of the kind affected by a rattlesnake.

"Take it," said the visitor, as the page started up, recognizing them as rattles.

"They're yours," said the man, and passed on.

Jack picked them up and counted them. There were thirteen. Thirteen rattles from a rattlesnake! The page turned pale. Now he was hoodooed for sure, he said to himself. However, he stuffed them into his pocket. A little later he saw what he thought was an uncommonly kind face in the lobby, and he pulled out the rattles in front of it. The owner of the countenance was interested at once, and when told what the rattles were insisted upon possessing them at once. "I need them for good luck. Will you take a dollar for them?"

Jack would. The automobile is now taking definite shape.

Guiry

Importer of Millinery

15 West 45th Street

(A few doors west of 5th Ave.)

Opening Display

Monday, March 8th

French Millinery

and

Original Guiry Hats

Stylish "First" Hats at $12.00

CRITICISE MODELS OF BARNARD GROUPS

Firm Which Put Them on Public Library Blames Artist for Faults in Statues.

ROW SURPRISES TRUSTEE

J. W. Alexander, an Artist Himself, Had Not Heard Strictures on Symbolic Figures.

Eliseo V. Ricci of Donnelly & Ricci, the firm which George Grey Barnard, the sculptor, accuses of "bungling" work on his statues on the Public Library in his answer to a suit for $4,000 brought by the firm for putting the statuary in place, said yesterday that any faults that existed were due to the models supplied by Mr. Barnard.

"These models were not good," Mr. Ricci asserted. "Furthermore, I don't see what Mr. Barnard has to say about it. Mr. Hastings of Carrere & Hastings, the architects of the library, gave us the job, and our contract stipulated that Mr. Barnard should pay us. Our work was done properly according to his specifications."

D. Theodore Kelly of Conway, Williams & Kelly, 66 Broadway, Mr. Ricci's attorney, said, in discussing the case:

"This suit and the publicity attached to it is a very serious thing to my clients. The money involved is almost immaterial—it is the hurt to their reputation that matters. They are perhaps the largest firm of their kind in New York, and among other buildings did the carving on the Woolworth Building, the interior and exterior carving on the new Morgan building and the Morgan library, the Grand Central Terminal, and a number of others, including several villas at Newport. The trial will show whether their work was satisfactory or not."

Mr. Barnard repeated his criticism of the work done on his statues yesterday and said in addition: .

"Donnelly & Ricci had the work well under way before I made a contract with them. I did not intend to do so until I saw that the groups were ruined and absolutely impossible. Then I realized that the only way to hold them would be to have them under contract, and I had one drawn up and they signed it.

"In all their work on the groups they made the vital error of working without a third dimension. They calculated on the length and height, but absolutely omitted to figure in the depth.

"Any criticism of my models is absolutely baseless and, furthermore, reflects on my reputation. One of the models was set up in a pediment similar to the one in which the ruined group now stands, and it was absolutely perfect. Mr. Hastings of Carrere & Hastings said at the time that it was the finest thing that had ever been done in this country. And now look at it! There is no doubt about it; whatever happens, my groups must be ripped out and done over. The City of New York must have the best I can give it, and my reputation must be vindicated."

John W. Alexander, the artist, a member of the Board of Trustees of the library, said yesterday that he had not heard that the two groups were unsatisfactory until he read Mr. Barnard's criticism of them in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday.

"I have been a member of the board for some years," he said, "and this is the first time I have heard anything against the 'History' and 'Arts' groups. The groups may have been unofficially criticised, but it has never been brought to my ears. Mr. Barnard says that he wrote to the board a few months before the death of Mr. Cadwalader, its late President, but as a member of the board the matter never was called to my attention, and I did not hear of his letters. Mr. Rives, who was elected President of the board last year, may know about the letters."

George L. Rives of 69 West Seventy-ninth Street, who was elected President of the Board of Trustees last May, was out of town yesterday, and it was said he would not return until Monday.

L. D. Levengood, an architect of 115 East Seventy-sixth Street, upheld Mr. Barnard's strictures on the statues.

"Mr. Barnard," he said, "failed to note a defect that probably would be noticed by many persons. It was called to my attention two years ago by a lawyer, who spoke of it in a near-by club.

"In the 'History' group, no knight, however bold, unless abnormally formed, could keep the pose that this one does without having his right shoulder dislocated and an extension added, or else by using a dummy hand and forearm. He could not even do this for the favor of the fair lady opposite, whose hand is apparently as large as her head, on which it rests."

RAILROAD REPLY TO UNIONS.

President Rea Says Full Crew Law Is Needless Burden.

Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio; Theodore Voorhees, President of the Philadelphia & Reading, and B. L. O'Donnel, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Twenty-one Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, have issued another statement in their campaign for the repeal in these two States of the "full crew" laws.

The announced campaign has placed the labor unions, which worked to put the full crew laws on the statute books, on the defensive, and during the past two weeks there have been many exchanges of opinion between the railroad Presidents on the one side and the union leaders on the other. The trainmen have sought to further the view that a repeal of the laws would mean an undermanning of trains, and it is this phase which is discussed in the latest statement.

"Certain statements which have been publicly made by trainmen demand answer," say Mr. Rea and his associates in the statement, "because they are of a character calculated to deceive the public as to real facts and conditions. The whole question concerning the full crew—'excess-man crew'—law is easily presented and decided upon the basis of actual truth.

"Trainmen are trying to make the point with the public that the railroads seek repeal of the laws in order to undermann trains, even to the point of risking safety of passengers and reducing efficiency of operation. Nothing could be further from the fact.

"The best evidence that the railroads would not underman trains is afforded by what they are now doing. The laws fix minimum crews and so compel employment of some 2,500 unnecessary brakemen in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

"At present thirteen railroads in Pennsylvania and New Jersey are operating 344 passenger and 446 freight trains manned in excess of what the law requires. Thus 790 trains, or 11 per cent. of the whole number are now manned by voluntary act of the railroads for business reasons and to fulfill obligations to provide the public with safe and efficient transportation service beyond what the laws require."

FIRE IN BROOKLYN THEATRE

Audience Cool While Stage Hands Extinguish Slight Blaze.

Great calmness was displayed yesterday afternoon by an audience of more than eighteen hundred people at the matinee performance of "Today" at the Grand Opera House, in Elm Place, Brooklyn, when it was informed that there was a slight fire in the rear of the stage. The audience remained seated and after the fire was extinguished the play was resumed. Two women who fainted were revived.

The blaze was caused by defective insulation which set fire to a back drop. It was discovered by one of the stage hands who turned on the automatic sprinkler, which put the flames out before the fireman arrived.

Manager Tiernan told the audience that there had been a small fire and asked them not to become excited. The audience remained seated and the orchestra played lively music. After a short delay the curtain was raised again and the play was resumed.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Beginning Monday

A Very Special Offering of

The Newest Dress Silks

In the exact weaves and shades exploited by Paris this season and necessary to perfect the reproduction of French model Gowns.

Priced Notably Lower Than Present Value.

Gros de Londres—The ultra-fashionable and most-wanted Silk of the hour—38½ inches wide, in fourteen of the smartest new shades. Also Ivory and Black. *Value $3.50 yard,* 2.25

Faille Francaise—Exquisite quality, rich, lustrous sheen; 35-inch; Black, Ivory, Belgian Blue, Sand, Navy, Brown and Russian Green. *Yard,* 2.00

"Maid in America"—A delightful new Silk resembling Chiffon Taffeta, and suitable for a very wide range of uses—frocks, suits, blouses, lingerie, negligees and children's dresses. Twenty-four fashionable shades; also black and white. 40-inch. *Value $2.50 yard.* 1.75

Chiffon Taffeta—35-inch. Unusually soft finish and very superior quality. Black, Ivory and twenty-two leading colors. *Value $1.50 yard,* 1.25

Exhibit for Dressmakers

PRELIMINARY SHOWING OF

The latest Paris Models, just received per Steamship "New York," is now being held in our Salon de Robes (Second Floor), embracing a selection of the premier conceptions of the greatest French artists.

Callot, Jenny, Paquin, Agnes, Drecoll, Georgette.

Particular attention is directed to our importations of SILKS, SATINS, DRESS FABRICS, LACES and GARNITURES

At special prices.

Broadway & 19th Street

GIMBELS

Broadway New York Thirty-third St.

NEW—and Distinctly Fashionable Filet Lace Blouses, $8.95

Lace is the present day note in blouses that are smart.

Of course, the GIMBEL collection affords the favorite laces employed in new styles that are uncommonly beautiful.

Besides, each of the Blouses chosen as examples in the following list is a marvel of moderate pricing, as comparison will show.

The Lace Blouse Illustrated

Is of filet lace and marquisette, in cream or black, over a camisole of white net, lace edged.

These other special groups:

$2.95 Lace over flesh chiffon; ribbon and small buckles, or black jet buttons.

$3.95 Lace and chiffon, with long chiffon sleeves, finished with frill or plain bands.

$5.00 Lace with front embroidered in scallops; black net bow at back of neck.

$6.95 Fine shadow lace over flesh chiffon, and satin bodice; three-quarter sleeves; shadow lace at neck.

Third Floor

A Corset Session

for the Fashion and Hygienic Enlightenment of Women

A Noted Woman Physician, a Physical Culture Expert and a skilled Corsetiere will Lecture and Demonstrate with

The Famous NEMO Corset

in the Conference of the NEMO Hygienic Fashion Institute, at 11 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

The Lectures are for women only; in special Salons on the Tenth Floor; Elevators 18, 19 and 20.

Women's New Covert Coats Special at $19.50 and $29.50

These smart Coats for Spring present the usual GIMBEL combination of newest styles, with exceedingly moderate prices.

At $29.50 In the new bell shape, with two rows of strapping around the bottom. Yoke back, and set-in sleeves. The Coats are handsomely lined with peau de cygne.

At $19.50 Box Coats of genuine Worumbo Covert Cloth, the yoke and sleeves lined; set-in sleeves, and patch pockets.

Covert Coats in Other Styles at $15 to $32.50.

Women's Rain-Or-Shine Coats, at $15

The rough pepper-and-salt mixture is cravenetted for protection against showers; but the smart new lines make the coats suitable for every day street wear. Raglan shoulder effect.

Third Floor

CAMBÈRE & PAPAZIAN
IMPORTERS
ORIENTAL RUGS
WHOLESALE
19 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK.

Oriental Rugs Are Scarce—But The Finely Selected $50,000 Stock of

ORIENTAL RUGS

Of Cambere & Papazian, 19 Madison Avenue, New York

Here, Tomorrow, for $30,000

Constantinople, the great feeder for Oriental Rugs coming to the United States, has been completely out of action since Turkey was drawn into the war. No Oriental Rugs are coming over; American supplies have been gobbled up—prices have hardened.

Yet, in one case, the war has had a different effect.

Cambere & Papazian, wholesale importers of Oriental Rugs, with branches in Constantinople, Smyrna, Tabriz and Tiflis, decided that it would be better to close up entirely than to do little business at great expense. GIMBELS bought their whole stock—

1071 Good Oriental Rugs Chiefly in Popular Small Sizes

So that they save you more than one-third on average retail prices. And such Rugs will never be cheaper whether the Dardanelles are open or not.

Mr. Cambere has been considered one of the best judges in this country of Oriental Rugs, and the stock shows it. Besides many popular-priced Rugs, there is a number of choice antiques. Some very extraordinary offerings:

40 Oriental Rugs, in Room Sizes, Regularly $75 to $100; at $35

Excellent India Carpets, from 9x12 ft. up to 11x16 ft., at the price of an ordinary Body Brussels Rug.—Also

Kirmanshah Carpets, About 9x12 Ft., Regularly $350; at $145

This is an extraordinarily low price, well below wholesale cost, for Kirmanshah Rugs.

Afghan Carpets, at $75, Regularly $95 to $145
Serapi Carpets, at $250 to $375, Regularly $400 to $600

A Special Lot of Persian, India, Asia Minor and Kirman Oushak Rugs, at $95, Regularly $175 to $250
Good Carpets for Hotels, Clubs, Public Buildings, etc.

And Now—The Wonderful SMALL ORIENTAL RUGS

Here is where this stock is enormously rich—in Rugs that are bound to be scarce soonest. Judge values for yourself—here are the prices:

$4.75 Saddle Bags, Anatolian Mats, Carrabaghs, and other Eastern weaves.

$14.50 Shirvans, Beluchistans, and Mosuls.

$22.50 Kazakjas, Mosuls, and Beluchistans.

$10.00 Anatolian Silk Rugs, Kazakjas, and Saddle Bags.

$7.50 Carrabaghs and Beluchistans.

$35.00 Very choice Sarouks, Irans, Kirmanshahs and Bokharas.

A Fine Collection of Hall Runners
In various lengths and widths, at very special prices.

Also 50 Choice Antique Rugs
From the Private Collection of Mr. Cambere
These fine specimens, in large and small sizes, we have marked at the same moderate prices as though they were modern rugs.

Sixth Floor

An Enchanting Group of Paris Model Gowns

Was Hurried to GIMBELS by the "Touraine" and "Baltic," in Time to Form An Important Feature of

The Special Exposition For DRESSMAKERS

(To Which the Public Is Cordially Invited)
Of The New Dress Materials
And Trimmings For Spring

In preparation for this event, we instructed our permanent Paris representative to secure for us from the leading Paris dressmakers, gowns made in the season's most fashionable materials—Gabardine, Faille, Taffeta, Poplin, etc. We were delighted when the present little collection of unique costumes arrived. They all are from famous makers—

Paquin *Bernard* *Cheruit*
Worth *Premet* *Georgette*

Two descriptions may suffice for all:—

BERNARD'S Gabardine Suit, which is the season's best example of the new severely tailored modes.

PAQUIN'S Afternoon Gown of Bleu Soldat Taffeta, which was made famous by Mme. Joire, Mme. Paquin's sister-in-law.

In addition to a complete assemblage of the new fabrics and dressmaking accessories for spring, are these very special offerings:

$1.75 Chiffon Taffeta, special at **$1.35** *yd.*
$1.50 Black Charmeuse, 40-in., special at **85c** *yd.*
$2 All-wool Gabardine, 50-in., special at **$1.25** *yd.*
$2.50 Covert Suiting, 54-in., special at **$1.50** *yd.*
75c Allover Embroideries, on voile and crepe, **38c** *yd.*
Embroidered Flouncings, on organdie and batiste, **$1** *yd.*
$1.50 to $1.95 Embroidered Net Lace Flouncings, **$1** *yd.*
55c Shadow and Embroidered Net Laces, special at **38c** *yd.*
65c Rosebud Dress Trimmings, special at **45c** *yd.*
Rodier's $4 Novelty Dress Cottons, special at **$2.50** *yd.*
15c to 65c Black Velvet Ribbon, Satin-back, **10c to 42c** *yd.*
$1.75 All-silk Failles, special at **$1.25** *yd.*

Second Floor

10,000 yards Scotch Curtain Madras, 20c a Yard

A fine quality, in full 30-inch width, in both ecru and cream. The patterns are unusually attractive, made with borders on both sides.

2,700 Pairs of Finished Curtains of This Same Material, $1.65 a Pair

Dainty Curtains of this same fine Scotch madras, finished with a border on both sides and at the bottom. Six good designs to select from; shown in both white and cream; each curtain is 36 inches wide by 2½ yards long.

Sixth Floor

The Great March Clothing Sale for Men and Boys

The Eagerly Expected Calendar Event, Embracing Our Whole Clothing Stock (Except New Spring Arrivals) At Price Reductions of ⅓ to ½

Besides our entire Winter stocks of Fur Coats, Overcoats and Suits, there are fine lots of Clothing in demand the year round, such as Raincoats, Flannel Trousers, Evening Dress and the like, and certain important groups of Spring and Summer Clothing provided expressly for this sale, at prices impossible to duplicate at other times. To get down to details quickly:

The Famous Half-Yearly offerings of Men's $25 Silk-Lined Spring Overcoats At $15

With the certain advance in the price of wool, it is doubtful if this offer can ever be repeated. Today's price is less than the usual wholesale cost of these Overcoats—we ordered 1,500 of them to get it. Three-quarter length, in a new 1915 Chesterfield model. Full guaranteed silk lining; cloth or silk facing; sizes 32 to 48, in all proportions.

600 Men's $35 to $45 Winter Sack and Norfolk Suits At $19.50

Our own stock of these grades, with additions from some of the best makers in the country. Plain blues, blacks, grays and many fancy mixtures. A remarkably fine collection.

Men's $40 to $55 Silk-Lined Winter Overcoats At $25

A round-up of broken sizes, in these finely tailored, fully silk-lined Overcoats. Conservative styles, in Oxford gray and plain black. All with velvet collars.

All Our Men's Foreign Overcoats In Light and Heavy Weights At $19.50

We specialize in these fine Overcoats from foremost English tailors. Now we close out our remaining stock of Fall and Winter weights, in fine English and Scotch materials. Included are a number of sample Overcoats, in Spring, 1915, models.

Men's $25 Knitted Lightweight Overcoats At $14

The firm but light weave and soft texture of these Overcoats have made them exceedingly popular. The present price is very low. Oxford gray, tan, green and brown; sizes 32 to 48.

All Our Men's Fur and Fur-lined Coats at Half Price

New prices are just half those marked on the original ticket. A fine collection of Coonskin Coats; also fur-lined Coats, with otter, Persian lamb and Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) collars. Former prices, $75 to $375; now $37.50 to $187.50.

Boys' Clothing

$20 and $25 Imported Overcoats, 6 to 14 yrs	$9.75	$6.50 Velvet Suits, 3 to 8 yrs	$3.50
$5 Overcoats, Winter weights, 2½ to 9 yrs	$3.50	$2 to $4 Wash Suits, 2½ to 8 yrs	85c and $1.35
$12 Loose-fitting Overcoats, 2½ to 10 yrs	$6.50	$3 Wash Suits, 2½ to 9 yrs	$1.85
$15 Loose-fitting Overcoats, 2½ to 18 yrs	$7.75	$5 Imported Wash Suits	$2.95
$5 and $7.50 Reefers, 2½ to 10 yrs	$3.50	$4.50 Khaki Norfolk Suits	$2.75
$8.50 and $10 Reefers, Spring weight, 2½ to 9 yrs	$4.75	$5 Combination Raincoat and Hat (guaranteed)	$2.95
$5 and $8.50 Novelty Suits, 2½ to 10 yrs	$3.65	$1.25, $1.50 and $2 Sailor Collars	50c
$15 Top Coats, 10 to 18 yrs	$5.00	$8.50 Blue Serge Suits, 6 to 18 yrs	$5.00
$6.50 to $15 Norfolk Suits, 6 to 16 yrs	$3.95, $6.50, $7.50	$7.50 Middy Blouse Suits, 3 to 8 yrs	$5.00
$7.50 and $8.50 Mackinaws, 6 to 14 yrs	$3.95	$7.50 Corduroy Suits, 6 to 18 yrs	$4.50
		$1.50 Corduroy Knickerbockers	85c
		$2.25 Blue Serge Trousers	$1.15

Men's $3 and $4 New Spring Derbies and Soft Hats at $1.85 Fourth Floor

Hoosier Cabinets Specially Priced This Week

This is the one time of the entire year when you can buy these efficient, world-renowned kitchen cabinets at prices below the regular standard values. Our entire stock, including all models, is in the Sale; regular prices ranged from $26 to $36. Now $23.50 to $33.50.

$4 Book Stands, $3.25

White enamel book shelves, 46 inches high, with four shelves for holding books.

$7.50 Cereal Sets, $4.95

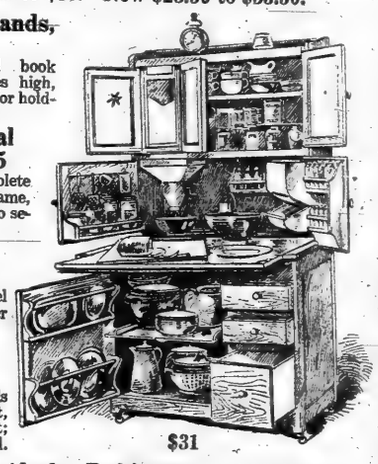
15 pieces, complete with rack to hold same, four decorations to select from.

$1.25 Bath Stools, 85c

White enamel stools with rubber capped feet.

$5 Electric Grills, $4

Thermax Grills will boil, roast, broil and toast; complete with cord.



$31

$32 Alaska Refrigerators, $27.50

Apartment house style or front icers; 58 inches high; ice capacity, 115 pounds. Insulated in a way that insures low ice cost.

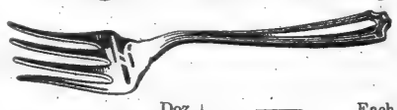
Fifth Floor

A Great Sale of Silverware At Average Savings of One-Third

A silversmith who takes pride in his fine products closed out to us his "Narcissus" pattern (illustrated) of beautiful Sterling Silverware.

Another gave us a fine Colonial pattern (illustrated) in Rogers Silver-Plated Ware, which is very useful for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Institutions and Private Families. This new design is specially priced.

Rogers' Plated Ware



	Doz.		Each
Tea & Coffee Spoons	$1.25	Butter Knives	25c
Dessert Spoons and Forks	$2.25	Sugar Spoons	25c
Medium Knives	$3.50	Cold Meat Forks	50c
Table Spoons and Forks	$2.50	Cream Ladles	40c
Dessert Knives	$3.25	Gravy Ladles	50c
Soup Spoons	$3.25	Soup Ladles	$1.50
Bouillon Spoons	$3.25	Berry Spoons	75c
Butter Spreaders	$3	Pie Knives	$1
Oyster Forks	$2.25	Child's 3-pc Sets	75c
Salad Forks	$3.25		

Sterling Silverware

	Each		Each
Lemon Forks	65c	Small Berry Spoons	$2.85
Sugar Sifters	$1.25	Sugar Spoons	$1.50
Horseradish Spoons	$1	Tomato Servers	$3
Ice or Nut Spoons	$4	Fisk Forks (serving)	$3.75
Berry Spoons	$4.25	Cream Ladles	$1.25
Lettuce Forks	$1.75	Asparagus Forks	$4.50
Butter Knives	$2	Oyster Ladles	$8
Cheese Scoops	$1.25 & $3	Soup Ladles	$8.75
Cold Meat Forks	$2.50	Olive Spoons	$1 & $1.50
Gravy Ladles	$3.25		
Pickle Forks	$1.50		

$2,250 Worth Sheffield Plate Reproductions for $1,500

Very commendable wares, in grape and thread designs; we mention a few:

	Reg.	Now.		Reg.	Now.		Reg.	Now.
Lock-handle Vegetable Dishes	$9.75	$6	Meat Dishes	$10 to $13.50	$7.50 to $9	OpenVegetable Dishes	$5.25	$3.75
Gravy Boats & Trays	$6.75	$4.50	Sandwich Trays	$4.50	$3	Bon Bon Dishes	$3.50	$2.25
Bread Trays	$4.50	$3	Chop Dishes	$8.75	$6	Galley Trays	$24	$18
						Trivets	$6	$4.25

Sterling Silver Novelties and Photograph Frames

Many articles at savings of One-Third to Half.

$3 to $3.25 Photo Frames, oval, cabinet size, $1.65.

$3 Photo Frames, square or oval, $1.45.

$5.50 Photo Frames, large square cabinet, plain, $3.50; engraved, reg. $6, at $3.95.

$9.75 large oval panel Photo Frames, $7.50.

$12 to $15 Vanity Cases, $5.95.

$12.50 Fitted Vanity Cases, $7.50.

Dorine Powder Boxes—plain, $1.25; reg. $2; engraved, $1.25; reg. $2.25; engine-turned, $2; reg. $4.75.

35c to 75c Pencils, 25c to 50c.

$15 Cigarette Cases, unusually heavy, $6.50.

$7.50 Cigarette Cases, $5.95.

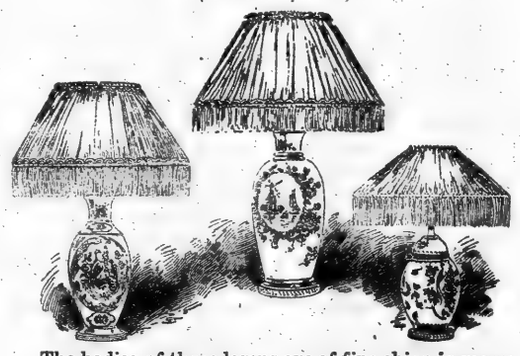
$2.25 to $3.50 Match Safes, many styles, $1.25.

75c to $1.25 Penknives, two blades, engraved and chased, 50c and $1.

Main Floor

In the March Sale of Lamps

$17 to $27 Imported China Lamps, $8 to $12



The bodies of these lamps are of fine china in many graceful shapes and decorated in reproductions of designs on famous old pieces of pottery in the museums. They are mounted with a bronze top and bottom and provided with fine silk shades.

$8 Adjustable Reading Lamps, $4.75

Made entirely of metal, with heavy base and jointed so that it can be readily adjusted in any angle. Finished in verdi green or brush brass.

Alabaster Lamps, Special at $10

These are from abroad, with bodies of white illuminated alabaster mounted on French bronze, provided with a drum shaped silk shade in various colors. Slightly marred from display.

Fifth Floor

Cleaning and Dyeing—Moderate Rates

You are cordially invited to visit our Cleaning and Dyeing Section, and ascertain for yourself the superior facilities which we have for doing all work in a very expert and satisfactory manner, at prices that are exceptionally low for the quality of the service rendered. Or, we shall gladly call for any work you may have, if you will Telephone Madison Square 8200, Extension 124.

Main Floor, Rear Balcony

Deposit Your Money by March 10th with GIMBEL BROTHERS, *Bankers*

(Under the Supervision of the Banking Department, State of New York)

In order to entitle it to **Interest at 4 Per Cent. from March 1st.**

Main Floor, Rear Balcony

$13,500 Worth of Traveling Bags and Suit Cases—25 to 50% Less

A manufacturer found himself greatly overstocked and turned to us in order to find a quick outlet; we being one of his largest customers. We went very carefully through the entire stock and selected the styles, leathers and sizes that are most in demand—from a small over-night bag to a large bellows suit case.

Every piece is brand new and of high quality.

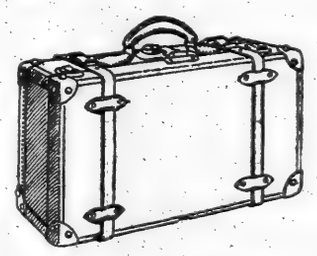
Traveling Bags

21 styles; cowhide and morocco; sizes 14 to 20 inches.

$3.50 to $12 Regularly $5 to $20

17 styles; cowhide, seal, walrus, goatskin; 15 to 20 inches.

$5 to $10 Regularly $7.50 to $20



Suit Cases

13 styles; cowhide-covered; sizes 24 to 28 inches.

$5 to $12 Regularly $7.50 to $20

5 styles; reed and polished cane; 24 to 26 inches.

$2 to $5 Regularly $3 to $9

Main Floor

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

The Store Is Bright with Spring Goods
All The Newest Styles and Fabrics

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Lovely New Blouses

GEORGETTE CREPE BLOUSES—A charming model, fashioned of filmy Georgette crepe, in exquisite shades of rose, lavender, blue, pink, sand, and the new neutral tones. The collar, cuffs and soft, full fronts are embroidered in tiny white beads. $7.49

Copied from a Paris model, this Blouse is one of the season's smartest novelties.

CHIFFON CLOTH BLOUSES—Frilled Blouses of silk chiffon cloth in tailored effect, with panels of tiny tucks joined by fagotting in rope silk.

Narrow frills, closely pleated and edged with contrasting color, finish the high collar, the front pleat and the close-fitting cuffs. In white and the new shades. A very smart and practical Blouse. $10.49

—THIRD FLOOR—34TH STREET.

Fetching Afternoon Frocks

New Models in the Shimmering Silks and Soft Chiffons So Fashionable

COATEE DRESSES—Copied from a Paris model — have quaint little belted jacket of striped silk, embroidered in Persian medallions, smartly belted with silver tissue and Persian braid. The skirt of plain taffeta has a scalloped hip yoke and a broad band of striped silk at foot. In navy blue and in black. $33.75

CHIFFON CLOTH FROCK—A striking example of the effectiveness of black and white. The bodice of white chiffon veils a foundation of shadow lace and orchid satin; the upper half of the skirt is also of white chiffon, embroidered in black and white. Black chiffon makes the transparent sleeve and the flaring flounce of the skirt, finished at foot with a band of taffeta. A black velvet girdle completes this charming costume. $79.75

—THIRD FLOOR—BROADWAY.

Distinctive Demi-Tailored Suits

Adaptations of Paris Models Interpreting the Cleverest Phases of the Mode.

SILK POPLIN SUITS—Deep blue silk poplin of rich quality is used for this charming copy of a "Cheruit" model. The Eton blouse coat, belted with a corded linked girdle, has an extremely high choker collar of gay striped silk — with deep pointed "wings" of white pique. The skirt in draped hip yoke effect is paneled, and cut to show the satin underskirt. $98.75

SILK POPLIN SUITS—A copy of a "Jenny" model. In "mitraille" grey —the Empire coat effectively embroidered with blue and gold thread and ornamental cording. The skirt, shirred at sides and pleated at the back, features a curving hip yoke. $59.75

SERGE SUITS—Copy of a "Bernard" model — An extremely effective Suit — military in style — with Eton jacket, soutache braided, suede strapped, buckle and button trimmed; the skirt, side pleated, has a fitted hip yoke. In navy blue with smart touches of red. $46.75

—THIRD FLOOR—BROADWAY.

Smart Spring Coats

In the Modes and Materials for Which Fashion Has Evinced a Decided Preference

AFTERNOON AND EVENING WRAPS of the lustrous new "Waterfall"—a fabric with the depth and lustre of velvet and the light weight of silk. In rose, sand color, black and white — these graceful garments are on very flaring lines —with full sleeves. The high collar is of chiffon over flowered silk and the lining of flowered chiffon. $48.75

AFTERNOON AND CARRIAGE COATS of silk and wool Ottoman, in black and "Patrouille" grey; belted model, the fullness at the waist confined by a "chain" girdle of cording; the deep cuffs effectively trimmed in the same fashion. The square collar falls almost to the waist line. $58.75

—THIRD FLOOR—BROADWAY.

A Superb Display of SPRING DRESS SILKS
Over 50,000 Yards of Black and Colored Silks in the Most Desirable Weaves

Silks this season lead in favor and are smartly employed for Afternoon and Evening Gowns—Suits and Coats.

In this sale are offered the weaves accepted as correct for the new modes,—the Silks for which there is a constantly increasing demand.

COLORED SILKS

CHIFFON FAILLE Special $1.24
Verified price elsewhere, $1.75.
One of the most desirable weaves of the season. In the new street shades. Excellent weight and quality. Width, 35 inches.

SATIN CHARMEUSE Special 89c
Verified price elsewhere, $1.50.
A soft, lustrous and very fashionable Silk—street colors and evening shades. Excellent quality. Width, 40 inches.

PURE-DYE SATINS Special 89c
Verified price elsewhere, $1.25.
Pure Silk, two seasons' wear. In the most desirable colorings. Width, 36 inches.

CREPE DE CHINE Special 89c
Verified price elsewhere, $1.25.
In fine crepe weave and lustrous finish. Evening shades and street colors. Width, 40 inches.

CHIFFON TAFFETA Special 99c
Verified price elsewhere, $1.50.
A supple, brilliant finished Silk of very desirable quality, evening shades and street colors. Width, 36 inches.

WHITE HABUTAI Special 58c
Verified price elsewhere, 85c.
Washable Habutai Silk of firm weave and lustrous finish. Excellent quality and weight. 36 inches.

BLACK SILKS and SATINS

CREPE DE CHINE Special 89c
Verified price elsewhere, $1.25.
Excellent weight and quality. Width, 40 inches.

CHIFFON TAFFETA Special 79c
Verified price elsewhere, $1.00.
Very soft and of brilliant finish. Width, 35 inches.

SATIN CHARMEUSE Special 89c
Verified price elsewhere, $1.50.
Of good quality and lustrous finish. Width, 40 inches.

CHIFFON FAILLE Special $1.49
Verified price elsewhere, $2.00.
A finely woven lustrous Silk—in rich black. Width, 40 inches.

CREPE DE CHINE Special $1.19
Verified price elsewhere, $1.75.
Excellent weight, lustrous finish. Width, 40 inches.

DRESS SATIN Special 89c
Verified price elsewhere, $1.25.
Yarn-dyed and of very soft, serviceable quality. Width, 40 inches.

—SECOND FLOOR, 35TH STREET, AND MAIN FLOOR AISLE.

Initial Showing of NEW SPRING DRESS FABRICS

An important Dress Goods event begins tomorrow—every yard of goods offered in this sale is new, desirable and seasonable. A comprehensive assortment of materials in staple weaves and newest colorings. Qualities considered, our prices are the "Lowest-in-the-City."

Goods on sale in Dress Goods Department, 2nd Floor, also on Special Tables on the Main Floor.

Chiffon Broadcloth (yard) **$1.29**
Macy's Usual Price, $1.49
Sponged and shrunk ready for the needle. Best colors of the season; Sand, Battleship Gray, Midnight Blue, Tete de Negre, Plum, Russian Green, Taupe, Copenhagen, Myrtle and plenty of Black.

White Corduroy Washable (yard) **58c**
Macy's Usual Price, 69c.
26-inch imported white Corduroy; very smart for women's apparel.

Covert Cloth (yard) **98c**
54 inches wide. Olive and white mixture. Very smart for Tailored Suits or separate skirts.

All-Wool Crepe Granite Cloth (yard) **69c**
Correct weight for Spring wear. Colors—Tan, Sand, Battleship Gray, Reseda, Midnight Blue, Navy, Garnet, Myrtle, Plum, Wistaria, Cadet, Copenhagen, Taupe, Seal Brown and Black.

Imported Imperial Navy Serge (yard) **91c**
An exceptional quality; full 54 inches wide, in two shades of Navy Blue. Guaranteed by the importer to be sponged, shrunk and spot-proof.

Cream Color Gabardine (yard) **$1.17**
54 inches wide of unusual quality. This will be one of the most favored weaves this season for smart gowns and suits.

All-Wool Poplin Epingle (yard) **88c**
One of the most favored weaves for Spring wear. Sand, Taupe, Putty, Tan, Battleship Gray, Reseda, Dark Green, three shades of Brown, three shades of Navy and Black.

Ivory Serge (yard) **98c**
54 inches wide; fine quality all-wool French weave imported serge in the much-wanted shade of ivory.

Black and White Shepherd Checks (yard) **$1.04**
Macy's Usual Price, $1.24.
48 inches wide; all-wool; more than ever these popular checks are in demand. A most desirable assortment at this price.

—SECOND FLOOR, 35TH STREET.

COSTUME LINENS

PURE WHITE IRISH COSTUME LINEN—90 inches wide; fine round thread in a most desirable weight. Correct width for the new Circular skirts. (YARD) 79c

WHITE DRESS LINEN—Soft finish, round thread weave. 45 inches wide. (YARD) 49c

LINEN DEPT., SECOND FLOOR, 35TH STREET.

The "Meadowbrook" $5.94

Combination Oxford—illustrated at right. One of the newest models in Women's Footwear. Patent Leather with Fawn Buck quarters, Gun Metal with Gray Buck quarters, Tan Calf with Fawn Buck quarters; Spanish Louis heels; graceful last.

Women's Colonials $3.96

Patent Leather and Gun Metal, with hand-turned soles and Louis Cuban heels. Very smart Pumps, appropriate for street wear or dancing.

Illustrated at left.

—SECOND FLOOR, 35TH STREET.

Silk and Cotton Shadow Lace All-Overs (yard) 98c

Double width (full 35 inches wide). Beautiful patterns on novel meshes, medium and large designs; charming for blouses and gowns.

Shadow Lace Flouncing, (yard) 29c

Verified Price elsewhere 40c to 50c

Wide choice of beautiful designs in white or cream; 17 inches wide; very appropriate for the three-tier skirts of the new spring gowns.

Shadow Lace Flouncings (yard) 39c

Verified Price elsewhere 65c to 75c

25 inches wide, in patterns to match the 17-inch width. Can be very effectively combined with the above. White or cream.

—MAIN FLOOR, 34TH ST.

Individual Styles in Charming Trimmed Hats

It was gratifying to hear the favorable comments of our patrons during Opening Week in appreciation of our efforts to present Millinery of advanced and distinctive styles, carefully made of the best materials —and at the very lowest prices consistent with good quality.

In order to keep pace with Dame Fashion, the woman of today must buy a new Hat quite often—and to this end our efforts have been directed—resulting in the creation of Hats of high standard and quality, priced so inexpensively that one may have a number of Hats during the season at a small expenditure.

Copies of Paris Models in Dress and Tailored effects — also many of our own original designs at **$12.89, $14.89, $16.89, $19.89.**

A collection of over 500 Trimmed Hats at **$4.96, $5.94, $7.89, $9.89** on display in our Brown Salon.

—MILLINERY SALON, SECOND FLOOR, 34TH STREET.

Women's Fine Gloves

The Glove Store is in readiness for Spring—replete with all desirable Gloves, in dependable qualities, at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

OUR "ALWYN" GLOVES—Women's Real Kid Glace Gloves, made especially for us of selected leather; full pique sewn; four rows crochette embroidery and quarter inch welts. One pearl clasp. $1.69

White with Self,
White with Black Embroidery and welts,
Black with Self,
Black with White Embroidery and welts.

WOMEN'S WASHABLE "LA NEIGE" GLOVES —Have the appearance of Suede, and are washable with soap and water. Full pique sewn; Paris Point Backs; gusseted fingers.

Two Button, White, **$1.44**
12 Button, Mousquetaire, Natural and White, **$2.44**
16 Button, Mousquetaire, Natural and White, **$2.94**

—MAIN FLOOR, BROADWAY.

Lovely Lingerie Novelties

Dainty Garments of "Chrystalin Cloth," a new washable fabric with the softness and lustre of silk.

NIGHT GOWNS—Embroidered in dot and bow-knot design; lace, ribbon and beading trimmed. SPECIAL $1.89

ENVELOPE CHEMISE AND COMBINATIONS—Prettily trimmed with Valenciennes lace—a garment. SPECIAL $1.39

CHEMISE—Knee length garments, lace trimmed. SPECIAL 94c

KNICKERBOCKERS—Lace trimmed at knees. SPECIAL 94c

CORSET COVERS—With short sleeves, lace trimmed. SPECIAL 94c

PETTICOATS—Circular flounce model, with scalloped edge and dot embroidery. SPECIAL $1.89

—THIRD FLOOR, CENTRE.

Superior Quality Brocaded Lining Satin

Yard wide, one of the most popular Lining Satins known. Lustrous surface with cotton back, strong and serviceable. Elaborate floral and scroll designs. (YARD) 72c

Colors: White, Cream, Tan, Putty, Gold, Old Gold, Orange, Pearl, Steel, Taupe, Mais, Emerald and Dark Green.

—LINING DEPT., SECOND FLOOR, BROADWAY.

Boys' All-Wool Suits

Out of 1,000 Pieces of Fine All Wool Materials we selected 160 (a total of 8,000 yards) at ⅓ off former prices and made 2,000 Boys' Suits with Extra Trousers.

Prices With Extra Pair Fully Lined Trousers

$4.69	$5.94	$7.49
Regular Price would be $6.49	*Regular Price would be $8.94*	*Regular Price would be $10.74*

The Suits were made up in the dull season, so that now, at the beginning of Spring, every boy can own a fine Spring Suit, in accordance with the latest modes, at a very moderate price.

ALL THE COATS are alpaca-lined and made Norfolk style.

THE MATERIALS are Cassimeres, Cheviots and Homespuns.

THE COLORS include all the wanted plain shades and fancy mixtures. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

—SECOND FLOOR, 34TH ST., REAR.

GEN. WOOD SCORES BISHOP AS UNFAIR

Tells Dr. Greer He Made Unjust Statement to President Without Inquiry.

FAILS TO GET RETRACTION

Denies That Army Headquarters Were Used to Propagate the American Legion.

SPOKE ONLY AS A CITIZEN

Upholds Movement for National Defense and Insists on Right to Such an Opinion.

Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, made public last night at his headquarters on Governors Island the correspondence that passed between himself and Bishop David H. Greer as a result of the statement issued in the name of the American League to Limit Armaments that General Wood had fostered the propaganda of the now much-discussed American Legion.

The protest that caused the controversy, and which was transmitted by wire to President Wilson and Secretary of War Garrison last Wednesday, was signed by Bishop Greer, Mornay Williams, and L. Hollingsworth Wood, on behalf of the American League to Limit Armaments. The text of the protest was made public in Washington by Secretary Garrison.

After criticising the "activities of the officers of the Army of the United States in organizing civilians and attempting to influence public opinion in regard to the military forces of the country," and pointing out that in the opinion of the American League to Limit Armaments this is a matter for Congress and not the army to decide, the protest continued:

We submit that the activity of General Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, and of his aid, Capt. Gordon Johnston, and of the other officers of the army, and the issuing from a recognized army headquarters of such propaganda as that of the American Legion is subversive of the interests of democracy, and in violation of the policy and tradition of the United States of America.

Asks Retraction Promptly.

It was this quoted part of the protest that caused the controversy between General Wood and Bishop Greer. General Wood first communicated with Bishop Greer by telephone and asked the Bishop to retract what he had said regarding propaganda issued from the Governors Island headquarters. As the retraction was not forthcoming, General Wood, the next morning, sent this letter to Bishop Greer:

Headquarters Eastern Department,
Governors Island, N. Y., March 3, 1915.

Sir: Confirming my conversation with you over the telephone late last night with reference to a telegram signed by you (with others) as a member of the American League to Limit Armaments and all those who believe in the civil administration of the Government, addressed to the President of the United States and the Secretary of War, in which you made, without due investigation, unwarranted and misleading statements concerning me, to the effect that I had issued propaganda from an army headquarters concerning the organization known as the American Legion, I informed you that I had just seen this telegram in the evening paper and hastened to bring it to your attention; that the statements to the effect that I had issued propaganda from these or any army headquarters concerning the American Legion was wholly incorrect, and asked you to correct it and give me the source of your information.

You replied that the source of your information and the authority on which you based the statement was on press reports only.

I expressed in strong terms my surprise and indignation that one in your position should have joined in issuing so injurious a statement without having made the slightest inquiry of me or of any one at these headquarters, although you were in direct telephonic connection, and only a short distance by messenger.

I told you that I had not issued any propaganda, but that I had in the case of the gentlemen representing this movement, as in the case of many propositions presented me, for the organization of rifle clubs in schools, plans of instruction at camps, &c., stated that the plan seemed a good one and one which would ultimately be of great service in building up a reserve in case one should be established on workable lines; also that it would be a valuable asset in case of trouble.

I explained to you fully that it was a movement in no way connected with the army, but a movement of certain patriotic men, one a former officer of volunteers, to list men having qualifications which would be of value in case of need, such as men who had received military training or were skilled as aviators, auto drivers, telegraph operators, &c.; that their purpose was as above stated.

You replied that you were opposed to all movements in schools looking to military training and all movement in the way of military preparation, &c.

I replied that I was not discussing your opinions, but that I had protested as strongly as possible against the circulation by you of uninvestigated and unwarranted reports concerning my action, and I wish to herein reiterate my protest and to denounce in the strongest possible terms this unwarranted attack, made without even the pretense of an investigation, concerning a subject on which you admit your prejudice and confess your ignorance of the facts at issue.

Calls Telegram a Reflection.

That a man in your position should have the temerity to sign a telegram to the President of the United States and the Secretary of War reflecting seriously upon an officer in my position without even the pretense of an investigation passes understanding.

Your reply to my protest and request made last night to you in person over the telephone for a full correction of your misstatement was not satisfactory. You attempted to justify your action by stating that I had not denied press reports, &c. Why did you not call me up? You had the fullest opportunity.

In order to place the matter clearly before the Secretary of War I sent him, after my conversation with you, the following telegram:

"Governors Island, N. Y.,
"March 2, 1915, 10:30 P. M.

"L. M. Garrison, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.—Bishop Greer's telegram to you and to President, published in Evening Post, just brought to my attention. I immediately called Bishop Greer up and asked him his authority, and he replied the press only. I informed him that his statement that propaganda had been issued from these headquarters is untrue and demanded that he correct it, and he promised to do so. A more audacious misstatement made without inquiry or investigation has seldom come to my attention, and I have so informed him, the Bishop.

"LEONARD WOOD."

I regret exceedingly the necessity of writing you this letter, but in view of the general tone of your conversation last night, which impressed me as falling far short of indicating a desire to fully correct the published misstatement, I feel that for my own protection I must make my action and

Continued On Page 4.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 7, 1915.

FEDERAL RESERVE CLEARANCES.

It is evident that there is steady progress toward the clearance of credits within the Federal Reserve system more cheaply and better than the service has ever been performed. Still, there must be some cost in connection with the work, and the question is, Who shall stand it? Mr. HEPBURN lends the weight of his authority to the proposal which some other bankers dislike. On this subject Mr. HEPBURN said yesterday:

> The Federal Reserve Board can render a great service to the country by providing a set of regulations for facilitating domestic exchanges, but the expense attached thereto should rest on the man who draws the check and not upon the bank on which the check is drawn. For instance, a customer of a bank in Arizona who draws a check on a bank in that State for the purpose of paying a bill in Boston should bear the expense caused by the transmission of the draft, loss of interest, &c. His check is not worth par after it reaches Boston for this reason, and he is the one that should make up the deficiency.

That puts the subject clearly. The one who asks the service and profits by it should pay the cost. But there is no reason that more than the fair cost and profit should be paid. The point is illustrated by the grievance the banks had when the express companies undertook to make remittances for a charge, and collected without remitting. The express companies did not have to remit. They paid the transferred credit out of their local collections, and remitted only the balances. The service was performed, but on a wholesale scale. There were no specific costs in individual cases, and often large remittances were performed without the transfer of any cash at all.

It may work out the same way in the case of the Federal Reserve collections and remittances at par. If any individual depositor wants a payment made to any place or under any conditions which make special service to him necessary, he ought to pay for it. But if, as an incident to a large business, debits and credits cross and cancel each other with less cost than ever has been known, the business ought not to be charged at the same rate as though it were necessary to make over the counter payments and collections. The outlook is not entirely clear. Nobody knows how much the new method will cost, or what effect it will have in altering and quickening the flow of funds. When the cost is known, and when it is perceived where it falls, the banks will know whom to charge and how much. But that will be no excuse for overcharging anybody. If it shall appear that the economies actually relieve the banks so that they make a profit without any special charge except that incidental to their general business, everybody ought to be glad, even the bankers now feeling uncertain about it. The new idea is being developed with expert care, and there is nothing compulsory about it. Everybody is to have an option, including the option of making new business by new methods, or of letting somebody else do it.

THE BUILDING INSPECTION BILLS

By a resolution adopted on Friday the Board of Estimate approved the plan for the simplification of building inspection embodied in the report of the Mayor's committee. Under this plan the Board of Estimate, if the Legislature will refer to it the readjustment of the building inspection duties and functions now distributed through various departments, will undertake "to work out a feasible and "practical plan of affording relief and "doing away with the evils now com- "plained of."

The evils complained of are notorious. Under the present law and practice the Departments of Police, Fire, Tenement House, Health, Water Supply, Public Works, and Licenses are vested with powers and functions in regard to the inspection of buildings, and such powers are exercised also by the Bureau of Buildings in each borough and by the State Department of Labor. The remedy sought is to do away with this senseless duplication of power and responsibility which has in practice proved to be a great nuisance, and to effect the reform through consolidation.

The Lockwood bill seeks to accomplish the reform by creating a Bureau of Buildings in each borough. That measure, however, contains a great deal of matter, some of it not relevant to the main purpose, and certain of its provisions are open to grave objection. For these reasons the Board of Estimate has disapproved of that measure. The plan to which the board has given its sanction has the very great advantage of embodying the home rule principle. Building inspection is an administrative matter, and the Board of Estimate is the real governing administrative body in this city. There is no doubt that it could work out a plan which would remove the evils and confusion of overlapping authority, while at the same time taking due note of local interests in the various boroughs.

The Wagner-Smith bill, which gives this power to the Board of Estimate, is a simple measure, and thus avoids the risk of introducing undesirable, or even unintended, changes, so that in that respect also it seems to be preferable to the longer and more complex bill for which the Board of Estimate asks that it be substituted. There is no doubt that the people of the city would be entirely willing to intrust to the chief administrative body in the Municipal Government the duty of working out a practical plan for the inspection of buildings.

MR. MORGAN'S ART GIFTS.

It was well worth while, in the public interest, again to lay emphasis, as has been done in an article which appears today in the Magazine Section of THE SUNDAY TIMES, on the great value of the gifts and loans of the late Mr. MORGAN to our Metropolitan Museum of Art, quite apart from the enormous variety of treasures specified as the Morgan Collection, including the Chinese porcelains and the Fragonard panels which lately have been sold. For many years Mr. MORGAN was a generous contributor to the Museum's collections, he was the prime mover in the development of its department of Egyptian antiquities which in late years has been so greatly enriched, while his gifts of paintings, mediæval and sixteenth century tapestries, carvings, decorations, altar pieces, and other works, representing a value not to be expressed in money terms, though their cost was always large, have helped to give our Museum its place in the front rank among the art institutions of the world. This is only specifying a few of his gifts. It is estimated that, apart from the later collections, the Museum contains works of art in every branch, and representative of the spirit of many nations and epochs, which are fairly valued at $10,000,000. The article enumerating and describing some of these from the expert's point of view is worthy of attention.

The growth of the Metropolitan Museum to its present eminence among the museums of the world has been comparatively rapid. Collections of permanent value are generally of very slow growth. Since its foundation, less than half a century ago, our Museum has attained to a rank which ordinarily could not be reached in centuries of patient toil. Few similar institutions have had, from their very inception, the advantage of the sustaining influence of directors of large wealth, good judgment, and broad liberality. That the removal of all or any part of the Morgan Collection lately placed on exhibition must cause regret among the frequenters of the Museum is perfectly true, but it is well to bear in mind that without them the aesthetic and educational influence of the Museum would still be enormous, and that the richness and variety of its treasures are largely due to Mr. MORGAN'S generosity and sagacity as a Director, to his own willingness to give, and the effect of his example on others.

SEND THE JUPITER TO MANILA.

The Manila Chamber of Commerce wants a naval collier to be sent to the assistance of the commerce of the Philippines because of the dear freights due to the war. The Navy Department is at liberty to send a naval collier, with no further charge to the Manila Chamber of Commerce than that it shall repay to the Navy Department the running cost of the collier. The Marine Review has demonstrated how truly cheap Government shipping is, and gave the figures for the Jupiter, one of three naval colliers. The Jupiter cost $1,271,986 and was built by the Government in eighteen months. The two sister ships were built by private concerns in six months at a contract cost of $951,000. There was a profit in the latter cost, but none in the Government construction.

Yet the Jupiter's cost includes no charges for interest over an exceptionally and unnecessarily long construction period, to say nothing of operation and amortization. The Jupiter's cost included nothing for maintenance, or taxes, or salaries, or other countless overhead charges. Altogether the Jupiter cost perhaps twice what the Jason and the Orion cost. The Marine Review reckons her transportation cost at $43 a ton for coal costing $3 a ton on board. The charter cost for carriage of coal on the same service was $7 a ton.

It does not follow that the navy should have no colliers, and that all its service should be by chartered colliers. It would seem that the navy ought to check its costs. It would further be within moderate argument to suggest that the country wants none of that sort of economy in its merchant service. It comes much too high to the country, and it is the basis of unfair competition by those who receive it with those who do not receive it. The very first condition of considering a Government merchant marine is that it should be subjected to the same regulation as all other public utilities, respecting both its costs and its charges, and particularly with the limitation that when its capital was exhausted on that basis the experiment should stop. That would make it humanly certain that the experiment would stop, and would even make it probable that it never would begin. A Government marine which did not discriminate, was compelled to compete fairly, and not to charge rates unduly low—such a thing as unduly low rates is at last coming within the view of the regulators—would lose its attractiveness.

These are some of the reasons why we have no objection to Manila having the free use of a naval collier, subject only to payment of mere Government costs. If Manila should prefer to get its collier in the present commercial supply nobody would object. But the collier should not be given to Manila at the cost of the taxpayers, and Government shipping should not be represented to be cheap.

THE MUNICIPAL FLAG.

Probably everybody knows that the City of New York has its flag, but, as it is not one which strikes terror to the foeman's heart or makes the patriot's bosom to throb, it is not one of which we often take note. It is frequently spread to the breeze, it is the emblem of the power, the wealth, and the corporate dignity of the metropolis. Nobody seems to remember when the present flag came into existence. The committee of Art Commission Associates, whose report has already been summarized in THE TIMES, has been unable to trace its history. It is white and bears in its centre the seal of the city in blue. As it is not beautiful and has no history, there is no reason why it should not be discarded.

The Art Commission's committee favors the substitution of a flag which shall fitly symbolize the city's origin, "containing the colors orange, white, "and blue, arranged in perpendicular "bars of equal dimensions, (the blue "being nearest to the flagstaff,) bear- "ing the seal of the city in blue on the "middle, or white, bar, the colors to "conform as nearly as possible to "those of the flag of the United Neth- "erlands in use in 1626." The blue is pure indigo and the orange the authentic Dutch shade. From a historic point of view, the argument of the committee is unassailable. Judged from an artistic point of view, the flag they favor will be better than the one of dubious origin the city now uses. If there is any other view to be considered, it will doubtless find ample expression in the discussions the proposed change of the flag is bound to provoke, and these discussions cannot fail to be both interesting and profitable.

The committee has also given intelligent consideration to the city's seal. The seals now in use in the various departments conform in general character, but "scarcely any two "of them are exactly alike and most "of them are inaccurate and highly "inartistic in execution." The authentic seal bears a shield with symbols of commerce and industry, upheld by a burgher on one side holding a plumb line and an Indian on the other. The symbols are windmill fans, beavers, and flour barrels. It is well that the municipal seal should be both authentic and standardized. Such controversies as this over symbols and trappings may not seem highly important at first glance, but they are apt to be useful. This one should serve to stimulate interest in the study of the origins of this big town and its development, to cultivate a just and wholesome pride in the city. We have said that little notice is taken these days of the city's flag. But it is surely worth noticing, and its significance should be appreciated.

SHORT SKIRTS.

It is late in the day to commend the wearing of short skirts out of doors by women, but, nevertheless, we take this occasion heartily to commend that prevailing mode. A frock which is not only short enough to clear the ground, but sufficiently ample to give its wearer perfect freedom of the limbs, so that her walk may be natural and unhampered, deserves welcome. Remembrance of the trailing garments which, when they were not lifted, swept the pavements, and impeded the freedom of the wearers when they were, is unpleasant. We are emboldened to say, also, that both the size and the shape of the feet of New York women and their taste in footwear justify the short skirts.

Their little feet do not "peep out like mice beneath their petticoats," but they patter very agreeably through the thoroughfares. To see dainty women tripping along the storm-swept streets on such a day as yesterday wearing thin-soled shoes must arouse the admiration of many a heavily shod man and afflict the elderly men who cling to their unsightly "arctics" with a sense of shame. Their defiance of the weather as to shoes and low-necked bodices has not measurably increased the ravages of pneumonia.

But there is one manifestation of the short-skirt fashion which merits graver and more scientific considera- tion than we can hope to devote to it. The prevailing height is, we believe, eight inches from the ground; thus the keen male observer notes not only the feet but the ankles of his superiors in endurance and fidelity to fashion. In fact, he notes more, and it has amazed us to see that the two lines upward after leaving the ankles are so rarely parallel. In fact, the divergence is noted so frequently as to indicate that the two sexes, as to the lower limbs, are not constructed on the same model. Of course, there are bowlegged men, but they are exceptional. And we must admit that diligent studies through the medium of musical comedy show that many women have precisely perpendicular lower limbs. The extraordinary elevation of the new short skirt, however, opens a new field for scientific investigation.

TWO SIEGES.

It was 462 years ago next month that the last great siege of Constantinople began. MOHAMMED II. moved on the city in February, but the ponderous character of his artillery made it impossible to get his weapons in place for three months longer; and the real siege began in April, 1453. It lasted fifty-three days, and MOHAMMED entered the city and extinguished the last remains of the Roman Empire on May 29.

Cannon were still in the experimental stage, and there was a belief that the bigger the gun the more destructive it would be; so MOHAMMED had a cannon made the diameter of whose mouth is said to have been two feet and a half. Stone balls were still in use in those days. MOHAMMED had 70,000 men, while the force of the Christians did not exceed 9,000. The Turkish fleet consisted of 320 vessels. The Christians were inadequately supplied with gunpowder, and every repulse they inflicted on the Turks brought nearer the day of their own downfall.

Battering rams, cannon, and liquid fire were used constantly in the attack upon the half-ruined forts of Constantinople, and at one time the Turks sent forward a wooden turret on rollers, which was destroyed by the Greeks and their allies. A Christian squadron of only five ships repulsed the Turks in a desperate naval engagement, though MOHAMMED himself, sitting on horseback on the beach, yelled reproaches at his sailors and even spurred his horse into the sea.

MOHAMMED conceived the desperate operation of carrying his ships overland from the Bosporus into the higher part of the harbor. In one night the Turkish fleet climbed a hill and was launched, and the upper harbor was occupied. The Ottoman cannon demolished the Greek forts in forty days, and the final assault began in the morning of May 29. The Emperor CONSTANTINE fought to the last and died like a hero; and a pitiless sack of the city began the moment it fell, under the explicit permission and even order of MOHAMMED himself.

An invasion of Servia began within a few days, and the Turk was placed firmly on his European throne, the throne of which he has made so little use that is of any benefit to the human race. If the operations now being conducted against Constantinople end in a victory for the Allies, retribution will have come at last after four centuries and a half, the Turk will give up the power he has misused, and the Eastern Empire, under another name, will come to its own again; NICHOLAS will take over what CONSTANTINE PALAEOLOGUS fought to save and died vainly to protect.

POLICE ZEAL.

It is well that Judge SWANN is to investigate the charge of a police frame-up against the young Italians charged with having placed a bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The public mind is not easy on that question. It has no sympathy for the two young men if they really are guilty, as they seem to be by their own confessions; but we have never had any love in this country for the agent provocateur, who plays so large a part in criminal investigation in some other countries. If it appears that the Azeff system has been introduced into New York it will be an unwelcome discovery.

There are, doubtless, hundreds of young men among the hundreds of thousands in New York who are so careless and irresponsible that they could be tempted into any kind of adventure. It is to be hoped that the police are not engaged in that sort of work. The people of this city have no sympathy with or interest in anarchists; but if a policeman inveigles some foolish young fellow of anarchistic tendencies into a crime it is the policeman who is the anarchist. It is annoying and dangerous to the police to have any class of crimes go undetected, and the temptation is strong to force the issue. This temptation must be resisted.

Graft in War Supplies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is with regret that every honest business man reads about the shameful revelations of graft in connection with the buying of war supplies.

The agent who has been investigating the alleged graft for one of the foreign Governments is said to have proposed as a remedy to overcome the deplorable conditions that his Government ask for open bids. Allow me to suggest as a still better remedy that the buyer first ascertain what manufacturers are reliable. He may thereafter, from samples, select the grade of goods he desires, finally bargaining with the merchant whose samples he selects. In this way he will receive the greatest value for his money.

J. SCHIOTT.

Bridgeport, Conn., March 5, 1915.

MUSIC IN AMERICA

Not Relished by the Masses as in European Countries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article "Opera and Bankruptcy" touches a vital question in American national life—that of the racial psychology of music. But it emphasizes the fact that the Chicago Opera failed because it "was better, on the whole, than that of the subsidized opera houses of Europe. * * * To support such opera a very large number of persons must pay high prices." After having been a music critic here, in Russia, and Finland, I should have a differing opinion.

Though there are some first-class European opera singers in the employ of the American opera companies—singers who have made their reputation by means of clever advertisements—the performances are by no means superior even to such subsidized European opera houses as those in Riga, Helsingfors, Kieff, or Reval, not to speak of the opera companies in Petrograd, Moscow, and Dresden.

Good as an individual American opera star may be, yet the ensemble and the performance as a whole do not surpass in any way that of a provincial European company. Though I am inclined to think that the conventional opera of Europe is out of date, yet I must say that music in America is an artificial class art. This country has, in imitation of Europe, a certain musically interested class, but the people as a whole look at music as an expensive luxury. Though it may be true that there is a big trade with musical instruments here, yet the fact remains that they are bought and kept as necessary pieces of furniture.

The American high society, which attends the concerts and operas, does it as a social function. With the exception of professional musicians, there is no real love of music here. My investigation in New York revealed that the musical associations in which the real people are interested are those of Germans, Bohemians, Hungarians, Russians, Poles, Lithuanians, and Scandinavians, but none of real Americans—that is people born here.

It is the lack of folk music that results in the average American being so little musical. I remember when I lived or traveled in Russia, Scandinavia, or Germany that the people sang always. The workingmen, soldiers, farmers and intellectuals sang wherever they had an opportunity. Picnic parties or social functions took place with music of some kind. The people evidently love music. I have lived some time here, but I have never heard singing people, never singing excursion parties. The only music that I have heard thus far is the awful ragtime concoctions performed in restaurants and at homes. The reason seems to be the fact that people are here trained to worship sports. The prevalent vogue of dancing is the only spontaneous expression of folk art in the United States. The schools in this country care very little for music, and there is no inspiration in the form of folksong festivals and popular concerts that would educate the masses.

That musical enterprises, such as the Boston, Chicago, and Century Opera Companies, failed is due to the fact that they were not institutions that grew out of the people, but came into existence artificially. America should pay less attention to athletics, and cultivate more the love of music.

IVAN NARODNY.

New York, March 6, 1915.

PRINCETON ARMED MEN

Enrolled Not Without Much Undergraduate Opposition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Statements sent out from Princeton to THE TIMES and other papers in regard to the establishment here of an optional course in military instruction have ignored the fact that the opposition to the plan among the undergraduates, if not stronger, is at least as strong as the agitation in its favor.

The question of student instruction in military practice has been under discussion here for the last two months. It has received particular attention because indorsed by President Hibben and Professor George B. McClellan. A majority of the Faculty favor the plan, but there is an active minority in strong opposition. So far as the undergraduates themselves are concerned, there seems to be a good majority opposed to the whole idea of military training. Several weeks ago every student was given an opportunity to enroll himself as favoring the establishment of a military corps. Of the 1,600-odd undergraduate members of the university less than 500 handed in their names. Many of these, as was afterward learned, signed under a misapprehension and had no intention of joining a student corps if one were organized. The Senior Council appointed a committee to report the undergraduate attitude on the question; and this committee, after investigation, reported unfavorably. As a result, the council has failed to take the expected step, indorsing the Faculty plan. The Daily Princetonian, official organ of undergraduate opinion, published yesterday a column editorial vigorously opposing the action of the Faculty. I quote an extract:

> It is not particularly on account of its influence on Princeton that The Princetonian condemns the plan. But it is undeniably a pity to have a part, even so small a part as is proposed, in spreading the doctrine of preparedness for war among the young men of the country. Never have arguments that preparedness is an insurance against war been on the face of things so absurd.

In addition to this spontaneous opposition, the Princeton organization of the recently formed collegiate league to restrict armament is preparing an active campaign against the inauguration of the drill system.

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, Jr.

Princeton, N. J., March 5, 1915.

Telephone Rates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of THE TIMES this morning there was a notice that the five-cent phone rate would be in effect July 1, and that the rate to individual business and residence lines will be $42 instead of $48. But the rate at present is not $48. For some time there has been a reduction from that rate, making the actual amount paid $43.20 per year, or $3.60 per month. The present subscriber is saved only $1.20 per annum, or the noble sum of 10 cents per month.

Of course, those sending many messages will profit by the concession of a larger number transmitted for the reduced rate. It is, however, unfortunate that no temptation is offered to people of small means, although in cities, towns, and villages outside of New York almost everybody is able to install a telephone. Why could there not be in residences slot machines for those desiring to use them? This is done in other cities, the company being guaranteed a certain number of messages paid for in advance. Certainly some method should be employed to make this convenience within the reach of more people than have ever been able to use it heretofore.

A WOMAN WHO VALUES THE PHONE.

New York, March 6, 1915.

A Question of Propriety.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A man of 40, in town a day or two, meets a lady just younger, an old friend, a musician. They go to dine together. The man says: "Come up to the house and have some music." They go; the house is otherwise empty. Neither of the two is married. Both belong to excellent families; both are in business, the lady being an editor. At 11 o'clock the man takes the lady home.

In another case a much younger self-supporting woman goes from her studio in the afternoon, calls at an apartment house, finds the family out of town, the son only, a bachelor, at home. She stays an hour or two with him alone. At dinner time they go out. These also are of superior family and were brought up after old-fashioned American ideas.

In our rapid evolution have things so changed as to make it a matter of course that young people, unmarried, have this freedom together? Is it an accepted custom? To endeavor to stop progress, or to look upon it with an evil eye, is unworthy, but sometimes the world we live in surprises us by its changes.

H.

New York, March 6, 1915.

THE MULDOON SERIES.

These and Other Boys' Ten-Centers Telescoped by the Movies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of your correspondents have alluded to Shorty, Jimmy Grimes, Tommy Bounce, and other comic young gentlemen of whom they read in The Boys of New York, Young Men of America, Happy Days, and other weekly publications issued from 1875 to the present day. Happy Days still exists—but none have mentioned that philosophic, always in trouble Irishman, "Muldoon, the Solid Man." He first appeared in the columns of The Young Men of America in 1878 or 1879, and remained in them and in periodicals which took its place till 1896. "Muldoon's Boarding House," "Muldoon's Brother Dan," "Muldoon Abroad," "Senator Muldoon," "Muldoon the Cop," "Muldoon's Grocery Store," "Muldoon's Flats," "Muldoon's Trip Around the World," "Muldoon in Ireland," and many others followed the first "Solid Man," and gave pleasure to thousands and thousands of boy readers from one end of the country to the other.

Later Tim Finnegan, living in the Gas House district—Muldoon lived originally in the Ninth Ward and afterward on Madison Avenue—followed his earlier countrymen and had much the same sort of adventures. The decline of Shorty, Muldoon, Jimmy Grimes, Frank Reade, Jack Wright, Nick Carter, and other heroes is not due to iconoclasts, for the stories would be as popular today—I saw Spanish translations of Buffalo Bill and Nick Carter on sale all over Spain, and a French translation of Nick Carter in Paris three years ago, and Jack Wright and Frank Reade were for a long time reproduced in London—were it not for the moving picture shows, which have ruined their sales, as they have put out of business many cheap theatres in New York City and all over the country.

Connected with a publishing house which was responsible for many of these old-time stories, and writing a part of some of them, I am in a position to know the reason, as I have suffered, as have many writers, from the inroads of the movies. The boys of today spend their nickels, not for reading, which never hurt the boys of from thirty to ten years ago, but to go to moving picture shows, the literary value of which is not to be compared to that of even the much maligned boys' literature of a generation ago and later.

CECIL BURLEIGH.

Middle Hope, N. Y., March 8, 1915.

FAMILY AND MARRIAGE.

Is the Goal Happiness, or the Upbringing of Children?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of the oldest surviving members of the Parish of the Ascension (a parish which under Eastburn, Bedell, Cotton Smith, and E. Winchester Donald, has always stood for the highest ideals of the Christian family) I wish to protest most emphatically against the attitude of the present rector on the subject of divorce. What a strange contention is Dr. Grant's that children would be better off if parents were allowed by law to divorce each other at will! In this connection I quote from an article, "The Family and the Individual," in the February Atlantic, Page 175:

> Speaking of marriage, M. Demolombe, the well-known jurist, has said: "This contract, the most ancient and most universal of all, was not invented by human legislators. Its origin goes back to God Himself. * * * Among all peoples marriage has been a religious act, placed under the tutelage of the Divinity." Marriage is not created by law, like other contracts. The law, finding it already in existence, recognizes it, establishes it, strengthens it. In all the ancient forms of society this sacred origin of marriage was so clearly understood that it was placed under the protection of religion. Such was its position in the social systems of Egypt, Greece, and Rome, as Fustel de Coulanges shows in his admirable Cite Antique. Christianity, which in its turn inherited the institution of marriage, made it a sacrament, so as to put upon it clearly the stamp of religion. This sacrament the husband and wife administered to each other as they exchanged their eternal promises in the presence of the priest. * * * Its aim was not the happiness of the contracting parties, but the creation of a new family, from which the union of heart and of flesh, of will and of deed, would allow no turning back.

How unreasonable it is to suppose that the sanctity of home life is to be promoted in the interest of children by a succession of husbands and wives as often as love or lust may dictate! Is real or fancied happiness the right test?

AN OLD ASCENSIONITE.

Flushing, L. I., March 6, 1915.

CHILD OF A PARTY?

Does the American Legion Identify Itself with the Progressives?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your report headed "American Legion to Get a Charter," the last paragraph reads:

> At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Progressive Party on Monday a resolution favoring the plan of defense proposed by the legion will be submitted to the committee by Robert P. Levis.

Is the Progressive Party the true parent of the legion, or only a belated godfather? It would appear, to a thinking person, that the above quoted proposal comes too closely upon the heels of the initial announcement of the formation of the legion to find its explanation or excuse in the "psychological moment," so dear to one of America's "bulliest" fighters. And yet, like the closing verse of an old story by Thomas Nelson Page—

> Over all there hung a fear,
> Which the spirit daunted;
> Said, as plain as whisper in the ear,
> This place is haunted!

there is a feeling that "this place is haunted." Perhaps the Progressive Party is, in the words of the Irishman, only a "proxy," i. e., "a godfather or a godmother when she is unable to be present."

Tuesday last, March 2, I applied, by letter, for membership in the American Legion, giving such information as to my qualifications as was suggested through the press as desirable. This I considered an act of patriotism!

Comes now your estimable paper with its burden (daily) of enlightenment, and, presto! I have joined a political party! Surely there lurks no attempt in this godfatherly party (be proxy) to coin my patriotism into votes! And yet the ghost of 1912 will not down, but haunts the stage as something that cannot rest. Is it possible that I have but syphoned my loyalty upon the partisan altar of some ambitious coterie of my fellow-citizens, instead of being a volunteer in "a first line of national defense!"

The Army and Navy of these United States were very properly divorced from politics, and any organization which may be formed to co-operate with them, under the necessary authority of Congress, will hardly appeal to the patriotic principle or imagination of our nation if conceived in the secrecy of any committee and delivered through the birthday agony of any political party!

Let us hope that the baptismal sufferings of this infant shall pass and a lusty youngster emerge, christened American Legion, in the full light of popular approval, and let us dedicate these twentieth century minutemen to the service of that holy triplicity, national honor, international righteousness, and universal peace!

HENRY HARRISON SHEETS.

New York, March 3, 1915.

INCREASE IN REVENUES.

Spring Import Business and Income Tax May Wipe Out Treasury Deficit

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Government revenues have begun to show a slight increase, due largely to the usual Spring import business, with consequent enlarged receipts from customs. The Treasury deficit, which a few weeks ago was in the neighborhood of $85,000,000, has fallen to about $80,000,000.

Although Treasury officials are loath to make any predictions, the expected increase in customs receipts from about March 1 until the end of the fiscal year in June, together with the income tax, may possible wipe out the deficit entirely. The time for making income tax returns has expired, but it will be weeks before Treasury officials are able to estimate how the tax is to act as a revenue producer this year.

ASK $100,000 IN TEN DAYS.

To Canvass for Fund for Brooklyn Neighborhood Guild.

A ten-day whirlwind campaign to raise $100,000 for the United Neighborhood Guild at 176 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, will take place in that borough this month. This guild was formed six years ago to unify and organize on an efficient basis three separate settlement works—the Brooklyn Guild, the oldest settlement in Brooklyn, now Maxwell House; the Italian Settlement, and the former Asacog House.

Two hundred volunteer workers, representing some of the best-known society people in Brooklyn, are to seek subscriptions to the fund. The opening dinner of the campaign will be held in the Hotel Bossert at 6 P. M. on March 17, and the campaign will start the following morning. There will be nightly rallies in the Bossert during the ten working days of the money-raising movement. The volunteers will assemble at dinner at 6 o'clock each evening and the teams will report progress.

ART NOTES.

Paintings by Van Deering Perrine on View—Prints and Etchings.

At the Ralston Gallery are paintings by Van Deering Perrine, showing how complete has been the change in the method of his work during the last half dozen years. His color has become much stronger and livelier, and he has studied the laws of chromatics with assiduity. After he has made up his mind concerning the construction of his color arrangement he lets his feeling for color do the rest, "feeding" his canvas at various points the colors the composition seems hungriest for. In the outer gallery he has the latest developments of his theories, but the inner gallery shows a girl in the sun and shade of a Summer day, fairly competing in interest with the most abstract "impressions."

At the Print Gallery.

Florence W. Gotthold and May N. Washburn are showing their work at the Print Gallery until March 16. Both exhibitors seem to have derived their inspiration from objects of decorative art, such as porcelains and majolicas. The strong, brilliant color and high key make a vivid impression, and increase the respect of the observer for artists who dare so greatly as the modern school. Every failure to indicate a right construction, every feebleness of observation and defect in training comes to the fore in the fierce light that beats upon the palette of the modern artists. It would be idle to deny that there are many deficiencies in the equipment of these plucky young painters, but they face publicity with a fine courage that ought to win its reward.

Etchings on View.

At the Anderson Galleries are etchings, mezzotints, and color prints, for the most part from the collection of Horace K. Devereux. They include three Zorns, nude subjects, a number of Whistlers, and the magnificent Kennedy catalogue of the Whistler etchings, also etchings by Legros, Haig, Haden, Brangwyn, Buhot, and two or three of Ward's mezzotints after Morland, with other items attractive to collectors. The sale will take place March 9 and 10.

Pictures by Horatio Walker.

At the Montross Gallery is a collection of recent pictures by Horatio Walker, with studies and sketches in color and in black and white. Mr. Walker is one of the large number of painters for whom such an exhibition does much. It shows how fresh is the first impression that in the finished picture is apt to flag and deaden. Take the black-and-white study for "The Harrower: Sunrise," its great diagonal sweep of light in the sky is more impressive, more eloquent of the glory of light, than the colored version; and precisely because in the painting it is a colored version, not an emanation of color and light, but applied pigment.

"Evening: Isle d'Orleans," is a quieter effect, closed in by the farmyard surroundings, and is the most satisfying of the collection. If we except the pigs, of course. Mr. Walker is a past master of pig pink. Nothing more delightful in its way than the small porker, with a peaches and cream complexion, among the studies in color, could well be imagined. The "Peasant Girl" and "Girl and Geese," painted directly from nature, also are serious little works, but most interesting to the student are the pages of real sketches, horrible and bloodthirsty little fragments from the London Zoo, swift notations of pose and action in the sheep of park or field, those deeply considered but unpremeditated notes that an artist makes for his own use, with the public well out of mind. The exhibition lasts until March 20.

RE-MARRIAGE.

It seemed so wonder-sweet at last to
come back home to him—
My whole soul full of passion and my
tired eyes tense and dim;
He touched my fingers lightly in that
senseless, jostling crowd,
But the choruses within us both were
singing long and loud!
His lips ran on of country-folk, of
trains and motor boats,
But all the time our sobbing hearts
were beating in our throats.
The highway sped beside us with the
springtime in the trees,
But both the hungry hearts in us were
sighing with the breeze.
We looked into each other's eyes and
knew that pain was done—
That life had thwacked and pummeled
us, but we at last had won.
And who was I to threaten fate and
shudder at the cost?
And what cared I for women-folk that
he had loved and lost?
And what to him were other lands and
smiles and laughs of men?
The only thing that counted was that
we were one again!

JANE BURR.

FOOD SUPPLY AMPLE, STATISTICIANS SAY

Even if Wheat Runs Short, Department of Agriculture Shows, Other Crops Are Sufficient.

NO DANGER FROM EXPORTS

1,000,000 Bushels a Day Can Be Sent Abroad Without Exhausting Supply Needed at Home.

That there will not be a shortage of foodstuffs in this country because of the unusual demands of the warring nations of Europe upon American wheat is indicated by figures compiled by statisticians of the Department of Agriculture. Should there be a shortage of wheat, which is unlikely, there is a great surplus in other food crops in the United States, a number of which could be used as substitutes.

The 1914 wheat crop of the United States was estimated to be 891,000,000 bushels. The estimated surplus carried over from 1913 was about 76,000,000 bushels. There was, therefore, a total available supply of 967,000,000 bushels. As the normal per capita consumption of wheat in the United States is about 5.3 bushels, 520,000,000 bushels should meet our normal domestic demand for food; in addition, 90,000,000 bushels are required annually for seeding; therefore, 610,000,000 bushels should supply the normal domestic demand. This would leave a surplus of 357,000,000 bushels. Of this surplus about 210,000,000 bushels were exported by Jan. 30. This left 147,000,000, or 40,000,000 bushels more than our average annual export for the last five years, for export between Feb. 1 and the appearance of the new crop, or for carrying over into the next crop year. The amount is sufficient to permit the export of nearly 1,000,000 bushels a day until July 1, before which time the new crop will begin to be available. This is about the average recent exportation.

The large demand for our wheat arises from the fact that there was an estimated world's shortage of over 400,000,000 bushels outside of the United States, from the fact that the Russian exportable surplus of 100,000,000 bushels is not available generally, and from the fact that the belligerent nations are eager to obtain food supplies.

The American crop will begin to appear before July. The Argentine crop is now coming on the market. It is estimated that from that source there will be available 100,000,000 bushels. A surplus of 75,000,000 bushels or more from India will be available in May and June.

Wheat does not constitute more than 12 per cent. of our diet, about the same as poultry and eggs. Meat and dairy products constitute 48 per cent., vegetables 11 per cent. fruits, nuts, sugar, fish, and other items the remaining 10 per cent. There are larger supplies of corn and other grains, meat animals, dairy products, potatoes, and fruit at the opening of 1915 than for many years.

The most important competing products are corn and potatoes. This is shown by the fact that, while the normal consumption of wheat is 5.3 bushels, in Maine it is only 4.7 bushels and in Michigan 5. In the wheat-growing States, where wheat is abundant, such as Minnesota, the average is 7.2, whereas in the South, where corn is much used, the average is 4 bushels. Normally about 3 per cent. of the corn crop is consumed as food. Of our total crop about 80,000,000 bushels would be used for food, the remainder for other purposes. The balance could be used for foods and substitutes used for animals. This year the available supply of potatoes is 4.1 bushels per capita; the average production 3.8 bushels. The average price of meat animals was 7 per cent. cheaper in January than a year ago, butter 2 per cent. lower, the price of chickens slightly lower, of potatoes 35 per cent. lower, and of apples 37 per cent. lower.

From these figures statisticians agree that the United States is not likely to be threatened with a shortage of foodstuffs.

CHURCH NOW IN NEW HOME.

Dr. Merle-Smith to Deliver Sermon There Today.

Dr. Merle-Smith this morning will preach his first sermon in the new house of the Central Presbyterian Church at Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. The building was formerly that of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, which, since the sale of its property a few days ago, has gone out of existence and most of the old members have signified their willingness to join the Presbyterian body. The former home of the Central Presbyterian Church in Fifty-seventh Street near Broadway has been placed on the market for sale.

The excellent choir of the Central Church has been retained. In addition to the quartet, it also includes Franz Kaltenborn as violinist and Miss Mildred Dilling, harpist.

Dr. Hugh Black, who supplied the pulpit of the Central Church during the greater part of the season since September, has been engaged by Dr. Merle-Smith to preach once a Sunday next Fall and Winter.

EWEN ESTATE

TEA GARDEN TO AID WORK OF RED CROSS

Society Women to Serve in a Pergola at Flower Show in Grand Central Palace.

SEASON'S BUDS TO ASSIST

Chapters of Red Cross and Various Relief Committees to be in Charge on Successive Days.

A number of prominent women are arranging a unique tea garden to be held at the Grand Central Palace, in connection with the International Flower Show, from Wednesday, March 17, to March 23. The tea garden will be in a pergola 100 feet long, where society women, assisted each day by twenty young girls, will serve tea, and there will be dancing in the afternoon and evening. Hotels and caterers are to contribute the teas, cakes, and other things that go to make up afternoon teas, and the entire receipts will go to the American Red Cross and the Non-Combatant Committees, the latter to expend the money for the women and children left in want by the war.

Mrs. Mitchel, the wife of the Mayor, will be present the first day to receive with the Tea Garden Committee, and the Mayor has also promised to be there for a while. The committee is made up of Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper, Chairman; Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Vice Chairman, assisted by Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. William Greenough, Mrs. N. B. Potter, Mrs. Newbold LeRoy Edgar, Mrs. Ernest Schelling, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. Seymour Cromwell, Mrs. Justus Ruperti Mrs. Frank Hunter Potter, Mrs. Russell T. Moore, Mrs. Walter Maynard, Lady Herbert, Mrs. Thomas R. French, Mrs. A. Henry Mosle, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Francis Boardman, Mrs. Linzee Blagden, Mrs. Austin Baldwin, and the Misses Margaret Cameron, Ellen L. Adee, Anne Depew Faulding, Louise Sands and Janetta Alexander.

The vine-twined lattice work of the pergola will be gay with colored electric lights. Charles Dana Gibson has contributed an attractive poster for the program of the Garden.

On the opening day the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross and the Committee of Mercy will have charge of the tea garden. Of the former R. W. de Forest is the Chairman, Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper is the Secretary. The officers of the Committee of Mercy are Elihu Root, President; Charles W. Eliot, ex-President of Harvard; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mayor Mitchel and Commissioner Katharine B. Davis are Vice Presidents. August Belmont is Treasurer, and Frederick H. Allen and Mrs. Walter Maynard are Chairmen respectively of the Finance and Garden Committees.

On Thursday the Brooklyn Chapter, Dr. William Francis Campbell, Chairman, and the American Committee of the European Nationals will be in charge, Mrs. Whitney Warren is Chairman and the other members are Mrs. F. H. Allen, Mrs. Robert C. Bacon, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. William Greenough, Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton.

On Friday the American Polish Relief Committee, Mme. Modjeska Sembrich, President, and Mrs. Howard Van Sinderen, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the Westchester County Chapter, Mrs. Frank Hunter Potter, Chairman, will have the tea room.

On Saturday the Belgian Relief Committee, Mrs. Henry Mali, Mrs. Johnston de Forest, Mrs. Robert Thorn, Mrs. Linden Bates, Mrs. August Belmont, and Miss Anne Morgan, officers, and the Bronx County Chapter the officers of which include Mrs. E. C. Potter, Mrs. R. O. Niles, and the Misses Catherine S. Leverich, Ellen L. Adee, Emily W. Scott, and Eleanor V. Jacob will manage the affair.

On Sunday the Vacation War Relief Committee, officers, Mrs. Francis McN. Bacon, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Montgomery Hare, Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, and the Misses Robinson Smith, Anne Morgan, Maude Wetmore, and Ruth Shaw-Kennedy, and the New York County Chapter, for the benefit of the Servian Relief, will be in charge.

On Monday, March 22, the British War Relief Committee is to have the garden, together with the New York Committee of American Hotels for Refugees in Paris. Of the latter Mrs. Richard Derby is Chairman and the other members are Mrs. J. Lloyd Derby, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. George Whitney, the Misses Adelaide Spofford, and Janetta Alexander; Philip Roosevelt, C. F. Sabin, and H. Percy Ingram. The officers of the former committee are Lady Herbert, Mrs. Ralph Sanger, Mrs. A. S. Burden, Mrs. Alfred Coats, Mrs. J. W. Dixon, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. F. W. Whitridge, and Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar.

On Tuesday the Riverdale-Spuyten Duyvil-Kingsbridge Committee, American Red Cross, Mrs. Edward Delafield, President, and the German Relief Committee will be in charge. Mrs. Hugo Reisinger, Mrs. Karl Neuhoff, Mrs. Justus Ruperti, Mrs. Conrad Buhler, Mrs. W. S. Rasmus, and Mrs. Edmund Pavenstedt are on the latter, and on the former, with Mrs. Delafield, the officers are Mrs. Darwin P. Kingsley, Mrs. Francis Boardman, Mrs. J. R. Briggs, Mrs. Archibald Douglas, Mrs. David Carse, and Miss Elizabeth Dodge.

The dance committee is made up of Mrs. Mitchel as honorary Chairman and Mrs. A. Henry Mosle as Chairman. Assisting them will be Mrs. Adams Batcheller, Mrs. Lindsley Tappin, Mrs. Donn Barber, Mrs. W. J. Worcester, Mrs. G. K. B. Wade, and the Misses Juliana Cutting, Annabella Olyphant, Elizabeth S. Kendall, Adeline M. Townsend, and Josephine Gibson. Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mrs. A. S. Burden, and William A. Delano have arranged the decorative scheme, and those in charge of the tea room supplies are Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mrs. William Greenough, Mrs. Walter Maynard, and Miss Margaret Cameron.

All of these women will be assisted by young society girls, including many of this and last years' débutantes, and all are working hard to have their friends visit the Tea Garden.

BENEFIT FOR POLISH FUND.

Entertainment at Biltmore Will Be Patronized by Prominent New Yorkers.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich, President of the American Polish Relief Committee, received a letter from Frederic C. Penfield, the American Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, yesterday, in which the Ambassador said the suffering in Poland was as great as in Belgium. He acknowledged a remittance of $2,500 sent in care of the Embassy for the use of the Polish Committee in Vienna.

The American Polish Committee announced that a "Polish Night," under the patronage of some of the most prominent people in New York, will be given at the Hotel Biltmore on April 8. Franklin H. Paris is the director of the entertainment, while the dancers are being trained by Louis Chalif. Mme. Sembrich will sing.

The following additional subscriptions of $10 or more to the clothing fund of the Polish Committee were announced yesterday:

Rev. A. A. Traika.	$50	John K. Gore	$10
A. Curnee	100	Mrs. E. P. Scott	14
Anonymous	10	Mrs. Nootman	100
E. S. Pegran	10	Mrs. Seth Low	50
Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Stetson	100	Mrs. E. Schelling	30
E. C. Samson	10	Mrs. C. H. Williams	20
Isaac Well	10	Mrs. W. M. Kelly	25
C. W. Harkness	50	Miss F. Rhett	20
W. G. Low	10	Polish Rel. Com. Secretary	750
Miss E. J. Stone	100	Mrs. H. Fiagler	25
Horace White	10	Mrs. W. A. Evans	10
C. S. S.	25	Mrs. W. H. Bliss	200
E. A. Wicks	25	Mrs. L. Blagden	10
Mrs. E. F. Shepard, Jr.	100	Mrs. H. A. Alexander	50
J. F. Sheppard, Jr.	25	Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer	25
S. Stevens	10	Mrs. J. C. Livingston	10
Miss J. N. Morgan	10	Dr. R. Adee	25
Miss S. F. Thompson	10	Mrs. E. Blodgett	25
Dr. R. Adee	25	E. Schelling	100
Mrs. J. Roosevelt	25		
Mrs. J. McCullough	25		

To the general fund of the committee the following subscriptions were received yesterday:

Mrs. B. A. Hawley	$15	Mrs. S. M. Dawes	$100
Mrs. Blanchard Van Wagenen	50	Mrs. E. F. Green	25

The general fund now totals $25,378.47. Subscriptions should be sent to 14 East Forty-seventh Street.

$960,147 in Belgian Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund now totals $960,147.13, and of this amount $1,357.34 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's subscriptions of $10 or more were as follows:

Harriet R. McKim.	$250	Fourth Centr. A. L. Munford	10
Providence Journal.	122	Boys of Berkshire School	33
J. C. McCoy	50	Olive Simes	15
Alfred Vanderbilt.	100	New Haven Com.	1,400
Amb. P. Culver	100	Mrs. A. Mitchell Ursuline Academy, Springfield, Ill.	40
Lucy C. Abercrombie	10	Eugene Du Bois	10
E. B. Kent	25	Mrs. Clarence B. Smith's children	32
Col. by Mrs. R. W. Burdick	14	Norwood H. S., Norwood	25
Belgian Hares	10	Anonymous	10
H. Norton	10	R. H. W.	100
T. Gemmell	10	Thursday Afternoon Bridge Club	15
Women's Clubs, Oxford, Miss.	21	Melvin Brown	10
C. Birdsall	10	Amherst Col. lecture	25
Young Ladies' Mis. Soc., Sheehan, N. Y.	10		

Vacation Relief Fund.

The Vacation War Relief Committee of 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is the Treasurer, now has a fund of $30,611.30. Additional subscriptions of $10 or more received yesterday follow:

Miss Beebe	$15
Anonymous	54
Levy Brothers	19
Women's Conference Society	230
Mrs. Shelling	92
Central Committee on Scholarship	245
Emergency Relief Committee	1,223
Walker D. Hines	50
Miss Smith	28
Mrs. J. B. Never	12

Red Cross Fund $465,693.

The Red Cross European War Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 52 William Street, or 130 East Twenty-second Street, now amounts to $465,693.08. These subscriptions of $10 or more were acknowledged yesterday:

Trinity Chapel, New York	$100
Berkshire School, Sheffield, Mass.	50
C. E. Society, First Cong. Ch., Passaic.	35
Through John Wanamaker	26
Church House, Bible Class	11

Secours Fund $60,676.

Contributions received yesterday by Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, for the Secours National Fund, for the relief of destitute women and children in France, amounted to $176, making a total of $60,676.50. The donors included:

Mrs. J. H. Hume, Boston	$10
Mrs. Moses Taylor	10
Mrs. Robert Bacon	150

For Servian Relief.

The Servian Agricultural Relief Committee of America, subscriptions to which should be sent to 70 Fifth Avenue, acknowledged yesterday the following:

E. MacMillan	$50	H. C. Hibben	$25
Alice Dabney	10	Olive Simes	15
Manifesto	10	New Haven Com.	1,400
E. D. Adams	50		

John Munroe & Co., 30 Pine Street, beg to announce the following contributions to "The American Hostels for Refugees in Paris":

Janet R. Marran	$10	Mrs. H. A. Murray	$10
Mrs. A. X. Stein	10	Mrs. H. F. Garrison	10
Miss Taber	250	W. F. Martin	10
Miss Zabriskie	250	Mrs. A. Wade	10
Mrs. T. S. Young	10	Mrs. F. Reid	10

30,000 Lafayette Kits Sent.

More than 5,000 of the Lafayette Fund comfort kits and a large quantity of woolen goods donated by personal subscription left yesterday on the French Line ship Chicago for Havre. Another shipment of the comfort kits will be sent next Saturday. This brings the total number of kits sent to the French soldiers by the Lafayette Fund up to 30,000.

Several new committees have recently been organized for the Lafayette Fund in St. Louis, New Orleans, Nashville, Colorado Springs, and Los Angeles.

MISS UNDERWOOD ENGAGED.

Daughter of Late Kentucky Governor to Wed Major C. De L. Hine.

The engagement of Miss Helen Underwood, a daughter of the late Gov. John C. Underwood of Kentucky, and Major Charles De Lano Hine, a railway expert, is announced. Mrs. James Pierce Grant, a sister of Miss Underwood, gave a dinner dance last night in the Essex County Country Club for her. Miss Underwood's mother before her marriage was Miss Lucille Duncan of Bowling Green, Ky., and her grandfather was Judge Joseph Rogers Underwood, who was a United States Senator at the same time as Henry Clay. Senator Oscar W. Underwood, his grandson, is a cousin of Miss Underwood.

Major Hine was graduated from West Point in 1891 and joined the Sixth Infantry at Fort Thomas as a Lieutenant. While serving there he was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in the class of 1893. In 1895 he resigned his commission. His present title comes from active service as Major of volunteers in Cuba during the Spanish-American war.

Major Hine is a member of the Army and Navy Clubs of both Washington and New York and of the New York Railroad Club, the Washington Country Club, the Old Pueblo Club of Tucson, Ariz., and the American Club in the City of Mexico.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Mann-Berrian Wedding on Tuesday.

The Right Rev. James H. Darlington, Episcopal Bishop of Harrisburg, and a brother of Dr. Thomas Darlington, former Health Commissioner of New York, will officiate on Tuesday at the wedding of Miss Marion Edna Berrian and Emery Wilson Mann of New York. Bishop Darlington also officiated at the wedding of Miss Berrian's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Berrian. The wedding will take place in the Ladies' Chapel of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin in West Forty-sixth Street, and will be a quiet affair. Mr. Mann will take his bride to Bermuda for the honeymoon.

Engagements.

Mrs. George A. Arnold of Boston, Mass., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margaret Arnold, of 320 Central Park West, this city, to Hunley Abbott.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hudnut of Youngstown, Ohio, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Hudnut, to Dr. Jasper Coglan of Newark, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Strobel of this city announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elise Strobel, to Theodore Forster of Brooklyn Manor, L. I.

The engagement of Miss Virginia A. Talmage, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Alexander Talmage, to David Thornley Jones of Bloomfield, N. J., has been announced.

Mrs. Virginia L. P. Montgomery of 600 West 152d Street has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Linda Ludington Montgomery, to Kenneth Lee Jeffery of this city. The wedding is to take place on Thursday, April 29, in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue.

Much Distress Among the Poor.

Hundreds are appealing to us for the bare necessities of life. Some need coal, others clothing and shelter, and still others food.

Misfortune is responsible for their plight. They do not want charity, but a chance to be self supporting again.

Send gifts to George Blagden, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22nd Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR,
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Jr., President.
R. FULTON CUTTING,
Chairman Finance Committee.

PATRIOTIC APPEAL OPENS EXPOSITION

March and Tableaux at "Made in U. S. A." Show in Grand Central Palace.

DANCING A DAILY FEATURE

Other Attractions Include Movies of 105 Cities—Exhibits of Domestic Manufactures.

While every one rose to the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Baby" McAllister, 7 years old, representing "Maiden America," marched into the main hall of the Grand Central Palace last night followed by "Miss Columbia" and fifty costumed women representing the States and territories of the Union—and the first national "Made in U. S. A." Industrial Exposition was opened. The Rubinstein Choral sang the national hymn, and the patriotic parade swung around the hall, Miss Columbia waving her flag high over the head of "Baby" McAllister. A tableau was formed as the last words of the hymn rang out.

Thus the movement for the home consumption of home-made goods got impetus through patriotic appeal. Before the spectators had had time thoroughly to examine the exhibits of American manufacturers to see what had been and could be made in the U. S. A., their interest was stimulated by the stirring reminder that products placed before them for inspection should receive consideration first because they were manufactured under the Stars and Stripes. This appeal will be made in tableaux, pictures, and plays every day of the exposition, which will be open daily except today throughout this week.

After the grand march last night, there was general dancing until midnight. Dancing will be a daily feature of the exposition, informal tea dances from 3:30 to 7 o'clock, and evening dancing from 9 to 12. Other social and entertainment features will be provided with short intervals between.

Pictures of 105 Cities.

Motion pictures to be shown from 4 to 9 P. M. every day will be first releases of views in 105 cities in the United States, the general subject being "See America First." "Maiden America," visiting the President and public buildings in Washington, scenes of New York, Boston, Baltimore, Buffalo, Providence, Wilmington, and other cities further away, and views of the natural attractions of America will be thrown on the screen.

Every day of the exposition will be a "special occasion." Tomorrow is Daughters of the American Revolution Day, and tableaux of the army and navy, "Neutrality," "Peace," and "Charity to All" will be presented. Tuesday is Children of the American Revolution and All-Nations' Day, when the coming generation of Americans will receive chief attention. On Wednesday the women suffragists will be in control. A grand rally and speeches on the balcony floor, exhibits to advertise and advance suffrage, and other features arranged by the Empire State Campaign Committee will be the attractions. Miss Margaret Ritchey Latanbach will sing that day in the concert by Rubinstein Choral.

On Thursday a play written by Miss Helen Varick Boswell, President of the Women's Forum, entitled "Incorrigible," will be given a first public performance. A Japanese dance by members of the Rubinstein Club and other exhibition dancing will follow. The features on Friday will be entertainments by Boy Scouts and the band of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Afterward a temperance public demonstration will be given. On Saturday afternoon the anti-suffragists will hold sway. A rally has been planned under the auspices of the Association Opposed to Suffrage for Women. The exposition will close on Saturday night with a "Grand Historical, Spectacular, and Allegorical Tableau" entitled "America."

Exhibits the Feature.

Notwithstanding all of these elaborate preparations for patriotic display and entertainment, the exhibits of manufacturers and American institutions remain really the feature of the exposition. Many and varying were the exhibits last night. In addition to the manufacturers' display of home products of all sorts, there were booths of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, the Church Temperance Society, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the American Bible Society, and the Consumers' League.

The Bureau of Weights and Measures has installed an exhibit of scientific weighing and measuring apparatus, types of commercial weighing and measuring machines that have been approved and serialized by the bureau, and ways of watching scales and of detecting false weighing. Lecturers will explain the devices and methods of weighing and measuring, and practices of dishonest merchants will be exposed.

The Church Temperance Society has six exhibits. The first is a lunch wagon in operation, similar to the six that have been fitted out by the society to provide clean, hot meals for workingmen. There are also exhibits showing the work of the Squirrel Inn Free Reading Room, at 131 Bowery, and of the Longshoremen's Rest, at 164 Eleventh Avenue, both of which are maintained by the society.

A fourth exhibit is of the drinking fountains the society is seeking to have the city attach to fire hydrants, and with these are shown a coachman's coffee van for supplying hot coffee and sandwiches to coachmen and chauffeurs while they are waiting outside of homes and houses where entertainments are being held. Temperance cartoons make up the last exhibit.

The Eastern Agency of the American Bible Society has a booth in which charts and photographs illustrating the work are displayed. Bibles are also a large part of the exhibit, among those shown being one in nineteen volumes for the blind and many in foreign languages for use in the mission fields.

Money for Charity.

A part of the money paid for admissions to the exhibition and part of the receipts from the several tea rooms, luncheon rooms, and other departments will be turned over to the Women's Advisory Committee of the exposition to be distributed among public charities. This women's committee, of which Mrs. George F. Kerr is Chairman of Organization, has arranged practically all of the entertainment features of the exposition. Among its members are Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. Florence Guernsey, President of the City Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Arthur Eliot Fish, Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Clarence Burns, President of the Little Mothers' Association; Mrs. William R. Chapman, President of the Rubinstein Club; Mrs. Bell de Riveira, Honorary President of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Mary Garret Hay, President of the Woman Suffrage Party, and Mrs. Henry Bruere.

Miss Jeanne McLoughlin impersonated Miss Columbia in the grand march last night, and those who represented the States and Territories were Miss Duncan, Mrs. Anthony J. Griffin, Mrs. John Hudson Storer, Miss Edith Cartwright, Mrs. Edward Hamilton, Mrs. R. A. Curtiss, Mrs. A. J. Dittmar, Mrs. A. M. Dupay, Miss Ruby Reese, Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Miss Emma C. Hosch, Miss Madeline Clark, Mrs. Austin N. Palmer, Mrs. John O'Leary, Mrs. Von Bonnewitz, Mrs. Harry Anson Cochrane, Mrs. William R. Chapman, Miss Mary Jordan Baker, Mrs. Charles Von Heitman, Miss Carrie Yates, Mrs. John Greulich, Mrs. G. P. Benjamin, Miss Crampton, Miss McCall, Mrs. M. H. Leybold, Mrs. W. O. Bagley, Mrs. Alex. H. Candlish, Mrs. H. McClellan Wade, Mrs. Harrow S. Weeks, Miss Nig Stanton, Mrs. John Young, Miss Ethel Roberts, Mrs. Daniel De Cardinas, Mrs. George F. Kerr, Mrs. William D. Logie, Mrs. G. M. Haynor, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. John T. Walsh, Miss Boice, Mrs. F. E. Kavanagh, Mrs. M. McMillan, Mrs. George Colver, Miss Ray Johnson, Mrs. Otto Mattes, Mrs. W. H. Van Tassell, Mrs. Joseph Bough, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Clarence Burns, Miss Dorothy Frooks, Miss J. Frooks.

MOVIE BENEFITS FOR NEEDY.

School Relief Committee Completes Programme for This Week.

The big moving picture series of performances in behalf of the needy families of Greater New York's public school children will start this week. The Schools' Relief Committee, through Miss Grace C. Strachan, has completed the first week's bookings, for which the Richard Wagner Moving Picture and Song Recital will be given. One company will open at the auditorium of the Boys' High School on Monday night and will also be seen there Wednesday and Thursday nights. Tuesday night a special performance will be given at Public School 5, Tillery, Bridge, and Lawrence Streets, and in the auditorium of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, Halsey Street and Nostrand Avenue, Friday morning, Saturday nights and Saturday afternoon. Another company will open at the Stuyvesant High School, First Avenue and Fifteenth Street, Monday night, and will remain there Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights and Saturday afternoon. On Friday afternoon this company will give one special performance at the Washington Irving High School.

The third company will appear at the Girls' Public School 147 Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 P. M., also Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock and Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Each entertainment will consist of six reels of moving pictures of scenes from the grand operas of Richard Wagner and his romantic life, accompanied by vocal and instrumental music from "Lohengrin," "Parsifal," "Rienzi," "The Flying Dutchman," "The Mastersingers," and others. Ten cents will be charged for children and twenty-five cents for adults.

A CHELSEA PEACE PAGEANT.

Entertainment for Neighborhood Association at the Plaza on March 18.

A Chelsea peace pageant and dance is to be held at the Plaza on Thursday evening, March 18, for the benefit of the Chelsea Neighborhood Association, of which Knowlton Durham is President. Miss Laura Sedgwick Collins is arranging the program, which is to be followed by general dancing.

During the last year the association has held baby contests, child welfare exhibits, and festivals on the west side, between Fourteenth and Forty-second Streets.

Among the patrons and patronesses are Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel, Mrs. Hermann M. Biggs, Dr. and Mrs. Robert E. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. John Bottomley, Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. William A. Perry, Dr. and Mrs. Louis L. Seaman, Percy S. Straus, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Van Dusen, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Ledoux.

Tableaux for Hospital in Paris.

Tableaux vivants, posed by William N. Chase, will be given for the benefit of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris at the Ritz-Carlton on Monday evening, April 12. Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Jr., Mrs. Everett Colby, Miss Elsie Nicoll, Mrs. Joseph E. Stevens, Mrs. Courtlandt Nicoll, and Mrs. Henry Ives Scott, Jr., are among those on the Committee on Arrangements.

In the tableaux will appear Miss Olga Wiborg, Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., Mrs. Julien Ripley, Mrs. Nicoll, and Mrs. Stevens.

Miss Elsie Nicoll of 52 Park Avenue is looking after the sale of tickets at $5 each, which may also be obtained from other members of the committee.

Tea Dance for Bide-a-Wee Home.

A Mi-carême tea dance for the benefit of the Bide-a-Wee Home will be held at the Biltmore on Wednesday afternoon from 4 to 7. Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle are to appear in special dances. The patronesses include Mrs. Harry Ulysses Kibbe, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Ulysses Grant, Mrs. Edward Wharton, Mrs. William Orr Barclay, Mrs. John Beekman, Mrs. Franklin Couch, Mrs. James M. Bailey, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. E. L. Ludlow, Mrs. Edwin Palmer, Mrs. Alfred Tuckerman, Mrs. Denning Duer and Mrs. Winfield Scott.

Bush Terminal Employes Dine.

In the restaurant in Model Loft Building, 3 Bush Terminal, 110 men of the operating force of that company met last night for the monthly dinner given by the company, which was followed by a conference. Irving T. Bush, President of the company, was unable to be present, but he sent flowers from his country home in Irvington for the decorations. R. G. Simonds, Vice President and Treasurer, presided.

MR. BUSONI'S RECITAL.

The Pianist Plays Bach, Beethoven, Shumann, and Liszt.

Mr. Ferruccio Busoni gave what was announced as his only pianoforte recital in New York yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. He had given a recital a fortnight before for the Friends of Music, and played yesterday two of the compositions that he played then—his own transcription of Bach's triple fugue for organ in E flat, and his retouching for the modern pianoforte of the same master's "Capriccio on the Departure of Well Beloved Brother." The fugue is that sometimes called "St. Ann's Fugue" because of the similarity of the first subject with the hymn tune called "St. Ann's," an imposing composition which gives the transcriber an opportunity to make the most resounding effects upon the pianoforte, of which Mr. Busoni took every advantage. And yet in his performance of it some may have missed a clear enunciation of the woven counterpart that accompanies subjects and answers, and have found disproportion in the emphasis given to certain voices, however grandiose and imposing the whole.

The Capriccio, to which other pianists have given little attention, is a charming piece of naïf program music; and gratitude is due Mr. Busoni for bringing it before his audiences. It is the only avowed piece of program music that Bach composed, though it had many predecessors and companions in seventeenth and eighteenth century clavier music. It is in six short movements, attempting to depict the friends urging the traveler not to take his journey; representing to him in the form of a fugue, the mishaps that might befall him; their lamentations; their farewells; then the song of the postilion who was to convey him forth, ending with a fugue on the tune played upon the post horn. The quaintness of the is matched by the adeptness with which the feelings and emotions of the little scene are suggested in the music, and by its essential charm as music. Mr. Busoni played it with exquisite grace and spirit, with a true poetic feeling.

He followed it with Beethoven's sonata in C minor, Op. 111; not one of his most fortunate interpretations, somewhat lacking in warmth and poetic feeling. Nor was he at his best in Schumann's "Fantasiestücke," of which he presented all the eight. There were remarkable features in all these things, in the way of phrasing, of finely graduated dynamics, of the utmost technical facility. There was subtle delicacy in the first, "Des Abends"; there were tempos in some others that seemed too fast. But it hardly appeared as if Mr. Busoni were in full sympathy with Schumann's romantic feelings, half expressed yearnings and aspirations, turbulent fantasies, and poetic suggestions. There was something matter of fact in his presentation of them.

He seemed to emerge into a region peculiarly his own when he came to the group of Liszt's six etudes after Paganini's capriccios for solo violin. These etudes, of transcendent technical difficulty, he played with superb brilliancy and sweeping power, with dazzling bravura and contagious spirit. No wonder his listeners were roused to a high pitch of excitement over them. In one aspect of the pianist's art, the purely technical, the achievement was supreme. His program ended with one of the Hungarian Rhapsodies that few pianists have attempted, that few know, that are not even included in many editions of the rhapsodies, the nineteenth.

ARCHITECTS WILL PARADE

In Costumes of Allies at Housewarming of Society's New Building.

The Society of American Architects who studied at the Ecole de Beaux Arts in Paris, is planning an elaborate house warming for its new building on East Seventy-fifth Street, near Lexington Avenue, next Thursday night. The house warming will take the place of the society's annual ball, which took the form of a Venetian pageant at the Astor last year.

At 9:30 in the evening the house warming will begin with a grand parade of the members of the society, and the guests attired in costumes worn by the French or any of their allies in the present war. Costumes of every period in the histories of the various countries are to be worn. Harry Allen Jacobs, one of the members, who announced the house warming yesterday, said that costumes of the Allies had been chosen because of the sympathy for the French which the members possessed as a result of their student days in Paris. He had not heard any protest from members whose names sounded German, he said.

Two playlets, both burlesques and both to be acted by amateurs, will follow the parade. One Mr. Jacobs described as a "terrific tragedy titled 'The Portrait.'" Mrs. Robert L. Gerry is to take one of the parts in this, and Philip A. Cussachs is to take the part of the artist. The second playlet was described as a "cross between 'The White Feather' and 'Inside the Lines.'" Its cast includes Miss Virginia C. Townsend, Lawrence Grant White, and Frederick Rhinelander King. Dancing and a buffet supper will follow. Don Barber, the architect, will appear as "Donna Barberini Pfaffoffa" in a swan dance.

The Beaux Arts Society's new building is to be used for architectural exhibitions, and as the American headquarters for architectural competitions. Prizes of scholarships to foreign schools will be awarded winners of competitions. There will also be ateliers for sculptors and painters in the building.

The committee in charge of the entertainment is composed of Lawrence Grant White, Charles Lawrence, Lawrence Bottomley, F. R. King, H. G. Sedgwick, Lloyd Warren, P. A. Cussachs, and G. A. Delahanty.

SPORTS AT WHITE SULPHUR.

Many Golfers and Riders Are Ready for the Tournaments.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., March 6.—The approaching Easter holidays have brought many society people to White Sulphur Springs and the Greenbrier is rapidly filling with guests who are coming for the Spring season and the many tournaments in every line of sport. The first green is just beginning to show in the woods and meadows around White Sulphur and the balmy weather has brought many enthusiastic golfers, riders, and hunters to enjoy the extensive sporting program that is being planned for the Easter season. The golf tournament will be the first event.

The riding and hunting will be the next competition on the program and eager riders are waiting for the first hunt that will take place on the arrival of the Irish hunters. Twenty fleet hounds have arrived from the Piedmont Hunts.

Among the arrivals at the Greenbrier today were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mr. George A. T. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs F. T. Parson, Robert A. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. D. Crawford Clark, and family J. F. Fogarty, Mrs. Frank Wright and Norman Evans of New York; Dr. and Mrs. F. Sarkett of Baltimore; W. H. Craig of Sharon Springs, Ky.; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Wethery of Aurora, Ill.; Mrs. William Manly of Baltimore; Mrs. Frank L. Gifford and daughter of Jamestown, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Schuyler of Scranton, Penn., and Mr. and Mrs. John D. Schoonmaker of Kingston, N. Y.

Home Garden Settlement Dance.

A dance in aid of the Home Garden Settlement will be held on Wednesday evening, April 7, in the large ballroom at Sherry's. A large committee of this and last year's debutantes is engaged in making it a success. Miss Margaret Seton Porter is Chairman of the committee on arrangements, and Miss Isabella M. Camman has charge of the tickets. The settlement house is in Harlem's Little Italy, and its managers include Mrs. Frank W. Murray, Mrs. V. A. Tostevin, Mrs. Frederic Dwight, Mrs. Ira Davenport, Mrs. George F. Crane, and the Misses Katharine R. Wells, Elizabeth Knevals, and Grace S. de Luze.

Charity Appeal for a Woman.

For five years, since the death of her husband, a young woman has made every effort to work for herself and child, and has managed without aid. Neighbors, noticing that her health had failed, reported her to the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, 192 Bowery, and it has been found that she is suffering with tuberculosis. She will be sent to a sanitarium, but aid is necessary meanwhile. Donations for this purpose will be welcomed by Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, 80 Broadway, New York.

Benefit for Widowed Mothers' Fund.

The Vitagraph Theatre will be turned over to the Widowed Mothers' Fund for the afternoon and evening of March 15. Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Harry Kraft, Mrs. Charles Oppenheimer, Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, Mrs. William Grant Brown, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. Samuel Floershelmer, Mrs. Adolph Hermann, and Mrs. Samuel S. Koenig are among the patronesses.

Free Tea on Waldorf Roof.

Persons who stop at the Waldorf did not have to pay for their tea yesterday afternoon, provided they went to the roof to get it. George C. Boldt started serving it to them free in the sun parlor on the roof, and when it became known in the hotel that there was a big log fire up there, a great many flocked into the elevators and asked where it was.

Euchre in Aid of Austrian Widows.

Under the patronage of Dr. Constantin Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to this country, Mrs. Charles S. Hurd of this city, has arranged a large charity bridge, euchre, and hearts party on Friday afternoon, March 26, at the St. Regis. The proceeds will be devoted to the relief of widows and orphans in Vienna. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Hurd, 210 West Seventy-second Street.

A Paul Jones Club Dance.

The Junior Committee of the Lafayette Fund will have charge of the dance of the Paul Jones Club at the Hotel Vanderbilt on Wednesday evening. It is to be Full Moon Evening, and there are to be special dances. The Misses Janet Scudder, Beatrice Claflin, Eleanor Lamson, and Sara Wiborg have the dance in charge.

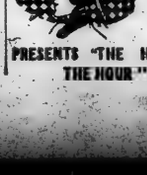
Elected by Southern Society.

The New York Southern Society meeting at the Waldorf Astoria on March 4 elected the following officers: President—S. R. Bertron; Vice President—W. A. Barber; Treasurer—W. D. Buckner; Secretary—S. L. Snowden, and Chaplain—the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires.

Passengers from Rotterdam.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the Ryndam from Rotterdam were:

Joseph Bachner, Miss Rosy Brunner, Miss C. Cochran, P. H. Graham, M. Haughey, Henry Hillmeyer, W. S. Honigbaum, W. de Ruyter, H. Stallman, Joseph Watte.



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PRESENTS "THE HAT OF THE HOUR" $5, $8, $10

STUDENTS WED IN SECRET.

H. F. Gilligan and Miss M. C. Baker of Newark Were Married Dec. 22.

Through the announcement yesterday in Newark of the marriage of Miss Mildred C. Baker, daughter of William A. Baker, President of the Baker Printing Company, and Hugh F. Gilligan, son of Hugh F. Gilligan, President of the Newark Paving Company, it became known that the young couple

BIG PROBLEMS MET IN TIMES SQ. CUT

Workmen Can't Stand Erect in Small Space Available at Subway Junction.

TRAFFIC GOES ON AS USUAL

Engineers Have Devised Novel Expedients to Keep Debris from Falling on Trains.

Crouching beneath the pavement of Broadway with street cars a few inches above their heads and subway trains a few inches beneath their feet, men are at work night and day upon the connection that must be built between the old and the new subway lines in Times Square. They cannot stand upright, for nowhere is the space in which they work more than four feet high; they cannot move freely, for on all sides are the supports of the temporary roadway. They must not be careless, for a tool or a fragment of rock dropped through the subway roof might bring disaster to thousands.

Yet under the staging at the junction of rBoadway and Seventh Avenue just north of the Times Building the men employed by the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation have worked so fast that already they have completed half their job, which was begun last August. It is hoped that the task will be finished within a year.

Part, indeed, of what they have been doing has been comparatively simple. To dig an excavation twenty-six feet deep from the northern end of the Times Building to about Forty-fourth Street, where the old subway swings into Broadway, is child's play compared to some of the digging that has had to be accomplished in other parts of the city. The cut has narrowed off almost into a point as the curve of the existing structure has crossed the new line.

Opening of Subway a Problem.

The troubles of the engineers began when they had to consider how they could break into the old subway, and it is this which has taxed the ingenuity of George Hallett Clark, the engineer in charge for the contractors.

The old subway structure is a solid box of steel and concrete. It was built only twelve years ago, and it was meant to last for ages. It has two massive walls of steel and concrete, on which rest the ends of steel eye-beams. Between the walls run three lines of steel pillars, which support these eye-beams, and the space between each set of beams is filled by an arch of concrete.

Under any circumstances to break into such a structure would be a tedious job, but in this case it has to be done without interfering with the operation of either the street cars or the subway trains, and above all without weakening the strength of the old structure. Moreover a number of the pillars have had to be removed. As all subway riders know these stand between the tracks, and some of them would naturally impede the new lines which are to come up Seventh Avenue and make a junction with the old rails under Broadway at Forty-fourth Street. In fact some of the most important supports of the existing structure have had to be eliminated, and the braces of others have been altered without interference with traffic in the subway or endangering in the smallest degree the lives of the passengers.

The first thing to do was to provide room to work in, and this Mr. Clark contrived by cutting away the bottom of the roadway and the top of the subway roof. Over the subway he built just west of the Times Building a sort of penthouse. It sloped up gradually from the regular street level until it was four feet above grade, and then after a few hundred feet it fell gently back again. It is practically no obstruction to the street traffic, but it gives the workmen just room to move about. Moreover, as it is built of the stoutest kind of timber laid in two thicknesses, one runing from side to side of the street and the other diagonally, it is practically impervious to rain. Beneath this timbering the entire work of reconstruction is going on.

Concrete Arches Removed.

The work of breaking into the old subway was a good deal simplified when it was found that it was not necessary to remove the original roof beams. The new girders, it was found, could be laid between them, and so the risk of weakening the structure was reduced. It was necessary, though, to take out the concrete arches between the girders. This was done, and the new girders were rolled into place and the new pillars on which they rest had been set up, the next thing was the reconstruction of the subway arches. Here again the problem of protection to the trains becomes all important, for there is no room in which to use the conventional wooden frames on which to mold the new concrete.

It occurred, however, to Mr. Clark that there was nothing to prevent his fabricating at any place convenient slabs of concrete to form the basis of his new roof, and, after laying these between the beams, building up on them as thick a mass of concrete as he desired. So in the basement of the Times Building he built these slabs to accurate measure to fit a special spot in the subway roof, and as they are needed they are being carried to the place intended for them. They fit across the openings in the roof, and as the new concrete is spread upon them, make it impossible for anything to fall through on to the tracks.

So without a single subway passenger realizing it, the roof at Times Square is gradually being changed. Before long, however, the time will come to alter the tracks themselves and to construct the connection between the old and new lines. This will require the tearing down of the western wall of the subway and the construction of a temporary line of rails running through the present southbound platform of the Times Square station.

BRONXVILLEITES IN CONTEST

New Residents Again Seek to Change Name to Gramatan.

Another contest is on in Bronxville over the question of changing the village name. Twice before this matter came up at the local elections and was defeated by the old residents, who said Bronxville was on the map long before Commodore Vanderbilt built his first railroad to White Plains in 1840.

Some years ago a number of artists and literary men settled there and the fame of Bronxville went abroad, but as Bronxville grew there developed a growing dislike for the village name. The newer element did not relish the popular impression that Bronxville was a part of Bronx Borough. They said the similarity of names had been a distinct detriment to real estate values and a constant source of annoyance to the residents of Bronxville.

A year ago the name of Gramatan Hills was proposed, but the proposition was lost by a few votes. The question of the change of name is again stirring the village and a spirited contest is likely at the forthcoming election. It is expected that the proposition will meet the opposition of some of the property owners who voted against the change of name a year ago.

REFUSES WRIT TO DE COSTA.

His Discharge by Corporation Counsel Justified, Court Says.

Supreme Court Justice Lehman yesterday refused to grant Jacinto De Costa a writ of mandamus compelling Corporation Counsel Polk to reinstate him as a junior assistant in his office. Mr. De Costa was dismissed in December last. In November he got into a row in the Knickerbocker Hotel with the proprietor, James B. Regan, and was ejected. He sued Mr. Regan and lost. Then he got in a row on an elevated train and when Mr. Polk asked for his resignation he refused it and was dismissed.

In denying the writ Justice Lehman said:

"No careful private employer would retain in a trusted position a subordinate, however efficient, whose life at night is of a character to show that the subordinate is unworthy of trust. A discharge, under such circumstances, would be for substantial cause. If necessary, I should be willing to go so far as to hold that any person accepting a position, either public or private, is bound so to conduct himself, even outside of business hours, as not to invite criticism of his employer for retaining him in that position."

TELLS HOW HE WON PHONE RATE FIGHT

M. H. Winkler Received Only $197.05 to Help His Struggle for Lower Tolls.

STARTED ACTION IN 1913

After Company Had Refused to Give a Five-Cent Charge for All the Boroughs.

Max H. Winkler, the lawyer who started the fight for lower telephone rates in this city that has just resulted in an offer by the New York Telephone Company to reduce its rates approximately $3,000,000 a year, in addition to the reduction of $2,000,000 made last year, told something of the history of the controversy yesterday.

"On the morning of April 30, 1913," he said, "I read a newspaper item that asserted that a 5-cent telephone rate had been won for the entire city. I had been long aware that our telephone rates were higher than those charged in other cities, and that the tolls charged for service between the boroughs were an unjust burden. I had long felt a desire to take the steps necessary to remove these excessive charges, particularly as they affected the smaller subscribers, the people of moderate means who were compelled to pay 8 cents a message, for which the larger users paid but 3 cents.

"The news items told how, at a conference between Gov. Sulzer, Frank W. Stevens of the up-State Public Service Commission, and John G. Milburn, counsel for the New York Telephone Company, it had been agreed that Gov. Sulzer would not sign a bill which had passed both houses of the Legislature, providing for a maximum charge of 5 cents per message in New York City, on the pledge that the telephone company would voluntarily do what the Legislature had sought to compel it to do. The measure referred to was known as the Duhamel-Larrimer bill. At the request of Gov. Sulzer the bill was recalled and never again came before the Chief Executive for his signature. The new rates were to go into effect on July 1 1913. The recall of that measure seemed to me such an unusual proceeding that I cut the item out of my newspaper and filed it away for future reference.

"A few days before July 1 the telephone company announced its new schedule of rates. No general interborough five-cent rate appeared in the new schedule. Instead a nominal reduction was made in the toll rates between the boroughs. The old basis of $48 for 600 messages was retained as it had been since July 1, 1906. Believing that the telephone company had not had sufficient time to arrange for the introduction of a five-cent rate, I waited thirty days, and on Aug. 4 wrote to the company asking, in substance, its intentions relative thereto. The company replied through one of its representatives, Ralph J. Auerbach, that it had no present intention of establishing a maximum five-cent rate or of abolishing the toll charges, and added that it was not responsible for the things published in the newspapers. I said to Mr. Auerbach that if his company did not voluntarily give us a five-cent rate and abolish the tolls that I would take the steps necessary to compel it to do so."

Mr. Winkler gives much of the credit for his success to the press, the Foley Investigating Committee, and the Public Service Commission.

"Just what financial support did you receive?" he was asked.

He explained that after the temporary reduction of 10 per cent. had been made by the company he had issued an appeal to 500 of the leading civic, commercial, and taxpayers' associations and to seventy-one banking, industrial, and insurance corporations, asking for contributions to defray the expenses of the campaign.

"The response was discouraging," he asserted. "From those 571 letters I received, all told, $197.05 of which Manhattan contributed $70; Brooklyn, $101.05; Queens, $16; Chicago, $10; the Bronx, nothing, and Staten Island, nothing. If it had not been for the voluntary contributions of the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association in June, 1914, the total contributions would not have been sufficient to pay the cost of the postage stamps used in the prosecution of the case."

Mr. Winkler said that after the fight was under way he received a letter praising his "noble effort" and inclosing a contribution of $10 from the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Bronx. He called attention to the fact that the Alliance had a membership of 12,000. Since the announcement of the company's offer to reduce its rates last week, Mr. Winkler said, he had received a letter from Professor Bemis, who drew up a revised rate schedule for the Foley Committee, in which Professor Bemis said he considered Mr. Winkler the greatest single factor in the reduction fight.

NEW ELECTION BILL OFFERED AT ALBANY

Senator Horton, Progressive, Introduces Measure That May Win Whitman's Aid.

AIMED AT THE OLD GUARD

Proposed Act Eliminates Many Provisions of Argetsinger-Mackey Bill and May Cause a Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—Battle lines were drawn today for a fight in which the Republican organization hopes to make radical changes in the direct primary law, when Senator Clinton T. Horton, Progressive Republican of Erie, introduced an Elections bill which embodied the ideas of those who oppose the Argetsinger-Mackey measure, introduced last week. This last-named measure practically would nullify the system of nomination for office by popular petition.

The Horton bill remedies the alleged defects in the primary law without disturbing the basic principle of direct nominations. Advocates of the bill are hoping that Gov. Whitman will get behind it, inasmuch as he has put himself on record as opposed to the spirit of the Argetsinger-Mackey measure. Should the Governor take a decided stand on the elections fight, which, by the way, he has not done on any proposition that has come before the Legislature of 1915, the issue would bring about his first contest with the Old Guard in the Legislature, which up to the present has had its own way

In his first message to the lawmakers Gov. Whitman recommended changes in the elections system of the State. These recommendations have been embodied in both the Horton and the Argetsinger-Mackey bills. The authors of the organization measure threw a sop to the Governor when they introduced a companion measure providing for the submission to the electorate this Fall of the question of allowing party conventions to name tickets without nominating petitions. Notwithstanding this, the Governor said he didn't like the trend of the measure.

Senator Horton, as Assemblyman in 1914, was the candidate of the Progressive wing of the Republican Party for Speaker of the lower house. His bill, which has the backing of the Honest Ballot Association and of the Citizens' Union, replaces the three State Superintendents of Elections with one Superintendent; limits jurisdiction of State Superintendents of Elections to cities of 50,000 population or more, makes the District Attorney the prosecuting official of violations of the elections law reported by the State Superintendent, and reduces the regular deputies from 175 to 125. It also requires the State Superintendent of Elections to prepare challenge lists for election officers and to preserve them for two years. The salary of the State Superintendent is fixed at $6,000, and raises the salaries of deputies $1,000 each. It eliminates the $50,000 appropriated for political deputies.

Senator Horton's plan involves decreases in elections expenses of $208,000 and increases of $119,000, making, as he says, a total saving of $84,000 annually.

The Argetsinger-Mackey measure provides for naming of candidates by preprimary party "conferences," for replacing on the ballot the old party emblems, and for a circle for straight-ticket voting, and also for the payment of contest expenses out of party funds. Opponents of the bill say these provisions nullify the primary law, and that the provision for straight party ticket voting gives politicians their old opportunity to play for the illiterate vote. Senator Argetsinger's defense of the straight-ticket voting provision is that under the present system 40 per cent. of the voters get tired marking their ballots before they reach the last names, and that as a consequence those candidates far from the top of the ballot suffer unjustly.

Senator Horton has also introduced a bill making the Attorney General counsel for the State Superintendent of Elections, giving the Attorney General and the District Attorneys concurrent jurisdiction.

New Mezzanine at Grand Central.

A new mezzanine has been opened to connect the subway Grand Central station with the New York Central terminal. It starts at the east end of the subway station at the level of the ticket booth and runs into the terminal building. An entrance to the subway, with a new ticket booth and chopper's box, has been provided there.

STONE SETS ERIE AIR BRAKE.

Rock Sucked from Roadbed Dents Pump and Stops Train.

R. H. Wallace, general passenger agent of the Erie, described yesterday the Erie's "queerest accident," and it was the first accident in which Mr. Wallace ever figured in his long service with the road, and it was responsible for bringing him to the city late for the first time since the Erie cut was completed six years ago.

The accident happened Friday on the Greenwood Lake Division near Bloomfield. The train on which Mr. Wallace rode leaves Montclair at 8 A. M., and arrives at Jersey City at 8:19.

"The train was speeding along," said Mr. Wallace yesterday, "but suddenly there was a thumping, and we came to a quick stop. I ran around to the engine and found the engineer under the locomotive, hammering away at something.

"Well, it was hard to believe, but a rock had been lifted from the roadbed and had struck the air pump under the locomotive, smashing it badly. The air pump controlled the air brakes, and in a moment the whole brake system was out of order. It was not conceivable that a rock lifted from the roadbed should have sufficient force to make such a dent in a pump, but it did."

The delay caused much excitement in the Erie trainmaster's office, for No. 468's reputation for promptness had never been questioned. Wrecking crews were dispatched immediately, but turned back when they saw the express coming along.

SUGGEST MAIL ON RYNDAM.

Agent Wants Her to Take British Post to Falmouth.

William Van Doon, General Agent of the Holland-America Line in the United States, announced yesterday that he had sent a cablegram to the head office in Rotterdam explaining the mail situation here owing to the war. He asked that the Captain of the Ryndam be instructed to call at Falmouth to land mails for Great Britain.

The Ryndam is scheduled to leave for Rotterdam at noon on Tuesday next with the German, Austrian, and Hungarian mails.

If this request is refused there will be no mail steamship from this port for England until Wednesday, March 17, on the White Star line Arabic, which sails for Liverpool.

DIVORCED FROM F. R. MOODY

Valet Tells of Employer's Woman Visitors at Allenhurst in 1912.

A divorce has been granted by Justice Davis to Maud G. Moody, 166 West Eighty-seventh Street, from Frank R. Moody of the Moody Engineering Company.

The principal witness against Mr. Moody was his negro valet, James Matthews, who testified that in the Summer of 1912, while he was with his employer at Allenhurst, N. J., many women were entertained in the house.

The women were on very friendly terms with Mr. Moody, the valet said.

47 MINERS RESCUED, ENTOMBED 4 DAYS

Men Buried by Explosion Are Brought to Surface Suffering from Hunger and Thirst.

EXPECTED TO BE SAVED

Waited Until Air Pressure Reached Them and Then Walked Toward Entrance—Over 100 Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 6.—Weakened through hunger and suffering from thirst, forty-seven miners who entered the Layland Mine of the New River and Pocahontas Consolidated Coal Company and were entombed since early Tuesday morning by an explosion were rescued today. Five men walked into the open shortly after 9 o'clock this morning, saying they had been waiting the disappearance of foul air which was in evidence in the main entry since they became imprisoned.

The locality in which they were imprisoned was reached by the fan pressure this morning, and as soon as the airshafts got working properly, making it safe for these men to leave, they did so and apprised the rescuers that nine more men were alive in a near-by entry. These others were soon reached, and, while several of them were too weak to talk, all were brought to the surface.

The men had been in the mine since Tuesday morning, with but one meal, the one they took into the mine with them the morning of the explosion.

Later in the day the rescue party went into other entries, following the fan pressure, and rescued thirty-three more men. Three of these were unconscious, but the others were in fairly good physical condition, and only a few of them had difficulty in walking with the rescuers to the mine mouth, where they were greeted by a frantic crowd of waiting relatives and friends.

Every one of the men rescued had for four days been supposedly dead, and when the first five emerged from the shaft they were greeted by the anxious crowd at the entrance. Women fainted when they recognized husband, brother, or sweetheart. One of the women lost consciousness, and for hours was not expected to recover.

Jack Farman, one of the first five to emerge, had remained their composure, feeling sure that the rescue party would reach them eventually. Talking to his Superintendent, Farman said:

"We heard the report of the explosion and felt the shock. At first we believed that some one, in shooting off the solid, had probably suffered death alone because of his illegal practice, and we continued our work; but the echo from the collapse that followed reached us more clearly than did the original sound, and we soon learned that we had been caught behind the falling pillars that had probably choked the mine for a distance of a half mile or more. We walked out as far as we could, but never found any evidence of 'grease' (meaning foul air) until yesterday evening, when we reached the main entry through a hole we worked through the fallen timbers and slate. We could have taken a chance then to get into the air, but feared all would be overcome by the air, and we decided to remain where we were until new air would be sent in to save us. It came this morning, and here we are." The death list as the result of Tuesday's explosion, it is believed, will be more than a hundred. No more bodies were recovered today.

MARSHALL LEFT $900,000.

Will Gave Four-fifths of Estate to Widow for Life.

Chauncey Marshall, President of the Brighton Beach Development Company, and Director in other corporations at the time of his death on Feb. 25, left an estate of $900,000, according to his will, which was filed for probate yesterday. The realty held by Mr. Marshall was valued at $150,000 and the personalty at $750,000, according to the petition attached to the will.

The widow, Mrs. May L. B. Marshall of 405 Park Avenue, gets the homestead, consisting of house, forty acres of land, and horses, carriages, paintings, and furniture at Hamburg, N. Y. She also receives the income for life from four-fifths of the residuary estate.

The income from the remaining one-fifth of the residue goes for life to the son, Chauncey, Jr. There are bequests of $5,000 each to Chauncey and his brother, Howard, and sister, Edith G. Marshall. At the death of the widow, her interest is to be divided among the three children.

The will contains this clause in explanation of the bare cash bequests to Howard and Miss Edith Marshall: "I have not given my children, Howard and Edith, a share in my estate during the lifetime of their mother for the reason that the income from my estate, if sub-divided, would be insufficient to enable her to live in the style to which she and they have been accustomed, and I am well assured they can rely upon their mother's love to provide for them generously, as her income will permit."

Lassitude is only another word for a run down constitution. Take Hoff's Malt Extract. It builds you up, creates appetite and assists in the proper assimilation of food.

Johann Hoff

Send for Booklet.
Elsner Mendelson Co.,
90 West St., New York

Artistic
TEETH
made with or without plates to conform in perfect harmony to the contour of your face. Restoration of shade, shape and general appearance accomplished by the most approved methods.

Perfect service in all branches of modern dentistry at reasonable prices.
NO CHARGE FOR EXAMINATION.
Dr. WM. A. MAY
SUITE 1002
Oppenheim Collins Bldg.
39 WEST 34TH STREET
Hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., Sunday Excepted.

PICTURES TO SAVE.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains 24 pages of beautiful and graphic pictures of the war, reproductions of representative works of art, and illustrations of passing events executed by Rotogravure process. 10 cents by mail. Binder to hold 52 issues sent, cloth for $1.25, imitation leather $1.75, and half leather for $2.00. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

GEN. WOOD SCORES BISHOP AS UNFAIR

Continued from Page 1.

protest of official record. I am sending a copy of this letter to the Secretary of War for his information. You are entirely at liberty to use the letter as you see fit.

Very respectfully,
LEONARD WOOD.

Bishop D. H. Greer, Amsterdam Avenue and 110th Street, New York City.

Fears Distinction Will Be Missed.

Before receipt of the above letter Bishop Greer sent this letter to General Wood:

DIOCESE OF NEW YORK,
Synod House,
Northeast corner Amsterdam Avenue and 110th Street.

March 3, 1915.

Dear General Wood: I am writing this line in further acknowledgment of your message last night over the telephone, in which I understand you to say that when you were spoken to and consulted about the formation of a Security Legion you simply said that it was a "good thing"; but that in saying this you were speaking in a personal and not an official capacity.

That, of course, is a possible and legitimate distinction, but my fear is that the great body of the American people who know you as an officer of high rank in the army will not recognize such a distinction and will look upon the movement as having your approval. That, however, is a matter of opinion about which I regret so say we seem to differ.

Believe me, with great respect, very sincerely yours,

DAVID H. GREER.

General Leonard Wood, Governors Island.

Before the delivery of this letter to General Wood, Bishop Greer received General Wood's letter of the 3d instant and immediately he answered it as follows:

DIOCESE OF NEW YORK,
Synod House,
Northeast corner Amsterdam Avenue and 110th Street.

March 3, 1915.

Dear General Wood: Your letter delivered by hand, which has just been received, has crossed one which I sent you by mail this morning. Let me ask with all due respect, is not the crux of the whole matter what you acknowledged to me over the 'phone, namely: that you did say, (speaking in your personal and not in your official capacity,) that the movement was "a good thing"; and this I beg with all due courtesy to say would in my judgment give the impression that the movement had your approval, for the reason that it is difficult for people to discern that fine distinction which you make between a personal and an official statement.

I do not know that I can add anything more to what I have already said, except that if you wish to use my former communication as an open letter with a view to correcting any possible misunderstanding you are at liberty to do so.

Very respectfully yours,
DAVID H. GREER.

Still Calls It a Misstatement.

General Wood's reply to the two letters of Bishop Greer read:

Headquarters Eastern Department,
Governors Island, N. Y., March 4, 1915.

Dear Bishop Greer: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt by this morning's mail of your two letters of March 3, the first written prior to receipt of my letter of March 3, and the second apparently shortly thereafter.

If you will again be good enough to read my letter to you of March 3, which was written in confirmation of our conversation over the telephone, you will note that I state very frankly that I had expressed my personal approval of the general idea embodied in the American Legion.

The question as to your interpretation of my verbal indorsement of the Legion being official or unofficial, is not under consideration by me, nor was it made a point at issue in my letter to you of yesterday. What I laid especial stress upon and asked you to correct was the unwarranted statement made by you and the members of your league signing the telegram to the President of the United States and the Secretary of War that I had issued propaganda from an army headquarters concerning the organization known as the American Legion.

I do not find in either of your letters any reference to this, the real point at issue, namely, the correction of this misstatement, and I again request you to make the necessary correction, and that your communication making this correction be addressed as was the one making the charge, and that it be given the same degree of publicity in the press as was given by your committee to the charge itself. Very respectfully,
LEONARD WOOD.

Bishop D. H. GREER, Amsterdam Avenue and 110th Street, New York City.

Accepts the General's Word.

This is Bishop Greer's reply:

Diocese of New York.
Synod House,
Northeast Corner Amsterdam Avenue and 110th Street.

March 5, 1915.

Dear General Wood: In reply to your letter received last evening I beg to say that, while I have no wish to stress with undue iteration the point which I made in my other letters, will you permit me to say again that when you gave your approval to this movement, as you frankly say you did, the force of that approval consisted in the fact that it came from you, not as Leonard Wood, if you will allow me to say so, but as the General in charge of the Eastern Department of the army.

It is this fact which I greatly regret and deprecate as tending to encourage a movement which many of your fellow-citizens regard as undesirable and unwise at this time. When, however, you definitely tell me that you did not issue a propaganda from headquarters concerning the organization known as the American Legion, I, of course, accept without question your statement as that of a man of honor, and believe implicitly what you say. But I must place myself on record as deploring the necessity for making these fine distinctions between personal and official approval.

In justice both to you and myself I am giving a copy of this letter to the press. Believe me, very sincerely yours,

DAVID H. GREER.

General Leonard Wood, Governors Island, N. Y.

Late yesterday afternoon General Wood sent this letter to Bishop Greer:

Governors Island, N. Y., March 6, 1915.

Dear Bishop Greer: I have just received your letter of the 5th. In order that the public may understand the issue between us I shall give copies of our correspondence to the press. Very truly yours,

LEONARD WOOD.

Bishop D. H. Greer, 110th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.

General Wood said he had no comment to make beyond what was said in the correspondence between himself and the Bishop.

20,000 APPLY TO LEGION.

Many Bodies Ask Blanks for Members—Letters of Commendation.

About 20,000 persons were represented in the requests made to the American Legion, 8 and 10 Bridge Street, for membership in the organization during the first week of the legion's existence, it was estimated yesterday. This refers to applications of Spanish War Veterans camps, and aviation, rifle, motor cycle and other clubs and organizations, which asked for membership blanks for all their members. The number of individual applications was about 5,000.

Among letters approving the scope and purposes of the legion given out yesterday was one from John H. Stewart, Chairman of the American Peace Centenary Committee. Among the honorary officials of this committee are President Wilson, ex-Presidents Taft and Roosevelt, Vice President Marshall, Secretary of State Bryan, Jacob H. Schiff, Andrew Carnegie, ex-Senator Root, Joseph H. Choate, Richard Bartholdt, and Herman Ridder.

In his letter to the legion Mr. Stewart said he did not recollect of having read anything in a long time that so deeply interested him as did the newspapers of last Monday morning which announced the formation of the American Legion.

"As a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and a number of other patriotic organizations," Mr. Stewart wrote, "I am impelled by my enthusiasm to write to you a note of hearty approval of what you are attempting to do."

Mr. Stewart said there were two reasons why he favored the legion, the first being that a reasonable degree of preparedness is as essential to a nation as health and strength are to a man. Mr. Stewart adds this:

Secondly, the war has disclosed the fact that patriotic conception of his attitude to this country is not always the possession of the individual that takes, in his final papers of citizenship, the oath of allegiance to the United States. The abuse to which native-born Americans have been subjected by relatively a few of the naturalized (hyphenated) citizens of this country give many some concern lest at some critical point in our future international relationships we should be compelled to defend ourselves from foes within as well as foes without.

Mr. Stewart closes with the offer to do anything in his power to aid in "the good work."

The legion also gave out yesterday a copy of the letter written to General Leonard Wood when the original plans for the American Legion were submitted to General Wood. The letter, which was written to Dr. Hausmann, the Secretary of the legion, reads:

Feb. 12, 1915.

Dear Mr. Hausmann: I have read your letter of the sixth instant with great interest. Naturally, I cannot speak personally for the War Department nor indicate what position would be taken by those in authority in regard to your legion. I am well aware, however, of the great wealth of material that exists in this country and believe that their enrollment and classification alone would be most valuable if nothing else were done.

No one realizes better than I what good soldiers men make who can shoot and ride; who are sportsmen and accustomed to outdoor life, and in what short time they become disciplined. My own regiment, the First Volunteer Calvary, in 1898 was organized from just this class of men, and their record speaks for itself.

Your application for membership strikes me as being very complete and would undoubtedly furnish most valuable data. As you claim your project is inspired by a desire to serve our country, I hope that your legion would loyally stand ready to adapt itself to a comprehensive national defense scheme, which may later be promulgated by proper authority.

Speaking unofficially, I am glad to express my approval of your plan, and hope you will succeed in enrolling many valuable men who could thus be quickly called to the colors in time of need.

Sincerely yours,
LEONARD WOOD.

From Samuel Bell of 517 Tenth Avenue, an ex-regular army soldier, the Legion received yesterday an application for membership. Mr. Bell included in his application a bit of original verse captioned "I Will," which reads:

We'll follow the flag to any region,
Uphold the oath of the "American Legion."
The American Volunteer.

It's a patriotic formation,
And we'll stand by our nation.
Laborer and engineer.

Doctors and teachers,
Patriotic preachers,
Can make the issue clear.

Banker and clerk
Will do their work
For the flag they love so dear.

This came from an ex-regular in the South:

Have just read the Am papers. Those who attack are those coffee coolers when trobel comes. The South is the place you will get good men. I was with Tedy and saw Tedy in action and have studied him. I would go to the limit with him. Tedy loves peace but not at a price. No politics. (11 discharges and warrants.)

Still another application was from the Rev. Dr. B. C. Warren, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church of Peekskill. Dr. Warren, who wants to register as a Chaplain, wrote that he could "ride, shoot, handle a spade, march, or act as a Chaplain."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—The American Legion, with headquarters in New York City, was chartered today by the Secretary of State. Alexander M. White, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., E. Ormande Power, Julian T. Davies, Jr., and Arthur S. Hoffman, all of New York City, are the Directors.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Dr. Charles Flesh Food

has been used and recommended for over fifty years. It is prepared of harmless healing and nourishing ingredients scientifically blended which, combined with its elegant and dainty rose odor, make it the ideal massage and dressing cream.

If you have never used Dr. Charles Flesh Food, we earnestly urge you to do so at once and note its pleasing, wonderful effects.

On sale at all druggists or Department Stores—or a small sample box with book, "Art of Massage," will be sent to any one for 4 cents postage. Address Dr. Charles Flesh Food Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARITIES.

Sick from Lack of Food

Can you imagine people who are actually sick from lack of food?

The continued unemployment of the Winter has caused many Brooklyn families to deny themselves proper nourishment. Approximately half of the cases of acute sickness under care by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn St., are directly traceable to lack of food.

To help the Bureau restore these families to health, send checks to Room 8.

The Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer are endeavoring to raise $30,000 to guarantee a conditional gift of the same amount, the total to be used in payment of a burdensome mortgage upon the Home. The Sisters implore the public for help. There is no sorrow, no condition of misery, not represented among our patients, who are of all nations and creeds—wounded, deprived of work, cut off from their own people, and avoided by the world. Think of them a little!

THE SERVANTS OF RELIEF,
St. Rose's Home, 71 Jackson St., New York.

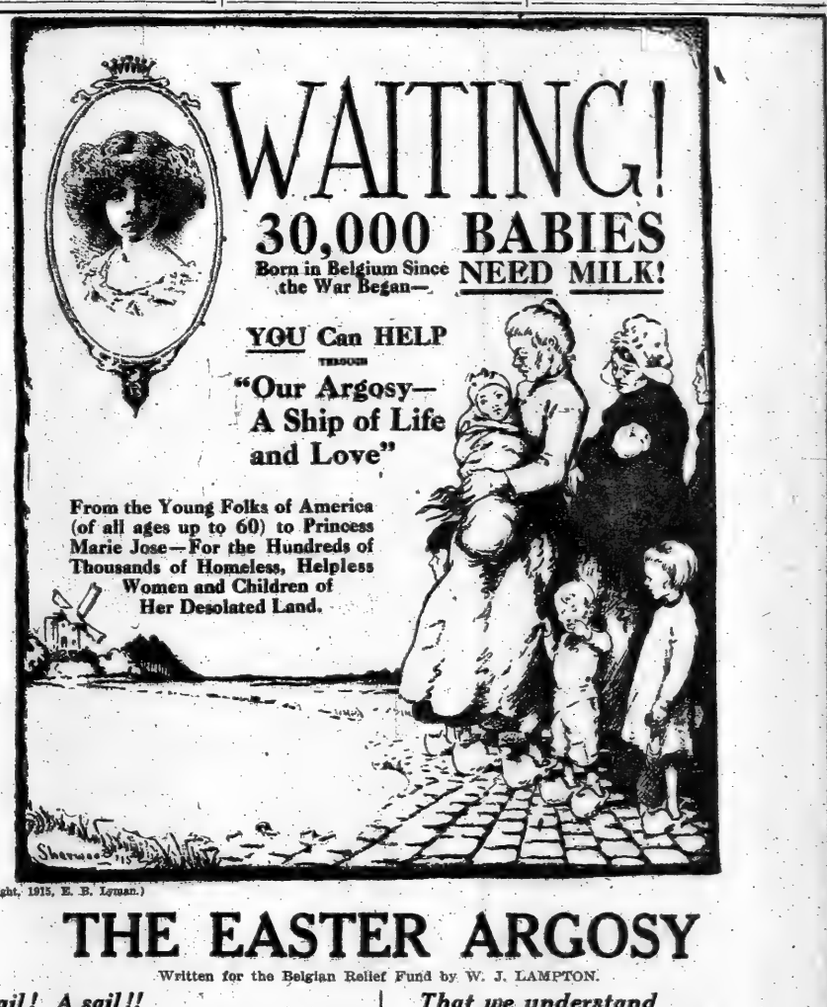
THE WAR—
HARD TIMES—
UNEMPLOYMENT—

To many Brooklyn families these words have spelled destitution, broken homes, despair. A helping hand now will restore some sick mother to health, nourish a hungry child, keep a family together until the dawn of a brighter day.

To help the right families in the right way, send checks to Room 8, Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

One branch of service rendered by the
MANHATTAN EYE, EAR AND THROAT HOSPITAL
210 East 64th Street
is the care of infants during the first 9 days of life, which prevents total blindness. We solicit your aid in this work.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND. BELGIAN RELIEF FUND. BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.



(Copyright, 1915, E. B. Lyman.)

THE EASTER ARGOSY

Written for the Belgian Relief Fund by W. J. LAMPTON.

A sail! A sail!!
Across the waves from the land of the free
Cometh the Easter Argosy
Bringing a cargo of love—and more,
Clothing and food to the Belgian shore,
Where the children starve and freeze today,
God knoweth why; it is His way.
But let that pass, we can't discuss
Matters so far away from us.
Now—
Right here and now
Is the work in hand

That we understand
And it's up to us to do it so
That God will smile and say:
"I know."
Ho, men and women and children here,
Are you all aboard of the ship of cheer?
Or are you sitting at home in ease
While Belgium's little ones starve and freeze?
Oh, say,
Is that any way
For you
To do? *W. J. Lampton.*

WHAT MORE BEAUTIFUL LENTEN SERVICE!

The Argosy must sail at the earliest possible moment, laden with good food.
We ask all boys and girls, and all the young folks between the ages of 16 and 60 to contribute.
Please tell your friends at home. Write to those you cannot see.

"Our Argosy: A Ship of Life and Love"
Date _____
BELGIAN RELIEF FUND,
10 Bridge Street, New York:
I enclose $ _____ my contribution to the Belgian Argosy. Please send my Argosy message to Princess Marie Jose and acknowledge my gift by sending me an Argosy Souvenir with her picture.
[Name] _____
[Age, if under 16] _____
[Address] _____
Make money orders, checks, etc., payable to "J. P. Morgan & Co., for Belgian Relief Fund."

[Write your message here—not more than 20 words.]
Easter Argosy Message
To Her Royal Highness
Princess Marie Jose of Belgium
[Sign Here] _____

Please send these coupons with your contribution to

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND
10 Bridge Street, New York

This Fund has shipped to Belgium to date food valued at more than $1,533,000—all purchased in the United States.
Any desired number of Argosy Circulars and Coupons, or poster size of above drawing by Artist William A. Sherwood, will be sent to ministers, Sunday School Superintendents, teachers, mothers' clubs, ladies' aid societies, stores, hotels, newspapers, etc.
[E. B. L.]

FAMOUS LANDMARK LOST TO TIMES SQ.

Tearing Down of the Saranac Hotel Recalls Million-Dollar Restaurant Venture.

VARIOUS NAMES SINCE 1876

Building Was the Rossmore, Rivers, and Metropole—Danny Maher Christened It Last.

Housewreckers are tearing down the old Saranac Hotel, one of the landmarks of Times Square, on the west side of Broadway just below Forty-second Street. In recent years the place has been better known as the Café de l'Opera and the Café de Paris. Both made brilliant entries into the after-theatre restaurant life of the city and then suddenly ceased to exist.

It was in December, 1909, that the old hotel which had been known under various names, including the Rossmore, Saranac, Metropole, and Rivers, was remodeled at an expense announced by the managers as more than $1,000,000, and opened as the Café de l'Opera. Henry Pruger was brought over from the Savoy Hotel in London, where he had been manager for seven years, to take charge of this aristocratic restaurant venture in New York City. It was said that his salary was $50,000 a year, but he never drew the full amount for within less than four months from the grand opening, Dec. 15, 1909, the Oriental statuary and furnishings including the huge picture of the "Fall of Babylon" were in the hands of a receiver."

In conformity with the magnificence of the interior furnishings, the management of the restaurant endeavored to give the last stamp of exclusive elegance to the place by a rule that the supper party patrons must appear in evening dress. The restriction did not take well with the public. After the collapse and just before he returned to London Mr. Pruger made the following statement:

"It may be conceded as one of the principal reasons for the failure of the enterprise that New Yorkers will not don evening clothes for a Broadway restaurant. The Directors realized this a month ago and relaxed the rule, but the opinion had become prevalent that street clothes were barred and business fell off."

Interior of Barbaric Splendor.

Never, perhaps, has a restaurant whose chief aim was to cater to after-theatre parties made a more spectacular entry into the gay life of the city than the Café de l'Opera. The whole interior of the old hotel was practically torn out. The main dining room on the ground floor, called the Temple of Music, rose to a height of fifty feet. On the upper floors it was surrounded with balconies adorned with black marble columns with capitals of Assyrian and Babylonian design. On the end of the room was the immense painting of the "Fall of Babylon," which had been exhibited in the Paris Salon several years before. The great staircase, twenty-two feet wide, leading to the balconies and smaller restaurant rooms, was modeled after the famous staircase in the Temple of Persepolis. Winged bulls, Assyrian lions, and other strange effects added to the novelty and richness of the scene.

One month after the formal opening a grill room was opened, decorated with beautiful mural paintings and a huge panoramic scene depicting the harbor of Havana.

After the failure of this wonderful restaurant Louis Martin took control, reopening it as the Café de Paris in December, 1909. One of the first things he did was to establish a bar with a Broadway entrance. The old Café de l'Opera had no bar, and this omission was a contributing cause to the collapse of the big venture. With varying degrees of success the Café de Paris survived until late in 1913, when it closed in a bankrupt state.

"A ruin of blasted restaurant profits," remarked a hotel man yesterday as he watched the wrecking crew ripping out the expensive balconies and staircases. "Probably over $1,000,000 has been lost in trying to make a fashionable restaurant there within the last five years. No expense was spared, but the public didn't take to it—another illustration of the uncertainty of a restaurant success in this city."

First Opened in 1876.

The site of these blasted restaurant hopes has been leased from the Phipps estate by the clothing firm of Brokaw Brothers for their new home. It occupies the middle part of the block between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, extending through to Seventh Avenue.

Despite the many changes experienced by the building in later years, its exterior was not materially altered from 1874, when it was erected. Until two days ago that date adorned the Broadway cornice of the roof. It was one of the pioneer hotels in that part of the city when the widening of Broadway north of Forty-second Street attracted attention to the old Bloomingdale Road district as a desirable place for apartment and hotel construction.

In 1876 the building was opened as the Hotel Rossmore, acquiring the name from its builder, George Ross, who, it is said, declined at the time $250,000 for the plot. It is now worth considerably more than $1,000,000. The new hotel was called an imposing brick and freestone edifice. Mr. Ross leased his hotel to Charles E. Leland, one of the famous family of hotel keepers, and it was opened on Feb. 8, 1876. Ill-health caused Mr. Leland to give up the lease, and it was then taken over by Hawley D. Clapp, a well-known hotel man, who had managed the old Everett House for many years. He introduced several improvements, and for many years the Rossmore was one of the best known family hotels in the city.

About twenty years after it was opened the hotel was sold for about $700,000 and was leased to a new proprietor, who renamed it the Metropole. The Considines were interested in the management, but they later confined their attention to the hotel on the immediate corner which had formerly been the Metropole. The old Rossmore did not prosper under the name of the Metropole, and the latter name was finally transferred to the original hotel of that name, which it retained until torn down for the Fidelberg Tower.

Danny Maher's Exit.

For a short time the old Rossmore was called the Hotel Rivers. Then it went back to its first name, but in January, 1906, when Danny Maher, the jockey, formed a partnership to lease the property, he gave it the brand new name of the Saranac. Several thousand dollars in new furniture were spent. Four months later, just before Maher sailed for Europe, to keep his racing engagements, he left his partners very suddenly and published a notice that he would not be responsible for any debts contracted by the hotel managers. This led to the appointment of a receiver. For about a year the house was vacant.

In 1908 Henry Phipps bought the property for $1,250,000. The former owners, who were interested in the old New Amsterdam Bank, had planned to erect a new bank building, but when the bank failed, the property was sold. This ended the career of the old Rossmore as a hotel. John Murray, the restaurateur of West Forty-second Street; Henry L. Erkins, architect; Frederick Meyer, and others, then formed the syndicate known as the United States Realty and Restaurant Company to launch the Café de l'Opéra scheme.

The coming removal of Brokaw Brothers to Times Square marks a radical change in the history of that firm, which for half a century has been at Fourth Avenue and Astor Place. The new building will be eleven stories high and will cost, as the plans filed a few days ago indicated, $500,000. Subway connections with both the new Seventh Avenue and Broadway lines will be made in the basement. The building will be finished in about a year.

GREENHUT'S

"Meet me at the Fountain"

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES. SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

MAIN BUILDING

New Spring Fashions Posed on Living Models

Promenade daily 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 4 p. m.

Music by Theo. Bendix String Orchestra.

A brilliant and notable fashion event, presenting an opportunity for you to view intimately the new Spring fashions in

Women's and Misses' Suits, Dresses and Wraps

Dresses — for every occasion. Prices range from **$6.75 to $59.50**

Suits—tailored and "dressy" models, **$14.75 to $45**

Coats and Wraps—for motor, travel, street and evening year, **$5.95 to $39.75**

Saving S&H Green Trading Stamps Is the Truest Economy

When you trade at Greenhut's Popular "Big Store," in addition to having the choice of the BIGGEST STOCKS OF WORTHY MODERATE-PRICED MERCHANDISE in New York, you receive S&H Green Trading Stamps.

These stamps cost you nothing, yet they have a real value, for filled books are exchangeable for solid, substantial and useful articles for personal or home use.

By taking advantage of our MORNING DISTRIBUTIONS, WEEKLY OFFERS OF COMPLIMENTARY STAMPS and COUPON DISTRIBUTIONS, you economize to the extent of 5 to 10 per cent.

Could any road to economy be more clearly outlined?

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in the Forenoon. Single Stamps in the Afternoon

MAIN BUILDING

A Less Than ½ Price Sale of Semi-Made and Unmade Robes, Tunics, Coats, Capes and Garnitures

The only way to appreciate the beauty of these goods and the rare bargains offered is to visit Greenhut's and convince yourself.

BEADED AND JEWELLED TUNICS; large variety of styles ..... $3.50 to $17.50

SPANGLED CAPES ..... $5.00 to $29.00

GARNITURES; black, white and colors ..... $1.95 to $3.50

Laces, Nets, Chiffons, Allovers, and Flouncings at ⅓ to ½ less than regular

PRINTED NETS, 36 inches wide; white, cream and flesh; yard 39c

NETS, embroidered in colors, 36 inches wide; yard 49c

BLACK CHANTILLY NETS, 42 inches wide; yard 49c, 69c, 98c

IMPORTED CHIFFON CLOTH, black, white, ivory and all leading shades; yard 49c

PRINTED CHIFFONS; yard ..... 49c to 69c

ORIENTAL AND SHADOW ALLOVERS, 36 and 42 inches wide; yard ..... 49c to 98c

SHADOW FLOUNCINGS, 17 to 24 inches wide; yard ..... 15c & 19c

ORIENTAL AND SHADOW FLOUNCINGS; yard ..... 29c to 98c

BLACK CHANTILLY AND SHADOW FLOUNCINGS; yard ..... 49c to $2.50

SHADOW CORSET COVERINGS; yard ..... 10c & 15c

Embroideries

SWISS CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK, EDGINGS, BEADINGS AND INSERTIONS; yard ..... 5c, 7c, 10c, 12½c, 15c & 19c

SWISS FLOUNCINGS, 27 inches wide; yard ..... 29c to 59c

FLOUNCINGS AND CORSET COVERINGS, 13 to 18 inch; yard, ... 12½c, 15c, 19c, 25c, 29c & 39c

SWISS FLOUNCINGS, 45 inches wide; yard ..... 39c to 98c

ORGANDIE EDGINGS, white and Paris; yard ..... 10c to 25c

FLOUNCINGS; fine organdie voile, crepe marquisette, neige with combinations of lace and embroidery; yard ..... 39c, 49c, 59c, 69c, 98c to $2.50

SALES CROWDED OUT!

(MAIN BUILDING)

Women's $2.50 and $3 Shoes at $1.95

Button or lace; Gunmetal Calf, Patent Leather and Kidskin; cloth or dull kid tops; all sizes and widths.

$3.25 GUNMETAL WRIST WATCHES—for men and women; at $1.95

Unusually Becoming PORCH AND HOUSE DRESSES—of fine quality Percale and Chambray; at $1

$2.75 IMPORTED ALL-WOOL BROADCLOTH—yd. $1.95

54-INCH COVERT CLOTH—best shades; yard $1.50

SHEPHERD CHECKS SUITINGS—54 inches wide; yd 59c

GENUINE PALM BEACH CLOTHS—54 inches wide; yd $1.25

Extra Special for Monday

6,000 Yards of $1 Broadcloth at, a yard 49c

SILK AND COTTON PLAIDS AND STRIPED MATERIALS—yd. 25c

SILK WARP MOUSELINE DE SOIE—yd. 25c

PURE IRISH NON-CRUSHABLE LINENS—yd. 49c

Special Chests of Rogers R. C. Tableware, for $9.75

74c BED SHEETS—tomorrow at 59c

12½c WHITE STRIPED CREPE CLOTH—27 inches wide; corded stripe; yd 8c

WHITE VOILE—39 inches wide; yd 6c

300 Pieces of FANCY WHITE GOODS—Formerly Priced 19c to 25c; yd 12½c

MAIN BUILDING

A Truly Brilliant Showing of Women's & Misses'

Gowns and Dresses

Modified reproductions of handsome creations from leading Paris style creators. Also cleverly designed models from America's foremost style artists.

A rare opportunity is in store for women who visit our apparel sections tomorrow.

There we have assembled a collection of dresses for afternoon, street, evening, dance, and reception wear, such as is second to none.

The fashions are the latest, developed in the most favored materials for Spring.

All the new colors and delicate tints for evening wear are represented. Each dress in the entire collection deserves individual attention. The showing is sure to win instant admiration.

Prices as low as $6.75, and by easy stages up to $59.50

To make it doubly worth your while to visit this department tomorrow, we have arranged A SPECIAL SALE OF

Afternoon and Evening Dresses at $16.50

One of the fascinating styles is pictured here, but a great number of this season's modes will be here for your selection at the above price.

One model is the AFTERNOON DRESS of Crepe de Chine in new shades (illustrated.) The loose, straight line bodice is hand embroidered, and the sleeves are of silk chiffon.

THE EVENING DRESS ILLUSTRATED here is of changeable Chiffon Taffeta in delightful shades of Apricot, Gold, Pink and Blue; handsomely shirred bodice; short sleeves of net and corsage bouquet; skirt trimmed with ruff of self material.

Many other beautiful dresses which we do not describe here for lack of space are in this special sale at $16.50.

MAIN BUILDING

A Mighty Big Sale Tomorrow of

"Made in America" Silks

Splendid silks for spring and summer costumes—silks that in weave and coloring vie with the excellent fabrics which come from Europe.

To introduce these silks, we have made very special offerings for Monday's selling in the following weaves:—

75c Dress Poplin—10,000 yards, all the wanted shades, including evening tints; yard 49c

85c Colored Messaline—35 inches wide; full range of the newest shades, including ivory and black; yard 69c

$2 Crepe de Chine—40 inches; fine heavy quality; full line of colors; also evening shades; yard $1.50

$1 Colored Messaline—full line of colors; yard, at 85c

69c Natural Shantung Pongee—36 inches; yard 49c

$1 Striped Taffeta and Messaline—35 inches; yard 85c

All Silk Natural Shantung—40 inches; heavy quality; yard $1.75

Natural Shantung Pongee—54 inches; extra heavy quality; desirable for suits and motor coats; yard $2.25

Check Taffetas and Louisines—36 inches; yard $1.50

Tub Silk—32 inches; extensive color line; yard, at ..... 45c, 55c, 85c and $1.00

These and Other Specials in Black Silks

"Made in America," woven in edge with red, white and blue; guaranteed to give good wear.

Satin Messaline—35 inches; yard 85c

Messaline—35 inches; yard $1

Satin Messaline—35 inches; yard $1.25

Satin Messaline—35 inches; yard $1.50

Satin Messaline—extra heavy quality; 35 inches; yard $1.75

Dress Taffeta—35 inches; elegant quality; yard $1

$2 Poplin—40 inches; very popular; yard $1.50

$2.50 Poplin—42 inches; fine heavy quality; yard $2

$1.75 Faille Silk—40 ins.; fine grade; yard $1.35

$2.75 Charmeuse—45 inches; excellent quality; beautiful black; yard $1.85

$1.25 Satin Duchesse—35 inches; yarn dyed; yard 85c

$2.50 Crepe de Chine—44 inches; superior quality; yard $1.75

MAIN BUILDING

Fine Undermuslins

Usual Prices $1.00 to $1.75 Tomorrow, at 79c

Entire Surplus Stock Purchased from the U. S. SLEEPING GARMENT CO.—a Concern Which Makes Only the Finer Grades of Undermuslins.

Some of the most wonderful bargains in undermuslins that this or any other store has ever offered in a sale at any price.

Nightgowns, Petticoats, Combinations, Princess Slips, Teddy Bears, Envelope Chemises

Every piece dainty; every piece beautiful. All handsomely trimmed with dainty laces, embroideries, medallions and pretty ribbon effects.

The materials are CHOICEST NAINSOOKS, CAMBRICS, MUSLINS and LINGERIE.

Not only is this a good sale for the everyday needs of women, but it is exceptionally so for Easter brides, to lay in a good supply of fine undermuslins at a price which is in many instances less than cost of production.

Millinery—Spring Opening

A Remarkable Showing Tomorrow and Succeeding Days of the Week

The choicest creations of Paris milliners as well as original conceptions of our own deft-fingered modistes are in our Millinery Salons ready for your inspection and choice.

Hats of all shapes and sizes—for Dame Fashion this season has not confined her attentions to any particular dimension.

To mark the opening days of the season, we have planned a SPECIAL SALE OF 800 BEAUTIFUL HATS, priced at

$5, $7.50 and $10

MAIN BUILDING

Mousquetaire Gloves

In a Sale That No Woman Can Afford to Overlook

This style of glove is always popular; it will be more so than ever this season. Therefore, don't miss tomorrow's mighty sale of beautiful, stylish gloves at these low prices:

$1.50 (8-button length) Mousquetaire Glace Gloves—black, white and tan 98c

$2.25 (12-button length) Mousquetaire Glace Gloves—black, white and tan $1.25

$2.50 (16-button length) Mousquetaire Glace Gloves—white only $1.45

Notable Sales in Our

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS.

PURE WHITE ENAMEL STEEL WARE; finest triple coated; usual prices 50c to 80c each. Choice tomorrow at 39c

Included are:

Berlin Saucepans—5½ qt; reg. 65c 39c

Berlin Saucepans—4 qt; reg. 55c 39c

Berlin Saucepots—4 qt; reg. 55c 39c

Berlin Saucepans—7 qt.; reg. 80c 39c

Straight Covered Saucepans—3½ qt.; reg. 50c. 39c

Berlin Saucepots—5½ qt.; reg. 65c 39c

Tea Kettles—4 qt.; reg. 65c. 39c

Tea Kettles—5 qt.; reg. 75c 39c

Berlin Saucepots—7 qt.; reg. 80c 39c

Lipped Saucepans—6 qt.; reg. 50c 39c

Straight Covered Saucepans—4½ qt.; reg. 55c 39c

Water Pails—8½ qt.; reg. 70c. 39c

Deep Dishpans—12 qt.; reg. 70c 39c

Double Rice or Cereal Boilers—2 qt.; reg. 65c 39c

$8.50 Gas Ceiling Fixtures $5.95

$7.50 Indirect Lights $5.75

$10.50 Gas Domes $7.50

$6.50 Table Lamps $4.95

$1.95 Boudoir or Desk Lamps $1.65

$40 Brass Bed Outfits—complete with spring and Mattresses $23.00

$45 Wilton Rugs—9x12 ft. $32.50

$37.50 Wilton Rugs—9x12 ft. $28.50

$22.50 Seamless Velvet Rugs—9x12 ft. $16.50

$22.50 Seamed Axminster Rugs $14.75

$3.50 and $3.95 "Sanford" Axminster Rugs—36x70 inches $2.75

27x54 Inch Cottage Rugs 29c

Porcelain Dinner Sets—100 pieces; for 12 persons $5.75

Porcelain Dinner Sets—100 pieces; for 12 persons $8.75

American and English Porcelain, Austrian and French China Dinner Sets ..... $6.95 to $39.50

7-Piece Kitchen Bowl Sets 89c

Decorated Tea Pots—various styles, shapes and sizes, ... 19c and 25c

Hand Painted Imported China—formerly 10c to $11.95, ... 5c to $5.98

Hand Painted China Vases—formerly 29c to $11.95, ... 15c to $5.98

RICH CUT GLASS.

$16.50 Fine Cut Glass Flower Centres $9.98

$7.95 Punch Bowls $5.75

$1.95 Celery Trays $1.59

$1.95 Cruets $1.49

$4.95 Vases $2.89

$6.45 Fruit Bowls $4.85

$2.95 Bowls $2.39

$2.95 Compotes $1.95

$2.50 Sugar and Cream Sets $1.69

$1.95 Jelly Dishes $1.49

$1.50 Pair Nottingham Lace Curtains—12 patterns $1.19

$1.75 Tapestry Couch Covers $1.35

$3.50 Pair Irish Point and Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains $2.95

$3.75 Figured Fringed Armure Portieres $3.00

MAIN BUILDING

Great Sale of Groceries Monday

If you cannot come here in person, send your order by mail, or PHONE CHELSEA 4000.
Our new Grocery Catalogue is ready. Ask for a copy. It's FREE.

Maconochie's Royal Scotch Soused Mackerel, 3 Cans for 25c

Usually 15c a Can. A Table Delicacy Packed in Scotland.

Flour and Baking Powder

FOUNTAIN PREMIUM PATENT FLOUR—Bbl., $8.35; ½ Bbl. Bag $1.05

RUMFORD BAKING POWDER—3-lb. can, 74c; 1-lb. can 29c

Coffee

We roast coffee fresh daily in our Coffee Dept. Come and see the coffee roaster in operation.

CHOICE SANTOS COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.75; 5½ lbs., $1; lb. 18c

FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—5½ lbs., $1; lb. 19c

GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $3.30; 3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c

SMYRNA LAYER FIGS—2 lbs. 32c

BRIGHT, JUICY LEMONS—doz. 12c

LUSCIOUS GRAPE-FRUIT—doz., 56c; each 5c

Ripe Olives

ACKERMANN & TUFFLEY'S CALIFORNIA RIPE OLIVES—usually 20c a jar; special, doz., $1.50; 2 jars 25c

White Potatoes

The best selections in the market: 120-lb. bag, $1.85; 8ush., 60-lb. bag, 94c; 15 lbs. 24c

EVAPORATED PEACHES—2 lbs. 25c

PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—4¼ lbs., $1; lb. 25c

FANCY TABLE PEARS—Richardson & Robbins Devedrel brand; doz., $2.10; large can 18c

PURE CRANBERRY JELLY—doz., $1; 3 jars 25c

Hams

SUGAR-CURED HAMS—lb. 17c

DANAHY'S CELEBRATED HAMS—lb. 19½c

ARMOUR'S STAR HAMS—lb 19c

SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb. 15c

Smoked Meats

SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb. 19c

MILD-CURED BACON—lb. 21c

HAZEL WESTPHALIA-STYLE BACON 27c

ARMOUR'S STAR BACON—lb. 28c

SAMPLE TEAS—green, black or mixed to order; 4½ lbs., $1; lb. 23c

FRENCH MAROONS—in vanilla syrup; 6 cans, $1; reg. 35c can 18c

WHITE TURNIPS, yellow turnips, carrots, parsnips or sugar beets; 5-qt. basket 33c

Fresh Cereals

10 lbs. 5 lbs.

FANCY LIMA BEANS 37c 43c

ROLLED OAT-MEAL 48c 25c

YELLOW SPLIT PEAS 95c 48c

FRESH CORN-MEAL 35c 18c

GREEN SPLIT PEAS 97c 49c

PINHEAD OAT-MEAL 58c 30c

FANCIEST HEAD RICE 95c 48c

NEW FARINA 58c 30c

BEST PEA BEANS 85c 43c

Sweet Peas

SIFTED SWEET PEAS—Fountain quality; doz., $1.75; 3 cans 45c

FANCY MARROWFAT PEAS—Fountain quality; doz., $1.40; 3 cans 35c

SWEET WRINKLED PEAS—Success brand; doz., $1.15; 3 cans 29c

CALIFORNIA PEACHES—Troubadour brand; yellow cling; doz., $2.50; reg. 25c can 21c

SUGAR CORN—Milford quality, tender, creamy corn; doz., $1.14; 2 cans 29c

HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE—Fountain sliced or grated; doz., $2.50; large can 22c

HAZEL MUSTARD SARDINES—doz., $1.40; 12c

ITALIAN OREGON PRUNES—2 lbs. 30c

Sugar

Best refined granulated; 25-lb. cotton bag $1.45

Sold at this special price only with Grocery Orders.

Soup

BRIDAL BRAND TOMATO SOUP—20 cans, $1.00; reg. 10c size can 5c

RICHARDSON & ROBBINS—Tomato Soup or Chicken Broth; reg. 10c can 7c

HAZEL GLOSS STARCH—6-lb. wooden box, 48c; 3-lb. 25c

CARTON 5c

CLEANSER—Bestene, Pride of the Kitchen or Japo Borax Cleanser; doz., 39c; 3 regular 5c boxes 10c

MARYLAND TOMATOES—doz., 94c; reg. 10c large can 8c

CORN FLAKES—Gold Medal brand, freshly toasted; 10 package, 58c; reg. 10c size package 5c

MIXED TEAS—green teas or black teas; 5-lb. caddy, $1.65; 3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c

Apples

BALDWIN APPLES, Greening apples; 5-qt. basket 35c

BOMB BEAUTY APPLES, Spitzenberg apples, Wine Sap apples; 5-quart basket 55c

Sweet Oranges

CALIFORNIA SWEET ORANGES—box, 176, $3.50; ½ box, 88, $1.80; dozen 28c

FLORIDA SWEET ORANGES—box, 150, $2.80; ½ box, 75, $1.45; dozen 25c

Candle Specials

CORDOVA CANDLES—plain or twisted ends; 8 or 12 candles in carton; usually 30c, at 15c

BIRTHDAYCOMBINATION CANDLES—carton containing 12 candles and 2 candle holders; usually 25c, at 10c

CANDLE LAMP CANDLES—72 candles in carton; usually $1.25; at $1.00

MISSION CANDLES—green, blue, orange, lavender; 8 candles in carton; usually 30c, at 15c

KNORR'S GERMAN SOUPS—choice of eight varieties; doz., $1.12; package 10c

Sirloin Steaks

Cut from fancy native cattle; lb. 19c

MAIN BUILDING

$5 to $6 CANARIES At $2.95

(Male)—Selected Singers.

FEMALE BIRDS—fine for mating; at 95c

BRASS CAGES—at $1 and upward.

BREEDING CAGES AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES. OTHER SPECIALS IN THE CONSERVATORY.

CENTRE PIECES FILLED WITH GROWING FERNS FOR TABLE—at 43c

TABLE FERNS IN VARIETY—at 5c

LARGE SIZE SCOTTII FERNS—at $1.10

SCOTTII FERNS—fine plants—at 65c

LARGE RUBBER PLANTS—at 79c

LARGE SIZE KENTIA PALMS—fine plants—at $1.45

FRESH VEGETABLE SEEDS—all varieties; large packages; doz 30c

FRESH FLOWER SEEDS—all varieties; large packages; 1 doz 20c

JAPANESE FERN BALLS—partly in foliage; at 35c

HYACINTH BULBS—in pot, just starting; at 9c

WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF AQUATIC PLANTS, AQUARIUMS and ALL SUPPLIES; ALSO BREEDING CAGES AND SUPPLIES FOR BIRDS.

(Conservatory—7th Floor).

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in the Forenoon — J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY — Single S&H Green Trading Stamps in the Afternoon

BELGIANS' ONE HOPE IS NEJTRAL CHARITY

To Cut Off American Bread Means Starvation, Dean McClenahan Tells Princeton.

HOLLAND'S BENEFICENT AID

Little Dutch Nation Doing More Relatively Than Any Other—Saw 29,000 in Bread Line.

The little country of Holland relatively is doing far more for the Belgians than any other nation, according to Professor Howard McClenahan, Dean of Princeton University, who has just returned and made a report to President John Grier Hibben of his visit to England, Holland, and Belgium, on behalf of Princeton University authorities. In Belgian cities, Dean McClenahan said, he found bread lines of as many as 29,000 persons, while in Brussels, 175,000 of its 600,000 inhabitants continued to exist on the bounty of America and other neutral countries. He describes the gratitude of the Belgians to America as "the most touching thing one can imagine."

Dean McClenahan spent a week in Holland studying the methods which the Dutch employed to care for Belgian refugees. He found they were succored in part in private homes, while large numbers, varying from 1,000 to 13,000, were placed in concentration camps. A third plan has been adopted by many Dutch cities, which turned over private houses to groups of refugees, who did all the work required to run their own establishments.

A large number of houses in Amsterdam are given over to such purposes. The report of Dean McClenahan says:

"The Dutch admit that the support of 250,000 moneyless visitors is a great strain; yet they express the utmost determination to continue to the end to aid the needy, and decline firmly to receive aid from the outside.

"The expense involved in this work is borne by the Government, which feels that it would be quite beneath its dignity to accept any help in doing its splendid task. Relatively, Holland is doing far more for the Belgians than is any other nation. England, with her 45,000,000 is caring for 150,000 fugitives from Belgium. France with her 38,000,000 is probably providing for 200,000, while the United States with 100,000,000 is contributing most of the food consumed by 1,500,000 destitute men, women, and children in Belgium and England. Holland with a population of 6,000,000 is furnishing food, lodging, and, in part, clothing to 250,000. By the same ratio of refugees to population France should have 1,600,000, England 1,900,000, and the United States nearly 4,200,000.

Belgian Boys at Drill.

The relations between the Belgians and the Germans were disclosed by many incidents observed by Dean McClenahan:

"Groups of German soldiers are constantly seen marching about the city of Brussels. Sometimes Belgian boys will be seen marching by the side of these soldiers and doing the German 'goose step.' All the while the German soldiers completely ignore the youngsters by their sides.

"In addition, the Belgian boys have organized a corps which drills and goes through military manoeuvres. For a uniform the boys have cut a hole in their caps through which a carrot produced upward in close imitation of the German's spiked helmet. The standard bearer of this corps occasionally carries a banner on which is inscribed 'nach Paris,' but then, when this is aloft, the corp marches backward.

Of general conditions in Belgium Dean McClenahan says:

"With the single exception of coal mining, the industries of Belgium are dead. The mines are worked two or three days a week, and, according to the owners, will continue to be operated even at a heavy loss, if the money for running expenses can be procured. No other form of production can be even attempted. Some grain has been planted, and should yield a harvest during the coming Summer, but the quantity seems small. The outlook for Belgium seems black as night. If America and the other neutral nations fail her, she will surely succumb to starvation."

He was very favorably impressed with the work of the Rockefeller Commission and the Commission for Relief in Belgium. Of the latter he says:

"The magnitude and the success of the labor undertaken are brought home overpoweringly to one who travels about Belgium. Whether one eats in the Palace Hotel in Brussels, at the Restaurant Ray in Mons, at the Hotel de l'Europe in Liége, in a wayside makeshift cafe in the bread lines in Charleroi and Brussels, as I did, he eats of tread which he could not have except for the devoted efforts of the Commission for Relief. There is no flour in Belgium for the Belgians which has not been brought there by that commission. To a degree which would have been unbelievable except for direct observation, 'bread is the staff of life' for the Belgians as no American could conceive it. Absence of bread means literally starvation.

Great Credit to America.

"This tale will form an unrivaled chapter in the history of American generosity and American idealism. In Belgium today the names of Whitlock and Hoover, Hunsiker and Lucey, Heineman and Connett, Gibson of the Legation and Gibson of Namur, Robinson, Smith, Kittredge, Jackson, Paradise, and Williams, and the fine band of American Rhodes Scholars are names to conjure with, and are used almost interchangeably with the names of the patron saints."

When Dean McClenahan arrived in England he found 150,000 Belgian refugees were being cared for, some of them in Scotland. Here is what Dean McClenahan has to say about his visit to Oxford and Cambridge:

"The life and activities of a normal university term time are completely lacking. The enrollment at Cambridge at this time is less than 20 per cent. of the normal enrollment, while at Oxford it is even smaller. The medical students at Cambridge have been urged to remain at their studies, on the ground that they can best serve the country by preparing themselves to aid the wounded, and have been subjected to some compulsion to complete their work of medical training.

"Aside from these medical students in the two universities, it is practically literally accurate to say that there is not in either university a single young Englishman fitted for military service who has not gone into it."

On his way to Holland Dean McClenahan, crossing the Channel between Folkestone and Flushing, which lies at the mouth of the Scheldt, said he saw a surprising number of steamers in the Channel and the western half of the North Sea. He added:

"At one time a fleet of twenty steamers of good size, all apparently passenger steamers, was counted, conveyed by a few torpedo boats. In addition to these steamers, a very considerable 'mosquito' fleet was passed which seemed to be on the lookout for hostile submarines. One got a tremendous impression of the ceaseless and successful activities of the British Navy, even though these activities had not been heralded in the daily papers."

The purpose of Dean McClenahan's trip was to study conditions directly and report upon the needs, conditions, and treatment of the Belgians. The expenses of his trip were defrayed by friends of Princeton University.

Sanity Commission for Mors.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, March 6.—Application will be made to the Supreme Court at White Plains next week for the appointment of a commission to pass upon the sanity of Frederick Mors, the confessed slayer of eight inmates of the German Odd Fellows' Home at Yonkers. Mors has written out half a dozen statements of just how he killed the octogenarians, and each one is different. It is doubtful if he ever will be placed on trial.

1,035,326 AT THE FAIR.

Daily Average of Visitors Since the Opening is 74,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—The total attendance at the Panama-Pacific Exposition for the first two weeks ending last night was officially announced today as 1,035,326, an approximate average of 74,000 day. The largest single day for the second week was last Sunday with 87,000.

The first week's attendance was 620,000; the second, 410,000.

LEAVES POSTCARD PUZZLE.

"A. P." at the Waldorf Makes a Bad Guess on Weather.

Neither the identity nor the sex of "A. P." is known at the Waldorf, but whoever the person is who prefers to be known by those initials, he or she is informed that a wrong guess was registered as to yesterday's weather on the postcards received at the hotel yesterday morning.

A guess has been made that somebody in a town up the State gave out to friends that he or she was starting for Broadway, and then didn't get this far. Evidently, however, that was the impression desired to be made upon admiring friends left behind. A note which with four or five postcards was found inclosed in an envelope addressed to the hotel yesterday morning read thus:

Waldorf, Astoria

Please mail these cards from your Hotell I will be there in a few days and oblige.

A. P.

One card to "Mrs. S." conveyed this information:

Arrived O K lovely wheather here everything looks lovely for spring and best wishes.

"Margaret" was informed that "everything is lovely in New York fine weather here love and best wishes."

"Byby love and best wishes" was part of the message to "B."

The question was raised at the hotel whether, considering the incorrect meterological information imparted by the postcards and other circumstances indicating errors in fact, and also considering that the identity of the writer was not known, it would be all right to post the cards inclosed.

A MODEL POLICE STATION.

Mount Vernon Force Takes Over New $100,000 Home.

There is a great contrast between the modern $100,000 police station, which has just been completed at Mount Vernon, and the old stone structure which became the headquarters of the police department in 1892. The master of the new building is Chief of Police Jeremiah C. Foley, who has seen the department grow in the last twenty-three years from a handful of men to a real force with modern equipment. Chief Foley has a dead line, and it is the boundary between the Bronx and Mount Vernon. Few evildoers now cross the line.

When the police took possession of the old stone house first, Chief Foley had a kitchen table for a desk, and one patrolman was on duty in the daytime, while four patrolled at night. There was no telephone or telegraph signal system then, and the policeman had to walk to the station every hour to report. In 1894 the Police act was passed establishing a Board of Police Commissioners. Twelve years ago the Police act was amended, putting Mount Vernon under a Police Commissioner.

The new station, which is equipped with all the modern devices for structures of its sort, stands on the north side of the Civic Centre, which was founded by Mayor Edwin W. Fiske, who has been the head of the City Government for fourteen years. Mayor Fiske plans to have a new City Hall in Civic Centre, which is to cost $230,000, and will give Mount Vernon one of the finest municipal buildings in the State.

NEW YORK BORROWS A MAN.

The Rev. S. G. Inman to Push Work for Missions in Latin America.

Through the kindness of women of Indianapolis, New York is to have for one year the Rev. S. G. Inman, as Christian leader and worker. Mr. Inman has spent years in South America as a missionary under the Women's Board of the Descipies of Christ, with headquarters in the Indiana city. Now he is loaned to a common movement to hold a New World Missionary Conference at Panama one year hence. This Panama proposal is to bring together Protestant workers of all Latin America, and will aim to advance Christian work of Protestants throughout South America in particular.

Universities and great Protestant churches are to be found in the principal South American cities. Leaders from them, already invited to the Panama Conference, include some of the best known names in missionary annals. They are President Browning of the English College, at Santiago, President Waddell of Mackenzie College at Rio Janeiro, Dr. Justo Cubllo, Justice of the Supreme Court of Montevideo, Dr. Tucker, agent of the American Bible Society at Rio Janeiro, Secretary Ewald of the Y. M. C. A., Bishop Stuntz of the Methodist Church, located at Buenos Aires, and Bishop Kinsolving of the Episcopal Church, located at Rio Grande do Sul.

MAY HURT NEW YORK PORT.

I. C. C. Witness Fears Lighterage Charges Will Drive Away Traffic.

A. C. Owen, New York transportation manager for Swift & Co., the packing firm, said yesterday at the hearing on lighterage and storage charges before Examiner C. V. Burnside of the Interstate Commerce Commission that traffic would be driven from this port if the railroads began to charge for putting freight along ship side. He thought that Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and other cities would benefit from diversion of traffic from this port, as the railroads at those centres make no charge for lightering freight.

R. W. Barrett, counsel for the Trunk Line Association, informed Mr. Owen that at Philadelphia the steamship companies paid the railroads for their work in transferring goods to them or in taking cargo away. The witness thought it strange that the railroads here did not possess sufficient influence to have the lighterage costs absorbed by the ship lines as in Philadelphia.

Mr. Owen argued that the cost of transferring commodities at this port had been fully cared for in the preparation of through freight schedules, and additional charges were not justified. The hearing will be continued at the Custom House tomorrow.

CONCEALED ENGLISH BIBLES

Distributors Report on Work in the Trenches and Camps.

Word has just reached the American Bible Society of Bible work done in Austria, in Bohemia, and in Germany in the last few weeks. Some of the workers co-operated with the American Board of Boston and the Religious Tract Society of London.

In all of these countries Bible workers report unheard-of eagerness for copies of the New Testament. People who a year ago refused to accept Testaments as gifts now buy them eagerly. So eager were men in Prague, Bohemia, that Bible agents gave away 30,000 Testaments, and were forced to apply to the American Society to wipe out the account in the form of a grant.

These workers also report that in the trenches and camps men speaking no fewer than ten different languages were discovered. The number of tongues except the supplies of a considerable Bible depository at Budapest, in Hungary.

The British and Foreign Bible Society had some part in this Bible distribution, but it and the American Society report that they carefully kept from view all Bibles printed in English.

JEWISH FARMERS GET GREATER HELP

Despite Retrenchment Policy, Agricultural Society Increases Amount of Its Loans.

HEAVIER DEMANDS MET

Failure of Private Banks on East Side Created Abnormal Number of Applicants for Aid.

The annual report of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society for 1914, which has just been made public, shows that although the activities of the organization were appreciably affected by the European war, the work was carried on on an extensive scale. Of the work in general, Alfred Jaretzki, the President, says:

"I am pleased to point out, however, that the program of retrenchment we were compelled to adopt has not seriously affected any of our activities, and the curtailment is purely relative. We have made this year 327 farm loans as against 423 last year, 390 in 1912, and 334 in 1911. But this year's loans exceed in amount the loans granted in any prior year. We have also added two States—Florida and Minnesota—to our field of operations. The amount of this year's loans is $170,811.92.

"We have received in the way of repayments from our farmers $124,786.37, as against $119,225.97 in 1913. Of the amount collected $93,022.05 was principal and $31,764.32 interest. While we collected $5,560.40 more than the preceding year and fully came up to expectations as regards interest, we fell somewhat short of our estimate on the principal.

"Notwithstanding the compulsory restriction of our activities this year, the growth of our society has been steady and cumulative. Since its inception each year saw the society in a stronger position than in the one preceding. During the fifteen years we granted a total of 3,318 loans aggregating $1,910,227.68. These loans were made to 2,876 farmers, occupying 2,387 individual farms in thirty-four States and in Canada. The loans outstanding at this writing number 1,480 and aggregate a total of $978,196.62.

"Our farm labor bureau this year placed 337 men in positions as farm laborers, a falling off of 180 from last year, but an increase of 114 over 1912. Counting the laborers placed more than once during the year, the number of positions secured is 1,104. The total cost of conducting this bureau was $1,243.71, which is $1.13 per capita.

"We are entering upon the new year with a feeling of confidence. Financial conditions caused us some uneasiness, but whatever may arise, we can look the future in the face with little cause for anxiety."

The report refers to the conditions due to the war as affecting immigration, and adds:

"On the other hand, the industrial depression and financial uncertainty from which this country suffers today have caused considerable involuntary idleness throughout the country. Small tradesmen who find their business no longer profitable and many working people who have saved up a few hundred dollars, are anxious to try their hands at farming before their hard-earned savings are exhausted. Consequently, the demands upon our funds as well as upon our machinery are heavier today than they were during the periods of comparative prosperity.

"Some of the largest private banks on the east side closed their doors, and the savings of many of our farmers, would-be farmers, and their relatives and friends were completely swept away. Accordingly, many of our clients who in normal times managed to turn around somehow had no other recourse but to us."

ORATOR WINS BLACK PRIZE.

D. S. Schwartz to Speak for N. Y. University in College Contest.

Daniel S. Schwartz, '15, the captain of the 'Varsity debating team, was the winner of the annual New York University public speaking contest held in the auditorium of the Gould Memorial Library recently under the auspices of the New York State Intercollegiate Peace Association with an oration entitled "The Arms of Peace."

As the winner of the contest, Schwartz received a prize of $25 donated by Mrs. Elmer Black, and also the honor of representing New York University in the intercollegiate contest which is scheduled for Friday night at the College of the City of New York. Albert Lewin, '15, Ubaldo J. Marra, '15, and Louis J. Greenberg, '16, received honorable mention in the university contest.

DESCRIBES AQUEDUCT WORK

Commissioner C. N. Chadwick Speaks Before Graduated Club.

Commissioner Charles N. Chadwick of the Board of Water Supply of New York City spoke on the Catskill Aqueduct yesterday afternoon before the Graduates' Club in the Sherman Square Hotel. He described many details of the work, illustrating his talk with stereopticon views. He said he had received his commission to build the aqueduct in 1905, the plans calling for the completion of the undertaking within ten years at a cost of $177,000,000.

"By Jan. 1, 1916," the Commissioner promised, "residents of Manhattan, Queens, and Richmond will be drinking water from the aqueduct, and the cost will not have exceeded the original appropriation by very much."

E. C. ZABRISKIE PROMOTED.

Principal of P. S. 27 to Head Washington Irving High School.

Edward C. Zabriskie, Principal of Public School 27, in Forty-second Street, between Second and Third Avenues, has been nominated by the Board of Superintendents to succeed William McAndrew as Principal of the Washington Irving High School.

Mr. McAndrews was appointed some months ago Associate City Superintendent to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Edward L. Stevens.

Mr. Zabriskie will receive his appointment at next Wednesday's meeting of the Board of Education. He is one of the best known elementary school Principals, and at one time was President of the Principals' Association.

PUBLIC DEBATE ON THE WAR

Chesterton and Dr. von Mach to Speak in Carnegie Hall.

Cecil Chesterton, editor of The New Witness of London, and Dr. Edmund von Mach of Cambridge, author of "What Germany Wants," are to hold a public debate in Carnegie Hall Tuesday night on the question "The War—Who Made It?"

Both Mr. Chesterton and Dr. von Mach have had opportunities to inspect public documents, letters, and other matters bearing upon the contentions of the belligerents.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Berlin.

FOR SALE.

Will sell my six-cylinder Berlin Limousine Car. Leading make. Only run 300 miles. Equipped in very fastidious taste, with every imaginable accessory. Cannot be distinguished from new. Actual cost $6,250.00. Will accept reasonable offer. With satisfactory party can arrange deferred payments. No dealers.

D. E. WEBB.
2,835 Broadway, N. Y.

Cadillac.

Lady will sacrifice her Cadillac 5-passenger auto; everything in perfect condition; now on storage; leaving town, cannot use car; cash offer desired. Phone Plaza 7644.

CADILLAC LANDAULET.
1912 model; exceptionally fine condition; original cost $3,600; equipped in very fastidious taste; many extras; will sell for $1,000. Mutual, 317 West 59th St.

Cadillac 5-passenger touring, purchased 1915; elegantly equipped, practically new; electric lights, self-starter; need cash; $600. Inquire 235 St. Nicholas Av.

Ford.

Ford touring car, late model, in excellent condition; fully equipped with electric lights, motor quiet; car practically new; price $275. Inquire 235 St. Nicholas Av.

Hupmobile.

Hupmobile, 1914 touring, full equipment, Westinghouse electric lighting and starting, overhauled, repainted; a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, "20" roadster, full equipment, perfect condition, $225. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1913 touring car, overhauled, with full equipment, $500. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 1,690 Broadway.

Lancia.

LANCIA TOURING.
Foredoors, excellent mechanical condition; 4 pass; no reasonable cash offer refused. Mutual, 317 West 59th.

Packard.

PACKARDS ONLY. 14 "6-38" Touring. 14 "6-38" Coupe Landaulette. 12 "6-48" Phaeton. 12 11 "390" h. p. Two Bodies. 12 "18" h.p. Landaulette, like new.

OPEN AND CLOSED BODIES AT COST.
All these cars have been thoroughly overhauled.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
1,876 Broadway. Phone Columbus 5078.

Packard "30," inside drive, and runabout, late model, driven 12,000 miles; low price for quick sale. Phone chauffeur, Circle 421, or see Mr. Grace, 1,692 Broadway, 53d.

Packard landaulet; monthly, weekly, daily, hourly; shopping. Gilbert, 1760 Circle.

Packard, (1915,) landaulet, 48 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Peerless.

Peerless—Account of financial reverses, will sacrifice new 1915 Peerless car I have ordered for delivery April 1. F. E., M 68 Times.

Pullman.

Pullman 5-passenger touring, purchased late 1912; excellent condition, just like new; fully equipped; demountable rims and extra; cost $2,150; must sell; $400; will give demonstration and 10 days trial. Inquire 235 St. Nicholas Av.

Reo.

Reo touring, 1914 model, like new, fully equipped; a bargain. Reo Motor Car Company, 19 West 62d St.

1911 Locomobile 30, limousine, $750. Reo Motor Car Co., 19 West 62d.

S. G. V.

A very handsome new S. G. V., with Sedan body, starting and lighting system; attractive price; also an excellent S. G. V. touring car, used as demonstrator. J. M. Quinby & Co., Newark, N. J.

Stearns.

Stearns 30-60 5-passenger, Guy Vaughn body; perfect condition; cheap. M 76 Times.

White.

White ¾-ton truck, 30 h. p.; good tire equipment; Overman cushion on rear wheels; body, express panel with top; motor just overhauled; $650. Smith Motor Car Co., 416 Central Av., Newark. Tel. Market 6671.

Miscellaneous.

FINE USED CARS; FULL ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT, VELIE, OAKLAND, HUDSON, &c., ALL IN PERFECT RUNNING CONDITION, AT PRICES THAT WILL SURPRISE YOU. CALL AT DEPOT AND SECURE GREAT BARGAINS. STORAGE FREE UNTIL SEASON OPENS. DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.
CUMBERLAND GARAGE, INC.,
360 CUMBERLAND ST.
TELEPHONE 7846 PROSPECT, BROOKLYN.

A chance in a lifetime; must sell my five-passenger touring car, purchased late 1914; practically new now, and in excellent condition, elegantly equipped, speedometer, electric lights, storage battery, generator, self-recharging; motor quiet and powerful; electric horn and extras; cost $1,600; need cash quickly; $550. Mrs. Stroub, 442 St. Nicholas Av.

New car bargains; 2 Westcott 1915 models; all improvements; cost $1,185; big sacrifice. A. L. M. Motor Sales Co., 1,677 Broadway. Tel. 5865 Col.

CHEVROLET NEW 1915 MODELS
sold on easy terms; cars taken in trade. John Moore & Co., 2,008 Broadway.

Two new limousine bodies, latest style, ready to mount; our own make. J. M. Quinby & Co., Newark, N. J.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packards, late models, landaulets, limousines; hour, day, monthly; prices reasonable. Williams, 57 East 88th St. Phone Lenox 8252.

Buick.—Physician will rent new 5-passenger limousine; $275 monthly; excellent chauffeur. X 224 Times Annex.

Seven-ton truck, day or month. Manly, 250 West 54th St. Columbus 986.

For Rent—Packard, hour, day, week, shopping; monthly trips anywhere. 354 Plaza.

Automobile Repairing.

We repair auto radiators, lamps, windshields, horns, honks, mudguards, &c. Hudson Auto Lamp Works, Inc., 1,648-50 Broadway, New York. Tel. 8194-3864 Columbus. Brooklyn Branch, 1,054 Bedford Av. Tel. Decatur 1227.

Auto painting, repairing, tops, slip covers, overhauling a specialty. Universal Auto Painting Co., 602 West 52d. (4425 Columbus.)

Expert overhauling, repairing, machine work, imported gear forgings. Manly, 250 W. 54th.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export, 532-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobile Supplies.

Modernize your car! Equip it with Starting, Lighting, Detachable Wire Wheels. High Grade Mechanical, Electrical Repairs. JESCO COMPANY, 245 W. 55 St. Col. 6245.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,703 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Automobiles Wanted.

Highest prices paid for all kinds of used autos. Used Auto Co., 1,666 Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. 225 W. 57th St.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Easy to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

STATEN ISLAND.—Tile-stucco nine-room house, recently completed; two bathrooms, hot water heat and supply; vacuum cleaner; parquet floors; electric lighting; near golf club, trains, trolley, ferry; half hour to city; rent, $50. ERRINGTON, 31 Townsend Av., Clifton. Telephone 885 Tompkinsville.

Stone bungalow on high hills of Staten Island; wonderful view of ocean and bay; fine trees, chicken run, &c.; $40 monthly; $50 furnished. "Bungalow," 55 N. Y. Times Downtown.

Two lots on south side of high ground overlooking ocean; charmingly located, near churches and schools; refined people only; $175 each. Refined, 111 Times Downtown.

Bungalow on hills of Staten Island, overlooking ocean, near trolley; $2,000. Bargain, 115 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

Small apartment building, furnished or unfurnished, between 30th and 59th Sts., not east of Lexington nor west of 6th Av. M 80 Times.

Cash promptly paid for property threatened with foreclosure; give details. G. Rampolla, 192 Bowery, New York City.

PROPERTY OWNERS' ATTENTION.
Will manage your property and guarantee income. John Hoeckh, 659 9th Av.

Accessible subdivisions wanted anywhere for immediate selling. Baker, 7 East 42d.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Mack.

For Sale.—Mack truck, three-ton, in fine running order; furniture or express body; no reasonable offer refused. Apply S. Baumann & Bros., 6th Av. and 15th St.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—To borrow $40,000 at 5% per cent. for five years on high-class business property on South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. Net income on property, $6,000 per annum. Frontage on Broadway, 213 feet. Property appraised for more than $100,000. Address G 311 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—For term of three years, $16,000 at 6 per cent. security, first mortgage on improved country real estate, comprising 85 acres timber and farm land; two dwellings, flour mill, inn, art school, cider mill, all flourishing. Write to B. D. F., X 220 Times.

Mortgage loan $35,000 desired, location of property, character of building A1; closest investigation invited. Newton, 115 Nassau St.

Want $85,000 first mortgage in successful theatre in Newark, N. J.; worth $200,000; will pay well. Address Owner, 136 Times Downtown.

$100,000 for mortgages, Staten Island or Brooklyn; $5,000 up; building or permanent. Harold E. Wittemann, 191 Broadway, City.

Money advanced on assignment of rents; suitable terms. Give particulars. Confidential, X 226 Times Annex.

$2,000,000 building loan money; 33d to 59th, Lexington to 7th Av. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

$20,000 to loan on first mortgage improved store and resident property. S 318 Times Downtown.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 10 EAST 33D ST.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
158 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, to close estate, three-story and basement private dwelling on Madison Av., near 125th St., free and clear; price will be made most attractive. Call or write, M. W. Robinson, 212 5th Av., New York.

Elegant private house, 3-story and basement, 11 rooms; clean, completely and well furnished; will sell outright or furnishings and give lease. Inquire 387 East 140th St. Phone Melrose 2014.

BIGGEST BARGAIN IN NEW YORK.
14-room house, completely furnished, 3 baths; excellent business location; near 96th St., Broadway; (sale or lease.) Phone Riverside 4607.

121st St., bet. Lenox and 7th Ave., 3-story, basement, private house; 21x100; all modern improvements; price, $20,000, mortgage, $15,000; principal only. Tom Lee, 18 Mott St.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. B. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

For Rent—Private house, 12 rooms, good neighborhood, $1,000; owner will offer inducements. 237 West 130th St.

11 Bleecker St.—Three-story building; store suitable for bakery; price reasonable. Apply H. N. Flanagan, 33 Bond St.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, are now in the Vanderbilt Avenue Building, just opposite Grand Central.

127th, 238 W.—Live in city rent free by buying this house and renting few rooms; price $8,000. Inquire premises.

Executor's Sale.—East 62d St; house, (assessed $13,500,) $11,000. Miller, 767 Lexington Av.

39 East 31st St. for piece of land, $53,000. L. N. Slade, 223 E. 17th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Desirable 10-room house; all improvements; tile bath; large rooms; large porch and sun parlor; with garage; will make right price and terms to suit; 3 minutes to station. Weddle, 60 North 23d St., B'way, Flushing, N. Y.

Stephens Court, Flatbush, 7-room one-family brick, sunny, attached; easy terms; refuse rent at $50 per month; will return 12% on this investment. F. A. M., 34 Stephens Court, Flatbush.

Cypress Hills.—For sale, two-family brick house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, all latest improvements; two blocks from Long Island station. For appointment address B 8 Times Annex.

225 Ocean Av., Brooklyn; to close an estate; brick and frame cottage; size, 51x35; plot, 50x100; assessed value, $2,000. Full particulars from premises occupying premises.

Quaint Colonial cottage, semi-detached; all modern improvements; barn; Subway and "L" service; near stations; $3,200; easy terms. Cottage, 88 Times Downtown.

5th St., 418, (Park Slope.)—2-story and basement b. s. house; 8 rooms and bath; in excellent condition; rent $45. Owner, 435 6th St.

Brick, 1-Fam., $4,700; 2-Fam., $6,200. Easy terms; write or call. Fleer Bros., 350 Enfield St., (Elderts Lane,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Private dwelling with garage; 50 ft. front; choice University Heights section; also ten-room house; lot 38x140; cheap. Fitzgerald, 501 Tremont Av., near 3d.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL NEW SEMI-BUNGALOW AND LOW AND COTTAGES
for rent or sale. 7 and 8 rooms and bath; all city improvements; fine restricted property; 28 minutes from Manhattan, in L. I. suburbs; 100 trains; 3 minutes from express station; easy terms. Phone 5876 Cortlandt. J. MEAD BRIGGS, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE NEAR WATER:
Long Island Sound; 32 minutes from Penn. station; water front; right on fine bathing beach; near station; dock for your yacht or motor boat; electricity and gas; cement sidewalks and sewerage; very select and refined neighborhood; terms, $250; balance, $30 or more monthly; this perfect; descriptive booklet. B. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

FINE COTTAGE, $18 A MONTH;
just over city line; good neighborhood; 7 large; beautiful rooms and bath; everything like new; 2 lots; handy to all stores, school, trolley, &c.; don't overlook this bargain; must be sold this week; possession on very small cash payment. C. McCaw, 243 West 34th St., New York.

Forest Hills Gardens.—Ten room three bath hollow tile house, designed by owner; large trees, garden; 53 Underwood Road; $18,500; additional garden lot, $4,500; together, $22,000. Apply owner Swinburne Hale, 165 Broadway. Phone Cortlandt 300.

For Sale.—Forest Hills Gardens, L. I., contract for plot adjoining private park on Continental Av.; two minutes' walk to station and West Side Tennis Club, trees. W. D. Vanderbilt, 527 West 121st St., N. Y.

Real Estate—For Sale or Exchange.

Near Central Park, four-story private dwelling; 3 baths, hardwood trim; parquet floors, electric and gas light; best residential block. Sterling Realty Co., owners, 203 Broadway.

Apartment houses, with stores, rented and paying good income; part trade considered; commission to brokers. Sterling Realty Co., 203 Broadway, owners.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

11TH ST., near Washington St., three-story house, 14 rooms and bath..... $900
22d bet. 7 & 8 Avs., 3-story, 12 rms. & bath..... $1,400
22d, bet. 8 & 9 Avs., 4-story, 20 rms. & bath..... $1,500
22d, bet. 9 & 10 Avs., 4-story, 12 rms. & bath..... $1,000
24th, bet. 9 & 10 Avs., 3-story, 14 rms. & bath..... $1,000
34th, bet. 8 & 9 Avs., 4-story, 22 rms. & bath..... $1,800
A. M. CUDNER REAL ESTATE CO.
254 West 23d St. Phone 1276 Chelsea.

118 Hillside Av., Manhattan.—Single family house, 28x50, plot 50x200; 9 large, light rooms and tiled bath; excellent closet room; beautiful garden, grape arbor; no obstruction to light and air; midway between 191st St. and Dyckman St. (201st St.) Broadway Subway stations; rent $50 per month. Key with William Isenian, 1953b St. and Broadway. Apply to Benjamin F. Donvan, attorney, 5 Beekman St., Room 612.

A.—329 East 68th St.; 3-story, high-stoop house; modern in all respects; in the Schermerhorn block of private dwellings; rent $1,000.
Frm L. J. Carpenter, 3d Av., cor. 68th St.

71 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Near 79th St.; five-story American basement dwelling; rent, $2,400. Geo. A. Bowman, 121 West 42d St. Telephone Bryant 2444.

1622 St., 519 West.—Eleven dooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; $75 monthly.

129 East 38th St., $2,500 per year. Phone 5358 John.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

139TH, 263 W.
Completely furnished house, 10 light rooms, 2 baths; restricted block; near "L."

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Farms.

FARM FOR SALE.
Beautiful country home, about 100 acres good fertile land, plenty wood, large residence, electric lighted by private plant, throughout house and barns; bath, hot and cold water system, all modern improvements, steam heat, newly decorated; large horse barn, large cow barn, garage, henhouse, wagon house, toolhouse, Silo, (filled,) large icehouse, (filled,) adjoining small lake or pond, fed by living springs; within 40 miles New York, with hourly trains; a real farm or country estate; should be seen to be appreciated. Address Owner, 1,900 Newkirk Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A Swiss Chalet bungalow; picturesque setting, overlooking brook, entrance from road by rustic bridge; four bedrooms, living room and bath, sleeping porch, dining porch, kitchen and pantry, cellar; splendid opportunity to get unique home at low figure. Address Larchmont, 40 West 32d St., New York City. 'Phone 9860 Madison Square.

A finely located house, restricted section Mount Vernon, 9 rooms and bath; large lot, garage; house modern in every respect; for sale at low price on easy terms; tapestries rugs, &c., can be put; owner leaving Mount Vernon. 436 East 4th St., Mount Vernon, or at 136 West 55th St., store.

I will SACRIFICE FOR CASH my equity of $3,640 in 2 1-3 acre plot at Scarsdale, worth $4,000 an acre, or trade for small farm or lots; ideal, accessible location for real home; unusual opportunity. Electric Trains, S 9 Times.

Colonial cottage, hills Westchester; 11 rooms, 3 baths, furnished; electricity, fireplaces, steam heat, spacious verandas, high altitude, magnificent view; garden planted; garage, man's room, bath; touring car; also larger estate. Mrs. Alexander, 46 West 52d.

Most complete list of houses for rent, furnished and unfurnished, at White Plains, Hartsdale, and Scarsdale. CHAUNCEY B. GRIFFEN,
Depot Square. White Plains, N. Y.

Nine-room bungalow, completely furnished, to rent; also garage; must be seen to be appreciated; option to buy. M. L. Jackson, River View Manor, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Gentleman's estate, Westchester County; Harlem Railroad; six acres; high elevation; near station; large, new modern house; two tenant houses and outbuildings. Apply Henry T. Hoag, 51 East 42d St.

For rent, at Irvington-on-Hudson, from April 1, house with all improvements; garage on property; 5 minutes from depot; rent, $55. Inquire W. R. Morris, Irvington, N. Y. Phone 1486.

A builder must sell new seven-room stucco house, in fine residential section of Larchmont; near station and Sound; $500 cash, balance like rent. Owner, 68 Times.

River View Manor, Hastings-on-Hudson.—Attractive bungalow (stucco); 7 rooms and tiled bath; all modern improvements. Address L. J. S.; Box 91, Grand Central Station.

Greenacres, Hartsdale.—In the Westchester Hills; literature and list houses free.
Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale.

Ardsley.—For permanent residence or Summer home, magnificent view; plot, 5,000 square feet; all improvements; small payments. "Bargain," W 129 Times.

Acreage—$350 to $500—40 minutes from N. Y.; mile of station.
James L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Larchmont.

A beautiful building site, between station and water; near yacht club at Larchmont; $100 cash and balance easy terms. Estate, 98 Times.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Burke, 40 West 32d St.

Scarsdale.

Evans Estate, Scarsdale, for sale or rent; half hour from city; 11 acres; beautiful; rolling woodland; large house, suitable for private family, school, sanitarium, hotel. Box 214, Scarsdale.

White Plains.

For sale at White Plains, about ¾ acre, with 9-room house; 2 tiled baths; steam heat, gas, and electricity; garage and garden; best section; price below cost; terms.
CHAUNCEY B. GRIFFEN,
Depot Square. White Plains, N. Y.

Best section of White Plains; 10 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, gas, and electric; large plot, with good shade; for sale at reduced figure.
CHAUNCEY B. GRIFFEN,
Depot Square. White Plains, N. Y.

Yonkers.

707 and 733 North Broadway, Yonkers, in the "River View Colony."—Two-story dwellings; high class; low price; newest improvements; beautiful location; terms to suit. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or To Lease—In Douglas Manor, Douglaston, L. I., 25 minutes out from Pennsylvania Station, with through electric trains; a first-class stucco house, with every modern convenience. It was

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Delaware—For Sale or To Let.

Delaware Farms; send for free catalogue; best farm bargains in best locality; full particulars. C. T. W. Williams, Milford, Del.

Real Estate for Exchange.

WILL EXCHANGE LARGE STOCKRAISING OR DAIRY farm, abundantly watered and prominently situated on important railway, (3 hours from Grand Central,) for city residence, free and clear, or suburban home in Bronx or Westchester. Owner, M 137 Times.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Pfister, 554 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted, by gentleman and wife, without children, to rent, for permanent residence, within an hour from N. Y. Central or Penna. Stations, a small cottage or bungalow; not more than six rooms, bath, telephone; must have a veranda; low rent. Address W 176 Times.

Wanted—On the north shore of Long Island, in the Glen Cove-Piping Rock district, 5 to 10 acres of land, with trees, shrubbery, and good house 12 rooms, 2 baths; garage or stable with necessary outbuildings. J. E. Finlaison, Room 773, 200 5th Av., New York City.

Wanted to rent a two-family house or two small adjoining one-family houses in lower section of Westchester County, Van Cortlandt section preferred; all improvements. L. Staub, 41 Broad St., New York City.

North New York or suburban house, high ground, free outlook, 8 or 4 master's bedrooms, improvements; two complete baths or two toilets and extra basin; moderate rental. A. Chisholm, Belle Court Apartments, Yonkers, N. Y.

Attention, Owners! — Will fill vacancies and reduce expenses if you let us manage your property; references. Wm. Bettmann, 2,232 7th Av. Phone 3823 Morningside.

Will rent Summer season, cottage, three bedrooms; commuting distance, Sound preferred; must be directly on water. A 231 Times Downtown.

From pretty home with splendidly furnished, fine suburban house, (high ground,) and pay nominal rental, with 60-day vacate clause. Willets, 1,482 Broadway, Room 903.

Want to lease, with option to buy, general farm, 200 acres, near New York. M 127 Times.

Will rent, privilege buying, farm within sixty miles New York. G 339 Times Downtown.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents an agate line.

If you carry insurance, 35,000 square feet, $100,000, we can give you building, with contents, rate 40 cents; Grand Central zone; steam heat, large freight elevator, light four sides, 100 per cent. sprinkler. Haggerty Estate, 100 East 94th St. 9231 Riverside.

TWO DESIRABLE INSURANCE MEN CAN ACQUIRE DESK ROOM, SINGER BUILDING. ADDRESS G 328 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

For Rent.—Sublet at half price; handsomely furnished office; small; two mahogany desks; by Chicago concern desiring to retain privilege only of receiving mail and telephone calls. Inquire 716 Flatiron Building.

Suite of offices, suitable for architect, contractor, or building material concern, for rent. Apply Room 402, 103 Park Av., New York, opposite Grand Central Station.

Nicely furnished office, centrally located, reasonable, to reliable party; phone messages and callers carefully attended during absence of tenant. M 43 Times.

Cheap rent, desk room; suitable for lady stenographer and typewriter or mailing and addressing business. Inquire 12-1, Room 902, Singer Building.

For rent reasonable, 3d floor loft; railroad siding, elevator service, best of shipping facilities. Inquire 636 West 34th; phone Greeley 1546.

Lexington Av., n. w. cor. 86th St. Fine business location; stores, $40 to $60. Duff & Conger, cor. Madison Av., 86th St.

327-329 East 34th St.—Light lofts, 40x90; modern building, fireproof; low insurance; steam heat, elevator. Loring.

Lofts.—Two, 5,000 feet; good light, steam heat; handy to tubes, Penn. ferries. 61 Bishop St., Jersey City.

Broadway, close to 42d, attractive, small store space, with Broadway window; low rent. Van Oppen, 505 5th Av.

Warehouse, 263 Front St.; five stories; cellar. C. B. Meyer, 80 Maiden Lane.

354 4TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST. Floors, offices, and show rooms.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4990 Chelsea.

638-644 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Business building brokers, Frederick Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St. and 703 Broadway.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Store, also 5 or 6 room apartment wanted, seating $45 to $60; locality, between 3d and 9th Avs. Address Lee, 185 East 80th St.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

At West Booth Bay Harbor.—Four most attractive cottages, situated on high ground, commanding a magnificent view of harbor; 600 ft. of shore front; private dock; safe boating; sandy beach bathing; banks and shopping facilities close by; cottages are comfortably furnished and modern in every particular. Write for illustrated, descriptive booklet, "Robinson's Cove." Rentals moderate to desirable tenants for season of 1915. Address Myron W. Robinson, 212 5th Av., New York.

Furnished cottage to let at Paris Hill, Me.; 9 rooms, 2 baths; 900-foot elevation; White Mountain scenery; golf and tennis at Country Club; pure spring water; dry, invigorating air; housekeeping optional. Dr. Charlotte F. Hammond, The Beeches, Paris Hill, Me.

ON LAKE PLEASANT, ADIRONDACKS. For rent for season, large furnished cottage; beautiful location on lake; private boathouse; will also sell at a bargain. Full particulars and price of Edmund Rushmore, Singer Bldg., New York.

To rent, furnished, house, nine rooms, two baths; five minutes from main station; $125 per month. Box 216, New Rochelle.

Cottages everywhere. — Adirondacks, Lake George, Champlain, New England. Adirondacks, 35 Nassau, Manhattan.

Lake George.—Fourteen rooms, three baths; electric lights; garage. Howe, 35 Nassau.

To Let—Unfurnished.

To Rent, (Great Neck.)—Modern house, electric light, 8 bedrooms, 3 baths; garage; fully planted garden; tennis court; private bathing beach; June 15-Sept. 15; $1,500. O 306 Times Downtown.

Wanted.

WANTED TO RENT.

Responsible family wish to rent furnished house of 7 rooms on Hudson or Sound, within commuting distance of New York. Send full particulars as to rent, location, &c., by letter only, to J. Wild, Room 1,901, 110 West 40th St., New York.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted, handsomely furnished apartment, 6, 7 rooms, 2 baths, on or near Riverside Drive, to October; 2 adults; highest references given and exchanged; new building preferred. Responsible. W 140 Times.

Comfortably furnished apartment in good neighborhood, above 59th St., west side; three or four rooms and kitchen, weekly or monthly rental; give full particulars. Address D-9 Produce Exchange.

Wante by 3 adults, 8-room apartment, 2 baths, on or near Riverside, for one or two months from April 1. Address Box 229, 318 West 57th St.

Wanted, 3-4 room furnished apartment for April, May, June; preferably near 3d Av. elevated. McCommon, 140 West 69th St.

Wanted—Furnished three-room apartment, with kitchen; monthly rental; west side, between 42d and 72d Sts. M 57 Times.

Studio or small apartment wanted by refined gentleman; state price. A 232 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect. Restaurant; 2 rooms and bath furnished, $40 monthly and up. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 E. 32d St. HOTEL OXFORD, 35 E. 27th St.

Attractively furnished apartment in private house, near Park Av., 2 large, light rooms, bath and kitchenette; $110 per month or will rent unfurnished. Apply to S. Osgood Pell & Co., 542 5th Av. Telephone Bryant 5610.

At 53d St., off Park Av., handsomely furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths; 9th floor; all light rooms; rent reasonable. Address Abroad, 128 Times Downtown.

Two exceptional, sunny rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; exclusive Murray Hill section, near Park Av. Phone Murray Hill 4481.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St., Col. Av. SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE 2 AND 3 ROOMS, with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished, $65 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Special concessions on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970.

A.—A.—THE WILSONIA, 225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $25 up. 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $35 up. Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants.

Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near subway, "L," and surface cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises. Phone 9220 Col.

My apartment, three rooms, bath and kitchenette, furnished, to sublet until Oct. 1, located in well-appointed elevator house; only to responsible party; $35 monthly. For appointment phone Mr. Gibson, Audubon 3900, Apt. 65.

AXTON COURT

adjoining Riverside Drive, 141st St.; 7th floor, front; 5 rooms, bath; foyer hall; unusually furnished, including linen, silver; excellent maid will remain; convenient 137th Subway. Apartment 7C.

Eight-room apartment, opposite wide plaza; transportation ideal; beautiful; completely furnished; from April 1 to October; $125 per month to responsible adults; rare chance. S 309 Times Downtown.

To sublet, furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath, 10th floor, Hotel Ransby, 324 W. 84th St. Phone 5420 Schuyler, Apt. 102, 10 to 12 A. M.—6 to 7 P. M.

Desirable four-room apartment, completely furnished, opposite Columbia campus; mahogany furniture, piano; all outside rooms. 435 West 119th St. Telephone 8206 Morningside. Address agent.

176th, West, (214 Audubon Av.)—Front corner, elevator; 5 delightful large rooms; ideally furnished, every detail; complete housekeeping; immaculate home. Markham, Phone Audubon 3010.

70th, 226 West.—Completely furnished 4 room and bath apartment; 1 living room, 2 bedrooms, and large outside kitchen; new building; up to date. Apply Superintendent.

To sublet, handsomely furnished apartment, eight rooms and two baths; all outside rooms; light, refrigeration, vacuum cleaning free. Harbeck, "The Belnord." 220 West 87.

A widow has six-room apartment; like to rent three rooms with congenial party, with or without housekeeping. 100 West 71st St. Schirn's bell.

65th, 59 West.—Couple desiring light housekeeping can secure beautiful front room; southern exposure; use kitchen; electricity, elevator. Phone 8218 Columbus or call Eaton.

FOR RENT.

Newly furnished five-room apartment overlooking Park. Call Sunday, between 3 and 5 o'clock. K. Brown, 200 West 58th St.

Handsomely furnished apartment, with or without service; Independent entrance; suitable bachelors or couple; 86th Subway or "L"; references. Phone 4818 Schuyler.

Attractively furnished six rooms, front; ground floor; ideal location in 90s; three doors from Riverside; until Oct. 1; possession immediately; $85. H. G., 418 Times.

A bachelor apartment, 3 rooms and bath, on 59th St., two rooms overlooking Central Park; one southern exposure; private elevator entrance. L 157 Times.

104th, 260 West.—Five-room apartment, attractively furnished, all outside, sunny rooms; southern exposure. See Superintendent. Telephone 1015 Riverside.

Riverside Drive, in Nineties.—Seven rooms, two baths; magnificently furnished apartments, overlooking river; will sublet to desirable party; reasonable. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Young business woman, with small furnished apartment, 30th St., near 5th Av., wishes to co-operate on expense with congenial lady. X 237 Times Annex.

121st, 509 West, (Columbia grounds opposite.) —Beautiful 3 rooms, kitchenette apartment; southern exposure; furnished complete housekeeping. See Yetman.

Seven large, outside rooms, two baths, (Sutherland.) Riverside Drive, 158th St., Apartment 3A, furnished or unfurnished, until October.

At Riverside Drive and 84th, 125.—All light, outside rooms 3 baths, beautifully furnished, for 2 or more months. Call, address Steward.

Attractive two-room, kitchenette, bath; new building; most livable quarters for gentlemen; centrally located. Maye, 301 West 57th.

Five-room apartment, fully furnished, to Oct., 1915; Southern exposure; rent, $125 monthly. Storer, 601 West 110th St.

Newly furnished suite of 2 or 3 rooms, with bath; every convenience; centrally located. Telephone Plaza 4040.

Furnished five-room apartment, near Washington Square; high, light, cool; May to October; $110 a month. M 75 Times.

REASONABLE—FINE LOCATION.

Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 & 6 rooms and bath. 44 & 46 West 104th St.

Beautifully furnished studio apartment in the shopping district, with view of the avenue, to sublet to Oct. 1. M 93 Times.

Five rooms, completely, comfortably furnished; every convenience; reasonable. Hampton, 519 West 152d.

Business or professional woman; share cozy apartment with lady; moderate. R. A., Times Harlem.

Eight rooms and two baths apartment to let, furnished or unfurnished; West 9th. R 17 Times.

Broadway, 2,552, (96th Subway.) — Three rooms, housekeeping; couple, lady; possession immediately. Pranger.

94th, 321 West, (Near Riverside Drive.)—3 rooms, bath, completely furnished; Weber grand piano; $75 monthly. Ellis.

Furnished apartment, corner, 8 rooms and bath; party leaving town. Mrs. H. Samek, 567 West 113th St.

Finest furnished seven-room apartment, Riverside Drive; cheap. Phone Francis, 6694 Morningside.

113TH, 567 WEST.—Four-room apartment, completely furnished, to sublet. Inquire office.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

8th, 21 West.—Sunny three front rooms; business women. Ingram.

Furnished apartments, 4 to 10 rooms and bath. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, 79th and Broadway.

316 West 95th.—Furnished, 5 light rooms, elevator apartment; near Drive; Subway.

Apartments elegantly furnished; all sizes; west side, $50. Dunn, 606 W. 110th.

518T, 72 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; also single room; $9 weekly; business people.

81st, 203 West.—Elegant 8-5 room furnished apartment. Phone Schuyler 5520.

44th, 25 West.—Small apartment, three rooms, bath adjoining; steam; $40 up.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

53 Hamilton Terrace.—Six exceptionally large, light rooms; can insure Summer comfort; one block east of Convent Av., 144th St.; $60. Apartment 26.

Sublet — Desirable apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; rent reasonable. 527 West 110th St., Apartment 53.

A large five-room apartment to sublet; all modern improvements; one block from Columbia; rent $59. 414 West 121st St. Apt. 41.

Elevator apartment, 521 West 112th St., to sublet unfurnished; seven light rooms; all improvements; two baths.

Amsterdam Av., 2,125, (near 165th.)—Four large light rooms; all modern improvements; telephone; decorated to suit; $25-$27.

93d, 317 West.—5 beautiful furnished rooms; telephone service; electric light, shower. Superintendent on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE—SUBLET.

Five room, outside apartment, one block from Subway; big reduction. Call 372 Madison Square on Monday for particulars.

180th, 804 West, corner Pinehurst Av.—Beautiful seven-room elevator apartment; improvements.

15 Fort Washington Av., (Rio Grande, near 159th and Broadway.)—2, 3, 5 rooms; $20, $30; river views.

VERMILYEA AV., 123.—New house, 3-4 large rooms; reasonable; near 207th Subway.

106-110 Central Park West, south corner 71st —Six to nine rooms, $1,300 up.

204TH, 608 WEST.—New house, elegant, 3-4 rooms; near Subway; reasonable rent.

FINE SEVEN-ROOM apt., 2 baths, facing river; $85. Morningside 3409.

101st St., 201 West.—Corner apartment; five rooms, private hall, and bath.

84th, 19 West.—Seven rooms, bath; steam, hot water; one flight; $50.

27th, 361 West, (The Albemarle.)—High-class elevator apts.; five rooms, $45.

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

56th St, 25 West.—Floor in private house, one flight up.

Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway at 72d St. —A 9-room apartment with 3 baths.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

Lenox Av., 342, near 125th Subway.—5 rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; $22.

146th, 479 West.—Five light rooms and bath; southern exposure; $27.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Chester Hill.—Large, modern house; 30 minutes New Haven Railroad; spacious verandas and grounds; suites, private baths, $25. Prospect Av., Mount Vernon. Phone 2577.

"Par Excellence."—Beautifully located home; accommodate few guests; warm rooms; excellent cuisine. 321 Main St., White Plains. Phone 1896.

KINGSLEY HOUSE, 19 North Broadway, White Plains.—Beautiful, central location; large, sunny double rooms; exceptional table; phone 2581.

Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y.—Private family can accommodate few guests who appreciate refined home and surroundings. Mrs. Salter.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47.—Fine suite and rooms; modern conveniences; table board; references.

9TH, 12 EAST, (5th Av.)—Desirable, large rooms; private bath; steam; reasonable.

11TH ST., 17 EAST.—Rooms with private bath and meals, $15 weekly and up; rooms without bath, $12; hotel service.

11TH, 26 EAST, (adjoining 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished rooms; superior table; moderate.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished, large small rooms; excellent table board. Stuyvesant 4275.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.) — Large rooms; steam heat; excellent table; reasonable.

36TH, 138 EAST.—Attractive, large rooms; conveniences; home cooking; refined location; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Rooms, with board; references; table board.

63D, 22 AND 30 EAST.—Single room, with excellent board; $10 weekly.

BUSINESS women's hotel, 58 East 102d St.; light, airy, heated rooms; good board, $4 weekly; laundry; telephone.

West Side.

47TH, 48 and 50 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms, private baths; table board.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; near bath; excellent table. 4580 Bryant.

54TH ST., 54 WEST. Rooms; table board.

57TH, 251 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; excellent board; electricity; telephone; references.

68TH, 66 WEST.—Artistically furnished large room, private bath, electric light; suit refined people desiring high-class accommodations.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house, table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting private bath; table guests; reasonable; references.

70TH, 53 WEST.—An exceptional opportunity, beautiful double room; also single room; refined surroundings; excellent table; reasonable. Spier.

70TH, 62 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large room; southern exposure; private bath; electricity.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Single rooms; exceptional; strictly kosher; table board; accommodations; reservation can be made for the Passover Holiday.

72D, between Broadway and West End, in beautiful private residence, will accommodate refined couple. Phone 8350 Columbus.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Double second story, back, with bath, $28; single room; southern exposure; superior home table.

72D, 308 WEST.—Southern house, desirable double rooms; suites with bath; excellent table.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; parlor suite; electricity; fine table.

73D, 260 WEST.—An exceptional opportunity is offered to secure second-floor, sunny suite of rooms, with hot and cold running water in each room, together with exclusive shower bath and toilet, handsomely furnished, with French inlaid bedroom suite, imported twin brass bedsteads, best quality spring bed, hair mattresses, in most elegant and artistically newly furnished, homelike residence; place of exceptional excellence; superior cuisine; separate table; entertaining parlor; Steinway grand; suitable for a couple or four persons, as desired; accommodations equal to the best hotels in the city at half the cost.

73D, 118 WEST, (The Wilga.)—Single and double, attractively furnished rooms; excellent table; subway express, L, surface cars.

73D, 251 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; modern conveniences; private house; Subway; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—20th year. Sunny rooms; excellent table; references.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Cozy rooms, all conveniences; home comforts; excellent table; parlor dining room; reasonable.

76TH, 127-129 WEST. — COMFORTABLE ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; REASONABLE.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large room, private bath; table guests; references.

76TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private baths; Subway; references; moderate.

76TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, the room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Small room; excellent table; electricity; convenient, Subway, "L."

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Entire second floor, front, sunny, large room; home cooking.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Large rooms; southern exposure; running water; also small; excellent cooking; moderate.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Comfortable rooms for business people; elevator apartment; private family. Solari.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; references. Write for booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Large, small rooms; exceedingly comfortable, homey atmosphere; references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; also small rooms; references.

83D, 5 WEST.

Double, single rooms, bath, steam, electricity; excellent table; open all year; references.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; large room; moderate; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable single room, gentleman; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, WEST.—Exceptional openings. Exclusive private homes. CLAREMONT MORRIS, 30 East 42d.

89TH ST., 318 WEST.—Attractive, sunny hall room; also skylight; every convenience; excellent home cooking; references required; table guests.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home will accommodate few people; excellent home cooking.

The Stansbury.—Few choice rooms; large, medium size; beautifully furnished; splendid location, 4 minutes from depot; table our trade mark. 39-41 North Arlington Av., East Orange.

LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J. Private home sanitarium; all nervous conditions, aged people, requiring special care; invalids; refined nurses, resident physician; modern building; automobile rides; moderate.

THE MAPLES, RUTHERFORD.

Thirty minutes from 33d or Wall; spend Spring months in this delightful suburb; refined, homelike; near station; golf, tennis; $8 up. Tel. 139.

ORANGE, 25 Berkeley Av., (Highland Av. Station.)—Homelike accommodations; beautiful residences; easy commutation; references exchanged. Orange 296.

Hotel Francis, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J. A quiet, restful family hotel, in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

Montclair.—Healthful, beautiful; desirable rooms; good table; modern; excellent location; near trolley. Randall, 104 Valley Road, corner Claremont Av.

TRUELL COURT, Central Av. and 4th St., Plainfield, N. J.—Well-furnished rooms, with or without bath; excellent table; moderate prices.

ORANGE, N. J.—Nice, bright, warm rooms; six minutes from Highland station; references. Address, 211 Lincoln Av., Orange.

TRUELL INN, PLAINFIELD, N. J. A quiet, restful family hotel in most exclusive section; rates moderate.

Westfield, New Jersey.—Large, sunny rooms, with board; modern house; NEAR STATION. 423 SUMMIT AV.

Nurse's country home; quiet, homelike; convalescing, invalid, elderly guests. S. Straley, Newton, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Refined family; fine location, rooms, and table. Box 254.

Connecticut.

New Canaan, Conn.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; five minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. No. 292.

HOMESTEAD HALL, GREENWICH, CONN. Overlooking Long Island Sound; will open April 1; home cooking; rooms with board; single or en suite.

La Cottage Rosemary accommodates few guests; good rooms; excellent food. Fairfield, Conn.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

GENTLEMAN may have ideal home with cultured family; exclusive surroundings; only reliable need apply. S 378 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740, (Corner 151st.)—Refined couple may obtain large, elegantly furnished room, facing Drive, with private family; moderate terms. Phone 4870 Audubon. Apt. 6 B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Elegant rooms, superior board; $12 weekly. 4500—Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming family hotel of highest order; healthful location. 20 min. B'way, 6c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $10-$12 per adult, with meals. 51 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

WANTED—Good Jewish homes in the Bronx, Harlem, Brooklyn, Washington Heights, Queens, and other suburban localities in which to board Jewish children from 3 to 5 years of age, at the rate of $10 a month. Apply by mail only to Hebrew Infant Asylum, Klingenhirr Road and University Av.

A young woman of culture would like to find room and board with a private Northern Italian family of the best class; cultivated and musical. T 3 Times.

LADY of refinement wishes to find congenial home with family independently situated. Please state particulars, price, &c. W 105 Times.

By two ladies in small family, upper west side, above 200th St.; state terms. S. B., McLean Av., Yonkers.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Large room, suitable for two; running water; also smaller.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Large, small rooms; heated; running water; board optional.

15TH, 105 EAST, (Opposite Union Square Hotel, Subway express, Apt. 94.)—Delightful sunny parlor, bedroom, bath; electricity, elevator, telephone; handsome, fireproof building; bachelors; reasonable.

29TH ST., 113 EAST.—Single room; private house; all improvements; telephone; near Subway.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room, modern conveniences; private house; reasonable; gentleman.

34TH, 56 EAST.—Apt. 13 Park Av.; large, handsomely furnished rooms; $8 up.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable large room; southern exposure; private bath; electricity, telephone.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable large room, southern exposure; private bath; electricity, telephone.

45TH, 10 EAST.—Nicely furnished apartment, two rooms and bath, with kitchenette; other rooms; excellent neighborhood.

43D ST., 130 EAST.—In private family, beautifully furnished rooms for business lady or gentleman, connecting bath, separate entrance, near Grand Central; references. Gammond's bell.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentlemen tired of hotel life may find cheerful, comfortable room with running water, adjacent to bath.

65TH, 83 EAST.—Large, light rooms; all conveniences; southern exposure.

50TH, 52 EAST.—Reduction to monthly tenants; desirable rooms; French teacher. 7983 Plaza.

60TH, 44 EAST.—Large, furnished room; running water; gentleman only; reference.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms, box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 834, (63d St.)—Front and back parlor; other rooms; conveniences; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 321, (36th St.) — Fine, large room, gentleman; private family; references.

MADISON AV., 165.—Small room; also large room to share with musical student.

West Side.

97TH, 41 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; modern conveniences; private bath; telephone.

10TH, 55 WEST.—Large sitting room, alcove bedroom; southern exposure; one flight up; private family; breakfast optional; references. Smith.

12TH ST., 34 WEST.—Select, large and small rooms; private bath; steam, electricity; telephone.

23D, 250 WEST.—Beautiful sunny rooms, baths, conveniences; very reasonable. Chelsea 6224.

44TH, 256 WEST.—Front parlor, kitchenette; three rooms, kitchen; $10 up; steam. Leipold.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Entire fine floor, private residence; will divide; steam, electricity; private bath; telephone; business or private.

50TH, 43 WEST.—Fine south room; hot and cold water; moderate terms.

51ST, 16 WEST.—Attractively furnished small and large rooms; private bath; kitchenette; telephone; $3, $4, $6, $7, $10.

54TH ST., 7TH AV.—Sunny outside room, with or without board; hotel service; reasonable. Oregon, Mrs. Anderson, Apt. 5-A.

54TH, (Near Broadway.)—Lovely bedroom in high-class apartment with young couple; home privileges; breakfast. Phone Wright Columbus 9490.

56TH, 314 WEST.—Hall room; newly decorated; private residence; moderate; telephone.

57TH, 204 WEST.—Southern mother and adult son offer a newly decorated, beautifully furnished front room, with running water, adjoining parlor and bath, in modern apartment, with pleasant surroundings; a home for some one away from home; moderate price. Martin.

57TH ST., 153 WEST, (Rembrandt Apartments.)—Beautifully furnished rooms; one or more. Apartment 1.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Desirable rooms, all modern improvements; Subway, "L"; references. Hammond.

57TH, 268 WEST.—Pleasant room, or two, suitable housekeeping; kitchen privileges. Van Nama.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms for business people at reasonable rates.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome large rooms, alcove; select location; modern conveniences. Columbus 2303.

65TH, 59 WEST.—Best elevator, outside apartment; single, double; gentlemen; reference. Cavalier.

69TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large room, bath; steam; small room; reasonable; private family.

70TH, 267 WEST. — Large, exquisitely furnished, sunny room, dressing room, adjoining bath; privileges luxurious private home; parlors, pianola, Victrola; breakfast optional; reasonable; references. Murray Hill 358.

70TH ST., 204 WEST.—Medium sized; hot and cold water, shower.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Home, out of the ordinary; beautifully furnished; large, small room; reference.

71ST ST., 280 WEST.—Two nice suites for rent; also small rooms; excellent table if desired.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Well-furnished room; gentleman; moderate terms; reference.

72D, 240 WEST.—Large, attractive suite, suitable studio or living; unusual improvements; references.

73D, 159 WEST.—Newly furnished room, private bath; continuous hot water; telephone; references.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive, single room; superior table; also table guests.

73D, 260 WEST.—Hotel guests and furnished room tenants can be accommodated in a magnificent, newly furnished house with meals equal to the best hotel and restaurant in the city at half the cost; superior cuisine; separate tables.

74TH, 124 WEST.—Private family; large room; private bath; high-class references. Owner.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large room; private bath; high-class references. Owner.

75TH, 141 WEST.

Superior rooms; suite or singly; electricity, phone; private house; meals optional.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large rooms; private baths; small; breakfast.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large room, suitable family of adults or couple; reasonable.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH, 123 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor with private bath.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Large, attractive room; suitable two; reasonable; heat, hot water.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large front room; kitchenette; $5; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable single room; southern exposure; reasonable; gentlemen; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished single room; every convenience; select house.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Elegant rooms, single, en suite; private baths; board optional.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, facing Museum; board optional. Schuyler 5100. Mrs. McGregor.

78TH, 149 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, adjoining bath; Subway, elevated. Phone 10117 Schuyler.

78TH, 204 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; bath, phone. Inquire boy, one flight.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; small room; opposite Subway.

70TH, 225 WEST.—Large front, sunny rooms; electricity; private rooms; Subway entrance.

79th, 169 West—Two beautiful, sunny, front rooms; block subway; properly maintained.

80TH ST., 144 WEST. SELECT AND COMFORTABLE ROOMS.

81st, 231 West—Private family offers large, attractive, sunny room facing Broadway, in high-class apartment, newly furnished, to lady or gentleman, Halton.

82D, 135 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined surroundings; homelike atmosphere; private house; advantageous.

82D, 152 WEST.—Comfortable, well furnished, large, small rooms; conveniences; Summer rates; references.

83D, 23 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished front rooms; private bath; phone; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Elegant second floor room, private bath; also single room.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm outside room, private bath, lavatory; quiet, refined surroundings.

84TH, 128 WEST.—Nicely furnished front, rear rooms; running water; piano. Merrifield.

84TH, 128 WEST.—Pleasantly furnished parlor and bedroom; bath; large closets; gentleman or couple. Rodgers.

85TH, 338 WEST.—Single and medium rooms, with, without board; refined family; references.

86TH, 330 WEST. — Beautiful front suite; private; connecting rooms; convenience; breakfast service. Young.

86TH, 307 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—Attractive, homelike room, remining warm; every convenience; excellent neighborhood. Minter.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Front room; running water, telephone; Subway station; gentlemen; references.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large, sunny room; dressing room; attractive; skylight; sunny basement room.

87TH, (West End.)—Exclusive private house; large, small sunny rooms; kitchenette. 10476 Schuyler.

87TH, 251 WEST.—In private family, room, bath. Apt. 22. Phone Schuyler 5788.

87TH ST., 310 West.—Fine, large room; gentleman; private family; references.

88TH, 84 WEST.—Two medium-sized rooms; suitable for 1 or 2 gentlemen; phone; Subway and "L"; references. La Salle.

88TH, 309 WEST.—Floor suitable for doctor, dentist; all transportation; references.

91ST, 163 WEST.—Pleasant room, heat, hot water; telephone; near elevated, subway.

92D, 68 WEST.—Two furnished rooms to let in private house; all conveniences.

93D ST., 303 WEST.—High-class rooms; private house; all improvements; board optional.

94TH, (702 West End Av.)—Attractive three-room front suite; comfortably furnished; piano; telephone; bath; suitable two men; no other roomers; $10; references. Petersen.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Bright, attractive small rooms, near Park; telephone; references.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished corner room, adjoining bath; shower; private family; breakfast optional. Linz.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; private family; reference. Apt. 2B.

96TH, 328 WEST.—Two attractively furnished rooms, suitable one, two; convenient Subway. Palladina.

96TH, 38 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, single or en suite; moderate; meals exceptional. Mrs. Fick.

96TH, 9 WEST.—Large, smaller rooms; reasonable; owner's residence.

97th St., 258 West—Two very desirable connecting rooms; private washroom; high-class elevator apartment; breakfast optional. Osborne.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; well-furnished, large, sunny room, bath, telephone.

98TH ST.—Accommodate gentleman, handsomely furnished, modern apartment; warm and sunny; vicinity 96th St. Subway; meals optional. Telephone 5121 Riverside.

98TH, 243 WEST, (Broadway.)—Cheerful, homelike room; southern exposure. Apt. 6B.

98TH, 122 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, running water; private house.

98TH ST., 315 WEST.—Three rooms; also one room; kitchenette, bath; furnished, unfurnished. Call Sunday, Liberman, 2 to 6 P. M., and all day Monday.

102D, (Broadway.)—Private family offers large, light room, adjoining bath. Telephone 4529 Riverside.

102D, 125 WEST.—Private family; clean, airy, quiet room, modern. $5. Goodrich.

106TH, 312 WEST.—Exceptionally large, choice, southern exposure room; bath; suitable two gentlemen; select neighborhood; private residence; references. Riverside 9038.

111TH ST., 610 WEST.—Attractive room, large closet, running water; private telephone; elevator; Subway. Stevens.

111TH, 536 WEST.—Superior accommodations for gentleman in exclusive private home. Call evenings.

112TH ST., 507 WEST.—Front parlor bedroom; attractively furnished; convenience; small room. Wilson.

112TH, 500 WEST.—Business woman has two beautifully sunny front rooms; elevator apartment.

113TH ST., 617 WEST.—In modern, artistic surroundings; beautiful front; sunny, comfortable room; breakfast optional; home conveniences. Apartment 88.

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Situations Wanted Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—Bright young woman (Christian) would like to connect with advertising agency or similar line; fully experienced; best references; moderate salary; hard worker. X. L., 127 Times.

AFTERNOON, evening gowns made; one day your home, $5; two days, $7.50; embroiderer sketch artist. Longmate. Riverside 89.

ATTENDANT, experienced, wishes convalescents or chronic case; specially good with nervous or elderly person. D 159 Times Harlem.

A REFINED woman of good appearance, owing to stress of times, is seeking employment; is alive and capable; would be valuable in managing a tearoom or some like position where ideas, taste, and knowledge of cookery is desirable. M 92 Times.

ARTIST.—Experienced in commercial advertising and illustrating; samples. Box M 88 Times.

BACKWARD CHILD.
Teacher, institutional experience, wishes resident position; take complete charge of mentally deficient child; capable of managing any difficult case. M 71 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, 5 years' experience; capable taking charge entire office, correspondence, &c.; highest credentials; furnish bonds if necessary; moderate salary. F. B. R., 162 Madison Av.; Murray Hill 906.

BOOKKEEPER, clerk, typist; linguist; fair knowledge of foreign exchange, desires position; moderate salary to start. F. B. K., 162 Madison Av.; Murray Hill 906.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, competent; 5 years last firm; references; salary $18. G 337 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; several years' experience; excellent references; reasonable salary. M 48 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, experienced double entry; trial balances; reliable. S 141 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; trial balance; absolutely reliable, earnest; $10, $12. M 84 Times.

CARETAKER.—Want caretaker of private house for Summer by couple; no children; husband employed; competent. M 144 Times.

CLERK.—Experienced filing clerk; best of references furnished; salary $15. M 142 Times.

CLERK.—Office clerk; experienced; college graduate; good figurer. Reiss, 431 East 83d.

COOK.—First-class Southern cook; boarding house or private family; reference. Mattie Bell, 46 West 99th.

COOK.—Good plain cook in small private family. Call, 1 to 3 Monday, 168 East 72d.

COMPANION wanted, position as traveling companion or private secretary, by refined, well educated, prepossessing lady. M 141 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Fill few days; capable worker; fashionable on all goods; remodeling exceptional. Telephone Madame, 1630 Audubon, Broadway, 144th St.

DRESSMAKER. — Artistic, expert fitter, street, dinner gowns; remodels; own home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Telephone 722 Circle.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly first-class, up-to-date, desires engagements by the day; good city reference. Address Dressmaker, 323 W. 34th St.

DRESSMAKER. — Experienced remodeling, home, out; reasonable. McLeary, 210 W. 69th.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert alteration, artistic gowns made; $2.50 daily. Phone 1206 Morningside.

DRESSMAKER.—Highly recommended dressmaker would like patrons by day. Patterson, 56 Hamilton Place.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic gowns, suits, remodelings; $2.50 daily; furs, specialty. Phone 6189 Harlem.

DRESSMAKER. — Street, evening, tailor gowns, waists; home, out. Ryan, 76 W. 86th.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic French designer wishes engagements by day in families. 944 Mlle. Marguerite, 173 W. 88th. 501 Riverside.

DRESSMAKER. — Competent; home, out. Telephone 6416 Audubon. 3,575 Broadway, southwest corner 147th.

DRESSMAKER. — Competent dressmaker makes and remodels; reasonable. 2280 Stuyvesant. 126 East 12th St.

DRESSMAKER, expert, wishes few customers; artistic designs. Mme. Duprey, 100 West 109th St.

DRESSMAKING.—General sewing; $1.35 day. Butler, 465 West 163d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; work by day; references. By letter. 179 West 93d St.

GOVERNESS, &c.—Gentlewoman, cultured, executive, experienced, wishes position chaperone, tutor; companion, social secretary, or guardian of motherless family; references exchanged. Address M 105 Times.

GOVERNESS, &c.—Scotch governess, companion; Italian, French; music, sewing, embroidery; lessons, Italian. G 342 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS, (visiting,) fluent French, Spanish, English; entertain child if required. M 108 Times.

GOVERNESS. — French nursery governess wishes work by the day. A. L., 253 West 24th St.

GOVERNESS.—Swiss-French nursery governess wishes position. A. L., 253 West 24th St.

GRADUATE MASSEUSE and practical nurse desires a few more patients at ladies' residences, or would take a permanent position with invalid or elderly person requiring massage; best of reference. M 83 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A refined young woman of happy, cheerful disposition, daughter of a clergyman, desires permanent position as companion housekeeper, or place of trust in a refined home; thoroughly capable in every detail; excellent references. Call or write, Matthews, 319 W. 153d; phone Audubon 8490.

HOUSEKEEPER.—English lady, widow, educated abroad, will assume entire management of wealthy household establishment; knows German and French; wide experience; highest references. Address Mrs. H. A., 63 Bennet Av., Newark, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Refined, intelligent, American; good, economical cook, marketing and entire management of refined home of one or two adults; highest city references. A. 2,574 Walker Av., Bronx.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined Norwegian woman wishes position, housekeeper for lady and gentleman; splendid cook; economical; excellent reference. M 77 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined American widow, working housekeeper, plain cook, or housework for small family. Eager, care Reardon, 226 East 53d.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined kindergartner as managing housekeeper in motherless family; references exchanged. M 59 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER or ATTENDANT for one or two adults; experienced; references. M 90 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Practical; good manager; fond children; sews; references exchanged. P. O. Box 72, East Orange, N. J.

LAUNDRESS takes family and ladies' washing home. Arnold, 305 West 127th St.

MAID.—Ladies' maid, one or two ladies, first rate dressmaker, tailor, hair dresser, packer, traveler; city reference; wages $30. M., Apt. 1W, 154 East 92d.

MASSEUSE, graduate of Stockholm, wishes more lady patients at their residences; highest references. Djarf, 242 East 50th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Woman able to take entire care of child and help in home; country preferred. B 9 Times Annex.

NURSE or COMPANION.—Position, experienced, middle-aged nurse; references. Nurse, 435 8th St., Brooklyn. Telephone South 1248W.

NURSE, girl over 3; Protestant; prefer suburbs; pleasant. 2,110 Mapes Av., Bronx.

SOCIAL ENTERTAINER.—Young woman, Scherner, experienced, tactful, desires position as social entertainer; Spring and Summer, in established hotel; knows latest dances; unusual references. Address M 122 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—10 years with one firm; thoroughly efficient, dependable; conscientious; possessing desirable and essential qualifications; nice appearance; A1 references; salary $15. Valuable, Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Age, 25; six years' technical experience; knowledge bookkeeping; master technicalities grammatically; high school education; versed up-to-date methods; $12. D., 2,629 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced in law, real estate, and commercial; competent correspondent; moderate salary. S. R., 1,390 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, five years' experience; competent, reliable, possessing initiative and discretion; $11. Miss R., 1,654 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER, graduate of good business college, desires position; will start low. Frances Schwartz, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, 18 years old, desires morning position; at present studying law. Henrietta Brown, 1,338 Lexington Av. Phone Lenox 3032.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 2 years' experience; neat, accurate; good penman; moderate salary. F. B. H., 162 Madison Av.; Murray Hill 906.

STENOGRAPHER, two years' experience; accurate, rapid worker, familiar with all office details; Christian; A1 references; $10-$12. G 338 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Typewriter, capable; plain girl; American; six months' experience; rapid, careful, neat; no agency; $6. Miss G., 345 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable beginner; willing to work hard; assist all office work; transcribes rapidly, accurately; $6. G. S., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' practical experience; office efficiency; $10. Store, 845 Columbus Av.

STENOGRAPHER—Educated beginner; accurate, obliging; no clock watcher; $6-$8. M 132 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (21,) 6 years' experience, rapid, accurate; excellent references; $12. M 118 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid; good grammarian; $10. G 319 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience commercial, literary; understands switchboard. Ellis, G 325 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, and assistant bookkeeper; 3 years' experience; good penman; energetic. M 112 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE; 2½ years' experience; accurate, neat. Miss Reis, W 2,424 7th Av.; telephone 1060 Aud.

STENOGRAPHER—Reliable; good grammarian; charge correspondence; best references; $8. G. 309 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brainy; charge correspondence, office; good grammarian, speller; $10, $12. M 79 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with some experience in law; willing start low salary. G 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Quick, accurate, knowledge of bookkeeping. O'Leary, 212 W. 114th.

TEACHER.—Art and manual training; experienced in teaching and professionally; city or out of town. Box M 87 Times.

TYPIST, office assistant; experienced, accurate, and conscientious; $7. Miss Atkins, 1,737 Lexington Av.

WASHING taken home; fine work. Anna Anderson, 85 Audubon Av.

WASHERWOMAN.—Respectable colored woman wishes day's work or washing, home. Baker, 233 West 126th, basement.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HELP, well recommended, obtainable Modern Agency, 101 West 138th. Audubon 7239.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5922 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED DOMESTICS.—Housewokers, $25-$30; Cooks, $30-$35; Chambermaids-Waitresses, $20-$25; Laundresses; city, country. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th St. Telephone 4375 Riverside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references; TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COOKS.—Norwegian, $30; French, German, $35; housekeepers, Hungarian, Irish, $25; partly trained, $16; waitresses, nurses, $25. Domestic Exchange Agency, 324 Columbus Av., Schuyler 9136.

Half-time day's work, permanent; white, colored. Noel's Agency, (5062 Riverside.) 101 W. 95th.

HOUSEWORKERS. — English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SECRETARIES, stenographers, governesses, chambermaids, waitresses, visiting maids. Social Secretaries, 5 West 58th St. Telephone 7947 Plaza.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 138d. 6916 Morningside.

VACATION WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE'S FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
FOR WOMEN,
Greeley 3424.
21 West 38th St.
Stenographers, Clerical Workers,
Factory Workers, Shop Workers,
Embroiderers, Dressmakers,
Saleswomen, Housekeepers.
350 of these are in our Workrooms, also 150 experienced clerical and office workers in our Trade Extension Room, at 365 5th Av.
ALL AVAILABLE AT SHORT NOTICE.
Records of all applicants carefully investigated.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BEST & CO.,
5TH AV. AT 35TH ST.,
REQUIRE SEVERAL YOUNG WOMEN, 18 YEARS OF AGE, FOR CLERICAL POSITIONS, ALSO AS STOCK KEEPERS. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, DEPARTMENT 18.

BOOKKEEPER and assistant stenographer, familiar with advertising agency work; state age, experience and references; salary $8 start, with good chance of advancement. S. H., 110 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office assistant; knowledge stenography. State full particulars. Address Hardware Manufacturer's Agent, 50 Church St.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in advertising agency; prefer one with stenographic ability; give age, experience, religion; salary $10. B. T., 110 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT YOUNG WOMAN as assistant to manager; must be a rapid stenographer and typist and thoroughly familiar with office detail; unusual opportunity for advancement for woman who can qualify; salary to start, $12; applicants must come highly recommended. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, &c., A. L. C., 340 Times Downtown.

CONGENIAL REMUNERATIVE EMPLOYMENT, FOR WOMEN OF REFINEMENT IN NEW YORK AND NEAR BY TOWNS IN CONNECTION WITH A LIBRARY SERVICE; WORK MAY BE DONE AT HOME IF DESIRED; COMMISSIONS. M 100 TIMES.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY AND STENOGRAPHER; MUST CORRESPOND FRENCH AS WELL. ADDRESS SECRETARY, BOX 50, 1,364 BROADWAY.

DESIGNER wanted, experienced female designer on ladies' bathing suits. Apply Monday, Brill & Aronson, 118 West 27th St.

FINISHERS.—Wanted, first-class finishers for waists and skirts, and hand sewer for lingerie; only capable persons requested to apply. Madame Pauline Titze, 603 Madison Av.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A LARGE NUMBER OF
SALESWOMEN
FOR THEIR
UNTRIMMED HATS SECTION
AND
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR, 32D ST. SIDE.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE FOR THEIR
FLOWER DEPARTMENT
THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF WREATH BRANCHERS.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.
REQUIRE FOR THEIR
NO CHARGE TRIMMING SERVICE
TRIMMERS,
MAKERS,
IMPROVERS.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

MILLINERS AND IMPROVERS WANTED; ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH-CLASS WORK. APPLY ALL WEEK.
BEST & CO.,
5TH AV. AT 35TH ST.

MILLINERS and makers, accustomed to first-class work only. J. M. Gidding & Co., 564 5th Av.

MILLINERS for first-class work. M. G. Sinnott, corner of Amsterdam Av. and 79th St.

MILLINERY.
Experienced milliners wanted. Renard's 47 W. 42d.

ONE of the largest specialty organizations in the Middle West is about to establish new departments which include knit underwear, hosiery, corsets, gloves, and handkerchiefs, muslin underwear, kimonos, and tea gowns; heads of stock are required for each of these departments; will also require expert corset fitters; women who can qualify may apply in confidence; in answering, give full details of experience, qualifications, age and salary expectations. X 239 Times Annex.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

POSITION OPEN FOR YOUNG MAN OR WOMAN EXPERIENCED IN THE PREPARATION OF DEPARTMENT STORE ADVERTISING. ONE CAPABLE OF WRITING GOOD, CLEAN-CUT, CONCISE NEWSPAPER AND CIRCULAR COPY, OF MAKING PRACTICAL CRITICISMS, OFFERING BUSINESSLIKE SUGGESTIONS FOR LAYOUTS, &C., FOR SPECIAL SALE OCCASIONS. FOR SUCH A PERSON WE HAVE A VERY DESIRABLE POSITION.
APPLY, GIVING THE USUAL PARTICULARS, BRIEFLY, TO BOX NO. S 10 TIMES.

SALESLADY.—Experienced, for lace, embroidery, and ribbon department, who can also assist in buying. L. Wertheimer Dept. Store, Inc., 619 West 181st St.

SALESLADY, with thorough experience in corsets and muslin underwear. I. Harris, 81st St. and 3d Av.

SECRETARY.—General manager wholesale house wants private secretary; must be of good appearance and have had business experience. Answer, stating age, experience, and why you should have position. Christian, 237 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, capable, rapid dictation; good speller; accurate writer and good at figures; knowledge of bookkeeping preferred, but not essential; moderate salary to begin, but permanent, congenial position, with advancement; reply in your own handwriting, stating age, nationality, past experience, reference, and salary expected. Address Musical, M 69 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in small law office; salary $10 to $12. Answer, giving previous legal experience and references, X 216 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright girl of neat appearance; willing worker; address own handwriting, giving full particulars and salary. M 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One with experience in export work preferred; salary $10. M 117 Times.

SUPERVISOR wanted of girls at Jewish Orphan Asylum at Cleveland, Ohio. Apply by letter, giving references to Superintendent, Jewish Orphan Asylum, Cleveland, Ohio.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—One accustomed to long hours and courteous. Address, stating experience, salary expected. A. L. 257 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH ST.

CLERK, with knowledge of typewriting, for resident position in New York City; salary, $30 month.
STENOGRAPHER—Law experience; salary, $18.
STENOGRAPHER—Must have experience; also as bookkeeper; salary, $12-$15.
DICTAPHONE operator; salary, $15.
STENOGRAPHER — Experienced in dry goods business; salary, $12-$15.
E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE AGENCY, SINGER BUILDING.
STENOGRAPHER—Able to take dictation in German and English; $25.
STENOGRAPHER—Secretary; able to write English, French, and German.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 40th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

A. THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL, 405 Lexington Av., at 42d St., N. Y. The only Secretarial School conducted by College Professors. Individual instruction. Positions for efficients. Prof. MEAD, Director, M. A., (London Univ.,) Dir. Apply for catalogue.

FILING.—The only office vocation for women where the supply does not exceed the demand. Day, evening and correspondence courses. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

IS IT WISE TO INSURE YOUR LIFE? ASK ANY WIDOW WITH HELPLESS CHILDREN.
Wise Men Insure!
Others Think About It.
At age of 40 the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company issues a policy of $10,000 for $139.40 first year; second year's cost reduced by dividends. Write for sample.
WILLIAM H. RYAN, Manager.
164 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Diamonds Retailed at Wholesale Prices.—Bought, sold, exchanged and appraised. A. Mandelberg, 180 Broadway, Suite 72.

Fire Escapes; fireproof windows; approved fire alarm systems. J. Gescheidt, 212 E. 52.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Physical Culture.

PROF. ATTILA AND MISS BAUMANN, leading athletic instructors and exponents of Naturopathic culture for both sexes, all ages Strength doubled in one course. Undue obesity reduced without dietary restrictions. 42 West 38th St. Greeley 6236.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

A short-time loan of $3,000 to $4,000 wanted on terms as agreed between loaner and borrower on a $10,000 paid-up annuity policy of the Equitable Life Assurance Co. of New York, paying 8 per cent. interest quarterly, and will be given a life insurance policy to be taken out for the amount of the loan, making security absolute; we'll pay interest and liberal bonus and agree to open account with banking institution making the loan and keep a good account and deposit balance. Address Hover, 212 Broadway, New York.

DO YOU NEED CAPITAL?
Advances made on merchandise and outstanding accounts. Manhattan Commercial Co., Suite 808, 200 5th Av.

MONEY LOANED on outstanding accounts with or without notifying customers; notes discounted; confidential. Z 331 Times Annex.

Merchants', manufacturers' accounts discounted, without notifying customers; collect yourself. Credit, 231 Times Downtown.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 129 Nassau.

Increase working capital; will discount your outstanding book accounts. Anderson, 150 Broadway.

Make loans outstanding accounts, notes, bank books. Security Finance Co., 149 Broadway.

Printing and Multigraphing

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.20; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5338. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,006.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale.—Rare Colonial mahogany dining room set of table, sideboard, six straight and two arm chairs, serving table and glass cabinet; originally cost $900; will sell for $400. Apply any day between 5 and 6, before March 15, P. T. Francis, 103 East 75th St.

Louis XVI. lyre marble bronze clock and ornaments, cost $350; royal blue Tiffany vase, cost $635; also valuable prize paintings. M 126 Times.

For Sale—Caracul coat, lining slightly worn; cost $145; suitable for motor or street wear; price $35. S 8 Times.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 Months for $5 and Upward.
4 Months for $5 and Upward.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.

FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
That are actually rebuilt and guaranteed for one year from date of purchase. All makes. Come in and let us show you.
SPECIAL WHILE THEY LAST!
No. 4 Underwood, $43.75.
No. 5 Oliver, without B. S., $80.00.
No. 5 Oliver, with B. S., $85.00.
No. 2 L. C. Smith, $87.50.
No. 6 Remington, $22.50.
If you can't call, telephone or write.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
345 Broadway, at Leonard St., Tel. 5408 Franklin
956 Broadway, at 23d St.
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
101 W. 42d St., nr. 6th Av. Tel. 356 Bryant.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6058 Cortlandt.

Situations Wanted Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert; installs simplified systems, opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigation; work confidential; charges moderate; personal service. H. H. Smith, 160 Broadway. Tel. 2241 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 33st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, (30;) experienced office manager, systematizer, expert correspondent; credits and collections; executive; reliable; highest references. M 73 Times.

ACCOUNTANT—CERTIFIED.
Audits; systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 85 Liberty St. Cortlandt 8570.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, (24,) thoroughly competent, seeks temporary employment. Goodkind, 210 West 119th.

ACCOUNTANT, Brahms, 625 6th St.—Bookkeeping, investigations; highest references; lowest prices; write.

ADVERTISING MAN.
Writes forceful, selling copy; can manage campaigns from planning to placing; good sales correspondent; seven years' experience with manufacturer, publisher, agency; age 29; hustler; hard worker. Isn't there a job anywhere in town for me? M 135 Times.

ADVERTISING and catalogue man wants position; young, energetic; plenty of experience; knows art work, printing, engraving; strong on layout and typography; now unemployed; moderate salary; New York or vicinity. M 115 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER, employed department store, offers whole or part time any business requiring publicity, circular work; forceful, convincing copy and editorials assured. W 146 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, 25, eight years' experience along newspaper, department store, and agency lines; energetic, willing. G 317 Times Downtown.

A man of 37, with a varied executive experience of thirteen years in engineering, manufacturing, and selling, desires a position as

SALES OR GENERAL MANAGER.

He is a college graduate of pleasing personality, has traveled extensively, and has an enviable record as a constructive executive. M 124 Times.

AMERICAN, (27,) ten years' experience office, factory, manufacturing, purchasing, managing; handle correspondence; executive ability, initiative; clean character; successful record; highly recommended. A 236 Times Downtown.

A PUBLICITY EXPERT.
An exceptionally capable manager of general advertising and mail order campaigns; efficient office executive and faultless correspondent, desires appointment with representative firm; last employers' sales increased 500 per cent. in two years, and now ready for larger proposition; am satisfied that the methods employed in past will duplicate success in other lines; best personal and business references. M 133 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Competent double entry; trial balances, controlling accounts, costs, payrolls; branch accounting; 15 years' experience manufacturing, wholesale; rapid, accurate worker; accustomed to handle all details; bonded. G 296 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — ENTIRE CHARGE; DOUBLE ENTRY; TRIAL BALANCE; TYPEWRITER; FIVE YEARS' MANUFACTURING CORPORATION EXPERIENCE; GOOD INDORSEMENTS; SALARY $12. L 129 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, credit man; competent double entry; conversant with all details of double entry, controlling accounts, trial balances, costs, pay rolls; automobile manufacturing and wholesale experience; surety bond. M 51 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Several years experience as office manager and credit man; English, German, French; seeks position at moderate salary if chance for advancement. M 109 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (32,) office manager; wide experience, well educated, highly recommended; character, ability. F. Howard Johnson, 203 Seventh Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, capable, willing worker; charge entire books; 6 years' experience; age 24; best credentials. Solomon, 957 Hoe Av.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—College graduate; general office man; thoroughly competent. Worth, 280 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (25;) thoroughly experienced modern accounting; educated; highest credentials. A. H., 85 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Expert trial balance; modern methods controlling accounts; $10-$12. M 110 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, (26,) accounting student New York University, desires position. W 175 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—28; 7 years' experience accounting methods; understands credits, collections, and correspondence; A1 references; moderate salary. W 132 Times.

BOY (18) wishes position at anything; reference. Louis Travers, 237 West 68th.

BOY, 19, bright, wishes office or stockroom position. G 343 Times Downtown.

BUTLER, Japanese, neat, tall, Christian. Wata, care Rev. Harada, 80 Manhattan Av.

CARETAKER.—Responsible and reliable couple desires position as caretaker of private house; highest references. Address Olson, M 96 Times.

CLERK.—Young man, (27,) 10 years' experience in large bank, desires position in office, mercantile house, or bank; best references. G 297 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Owner desires to place deserving chauffeur who for four years has satisfactorily handled six-sixty Aico; salary $110. Ellicott, 165 Broadway. Phone 8311 Cortlandt.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, (27,) would like to obtain position; neat, respectful; very careful driver; experience 4 years; references. C. Behr, 1,666 2d Av., care Leimbach.

CHAUFFEUR. — Danish, (30,) single; mechanic; competent, careful driver; first-class references from former and present employer. M 84 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 10 years experience; willing and obliging at all times; highly recommended by past employers. M 114 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (30,) English, wants position; any car; country preferred; can supervise training of Airedale dogs. H. Shaw, 122 West 90th.

CHAUFFEUR.—6 years' experience on Cadillacs, best private references, own repairs, wants steady position; state salary. M 52 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Family dispensing with car would like to secure position for their chauffeur; a first-class man. W 148 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Exceptional ability and character; desires steady position; unquestionable references. W 142 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wants position with private family; city, country; three years' experience; will do other work. M 67 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; single; first-class references; city, country. Muller, 159 West 83d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; best of references; city or country. W 150 Times.

CHICAGO.
Salesman, having extensive acquaintance among Chicago department store buyers, wants to represent reliable manufacturers; strictly commission. X 217 Times Annex.

CIVIL ENGINEER, graduate, 21 years' experience on construction and design of bridges and subways, wants position; willing to go anywhere. F 26 Times Harlem.

CLOTHING MANAGER AND BUYER wants position; experienced in men's and boys' wear, furnishing goods, and hats. M 123 Times.

COACHMAN, single, thoroughly experienced horses, carriages, harness; careful driver; city or country; lawn, roads; generally useful; references. Thomas, 149 East 40th St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE in law 27, wants position benevolent work or with relief society; experienced in correspondence. M 60 Times.

COLLEGE MAN (undergraduate) and teacher wanted for Summer 1915; $60 month; outside work. X 210 Times Annex.

COOK—MAID.—Japanese couple, man as cook, wife maid, want position private family; city or country. Frank, 624 Lexington Av.

COOK—First-class colored man wishes position in club or private family; excellent on pastry. X 240 Times Annex.

COUPLE, English, wish position in private family; man good cook and manager; wife waitress and general housework; three years' good personal reference from last employer; country preferred. G. P., M 68 Times.

DESIGNER.—Experienced on platinum jewelry; also figure work; highest references. M 143 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Tracing, detailing; shop experience. Seemel, 204 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

DRUGGIST.—Graduate, eleven years' experience; single, desires position, hospital laboratory, manufacturing; references. M 130 Times.

Situations Wanted Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ELECTRICIAN.—30 years' practical experience; efficient executive ability; gilt-edge references; night position. Venburg, 41 East 82d St.

ENGINEER, steam, electric, refrigerating, hydraulic, repairs; references. O'Reilly, 242 W. 144th St.

ENGINEER, electrical, with thorough practical experience, wants charge of plant. M 80 Times.

FARM MANAGER.
A POSITION IS DESIRED BY PRESENT EMPLOYER FOR A SUPERINTENDENT OR GENERAL MANAGER FOR A FARM OR COUNTRY ESTATE; IS FAMILIAR WITH THE WORK OF DAIRYING, HORSE BREEDING AND GENERAL FARMING AND SUPERINTENDENCE AND CARE OF LAWNS, ROADS AND TREES. HONEST, SOBER, AND INDUSTRIOUS. AMERICAN, MARRIED, NO CHILDREN.
HENRY A. PHILLIPS, SECRETARY, 149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

FARMER.—Manager of country estate or large farm; experienced in care of estates; landscape work of all kinds, road building, grading, concrete work, care of fruit and shade trees; practical and scientific knowledge of farming, care of stock, &c.; personal interview desired. G 307 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, (head, working,) wants charge private place; practical all-around man; under glass or outdoors; good American references; life experience; married, age 45. Address Entwistle, 82 Horatio St., City.

GARDNER.—Superintendent, Scotch, married, no family; capable in all branches gardening; best references. 29 North F St., Irvington, N. Y.

GARDENER, 34, married; thoroughly experienced in all its branches; good worker; fine references and the right man for a good place. C. P., 213 Central Av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—Head place wanted; first-class references; four years last place as head; will marry if place suitable; age 34. Apply M 28 Times.

GENTLEMAN, many years with large estate, now closed, seeks active, responsible position; pay bonus for position. M 95 Times.

HEAD GARDENER, married; experienced; practical in all branches and farm stock; references A1; intelligent. M 103 Times.

HOUSEMAN.—Japanese desires position as houseman; 11 years' reference from one family as butler; understands butler's, valet's work; go anywhere. K. T., 332 East 97th.

HOUSEMAN, VALET.—Useful private family anywhere; long experience; best references. M 148 Times.

JAPANESE, experienced, useful housework; best references; for anywhere. Inonye, 798 Lexington Av.

JAPANESE, general houseworker; entire charge bachelor apartment; references. Poku, 624 Lexington Av.

JAPANESE couple wishes entire charge small family; city, country. M 119 Times.

MAN AND WIFE wish position on farm; wife for housework; man, outside work. Poppe, 129 Wadsworth Av.

MARRIED MAN, sixteen years superintendent large stock, dairy, and fruit farm, wants position on gentleman's estate; start April 1. Box 843, Liberty, N. Y.

MILLINERY SALESMAN.—Open for engagement, millinery salesman, with personality and originality; a man possessing the ability to influence a large volume of Greater New York and surrounding cities trade. G 315 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Experienced; good at figures, billing, posting; moderate salary. G 285 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER and Secretary, employed by large corporation over 20 years, desires similar position with large concern; highest references as to character and ability; salary expected, $5,000 per annum. Address X 213 Times Annex.

OFFICE WORK.—Good penman, accurate, quick, wishes office work evenings after 6. M 138 Times.

PACIFIC COAST BUSINESS.
Expert producing salesman open permanent connection with legitimate houses only; Denver, West; married; resident California; well acquainted trade territory; best credentials; bond. W 177 Times.

PATTERN CUTTER on cloaks, suits, and dresses, also fitter of wide experience, seeks position with reliable firm; best references furnished with trial. M 102 Times.

REAL ESTATE.—Active young man, 27, several years' experience collecting, renting, economical management properties, typewriting; A1 references; bond if required; state salary. Taylor, 1,067 Dean St., Brooklyn.

RIGHT-HAND MAN wishes to connect with responsible firm or corporation; quick, observant, qualified to handle people and finances, with ability to originate and master details of any business; can be of exceptional assistance to busy executive; references of highest character. Address X 244 Times Annex.

SALESMEN calling on dry goods, clothing trade to carry side line factory, canvas gloves, on commission; state territory; references. Address Manager, 925 Victoria Building, St. Louis.

SALESMAN.—Young man (25) desires position as traveling salesman in New York State and City; have experience with commission merchants in the underwear line; hosiery and underwear or men's neckwear preferred. G 300 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN and engineer of ability and initiative desires new opportunities; sixteen years' broad experience; technically educated mechanical-electrical engineering and salesmanship. M 91 Times.

SALESMAN, with long experience, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington trade, wants account high-class millinery novelties, veilings; commission. Address A., 852 Columbus Av.

SALESMAN, 22; willing to start low; good following; good references; city preferred. George Kraskin, 62 West 118th St.

SALESMAN.—City department stores; resident buyers ladies' wear. E., 560 West 160th.

SALESMAN, 22; neat and alert young man; selling experience; good references. J. Ulmann, 2,004 3d Av.

SALESMAN desires to make connection with knit goods house; good following in East; 10-years' experience; references. X 243 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—Trustworthy young man of refinement, education and experience, desires position with private individual in same capacity; excellent references. M 106 Times.

SECRETARY, assistant to executive, stenographer, bookkeeper; experienced and competent; college education; willing to travel. G 304 Times Downtown.

SOCIAL WORK.
I have been connected for one year with the administration of the greatest peace-preserving instrument in the history of organized industry, but for various reasons am seeking a change; am 25 years of age and am college graduate. A. W., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Thoroughly experienced young man desires responsible position; extensive secretarial and office experience; engaged at present; best references. G 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (21,) correspondent, good knowledge Spanish, seven years banking, railroad engineering, publishing, legal experience; best references. G 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, finished thorough course; American boy; intelligent worker, plain penman; no agents; $8. G 346 Times Downtown.

STOCK and ORDER CLERK; 20; references. H. Cohen, 814 Hewitt Place, Bronx.

STOP, MANUFACTURERS! LISTEN!
Would you consider employing a young, energetic traveling salesman, now employed with his concern for seven years?
I am looking for a reliable firm that wants representation in the Middle West, and will handle their line in conjunction with my present product, to which allows me ample time to work thoroughly a line that's not too cumbersome.
Can I talk it over with you at your leisure?
M 70 Times.

STRUCTURAL steel designer

Section 4 | SPORTS

The New York Times.

SPORTS | Section 4

S SUNDAY, MARCH 7, 1915. S

RESTA WINS VANDERBILT CUP RACE---BASEBALL---PENN TO HOLD INTERCOLLEGIATES

RESTA'S PEUGEOT CAR WINS IN CUP RACE

Vanderbilt Auto Classic Also Goes to Victor of Grand Prize Contest at San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—With the same courage and skill which carried him to victory in the Grand Prize race a week ago, Resta, in his high-powered, snorting Peugeot racer, won the Vanderbilt Cup race, America's blue ribbon auto classic, here today. Resta's feat in winning the two big races in eight days is one of the most remarkable performances in the history of automobile racing. Full of confidence because of his previous victory, the daring driver fairly burned up the short four-mile course as he skimmed around, lap after lap. His time for the 300-mile whirl was 4:27:37, and average of 67.3 miles an hour.

Howard Wilcox, driving a Stutz, was second in 4:34:36, while Eddie Pullen, piloting a Mercer, was third in 4:35:37.

The course at the Panama Pacific Exposition grounds, with its sharp turns, presented numerous dangers for the drivers, and the running of the event was not without its wrecked cars and other accidents.

The day was fair and the ewather warm and a great gathering crowded every available place about the course to see the drivers take their lives into their hands in the chase for fame and gold. In the camps of the motorists it has been common talk of experts that a speed of sixty-five miles an hour was the limit of safety. Resta, however, did not heed this advice, and while he had to be cautious at the turns, his chugging flier bounded along over the straight-away stretches of the course at a rate of more than ninety miles an hour.

The race started at 12:31 P. M., when Starter Fred Wagner sent De Palma in his Mercedes, Durant in a Chevrolet, and Resta in his Pengeot flashing over the starting line. At regular intervals of fifteen seconds the rest were sent on their way, three at a time until the thirty-two entrants were started on he seveny-seven lap trip.

For the first couple of laps, the drivers were going at a rate of about sixty-five miles an hour. Rickenbacker, driving a Maxwell, pushed to the front, but he did not hold the advantage long. He had motor trouble and withdrew at the end of the sixth lap. After that the field gradually began to thin out.

Le Cain, with a Chevrolet; Durant, also in a Chevrolet, and Nikrent, at the wheel of a Mercer, were all forced to drop out. At the end of the tenth lap Tom Alley, in a Dusenberg, was in the lead, with Resta following his closely, and Pullen third. Barney Oldfield, in a Maxwell, was fourth.

Before the twentieth lap was reached Resta was in front and Pullen was second. Bob Burnam, in his Big Case, was gaining on the leaders and was third, with Oldfield sticking to fourth place.

The first accident occurred when a wheel from Kennedy's Edwards Special flew off and knocked a spectator unconscious. Kennedy escaped injury and the car continued in the race. The injured spectator had not regained consciousness when taken to the hospital.

Burman had a narrow escape from death when his big Case turned turtle on the right-angle turn near the Palace of Machinery. Burman and his mechanician, Joe Cleary, were both unconscious when picked up, but it was found that Burman's injuries were not very serious. Cleary, however, had both legs, his shoulder, and two ribs broken.

At the fortieth lap Wilcox had come up from the ruck and was going after Resta at a terrific clip.

Since the first race for the Vanderbilt Cup over the Long Island roads, in 1904, ten contests have been held for this trophy. The distances for the cup, which was presented by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., vary from approximately 300 miles to 258.06 miles, and the fastest average made in the contests was last year, when Ralph De Palma covered 294.035 miles at Santa Monica, Cal., at an average of 75.60 miles an hour. This speed, however, is nearly two miles an hour slower than the record for the Grand Prize race over a longer course.

The history of automobile road racing in the United States is closely identified with this classic. The first race was held Oct. 8, 1904, on Long Island, and was won by Heath in a Panhard. The distance was 284 miles and the winner's average was 52.02 miles an hour, which was considered excellent time in this early stage of the racing game.

Nineteen cars started in the second contest, in 1905, and the event was won by Victor Hemery, driving a Darracq, in 4:26:06, averaging 61.04 miles per hour. The third race was won by Wagner, driving a Darracq, on Oct. 10, 1906, over the Long Island course.

No contest was held in 1907, but one year later the event was again staged on Long Island, Oct. 24. There were eighteen starters, George Robertson, driving a Locomobile, winning in 4:00:48, an average of 64.3 miles per hour. This was the fastest time made in this famous road race up to that year.

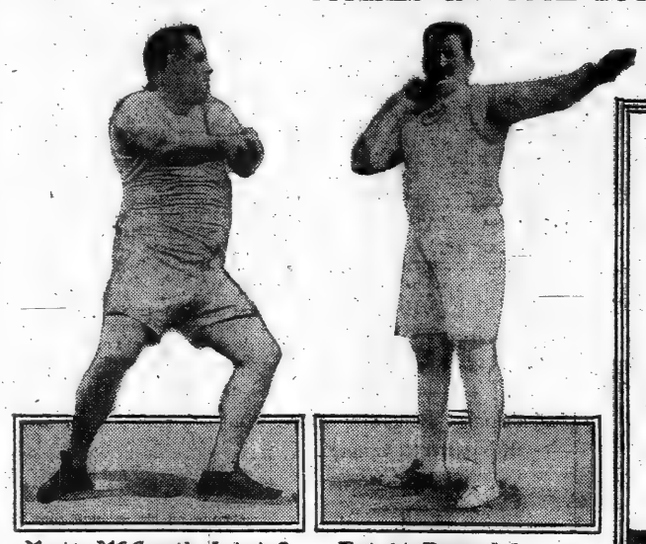
The fifth Long Island race was decided Oct. 30, 1908, when the distance was 278.06 miles. The race was won by Harry Grant in a six-cylinder Alco in 4:29:42. His average was 61.86 miles per hour. Harry Grant's second victory was scored over the same course in 1910, which was the last race held over the Long Island course, the distance being the same as in 1909. Grant's time was 4:15:58, or three miles an hour faster than in the previous year.

In 1911 the race was transferred to Savannah, Ga., where Mulford, steering a Lozier, broke the average record for the race by several miles. The contest was decided over the Savannah roads on Nov. 27, and Mulford won by a margin of over 2 minutes and 10 seconds. De Palma played his first important part in the race in this year when he finished second, averaging 73.39 miles an hour.

De Palma drove a Mercedes in 1912 at Milwaukee, Wis., when he covered the course of 280 miles 2,764 feet in 4:20:31 at an average of 68.97 miles per hour. There were only eight starters in the race, and Hughie Hughes, in a Mercer special, was second and Spencer Wishart in a Mercedes third.

Owing to the demand for appearance money by the drivers the Savannah motor authorities called off the race in 1913, and last year the event was transferred for the first time to the Pacific Coast. Over the Santa Monica course Ralph De Palma covered the course of 294 miles in 3:53:41 at an average of 75.60 miles an hour, which established a record for the event. Barney Oldfield was second.

NEW AMERICAN AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION CHAMPIONS WHO WON THEIR TITLES IN THE BIG MADISON SQUARE GARDEN MEET LAST THURSDAY NIGHT



Matt McGrath I.A.A.C. 56 pd. weight for height

Pat McDonald 24 pd. Shot

Dave Caldwell (Boston A.A.) 1000 Yds Run.

Ed. Renz 2 Mile Walk.

Tom Halpin (Boston) 600 Yards Run

Platt Adams NYAC Pole Vault

WH Taylor (Illinois A.C.) Standing High and Standing Broad Jumps.

Mike Devanney (Millrose A.A.) 2 Mile Run.

Wesley Oler (Yale) Running High Jump

PIEZ HAS A HOME RUN CELEBRATION

Young Giant Puts Ball Over Fence at Dedication of Dallas Park.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 6.—The Giants had a frigid time today breaking open their exhibition season and helping to dedicate the new ball park here. They won the ball game by a score of 5 to 3, thanks chiefly to the herculean hitting of Charlie Piez, who flipped two home runs over the left-field fence at opportune times and therefore did some dedicating of his own. Flurries of snow, a chilly wind, and then belated sunshine all went with the battle, which of necessity, in such weather and on a soft new field, was a tame affair.

The only veteran of the New York Giants who grappled with the Dallas Giants was Larry Doyle. All the others were either of this Spring's crop of recruits or young members of last year's squad. The New York array had a hard time getting its base hits, but the other side had a harder time, especially as the Dallas men had no Piez to deliver trenchant home-run blows.

Big Gipe opened the pitching service for the Giants and did admirably. He held the enemy to three frowsy singles in five innings and blanked them. One of the hits was a mushy poke to right field, which domain Jim Thorpe was guarding. Jim had a rich chance to throw the batter out at first base, as it was hard to run fast in the soft going, but fumbled as he was about to try that feat. Gipe was effective with a side-arm motion by alternating a slow ball with a slower one and having excellent control of each.

Flanagan allowed the home team to do its only scoring. In the sixth inning he held the opposition lightly and stuck the ball over with nothing on it. Two doubles and a single tied the score. Then Flanagan began using some of his stuff, and the locals could not touch him the rest of the way.

The Giants scored in the first inning on Bono's wildness and a scratch single by Holke. In the fourth Piez lifted his first homer over the fence, and in the ninth, after a scratch single by Flanagan, Piez sent another homer over the parapet. The Giants batted out of turn in the ninth, but none of the enemy noticed it, so it went. Marshall led off with an out. He previously had batted for Gipe, so the second time up should have batted in Gipe's position, with Flanagan batting in Smith's position. What Marshall and Flanagan did do was to reverse the proper order. However, the probabilities are that the two ninth-inning runs would have been made in any event. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Piez, lf	5	2	3	3	0
Br'nd, ss	4	0	1	2	3
Thorpe, rf	5	1	0	0	1
Doyle, 2b	2	1	1	1	2
R'tson, cf	3	0	1	1	0
Kores, 3b	2	0	0	2	1
Holke, 1b	4	0	1	14	1
Smith, c	3	0	0	2	0
Gipe, p	2	0	0	0	4
M'sh'l, c	2	0	0	2	1
Fl'g'n, p	1	1	1	0	2
Total	33	5	8	27	18

DALLAS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'ber, rf	3	1	1	1	0
Br'low, 3b	4	0	0	0	3
Crouch, cf	4	1	2	2	0
McG'y, ss	4	0	1	1	2
Clarke, lf	4	0	1	2	0
S'w'd, ss	4	0	1	1	3
Eunich, 2b	3	0	0	3	3
Dunn, c	2	0	0	4	2
Bonno, p	1	0	0	0	1
St'ker, p	2	1	1	0	3
Brown, c	1	0	0	1	0
Total	32	3	7	26	16

*Robertson out, hit by batted ball.
Errors—Brainard, Bonno.

New York	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—5
Dallas	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3

Innings pitched—By Gipe, 5; by Flannigan, 4; by Bonno, 5; by Stricker, 4. Runs—Off Gipe, none; off Flannigan, 3; off Bonno, 2; off Stricker, 0. Hits—Off Gipe, 5; off Flannigan, 4; off Bonno, 4; off Stricker, 7. Two-base hits—Robertson, Stricker, Couch. Home runs—Piez, (2.) Struck out—By Gipe, 2; by Flannigan, 2; by Bonno, 2; by Stricker, 4. Bases on balls—Off Flannigan, 1; off Bonno, 6; off Stricker, 1. First base on errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; Dallas, 3. Double plays—Brainard and Holke, Eunich and McCarthy. Wild pitches—By Flannigan, 2. Passed balls—By Brown, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Pondrum.

Umpire Johnson in State League.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Harry Johnson, who umpired in the National League last season, has signed with the New York State League for the coming season, it was announced today. Johnson has been spending the Winter here.

Pirates Off for Kentucky.

PITTSBURGH, March 6.—Manager F. Clarke and John H. Dailey, business manager, headed a party of fifteen players of the Pittsburgh National League Club which left here tonight for the preliminary Spring training at Dawson Springs, Ky. Several players will join the party along the way. The Pirates will go to Hot Springs, Ark., after a ten-day stay at Dawson Springs.

Fordham Track Team Loses Star.

Ray Collins, the Fordham track team's best point winner, has announced that he will give up shot putting so as to devote all his attention to pitching practice. Collins won the New Jersey scholastic title last season for putting the shot, and he continued in this sphere of athletics since his arrival at Fordham. Up to date Collins won nine points for the Maroon, winning first place at the New York Athletic Club games, taking second honors at the Naval Militia meet at Hartford, and finishing third at Fordham's indoor meet.

GOOD WORKOUT FOR YANKS.

Ray Fisher Gives Batsmen Their First Look at Curve Pitching.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 6.—The most spirited practice of the week was indulged in by the Yankees today, the reasons being the excellent brand of weather and the fact that no workout can be had tomorrow. Manager Donovan kept the squad moving every minute, and a tired crowd of athletes heard the recall with much pleasure.

The first Yankee to qualify as a full-fledged member of the hospital list is pitcher Clarkson, the big semi-professional pitcher from Milwaukee, who is paying the penalty for his too strenuous labors during the early part of the week. Clarkson is unable to raise his arm, and his case has been diagnosed by a local physician as an inflamed tendon. As he was unable to throw a ball today, Donovan ordered him to run around the park, and the recruit did a small-sized Marathon while his mates were practising.

Ray Fisher, who is far ahead of the other pitchers here as far as condition goes, gave the Yanks their first look at curve ball pitching in today's workout. He did not let out to any great extent, but he had the batsmen swinging in vain at his slants. "Cy" Pieh, Ring, and Lewis also pitched to the batters, but they were satisfied to get the ball up to the plate without any curves. Smallwood and Cheney, members of the Savannah team, also worked out in the box, while the Yankee batsmen were indulging in their long batting practice.

Manager Donovan announced that practice games will begin on Wednesday, two days after the battery men at Hot Springs reach the camp. The Yankee manager has not yet given out the line-up of his regular team which will clash with the Yannigans, but it is likely that Pipp, Boone, Peckinpaugh and Maisel will form the inner works of the main squad, with High, Cree and Cook in the outfield. Aragon is still on the missing list, and nothing has been heard from him.

The first week in camp has been featured mainly by the showing of Pipp, who bids fair to make Charley Mullen go at top speed if he is to continue as regular first baseman of the Yanks. In both batting and fielding practice the lanky first-sacker has been attracting unusual attention, and the impression prevails that he has much better than an even chance to win a regular place on the team.

WILLARD MAY BOX HERE.

Coffey Willing to Tackle Him if Johnson Fight Falls Through.

Jess Willard and Jim Coffey may box at Madison Square Garden before the end of the month. Jack Curley has about abandoned all hope of staging the Jack Johnson-Willard bout at Juarez and is said to be anxious to arrange with the Havana authorities to decide the world's heavyweight championship in that city. But it is doubtful whether his efforts will be successful, as most of the American visitors to Cuba will have left before the end of the week.

Billy Gibson, manager of Coffey, is willing to arrange a ten-round bout at the Garden to follow the Ritchie-Welsh contest. Willard, who is at present in Mexico, is in good condition and ready to enter the ring at any time, while Coffey is willing to tackle the bidder for the heavyweight title inside of a week.

If arrangements can be made to hold the bout at the Garden, it would be the most important of the Winter. Both boxers are the best at their weights. It would probably eliminate one of the pair from the "White Hope" division.

COLLEGE SWIM STRIFE.

Disqualification of Schryock Starts Penn in Fight with Yale.

Trouble is brewing in the Intercollegiate Swimming Association, which threatens the life of the association itself, if echoes of a stormy meeting, which was held in New Haven on Friday, are true. None of the officers of the league, who were in New York yesterday, would admit that anything had happened at the meeting that was out of the ordinary, but it is learned that either Yale or Pennsylvania will be out of the league next Winter unless placating influences make their presence felt between now and the next meeting of the league to be held sometimes near the end of this month.

As was expected, Pennsylvania entered a formal protest against the disqualification of J. M. Shryock, the Pennsylvania crack swimmer, in the recent Columbia-Pennsylvania dual contest. The Quakers voiced their feelings through H. K. Marcy, the President of the association, who demanded that the league take immediate action on the protest. By overruling the decision of the referee, who disqualified Shryock for swimming over the Columbia star, the league could make Pennsylvania the title holder for the year, and leaving the standing as it is Pennsylvania, Columbia, and Yale would be tied for first place.

In any event Yale suffered by the granting of the protest and took a firm stand against the Quakers. For three hours, it is said, the debate lasted, with Pennsylvania being championed by Princeton, while Columbia, Yale, and the College of the City of New York presented a solid battle front. The debate resolved itself into a series of threats, by Yale on the one hand, that it would withdraw if it was not voted on. Oil was poured on the troubled waters by a resolution tabling the protest until a meeting to be held later. E. H. Edinger of Columbia, Secretary of the league, would not admit or deny that trouble was impending, nor would he discuss the meeting when questioned yesterday. It was noted, however, that relations all around were strained at the meet on Friday night.

CHIEFS AND NEWFEDS OFF.

Tinker and Stovall Taking Their Teams South for Practice.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Twenty-two members of the Chicago Federal League Club got away for Shreveport, La., tonight on their Spring training trip. The party is in charge of Manager Joe Tinker. They will be ready to begin practice on Monday morning. Six players are expected to report in the Southern city, giving Tinker twenty-eight men from which to select a team.

George Stovall, manager of the Newark Federals, and twelve of his players will travel South with the Chicagoans. They are going to Marshall, Texas, for practice.

SQUASH TITLE FOR NOYES.

Knapp Forces Champion to Five Hard Games at Squash Club.

After one of the hardest matches in the tournament, D. Raymond Noyes won the squash tennis championship of the Squash Club yesterday, defeating W. J. Knapp in the final round 3 games to 2 at 15—10, 14—17, 15—8, 7—15, 15—9. While the result was expected, the showing made by Knapp was a distinct surprise. It was the loser's first year in competition, and the ease with which he won his way through the early rounds led to the belief that he would make it interesting for Noyes.

Knapp proved himself a fast, strong player, with splendid ability to "get" difficult balls and with low up and down strokes. He lacks experience, and this fact alone was responsible for his defeat. Noyes, who is a veteran at the game, used good headwork, especially in the last game, when Knapp was playing an aggressive, uphill contest. The scores:

Third Round.—D. R. Noyes defeated G. W. Mead, 14—11, 18—17, 15—9.
Semi-Final Round.—D. R. Noyes defeated A. H. Mosle by default; W. J. Knapp defeated B. Von Gerbig, 15—6, 15—3.
Final Round.—D. R. Noyes defeated W. J. Knapp, 15—10, 14—17, 15—8, 7—15, 15—9.

Gould Offers Grounds for Polo.

H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association and Secretary of the Lakewood Polo Club, has sent a letter to the various polo players now in the East informing them that after April 1 the polo grounds at Lakewood will be in good condition. There are two practice grounds in addition to the two regulation grounds at Georgian Court, the home of George Gould. If sufficient players accept the invitation, a tournament will be held, as Mr. Gould has placed the use of the grounds at the disposal of the Polo Association, and Mrs. Gould has consented to present four individual cups to be played for under existing handicaps. P. S. P. Randolph has also tendered his ground and will offer cups for competition at Georgian Court. It is proposed to have practice games from April 1 to April 15 for the conditioning of players and mounts before starting the trophy events, April 15 to May 1.

Toner to Speak at Panama Fair.

John H. Toner, President of the National Baseball League, will leave New York tomorrow for San Francisco, where he will deliver the principal address in the dedicatory exercises on the formal opening of the Pennsylvania Building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition on March 18. While Governor of Pennsylvania he appointed the Panama-Pacific Exposition Committee and approved of the plans and arrangements for the State of Pennsylvania's exhibit at the fair. His successor, Gov. Brumbaugh, delegated President Toner to represent the Keystone State at the official opening of the Pennsylvania Building.

President Toner will be accompanied by the other members of this commission and their wives and will proceed to San Francisco via the Southern Pacific route, stopping at New Orleans and El Paso for one day at each city.

CITY COLLEGE LOSES.

Local Swimmers Beaten in Every Event but One at Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 6.—The midshipmen won from the swimmers of the City College of New York here this afternoon by 44 to 18. The visitors won the relay at the start, Herndon, the second swimmer of the navy, getting off before he was touched and being compelled to climb back and begin again. The New Yorkers did not win any more firsts, though Caldwell took second in the hundred-yard event and Jones in the plunge for distance.

160-Yard Relay.—Won by City College, (Shauer, Bosworth, Baehr, Gross;) Naval Academy, (Dashiell, Herndon, Cook, and Vail;) second. Time—1:32.

100-Yard Breast Stroke.—Won by Vytlacil, Navy; Caldwell, Navy, second; Babor, City College, third. Time—1:21.

40-Yard Dash.—Won by Dashiell, Navy; Vernilya, City College, second; Vail, Navy, third. Time—0:20 1-5.

40-Yard Back Stroke.—Won by Richards, Navy; Borden, Navy, second; Kilpatrick, City College, third. Time—0:25 4-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Dashiell, Navy; Bodfish, Navy, second; Bosworth, City College, third. Time—0:59 4-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Post, Navy, with 90 feet in 0:29; Jones, City College, second; Allen, Navy, third.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Dashiell, Navy; Haight, Navy, second; Kilpatrick, City College, third. Time—2:38 2-5.

Lanes for Swimmers in Tank.

Advocates of lanes in swimming competitions have been augmented by Coach George Kistler of the University of Pennsylvania watermen, who has a suggestion which, if favorably acted upon when presented at the next meeting of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association, will prevent such occurrences as the foul between Vollmer of Columbia and Shyrock of Pennsylvania in a recent dual meet. Kistler would have the pool divided by ropes, so that men from one university would swim on one side of the natatorium and their rivals on the other.

Another suggestion Kistler is urging is the formation of a standard series in the fancy-diving contests in order to prevent mix-ups, which frequently occur at meets where the diver is permitted to select his own program.

The first suggestion of the Pennsylvania coach probably will meet with the approval of the swimming solons. For some time past efforts have been made to have lanes established, not only in college events, but in Amateur Athletic Union contests as well, but no one would take the initiative. Pennsylvania, it is believed, will now set the custom.

To Teach "First Aids" to Swimmers.

Because of the approach of Summer and revival of aquatic sports a course in rescuing drowning persons and first aid treatment will be started this week at the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

Instruction will be given in the big swimming pool in the basement of the Y. M. C. A. and a pair of swimming trunks is the only equipment needed.

Swarthmore Downs Albright.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 6.—Lehigh played host today to the Swarthmore and Albright basket ball teams, which came here to decide which team should have the right to play for the State Intercollegiate League championship against either Penn State or University of Pittsburgh, which teams decided the championship of the Western Division at Pittsburgh tonight. Today's game Swarthmore, Eastern Division leaders, won from Albright, Central Division champions, by a score of 37 to 35. It was nip and tuck throughout. "Hape" Benfer made 20 points for Albright.

INTERCOLLEGIATES GO TO PENNSYLVANIA

Several Radical Changes in the New Rules Adopted at the I. C. A. A. A. A. Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf, it was voted to hold the next intercollegiate track and field meeting at Franklin Field, Philadelphia. Instead of the usual keen rivalry for the honor of staging the championships, there were but two bidders yesterday, Pennsylvania and Harvard. It had been expected that there would surely be bids from both Yale and Princeton, with that old standing invitation from Syracuse. This year, however, the other colleges were silent, leaving the issue to be decided between Cambridge and the Quaker City. The vote gave the event to Pennsylvania 11 to 6. The colleges, which voted for Franklin Field, were College of the City of New York, Cornell, Georgetown, Harvard, Haverford, Johns Hopkins, Michigan, New York University, Princeton, Rutgers, and Yale. The supporters of Harvard were Amherst, Bowdoin, Columbia, Darthmouth, Fordham, M. I. T., Pennsylvania, and Syracuse.

Lafayette, the University of Maine, and Swarthmore were elected to membership after Gustavus T. Kirby was satisfied that the scholastic requirements of the colleges compared favorably with those of the present members of the association. Kirby, who is the Chairman of the graduate advisory committee, held the meeting completely under his domination. A shake of the head was sufficient to check the rebellious tendencies of one or two of the undergraduate representatives. This was particularly true in the case of a protest which was made by Donald B. Webster of M. I. T. He said that Kirby had bungled the scoring of the Intercollegiate cross-country run at New Haven in that he failed to count all the seven men on a team, and he wanted the report corrected accordingly, saying that it had never been the custom to use such a method of scoring. Kirby considered that his scoring had been right under his interpretation of the rules, and while several of the members previous to the meeting had been in support of Webster there was not one who would vote against Kirby when the issue came before the association. Kirby, however, did admit that he thought seven men should be scored, and a rule to that effect was introduced and passed.

The College of the City of New York representative spoke for many minutes in an effort to have the entries from the college received for last night's competition. The former manager of the track team had been negligent, he said, and this was the reason for the entries not having been received in time. Kirby opposed a motion for the suspension of the by-laws so that the entries could be received. Only once in the history of the association, he said, had such a thing been done, and then it was because of the fault of the association itself. When the motion was put to a vote the only supporting voice came faintly from the C. C. N. Y. representative, even his seconder having deserted.

A resolution was passed commending the endeavors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition to have a set of intercollegiate games some time during the Summer and offering what support the organization could give to try to induce college athletes to compete.

The new rules and changes in the old, embodied in the report of the Executive Committee were in printed form, and a motion was passed that the changes be adopted as a whole, so there was no discussion. In several points the changes are quite radical, though in the majority of instances they are more for clarification of the rules than anything else. One of the most important relates to fouling, and it gives to the referee wide latitude in discretionary power. He may start the race over again in the trials or in the final, and also has the right arbitrarily to place a man in the final after he has been fouled.

Six trials are provided for in the trials of the broad jump, hammer throw, and shotput, and three trials at each height in the high jump and pole vault, the broad jump and weight events to be taken in three series of two trials each.

The new rules will also provide for a recall in any event, with the referee having the right to penalize any offenders. This will practically put an end to beating the pistol. This conforms to the International Federation rules. New regulations are made for the discus throw in college competition, and also conditions are laid down for javelin hurling.

A resolution expressing the high regard of the association for the late James E. Sullivan was adopted by a standing vote.

The new officers of the association elected yesterday are: President, R. Burcham Clark, Columbia; Secretary, William H. Draper, Jr., N. Y. U.; Treasurer, D. M. Lake, Princeton; Vice Presidents, R. F. Evans, Dartmouth, and R. L. Denithorn, Penn State. Executive Committee, James Greenough, Harvard; Edward J. Stackpole, Yale; Allen C. Minnox, Cornell, and J. Hamilton Cheston, Pennsylvania.

TAYLOR REAL STAR OF THE A. A. U. MEET

Remarkable Career of Janesville Boy Who Performed So Creditably in Garden Games.

Like many another champion, W. H. Taylor, the little Illinois Athletic Club boy who astounded athletic followers by twice taking the measure of the Olympic champion, Platt Adams, in the standing jumps at the senior A. A. U. championships on Thursday, came from almost absolute obscurity into the national spotlight. Every observer of track and field happenings understood what a great record Taylor made when he beat Adams in the standing high and standing broad jumps, but they little realized that the youth who accomplished this feat did not even know the rudiments of jumping eighteen months ago.

Although representing a Chicago organization, it is very probable that Taylor has never been in the Illinois hub more than a score of times in his life. Janesville, Ill., nearly 200 miles from Chicago is the home of this jumper, who bids fair to become an Olympic champion. He is 21 years of age.

Hardly more than fourteen months ago Taylor started on his career as a standing jumper in the local Y. M. C. A. of Janesville. While playing basket ball Taylor first got the notion that he could jump.

No coach will receive credit for bringing Taylor to the front, but some one will get credit for smoothing off his style of jumping, for it needs it. There were many in Madison Square Garden Thursday night who called Taylor a "high diver," a term used in referring to jumpers who look as though they were not observing all of the technical requirements, but the referee of the meet, President Alfred J. Lill of the A. A. U. ruled he was jumping fairly. Platt Adams and Leo Goehring, rivals of Taylor, also declared his style, while awkward, was within the meaning of the rules.

In many of his efforts Taylor, after clearing the bar, fell on his hands, giving the impression that he was diving over the bar. A little coaching will wipe out this fault, and it is predicted by athletic experts that the Illinois boy will become a world leader within a cople of years.

The Illinois A. C. has already assurred Taylor that he will represent the club in the championship games in San Francisco. At the opening of the outdoor season he will go after the world's records for the standing broad and standing high jumps. These marks are not beyond his grasp, for at the Garden he did 5 feet 4 in the standing high, against Leo Goehring's world's best mark of 5 feet 5¾ inches, and jumped 11 feet 2 inches in the standing broad contest against Ray Ewry's world's record of 11 feet 4⅞ inches. Little comparison can be drawn between the outdoor and indoor marks, but Taylor's performances indicate the possibilities if he continues to improve as he has during the last five months.

PRINCETON TRACK MEET.

May 1 Selected for Tigers' Open Handicap Games.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 6.—The Princeton Track Association has announced that the second annual open handicap track meet will be held on May 1, the Saturday after the University of Pennsylvania relay sports. None of the colleges has a dual meet for that week, and it is expected that all of the Eastern colleges will send a large representation. Pennsylvania has promised to have a large number of competitors, and Yale and Harvard have been extended an invitation as well as a number of smaller colleges. The various athletic clubs have also been invited to compete.

Lawrenceville Wins Last Game.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 6.—Lawrenceville School closed her basket ball season this afternoon with a brilliant victory over the strong Tome quintet, 45 to 42. The first half was a runaway for Lawrenceville, giving them a total of 24 points, while the best Tome could do was to collect 8. Capt. McGraw of Lawrenceville was the principal scorer for his team.

Bedford Takes Indoor Polo Match.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 6.—The Bedford Polo Club of Brooklyn won at indoor polo from the Army today, in a well-played game in the riding hall, by a score of 8½ to 4½. The Cadets missed many close shots during the game. The line-up and summary:

ARMY.	BEDFORD.
1—Corbin.	1—Bartle.
2—King.	2—Lang.
3—Parkinson.	3—Guggenheimer.

First period—Army, 0; Bedford, minus ½, on safety. Second period—Army, minus ½, on foul; Bedford, 3, on goals by Lang, Guggenheimer, and Bartle. Third period—Army, 0; Bedford, 0. Fourth period—Army 1, goal by Parkinson; Bedford, 1, goal by Lang. Substitution—Sherman for Guggenheimer. Referee—Capt. J. R. Lindsay. Umpire—Lieut. E. F. Graham. Time of periods—Ten minutes.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 14, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

STUYVESANT AND HILL SCHOOLS WIN BARNARD SCHOOL GAMES---BILLIARDS---SOCCER

450 BOY ATHLETES IN BARNARD MEET

Stuyvesant High Leads Field in Senior Events—Hill School Captures Novice Cup.

More than 450 sturdy young athletes of thirty-eight preparatory and high schools took part in the silver anniversary meet of Barnard School at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory yesterday afternoon. The cracks of Hill School of Pottstown, Penn., under the schooling of Coach Mike Sweeney, furnished the sensation of the games by sweeping everything before them in the novice events. They carried away the novice silver cup with a score of 31 points, against 16 by St. Paul's School of Garden City.

In the senior events the entries of Stuyvesant High School of this city afforded some high-class performances and led the field with a score of 25 points, with Morris High and Central High of Newark tied for second place with 10 points each. Erasmus was third with 9 and Manual Training had 8.

The High School boys captured first place in the half-mile relay, while C. Smith of Hill also showed the way home in the 75 and 220 yard dashes. Bemis of Hill was first in the high jump, and R. Berdan of the same school was far ahead of his competitors in the 12-pound shot put.

M. White of Stuyvesant captured first place in the senior 100 and 220 yard dashes, while another fine bit of form was shown by E. Gerloch of Bloomfield in winning the 880-yard run.

In capturing the one-mile senior relay the Morris High quartet furnished the biggest thrill in the meet, for they took the event by a margin of a few inches. Manual's runners took a comfortable lead on the first two relays, but Hamilton Institute closed up a big gap at the three-quarters. Then came a finish which had the crowd of youthful spectators on their feet yelling like mad.

The last runner on Manual was W. Seabrook, a colored sprinter. With a beautiful stride he held a lead of several yards, and it looked as if he had a sure victory within his grasp. On the last few hundred yards, however, E. Balestier came up from behind and tearing down the stretch with a great burst of speed, just nosed him out. Summary:

One-Half-Mile Relay, Novice.—Won by Hill School, (C. Smith, Harrison, Holden, A. Campbell;) St. Paul's School, (F. Woodburn, S. Durrant, F. Chapman, E. Brown,) second; Manhattan College Prep, (Foley, P. Prial, Scallion, Horan,) third. Time—1:43 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Senior.—Won by F. Garlock, Bloomfield H. S.; E. Balestrer, Morris H. S., second; M. Charles, Poly Prep, third. Time—2:04 2-5.

100-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by M. White, Stuyvesant H. S.; F. Muenster, Central H. S., second; Van Cleve, Hill School, third. Time—0:10 4-5.

50-Yard Dash, 100-Pound Limit, (Midget.)—Won by Llewellyn, Central H. S.; N. Ruttenberg, De Witt Clinton H. S., second; F. Rosenbaum, Ethical Culture, third. Time—0:06 2-5.

Shot Put, 8 Pounds, (Closed to Barnard School.)—Won by E. Tighe, with 31 feet 6 inches; A. Robertson, second, with 28 feet 9 inches; C. Roselle, third, with 26 feet 4 inches.

75-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by C. Smith, Hill School; A. Campbell, Hill School, second; R. Brown, Englewood H. S., third. Time—0:08 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by L. Cooper, Stuyvesant H. S.; W. Goldman, Erasmus Hall H. S., second; P. Buckman, Dickinson H. S., third. Time—0:11 1-5

1,000-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by H. Rawson, Bloomfield H. S.; F. Chapman, St. Paul's School, second; C. McGrath, St. Benedict's Prep., third. Time—2:34 4-5.

220-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by M. White, Stuyvesant H. S.; A. Rothschild, Commercial H. S., second; H. Finley, Morris H. S., third. Time—0:23 4-5.

50-Yard Dash, Closed.—Won by T. Bailey, Barnard School; E. Grill, Barnard School, second; K. Gersaler, Barnard School, third. Time—0:06.

100-Yard Dash, Closed to Barnard School.—Won by E. Tighe; A. Bailey, second; C. Rosell, third. Time—0:12 1-5.

50-Yard Dash, Class B, Closed to Barnard School.—Won by R. Schumacher; A. Hoehn, second; C. Farrell, third. Time—0:07.

50-Yard Dash, Class C, Closed to Barnard School.—Won by R. Koch; F. C. Merritt, second; N. Bailey, third. Time—0:07 4-5.

50-Yard Dash, Class D, Closed to Barnard School.—Won by A. Hoehn; A. Butler, second; E. Grill, third. Time—0:08.

Class Relay, Closed to Barnard School.—Won by Class M. S. II.; Class M. S. III., second; Class M. S. I., third. Time—0:59 2-5.

Quarter-Mile Relay, Elementary Schools.—Won by Public School 10; Public School 14, second; Public School 27, third. Time—0:54 3-5.

220-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by C. Cuddeback; Stuyvesant H. S.; E. Hallender, Richmond Hill H. S., second; M. Byork, Commercial H. S., third. Time—0:23 2-5.

High Jump, Senior.—Won by F. Egan, Manual Training H. S.; P. Roberts, Englewood H. S., second; H. Buckman, Dickinson H. S., third—(tied at 5 feet 6 inches, Egan won jump-off.)

One-Half-Mile Relay, (bulk weight 450 pounds.)—Won by Poly Prep, (Hopkins, Wickwire Moore, Moran;) Trinity School, (Brooks, Miles, Reynolds, McKinless,) second; St. John's College Prep, (Connors, Durkin, Kraemer, Valentine) third. Time—1:50.

One-Mile Run, Senior.—Won by W. Smith, Erasmus Hall H. S.; St. Jones, Huntington School, second; C. Allen, Central H. S., third. Time—4:47 4-5.

220-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by C. Smith, Hill School; N. Sauvage, Flushing H. S., second; A. Campbell, Hill School, third. Time—0:25 2-5.

One-Mile Relay, Senior.—Won by Morris H. S., (M. Rosenberg, H. Finley, H. Schulman, E. Balestier;) Manual Training H. S., (A. Reilly, J. Meagher, E. Fluestein, W. Seabrook,) second; Hamilton Institute, (Formasa, Picken, Moran, Taylor,) third. Time—3:39 2-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by A. Keiser, St. Paul's School; A. Ash, Hill School, second; C. Fortescue, East Orange High School, third. Time—1:20 4-5.

Shot Put, 12 Pounds, Senior.—Won by R. Berdan, Hill School, with 46 feet 1¼ inches; A. Sinclair, Stuyvesant High School, second, with 44 feet 9½ inches; A. Rico, Huntington School, third, with 44 feet 5½ inches.

High Jump, Novice.—Won by Benus, Hill School, with 5 feet 8 inches; W. Francke, East Orange High School, second, with 5 feet 2 inches; H. Kramer, third, with 5 feet 1 inch.

SCORES ON POINT TROPHIES.

Senior Events.—Stuyvesant, 25; Morris, 10; Central, 10; Erasmus, 9; Manual Training, 8; Hill School, 7; Huntington, 7; Poly Prep, 7; Dickinson, 6, and Bloomfield High School, 6.

Novice Events.—Hill School, 31; St. Paul's School, 16; Stuyvesant, 10; Bloomfield High School, 5, and East Orange High School, 5.

Davis Surprises Irving at Squash.

F. H. Davis upset all predictions in the Harvard Club squash tournament by defeating E. du Pont Irving in the lower half of the final round for the club championship yesterday two games to one at 15—5, 6—15, 18—17. The result was a complete reversal of form, as Irving was expected to be the opponent of Eric S. Winston in the championship round. Davis was at the top of his form, and, although forced to his limit by Irving, he managed to pull the deciding game out of the fire after four aces had been set. He played the corners with judgment and did not let up on his more experienced opponent.

D. F. Phelps, who will face Winston in the upper brackets of the semi-final round, won his way through the fourth round by a hard-fought, three-game contest with R. G. Coburn. Phelps lost the first game, 9—15, but rallied and captured the next two, 15—2, 15—4.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 14, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

OXFORD ATHLETES IN WAR.

Many of Cambridge's Best Men Also at the Front.

Official figures recently made public in London attest to the willingness with which the best athletic performers at Oxford and Cambridge Universities have responded to the call for soldiers. It appears that one professor, over forty fellows, upward of 200 holders of scholarships, and about eighty exhibitioners from Oxford alone have already answered the call to arms.

All of last year's Oxford 'Varsity eight are at present serving their country, and it is probable that the "cox" would be with his teammates but for his short stature. All of the lawn tennis team at Oxford answered the call, thirteen out of the Rugby eleven, nine of the cricket eleven, and eight of the association football eleven. In addition to this fine record, competitors in other branches, such as golf, swimming, boxing, polo, hockey, racquets, &c., have furnished an additional sixty soldiers for the war.

Cambridge University can point to a record the equal of Oxford's, and a glorious roll of honor is predicted for the sister universities when the war is finally settled.

Will Sherring of Toronto, hero of the Olympic Marathon in 1906, and whose memorable victory was the direct cause of starting the marathon craze on this continent, has announced his intention of joining the British colors in the European war. He accompanied Col. Rennie's army medical corps, which recently left Canada for the front.

RITCHIE AS GOOD AS EVER.

So He Says, and He Expects to Knock Out Freddie Welsh.

Although Packey McFarland claims the distinction of being the only man to knock Freddie Welsh off his feet, the latter gives Willie Ritchie the credit of reaching him with more staggering blows than any other boxer. Welsh ran into a right uppercut while fighting McFarland at Los Angeles, taking him clear off his feet, but he was up in an instant and fighting strong again before the round was over. In his fight with Ritchie in the same town, while Ritchie was still a novice, Welsh was the recipient of a solid right cross on the jaw that shook him from head to feet, and it was two rounds before he recovered from the effects of the blow.

"Coming from a boy practically unknown to the game," said Welsh yesterday, "made me all the more cautious. It happened in the twelfth round, and from then on I was forced to extend myself.

"McFarland knocked me down, but I would rather take two of his punches on the jaw than one of Ritchie's. He hit me on the head twice in our London fight, either of which would have dropped me, and probably for the full count, had they been an inch lower. At that I had to stall to the end of the round in each case before my head cleared."

Ritchie figures that he is just as good today as at any time of his career, with a heavier punch if anything, while Welsh has lost much of his speed on account of his activities in the ring since he won the title. Therefore he predicts his chances of winning at the Garden next Thursday night are far greater than in their last contest. He is free from worry and full of ambition, with one aim in view—to knock Welsh out inside of ten rounds.

With that end in view, Ritchie will take no chances with the count in the event he drops Welsh, and will have three timekeepers at the ringside. Ritchie cites many cases where, in the excitement caused by a knockdown in an important match, many seconds were lost in the count, and he intends to guard against this.

CHANGES IN PUBLIC LINKS.

Park Commissioner Whittle Inspects Van Cortlandt Park Course.

The changes now being made in the public golf links at Van Cortlandt Park and the new course on the Mosholu Heights were inspected yesterday by Thomas W. Whittle, Park Commissioner for the Bronx; Supt. Hamilton, William Kilgour, the Pelham professional, and several others. It was Whittle's desire to go over the situation personally and at the same time obtain professional opinion. In a short while Albert G. Elphick will visit the links with Kilgour to go over the situation.

Commissioner Whittle expressed himself as being delighted at the manner in which the work was progressing, and said that it was surprising how entirely in keeping with park improvement was golf. The six thousand or more players who patronize the links will find several changes at Van Cortlandt.

In the first place, the liability of a clash between those playing the third and tenth holes will be removed simply by changing the fairway of the tenth nearer the railroad tracks. It will take the slight elbow out of the hole, and the mudhole and rocks will be covered and the brush removed. A strip of rough grass will be allowed to grow so as to define the fairways of the parallel holes and prevent golfers from running the risk of being struck by flying balls.

There has been talk of radical changes in the traps, but this is not likely to be done. On the fourth a shallow bunker will prevent an overapproach from rolling further down the hill and penalize the player slightly at the same time. The most important change is being made in the fifth, where the old covered stone wall on the far side of the brook is being removed. This will give the man who avoids the brook a chance to use a much less lofted shot and at the same time will not make the hole so blind. Sand traps will be placed around the green, so that the approach will be exacting.

No change is contemplated at the twelfth hole, as has been reported, except that some shallow traps will be placed back of the green to catch an overapproach. Neither will there be any alteration made in the first except to lower the "pedestal" tee. There is a big dead tree between the second and twelfth fairways. This is being removed, and undergrowth and small trees which interfere with the golf and provide nothing sightly will be taken away. Better draining is also being made and the traps will be cleaned up. The condition of the turf was excellent for the time of year, and the greens, which have been fertilized, are progressing finely.

The Commissioner listened attentively as the party walked over the Mosholu tract, and expressed himself well satisfied with the way the work was progressing. Kilgour made several suggestions regarding technicalities, and the Commissioner was content to leave it to professional judgment.

The Commissioner was highly pleased when he was told that the Mosholu tract was ideally suited for golf purposes and that the material was right at hand for making it one of the best courses of its kind. It is planned to have nine holes in good playing condition by May.

"WILD BILL" AND SOME OF HIS RECRUITS

YALE OPTIMISTIC WITH NICKALLS BACK

His Return from England Starts Active Rowing Preparations at New Haven.

With Guy Nickalls back from England, crew work at Yale has become active, in preparation of another victory over the Crimson at New London next June. Despite repeated assurances to the contrary there had been a feeling that something might intervene so that Nickalls would be obliged to stay in England and his actual presence here has given the Blue confidence that there will be another powerful 'Varsity eight. Last season the new Yale rowing policy was something of an experiment, and hopes and doubts struggled against each other almost up to the day of the big race. There is a different condition now. Nickalls has proved his theory by an indelible victory, and his judgment from now on will remain unquestioned in all that pertains to the rowing policy at New Haven. And as a matter of fact that policy has been quite clearly outlined.

It is now known that the Yale 'Varsity will use an English made shell, equipped with thole pins, but in arrangement of seats the American custom will prevail, that of placing them directly over the keel, instead of zigzag as in the usual type of English boat. The performance of the Yale crew last year when it used the thole pin rig and the corroborative evidence which was gathered from the performance of Pennsylvania on the Hudson has been taken as a justification of what by many was considered an obsolete method. The fact that Capt. Denegre and Coach Nickalls are in accord on all of the main points of the rowing policy gives confidence that there will be no hitch in carrying active training along to a successful issue.

In point of material Yale starts the season with a strong asset, Jack Appleton, who stroked the Blue to victory last season, is out of college, but there are three likely men from whom to pick his successor. They are Coe, Morse, and Gilfillian, all of whom took part in the Fall regatta. It was Coe's eight which showed the way to the others then and for the start at least he will probably take the stroke oar in the 'Varsity combination. Of the men who were boated in last year's shell there remain Sturtevant, Sheldon, Mayer, and Low, so that there are only four places to fill, and there is a strong representation eligible from the second 'Varsity and the freshmen eights of last season. Of the second eight there are this year's Varsity captain Denegre, Gilfillain, Fitzpatrick, Stillman, Coe, Harrison, and Bennitt. Of the freshman eight there are Meyer, H. Coe, Atkins, and Harriman. In addition to these men there will be a large string of new candidates for Nickalls and Giannini to pick from.

Denegre will undoubtedly find a place in the 'Varsity boat if he can overcome a technical defect in his rowing, which tends to a lack of unity in the eight. He pulls a powerful oar, and if he succeeds in satisfying Nickalls the placing of him in the boat would prove popular with the undergraduates.

The first test that the Yale crews will have will be when the first and second 'Varsity eights go to Philadelphia on April 3, where they will compete against two of the Red and Blue eights. The second regatta will be at Carnegie Lake, which will bring together the freshman crews of Yale, Cornell, and Princeton. The date for the annual race with Harvard has not definitely been determined, but it will probably be June 25.

Xavier Defeats Cathedral School.

Xavier High School basket ball team defeated Cathedral School this afternoon by the score of 36 to 17. The game was played in the De La Salle gymnasium, and showed Xavier to be easily the better team. In her regular schedule this is Xavier's nineteenth victory. She has been defeated but three times. The summary:

Xavier.	Positions.	Cathedral.
Larkin	Left forward	Farrell
McCarthy	Right forward	Byrnes
Farrell	Centre	McCoy
Deagan	Left guard	Lamb
Cunningham	Right guard	O'Reilly

Goals from floor—Farrell, (6;) Larkin, (5;) McCarthy, (4;) Deagan, (3;) Clark, (2;) Byrnes, (2;) Farrell, (1;) O'Reilly, (1.) Goals from fouls—Byrnes, (1;) Farrell, (1.) Referee—Mr. Loftus.

Peekskill M. A. Five Wins.

Peekskill Military Academy's basket ball team triumphed over the Staten Island Academy quintet in a fast and closely contested game yesterday afternoon on the former's court at Peekskill, N. Y., by the score of 19 to 12. The accuracy displayed by Elliot, the Peekskill right forward, was the feature. He caged four goals from the floor and tallied three times on free throws for a total of eleven points. The line-up:

Peekskill	Position.	Staten Island.
Elliot	Right forward	Jones
Martinez	Left forward	MacCrae
Lent	Centre	Pouch
W. Delsolar	Right guard	Sittis
Skinner	Left guard	Frederick

Goals from the field—Elliot, (4.) Martinez, (2.) Lent, Skinner, Stone, MacCrae, (2.) Goals from foul—Elliott, (3.) MacCrae, (6.) Referee—William Gardner, Brown University. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Plan International Hockey League.

DULUTH, Minn., March 6.—Steps toward the organization of an international hockey league were taken here today by Dr. H. K. Stevens, manager of athletics at Western University of London, Ontario, and J. H. MacGregor of the Duluth Curling Club.

Detroit, St. Paul, Cleveland, and Duluth, on the American side, and Hamilton, Toronto, and London, Ontario, with one other Canadian team, to represent the Dominion, were announced as the probable line-up. A meeting of the Directors of the local club will be called early next week to act upon Dr. Stevens's proposition.

BIG DOG SHOW ENTRY.

1,360 Nominations for Charity Event at 71st Regiment.

With many exhibitors still to be heard from, the Charity Dog Show, which will be held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, March 19 and 20, will take its place beside the Westminster Kennel Club as a five point show, the total entries numbering about 3,000, which means the benching of 1,360 dogs. Under American Kennel Club rules a dog gaining fifteen points in winners' classes, under three different judges, and at least three points of the total to have been won at one show, becomes a champion of record. Every show has a rating according to the actual number of dogs benched for competition, 250 dogs or under being one point, and 1,000 or over, five points.

That the maximum aimed at would be so far surpassed was a great surprise and gratification to the managers. Each committeeman has made an entry, which has been one marked factor to help the total, but the greatest credit is due to the generous support of amateur fanciers in all parts of the United States and from Canada, with the desire to aid the four beneficiaries to share the entire receipts less the actual working expenses. The beneficiaries are the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment; New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the State Charities Aid Association of New York.

There will be 200 dogs at the armory for exhibition purposes only, this section including the kennels of Mrs. Malcolm Straus, William Ziegler, Jr., Amzi Dodd, and others, who are to judge and are barred from competition. The prizes of cash and in trophies have been augmented daily since the publication of the premium list.

West Point Boxing and Wrestling.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 6.—Semi-final boxing and wrestling bouts were decided in the gymnasium this afternoon before a large crowd. In the heavyweight class Cadet Weyland, 1916, Captain of the football team, won at wrestling from Cadet Huff, 1918, and Cadet C. R. Jones, 1915, beat Cadet Stewart, 1916, in the 160-pound class.

Cadet Neyland, 1916, the crack army baseball pitcher, won from Cadet Schwarzkopf, 1917, in the heavyweight boxing, and Cadet Stratmeyer, 1917, beat Cadet Wales, 1915, in the 150-pound class.

Semi-Finals Played in Aiken Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 6.—In the semi-finals in the mixed foursome golf handicap tournament for prizes offered by Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin today the results were as follows:

Miss Alexander and L. Haughton, 11, beat Miss Claudia Phelps and Garrick Mallery, 18, 2 and 1; George Smith and C. W. Eulee, 12, beat Mr. and Ms. Oliver Perin, 9, 2 up.

LEADERSHIP IN HOCKEY.

Boston A. A. and St. Nicks Clash in Important Match at Local Rink.

Another international hockey match which will bring the St. Nicholas seven, which is confident of winning the Amateur League championship, into a clash with the Canadians has been arranged for the St. Nicholas Rink on March 16. This time the contender against the local team will be the strong St. Michael's seven from Toronto, which has won an enviable reputation for clever play during the last season. The St. Nicholas skaters have already beaten four of the best amateur teams that have been sent here from the Dominion, and the men feel that if they can add another victory to the list they will have clearly demonstrated their right to international honors.

It was originally planned to offer an international trophy during the present season as a companion prize to the Art Ross Trophy for amateur hockey in Canada. It was found, however, that it would be impossible to arrange the conditions for this season's play, but it will be placed in competition next season.

The real interest in hockey at the local rink this week centres on the match which will bring together the Boston A. A. and the St. Nicholas sevens on Thursday night.

The closing of the hockey season at St. Nicholas Rink will bring a four-game series between three of the best professional teams in Canada, for a purse of $2,500. These matches, which are a feature each year, always hold a big attraction for followers of the sport in this country, and this season will be no exception. Ottawa and the Wanderers, now tied for the N. H. A. championship, will probably be two of the teams to compete.

To Import English Thoroughbreds.

A candid and interesting statement was contained in a recent call sent out by a Kentucky committee for a meeting to be held in Lexington, Ky. The meeting was proposed for the purpose of forming an organization to purchase, import, and re-sell at auction English thoroughbreds which, it is thought exigencies of the European war will throw on the market, with the ultimate purpose in view of improving the breed of thoroughbred horses in this country by distributing these English importations.

It was set forth in the call with considerable detail why the times are opportune and the needs imperative for the importation of first-class stock from England to both lay a foundation of breeding stock that can be registered in any country on the globe and also for replenishing the American foundation.

Hamilton in Penn Relay Meet.

CLINTON, N. Y., March 6.—Track Coach Floyd Risley of the University of Pennsylvania made his preliminary examination of the relay team candidates today, sending them around the indoor gym track for practice starts, and prescribing light work generally. Eighteen men reported. Hamilton is sending a team to the big Penn relays at Philadelphia for the first time in the history of the college.

THE LATEST THING IN SPEEDERS.

Its inventor, William Travis Huhn, calls this an aerosledge. It is said that Mr. Huhn has attained a speed on it of nearly a mile a minute.

MAYER MAKES HIGH RUN IN CLASS A

Philadelphia Billiardist Runs String of 118 Against Milburn.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Joseph Mayer, Philadelphia, defeated E. L. Milburn, Memphis, 400 to 275, in the tenth game here this afternoon in the Class A amateur billiard players' tournament for the national championship. Mayer made a new high run for the present tournament of 118. His average was 16 16-24. Milburn's high run was 63 and his average 11 11-24.

The score was one to one at the end of the third inning when Milburn ran 10 and Mayer 15. Playing a beautiful position game the Southern champion ran 30 in his half of the fifth inning. Mayer, in turn, using the dead ball carom shot with unerring accuracy, clicked off point after point until he had added 118 to his string.

Runs of 21, 45, 16, and 38 rapidly increased Mayer's total and at the close of the twelfth inning his score was 277 to Milburn's 112, and it seemed that he would make a new average as well as high run record. He failed to get the balls together, however, in the next seven innings, while Milburn with two runs of 22 and 63 gradually decreased the local man's lead.

Mayer found the position of the balls to his liking in the twentieth inning when he ran 23 before he committed a careless foul. Another run of 23 in the next inning followed by a 40 brought him within striking distance and he ran out with 17 in the twenty-fourth inning. Score by innings:

Milburn—0 0 1 10 30 5 8 0 36 2 7 13 22 9 0 22 63 9 5 14 16 2 0 1. Total, 275. High run, 63. Average, 11 11-24.

Mayer—0 1 0 15 118 21 45 16 5 5 13 38 2 1 0 1 1 8 3 23 23 40 4 17. Total, 400. High run, 118. Average, 16 16-24.

WANT SPORTS FOR ALL.

Football May Be Part of Columbia's Department of Physical Education.

Frank D. Fackenthal, Chairman protem. of the University Committee on Student Organizations at Columbia and also Secretary of the university, has issued an explanation of the report of that committee, which has raised so high Columbia's hopes of the reinstatement of football. The statement is meant to assist in clearing up the situation preparatory to the mass meeting to be held on Wednesday evening in the Columbia commons, at which the undergraduates will be asked to express their willingness to support the proposed plan of restoration of the gridiron sport. This is to satisfy the Faculty that the students really want the game back.

The statement of Secretary Fackenthal pays especial attention to that part of the committee's report relative to bringing the coaching of the game under the supervision of the Department of Physical Education. This aspect of the plan will be watched with more interest, he says, than the schedules which may be arranged. The report says:

The committee has a genuine interest in building up all of the branches of collegiate athletics as sports at Columbia, and it feels that the only way to accomplish this end is to encourage a more general participation in athletics on the part of the undergraduate students. The committee feels that by linking football to the Department of Physical Education the sport would become a part of the regular work of the department, and that students who are physically fit will secure their credits for physical education through sport rather than through corrective gymnastics. For many reasons, the main one of which is the present lack of facilities, it is not practical to apply this same plan to all of the forms of athletics at the present time, but if football is restored the committee will watch this feature of the plan with far more interest than it will the matter of schedules. The committee yields to none in pride in creditably successful intercollegiate team, but it prefers to attain success through general participation in athletics by a large part of the undergraduate body, rather than by focusing on a few individuals.

The statement makes it specific that no freshman shall play on the 'Varsity team, but there may be a first-year team, which may have its own schedule. A junior or senior who is taking these years wholly in professional study will also not be eligible. All candidates must be strictly college students only.

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DEVOTED TO FOOTBALL.

Barrett of Cornell Sacrifices Chances in Baseball for Gridiron Sport.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 6.—A remarkable example of devotion to football has been shown by Charles Barrett, Captain of the Cornell eleven. Barrett, it was announced several days ago had been placed on probation by the Cornell Faculty and, therefore, he would not be able to play baseball this Spring. Barrett is a good pitcher and a fine outfielder and would have been a valuable addition to the Cornell squad.

It has been learned, however, that Barrett probably would have been able to take part in athletics this Spring had it not been for the fact that he desired to devote all of his energies to the football team next Fall. Barrett is registered in the College of Mechanical Engineering. The Cornell requirements are that a man should pass at least fifteen of the eighteen required hours per term in order to retain good standing in the university. Students who fall below the required fifteen hours are frequently placed on probation, and when it was announced that Barrett had been placed under the Faculty ban the general opinion was that he had failed to comply with the university rules.

It now develops that Barrett received credit for eighteen hours' work, but because he felt that if he reported as a candidate to the baseball team the time he spent on athletics this Spring might cause him some embarrassment when the June examination marks were recorded by the Faculty. He personally asked the Faculty of the College of Mechanical Engineering to list him as ineligible on the ground that he had failed to keep up the required marks in his study. He was not willing to take a chance of jeopardizing his post as Captain of the 1915 football team. Moreover, had Barrett remained off probation a great deal of pressure would have been brought to bear on him to join the 'Varsity baseball team and to take part in a number of other sport activities and it would not have been improbable that by the end of the present term he would have found himself in a position whereby it would be very difficult for him to take part in athletics next Fall.

PENN'S FOOTBALL POLICY.

Advisory Committee Will Direct Red and Blue Gridiron Affairs Next Season.

An advisory football board, composed of a head coach, field coach, line coach and scrub coach, will be at the helm of the University of Pennsylvania's football next year, and a strong effort will be made to place the Red and Blue on a higher plane in the college football world. George Brooke will continue as head coach next Fall. Byron Dickson has been named as field coach. He will superintend the practice work on Franklin Field and put into execution the policies advocated by the Advisory Board. Dr. C. S. Wharton, one of the best linesmen ever turned out at Pennsylvania, is to have charge of the forwards in practice, while Harold Gaston will remain as coach of the scrub team. To this squad of coaches will be added the services of Robert G. Torrey, Dr. Carl S. Williams, and Ernie Cozzens.

These plans were made known after a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the University of Pennsylvania Athletic Association, when the Football Committee outlined its campaign for next Fall and submitted the names of the coaches chosen for approval by the Athletic Association Directors. Wharton, Sinkler, Carl Williams "Bob" Torrey, Dickinson and other graduates high in football circles at Pennsylvania attended the meeting, and the gridiron situation at the university was gone over very thoroughly.

The policy for next season will be systematic coaching of the men directed by the Advisory Board, which will hold frequent meetings and will personally acquaint itself with the conditions and needs of the eleven.

Interstate Billiard Standing.

PITTSBURGH, March 6.—Following is the standing of the players in the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League at the close of Friday night's matches:

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Ellis, Cleveland	16	7	.696
Morin, Chicago	15	8	.652
Kleckhefer, Milwaukee	13	7	.650
Maupome, Philadelphia	11	7	.611
McCourt, Pittsburgh	12	8	.600
Kling, Kansas City	12	8	.600
Heal, Toledo	12	10	.545
Helm, Cleveland	10	10	.500
Lean, Chicago	9	11	.450
Keogh, Rochester	9	11	.450
Maley, Detroit	8	13	.400
Benson, St. Louis	7	11	.389
Cullen, Buffalo	7	11	.389
Le Gros, Cincinnati	7	13	.350
Cooler, Indianapolis	3	17	.150

Indianapolis Has Three Holdouts.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 6.—Manager William Phillips and twenty members of the Indianapolis Federal League Club boarded a train tonight for their Spring training season at Valdosta, Ga. The train will depart early on Sunday morning.

Vincent Campbell and William McKechnie, members of last year's pennant-winning team, had not joined the squad here late today. Both have demanded larger increases in their salaries. W. H. Watkins, business manager of the club, said eh believed McKechnie would join the squad later. Charles Carr, the tall first baseman, also has failed to sign a contract, but it was believed he would later.

TWO DRAWN GAMES IN ENGLISH SOCCER

Chelsea vs. Newcastle and Oldham vs. Sheffield Must Replay Cup Ties.

LONDON, March 6.—Quite the surprise of the English Cup ties this season has been the fine form shown by Chelsea. After beating Manchester City in the last round away from home today's fourth round tie with Newcastle United was faced with confidence. The visit to London of the famous Northerners aroused intense enthusiasm and a crowd of 50,000 people turned out to see what promised to be the finest game played in London for many years. Chelsea led at half time by 1 to 0, but soon after resuming Newcastle put forward a great effort and equaled the scores. Extra time was played, but no further scoring took place. The game will be replayed next Saturday at Newcastle.

Extra time was also played at Oldham, where the Athletics entertained Sheffield United. No goals were scored and a replay will be necessary next Saturday at Sheffield. Everton put up a splendid show at Bradford, where they defeated the City Club by 2 to 0. Bolton Wanderers were at home to Hull City and got the better of them by 4 to 2. The draw for the semi-final ties to be played off on March 27 will take place in London on Monday. The scores:

Bolton Wanderers	4	Hull City	2
Bradford City	0	Everton	2
Chelsea	1	Newcastle United	1
Oldham Athletic	0	Sheffield United	0

Only five first division English Association League games were played, and with Oldham Athletic engaged in the cup ties, Manchester City by beating Sunderland by 2 to 0 once more get to the top. Sheffield Wednesday shared the points in their home game with Notts County and now occupy third place. Tottenham Hotspur entertained Liverpool, but with the big counter attraction at Chelsea, the attendance suffered severely. The Spurs picked up a valuable point by drawing the game. The scores:

Sheffield Wednesday	0	Notts County	0
Burnley	2	Bradford	0
Tottenham Hotspur	1	Liverpool	1
West Bromwich A.	0	Blackburn Rovers	0
Manchester City	2	Sunderland	0

SECOND DIVISION.

Bristol City	0	Stockport County	2
Bury	1	Fulham	0
Preston North End	5	Wolverhampton W.	3
Notts Forest	1	Glossop	0
Leicester Fosse	0	Barnsley	1
Lincoln City	1	Arsenal	0
Birmingham	1	Clapton Orient	0
Grimsby Town	2	Leeds City	3
Blackpool	1	Derby County	0

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Gillingham	0	Milwall	0
Brighton and Hove	1	Queens Park R.	0
Cardiff City	3	Southend United	0
Exeter City	0	Swindon Town	1
Luton Town	0	Portsmouth	2
Watford	3	Southampton	2
Plymouth Argyle	1	Reading	1
West Ham United	1	Croydon Common	0
Norwich City	5	Bristol Rovers	1
Crystal Palace	1	Northampton	1

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen	4	Patrick Thistle	0
Hamilton A. C.	0	Airdrieonians	1
Ayr United	1	Falkirk	2
Celtic	5	Hibernians	1
Raith Rovers	2	Clyde	0
Hearts	4	Dumbarton	1
Rangers	2	Dundee	3
Kilmarnock	2	Motherwell	2
Morton	3	St. Mirren	3
Queens Park	1	Third Lanark	2

MOTOR CYCLE NOTES.

Some interesting results were obtained in the recent motor cycle economy test of the Capital City Motor Cycle Club of Sacramento, Cal. The test was held on a five-mile course. The tanks of the machines were emptied and just two quarts of gasoline given each contestant. H. Cameron, on a seven horse power twin cylinder, covered 91.2 miles on his half gallon of fuel. "Dutch" Fabian was a close second, riding 89.7 miles before his gasoline gave out.

The New York Telephone Company has ordered 220 machines for the use of its collectors, messengers, and trouble men. One of the other largest single orders for motor cycles was that of the Ford Automobile Company several months ago. The Ford Company ordered fifty machines for use in its service department.

Motor cycles gave valuable service recently in putting into first-class condition the Ascot track at Los Angeles. Hitched to a harrow, two motor cycles pulled the heavy implement back and forth over the plowed ground until the track was as smooth as a floor. And the work was completed in a small fraction of the time it would have taken with horses.

In spite of the popular belief that Alaska is snowbound for a large part of the year, word has just been received from E. E. Beattie of Juneau, the capital, that only for a few days at a time has motorcycling been stopped by the snow this Winter. Beattie says that the roads in Alaska at this time of the year are in excellent condition for motor cycling, and that the temperature is not too low to make the sport a real pleasure. There are many riders in Juneau, where there is also a live motor cycle club.

Walter A. Teuber of St. Paul, Minn., recently completed a motor cycle trip from his home to Denver, Colo. He covered the entire 1,075 miles in about 65 hours, running time, and used twenty gallons of gasoline and fourteen quarts of oil on the trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Dick Whitney of Slayton, Minn., are planning an extensive motor cycle trip, covering approximately 15,000 miles. Starting about June 1, the Whitneys expect to head straight for San Francisco, where they will spend several weeks visiting the exposition. From there they will follow the coast up to Oregon and then take a diagonal course to Florida. After spending some time in the Southland, they will again mount the two-wheeler and start for home. The return trip will be made by way of New York City.

Among the strongest bidders for the 1915 Convention of the Federation of American Motorcyclists is the Capital Motor Club of Sacramento, Cal., which lays great stress on the fact that large numbers of motorcyclists will be going to the coast this Summer anyway, and will be glad to combine the two trips.

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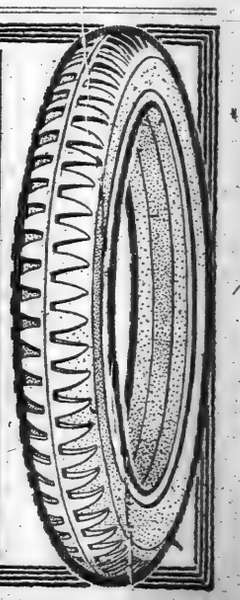


BASEBALL---TOURNEYS FOR TENNIS STARS---WAR CLOSES BRITISH LINKS---SHOOTING

NEW STYLE PITCHING MADE CLARKSON

As a Youngster He Checked Detroit's "Big Four" and Became Famous.

A young woman who saw John Clarkson pitch for the first time made a remark that will describe his peculiar overhand delivery. "Why, look at that man!" she exclaimed. "He throws just like a woman. I think women could beat men all to pieces if they only tried to play." And the great hurler of the old days had a very picturesque and attractive delivery. He, Will Terry, and Tony Mullane were the most graceful figures in pitching position the game ever had.

In the early days of curve pitching every bender was shot through with a lateral sweep. The arm had to be kept below the shoulder. That was law. Many of those who had acquired the knack of curving a ball under that rule, when it was removed and the pitcher got full permission to swing his arm as high as he wished, many good hurlers stuck to the lateral swing, and John G. Clarkson was one of them.

Clarkson began his career on the diamond with the famous amateur team of Boston known as the Beacons, and was also pitcher for Harvard College. He proved such a success that the Worcester Club, then in the National League, signed him during 1883. Clarkson did not prove a great success as a hurler in the big league, but was kept on the payroll because he was a handy man. He could play the infield in a very creditable manner and was a good hitter. However, the Worcester Club let him out about the middle of that season. He caught on with the Saginaw Club of the old Northwestern League, and was with that team the remainder of that season, pitching fair ball, also playing a brilliant game in the outfield. The manager of the Saginaws had to let a man go, and it was up to an outfielder by the name of Casey or Pitcher Clarkson. The Irishman could be only used in the outfield, while Clarkson could fill either of two positions. The manager took John aside and told him if he could improve in his pitching his job would be cinched, adding that if he would get to the grounds early the next morning he would teach him an overhead delivery that would make him, perhaps, a great hurler, for the manager was very much impressed with Clarkson's headwork, also his wonderful arm and wrist, a wrist as supple and as strong as steel.

The manager soon had Clarkson working his curves from a high altitude. Not alone did he acquire a perfect high swing, but the curves he threw, when used with his new delivery, were startling because of the lightning-like breaks they took. At Peoria the manager tried John and his new delivery, and the manner in which he baffled the opposition was a revelation. He blanked the Peorias in that first game and was so tickled with his new delivery that he begged to go in the next game. He again blanked the distillers to the delight of the manager. To the surprise of the Peoria players Clarkson faced them the third day and won his game, although they managed to score on him for the first time in three games. From that period John G. Clarkson was a real wizard in the pitching game.

In 1884 Clarkson was with Saginaw again and grew more effective every game. He hung up a record which is the greatest ever made in a minor league, and particularly his feats in whiffing batsmen. In one stretch of eight games he fanned 111 men and getting as high as nineteen in a regular contest of nine innings. The latter part of 1884 the eagle eye of Cap Anson singled him ont as the choice pitching prospect of that league.

Clarkson pitched twelve games for Anson the latter part of 1884 and won ten of them, finishing the season by winning nine in a row. With his new delivery—new to him—John G. whiffed the batsmen of the big circuit about as readily as he did the fellows in the bush league. For the Chicagos, in 1885, Clarkson pitched in sixty-nine full games and won fifty-two of them. During 1886-7 the hardest fought battles in the country were between Cap Anson's men and the Detroit team. The City of Straits, with the famous "Big Five," were a much-feared bunch, and the hardest-hitting team in any league. On one occasion a series was being played at Detroit. The sluggers representing that city had viciously maltreated every hurler that Anson had sent to the firing line, the great Clarkson included. After the Chicagos had lost three games of the series Anson called together a council of war to devise means whereby the last game of the series might be won. John G., who had been trimmed good in one of the games, volunteered to go in and stop the Michigan maulers.

Next day Clarkson appeared in the box facing Brouthers, Thompson, Rowe, and White with a smile, and he pitched the greatest game of his career. Like a piece of well-oiled machinery the great arm shot the ball through with terrific speed and accuracy, the ball taking the different breaks like a live thing. The big sluggers were perfectly helpless before the masterly hurling of the wizard. Detroit secured one hit, otherwise Clarkson pitched a perfect game, besides fanning ten men. That same season (1886) the famous pitcher whiffed sixteen men in a nine-inning game against the Kansas City Nationals.

With a winning record which was as great as any ever made by a Chicago pitcher and as great as any ever made for any club, considering the number of games pitched, Clarkson was sold for the paltry sum of $10,000—sold to Boston Nationals after he had won over seven-tenths of his games, after he had demonstrated he was the greatest pitcher in the game at that time. The sum was considered fabulous at that period. Right on the heels of this story came the tale of "Mike" Kelly's sale to Boston for $10,000, and the whole baseball world was torn asunder at these astonishing financial plunges involving baseball players. Clarkson and Kelly were known as the $20,000 battery. In less than two seasons the Boston management received twice that amount back in gate receipts, and Clarkson's grand totals in games won for Boston during the four seasons he was with them stood .675. In the season of 1889 Clarkson pitched seventy-two full games for the Beaneaters, losing only seventeen of them. This is a record in number of games pitched in one season.

POSING AT THE PLATE.

Odd Stunts of Batsmen That Sometimes Upset Pitcher.

Batters have their peculiar notions about taking their position at bat, and most of them have some little oddities they indulge in just before stepping into the batsman's box. A few really believe that by going through a certain set of motions and ridiculous didos it will bring good luck. Others do it for effect, a grand stand play, or for their own amusement. However, the great batsmen of the game, with few exceptions, rarely indulge in any of this fancy stuff either before or after getting to the plate. Sam Crawford, L. Lajoie, "Honus" Wagner, "Home Run" Baker, and a few others of our famous batsmen have a very businesslike air about them when taking their positions at the plate. The fact that they are there is sufficient to worry any pitcher.

A chap by the name of Lewee, who used to play with Kansas City, had a stunt he always pulled off before hitting at a ball that reminded one of an Indian medicine man going through his mysterious incantations invoking aid from the Father of the Great Waters. Just before his turn came to face the pitcher Lewee would take his cap in his left hand, then, swinging it slowly around, would face the sun—that is, if it were visible—then walk slowly to the plate, step on it with both feet, carefully turn round twice, step back, and hit the ball—that is, if he did not strike out.

"Ty" Cobb makes a great fuss before going to the plate, and generally creates a great fuss after reaching it. "Ty" swings an armful of bats for a long time before he stalks to the plate, but he only uses one, although many pitchers imagine he still has the armful by the manner in which he lambasts the ball. Cobb has some stunts that are annoying to the pitcher that he pulls off in between balls and strikes, whichever the case might be. He will pose as if ready for the onslaught, then suddenly stoop down and grab a handful of dirt just as the pitcher is about to pitch. "Ty" does not seem to worry whether the ball goes over the plate or not, for Cobb takes a strike about as meekly as any man in the league—but he can afford to.

Both "Mike" Kelly and Arlie Latham have the credit for being the first players to take their bats and draw a line indicating his position, or where he would stand and dare the pitcher to put the ball within a mile of it. Sometimes after drawing the line Latham would pull in his cap over one eye, cross his legs, and lean on his bat and challenge the pitcher to stick three out of eight over (eight chances those days.)

"Cap" Anson never said much before coming to bat, or when at bat, for he, like Cobb, had very little regard for balls or strikes, for he knew he could hit it when he was ready. But after hitting, if the umpire's decision robbed him of what he thought was a safe drive or a decision at first went against him, then you would hear "Pop's" roar a mile away.

BIG COLLEGE GAMES HERE.

Yale, Harvard, and Princeton Nines All to be Seen on Local Fields.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 6.—The new baseball arrangement between Yale, Harvard and Princeton has extended the series of each of these three universities with each of the other two from two to three certain games. The agreement of the three to play a third game in New York City was framed in order to give a winner in the triangular arrangement on the percentage basis, transforming the trio into practically a Yale, Harvard, Princeton baseball league. For several years the three have split their annual series so evenly that no so-called "champion" can be declared. Last season Harvard defeated Princeton and Yale defeated Harvard, but Princeton beat Yale, each of the three universities winning one of its "championship" series. Until this year no third game has been played except in case of a tie. Under the new arrangement each nine will play its two rivals in a home and home series and in a third game in New York City.

The Harvard-Princeton and Yale-Princeton games will be played on the Polo Grounds, July 16 and 18, respectively, and the Yale-Harvard third match will be fought on Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, Saturday, June 26.

The New York Americans will postpone scheduled games to give up the Polo Grounds to the Harvard-Princeton and the Yale-Princeton players. The St. Louis Americans and the Clevelands were booked by the original American League schedule for these two dates.

The Yale-Harvard game, June 26, will have as a rival attraction the Giants-Boston match at the Polo Grounds. The New York Americans will be playing in Boston, and the Brooklyns in Philadelphia. The certainty of a third game in New York will swell the season's receipts for Yale, Harvard, and Princeton by several thousand dollars. This baseball arrangement is another link in the chain binding Yale, Harvard, and Princeton more firmly together in athletic relations. Another indication of the movement for closer athletic relations is seen in the series of football conferences which Captain Wilson of the Yale eleven has called with Harvard and Princeton officials here.

"FEDS" EXPLAIN ATTITUDE.

Maintain That They Have No Contract Jumpers—Option Clause.

Federal League headquarters in this city gave out the statement yesterday that the independent organization had enlisted no player who had jumped an actual contract. The powers of organized ball naturally take exception to this statement and say that the Federal League simply forgives its own errors by making its own interpretation of the contract.

When the Federal League intimates that they have taken in no contract jumpers they mean that they do not recognize the option or reserve clause in the contracts of organized baseball. Of course, most of the players who were signed by the Federals were not under actual contract for the succeeding season except through the operation of the reserve clause which gives a club a demand on a player's services for the following season. The Federal League does not, however, recognize the validity of the option clause.

The Federal League is all worked up over the recent signing of Pitcher "Poll" Perritt by the Giants. The league's statement as given out yesterday is as follows:

"Specific instances of inducing players to break contracts and put themselves in position for other breaches of actual law have been provided by organized baseball in the cases of Walter Johnson, Ray Caldwell, Ivy Wingo, and 'Poll' Perritt. Not one of these players was legally held by organized baseball. The most recent case, that of Perritt, gives a splendid line of the straits of some of the powers in organized baseball.

"Perritt's contract with the St. Louis Cardinals expired last Fall, and he signed with the Pittsburgh Federals, receiving $2,000 in advance money. Organized baseball contended that Perritt was held by an option clause in his 1914 contract with the Cardinals."

TENNIS STARS IN BIG TOURNAMENTS

Absence of Davis Cup Matches Will Give Players More Time for Other Events.

The tennis world is confronted with two momentous facts this year which render predictions easy on one hand, while on the other there exists a doubt. The war has eliminated any possibility of the Davis Cup matches, so it can be safely presumed that the foremost players in the country will participate in more tournaments than if they were forced to train for the international competitions. With this condition it is only necessary to glance over the country where the largest tournaments are held to discover which ones will attract the Western players, Maurice E. McLoughlin, R. Lindley Murray, William Johnston, or such players of lesser ability as Ella Fottrell, Clarence Griffin, and John Strachan.

When a player has won two legs on a challenge cup, valuable because of the many names engraved upon it, he is apt to consider pointing for the place where that tournament is held with the idea in mind of attempting to carry the prize away. At Lake Forest, just outside of Chicago, the Western championships are held, usually late in July, and McLoughlin has won two legs on a challenge trophy there that the Onwentsia Club donated to the Westen Tennis Association. The past two years he has been unable to participate in this tournament because of the international matches, but this year, on his way east to New York, it is fair to predict that he will stop off in Chicago and attempt to have his name placed for the third and last time on the time-honored trophy.

Leaving Chicago, McLoughlin could arrive in good time to defend his title at Longwood, for the Western championship and the Longwood tournament are generally held during successive weeks in July. After Longwood, the New York State championship is held at Bay Ridge, but McLoughlin will likely rest that week and enter the Southampton tournament in preparation for the national championship in New York. McLoughlin is training at this present moment for the national title which he lost to R. N. Williams last year at Newport. No other tournaments will interfere with the "California Comet's" plans as concerns his physical and mental efficiency, which he knows full well must be at the highest standard during the progress of the national championship.

R. L. Murray will probably be the man selected by the Pacific Coast Tennis Association to follow the same course laid down for McLoughlin. There is a likelihood that these men, before many years, may represent the country in doubles. At present McLoughlin, paired with T. C. Bundy, holds the national doubles title, but the latter player is hampered more each year by business engagements.

With the big invitation tournaments at the Westchester Country Club, Seabright, Southampton, and possibly Bay Ridge, and the New York State championships to precede the national championships at Forest Hills, followers of tennis hereabouts will have an opportunity of seeing all the best racquet wielders in the country in action, and a brilliant season's sport at the nets is in prospect.

Although the formal announcement of the date for the national championships has been made, nothing official has yet been done respecting the restriction of entries, which is in the hands of the Executive Committee of the U. S. N. L. T. A. Unless some rule is adopted the West Side Club may have to handle an army of five hundred or more who would enter from the metropolitan district.

PROPER TRAINING A BENEFIT

College Athletics Not Harmful, Says Cornell Director Young.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 6.—Assuming that the college student who enters athletics makes a proper selection of the sport in which he wishes to engage, follows rational methods of training and is subjected to adequate medical supervision there is no reason to fear for the effects of college sports on the average student, according to Director C. V. P. Young, head of the Department of Physical Training at Cornell University. He says:

"Widespread discussion is aroused just now on the question: What are the effects of training on the college athlete in after life? And a multitude of men with practical experience in this line differ widely in their opinion on the subject. Dr. Sargent of Harvard says the number of distinguished athletes who die from the infectious diseases will always raise the question as to whether the prolonged strain to which they have frequently been subjected has not lessened in some measure their powers of resistance against disease, while on the other hand Dr. Anderson of Yale submits data covering fifty years, which show that the Yale athlete does not die young, but on the contrary is pronounced by actuaries of insurance companies who have examined the data a safer risk than the non-athlete. The general unanimity of opinion today among physicians who have had long experience in examining college athletes seems to be that under proper conditions and with proper training participation in college athletics is of benefit to the college man."

Ocean-to-Ocean Bowling.

Arrangements have been made to hold this year's "ocean-to-ocean" telegraphic bowling tournament for the Colonel Robert E. Thompson Trophy on Saturday, April 24. This prize is to become the permanent property of the club winning the competition twice, not necessarily in succession. The Illinois A. C. of Chicago, Ill., and the Cleveland Athletic Club, Cleveland, Ohio, were the winners in 1913 and 1914, respectively. In order that all the teams may bowl simultaneously, the Western teams will begin at 7 o'clock, (Pacific time,) the Rocky Mountain teams at 8, Central teams at 9, and the Eastern teams at 10 P. M., on April 24. All lithe team scores will be telegraphed to the New York A. C. clubhouse in this city after the first five frames have been bowled and again at the finish of each game, and each team is to bowl three games. The final results will be announced by the committee here on Sunday, April 25.

Boxer a Physical Freak.

William Joseph Chapman, a Chicago boxer, who, although only 14 years of age, is a physical freak. His heart, instead of being on the left side of his body, is on the right side, and his liver and appendix are on the left side. These deformities, however, seem to be no handicap whatever to Chapman's boxing ability.

NATIONAL AQUATIC TITLES.

Bright Outlook for Swimming Championships of A. A. U. This Spring.

The national aquatic championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, which will be competed for at intervals between March 24 and April 16, promise to be the best in history. The leaders of practically all districts have signified their intention of bidding for the supreme titles, and there is assurance of good fields, keen rivalry, and probably record breaking.

The 150-yard back stroke event at the Pittsburgh A. A., on March 24, will bring to the mark among others Harry Hebner of the Illinois A. C. of Chicago, Russell Dean of Boston, Merrill Maisack and H. Buckland of Pittsburgh. Hebner is the American and world's record holder, but Dean has beaten his best time in practice, and the other two are but little slower, so that a great struggle is looked for.

Next on the list is the 500-yard free style swim, at the New York A. C., on March 26, in which will start Hebner and McGillivray of the Illinois A. C., Wheatley, Vollmer, and Reilly of the Mercury Foot team; Leo Handy of Boston, Clement Browne of the Hamilton Club, Chicago, and a few lesser lights. The Illinois representatives are favorites, but if Vollmer and Wheatley show their best speed the Westerners may have to shatter existing figures in order to win.

The same men are booked for the 220-yard race at the Brookline (Mass.) G. A. A. on March 29, and they are so closely matched on past performances that, although Hebner appears to have a slight advantage, the least break on his part may throw victory to any of the others.

On recent work Arthur McAleenan, Jr., of Yale and the New York A. C. should take the fancy diving contest, awarded to the local organization for April 8. Still, his team mates, Downes, Sponberg, and Dunn, as well as Heyn of the Chicago A. A., are dangerous antagonists, and should not be underestimated. McAleenan will have to exhibit his best form to defeat them.

The Chicago A. A. will stage the 50-yard free style and 200-yard breast stroke championships on April 14 and in the former event there is no choice between Hebner, McGillivray, and Raithel, the Illinois A. C. sprinters who are traveling around standard time, within a fifth of a second of each other. Ramme of the New York A. C. may prove a factor if he starts, but this will not be decided until later. The breast stroke race is conceded to Michael McDermott of the Illinois A. C., who recently created a new standard at 200 yards.

The 100-yard swim and the 400-yard relay race for teams of four will be run off under the auspices of the Illinois A. C. on April 15. Hebner, McGillivray, and Raithel are again equal favorites for the sprint, though some believe Vollmer and Ramme of the New York A. C. have a fighting chance, and it is almost a foregone conclusion that the Illinois quartet will capture the relay event, in spite of the Easterners' hopes regarding the possibility of a victory by the Mercury Foot four.

The circular carnival will close with the water polo tournament, at the Illinois A. C., on April 16. If the New York A. C. enters its fast team, as seems likely, there is excellent prospect of the pennant coming to this city, otherwise there is hardly a doubt that the Illinois A. C. and Chicago A. A. sevens will have the championship battle all to themselves.

West Point Baseball Outlook Bright.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 6.—The outlook for a strong baseball team at the Academy this year is bright. Indoor work is now in full swing under the direction of Coach Sammy Strang and Cadet Merrillat, the latter the captain of the Army nine. Seventy-five candidates reported for the first try-outs, and although the men have been working little more than a week, Strang has already cut the squad to thirty-odd aspirants, and from now until the weather gets mild enough to begin outdoor work the coach will hold daily work-outs in the "gym." He has no less than eleven men who have already been under fire in the Army's annual championship game, that with the Navy. Prominent among the mainstays are Pitcher Neyland, Shortstop Pritchard, and Outfielders Bradley, Capt. Merrillat, and Hobbs. Neyland, who is the best pitcher the Army ever had, is expected to be in top form this season. McMahon and Sarcka, a plebe, are expected to share the pitching burden with Neyland. The Army lost Milburn (catcher) by graduation last year, but Bringham and Oliphant are looked upon as his logical successors.

Washington College Still Leading.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Results of the eighth match in the intercollegiate gallery rifle shooting contest, announced today, shows Washington State College still in the lead for the championship in Class A. In Class B North Georgia Agricultural nosed out the University of Pennsylvania for the championship and in Class C Nebraska University jumped ahead of Yale. Scores:

Class A.—Washington State, 991, vs. Iowa State, 987; Massachusetts Agricultural, 979, vs. West Virginia State, 974; Michigan Agricultural, 963, vs. Norwich, 937; United States Naval Academy, 962, vs. Cornell, 941; California, 945, vs. Minnesota, 945; Illinois, 945, vs. Purdue, 940.

Class B.—North Georgia, 994, vs. Pennsylvania, 943; Vermont, 955, vs. Wisconsin, defaulted; Worcester Poly, 951, vs. Dartmouth, 921; Notre Dame, 938, vs. Princeton, 918; Maine, 930, vs. Oklahoma A. & M., 909.

Class C.—Yale, 924, vs. Mississippi A. and M. 827; Michigan, 901, vs. Lehigh, 877; University of Washington, 882, vs. Idaho, 830; Nebraska, 927 vs. Arizona, 906; Kansas Agricultural, 924, vs. Rhode Island State, defaulted.

Columbia Alumni on Football.

In a special football number the Columbia Alumni News contains several strong editorials concerning the plan for the reinstatement of the game as set out by the University Committee on Student Organizations. This publication is the mouthpiece of over 17,000 of the alumni, and graduates from all over the country are displaying a renewal of interest since the possibility of the reinstatement of the gridiron sport changed into a strong probability. One of the suggestions contained in the editorial hales from its dusty corner the old project of a $1,000,000 stadium. A California graduate is reported to have made a standing offer of $100,000 providing the other $900,000 was raised.

Huntington Bay Country Club Links

Work will be started on the eighteen-hole course of the new Huntington Bay Country Club as soon as the weather permits. In the meantime the members may use the nine-hole course adjoining the new clubhouse. Among the members of the club are George B. Cortelyou, Daniel P. Morse, Raymond Ingersoll, F. J. H. Kracke, Lewis H. Pounds, Judge I. R. Cleland, Willard N. Baylis, Lathrop Brown, A. N. Burbank, James Elverson, Jr., August Heckscher, J. Alex Hayden, A. P. W. Kinnan, George E. Lovett, H. A. Moody, John T. Robb, John W. Peters, H. H. Saylor, F. W. Sparks, and W. Holden Weeks.

Colby College Football Dates.

WATERVILLE, Me., March 6.—Colby College football schedule for 1915 contains seven games and one date open. Norwich University is taken on for the first time. The schedule:

Sept. 25, Harvard, at Cambridge; Oct. 2, Norwich, at Waterville; 9, Massachusetts Agricultural College, at Amherst; 16, open; 23, Bowdoin, at Waterville; 30, Maine, at Orono; Nov. 6, Bates, at Lewiston; 13, Naval Academy, at Annapolis.

Hackley Five Easy for Morristown.

Hackley School of Tarrytown proved an easy victim for the Morristown School basket ball team at Morristown yesterday, being defeated by a score of 28 to 9. Walter, Devitalis, Palmedo, and Capt. Clement starred for Morristown.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 14, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

GOLF PROFESSIONAL IS UP AGAINST IT

War Puts the Game Back in Great Britain—Look to America.

On his arrival in this country recently to begin his duties as professional at the Seaview Golf Club at Absecon, N. J., Wilfred Reid, the English golfer, gave an interesting statement regarding the precarious situation in which the English golfers find themselves because of the war, and his views are amply substantiated in an article printed recently in The London Chronicle in which it was stated that of the many persons in England who depend on sports competition for a living the golf professional was probably the worst sufferer. Deserted links have meant almost a complete stoppage of trade in his shop, from which he derives a considerable portion of his income. Continuing, the article says:

"The golf professional stands in an anomalous position with regard to his club. He is at the beck and call of the management; except in the case of clubs with big recources he is expected to supervise the upkeep of the course, and his duties only end with darkness and the discontinuance of play. The leading players, most of whom are attached to prosperous clubs, are more or less free agents, and conduct their affairs as best suits themselves. On the other hand, some of the cracks in the south are only allowed a certain number of days' leave of absence during the year to take part in competitions and exhibition matches, and the majority are all tied to the wishes of their employers.

"For their services the direct payment is paltry, amounting to not much more than a retaining fee. A short time ago a club created a sensation by making an appointment at £6 a week. Up to that time £3 a week had been almost the maximum wage, and now the professional who receives this princely salary is an exception and the great majority are engaged at £1 to £2 a week. Even this sum is liable to be reduced at holiday links, where there is little or no play during the Winter. This Summer a professional at a seaside course in the north stated that he had to make practically the whole of his income during the months of June, July, and August, and that if the season was a bad one his home was kept on half rations for the rest of the year. During these heydays he began teaching at 7 o'clock in the morning and continued with scarcely a break, giving as many as twelve lessons at 2s. 6d. an hour until darkness sent him home to dream of the foozled drives of his pupils. Teaching is a profitable business, but is nevertheless wearying, as many a professional has declared. Now there is practically no teaching, and, as a result, a noticeable falling off in business.

"'If a member wants a ball,' said a professional recently, bemoaning his unfortunate position, 'he asks for a repaint, and if he breaks a shaft he just puts the club in his locker and does without it, instead of having it mended.' In many cases the need for economy has been so exacting that the help of assistants has been dispensed with, and when the professional is lucky enough to secure an engagement to play or teach, the shop is left in charge of a caddie.

"Most men will have to remain at home without even the incentive to practice and make the best of a hard case; others may look for fresh fields to conquer. Wilfred Reid and Willie Hunter, the Banstead Downs and Richmond professionals respectively, have already decided to make new homes in America, and Ben Sayers has arranged to visit the States again."

GOSSIP OF THE TURF.

Albert Rohrback, manager of the Connaught Park Jockey Club, was in New York yesterday, stopping off on his way home from a long trip through the South. Mr. Rohrback said that he thought that the parimutuel law which was passed in Canada some years ago, but which was never enforced, would be put into effect this year, if not at the beginning of the season, toward the end. He said that his track would install the machines next year if they were not forced to do so before. The only thing delaying them at present was the heavy financial outlay which such an action would incur. It is also understood that both the Dorval track and the Hamilton course will follow the example of the Connaught Jockey Club.

The disadvantge of owning horses in England has been brought home to various thoroughbred fanciers since the outbreak of the war, but in the last few weeks the system of confiscation has been extended to German sportsmen. Prince Kinsky, who owns a pretentious stable, is the first to suffer, and his possessions have been seized by the Britains, as one London paper naively explains, "Quite as if he were not one of the enemy." At the outbreak of hostilities Prince Kinsky's string was in training at Newmarket under the supervision of the Hon. Francis Lambton. The latter's sudden death, however, left the horses without a Superintendent, and the Government decided to dispose of them by auction, using the proceeds for the war fund.

Among the string of thoroughbreds which are being trained at Aiken, S. C., for F. Ambrose Clark, the polo player and amateur cross-country rider, are Floral Artist and R. S. B. II., two Irish hunters, which he intends to run in several of the point-to-point steeplechases this Spring. He is also preparing Indicator, which won several timely races for him last Summer, and Justinian, which will carry the colors of F. S. von Stade. Meadowsweet, Meadow Lark, Savannah, Peregrine Pickle, and the others are for the open steeplechases, are going along steadily and will be ready when the season opens. Tighe, who did most of the riding for this stable last Summer in Ireland, expects to return to America some time in April.

The thoroughbred breeders of the Province of Quebec recently forwarded a petition to the Montreal Jockey Club, in which they asked to be permitted to send their King's Plate candidates out of the country on the first of March each year, instead of on the first of April, as in the past. The request was looked upon with favor by the officials of the club, and a recommendation that the change asked for be granted was laid before the Governor General, who has assented to the request of the petitioners. All the large stables in Canada send their King's Plate candidates to Kentucky to be trained in the early Spring, which is necessary owing to the severity of the Canadian climate.

J. G. Greener will race the first of the get of Countless this year, and in Cosmic he has a handsome son of that good performer out of Mioseu. If this youngster has his sire's speed and stamina he should make his name notable in turf circles this season. Countless came from the West under the guidance of Mr. Greener in 1910 for the Summer meeting at Saratoga, and over this course he furnished the greatest surprise of the meeting, when he galloped home an easy winner in front of R. T. Wilson's Olambala in the Saratoga Cup event. Mr. Greener had bred Olambala, as well as Countless, and, while he had sold the first named to Mr. Wilson in the preceding year, he considered Countless the better racer of the two.

Purdue Athletics Under Director.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 6.—Arrangements are being made to transfer the control of athletics at Purdue University from the Purdue Athletic Association to Oliver Cutts, who was recently appointed physician director of the university. Mr. Cutts will hold the title of athletic director. The transfer will be completed in a short time, according to members of the Purdue faculty.

CIONI IN ROLLER RACE.

Pittsburgher Teams Up with Eglington in Garden Event.

Roland Cioni, the world's fastest roller skater, sent in his signed entry blank from Pittsburgh yesterday for the twenty-four hour race which takes place at Madison Square Garden March 17 and 18. The world's champion sprinter was unfortunate in his last start here in having his partner, Willie Blackburn, collapse at the last minute as a result of stomach trouble. Cioni got his choice of partners for the next long grind and selected Arthur Eglington of London, England, as a teammate.

Eglington, who holds the twenty-four hour records for England and Australia, is a worthy partner for Cioni and the team will surely be counted among the first three at the finish. In the race last year Eglington was teamed with Steve Shipley, another Britisher, and was the "plugger" for the team, also taking up the sprinting for the "primes" the last night of the race. Eglington was one of the few skaters to finish with something to spare, holding his strength and speed during the long grind. With a star performer like Cioni to hold the field in the sprints and finish in the last mile, this team will most likely be an equal choice for first money with Martin and Bacon, the demon speed marvels from the Middle West.

AN EQUESTRIAN PARADISE.

Four Hundred Miles of Bridle Paths Around Piping Rock.

There are 400 miles of bridle paths at the club grounds of the Piping Rock Racing Association, and horseback riding is probably more encouraged by this club than any other in the United States. The patrons and founders of this club appreciate more and more as our country is stripped of its serviceable light horses the necessity of breeding to find suitable mounts, and the farmers of Long Island see that there can be no more profitable product on their small farms than raising a horse which may sell to the patrons of this club at from $400 to $1,000 when it has reached maturity. Appreciating this fact, the Breeding Bureau of The Jockey Club has placed two of its most desirable stallions at the Piping Rock Club stables, Locust Valley, L. I., with James E. Frayling as the manager of the stables. These horses are Don de Oro, from the Nursery Stud, and Fauntleroy, donated to the Breeding Bureau by H. C. Hallenbeck.

Don de Oro was a high-class racehorse and has sired many winners.

Fauntleroy was a superior racehorse, winning four stakes and eleven other races. He won the Nursery, the Champagne, the Walden, and the Invincible stakes. He is by the imported horse Little Saint, out of Flickamaroo, she by His Highness, (winner of the Futurity and many other great stakes,) out of Nellie Bly, a good winner and successful matron, among her produce being Round the World.

In addition to the above the Breeding Bureau has acquired the well-known campaigner Captain Swanson, a magnificent stallion, which has been placed with Capt. Guido F. Verbeck, New York National Guard, Syracuse, N. Y., and the stallion Jubilee, which will be placed with W. S. Gardner, Mount Morris, Livingston County, N. Y. Mount Morris is in the Genesee Valley, which already harbors four of the Breeding Bureau stallions, and nowhere is the thoroughbred blood and the thoroughbred stallion more appreciated than in this valley.

LUCKETT WINS FIVE EVENTS.

Has a Field Day at Travers Island Traps—Spotts High Gun.

In a driving snow storm the gunners of the New York Athletic Club decided their weekly shoot at Travers Island yesterday. The chief victor was W. H. Luckett, one of the novice gunners of the organization, who won five out of the eight events.

The first prize that he won was the club cup. Five gunners were in the shoot off, each having returned a full score of 25 trgets in the first time at the traps. There were as many more gunners in the shoot off for the Accumulation Cup, the next event annexed by the novice shoot. Then came the Travers Island Trophy, followed by a victory in the shoot for the Novice Cup. The last event won by Mr. Luckett was the High Handicap prize. For the first time in many weeks there was no shoot off for this trophy.

The best shooting was done by R. L. Spotts, the national amateur champion, who took the Monthly Cup with the only straight score of the afternoon. Mr. Spotts also was the high scratch gunner, winning the event after a shoot off gainst B. M. Higginson. Each had 91 out of 100 trgets in the first time at the traps. C. W. Billings won the Distance Handicap, with a 23 out of 25 targets, shooting from the 19-yard mark.

Panama Exposition Yacht Race.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—March 6.—The Panama-Pacific Exposition has appropriated $2 000 for a yacht race, starting June 12 from San Francisco to Honolulu and return.

RIFLE CHAMPIONS NEW MEXICO BOYS

New York Military Academy Second in National Competition.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—New Mexico Military Institute is the winner of the rifle shooting championship of the military schools of the country, having won all of the seven matches and concluded the series with a percentage of 96.7 for the grand aggregate.

Results of the series announced today show that New York Military Academy won second place. Class B League title was won by Morgan Park, Ill., Academy, whose final record was 91.94 per cent. of all matches shot.

Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge has telegraphed congratulations to the winners of the championships. Scores in the last competition follow:

Class A.—New Mexico, Roswell, 971, vs. Harvard, Los Angeles, Cal., 870; New York, Cornwall, 964, vs. Kemper, Boonville, Mo., 938; Bordentown, N. J., 942, vs. Northwestern, Highland Park, Ill., 930; St. John's, Delafield, Wis., 940, vs. St. John's, Manlius, N. Y., 894.

Class B.—Morgan Park, Ill., 975, vs. Hitchcock, San Rafael, Cal., 935; Wentworth, Lexington, Mo., 913, vs. Miami, Germantown, Ohio, 888; Tennessee, Sweetwater, 967, vs. Bingham, Asheville, N. C., 870; Shattuck, Faribault, Minn., 825, vs. Nazareth Hall, Penn., 700.

LONG ISLAND TITLE SHOOT.

John Hendrickson Wins Championship at Neponsit Gun Club.

A large gallery, considering the weather conditions, turned out to witness the performances of the twenty-five contestants in the clay target shooting match for the championship of Long Island, held yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Neponsit Gun Club, at Neponsit, L. I., and some good scores were returned. Snow fell throughout the afternoon and a score of 85 out of a possible 100 "birds" was creditable. This was the card returned by John Hendrickson, of the Queens Gun Club, who won the first prize.

It was the first time in the history of the club that a contest was held which was open only to residents of Long Island, and a large entry rewarded the efforts of the sponsors for the shoot.

D. K. Morrell also of the Queens Gun Club was second with a card of 83, while Paul Von Boeckmann, Neponsit Gun Club, nd Clarence Fosdick, Cedarhurst Gun Club, were tied for third prize with 82 each. On the shoot-off of twenty-five birds, Von Boeckmann tolled off twenty-three, while Fosdick finished with one less, and got fourth prize. All the contestants were at scratch.

Following are the scores:

LONG ISLAND CHAMPIONSHIP—100 BLUE ROCKS.

	Total.		Total.
J. H. Hendrickson	85	T. De Nyse	65
D. K. Morrell	83	S. Fowler	64
P. Von Boeckman	82	C. W. Hyde	62
S. Fosdick	82	J. Little	62
G. Zitzler	80	M. Kelley	60
G. K. Schenck	79	A. Thaw	42
C. Davies	75	F. Lambert	42
A. Kendall	73	W. Geiss	42
L. F. Magnolia	73	*F. Winslow	90
C. P. Requa	73	*N. Apgar	82
G. Pennell	71	*J. Fanning	79
H. H. Shannon	67	*H. H. Stevens	77
R. Hutchinson	67		

*Professionals.

Brooklyn Shooters Scarce.

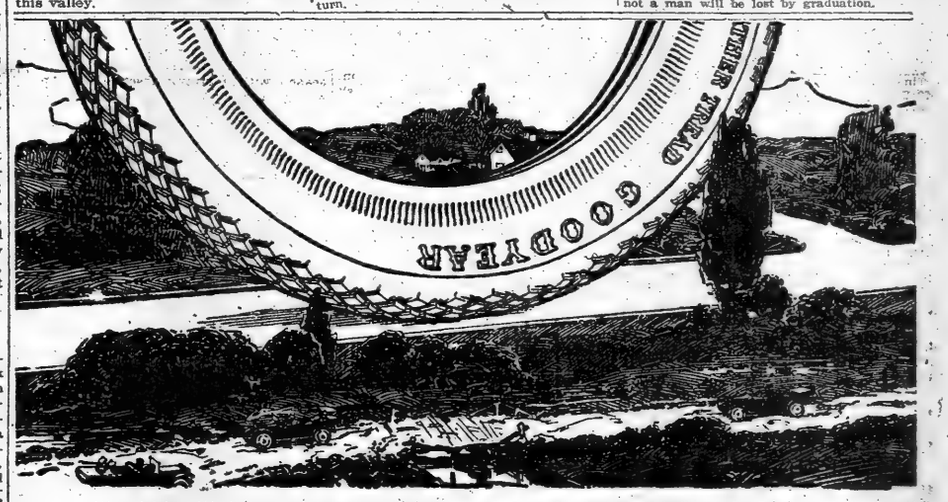
Bad weather was responible for small fields at the traps of both the Marine and Field and the Bensonhurst Yacht Clubs yesterday. Only two reported at the former organization. At the latter club five gunners were on the firing line. The regular events were called off at both clubs. Next Saturday the Bensonhurst Yacht Club will have a special 100-target shoot for a cup offered by Fred Gilbert.

For N. Y. U. Graduate Manager.

Radical changes in the supervision of athletics have been the subject of consideration by committees of the student body at New York University, which have been recently carrying on an investigation for the purpose of determining to what degree these new features are desirable. The first of the proposed changes provides for a graduate manager, which would necessitate the hiring of an alumnus, preferably one who might be able to coach in some of the branches of athletics, but whose principal duty would consist in looking after the financial side of these activities. The second contemplates the adoption of a permanent coaching system. During the past few seasons the university has had a multiplicity of coaches, and with the exception of Coach Bissinger, who has directed the efforts of the gymnastic team for several years, and of Tom Reilley, who piloted last year's football eleven, all the coaches for the present season are new men.

Lehigh's Basket Ball Season.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 6.—Lehigh's victory over Susquehanna this week brought to a close the local basket ball season. Taking into consideration the fact that it was a green team, except for one veteran, Capt. F. W. Green, the season was a success, with nine victories and six defeats, in recapitulation Lehigh scored 466 points to 435 by opponents. Lehigh's prospects for next year are good, inasmuch as not a man will be lost by graduation.



When Tires Go Wrong

Remember There's a Better Road Above You

Goodyears Mean Content

By going wrong we don't mean tires' universal fate. All tires wear out in time. All makes will yield to mishap or misuse. We would not have you pass snap judgment on a tire.

We mean inherent weakness. We mean skimped quality. We mean faults which Goodyear ways avoid.

When you meet such trouble-makers, take the road above you. It is occupied now by hundreds of thousands to whom Goodyears brought content.

Vast Difference

Between a Goodyear Fortified Tire and the best of its rivals there's a wide, wide spread.

Goodyears combat rim-cuts in the most efficient way. They combat blowouts and loose treads by exclusive, costly features. One of them—our "On-Air" cure—costs us $450,000 yearly.

For safety's sake, each Fortified Tire has 126 braided piano wires vulcanized into the tire base. And our All-Weather tread—tough and double-thick—combats punctures and skidding as does no other tread.

How Can You Hesitate?

Note the place which Goodyear holds—the highest place in Tiredom.

Note its users and endorsers—more than any other tire ever had.

Note its growing prestige. Last year men bought 1,479,883.

Are you fair to yourself when you fail to prove out what is known to so many as the super-quality tire?

Reduction No. 3

On February 1st we put into effect our third reduction in two years. The three total 45 per cent. Yet we retain every costly and exclusive feature. We are spending $100,000 yearly to discover other betterments.

NO HIGH SCHOOL CREWS THIS YEAR

Authorities, However, Will Allow Clubs to Aid School-boy Oarsmen.

Rowing will not be revived as an official high school sport unless the expense is borne by private rowing clubs. This statement was made by Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Secretary of the Public Schools Athletic League, when asked about the matter yesterday. For several weeks a movement has been forming with the intention of reviving rowing as a high school sport and placing it under the same supervision and official sanction as other recognized sports. The advocates of rowing among the high school students are mostly the members of the city's private rowing clubs, and many of them have been Varsity oarsmen during their collegiate careers. These men are of the opinion that beyond the benefit gained from the actual exercise of rowing the students will derive great benefit in the practice and generalship of rowing which will be a help when they enter college.

According to rowing experts, oarsmen are not fully equipped with a knowledge of the sport until they have served at least two years in a shell. This means that during the first two years of a student's college career, unless he displays exceptional ability, he can not qualify as a member of a Varsity crew. It is to remedy this state of affairs that the college men in the rowing clubs are favoring high school rowing. It is their belief that the experience and ability gained by high school students who take part in rowing during their high school days will develop them so that after one year's experience in college rowing they will have a good chance of making their college crew.

Dr. Crampton yesterday stated that he was in favor of rowing among the high school boys, that it was a good exercise, and that he would like to see it adopted, but the matter of expense would have to be considered. Dr. Crampton said that the expense of fitting out and developing a crew was too large and that there was no return from the sport in a financial way. Further he said that comparatively few of the boys could participate in the sport and for these reasons he did not think the present movement to restore rowing would be successful. Dr. Crampton stated that if the rowing clubs of New York would offer accommodations for the oarsmen, so that there would be no expense in connection with the sport, he thought the sport would become extremely popular and would undoubtedly develop oarsmen, who unless some such method was in use would never get in a shell.

NEW MOTOR BOAT CLASS.

"999" Adopted for Speed Contests in New York Waters.

In pursuance of its plan to create more interest in motor boating through the medium of a one-design class so popular among sail yachtsmen, the Motor Boat Club of America has adopted the 21-foot Whizzer, built by Morris N. Whitaker of Nyack, N. Y., for its official design in this division. When this craft is slightly modified to take more power and make more speed, it will be known as the "999" because its cost will be $999.

The Tappan Zee Yacht Club has already arranged to give a special race for the "999" class next season, and it is expected that other clubs will do the same. Increased interest in motor-boat racing is certain to follow the creation of this new class, for an owner may compete in a race promoted by the Motor Boat Club of America, regardless of whether he is a member. The M. B. C. A. will make efforts to restrict the sale of the "999s" to members of clubs about New York, so as to produce as large fields as possible in races hereabout.

Orders have already been placed with Mr. Whitaker for the one-design craft by J. Stuart Blackton, Commodore of the Motor Boat Club of America; Albert E. Smith, and Charles Francis, and seven more are expected to be received shortly. By the 1st of July there should be about twenty in near-by waters.

The M. B. C. A. has been requested to take charge of the races next Winter at Miami, Fla., and the one-design class will be included in the list of events. The Motor Boat Club will also be represented by its newly designed boats in the regatta to be given at Havana just after the Miami event, for which the Cuban President, the Mayor of Havana, and others have offered cups.

The "999" class conforms to the restrictions of the RD3 division of the American Power Boat Association.

Dates for Automobile Races.

Tentative sanctions for sixteen big automobile racing events have been issued by the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association. Some of these events have been assigned official sanction numbers, but the others are withheld pending the completion of preliminary requirements demanded by the contest rules. The Vanderbilt Cup race, which was postponed from Washington's Birthday, will be held at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco on March 6. Other dates and the promoters are:

March 17, road race, Venice, Cal., Western Automobile Association; March 20, road race, Tucson, Ariz., Border Land Automobile Club; April 20-22, road race, Oklahoma City, Southwestern Automobile Racing Association, May 29, 500-mile race, Indianapolis, Indianapolis Motor Speedway; June 9, 200-mile race, Galesburg, Ill., Galesburg District Fair; June 10, 500-mile race, Chicago, Chicago Motor Speedway; July 3, 300-mile race, Sioux City, Iowa, Sioux City Speedway Association; July 4, speedway races, Tacoma, Wash., Tacoma Speedway Association; July 4, road race, Visalia, Cal., Tulare County Automobile Association; July 5, speedway races, Omaha, Omaha Motor Speedway; July 9, 100-mile track race, Burlington, Iowa, Tri-State Fair Association; July 31, road race, Denver, Col., Charles L. Newcomb, Jr.; Aug. 14, track race, Janesville, Wis., Janesville Park Association; Aug. 20, 21, Elgin road races, Chicago Auto Club; Sept. 6, Speedway race, Providence, R. I., F. E. Perkins; Sept. 6, 100-mile track race, Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo Motor Speedway.

Trade Schools' Athletic Games.

Students of the evening high and trade schools of New York will hold their first general athletic meet on Friday night, March 26, in the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment. The games were arranged through the efforts of Gen. George W. Wingate, President of the Public Schools Athletic League. A full programme of events will be staged, and will include four contests for the boys of the evening elementary schools throughout the greater city. Mayor Mitchel has shown his interest in the meet by aiding in securing the armory, and he will also serve as Honorary President of the games. John J. McHugh of the P. S. A. L. has volunteered his services as starter and Frederick W. Rubien of the Amateur Athletic Union as referee.

Siebert in Gym Championships.

Frank Siebert of Grace Club, for several years runner-up to Lindenbaum, the retired champion and record holder in the rope climb, yesterday, entered the Metropolitan Association gymnastic championships which will be contested on March 16 at the New York Turn Verein. Entries for this event will close on Monday, with Roy E. Moore, 21 Warren Street, and the prospects are that a higher class of contestants will take part than ever before. The All-Eastern tryouts, in connection with these games, to select an all-around gymnast to go to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco, will bring the crack gymnast from each Eastern association to meet the best men in the metropolitan district, and insures a spirited competition.

"PRO" CYCLISTS TUNING UP.

Riders Prepare for Coming Season in Newark and New York.

Professional bicycle riders who will perform this year at the Newark Velodrome and the Brighton Beach Motordrome have already started preparing for the opening of the season, which is only a few short weeks away.

During the winter a majority of the crack riders make their homes in Newark, and there they can be found daily at the local Y. M. C. A., or on nearby roads, pedalling themselves into condition on the rollers or on the macadamized flats.

To be recognized again as one of the star sprinters and all around performers in the bicycle game is the determination of Jackie Clark. The little Australian has started training with that purpose in view. For the past two seasons Jackie has not shown the form that he is thought capable of and only ocassionally during that period did he demonstrate the sprinting power which once made him a worthy foe for Frank Kramer and the top notchers.

Illness and lack of training robbed the Australian of much of his speed last season, but this year he is in fine shape, and hard work should bring him back to his old form. Last season was the worst ever experienced by Clark.

At present the diminutive cyclist has no contract with the Cycle Racing Association, but he expects to "ride himself into one." Elmer Collins, George Colombato, Reggie McNamara, Al Halstead, John Horan, and Willie Murray are some of the professionals who have been working out on the rollers at the Newark Y. M. C. A.

Gordon Walker and Frank Corry, two of the Australian contingent of riders, are preparing themselves on the road, and though working little more than a week have worked off much of the superfluous weight they took on during their Winter idleness.

Eddie Lampson, who is looking after the physical welfare of Big Alf Grenda, the antipodes sprinter, already has Grenda hitting the rollers and roads daily. It takes Grenda some time to get into first-class condition, but he is taking things easy and is aiming to be right about the time the race season starts.

Another Grenda may be seen battling for prizes in the professional ranks here if Alf gives his consent to Richard, his brother, to come on from Australia. Alf is seriously considering cabling him to embark at once, for the younger Grenda is said to have established quite a reputation for himself in Australian bicycling.

WANT MORE SWIM MEETS.

Some Colleges Dissatisfied with the Prevailing System.

Some of the colleges in the Intercollegiate Swimming Association are not satisfied with the prevailing system for deciding the team championships in all-around aquatics and in water polo, so they are advocating a change which they hope to have officially adopted before next season.

At present the titles are awarded through a round robin tournament, in which every team meets every other in the league, these dual meets being held alternately in the pools of the two contesting teams.

Several objections are now raised by the dissatisfied watermen to the foregoing arrangement. They point out that some years half the colleges have practically no home meets, which not only kills interest in the sport among the student body at large, but reduces to a nominal figure the returns from said meets, upon which the teams are chiefly dependent for their training, traveling, and other expenses.

Also, they believe that the college whose turn it is to compete in the pool of a rival is at a disadvantage, for unfamiliarity with the bath proves a handicap to the swimmers and plungers, and lack of practice from the springboard invariably affects the form of the fancy divers.

The plan of the reformers is to overcome these difficulties by doubling the number of meets, each team to face every other, both at home and in the opponent's tank. This, they maintain, will not only establish conditions equal to all, but bring water sports more prominently before the collegiate followers of athletics, and make the teams self-supporting and give them better facilities for developing their material.

The idea is unquestionably practical and practicable. The league usually has a membership of from five to seven, so that it would be an easy matter to run off the double programme within the three months now devoted to aquatic competition. Possibly a few of the colleges not in the league but usually assigned dates might have to be stricken from the schedule, yet the fact should not influence the authorities, for the enrolled teams would undoubtedly draw greater crowds and furnish more worthy rivalry.

Swimming is growing steadily in popularity at our universities, and the constantly increasing number of candidates reporting for practice makes it harder for the aquatic associations to summon the needed resources to adequately meet the new situation.

Doubling the list of important exhibitions would almost, if not fully, double the returns, and place collegiate water sports on a firm financial footing.

The outlined plan will be submitted to the undergraduate board at the next meeting of the delegates.

READY FOR POLO PLAY.

Contestants Gathering at San Francisco for Opening Tournament.

Polo players and those close followers of the turf are already beginning to gather for the opening of the big tournament which is one of the important sports features of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. The first game in the tournament will be played March 15, and it will be six weeks later before the last of the matches has been contested. The event is not only attracting interest in this country and Canada, but the foreign support which it was thought would be lacking because of the war, will also be found when the play opens. Among some of the more prominent who will attend from England are the Earl of Elgin, Sir James Wilson, the Countess of Leven, the Duke of Leinster, and Sir John Carey of Guernsey.

Foxhall Keene of the Rockaway Hunt Club will probably be a participant in some of the games, and Rene La Montagne of the Meadow Brook team will be another of the contestants. Among the players from the Coopers-town team will be Malcolm Stevenson, Perry Beadleston, F. S. von Stade, and C. C. Rumsey. Frederick McLaughlin of Chicago and Hugh Drury will play with the Midwick team, and are already on their way to San Francisco. Max Fleischman of Cincinnati, J. Langford Stack of Chicago, and Thomas le Boutellier of Meadow Brook have already shipped their ponies to California.

Two of the most interesting activities in the sports calendar of the exposition are the race meetings which will be held from June 5 to June 19, and again from Oct. 30 to Nov. 13. They will be conducted under the auspices of the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders' Association.

Paris Trading Active.

PARIS, March 6.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 70 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 36 centimes.

RESERVE BANKS GAIN IN BUSINESS

Big Increase in Loans and Discounts as Result of Entrance Into Acceptances Field.

CASH RESOURCES DECREASE

Heavy Withdrawals in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia—Deposits Decline $2,500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—A big gain in the amount of business done in the Federal Reserve is indicated in the weekly statement issued today. There was an increase of $5,626,000 in loans and discounts, which is explained by the entrance of some of the banks into the acceptance business on a large scale.

Cash resources of the banks decreased $7,400,000, the largest withdrawals having taken place at New York, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, and Boston. Gold resources declined only $1,700,000, Minneapolis being the only one of four banks named to show a considerable loss of gold.

Of the total amount of commercial paper by the banks, 23 per cent. consists now of bankers' acceptances, of which nearly $4,000,000 were purchased last week. More than one-half of these acceptances are held by the New York bank, with the remainder, in decreasing proportions, held by Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, and Minneapolis. About three-quarters of the $20,000,000 of discounted commercial paper is held by the three Southern banks.

Investments have increased $2,700,000, both warrants and Government bonds showing larger totals than for the week before. About $6,000,000 of United States bonds are held by six Western banks, Chicago, San Francisco, and Minneapolis claiming 90 per cent. of the amount so invested. Municipal and kindred securities, amounting to over $14,000,000, are held by eight banks, though nearly 75 per cent. of the total is credited to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Cleveland.

Deposits declined $2,500,000 last week, the loss of $3,600,000 reported by New York being particularly offset by smaller gains for St. Louis, Minneapolis, and Kansas City.

The consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks follows:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates	$247,251,000
Legal-tender notes, silver certificates and subsidiary coin	23,292,000
Total	$270,543,000
Bills discounted and loans:	
Maturities within 30 days	$8,438,000
Maturities within 60 days	7,424,000
Other	9,869,000
Total	$25,731,000
Investments	$20,107,000
Due from F. R. Banks—items in transact.	7,162,000
All other resources	6,814,000
Total resources	$330,357,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$36,082,000
Reserve deposits	287,883,000
Federal Reserve notes in circulation (net liability)	6,392,000
Total liabilities	$330,357,000
Gold reserve against net liabilities	86.1%
Cash reserve against net liabilities	94.2%

The statements by districts follow:

FIRST DISTRICT—BOSTON.

Total cash	$18,126,000
Gold	15,841,000
Loans and rediscounts	779,000
Deposits	16,146,000

SECOND DISTRICT—NEW YORK.

Total cash	$110,719,000
Gold	99,765,000
Loans and rediscounts	3,604,000
Deposits	122,420,000

THIRD DISTRICT—PHILADELPHIA.

Total cash	$19,985,000
Gold	15,968,000
Loans and rediscounts	1,193,000
Deposits	19,787,000

FOURTH DISTRICT—CLEVELAND.

Total cash	$18,109,000
Gold	17,446,000
Loans and rediscounts	1,224,000
Deposits	17,123,000
Federal Reserve notes	259,000

FIFTH DISTRICT—RICHMOND.

Total cash	$8,671,000
Gold	8,625,000
Loans and rediscounts	624,000
Deposits	8,282,000
Federal Reserve notes	2,382,000

SIXTH DISTRICT—ATLANTA.

Total cash	$5,131,000
Gold	3,339,000
Loans and rediscounts	5,433,000
Deposits	5,338,000
Federal Reserve notes	2,511,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT—CHICAGO.

Total cash	$33,490,000
Gold	35,171,000
Loans and rediscounts	1,636,000
Deposits	43,312,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT—ST. LOUIS.

Total cash	$10,976,000
Gold	9,994,000
Loans and rediscounts	648,000
Deposits	16,216,000

NINTH DISTRICT—MINNEAPOLIS.

Total cash	$9,540,000
Gold	9,032,000
Loans and rediscounts	601,000
Deposits	9,111,000

TENTH DISTRICT—KANSAS CITY.

Total cash	$11,200,000
Gold	10,641,000
Loans and rediscounts	352,000
Deposits	9,832,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—DALLAS.

Total cash	$8,210,000
Gold	7,547,000
Loans and rediscounts	2,818,000
Deposits	7,148,000
Federal reserve notes	760,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT—SAN FRANCISCO.

Total cash	$16,386,000
Gold	16,381,000
Loans and rediscounts	1,119,000
Deposits	12,988,000

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, March 6.—Cotton stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co	30	31½	--
Arkwright Mills	--	65	--
Bourne Mills	101	--	--
Border City Mfg. Co	100	--	--
Chace Mills	101	102½	--
Cornell Mills	145	--	--
Conanicut Mills	--	85	--
Davol Mills	87½	92½	--
Davis Mills	89	--	--
Flint Mills	97	--	--
Granite Mills	85	--	--
Hargrave's Mills	--	42½	--
King Philip's Mills	102½	107	--
Laurel Lake Mills	--	100	--
Lincoln Mfg. Co	--	72½	--
Luther Mfg. Co	120	--	--
Merchants' Mfg. Co	75	80	--
Mechanics' Mills	72½	--	--
Narragansett Mills	88½	--	90
Osborne Mills	--	97	--
Parker Mills	--	42½	--
Pocasset Mfg. Co	--	97	90
Richard Borden Mfg. Co	123½	--	--
Sagamore Mfg. Co	175½	--	--
Seaconnet Mills	--	55	--
Shove Mills	72½	74	--
Stafford Mills	70	75	--
Stevens Mfg. Co	122½	--	--
Tecumseh	104	--	--
Union Cotton Mfg. Co	--	170	--
Wampanoag Mills	--	75	--
Westamoe Mills	--	80	--

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.06	Mexican	.38
Belcher	.35	Occidental Con	.80
Best & Belcher	.07	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.22	Overman	.09
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Confidence	.13	Savage	.05
Con. Cal. & Va	.15	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.10
Crown Point	.23	Union Con	.30
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Julia	.01	Yellow Jacket	.45
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Tonopah Merger	.61	Vernal	.05
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THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Sunday.

UNIVERSITY SERVICE, speaker, F. Herbert Stead, Warden of the Robert Browning Settlement, London, England, St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, 4 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

FOUR YEARS IN GERMAN MILITARY PRISON AND THEIR LESSONS, by Dr. Walter Laidlaw, delegate from the American churches to Constance Peace Conference, meeting for men, Harlem Branch Y. M. C. A., 9 West 125th St., 4 P. M.

CONCERT VIOLINIST, HARPIST, SOPRANO, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

MINIMUM WAGE AND WOMEN WORKERS, by Abram I. Elkus, South Harlem Neighborhood Forum, Union Settlement Hall, 281 East 104th St., 8 P. M.

PANAMA CANAL AND ITS BEARINGS UPON WORLD'S PROGRESS, by Dr. Henry Neumann, Brooklyn Society of Ethical Culture, Brooklyn Academy of Music, Lafayette Av. and Ashland Place, 11 A. M.

WILL WOMEN'S VOTE PREVENT WAR? by Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale, auspices People's Institute of Brooklyn, Manual Training High School, Brooklyn, Seventh Av. and Fourth St., 3 P. M.

PHILHARMONIC TRIO, auspices People's Institute of Brooklyn, Commercial High School, Albany Av. and Dean St., Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

PANAMA UP TO DATE, by Frederick W. Davis, P. S. 101, 11th St., west of Lexington Av., 8:15 P. M.

Monday.

PRYLOGENY OF THE MUSCLES, by L. A. Adams, Section of Biology, New York Academy of Sciences, American Museum of History, 8:15 P. M.

LAW AND ITS ADMINISTRATION: PROCEDURE, by Dean Harlan F. Stone of Columbia University Law School, Columbia University co-operating, Cooper Union, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8:15 P. M.

LEGAL DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN, by Mrs. Jean Norris, President Women Lawyers' Club, Headquarters Political Equality Association, 13-16 East 41st St., 8:30 P. M.

IMPERIAL BERLIN, by Professor Henry E. Northrop, Pilgrim Hall, 56th St. and Broadway. Stereopticon Views, 8:15 P. M.

NEW THINGS WE HAVE LEARNED ABOUT AFRICA, by Cyrus C. Adams, St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson St., south of Christopher St. Stereopticon Views, 8:15 P. M.

THE COMING PEOPLE: IMMIGRATION, PAST AND PRESENT, by Philip Cowen, St. Columbus Hall, 949 West 25th St. Stereopticon Views, 8:15 P. M.

DARWIN, by Dr. John H. Randall, New York Public Library, 96th St. Branch, 112 East 96th St., 8:15 P. M.

PARIS AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, by Garrett P. Serviss, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts. Stereopticon Views, 8:15 P. M.

ANIMAL DEVELOPMENT AND ITS TRUE MEANING, by Professor Henry E. Crampton, P. S. 27, 42d St., east of 3d Av. Stereopticon Views and Exhibits, 8:15 P. M.

OXYGEN AND OZONE, by William L. Estabrooke, Ph. D., P. S. 59, 223 East 57th St., 8:15 P. M.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, by Edwin Fairley, P. S. 63, Hester and Essex Sts., 8:15 P. M.

OPPORTUNITIES IN FARMING FOR THE CITY MAN, by Professor O. S. Morgan, P. S. 119, 133d St., east of 8th Av., 8:15 P. M.

SHOCK, WOUNDS, BLEEDING, BURNS, AND EXPOSURE, by Dr. Theron W. Kilmer, P. S. 165, 225 West 106th St., 8:15 P. M.

Tuesday.

HOSPITALS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, by Dr. Robert J. Wilson, Municipal Building, Room 514, 4 P. M.

SOME ASPECTS OF NEW YORK STATE VEGETATION, by Professor W. L. Bray, illustrated with lantern slides, Torrey Botanical Club, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

THE NEEDS OF MODERN EDUCATION, by Professor John Dewey, auspices People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

CEMENT PRODUCTION ACCOUNTS, by Harold Dudley Greeley, New York Society of Accountants and Bookkeepers, Lecture Room, Murray Hill Hotel, Park Av. and 41st St., 8:15 P. M.

TROPICAL FISH LIFE, by Edw. W. Kiernan, President of the Aquarium Society of New York, society rooms, 9th Av. and 9th St., Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, 8:30 P. M.

THE THREE GREAT MARTYR PRESIDENTS LINCOLN, GARFIELD, McKINLEY, by George J. Carey, St. Cornelius's Church, 423 West 46th St., stereopticon views, 8:15 P. M.

GETTING THE NEWS AND WRITING IT, by Robert E. MacAlarney, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St., 8:15 P. M.

FOLK SONGS: GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGLISH, ITALIAN, by Daniel Gregory Mason, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West, Assembly Hall, illustrated at the piano, 8:15 P. M.

PERU; THE LAND OF THE INCA, by Frederick S. Philips, Wadleigh High School, 115th St., west of 7th Av., stereopticon views, 8:15 P. M.

PANAMA CANAL AND PANAMA EXPOSITION AS FACTORS IN CIVILIZATION, by Noah C. Gause, P. S. 4, Rivington and Pitt Sts., stereopticon views, 8:15 P. M.

CHINA, by Guy Maine, an account of the country given by a native, P. S. 63, 4th St., east of 1st Av., stereopticon views, 8:15 P. M.

SHOCK, WOUNDS, BLEEDING, BURNS, AND EXPOSURE, by Dr. Henry D. Savage, P. S. 66, 88th St., east of 1st Av., demonstrations and stereopticon views, 8:15 P. M.

THE EVERY-DAY CHINAMAN, by Sidney Neville Ussher, P. S. 90, 147th St., east of 7th Av., stereopticon views, 8:15 P. M.

SHAKESPEARE: LIFE, THE GREAT ADVENTURE, by Professor Christian Gauss, P. S. 132, 182d St. and Wadsworth Av., 8:15 P. M.

Wednesday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL STATISTICS AS A BASIS FOR HEALTH WORK, by Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, Assembly Hall, Hunter College, Sixty-eighth St. and Lexington Av., 4 P. M.

MINERALOGICAL PROGRESS IN RHODE ISLAND, by Alfred C. Hawkins; "Colored Lantern Slides and Some Notable Mineral Specimens," by Dr. Ferdinand G. Kneer, New York Mineralogical Club, American Museum of Natural History, 8 P. M.

EFFECTS OF THE UNITED STATES LAND POLICY, Course in Agricultural Economics, by William Hill, 305 Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, 4:10 P. M.

MAKING YOUR EYES EFFICIENT, by Dr. Ellice M. Alger, Professor of Eye Diseases, New York Post-Graduate Medical School, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th St. Stereopticon Views, 8:15 P. M.

NATURE'S BIG FAMILY, by Raymond L. Pitmars. Motion Pictures. Seaman's Church Institute, 25 South St., 8:15 P. M.

FRANCE: THE LAND, THE PEOPLE, AND THE GOVERNMENT, by A. Franklin Ross, Institute Hall, 218 East 106th St. Stereopticon Views, 8:15 P. M.

THE PARK AS A CITY ASSET, by Cabot Ward, Commissioner of Parks, City of New York, Great Hall of Cooper Institute, Eighth St. and 4th Av. Stereopticon views, 8:15 P. M.

OUR NATION'S COMMERCE, by Morris A. Dunn, P. S. 95, West Houston and Clarkson St., near Varick St. Stereopticon Views and Motion Pictures. 8:15 P. M.

LIFE WITH THE U. S. FORESTERS, by Francis Rolt-Wheeler, P. S. 101, 111th St., west of Lexington Av. Stereopticon Views, 8:15 P. M.

Thursday.

CAUSES OF THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FROM AGRICULTURAL TO OTHER INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, Lecture in Course on Agricultural Economics, by William Hill, 305 Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, 4:10 P. M.

ORAL HYGIENE AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH, by Dr. Byron C. Darling, Assembly Hall, Hunter College, Sixty-eighth St. and Lexington Av., 4 P. M.

NOTES ON LONG ISLAND INSECTS, by W. T. Davis; "A Parasitic Aquatic Hymenopteron," by J. R. de la Torre Bueno; "Coleoptera and Lepidoptera of the Schwarzwald," by C. J. Martin; Children's Museum, Brooklyn, 185 Brooklyn Av.; Brooklyn Entomological Society, 8 P. M.

CALIFORNIA, by Willis G. Barnes, P. S. 27, 42d St. east of 3d Av., Stereopticon Views, 8:15 P. M.

THE HEALTHY HUMAN BODY, by Frederick Knowles, St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson St. Illustrated by demonstrations. First of five lectures on "First Aid to the Injured." 8:15 P. M.

RAPHAEL AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES, by Louis Weinberg, N. Y. Public Library, 112 East 96th, Stereopticon Views, 8:15 P. M.

THE CITY OF LONDON, by Edward Justus Parker, Labor Temple, 14th St., 2d Av. Stereopticon Views and Motion Pictures, 8:15 P. M.

THE AFTERMATH OF THE CIVIL WAR, by William B. Guthrie, Washington Irving H. S., Irving Place and 16th St., 8:15 P. M.

ACROSS THE NEW ENGLAND STATES, by Edward P. Crowell, P. S. 59, 228 East 57th St., 8:15 P. M.

ORAL HYGIENE IN RELATION TO GENERAL HEALTH, also HOW TO PRACTICE ORAL HYGIENE, by Edward P. Brown, Supt. Bureau of Women, P. S. Hester and Essex Sts., 8:15 P. M.

VERONA; THE BELOVED OF DANTE AND SHAKESPEARE, by Dr. Howell, P. S. 166, 25 West 106th St., 8:15 P. M.

Friday.

MILK INSPECTION; CITY, COUNTRY PASTEURIZING PLANTS, by respectively Ole Smith, Russell Sturgis, and Charles Kilbourne; Bureau Public Health Lectures, Room 314, Municipal Building, 4 P. M.

CLOVER, ALFALFA, AND OTHER LEGUMES, by O. S. Morgan, Course Institute for City Dwelling Farmers, 311 Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, 4:10 P. M.

CONSERVATION OF HUMAN LIFE DEFEATED BY UNEMPLOYMENT, "Town Hall Meeting," auspices People's Institute; Speakers, Henry Bruere, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, the Rev. C. Rasmussen, John B. Andrews, Frederic C. Howe; Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

ORIGIN AND MEANING OF SOME FUNDAMENTAL EARTH STRUCTURES: PETROGRAPHIC CYCLES, by Professor Charles P. Berkey, Columbia University, Co-operating with American Museum of Natural History, at the Museum, 8:15 P. M.

OUR SOUTH AMERICAN NEIGHBORS: THEIR CLASSES OF PEOPLE AND THEIR SOCIAL CUSTOMS, by Wm. P. Shepherd, P. S. 132, 182d St. and Wadsworth Av., Stereopticon Views, 8:15 P. M.

WONDERS OF NEW YORK, by Frank L. Blanchard, Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Great Jones and Lafayette Sts., 8:15 P. M.

COUNTING THE COSTS, by Miss Laura A. Cauble, De Witt Clinton H. S., 10th Av. and 59th St. Income and outgo; what is back of the day's work: food. Exhibits and Demonstration, 8:15 P. M.

ANGELO AND THE PAINTERS OF ITALY, by Alexander T. Van Laer, Midwood H. S., 115th St. west of 7th Av. Stereopticon Views, 8:15 P. M.

AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES, by Morris A. Lunn, P. S. 17, 47th St., west of 8th Av., 8:15 P. M.

CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS IN EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY, by Isaac C. Sturges, P. S. 88, Dominick, Clark, and Broome Sts. Stereopticon Views, 8:15 P. M.

LONGFELLOW, by Clarence S. McClellan, Jr., P. S. 52, B'way, Academy St., Inwood. Stereopticon Views and Readings, 8:15 P. M.

PANAMA UP TO DATE, by Frederick W. Davis, P. S. 61, 12th St., east of Ave. B, 8:15 P. M.

BY CANOE TO HUDSON BAY, by Alanson B. Skinner, P. S. 66, 88th St. east of 1st Av. Stereopticon Views, 8:15 P. M.

LIGHT HOUSES AND LIGHT VESSELS OF THE U. S., AND THEIR HISTORY, by William J. La Varre, formerly Asst. Supt. 3d Lighthouse District, P. S. 96, Ave. A, East 82d St., 8:15 P. M.

FRANCE: THE LAND, THE PEOPLE, AND THE GOVERNMENT, by A. Franklin Ross, P. S. 157, St. Nicholas Av. and 127th St. Stereopticon Views, 8:15 P. M.

THE WONDERLAND OF AUSTRALIA, by Ernest Risley Eaton, P. S. 160, Suffolk and Rivington Sts. Stereopticon Views, 8:15 P. M.

Saturday.

PARIS AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, by Garrett P. Serviss, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th St. Stereopticon Views, 8:15 P. M.

THE RUSSIAN PEASANTRY, by Lucy Textor, N. Y. Public Library, 58th St. Branch, Stereopticon Views, 8:15 P. M.

NEED FOR A SYSTEM OF BUDGET CONTROL OVER STATE FINANCES, by Herbert R. Sands, Bureau of Municipal Research, Great Hall of Cooper Union, 8:15 P. M.

CALIFORNIA UNDER FOUR FLAGS, by Asel Hall Fich, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West. Stereopticon Views, 8:15 P. M.

THE SARACENS AND THEIR ART, by Dr. Putnam Cady, P. S. 184, 116th St., west of 5th Av., 8:15 P. M.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 6.—Incorporated today:

Importers and Exporters Trading Corpn., advertising, agricultural implements, domestic, wild animals, fish, reptiles, motors, chemicals, factory supplies, $200,000; W. L. and H. Schleffelin Sayers, J. P. Day, 34 Gramercy Park.

Starlight Bros., tobacco, snuff grinders, smokers' articles, $100,000; M., M. E., and E. Starlight, Hotel Majestic.

Muller & Phipps, (Asia,) Limited, Asiatic Selling Corpn., Brooklyn, agent for Asia manufactured articles, $100,000; E. V. Platt, Valentine H. Muller, (Bombay, India,) Louis E. Phipps, Englewood, N. J.

A. Abel & Son, real estate, diamonds, real estate agency, brokerage, $100,000; E. A., E. C., and J. A. Abel, 8 Ferris St., Woodhaven.

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Cosmopolitan Export Co., merchandise, auto accessories, hardware, jewelry, drugs, liquors, groceries, restaurant, $50,000; Landi, Giovanni and C. De Prado, 1,861 Lexington Av.

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Feinberg, Greenberg and Berlowitz, new woolen clippings, $12,000; N. Greenberg, J. Berlowitz, J. Feinberg, 133 Chrystie St.

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The New York Times
MAGAZINE SECTION

SECTION FIVE | NEW YORK, MARCH 7, 1915 | TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

"The Troops Sit in the Trenches All Day. They Lose Condition."

ARMAGEDDON AND AFTERWARD

Noted English War Correspondent Gives a Picture of London in War Time and of the Trenches in Action.

By E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT.

IT is a surprising fact that only a very small number have any real comprehension of the magnitude of the war especially the further one gets from London. In the country the ignorance of the war is surprising. Golf courses look much the same, although somewhat deserted. You see more men in khaki in the small towns and villages, but for the rest the church bells ring, there is marriage and giving in marriage, and the old sleepy life continues. The train carries you to London with its accustomed speed. In the metropolis you do notice a difference. From time to time gangs of five hundred to a thousand able-bodied youths are marched to the station in their civilian attire under the charge of a couple of Drill Sergeants, trying to keep step to the air of "It's a long way to Tipperary" or the "Marseillaise." You never hear them whistling "God Save the King." It is always the "Marseillaise"—shades of Napoleon! Who would have thought to see men recruited in the streets of London to the sound of the French hymn ninety-nine years after Waterloo?

You enter clubland. What a change! Here you do see a difference. Most of your old friends are still there, but where are their spotless silk hats, their beautiful clothes, and their patent leather boots? All are dressed alike in colorless khaki. All have joined something, and those who can't get in the new army or who can't go back to the old become "special constables." No one knows exactly what a special constable is. They do all sorts of odd jobs—guard water works, gas works, and museums, patrol the street at night and early dawn, watching the old haunts they formerly frequented at those hours. They are "some" warriors, these soldiers of clubland.

The hall porter cannot become reconciled to the change. He gazes with silent amazement on the Earl as he saunters in his dirty uniform covered with mud from lying out all night in a field training his yeomanry, so he says, though very likely he fell off his horse at dawn. His boots make an awful mess on the once spotless carpet and leave great nail marks in the linoleum. His former air of lassitude and fatigue at being up at 11 A. M. is gone. He has become transformed into a clanking, hard-swearing, swashbuckling Uhlan hunter.

Old C., who never left the card table from 2 P. M. until 2 A. M., has reduced his figure to reasonable dimensions and declares he has not felt so fit for years. He is now a Corporal in the Sportsman Battalion and, if his military ability is questioned, replies: "If any one is qualified to sit in a trench it is I. Will there be a rubber there?"

The clubland of England has been transformed. It is now the Shakespearean England of Falstaff and Prince Hal. When the war started, every one thought it right to stop all amusements and assume a sad mien. That spirit has happily passed away. The first casualty list was dreaded. No one wished to pick up the papers to see who was gone. Now the casualties among our officers have become so enormous that there is hardly a well-known family which is not in mourning. We have become acclimatized to death, so to speak. People pick up the papers and say: "Who's for it today?" Many refuse to wear mourning for their friends and relatives.

London at night, except for the fact that for some childish reason the lights are turned down, is quite gay. There are hundreds of wounded officers now recovering who wish to forget their sufferings with a few hours of well deserved pleasure. The restaurants are full, especially the Carlton and the Savoy. Some of the night clubs have reopened their doors. Here you may dance all night and have supper. At the famous 400 Club you see gatherings which are unique to England. All the beauty of the theatrical and Bohemian world assembles there, and even society ladies sometimes look in. The men are nearly all in khaki. There are many slightly wounded who have just returned; others, not wounded, on leave; others who are waiting their summons to the front; newly joined officers who are appearing in uniform for the first time. Here the sorrows and horrors of the war are forgotten. The motto of all is "Let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we stand a good chance of dying."

You never know when the summons will come. The departure of units and reinforcements is kept absolutely secret. You say to a friend: "When are you off?" He replies: "I don't know, but I may go at any minute; I have been told to hold myself in readiness." You see him at dinner that night and very likely dancing at the 400 afterward. Then you see him no more and temporarily forget about his existence. Two or three days afterward you pick up the paper and glance at the list of casualties. You see his name among the dead. The summons has come like a thief in the night. The orgy of death is just six hours by rail and steamer away from the darkened lights of London. Many officers have been killed in the recent fighting within twenty hours of leaving for the front. That is the uncanny part about this war—the closeness of it. The women of England live and suffer and think within six hours' journey of those whom they hold nearest and dearest, yet how far off it all seems. Events which may change the history of the world are shrouded in a veil of secrecy which nothing can penetrate. Just the brief notices come through day after day: "We have held our own. All the enemy's attacks have been repulsed. On our left wing we have gained some ground." But what a tragedy is contained therein. You learn the details a week later, when the casualty list comes in.

Now I will try and take you nearer to the front. We leave England by the old time-honored route, Dover to Boulogne. The journey to Paris now takes anything from twelve to fourteen hours, owing to the slowness of the railway service in France. You crawl around on side lines, so as to keep the main lines clear for the passage of troops and material. So many spies are continually passing in and out of England on false passports that the regulations are now very severe. Your passport and baggage are both carefully examined. Crossing the Channel contains a pronounced element of risk from mines and submarines. The whole of the North Sea has been studded with these horrible engines of naval warfare. A very sharp lookout has to be kept. When a mine is sighted the Channel steamer slows down and it is exploded from a distance with rifle fire.

Modern warfare has defied all preconceived calculations made about it by the most eminent soldiers and writers. Had the Kaiser and his colleagues ever grasped the stupendous horrors which follow in its train, together with the poverty of the results obtained, they would

General View of Broussa, the New Turkish Capital.

TURKISH SULTAN FLEES TO BROUSSA

Removes His Harem and All the Holy Relics, Including the Prophet's Mantle, to the First Ottoman Capital.

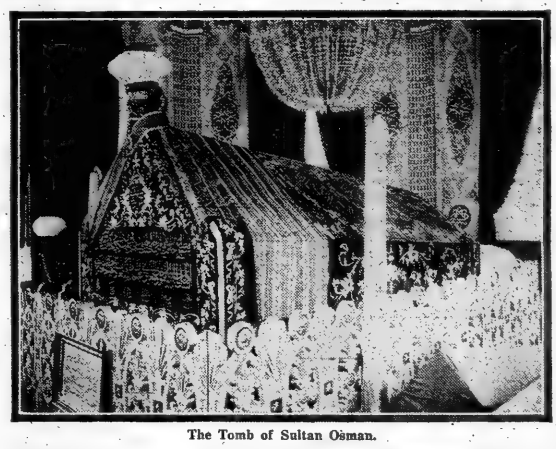
TO the average American, it probably means little to read that the Sultan has fled with his harem and all the holy relics, including the Prophet's mantle, to Broussa. But to the Grand Turk, this move must seem the last irony of fate.

Not that Broussa is an unpopular or an unpleasant town. On the contrary, no city in Turkey—not even Constantinople itself—is dearer to the heart of the patriotic Turk, more beloved for its beauty and its associations. For was not Broussa the first Ottoman capital, and was it not here that the great Turkish dreams of empire were dreamed and to an unbelievable degree realized?

Perhaps often before now in these dark years of defeat the ill-starred Mehmed V has longed to take refuge in this ancient capital of his line in the shadow of the tombs of his illustrious predecessors, the first six empire-building sultans. He may well have yearned for the inland peace and quiet of Broussa, hidden away from the Marmora and sheltered by the gracious snow capped ridge of the Bithynian Olympus. And even while fighting for Constantinople, his soldiers may sometimes have been tempted to desert the imperial city for this provincial capital girt about with gardens, the first love of their people.

Everything the Sultan sets eyes on in Broussa will recall to him the irony, the tragedy of his lot. For though there are many reminders of the troubled Byzantine times still to be seen—broken capitals and columns and remains of ancient walls—all the most impressive "sights" of the town, as it now stands, belong to the period which began with 1326, when Broussa was made the Ottoman capital, and extended approximately from the reign of the first to the reign of the sixth sultan. As Mehmed V goes from the mosque of each ruler to that of his successor and from tomb to tomb, he can not help reviewing one of the most dramatic stories in all history—now tinged for him with tragedy—the rise of Ottoman power.

Fittingly enough on the citadel, from which one gets a view of the town, with towering Olympus behind it and the great Plain of Hudavendigiar at its feet, lies Osman, the first great ruler of a race to whom he gave his name. He was a rough and ready fighter who at his death is said to have left nothing behind but a fine stud of horses, and his sword—the very sword with which Mehmed, so incapable of wielding it, was girded when he came to the throne. In great contrast to Osman's peasantlike simplicity is his tomb, which has been made gorgeous with costly silk hangings and crystal chandeliers by a latter-day, luxury-loving Sultan. Not far away across a little garden plot, lies Osman's son Orkham, a milder, more attractive figure. From it can be seen in the plain below, the silver, serpentining Nelufer River, so-called after his wife, a beautiful Greek princess. He consolidated all of Asia Minor that his father had conquered and founded the world-famous corps of the Janissaries. His tomb is similar to Osman's, though not quite so rich.



The Tomb of Sultan Osman.

On another hill, but commanding an equally fine view of plain and mountain, rises the Mosque of Hudavendigiar, or Conqueror, built by Murad I, who followed Orkham and added the now lost Balkan States to the empire. In the court near by Murad is buried. His mosque, more interesting than the tomb, is unique in that its façade shows strong Byzantine influence; there are also many fine Greek fragments and capitals built into it.

The next Sultan, Murad's son Bayezid, lies beside his mosque at the opposite end of the town on still another height. It was he who was called "the Thunderbolt" from the terror he inspired in his enemies, and who won the great victory of Nicopolis over the allied armies of Europe, only later to be overwhelmed himself. There is something in the solitary situation of his mosque and the austere, massive arches of its impressive portico that recalls Bayezid's character, his pride and ruthlessness. This Sultan, whose reign was one long war, was not to rest in peace even after his death. More than one battle has raged around his tomb and on at least one occasion it was burned to the ground.

Then comes Mohammed the Gentleman, so called by Turkish and Christian historians alike in recognition of his natural nobility and his charm of manner. He built the mosque which is the pride of Broussa, as he is the most beloved of its Sultans. It is called the Yeschil Jami, or Green Mosque, from the minarets covered with precious green tiles that once adorned it. Von Hammer lavishes superlatives on it; Baedeker double-stars it. And it would certainly be worth a trip to Broussa if there were nothing else there to see. Although it has lost its green minarets and many of its other adornments in war and earthquakes, still, even today, its exterior is a marvel of richly carved marble, and the interior equally wonderful for its richly colored tiles. The tomb of Mohammed, which stands near by, is almost as beautiful, as befits the tomb of the builder of the Yeschil Jami. The costliest tiles line the walls and cover the catafalque.

Not far from here stands the great, white Ulu Jami. It took three Sultans to build it, and it was not finished until the reign of Mohammed's successor, Murad II., the last of the Broussa line. Its well-proportioned mass, with the many bubble-like domes, stands out in every view of the town, and it contains one of the finest carved wooden pulpits in Turkey. Murad's own mosque is some distance off. It is not so large or pretentious, but its spacious court is shaded by magnificent planes and is dotted with the tombs of Princes. Murad's tomb is open to the sky, and his grave is covered with grass, unlike the others. For this Sultan, though he conquered all Asia Minor and laid siege to Constantinople itself, was a lover of the quite of the country, and twice abdicated, leaving the throne to his son, only to be recalled both times to the task of ruling.

The modern town, which rambles about the famous old mosques and tombs of long-dead rulers, may afford the troubled Mehmed some slight diversion. For it is alive and growing. Broussa has today a population of over 80,000, of whom two-thirds are Turks. And it is the capital of one of the richest provinces of the Ottoman Empire. The great plain which lies below it is so highly cultivated that it looks like one vast garden, with great numbers of fruit, olive, and chestnut trees dotting it here and there. The quality of the Broussa exports is well known throughout the country, and in order that they may be even better the Government has recently established an agricultural college and an experiment station near the town.

Besides, Broussa is still famous for the manufacture of the best Turkish bath towel, and of the diaphanous silks that are called by its name. In one quarter of the town one sees a loom through every door and window. And in the Spring all the outlying garden patches are vivid with the bright green of mulberry trees. When it time to strip off the leaves for the silkworms, every available man, woman and child is pressed into the service. The silks which are made here are sold in the bazaars.

never have staked the future of the German Empire on such a colossal and apparently hopeless gamble. They expected to crush France within six weeks, and then, with Paris in their possession and the French armies beaten and scattered, to turn on Russia and rend her likewise.

All their calculations were based on what they considered to be sound premises. All their calculations have been upset by the non-realization of the tremendous power of the defensive in modern warfare. The side which attacks is almost invariably beaten unless it is possible to turn one of his enemy's flanks. To turn a flank requires overwhelming numbers. But with modern armies, formed as they are of whole nations in arms, it is impossible for one side to obtain this numerical superiority. At first, the German had it, owing to the faulty dispositions of the French troops and the concentration in Alsace at the very start of the war. They were able in consequence to drive the British Army south and almost succeeded in enveloping it at Le Cateau. It was only at the Marne that the Allies were able to bring anything like an equality of numbers into the field. Immediately the invading German hordes were defeated and driven back to the Aisne. Since that time the Germans have been forced to fight what they have always dreaded—the "parallel battle," that is to say, they have not been able to find a flank to envelop, and thus they have been forced to rely on continual frontal attacks, always without success.

After the fall of Antwerp, it was a race whether they would succeed in reaching the coast of the Channel before the gap between the extreme left of the French and the Belgian Armies could be filled. This was perhaps the most critical period of the war. The Seventh Division was sent from England to gain time by a diversion in Western Belgium. The English army on the Aisne was hastily brought up by rail and thrown into the gap round Ypres. The heroic resistance of the Belgian army on the Nieuport-Dixmude gave still further delay. Nevertheless, throughout the great struggle around Ypres, the issue was often in doubt. Our line was terribly thin and often without reserves. Our intrenchments and the valor of our professional soldiers gained the day.

Once again the immense advantages which the defense offers were manifested. Massed army corps were hurled in vain against the trenches held by thin khaki lines, only to break and fall back.

Now, what is the position in France today? The allied line stretches for three hundred miles from the coast to Alsace in one great unbroken wall. Only it is not a wall, it is a trench, covered by barbed wire entanglements and every known obstacle which can be placed in the way of attack. Man is always quick to adapt himself to changed conditions. The law of self-preservation prescribed that a method must be found whereby it would be possible to live under the fire of modern guns and rifles.

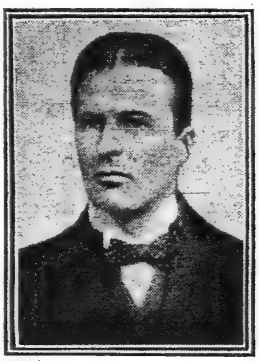
To remain in the open is to court certain death. Towns and villages, which in bygone wars offered excellent cover, are now merely shell traps avoided by every General. Forts have proved utterly useless at Liége, Namur, Maubeuge, and Antwerp. Only the deep, narrow, semi-invisible trench offers any protection. It is hard to locate and will suffer a minimum of damage from shell fire. But it is not always a protection. When the German howitzers find a range accurately they often smash up a trench completely, and then the work of digging it out must commence all over again. In the old days the Romans used to build great walls to keep back periodic invasions of barbarians from the north. There is Hadrian's wall still in existence in Scotland, which was constructed to hold in check the Picts and the Scots. The old wall of China was made to keep back the Tartars. We have now returned to the primitive methods of two thousand years ago.

Joffre's wall—as we may well call it—extends from the channel to Belfort in Alsace. It is over three hundred miles long without a break. It holds back the Huns from the north just as Hadrian's wall held back the Picts and the Scots. The Huns, seeing they cannot break through it, have constructed a wall of their own, parallel to it, and the two sides now sit and glare and shoot at one another over the top. The friend whom you saw the night before dancing gayly at the 400 Club receives his summons to go to the front. In four hours he is at Calais or Boulogne. Within a few more he arrives at the headquarters of his regiment, situated in some village behind the living wall or what is left of some hamlet.

He has time to look around. Everywhere his eye rests on an appalling and lamentable scene of desolation. It looks as if some great fire has swept the country bare of towns, villages, farms, and trees. All day long the guns thunder away at one another. As far as the eye can reach the shells are bursting and smoke envelops the horizon. That night, the very one after he has left London, he is told it is his turn for the trenches. His battalion assembles after dark and moves to the front. On the way, stumbling along in the darkness, they meet the stretcher bearers bringing away the harvest of the previous night and day.

Cautiously the trenches are approached and entered, and the relieved battalion goes off duty. It has been snowing; the trench is deep in slush and mud. The little dugouts at the bottom are untenable owing to the wet. Through the gloom, only a few hundred yards away, the enemy are lying also in their trenches. The sentries are alert and nervous; continued sniping takes place. Sometimes there is an alarm and the whole line opens up a terrific fusillade, which will die down again just as mysteriously as it has commenced. The enemy's searchlights sweep the trenches with a horrid glare. The enemy's guns never cease to bombard; the shells burst in great red splotches overhead. The cold is intense and the night seems as if it would never pass.

At dawn the Germans attack. A trench is taken; there is bloody work retaking it. Your friend, who has come straight from the 400, still thinking of the lovely women, the flowers, the scent, the music,



E. Ashmead-Bartlett.

and the wines, is killed—that is all he sees of the European War. If he survives he remains amid the slush and snow and bullets and shells for twenty-four hours and is then relieved by some one else, who probably never meant to be a soldier either. Some men have extraordinary luck in war. They will survive action while others are killed or wounded in their first engagement.

Now there is a lull all along the battle front. Short holidays are granted to the lucky ones. Thus officers and men who have been through the terrible strain are allowed two or three days of leave in London. They arrive in tattered uniforms, covered with mud, and they just have time to get new outfits and see their friends before hastening back to the charnel house. This thirty-six hours' leave from the battle field is yet another new feature of this extraordinary war.

Another is the difficulty of keeping men in condition for marching. Napoleon used to boast that he won battles more with the legs of his soldiers than with their muskets. This is no longer true. When the manhood of whole nations are in line and neither can move there is no marching to be done. The troops sit in the trenches all day; they are well fed; they lose condition and their feet become soft.

Route marches have been instituted for troops off duty behind the lines. There are no real marches to be made. If one side attempts to change its strategical front it does so by rail and motor car. Whole army corps are sometimes moved rapidly from one part of the line to another. For the men this means nothing, except a hurried journey by rail and then sitting in a fresh trench.

The old days of individual greatness in war are undoubtedly gone for ever. We shall not see any more additions to that great line of conquerors stretching from Moses to Napoleon. The old strategy has gone, also. No General can now win battles by some dramatic eleventh-hour move of a division or sudden change of front. This war has proved that winning a victory in the old sense of the term is no longer possible with such vast numbers now in the field.

Armies are now led by business managers of the Rockefeller-Carnegie-Selfridge type. The Chief of the General Staff who, in all Continental armies, is now the supreme chief in the field, usually occupies that position more by chance than anything else. That is to say, he could not hold the position unless he was a man of first-class ability in his profession, but whether he commands in war depends on whether the war happens to take place during his sphere of office.

In modern Continental armies the Chief of Staff originates but little. He is simply for the time being the head of a vast organization which has been handed on to him. It is his duty to keep the machine in good repair, make any improvement he may think desirable, and hand it on in perfect order to his successor. One mind could no more direct a modern army than one mind could organise and control a store like Selfridge's, or an organization like the Standard Oil Company. The Chief of Staff, sitting out of sight and out of sound, gives certain directions to his subordinates, directing the corps commanders to move on certain points and to occupy a particular section of the immense front. The corps commanders likewise assign a particular front to each division, and the divisional commanders to each brigade. The Brigadiers to the Colonels of battalions, and so on to the company commanders.

It is very rare to find a divisional commander attempting to direct his division in the field. The front is too extended and broken to make this possible. A General sometimes manages to personally direct the movements of a brigade, but this is exceptional. The actual commands in the firing line in modern warfare fall on the regimental officers, especially the company commanders.

Now that both armies in the western theatre of war are firmly intrenched opposite one another, the question may well be asked: "Was there any means of checking this state of stalemate, and what will be the outcome of this gigantic expenditure of life and national wealth?" A new strategy is required if modern warfare is to lead to any result at all, when the two opposing sides are fairly equal in strength and in artillery.

What has made the obtainment of decisive results impossible is the difficulty either side has in concentrating an overwhelming force against any section of the enemy's line without the enemy knowing all about it. Surprises have been eliminated from warfare by the aeroplane and the vast network of spies, who know within a few hours every move which is contemplated. The telephone and wireless telegraphy have done the rest. Directly a General Staff tries to shift an army corps from one point to another, either by road or rail, the opposing General Staff makes a similar move to defeat the new scheme. Over and over again during the months of September and October, when the German and French Armies were trying to outflank one another, the movements of each were checkmated by the reports of the aviators.

No student of war has yet suggested a feasible scheme whereby to meet the new conditions. The Germans have made desperate efforts by massing several army corps in close formations against a thinly held line of intrenchments, hoping to break through by sheer weight of numbers. The line has from time to time been pierced by the mass, but at what a cost! By the time success has been gained the immense losses entailed have rendered the local success useless. The wave has spent its force, and the troops in the captured positions fall easy victims to a vigorous counter-attack.

If an effort is made to push fresh troops into the gap, these reserves speedily find themselves outflanked by the uncaptured positions on either flank. An army corps requires an immense train of supplies. Unless its advance is to come to a rapid standstill, its long trains must follow right on the heels of the troops. But when you have only pierced a small section of a long line of intrenched positions you cannot push on without the danger of having your retreat cut off by the enemy's reserves attacking both your flanks and rear. His guns, too, with the huge range of modern artillery, can be turned on the attacking corps and its communications, with the inevitable result that the attacking force is obliged to fall back. Such are some of the difficulties with which the commanders of the armies are obliged to contend at the present time.

It would appear at first sight as if this war could have no end, and that neither side will be able to gain the day, and, therefore, hundreds of thousands are giving their lives for no practical purpose. This would, undoubtedly, be true if other important factors did not enter in which cannot fail to turn the scale in favor of the Allies in the long run. The three main factors are—the economic, the advance of the Russians on Berlin from the east, and the gradual preparation of an immense reserve army in England. Time is on the side of the Allies.

But at what an awful cost will success be gained. In the old days one read graphic accounts of the horrors and destruction of the old battlefields. But in modern warfare there are no local battlefields, so to speak. The whole country over which hostile armies pass and fight and then intrench is one vast, ruined cemetery. The destruction of towns, cathedrals, and ancient buildings was very exceptional in the wars of one hundred years ago. Now it is the exception to find any building uninjured within range of the guns. Not only small towns but great centres of the industrial population are razed to the ground.

When the Belgians broke down the barriers of the Yser and flooded their country, rather than yield another yard of their soil to "Kultur," they deliberately ruined vast tracts of their most fertile soil for thirty years, so experts say, by allowing the salt to get into the soil. Joffre's great wall has dammed the tide of the invading Hun from the Channel to Alsace. But that tide has already ruined the whole of Belgium and a portion of the fairest part of France.

The horrors and miseries which will follow in the train of this gigantic struggle are too awful to contemplate. Credit is now boosted up by every sort of artificial expedient. Unemployment is not very great for the simple reason that a job is being found for every able-bodied man in killing his species. But this tremendous experiment of taking away the entire population of a continent for a very long period from their legitimate occupations has never been tried before, and no one can foretell the extent of the evils which will follow in its train. It will be far more difficult to restore the male population of Europe to work than it was to take them from the plow and the factory.

If the war lasts another year, and it may last a great deal longer, every industry in Europe will have to be restarted, every furnace will have to be relit. This can only be done gradually. It will be impossible to say to Europe's conscripts: "Hand in your rifle and go back to work." For millions there will be no work to return to for a very long period after the war. For millions more there will be no homes to return to—only ruins and fields of overgrowing weeds. Then we shall be faced with the real misery. Then there will be hundreds of thousands who will be sorry they, too, did not fall in this universal holocaust.

Apart from this purely material aspect of the case there is the disastrous effect on the morale of all the nations engaged. The mind and character of millions will be affected. It is extremely difficult to become reconciled to the humdrum round of toil after two years of excitement in the field. There are thousands of men who, once they have handled a rifle and tasted blood, can never turn their hands again to any useful occupation. For years after the war Europe will be overrun with countless numbers of disbanded soldiers, some out of work, others loath to work at all.

The problem of this human wreckage thrown up after Armageddon is terrible to contemplate. There will be the greatest rush to emigrate ever seen. Men will wish to seek fresh lands for adventure. There will be a rush for the soil—new soil under new flags. These are some of the problems of the future. For the moment we are too busy holding the wall that Joffre has built against the Huns even to consider them.

GERMANY'S NATIONAL OBSESSION

Single Plan of Campaign Has Dominated German Ideals of International Relations and Domestic Government.

By Theodore Clarke Smith, Ph. D.,
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WHEN Germany declared war upon Russia, France, and Belgium in rapid succession American public opinion was thunderstruck by the suddenness of the explosion, the lack of any visible grievances adequate to cause war, the vagueness of the pretexts brought forward for the German action and the startling display of tremendous military preparations on the part of the aggressor.

While German statesmen, diplomats, newspapers, and private individuals declare with one voice that Germany's action was wholly "defensive," that the war was thrust upon her, and that the nation was taking arms to protect its homes against the Slavic peril, the world saw the German armies paying very little attention to the Slavs in question while overrunning Belgium, swarming into France and hurling the British back in flight to Paris. Then, when the first drive had ended, the same "defensive" armies crushed Antwerp and drove the Belgian Army and Government practically out of the country, and next turning eastward drove back the Russians by a succession of terrific blows until, when Winter arrived, they occupied half of Poland as they already occupied nearly all of Belgium and a large part of France.

To call such a policy "defensive" and the war a purely "defensive" one struck Americans as nonsense. So clearly did it appear that the German Government and people struck first and expected to win by the power of their blows that the universal belief prevailed—outside the ranks of the German-Americans—in a deliberate intention on the part of Germany to force a war last Summer, using whatever pretext was convenient. All the diplomatic negotiations, with the apparently inexplicable delays and evasions on Germany's part, the ultimata to Russia and France, the violation of Belgian neutrality—all fitted in perfectly to the scheme. Germany had struck for world conquest, and the dream of Bernhardi and the Pan-Germanists were held to be the complete explanation of Germany's conduct.

To this day the above belief has been scarcely shaken in spite of an unremitting effort on the part of German spokesmen and "hyphenated Americans" to win American sympathy through one of the most remarkable press campaigns in history. Never has a public been so bombarded with arguments, appeals, explanations, and justifications couched in every variety of language and from every sort of person—from the Chancellor himself, from diplomats, above all from university professors and authors. If tireless reiteration of the German position could win acceptance they would long since have conquered America, but perhaps the most striking feature of all is their utter failure, as yet, to produce any measurable effect on American sentiment.

The picture they paint of a peace-loving, patient, conciliatory Germany, reluctantly compelled to draw the sword in self-defense against a ring of plotting enemies whose troops were actually pouring on to German soil, or about to do so; of a blameless Germany whose only fault lay in too great prosperity for a circle of envious neighbors to endure—this strikes most Americans as the product either of gross self-deception or of shameless hypocrisy. The usual tone in which the German defenses are commented upon by newspapers is a half-contemptuous incredulity or anger that such preposterous views should be seriously advanced. They are regarded as an insult to the intelligence of Americans.

On their part, the Germans, confounded at the American refusal to be convinced, can see nothing but a blind prejudice and ignorance. The two peoples stand further apart in understanding and mutual respect than ever before, separated by a thoroughgoing inability to comprehend one another.

Now this results, no doubt, from the sharp difference between the authoritative and military civilization of Germany and the democratic and civilian institutions of this country, and from the American failure to appreciate how, during the last ten years, war has constantly seemed to be drawing nearer in Europe. Yet it is not going too far to say that the important reason why the German view of the beginning of the war is incomprehensible on this side of the Atlantic is that in discussing the subject the Germans take for granted as a fundamental assumption something which in American eyes vitiates everything they say.

The key to this difficulty is to be found in the fact that a single military policy, a single "plan of campaign," has dominated all German ideals of international relations and domestic government for fifty years. Germany, it is held, must for its safety have the strongest army in Europe and must be able, in case of any war, to defeat the armies of any enemies by an overwhelming attack, begun before the enemies are ready and carried on in the enemies' country at their expense. This conception of Germany's necessary policy is fundamental to the German Empire, for through it the empire came into being. Elaborated in Prussia under von Moltke and von Roon, it came to light in the days when Bismarck, with "blood and iron," was taking mighty steps toward German unity, and it may fairly be said to be responsible for the success of his plans.

The history of the German wars illustrates this point. In 1866 Prussia declared war on June 15, and on July 3 crushed the Austrian army at Königgratz, in Austrian territory, through superior weapons, numbers, and aggressiveness. French mediation was accepted July 5, but before the preliminaries of peace had been signed, July 26, the Prussian outposts were in sight of Vienna.

Still more strikingly in 1870 was the "plan of campaign" demonstrated. France declared war July 14, the German invasion began Aug. 2; by Aug. 18 the main French army had been outmarched, cut off from its base, and driven into Metz, where it was held until it surrendered on Oct. 27. By Sept. 2 the second French army had been cut off from Paris, surrounded at Sedan, and forced to surrender, and on Sept. 19 the investment of Paris began. The rest of the war was a frantic and futile effort on the part of new French levies, untrained and unsteady, to break the German ring around Paris, and it ended on Jan. 28 in the collapse of French resistance. In this war the superiority of the German army in numbers, preparation, strategy, and tenacity was prodigious, and it served to create in Germany, and to some extent in the rest of Europe, the tradition of Prussian "irresistibility."

Ever since that day it has been a cardinal point of German Government, statecraft, training, and faith, that in any future war with any power—especially with France—the same tactics of an overwhelming, smashing offensive must be undertaken before the other power can be ready to interpose an effective resistance. The "plan of campaign" is as much a part of the German Empire as the Federal Constitution itself, elaborated tirelessly by the General Staff, accepted as normal and inevitable by the whole administration, taken for granted in anything regarding war or foreign relations. The only form of warfare contemplated under any conditions by any German is some repetition of the triumphant campaign of 1870. It underlies the existence of the German State.

It is clear that this theory is in great part responsible for the whole European system of "armed peace." It is true that the German army is only for "defense," and it is undeniable that Germany has made no war of any kind since 1870. German statesmen and civilians honestly look on their country as unjustly threatened by envious neighbors and point with just pride to their peaceful record. But their unconscious assumption of the normality of their "plan of campaign" prevents them from realizing how their policy affects those neighbors. It is true that Germany's magnificent army is only for "defense," but as every Court in Europe knows, "defense" in German parlance does not mean anything else but a crushing attack before enemies are ready, whenever, in the opinion of the German Government, the safety of the State is threatened.

Had war broken out at any moment since 1870 it would have exhibited precisely the same preparedness and the same terrific aggressive as that which has amazed the world in the past seven months. To any non-German it is as clear as noonday that no nation bordering on German territory could avoid taking the utmost precautions under such circumstances. It was not that Russia, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, and Denmark feared any unprovoked aggression from Germany. It was that they knew, if through any accident or blunder German statesmen got the conception that their country's military supremacy was endangered, the German army would strike instantly and irresistibly. The German "defensive" system, in short, was such as to make every neighboring State afraid.

This idea is something that has never, so far as recent publications are concerned, entered the head of any German. He can see only his own side. It is, however, a central fact in the whole European situation, as the events of the past months have showed. The abhorrence aroused in Americans and in all neutral nations by the revelation of German "defensive" preparations for invading France, Belgium, and Russia is absolutely incomprehensible to Germans. To them, with their belief in the necessity for doing that one thing, it is all a matter of course. Honest as they are in their belief that their neighbors are "hostile" when they take precautions against invasion, they are prevented by this national obsession from seeing the facts as they really are, and it is this that renders a large part of the German case preposterous in American eyes.

Now when, with this conception in mind, one examines the German behavior leading up to the declarations of war, one discovers that this belief is in itself sufficient to explain German actions without calling in Pan-Germanism or any discreditable motive whatever. The Germans say, unanimously, that they were "attacked" and that the war was "defensive," but when the mass of side issues and personalities is swept aside one discovers that in reality the sole cause assigned by the German Government for the rupture was the fact that Russia was in the process of mobilizing. With entire simplicity and without further elaboration the empire rests its entire case on that fact as sufficient to warrant bringing on a general war. The words used are significant:

> In consequence of this threatening step, which was not justified by any military proceedings on the part of Germany, the German Empire was faced by a grave and imminent danger. If the German Government had failed to guard against this peril they would have compromised the safety and the very existence of Germany. Russia having refused to comply with * * * this demand, * * * his Majesty, the Emperor, * * * in the name of the German Empire, accepts the challenge and considers himself at war with Russia.

Upon studying the sequence of events in the fatal week one discovers that the Austro-Servian situation with the Russian interposition, dangerous as it was, had not progressed beyond hope of a peaceful termination and that, at the very moment when Germany declared war, Austria and Russia seemed to be on the point of accepting a common "formula" through England as intermediary. One also finds that no other nation except Germany regarded mobilization as a cause for war. Neither Austria nor Russia so acted with regard to their several military steps, and Russia and France explicitly announced that, even if mobilized, they would take no hostile measures.

When Germany began to send menacing protests to Russia upon the first intimation of Russian mobilization the latter country declared that it was taking no steps against Germany, that it would demobilize the moment an agreement was reached with Austria, and, in addition, the Czar gave his personal word that no

MINES, THE TERRORS OF THE SEA

In This War They Have a Record of Ships Sunk Much Longer Than That of the Submarines.

SUBMARINES have attracted more attention since the outbreak of the war than has the planted, anchored, or floating mine, yet the destruction wrought by the mine has been nearly three times as great as that accomplished by all the submarines of the warring powers combined.

The losses incurred by England, Germany, France, Russia, Austria, Turkey, and Japan in the present war total 102 warships of all classes. Of these, thirty-seven have been destroyed in battle, twenty-seven have been blown up by mines, and only ten have gone to the bottom as the result of attack by submarines. The rest have been put out of action by torpedoes fired from destroyers, by foundering, by being rammed by other war craft, or by internal explosions, as in the case of the British battleship Formidable.

Among the ships that were sunk by contact with mines may be mentioned the great British superdreadnought Audacious, the British cruisers Hawke, Pathfinder, Hermes, Warrior, and others, the German armored cruiser Yorck, the Japanese armored cruiser Takatschio, and the Austrian cruisers Kaiserin Elizabeth and Beethoven. Against this the submarine can place a record of only five armored ships, namely the old British cruisers Cressy, Hogue, and Aboukir, the Russian cruiser Pallada, and the ancient Turkish battleship Messudiyeh.

Charles W. Domville-Fife, one of England's best-known experts in matters pertaining to submarine warfare, classes the explosive mine as "one of the most important factors in the science of submarine warfare."

Another mine expert, Lieut. Ray W. Avery, of the United States Coast Artillery Corps, has recently declared that the strongest defense that a harbor can make against a hostile attack is to hold the attacking vessels "in the zone of the most effective fire of the primary armament," and this, he adds, can only be realized by the placing of submarine mines in the waters affected.

The mines that are causing destruction in the present war are of two kinds—the contact mine, and what is known as the observation mine, controlled and fired by an electric current from the shore. The explosive mostly used is guncotton, which, as Domville-Fife points out in his book on submarine engineering, is the best because of the safety with which it can be stored, manipulated, and even used in a wet state. Says Domville-Fife:

> The shape and size of mines naturally varies according to requirements. The two most usual forms are, however, the spherical and cylindrical. The former have been found by experiment to withstand the most external pressure, and also to offer the least resistance to strong currents, hence they are the more reliable for offensive purposes, as they are less likely to be affected by the explosion of counter mines. The casing of these huge submarine bombs is mostly constructed of mild steel.
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> There are two different types of both contact and observation mines; one is made to float level with the surface and is called buoyant, (the type that is believed to have destroyed the Carib and Evelyn,) and the other is fixed on to the seabed and is known as a ground mine.

Domville-Fife says that one type of small spherical buoyant mine has a charge of fifty pounds of guncotton, but if it is sunk beneath the surface to be used as a ground mine, this charge is increased to 250 pounds.

Another type of spherical mine is made to carry a much heavier charge. When intended as a buoyant mine it contains about 100 pounds of explosive, but to make it suitable for submerged use the inside of the case is heavily lined with cement and the charge increased to 500 pounds of guncotton. Domville-Fife writes:

> If, however, the channel to be defended is a broad one, a line of mines can be laid across it in two or four sections, leaving a narrow zigzag passage through which friendly shipping can be piloted. In deep water, where a mine is required to fire on contact, it is moored some little distance below the surface. Above it and near enough to the surface to be struck by passing vessels is the little spherical bulb, containing the electric circuit closer, which, on being struck, fires the huge mine beneath. This is the type most frequently used for closing broad waterways. (The kind the belligerent nations are now using in the North Sea and other great open waterways.)
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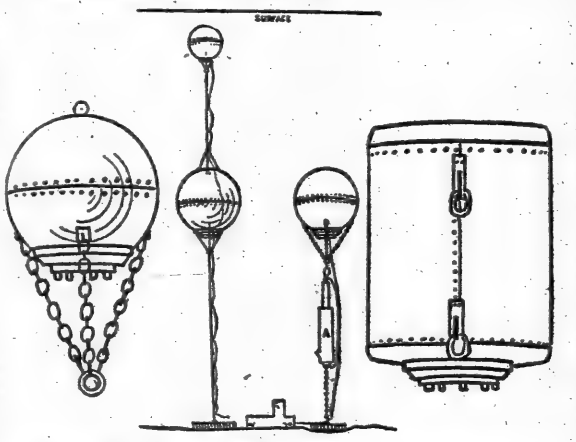
> When it is desired to maintain a more or less permanent mine defense in a narrow waterway, buoyant mines are kept moored close down to their sinkers on the seabed, so that in time of peace their positions may be unknown, and they may remain free from injury by friendly shipping. This type of mine is arranged so that when an attack is expected it can be made to rise within a few feet of the surface. The mine is held down by a gripping box, inside which is a small explosive charge. When it is desired to cause the mine to rise, this small charge is fired by electricity from the shore, the link holding the mine down is severed, and it rises to the full extent of the mooring rope.
>
> In order to free a channel of mines, or to clear a way through an enemy's mine fields through which warships can be safely navigated, the plan followed is generally that of countermining or mine sweeping with specially equipped trawlers. Countermining consists of dropping automatically ten or more mines in a series from a small vessel in the waters actually mined by the enemy. When these mines are fired the shock is generally sufficient to explode the submarine bombs planted by the enemy or the defenders of the harbor or waterway that it is desired to clear. The mines used in countermining are generally of the cylindrical type, and the average charge used is 500 pounds of guncotton. They are fired in groups by batteries controlled from shore or ship.
>
> The laying of mines is generally accomplished by obsolete warships that have been converted into what are known among naval men as "mine layers." In the American Navy the old cruisers San Francisco and Baltimore are such ships. Two deep parallel rails, which project over the stern, are fixed to the deck, and on these rest the great spherical mines, ranged generally in a double row. The releasing mechanism is so arranged that, as the vessel steams along, the mines are dropped automatically into the sea in a series. A mine field of great area can be strewn in a short time by a modern mine layer.
>
> For clearing the sea of mines the British Navy organized a flotilla of trawlers, each vessel in which is fitted on both sides with a curious contrivance known as the "paravane gear." This gear is lowered into the water and dragged hundreds of yards astern of the towing trawlers. It picks up the mines in the zone that it is desired to clear. Thousands of German mines have been picked up by the British trawlers during the war.



Spherical Contact Mine. A Buoyant Contact Mine with Striker Above. Permanent Secret Mine. Cylindrical Contact Mine.

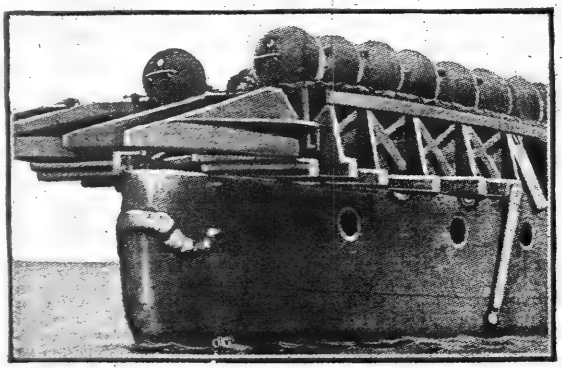
Although the invention of the submarine mine is generally credited to an Italian engineer, who, during the siege of Antwerp in 1585, floated kegs filled with powder against a bridge, which was partially destroyed, the man who first conclusively proved that a charge of powder could be exploded under water was David Bushnell, a native of Maine.

Lieut. Avery states that Bushnell seems to have been the first known investigator of under-water explosions, and that to him is given the credit of inventing the first submarine mine, or torpedo as it was then called (1775.) To Bushnell is also given the credit for the first submarine boat, he having operated against the British 64-gun ship Eagle in New York Harbor in 1776 with a submersible carrying a torpedo, which he hoped to attach to the bottom of the Eagle by means of a large wood screw. He succeeded in reaching the Eagle, but the wood screw came in contact with some iron straps on the bottom of the Eagle, the air in the submersible failed, and Bushnell, fearing he was about to be discovered, managed to escape behind Governors Island. Bushnell's next effort was at Philadelphia in 1777, when he attempted to float kegs of gunpowder down the river against the British ships. The kegs were to explode on contact with the ships' sides. This was unsuccessful, although the kegs did explode.

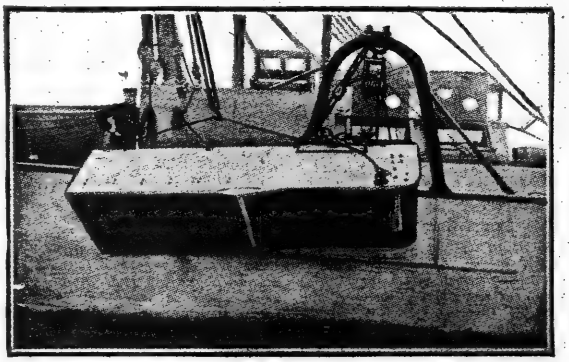
It was, however, Robert Fulton, the great American inventor, who really invented the submarine mine out of which has been developed the mine of the present. In 1801 Fulton destroyed a small ship in the Harbor of Brest by means of one of his mines. That mine, Lieut. Avery points out, contained twenty pounds of powder. It was, he says, "the first case on record of a ship known to have been sunk by a submarine mine." Despite the success of the Brest experiment, the French Government did not adopt his mine, and in 1805 Fulton went to England. There he destroyed the brig Dorothea with a mine containing 180 pounds of black powder. Like the French, the British failed to approve the Fulton invention.

In 1842 Col. Colt successfully exploded with an electric current the first under-water charge of powder. This was in New York Harbor. In 1848 Colt destroyed with a mine the first vessel under way. From then to the civil war there was a lull in mine development. In 1863 the Confederates destroyed the first war vessel with a contact mine. It was the Union gunboat Cairo. In 1863 the Confederates practically destroyed the Federal gunboat Commodore Barney, and in 1864 they completely destroyed the Commander Jones and the monitor Tecumseh.

In the Russo-Japanese War the Japanese lost the battleships Hatsuse and Yashima off Port Arthur when they ran foul of contact mines, while in the same war and by the same means the Russians lost the cruiser Bayarin and the mine layer Yenesei.



Stern view of a British naval mine-laying vessel. The spherical mines, ranged in a double row on the rails which project over the stern, can be automatically dropped in a string as the vessel streams along.



Mine-sweeping gear on a trawler. By sweeping along the bottom of the sea the mines are lifted up into a kind of chute.

ONLY NURSE IN BELGIAN TRENCHES

Miss Jeanne Perichon Tells of Her Work on the Firing Line, for Which She Was Decorated by King Albert.

MISS JEANNE PERICHON, the only Belgian Red Cross nurse decorated with the Order of Leopold, has just come to New York to attempt to gain enough health and strength to permit her to return to the front, where she spent five months, part of the time in the trenches. She is about 20 years old and is the daughter of a Brussels stock broker. The Belgian decoration was conferred on her for exceptional bravery.

To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Miss Périchon last week told the story of her remarkable experiences.

"I had taken a course in nursing before the war came," she said, "and I had a Red Cross diploma. When the war broke out I volunteered. I did not want to remain in the safe places with the other nurses. I wanted to go to the front. To do this I had to obtain special permission, and my papers were slow in coming. After about three weeks I got them, and—isn't it curious?—I am the only one who ever applied for them, the only woman in Belgium who has been right in the trenches.

"At first my post of duty was on the ambulance trains, accompanying the wounded from the camps to Brussels. There was work day and night. At the very beginning there were four nights in succession without a wink of sleep. I was sent home to my parents to get a night's rest, and what do you think? While I slept the Germans entered Brussels, and when I wanted to get out they held me up; told me to go to their hospital and nurse their wounded.

"I had no idea of doing that, nor did I know how I could escape, but escape I must. While the sentries were busy holding up some other people I ran. I went nearly ten miles in three hours, in the dark of night, and the peasants on the road who saw me passing cried: 'Vive la France!' I think I look more French than Belgian—you see, my family was French until 1870.

"On another occasion I walked nearly thirty-five miles, from Brussels to Ghent. It took me from Friday at 4 P. M. to Saturday at 1 P. M. When I reached my destination I was so tired that I simply flopped down on the sidewalk and slept.

"Oh, I have learned to sleep anywhere and at any time. The sound of cannon does not disturb me at all. I have slept sitting with my back propped up against a cannon that was firing away at the Germans. You don't imagine the things one can get used to in war.

"There are some things, however, one never gets used to—the sight of those mothers and children, and the sight of a German! I do not want to harm the Germans, but I do not want to see them. Mothers and children I can't look at even now, far from the sights I have seen.

"Atrocities? Aside from the horrors of the battlefield I have seen one thing for which I can vouch: At the little village of Sempst, near Malines, a boy of 15 was caught by the Germans, locked up in a house and the house was fired. I saw the boy, charred like a thin log and about three feet long.

"The people here are astonished at the silent resistance the Belgians offer in the occupied provinces. If you only knew! There is much on record that cannot be said publicly for fear of worse reprisals. But consider the women whose manfolk are at the front. Consider the outrages committed. Consider that physicians are openly helping them out of the most abominable plight, that the Catholic clergy approves of their not allowing Belgian blood to mix with German blood. To my own knowledge one priest advised his flock from the chancel in these words: 'Soyez des Hérodes!' (Follow the example of Herod.) No woman is sacred to the passing soldier—neither the young girls, nor the wives, the nuns, nor the girl children in the orphan asylums. It is a mad riot. Atrocities! You will have proofs of them, and a plenty, when Belgian soil is freed again.

"I don't mean to say that all German soldiers are bad men. I myself have nursed three of them, and one blessed and thanked me for the sake of his daughter, who was my age. But the good element is powerless to control the bad element in the fever of conquest.

"You should not think that all German soldiers are in this war with all their heart. Most of those I have seen were convinced that they were in France, fighting the French, not the Belgians, with whom they had no quarrel. I have seen them dazed at the sight of the names 'Furnes, Belgique,' on the City Hall and the railway station. At Furnes also I have seen 110 German prisoners marching and singing the Marseillaise.

"When they have the superiority of numbers they are brave fighters, even with the bayonet, brave and reckless like brutes. But when they meet a superior force they are quick to throw up their hands and cry: 'Pas kaput!'—a curious mixture of French and Flemish, meaning that they don't want to die, but surrender. I have heard it often. One officer whom we captured—a most willing prisoner—said, when asked why he was fighting at all if he could surrender so easily: 'We are balls with which some one is playing.'

"As soon as I had my papers my service was all at the front, with the Third Regiment of Infantry. I wore my Red Cross cap, of course, and a blue coat, boots, puttees and riding breeches. Skirts would be only in the way on the battlefield, you know. I soon learned to carry the wounded to the camp hospitals—it is quite easy, with one man to help you.

"My decoration I won at Antwerp. I was at the Fort of Walhem, and during the bombardment I went out to pick up the wounded as they fell. Naturally, I was in constant danger, but, I assure you, I never thought of that. The passing of a shell from one of their 42-centimeter guns just sounded to me like the cranking of an automobile, no more. But the displacement of air it produces is terrific. On one occasion I was transported by it from one side of a wall to another, around a corner. I was dazed only a few moments, and not at all hurt.

"Another time I came nearer death. A large piece of shrapnel passed me and tore my coat, right in the small of the back. I was lucky then, but I suppose it did start the trouble that I am trying to overcome now.

"The decoration was given me by the King himself. An officer of his suite had watched me at Antwerp, and had drawn Gen. Baix's attention to me. The General sent for me, asked my name, where and when I was born, and so forth, and then he said that no doubt I would be recompensed for my service. I told him that I was serving for the sake of Belgium, not with the hope of recompense, but he said that the thing awaiting me would not hurt my feelings. Shortly after that the King gave me this order.

"You see, it has two crossed swords between the crown and the cross, bearing our Belgian motto: 'L'Union fait la Force.' These swords make all the difference. There is not one civilian in the kingdom who has an order like this, and I am younger than any of the civilians who have it without the swords. It would be something to be proud of if we Belgians had time to think of being proud of anything. Each day's work is so heavy, you see.

"Of actual trench life I have had fourteen days exactly, along the Yser. Fighting? God, yes, it was fighting! Those atrocious wounds—those mutilations! Bullets and shrapnel mostly. I bandaged a man whose left cheekbone was taken away, with his nose and the flesh of his right cheek. There was one of our officers who had been shot through the bridge of his nose. After two days he could go for a little walk with me, and shortly after he returned to the front.

"I did not see any dumdum bullets used there, but I did see them used at Capelle-au-Bois. The wounds they make are hideous, as wide as a saucer on the surface, and the flesh torn to rags. Some one said to me they were like that probably because the regular bullets had been fired from too close a distance, but that is not so; we couldn't see the enemy, so far were they across field.

"The big 42-centimeter guns are irresistible. We felt that at Antwerp. Is it known here why they were not brought before Liége, the real reason; I mean? It is this: The Germans had papers and plans for the placing of those howitzers hidden away in a place not far outside the fortress. A Belgian stole them. It is true, for the King decorated him for the feat. And Liége could offer those long days of resistance only because the enemy could not find the prearranged bases for their biggest guns.

"The spy system of the Germans has revealed itself in all its glory. I saw one spy caught at 4 in the morning and shot at 6. Here is an incident: At the village of Grammont a German officer addressed an old peasant in purest French: 'Ha, bon jour, le père!' The old man looked his wonder at the familiar voice coming from below a spiked helmet. The officer removed his helmet and laughed: 'Do you recognize me now?' Indeed he did. He had known him for years, a ragged, miserable-looking man who wandered from village to village selling scythes and all sorts of cutlery. He had often given him a meal for nothing when he had come around penniless and hungry.

"Another thing which is perhaps not known here: The destruction of Louvain was all planned beforehand. A German officer who had, before the war, received the hospitality of a prominent Louvain family, went to his one-time host to warn him and beg him to take his family away to safety. He gave no reason, but was very insistent before the gentleman's refusal. A few days later Louvain was sacked and burned.

"The destruction of a town is a sight of horror passing the imagination. I was at Tirlemont when it was turned into a heap of ruins and ashes. 'Voilà les Allemands!' The people in mad flight, jumping, falling from windows, women screaming, children getting lost, wailing, and then the rush in of the Prussians, fifes and drums ahead, and the men uttering hoarse, bloodthirsty shouts like so many wild animals, eager for pillage, for killing—for worse, if any woman has remained behind. And then the town in flames! It can't be described; one can't think what it looks like, an abandoned town in the hands of the Germans. It is more like a hellish orgy than anything earthly."

Miss Périchon has come to this country with the Countess de Hemptinne, who corroborates her charges, especially those regarding the fate of women in Belgium, and also corroborates the young nurse's statement as to the medical means being used to help them.

THE GENTLE CYNIC

The only time some people get busy is when they meddle with things that don't concern them.

As for early marriages, the fool is often a grandfather before the wise man even thinks of taking unto himself a wife.

Experience is the best teacher. A man never realizes how little he knows till experience drums it into him.

It's a poor rule that won't work both ways. Some men fail because they are misunderstood and others succeed for the same reason.

The more a man intends to do tomorrow the less he does today.

If you don't want to be spoiled by success, get a job in the Weather Bureau.

Every girl wields a string to her beau, but she is apt to lose sight of the fact that too many strings spoil the bean.

The only way some people could keep a promise is to place it in a safe deposit vault.

Alcohol evaporates, in which respect it resembles the courage that is aroused up by it.

hostile acts would be taken against Germany.

To the chances thus offered of avoiding war the German Government paid absolutely no attention. It does not appear in the diplomatic correspondence so far published that the Chancellor or Kaiser took the slightest notice of the promises or pledges given by Russia or France. The only position taken was that Russia must demobilize under threat of war. To most Americans this conduct seemed the result either of an almost insane arrogance or of a deliberate intention to bring on war, but a fair reading of the German utterances shows that it was probably nothing more than an outcome of their faith in the "plan of campaign."

Germany must strike first. To stand still and allow Russia to mobilize, and still more to allow France to mobilize, would be to throw away all the advantages of preparation toward which the full strength of the empire had been directed for generations. Even to respond by mobilization and occupying the frontiers was not enough, for that, too, would surrender the "plan of campaign." In several interviews this necessity of striking first was made plain, as reported in the British and French official correspondence and repeatedly in the German "White Paper." The whole reason for the declaration was, in short, the strategic one that, since peace was most uncertain, Germany would go to war rather than risk the loss, not of the power to guard her territory but of the power to strike first at an unprepared enemy.

War once declared on Russia, the steps decreed by the regular "plan of campaign" were taken like clockwork. Although France had done nothing except begin mobilization, its refusal to announce unequivocally that it would remain neutral was considered as equal to a declaration of war. Then, since the "plan of campaign", provided that France must be crushed while the slow Russian mobilization was in progress, the bulk of the German armies buried themselves into the dramatic invasion of August in the effort to repeat the story of 1870. The fact, striking to Americans, that Germany had no grievance against France other than the general situation does not appear in the German defense. To a German no other grievance was necessary.

Most striking of all as an example of the German obsession by the "plan of campaign" is the invasion of Belgium. All military observers in Europe, especially in France, England, and Belgium, realized that the Belgian territory offered the best route for invading France, and as certain documents, much denounced by German writers, appear to indicate, the Belgian and English military authorities had several times discussed the feasibility of employing English aid against a possible German invasion. On their part the Germans, ascribing their own motives to their neighbors, were apprehensive that the French and English in case of war might utilize Belgium themselves for a flank attack on the empire. The German Government also knew that Great Britain was in a very sensitive and antagonistic attitude owing to the naval rivalry of the two countries, and that it would view with great disfavor any German occupation of the east coast of the Channel.

Under the circumstances, it was certain that unless the German Government played a careful game it would be likely to bring England in as an enemy. Early in the course of proceedings Sir Edward Grey gave plain warning to Germany that any one of several things would probably bring England into a war, especially any violation of Belgian neutrality, and several days before the rupture he made a formal demand upon Germany for its intentions. One may judge the British Secretary's motives as one chooses, but there can be no gainsaying that he gave Germany full and fair warning on that point. At the same time the British Government declined to commit themselves to an unrestricted support of France. The only pledge they gave was that since the French fleet, in pursuance of an agreement with England, had been withdrawn to the Mediterranean, England would not allow the German fleet to operate on the French coast.

The conduct of the German Government is illuminating. While the Chancellor certainly hoped to keep England neutral, neither he nor his secretary, von Jagow, would give at first any assurances regarding Belgium, for, as the latter intimated, it would involve the "plan of campaign." At the last, after England had already made the Belgian neutrality an ultimatum, the German Government announced that it would forego its naval superiority to France and not attack the French coast or the French merchant marine. It also announced that it would guarantee the territorial integrity of Belgium after the war, and would not occupy the coast towns. It was ready, in short, to concede everything—but not the "plan of campaign." As von Jagow and von Bethmann-Hollweg, with an almost naïve candor, explained, they could not crush France without going through Belgium, and so "necessity" compelled the step.

So long as men like this directed German diplomacy, and so long as the ideal of a smashing "defensive" invasion of France controlled policy, there was no possibility of avoiding war, except by complete submission to the German will. They could not realise that what appeared to them a self-evident necessity was, in the eyes of their neighbors, nothing less than intolerable.

If the existence of this German belief be recognized at the heart of the situation it is clear that whatever sinister intentions may have been entertained on the part of Russians, French, or English, they must, no matter how firmly believed in by the German public, remain matters of conjecture, incapable of proof. The Germans chose to strike before any actual hostile measures had been taken, for the very Russian mobilization which was the pretext for the war was not completed until nearly two weeks after the Germans had crossed the Belgian border.

The American public ought, in fairness to the Germans, to give them complete credit for honesty and sincerity, and believe their assertion that the war is in their eyes "defensive," and not a product of Pan-Germanic ambitions. But they will be able to do so only by explaining the German policy in terms of their national obsession. That triumphant war called "defensive," but in its essence overwhelmingly aggressive, should be so deeply rooted as a national ideal as to justify instant declaration of war if a neighbor's behavior seems to threaten its success, and the invasion of a neutral State's territory, if it is necessary for the prompt "defensive" invasion of another State, is something which will continue to strike Americans as abhorrent to all their ideals of peaceful citizenship and equitable foreign intercourse. The German people may regard themselves as peace-seeking and unjustly attacked, but to the American public they must stand as having, for the sake of a successful strategic policy, brought on the worst war in history.

TURK CAPITAL MAY YIELD RICHES

If Allies Capture Constantinople They May Find Books and Manuscripts of Centuries Ago Rivaling Anything in Existence.

FREDERIC HARRISON, veteran writer and positivist philosopher, has made a life-long study of Byzantium. "Theophano," his historical novel, deals with the fall of Constantinople and is, indeed, very much more than a historical romance, being actually a history of the period written by an author saturated with his subject.

Mr. Harrison is anxiously awaiting the fall of Constantinople. He believes that treasures of the past exist in the city, hidden since the time of the conquest by the Turks, that will amaze the world when they are brought to light. Already, Mr. Harrison remarks, some of the objects discovered in the city by the Golden Horn surpass anything else in Europe, while the Serpent Column in the Hippodrome in Constantinople is unique.

It was on the 29th day of May, 1453, that, after one of the most famous sieges in history, Constantinople surrendered to the Turkish conqueror, the Sultan Mohammed II., (Mohamed el-Fatih.) The beautiful city had twice previously been captured, once by the Venetians and the second time by the Crusaders.

After the Islamic conqueror had entered Constantinople in triumph, following a combined land and sea attack, incredible barbarities were committed by the Turks—barbarities commensurate with their anger at the long delay they had been obliged to suffer. There had been the celebrated triple walls to storm, with a broad moat and with ninety-six towers. The brave Greek Emperor Constantine XI. (Palaeologos) died in the thick of the fighting, and the Turks poured in over his corpse to plunder and devastate his capital. The fortunes of war had gone against the defenders almost from the beginning. The Byzantines were commanded by a Genoese nobleman, Gian Giustiani, who was badly wounded early in the fighting, and whose loss proved a severe blow. No detailed story of the terrible siege and its still more terrible sequel was ever written.

The cultivation of the world, it must be remembered, was centred in Constantinople—the old traditions, the old learning. To a considerable extent scholarship, it is true, had run to seed, but there were many Greeks who read the ancient language. Had all these scholars been killed by the Turks there would have been no Renaissance. It was the survivors among them and their predecessors who fled to Italy and who, carrying with them many precious manuscripts, took the ancient learning to the West.

How much did they leave behind? Expedition after expedition was sent from Italy when learning had become fashionable, financed by the wealthy Princes of the Italian States. Few scholars returned empty-handed, so rich, so marvelously rich, was the mine to be worked. There were not only ancient manuscripts, but gems, statues, art objects of every description.

There had, in the ninth century, been a well-defined movement among the Greeks of Constantinople to revive Hellenic or, rather, Hellenistic culture. Leo the Philosopher, Constantine Porphyrogenitus, Sobaeus, Photius, and Suidus were the leaders of the movement. The debt that scholarship owes to these men is very great. Had it not been for their revival of the old learning the flame might very probably have disappeared entirely. These Greeks, indeed, played a similar part to that which, in another direction, was played by the monks of the West in preserving historic records.

There is no doubt that when the Turks entered Constantinople the inhabitants concealed their principal treasures. Now, it would appear, Constantinople is about to be captured again, this time by the forces of Great Britain, France, and Russia. The possibilities in the way of discovery in the ancient city are fascinating. The Turks cannot have destroyed everything. Indeed, as soon as the Caliphs secured their conquests, they became patrons of art and literature. Greek manuscripts were eagerly sought and translated into Arabic, and colleges and libraries arose. The Royal Library of the Fatimites in Africa is said to have possessed 100,000 manuscripts, and those collected by the Omayyads are believed to have numbered six times as many.

One amiable characteristic of the Moslem is his dislike of destroying anything with writing on it. Even if he does sacrifice pictures and sculpture, he usually leaves books alone, in case the name of God should be written on them. Had it not been for this superstition the world would be very much poorer in the old learning than it is today.

The capture of Constantinople would now appear to be inevitable, and two questions will be asked by those interested in archaeology: Whether the Turks will not destroy the city before evacuating it, and whether, when a thorough examination is made, anything of real value will be found.

There are all sorts of promising hunting grounds, the most promising being the mysterious vaults under the great Agia Sophia Mosque, formerly the Church of St. Sophia, originally built by Constantine in 326 opposite his palace and dedicated to the Divine Wisdom, (Sophia.) The church as it exists today, one of the greatest buildings in the world, was erected in 532-537 by the Emperor Justinian. Anthemios of Tralleis and Isidoros of Miletos were the architects. Fossati, an Italian architect, undertook a thorough restoration of the exterior of the building in 1847, when it was painted yellow with red stripes.

It is in what may lie under St. Sophia that the interest of archaeologists will centre. These vaults have always been jealously guarded by the Turks, and few indeed have been the outsiders allowed a peep at them.

One of those who saw the most was the late Moberly Bell, Manager of The London Times, who for a period was employed by the Turkish Tobacco Régie. Mr. Bell some years ago described to the writer of this article his impressions of what he had seen. As a matter of fact, it was not a great deal—but it was tantalizing.

There were great piles of material, covered with the accumulated dust of four and a half centuries. The gloom made it impossible to distinguish any of the objects, and the Turks would not permit a close examination.

Fascinating possibilities exist in the thought of what the dust that has been accumulating since the year of the conquest by Mohammed II. may conceal. It is doubtful if many treasures in gold and silver and gems will be found, though even this is possible. But the chances that precious manuscripts of the classics may be discovered are greater.

Some years ago the ex-Slade Professor Sir Charles Waldstein, who was born in New York, made a great effort to interest the Governments of the leading countries of the world and the richest men of the world in his project for the excavation of Herculaneum. The plan fell through owing to the jealously of Italy regarding what she viewed as outside interference with her internal affairs.

Splendid libraries, containing, probably, practically all the lost classics, are undoubtedly buried at Herculaneum, but even easier and more direct methods of finding the lyrics of Sappho, the plays of Menander, the lost books of Livy and Aristotle will offer themselves to the present-day representatives of the old Humanists when Constantinople is taken.

There are known to be 3,000 manuscripts in the Sultan's library, which have been seen, and that only hastily, by few foreigners. An indication of the treasures in the way of ancient manuscripts waiting to be discovered in the city was furnished in 1907, when, in going over a collection of palimpsests in the Convent of the Holy Grave, Professor Heiberg of Copenhagen found a manuscript of Archimedes written by a monk about the year 900 A. D. The Turks let Professor Heiberg copy the manuscript, but would not permit him to take it away. As far as that goes, one cannot blame them.

Among the buildings that Frederic Harrison wants thoroughly explored is the Imperial Seraglio. He believes that it will be found to contain Greek, Roman, and Byzantine treasures of extraordinary value. Another work awaiting the archaeologists is the excavation of the site of the Imperial palace to the east of St. Sophia founded by Constantine and extended by his successors. There were many detached buildings in beautiful gardens, commanding views over the Sea of Marmora and across to the heights of the Asiatic coast. There were three groups of buildings—the Chalcé, Daphné, and the "sacred palace." Several archaeologists, guided by the accounts furnished by Byzantine writers, have tried reconstructions of the palaces. Among these archaeologists are notably Labarte and Paspates, but here again, says Dr. Alexander van Millingen, Professor of History at Robert College, Constantinople, the writer of the article on Constantinople in the latest edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, research may be beautifully rewarded.

AMERICA AND A NEW WORLD STATE

Norman Angell Discusses the Future of This Country in Relation to the War and the Alternatives Thrust Upon It.

SECOND ARTICLE.

By Norman Angell.

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IN my last article I attempted to show how deeply must America feel, sooner or later, and for good or evil, the moral and material results of the upheavals in Europe and the new tendencies that will be generated by them. I attempted to show, too, how impossible it is for us to escape our part of all the costs, how we shall pay our share of the indemnities, and how our children and children's children may be affected even more profoundly than we ourselves.

The shells may not hit us, yet there is hardly a farmhouse in our country that will not, however unconsciously, be affected by these far-off events. We may not witness the trains of weary refugees trailing over the roads, but (if we could but see the picture) there will be an endless procession of our own farmers' wives with a hardened and shortened life and their children with less ample opportunities.

And our ideals of the future will in some measure be twisted by the moral and material bankruptcy of Europe. Those who consider at all carefully the facts hinted at in my last article—too complex to be more than hinted at in the space available—will realize that the "isolation" of America is an illusion of the map, and is becoming more so every day; that she is an integral part of Occidental civilization whether she wishes it or not, and that if civilization in Europe takes the wrong turn we Americans would suffer less directly but not less vitally than France or Britain or Germany.

All this, of course, is no argument for departing from our traditional isolation. Our entrance into the welter might not change things or it might change them for the worse or the disadvantages might be such as to outweigh the advantages. The sensible question for America is this: "Can we affect the general course of events in Europe—in the world, that is—to our advantage by entering in; and will the advantage of so doing be of such extent as to offset the risks and costs?"

Before answering that question I want to indicate by very definite proposals or propositions a course of action and a basis for estimating the effect. I will put the proposal with reference to America's future attitude to Europe in the form of a definite proposition thus:

> That America shall use her influence to secure the abandonment by the powers of Christendom of rival group alliances and the creation instead of an alliance of all the civilized powers having as its aim some common action—not necessarily military—which will constitute a collective guarantee of each against aggression.

Thus when Germany, asked by the Allies at the prospective peace to remove the menace of her militarism by reducing her armaments, replies, "What of my protection against Russia?" Christendom should, with America's help, be in a position to reply: "We will all protect you against Russia, just as we would all protect Russia against you."

The considerations which support such a policy on America's part are mainly these: First, that if America does not lend the assistance of her detachment from European quarrels to such an arrangement, Europe of herself may not prove capable of it. Second, that if Europe does not come to some such arrangement the resulting unrest, militarism, moral and material degeneration, for the reasons above indicated and for others to be indicated presently, will most unfavorably affect the development of America, and expose her to dangers internal and external much greater than those which she would incur by intervention. Third, that if America's influence is in the manner indicated made the deciding factor in the establishment of a new form of world society, she would virtually take the leadership of Western civilization, and her capital become the centre of the political organization of the new world State. While "world domination" by military means has always proved a dangerous diet for all nations that have eaten of it heretofore, the American form of that ambition would have this great difference from earlier forms—that it would be welcomed instead of being resisted by the dominated. America would have given a new meaning to the term and found a means of satisfying national pride, certainly more beneficial than that which comes of military glory.

I envisage the whole problem, however, first and last in this discussion on the basis of America's interest; and the test which I would apply to the alternatives now presenting themselves is simply this: What on balance is most advantageous, in the broadest and largest sense of the term, in its moral as well as its material sense, to American interest?

Now I know full well that there is much to be said against the step which I think America should initiate. I suppose the weight of the reasons against it would be in some such order as the following: First, that it is a violation of the ancient tradition of American statecraft and of the rule laid down by Washington concerning the avoidance of entangling alliances. Second, that it may have the effect which he feared of dragging this country into war on matters in which it had no concern. Third, that it will militarize the country, and so, Fourth, lead to the neglect of those domestic problems upon which the progress of our nation depends.

I will take the minor points first and will deal with the major consideration presently.

First, I would remind the reader of what I pointed out in the last article, that there is no such thing as being unaffected by the military policies of Europe, and there never has been. At this present moment a campaign for greatly increased armaments is being waged on the strength of what is taking place in the Old World, and our armaments are directly and categorically dictated by what foreign nations do in the matter. So that it is not a question in practice of being independent of the policies of other nations; we are not independent of their policies.

We may refuse to co-operate with them, to have anything to do with them. Even then our military policy will be guided by theirs, and it is at least conceivable that in certain circumstances we should become thoroughly militarized by the need for preparing against what our people would regard as the menace of European military ambitions. This tendency, if it became sufficiently acute, would cause neglect of domestic problems hardly less mischievous than that occasioned by war.

In my last article I touched upon a quite possible turn of the alliance groupings in Europe—the growing influence of Russia, the extension of that influence to the Asiatic populations on her borders, (Japan and Russia are already in alliance,) so that within the quite measurable future we may be confronted by a military community drawing on a population of 500,000,000 souls, autocratically governed and endowed with all the machinery of destruction which modern science has given to the world. A Russo-Chino-Japanese alliance might on behalf of the interest or dignity of one of the members of such a group challenge this country in some form or another, and a Western Europe with whom we had refused to co-operate for a common protection might as a consequence remain an indifferent spectator of the conflict.

Such a situation would certainly not relieve us from the burdens of militarism merely because we declined to enter into any arrangement with the European powers. As a matter of fact, of course, this present war destroyed the nationalist basis of militarism itself. The militarist may continue to talk about international agreement between nations being impossible as a means of insuring a nation's safety, and a nation having no security but the strength of its own arms, but when it actually comes to the point even he is obliged to trust to agreement with other nations and to admit that even in war a nation can no longer depend merely upon the strength of its arms; it has to depend upon co-operation, which means an agreement of some kind with other nations as well.

Just as the nations have by forces stronger than their own volition been brought into industrial and commercial co-operation, so, strangely enough, have they been brought by those same forces into military co-operation. While the warrior and militarist have been talking the old jargon of nationalism and holding international co-operation up to derision as a dream, they have themselves been brought to depend upon foreigners. War itself has become internationalist.

There is something of sardonic humor in the fact that it is the greatest war of history which is illustrating the fact that even the most powerful of the European nations must co-operate with foreigners for its security. For no one of the nine or ten combatants of the present war could have maintained its position or defended itself alone. There is not one nation involved that would not believe itself in danger of destruction but for the help of foreigners; there is not one whose national safety does not depend upon some compact or arrangement with foreign nations. France would have been helpless but for the help of Britain and of Russia. Russia herself could not have imposed her will upon Germany if Germany could have thrown all her forces on the eastern frontier. Austria could certainly not have withstood the Russian flood single handed. Quite obviously the lesser nations, Servia, Belgium, and the rest, would be helpless victims but for the support of their neighbors.

And it should be noted that this international co-operation is not by any means always with similar and racially allied nations. Republican France finds itself, and has been for a generation, the ally of autocratic Russia. Australia, that much more than any other country has been obsessed by the yellow peril and the danger from Japan, finds herself today fighting side by side with the Japanese. And as to the ineradicable hostility of races preventing international co-operation, there are fighting together on the soil of France as I write, Flemish, Walloons, and negroes from Senegal, Turcos from Northern Africa, Gurkhas from India, co-operating with the advance on the other frontier of Cossacks, and Russians of all descriptions. This military and political co-operation has brought together Mohammedan and Christian; Catholic, Protestant, and Orthodox; negro, white and yellow; African, Indian, and European; monarchist, republican, Socialist, reactionary—there seems hardly a racial, religious, or political difference that has stood in the way of rapid and effective co-operation in the common need.

Thus the soldier himself, while defending the old nationalist and exclusive conceptions, is helping to shrink the spaces of the world and break down old isolations and show how interests at the uttermost ends of the earth react one upon the other.

But even apart from this influence, as already noted, America cannot escape the military any more than she has escaped the commercial and financial effects of this war. She may never be drawn into active military co-operation with other nations, but she is affected none the less—by a demand for a naval programme immensely larger than any American could have anticipated a year since, by plans for an enormously enlarged army.

That, it will be argued, is the one thing needed—to be stronger than our prospective enemy. And, of course, any enemy—whether he be one nation or a group—who really does contemplate aggression, would on his side take care to be stronger than us. War and peace are matters of two parties, and any principle which you may lay down for one is applicable to the other. When we say "Si vis pacem, para bellum" we must apply it to all parties. One eminent upholder of this principle has told us that the only way to be sure of peace is to be so much stronger than your enemy that he will not dare to attack you. Apply that to the two parties and you get this result—here are two nations or two groups of nations likely to quarrel. How shall they keep the peace? And we say quite seriously that they will keep the peace if each is stronger than the other.

This principle, therefore, which looks at first blush like an axiom, is, as a matter of fact, an attempt to achieve a physical impossibility and always ends, as it has ended in Europe on this occasion, in explosion. You cannot indefinitely pile up explosive material without an accident of some sort occurring; it is bound to occur. But you will note this: that the militarist—while avowing by his conduct that nations can no longer in a military sense be independent, that they are obliged to co-operate with others and consequently depend upon some sort of an arrangement, agreement, compact, alliance with others—has adopted a form of compact which merely perpetuates the old impossible situation on a larger scale! He has devised the "balance of power."

For several generations Britain, which has occupied with reference to the Continent of Europe somewhat the position which we are now coming to occupy with regard to Europe as a whole, has acted on this principle—that so long as the powers of the Continent were fairly equally divided she felt she could with a fair chance of safety face either one or the other. But if one group became so much stronger than the other that it was in danger of dominating the whole Continent, then Britain might find herself faced by an overwhelming power with which she would be unable to deal. To prevent this she joined the weaker group. Thus Britain intervened in Continental politics against Napoleon as she has intervened today against the Kaiser.

But this policy is merely a perpetuation on a larger scale of the principle of "each being stronger than the other." Military power, in any case, is a thing very difficult to estimate; an apparently weaker group or nation has often proved, in fact, to be the stronger, so that there is a desire on the part of both sides to give the benefit of the doubt to themselves. Thus the natural and latent effort to be strongest is obviously fatal to any "balance." Neither side, in fact, desires a balance; each desires to have the balance tilted in its favor. This sets up a perpetual tendency toward rearrangement, and regroupings and reshuffflings in these international alliances sometimes take place with extraordinary and startling rapidity, as in the case of the Balkan States.

It is already illustrated in the present war; Italy has broken away from a definite and formal alliance which every one supposed would range her on the German side. There is at least a possibility that she may finally come down upon the Anglo-Franco-Russian side. You have Japan, which little more than a decade ago was fighting bitterly against Russia, today ranged upon the side of Russia.

The position of Russia is still more startling. In the struggles of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries Britain was almost always on the side of Russia; then for two generations she was taught that any increase of the power of Russia was a particularly dangerous menace. That once more was a decade ago suddenly changed, and Britain is now fighting to increase both relatively and absolutely the power of a country which her last war on the Continent was fought to check. The war before that which Great Britain fought upon the Continent was fought in alliance with Germans against the power of France. As to the Austrians, whom Britain is now fighting, they were for many years her faithful allies. So it is very nearly true to say of nearly all the combatants respectively that they have no enemy today that was not, historically speaking, quite recently an ally, and not an ally today that was not in the recent past an enemy.

These combinations, therefore, are not, never have been, and never can be permanent. If history, even quite recent history, has any meaning at all, the next ten or fifteen or twenty years will be bound to see among these ten combatants now in the field rearrangements and permutations out of which the crushed and suppressed Germany that is to follow the war—a Germany which will

THE NEW-BORN AMERICAN LEGION

A Gigantic Card Index System to Supply Information That Would Result in an Army of Over 200,000 Citizen Soldiery.

By Richard Barry.

THE first week of the new-born American Legion, which came into existence Friday, Feb. 26, has been one of such stirring events as attend only on the birth of a great idea and one destined to long and vigorous life. It has been fathered by some of our greatest names, while those high in authority have stood as sponsor; it has been denounced by self-appointed defenders of the national peace, and "investigated" by the Government. Most important of all it has met a universal and heartfelt response from every walk in life throughout the nation.

Naturally such an infant would be misunderstood. Let me explain its origin, meaning and purposes.

Months ago an adventurer, E. D. Cook, who has since disappeared and is now lost (he may be off to some Central American State or to the European War) wrote a short letter to a magazine which publishes such things among its advertisements, suggesting that some one form a body of men with experience in frontier life who, in case of war, could be instantly gotten together and who could feel that, in the event of any hostilities, they would be rubbing shoulders with fellows they could trust in an emergency and not city greenhorns or country "rookies."

It was the sort of an idea, in time of peace, that, in war, gave birth to the Rough Riders, seventeen years ago. The letter was published, obscurely, among many others, but, unlike the others, it received an instant and numerous response. The editor was promptly swamped with the replies, for which he had no use in his magazine, and he asked a friend, Dr. J. E. Haussman, an ex-officer of the regular army, who had spent many years roughing it in foreign lands, to answer the letters.

From this episode, in a few weeks, grew the American Legion. The number and nature of the replies indicated that an army of over 200,000 men could be raised in the United States immediately among those who already had either actual military experience or something approximating to it. These would be strictly, to use President Wilson's phrase, "a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms."

It became apparent immediately that while the idea was too big for private or individual exploitation it could hardly have official cognizance, as the enrollment of any body of men for a military purpose can be made only with a legislative sanction. Some of the most prominent men in the country were approached to solve the problem and were asked, if possible, to stand sponsor for the idea. Among these were Senators, Governors, ex-members of the Cabinet, Mr. Roosevelt and General Wood.

Without exception these eminent men approved the idea and a number of them wrote letters to that effect. The officers of the army and navy explained that while they could not officially recognize the order, privately they would lend their approval and assistance to it, "for the good of the country." Meanwhile letters were written to the Secretary of War and to the Chief of Staff of the Army in Washington outlining the scheme. But these letters were evidently laid aside, for when the public announcement of the organization of the Legion came last Monday and the press of the country, almost without exception, carried the news on the front page, instant requests came from Washington for "full reports" and an "explanation" of the Legion.

This "explanation" of the Legion its officers are only too willing to give, as its chief purpose in existence is to supplement the activities of the War Department and to be of subsidiary service to the army.

Meanwhile prominent pacifists, feeding ardent imaginations on meagre information, saw in the new movement a sinister demonstration of militarism. It was denounced from platforms and by letter and by word of mouth from all parts of the country. These inflamed defenders of the integrity of the dove of peace saw in a conscientious effort to accurately tabulate the military resources of the nation a gigantic plot to fasten on the American people the iron collar of the Teutonic system. Others went further. They saw in the new movement an attempt to involve the United States immediately in war.

The American Legion has neither purpose nor possibility of war incitement. It is nothing but a card index system on a gigantic scale, devised to supply information and an unofficial paper organization which would be invaluable the moment war was declared.

The Government of every first-class nation, except the United States and England, maintains a bureau which keeps always on hand the information which the American Legion now proposes to gather, gratis, for our army.

England, at the outbreak of the present European War, learned a terrible lesson. Secure in her confidence in the

Capt Gordon Johnston USA

adequacy of her army and the size and strength of her navy, she did not have for instant consultation, as had France, Germany, Russia, Austria and Italy, complete lists of the men in the empire who were both willing and able to bear arms or render military service. It has taken months for her to rectify the error of her unpreparedness, and to properly assign to the places for which their civil life has fitted them the men who have responded to the call to the colors.

The mere labor of classification is one of infinite detail, requiring months. At the beginning of our Spanish war there was terrible confusion and mystifying delay. Why? Because the men of the country were unwilling to fight? Not at all. There were only too many anxious to fight. The difficulty lay in the inability of the army organization to properly classify and place the volunteers in a short time. The loss of money, lives and honor was frightful and the loss of time, had our foe been worthy of our steel, and not decrepit old Spain, would have been a military fatality.

One illustration in the present case of England will illustrate how invaluable to that country would have been a Legion such as is now being organized in this country. The English Army, prior to the present war, had been maintained with the expectation of Colonial work, never with the idea of work on the Continent, among the nearest neighbors of John Bull. Thus, while the army was equipped with interpreters who understood the dialects of India and of Africa, it had no interpreters who could speak French, German or Belgian.

The war came without warning. There was no time to get Englishmen, in any force, who could speak the Continental languages, especially French. The army was hurled into France without interpreters, and existed in that way for months. In the intervening time enough Englishmen who can speak French have been recruited to supply at least two to every regiment. This, needless to say, means increased efficiency, often to an alarming degree.

When the Janapese Army went into Korea every company had a Japanese who could speak the language of the new country, and the Japanese General Staff had in its secret lists the names of every man in the empire who could speak either Korean, Chinese or Russian, or any dialect thereof.

When the German Army went into Belgium it had with every company three men who could speak the language, and whenever a commanding German officer entered a Belgian village he possessed a list of the principal citizens and could call them by name. That is one side of military efficiency.

In the event of war with any country except England and Canada the United States Army would be sadly in need of interpreters. Among the other things that it intends to find out the American Legion proposes to keep on constant file a list of able-bodied American citizens who would be willing to fight for their country and who also can speak either Spanish, Japanese or German. Then, in the event of hostilities, the commanding officer of the United States Army would be able, within a few hours, to locate exactly the number and kind of men he might require.

A false idea has gone out that the American Legion desires to enroll a huge body of men who will degenerate into "cannon fodder." Nothing could be further from the truth. The men of the Legion will never see each other unless war comes. They never meet. They never march. They have no organization, no officers. None of them is taken a single day from his work. He spends neither time nor money. The annual dues are twenty-five cents a year to cover the postage and clerical work of maintaining the central office.

Commander R.K. Crank U.S.N.

It is all involuntry. Four times each year each member is expected to notify the central office of his address and his physical condition. And in the beginning he is not accepted for membership unless his training, life or calling is such as would fit him, without further effort, for some definite use in a military campaign.

Those who wish to join are urged to make no claim for membership unless their experience and knowledge are such as to be of real value to an army or a navy in the field or at war. In each case this experience and knowledge must be clearly specified, as well as its place and duration.

The ordinary business man or clerk in a city is not available for the Legion, unless he has had such experience. Hundreds have been refused, much to the regret of the organizers, who wish for practicability and efficiency in their lists rather than a large number, though there is no limit to the size of the Legion.

To insure this practicability officers of the army, navy and marine corps will pass on each application, and will act in an advisory capacity to the Executive Committee of the Legion. Captain Gordon Johnston, aid on the staff of General Wood, will act for the army, and Commander R. K. Crank, now stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will pass on men available for the navy. These officers perform their services voluntarily and not officially as United States officers.

Captain Johnston, who has seen varied service in all parts of the world, has found a great stimulus in the widespread response that has poured in on the officers of the Legion. He has had offered to him the services of clergymen, novelists, playwrights, bankers, editors, business men, clerks and poets.

"It is too bad that a lot of these fellows will have to be refused," said the Captain, plunging into a sea of letters that had been sent to him, and barely able to hold his chin above the surface, "but a millionaire doesn't look as good to me as a telephone linesman, and this novelist, who you say earns $30,000 a year, will have to step aside for a waiter who can speak Spanish. Here's a boy with a motor cycle, and he looks better to me than the President of a bank. Here's a fellow who will qualify."

He handed me a postcard and I read on the back: "Please let me in. I am cook, 40, fit as a fidel."

The offices of the Legion have been opened in the Maritime Building in the shadow of the Custom House, and if one desires a faint idea of what might happen if the country really went to war let him look in on the strenuous activities of a handful of clerks who are attempting to cope with the avalanche of applications that has almost swept away the slim beginnings of the Legion.

It will be weeks or months before the organization can be fairly on its feet. How much better to have this confusion now instead of a few days after war is declared. In the beginning a thousand application blanks were printed. They were devoured the first day. An order for 50,000 was then placed and another order has been given. It is estimated that the Legion will number at least 250,000 by June and perhaps 500,000.

As a matter of fact, the Legion is doing in public, and under the scrutiny of not-always-friendly publicity, what nearly every Government except ours accomplishes in secret. One assurance given each applicant is that the information concerning himself which he furnishes will be absolutely confidential. But in its methods, purpose and extent the Legion holds nothing secret.

An attempt was made early in the week to show that the War Department was hostile to the enterprise. Until the quarters in the Maritime Building could be secured, and only over Sunday, the effects of the Legion were placed in one of the vacant rooms of the Army Building. It was never intended that they should remain there permanently, but when they were taken out to their permanent quarters on Monday it was widely stated, and even published, that the superintendent of the building had "ordered the Legion evicted." The Legion could not very well be evicted when it was never there.

Others saw in the movement an effort of Mr. Roosevelt to capitalize for his advantage the latent war spirit. But Mr. Roosevelt was only one of the sponsors for the movement, and not its prime factor, although he did say, in a public letter, that if war came he should go to the Legion for permission to raise from its members nine regiments, or a division, of cavalry.

The organization of the League is such that in the event that Mr. Roosevelt did want to organize a division of cavalry from its members, he would be obliged to satisfy the Executive Committee first, and any one else would be under the same compulsion. After that, however, Mr. Roosevelt, or any one else (Uncle Sam, for instance,) could save from four weeks to four months of time and considerable expense in gaining access to the roster of the Legion.

To one who has observed the direct military efficiency of modern Governments this "beating of the devil around the stump" has its ludicrous and its pathetic side, yet it is a sane and measurably efficient effort of disinterested, patriotic spirit in bolstering up our military inefficiency.

WANTS TO GIVE AWAY HIS MILLIONS

William F. Cochran, Socialist, Who Inherited a Fortune Made in Carpets, Invites Suggestions as to How to Get Rid of Wealth.

A CERTAIN young man of Baltimore inherited a large fortune. And now, while enjoying its benefits, this young man is in doubt as to his right to retain the millions. He is convinced, by the laws of justice and the teachings of Christ, that it is not his to use as he pleases.

This man is William F. Cochran, brother of Alexander Smith Cochran of New York, famous as a yachtsman. He is a grandson of Alexander Smith, who started the great carpet factories at Yonkers, now among the largest in the United States and employing thousands. It was his grandfather who founded the fortune now troubling him. But the grandfather founded it on a system which the grandson is inclined to oppose.

William F. Cochran of Baltimore is asking—in all seriousness and with intent of carrying out his convictions when formed—himself and all who have thought about such questions whether he should retain the money, whether it is immoral to keep it, whether it is unrighteous for any man to remain rich.

Mr. Cochran is a Socialist, a Christian Socialist, besides being a champion of the cause of labor and a leader in temperance movements, because in his view temperance is the first step on the road to freedom for the workingman. He is the man who, by the force of his enthusiasm, committed the Maryland Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church to the cause of national prohibition.

But what is he to do with his money? When he is convinced that the system under which his fortune was made was and is iniquitous, that the inheritance laws of today are unfair, that wealth obtained through an iniquitous system should not be kept—what is he to do?

This problem was considered last Sunday in a Baltimore church. Mr. Cochran had delivered an address on the "Passing of the Idle Rich." He admitted that the idle rich were not passing with any degree of speed. An open discussion followed, but no solution was reached.

Mr. Cochran was subsequently seen in his office, and asked to give his view of what disposition of his wealth should be made by a young man who did not want to keep it. Said Mr. Cochran:

"The least a man can do, when the system under which he has profited at the expense of other people's labor is called in question, is to make a firm resolve to use that wealth, or so much of it as he can refrain from expending for his own personal uses, upon the breaking down of customs and public opinion which sanction the system.

"It must be apparent to some of the young men of the country who have come into the possession of large fortunes without so much as lifting a finger to produce the wealth with which they are presented that a code of ethics and morals which sanctions such practices must be faulty and will lead to the disintegration of any society of civilization that tolerates it.

"Under these circumstances, if they have any sense of patriotism—to say nothing of Christian moral and ethical standards—they will be willing to surrender their prerogatives and privileges and vote against their own interests, if need be, in helping to change such standards and customs.

"Whatever might have been Christ's motive in demanding that the rich young ruler who came seeking advice make distribution to the poor, I cannot but believe, should the same advice be sought today from the same source, a similar answer might be given. I believe that if you found yourself through inheritance a millionaire, no greater service to society could be rendered than helping to make the rise of future millionaires impossible.

"Authors who have strengthened me in my conviction are Walter Rauschenbush, author of 'Christianizing the Social Order,' particularly his chapter on the tragedy of Dives; and Prof. Albion Small, recent President of the American Sociological Society, in his book 'Between Eras.' Prof. Small riddles the present system with his piercing arguments, holding up to ridicule the many absurd assumptions upon which our industrial life is built. I believe that an army of students of society will agree with him in saying that we are today living on a diet of cold storage economy."

William F. Cochran.

At the church discussion last Sunday attempts were made by various speakers to settle the problems of the world in various ways. One man said that all troubles would be banished if the laboring men would only organize at the point of production and at the ballot box. Mr. Cochran agreed with him, but pointed out that neither the method of such organization nor the programme to be followed afterward had been devised.

Another man offered to relieve Mr. Cochran personally of his wealth and the attendant problems. But Mr. Cochran pointed out that he was not throwing his money away just for the fun of seeing it go. Yet another man said that the whole matter would be solved if all millionaires were men of imagination and vision—and Mr. Cochran beseeched him for the vision. Another prophesied that if Mr. Cochran would hold his wealth until the coming social war he would lose it without worrying over the method. Mr. Cochran said it was his aim to use his wealth to change conditions before this war came. One positive young man told him that all rich men were rich through robbery and should return their money to those robbed, but admitted, on being questioned, that the poor robbed as well as the rich. A gray-haired woman arose and denounced the system as the cause of it all, and Mr. Cochran replied that his chief purpose was to find the best means of ridding America of the system.

Some time ago Mr. Cochran declared before the Ministerial Union of Baltimore that he would gladly give up all his wealth if a new social order were brought about thereby. At that time he said:

The joy of having abundance is terribly mitigated when one is confronted with the sight of and appeals from people living under the opposite conditions. It seems all wrong. I have come to the point where I would gladly give up my comfortable country home and occupy the humble house of an overseer if a new social order were to be brought about thereby.

The present state of affairs has been brought about by the transition from one age to another, and also through industrial, economic, and political injustice. Social justice fails when through industrial injustice people are made to live and work under conditions which are impossible, when industry works under the rule of destructive competition, and of might making right. The laborer has to exist on less than living wages.

There can be no social justice when the injustice of our economic order allows nine-tenths of the money to rest in the hands of one-tenth of the people. There can be no social justice when through political injustice people are defrauded of their share in the government, when the power originally delegated in trust to the politicians has become usurped.

It is to be remembered that this was said by a millionaire and a part employer of 7,000 people. He continued:

Why hasn't this condition been avoided? Isn't it because the Church almost from the start misinterpreted her function, making of herself the end instead of the means? That it is the task of the Christian Church to usher in this new era of social justice is just beginning to dawn on the minds of the people. There are encouraging signs on all hands; while still the strong oppress the weak and the great tread down the little, the cruel are at last becoming afraid of public opinion, and kind men are more daring in their schemes of alleviation and wise men are more solicitous.

At another time, in the hottest of local option fights in the Maryland Legislature, Mr. Cochran declared in an advertisement:

I am determined to concentrate upon this question such resources as I have available for Christian and philanthropic work.

His reason for this declaration was as follows:

Like many others who have been touched and awakened by the growing spirit of social democracy, I have come to see that the Church and other social agencies can never have a fair chance so long as a vicious special interest like the liquor traffic is permitted to debauch our citizenship and dominate our political life, and then, through its influence upon the electorate and our legislative bodies, put heavy if not fatal handicaps upon all forms of Christian activity.

In Mr. Cochran's search for light as to what to do with his money he has become a friend of Bouck White. He is also a friend of Bishop Williams, the Episcopal divine; of Edward Ellis Carr, the Socialist editor of Chicago; of Charles Stelzle, and others.

THINGS YOU HEAR IN THIS TOWN

Truly Hard Luck.

THE generous citizen had been approached three times that day by beggars who claimed that they were in hard luck, and to each of them he unhesitatingly gave money. But when he was accosted by the fourth alms seeker, who also asserted that luck had been against him, the G. C.'s liberality tightened.

"I'll tell you what I'll do," said he to the seedy-looking individual. "You tell me the story of the cause that forced you to beg. If it's a case of genuine hard luck, I'll help you out; if it isn't, I'll call a policeman."

"Honest, Mister," said the beggar, humbly, "it was real, downright hard luck that caused me to come to yonse a-beggin.'

"A little while ago, Mister, I was a-standin' on the corner, holdin' in me hand the last bit o' money I owned—10 cents. I was tryin' to make up me mind how I should spend the dime, but it was hard for me to decide 'cause I needed three things an' the coin could only buy one. You see, Mister, I needed somethin' to eat, I needed a shave, and I needed a drink.

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"Get something to eat and get shaved, but leave drink alone," he advised.

War Dreams.

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"That's nothing," said another woman, wearily, "I'm all tired out from the dream I had last night. Every time news was reported of a German advance I had to plant a telegraph pole, and I'm all worn out this morning."

A man joined in. "Well, I crossed the Alps last night, and I'm some tired, too. I thought I was Hannibal marching to help the Allies, and I was going to show 'em just how to lick everything and everybody."

"Ugh!" chimed in another dreamer. "My dream was worse than any of those. I was appointed crown undertaker by Kaiser William and I had to bury all the dead in a certain time or have my head chopped off. I guess it was a nightmare, for I woke myself by my own heavy, labored breathing."

The office girl had this yarn to tell:

"I dreamed I was arrested as a spy. I don't know which country arrested me, but when I tried to explain that I was an American all I could say was to decline the Latin noun 'mensa.' Imagine it! I haven't declined Latin nouns since my high school days. But in my dream I'd go into 'mensa, mensae, mensae, &c.,' every time I opened my mouth. And, of course, every one knew I was a spy when I talked that way. I woke up in a cold sweat, and I never want to see a bit of Latin again."

"And I dreamed," said a stenographer, "that I was in the midst of the conflict and had to typewrite a page between every cannon shot. Something fearful was going to happen to me if I did not make good. I'm glad I woke up early this morning, for if I'd slept an hour longer I know I'd have lost my nerve and have missed getting that page written on time, and then what?"

SOMETIMES

DESPITE the ofttimes anguish of the soul,
Sometimes we touch our goal;
Sometimes the skies seem fair
And everywhere
Life blossoms and our joy is whole.

Beyond the Stygian darkness of our night,
Sometimes there shines a star;
Fools though we are, we recognize its ray,
And, pausing, take the way
Enjoined upon us by its play of light.

Is it not true, we nothing do
Who never rise and dare?
What difference need it be
To thee or me
What name the star shall wear?

EDNA MEAD.

WANTS TO GIVE AWAY HIS MILLIONS

William F. Cochran, Socialist, Who Inherited a Fortune Made in Carpets, Invites Suggestions as to How to Get Rid of Wealth.

A CERTAIN young man of Baltimore inherited a large fortune. And now, while enjoying its benefits, this young man is in doubt as to his right to retain the millions. He is convinced, by the laws of justice and the teachings of Christ, that it is not his to use as he pleases.

This man is William F. Cochran, brother of Alexander Smith Cochran of New York, famous as a yachtsman. He is a grandson of Alexander Smith, who started the great carpet factories at Yonkers, now among the largest in the United States and employing thousands. It was his grandfather who founded the fortune now troubling him. But the grandfather founded it on a system which the grandson is inclined to oppose.

William F. Cochran of Baltimore is asking—in all seriousness and with intent of carrying out his convictions when formed—himself and all who have thought about such questions whether he should retain the money, whether it is immoral to keep it, whether it is unrighteous for any man to remain rich.

Mr. Cochran is a Socialist, a Christian Socialist, besides being a champion of the cause of labor and a leader in temperance movements, because in his view temperance is the first step on the road to freedom for the workingman. He is the man who, by the force of his enthusiasm, committed the Maryland Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church to the cause of national prohibition.

But what is he to do with his money? When he is convinced that the system under which his fortune was made was and is iniquitous, that the inheritance laws of today are unfair, that wealth obtained through an iniquitous system should not be kept—what is he to do?

This problem was considered last Sunday in a Baltimore church. Mr. Cochran had delivered an address on the "Passing of the Idle Rich." He admitted that the idle rich were not passing with any degree of speed. An open discussion followed, but no solution was reached.

Mr. Cochran was subsequently seen in his office, and asked to give his view of what disposition of his wealth should be made by a young man who did not want to keep it. Said Mr. Cochran:

"The least a man can do, when the system under which he has profited at the expense of other people's labor is called in question, is to make a firm resolve to use that wealth, or so much of it as he can refrain from expending for his own personal uses, upon the breaking down of customs and public opinion which sanction the system.

"It must be apparent to some of the young men of the country who have come into the possession of large fortunes without so much as lifting a finger to produce the wealth with which they are presented that a code of ethics and morals which sanctions such practices must be faulty and will lead to the disintegration of any society of civilization that tolerates it.

"Under these circumstances, if they have any sense of patriotism—to say nothing of Christian moral and ethical standards—they will be willing to surrender their prerogatives and privileges and vote against their own interests, if need be, in helping to change such standards and customs.

"Whatever might have been Christ's motive in demanding that the rich young ruler who came seeking advice make distribution to the poor, I cannot but believe, should the same advice be sought today from the same source, a similar answer might be given. I believe that if you found yourself through inheritance a millionaire, no greater service to society could be rendered than helping to make the rise of future millionaires impossible.

"Authors who have strengthened me in my conviction are Walter Rauschenbush, author of 'Christianizing the Social Order,' particularly his chapter on the tragedy of Dives; and Prof. Albion Small, recent President of the American Sociological Society, in his book 'Between Eras.' Prof. Small riddles the present system with his piercing arguments, holding up to ridicule the many absurd assumptions upon which our industrial life is built. I believe that an army of students of society will agree with him in saying that we are today living on a diet of cold storage economy."

William F. Cochran.

At the church discussion last Sunday attempts were made by various speakers to settle the problems of the world in various ways. One man said that all troubles would be banished if the laboring men would only organize at the point of production and at the ballot box. Mr. Cochran agreed with him, but pointed out that neither the method of such organization nor the programme to be followed afterward had been devised.

Another man offered to relieve Mr. Cochran personally of his wealth and the attendant problems. But Mr. Cochran pointed out that he was not throwing his money away just for the fun of seeing it go. Yet another man said that the whole matter would be solved if all millionaires were men of imagination and vision—and Mr. Cochran beseeched him for the vision. Another prophesied that if Mr. Cochran would hold his wealth until the coming social war he would lose it without worrying over the method. Mr. Cochran said it was his aim to use his wealth to change conditions before this war came. One positive young man told him that all rich men were rich through robbery and should return their money to those robbed, but admitted, on being questioned, that the poor robbed as well as the rich. A gray-haired woman arose and denounced the system as the cause of it all, and Mr. Cochran replied that his chief purpose was to find the best means of ridding America of the system.

Some time ago Mr. Cochran declared before the Ministerial Union of Baltimore that he would gladly give up all his wealth if a new social order were brought about thereby. At that time he said:

The joy of having abundance is terribly mitigated when one is confronted with the sight of and appeals from people living under the opposite conditions. It seems all wrong. I have come to the point where I would gladly give up my comfortable country home and occupy the humble house of an overseer if a new social order were to be brought about thereby.

The present state of affairs has been brought about by the transition from one age to another, and also through industrial, economic, and political injustice. Social justice fails when through industrial injustice people are made to live and work under conditions which are impossible, when industry works under the rule of destructive competition, and of might making right. The laborer has to exist on less than living wages.

There can be no social justice when the injustice of our economic order allows nine-tenths of the money to rest in the hands of one-tenth of the people. There can be no social justice when through political injustice people are defrauded of their share in the government, when the power originally delegated in trust to the politicians has become usurped.

It is to be remembered that this was said by a millionaire and a part employer of 7,000 people. He continued:

Why hasn't this condition been avoided? Isn't it because the Church almost from the start misinterpreted her function, making of herself the end instead of the means? That it is the task of the Christian Church to usher in this new era of social justice is just beginning to dawn on the minds of the people. There are encouraging signs on all hands; while still the strong oppress the weak and the great tread down the little, the cruel are at last becoming afraid of public opinion, and kind men are more daring in their schemes of alleviation and wise men are more solicitous.

At another time, in the hottest of local option fights in the Maryland Legislature, Mr. Cochran declared in an advertisement:

I am determined to concentrate upon this question such resources as I have available for Christian and philanthropic work.

His reason for this declaration was as follows:

Like many others who have been touched and awakened by the growing spirit of social democracy, I have come to see that the Church and other social agencies can never have a fair chance so long as a vicious special interest like the liquor traffic is permitted to debauch our citizenship and dominate our political life, and then, through its influence upon the electorate and our legislative bodies, put heavy if not fatal handicaps upon all forms of Christian activity.

In Mr. Cochran's search for light as to what to do with his money he has become a friend of Bouck White. He is also a friend of Bishop Williams, the Episcopal divine; of Edward Ellis Carr, the Socialist editor of Chicago; of Charles Stelzle, and others.

THINGS YOU HEAR IN THIS TOWN

Truly Hard Luck.

THE generous citizen had been approached three times that day by beggars who claimed that they were in hard luck, and to each of them he unhesitatingly gave money. But when he was accosted by the fourth alms seeker, who also asserted that luck had been against him, the G. C.'s liberality tightened.

"I'll tell you what I'll do," said he to the seedy-looking individual. "You tell me the story of the cause that forced you to beg. If it's a case of genuine hard luck, I'll help you out; if it isn't, I'll call a policeman."

"Honest, Mister," said the beggar, humbly, "it was real, downright hard luck that caused me to come to youse a-beggin.'

"A little while ago, Mister, I was a-standin' on the corner, holdin' in me hand the last bit o' money I owned—10 cents. I was tryin' to make up me mind how I should spend the dime, but it was hard for me to decide 'cause I needed three things an' the coin could only buy one. You see, Mister, I needed somethin' to eat, I needed a shave, and I needed a drink.

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EDNA MEAD.

embrace, nevertheless, a hundred million of the same race, highly efficient, highly educated, trained for co-ordination and common action—will be bound sooner or later to find her chance.

If America should by any catastrophe join Britain or any other nation for the purpose of maintaining a "balance of power" in the world, then indeed would her last state be worse than her first. The essential vice of the balance of power is that it is based upon a fundamentally false assumption as to the real relationship of nations and as to the function and nature of force in human affairs. The limits of the present article preclude any analysis of most of the monstrous fallacies, but a hint can be given of one or two.

First, of course, if you could get such a thing as a real "balance of power"—two parties confronting one another with about equal forces—you would probably get a situation most favorable to war. Neither being manifestly inferior to the other, neither would be disposed to yield; each being manifestly as good as the other, would feel in "honor" bound to make no concession. If a power quite obviously superior to its rival makes concessions the world may give it credit for magnanimity in yielding, but otherwise it would always be in the position of being compelled to vindicate its courage. Our notions of honor and valor being what they are, no situation could be created more likely to bring about deadlocks and precipitate fights. All the elements are there for bringing about that position in which the only course left is "to fight it out."

The assumption underlying the whole theory of the balance of power is that predominant military power in a nation will necessarily—or at least probably—be exercised against its weaker neighbors to their disadvantage. Thus Britain has acted on the assumption that if one power dominated the Continent, British independence, more truly perhaps British predominance in the world would be threatened.

Now, how has a society of individuals—the community within the frontiers of a nation—met this difficulty which now confronts the society of nations, the difficulty that is of the danger of the power of an individual or a group? They have met it by determining that no individual or group shall exercise physical power or predominance over others; that the community alone shall be predominant. How has that predominance been secured? By determining that any one member attacked shall be opposed by the whole weight of the community, (exercised, say, through the policeman.) If A flies at B's throat in the street with the evident intention of throttling him to death, the community, if it is efficient, immediately comes to the support of B.

And you will note this: that it does not allow force to be used for the settlement of differences by anybody. The community does not use force as such at all; it merely cancels the force of units and determines that nobody shall use it. It eliminates force. And it thus cancels the power of the units to use it against other units (other than as a part of the community) by standing ready at all times to reduce the power of any one unit to futility. If A says that B began it, the community does not say, "Oh, in that case you may continue to use your force; finish him off." It says, on the contrary, "Then we'll see that B does not use his force; we'll restrain him, we won't have either of you using force. We'll cancel it and suppress it wherever it rears its head." For there is this paradox at the basis of all civilized intercourse: force between men has but one use—to see that force settles no difference between them.

And this has taken place because men—individually—have decided that the advantage of the security of each from aggression outweighs the advantage which each has in the possible exercise of aggression. When nations have come to the same decision—and not a moment before—they will protect themselves from aggression in precisely the same way—by agreeing between them that they will cancel by their collective power the force of any one member exercised against another.

I emphasize the fact that you must get this recognition of common interest in a given action before you can get the common action. We have managed it in the relations between individuals because, the numbers being so much greater than in the case of nations, individual dissent goes for less. The policeman, the Judge, the jailer have behind them a larger number relatively to individual exceptions than is the case with nations. For the existence of such an arrangement by no means implies that men shall be perfect, that each shall willingly obey all the laws which he enforces. It merely implies that his interest in the law as a whole is greater than his interest in its general violation.

No man for a single day of his life observes all the Ten Commandments, yet you can always secure a majority for the support of the Ten Commandments, for the simple reason that while there are a great many who would like to rob, all are in favor of being protected against the robber. While there are a great many who would like on occasion to kill, all are in favor of being protected against being killed. The prohibition of this act secures universal support embracing "all of the people all of the time"; the positive impulse to it is isolated and occasional—with some individuals perhaps all the time, but with all individuals only some of the time, if ever.

When you come to the nations, there is less disproportion between the strength of the unit and the society. Hence nations have been slower than individuals in realizing their common interest. Each has placed greater reliance on its own strength for its protection. Yet the principle remains the same. There may be nations which desire for their own interest to go to war, but they all want to protect themselves against being beaten. You have there an absolutely common interest. The other interest, the desire to beat, is not so universal; in fact, if any value can be given whatever to the statement of the respective statesmen, such an interest is non-existent.

There is not a single statesman in Christendom today who would admit for a moment that it is his desire to wage war on a neighboring nation for the purpose of conquering it. All this warfare is, each party to it declares, merely a means of protecting itself against the aggression of neighbors. Whatever insincerity there may be in these declarations we can at least admit this much, that the desire to be safe is more widespread than the desire to conquer, for the desire to be safe is universal.

We ought to be able, therefore, to achieve, on the part of the majority, action to that end. And on this same principle there can be no doubt that the nations as a whole would give their support to any plan which would help to secure them from being attacked. It is time for the society of nations to take this first step toward the creation of a real community; to agree, that is, that the influence of the whole shall be thrown against the one recalcitrant member.

The immensely increased contact between nations which has set up a greater independence (in the way hinted at in my last article) has given weight to the interest in security and taken from the interest in aggression. The tendency to aggression is often a blind impulse due to the momentum of old ideas which have not yet had time to be discredited and disintegrated by criticism. And of organization for the really common interest—that of security against aggression—there has, in fact, been none. If there is one thing certain it is that in Europe last July the people did not want war; they tolerated it, passively dragged by the momentum of old forces which they could not even formulate. The really general desire has never been organised; any means of giving effect to a common will—such as is given it in society within the frontiers—has never so far been devised.

I believe that it is the mission of America in her own interest to devise it; that the circumstances of her isolation, historical and geographical, enable her to do for the older peoples—and herself—a service which by reason of their circumstances, geographical and historical, they cannot do for themselves.

The power that she exercises to this end need not be military. I do not think that it should be military. This war has shown that the issues of military conflict are so uncertain, depending upon all sorts of physical accidents, that no man can possibly say which side will win. The present war is showing daily that the advantage does not always go with numbers, and the outcome of war is always to some extent a hazard and a gamble, but there are certain forces that can be set in operation by nations situated as the United States, that are not in any way a gamble and a hazard, the effect of which will be quite certain.

I refer to the pressure of such a thing as organized non-intercourse, the sending of a country to moral, social, economic Coventry. We are, I know, here treading somewhat unknown ground, but we have ample evidence to shew that there do exist forces capable of organization, stronger, and more certain in their operation than military forces. That the world is instinctively feeling this is demonstrated by the present attitude of all the combatants in Europe to the United States. The United States relatively to powers like Russia, Britain, and Germany is not a great military power, yet they are all pathetically anxious to secure the good-will of the United States.

Why?

It can hardly be to save the shock to their moral feelings which would come from the mere disapproval of people on the other side of the world. If any percentage of what we have read of German methods is true, if German ethics bear the faintest resemblance to what they are so often represented to be, Germany must have no feeling in the political sphere to be hurt by the moral disapproval of the people of the United States. If German statesmen are so desperately anxious as they evidently are to secure the approval and good-will of the United States it is because they realize, however indistinctly, that there lie in the hands of the United States powers which could be loosed, more portentous than those held by the masters of many legions.

Just what these powers are and how they might be used to give America greater security than she could achieve by arms, to place her at the virtual head of a great world State, and to do for mankind as a whole a service greater than any yet recorded in written history, must be left to the third and concluding article of this series.

EVEN A CAT MAY HELP A BOOK AGENT

How Tabby Provided One of Latter with Long-Sought Opportunity for Making a Perfectly Good Sale to a Rural Customer.

"QUITE a drizzle," said I, by way of greeting as the woman opened the door to my ring.

"Well, now, if that ain't true," said she, and looked up at the sky and around. "Come in won't you and sit down? Here, let me take your umbrella. I felt it comin'," said she, still harping on the weather, "and so I put this stockin' around my neck. The mister he laffed at me. But say, my throat was that sore!"

"She's like the rest of them around here," thought I, as I took the chair she offered me. "They never ask why you come. To a New Yorker accustomed to the forbidding system of bell boys, bells, etc., it seemed unaccountable. At any rate, I was in no hurry to explain my errand; the warm fire looked good to me after coming in from the damp air. Then again I was still young enough in the work to think it necessary to keep instructions in mind. I recalled the oft-repeated advice of my field manager. "Remember," he had said, "it's a book agent's business to be interested in anything being said; first because it is the only way to get an inkling of the customer's character and some general information, and, secondly, you'll find it proves advantageous to introduce the books by weaving them into the thread of the conversation, no matter how irrelevant it may be. Humor them by letting 'em ramble for about half an hour."

In the meantime the woman had been keeping up a rapid fire of conversation. "She's as delighted with the novelty of having a stranger to talk to as I am to sit back and listen for a change," I reflected. "Go ahead, don't mind me," I urged her mentally, my voice needs a rest. And I settled back comfortably to listen, not forgetting, however, to be on the alert for an opportunity to break in.

"Goin' over to Mrs. Brown's, too?" she said, looking at my prospectus, (evidently she had long ago guessed my purpose in calling,) "'cause if y'are it won't do y' no good. She can't buy books unless it happens she's got a couple of new customers to wash for, then maybe she might. What do you think that boy o' hern did last night? Took our Georgie to the movies and they didn't get home until well along half-past ten. She went chasin' all round town for 'em, and I was that upset I had to go to bed to keep from worryin'.

"Be you from New York?" she asked me suddenly, eyeing me up as if I had just entered the room.

"What makes you ask?" said I warily.

"I dunno," said she, "but I guess it's because you speak so uncommonlike." I wonder, thought I, if speaking "uncommonlike" meant keeping silent.

"Be you?" she insisted.

"Yes," said I.

"Huh, I heard that New York was a very wicked place; the movin' pictures are open of a Sunday and the men drink on that day like any other day. I never was to New York. I could have gone tho', cause the mister works on the railroad and used to have a pass for me. But they've taken them passes away now. Some say as the Director says as the woman used them too much. Well I'd like to know what they were there for.

"That pie," said she abruptly, and rushed into the kitchen.

"Come on in," she shouted out to me.

"Well, madam," thought I, your half hour's about up, and I picked up my prospectus and entered the kitchen.

"Careful for the cat," said she, as I pushed against the table.

"What cat?" said I, looking around. Sure enough, there on the kitchen table lay stretched the most wonderful cat I had ever seen. "What a find for a circus," thought I. It looked like an immease rug of white fur. I touched it and it rose. It was so unusually large and majestic that I stepped back in astonishment.

"Yes," said she, pleased at my expression, "it certainly is a wonderful cat. Look at that," and she passed her hand through the thick, white fur.

"That certainly is no ordinary cat," said I. "It belongs to one of the royal families of the animal kingdom."

"Well, now," said she, "I didn't know there was any such thing."

"My cue," thought I. "Why, of course," said I. "Look here," and I opened my prospectus to our book on animals and pointed to the tiger, lynx, &c. And then I went through the whole prospectus, carefully emphasizing the book on animals, in which her personal interest had been aroused because of the cat. She was so attracted by the pictures that she forgot to chatter.

"Only one thing as bothers me," said she, looking longingly at the book which I was just closing, "the mister he don't fancy these here installment plans."

"Madam," said I, scornfully and impeningly, "this is by no means the installment plan; this," said I slowly and impressively, "is wholly on the subscription basis."

"Well, now, if that ain't true," said she, and took down a cracked picture from the mantles and handed me a deposit on her order.

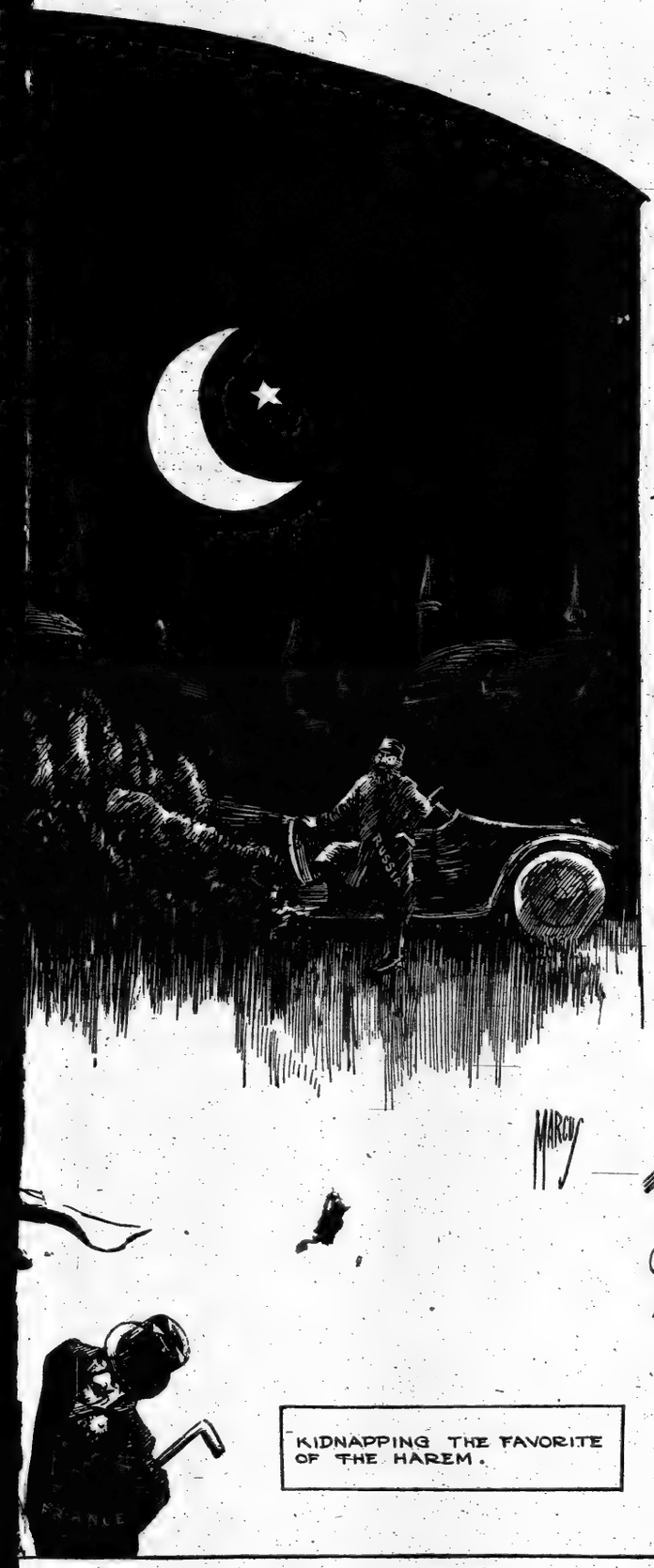
No book agent makes a hasty exit after getting an order. It tends to make the woman thoughtful and sometimes results in a cancellation. So I commended her on her intelligent understanding of the book.

"Well, I can't say as I ever saw much use in books before," said she, looking immensely flattered, however, but you somehow made me see it. Maybe its because you come from New York.

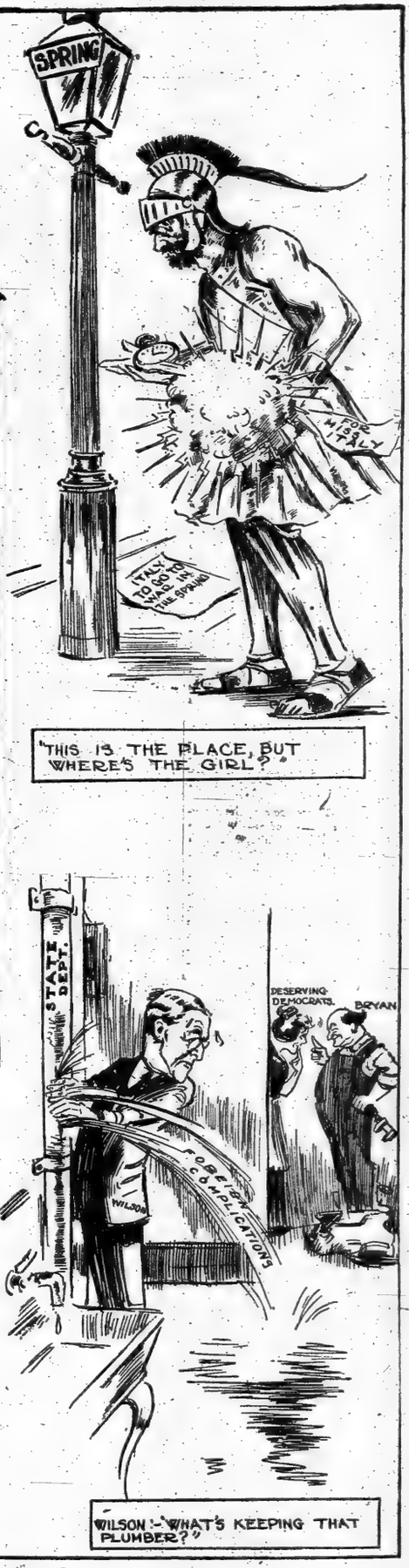
IMPRESSIONS OF TH E PASSING SHOW

HYPHENATED AMERICAN
US "DERNED IF I LIKE THAT DUET"!"

A TRUE FRIEND.
HARD TIMES: "JUST WHEN EVERYBODY WAS GOING BACK ON ME, YOU STOOD BY LIKE A PRINCE!"



KIDNAPPING THE FAVORITE OF THE HAREM.



"THIS IS THE PLACE, BUT WHERE'S THE GIRL?"

WILSON:-"WHAT'S KEEPING THAT PLUMBER?"

these not unusual changes, and tries to start a regular "pogrom" by accusing the suffragist of many looming terrors. The suffrage movement is charged with agreement with socialism—if not anarchism; with advocating Mormonism, sex war, race suicide, and free love. These last three I have never been able to see as coincident; they do not agree with one another as a working combination. The first two might, or the last two, conceivably, but not the first and last, or all three of them.

In the face of such charges and countercharges as these, what is the fair-minded voter to do? He wants to be reasonable, he wants to do the right thing for his country, he does not want to make rash experiments. What he should do is to study the facts.

So far from being the voice of "a few noisy discontented women," there is an International Suffrage Association, representing twenty-two nations. Only a few, as Spain, Turkey, and two or three others, are not so organized. The movement is one of long and steady growth, now very rapidly increasing.

So far from being "a dangerous experiment," woman suffrage is now an established fact; to some degree in twenty of our States and twenty other States and nations, even in Baroda, India, in Bosnia, in Württemberg, in Honduras, in the Province of Voralberg, Austrian Tyrol, in Belgium, in Canada; and to full extent in eleven of our own States and in one Territory, as well as in Australia, New Zealand, Finland, Norway, and others.

The voter may get the facts from the headquarters of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and see how widespread and how steadily growing is the movement. Then he should note that in our own country full suffrage has been exercised for forty-six years; and that each new State extending the right of suffrage to its women has done so after seeing it work in the State next door.

Since these voters were in each case men, he must admit that a majority of male electors in eleven States have been convinced of the advantages and disabused of the terrors of woman suffrage. The very worst thing that can be said about it is that it has not, at once, fulfilled the highest hopes of its most enthusiastic advocates. This may be freely admitted. Women are not gifted with any "innate" political superiority, any more than men. They come into the game as beginners, but they learn fast. Moreover, in all these Western States, the men preponderate in numbers, as they do in our country as a whole.

But while the negative charge can be sustained that women as voters have not instantly accomplished all some people thought they would, the terrible forebodings of the opposition cannot be sustained at all. In order really to justify their activity and alarm, they should be called on to show proof of the terrible results they so loudly prophesy. The burden of proof lies on them.

The pro-suffragist claim rests on right, justice, and the plea for larger service.

The anti-suffragist claim rests on an alleged resultant injury to society, to womanhood, to the home. Has this injury resulted anywhere on earth? Are voting women "unsexed"? Are marriages broken up, homes and children neglected, free love vaunted—with partial suffrage or with full suffrage?

Let the anti-suffragists lay before the voters clear proof of the deadly effects they prophesy, and incidentally they must explain the strange bewitchment of all those millions of Western men who extended the suffrage to women because they had seen how well it worked, and whose judgment discounts all this foolish terror.

Woman suffrage is not a lightning panacea for all human ills, any more than man suffrage; but it is not only as necessary as man suffrage, but more so in one way—for its educative and strengthening effect on the mothers of the country.

CASE AGAINST VOTES FOR WOMEN

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge Gives Reasons Why the Ballot Should Not Be Granted to Women.

By Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge.
President, National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

THE greatest political issue before the voters in 1915 is the question of woman suffrage. New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and probably Pennsylvania will decide whether women shall have the vote. Based on the Presidential vote of 1912, the political status of the six and a half million women in these four States will be determined by the votes of three million, seven hundred thousand men, at most, and yet neither suffragist nor anti-suffragist will contend that the women are voiceless, as well as voteless, on this question.

Since the man, the voter, is to decide this issue, both sides are addressing and attempting to influence his ballot for or against woman suffrage. On the suffrage side, we have pleas and promises covering many phases of the subject, but which reduced to their simplest terms are these:

1. That woman has a right to the ballot, or at least more right to it than man has to withhold it from her.

2. That without the ballot, one sex, or "one-half of the human race," or of the people, as they put it, has no representation in Government or legislation.

3. That the "world"—which seems to mean politics to a suffragist—needs its women, in order to introduce more efficient "public housekeeping," clean streets, pure food, better milk for babies, &c.

4. That thousands of women pay taxes and yet are not voters—a seemingly unjust interference with their right to be represented.

5. That woman suffrage has been tried in various—somewhat remote—countries of the world, and in eleven Western States in America, without producing any decidedly evil results such as some of its opponents prophesied, and without exciting among the people themselves, any strong movement for repeal of the grant of "votes for women."

All these pleas and promises, especially when put forth by the aid of the feminine arts of persuasion that the woman has cultivated throughout the centuries, seem reasonable. But did you ever hear of a political platform, Republican, Democrat, Progressive, Populist, or Socialist, that seemed unreasonable, until you heard the other side, or had acquired the data and the knowledge necessary to answer its arguments? Deciding wisely on a question is not a matter of intelligence, but of information. The intelligence of men—and of women—averages pretty much alike. The same sort of instruction will develop a surprisingly average education on the minds of Hottentot or Hindu, German, American, French, or English. Once in a while a genius arises who blazes the trail for humanity by the discovery of a new idea, but the fundamental average of intelligence is demonstrated by the fact that no invention, no art, that has once been left to the world as the legacy of genius has failed because the rest of the race was not intelligent enough to understand and use it. An Edison might make a poor umpire of a ball game, but not from lack of intelligence. A judge of the Supreme Court might render a ridiculous decision in judging points at a stock show, but not from lack of intelligence. A woman would make a poor voter, but not from lack of intelligence. Mistakes in either case would be due to want of information on the subject at hand.

Evidently, then, what we desire and must have before we can render a just decision, is the other side of the question, on the points involved in the suffrage pleas.

1. Woman's right to the ballot, like man's right to the ballot, is based on one, and only one, consideration—the question of the greatest good to the greatest number. It is the State's right to regulate, modify, extend, or withhold the franchise in connection with any class or sex in the interests of the common good. That woman suffrage would add a new expense to the State and another duty to women is universally admitted, and, therefore, its proponents must prove conclusively that its establishment would benefit the whole people and compensate for this expenditure of energy and money. A prophecy, a promise, or a hope is not a proof; the only way in which we can judge the usefulness of an article offered for sale, or a question of public policy, is to examine how it accomplishes the purpose for which it is intended.

If woman suffrage is to benefit the State, it must be shown beyond doubt how it has done so in the places where it has been in effect for a generation or more; if it is simply to add a new freedom, or dignity, or benefit to women, it must be demonstrated that the women with the vote have attained superior laws and conditions to those that are accorded to them without the ballot. Otherwise, on the one score of not being worth while, we have sufficient reason to reject woman suffrage. Woman suffragists are proposing a doubled electorate, to support which an increase in the State budget is necessary. Therefore, the burden of proof rests solidly on the suffragists to show how the doubled electorate can or has become a better instrument of government for the people.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that not a single law, not one improvement, is or can be claimed as the exclusive result of the votes of women. The male suffrage States lead. In mothers' pensions, child labor, limitation of hours for working women, maternity acts, supervision of dairies, pure food, weights and measures, extension of educational facilities, improved sanitation, &c., the great Eastern States have worked out their social problems without woman suffrage to a higher standard than that reached by the States where women vote. On the other hand, a great increase in taxation, a multiplicity of useless laws, and a practical doubling of public office holding without any compensating gain for the citizens is the accompaniment of "votes for women."

2. Can one tax represent both? It is a question in politics parallel to a question in business as to whether one partner can represent a firm. As an isolated individual, an absolute unit of humanity, with no allegiance or attachment to any other unit, woman would seem to require a vote, if voting were the only means of adequately representing her in Government. But the unit of society is not the individual, but the family. Neither man nor woman is complete, but the complemental characteristics of both make up the whole into the smallest safe division of society, the family—a partnership for the propagation of the race and the happiness of men, women, and children.

No one would contend that the salesman does not represent the firm, nor that the factory foreman does not represent the firm. Thousands of partnerships exist, where one man sells what the other makes—neither can succeed so well in the other's place, and each fully represents the business as to the respective fields of production and distribution.

As an actual fact, readily ascertained by Government statistics, the partnership of parentage, the union of one man and one woman in marriage, is the most successful enterprise in the business of civilization. With all its faults and alleged failures, less than 1 per cent. of the persons who enter into this partnership dissolve it by divorce. On the other hand, it is so popular that over 60 per cent. of all males and 70 per cent. of all females over fifteen in the United States are married, while only 7 per cent. of the human race in America rounds out its "threescore years and ten" without embarking in this most vital business—the pursuit of happiness by men and women.

Feminism is the theory of individualism—an unnatural assumption of our

A RATIONAL POSITION ON SUFFRAGE

At the Request of The New York Times, Mrs. Gilman Presents the Best Arguments Possible in Behalf of Votes for Women.

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

WHEN a fair-minded man or woman, hitherto undecided, tries to form a clear judgment on the question of woman suffrage, and, to this end, listens to the protagonists and antagonists now so vigorously and ceaselessly discussing it, the effect is confusing. So much feeling is displayed; such passionate devotion on the one hand, such bitter animosity on the other, that the would-be reasoner is sometimes left more uncertain than before.

The march of events seems to be with the pro-suffragists; the weight of inertia and the easiest emotional appeal with the anti-suffragists.

On the pro side we find the combined zeal of other reforms, such as that of the W. C. T. U., and the majority, or, sometimes, the unanimous vote, of great organizations like the National Council of Women, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and the National Educational Association.

But the anti side has also great organizations working with it, immense and wealthy vested interests like those of brewers and distillers, and the powerful, though less open, influence of organized popular vices. It is by no means fair to assert that this unanimity of purpose means collusion. That two groups work to the same end does not show them to be in partnership. Because the churches so generally defended slavery in our antebellum days, does not in the least show any collusion with the business interests of the slave-trade or of the planters, but was perfectly compatible with a disinterested and sincere religious conviction.

In weighing the anti side of the argument we should not for a moment confound the high-principled earnest belief of some of these opponents with the unprincipled practical opposition of others.

On the pro side we are sometimes confronted with a degree of zeal which in itself is likely to antagonize, and with claims of millennial advantages which are not to be easily accepted.

The extreme range of the anti appeal is from a prophecy of absolute social destruction to an exhibition of a few women selling their votes. The extreme range of the pro appeal, from an analogous prophecy of tremendous social advantages to an exhibition of slowly improving conditions.

As for methods, the protagonists use arguments based on history, on biology, on sociology, on justice, on expediency, and on proven advantages; while the antagonists, in the main, appeal to our most deeply rooted habits and emotions, and seek to frighten us by the assertion of darkly hideous evil forces working under the comparatively blameless front of Suffragism.

What the practical public wants is clear reasoning and plain facts. That public, in America, is quite capable of making its own opinions if fairly informed.

As to reasoning, the general pro-suffrage ground is this:

Political evolution leads to a widening democracy, as the most just and serviceable form of government; democracy, to be most effective, calls for a competent and universal electorate; and if, because of temporary conditions, the electorate must be limited, it should not be limited on a basis of sex-distinction.

Along these general lines the pro-suffragists advance the time-honored arguments on which our present degree of democracy is based, with the appeal to common justice. They show that women as a class are but just emerging from a long historic period of undeniable cruelty and oppression; that every step they have made toward human equality has been bitterly and most unfairly opposed; that in every nation we have clear proof of the advantages of relative freedom for women or of the disadvantages of their oppression; that in our own nation women, though freer than heretofore, are still not treated as equals and cannot be until they obtain political equality; that, as human beings, women have precisely the same claim to the suffrage as men, and that, as women, they have not only special needs but special abilities to warrant their exercising this power.

They show that government is in process of evolution; that it becomes more and more an organization for public service, and that while under the absolute despotism of the past men might naturally refuse to be subject to women, they have no ground for refusing to have them as fellow-servants.

They very reasonably assert that if women are similar to men there is no ground for refusing them the ballot, and that if they are dissimilar to men that is the very reason why they need it; if the interests of the two sexes are identical, why fear their exercise of the suffrage? If their interests differ, both need representation.

Further, the pro-suffragists advance the special needs and special abilities of women. As to the needs, they show, past all dispute, the enormous injustice of men to women in the past, and the remaining injustices, still numerous and serious, though in process of gradual removal, such as inferior pay for equal work, exclusion from desirable positions, unfairness of situation in courts of justice composed entirely of the other sex, difference in punishment for the same offense, denial of the rights of parentage, unjust marriage laws, and many others.

They assert that it is practically impossible for one sex to represent or legislate for the other with real justice. If any man will imagine himself a prisoner for some offense against a woman, and as being prosecuted, tried, sentenced, and punished wholly by women, under laws made by women, he will perhaps see something of this difficulty.

As to the special abilities, they show that women by their natural instincts as mothers have a tendency to care for and protect the young, and that at present our young people are not properly cared for and protected by the State. The mother in the home does what she can, but the public care is given to pigs, cows, lobsters, wild game, more than to children. The appropriations for the protection and improvement of our cattle and our crops are not criticised; they are all advisable, but the children of the nation, it is pointed out, receive no such State assistance, and plainly need it.

Further, in our cities conditions exist which, whatever may be said of them as "necessary" to men, are most injurious to children. The pro-suffragists hold that a constituency of voting mothers would have a very different influence on the management of cities, on the cleanness of the streets, the building laws, the school accommodations, the general sanitary and moral conditions.

Again, adding to the original nature of women their long experience in housework, they hold that a constituency of voting housewives would at last bring into politics the largest class we have—hitherto so absolutely disregarded—the consumer. Our legislation and its enforcement has always been heavily modified by special classes of producers, each seeking for their own profit in manufacturing or selling, but no attention has been paid to the vast body of purchasers who had to pay that profit. Moreover, this housewifely experience, while perhaps developing a somewhat picayunish policy of economy, is held to be a useful offset to the present policy, so often extravagantly wasteful, sometimes so grossly dishonest.

The woman half of the community, speaking generally, is moral, industrious, economical, and devoted to loving, disinterested service. For this half to find political expression, the pro-suffragist claims to be an advantage to the State as well as the home.

Against these claims stands in the open the Organization Opposed to the Extension of the Franchise to Women, with argument and appeal; and, in the background, those other organizations, whose unbroken opposition shows how frankly our most evil interests fear the vote of women; whose appeal is to the weakness and vices of the community, and whose arguments are those of hard cash and political influence. The weight of these concealed arguments cannot be offset by an appeal to reason.

How of the open ones?

The Anti-Suffragist takes two basic assertions:

First, that political action is a sex-distinction peculiar to the male. Of course they do not put it so definitely. They say that there is an "innate" ability in men which enables them to act in political organization, and that women are "by nature" unfitted for it.

Second, that the essential duties of women as wives and mothers are such as to make it impossible for them to exercise political duties without neglect and injury to womanhood, the home, the family, and the child.

In support of the first position they bring many collateral and pursuant assertions, dwelling tenderly on the "divine" and "natural" laws which separate woman from man, on the deep and impassable gulf between them, which marks off so insuperably her sphere and method of action from his. This part of the anti position is heavily buttressed by quotations from the Bible and by appeals to our instincts, but is quite innocent of scientific backing or practical illustration.

The strength of this ground is not to be underrated because of its lack of scientific knowledge and clear proof. Ordinary human action does not depend on these things. Our conduct is far more heavily influenced by instinct, habit, and current religious belief than by logical conviction or even by observation.

In appealing to the oldest and deepest of all our long-inherited mental attitudes, that of sex prejudice, the anti produces great effect.

> A man convinced against his will
> Is of his own opinion still.

But a man whose "will" is aroused, stimulated, wooingly appealed to on its deep-worn old lines of action, is rendered still more difficult to convince.

Man is "a reasoning animal," but his power to reason does not exclude his power to feel. I have heard more than one man say he was against suffrage because his wife did not want to vote—yet one of the arguments advanced by the anti is that women are not capable of using the ballot because they would only reflect their husband's opinion!

Apropos of this last, and as an instance of the anti's appeal to the reasoning animal, I heard it solemnly advanced, in a recent anti-suffrage meeting, that women should not vote because they would either vote with their husbands—thus merely duplicating the vote—or against them—thus nullifying the vote!

Musing upon the objection, it appears that we should, therefore, disfranchise all men who vote as other men do, and also all men who vote differently! If it does not lead to that conclusion, where does it lead?

The second basic assertion of the opposition, that woman's duties as wife and mother render it impossible for her to vote intelligently, or to vote at all without neglecting the home, is also supported with a vast amount of emotion and no evidence. No, I am unjust! One instance has been advanced where a woman's bread soured while she went to vote!

With only these two bases—(a) that the female sex is incapable of political understanding, and (b) that the wife and mother is incapable of political action—there is need to import a good deal of extraneous subject matter to impress the audience.

For this purpose there has always been used that chief weapon of all antagonisms—calling names; religious antagonism, military antagonism, professional antagonism, sex antagonism—any or all of them invariably resort to this method; belittling, defaming, and misrepresenting the opponent.

The suffragist is not guiltless, freely accusing the opposition of conservatism, ignorance, lack of intelligence, mendacity, and so on; while the anti goes far beyond

NOTED CHEFS MAKE SOUP FOR POOR

The Great Hotels and Restaurants of New York Are Furnishing Food Free for the Unemployed.

SOUP for the unemployed. Those words would not seem to describe anything particularly toothsome, anything which might reasonably be defined by such adjectives as thick, rich, fragrant, delicious. Yet this adjectival array may properly be applied to the soup which New York is at present distributing to the jobless. For the soup is the product of the chefs of the Ritz, the Waldorf, the Vanderbilt, and other great hotels, as well as of some of the well-known restaurants. Besides, the soup is not made of "leftovers"; it is made of as good materials and made as carefully as if it were to be served at regular prices on the tables of the hotels and restaurants instead of to be given away by the pailful to the poor.

The plan of soup distribution was originated by George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, and two or three hotel and restaurant managers of his acquaintance. It was then taken up by the Hotel Association of New York and the New York Society of Restaurateurs. Hotel and restaurant men who have led the movement are Thomas D. Green of the Woodward, Albert Keller of the Ritz, Frank Case of the Algonquin, John J. Cavanagh, Thomas Healy, and Charles E. Gehring, Secretary of the Society of Restaurateurs and editor of The Hotel Review.

For a long time students of social problems had desired to utilize great plants and supplies of the hotels for the relief of the starving thousands, but they had been unable to decide upon a feasible plan. For a long time, also, the hotel and restaurant managers of New York had been willing to give food to the unemployed, but the problem of distribution had prevented them from taking action.

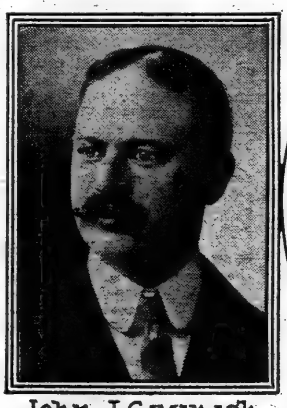
Mr. McAneny simplified things by borrowing a motor truck from the Charities Department. This truck went from hotel to hotel collecting great cans of soup, and then from relief centre to relief centre leaving them to be divided among the hungry and expectant men and women. Two or three days after this truck started on its rounds R. H. Macy & Co. offered one of their large motor trucks for the work, and the offer was accepted.

Experts in relief work have enthusiastically approved this plan from the first. The food reaches the people who actually need and deserve it.

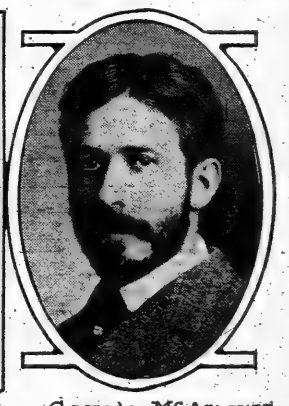
The first place selected as a centre of distribution for the soup was the Mayor's workshop at 344 West Thirty-sixth Street. Several hundred men are employed at this place making bandages for the American Red Cross. The pay for this work is 50 cents a day. The men are given a meal at noon, and now, as a result of the aid given by the hotels and restaurants, those that have families bring pails and carry them home at night filled with steaming soup.

For several days soup was distributed at 210 Fifth Avenue, where the Bundle Day Committee worked. Now this place is closed and some members of the force have been transferred to the other bundle day establishment at 44 East Fourteenth Street. Here large quantities of soup are taken daily. The managers have procured a number of covered cans, in which unemployed persons with families take the soup home.

The hotels and restaurants which already are contributing are as follows: Astor, Waldorf-Astoria, Vanderbilt, Marie Antoinette, Algonquin, Imperial, Manhattan, Park Avenue, Cumberland, Luchow's, Woodstock, Holland House, Brevoort, Earle, Flanders, Berkeley, Martinique, Woodward, Fourteen East Sixtieth, Collingwood, New Weston, Judson, San Remo, Laurelton, Le Marquis, Long Acre, Somerset, Reisenweber's, Pabst Harlem, Archambault's, Healy's, Terrace Garden, Churchill's, Garden, Jack's, Bustanoby's, Guffanti's, Cavanagh's, Billy the Oysterman, Halloran's, McAlpin, Belmont, Devon, Biltmore, and Ritz-Carlton. Many other hotels and restaurants stand ready to give their share as soon as their assistance is needed. The details of transportation and distribution have not yet been worked out sufficiently to permit all the hotels to be brought into the range of operation.



John J. Cavanagh
Pres. Soc'y of
Restaurateurs
(PHOTO BY OTTO SARONY CO)



George McAneny
Pres. of the Board of
Alderman.

The two motor-trucks were standing at the corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue early one morning recently when a TIMES reporter began his observations. He was accompanied by Mr. Louis Graves, who is at present superintending the work. Two tall cans of soup, so thick and rich it was almost a stew, and a great box of rolls were put on one truck. After a stop for soup at Reisenweber's, the truck went to 229 East Fifty-ninth Street. This is a building belonging to St. Thomas's Church. There was a sign on the door bearing the words "No More Men Wanted," but, undeterred, Mr. Graves and the reporter, followed by two soup-laden men, went up the steps and into the building.

Deaconess Schwarz was here found in charge of an industrial school of lively youngsters and a workroom full of bandage makers. After the soup and bread had been carried down into the kitchen, she gave her visitors a view of the workroom. There were hundreds of men there—young men and old, Italian, Irish, American, German, clerks, laborers—all sorts and conditions once, now made equal by poverty.

On a raised platform sat a trained nurse, himself an "unemployed," instructing recruits in the art of bandage making. At long tables sat the busy bandage makers, and among them passed certain of their number who had been given the task of collecting the bandages and distributing the material.

The men get a sandwich and a big cup of soup each at noon, and carry away cans of soup to their families at night. The bandages are given to the American Red Cross Society, which sends them to the nations of Europe. A glimpse of this room brought strikingly to mind the international character of this charity and its close connection with the European war.

These men, for the most part, were foreigners, citizens of the nations now at war. They had come to America, but the tragedy which had overtaken their native lands had reached them even in this peaceful refuge, depriving them of the means of livelihood. Then this same war had given them a living, since they were employed in making bandages for Europe's wounds. And, finally, they were being fed on soup made in American kitchens chiefly by Frenchmen, Germans, and Italians.

Now the great truck was rumbling and bumping over the cobblestones on its journey eastward. It stopped at the side door of Terrace Garden, scene of many a famous political festivity, and its passengers descended into that tavern's enormous kitchen. Chefs and assistant chefs and assistant-assistant chefs, who seemed to take a great personal interest in the gift, brought forward cans of savory soup. There were fifteen gallons in all, and a big packing case full of crisp rolls was added for good measure.

The soup truck turned and went a block west, then south to Thirty-third Street. Soon Mr. Graves and the reporter were standing on the immaculate tiled floor of the Vanderbilt's ultra-modern kitchen. Before them sat, on a high throne, a grave, white-clad man of ecclesiastical appearance, opening oysters with much dignity. Beside them were shining coffee urns, booths devoted to butter, and extraordinary, superhuman machines that boiled eggs for just the number of minutes indicated by the clock faces on their tops.

In the distance could be seen, through clouds of appetizing steam, great glistening caldrons around which white-clad figures darted, wielding mighty ladles. One of these figures emerged from the cloud and approached the intruders. He was the second chef.

"You have come for the soup?" he asked. "I will have it brought to you." He gave orders in French, and the soup was brought in its bright can. He lifted the lid with an eloquent gesture, exposing a fragrant mass—it was almost a solid—pink with tomato and diced carrots, and white with onion, rice, and potato.

"It is not made of leavings," he said. "It is made fresh, of good materials. I myself eat a cup of that soup every day at 11."

More orders in French were given, and a silver bowl and spoons appeared. The visitors tasted the soup, and their compliments to M. le Chef were sincere and strong. Then the procession went on its way through the radiant kitchen, the precious soup leading the way, carried by strong hands.

After the Waldorf had yielded up its ten gallons, the truck left Fifth Avenue and went west. Then it turned down Seventh Avenue to Twenty-sixth Street and stopped at Guffanti's. And there was Signor Guffanti himself seated beside a ten-gallon can of luscious minestrone.

But what was this between Signor Guffanti and his can of minestrone? It was a great metal tub—fragrant. "Enough for one hundred and fifty people," he said, lifting the lid and disclosing creamy-white spaghetti, blushing with tomato sauce. "And in this can is chicken."

The Astor yielded ten gallons of soup, and fifty loaves of bread. The rest of the morning's work was distribution—seventy gallons went to the relief centre at 344 West Thirty-sixth Street alone—and the return of the empty cans to the hotels and restaurants.

At all the relief centres the workers were grateful for the soup and they reported many expressions of thanks from the unemployed whom they daily feed. In numerous cases women and children were already waiting when the truck appeared, each with a little pail for the life-sustaining food.

LITTLE STORIES OF FACT AND FANCY

Defective.

A FARMER, in looking his car over one day, thrust a lighted match into the gasoline tank. The ensuing explosion laid him up for several weeks. On the first day that he was able to be about he visited the storekeeper who had sold him the stuff and demanded compensation.

"Why should I pay you anything?" asked the merchant hotly. "It was your own fault. You knew it was gasoline."

"That's all right, but this accident was caused by defective gasoline."

"Defective gasoline?"

"Yes, Sir. I've been sticking matches into gasoline that I've bought here before, and this was the first lot that ever acted that way."

The Sign's Request.

MANY a jest has been extracted from signs by persons who do not otherwise believe in them. But usually the wit belongs to the observer, and the sign is merely a silent and painfully unaware victim of the end to which it is put.

Occasionally, however, the sign asserts itself. There is one sign along the west bank of the Hudson that is almost Olympian in its satire. On one hand is the lapping river, while upward, on the other, tower the Palisades. At the foot of that threatening mass of rock are a few boulders—each a ton or so in weight—which have broken loose. The sign reads:

PLEASE DO NOT ROLL STONES HERE.

The One Unbroken Rule.

IN Washington there is a club where playing cards for money and various other things are forbidden. But on one occasion recently four friends who wished to have a quiet game of bridge decided that there would be no harm in a slight departure from the regulations.

Having found a retired corner, they had commenced to play, when one of them noticed that a waiter who was near was observing them. Wishing to avoid further disclosure, he called the waiter and said:

"William, I know you will not consider it your duty to inform against us. I presume that ere now you have seen the rules broken."

"Sir," said the waiter, gravely, "I have been in the service of this club for some years, but have never yet given any such information, although I have seen all the rules broken but one."

"And what is that one rule?"

"That of feeing the waiters, Sir."

He got his tip.

When Like Meets Like.

THE caller at the teller's window was very bald, but the teller inside had him beaten by a hair's breadth. There was still a straggling fringe around the outer border of the caller's head, while the teller's had long reached the stage where he brushed his head with a towel.

The caller had evidently imbibed rather freely that day.

He took a long look at the teller, smiled a smirking, quizzical smile, then reached into his vest pocket and extracted a fat cigar.

"Shay, old feller," he mumbled, thrusting the cigar between the window bars, "have one on me. Anybody that's as baldheaded as you deserves a treat!"

Sad, Too.

Mrs. Benham—I'm saddest when I sing.

Benham—I share your grief, my dear.

In the Wrong Place.

IT was on a rainy night that a man who had an important engagement, and only a short time in which to keep it, was walking fast, with umbrella raised and head bent to escape the rain. He needed a shave, and the sign "Hotel," seen dimly through the drops, suggested that he step inside and see the hotel barber. After glancing at his watch and noting that he had just about time enough for a shave, he entered the hotel and said to the first man he met:

"Will you please direct me to the hotel barber shop?"

The man addressed let out a loud laugh. "This is the Martha Washington," he said.

Principle.

Mrs. Given—Do you believe finding is keeping?

Weary Willie—Not in the case of work, mum.

One Dodge.

Knicker—Laugh and the world laughs with you.

Becker—Weep, and you weep a loan.

isolation—versus the fact of the family partnership; and against the duplication of the man's duties by the woman stands the whole evolution of the argument for the division of labor. If the man efficiently represents the woman in politics she has no more right to request a place as his rival at the polls than he has to demand a place as her rival in the preparation of the family food.

Besides, men and women are not competitors, but companions, and his "man-made laws" are no more apt to work injury to his wife than her home-made pastry is liable to poison him if he doesn't vote on its ingredients. Would woman suffrage be for or against the preservation of the family unit? The historian of the movement says: "There is nothing in the Constitution to the effect that the family instead of the individual is the true social unit." The sayings of well-known feminists, such as "the home is no more holy than the postoffice," and "the isolated household has been one of the chief causes of woman's ignorance and degradation," seem to indicate an enmity to this holy institution of the family that is not at all lessened when the President of the suffragists derisively describes the "antis" as "the home, heaven, and mother party."

Since there are over seventeen million of these homes in the United States, ninety-three per cent. of which are being run without servants, and more are being built every day, the women who stand boldly for the preservation of the home, gain, rather than lose, by such acknowledgments. The "isolated household" (antis are "old fashioned" enough to call it "home") happens to be several thousand-fold more common than the isolated individual who seeks to pose as the sole subject for political and social consideration.

The movement to establish the individual as the unit of representation is admitted by suffragists themselves to logically include the doctrine of "economic independence," which in turn is not only a blow at the family, but a most unfair measure to women. To deny the helpless mother or the sick wife the support of her husband, or to effect the same purpose by teaching the man that he is not responsible for the welfare of the woman he marries means that eventually State aid must be substituted for manhood in caring for the mother and her children.

Going back to our illustration of how information, rather than intelligence, is the necessary factor in choosing wisely, it is as undeniable that men acquire more information in political affairs than women as it is that women learn more about domestic duties than men. Here, then, enters another question: Are not women capable of acquiring and using this information as well as men? Most emphatically yes, but that is not the issue. Is it worth while? Would you ask an Edison to waste his time running for Mayor of West Orange when his efforts in his own line are of more consequence to the good of humanity? That is the question for women—the question of whether we ought to make a voter out of a mother. But all women are not mothers, and yet the Census tells us that the average woman must bear four children if the race is to survive, so marriage and motherhood deserve encouragement surely. The feminist who attempts to persuade you that we can "eliminate sex" is merely dreaming. One moment's thought on the difference between the father's and mother's relation to their common child is convincing on the point that the mother is not always as available for political duties as the father. Whereas, if she is to acquire all the information she needs to become a wise as well as an intelligent voter, she must attend all political affairs, "just like a man."

The need for wisdom, growing out of constant access to information on Governmental problems, that comes to the man in his daily life, is greatest where the population is densest. The eleven full suffrage States contain fewer women than Pennsylvania alone; while New York State's population exceeds the combined populations of all the other countries of which the suffragists boast. New York City's dwellings could house the inhabitants of seven suffrage States. The metropolitan district of Philadelphia could accommodate the population of five suffrage States, yet these States average twice the area of Pennsylvania. Persons, not territory, are what we must consider in politics, and every evil, every danger from the addition of women to the electorate, would be intensified here in the East on account of our larger cities and larger problems in government.

That the woman of Australia or Wyoming vote wisely in a sparsely settled community is no indication that the women who would vote in New York or Boston would do any better than the partially enfranchised women who vote in Chicago, and if they would not, then the late primary election in the Windy City is the index to a sufficient reason for not adopting woman suffrage here. If 150,000 women can do no better than help to nominate a reactionary Mayor, while one of the most respected citizens finds it necessary to remove to a State "with decent tax laws," woman suffrage is a rank failure. It has multiplied troubles, without furnishing one additional remedy or solution.

3. Does the "world" need women in politics? The focus of woman's work in the public interest is our greatest social problem—the child. Unless she succeeds in forming the foundations of honesty and character in youth, the State's laws will be always needed, enforced by men, in order to protect the people against her untrained offspring. Many of our prisons, and most of our reform institutions for juvenile criminals, could be emptied in one generation by a general specialization in old fashioned "home training" on the part of the mothers of America. The saddest sight in our country is when a mother must ask the State to confine a son or daughter whom she has failed to teach restraint, self-control, and respect for the rights of others. If conditions are corrupt, we can no more indict the men than the mothers of such men. If it is true, as feminists claim, that there are two standards of morality for the sexes—by whose consent does such a situation exist?

These are only a few of woman's peculiar problems, which, if she could solve, would do away with the necessity for much legislation that now exists. Laws are made to correct, repair, or confine the character that represents a poor human product of the marriage partnership, and we certainly cannot help the product by taking the principal partner off the job and putting her to making more laws to mend what she might better learn to prevent. When a business turns out cracked, broken, or inferior goods, it does not double the capacity of the repair shop—it investigates the construction department—but the suffragists have left "home, heaven, and mother" to the ancient "antis" and sought a place in politics to practice panaceas on the social evils that can only be abolished by parents' producing purer and better sons and daughters.

If the feminists, the suffragists, and the socialists suddenly dropped out of American life tomorrow not one cog would be lost in the wheel of human progress; if the women of the Western States were disfranchised next week neither the State nor the women would lose anything of advantage to security, social justice, or popular happiness.

4. Are the interests of taxpaying women represented in Government? How? By the same public opinion that represents the interests of the taxpayer who is a minor, an estate, a foreigner, or a corporation. That lack of a vote has never been alleged by any of these classes as a reason of protest against paying taxes, shows that taxes entitle one to nothing but protection to life and property, which women get as well as men. Moreover, since the question is one where the taxpayer's interest is toward the lowest price possible for his protection, he or she fares best in a male suffrage State where the taxes are least oppressive.

5. Why has woman suffrage never been repealed, the suffragists ask? If it is not a success, why has it spread over eleven neighboring States? In the first place, woman suffrage was tried and found wanting in New Jersey as early as 1807, and abolished in that State after election frauds in which women participated. Prominent women, jurists, and newspapers in the suffrage States have asserted repeatedly that the vote would be repealed if again submitted with the women voting. These are very significant and emphatic statements, considering how hard it is to get any sort of radical legislation repealed. Besides, seven of the suffrage States have adopted it since 1910 in regions where the political problems will not become acute enough for years to allow them to feel the full effects of feminism in Government.

Much more can be said in regard to the effect of political life on the women themselves, and here is where the chief danger lies. We would not be likely to have a woman President, even with all the women voting, or to feel that the women's ballots had exerted a marked influence on our general elections. The men would outvote them, on the whole, and retain their "tyranny" over woman. But, in massing numbers of female politicians behind minor candidates in congested districts in large cities, we would expose every venal woman to political as well as moral corruption. Every analysis of the recent Chicago vote shows that the women's ballots were more available to the men running against reform, and for a "wide-open town." Every serious minded person must question the way in which women's votes are helping Chicago. On the other hand, it raises the issue as to whether the average man desires his wife, daughter or mother exposed to such contests wherein she becomes only an "equal" to the sort of women who turn out for the "Hinky Dinks," and "Bath-house Johns."

"If politics is dirty, woman's talent for house-cleaning will clean it," the suffragists say, but instead, facts answer fancies again on this point by showing us that it is easier to soil and spoil the woman's spotless cloak of reputation and character than it is to use it as a mop for the mud of politics and attempt to save it from the stain. Right after the primaries in Chicago, we have one of the highest representatives of the "reform" element among the suffragists telling us that the women who supported the Republican candidate at the primaries will vote for the Democrat at the election because "the women want to be with the winner and not waste their votes." In other words, after swearing they were Republicans in order to vote at the primary—a declaration which they cannot legally change for two years—these women are going to "flop" to the Democrats at the election to be "with winners." This is the naivest confession of daring political duplicity we have ever heard.

It indicates impressively that political opportunism is, if anything, increased by adding women to the electorate, and in a situation where democracy's chief hope lies in encouraging at least two strong parties, the women's disposition to "flop" to the winner threatens a serious danger—the continuance of a party in such overwhelming political power that it might establish an oligarchy by abuse of patronage.

Woman's work is more important than politics. It is not that women could not take up politics, but that there is no one left to do woman's work if she does. The extent to which suffrage agitation detracts from charitable enterprises and relief work is appalling, and the chief aim of the "antis" is to remove the political occasion of such a deplorable deflection of woman's duties from her field of highest efficiency and greatest service to the State.

SCION OF FAMOUS FAMILIES IN SENATE

IMAGINE, if you can, a Congress meeting in Washington, among whose new Senators could be counted a scion of the Washingtons of Virginia, another of the perennially famous house of the Virginia Lees, yet another representing the only less famous Blairs of the day of Andrew Jackson and the "kitchen cabinet," another whose mother had lived in the White House as the intimate friend of "Old Hickory," and yet another descended directly from the War Cabinet of Abraham Lincoln.

Add to that a group of representatives of the Colonial aristocracy that founded Maryland and Virginia, that received its vast landed estates from the old Stuart Kings, that fought in the Colonial wars, that represented, through ancestral affiliation, some intimate association with half the Administrations that have presided at the White House from the beginnings of our Government, and, finally, include in that group the most intimate personal friends of the present Administration—that would be quite a notable representation of the old American aristocracy, wouldn't it?

Yet there is among the baby Senators of today one man who represents all this aggregated association of distinction and ancestry. He is Senator Blair Lee of Maryland—a Lee of Virginia, a Blair of the old Virginia-Kentucky-Missouri family of that name, a Gist of the Colonial Gists, distinguished for nobody quite recalls how many generations, a relative of the Washingtons.

The Lee stock "came over with the conqueror," if there is any American stock that can claim such a distinction. Their holdings in Virginia and Maryland date back to the time of Charles I., the first of the line being Richard Lee, who came as Secretary of the Colony of Virginia, and was given extensive landed holdings.

They helped to establish the early greatness of Virginia, they served in its burgesses, fought in its Indian wars, distinguished themselves in the old French struggle. "Light Horse Harry" Lee was one of this line. Not everybody, even of those who have read their history well, remembers that it was yet another of this family, Richard Henry Lee, who on June 7, 1776, introduced the resolution in the Continental Congress declaring the Colonies free.

That quality of diplomatic management which made a Lee a parliamentary leader in Revolutionary times appears again in the Senator Blair Lee of today. Senator Lee has been peculiarly skillful in handling conflicting, and sometimes hostile, elements in the course of his political career.

Senator Lee's mother, Elizabeth Blair, lived at the White House as a little girl, the protégée and intimate friend of the Jackson family. She was a pet of the hard-fisted old Tennessean, and her father, in turn, was a member of the "kitchen cabinet." He was, in fact, that Francis P. Blair who published The Washington Globe, who made it the mouthpiece of the Administration under Jackson and the sponsor of Democracy for a generation thereafter. He was the friend and counselor of Lincoln, when Lincoln had come upon the scene, and worked with him for reconstruction after the civil war.

In the olden days, when the Lees and the Washington family intermarried, the great manorial estates compassed a large share of the territory that now is and surrounds the District of Columbia. The Washingtons had their seat at Mount Vernon; the Lees came into possession of the magnificent tract that was the home of Robert E. Lee and is now Arlington Cemetery; the Blairs, somewhat later, attained yet other great tracts in and around the District of Columbia, and the ancestral home of Senator Lee, only a few hundred yards beyond the District line in Maryland, is one of the historic places of the country.

It was there that Senator Lee's mother, a woman who lived to be 90 years old and linked the Democracy of Andrew Jackson with the Democracy of Grover Cleveland, witnessed what she considered the most dramatic scene of a most dramatic epoch—the struggle between her father, Francis P. Blair, and John C. Breckinridge, his kinsman, over the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Senator Lee's mother, as a young girl, carried to Martin Van Buren, when nobody else dared face him with the unhappy tidings, the final news that he was defeated in his re-election campaign. The Senator's father was Samuel Phillips Lee, an Admiral in the old navy and a member of that branch of the Lee family which stood with the Union during the civil war.

Two sons, one just out of Princeton and the other preparing to enter, bear tribute to the affection with which Senator Lee remembers and regards his Alma Mater. He was a great football player at college, Captain of his team, and famous for his clean game, his insistence on team play, and his hatred of dirty work. One of the highest honors that can be paid to a Princeton man was achieved by Blair Lee when he was made master of ceremonies of the senior class. From those days dates Senator Lee's friendship for Woodrow Wilson, a friendship both personal and political, that continues to the present.

NEW YORK NOW ISSUES AN ALMANAC

It Will, It Is Hoped, Take the Place of the Old Patent Medicine Guides and Bear a Better Message for Health.

AN unusual official document, put forth by the State of New York, is the new Almanac of Health and Happiness which is now finding its way through post offices and rural delivery routes, to scores of thousands of people who reside in small towns and villages, and especially to the families of farmers from one boundary of the State to the other.

The Almanac is issued under direction of Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, Commissioner of Health, and its contents have been prepared by some of the foremost authorities in medical practice. The articles included in its pages treat of serious illness of many kinds, of diseases to which infants are exposed, as well as young people, those of middle age, and the aged. In every case the articles are written in the simplest of language, with an entire absence of technical terms, so they may be understood by any one having a knowledge of elementary reading of English language. And as a whole the enterprise represents one phase of the campaign for universal health education by which Dr. Biggs hopes to make the country districts as healthful a place of residence as are the great cities.

In former days people living in the city used to go to the country to benefit their health; today people go from the country to the city for the same purpose. Dr. Biggs is convinced that the death rate of the rural regions may be reduced so that it will be little if any greater than the death rate in New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, and other large centres. He is convinced, furthermore, that if residents of small communities, and farmers as well, really understood the dangers surrounding them they would introduce radical changes in sanitary conditions, the hygiene of home, school, shop and mill, and especially the care and nurture of children. It is for the purpose of arousing the rural population that he has been making exhibits at county fairs, grange meetings, expositions of various kinds during the past months, as well as circulating bulletins and general periodicals among 30,000 school Principals and others who come into constant association with children. But he wants to get still more closely to the individual life; and for this reason he projected, had written, and had printed the New York Health Almanac, which is now finding its way into a multitude of homes.

The Almanac reminds older people of the famous Farmer's Almanac of former generations, which hung in the kitchen where it could be readily consulted by any member of the family. Nearly every farmhouse in the land had such an almanac every year. Unless the Health Commissioner is mistaken in judgment, the chances are that the new almanac will achieve, sooner or later, as much influence and authority as the old Farmer's Almanac; and he hopes that it may be of even greater practical benefit, if that is possible.

The editor of the new almanac is Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, who, in a foreword, calls attention to the fact that happiness means much more than physical health. He writes:

> It means mental poise and moral power, efficiency, and beauty, both in individual and community life. We can have these things in rich measure without health. Darwin was a chronic invalid. Milton was blind, Pasteur performed his best work after a stroke of apoplexy. Yet there is not one of the good things we wish for that may not more easily be built upon good health.

Mental unbalance, moral weakness, poverty, ugliness, selfish isolation, he reminds the reader, often have their roots, in part at least, in some physical ailment. The hopeful part of it is that so much of this sorrow and suffering is preventable, and that each year more and more is being prevented. He says:

> The sanitary work of earlier days consisted largely in cleaning up offensive conditions which had little or no bearing upon health at all, and in attempting to control epidemics after they had broken out and much of the harm was already done. The new health work is quieter and less dramatic. It is preventive, not merely remedial—and it brings results.

Following this introductory word, the Health and Happiness Almanac gives in a single page a brief essay, "War and Peace," which calls attention to the fact that a million or so of men perished in battle during the last six months of 1914, and that many more were wounded, and continues:

> It is also tragic that a million and a half men, women, and children should have died in 1914 in the United States and that some three million people should be on the sick list all the time. The most fearful thing about the European war is that it seems to us at this distance so wantonly needless. Yet over 40 per cent. of our annual toll of civil death and suffering is needless also.

Of the 600,000 people who died needlessly in the United States during 1914, continues the article, 250,000 were infants, carried off before they had rounded the first year of life. Yet nothing is more certain than that nearly half of these infant deaths are preventable, and by simple and definite procedures.

> The children who escape the perils of infancy are next exposed to the attack of such communicable diseases as diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, and whooping cough. When the army of civil life is actually mustered in for active service the enemies typhoid fever and tuberculosis make their great frontal attacks. Finally the veterans of our army who have resisted all earlier attacks are exposed to their own peculiar dangers.

Diseases of the heart and arteries, Bright's disease, and cancer, together carry off 300,000 men and women every year, adds the Almanac.

> And we are face to face with the sinister fact that, while at every other point of the battle line we are at least holding our own, yet these diseases of later life appear to be actually on the increase. * * * Is it not time we mobilized effectively for public health?

The Almanac then sets out, in a page, its programme of constructive health work for the year 1915—which includes organizing infant welfare stations throughout the State; instruction of mothers in infant feeding and infant care; reducing still further the prevailing low death rate from typhoid fever by greater purification of water supplies; pasteurization of milk, more cleanliness in preparing foods and proper disposal of household as well as community wastes; the control of communicable diseases, the checking of the spread of tuberculosis, and extending through every section of the State the new campaign of health education.

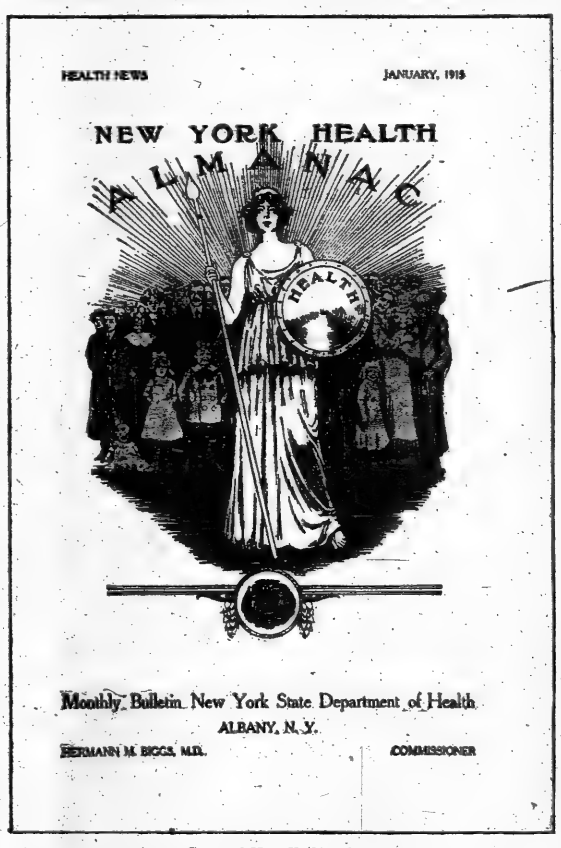
> The Commissioner of Health has set before the State a clear and splendid goal—the saving of 25,000 lives within the next five years.

From that point the Health and Happiness Almanac devotes two pages to each of the twelve months of the year; the right-hand page consisting of a plate with dates of the month and week, hours when the sun rises and sets, and the moon, and a list of important anniversaries. But the left-hand page for each month is that which differentiates this from other almanacs. There may be found a brief, comprehensive article, written by one of the foremost medical men of the country, and telling in plain, simple language, facts which few know about common illnesses, what to do in remedying them, and how to prevent them. And some of these little health articles are causing surprise to many a farmer's wife. Under the heading "April" is the following:

> Once people thought very little of diseases like measles and whooping cough. We know now that these children's diseases are really serious ones; that there are more deaths in New York State from measles than from typhoid fever, and about as many from whooping cough as from scarlet fever.

The page for April begins with a little picture of rural conditions at that time of the year, familiar to country dwellers, and of personal interest to them. The reader is reminded that Spring is beginning to stir in the air and to send the sap up into the young leaves. In the swamps there are already glimpses of vivid green, while in sheltered places crocuses and snowdrops are pushing up their gallant little heads.

> There are rooms in town and country, however, where the fresh Spring breezes and the bright Spring sunshine cannot enter, for the room is darkened, the mother is kept busy all the time soothing a fretful child. Out on the streets you see children who are up and about, but who cannot play with other children because of the spasms of coughing and choking which every mother nowadays knows enough to fear.



Cover of New York's Almanac.

Here follow the statements about death from measles and whooping cough, and the lower half of the page is devoted to a simple explanation of how to avoid those particular ailments.

The difficulty in guarding against them, says the Almanac, lies in the fact that they are most "catching" in the early stages, when even the physician cannot be sure what is the matter. Measles begin with a running nose like an orinary cold in the head, and at this time the discharges from the nose and throat are more virulent than even later on, when the rash appears and the child is put to bed. The same thing is true of whooping cough, which begins with an ordinary cough and may go on for days without any whoop to show what is the matter. If the child goes to school or plays with other children at this stage, the other children are almost sure to contract the disease if they have not had it already.

> The only way to check these diseases is for mothers and teachers and medical school inspectors to remember how dangerous they are, and to watch children carefully for signs of a cold or of any illness, and if there is a chance that they may have measles or whooping cough to keep them out of school and away from other children.

Special emphasis is laid on the dangers to young infants of the two diseases, which have been so common that in former years the average mother had no idea of their danger to child life.

> It is the babies with whom measles and whooping cough go hard. So particular care ought to be taken to keep those who are not perfectly well away from their little brothers and sisters.

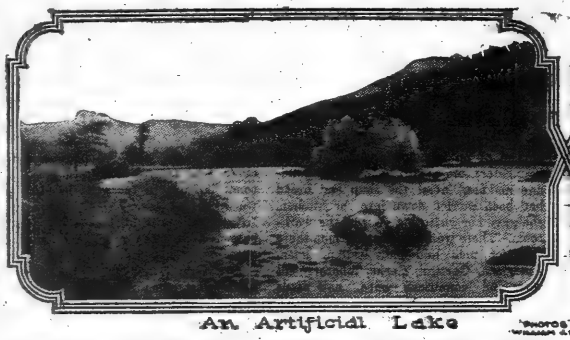
The April page concludes with a few lines in italic type saying that special circulars on measles and whooping cough may be obtained by sending a two-cent stamp for postage to the New York State Department of Health, Albany. This offer of a special circular is made in each of the pages devoted to some special disease.

The Almanac's health news page for the month of January is devoted to one of the commonest of ailments, that of the ordinary "cold in the head," and many persons who read it will find therein things they did not know before, especially about the care which one should use who has such a cold. Colds often behave just like any other communicable disease; one person in the family "catches" cold, and brings the germs home, and one after another the other members of the family contract it. The Almanac says:

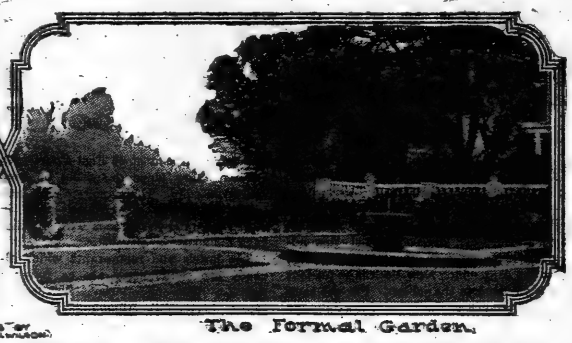
> If you want to avoid colds in your house watch for the first sneezes and try to keep the germs from spreading. Make the victim cough or sneeze in his handkerchief, and after the handkerchiefs are soiled put them in a special dish, cover them with water, and boil them for fifteen minutes. Boil the spoons and dishes he uses and keep him away from the preparation and handling of food that other people are to eat. Keep separate glasses for him. Remember that his hands are sure to be infected with "cold" germs, and that if they are carried to some one else's mouth the next case will be likely to follow. So make him wash his hands in running water before he handles things that other people use, and make everybody wash his hands before eating, and keep his hands and everything not clean out of his mouth. In particular the greatest care should be taken to protect babies from infection, since colds often lead to fatal disease in infants.

The Almanac explains that colds are caused by germs, and whenever one develops a cold it means that these germs have begun to grow in the nose or throat.

Among other topics dealt with are the Summer care and proper feeding of babies; how to keep down flies and mosquitos; how to avoid "vacation typhoid"; medical inspection in schools and what it means; diphtheria as a controllable disease, and the prevention of tuberculosis. For the month of November emphasis is laid on the feasibility of living to a sound and strong old age. Those who desire this extension of life, with freedom from respiratory disease, should always sleep with open windows, or out of doors, even in cold Winter weather. The human body has a wonderful power of adapting itself to changes of temperature, but the power must be educated by use. "Cold is dangerous when it comes as a surprise. Make a friend of it, and it is one of the best tonics you can have."



An Artificial Lake



The Formal Garden.

(Photos by William Chapman)

SECRET OF THE GARDEN BEAUTIFUL

Samuel Parsons, After Forty Years as a Landscape Architect, Gives Advice to Would-be Garden Makers.

THE title of Mr. Samuel Parsons's first book was "Landscape Gardening." His latest work just issued is called "The Art of Landscape Architecture," (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons,) and the change is significant. The landscape architect has pushed the landscape gardener, once a new and important person, flatly to the wall. The artist who creates scenery from trees and earth and water is not a gardener at all, but a master builder.

This is an ambitious title and one which might discourage the suburbanite with quarter of an acre or even less at his disposal. But throughout his book Mr. Parsons reiterates that the principle of landscape making applies exactly as well to the small place as to the large estate.

There is perhaps none on this side of the water so well fitted to discuss this problem of home surroundings as Mr. Parsons. The leading landscape artist of the country for nearly forty years, his energy and effort have been largely responsible for the awakened interest in landscape building in America. His monuments stand on both our coasts; the fourteen-hundred-acre park of San Diego, in California, was designed by him, and it is to his effort that Central Park owes much of its best development.

But Mr. Parsons has not confined himself to the study of the public park problem; some of the finest and most characteristic American estates have been built up under his direction, and this latest book differs much valuable advice to would-be garden makers.

The suiting of the landscape to the surrounding country and to the character of the individual who is to live in the midst of it is one of the first requirements, and Mr. Parsons considers the absolutely correct Italian or French garden, obviously "made in America," like the "period room," as an incongruous absurdity.

Yet if you can fit yourself into a Versailles environment, or if you honestly desire to live amid the memory of the Boboli gardens, Mr. Parsons will be the last one to stand in your way, provided you go about it intelligently.

The fault which Mr. Parsons has to find with landscape gardening as it has developed in recent years in America is that it has had too much rapidly acquired wealth behind it. Landscapes cannot be erected in a month or two like skyscrapers, and so our millionaires have turned to quicker results, expensive horticultural displays.

It is rather in the small and unpretentious American country place along the Hudson and up the State than in the elaborate Long Island Summer resorts that Mr. Parsons chooses his examples of successful landscape architecture.

He speaks of a little cottage in the hills ten miles north of New York City which has combined both the rare "spirit of place" and the owner's personality with admirable success.

It occupied only a quarter of an acre, and was one of those desiat yet commonplace old country places of which there are hundreds within fifty miles of New York City. This particular house, which was no particular style at all, not even Colonial, the owner left practically untouched. But the situation was secluded as though it were in the midst of the Adirondacks, there were plenty of trees, and the purchaser set to work merely to reshape the excellent natural conditions which she found at hand:

On the steep side hill from where the house stands a narrow path wanders about in somewhat uncertain fashion, just to suit itself and the flower garden of roses and old-fashioned perennials with some of the herbs in a bed by themselves that one sees so often in Italy. The path winds down to a deep hollow, where a cool spring repeats in the shadow of many trees. Passing through this woods, the path leads to a small knoll crowned by a little group of forest trees, oaks, and sassafras. This is called the Bosca of the place, where in Italian fashion the family gather to meals in pleasant weather.

The homely vegetables and on the house the Virginia creepers and grapevines keep the spirit of the place unfalteringly American. No Italian gardens and pergolas mar the essential American beauty of the scene. Just the little grove, the Bosca with its rude table and benches and quaint oven in the open, made of a few stones, and the herb garden —scarcely anything else Italian, and yet you feel that the owner loves Italy and remembers Italy, but yet loves America still more, with its brave simplicity and its absolutely natural charm.

The citing of these instances, however, is designed only to instill the correct attitude in the mind of the would-be gardener, and to replace the idea that the placing of trees and shrubs and garden plots is only a matter of "good taste." Mr. Parsons goes on to much more concrete discussion of landscape problems.

In the matter of roads and paths, for instance, he has definite advice for both the humble suburbanite and the man with the large country estate. He declares to the former that he can make even his tiny backyard a thing of beauty by replacing the straight path through its middle with a winding walk, partly hidden by shrubs and such trees as the limited space allows, with flowers, such as arises, banked at their base.

Whenever possible the short curve followed by the long curve may be used in roads and paths, but this principle should not be forced, says Mr. Parsons, and the importance of change and surprise and suspense in any landscape should never be forgotten.

Mr. Parsons further suggests the use of sod gutters in place of the unattractive stone grooves to which we are accustomed. By careful attention to the drainage, the centre of the walk or drive being kept high, the sod gutter can be constructed so shallow as to be hardly perceptible in the grass.

How to make a weather-beaten, moss-grown wall in a year or two is another of Mr. Parsons's recipes. His description gives the concrete plastered affair, surmounted by stone spikes, with which we are all too familiar, the mercy of its silence:

It should be understood that, in order to have a rustic character, they (the walls) should be made of stone collected in the fields near where they are to be used, or taken from a quarry where the rock shows a cleavage or lamination, a color and grain which suit the character of the region where it is to be employed. Next in importance to the character of the stone is the size of the individual blocks used. These should be taken as large as possible and should not show any signs of the chisel, only a blow of the hammer here and there, to break off corners so that a rough fitting can be made.

To this end, no chinking or thrusting little pieces of stone into the joints should be allowed. All these crevices or openings should be left exposed and then, by devising lips or pockets of cement, soil can be introduced and retained for growing plants. This will in a year or two, when the plants have grown, give an old weather-worn appearance to the wall, an ancient moss-grown look, and at the same time a great charm of leaf and flower.

Any concrete that may be necessary should be set in the core of the wall where it is out of sight. There are few rock plants that will grow in America, or even elsewhere, in these dry crevices, and such plants are confined largely to the mossy-looking sedums of dwarf habit, preferably the stone crop (*Sedum acre.*) Besides these there is the wild cactus or prickly pear (*Opuntia vulgaris*).

Judgment should be carefully exercised in the quantity of climbing plants used—roses, clematis, Virginia creeper, euonymus, Japanese ivy, &c.—because the growth of these vines is so luxuriant that without proper control they will soon cover the entire wall and hide the beauty of the stone itself and its moss-covered crevices and surface.

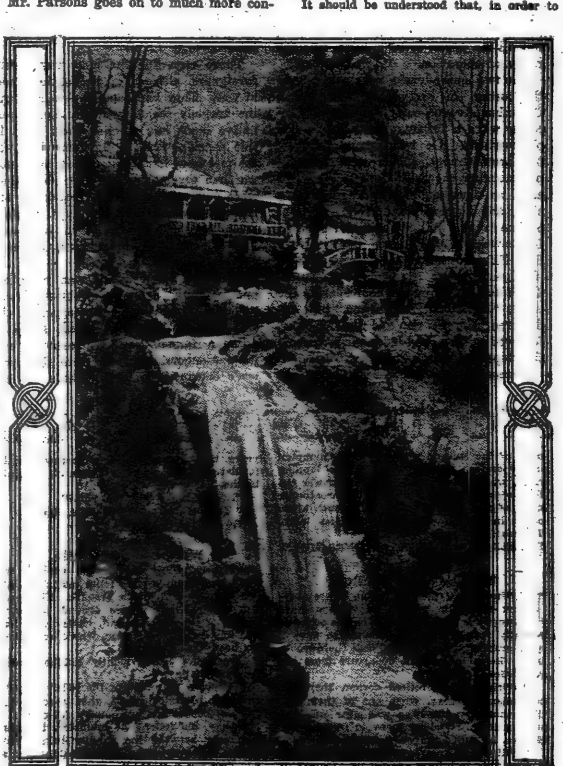
The right way is to plant climbing vines nearly always at the back of the wall, in which case they will grow up to the top and then can be trained longitudinally along the coping. Unless this training is carefully followed up, the vines grow out in all directions and, more or less, droop down and cover too much of the beautiful surface of the front wall.

In the matter of grass spaces, Mr. Parsons becomes unusually eloquent, and by grass spaces he means more than is usually understood by the word "lawn."

All the little corners and nooks of greensward are included, the glades edged with flowers and planted with trees and shrubs, the grass walks in the gardens and along the boundaries of plantations, the rides through woodland ways where saddle horse and carriage may find pleasant passage. These grass spaces are the choice spots of the place. It is there that the clouds play with their lights and shadows and the showers make diamond and silver mattings. No building that can be avoided, or that can be placed elsewhere, should occupy any part of this stretch of green. If the ancients worshipped trees and groves, surely, in the landscape scheme, it should be considered consecration, a treading on holy ground, to unnecessarily destroy greensward that flourishes in a favored and fitting spot.

As Prince Pückler, Germany's greatest authority on the subject of landscape gardening, said: "What the gold backgrounds of the old masters, which brought out the sweet, lovable faces of the madonnas and saints in so ideal a manner, are to religious pictures, green, luxuriant grass spaces are to a landscape."

Mr. Parsons quotes often from the great work of the German gardener-Prince, and deplores the fact that interest in gardening in this country is so superficial that Pückler's work has never even been translated. Whately, an important writer on the subject of landscape gardening, has had no new edition for more than a hundred years, and the writings of Olmsted and Vaux, the designers of Central Park, have never been collected from their letters, reports and addresses, although Mr. Parsons claims that they should be of the greatest importance to the landscape gardener, professional or amateur.



Treatment of Natural Wood-lawn and Brook.

the other would. To my mind, each is charming in her own way."

Perhaps the average reader of the Williamsons' books would not readily guess which has proved the most popular.

"I believe 'Lady Betty Across the Water' has been the biggest seller," said Mrs. Williamson, when the question was put to her, "though it may be that 'It Happened in Egypt' has surpassed the other."

One reverted to the critics who don't like happy endings. "Do you not gather from the letters you receive from your readers that they like the hero and the heroine to be happy?" was asked.

"Decidedly so," Mrs. Williamson replied. "People write us many letters saying that our books cheer them up, and that it does them good to read about happy scenes.

"We believe in thoroughly familiarizing ourselves with the country we wish to write about before starting a book. Before we began 'The Golden Silence' we spent five months in Algeria, much of the time right in the desert. Many nights we slept not in hotels, but in tents or in huts, wrapped up in coverings like blankets and lying on the floor. Before starting 'It Happened in Egypt' we spent six months in that country.

"In Egypt we got to know the Sirdar and Slatin Pasha, and we used the Sirdar in our book to bring the hero and the heroine together. We did not go to Spain intentionally to get material for our 'Car of Destiny,' but to see the King's wedding. However, we stayed there for months, and we put the King into our book. Afterward we were afraid he would be annoyed, but we learned that he simply loved being made a character in fiction, and his brothers-in-law gave lots of copies of the book away. But the King of Spain and the Sirdar of Egypt and Slatin Pasha are the only real people that we ever put into books; and none of them minded it.

"The last book of ours, 'A Soldier of the Legion,' we came to write through a suggestion of Mr. F. N. Doubleday, who had expressed great interest in the famous French Foreign Legion. We journeyed back to Algeria, and took up quarters at Sidi-bel-Abbes, the headquarters of the Foreign Legion in Africa. We had letters of introduction from the Governor of Algeria to Col. Le Breton, the commander of the Legion. At first they were rather loath to let us gather material because so many untrue things have been said about the organization by novelists and journalists. We promised that if we found abuses we would not write a book, for we felt that we could not accept the hospitality we were to be tendered and betray it by saying horrid things. On the other hand, if we found that what had been said was untrue, we would write the book we had planned.

"Do you know, there are many Americans in the Foreign Legion. We even found two negroes, who, we were told, were splendid soldiers. There are many Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, and a lot or Russians. Col. Le Breton told us that the German element in the Legion had been much overestimated. This appears to have originated in the fact that there are many young Alsatians in the regiment, who, by serving five years, are entitled to become French citizens. Lots of boys of sixteen join by saying they are eighteen. More than half of the legion are Frenchmen.

"La Paisa" Home of the Williamsons above Cap Martin in Southern France.

"We did not question any of the Englishmen. The latter particularly hate to talk to English people, because they don't like to answer questions that might be put to them. A man who joins the Legion gets absolute immunity from his past. His word is taken. If a Prince says he is a waiter by occupation, they put him down as such, and they won't give him up to any Government except on a charge of murder. Lots of detectives from every country flock to Algeria looking for fugitives from justice, but unless they have a warrant for a supposed murderer, they don't get their man.

"There are 10,000 of the Foreign Legion in Algeria alone, and there are others in Tonkin and other French colonies. Almost every man in the organization has a history. We were told that few were criminals. Some join because of a love affair, some for the love of adventure; and this they get in abundance.

"We heard of a young British naval officer who, while quartered at Malta, had got in one night with a lot of young men and ripped a theatre to pieces. He thought the next day it meant his ruin, and so he skipped over to Algiers and joined the Legion. However, he found he could not stand the hard marches that were necessary, and fell ill. His people, who after his disappearance had made inquiries everywhere, finally tried the Foreign Legion, and found him. He was allowed to go back to his people, and since the war he has gone into the English Army and won distinction.

"By the way, those men have a theatre at Sidi-bel-Abbes, which they have built themselves. There you hear some of the greatest music in the world."

In talking about the novels of Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, one must almost inevitably speak about motor cars.

"When we started writing," said Mrs. Williamson, it was at the time when the automobile was a new thing. We were fond of our motor, and we put the car in our first book. At first we used the name of the wretched car we had. Just about then a well-known English car won the James Gordon Bennett International Automobile trophy. We thought it would be a fine thing to call our car in the book by the same name.

"Well, when I came to the United States after that, I heard we had got all sorts of things from the manufacturers of that car, from automobiles to strings of pearl necklaces. It was not true. All we ever got was permission to use a car of that make in the photograph we needed for an English edition of the book. We even paid for having the photograph made. However, we got all we ever wanted.

"The automobile in fiction really ought not to exist nowadays," continued Mrs. Williamson. "That is to say, as far as putting in the car more than incidentally. When we began to write people were very much excited about motor cars. They were such great fun, because you could cover such remarkable distances in such impossible time. It fairly changed the current of one's life. But nowadays the automobile is not an odd or a new thing. It is almost a necessity of life. True, you can still have a lot of fun with it, but personally I cannot romance about it. The desperate adventure now comes more in spite of the car than through its aid. But always in a motor car I think of plots. Perhaps it is because the brain feels the effect of the vibration and gets active. Of course, from a motor car you can see such a lot of wonderful things.

"Our next work? Well, we are hoping to do a book about Ireland. We are just crazy to do it. I don't want to do a book about the war, as yet, but I have written a little serial. It looks to me as if the war was going to have a great effect upon literature. Things that happened before it are already beginning to seem prehistoric. Then, too, the war is going to have such a tremendous influence upon people generally, so that it is bound to have an influence upon literature, even if only indirectly. Everything has already been so changed by the war that consciously or unconsciously those who write will have difficulty in keeping away from the subject.

"One thing the war already has done, it seems to me, is to put aside the sex question, which had assumed such large proportions in books. I believe the war has shown us women, too, that this is a man's world, rather than a woman's world. I have always believed in woman suffrage, although I have felt that the militant feature of the crusade was wrong. Now, it seems, women have forgotten their 'rights' and their 'wrongs,' and try to help in every way they can."

RICHEST CLUB TO MEET ATOP SKYSCRAPER

Bankers' Club of America Will Soon Occupy Luxurious Quarters on Thirty-sixth Floor of New Equitable Building.

THE largest and richest club in existence is to have its quarters atop of one of New York's highest skyscrapers. It is the Bankers' Club of America, recently incorporated, and it will be housed magnificently in the new Equitable Building at Broadway, Nassau, Pine, and Cedar Streets. This splendid structure, thirty-seven stories in height and costing approximately $35,000,000, has risen from the ashes of the old Equitable Building, destroyed in the spectacular fire three years ago.

The Bankers' Club of America draws its three thousand members from the leading bankers in the country. A casual glance at the list of governors and officers will show any one familiar with finance that the capital represented by the various institutions over which they have control amount to over two billion dollars. The officers of the club are:

President, A. Barton Hepburn; Vice Presidents, T. Coleman du Pont and George T. Wilson; Treasurer, Charles H. Sabin; Secretary, Franklin A. Plummer; Governors, James S. Alexander, Leroy W. Baldwin, Lewis L. Clark, Thomas Cochran, T. De Witt Cuyler, W. A. Day, T. Coleman du Pont, Samuel W. Fairchild, Thomas A. Gillespie, A. Barton Hepburn, A. J. Hemphill, Bradish Johnson, Clarence H. Kelsey, F. W. Lafrentz, Arthur B. Leach, Allan McCulloh, Gates W. McGarragh, J. B. Martindale, Charles D. Norton, R. A. C. Smith, Oscar S. Straus, Eben B. Thomas, George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., Frank S. Witherbee, and George T. Wilson.

The most obvious raison d'être of the Bankers' Club is as a midday lunch club. It will comfortably accommodate fifteen hundred at the lunching hour. To make the service elegant and complete, and combining with this the necessity of promptness, was a task to test the ingenuity of the most resourceful of architects and decorators. High efficiency is the end aimed at. This has been accomplished.

There will be four large dining rooms, including a ladies' dining room. It was necessary to get out of the immense floor space, 100,000 square feet, with only fourteen hours of actual business per week, the best possible results. Consequently, the undertaking has been viewed as an immense manufacturing plant or a great commercial enterprise which must be made to yield the best returns for the capital invested. The commercial side, however, is absolutely hidden, while an atmosphere of luxury and home pervades the rooms.

To turn out the best possible food, served perfectly, in the shortest time, is no sinecure. To this end the most perfect mechanical appliances will be employed. The table appointments also have been scrupulously chosen. The dining room chairs will be manufactured to order to secure the greatest comfort. For the most part they will be armchairs. The softest damask of superlative quality has been chosen. The plates are made in a certain form so as to be easily grasped and not to slip easily from the waiter's hands.

An up-to-date system of perfect ventilation is to be installed to insure free circulation of air, allowing no suggestion of an odor from the kitchen and to take away all fumes of tobacco and the oppressive restaurant smell, often so all-pervasive.

The club being situated on the thirty-sixth floor of the building, overlooking the river, it was advisable to take advantage of the extensive view, while not admitting too much light to produce glare. The light, therefore, is to be filtered through translucent curtains that screen the windows above while not shutting out too much the sense of expanse.

Noise has been minimized to the greatest possible extent, cork floors and noise-proof walls being employed.

In the classic dining room a rich scheme of color will be carried out, shading from the deepest peacock greenish-blue to a much lighter shade on walls and ceiling, which are to be paneled and painted. The deep-toned carpet, without figures, is specially woven, and velvet curtains and portières are used for doors and windows. The chairs have been specially designed by the decorator; they are classic in form, painted and enameled in blue. Contrary to the accepted tradition, there really was a Grecian chair, originals of which have recently been unearthed. The line of descent from this to the popular Empire and Louis Seize can easily be traced.

The Renaissance dining room is in pure Italian sprit. The chairs, also specially designed, are of oak covered with antique tooled leather, gold-powdered. Oak paneling covers nearly half of the walls, which are twenty-three feet in height. The tones of this room are in the golden browns and dull golds, and shade from the deeper tones in the plain woven carpet and richly brocaded curtains to the walls and ceiling.

The grillroom will be in dull Pompeian reds, blues, and browns. An especially interesting feature will be the exposed grill and open rotisserie, where the sizzling of savory roasts will tempt the appetite.

The large lounging room centres about the immense fireplace designed to burn logs five feet long and topped by a dignified and beautiful mantelpiece. From this fireplace, which is on the Broadway side, a long vista extends four hundred feet through the corridor to the grillroom beyond. On either side of the fireplace, against tall columns, will be monumental Georgian chairs to give scale to the room. The rest of the furniture will be of dark mahogany, upholstered in dull, neutralized red letter.

The hall, impressive in proportions, twenty-one by twenty-three feet, leading out from this room to the grillroom, will be done in monumental Italian style, with old oak chairs, marble columns, tapestry curtains of cream and rose color, and a polychrome ceiling.

The homelike quality is especially noticeable in the ladies' dining room, which is treated with an interesting combination of the three types of colonial architecture—English, Dutch, and French. There is a dainty Adam mantel, curtains and portières of woolen damask, and carpet of cool green.

MRS. WILLIAMSON ASKS A QUESTION

The Author, with Her Husband, of the "Lightning Conductor" and Other Novels Defends the Happy Ending.

OF the thousands of readers who have followed the adventures of the hero and the heroine in the various international romances set before them by the authors, who, to some extent at least, mask their identity by appearing on the title page as "C. N. and A. M. Williamson," not a few have speculated as to which is "C. N." and which is "A. M."

It has long been known to those who follow the reviews of books that this particular literary partnership has as members Mr. and Mrs. Williamson. But which, it has been asked, is "C. N." and which is "A. M."? It does not help matters to reveal that Mrs. Williamson, who has lately arrived in New York from her home in Southern France, is Mrs. C. N. Williamson, because just as truly she is Mrs. A. M. Williamson. In one case she would take her husband's initials, in the other her own. However, Mrs. Williamson last week admitted to a TIMES reporter that she is the "A. M." Likewise she confessed that, while her name is Alice Muriel, she hates the "Alice" part of it. Also she disclosed something about the activities of her literary partnership. It is she who does the actual writing of the books.

It is Mr. Williamson who advises, who suggests, who discusses, who tells what a man will do in such and such a situation. Mrs. Williamson marvels that a woman never seems to be able to figure out just what a man is going to do, in spite of the large letters in which "woman's intuition" is spelled in the lexicons of most popular authors. It is Mr. Williamson who helps to live for months in a place to get atmosphere and detail, and who can be depended upon to supply just the right phrase or the correct incident at the right time, and it is Mr. Williamson who acts as a sort of court of appeal, except perhaps when Mrs. Williamson has a notion that her own way is best. Mrs. Williamson is American-born, while her husband is English. That is one reason why usually her hero is English and her heroine American, or vice versa.

"One rather likes, I think, to make one's heroes or heroines do what one has done one's self," was her explanation. And then, the question having been decided as to whether one preferred "China or Ceylon"—naturally the interview took place over tea, Mrs. Williamson looking particularly well in a sort of military headgear which betrayed a certain Russian influence, as you can't get anything that is not military in the South of France, where Mrs. Williamson is living now (one has it upon the authority of the authoress)—the waiter at the Belmont was told to bring toasted crumpets, and Mrs. Williamson said she would like to begin by asking a question.

"I have been waiting to ask this question for some time," she said, "and, I confess, I have had a desire to ask it through some great newspaper. I don't think American critics are quite like English critics in this respect, but over there they think that people who happen to have money and are happy and enjoy living and have a lot of fun cannot be realities. If the characters in a story lead happy lives, 'Stuff!' say the critics; 'absolutely untrue to life.'

"To be realistic, in the eyes of the English critics, the hero or the heroine must be extremely poor and miserable. The latter must marry the wrong man; or, if she happens to marry the right one by mistake, she must atone by dying right off, or letting the man die. Something dreadful must be happening all the time. The author must not let anybody be happy, or if he forgets himself that far, he must not let it happen again or for long.

"Don't critics lead happy lives? That is not the question I wanted to put. It is, Shouldn't a girl be allowed to marry the right man?

"Do you know, I often think people can get such a lot of happiness out of themselves, and therefore I believe it is as realistic for people to be happy as unhappy."

Mrs Alice Muriel Williamson.

"Do you know many people who have married happily?"

"I do," was Mrs. Williamson's emphatic answer. "I must conclude that my life has been thrown in happier ways than those who say it is not realistic to be happy. Why should one not make one's heroes and heroines happy and have everything end well? I can't bear to have my heroes and heroines die or do something disagreeable at the end. My heroines are much too sensible to marry the wrong man. When they see the right man, they just go ahead and get him. A woman ought to know what she wants in the way of a man, and if she has made a choice she ought to know how to get him. Then she ought to know still a little more—enough to live with him happily and make him think he has married the very nicest woman he knows. And, in my opinion, a lot of marriages like this turn out very happily."

"But do you insist upon your heroes and heroines being rich?" was ventured.

"Certainly not. It does not matter whether a man is rich or not if two persons love each other. It is only the very inefficient or abnormal man that cannot earn enough money to make a woman happy, provided of course she has any sense herself. It all depends so much on what you think about life. It interests me to take the heroine that thinks the right way about it. In real life there is so much beauty, and the world contains so much that is wonderful, that some happiness can be obtained by mere contemplation. Perhaps there are not big streaks of happiness always, but I do think that happiness and beauty predominate if we let ourselves see them. So why not let our heroes and heroines in books see and feel these things?

"It is really so much more cheap and easy to be morbid in writing a book. Indeed, it is very easy to write a clever morbid story, to be what the critics call 'clever.' All one has to do is to eat a disgusting luncheon, and then take up one's pen and portray one's feelings. The story is bound to have an unhappy ending.

"Many critics think it is much more clever to end a book in doubt, or sadly, than happily. To me it always seems that the end of the book depends upon where you stop writing. If you stop writing it when the characters have had a very bad day, your ending will be bad. Suppose you are writing a story about a married couple who have had a dreadful quarrel. At the time it seems that neither can ever be happy again. It may be realistic to end the story there. But suppose we wait two or three days and find that the two come together happily again. That is just as realistic, and it makes more of an appeal to me. In real life, if God took our lives on some days we would die unhappily, while on other days the end would be happy.

"I always get furious with authors who end their stories in doubt. The reader always knows the story ended positively one way or another, and the author knows what the end was, and he is the only person that does. Not to let the readers have the benefit of that exclusive information is sheer cruelty."

The workings of a literary partnership have often been a source of puzzlement to the lay mind. In some cases one is told one author writes the dialogue and the other the narrative. It is not the way with the "Williamsons, *Ltd.*"

"When we start to write a book," said Mrs. Williamson, "the first thing that happens is that we get an idea that seems good. But we do not begin to write then. We keep the idea in our minds, and it starts simmering. By and by the characters take definite shape, and grow into real people, as it were, more real to us, sometimes, than actual people we meet. We do not begin to write the plot until we have assembled all our book people, and study out what might happen to them."

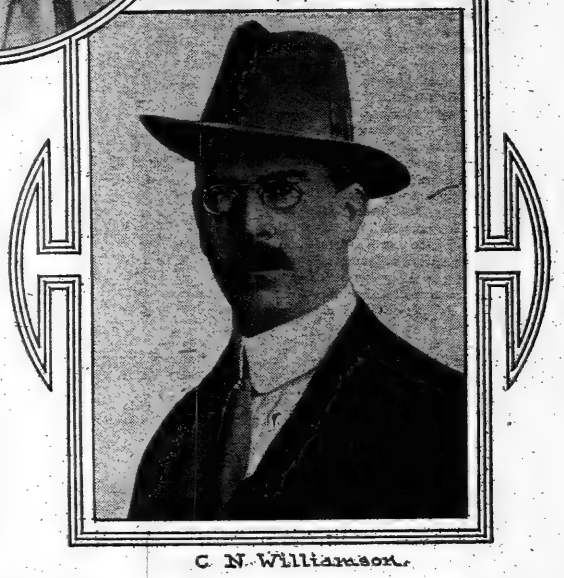
"And who really does the writing?"

"Well, you see my husband is not keen on story writing. As a matter of fact, I do the writing myself. I do not see how two persons can actually write on one book. Sometimes my husband says he doesn't think something ought to happen so, and then we discuss it."

"And whose opinion wins?"

Mrs. Williamson laughed. "I believe mine does, generally—though, of course, in a tactful way.

"But frequently I ask him, 'Do you think a man would do this?' and that is a different matter. Men who write books have always seemed to me to know more about women, too, than women do about themselves. It has been true from Shakespeare down to George Meredith. Somehow, women do not seem to me to know their sex as men do. Often they know how to make a man do this or that, but they cannot always tell what he will or will not do in some other situation. So when I think I have really just about made a



C. N. Williamson.

man in my book do about what I think it would be natural for him to do, I ask my husband if I have got it right.

"'If he did, he would be a hound or a cad,' he may reply. Then, of course, I always change my story and submit to his judgment as to what the man really would do.

"But as for two persons actually writing the same story, I really believe they would spoil it. Yet I may confess that although I do the actual writing of our books, I haven't half confidence in myself to do it alone. It is different if I ask my husband's opinion on this or that, and he is my severest critic. If he says I am right, I go ahead, and if he says I am wrong, I sometimes burn up as much as 20,000 words of manuscript. I just have to burn it to get rid of the idea of it.

"Yes, I am fond of the international romance as a theme," laughed Mrs. Williamson. "You see, being born an American, I feel that I can see from the American point of view. Yet I believe I understand the psychology of the English girl just as well as that of the American. I have no choice of one or the other as a heroine. It just depends on what you wish her to do. There are certain things the one would not do that

painter busts of Voltaire and Rousseau by Houdon, presented in the eighteenth century to the "Société des Amis de l'Instruction" and purchased from that society by Wertheimer. Both busts are inscribed and dated and cost Mr. Morgan $60,000. In 1910 Mr. Morgan gave to the Museum a monumental altarpiece by Benvenuto di Giovanni, "The Assumption of the Virgin," formerly in the Church of the Convent in Grancia. The difficulty of procuring Italian pictures of this period, character and size again is the special reason for enthusiasm over the acquisition, but the charm of the painter's naïve outlook on life would be sufficient to claim attention. Benvenuto was a Sienese painter with the poetic temper and the placid tradition of his school, but with more than his share of decorative feeling. His picture develops a favorite theme of Sienese artists in the orthodox manner of these conservative people, who continued to place tier upon tier of tender-eyed saints against gilded backgrounds while the men of Florence were straining all their energies toward embodying modern ideals in their eager designs. This altarpiece cost $20,000.

In Gallery 33 are two cassone fronts given to the museum by Mr. Morgan in 1909, particularly brilliant examples of this form of art, by a fifteenth century Florentine of the School of Pesellino. Framed in the architectural style of their time, in their gayety of color, vivacity of drawing and richness of invention, they admirably represent the revival of classicism in Florence and the competency of the little group of painters who devoted themselves to this task of decorating the panels of wedding chests with scriptural, chivalrous or legendary subjects. In this case the subject is the "Adventure of the Golden Fleece" and the design is one of those classified by Dr. Schubring as "Uccellesque," containing, that is, the arrangement of landscape, town architecture, and groups of small figures characteristic of the compositions of Uccello. The lively narrative style of the painters who dedicated their talent to the chests decorated for the Italian nobles and well-to-do merchants, their effective workmanship and pure bright color, make such panels entertaining accents in any assemblage of Italian art and they have become favorites of private collectors in recent years, and desirable museum acquisitions.

Early Gothic Tapestries. (In the Metropolitan Museum. Gift of the Late J. Pierpont Morgan.)

A Remarkable Altarpiece.

The gift of the famous Spanish altarpiece cut in alabaster, which attracted much attention at the time it was placed in the museum, belong to the year 1909. As the public gains in knowledge of comparative values, this altarpiece, which is unique in the museum collections, will be still more highly appreciated. Prior to its acquisition sculpture of this special class and style was practically unknown in America, and to open even one window on the masterpieces of Spanish carving in the fifteenth century is something for acknowledgment. Nowhere are altar screens found of such size and magnificence as in Spain. They are considered the most characteristic expression of the national art and much attention has been given by historians to the manner of their making.

In the altarpiece given by Mr. Morgan are five bas reliefs, the central subject the Pentecost, the other four scenes from the legends of the saints. The conception shows a tendency toward realism and naïveté in representation and the keen observation of the sculptor finds expression in numerous homely details of household life. The general arrangement on the other hand is consistently decorative. The groups are finely balanced with architectural effect, and the orderly composition gives a sense of dignity and serenity uninterrupted by the vitality of the individual figures in their sharply angular draperies, or the lingering stains of color indicating that passion for the life-like which from the beginning has ruled the art of Spain.

In the Oriental section of the museum also Mr. Morgan is represented by gifts of varying degrees of importance, one of the most interesting the twelvefold screen of the K'ang-hsi period from the Baron von Sternburg Collection. This in color and design is closely allied to the black-grounded hawthorn vases, and the public, missing the great collection of porcelains, may turn with a certain amount of satisfaction to this gorgeous panorama of a Summer dance in the presence of the Chinese Emperor in the charming colors of the famille verte and executed under the same influences that controlled the making of the famous K'ang-hsi vases. It was a moment of high excellence in the decorative arts of China, and while ceramics led, its companion arts, the lacquers, gave noble support, and in that ancient market brought higher prices than they bring today in America. The screen was a bargain at $10,000.

These are noteworthy instances of Mr. Morgan's liberality in gifts to the museum, which he regarded in its true light as a trust held for the public; but he was a democratic giver as he was a democratic collector, bestowing as he found occasion all kinds of objects of art with a wide range of market value; portraits by Maes bought for a few thousand and one by Rubens that cost $40,000, works of American painters, archaic fragments and eighteenth century bibelots. Hardly a department in the museum but has some reminder of him, and in certain departments he is at the foundation of their whole activity.

It is on record in the public annals of the museum that the Department of Egyptian Art was organized in 1906 in order to secure for the collections a satisfactory share of the rapidly diminishing number of Egyptian antiquities discovered by excavation, and that the opportunity was made fruitful by "private liberality." It is fairly well understood that Mr. Morgan was the private donor and the public owes chiefly to his intelligent generosity the now magnificent installations of the Egyptian Galleries, and the chance to review a civilization of more than two thousand years ago. When one considers that at one time in one place alone a force of 250 workmen was employed, and that concessions were obtained from the Egyptian authorities to excavate at three sites representing three important periods of Egyptian art, the pyramid field of Lisht, the oasis of Kharga and the Palace of Amenhotep III. at Thebes, the large sums of money required and the significance of the private donation are imaginable. It is also publicly recorded that the Riggs Collection of Armor was given to the Metropolitan Museum through his continued persuasion of his old friend, who had intended to leave it to Washington.

The money standard is not that by which to estimate art or gifts, and the prices quoted in this article are given to show that the most conservative estimate must place the value of Mr. Morgan's gifts from this point of view alone close to the amount for which the objects withdrawn have been sold. To both the museum and the public, however, the loss of his interest and energy will continue to seem the real tragedy.

Portrait by Nicholas Maes. (In the Metropolitan Museum. Gift of the Late J. Pierpont Morgan.)

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9 EAST FORTY-FOURTH STREET
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Flat Silver, Tea Sets, Bowls, etc., Wedding Gifts of Distinction—Exceptional in Design and Workmanship.
CONTINUING TO MARCH 13.

MORGAN GIFTS TO METROPOLITAN

Art at Home and Abroad

A Review of the Gifts Made by Mr. Morgan to theMetropolitan Museum in All Departments.

Loans of Art Amounting to Ten Million Dollars in Addition to the Special Morgan Rooms.

MR. MORGAN in all his public relations, the only relations with which the public has any proper concern, acted largely. By the side of his philosophy of achieving, acquiring, and bestowing ordinary affairs sink into the general mass of apparent trivialities. Moreover, his own acts frequently are minified by comparison with the scope of his still broader activities. The removal from the Metropolitan Museum of his porcelains, the Fragonard Room, and such other parts of his private collections as may be withdrawn, has overshadowed temporarily, and not unnaturally, the gifts made by him to the museum during his lifetime, and his liberality, frequently kept, in accordance with his wish, from public knowledge, which enabled the museum to pursue an enlightened and energetic policy for the benefit of the public.

It is worth while at the present moment to turn to the contemplation of this liberality in order to maintain that self respect of which due gratitude for enjoyed favors is the very foundation. In the introduction to the 1914 catalogue of paintings in the Metropolitan Museum Mr. Burroughs writes: "At all stages in the history of the collection valuable aid has been given by those who have lent pictures, notably J. Pierpont Morgan and George W. Vanderbilt. * * * Mr. Morgan, besides his gifts, * * * has helped continually by lending works from his collection. With but few exceptions the pictures that he acquired since 1906 have been shown in the museum and many have never left its walls since their purchase by him." Those who knew him can add to this just tribute the assurance that many a time when urged to take to his own rooms something of special beauty and educational importance he has refused on the ground of its value to the public. Students who have pored over the priceless treasures of the Gothic section of the Hoentschel Collection know very well what the opportunity for such consultation has meant to their future. Such loans in their importance and the length of their continuance constitute gifts in themselves. Certainly few of the public are aware of the fact that, apart from the special collections in the upper galleries of the museum definitely labeled as "The Morgan Collection," there are scattered through the various departments $10,000,000 worth of art objects, placed there by Mr. Morgan as loans to the public. And in a certain sense, of which the press is perhaps more definitely aware than any other division of the public, Mr. Morgan's readiness to give astounding sums for works of art which he desired in order to get them promptly into circulation, one might say, has been of benefit to the American masses. It has awakened their sense of the importance of art as an equipment of high civilization. It has called their attention not only to specific masterpieces, but to many allied works. It has scattered far and wide the seed of interest in art so profusely that some harvest is certain to result. It has broken horribly, yet possibly in the long run beneficially, into the news columns. It has shown that grain that feeds the people and iron and steel that work for them, and sugar that fattens them, are no more to be desired as properties for which other properties are exchanged than pictures that delight the eye, carvings and enamelings that tell the story of trained craftsmen, monuments that hold the secrets of a score of centuries.

"The Assumption of the Virgin," by Benvenuto di Giovanni. (In the Metropolitan Museum. Gift of the Late J. Pierpont Morgan.)

Eighteenth Century French Rooms.

Apart from all this, however, the visitor to the Metropolitan Museum who ignores the recent collection of loans that have been the subject of almost daily comment will still have enough to observe. From the point of view of space filled and numbers of items involved no gift is more imposing than the eighteenth century section of the Hoentschel Collection. The majority of the exhibits filling the seven French Rooms of the new wing for decorative arts belong to it. Its share of the cost of the whole Hoentschel Collection was perhaps half a million. By its possession the museum is placed easily hors de concours in this type of art. It includes "boiseries" of every size and description characteristic of Louis XV. and Louis XVI., many with their original colors and gilding still fresh. There are the earlier and graver examples of Louis XIV.'s reign, impeccable in workmanship, weighty in design, with firm, crisp outlines. These are followed by the relics of the Regency, showing the art of France shaking its wings from the pompous swathings of the old King's taste, and prepared for the flitting lightness of the subsequent reigns. Then the records of two luxurious and fastidious reigns follow in truly amazing array. Garlands, festoons and brackets, mirror frames with long and elegant versions of the curved line of beauty, overdoor panels and other panels with "chinoiseries" and "singeries" in the way of decoration, ormolu ornaments delicate and gay, more than can be shown at one time; a collection of the applied metal ornaments by the famous chiselers of the period, of the highest quality and one of the largest ever brought together; chairs, tables and bookcases; in numbers sufficient to reconstruct for the observer the environment of the brilliant eighteenth century society at the moment preceding its fall.

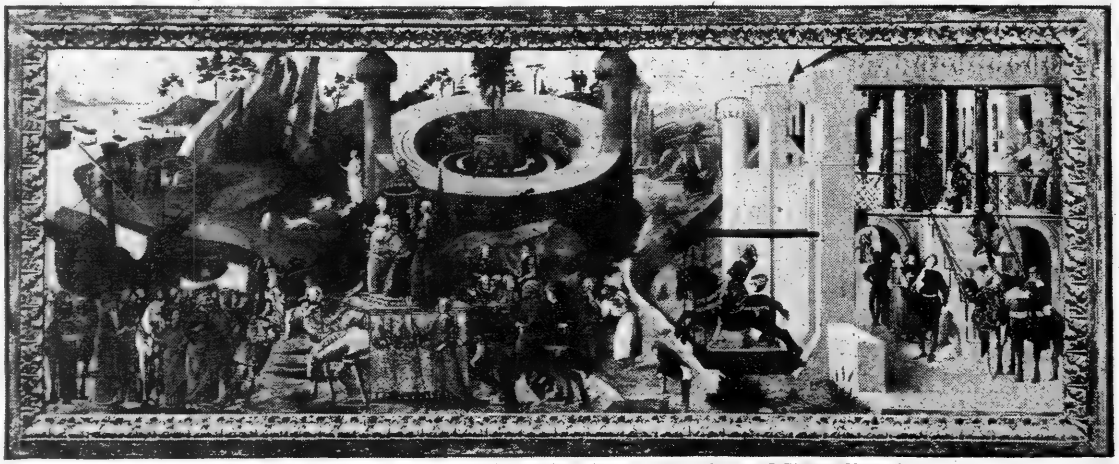
The casual visitor learns from these rooms the color and atmosphere of a period concerning which more probably has been written than of any other one period in the world's history. The student of history reads in them a thousand subtle indications of the habits of thought and living that prevailed, and the student of art not only learns from them the manner of design, but the scrupulous conscience in work that underlay the sprightliness of style. It would be difficult to overestimate the value of this gift or its importance to our national art, just as something like an impulse toward fine craftsmanship is beginning to show itself here.

Early Historic Tapestries.

Among the other gifts of objects of art with which Mr. Morgan has supplemented the collections already in the museum not the least important is the series of mediaeval tapestries, Burgundian in origin, given to the museum in 1907. Bashford Dean, in his article on this series, emphasizes the rarity of any tapestry antedating the year 1500, declaring that early suites of this character are now so few, whether in museums or in private collections, that they could be counted on one's fingers. These tapestries, which now hang in one of the Gothic rooms, (No. 4 in the wing of Decorative Arts,) are not only rare, and therefore of a high market value (their cost was about $60,000), but show the force of design and simple, strong color harmony that make the mediaeval work in this kind the delight of the connoisseur, and also tell the tale of the Seven Sacraments with a direct human sentiment that reaches its public today as surely as when such decorations on the walls of a cathedral choir served as the textbook of the illiterate. They were bought by the artist Fortuny in 1870 directly from the Royal Chapel at Granada, where they had hung around the master altar.

Another set of six tapestries of the sixteenth century, Alsatian in origin, woven in gold from the designs of Martin Schongauer, signed and dated, and costing $25,000, was presented to the museum in 1908. These are described in Muntz's "La Tapisserie," page 369. The subjects are the "Baptism of Christ by St. John," "Christ Washing the Feet of the Apostles," "Christ Falling with the Cross," "The Resurrection," "The Ascension," and "The Assumption of the Virgin."

Also in 1908 came the gift of the two



Fifteenth Century Cassone Front. (In the Metropolitan Museum. Gift of the Late J. Pierpont Morgan.)

A SOURCE OF INNOCENT MERRIMENT

One swallow doesn't make a Summer, but a couple of swallows have made many a fellow think he was a bird.

Even when she feels that she hasn't a friend in the world, the average woman can always find some one to tell a secret to.

A genius is a man who can make us think he knows more than we do.

Some people are always looking for trouble, while others complain that they can't get rid of it.

One of the most discouraging things in the world is to see a talkative barber shaving a deaf-mute.

Even the dramatic critic says all he wants is a fair show.

The Inventor forgot that the dog might wag his tail

The New Pointer Gun and Its Unforeseen Results.

On the road to second childhood some people seem prematurely young.

A man who hears good news is sometimes almost as happy as a woman who has bad news to tell.

If there are sermons in stones, no wonder the average sermon is so hard to digest.

Many a woman's head has been turned by clothes, especially the clothes worn by another woman she passes on the street.

All the world's a stage, and some of us spend all our lives playing second fiddle in the orchestra.

Opportunity may make the man, but sometimes the man has to first make the opportunity.

His Defense

"YOUR wife alleges that you were cruel to her," charged the Judge; "that you first insulted her, then knocked her down and trod upon her. How about it?"

"Dis about it," responded Elder Berry, "dis much, an' den some.

"Me an' dat woman been trabbelin' double 'bout 'leben days. I done tuk her to be de wife o' mah buzzum, an' she done stung me in dat buzzum, an' fudehmo':

"Day befo' yistiday evenin' I come moseyin' 'long homewards 'bout suppeh time. I has a quarteh's worth o' po'k chops under mah arm, an' peace an' satisfaction in mah soul. I stepped into de house, an' she rix up offen her cheer, picked up dat cheer an' hung it roun' mah neck same's a crate roun' a tuhkey gobbler.

"Den, youah Honah, not satisfied wif so much, she slammed me smack in de stummick wif a chunk o' stove wood an' knocked me sittin' flat in de corner. Den she flung de dishes at me an' dat cheer. Den she come busin' me fust on one side, den on t'other, wif dat stove wood again.

"De cheer an' me dodged de bes' we wuz able, but we bofe got sawt o' in one anuddah's road, an' ebbery now an' agin de chunk hit de cheer an' de cheer hit me. An' all de while dat female kep' usin' de mos' insultin' langwidge herself.

"'Po'k chops—smack!—niggah—smack!—got po'k chops, ain' you?—smack! Wha's dat two bits I sont you to collec' f'um Miss Annabelle fo' dat white washin' I done labohed over? Po'k chops—smack! Dat two bits I wuz gwine to spend fo' de decoratin' fo' de new hat I wuz gwine to wear to de Sistehs o' John de Baptis's sociable. Po'k chops—smack!—dat's wha it am!'

"An' ebbery time she say 'smack!'—laik dat—she lamm me annudeh one wif dat chunk.

"Jedge, youah Honah, dat jes' seemed to be mo' dan I could ondure, specially f'um a strange niggah I ain' knowed mo'n two weeks at the mos'es'. Me an' dat cheer got up in de corner, an' I sez: 'Is you all gwine to continue dis biznis?' An' she sez: 'Smack!—po'k chops, niggah—smack!'

"An' den all I sez wuz: 'Stand outen mah way, woman, stand outen mah way. I'se gwine to git onmarried right now!'

"An' ef she done got sawt o' spilled about some as I wuz passin', dat ain' no fault o' mine."

Wasted Labor.

The mistress entered the kitchen as dinner was being prepared. "Bridget," asked she, "have you cleaned the fish?"

Bridget looked blank. "Sure, mum," she said, "and haven't they been swimmin' around in the water all their lives?"

Sadly Missed.

Tommy's Mamma—I hear little Willie Green has moved away. Do you miss him, my dear?

Tommy—You bet I do! He was the only kid in the block I could lick.

A Tremendous Fellow

By Thomas R. Ybarra.

BREATH of the storm, salt of the spray,
Crash of the awful thunder-blast,
Birth of the night in the death of day,
Make me a man alive at last!

Lo! all my life has been foul with rules,
(Somehow I never got the trick of it,)
Naught but a paradise for fools,
Body and soul of me are sick of it!

Give me a far, untrammeled land
Whose denizens have no chain to link them
With others—where human thoughts can stand
Ungarmented, like the men who think them.

Hatred deep-laid and black I feel
For all things that of convention savor,
Give me the days when brawn and steel
Won for a man a woman's favor!

* * * * * * *

Waiter!—I've told you that my eggs
Must boil three minutes—you're incurable!
And, waiter, this cup of tea is dregs,
And, waiter, this toast is unendurable!

"SOUND AND FURY." From Punch, London.

KAISER: "Is all my high seas fleet safely locked up?"
ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ: "Practically all, Sire."
KAISER: "Then let the starvation of England begin!"

Over the Counter

A TRAVELING salesman tells of his visit to a general store in Boston, where a woman was looking at some hats. "Have you nothing of a subdued mouse color?" she asked.

For a moment the salesman was staggered, but he recovered his breath and replied:

"No, madame, but we have some in enraged rat color."

Another woman, in search of a certain kind of basket, made the salesman reach down every article of that nature on the shelves except two. Then she said, as she turned away:

"I only came to look for one of my friends."

"Madame," said the weary salesman, "if you have the slightest idea that your friend is in either of the other two baskets, I shall be pleased to take them down."

Lawabiding.

WHILE traveling in a Western town the following conversation was overheard:

"What are they moving the church for?"

"Well, stranger, I'm Mayor of this place and I'm fer law enforcement. We've got an ordinance that says no saloon shall be nearer than 300 feet from a church. I gave 'em three days to move the church!"

From Many Sources

Sympathetic Bobbie.

Little Bobbie listened with deep interest to the story of the Prodigal Son. At the end of it he burst into tears.

"Why, what's the matter, Bobbie?" exclaimed his mother.

"I'm—I'm so sorry for that poor li'l ca-alf," he sobbed. "He didn't do nuffin' !"—Everybody's.

Humor from the Trenches.

Waiter—Oh, yessir!—the fish is quite fresh. It was caught this morning.

Soldier—Go on!—that was never caught—it gave itself up!—London Opinion.

The Dog Doesn't Know Any Better.

"De only time some men ever commands any respectful attention," said Uncle Eben, "is when dey whistle to de dog."—Washington Star.

Malicious.

First Author—Have you heard that Scribbleton has taken a wife?

Second Author—Yes. I suppose he wanted to double the circle of his readers.—Boston Transcript.

Grateful Acknowledgment.

"This show is intended to benefit the tired business man," explained the manager.

"It does the trick," replied Dustin Stax. "It's the first two hours' sleep I've had in a long time."—Washington Star.

The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SIX | NEW YORK, MARCH 7, 1915 | TWELVE PAGES

BELGIUM SAVES EUROPE

Dr. Sarolea Describes the Heroic Part Played by His Countrymen When Apparently Deserted by France and England

HOW BELGIUM SAVED EUROPE. By Charles Sarolea, Ph. D., (Liege.) Litt. D., (Brussels,) Belgian Consul in Edinburgh. With a preface by Count Goblet d'Alviella, Belgian Secretary of State. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

BELGIUM believes that she was deserted by the Allies; that she was left to fight their battles against the might of Germany; that she was permitted to be ruined that France might be saved; that she was made a martyr by the Allies for "strategic reasons"; that she did "more than her duty;" and, for her reward, has been allowed to be devastated as no nation has been devastated for centuries. Belgium further believes that by her dauntlessness and her self-sacrifice she has saved the liberty of Europe, with the shield of her forts and men so breaking the force of the first blows of the German sword that the German yoke will not ultimately rest upon peoples and territories as it would otherwise have done, and that, at the price of the blood and the agony and the material havoc, Belgium "has saved her own soul" with "lofty political idealism" and with something of mysticism, so that she will live through the ages as one of the sources of moral inspiration for humanity, so that "the great tragedy of the Belgian war * * * will constitute an integral part of the spiritual inheritance of our race."

These, in brief, are the views held by Belgium as set out in Dr. Sarolea's book, which may perhaps be regarded as to some degree semi-official, in consideration both of the author's standing and of the preface by the Belgian Secretary of State. Dr. Sarolea, who has written his book in English, has been for twelve years Belgian Consul at Edinburgh, where he is also head of the department of romance languages in the University of Edinburgh; he is one of the leading Belgian scholars, is a friend of King Albert, has had at least one lengthy audience with the King since the war began, at which King Albert gave him an expression of the royal political views; he has received Belgian decorations, and honors from British learned societies; he has been in his native land as war correspondent of The London Daily Chronicle; German troops have been quartered in his father's house, and his mother has been a prisoner in German hands. Dr. Sarolea has raised $500,000 in Great Britain for Belgian relief, and arrived in the United States a few days ago to lecture on his country's state. In short, this author is qualified to speak for Belgium.

One of the most interesting features in the book of this Belgian spokesman is the way in which the idea keeps cropping out that the Allies left Belgium as an offering to the Teutonic legions. In expressing this idea, Dr. Sarolea does not specifically reproach England or France; the fact is simply stated as a fact—Belgium was permitted to bear the onslaught alone. Those two proud, populous, rich, powerful nations, whatever may be the reasons, did not come to save the tiny land which sprang to opposition of the first onslaught of the world's most splendid and most terrible war machine.

"Où sont les Anglais?" "Où sont les Français?" Those were the questions that were asked and re-asked a thousand thousand times throughout Belgium in the days when the guns of Liége mowed the massed Germans, in the days at Namur, when "out of that gallant division of 26,000 (the Belgian garrison) only 12,000 survived."

Where, then, were the English and the French? The English, unready, were in England, preparing to cross the Channel. Part of the French, those troops that were ready, were dashing into Alsace-Lorraine, in pursuance of orders which Dr. Sarolea calls the "very grievous mistake of the French Generalissimo," while other French troops were not ready to move. Then, when the Allies were in a better position to aid Belgium, if that had been thought best by them, it was decided, for "strategic reasons," as Dr. Sarolea says, using the quotation marks, to defend France and to let Belgium become the spoil of Germany.

Not only do the Belgians feel that they saved France by giving that nation time to mobilize and to retrieve the Alsatian mistake, but they also feel they saved Great Britain in almost equal degree. If there had been no Belgian resistance, Calais would certainly have fallen almost at once, and Paris would probably have fallen, says Dr. Sarolea, which would have meant that England would have been confronted by a military problem to which her present difficulties are insignificant. "The Belgians have fought, they are still fighting, the battles of Great Britain." And one of the notable points about a notable book is the mildness with which this spokesman of a land ruined for the sake of others, and undefended by those others, speaks of the Allies. It seems to be part of the self-sacrifice and nobility of the Belgian spirit not to upbraid those for whom she has died as a nation—unless their arms finally perform a resurrection—and those who, she apparently believes, have not done as much as they might to save her.

Dr. Sarolea finds that it is "mainly owing to the initial French mistake" (the invasion of Alsace) that Europe was not in a position to fight the battles of Belgium, while Belgium fought the battles of Europe "in tragic isolation." Joffre's mistake, "a very natural one," nearly "proved irreparable," and would have been so but for the fight of the Belgians, and thus "in literal fact, it is Belgium which saved Europe." Yet, despite the partial explanation afforded by the French offensive in Alsace, "it remains to this day an unexplained mystery why the French Army entirely failed to co-operate with the defense of Liége and Namur." Elsewhere, Dr. Sarolea writes:

> The Belgians, of course, were not told the real reason why they were not assisted. They could not be told that the Allies were not ready. They were told that the French and English were prevented from co-operating mainly for "strategic reasons." They were told that the general plan of campaign had best be carried out independently of Belgium; that it was better that Belgium should be left to her fate; that the occupation of Brussels was merely a spectacular display; and that it was better far that Brussels, which was undefended, should be taken than that the Germans should threaten the capital and stronghold of France. The Belgians accepted the explanation. One might have sympathized with the Belgians if they had keenly felt their abandonment, if they had bitterly resented the humiliation of the capture of Brussels, the horrors of Louvain. As a matter of fact, they did not complain. The attitude of the Belgians in this connection was strikingly characteristic of the magnanimous disposition which they showed all through the crisis. As I suggested in a previous chapter, we shall best understand their temper when we say that it was almost mystical. To them, indeed, this was a Holy War, and in a Holy War one must be prepared to suffer vicariously. One must be resigned to be a martyr, a witness for a common cause.

In regard to what he terms a "misunderstanding" as to Namur—the misunderstanding being that the Belgians expected aid from the Allies, and the Allies did not tell them they were not to get any aid—Dr. Sarolea writes:

> The Belgians depended on the Allies to oppose the approach of the enemy. They made no sorties, trusting to outside co-operation. They kept to the defensive, whereas a vigorous offensive alone could have saved the situation. It is true that, the German heavy siege guns once placed in position, nothing could save the Namur forts. But it would have been possible to prevent the Germans from bringing their heavy artillery. It was the inaction of Gen. Michel which lost the stronghold to the Belgian Army, and that inaction was entirely the result of the misunderstanding referred to. If the Allies had clearly intimated that they were not going to co-operate with the Belgians, the Belgians would have exchanged their defensive for offensive tactics, Namur would have been saved, a joint Belgian and French Army would have harassed the Germans in the rear, and the advance of the enemy into France would have been checked.

The extent of the sacrifice which the Belgians made for an ideal, the ideal of national honor and national liberty, may to some extent be understood when, with today's desolation in mind, one considers the picture by Dr. Sarolea of a Belgium which had considered her practical self-interest. If she had come to terms with Germany, the latter "would certainly" have crushed the French armies, and Belgium would probably have become a part of the Greater German Confederation. She would, however, have remained a self-governing kingdom, with a large measure of autonomy, and would by no means have been another Alsace-Lorraine, as Germany would have "a vital interest" in promoting Belgian prosperity. Antwerp would have become "the most flourishing port on the Continent," while Brussels would have become "the most popular German capital." Belgium would have increased vastly in wealth and influence, instead of being "a small, insignificant State without influence on the world's affairs." She would have benefited in greater degree than any other part of the German Empire from the expansion and prosperity of that empire.

No. Instead of swollen riches and fat ease, the Belgians "took the narrowest path" of honor. Says Dr. Sarolea:

> The Belgian war was a crusade of civilization against barbarism, of eternal right against brute force. * * * In theological language, Belgium suffered vicariously for the sake of Europe. She bore the brunt of the struggle. She was left over to the tender mercies of the invaders. She allowed herself to become a battlefield in order that France might be free from becoming a shambles. She had to have her beautiful capital violated in order that the French capital might remain inviolate. She had to submit to vandalism in order that humanity elsewhere might be vindicated.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AGAIN

Conan Doyle's Famous Detective in a New Novel—Latest Fiction by W. L. Comfort, Richard Dehan, W. Pett Ridge, and Others

THE VALLEY OF FEAR. By A. Conan Doyle. Illustrated by Arthur I. Keller. George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

REALLY, my dear Watson—

Of course, that means but one thing. Sherlock Holmes is back, with the faithful Watson, back in the Baker Street rooms, and at his best. For not only is Sherlock the great detective, and for that beloved by every reader of mystery stories, but he has charm, distinct charm. We should be glad to meet him if he unraveled no murder plots, we miss him when he stays too long away, and we simply refuse to have him killed off. Immortal man, pursuing his tactics of pure reason from one generation to another, destined to endure and to delight from age to age, we who love him are shaken with the same contemptuous rage for his detractors as inspires the baseball fan when he meets some poor boob who doesn't appreciate the Great Game.

It is ten years since we have had a Sherlock Holmes story, and the hero seems to have gained in vigor and subtlety and fascination during the time. Watson, too, is better than ever. As Holmes puts it, "You are developing a certain pawky humor, Watson, against which I must learn to guard myself." But let none fear that Watson is losing any of his blessed stupidity! No, he is as bewildered, as patient, as full of honest questions as he has always been, and we take him to our hearts again with the single joy he merits.

On Page 15 there is a cipher. I shall set it here, that any of you who mean to read the book may in the meantime set about unraveling the first mystery, even as the peerless Holmes unravels it:

534 C2 13 127 36 31 4 17 21 41 Douglas 109 293 5 37
Birlstone 26 Birlstone 9 47 171

There you are. And the next thing is the news of a horrible murder, the arrival of Scotland Yard, and a journey to the scene of the crime, a lovely old manor inside a moat, with a practicable bridge across the murky water that is swung up each night at sunset.

The story is divided into two parts, the latter being set in America, in a mining town that lies under the terror of a secret society. There are two climaxes, and they are sufficiently surprising, sufficiently grim, to fully justify the breathless suspense maintained throughout. The end of a Sherlock Holmes story has not always been up to its course, but in this book you get your gasp. And after the first, for which Holmes is responsible, you have a second which he has had nothing to do in bringing about.

There is one point the reader may like to take up with Sir Arthur. Attention is drawn to it by these words:

"You slipped up there, Mr. Holmes, clever as you are; for if you had chanced to look under the plaster * * *"

Now, this bit of plaster is described as a small piece at the angle of the murdered man's jaw. Yet, earlier in the story we are told that a double-barreled shotgun "had been fired at close range and that he had received the whole charge in his face, blowing his head almost to pieces." It seems almost inconceivable, my dear Doyle, so might the reader's mind run, that under such circumstances a tiny piece of plaster, put on to hide a scratch got in shaving, should have remained see-able even by Sherlock himself. Hasn't Sir Arthur slipped up there, as well as Mr. Holmes? You can but tremble with a fearful joy to think—to think you "have one on" the master there.

There is good descriptive power in the picture given of Vermissa Valley, the "most desolate corner of the United States of America." It seems pretty certain that Sir Arthur, while visiting us lately, took notes from his railway carriage with an eye for a setting to some still unformed story of danger and crime. In his characters he has not striven to fulfill the English conception of the Yankee, with the result that they are as much like Americans as men in a coal country should be, and there is none of that unintended humor that is practically sure to be found in American scenes as the English paint them.

Behind the double story presides the shadowy figure of the powerful Moriarty, linking the two portions together and bringing about the final catastrophe. The book ends with Holmes and Watson sitting opposite to each other in silence, "while those fateful eyes still strained to pierce the veil." Of course, the memory of that scene in the Swiss mountains where Moriarty and Holmes fall into

SUBMARINES

Domville-Fife's Timely Work —European War Books

SUBMARINES, MINES, AND TORPEDOES IN THE WAR. By Charles W. Domville-Fife. Illustrated. New York: George H. Doran Company. 50 cents.

THE GERMAN SPY SYSTEM FROM WITHIN. By Ex-Intelligence Officer. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.

WHAT I FOUND OUT IN THE HOUSE OF A GERMAN PRINCE. By an English-American Governess. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.35.

GERMAN WORLD POLICIES. By Paul Rohrbach. Translated by Dr. Edmund von Mach. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

THE BRITISH NAVY FROM WITHIN. By "Ex-Royal Navy." New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.

MOTOR TRANSPORTS IN THE WAR. By Horace Wyatt. Illustrated. New York: George H. Doran Company. 50 cents.

MR. DOMVILLE-FIFE, who is a well-known British expert on questions relating to submarines, gives a large amount of just the kind of information wanted by the average man about the submarines and mines and torpedoes which are playing so vital a rôle in the present war. Never before have these instruments of modern sea fighting had the overshadowing importance that they have attained since last August, and it is for that reason that Domville-Fife has written his book.

As he points out, "the submarine torpedo boat is to most people a complete mystery," and therefore he starts out with the very A B C of the submarine. He first considers submergence. The layman may be surprised to know—when he remembers the many accidents due to the sinking of submarines—that one of the greatest difficulties is to make the submarine sink sufficiently fast, while one of the easiest of operations is to make her rise. When a submarine is traveling on the surface she is in what is known as the light condition; by letting water into her ballast tanks she sinks until her back is almost flush with the surface, which is known as being awash.

Total submergence is not accomplished, as the landlubber might suppose, by letting in more water to the tanks, but entirely by the aid of propellers and rudders. The submarine has two—sometimes three—pairs of rudders. One pair of vertical ones guide her to port or starboard, while a horizontal pair cause her to rise or sink. To make the boat dive, the horisontal rudders are deflected while she is going at full speed. The action of the water on the rudder forces down the bow, and the vessel dips beneath the surface. She is held under water by the rudder action; if the propellers stop, she slowly rises, as the rudders then have no effect.

The propelling engines of a submarine have been, and still are, a puzzle because of differences of opinion as to which kind of engines are best. Steam, compressed air, electricity, petrol, and heavy oil have all been used. In many of the more modern vessels of the British, French, Russian, and German Navies heavy oil is now used as the fuel.

Mr. Domville-Fife says that of the numerous difficulties which have confronted submarine builders, perhaps the greatest of all is to provide an adequate method of seeing when submerged. The periscope has solved the trouble to some extent. The latest panoramic periscope, of which recent submarines carry two, has a field of vision of about sixty degrees. But the range of vision is short, because the periscope tube projects only a few feet above the surface. A periscope is not unlike a hollow mast, and by a series of lenses and reflectors a picture of the surface is thrown down the tube to reflectors inside the submarine. A man with his eyes at the bottom of the periscope can see the surface clearly.

The torpedo is the chief armament of all submarines, while the most modern vessels also carry quick-firing guns for use in surface cruising. When the vessel dives, the guns are sunk beneath the deck. Each boat usually carries several torpedoes. In order to be effective the torpedo must be discharged from a distance under 4,000 yards from the object of attack; and half this distance is much to be preferred.

In ten years the tonnage of submarines has risen from 100 to over 1,000 tons; the range of action at economical speed has increased from 400 miles to 5,000 miles. The author states that a modern submarine can go from England to Newfoundland and back without assistance, and can remain at sea in almost any weather. Living arrangements for the crew have been much bettered, although quarters are still very cramped.

Mr. Domville-Fife says that after many months of experimenting the French authorities decided on a pale sea-green, nonluminous paint as the best for their submarines. The British Admiralty, after experiments, chose a dull gray, while the Germans picked a gray-brown.

***

"The German Spy System from Within" gives an interesting survey of an organization which is without parallel in history, going far beyond Napoleon's system of espionage, from which the German system has been developed, and entirely eclipsing the espionage in force in Venice in the days of her power or the system of modern Russia.

German spies, men and women, shrewd, unscrupulous, bold, by thousands have for years been in all the great countries with which Germany believed she might have trouble. There is a wonderful card index system at Berlin in which is recorded the information which has poured into the capital from these sources. In France, England, and Belgium, at least, Germany has had "fixed agents" in large numbers—men or women who have settled in communities, opened businesses with German Governmental funds, and become apparent pillars of society, living for years as respected and often well-liked citizens, but all the while getting information and forwarding it for the card index.

There are military spies and diplomatic spies and naval spies and general spies, while for obtaining personal information women spies are largely used. The military spy has to be a particularly clever man, and before he is given an assignment he has to pass an examination, just as a military officer does, "except that his examinations are stiffer than those of the officer, and he is required to know all where the officer is only asked to acquire in part." The military spy must never be at a loss in technical matters. After seeing an enemy's fortification, for instance, he must be able to carry in his mind a sufficiently clear picture to draw a map to scale—as nearly as possible—from memory. He must be able to place guns and men and engineering details with accuracy, as misinformation is worse than none.

***

The authoress of "What I Found Out in the House of a German Prince," who says that she is the granddaughter of an American Admiral who was widely known, states that through Prince Henry of Prussia she obtained in 1909 the post of governess in a German princely house, where she remained until war broke out, when she fled to England. The name of her employers is kept as secret as her own. The publishers announce that they have proof of the genuineness of the book.

Among persons who, according to the authoress, came under her observation are the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Gen. von Bernhardi, Count Zeppelin, and Gen. von Kluck. She records a conservation with the Kaiser, on an occasion when the ruler came to a summer house in which she was reading to the children. The Kaiser is quoted as telling her he hoped she wasn't English enough to be a suffragette, and is stated to have continued:

> All these modern Englishwomen are suffragettes. Well, we should show them what we think of them if they sent a deputation here. But while they confine themselves to their own soil we can bless them. They are sowing good seed for us to reap.

The authoress states that in a private album she saw a photograph of the Kaiser, taken in civilian dress, "with his mustache disguised," standing in front of the Arc de Triomphe, Paris. The owner of the album is quoted as saying that the Kaiser had been in Paris incognito more than once.

***

Rohrbach's "German World Policies" was written in 1912. The work strikes a different note from the doctrine of force preached by Bernhardi and Treitschke. Says Dr. von Mach in the translator's preface:

> In an age of materialism Rohrbach is an idealist, albeit a practical one. The military conquests of the world, he claims, count for little, and the moral conquests for everything. * * * The reader will find no plans of aggression, no desires for territorial conquests, and no suggestion of unethical dealings with unsuspecting neighbors. From the first page to the last the author expresses his firm belief that morality and fair dealing are the basis on which alone success is built.

***

"The British Navy from Within" is informative, giving facts of value to those who want to get a close view of the world's greatest fleet as it is today. From the book it is learned that the 15-inch guns of the Queen Elizabeth, the tremendously powerful battleship which, according to the cables, has been to the fore in the shelling of the Dardanelles forts, can each hurl nearly a ton of metal ten or twelve miles.

***

In "Motor Transports in War" Mr. Wyatt, a British expert, informatively discusses various kinds of military motor cars and the work they do under service conditions.

THE JAPANESE PEOPLE

A HISTORY OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE: From the Earliest Times to the End of the Meiji Era. By Capt. F. Brinkley, R. A., late editor of the Japan Mail. With the collaboration of Baron Kikuchi, ex-President of the Imperial University at Kyoto. Illustrated. New York: Encyclopaedia Britannica Company. $4.50.

ALTHOUGH Baron Kikuchi's name appears on the title page of Capt. Brinkley's volume as that of a collaborator with the author, he takes pains, in his foreword, to disclaim credit for the admirable story the volume contains of the origin and development of his country; he says he helped the author only to the extent of giving him some general advice and a few suggestions on some special points.

Making this disclaimer, the Baron feels quite free to pass judgment on the history; the judgment is altogether favorable. For the author, now dead, Baron Kikuchi entertained great respect, and he also looked upon him as "the right man" to give to the Western world a complete story of the Japanese people; he says that Capt. Brinkley, although an Englishman, was almost Japanese in his understanding of the Japanese people and his sympathy with them, so that he was well fitted for the execution of his project of presenting Japanese facts with a very near approach to Japanese feelings.

In this view these who read the work to which it relates will be disposed to concur, for the author has done more than give us a narrative of the course of events in Japan from the earliest times down to the close of the Russo-Japanese war, his history also showing us how the Japanese people have come to be what they are.

The exposition Capt. Brinkley makes of the development of the Japanese many of his readers will regard as the most important thing in his book. It thoroughly disposes of the notion that there was a sudden transformation in Japan that completely changed the character of her people and uplifted their ideals; it disposes also of the assumption, which Baron Kikuchi reminds us is more or less prevalent, that the Japanese are mere barbarians—imitators of Western civilization without capacity for really adapting it. It is Capt. Brinkley's view that the Japanese have grown into their present estate and that they are not yet done with their growing.

Bancroft's Mexico

A new edition has been published of Hubert Howe Bancroft's popular history of Mexico, which was first printed in 1887. The original edition contained a clear and concise account of the course of events in Mexico from the earliest times down to the second inauguration of Diaz as President. In the new edition the story is brought down to date in an added chapter which summarizes the developments of the later years and briefly surveys conditions in Mexico at the present day. Mr. Bancroft is quite outspoken in his condemnation of Madero, Huerta, Carranza, Villa, and all the other revolutionary leaders. He believes that Diaz was, on the whole, a good President and that Mexico prospered greatly under his rule. In his view Diaz was a much better man than Madero or any other of the revolutionaries. Of President Wilson's Mexican policy Mr. Bancroft writes with bitter contempt. (New York: Bancroft Company. $2.)

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the same grave will not down. But there has never been a really satisfactory encounter between the two giants of law and of crime, and the hint that there is a possibility for such in a story still to come is not one of the least thrilling points in one of the most thrilling and satisfactory of all the Sherlock Holmes books.

Excellent as are Mr. Keller's gifts as an illustrator, the present pictures are a failure in characterization. Holmes has come to have as real a physical presentment to his public as though he were personally familiar to it. He simply does not exist in these illustrations. Neither do the drawings of McMurdo convey anything like the impression we get of this gentleman from the author's description:

"Can we help you, Mr. Holmes?"
"No, no. Darkness and Dr. Watson's umbrella—my wants are simple!"

Wonderful man! What he accomplishes with that umbrella—but it is time to stop this pawky flow of language—you will want to be getting at the book itself!

HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE.

THE CHALK LINE

THE CHALK LINE. By Anne Warwick. John Lane Company. $1.25 net.

HILARY COMER'S husband, Nash, bored her. Consequently she fell in love—or thought she did—with handsome, debonair Louis Pembroke, and not being accustomed to consult anybody's convenience or happiness except her own, decided to elope with him. The scene is laid in Shanghai, and the story begins with Hilary's arrival at Louis's bungalow, where he has a "white room" all ready for her. A very few minutes later John Brent, with whom she had had a love affair before her marriage and who suspects her present plan, also appears, resolved to save her from her own folly, and soon after him comes the husband, Nash. Thus all four are assembled in the bungalow, when it is suddenly announced that the Chinese servant has cholera, and that no one, therefore, will be permitted to leave the house. So there they remain, Hilary and the three men who love her, quarantined for days. The effects of this close association, of character upon character, their actions and reactions, and the final tragic cutting of the knot compose the tale.

"The Chalk Line" is an interesting novel; the dialogue is easy and there is a good deal of clever character analysis. The heroine, however, never wins the reader's sympathy. Her "sublime selfishness" is never really overcome, and that a woman of 26, married for four years and who had previously battered about the world and lived a student's life in Vienna, should remain such "a child" as she are frequently assured Hilary was, is believable only on the theory that hers was a case of arrested development. One does not feel that the man with whom she finally departs down "the broad path, open and free and bathed in sun," is at all to be envied, especially when one remembers the calm way in which she accepts a sacrifice that would have caused any decent woman to suffer agonies of remorse. The story moves swiftly; the different points of view of the three men in the case are well contrasted, Nash makes some shrewd comments, and there are several quite dramatic

THE HAPPY RECRUIT

THE HAPPY RECRUIT. By W. Pett Ridge. George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

ALTHOUGH its title sounds decidedly martial, "The Happy Recruit" is not a war story. Its hero enlists in the ranks, not of the army but of peaceful, hardworking English subjects; were it not for the fact that Mr. George has pre-empted the title, "The Happy Recruit" might well have been called "The Making of an Englishman." For it is the history of the metamorphosis of Carl Siemens, Russian emigrant, into Charles Simmons, a thoroughly British person save that he retained his temperament, of which the eminently sensible Amy Maynard declared, at once truthfully and graphically, "Fits and starts describes it as well as anything I know"; also, his manner, a most useful one, since it usually led to his getting somebody to help him out of any difficulty. And difficulties enough were in his path.

When we first meet Carl he is one of several thousand Board School children, gathered to cheer Queen Victoria on Jubilee Day. A very lonely little boy he was, too, not long in London and having a good deal of trouble with the unfamiliar language, his mistakes in which greatly amused his companions. He had come from Russia with his mother, his father having previously deserted them both, but the birth of his baby sister cost the mother her life, and Carl and little Laura might have fared badly had it not been for Mrs. Maynard, kindly, cheerful, hard-working Mrs. Maynard. She went out charing, and supported her own child, Amy, and her lazy, drunken husband on an income so small that "her finances were the puzzle of the religious folk who occasionally favored her with a call." But, poor as she was, she managed to help Carl and his sister before the newspaper man, Oliver Richards, a good friend to Carl throughout the rest of his life, ever made his acquaintance. So Carl was brought up in the Creek, a district near the London docks which had its own especial customs and laws, administered by the capable Mrs. Latier, who ran her own shop and the entire community as well. How thoroughly Mr. Ridge knows the daily round of a little place like this, and the vividness, the humor, the little touches of pathos with which he describes it, are matters familiar to all those who have read any of his previous books. We sympathize with Mrs. Maynard's relief at her husband's enforced absence, openly envied by many of her female neighbors, who felt that "but for the omission of funeral joys it was as good as becoming a widow"; with outspoken, energetic, efficient Amy, who was determined to get on in the world, and so escaped from The Creek at the earliest possible moment; with good-hearted, slangy Fanny Gresham, the music hall star whose effect upon Carl's fortunes was so beneficent; with enterprising Bob Rogers, and many more of the very human inhabitants of the little peninsula by the River Lea, and of that wider London into which Carl journeys so soon as his boyhood is over.

His first position is that of waiter in a little hotel in the Minories, run by a stout Frenchman and his tight-fisted, tight-laced wife. There Carl meets temptation, is vanquished by it, and has a narrow escape from extremely unpleasant consequences, which teaches him a lesson he never forgets. From one shabby little hotel to another he goes, and presently, thanks to his good friend Oliver Richards, to the delightful Salad Club, which was eventually spoiled by too much success. And when we leave him it is as a happy, prosperous, and much-respected person—extremely British. He is a very real and very likable hero, this Carl who became Charles, and if he does move by "fits and starts" and possesses a taste for romancing which sometimes leads him to embellish the truth and on one or two occasions takes him very far from it—witness the lengthy account of his imaginary South African experiences which he once gave to a gentleman who later turned out to be a resident of Kimberley—the "romancing" is never malicious, and he finally learns to control it, as he learns to control himself. It is an interesting story from more than one point of view, this of the Russian emigrant, and it contains many delightful Dickensian descriptions of London and its inhabitants—descriptions of the kind which result only from affection and personal knowledge. Though not another "Name of Garland," this tale of "The Happy Recruit" is well worth reading.

THE MAN OF IRON

THE MAN OF IRON. By Richard Dehan. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.35.

ZOLA'S "Debacle" has hitherto been the one outstanding work of fiction dealing with the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. But not unworthy to be classed with it, although very different and on a lower plane of excellence, comes this long novel of nearly seven hundred pages by Miss Clotilde Graves, whose personality is hidden under the pen-name of "Richard Dehan." Zola's masterful story, wholly French in matter and in viewpoint, is a swift, comprehensive portrayal of France rushing to destruction, the picture drawn with simple, deeply graven, terrible lines. Miss Graves writes from the standpoint of the onlooker, shifting her gaze from one to the other of the combatants, although it is chiefly concerned with the Prussian spectacle. And the picture that she draws is a panorama—an immense canvas crowded with people, many of them bearing famous names, and there are marching armies and great battlefields and whole countrysides devastated and filled with terror.

A certain P. C. Breagh, a young Irishman who wants to be a war correspondent, is the nominal hero of the story, and is seldom absent from its pages; but it is Bismarck, "the man of iron," who dominates the interest and holds the reader's attention above all the other characters. The portrait of him is a remarkable piece of characterization, and of itself would give the book unusual interest, for it is finely done, forceful, graphic, fusing into a living personality the many descriptions and analyses of the Iron Chancellor that have been made by his biographers. But the author mars her work by using Bismarck as a deus ex machina, too often springing him upon the stage for the resolution of some difficulty. Much of his domination over characters and affairs is managed skillfully and convincingly. But in the latter part of the book the author's grip upon her people and her plot, admirable through the first two-thirds of the story, seems to have weakened. It is said that part of it was written under the shadow of severe illness, and the feebler, less sure handling of these later developments is perhaps the inevitable, and deplorable, result. There is no slacking of the emotional suspense which has been slowly and steadily increasing as the lines of the plot tighten and converge. The very structure of the tale has saved this factor. But the developments are less closely knit, there is too much jumping from place to place of scenes and characters—a manner of treatment always productive of a jumbled and blurred effect—and every now and then the effort of the author to gather up and weave in the straying threads of her plot lays bare its machinery. The strength, skill and artistry manifest in the first half or more of the book indicate that these later faults were due to the weakening of the hand that held the pen.

Notwithstanding this falling off in the manner in which the story is told, "The Man of Iron" stands out as an unusually capable and interesting historical novel. The action goes very slowly, with the constant accompaniment of an immense amount of detail. But the author's instinct is essentially dramatic not only in her conception of character, choice of incident and development of plot, but even in her descriptions of scenes, experiences, and emotions. This gives a remarkable freshness, briskness, and feeling of life to her masses of detail and makes for greater crispness and vitality in the slowly moving story.

After the early chapters, dealing with the childhood of the hero, P. C. Breagh, and recounting some experiences of his young manhood and the manner of his getting a small foothold in London journalism, comes the Franco-Prussian war. Young Breagh, in his early twenties, with but little newspaper experience and without newspaper connection, goes to Berlin, chancing everything audaciously upon the hope that luck will throw some bit of good fortune in his way. A mere "tyke at the tail of the Army Corps," he trails along with the Prussian lines and gets his fill of march and camp and battle. A love story of many vicissitudes, including gruesome experiences upon battlefields filled with dead and dying and dramatic episodes in the path of a loving and avenging soldiery, runs through the book. The girl of the love story, a little thing all fire and spirit and high loyalty, is a fine dramatic conception and an unusual heroine. The final scenes take place in Versailles, during the last weeks of 1870.

The author's view of Bismarck is that the responsibility for the Franco-Prussian war lay with him and his ambition, an ambition that was not wholly for his country's sake. There are many scenes showing Bismarck in council or in passing conversation with King William, the Crown Prince Frederick, Gen. von Moltke, Minister of War von Roon, and other notables of both France and Prussia. In one of these Bismarck, Roon, and Moltke, over their dinner table, their genial conversation running back and forth between culinary topics, dogs, diplomacy, and the impending war, precipitate the threatened conflict by so condensing, and then giving out, a telegram from the King as to alter its meaning. It is Bismarck's hand which is shown as urging on the reluctant King and his heir, contriving events so that they will have to take unwilling forward steps, manipulating men and measures to bring about the results upon which his heart is set. At Versailles, angry that he can not induce the King to give the order to bombard Paris, he exclaims:

> Never were two men more reluctant to receive imperial dignity than our Most Gracious Majesty and his Heir Apparent—who in this matter, as in some others, needs a candle to light up his head. * * * If they have no ambition of their own, these Hohenzollerns, do they not owe something to mine?

RED FLEECE

RED FLEECE. By Will Levington Comfort. George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

LIKE the famous Routledge and that John Morning who went "Down Among Men," Peter Mowbray, the hero of Mr. Comfort's new novel, is a newspaper man. Just before the outbreak of the present conflict he is stationed at Warsaw as assistant correspondent of The States, and it is he, not his chief, Lonegan, who is sent out as field correspondent with the Russian Army. His companion, Boylan of the Rhodes News Agency, is an old-timer, "a huge spectacle of a man," and he gradually comes to feel for Peter that big, unexacting, self-sacrificing affection this author depicts so well. Before they join the command to which they have been assigned Peter has met and fallen in love with Berthe Wyndham, daughter of a revolutionist who was shot down on Red Sunday. Through her he encounters Duke Fallows—that same Duke Fallows who saw the great vision of the Ploughman, understood, and in understanding found salvation. But Mowbray is not yet quite ready to re-

(Continued on Page 86)

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A Volume of Sketches and Personal Experiences

A RUSSIAN COMEDY OF ERRORS. By George Kennan. The Century Company. $1.25.

MR. KENNAN has collected into a volume a number of stories and sketches of Russian experiences, his own and those of friends or acquaintances, both in and out of the Empire, most if not all of which have appeared from time to time in various magazines. Every one who gets the book will be glad to have these stories in a permanent form, for they are unusually well told, and what they tell is of an interest which, if sometimes harrowing, is always absorbing.

Here, set down calmly, without comment, is the picture of a Russia that may (and if it does then the war will have accomplished enough to warrant at least a month or two of its bloody duration) pass away from this world. Whether in Siberia to the crushing of leg fetters or in Petrograd among the officials, at the frontier or in "The World of a Single Cell," the main impression produced on the mind as you read of the machinery invented and set going to protect existing conditions, is of an immense stupidity. It seems incredible that human beings can really get into such a hopeless muddle, can mess things to such a point.

But, on this dull and brutal background, which, merely indicated as it is, is yet so colossal in effect, shine the bright excitements of the would-be destroyers, they who go to death or to more dreadful imprisonment with a kind of gayety, almost amused at the stupidity they fight and from which they suffer. Occasionally, for there is really nothing so unaccountable as lack of intelligence, an American, pursuing an entirely disinterested way, is caught in the inscrutable wheels, twirled about for a bit, and dropped, with apologies through which there gleams an anxious fear that after all it may be risky, to go on in freedom, "or as much freedom as is possible in Russia."

Surely the old saying that the jailer is no less a prisoner than the man he guards is borne in on you page by page. And at least the prisoners have this advantage over the jailers: They suffer for an ideal and are uplifted by a hope, and have no personal fear, while the jailers, from highest to lowest, are in the thing to save their own skins, dying the thousand deaths of the coward behind the paraphernalia by which they hope to save themselves.

But, to get to our muttons, or rather to the strong and agile mountain sheep that more fitly represent Mr. Kennan's stories.

There are ten of them, and they take the scale from the comic to the tragic, from a plain recital of facts to a strange allegorical legend belonging to the peasants and founded on Napoleon.

There is one that tells how Thomas Bailey Aldrich made a second, and last, trip to Russia. He was accompanied by Mrs. Aldrich, but had only one passport, and on this his wife was not mentioned. The ensuing complications are extremely amusing in the reading, however little they may have seemed so in the enduring, for by an odd fluke Mrs. Aldrich got across the frontier passportless—but after that, the deluge of disturbed and frightened officialdom poured down upon her and her husband.

Perhaps the two most thrilling pieces in the book are "The Escape of Prince Kropotkin" and "The World of a Single Cell." The first is a description of the working out of the amazingly clever plot by means of which the Prince, in broad daylight, and under the eyes of the soldiers set to guard him, ran out of the prison yard, jumped into a droshky and drove away to freedom. The various items of the plot, their fitting together, the humorous incidents, and the fact that not one of the dozen conspirators was ever discovered, make a tale more delightful, more adventurous, than any of Dumas' inventions; fiction labors panting after these little stories of truth, indeed. Nor is it possible to follow this astonishing escape without shortened breath and tense nerves.

The second story is one that was sent to Mr. Kennan by a Siberian exile. This in itself was no small feat. The author had run across the young man a year earlier, far up in the Altai Mountains, and had heard some of his story. When they parted it was with the understanding that if it were possible the young man would send a written sketch of his life during many months in solitary confinement.

The communication came hidden between two folds of tent lining, of which there were twenty strips in the package, which had, of course, been searched by the authorities before Mr. Kennan was allowed to receive it. The police missed it, and Mr. Kennan came within one of doing likewise, so cleverly had it been hidden, the two strips of cloth having been lightly basted together with strands of the same material, while the paper on which the story was written was of the softest and thinnest texture.

In this story we get some conception of the wonderful power for communication with each other achieved by the practically entombed prisoners, pitting all the wit of desperate humanity on the very edge of madness to keep reason safe and to reach out, however blindly, from their bomb-proof casements to the world without. Alone, beside the unbelievable loneliness of the prisoner, we watch the long and patient unwinding of a thread from the bedcovering, its knotting into the alphabet of the checkerboard square, see it carried out to the cliff solitude of the prison yard, or rather well, there to be dropped on the chance some other prisoner may find it. Or we listen to the taps on the stone walls, beginning first with the word "Understand," taps that finally get an answer, and that succeed, through the weary toil of week on week, in telling the stories of a lifetime. But here, too, lay danger. One day, when our prisoner had been talking for long with a young woman in the cell next him, her taps sounded different, slower. She explained that she had a headache, but the truth was that a spy had been in the cell to try to draw out information.

Perhaps the most pathetic of the tales is that of the "Singing Bird of Prey," showing the breakdown of a prisoner after years of silence and apparent composure. But there is not one without its full human appeal, not one the reader will want to skip. Just now, when Russia is possibly finding a new birth through war, these sketches, some of which touch on events as late as 1906, are particularly interesting. The simplicity of Mr. Kennan's style, his ability to keep his emotions out of his recital, and to leave the facts alone to make their impression, add effectively to the book, whose matter is sufficiently moving to need no exploitation.

BOOKS WORTH READING

A BOOK entitled "Military Education in the United States," the work of Capt. Ira L. Reeves, U. S. A., Professor of Military Science and Tactics in the University of Vermont, makes its appearance at an opportune time. The course that should be taken by the general Government and the several States in order to put the country into something approaching a state of preparedness for war is, of course, exciting a very wide interest in and out of official circles. Capt. Reeves, the author of the present book, is a thorough believer in military education, and he is greatly pleased to be able to report that military education and drill in the schools, academies, and colleges of the United States are more general and popular today than ever before. His book is in the main a survey of what is going on in America in the way of military education; its list of military schools and other educational institutions in which military instruction is given will do double astonish many persons because of its extensiveness, and also because of the indication it gives of a tendency already well defined toward the desideratum suggested by the President.

An entertaining story is told by Miss M. Gehrts in "A Camera Actress in the Wilds of Togoland" of her experiences and observations in West African forests while she was engaged in collecting films depicting native life and posing as the white woman in Anglo-African cinematograph dramas. The story is freely illustrated. (J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.)

In his book entitled "Wealth from the Soil," C. C. Bowsfield addresses himself especially to city folk inclined to move into the country and take up with farm life. He undertakes to tell city men how they may become successful farmers; city men, he says, can make farming pay, and he thinks they should "heed the call of the soil." Mr. Bowsfield seems to understand the farming business thoroughly, and his book unquestionably contains sound advice with respect to many problems that confront farmers from time to time; but it is equally clear that he underestimates the obstacles the city man must overcome who turns himself into an agriculturist and goes after the wealth that is in the soil. A great many city men who have headed the call of the soil have had sad experiences with their farms. (Chicago: Forbes & Co. $1.)

In a volume entitled "The Patriotic Societies of the United States," Sydney A. Phillips presents a compilation of the histories of a large number of associations of military men and of descendants of the soldiers of the several wars in which Americans have been engaged. One of the features of his book is a sheet containing reproductions in colors of the lapel insignia of the societies with which he deals. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

A series of lectures delivered at Yale University on the Silliman Foundation in December, 1913, are published in a volume entitled "Problems of American Geology." These lectures, seven in number, were prepared in commemoration of the centenary of James Dwight Dana, the great American geologist, who died in New Haven April 14, 1895, in his eighty-third year. The lectures were delivered by Prof. William North Rice of Wesleyan University, Prof. Frank D. Adams of McGill University, Prof. A. P. Coleman of the University of Toronto, Dr. Charles D. Walcott of the Smithsonian Institution, Dr. Frederick L. Ransome of the United States Geological Survey, and Dr. W. D. Matthew of the American Museum of Natural History. (Yale University Press. $1.)

A notable contribution to the literature of horology is made by T. Geoffrey W. Henslow in "Ye Sundial Booke." The volume contains pictures of about 300 dials now in existence in Europe and America, and in many of the pictures the dials are shown in their original settings. Among the American dials which figure in the volume is one belonging to the Dutch Reformed Church of this city. Mr. Henslow has written a bit of verse to accompany each of his pictures, but the verse does not add much to the value of his book. (Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.)

One more useful volume has been added to the literature of our Big Ditch; it bears the simple title "The Panama Canal," and contains a series of articles originally prepared for publication in the Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute in response to a request from the Board of Control of the Institute. The major part of the volume, comprising the history of the canal and an account of its construction, was written by Reuben E. Bakenhus of the Corps of Civil Engineers of the United States Navy; another portion, dealing with the relation of the canal to our navy and with its standing in international law, was contributed by Capt. Harry S. Knapp, U. S. N.; the balance of the work, discussing the commercial importance of the canal, was prepared by Prof. Emory R. Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania, who served as Special Commissioner on the traffic and tolls of the canal, 1911-1913. (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.)

The first four volumes have been issued of "The Human Interest Library," a publication under the editorial direction of the Right Rev. Samuel Fallows, D. D., Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and Henry W. Ruoff, the stated purpose of which is "to acquaint the reader with the human interest facts of the world's knowledge through his devoting five minutes of spare time each day to interesting reading and to looking at instructive pictures." Additional volumes will be published from time to time until there shall have been presented what seems to the editors "the sum total of a practical and liberal education in science, fine arts, history, the kingdoms of nature, literature, biography, and travel." It is probable the editorial valuation put upon this new encyclopaedic work is somewhat extravagant, but the volumes already in print certainly contain a large amount of information and as a rule the topics they discuss are handled fairly well. (Chicago: The Midland Press.)

A reprint has been made of a volume entitled "Our Martyr President Abraham Lincoln," which had its original publication in 1865. The volume contains seventeen memorial addresses, all of which were delivered a short time after Lincoln's death. The addresses include pulpit utterances by Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. H. W. Bellows, Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Theodore L. Cuyler and others, and orations by the Hon. George Bancroft, Bishop Simpson and the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, Jr. (Abingdon Press. $1.)

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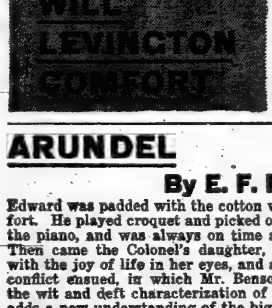

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AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

GEORGE H. DORAN COMPANY PUBLISHERS New York

WILD LIFE

Dr. Hornaday's Plea for Its Conservation.

WILD LIFE CONSERVATION IN THEORY AND PRACTICE. By William T. Hornaday. Illustrated. New Haven: Yale University Press. $1.50.

UNTIRING and vigorous as Dr. Hornaday has always been in his life-long battle against the enemies of wild life, he has never made a more compact, practical, efficient plea for the furred and feathered contemporaries of man than he sets forth in this small volume of 200-odd pages. It presents in a nutshell the case in favor of the wild birds and beasts, treating it almost entirely from the standpoint of their economic value and aiming to prove with fact and argument that man, merely for the sake of his own welfare, cannot afford to refuse his protection to the wild animal life of this country.

The volume is composed of five lectures delivered by the author before the School of Forestry of Yale University, with an added chapter by Frederic C. Walcott on "Private Game Preserves." Dr. Hornaday lays great stress upon the importance of the work for the preservation of wild life that can be done by universities, colleges, and schools in disseminating information and educating public sentiment, and he thinks that if some professors of zoology would spend a little less time in their laboratories and more in telling people about the facts of what conserved and protected wild life would mean to man their service would be more valuable. He instances what was done two or three years ago by a band of professors, curators, and students of the University of California, who fought a determined battle against overwhelming odds of influence and public sentiment and won an almost complete victory, and he hopes that all of our great institutions of learning will recognize their responsibility in the matter and will take up their share of the work of educating the public. He declares that with a campaign fund of $5,000 it would be possible "to give any State in this Union a new code of modern protective laws in eight months' time."

The greater part of the book is taken up with the presentation of how unchecked destruction of wild life quickly reacts upon the community that allows it. One of his most interesting exhibits is that of the value of the common quail, or bob-white, which he declares to be, for the smaller pests of the farm, "the most wonderful engine of destruction ever put together of flesh and blood," and the most valuable "of all the birds that influence the fortunes of the farmers and fruit growers of North America." It is one of the most important enemies of the cotton-boll weevil, and along with observations and facts to prove this contention he shows a photograph of an automobile in a cotton county in Texas with its sides completely covered with strings of quail. He thinks that, for the sake of its crops, every State east of the Rocky Mountains ought to give the bob-white quail a close season of from five to ten years. At present only three States, New York, Oklahoma, and Kansas, afford that protection. The codling moth, most destructive enemy of the northern orchardist, he shows can have its devastations most thoroughly and easily checked simply by protecting the birds, of which there are thirty-six species that feed upon it, for in some localities, where close watch has been kept, these birds are known to have destroyed from 66 to 85 per cent. of the hibernating codling moth larvae.

The insect families are man's most insidious and most fateful enemy, and if, by destroying the balance of animal life, as he does when he kills off the insectivorous birds, he permits them to get the upper hand of him, they become a dangerous factor in his economic life. The investigations of the Department of Agriculture show, says Dr. Hornaday, that the annual loss to timber interests in the United States from insect pests amounts to $100,000,000, to cereals $200,000,000, to cotton $60,000,000, while to all farm and forest products together the annual loss is not less than $520,000,000. And he goes on to show that instead of trying to prevent this loss by expensively fighting the insects himself man would find it much easier, cheaper, and more effective to protect the insectivorous birds and let them do his fighting for him.

Dr. Hornaday declares that the remnant of game birds and quadrupeds now alive in the United States represents no more than 2 per cent. of the stock that existed here only fifty years ago, and that against this pitiful remainder an army of destruction, consisting of 2,500,000 men and boys, annually takes the field, after having purchased 500,000 shot guns and 500,000,000 cartridges. He discusses quite temperately, with facts and figures, what this army of destruction has accomplished in various parts of the country, what it is still doing and what the results will be if it cannot everywhere be kept under reasonable control. The discussion brings him in the final chapter to consider the duty and the power in this matter of every citizen who understands its importance. And he concludes with a forceful appeal to all who have any part in the molding of public sentiment to join in the work of educating the people to a proper appreciation of the importance of the subject. It is not, he says, an academic cause, but "a burning question of the market basket and the dinner pail."

The chapter by Frederic C. Walcott on "Private Game Preserves" gives a résumé of what has been done in the conservation of wild life on State and private preserves, the methods employed, the experiments made and the results.

Two Novels

Geoffrey Carson's "Blue Blood and Red" and Ernest Poole's "The Harbor" have some curious points of superficial likeness. The scene of each is a picturesque and unhackneyed part of New York City. The hero of "The Harbor" was born on Brooklyn Heights overlooking the scene of his life, New York Harbor. The hero of "Blue Blood and Red," born on the hills of Staten Island, like Mr. Poole's hero, belongs to a good but impoverished family, and when very young looks on the plebeian life below the hills and finds it good. Both heroes find within themselves the motives of democratic ideals. "The Harbor," published first, is in its third edition; "Blue Blood and Red" is reprinting within a week of publication.

TWO ESSAY TYPES

Books Showing English and American Writing Methods

BELSHAZZAR COURT; Or, Village Life in New York City. By Simeon Strunsky. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

THE VILLA FOR COELEBS. By J. H. Yoxall. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

HERE are two volumes of essays, both dealing in an intimate, human way with middle-class life, the one in London, the other in New York. They make a curious contrast and they offer a most interesting example of the wide difference that lies between the English and the American essay. The divergence has been increasingly manifest ever since the essay began to come to life again in this country, half a dozen years ago. Now and then comes a volume of English essays concerned with matters of more or less vital interest to the men and women of today. But for the most part the English writer prefers to sit daintily aloof from the turmoil of daily life and busy his pen with matters to be found in his library, evolved out of his imagination or discovered in a walk down the street or across the downs. He may be working for his living as hard as any other penman, but you would never guess from his writings that the necessity of toil had ever disturbed his peaceful lot.

But the American essay is full of the echoes of strenuous life. Its author is vitally interested in the toils, achievements, and problems of his fellow-men, and for him there is no pretense or sitting aloof and looking on while he indulges a reflective and slightly superior mood. He is keen-eyed and practical and he does his best to translate into his pages some phase of the busy, determined, aspiring world in whose midst he lives and works. And the fact that he is a part of it is evident in every line he writes.

Better exemplars of this difference than these two volumes could hardly be found, although they deal with the same sort of theme and have a similar origin. Each one has had magazine publication, the one in this country, the other in England, for its several papers. Mr. Strunsky deals with the people who live in an apartment house in upper New York, their daily enjoyments and troubles, their manner of living, their relations with their neighbors, their amusements, their children and the upbringing of these. It is a homely chronicle of the busy, everyday life of many thousands of New Yorkers, narrated with a frequent twinkle of the eye and a still more frequent ultra-blandness of tone that covers without concealing his good-humored mocking at some of the follies and absurdities of New York life.

Mr. Yoxall sees a new villa being built in a London suburban street and in imagination conducts into it the young "Coelebs" and his bride, a middle-class couple, follows them through the years, sees their children growing up, and finally attends upon their funerals. He endeavors to glimpse now and then down into the foundation truths of some of the obvious facts of life and his imagination wings wide journeys hither and yon, with much poetical phrase in the statement of more or less trivial matters and frequent indulgence in rhetoric that is unashamedly mid-Victorian. This is how he tells of a birth in the villa:

> O fond and foolish firm of Coelebs and Partner, I admire, I sympathize, but what have ye done? Called costly emanations forth from a perhaps Mendelian infinity; increased your liabilities more than your assets; given over a prince or princess of your blood as hostages, mortgaged your peace of mind accordingly, deposited deeds at the bank and with the Lombards, borrowed from Chance and drawn upon Fortune, so that now by unending efforts and solicitudes you must validate the interest and the sinking fund.

And here is Mr. Strunsky considering the influence of play hours upon his small son:

> There is little danger of the boy's growing up an aristocrat. The fierce democracy of the Street has him in its grasp. He chooses his playmates by preference from the lower classes. * * * His tastes go down straight to the foundations of our social structure. * * * It is a serious problem—the gains of democracy and the price we pay. There are obvious advantages: the boy's education in the sense of human fellowship without regard to caste and color; his education in the rough and ready but fairly equitable laws of the Street; his gain in self-confidence and self-restraint in play; not to mention the extremely beneficent effect upon his appetite and his digestion. * * * On the whole, I find the balance is in favor of marbles and democracy.

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POSSESSION. By George Middleton. Six One-Act Plays of Contemporary Life. Henry Holt & Co. $1.35 net.

BRIEF, tense, filled with an understanding sympathy for woman herself and for her curious and complex situation in the world today, these six plays by George Middleton make unusually good reading. So clearly are characters, crises, and background expressed by the author that the whole is easily visualized; the plays act themselves. We say woman, in summing the received impression, for it is the woman in each of them who is the dynamic part of the drama, it is she on whom the situation reacts, she who is the centre of the action. There is no dead spot in any of the six; the men are alive and important; but in each case it is the woman who makes the play.

There is "Possession," in which the divorced father and mother confront each other over their little daughter. The law has given the child to the father, but bitter as he is against the faithless wife in the beginning of the poignant scene between them, at the end the mother wins and he yields her the right to see the child she bore in pain and reared with love—yielding not to the wife, but to the mother.

In "The Groove" it is two sisters who are the sole characters, an elder, who glimpses for an instant the freedom to realize her own life which till now she has simply lived as a sacrifice to her mother, only to give up the vision to the claims of the young girl, just home from college, and ready for marriage. The simplicity of the conversation between the two women, in which tragedy is suggested without pomp and fury, but with no loss of bitterness, that tragedy of non-fulfillment which is the cross of many women, this unpretentious simplicity, a characteristic of all Mr. Middleton's work, in this play touches close upon perfection. There is not an unnecessary syllable, nothing is forced, it is all done with the quiet and homelike tones fitting the cottage bedroom where the two sit together. The elder sister's sacrifice is so unquestioned by herself that its bigness, which is nothing less than the laying down of her life for those she loves, impresses the imagination of the onlooker with a peculiar power, as though it were something personal, almost as though it were done for him.

Good as all the half dozen plays are, this is the best of the group, delicate and sufficient as a windflower.

In all the plays the author has been satisfyingly successful in writing a complete thing, not a fragment of something longer. People living in the world as we know it are shown to us at some moment when the stress of life brings them into their supreme dramatic crisis. Before and after their lives may be dull and drab enough, and they may pass along hardly realizing themselves as real and separate entities made to suffer and to do. But for this one moment the past and the future, all the vague things that went to make them what they are, all the possibilities of what they might become, the failure and the hope of life, stand revealed. You see into their hearts, into which they too are looking, be it for good or evil.

No one can tell whether or not a play will act well. The enie, menie, mo method adopted in "The Show Shop" is quite as successful as the most elaborate system of criticism. Certainly there is no need to pass on that quality here. But as to the excellence of the technique exhibited in this collection there is no question. Mr. Middleton is an old hand at playwriting, and with each new piece he continues to show himself more and more the master of his special job. Each play is an excellent bit of workmanship, with nothing going to waste, and yet without the slightest impression of hurry, of time being short for what is to be done. Short as they are, the whole story is there, with elbow room about it. The scale is admirably maintained.

There remains this to say: Mr. Middleton's outlook on life, his conception of the relations of men and women to each other and to society, is a fine one, generous and tolerant, but not sentimental, and not in the least leaning toward that license which is a negation of real freedom. He is still a young man, and we may expect bigger things of him, for he has not so far shown any signs of being content to mark time. His mind tends rather to the serious than to the comedy aspects of life, and his dialogue is not witty. But it is human, moving, and easy, revealing an intense respect for the truth, and it is curiously able to hold the attention. No one else is doing his kind of work, and his books should not be missed by readers looking for a striking presentation of the stuff that life is made of.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

(Continued from Preceding Page)

VARIETY IN THE PRAYER MEETING. By William T. Ward. 12mo. New York: The Methodist Book Concern. 50 cents.

Contains plans and suggestions for leaders in prayer meetings.

Travel and Description

AND THAT REMINDS ME. By Stanley Coxon. 8vo. New York: John Lane Company. $3.50.

Reminiscences and stories from the experiences of the author in India, the Andaman Islands, Burma, Australia, &c.

BYWAYS AROUND SAN FRANCISCO BAY. By W. E. Hutchinson. 12mo. New York: The Abingdon Press. $1.

An illustrated volume of travel sketches.

A PILGRIM'S SCRIP. By R. Campbell Thompson. 8vo. New York: John Lane Company. $3.50.

Popular record of the author's travels while engaged in archæological pursuits in Asia Minor, the Sudan, Tripoli, and elsewhere.

Juveniles

THE SQUIRREL'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. By J. D. Williams. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 50 cents.

Adventures of a squirrel and a chipmunk told for boys and girls.

New Editions

FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE: By M. A. Mugge. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. $1.50.

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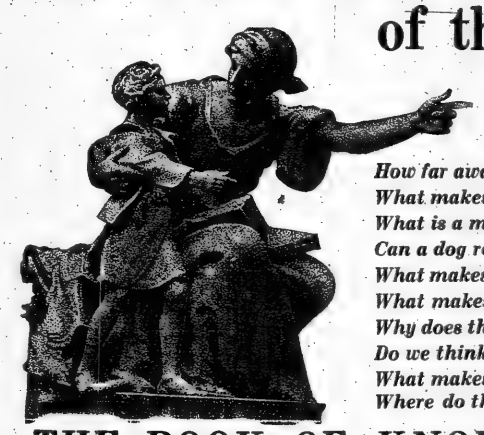

How does a train keep on the rails?
Why does salt water never freeze?
How far away is the sky?
What makes sun spots?
What is a mirage?
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NEW YORK, MARCH 7, 1915.

AMERICAN ENGLISH

If usage decides questions of pronunciation, are we justified in regarding orthoepy as an exact science? The question is suggested by a perusal of Mr. ROBERT J. MENNER'S thoughtful essay on "The Pronunciation of English in America," appearing in the March number of the Atlantic Monthly. Of course, we all know that the Englishman says "bean" where we say "bin"; that with him the r is usually silent before a consonant while we are apt to give it a roll; that he says "blahst" where most of us give the flat a sound—with other differences quite as great and at times more minute than these. The question is, Who is right? Does the Englishman or the American set the standard for pronunciation? It is an undoubted tradition that innovations in the pronunciation of English come from this country rather than England. In such matters one naturally expects conservatism with the latter rather than with us. Mr. MENNER, however, gives some interesting instances showing that the reverse of this is true. For example, it was the old English fashion to retain the sound of l in "would" and "should"; by the beginning of the eighteenth century these words were universally pronounced without the l sound. In this country, however, FRANKLIN—and presumably the majority of his American contemporaries—used the earlier form of pronunciation. In like manner, seventeenth-century England pronounced "get," "yes," and "yet," "git," "yis," "yit," a fashion that was abandoned while the eighteenth century was still young, although it was continued in this country by FRANKLIN. This American conservatism as regards the pronunciation of English was apparent, also, in NOAH WEBSTER, who defended the American "deef" as against the English "def" on the ground that the former was the older usage. WEBSTER, as Mr. MENNER points out, "prophesied the linguistic separation of the two countries," and in so doing "he did not deprecate this separation as a change whose consequences would injure and corrupt American language." Uniformity of pronunciation in both countries has been frequently urged, by orthoepists and others. The trouble is, however, to find a standard that will remain fixed and upon which both will agree. After reading HENRY JAMES'S "The Question of Our Speech" we might be disposed to accept the melancholy conclusion that it is the American whose pronunciation is at fault were it not for the Poet-Laureate's treatise "On the Present State of English Pronunciation," in which the blame seems to be deservedly placed on the Englishman. Which can be right if both are wrong? Rules for curbing and eliminating lingual differences are theoretically interesting but are seldom efficacious. The "utter impossibility" of making such changes is apparent to Mr. MENNER, who notes that, "after all, the greatest difference between English and American speech is not a matter of pronunciation but of intonation." Fancy the delightful comedy that would ensue if a law could be passed imposing the "peculiar English accent" on the American—or the latter's "nasal intonation" on the Englishman!

WITH the appearance this month of its sixth number, THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY rounds the first milestone of its existence. The need for a periodical publication of this kind was evident soon after the outbreak of the European war. An international conflict assuming such unprecedented proportions as the latter demanded exceptional methods for recording its progress. The chronicling of the bare news of the war in the daily papers naturally failed to reproduce, in complete, connected form, many of those interpretive documents, official and otherwise, that are essential to the thorough understanding of the factors involved in this greatest upheaval in the world's history. Hence the necessity for a monthly magazine, devoted to the collection of such important, authoritative material, impartially given, as would constitute a documentary narrative of the momentous events through which we are passing. To meet this demand THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY was brought into being. In the pages of its now completed first volume are published the principal documents and articles descriptive of the various phases through which the war has passed from its inception until the present time. Many of these documents, on account of their length, or from other considerations, have not been available for newspaper publication, except in greatly curtailed versions. In the present number of THE CURRENT HISTORY, for instance, is published, for the first time in its entirety, the "French Official Report on German Atrocities." The document describes in detail the results obtained by the commission appointed by the French Government "to investigate atrocities said to have been committed by the Germans in portions of French territory which had been occupied by them." Of extreme importance, also, is the account here given in a series of papers taken from original sources of the part played by the Balkan States in the war. Another feature of this number is the collection of cartoons from leading English, French, Italian, and German publications furnishing a series of views of the war from different angles, as novel as they are instructive. It is worthy of note that with the completion of the first volume of THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY all the preliminary historical documents bearing upon the war have been published. With the forthcoming April number, beginning the second volume of THE CURRENT HISTORY, the subject "Who Will End the War and When?" is discussed from available documents.

THAT eminently pastoral poet, WORDSWORTH, is still a favorite among the contributors to England's outburst of war poetry. His popularity in such a rôle, notwithstanding the place that he holds in our minds as the poet of nature, of philosophic reflection, is really natural enough. Like others of the poets of his day, the great historical crises of the period furnished material for profound thought and inspiration. The French Revolution was a memory from his youth; the wars of NAPOLEON became the bitter experience of middle age. Hence, there was an abundant reason for the "Napoleonic Sonnets." In the great mass of poetry, and of such varying excellence, left by WORDSWORTH, the latter have come dangerously near oblivion. They are not characteristic of the poet, and they have belonged apparently to the literature of a rapidly receding epoch. As these sonnets are revived in the light of the present war they seem to be singularly appropriate in a number of instances, although far from equal in eloquence and inspiration.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended March 3, Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

THE STORY OF THE MARY FISHER HOME. By Mary A. Fisher. 12mo. New York: The Shakespeare Press.
An account of the "home for those who have labored in literature, art, education, music, or any of the various professions," at Mount Vernon, N. Y. and Tenafly, N. J.

BEHIND THE SCENES IN THE TERROR. By Hector Fleischmann. 8vo. New York: Brentano's. $4.
Describes various phases of the French Revolution, such as prisons and prisoners, the Marseillaise and the guillotine. Also sketches of revolutionary leaders—Robespierre, Marat, &c.

THE LIFE OF NIETZSCHE. By Mrs. Forster-Nietzsche. 8vo. New York: Sturgis & Walton Company. $4. Volume 2, THE SOLITARY NIETZSCHE.
Final volume of the biography by Nietzsche's sister. It carries the sub-title "The Solitary Nietzsche."

MILLARD FILLMORE. By William Elliott Griffis. 12mo. Ithaca, N. Y.: Andrus & Church.
Largely biographical. Aims to show Fillmore as a "constructive statesman," &c.

THE GOTHIC HISTORY OF JORDANES. By Charles Christopher Mierow. 8vo. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. $1.75.
English translation of the work of "the earliest Gothic historian," in which appear Attila, the Hun; the Visigoth, Alaric; Gaiseric, the Vandal, and Theodoric.

THE PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES. By Sydney A. Phillips. 12mo. Broadway Publishing Company. $1.50.
Histories of patriotic societies, with reproductions of their lapel insignia.

PETITIONS OF THE EARLY INHABITANTS OF KENTUCKY TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA, 1769 TO 1792. By James Rood Robertson. 8vo. Louisville: John P. Morton & Co.
Collection of legislative petitions of early Kentucky. Appears as No. 27 in the series of Filson Club publications.

THE INDIANS OF GREATER NEW YORK. By Alanson Skinner. 12mo. Cedar Rapids, Iowa: The Torch Press.
Account of the aborigines of Greater New York, appearing in the series "Little Histories of American Indians." The author is Assistant Curator of Anthropology, American Museum of Natural History.

LIFE AND WRITINGS OF ALFRED LORD TENNYSON. By Arthur Turnbull. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
A short biography appearing in the "Great Writers" series.

Poetry and Drama

BY-PATHS IN ARCADY. By Kendall Banning; folio, Chicago: Brothers of the Book, Steinway Hall.
A volume of love songs, with illustrations in photogravure from photographs. Published in limited edition.

THE THEATRE OF IDEAS. By Henry Arthur Jones. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.
The title piece is "a burlesque allegory." The volume also contains three one-act plays.

Essays and Criticisms

MEMORIES AND MILESTONES. By John Jay Chapman. 12mo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.25.
Contains papers on William James, Shaw and the modern drama, Dr. Furness, Charles Eliot Norton, Julia Ward Howe, the negro question, &c.

GETTING A START. By Nathaniel C. Fowler. 12mo. New York: Sully & Kleinteich.
Collection of something less than a hundred newspaper articles written as "first aids to success."

PRESCRIPTIONS. Selected by Edith Matter Lamb. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 50 cents.
A collection of extracts from Dr. Richard C. Cabot's "What Men Live By." Subjects are work, play, love, and worship.

European War Books

WHAT I FOUND OUT IN THE HOUSE OF A GERMAN PRINCE. By an English-American Governess. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.
The author gained her position in 1909 through the influence of Prince Henry of Prussia. She reports what she claims to have heard in German Court circles.

HOW BELGIUM SAVED EUROPE. By Dr. Charles Sarolea. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippencott Company. $1.
The author is a prominent Belgian scholar. At the time of the invasion of Belgium he was special correspondent of The London Daily Chronicle. The preface is by the Belgian Secretary of State. Reviewed elsewhere in this number of THE BOOK REVIEW.

BELGIUM IN WAR. By J. H. Whitehouse. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
A record of the author's personal experiences. Much of the material in this pamphlet appeared in the Nineteenth Century Magazine.

Fiction

SANINE. By Michael Artzibashef. 12mo. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.35.
Characterized by Professor William Lyon Phelps as "the most sensational novel published in Russia during the last five years." Translated by Percy Pinkerton, with a preface by Gilbert Cannan.

ARUNDEL. By E. F. Benson. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.
Starting in India, the story moves to suburban England. The hero is a young man accustomed to prosperity who has some rude "awakenings."

THE EMPTY HOUSE AND OTHER GHOST STORIES. By Algernon Blackwood. 12mo. New York: Donald C. Vaughan. $1.35.
Mr. Blackwood's first published book of short stories, out of print for many years, and now appearing for the first time in this country.

RED FLEECE. By Will Levington Comfort. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.
The story of the Russian advance in the present war. Reviewed elsewhere in this number of THE BOOK REVIEW.

MOLLY. By Jean Louise de Forest. 12mo. New York: Sully & Kleinteich. $1.25.
Romance of American village life.

THE MAN OF IRON. By Richard Dehan. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.35.
A historical novel laid in the time of the Franco-Prussian war. The principal interest centres upon Bismarck. Reviewed elsewhere in this number of THE BOOK REVIEW.

THE VALLEY OF FEAR. By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.
Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson reappear in this murder mystery story. Half of the novel is laid in this country. Reviewed elsewhere in this number of THE BOOK REVIEW.

THE NEW NORTHLAND. By L. P. Gratacap. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. $1.25.
A "romance of discovery" in the Arctic regions.

THE VEILS OF ISIS. By Frank Harris. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.
Eleven short stories.

STORIES AND POEMS. By Bret Harte. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.
Most of the material comes from files of old Californian newspapers and was contributed during Bret Harte's "formative period." It is practically a new volume of the author's prose and verse, and appears as Vol. XX. in the Riverside Edition.

MYRIAM AND THE MYSTIC BROTHERHOOD. By Maude Lescuer Howard. 12mo. Elkhart, Ind.: Occult Publishing Company. $1.25.
First of a series of mystical novels "aiming to impart some of the more important occult teachings."

MARTHA OF THE MENNONITE COUNTRY. By Helen R. Martin. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.
The story of a novelist hunting for "local color" in a "Pennsylvania Dutch" town.

BRUNEL'S TOWER. By Eden Philpotts. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.
A story of life in a pottery community in the west of England.

DR. SYN. By Russel Thorndyke. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.
A mystery story connected with smuggling in a small fishing village in Kent.

Educational

STORY HOUR READERS. By Ida Coe and Alice J. Christie. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. Five volumes.
A collection of stories for school use, with a manual to assist teachers in the classroom.

THE ART OF SPEECHMAKING. By Nathaniel C. Fowler. 12mo. New York: Sully & Kleinteich. 50 cents.
A practical treatise intended for professional and amateur speakers.

AN ITALIAN DICTIONARY. By Alfred Hoare, etc. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
For the English student of Italian. A concise English-Italian vocabulary given at the end of the Italian-English dictionary forming the main body of the work.

ELEMENTARY ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM AND ADVANCED THEORY OF ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM. By W. S. Franklin and Barry MacNutt. 12mo. 2 volumes. New York: The Macmillan Company.
Text books for colleges and technical schools.

THEORY OF MEASUREMENTS.—By James S. Stevens. 12mo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $1.25.
Intended as a text book and laboratory guide for students of physics.

Science and Politics

CANCER: Its Cause and Treatment. By L. Duncan Bulkley. 12mo. New York: Paul B. Hoeber. $1.50.
Analysis of what has been done regarding this disease. The author, senior physician at the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, gives his experience during forty years in its dietetic and medical treatment.

PRACTICAL TALKS ON FARM ENGINEERING. By R. P. Clarkson. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.
The author, Professor of Engineering, Acadia University, Nova Scotia, has been connected for years with the Rural New Yorker.

WILD FLOWER PRESERVATION. By May Cowley and C. A. Weatherby. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.35.
Practical advice and illustrations to serve as a collector's guide.

THE RIGHTS AND REMEDIES OF CREDITORS RESPECTING THEIR DEBTOR'S PROPERTY. By Garrard Glenn. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
Contains the substance of a special course of lectures delivered at the Law School of Columbia University.

NATURE AND NURTURE IN MENTAL DEVELOPMENT. By F. W. Mott. 12mo. New York: Paul B. Hoeber. $1.50.
Treats of mental hygiene in relation to the inborn characters of the child and its environment.

GETTING THE MOST OUT OF BUSINESS. By E. St. Elmo Lewis. 8vo. New York: The Ronald Press Company.
Discusses the "application of the scientific method to business practice."

Philosophy and Religion

SOCIAL MESSAGES. By Charles W. Barnes. 12mo. New York: The Methodist Book Concern. 50 cents.
"The New Sanctification" defined as the "cleansing of the social order from selfishness, injustice, and wrong."

THE REVELATION OF DISCOVERY. By the Right Rev. Charles H. Brent. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.
A series of papers on religious subjects, some of which have appeared in The Churchman, by the Bishop of the Philippine Islands.

THE CHRISTIAN YEAR. By the Rev. Walker Gwynne. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 75 cents.
A popular manual describing the purpose and history of the Christian Year.

THE EARLY CHURCH. By George Hodges. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.75.
History of the Church from Ignatius to Augustine.

THE BIBLE AND LIFE. By Edwin Holt Hughes. 12mo. New York: The Methodist Book Concern. $1.
First series of "The Mendenhall Lectures," delivered at De Pauw University. The author is a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

(Continued on Following Page)

BOOKS OF TRAVEL

Various Parts of the World Described for Tourists

NOT even the cotton trade has been hit more hardly by the war than has the occupation of traveling round about Europe and writing books about it. In consequence, those patriotic souls who for some years have been doing their best—without much success—to start a slogan of "See America First," are likely at last to rejoice in the reward of their labors. Travel books, which are wont at this time of the year, and, indeed, at all times, to roll forth from the presses in a rich stream, now seep along in a dwindling trickle which is likely, so far as Europe is concerned, to disappear entirely in a little while. But already has come the advance guard of travel books about our own country, stimulated alike by the streams of prospective visitors to the exposition at San Francisco and the necessity that weighs upon the enterprising author of traveling at home if he would journey anywhere.

It is very fitting that among the early arrivals of these home travel books, whose numbers, doubtless, will presently swell into an army, should be E. Alexander Powell's "The End of the Trail." (Scribner's, $3,) wherein he gives account of a trip he made, much of it by motor car, across New Mexico and Arizona, through Southern California, up the coast, and through the rich interior of that State and on through Oregon and Washington well into British Columbia. His aim was to find out if there still exists a Frontier, with all that the word connotes in individual character and social aspiration. He found it in many places, but it is "the end of the trail," of that age-long migration that has brought mankind across Europe and America to a final standstill upon our own Pacific Coast. Even in the most remote regions this Frontier can last but a few years longer at the best, and he declares that whoever would see and study it must hasten. Those to whom seeing it at first hand is impossible will find its various sections, as Mr. Powell discovered them in his search, described pithily and truly with such appreciation and understanding as make the pages pungent with local flavor. There is much also about the more closely inhabited portions of the country, the cities and towns and fields and orchards, so that the volume as a whole gives one a panoramic view of the Southwest and the Pacific Coast as they are today that is vivid, just, and interesting. The book, which is plentifully illustrated, is written in vigorous, picturesque style, and will be found well worth reading by all those who have the semblance of an interest in their own land, and it can be particularly recommended to those dwellers along the Eastern seaboard who have fallen into the habit of thinking of the United States as the backyard of Europe.

Two other people have found one small and out-of-the-way corner of the Northwest interesting enough to fill a goodly sized volume with reminiscences of the years they spent in it. It is a very personal chronicle that Mrs. Hugh Fraser, author of several books of recollections of her life as the wife of a diplomatist, and her son, Hugh Crawford Fraser, have written in "Seven Years on the Pacific Slope," (Dodd, Mead & Co., $3,) wherein they give a vivacious and entertaining account of their life, their doings, and their neighbors in the valley of the Methow, in the extreme northwest corner of Washington State. Apparently their life there was their first and only experience of social conditions in new and rural communities in the United States. For they cherish the surprising conviction that that region is perhaps the only place to be found where true democratic conditions still exist. The book is handsomely gotten up and has many illustrations from photographs.

Devotees of the sport of big game hunting and lovers of the wilderness will find much entertainment as well as increase of their knowledge in Daniel J. Singer's "Big Game Fields of America, North and South," (George H. Doran Company, $2.25.) In a simple, zestful style that reads very much as if the author were just sitting down and talking to you, he recounts his experiences while hunting the jaguar in the forests of South America, the cougar in Mexico, caribou and grizzly, moose, black bear, and mountain sheep and goat in the Colorado Rockies and in the mountains of Canada and Alaska. Mr. Singer has made particular study of the characteristics and the habits of the black bear and the jaguar, and two chapters are devoted to the results of his close observation of these animals. The volume is profusely illustrated from photographs by the author, and has in addition a frontispiece in colors and two drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.

In striking contrast with Mr. Singer's book is Edwin M. Bacon's "Rambles Around Old Boston," (Little, Brown & Co., $3.50,) which is a leisurely account, having much charm of style and literary flavor, of the ramblings round about Boston of an artist, an antiquary, and a visiting Englishman. The visitor wishes to be guided by the two others on a gossiping stroll among the still existing landmarks of Old Boston, and Mr. Bacon describes what routes they take, what they see, the recollections and associations the spots call up, and tells enough of the history of the town and of its notable regions to create a background for his accounts of what they see and recall. There are many page illustrations by Lester G. Hornby, whose admirable line drawings are printed against a tinted background.

"Brazil and the Brazilians," (Dodd, Mead & Co., $3,) by G. J. Bruce, sets forth the results of a tour of observation and study through Brazil that continued through fourteen months. The author gives a brief but colorful outline of the history of the country, passes in review the chief features of its physical surface, tells something of its native Indians, its flora and fauna, dips into the politics and laws of the people, narrates something of what they have achieved in the arts and sciences, and deals briefly with their sports, amusements, and recreations. Other chapters are devoted to their resources, commerce, and industrial development. The author comments admiringly upon his observation that nearly all Brazilians, even the wealthiest men and the remnant of the old aristocracy of Empire days, are hard at work at useful occupations, and since "a nation so largely at work is sure to become eventually rich and influential," he thinks that within a few years Brazil will command recognition as a potential world power. There are a few page illustrations from photographs.

With the stilling hand of the great war laid upon her internal menace of strife and battles, Ireland is still a possibility for the tourist, and Burton E. Stevenson's "The Charm of Ireland," (Dodd, Mead & Co., $2.50,) will furnish him a guide that is both useful and entertaining. The other kind of tourist who must do all his traveling by proxy while he sits at home will also find it an enjoyable book with the charm of the unusual in its pages, because of the author's tendency for poking around in out of the way places and finding all manner of interesting things therein. He travels from end to end of Ireland, goes out into the mountains and the bogs, explores ruins, talks with the people, recalls history, discusses economic and social conditions, and, in short, gives a complete and sympathetic picture of the Ireland of today. Many illustrations from photographs by the author embellish the volume.

If one has no fear of Zeppelin raids, or if one has a zest for the emotional experience of living in expectation of such onslaughts from the air, and wishes to travel up and down across a beautiful countryside in a motor car, he will find a careful and illuminating guide in "Highways and Byways in Lincolnshire," (The Macmillan Company, $2,) wherein Willingham Franklin Rawnsley follows the course of all the main roads in that county as they radiate from each large town, describes the region, tells of its history, its industries, its people, notes the places through which he passes, points out the picturesque byways, and particularly pays attention to the churches, castles, old houses, and other architectural reminders, with their historical associations, of other centuries. The many interesting illustrations are from drawings by Frederick L. Griggs. A large and detailed map adds to the book's usefulness as a tourist guide.

The south of England is singled out by Edward Hutton for loving and intimate description in "England of My Heart," (E. P. Dutton & Co., $2.25,) a first volume with the sub-title "Spring," to be followed by three others, each taking a season of the year in which to deal with certain counties of that southern region. Those covered in this volume are Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire. He travels, by various conveyances but particularly on foot, all through these three counties and writes of their attractions and their historical, literary, and artistic associations with a colorful, graceful style, and much enthusiasm. The illustrations are by Gordon Home.

With a quick and foreseeing eye for future developments the Japanese Imperial Government Railways, Tokio, Japan, offer "An Official Guide to Eastern Asia," which already fills three portly and Baedeker-like small volumes with ample direction, description, and instruction for the guidance of tourists, art lovers, and even of business men who wish information concerning the country and its resources and the promise it offers for the investment of capital. A number of chapters dealing with some detail with Japanese literature, history, art, manners and customs give a general idea of Japanese civilization. The arrangement of the volumes follows the route of travel beginning with Western Europe and leading to Eastern Asia via the Siberian Railway, the first being devoted to the transcontinental and other routes between Europe and Asia, with particular attention to Manchuria and Chosen, while the second volume deals with Southwestern and the third with Northeastern Japan.

The time is surely opportune, just now, while the chief playgrounds of the world are filled with armies and many thousands of people who are accustomed to spend a part of each year therein are staying at home, to send a backward look to the means, the motives, and the enjoyments of travel a hundred or so years ago. William Edward Mead presents an entertaining volume of that sort in "The Grand Tour in the Eighteenth Century," (Houghton Mifflin Company, $4,) in which he describes the carriages, the inns, the roads, the water travel, the dangers, annoyances, and cost of travel in those days, and writes of the countries which were chiefly visited, the purposes of the tourists and their varying methods of enjoying themselves. Many and ample quotations from the authors and the letter writers of the time throw illumination, often amusing and always instructive, upon contemporary ideas and social life. The book offers a glimpse that is well worth taking at one phase of life a century and a half ago. The illustrations are from old prints and paintings.

MOTHERS IN EDUCATION

THE MOTHER IN EDUCATION. By Florence Hull Winterburn. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $1.50.

MRS. WINTERBURN'S dedication of her new book to the Rich Mother, the Poor Mother, the Cultured Mother, the Simple Mother, and, finally, to All American Mothers shows how firm is her conviction that the system she outlines of an important share to be taken by the mother in her children's education can be employed with success by mothers in every grade of life and variety of environment. The only requisite which she seems to think necessary is a sufficient desire on the mother's part to do all that she can. The author sets forth her ideas with the utmost simplicity and clearness, and, while many mothers will find little in her theory which they have not already known and practiced, there are many, many others to whom the book will come as a new revelation of their duties and of the possibilities that lie in their hands.

There is nothing abstruse or difficult in Mrs. Winterburn's system of home training. It is quite practical and simple, and in her foreword she declares that she has proved that the years of school can be shortened considerably by such efforts of the mother at home as she describes.

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WHAT IS POETRY?

Mr. Ruckstuhl Reviews Definitions in Answer to His Question

The New York Times Review of Books:

PERMIT me to thank you and Messrs. Lloyd R. Morris, Conrad Aiken, Cale Young Rice, Thomas Quinn Beesley and George Meason Whicher, who, in their replies to my letter on poetry, published in THE BOOK REVIEW of Jan. 24, differed with me with so much urbanity that the symposium has been delightful.

To answer all objections raised to my definition of poetry would take a volume. So permit me to submit a few final thoughts: Our spiritual world is divisible into fields of activity—theology, philosophy, art, &c. The word "Art" is used to designate too many things: Artistic craftsmanship, a work of art, and the world of art. And we use "poetry" to designate—poetry, a poem, and the world of poetry—three entirely different things—and, then, wonder why no man ever accomplished the impossible by coining a final definition covering all three things.

I said:

> Poetry is an EXALTED emotional state in some one's soul, occasioned by the impact upon it of the facts and things of life and nature; a Poem is an expression of the Poetry in some one's soul, in a written language, in a more or less rhythmic form; and a poem is great in ratio of its power of stirring the highest emotions of the largest number of cultured people for the longest period of time.

My gentle critics seem to have missed the importance and force of the qualifying adjective—EXALTED.

To analyze, au fond, every word in my definition, and all the psychological problems involved, would take a volume. But I will say: we are made up of a body, with its bones, nerves, &c.; a mind with its various faculties, and a soul—call it Will, Ego, or Self—each distinct, but correlated.

A sensation is a disturbance of our body, an emotion is a sudden disturbance of our soul, a feeling is a more enduring, less violent, disturbance of our mind. Surprise is our only simple and negative emotion. Only when it is made complex by the addition of a pleasurable element can we agree with Emerson:

> We mount to Paradise
> On the stairway of surprise.

The simple emotion of surprise—aroused by a distant shot in the dark, for example—does nothing but put the soul into a state of mere expectancy.

Now, when we emerge from a ship's companionway and find in front of us a gray wall of fog, we are surprised—emotioned—but negatively so. If we return to our cabin and again on deck, at evening, and then face a brilliant sunset—with a lone duck plowing its way into the void, we are also surprised—emotioned—but positively so, because our surprise is accompanied by—delight. This is because our eyes and mind are compelled to follow the angular, serpentine, and pyramidal lines, forms and masses in the scene, and so they are jostled, cradled and exalted above the commonplace; and this sensation of being exalted above our commonplace physical experiences gives us physical delight, and we call the scene—beautiful. But we have no poetry as yet. We have only a duplex emotion, composed of mental surprise and physical delight. But, if this duplex emotion activates our imagination to present to our soul descriptive observations about the sunset, we have a duplex emotion of surprise and delight plus—simple thoughts. I call this emotional state rudimentary poetry, rudimentary because the thought element is—simple, not organized into a concept full of suggestive, exalting complex meaning.

That is to say: Poetry is not merely emotion. An emotion is a sudden, fleeting thing. It may evoke a poetic state in our soul or not—depending entirely upon the state of our body, mind, and soul: when the emotioning experiences make their impact upon us. And this poetic state endures longer than does an emotion—because of the fact that the poetic state is a compound of fleeting emotion and tarrying thought.

Now, suppose the poet Bryant came on deck, and in a mood made slightly melancholy by the pathos of the eternal procession of the disillusionments of life, and saw that sunset and noted the lone duck, sailing into space, as if lost to his kind; and, if he were, by these facts and things of life before him, surprised and delighted, and then exalted—through the activity of his imagination—into a state of noble, slightly melancholic emotional exaltation of such elevation and pathos as to be able to conceive his—"Lines to a Waterfowl," I should call that exalted emotional state in him—poetry, as long as it was immanent in him. It would be poetry for him—definite and real—but: subjective poetry. Now, if the energy of his duplex emotion, plus thought, should be such as to force him to express that poetry—by means of a brush and colors, we would have a painting; if he expressed it in marble, we would have a statue; if in unrhythmic, written language, we would have a prose description; if in a rhythmic written language, we would have his poem, "Lines to a Waterfowl." We would have a poem possessing a relative power of poetising his fellowmen (infecting them with his poetry, as Tolstoy would have said). Some would read it and regard it as a mere rhyme and forget Bryant. I dare not attempt to read it aloud for fear that a lump will rise in my throat and make me ridiculous; and, so, I love Bryant. Which again proves that poetry is subjective—however objective the poem may be.

It is this triplex state, of a slightly melancholic, noble spiritual exaltation and activity to which my soul has been exalted by the impact upon it of the delightful, or melancholic, or sublime facts of life and nature, by means of the avenues of the rhythmic lines of Bryant's poem—it is this exalted emotional activity which I call poetry, even if never expressed. In my youth I frequently composed small poems and acrostics before writing them down. And how can a painter "put poetry" into his picture unless he previously had the poetry engendered in his soul? And when a given poetic state is expressed in a painting and in a symphony, the result will be different from the one which would result when expressed in a poem. Moreover,

> Yankee Doodle came to town
> Riding on a pony;
> Stuck a feather in his hat
> And called him Macaroni,

is, in the abstract, a poem. But it is not "poetry," to use the old—and, perhaps, unsupplantable—term; nor can it evoke any poetry in any human soul. Because its comic elements rob it of its poetising power and reduce it to mere laughter-evoking doggerel. For nothing that is comic can be poetic. Because dignity, solemnity, and pathos are the very essences of the states of the soul I call poetic.

But when Buchanan Reid, while hovering twixt life and death in a sad London garret, finds strength enough to feel the solemn poetry expressed in these melancholic lines:

> No more, no more
> The wraithly shore
> Upbraids me with its loud uproar!
> With dreamful eyes,
> My spirit lies
> Under the walls of Paradise!

he was in a handsome, exalted, emotional state, and hence a truly poetic state, which, expressed in "Drifting," resulted in one of those ten poems in the English language which possess the largest poetising power, or power of evoking poetry in others.

To conclude: Poetry is a triplex, exalted, emotional state of our soul, produced in us by three elements, acting almost simultaneously. First, the element of physical delight produced by the impact upon the senses of the beautiful lines, forms and colors in nature; second, the element of mental surprise caused by the uncommonness of the impacting facts and things in life and nature; third, the element of exalted rapture produced by exalting, slightly melancholic, noble thought.

When such poetry is expressed, in a written language, of a more or less rhythmic form, we have a poem. And that is the greatest poem, the reading of which has, for the longest period of time, produced, in the largest number of cultured—plus uncultured—people, a state of the highest emotional exaltation.

The choice for first place among the short poems in the English language lies between Gray's "Elegy," Keats's "Ode to a Grecian Urn," and Bryant's "Thanatopsis." And among the longer poems of the world it lies with the "Iliad," "The Divine Comedy," and "Paradise Lost."

Of course, until we perfect our language, the word "Poetry" will continue to be used to designate poetry, a poem, and the field of poetry. But, as our language is our supreme intellectual possession, why not perfect it? The Arab has over 100 names for God. Why should we not make ours more perfect and with more precise definitions? There is art, beauty, style, manner, poetry, tragedy, drama, &c., to be defined—and they can be defined if the leading analysts will only get together. Kant's "Categorical Imperative" ended the anarchy in the moral world—looked at from the standpoint of: "How can we create a Paradise on this earth?" Hence this symposium will not have been in vain if it will stimulate our Academy and Institute to undertake the task of obtaining some categorical imperatives in the art world, so as to enable us to reason more clearly, converse without waste, and avoid the irritation of uncertainty, so that our future Voltaires shall not be forced to say: "If you wish to converse with me, define your terms!"

Thus we will soon end the present anarchy in the art world. F. W. RUCKSTUHL.

National Institute of Arts and Letters.

New York, Feb. 23, 1915.

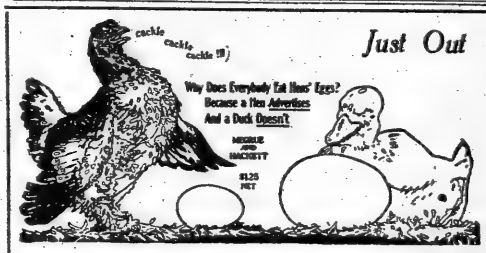
EDWARD II.

THE PLACE OF THE REIGN OF EDWARD II. IN ENGLISH HISTORY. By T. F. Tout. Manchester University Press.

PROF. TOUT of the Victoria University claims, in this rather important volume, to have discovered a hitherto neglected aspect of the reign of Edward II., which makes it a critical turning point in the whole development of English history. In the mediaeval history of Europe in general there was a tendency to centralize all administrative work around the King's Court, which naturally threw the reins of government into his hands, leading to the absolute monarchies of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Alone in England was there a tendency for the administration to come, at least partly, under control of the national council, or parliament, and this ultimately led to the struggle between King and Parliament under the Stuarts, which had so decisive an influence, not alone upon the history of England but practically on the representative systems of the whole civilized world. Now Prof. Tout thinks he has found the turning point which led to this social development in the reign, and indeed in the character, of Edward II. According to him, it was the weakness and irresponsible nature of this King which was the direct cause why the nobles of England were enabled to obtain at least partial control over the finances and administration of England. Nor were the Commons wanting in effectual influence, being summoned no less than twenty-five times in the comparatively short time of his reign.

It was owing to this weakness of Edward II. that, according to Prof. Tout, we find so marked a contrast between the tone of English society in the times of his father as contrasted with that in the period of his son. Constitutionalism, it is true, began with Edward I.'s imitation of Simon de Montfort's summoning of a true Parliament. But it had progressed a very little way, and a strong King following Edward I. might have made the royal power as despotic as was done in France and elsewhere on the Continent, where there also existed representative assemblies similar to the English Parliament. It was the weakness of Edward II., according to Prof. Tout, which caused the constitutional element in the administration to spread and grow to such an extent that it was thoroughly incorporated in the national institutions in the time of Edward's son.

The thesis is a comparatively novel one, being overlooked even by Bishop Stubbs; and Prof. Tout makes a strong case for his view, which is buttressed by elaborate accounts of the administration of the time, especially that of the King's wardrobe, which was a much more important office than its mere title would seem to imply. This again is one of the novel points brought out by Prof. Tout in a volume which must be reckoned with henceforth by every serious student of the development of English history. It is provided with elaborate appendices in the form of documents dealing with the administration of the King's household, as well as other important officers of state who are duly enumerated. Prof. Tout also shows that the reign was equally revolutionary in military and economic matters, and altogether transforms the ordinary view that Edward II.'s reign was simply an unimportant episode in English annals, without significance upon later times.



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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

J. E. KLINGBERG.—Kindly inform me through your columns where I can find a poem which begins, "Why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" I have been told that this was one of the poems the late President Lincoln read very often.

The poem was written by William Knox, a Scottish poet, who was born in 1789 and died in 1825. He was a native of Roxburgh, and was a friend and associate of Sir Walter Scott. A collection of his poems was published in 1818 under the title of "The Lonely Hearth and Other Poems." He also was the author of "Mariamne, or the Widower's Daughter," "A Christmas Tale," "A Visit to Dublin," "Songs of Israel," and "The Harp of Zion." He made many contributions, both in poetry and prose, to The Literary Gazette and other periodicals. A new edition of "The Lonely Hearth and Other Poems" was published in 1847. Sir Walter Scott often mentioned Knox in his diary, with praise for his poetry. The poem is printed entire in "Heart Throbs," Vol. I., published by the Chapple Publishing Company of Boston, in Bryant's "New Library of Poetry and Song," and in other collections of verse.

L. C.—Some time during the early 80's I heard recited some verses, the title of which was, I think, "The Organ Builder," and the first line of which was, as I remember it, "He was young, the organ builder." Can you tell where I can get the verses?

Our correspondent probably means "The Legend of the Organ Builder," by Julia C. R. Dorr, the first line of which is: "Day by day the organ-builder in his lonely chamber wrought." It is printed in "Best Selections, No. 13," published by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia, Penn., and in Dick's "Recitations and Readings, No. 17," published by Dick & Fitzgerald, New York.

ELEANOR V. HOEFLER.—Will you please give me a short sketch of the life history of Gertrude Atherton?

Gertrude Franklin Atherton is a native of San Francisco, Cal., the eldest daughter of Thomas L. and Gertrude (Franklin) Horn, and the great-grandniece of Benjamin Franklin. She was educated at St. Mary's Hall, Benicia, Cal., and Sayre Institute, Lexington, Ky. She married the late George H. Bowen Atherton at Menlo Park, Cal. She has one daughter. Mrs. Atherton is the author of many novels. Her first publication was "The Bondswoman," which appeared in 1883, and since that time she has put forth a number of books dealing with modern life in this country and Europe. Among her writings are "The Californian," "Before the Gringo Came," "The Gorgeous Isle," and "The Tower of Ivory." Her latest novel, "Perch of the Devil," describes life among the copper miners of Montana.

M. W.—Can you kindly inform me as to correctness of the quotation "Who enters here leaves care behind"? Also, from what it is taken.

The quotation is from Dante's "Inferno." In the original it is: "Lasciate ogni speranza voi ch'entrate," and appears in Canto III., Line 9. According to Cary's translation it is: "Abandon hope all ye who enter here." In the "Inferno" Dante feigns that he beheld these words written on the gate through which he entered hell. Longfellow translates the line: "All hope abandon, ye who enter in."

BRITISH SUBJECT.—Will you kindly tell me the second stanza of England's national hymn, "God Save the King"? My curiosity is aroused since the "Book of Knowledge" says it is blasphemous.

The second stanza of the British national anthem is as follows:

O Lord, our God, arise,
Scatter his enemies,
And make them fall;
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks,
On him our hopes we fix;
God save us all.

E. W.—Can you give me the title of the poem containing these lines: "There is sweet music here that softer falls," and ending: "Oh, rest ye, brother mariners, we will not wander more"?

The lines quoted by our correspondent are from Tennyson's "The Lotos-Eaters." The line: "There is sweet music here that softer falls," is the first line of Choric Song I., and the other line quoted ends Choric Song VIII. and the poem.

J. ELIOT.—Will you please tell me the value of a copy of Dean Swift's "A Tale of a Tub," published in London, England, in 1811?

A copy of this edition brought $7 at public auction in this city in 1908. Another copy fetched $8.50 in 1905.

E. H.—Will you kindly inform me where I can obtain "The Yorkshire Tragedy," probably written by Shakespeare, but not generally ascribed to him?

This is one of the seven doubtful plays ascribed to William Shakespeare. The first edition was printed in London in 1608. The play was republished in the Chalwynde folio of 1663-64. It was reprinted in London in 1735, and is included in "Ancient British Drama," edited by Sir Walter Scott, London, 1810. Another edition of the "Yorkshire Tragedy" was privately printed in London in 1891.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

L. W. CARTER.—Frank P. Kehoe asks in your columns the author and poem of the lines beginning:

When my dear love is absent, and in lonely grief I stand,

The author is Robert Loveman, and the verses can be found in his book, published by J. B. Lippincott, entitled "Songs from a Georgia Garden."

RUTH S. WOLFE.—In your issue of Feb. 14 a request is made by Dorothy Baker for the author of a verse beginning:

I find earth not gray but rosy.

It is the twelfth verse of Robert Browning's "The Mermaid."

A. HALL.—In THE BOOK REVIEW section of Feb. 14 was the request for the author of, "What you are stands over you the while, and 'thunders so that I cannot hear what you say to the contrary.'" This selection is to be found in Emerson's "Social Aims" in the volume, "Letters and Social Aims."

M. M. M.—The lines about which "D. M. K." made inquiry in your issue of Feb. 14 will be found in a verse entitled "The Parson's Son," page 26 of Robert W. Service's book called "The Spell of the Yukon."

HAROLD H. BOWMAN.—The answer of "M. L. D." in your issue of Feb. 21, to the query of "C. A." recalls to mind a very ancient Sanscrit proverb: "Pursue pleasure as though you were undying, and unaging; pursue virtue as though death had you already by the hair."

Although possibly not the saying sought for by C. A., it seems an interesting companion to that quoted by "M. L. D."

THOMAS CARY WELCH.—In reply to M. C. McC.'s question in your issue of Dec. 13, I would say that the poem called for is entitled "The Organ Builder," written by Louise Imogen Guiney. It is published in Stedman's American Anthology (Houghton Mifflin, 1900,) on Page 666.

GEORGE W. RUEHLEN, Jr.—The story requested by W. W. in issue of Feb. 28 is entitled "Some Learned Fables, for Good Old Boys and Girls." It is published in "Sketches, New and Old," Mark Twain's Works, Vol. XIX., Author's National Edition. Published by Harper & Brothers.

MARY B. GUITERMAN.—The poem entitled "The Ant and the Grasshopper," asked for by R. R., in your issue of Feb. 28, can be found in a book entitled "Aunty Wonderful's Stories," translated from the German for all good children who have learned to think. It was published in Boston in the year 1857 by Phillips, Lampson & Co.

CHARLES E. DANIELL.—In reply to M. S. E. who in your issue of Feb. 21 asked for a poem by Kipling in appreciation of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, would say that the poem referred to is presumably "Things and the Man."

A poem of five verses appeared in Collier's Weekly in 1904. It begins:

Oh, ye who hold the written clue
To save all unwritten things,

and in the second verse contains the line referred to:

In all the loneliness of things.

It was also printed in Current Literature for October, 1904.

APPEALS TO READERS

L. A. C.—Can any reader give me the poem, or tell me where I can find it, containing the following lines:

I have found a friend that is worth the having
In one who will hurt you now and then.

J. W. F.—Can any of your readers tell me where I can find that French poem (for children,) about the Wandering Jew?

Isaac, juif errant,
* * * * *
De grâce, dites-nous
Si c'est surement vous.

Also the story of Le dindon aux jambes de bois or The Turkey with the Wooden Legs.

P. C. H.—Can any of your readers tell me who is the author of the negro dialect poem on the burial of a negro baby in which the following lines occur?

And a sympathy awakened,
Till a wonder quickly grew,
Till I found myself environed
In a little negro pew.

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BOOKS AND AUTHORS

DR. CHARLES W. ELIOT'S various papers on the great war are to be published in book form under the title "The Road to Peace" some time this Spring by the Houghton Mifflin Company.

Josephine Daskam Bacon's new novel, "Open Market," which is classed as a high romance, will appear serially in Collier's Weekly during the coming Spring.

Filson Young, author of "The Land of Pleasure" and other books, has obtained a commission and is now a Lieutenant on Admiral Beatty's flagship, the Lion.

Henry James Forman's "The Captain of His Soul" is being published in England in a large edition by Grant Richards.

"Information" is the title of the monthly magazine taking the place of the Index to Dates of Current Events published by the R. R. Bowker Company. It will retain all the features of the previous form but will have its entries correlated and rewritten into informative and readable digests, thus making it a continuous cyclopedia of current events. The number of pages will be doubled but the price will remain the same.

Walter Rauschenbusch's "Christianizing the Social Order" has been translated into Norwegian by Eugens Hansen and published in that country.

Miss Caroline Crawford, who arranged and taught the dances in "The Blue Bird," "Snow White," and "Prunella," is preparing a new book for children on "Rhythms of Childhood," in which the music will be by Elizabeth Rose Fogg and the illustrations by Katherine Kellogg. It will be published by A. S. Barnes & Co.

Wendell Phillips Dodge, who is the general press representative of David Belasco, has been appointed recently to the position of American editor of the Strand Magazine and the Wide World Magazine.

Ernest Poole's "The Harbor" went into its third edition in three weeks after publication.

David Starr Jordan says that Herman Hagedorn's peace play, "Makers of Madness," is the most powerful exposition of the true motives behind modern wars which has ever been made in the same space.

George Middleton, whose fourth volume of plays, "Possession," has just been published, recently came across a letter from Ibsen, in which the great dramatist said that he thought it injurious to a dramatic work to be made accessible to the public in the first instance by means of a stage performance."

Previous to the recent death of "M. E. Braddon"—Mrs. John Maxwell—she and her son, W. B. Maxwell, author of "The Devil's Garden" and "The Ragged Messenger," lived in the famous old Lichfield Manor, former home of the Bishop of Lichfield, where they were constant companions in work and in recreation. Mr. Maxwell, who is a First Lieutenant in the British Army, was with his regiment at the front when his mother died.

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RARE AMERICANA, INCLUDING SOME IMportant items, will be sold at auction at Hartman's, 86 Lexington Av., New York, on the 9th of March at the evening. 8 o'clock. Miscellaneous books incl. Shakespeare, Art Books, Fine New Jersey Items, Prints, and a few pieces of Antique Pottery, the property collected by Mr. and Mrs. W. Kitchel of New Jersey, will be sold March 22, at 8 P. M. Catalogues on application.

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CURRENT FICTION

(Continued from Page 78)

ceive Fallows's message. A man of many reserves, one who declares, "I have fought all my life to be cold-blooded," the passion which consumes Duke Fallows, and changes gray-eyed, white-skinned Berthe into a living flame, is entirely unknown to him. So far he is interested only in "the peasant's blindness and the monkey other men make of him." And then he is plunged into the midst of war, with the result that he who "had watched men, studied them sincerely, and reflected on their problems," finds himself for the first time in his life really "down among men." And through horror and agony and compassion and courageous defiance of death he earns his revelation.

It is a revelation near akin to that which came to Duke Fallows in the form of the Ploughman who walked out of the millet to his death; for Mowbray it takes concrete shape in the wounded soldier "who could not rise, but who crawled after him at a word," representative and symbol of the peasants, the simple men of the earth who need only leaders, "true fathers," to guide them away from and not into war. For Mr. Comfort is neither pro-Allies nor pro-German. He holds no brief for either side, and if his description of the Russian Army is not exactly laudatory, he calls the German war machine "the most pitiful and devitalized thing that ever ran up and down the earth." War, and the waste, the cruelty, the folly of war—these are what he hates. Accompanying a part of the right wing of the Russian Army which first captures the little town of Judenbach in Galicia, then attempts to storm the battery-guarded hills above, Peter Mowbray sees war in all its hideous reality—a succession of pictures drawn with a few sharp strokes, pictures etched not only upon his brain but on that of the reader as well.

There is the first glimpse of the "Red Fleece" when the wounded soldier comes running back with a bullet hole in his wrist from which the blood, the first blood the raw levies had seen, is spurting; there is the death of Little Spenski, skilful maker of lenses, the modest, quiet, likable little man whom his friend and comrade Samarc loved so dearly that he went to him even though his own face was "sheeted in red." It is this tragedy which makes Peter rebel against the fact, and feel that his only hope of keeping sane lies in work and service. So into the undermanned hospital he goes, there to find Samare and later Moritz Abel, poet and revolutionist, one of the fearless, devoted little band laboring in the hospitals and carrying wherever they go their message, "Cease to kill!" Berthe also is of this company, and amid the groans and anguish of the "House of Amputations," where the wounded lie crowded together and there are anaesthetics only for "cases of life or death—among the officers," Peter and she have some exquisite moments. It is then that Boylan, nicknamed Big Belt by Peter, sees them, and realizes that for what he himself has given Peter there is no hope of his ever receiving any adequate return.

From the "House of Amputations" an accident brings Peter to the firing line. Follows one of the most thrilling moments in the book, when quite unaware that he is doing anything remarkable he proves himself compact of courage—but courage to save life, not to take it. And then in the bomb-proof pit is asked the question whether a fifth attempt shall be made to cross the hollow strewn thick with dead and wounded and win the heights above. To gratify a General's vanity a multitude of lives are thrown away, and after an appalling failure comes the retreat to Judenbach, "leaving their wounded behind them," Peter's arrest, and Boylan's frantic efforts to save him. Then a sudden turn in the fortunes of the battle causes both men to become captives of the Germans. It is while riding with them that Boylan and Peter are caught in the "slaughter pen," where Peter would have remained had it not been for his friend. For though he is brave, the supreme feat of heroism—as dramatic, as exciting, and in that it is done for the sake of love and not ambition, even more courageous than Morning's wonderful ride—is performed not by him, but by Boylan. To attempt to describe or even to quote from the account of that splendid struggle would be wrong, so real is it, so perfectly told. And then at the last Duke Fallows sums it all up in the message he gives Mowbray before, true to his ideals even through the worst, he volunteers for service in the cholera quarantine—the message to America, "to arise to her superb and heroic destiny," to answer the call ringing through "the long night" of Europe.

This novel has one most unusual fault—it is not long enough. We would so gladly know more about the early stages in the romance of Peter and Berthe! She is a very lovely, very brave woman, at once "intrepid and exquisite." Like the unforgettable Betty Berry, she is a woman of the future, strong and sweet and entirely honest, both with herself and with her lover. As for Peter Mowbray, it is easy to understand why men loved him as well as the one woman. A man with no such demons to fight as Morning had, but brave and clean-cut and finely poised, with something of the boy in him and something of the woman, "clever, courageous, a gentleman always," sensitive, sympathetic, capable of rising to the heights, yet "building no dream of heaven, but standing true to the tasks of earth." Fine, however, as this pair are and noble as is their love story, it is those pitiful, inarticulate Russian peasants, the men "so ready to forget themselves for a little spectacle," maimed and tortured for a cause they do not and cannot understand, who are the very heart of the novel. Those persons who read for the surface story only will find "Red Fleece" an exciting tale, full of movement and color; others will like it for its admirable portrayal of character, its romance, its vivid pictures of men and events. All these it has, and more—very much more than can be adequately treated within the limits of a review.

ON THE FIGHTING LINE

ON THE FIGHTING LINE. By Constance Smedley. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

FOR all its martial-sounding title, "On the Fighting Line" is not a story of the present war. Nevertheless, it is the history of a battle—a woman's battle to earn her daily bread. Minnie Blunt, the heroine—nicknamed Minette by exquisite Carol Grainge, because she was so like a lost tabby—is an orphan, an expert stenographer and typist employed by the great Imperial Alliance Trust. Passionately idealistic, she is proud to be even a very tiny cog in this big machine whose directors she regards as practically so many demi-gods. Also she is a firm believer in chivalry, conventionality, and the refining influence of the truly womanly woman, worships success, and possesses a number of photographs of "the bravest, hardest men I've read about," which she calls her "Fighting Line." This adoration of success is coupled with a somewhat contemptuous attitude toward the memory of her own dead father, a writer whose work did not sell.

Her disillusionments and her love-story form the thread of the plot, a very slender one whose denouement is apparent almost from the beginning. The book has two important men characters, the debonair Mr. Richard Mordaunt, son of Sir Mordaunt Mordaunt of the Imperial Alliance Trust, and Jack Ford, author and radical. It is the latter who does his best to arouse Minette from what he calls her "ostrich-like" mental position and induce her to face facts, and who presently tells her that she is herself "on the fighting line," one of those who through hard experience are learning the big lessons and getting "wiser and less easily rushed every day you come into action," while the sheltered and dependent women she is inclined to envy "are shut up in a fort that is undermined." Minette is rather shocked by him at first, but for all her romanticisms she is a brave, stanch little person, and becomes only the better and more human for the loss of her illusions. She herself relates her history in a sort of diary and an extremely leisurely manner. There are some nice bits of description in the novel, and the gatherings in Jack Ford's rooms are attractively pictured, while he himself is an interesting and very modern young man. The members of the Alliance Trust, too, are real people, and Minette's two companions there, Miss Patten and Miss Beckles, are both amusing. Altogether, the book is an interesting commentary on women in business, neither melodramatic nor flamboyant, but rather too long.

THE GOOD SOLDIER

THE GOOD SOLDIER. By Ford Madox Hueffer. John Lane Company. $1.35 net.

THEY were presumably "good people," the five who are the important characters in this book. Well-born and well-bred, they all of them presented to the world the appearance of living perfectly tranquil, conventional lives. Yet in reality those lives were "broken, tumultuous, agonized, and unromantic"—all save one—and out of the five two committed suicide and another went insane. No wonder that John Dowell, who is himself one of the five and the narrator, calls this "the saddest story I have ever heard." For it was all so futile, so unnecessary. Only Florence was really evil, and she was vulgar and vain and silly, "a personality of paper," whose inherent falseness ought to have been far from difficult to discern. And on the surface everything went quite smoothly during the nine years' friendship of the Dowells and Ashburnhams. So smoothly, indeed, that John Dowell suspected nothing until the coming of "the girl," Nancy Rufford, proved a match put to powder.

It all began, however, some years before the first meeting of the quartet, with the marriage of Leonora Powys and Edward Ashburnham—"two noble people" who had the worst possible effect on each other. They had scarcely a taste or a point of view in common; Edward was a Protestant, his wife a Roman Catholic; his ideas were collective, hers entirely individualistic; he had the feudal theory of doing his best for his tenants while they did their best for him, and to Leonora the result seemed mere wanton extravagance. The duties, the generosities he believed in she regarded as just so much folly. And meanwhile she did her very best from her own standpoint, was patient and loyal and long-suffering, efficient, practical, economical, entirely virtuous. Then when the natural result of such mismating came, bringing financial disaster in its train, she ruled him with a rod of iron and wholly admirable intentions.

It was he who committed the overt acts of wrong-doing, and her greatest wish was that he should return to her: "She saw life as a perpetual sex-battle between husbands who desire to be unfaithful to their wives, and wives who desire to recapture their husbands in the end * * * the idea of a pure and constant love succeeding the sound of wedding bells had never been much presented to her." Moreover, she was in love with her husband, and he had never at any time been really in love with her. But they had the reputation of being a model couple, when Dowell first met them at Nauheim, and a model couple he believed them to be during the nine years' intimacy which ensued—until the girl came and the long alliance was broken.

The story is related in an odd, rambling sort of way, going forward, then back again almost to the starting point in order that the events already told may be recounted from another point of view. For the author's main concern is with the psychology of his characters, "the passionate, the headstrong, and the too truthful" pair who were outside the normal, the eternally play-acting Florence, and the "perfectly normal, virtuous, and slightly deceitful heroine," Leonora, and he certainly succeeds in presenting them well and vividly. The reader's sympathies, like the narrator's, fluctuate more or less throughout, for these are real people, and so no one of them, save perhaps Florence, is ever wholly in the wrong or wholly in the right. And when the final tragedy is in plain view, with its inevitable extinction of the man who was too much of a sentimentalist and the girl who had a "touch of madness," no more than the narrator can the reader answer the question: "What should these people have done?" What they did do resulted in horror for two of them, and for the third, after an interval, "a quiet, comfortable, good time."

In spite of the repetitions which are unavoidable in a novel constructed as Mr. Hueffer has chosen to construct this one, the interest is well sustained. From the very beginning one knows that there is darkness and terror, but only little by little are the full depths of the tragedy revealed. The book has artistry, force, and truthfulness; it carries conviction, and it shows an unusual power of psychological analysis. One gets, too, the effect of an almost unendurable strain, of a tension which must break, sooner or later, while the nightmare quality of those final scenes stamps them deep in one's imagination. "The Good Soldier" is a novel which extorts admiration.

CONTRARY MARY

CONTRARY MARY. By Temple Bailey. Illustrations by Charles S. Corson. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Company. $1.25.

It was her most ardent suitor who gave Mary her description of "Contrary," and he did it partly because she persistently refused to marry him and partly because so many of the things she did were the kind of things, he declared, that no other girl would have thought of doing. His opinion was, perhaps, a little hard on the other girls, because Mary was, in reality, a very sane and sweetly reasonable maiden. She made him, for instance, quite indignantly emphatic about her contrariness, because she rented a suite of rooms in her old home, when she might have married him and his riches or gone to live dependently with her married sister, in order that she might keep the home for herself and her brother. The renting of the rooms to a melancholy and somewhat embittered man is the root incident out of which grows the whole story. It is an old-fashioned love story, almost quaint in its reminiscent air of the kind of fiction young women liked to read a generation ago. For it is harmless and sweetly sentimental, its people have few disturbing complexities in their make-up, and it is a far cry from its pages to the fiercely rending problems of the world. But Mary, notwithstanding, has some modern trimmings upon her character, for she is independent, frank, and straightforward, and she prefers work in a government office to marriage for the sake of support or a home which would mean economic dependence.

The scene of the story is laid mainly in Washington, and a few Congressman circle around the outer edges of the action. But most of the characters belong to the social set of young men and women who frequent the fine old mansion on the hill overlooking Washington where Mary lives.

THE DUSTY ROAD

THE DUSTY ROAD. By Therese Tyler. J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25 net.

Surely no heroine ever had a worse matrix than Elisabeth Anderson of "The Dusty Road," with her unlovely family and sordid surroundings. The title of the book well expresses the path it was hers to follow in her progress to the heights. The writer has shown with uncompromising realism, but with sympathy as well, the revolt, the temptations, the frequent despair of a sensitive girl of dreams and ideals, whose lot is cast in that most depressing of all poverty, the poverty that looks back to better days and struggles to keep up appearances. Add to this a hard and embittered mother, a loving but drunken and futile father, slipping always downhill, and an intolerable brother, and one perceives how heavily handicapped Elisabeth sets out upon life, how inevitable are her faults and her mistakes. Miss Tyler has drawn her characters with a firm hand; each has its own vital personality. The Anderson home is typical of a pathetic multitude, wherein the material has destroyed all higher vision, yet is itself a vision only—forever unattainable; the spiritual birthright exchanged for a mess of pottage, and the very pottage withheld.

The story would have gained by compression, and does not always carry the reader with it, but it is a sincere, well-written portrayal of the realities of life, furnishing more food for thought than is often found in the fiction of the day.

THE ROSE GARDEN HUSBAND

THE ROSE GARDEN HUSBAND. By Margaret Widdemer. Illustrated by Walter Biggs. J. B. Lippincott Company. $1 net.

A tired little "Liberty Teacher" cries rebelliously to herself: "I'm sick of libraries, and of being efficient! * * * Oh, I wish I had a lot of money, and a rose-garden, and a husband!" adding in maidenly haste, "and I didn't have to associate with him!" So "the Destinies" heard the wish and granted it to the letter. How, and why, and with what result Miss Widdemer tells in a sparkling, rippling little tale, as bright and sunny as a Summer brook. Of course things don't happen that way. Never mind; it is delightful to be lured for an hour into believing that they do. In carping mood we might say the attitude of the pretty Phyllis toward things material was less than admirable, if not somewhat immoral, and that the poor mother loving her stricken boy "not wisely, but too well," receives scant appreciation from the author, as she had small reward from life. But one does not carp at a romance as charming as it is slight. One is simply grateful for the enjoyment afforded by the deftly spun fancy.

THE FINAL VERDICT

THE FINAL VERDICT. By Stories of Men and Women. By Sidney L. Nyburg. J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.00 net.

Finely conceived and admirably executed are Mr. Nyburg's half dozen stories dealing with certain problems that come to as many members of the legal profession. Of these tales the first and second are, perhaps, the best. In the one entitled "The Honor of the Profession" the point of honor is rather too subtle. One does not quite see why two young lives should be thus sacrificed to the lack of skill of an old surgeon. On the other hand, in "The Ward of the Court," the lawyer's honor falters and almost fails under pressure of his sympathy, as that of a man of his high calibre would scarcely do. All the stories seize and hold the reader's interest to an unusual degree; each is a little artistic masterpiece of style, and it is pleasant to note that, in contrast to the legal Quirks, Gammays, and Snaps so prevalent in fiction, Mr. Nyburg's lawyers better accord with the real representatives of an honorable profession. The merit of the book is enhanced in that, as a by-product of each tale, one's own thought is stimulated, notably in regard to the question raised in "A Study in Blackmail." One does not often see stories at once so satisfying and so suggestive.

THE LADDER

THE LADDER. By Philip Curtiss. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.30.

With feet insecurely planted upon the lowest round of the difficult ladder of life, Mr. Curtiss's autobiographical hero begins at 16 his ascent; and so steadily and swiftly is his progress marked that in less than a dozen years he finds himself, if not quite at "the ladder's top," as he exultingly declares, at least occupying a somewhat dizzy height thereon. To gain this eminence, he has passed through a bewildering succession of experiences, as a farm choreboy; house-boy to an absurd patent medicine millionairess; factory hand; member of the noble orders of "Pigeons" and "Muskrats"; an unsuccessful striker; one of the less than reputable "Orient Club"; a rapidly promoted soldier in our pygmy war with Spain; member of a fake business college; employe of an insurance company; student in a Northern university and A. B. of a Southern one; newspaper reporter; legislator; brilliantly successful playwright; and, withal, "the best second baseman in the State," by virtue of which accomplishment he lands both a job and an education, and obtains an entrance into a refined social circle, where he ultimately finds his wife. In describing his upward progress the narrator does not confine himself to a recital of events. At each phase we are taken behind the scenes and are shown many secret methods and cunning devices. Moreover, there are revelations in regard to sundry side issues, as, for example, the mischievous results of sentimentalism in regard to "white slavery." There is a tragic episode in the story of a family of Austrian Slovaks and a glimpse of the ineradicable Irish spirit; while, of course, the ruling passion has its due place and power. The book is extremely well written, the narrator never taking himself too seriously, but with a whimsical humor which is always delightful. It is full of clever bits and apt characterizations. The story is told with sincerity and such evident knowledge that, save for the hero's too rapid mounting, one is tempted to believe that it is, in all essentials, a real autobiography.

A DROP IN INFINITY

A DROP IN INFINITY. By Gerald Grogan. John Lane Company. $1.25 net.

Whenever any of the younger generation asked Captain Seppings or Peter Ommundsen how they got to Marjorieland, they always shirked the question, referring the inquirers to John Thorpe. And it really is impossible not to sympathize with them, for when one remembers what and where Marjorieland was, the difficulty of explanation is quite glaringly evident. It was all the doing of one Jasper Smith, alias the Hubble-Bubble, an insane scientist who had discovered the world of the fourth dimension and determined to colonize it. As he alone knew the secret of how to get there and return again to "the Old World," he could select its inhabitants pretty much to suit himself. The first he chose were Marjorie Matthews and John Thorpe, who for some little time were the only people in the country they named Marjorieland. Then another and very different couple were sent to join them, with results which very nearly proved disastrous. Next came the admirable and not at all melancholy Dane, Peter Ommundsen, and finally about a dozen very nice people, plus a small yacht.

The story is related by John Thorpe, and a large part of it is devoted to an account of the adventures of himself and Marjorie in the wilderness, adventures not very unlike those of the usual shipwrecked couple on the usual island, but told with an occasional bit of clever phrasing which makes them mildly amusing. Marjorie is a rather attractive heroine, and John possesses some sense of humor.

BOOKS FOR MARCH

Fiction by Joseph Conrad, R. W. Chambers, Gouverneur Morris, and Others

JOSEPH CONRAD'S new novel, "Victory," will be published by Doubleday, Page & Co., on March 15. The scene is laid mainly on a desert island in the Southern Pacific where live in hiding a man who has been a looker-on at life and a girl from a traveling ladies' orchestra. Two other novels due on the same date from this house are "The Love Letters of a Divorced Couple," by William Farquhar Payson, and "Ruggles of Red Gap," by Harry Leon Wilson, whose "Bunker Bean" is a titillative memory.

The former tells an amusing story of the correspondence accidentally kept up by a couple after the divorce court had freed them, and the latter narrates the fun that an ultra-English valet had as the dictator of social activities in a very Western town.

"Who Goes There?" is a story of adventure, by Robert W. Chambers, which D. Appleton & Co. will have ready at the end of this week. Its setting is the present European war and its first chapters show a Belgian village in the smoke of battle. The scene shifts from in, near, and between the battle lines to London, then back again to Belgium, and the action is concerned with the attempt of a young American to escort from London the daughter of a German General. On the same day the Appletons will have ready also "The Winning of Lucia," by Amelia E. Barr, a love story with a complicated plot and much exciting incident whose scene is laid in Glasgow.

George A. Chamberlain, whose anonymous "Home" caused much discussion two years ago, has written another novel, "Through Stained Glass," which the Century Company will bring out this week. The action begins in Brazil, shifts to Paris and London, and concludes in a small New England village. "Pepper," by Holworthy Hall, author of "Henry of Navarre, Ohio," is a rollicking story of undergraduate life at Harvard, which will be another Century publication of the same date.

In a collection of short stories called "Hillsboro People" Dorothy Canfield presents a picture of New England life which is said to be very faithful in its local coloring and its psychological portrayal. The stories all deal with the people of a single village nestling at the foot of a Vermont mountain. It will be published within a week or two by Henry Holt & Co.

The hero of "King Jack," by Keighley Snowden, which E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish shortly, is a celebrated English poacher and outlaw of the early nineteenth century.

The Scribners will bring out this month a new novel by Gouverneur Morris, "The Seven Darlings," a story of modern out-of-door adventure and romance about the experiences of six sisters and their brother who are suddenly left penniless. Another story to have early issue by this house is "August First," by Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews and Roy Irving Murray.

"The Cheerful Blackguard" is the title of a novel by Roger Poesch, to be published March 13 by the Bobbs-Merrill Company, whose hero is described as a Don Quixote of the Northwest Mounted Police.

Duffield & Co. promise for early March a new novel by Katherine Tynan, author of many stories and poems of Irish life, called "The Curse of Castle Eagle," in which a lovely Irish maid frees a fine old family from its threatened doom. Ada and Eleanor Skinner are the authors of "The Emerald Story Book," a volume of stories for young people about Spring and the out-of-doors, which the Duffields will publish within a week or two.

Robert W. Service tells in "The Pretender" a story of how a famous author endeavors to win a second success. The background is the Latin Quarter of Paris. It will be published next week by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Three books on the war are ready for publication by the Putnams. "Can Germany Win?" by "An American," discusses the resources of Germany in their relation to the duration and possible outcome of the struggle. They will have also a new and revised edition, with an introduction by Joseph H. Choate, of James M. Beck's "The Evidence in the Case." The third will be "The Writings of Bernhardi's Teacher, Heinrich von Treitschke," which will include a sketch of his life by his close friend, Adolf Hausrath.

Longmans, Green & Co. will soon have ready in pamphlet form Prof. A. F. Pollard's lecture on "The War: Its History and Morals," which has been so popular in England that he has had to repeat it several times in London and also in provincial towns.

"King Albert's Book," the tribute from over two hundred prominent men and women of many nations to the Belgian King and people, will be published in this country by the Hearst International Library Company. In England 600,000 copies of the book have already been sold. The publishing profits from its sale will, it is said, go to the Belgian Relief Fund.

The Houghton Mifflin Company will bring out in March "The Secret of an Empress," by Countess Zadardi Landi, said to be an intimate account of the life of a daughter of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and the Empress Elizabeth, who for state and personal reasons was reared outside the imperial household and to whom now the Emperor, for state reasons, refuses recognition.

"The French in the Heart of America," which will be a March publication by the Scribners, is by John Finley, New York State's Commissioner of Education, and tells the story of the French advance guards of civilization who penetrated the Canadian wilderness and the Mississippi Valley.

The Sturgis & Walton Company has in press for early publication the second volume of the life of Nietzsche, by his sister, Frau Foerster-Nietzsche, of which it published the first, dealing with his youth, a year or more ago. The second volume bears the sub-title, "The Solitary Nietzsche." In its preparation the author, who was her brother's lifelong companion, has drawn upon many hitherto unknown documents in her possession, as well as upon ordinary sources.

In their new biographical series, "True Stories of Great Americans," the Macmillan Company has ready "Robert Fulton," by Alice C. Sutcliffe, and next month will offer "Captain John Smith," by Rossiter Johnson, and "Benjamin Franklin," by E. Lawrence Dudley. The series, which is under the general editorship of Miss Mary Virginia Worstell, aims to present graphic and readable but accurate reviews of the lives of men and women who have taken significant parts in the history of the nation.

Donald Lowrie, who attracted the attention of students of penology by his book, "My Life in Prison," has written a successor to that volume, having the title "My Life Out of Prison," which tells of his work in the interest of prisons and prisoners since he left the California State Penitentiary in 1911. It is ready for publication by Mitchell Kennerley.

Three new volumes will be ready two weeks hence in the National Municipal League Series of D. Appleton & Co. "The City Manager," by Harry Aubrey Toulmin, Jr., presents a complete study of this form of municipal government, showing its actual workings in the cities in which it has been tried. Mary Ritter Beard's "Woman's Work in Municipalities" offers a comprehensive review of what women are accomplishing in various departments of municipal activity and social betterment. "Lower Living Costs in Cities," by Clyde Lyndon King of the University of Pennsylvania, discusses all the phases and factors of urban food supply and methods of distribution.

The Century Company will have ready very soon Roland G. Usher's new book, "Pan-Americanism." Its sub-title, "A Forecast of the Inevitable Clash Between the United States and Europe's Victor," gives an indication of the author's theme. He thinks that if the United States continues to maintain the Monroe Doctrine war will be the result. The author's "Pan-Germanism" has been one of the most widely read of the books dealing with the causes of the great war.

"America and Her Problems," which the Macmillans will publish in March, is an account of the travels and observations in the United States and Canada of Paul Benjamin d'Estournelles de Constant, famous as one of the world's leading pacificists. The first part of the volume chronicles his impressions on his journey from coast to coast, including chapters on conditions in the several States, and the second is devoted to discussions of the problems of the country.

Frances A. Kellor, whose work with the Immigration Bureau and in the investigation of industrial conditions is well known, has made in "Out of Work" a study of unemployment in America. She presents also suggestions for its remedy and a programme for dealing with it. It will be published this week by the Putnams.

The Putnams will have ready this week "Field Book of American Trees and Shrubs," by F. Schuyler Mathews, whose field books of flowers and birds are well known to students of the out of doors.

Two volumes of particular interest to the business man are due this week from D. Appleton & Co. "The Business of Advertising," by Earnest Elmo Calkins, discusses the fundamentals of advertising in brief with the aim of giving a comprehensive view of the entire subject. William E. Hooper, of the Railway Age Gazette, offers in "Railroad Accounting" a discussion of the general principles of the subject, together with a scientific analysis and exposition of the Interstate Commerce Commission's classification of railroad accounts.

"Christ or Napoleon—Which?" is the title of a work by Peter Ainslie, ready for immediate publication by the Fleming H. Revell Company, in which the author discusses the question whether the Man of Nazareth, standing for the overcoming of evil with good, or the Man of Destiny, who would overcome evil with evil, is finally to rule the world.

"Songs from the Clay" is a new volume of verse by James Stephens which the Macmillan Company will have ready next week. It is said to show great variety in theme and treatment. Gerhardt Hauptmann's version of "Parsival," retold as an allegory of life with application to modern conditions, translated by Oakley Williams, will be an early publication of the Macmillans.

Frank Swinnerton's critical study of "R. L. Stevenson," containing also a concise biographical sketch, will be given to American readers this week by Mitchell Kennerley, who will have ready at the same time a new volume of "Verse," by Vance Thompson.

The George H. Doran Company is publishing this week Henry Arthur Jones's "The Theatre of Ideas," which contains an introductory burlesque upon modern freakish theatre movements and three one-act plays.

Edwin Markham's "The Shoes of Happiness," postponed from last Fall, will be ready for publication March 15 by Doubleday, Page & Co.

"Buddhist Art in Its Relation to Buddhist Doctrine," by M. Anesaki, who is now lecturing in this country, will be published this month, in connection with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, by the Houghton Mifflin Company. It will be illustrated from many old Japanese prints.

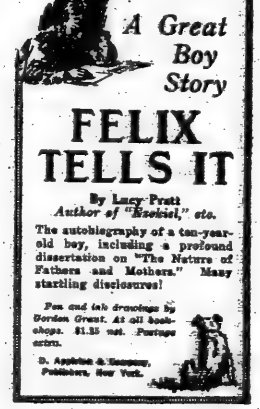
Harper & Brothers are publishing Albert Bigelow Paine's "Thomas Nast: His Period and His Pictures," in a new and cheaper edition. It contains more than four hundred of Nast's cartoons.

Shakespeare

Forty verbal puzzles which have baffled the wise ones for more than two centuries are dealt with by Charles D. Stewart in his book entitled "Some Textual Difficulties in Shakespeare." Shakespearean scholars will be interested in the solutions of these puzzles which Mr. Stewart offers; but it is quite safe to doubt that any one of the solutions will pass without challenge. It can hardly be expected that the Shakespearean cruxes which have remained unsolved all these years will ever be explained to the world's complete satisfaction. Mr. Stewart's explanation of the "runaway's eyes" passage in "Romeo and Juliet" will undoubtedly be acceptable to a great many persons; but it will not please all of the experts, and discussion of the passage will go on just about as it has been going on. A similar observation may be made concerning each of the other thirty-nine explanations; every one of them may be absolutely sound, but it is not probable that any of them will quiet the controversy over the passage to which it relates. (Yale University Press. $1.35.)

New York's Middle West Side

Two volumes published for the Russell Sage Foundation contain reports of studies in what is called the middle west side of New York, a territory of eighty blocks, lying between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-fourth Streets and bordering on the Hudson River. The studies were carried on under the direction of Pauline Goldmark in the period of her association with the New York School of Philanthropy; what the investigators learned is told in a report by Katharine Anthony entitled "Mothers Who Must Earn" and two reports by Ruth S. True entitled "Boyhood and Lawlessness" and "The Neglected Girl." A background for these reports is furnished by Otho G. Cartwright in a historical sketch entitled "The Middle West Side." To those who are concerning themselves with New York's social problems these west side papers will be of great interest. (Survey Associates, Inc. $2 per vol.)



A Great Boy Story

FELIX TELLS IT

By Lucy Pratt
Author of "Eveleigh," etc.

The autobiography of a ten-year-old boy, including a profound dissertation on "The Natures of Fathers and Mothers." Many startling disclosures!

Pen and ink drawings by Gordon Grant. At all bookshops. $1.35 net. Postage extra.

D. Appleton & Company, Publishers, New York.

"A Runaway Success"

THE TURMOIL

By

Booth Tarkington

Albert Frederick Wilson, New York University, has just written this unsolicited letter:

I want to be the first to register my opinion that Booth Tarkington's new novel, "The Turmoil," is the biggest thing that has been done in fiction during the last ten years. First, it is an overwhelmingly entertaining story. Second, it sets a new standard in the fine arts of portraying life—dramatizing it into graphic, throbbing reality—in the novel.

Here are superlatives, but I know of no other way to vent my enthusiasms. Then, too, I am a little impatient that American critics are so slow to recognize that Mr. Tarkington stands head and shoulders above all contemporary writers. His technique, his writing methods, are years in advance of present-day story-tellers. My students in the professional magazine writing courses give more attention to Tarkington than they do to Poe, Hawthorne, and De Maupassant heaped together.

"The Turmoil" will stand the test of a great book. The "Tired Business Man" will revel in it. The school-girl will find it the most charming love story she has read in months. The reader of literary taste has waiting for him a book of rare truth and strength.

The best selling book in America

NORTH

"The Turmoil" is a great story, a beautiful story—one which it is a pleasure to read and a delight to possess. Had Mr. Tarkington not already "arrived," it would make his reputation. As it is, it will add to his fame."—*Utica Observer.*

EAST

"Emotional impetus and significant contrast as they are found in the modern American world of commercial and social enemy bring life and truth to the surface on almost every page of Mr. Tarkington's novel."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

SOUTH

"It is a book of absorbing interest, of most exquisite quality and spirit, as well as of the most crystal purity, a book that seems swept very upon a plane all of its own of truth, humor and fine feelings."—*Lexington Herald.*

WEST

"One of the really big novels of the season. It pictures big business, especially the business of the Sheridan Trust Company, and a pure love story, and about the Jonathan-like love of a father and son, and other things. Get it."—*Portland Oregonian.*

HARPER & BROTHERS

The New York Times.

SOCIETY SHEDS CLOAK OF GLOOM

For Mi-Careme Festivities—A Winter of Relief Work Has Brought Out the Best in Society—Principles of Democracy Its Most Valuable Asset—Brilliant Easter Season.

Mrs Ernest Thompson Seton.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, who was active in home charities during the Winter, has returned to France to continue her war relief work. Mrs. Seton is working for the success of the Mi-Careme Montessori Ball on Thursday night.

THE society wheels are still revolving, although Lenten gloom prevails. The gloom, however, will be dispersed this week, for the social calendar is crowded with dances and entertainments, in which the spirit of carnival will reign. Mi-Careme week really promises to be more gay this year than last, and society will throw off the drab cloak of penitence and join in the carnival festivities, but only for the week.

In more ways than one this has been a rather remarkable season. It has surely been a season of small informal entertainments, and society has appeared to better advantage perhaps than ever before. The war and the work of relief has had a great deal to do in bringing out the best in society.

As a prominent hostess put it last week, there never was a time in the annals of society when people were thrown more closely together on a common humane plane, and it has been a season almost absolutely free from scandal. There has been little or no gossip, jealousies, or heart burnings, which are ever linked with the business of society. As this hostess declared, society has been too busily engaged with the occupations and interests of these crucial days to pass its time in idleness, and the common instinct of society, from Washington Square to the Nineties, has been to consider the welfare of others before its own.

Long a target of criticism, society in New York has proved its worth, as if it had been a chosen instrument, a sort of scourge, wherewith poverty and misery would be lashed from the slums of the city, at the same time stretching a hand across the sea to a world in distress. The humane instinct that prompts people to aid their fellow-creatures in dark and trying days is best promulgated by finance, and as society and finance are closely interwoven the sufferings and hardships both at home and abroad would not have been so largely diminished if society had not opened its heart and purse.

It has been the first season for years perhaps that social leadership has not been discussed. Everybody hopes that it will not come up again. To find any sort of social leaders nowadays a search for them must be made in the rank and file of workers for the common good. There are women of course who are born to lead, but the day of carrying social sceptres has passed into history.

For a time society really faced a crisis. The season in town usually means some show of extravagance, if only to prove to the rest of the world that society to exist must have its innings. But the experiences of the Winter proved that the old order is played out. Society began to entertain in a small and informal way, and there was no blatant bid for popularity. After a while society found that it could be amused just as satisfactorily at small affairs as at the big and formal functions. The result has been a very active and gay Winter in a quiet, unostentatious way. Extravagance has died hard. Today the principles of democracy are society's most valuable asset.

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TWENTY days having elapsed since Ash Wednesday, the time seems propitious to ask if society has really kept Lent. There was some doubt at the beginning of the penitential days that it would. The consensus of opinion now seems to be that it has, although not adhering strictly to the ecclesiastical tenets, and that there is no earthly reason why people who stay at home should not enjoy themselves. The ranks of the social elect at the Winter resorts in the South are lipking jollities with outdoor recreations, and all will come home refreshed and invigorated for the post-Lenten season, which promises to be very gay this year.

There were numerous small dinners, followed by dancing during the week. The list of guests at any of the affairs since Lent began has not reached over the hundred mark. The functions that are given take on the appearance of a sort of family society affair. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan was among the dinner dance hostess of the week, entertaining for her elder daughter, Miss Jane N. Morgan.

The prime attraction of the week was the entertainment given by the children of society, as lineal descendants of Colonial heroes and heroines, under the auspices of the Lafayette Fund. While the children, in re-enacting in playlet and pageant many of the scenes of Revolutionary days, could hardly appear other than children, they did remarkably well, and the whole affair certainly did not appear amateurish. The tableaux vivants, arranged from old masters, were a series of artistic gems. The men and women in charge of the entertainment are to be congratulated upon its success, the whole affair being arranged and produced almost within a fortnight.

The Lenten sewing classes are in full swing now, and needles are flashing in the interest of the unfortunate. All of the classes report an unusual attendance, and hundreds of garments are being made for varied philanthropies.

Lenten-time conferences and readings are also attracting society during the late morning hours to many of the splendid homes. A new series of conferences has just been announced.

To aid the families of destitute French soldier-artists, the first of a series of conferences will take place on Wednesday afternoon at the residence of the Misses Sarah Cooper Hewitt and Eleanor G. Hewitt, 9 Lexington Avenue, when Professor Brander Matthews of Columbia University will speak on "English Orthography." These conferences are being held under the auspices of the American Artists' Committee of One Hundred, co-operating with La Fraternité des Artistes of Paris, of which M. Leon Bonnat is President. The committee in charge includes Edwin Howland Blashfield, Charles Dana Gibson, S. Montgomery Rooseveit, and J. Carroll Beckwith, who is Chairman.

The second conference is to be held on Wednesday afternoon, March 24, at the house of Mrs. Samuel Thorne, 914 Fifth Avenue, when Arthur Whiting will speak on "The American Composer." The third, on April 7, is to take place at the house of former Senator William A. Clark and Mrs. Clark, 962 Fifth Avenue, when James Barnes, just back from Europe, will tell something about back of the German lines. An organ recital will precede this conference, and the guests are also to have the pleasure of seeing Mr. Clark's art collection. Cards of admission are $3 each, or $8 for the entire series. Miss Annie Flint of 60 East Thirty-fourth Street is receiving applications for tickets.

On Friday afternoon, March 19, the annual sale of the Children of Loving Service is to be held at the house of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, from 2 to 6 o'clock.

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SURPRISE weddings still interest society. The latest marriage, which has been kept a secret since last December, was that of Daniel Le Roy Dresser, a brother of Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt and Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, and Mrs. Marcia Walther Baldwin, a well known pianist and a sister of Mrs. Albert Sterner.

The only wedding of Mi-Careme week so far announced for town will be that of Miss Margaret Ficken, daughter of H. Edwards Ficken, and William Prescott Brown of Boston, which will be celebrated in the chantry of Grace Church on Tuesday. Another mid-Lenten wedding will be that of Miss Alice McCarty Little, the daughter of Capt. and Mrs. William McC. Little, and James Lounsberry of this city, to take place at Newport on March 21.

The post-Lenten season will abound with weddings. Miss Adelaide B. Parker, daughter of Mrs. Gustaf Stromberg by a former marriage, who is to marry Clifford Irving Voorhees of New Brunswick, N. J., will be the first Easter week bride so far announced. Their wedding is to be celebrated in the Church of St. Timothy and Zion on the afternoon of Easter Monday, April 5, with a small reception afterward at the home of the bride's mother, 340 Park Avenue. Mr. Voorhees will give his farewell bachelor dinner on April 3 at Delmonico's.

Miss Eugenie Bissell, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Bissell, will be married to Lawrence Miller on April 6, at the home of her parents, 46 West Fifty-fifth Street. Miss Marjorie P. Greenfield, daughter of Mrs. Ernest M. Greenfield, has chosen April 7 as the date of her marriage to Jesse Metcalf of Orange, N. J., which is to be solemnized in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Mrs. William K Vanderbilt (PHOTO © AMES BURNETT)

It appears now as if Saturday of Easter week will be crowded with nuptials. The wedding of Miss Maud A. Kennedy, daughter of Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, and Eric S. Winston, at Hempstead, L. I., will be one of the large society weddings of that week. Miss Anna Cronkhite, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elisha P. Cronkhite, and William V. C. Ruxton, the son of Mrs. George L. Nichols by her first husband, are to be married that day in St. Bartholomew's Church. Miss Elsie L. Morrill, daughter of Mrs. Amos Morrill of 6 East Sixty-seventh Street, will become the bride of J. Willard Tuckerman, Jr., of Brookline, Mass., also on April 10. Mr. Tuckerman and his bride will make their home at Cohasset, on Boston's South Shore.

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THE Mi-Carême whirl of gayety will start on Tuesday evening, when King Carnival will take his throne, to reign for four days at least.

The mask ball, which Miss Julianna Cutting has arranged for Tuesday night at the Plaza for the benefit of the poor of New York, promises to be one of the attractive events of the week. Many interesting features are to be introduced, including several new dances, and the decorations are to be something unusual. Among the patronesses are Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Miss Fanny Cottenet, Mrs. Robert E. Tod, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Arthur J. Cumnock, Mrs. M. Lawrence Keene, Mrs. W. B. Osgood Field, and Miss Caroline L. Morgan. Many well known society men make up the Floor Committee, including Erskine Hewitt, Creighton Webb, J. De Wolf Cutting, Dexter Blagden, Richard Peters, Lorillard Spencer, Lyttleton Fox, E. Coster Wilmerding, Alfonso de Navarro, Horace C. Stebbins, and Sydney S. Breese.

A Mi-Carême tea dance for the benefit of the Bide-a-Wee Home for Animals is to be held in the ballroom at the Biltmore on Wednesday afternoon, in which many prominent society women are interested.

An informal entertainment will precede the annual Mi-Carême carnival in aid of the West Side Juvenile Club, which is to be held on Thursday evening at the Ritz-Carlton. There will be general dancing afterward. Those who will take part in a pantomime dance will include Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Geer, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Adams, Miss Marjorie Shannon, Miss Beatrix Buel, Theodore Steinway, and Henry Smith. Many of the guests are coming in fancy costume, although this is not obligatory. Miss Shippen, at 301 Lexington Avenue, is receiving applications for tickets. The majority of the popular débutantes of this and last season are on the committee of girls, and the list of patronesses is a long and notable one. The officers of the club are Howland S. Davis, J. Horton Ijams, Harold Imbrie, W. Shippen Davis, and J. Fahys Cook.

The Mi-Carême Montessori Ball, to be given on Thursday evening at the Plaza, is attracting a good deal of attention, and promises to be a very successful one. It is for the benefit of the free Montessori schools of this city. The New York Chapter of the National Montessori Educational Association is doing what Dr. Montessori did herself when she opened her school for the poor children of the crowded quarter of San Lorenzo in Rome. Moving pictures are to be a side attraction. Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton of 512 Fifth Avenue is in charge of the sale of tickets, at $3 each, with supper tickets at $2. James C. McGuire is Chairman of the active Floor Committee. Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell is President of the National Association.

The patronesses include Mrs. Charles Tracy Barney, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. Lawrence Bogert Elliman, Mrs. Clifford B. Harmon, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., Mrs. William Ross Proctor, Mrs. Oren Root, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Charles Lewis Tiffany, Mrs. Franklin Mott Warner, Mrs. Payne Whitney, and many other prominent society women. Mrs. Groner is arranging for the dancing features.

The annual dramatic entertainment of Auxiliary No. 8, for the benefit of the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, will take place at the Plaza on Friday evening, and this comes under the category of Mi-Carême entertainments. The program is to consist of three one-act plays, in which many well-known society amateurs are to appear, including Evert Jansen Wendell.

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THERE are few private entertainments scheduled for the week. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish are to entertain on Tuesday with a small dinner at their house, 810 Fifth Avenue, taking their guests afterward to the play.

On Friday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock there is to be a concert at the house of Mrs. Andrew Carnegie in aid of the New York Cooking School. Miss Elizabeth Dodge of 90 Park Avenue is looking after the sale of tickets at $5 each. Michel Grsikoff, violin; Miss Aline Van Bärentzen, piano, and Miss Eleanor Owens, soprano, are to appear in the program. Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, Mrs. Robert L. Bacon, Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, and Mrs. Bradish Johnson are among the Board of Managers of the school.

The Girls' Friendly Society is to hold a sale in "The House Beautiful" at St. Bartholomew's Parish House, 209 East Forty-second Street, for two days and nights, beginning tomorrow, from 3 to 10 o'clock.

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PLANS for the gayeties of the post-Lenten season are fast accruing.

The annual entertainment for the benefit of the New York Association for the Blind at the Astor on April 6 promises to be one of the large affairs of Easter week. The invitation for the Frugal Fête and Fantasy, by which name it is to be called this year, is made up of Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Miss Winifred Holt, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Richard Irvin, and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer. Many of the boxes have already been sold, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Satterlee, and Mrs. Hewitt being among the boxholders. Gov. and Mrs. Whitman and the Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel will also occupy boxes. Although costumes are not obligatory, the directors announce that they would be grateful to those who will add to the interest of the occasion by wearing frugal and fantastic raiment. Major General Charles F. Roe is to be the Grand Marshal of the fête. All information concerning the fête may be obtained from Mrs. M. R. Sherwood, at 111 East Fifty-ninth Street. The floor committee is a very large and notable one this year.

The annual dance for the benefit of the Home Garden Settlement will be held as usual this year on April 7 in the large ballroom at Sherry's. The younger set is always interested in this affair. Miss Margaret Seton Porter is Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, and tickets at $3 each may be had from Miss Isabella M. Cammann, 70 West Fifty-fifth Street.

On Thursday, April 8, a flower ball is to be given at the Plaza, under the auspices of the International Child Welfare League, the entire proceeds to be devoted to furthering the interests of children. Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Chauncey Stillman, Mrs. Stephen Millieft, Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin are members of the Committee on Invitation, of which Mrs. J. Brewster MacDonald, of 830 Park Avenue, is Chairman. Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. W. E. Benjamin, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, and Mrs. Harry I. Miller are among the patronesses.

On the night of Easter Monday, Auxiliary No. 19 of the Stony Wold Sanatorium is to give a ball at the Ritz-Carlton. It is to be called a ball for the "mentally unemployed." Miss Mary C. Sturges, of 116 East Thirty-sixth Street, is in charge of the sale of tickets. Mrs. Rudolf H. Kissel, Mrs. Edward Ringwood Hewitt, Miss Frances S. Hoppin, Mrs. W. Strother Jones, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. Lansdale Boardman, Mrs. Benson B. Sloan, Mrs. John B. Kerr, Mrs. Ernest Flagg, Mrs. J. Alden Weir, Mrs. Stephen C. Clark, and Mrs. Robert S. Brewster are among the patronesses.

Much interest is being shown over the financial campaign waged by society workers in aid of the Lenox Hill Settlement, for the benefit of which the Society Circus at Sherry's this Winter was given with so much success. The aim is to raise $100,000 to erect a new building, and thus give employment to several hundred men. Nearly $30,000 has been raised already, and the campaign has four more days to run. The Executive Committee is made up of Thomas S. McLane, Chairman; Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Mrs. Frank Brodsky, Mrs. George Draper, Mrs. Daniel P. Hays, Mrs. Nathaniel Bowditch Potter, and Mrs. Jesse I. Straus.

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THE trend of society is still southward and westward. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and her children left last week for San Francisco, where she will join her sister, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. Louis C. Tiffany, accompanied by members of his family, has also gone to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Judah H. Sears have leased the Russell Jones place at Westbury, Long Island. Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney have leased Mrs. William K. Osgood's villa, Oakview, at Newport, for the coming season.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Wagstaff are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter last week at the home of Mrs. Wagstaff's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Cumnock, 111 East Thirty-ninth Street.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Truman H. Newberry are in town for an indefinite stay. Word comes from abroad that Capt. W. H. Alleyne of the Queen's Own Regiment, who was stationed at Hamilton, Bermuda, at the time of his engagement to their daughter, Miss Isobel Newberry, was announced, which was later broken, has been killed at the front.

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AMONG the engagements of the week was that of Miss Eleanor Taylor, daughter of Howard Taylor of 19 East Sixty-fourth Street, and Gouverneur Morris Carnochan, Jr., son of Gouverneur M. Carnochan of New City, N. Y. Miss Taylor is well known in the younger set. Her mother, Mrs. Murray Taylor, who has been living in Europe, has been in New York most of the Winter. The wedding is to take place in June at the country home of the bride's father at Chatham, Conn. Mr. Carnochan is a member of the Union and Harvard Clubs, and also of the Colonial Lords of Manors.

Restaurant—Third Floor—Music 12 to 3

HEARN

Fourteenth Street — West of Fifth Avenue

What We Have to Offer

IN NEW SPRING GOODS

IS HERE BRIEFLY, CLEARLY, ACCURATELY DESCRIBED

Snappy Spring Suits for Women — AN EARLY SEASON SPECIAL..... **18.98**

Homespuns, poplins and serges—navy, men's wear blue, Belgian blue, Gettysburg gray, putty, sand and black....Coats are quite short and are plain, plaited or gathered—some have quaint peplums....Trimming features include variety of belts, smart cuffs and plenty of buttons—circular and straight skirts with and without yoke tops.

Very Smart Suits.....24.98
Military and new Norfolk models—men's wear serges and checked worsteds—exceptionally well designed—snappy trimmings of black silk braid or plain satin Vests of white or striped silk poplin—Circular skirts.

Tailored Coats.....9.98
Loose-hanging, swagger models—with and without yokes—Also high belt model—straight and blouse fronts—Black and white checks, black and navy serges, also Belgian blue and black broadcloths.

Top and Dress Coats.....17.98
Circular yoke tops and long waist models—straight and flare skirts—plain or varied belts—many have outside pockets—plain and crepe poplins, serges, basket weaves and coverts—best colors, checks and black.

Tailored Dress Skirts.....4.98
Plain circular models or those having side or box plaits in various arrangements—majority have pockets—high waistline, with and without belts — gabardines, poplins, homespuns, men's wear serges—best colors and black—also worsteds in shepherd checks.

New Group of 7.50 Hats for Women

Copies of French shapes and the best from American designers—large, medium and small sizes—Black and all the new colors.....Trimmings include fruits, flowers, ribbons, quills, ornaments made of feathers, variety of whips and other novelties—

Tailored, semi-dress and dress models in our FINE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT..... 7.50 to 35.00

Noted for originality, good taste and becomingness—

SPRING CORSETS

Comprehensive stocks of new models—Here you will also find many conservative styles....The utmost care is given your purchase—Expert saleswomen will assist you in choosing the corset best suited to your requirements.

NEW SPRING CORSETS — From These Best Makers:

W. B.	1.00 to 5.00
La Vida	3.00 to 15.00
R. & G.	.79 to 5.00
American Lady	1.00 to 5.00
Mme. Lyra	3.00 to 15.00
Warner's	1.00 to 5.00
Redfern	3.00 to 12.00
Thomson	1.00 to 2.50
La Victoire	2.50 to 8.00
Nemo	2.00 to 5.00
Bon Ton	3.00 to 10.00
Royal Worcester	1.00 to 2.50
C. B.	1.00 to 5.00
P. N.	1.00 to 5.00

Many beautiful fabrics, including silk batiste and satin brocades as well as the novelty herringbone and self figured fabrics, 3.00 to 15.00

Full Assortment of BRASSIERES— .39 to 5.00

Women's Corset Waists	1.00 to 5.00
Misses' Corsets	.49 to 2.50
Misses' Corset Waists	.49 to 1.50
Children's Underwaists	.25 to 1.00

Most Desirable SILKS — FOR — **Coming Spring and Summer**

Newest weaves, colors and styles are here in unequalled assortments, reliable qualities at lowest prices, that is our aim; how well we have lived up to it may be conjectured by the ever-busy buying throngs that frequent this very popular section.

YARD-WIDE CHIFFON POPLINS — Fashionable colors — also black and white—very soft, but fully corded..... .79

35-INCH LUSTROUS MESSALINES—Excellent line of colors, also white, cream, navy and black..... .79

36-INCH SHANTUNGS—All Silk—soft finish—dozen fashionable shades..... .98

40-INCH CREPE DE CHINES — Soft — lustrous — white, cream, light and dark colors, also black—fine value at..... .98

32-INCH WASHABLE SILK DUCK—Firm, but soft—white ground—handsome color stripes in various spacings..... .98

40-IN. CHIFFON TAFFETAS — Soft — lustrous — season's smartest colors..... 1.25

40-INCH CREPE METEORS—Dull finish—full crepe back—afternoon and evening colors, also black..... 1.49

40-INCH SATIN CHARMEUSE—Twill back—high lustre—white, ivory, cream, black, light and dark fashionable colors 1.25 1.47

40-INCH NEW SOFT SILKS—White with navy or black stripes and overlays of flowers and figures—large or medium designs. 1.45 1.59 1.69

44-INCH SHOWER PROOF FOULARDS—Belgian blue, Oregon green, Russian blue, Hague blue, moss green, Rocky Mountain blue, Arizona silver, also black—contrasting figures..... 1.75

40-INCH FOULARD SILKS—Black, Belgian blue, Exposition gold, Tuxedo brown, Copenhagen, amethyst, Rocky Mountain blue, new browns, gray and navy..... 1.25

BLACK SILKS

35-inch Satin Duchesse, Chiffon Taffetas, Peau de Soies, Shantungs and Messalines— .98 and 1.25

50-INCH FAILLE SILKS—Handsomely corded—soft finish—for coats and suits and for circular skirts because of its width..... 2.95

SPRING PETTICOATS

New Circular Ruffle Models — Wider Tops as Well

New Sateen Petticoats.....98
Soft finish fabric—black and smart Spring colors....Fitted and drawstring tops....Variety of flounces with novelty plaiting.

Striped Percale Petticoats, .98, 1.24
Black and white—circular flounces—regular and extra sizes.

Silk Petticoats.....1.98 to 5.98
Silk Jerseys, Messalines and Taffetas—fitted and drawstring tops—all smart Spring shades, changeables, also black and white—flounces are very handsome—regular and extra sizes.

Extra Sizes from 2.98 up.

NEW LININGS

Why look further?.....Here every kind for the new suits, dresses and petticoats....In all up-to-date and staple colors....As for values, they are unequaled.

Lining Satins.....69 to 1.25
36 inch—full assortment of new Spring shades, also staple colors.

Venetians—38 inch.....**.59**
Brocade and moire effects—light weight—good range of new colors.

Plain Venetians.....44
Lustrous finish—large variety of fashionable colors—light and dark.

Mercerized Lining Sateens .16 to .29
36 inch—every imaginable color.

Moire Percalines.....9¾ to .24
Black and all colors.

THE LATEST LACES

Woven Stripe Filet Flouncings

.98.....18 inch.
1.49.....25 inch.
2.25.....42 inch.

White—large square meshes—handsome Chantilly and Duchesse patterns at bottom.....The woven stripes are espeically effective in plaiting.

This Week's Leader in **NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS**

41-inch POPLINS, *Regularly 89 cts.* **.58**
Strictly all wool—firm, close, crepe weave—handsome finish.

Taupe, Tuxedo brown, Raisin — Olive, Belgian blue, Garnet — Navy, Porcelain blue, Seal brown — Amethyst, Myrtle, Wine — Marine, Black

54-in. Suit and Dress Coverts — New greens, grays, putty, and sand mixtures—worsted finish..... 1.69

50 and 54-inch Gabardines and Panamas—All wool—sand, putty, Oregon green, Gettysburg gray, Rocky Mt. blue, Tuxedo brown, navy and black..... 1.29

50-inch All Wool Prunellas—Highly lustrous—very popular fabrics — comprehensive assortment of fashionable Spring colors—also black... 1.39

42-in. Novelty Prunellas—All wool—silky surface—excellent range of favorite colors, navy and black..... .69

40-in. Silk & Wool Poplins—Fine cord—very silky—best colors and black..... .89

42-in. Prunellas, Poplins Gabardines & Epingles—All Wool. Holly Green, Putty, Raisin, Brunette, Men's Wear Blue — Myrtle, Sand, Battleship Gray, Sailor, Black — Delft and Belgian Blues .89

50-in. Broadcloths—All wool—chiffon weight—sponged and shrunk—new Spring colors and black..... 1.39

42-in. All-Wool Soleils—Satin-like surface—fine poplin weave—smart Spring colors, also black..... .79

54-in. Black Broadcloths—1.69.....1.98
Fine Australian wool—chiffon weight—silk lustre—sponged and shrunk—rich deep black.

50 and 54-in. Black and White Checks & Stripes—.69..98..1.19..1.39..1.98
From tiniest check made to large size—plain and even, diagonal and novelty checks and stripes.

50-in. Black Epingles—All wool—jet black—favorite fabrics—extra good quality. 1.39

54-in. French Serges—Fine Australian wool—fashion-favored colors; also navy and black..... 1.19

NEW RUGS

To open up the Spring Season we have priced our new Stock of Rugs very attractively—many excellent purchases are included in the following—no passe or dropped designs, but all of the richest, most desirable colors and styles, at prices not equalled anywhere else.

Wilton Velvet Rugs—Seamless.

27x54 inch	reg. $1.29	.98
	reg. $1.49	1.19
6x9 ft.	reg. $12.98	9.79
7.6x9 ft.	reg. $16.98	12.39
8.3x10 ft.	reg. $19.98	14.98
9x12 ft.	reg. $22.98	17.98
10.6x12 ft.	reg. $24.98	17.98

Rich Orientals, Medallions and small allover designs in splendid array.

Tapestry Brussels—All wool—

6x9 ft.	5.98
7.6x9 ft.	7.98
8.3x10.6 ft.	11.98
9x12 ft.	13.95
10.6x13.6 ft.	18.98

Suitable for Parlor, Library, Dining or Sleeping Rooms.

Fine Axminster Rugs—

18x34 inch	.79
22.2x36 inch	1.49
27x60 inch	1.44
27x60 inch	2.19
36x60 inch	1.94
36x72 inch	2.98
4.6x6.6 ft.	5.98
6x9 ft.	9.98
7.6x9 ft.	12.98
8.3x10.6 ft.	14.98
9x12 ft.	13.85
10.6x12 ft.	21.50
11.3x12 ft.	24.98
11.3x15 ft.	39.00

Full assortment of Hall and Stair Carpetings—Velvets and Axminsters..... .45 to 2.19

Extra grade Cocoa Mats .98 and 1.29

Steel Mats for vestibules .98 to 2.69

ROGERS SOUVENIR SPOONS

New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Texas.

Your opportunity to start a Souvenir Spoon collection that you will be proud of....Reliability fully assured by the printed Wm. A. Rogers, Limited, guarantee that is wrapped around each spoon..... 9 cts. Each

WOMEN'S GLOVES

Practical Qualities at Medium Prices

The "Dreadnought" Gloves.....1.39
White, tan, gray and black—self or contrast stitching—pique sewn—soft, but firm skins—two clasps.

Our Famous Kid Gloves at 98
Soft and pliable—tans, grays, black and white—two clasps

White Mousquetaire Gloves.....2.49
16-button length—soft skins—well shaped—three pearl buttons.

MORNING SPECIALS—Tomorrow, Monday, Until 1 P. M.

To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$6.98 Women's Spring Coats.....4.95
Tweed mixtures — greys and browns—loose flare model—convertible collar—all sizes.
WOMEN'S COATS—SECOND FLOOR.

$2.98 Women's Trimmed Hats.....2.19
Milan hemp—fashionable shapes—newest colors—smart touches of velvet ribbon, flowers and quills.
MILLINERY—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.98 White Crepe de Chine Blouses.1.59
Also tub silk—tailored styles—convertible collar—all sizes.
BLOUSES—SECOND FLOOR.

69 ct. Women's Night Dresses.....49
Striped flannelette—double yoke front and back—braid trim.
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—SECOND FLOOR.

$5.98 Boys' Norfolk Suits.....3.95
Several styles—fancy cheviots, tweeds and mixtures—also navy serges—many mixtures with extra trousers—8 to 17 yrs.
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

24 & 29 ct. Extra Size Cotton Vests..16
Shaped—low neck—sleeveless or short sleeves—also slightly imperfect drawers lace trimmed.
KNIT UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

98 ct. Leather Hand Bags.....69
Panier and carriage styles—leather and silk lined—various fittings or inside frame.
LEATHER GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

21 ct. Woven Madras—32 inch.....14
Neat stripes on white grounds—fine for men's shirts, women's waists and children's wear.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

$2.00 Red Rubber Water Bottles....65
Full three (3) quart—made by well known rubber Co. for foreign shipment—order cancelled—appearance marred by erasure of name—sold elsewhere under mfr's name for $2.00.
TOILET ARTICLES—BASEMENT.

10 ct. Yard Wide Cambrics.....6¼
Fine even weave—soft finish.
WHITE GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

49 ct. Yard Wide Storm Serges.....28
Worsted warp — cream, brown, garnet, navy and black.
DRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

29 ct. Cut Glass Salts & Peppers, ea. .17
Many designs—tops of sterling silver, pearl inlay or crystal.
JEWELRY—MAIN FLOOR.

29 ct. Steel Knives and Forks.....18
Well known make — celluloid handles.
CUTLERY—MAIN FLOOR.

$3.79 Marseilles Spreads.....2.59
Satin finish—full size—handsome designs.
SPREADS—BASEMENT.

$1.39 & $1.49 Novelty Scrim Curtains. .88
White or Arabian—wide lace insert—deep hem—Dutch or straight.
LACE CURTAINS—BASEMENT.

$13.95 & $15.98
All-Wool Brussels Rugs.....10.00
9x12 or 8.3x13.6 ft.—seamed or seamless—florals and Oriental.
RUGS—THIRD FLOOR.

15 ct. Mercerized Poplins.....11
Soft finish—high lustre—black and good colors.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

79 ct. Linen Table Damasks.....59
Heavy make—70 inch—bleached and unbleached—neat designs.
LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.

89 ct. Yard Wide Silk Poplins.....47
Soft chiffon finish—day and evening shades—also black.
SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

49 ct. White Dress Linens.....34
45-inch—French finish.
LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.

Clock Signs Denote Morning Specials. Look for the Clocks!

Muslins—Sheets—Spreads

Exceptionally large assortment.

Following special offerings should appeal strongly to Hotel and Boarding House Keepers as well as those who contemplate furnishing Summer homes or bungalows.

Bleached or Unbleached Muslins—36 inches wide—worth 7¾.....4¾
No Mail or Telephone Orders—Limit 30 yds.

PILLOW CASES—
Will-Wash-Heavier—
42x36—worth .19..... .13
45x36—worth .20..... .14
50x36—worth .22..... .16
54x36—worth .23..... .18
Dwight Anchor—
42x36—worth .22..... .16
45x36—worth .24..... .17
50x36—worth .26..... .19
54x36—worth .28..... .21

SHEETS—
Will-Wash-Heavier—
54x90—worth .57..... .43
63x90—worth .62..... .47
72x90—worth .66..... .54
90x90—worth .77..... .64
Dwight Anchor—
54x90—worth .66..... .51
63x90—worth .71..... .55
72x90—worth .81..... .62
90x90—worth .98..... .69
All measurements before hemming.

SHEETINGS—Standard quality—
Bleached—
42 inch—worth .16..... .12
5-4 —worth .17..... .13
50 inch—worth .15..... .15
6-4 —worth .20..... .17
7-4 —worth .24..... .18
8-4 —worth .26..... .20
9-4 —worth .28..... .22
10-4 —worth .30..... .24
Unbleached—
5-4—worth .16..... .12
6-4—worth .18..... .15
7-4—worth .20..... .17
8-4—worth .24..... .18
9-4—worth .26..... .19
10-4—worth .28..... .22

Crochet Spreads—full size—hem'd or fringed—square or cut-out corners—worth $1.89..... 1.15

Printed Dimity Spreads—Imported—beautiful designs—for bungalow or cottage—
70x90..... 1.39
80x90..... 1.49

Full size Marseilles Spreads—satin finish—worth $3.25..... 1.59

SHOULD WOMEN VOTE IN NEW YORK STATE?

WOMEN NEED THE VOTE

Taxation Without It Is Tyranny, Declares President of New York State Woman Suffrage Association.

New York, March 3, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE great changes that have come to the position of women in New York State may be called "Results without suffrage," but they could not be called "results without suffragists," for they would never have been possible without suffragists and their untiring work.

When you ask "Will the suffragists of the State tell why their votes are needed?" you are asking of women something that has never been asked of men. Since our Government was formed the franchise has been extended to several large bodies of men; first, to the aliens and their descendants, then to the laboring men by removing property qualifications, then to the negroes, the Indians, and now the President is trying to give it to the Filipinos. In not a single instance have they ever been asked to prove that the vote was needed. In most cases they did not ask for the vote, and no one asked them if they would use it well or ill, or even if they would use it at all. Men have never been asked if they would make good laws if they were allowed to vote, or if they would make good fathers and still be attractive to women when they vote.

They vote because our Government is supposed to be a representative Government, based on the consent of the governed, and the consent of the governed is given only through the ballot box. No man in New York State has ever had to fight for his enfranchisement. The principle of representative Government was fought for by our common ancestors, and should include women as well as men. That it did not, at the time our Government was founded, was because at that time woman was the chattel of man; her property, her children, her person were his; he was responsible for her acts, even if she committed a crime.

These disabilities have been removed. For over sixty years suffragists have labored with our Legislature to secure legal, civil, and social rights for women. Women are now educated; they control their own property; they are taxed as men are taxed; they are held responsible to the law just as men are; but they are still forbidden representation, forbidden any voice in making the law which they have to obey. To quote Gilbert E. Roe:

> The right to make contracts, to own property, and to conduct business carry with them as a necessary conclusion that women must also have the suffrage. You cannot admit that woman has the right to make contracts, own property, and conduct business, and then exclude her from the right to determine how that business should be conducted, how the contracts shall be made, and how the property may be disposed of.

That women, like every other class, can protect their own particular interests better than it can be done for them is proved if a fair comparison of equal suffrage with male suffrage States is made. It is obviously unfair to compare the best woman suffrage State with the worst male suffrage State, or vice versa; the only fair comparison is by averages. Have women averaged better for themseles than men have for them? THE TIMES comparisons were made without reference to this fact.

For example, it cited Wyoming, a woman suffrage State, as having no equal guardianship law; neither has Idaho; but it is in force in all the woman suffrage States except Idaho and Wyoming; that is, in 8 of the 10 woman suffrage States. (I omit Nevada and Montana, because they have not had a session of the Legislature since suffrage was granted.) Only 9 of the 38 male suffrage States have this law. THE TIMES gave the credit of the passage of this law in 1893 in New York State to Mrs. George W. Townsend of Buffalo, but it did not mention that Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth C. Stanton, and others worked with the Legislature for ten years, getting thousands of petitions for this law, and succeeded in getting it passed in 1860—only to have it repealed by the Legislature while the women were working for the soldiers during the civil war. It took thirty years longer to put it back on the statute book.

The age of consent is 18 in every woman suffrage State, with the exception of Arizona, where it is 17, and Oregon, where it is 16—that is, in 8 of 10 woman suffrage States. In most male suffrage States it is 16; in 2 it is 15; in 7 it is 14; in 3 it is 10.

The Injunction and Abatement act, to restrain commercialized vice, is in force in 5 of the 10 woman suffrage States. In Colorado, where it failed last year, it has been again introduced. The other four woman suffrage States have particularly good laws against this evil. Of the 38 male suffrage States, 7 have no laws against prostitution and 3 no laws even against pandering.

The Widows' Pension act is in effect in 7 of the 10 woman suffrage States, with 2 more pending, and the last report gave only 10 of the 38 male suffrage States.

The control of the earnings of the wife lies still with the husband in 10 States, and these are all male suffrage States except Idaho, where only 681 women were at work outside the home.

That the non-industrial suffrage States do not have as many laws in regard to working women as a State like New York is to be expected. In 1910 New York had 293,525 females working in factories, while the four suffrage States—Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah—all together had 3,499. In spite of this the working woman finds that suffrage has improved her condition as it has the working man's.

An eight-hour day for men in public employment is secured by a Federal law and laws in twenty States, (Bulletin of New York Department of Labor, March, 1911.) In this State it includes the workers on the barge canal and the vast work of the Catskill aqueduct. Twelve States limit to eight the hours of men in the mines. Women, although much more in need of the shorter working day, have only succeeded in getting it in three States—California, Colorado, and Washington—in every one of which they vote. In Utah and Idaho they have a nine-hour law. Massachusetss passed a nine-hour law after forty years of agitation. There is a maximum penalty of $100 for violating this law, while the penalty is $1,000 for violating the men's eight-hour law.

Whether the fact that New York State has removed many of the disabilities of women is due or not to the strong suffrage movement which has gone on coincident with their removal, the fact remains that suffragists have worked for this removal early and late. If their efforts had little or nothing to do with the results, as THE TIMES says, it is further proof that influence without votes does not count for much. In spite of their work and in spite of much legislation the fundamental disabilities still exist.

We want to vote because we believe that democracy is as good for women as for men, that women need representation the same as men; because taxation without representation is tyranny for women as well as for men; because women are people and want to be consulted; because government includes public housekeeping, and woman's sphere is today largely controlled by government; because 900,000 women in New York State have to work outside the home in order to live, and unenfranchised labor is poor labor, dangerous to men and women alike; because the Legislature is constantly dealing with questions that belong to us, and we wish representation there; because the most important questions before the country today are those in which women take a vital interest and want to be consulted; because when it comes to a question of war, whether it be the slaying of men or war against prostitution, child labor, and other great evils, we demand that woman's voice shall be heard equally with man's in the councils of the nation.

GERTRUDE FOSTER BROWN,
President New York State Woman Suffrage Association.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The first letter printed in your suffrage symposium last Sunday, from Ida Husted Harper, contains statements at variance with the correct data. Near the end of the letter the statement is made, "Women have no 'daily business'—only eight or nine millions of them outside of those in domestic service."

The Census of 1910, Volume IV., Page 91, states that the total number of females over 10 years of age engaged in gainful occupations is 8,075,772. On Page 73 the total number of females over 21 years of age engaged in gainful occupations is given as 5,591,088. On Page 40 the figure is given for domestic service as 31.3 per cent. of the total number engaged in gainful occupations.

In other words, instead of the "eight or nine million" there are less than four millions outside of domestic service of legal age. This total also includes both native and foreign born females, and even granting that 75 per cent. of this number (which is an almost impossible maximum) would secure the franchise were woman suffrage a national problem, it would still cover less than three million women engaged in active business life, aside from domestic service, who would receive the vote.

It is such inaccurate conclusions that are given such publicity by the suffragists that have led many men to believe the demand for the vote for women is much more representative than it really is.

Another point that Mrs. Harper seems to have lost sight of in her comparisons is that, according to the same census report, Page 62, the figures show that of the women in professional service more than six out of seven are musicians, school teachers, or trained nurses.

MINNIE BRONSON GENUNG,
Secretary National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.
New York, March 3, 1915.

FUTILITY OF THE BALLOT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The good ladies of the suffrage agitation seem to be wholly blind to the fact of the futility of a ballot taken by itself. They think that all they have to do is to cast a vote, and, presto! the thing is done and reform will come and spread its beneficent wings on the victory of feminine politics. As if male voters were not disappointed every day by the results of their voting! One of my own reasons for opposing suffrage is this: If men who have been studying the art of government for ages cannot yet discover it, but only attempt to do so, how can women, who have not made a study of political economy and practiced politics, hope to do any better? Granted that some of the greatest potentates of modern times have been women, they were one and all aided by male counselors, and their own greatness consisted chiefly in their power of wisely selecting those counselors. Catherine the Great of Russia said that she owed more to her correspondence with Voltaire than to any other educative influence. Yet she never saw Voltaire. I do not doubt, that Tsi-Au, the late Empress of China, had counselors though apparently she dominated them all.

But why do not the suffragettes end this wearisome squabble about the ballots by calling a national woman's convention with duly accredited representatives from both sides? It is only in that way that the men of the country can decide whether or not the majority of American women wish to assume the voting responsibility. For my own part, when considering the tremendous mistakes that men have made in government, I have often rejoiced that women had nothing to do with it.

If I had a vote I should feel obliged to qualify myself before exercising it, which would take more time than I could spare.

Another point that the suffragettes miss lies in the fact that the major portion of the legislative deliberations here are devoted to purely financial matters, in which most women have little or no interest. If a ballot would enable women to influence the imposition of taxes on their real estate one might desire it. But female realty owners are in a minority, so that their votes would be nullified by those of the males.

The things that would interest the women voter would be the education of children, the sanitation of cities and towns, the control of the liquor business, and, lastly, the abrogation of the social evil. The first two they might do something for. The last two, being intimately associated with differences of temperament, of education, and environment, can never be legislated out of existence.

If women want temperance they must themselves be "temperate in all things." If they want morality on the part of men they must begin its inculcation in the nursery, where they alone are all powerful. If they want respect from men they must first demand it from their boys. All this, of course, is a great deal of work that gets no recognition from the papers; it lacks the excitement and eclat of parades, platforms, "hikes" to Albany and Washington, interviews with the President, et id omne genus.

But the question of questions which none of the suffragettes answer is this: How is the domestic problem of this country to be solved? Every woman admits its all-pervading difficulty, but not one suggests a remedy. Here in New York State we are paying from $5 to $8 a week with board for domestic service, at least half of which is unskilled. With foodstuffs of all kinds at their present prices it brings up the cost of household service to a figure that is simply abnormal. Many housekeepers, even though physically delicate, now do their own work, with perhaps one day's help a week, who years ago never thought of doing witout one or two servants. As a friend of mine once said: "There are no longer either ladies or servants here, for the former do the work while the latter get the pay."

My advice to the suffragettes is simply this: First, so rule in the domestic sphere that men may recognise your executive ability and then perhaps they may consider your claims to share with them the burdens of Statecraft. For until you can govern your children and control your servants you cannot be held competent to influence the yet more difficult operations that the men have in hand.

LAURA PAY-SMITH.
Saranac Lake, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1915.

AT THE POLLS AT 21.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Consider our 21-year-old boys casting their maiden vote. We know they are nice boys, boys to be proud of, but I confess with humiliation it had not before occurred to my womanish mind what stores of ripe judgment, knowledge, &c., acquired in their daily business, were concealed behind their youthful brows. Let me also do tardy justice to those of another class whose vote, however, counts just as much, represented in the past by Lefty Louie, Dago Somebody-or-Other, and in the present day by the Gopher gang and others of that ilk.

I would not pass over the alien from the slums of Europe, who, after digging ditches for five years, (in some States only one,) has acquired sufficient judgment, knowledge, &c., to count his vote with the highest in the land. We women should, indeed, count ourselves blest and safe in having such as these to share in ruling and protecting us.

C. L. A.
Great Barrington, Mass., Feb. 16, 1915.

GREAT MEN ARE TOO FEW

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The principal reason why you oppose the suffrage movement is that woman, being superior to man, will lose that superiority as soon as she goes into politics, and the world will be worse off than ever. There is certainly a possibility in your reasoning, but I, for myself, have a lot of faith in woman.

There might be some doubt about it if the proportion of bad and good women were the same as with man, but according to what I have seen of the world I am justified to say that there are more good women than bad. Therefore, I think that the sooner women's majority of superiority influences the vote the better for all, and instead of having such a spare crop of great men it will grow more plentiful.

A MAN WHO OWES TO WOMAN ALL THE GOOD AND TO MAN ALL THE BAD THAT'S IN HIM.
Huntington, L. I., Feb. 15, 1915.

WHY ASK FOR BALLOT?

Women Already Do Effective Work in Many Ways, Says Chairman Wheeler of Man-Suffrage Association.

New York, March 4, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

MY friend Mr. Herbert Parsons has brought forward a new suffragist argument. He says it is a shame that the women who ride in the Subway in the crush hours do not have a vote upon the regulation of these conditions. Mr. Parsons forgets that women have just the same vote on that subject that men do. The conditions, in the first place, are made by the Directors of the railroad company. The women who are stockholders in this company vote. These conditions are subject to regulation by the New York Public Service Commission. It gives public hearings, receives complaints, and women participate in these on exactly the same plane as men. If Mr. Parsons goes a step further and says that the Public Service Commission is appointed by the Governor, let me ask him if he can remember a political campaign for the election of Governor which turned in any way upon Subway conditions.

The real truth is that these conditions have nothing whatever to do with the suffrage, but are the result of the bigness of New York. On the whole, the women who travel in the Subway like these conditions else they would not be living here. There are places enough in the country where they could go. There are probably a million families in this country who would like to keep a servant but who cannot get one. If the young women whom Mr. Parsons describes were willing to go out to service in good country homes, they could easily find a place. But on the whole they like the work in New York better, and until we get more subways all the suffrage that men could create would not benefit Subway conditions one little bit.

In another contribution in the same number of THE TIMES a suffragist gives what to my mind explains the motif of the suffragist movement. He says that men are monsters in business and politics, and the women ought to turn them out and make a better world. No doubt some men and some women really believe that. They are the pessmists who only look at the hole and fail to see the doughnut.

For my part as I read history, and particularly that of my own country, I have confidence and hope. The improvement in government during my life has been great. The death rate in this city has been cut down one-half. The streets are better cleaned, police more efficient, the whole Government more honest.

If, as another good woman says, the glory of life is to serve, women have every opportunity now for serving the public. They do serve in many ways most effectively and usefully. I may be allowed to say that I always favored the appointment of women to the Board of Education and know that they have been exceedingly useful there. It is not that we think women who are free from home ties cannot be exceedingly useful to the public, but because we are opposed to putting the burden and responsibility of the suffrage upon all women of voting age, the majority of whom do not want it, that we are opposing vigorously the extension to them of this political franchise.

EVERETT P. WHEELER,
Chairman, Man-Suffrage Association.

WOMEN HAVE NOT LOST

Ida Husted Harper Says That Ballot in Suffrage States Has Not Deprived Them of a Single Right or Privilege.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial you ask, "What Are Women Willing to Lose in Order to Gain the Suffrage?" It is not necessary for them to lose anything whatever, nor would they do so.

1. Women now are exempt from military duty. Yes, but no more exempt in New York than in the twelve States where they vote. A great many men are exempt, Judges, clergymen, physicians, &c., but it is never proposed to disfranchise them because they have this privilege. Not in any State has there ever been any connection between military duty and voting. Women pay their pro rata share of the taxes which support our entire military system, including the building of war vessels, although they have no direct or indirect voice in the matter. They are now paying their full share of the war tax. THE TIMES cites this exemption from military duty as a privilege they would lose with the suffrage, and yet only a few weeks ago it denounced such a statement in a vigorous editorial as "a hoary and foolish argument," and declared: "The part a woman plays in the defense of a nation from attack is not less than the part the man plays."

2. "Women are exempt from jury service." So are various classes of men, including lawyers, but they do not pay for this privilege by disfranchisement.

3. "A married woman is not compelled to contribute to the support of the family." She is required to contribute her services, and the reason this does not extend to financial support is because by the law of all States the joint earnings of husband and wife belong entirely to him and she has no money unless she goes outside the home to earn it or receives it by inheritance. In some States, however, the law does require her to provide for the family, and even for the husband if she has the means and he has not, but no such law ever was passed in any State after its women were enfranchised.

4. "The wife can dispose of her property without the husband's consent, but he cannot do so without hers." This is not the case in more than three or four States, and it must always be remembered that all the property accumulated jointly after marriage is the husband's, and not hers, to dispose of by will, so the vast majority of wives would have no "privilege" to lose in this respect. The threat that the wife would sacrifice her "dower right" if she were enfranchised is amusing when one considers that four-fifths of the States had abolished this unjust dower law almost before woman suffrage had begun to make progress. It is a disgrace to the State of New York that it is kept on the statute books.

THE TIMES says: "There is not a single law in New York which discriminates against women." That dower law is one, for it gives the wife merely the life use of one-third of the joint real estate, and, after the debts are paid, one-third of the personal property, or if there are no children one-half, and his relatives take the other half. If he has none it goes to the State.

While there is supposed to be equal guardianship of the persons of children in New York, the courts have decided that the right of the father is paramount. The guardianship of the property of minor children belongs by law to the father. The father inherits all the property of these children, to the exclusion of the mother unless it came through her. The father is entitled to their services, and even though a mother is dependent on a child for support, she cannot sue for damages in case he is injured or killed. One act of immorality on the part of a mother may take from her the custody of her child, while repeated acts by the father do not impair his right to custody. In appointing administrators of estates from the same degree of kindred, the law requires that men must be preferred to women, and in inheritance male relatives have preference over female. These are by no means all of the New York laws discriminating against women.

IDA HUSTED HARPER.
Washington, D. C., March 3, 1915.

ACTRESSES AND THE VOTE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will actresses vote when we get the ballot in New York State? No, probably not. You think we don't believe in suffrage then? Oh, yes we do. But, as we say in the theatre, that is not our "method of expression." We are willing to have our pictures placed in papers and magazines, and we are willing to talk on "How I Became a Suffragist." We also go to suffrage teas, (but we are more shy than you would think about going to these teas,) there to have our names on large cards opposite a "for outsiders" who pay to look at.

But we are not strong in numbers when it comes to marching along the street. And there is no use in trying to explain that we have a stage fright out on that street. And on that glad morning when those splendid women who have worked so hard for all of us will finally gather for their first ballot at the funny little voting places you won't find my colleagues there.

We may not be at home having breakfast in bed. We will probably be up and more occupied than the average housekeeper, and we will be enormously pleased that the vote is at last "ours," and that so many fine women avail themselves of the privilege of it.

This surprises you, but why should it? It isn't that we are not suffragists—we are, every working woman is, even if she says she isn't. But we are primarily artists and—here's my point—a good artist, man or woman, has so far in our development no aptitude for politics. How many men associated with fine arts, vote—are even interested in politics? It is not their fault—that's the way they're made.

Yet, mark you, they are none the less good citizens. They are industrious, intelligent, and give fine things to the world. And it is so with women on the stage. They are not of the composition to make politicians, they are not brainless, they have excellent minds, and they are most sincere in believing that the vote should be an equal right. But heaven will have to reconstruct the species for them to keep their eyes on an editorial on the tariff in a newspaper when opposite is an accident in the Subway.

LOUISE CLOSSER HALE.
New York, March 5, 1915.

SUFFRAGE IN WYOMING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter in THE TIMES a writer says that "in every State where suffrage has won out it has been over and in spite of the frantic opposition of corrupt politicians."

With this statement I must take issue, and it seems to me based on the same grounds as many other suffragist statements, on fair imagination and a plentiful lack of knowledge. The State of Wyoming today stands in the forefront of this nation, but many of us who have lived many years of our manhood in Wyoming do not forget the old days of "the frontier." It was in those old days, when honest women were few and far between, when the whole population was strung out along the Union Pacific Railway, and when Julesburg moving to Cheyenne was described as "Hell on wheels," that woman suffrage was voted by perhaps the most corrupt Legislature we ever had. They thought that the "good women" were few in number and that they could "manage" the others, in which they were right.

This is not advanced as an argument against woman suffrage, but to show how little heed is sometimes paid to facts, when theory answers better. Wyoming holds the even tenor of her way, with women voting, but it is simply foolishness to argue from that that the same will be good for New York, with its absolutely different population.

AN OLD WYOMINGITE.
New York, March 2, 1915.

An Anti of New Hampshire.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to thank you for your admirable editorial in THE SUNDAY TIMES of last week. It is very encouraging to find the facts stated so clearly and convincingly in a journal of the importance of THE TIMES. If you receive adverse criticism from suffragists be assured that normal women are grateful to you, though they are less ready to advertise their feelings by letter.

FRANCES P. DUDLEY,
President, New Hampshire Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.
Exeter, N. H., Feb. 18, 1915.

WOMAN AND PRIVILEGE

Pro-Suffragist Thinks Whole Anti-Suffrage Line of Reasoning Is Based on Fallacious Premise.

Haworth, N. J., March 8, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

IN an editorial of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, Feb. 28, it is claimed that the right of the ballot extended to women will take from the women certain privileges which they now possess, because possessing that right they are then on an equal footing with men and therefore deserving of no privileges. The editorial asks if women are willing to lose these privileges. The privileges credited to the women are (1) certain laws discriminating in their favor, such as divorce laws and factory laws; (2) exemption from jury service, and (3) exemption from military service.

Let us inquire into these so-called privileges.

(1.) If the divorce laws and factory laws discriminating in favor of women are a privilege, it must be assumed that they are passed because the women are non-voters. This assumption is erroneous. Such laws are passed not because men are allowing the women a privilege in place of the privilege of voting, but because men, in their wisdom, have seen that such laws are just because women are physically and economically different from men. Owing to these differences, they are deserving of special legislation. That it would be wise to rescind any of such legislation benefiting womankind, and incidentally humanity, is ridiculous.

Such legislation is not, in any sense, a privilege. It has nothing to do with who possesses and who does not possess the ballot. It is passed because it means progress. Women will not have to lose the benefit from discriminating divorce laws and discriminating factory laws because these laws were not made as a substitute for them for the vote, but made because as women they needed such laws and the laws will not be withdrawn when the right to vote is extended.

Take one example. In Colorado, after the enfranchisement of the women, the first law passed was an equal guardianship law which made the mother equal guardian of her children with the father. It would hardly seem that women lost anything here by the extension of the ballot.

(2.) The privilege of exemption from jury duty—neither is this based on who possesses the ballot. Volunteer firemen of seven years' standing, members of the National Guard, and lawyers are exempt from jury service, yet they vote. It will be optional with the States whether women shall serve as jurors. In some States they already do. Personally I can see where the ends of justice would be furthered by the service of some women upon the juries—such women as Jane Addams. But the point in question is that, if exemption of jury service is a privilege that must be renounced upon obtaining the vote, then, to be consistent some men must give up their right to vote.

(3.) Exemption from Military Service. —Again no basis for the ballot, for, if it is, then the lame man, the blind man, and the man physically unfit for war must be withheld from his use of the vote. No, such men do not give military service, and they do vote. They must be disfranchised, too, if the women are disfranchised by that privilege.

Because they are physically different they do not do the actual fighting. But a physical line should not be the line of demarkation for the possession of the ballot. Any one can see that a better government will result where the line of demarkation is a mental one. Exemption from military service is a privilege bestowed not because women are non-voters but because they are physically unable to do war's work. And so it is that women will not lose any of the above-named "privileges" by the extension of the ballot to them.

The whole line of argument of the editorial was based on a fallacious premise inasmuch as these privileges have not been given to women to offset the privilege of the ballot possessed by men.

We are all looking toward better government, is it not true? As time passes conditions must improve. Is it not logical to believe that with women working together with men with the power that the ballot unquestionably brings the steps of progress will move the more quickly?

HELEN McCULLOCH PHYFE.

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WHAT EASTER BRIDE NEEDS FOR TROUSSEAU

She Should Not Be Tempted Into Purchasing a Vast Variety of Clothes, Because of the Ever-Changing Fashions.

ALL the world loves a lover, and all the world of dressmaking considers well a bride.

What she is to wear after the Easter wedding as well as at it is a never-ending subject, for each season brings its own discussion, its changes and its needs.

Easter comes this year at a time when new clothes are necessary and welcome. Probably this is one of the dominating reasons why brides choose that week for their weddings, for it is economical to buy a new assortment of wearing apparel when the climate is changing from one temperature to another and the shops are displaying new things.

Other seasons present difficulties. It is puzzling to know how best to divide the allowance meted out for the trousseau. Little by little we have learned new lessons concerning the purchasing of an undue amount of gowns, hats, and wraps that are useless before they have seen enough service to warrant the money wasted on them. This is a lesson that has been inculcated in us recently in regard to the purchasing of clothes at any season of the year, since the designers tried to please the Americans by changing the fashions so often that the clothes of one month dropped out of fashion the next month.

The discussion regarding who was responsible for these lightning changes, this restless condition, is as endless, if less important, as the one anent the responsibility of the war; but one would say that the evidence puts the balance of blame on the American professional buyers. If they did not demand original creations four and five times a year from the Paris designers, the latter would have time to study and evolve graceful and worthy ideas instead of the vast variety of freakish ones that we have been burdened with for a half dozen years. Naturally, they want to garner in the shekels while the sun shines, and they twist and turn and fret their minds, as well as the materials, into new shapes which may find favor in the eyes of the keen American buyers who are never satisfied, and are always demanding something new.

Choosing a Trousseau.

Whether the American women are behind this incessant and restless search for original treatment of fabric is not within the power of any one person to answer. The Americans may have been stimulated to restlessness by the advertisements of the persons who make and buy clothes or they may really resent the necessity of buying new things every few weeks. No one knows. It is a Japanese circle, or, rather, like a path in an Australian bush around which one may wander ceaselessly without coming into clear spaces.

But such discussion has nothing to do with the subject of choosing a trousseau. This is the problem put before many brides-elect in America today. They want to know what to get, what to avoid, how many clothes are needed, what kind of lingerie is best, what is the fashion in bridal frocks and those for the bridesmaids and flower girls.

Chapters could be written for the girl who is puzzling her head about these important questions, and still she would ask for more. It is of no use to tell her that economy of time, vitality, nerve force, along with economy of money is the real problem, for she will not listen to you, reserving her decision until the wedding is over, and she comes near being a nervous wreck.

Then she sees your point, but, like most experience, it comes too late to be of service to you or any one else, for the one thing that rarely does the other person any good is personal experience applied to another's case.

It is a sad truth, for much suffering and many mistakes would be avoided if it was acknowledged. Each bride, like each human being, must work out the problem alone. If she exhausts herself over the wedding preparations it will be against good advice. One thing, however, may appeal to her common sense, which is that frocks do go out of fashion and she will be discouraged, indeed, when she finds her closet draped with expensive clothes that must be altered or discarded at a time when the purse is not too full for further demands.

No woman wants to be considered out of fashion, no matter how much she may protest that she doesn't care. She would not like to hear that others said it, even though she admitted it herself, and yet others do say these things far before we see their truth.

Rest assured, that whatever defect you voice to yourself about yourself, several others have voiced it about you. We are not blind to our shortcomings, but others utter truth sooner, not having any sensitiveness on the subject.

Futility of Buying Many Clothes.

No woman can afford to lay up clothes these days. The French idea of taking time and a reasonable amount of money to get the one costume which is to see service every time one goes abroad is an excellent method to follow. In small centres, where one goes around in an even circle of friends much of the time, one costume becomes tiresome, to one's self as well as to onlookers, so it is not wise to carry it out. Only to women who live in a large city, where the interests are varied and new people meet daily, is the plan of putting one's all into one costume, no matter how admirable, to be commended.

Yet it is always wise to take the strictest rule for guidance and build on it, to avoid letting exaggeration run away with one.

If we start out to get one frock and buy three it is better than if we started out with the idea of buying three and ending by acquiring six. Possibly there were days, or rather epochs, when the filled chest was the thrifty possession to take to a husband; but at present it is a burden. It means that few things in it will be of much account after a few months.

Each Easter bride should weigh this truth well before she goes out to the dressmaker, or to shop for clothes. She should seriously consider whether she wishes many costumes for a short time or a few spread over a long space of time. The fewer costumes she gets now the happier will she be when the fashions change and she has enough trousseau money left to get a new gown. A bride who puts some of her allowance away until the season turns is wise. She has then the chance of always looking well.

What She Really Needs.

It is not easy for a stranger to answer a question regarding what a bride needs. So many difficulties arise. Social opportunity is a strong deciding factor. Where a bride must go and in what kind of social life she moves determine her choice of costumes rather than the size of her pocketbook.

She must have certain kinds of frocks if she moves about in a certain social system. The girl whose day gayeties are more frequent than the night ones needs smart afternoon frocks, while the young woman who prefers to pass her days in various activities that require only a tailor suit and save her social life until the evening wants another style of wardrobe.

To put money into costumes that are rarely required is utter extravagance. To put money into the clothes that are most often needed and in which friends most often see one is to spend wisely. It is what one wears every day that often determines one's reputation for looking well, rather than dowdiness interrupted by a burst of glory on special occasions. Far too many women argue the other way and cannot reason out why their everyday friends have a slight opinion of their taste in choosing clothes.

Before one gown is bought a bride-elect wants to thrash out her prospective social life. She usually can determine where the greatest demand will come. Even if her future life is to be spent in a new city, she can come to a safe conclusion regarding her opportunities. In other words, she can draw up a scenario and fill in afterward.

She must strive not to overstock on superfluities, that's all. It may be a serious temptation to go among alluring garments that are not required in her scheme of life; she is only human in wanting to throw prudence to the winds and put money into a garment that she hopes to find an occasion to wear, but along that path lies danger.

The money gone in that direction probably is needed in another, and to skimp on a coat, suit, or frock that is to be steadily worn because one was inveigled into buying something that may never be worn is to sow regrets.

Even in underwear it is unwise to fill the wedding chest, figuratively speaking. Clothes not only change, but lingerie changes with them. All one has to do to be convinced of this fact is to review the fashions in petticoats, corset covers, knickers, nightgowns, and chemises during the last three years, and then soberly ask one's self if the purchase or making of dozens of undergarments is wise.

As skirts grow full or narrow, as bodices grow slim or broad, as necks are high or low, as hips are compressed or left to curve, just so often changes the linen worn beneath all these varying garments. Even the fabrics for underwear are not the same year in and year out.

Linen, muslin, dimity, silk, and jersey, in various weaves, give way to each other in a kaleidoscopic manner. Countless fashions come into being and countless women take them up. Each is designed to suit some passing phase of fashion in outer garments, or improve in some fashion upon existing standards. Constantly, the designers of underwear and corsets work their brains to tempt women, and women are tempted. Therefore no bride wants to be the unlucky possessor of dozens of white garments from which all style has fled.

Buying the Lingerie.

No two women wear the same kind of underwear. There is no hope of standardization there. Always there is an argument going on regarding the respective methods of dressing the body beneath the gown, and each advocate is sure she alone is right. In the face of this fact, there is no use in preaching one doctrine, for even the preacher may have a change of viewpoint before a disciple is made.

The slimmer the clothes, the greatest amount of warmth with the least amount of weight, an absence of starch and ruffles, more accent put upon the quality of material used rather than the amount of ornamentation, are accepted features of the lingerie of the day. The method of applying these essentials is different among individuals.

The usual way of dressing is to wear first a thin envelope chemise which is low in the neck, its slender shoulder straps cut in with the garment and not applied in the form of ribbon, as this fashion has not found many advocates, although it is pretty. If the chemise is for evening, probably it is better to cut it in a straight line under the arm and run flesh pink satin ribbon across the shoulders in order that the garment will serve under the low bodice without being slipped down.

After the chemise comes the corset, and the shape in these is changing because of the promised return to the normal waistline and the evident disposition shown by the dressmakers to pinch us in at the waist a bit. They are higher in the bust than usual, and do not compress the hips as tightly as they did. The free elastic kind is only offered for sports or for tea gowns.

Over the corset goes a pair of knickers of jersey silk, of satin, or fine muslin, each of which the shops offer in every variety. Over that the brassiere in whatever shape one prefers it. Some women wear over it a fine corset cover, but it is not necessary unless the blouse is transparent.

Petticoats have appeared for street and evening wear, very soft and clinging, made of jersey silk for day gowns and chiffon taffeta for evening frocks. The latter are trimmed with satin or chiffon roses and bullion ribbon.

Slight Change in Bridal Gowns.

An effort has been made to introduce color into bridal frocks, but without success. Plain white rules. Satin remains the favored fabric. Trains are hung from the shoulders or gathered to a high waistline. The length is optional. Severity is sought and the V-shaped opening is preferred to the high collar, although there was reason to think that the latter would be adopted this Summer.

The veil over the face has disappeared to a large extent, but the coronet of orange blossoms remains, although most brides prefer wired lace, especially if it is old and rare. If there is enough of it, it outlines the edge of the veil down its entire length. Long, transparent sleeves are better than short ones.

Freakishness in the costume is not permitted by any one of good taste. Many features of fashion that are all very well in other gowns must be barred from the wedding gown.

PLAIN AND PLAID TAFFETA AND TAILORED GABARDINE.

On the left, a smart costume of plaid taffeta with a bodice of black taffeta is shown. The bodice is finished with a lace jabot and flaring collar and cuffs. The good-looking tailored suit is of blue gabardine, trimmed with bands of yellow embroidery.

STYLES FROM FASHION BOOKS

EACH month the fashion books contain surprises, and here are some from the March books.

Have you noticed the skirts with little pockets on the belts? They are very attractive. Leather belts with little pockets attached have appeared in the shops, and these, too, are interesting. But the fashion books now show patterns for skirt with attached cloth belt, and hanging from the belt, the flap of the pockets overlapping the belt, and two pockets, stitched to the skirt. They are made envelope-wise, and the flaps button down. They are decidedly suitable for sport skirts.

Scalloped hems are much in vogue. They are especially desirable with a full circular hem, for every one who remembers circular skirts when they were in fashion before, knows that it is difficult to make a wide circular skirt hang even and straight at the hem. The pattern for a scalloped circular skirt can now be purchased.

You can buy a pattern now for the new long sleeve. It comes with several patterns in one—for a mousquetaire, bishop and several other varieties, in several lengths.

There are new designs for embroidering nightgowns and corset covers or combinations. A nightgown with a high Empire waistline, embroidered in satin and eyelet stitch, would make a charming gift for a Spring bride.

Lucile

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This Collection has never before been shown. Admission by card a nominal Fee of $10 will be charged.

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A Day in Paris

We will positively show every model of any merit seen in the European February openings as well as several hundred originations by this establishment—added to almost daily.

The Flattery of Imitation

found in the hundreds of prominent establishments throughout the country showing Hickson models is incontrovertible testimony to the fame of our originations, conceded everywhere to be the best in America; but the great strength of our success is in the reproduction of copies of models, reflecting incomparable style, and possessing as well the hall-mark of perfect workmanship and Hickson detail.

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A Prominent Feature of This Great Hahne March Sale of Silks!

75c Tub Silks for 59c!

—A very special group of fine tub silks—the kind that are so much wanted for waists and dresses. There is a full line of colors—the fabrics are 36 inches wide.

$2.50 Dress Satin, $1.69
—A good weight dress satin—full 54 inches wide—a perfect black—bright and lustrous.

$1.25 Crepe de Chine, 98c
—Comes in all the new street shades—40 inches wide—also black and white.

$1.50 Satin Duchesse, $1.19
—A good weight, soft finished black satin duchesse, and comes full 35 inches wide.

$1.69 Black Charmeuse, $1.25
—Full 40 inches wide, a soft finished black charmeuse, and comes in a perfect black.

$1 Peau de Soie, 79c
—Black Peau de Soie, much wanted for waists and dresses; comes full 35 inches wide.

$1 Black Messaline, 89c
—A superior quality of black messaline; good, firm weave, and comes full 35 inches wide.

75c Messalines at 59c
—Colored messalines, 35 inches wide, in a good line of street and evening shades.

$1 Satin Revera, 49c
—Full 32 inches wide, and comes in a splendid assortment of street and evening shades.

$1.25 Black Taffeta, 95c
—A firm black taffeta, of good weight, full 35 inches wide, and in a perfect jet black.

85c Black Messaline, 69c
—Full 35 inches wide, and a good weight; extraordinary value at this exceptionally low price.

$1.75 Charmeuse at $1.39
—Black and White Charmeuse, also in wanted street shades, and comes full 40 inches wide.

$1.25 Satin Duchesse, 98c
—Black Satin Duchesse, in a good weight, and a perfect black. Full 35 inches wide.

—Main Floor—

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY:
89c Muslin Sheets at 69c!

89c Muslin Sheets, 69c
—Full bed size—81x90 inches; new hemmed sheets, of the famous Postex Brand.

69c Muslin Sheets, 49c
—Our special "Broad & New" brand standard quality muslin, full bleached, hemmed; size 81x90 inches.

Pillow Cases at 12½c
—Of good grade cotton, torn size, 45x36 inches; hemmed ready for use. Extraordinary value.

Pillow Cases at 15c
—Hemmed, ready for use, of fine quality of cotton, and a wonderful value at the low price quoted.

Cheese Cloth, 3c Yard
—5,000 yards of firmly woven cheese cloth—limit 20 yards; no mail or telephone orders.

Huckaback Towels, 25c
—All pure linen, hemstitched, with neat damask borders; size 19x38 inches.

Turkish Towels, 15c
—Extra heavy quality, heavy silver bleach, hemmed ends; size 21x42 inches.

Birdseye Diaper Cloth
—Cotton birdseye diaper—in ten-yard sealed packages—
18-inch, 62c 20-inch, 69c
24-inch, 82c 27-inch, 95c

—Main Floor—

A Great Embroidery Sale!

Swiss Flouncings, 39c
—27-inch Swiss Embroidered Flouncings, all lacey embroidery; large scalloped edge.

Voile All-Overs, 29c
—Voile All-Overs—embroidered in colors; double width; every new shade of embroidery; also polka dots.

Voile Flouncings, 29c
—45-inch Voile Flouncings, with scalloped or hemmed edge; extra good value at the low price.

25c Skirt Flouncings, 15c
—14-inch Skirt Flouncings—cambric and nainsook; showy patterns; also heavy embroidery.

All-Overs at 39c
—All-Overs and Nainsook open and neat embroideries; 20 inches wide.

$1.00 Galloons at 54c
—Embroidered Galloons—double edge; some with Irish embroidery; four and five inches wide.

$1.75 Organdie Flouncings, $1
—New Organdie Flouncings—27 inches wide; all Japanese embroidery; irregular embroidered scalloped edge.

Organdie Flouncings, $1.25
—New Organdie Flouncings—27 inches wide; 10 inches of work; square embroidered scallop.

—Main Floor—

Great Reduction in Price on Wool Wilton Rugs!

—A fortunate purchase is the basis of this offering—with additions from Hahne regular stocks. There are three hundred fresh, new Wilton Rugs that came to us at a concession from a worthy maker. Quality alone would make them preferred rugs if there were no price advantages—and the designs and colorings would make them preferred if they did not possess the exceptional quality. These are the most talked-about rugs on the market today. Witness these price reductions:

18x36 in. size Rugs, Regularly $1.95—Special, $1.65
27x54 in. size Rugs, Regularly $3.95—Special, $2.95
36x63 in. size Rugs, Regularly $5.95—Special, $4.75
4½x7½ ft. Rugs, Regularly $12.75—Special, $9.95
6x9 ft. size Rugs, Regularly $21.50—Special, $16.75
8¼x10½ ft. Rugs, Regularly $32.50—Special, $25.50
9x12 ft. size Rugs, Regularly $35.00—Special, $26.75

—Third Floor—

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FOR THE THEATREGOER IN NEW YORK

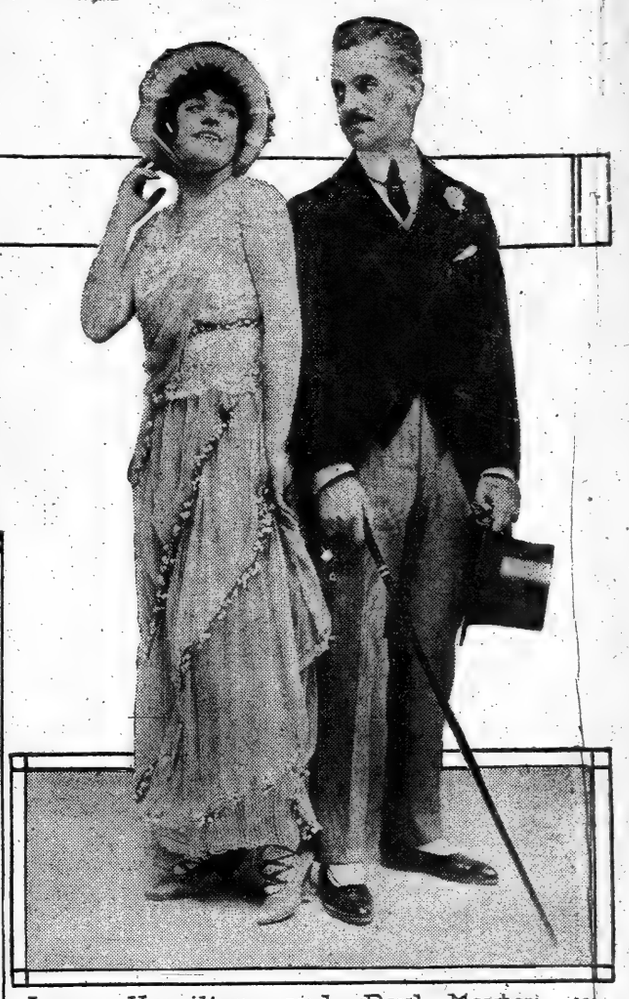
Emma Dunn in "Sinners," Playhouse.

Nora Bayes and Harry Fox in "Maid in America," Winter Garden.

Clifton Crawford in "The Peasant Girl" 44th St.

© CHAS FROHMAN AMB

Ethel Barrymore and Bruce McRae in "The Shadow," Empire.



Laura Hamilton and Paul Morton in "Fads and Fancies," Knickerbocker.

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

The Company Mr. Barker Keeps.

THIS shall be about some members of Granville Barker's company at Wallack's. Not much has been said about any of them. A good deal has been said on the subject of Mr. Barker himself; we have heard something of Mr. Jones and Mr. Wilkinson, who contributed the decorations for two of the plays, and of Mr. Sharp, who prepared the music for the songs and dances in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." But of the players—little or nothing.

This is in part attributable, it must be said, to the fact that it is not a particularly distinguished company which Mr. Barker has assembled for his first New York season; although it does very well and doubtless represents the best he could gather under the peculiar circumstances that determined the present enterprise. And it is partly due to the fact that Granville Barker is the most interesting person at Wallack's—or, for that matter, anywhere in theatrical New York at the hour of going to press. Then, after all, to talk less of the players and more of the other artists of the theatre—well, that is the fashion and the habit of the day.

In the last five years there has been written and published an appalling amount of material about and for the theatre at home and abroad. Precious little of it has dealt with the art of the actor. Under the card "Drama," a whole new shelf has appeared this very Winter, but you might turn thousands and thousands of pages without finding so much as a paragraph devoted to the players of parts. We do not write about mummers in these uplifted days. Indeed, no. We write about movements.

There is nothing about the actor's art in "The New Leaven of the Theatrical Lump," which Professor So-and-So has just completed in his hours of sabbatical ease. Nor in "How to Write Photoplays During the Noon Hour." Nor, naturally, in "Five Plays by Vlaszna," all warranted inscrutable, nor in "The Flux," the great American drama which happens never to have been produced, but which may now be had at all booksellers for $1.25 net. Few are the contemporary essays on the players of our day; more and more infrequent grow the books of pleasant green-room reminiscence. Gone altogether—and we shall bear up—are the curious and expensive volumes that used to follow actors and actresses into their homes and, in half-tones, show E. H. Sothern frowning severely at an inkwell or Henrietta Crosman reading Henry James under her favorite English walnut tree.

The cause of all this may be found, of course, in the changes that began to work in the theatre in the closing decades of the nineteenth century. It is hardly a new phenomenon now, but each season there does seem to be more and more ground for the familiar player's lament that the work of his heart cannot endure as a monument to his memory, the lament Lawrence Barrett voiced when he used to say sadly that he and his fellows were forever carving statues in snow, the lament on which Brander Matthews comments neatly in a recent essay "on acting." There is, observes the dramatic oracle of Morningside Heights, a certain consolation in the fact that the actor is at least preserved from the vicissitudes of may be, cannot be impeached in the years long after he has had his exit. "No critic can move for a retrial of Garrick; the witnesses are all dead; the case is closed: the decision stands forever."

But what shall be said when the very records are scanty and when the overshadowing figure is no player at all? The star at Wallack's is Mr. Barker, whom a famous American playwright described the other evening—in a quizzical whisper—as the greatest showman of his time.

But, say what you will, a manager is known by the company he keeps, and Mr. Barker will prosper as his players please. They have the last word. There may be no Garricks in the present Wallack roster, but there are several players whose work is of fine quality. Certainly the three most valuable are Lillah McCarthy, O. P. Heggie, and Horace Braham. Considerable has been said about Miss McCarthy, who, as is generally known, is Mrs. Barker. She is an actress of long and varied experience, who first played in this country about eighteen years ago. Her work is marked by high intelligence and a nice humor.

***

O. P. HEGGIE is an actor of talent and charm and breadth. He was born, so say the books, in South Australia about thirty-five years ago. In the present season he plays Master Botal in the France playlet, Andywandy himself in "Androcles," and is a thoroughly delightful and wistful Quince in the "Dream." Mr. Heggie is expert in the quaintly pathetic. He can—and it is a golden power—make a character lovable, so that you come chuckling away from the Shaw play thinking of "dear old Androcles." But he is not limited to this tugging at the affections. He can, when he chooses, be most sinister and unpleasant, as New York playgoers know, for this is not his first, or even his second, engagement here—or at Wallack's, for that matter. Those few who saw "The New Sin" must remember vividly his performance as the derelict brother in that play by Mr. Hastings, and his Uriah Heep, in the recently presented Parker version of "David Copperfield," was a very able piece of work.

In London Mr. Heggie made a deep impression in the rôle in "Passers-by" that Ernest Lawford played here. He must have been exceptionally fine as the memorable Samuel, who, it will be recalled, could "do with a cup o' coffee." It seems probable that the road will see something of this actor next season, for there is at least the prospect of certain posters appearing on the billboards of the larger cities and reading:

"Mr. Granville Barker presents Mr. O. P. Heggie in 'Androcles and the Lion.'"

***

HORACE BRAHAM is a gifted young English actor of whom we have begun to hear something this season and of whom we shall doubtless hear more in the seasons lying just ahead of us. He is one of Mr. Barker's happiest choices for the company that he assembled when he decided to do some directing in these parts. Mr. Braham has had three rôles with him thus far, and he does them all well. He has just a bit—that of the exuberant secretary—in "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," yet with it he enters importantly into the spirit of that altogether delightful production. He is the "nice blue-and-white young man" who in the Shaw play tests the huge Gaul's Christian meekness by smiting him experimentally on the cheek, and immediately thereafter wishes he had "Dream" he is an admirable Oberon. With the possible exception of Miss McCarthy, he most happily accomplishes the pace at which Mr. Barker yearns to have the lyric passages poured forth.

Mr. Braham is young. On the basis of information obtained from a normally unimpeachable source he has reached the impressive age of 23. He is, by the way, no kin of the larger Braham who plays Ferrovius. He has played in South Africa and in the Provinces with the Benson company. He was also for a time with William Poel. Perhaps that was when he learned to speak verse so nicely, for in this matter—as Mr. Barker has said, with his graceful habit of giving credit to every one he can think of—in this matter Poel preached a gospel. Also, Mr. Braham has been with the Manchester players, with all the good training of their varied répertoire.

The director of such a company is always torn between the desire to travel afar in quest of fame and money and to stay at home, where rival managers who like to buy their players ready trained are less apt to find and lure some member of the company with the promise of higher salary. Lady Gregory has known the pang of such desertion, and it is in the fear of such desertion that Miss Horniman is wont to shun the West End. Her company was playing discreetly in so remote a London playhouse as the Coronet last Spring when Lee Shubert journeyed out there to see "Consequences." He immediately took the play, and he also took Mr. Braham, who chanced to be appearing to great advantage as the incorrigible juvenile in the house of Lipski. That is how Braham happened to come to America last Fall, when he repeated his excellent performance in the Comedy production of that bright little play. "Consequences," by the way, is one of two failures this season that did not deserve to fail.

The failure of a play, however, is by no means the worst thing that can happen to a young actor. Certainly the withdrawal of "Consequences" was no misfortune for Horace Braham.

THE WEEKLY CHANGES

AT OTHER THEATRES.

STANDARD THEATRE—"Milestones," the Bennett-Knoblauch drama originally seen in the Liberty Theatre, in which the lives of two families are traced through three generations.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE.—"A Pair of Sixes," Edward Peple's farce produced last Spring in the Longacre Theatre, with Ralph Herz, Ethel Jackson, Marion Ballou, and Mark Smith in the cast.

WEST END THEATRE.—Jessie Bonstelle's stock company in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," Jerome K. Jerome's fanciful play first acted here by Forbes-Robertson.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.—"A Mix-Up at Reno," a two-act burlesque presented by the Roseland Girls.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE—The Twentieth Century Maids in two one-act burlesques and an olio of specialties.

EDEN MUSEE—Kinemacolor moving pictures, the World in Wax and feats of magic by Dunninger.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC THEATRE—"The Bird of Paradise," Richard Walton Tully's melodrama of Hawaiian life.

ORPHEUM THEATRE—Nazimova in the dramatic playlet, "War Brides," will head the vaudeville bill, which will also include Cecil Lean and Cleo Mayfield in "Songs of the Moment," the Misses Campbell in their drawing-room specialty, "At Home," and Hans Kronold, 'cellist.

BUSHWICK THEATRE—The Four Marx Brothers in "Home Again," Frank Fogarty with a monologue of his Irish stories, Homer Miles and Helen Ray in "An Innocent Bystander," and Jack Ryan and Harry Tierney will be the featured entertainers on the new bill.

PROSPECT THEATRE—Leon and company will perform feats of magic, "The Beauties," a tabloid musical comedy, will be sung, and Hermine Shone and company will present "The Last of the Quakers" as the headline numbers.

THE FIRST NIGHT CALENDAR.

"FADS AND FANCIES," a musical extravaganza in sixteen scenes, with a long cast of vaudeville and musical comedy stars, tomorrow night in the Knickerbocker Theatre.

ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT, given by the headliners of vaudeville tonight in the Century Opera House.

"LE MONDE OU L'ON S'ENNUIE," a drama by E. Pailleron, acted in French by the Theatre Francais tomorrow night in the Century Lyceum.

ALONE musical entertainment will be the only new offering provided the first-night crew this week. Of course there will be the usual hors d'oeuvres in the form of benefits and plays given in the outlying theatres, but the only production in the downtown theatres will be "Fads and Fancies."

This is the title of a musical medley Klaw & Erlanger will present in the Knickerbocker Theatre tomorrow night. The book and lyrics are by Glen MacDonough and Raymond Hubbell composed the score. Julian Mitchell staged the musical and dancing numbers and Herbert Gresham directed the dialogue.

"Fads and Fancies" is said to resemble an extravaganza rather than a revue, although satirical shafts are aimed at modern follies in the course of its sixteen scenes. It tells the story of a daughter of Eve who releases the spirits of Pleasure, Dancing, Romance, Beauty, and Chance from a cavern in which Old Glum, a magician, has imprisoned them. Without them the city is dull, but to pay for her folly the fair one is sentenced to play the moth to their flame and pass unscathed through the city to which they are restored.

From their description the scenes are distinctly Manhattanese. Among them are the salesroom of the Prestissimo Automobile Company, the birthday party of Mrs. Hunter-Rumpus's pet dog, Riverside near Claremont, main room of the Mylaminitt Inn on the Electric Speedway, and the Court of Sentimental Relations.

Whatever the merit of the entertainment, there can be no doubt as to its costliness. A glance through this list of principals will give some idea of the size of the payroll: Conroy and Le Maire, Madge Lessing, Tom McNaughton, Lydia Lopokova, Paul Morton, Laura Hamilton, Frank Moulan, Stella Hoban, Frank Doane, Leo Carillo, Miller and Mack, Maude Gray, Tyler Brooks, and Daisy Rudd.

"Le monde ou l'on s'ennuie," by Pailleron, will be the offering of the Théâtre Français this week in the Century Lyceum. Marcel Hermes, who has recently arrived from Paris, will make his début here as a leading man, and others in the cast will be Claude Benedict, M. Faure, M. Renavent, Mme. Diska, Mme. Meurville, and Mme. Davenne.

"Immer feste Druff" will be the offering this week in the Irving Place Theatre. This is a group of playlets with music reflecting various phases of the war.

In the Century Opera House tonight a benefit entertainment for the Actors' Fund of America will be given. This is the second in the series of benefits for the fund arranged for this season. The program has been arranged by A. Paul Keith, E. F. Albee, and Martin Beck, heads of the vaudeville booking offices, and will be largely made up of numbers given by vaudeville headliners. Among those who will take part will be May Irwin, Lillian Russell, Grace La Rue, Nan Halperin, Belle Blanche, Fannie Brice, Belle Baker, the Misses Campbell, Muriel Hudson, Bernard Granville, Frank Pursell, Frank Fogarty, Walter C. Kelly, Carl Jorn, Arnaut Brothers, Marshall Montgomery, Kean and Window, Cole and Denahy, and Tom Penfold and a company of twenty singers.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Astor—"Hello, Broadway."
Belasco—Frances Starr.
Booth Theatre—"The Trap."
Candler—"On Trial."
Casino—"Experience."
Cohan's—"It Pays to Advertise."
Comedy—"The White Feather."
Cort—"Under Cover."
Elting—"Song of Songs."
Empire—Ethel Barrymore.
39th Street—Marie Dressler.
44th Street—Emma Trentini.
48th Street—"The Law of the Land."
Fulton—"Twin Beds."
Gaiety—"Daddy Long-Legs."
Globe—Montgomery and Stone.
Harris—Margaret Illington.
Hippodrome—Circus.
Hudson—"The Show Shop."
Little—"A Pair of Silk Stockings."
Longacre—"Inside the Lines."
Lyceum—Elsie Ferguson.
Lyric—"The Only Girl."
Manhattan—"Life."
Maxine Elliott's—Phyllis Neilson-Terry.
New Amsterdam—"Watch Your Step."
Park—"Polygamy" and "Dicky Bird."
Punch & Judy—"The Clever Ones."
Playhouse—"Sinners."
Republic—"Kick In."
Shubert—"Tonight's The Night."
Wallack's—Mr. Barker's company.
Winter Garden—"Maid in America."

"INSIDE THE LINES" By EARL DERR BIGGERS

Mr. Biggers, who wrote the story from which George Cohan fashioned "Seven Keys to Baldpate," has now written a play of his own, the new war melodrama occupying the stage at the Longacre Theatre. And here he tells something of the origin of "Inside the Lines."

THE novelist turned playwright is at once asked to narrate the difference between play making and novel making as he has found them. These differences are many and striking; one only I will mention here. It has happened that both of my novels were finished in midwinter; and that as soon as they were done I hurried away in search of a warmer climate.

My play was finished in the Winter, too, but I at once found that he who has written a play cannot run off and forget it. For weeks he must live with it, suffer with it. So I could not go away to find a warmer climate. But all the people connected with the production were so kind. They saw to it that I got my warmer climate right here in New York.

However, that is neither here nor there. If putting on a play is nerve racking, it is also thrilling and instructive. I am more than compensated. And in place of the grand tour I have missed, I have memories of the last grand tour. And particularly of the moonlit night when the Rock of Gibraltar loomed ahead of us, and looked to me for all the world like the old home town of Romance. What a setting for a play! I said so to Sherman of Kewanee late that night when our ship was slipping off into the calm Mediterranean. And Sherman agreed.

For Sherman was on board our little liner, and so were half a dozen other characters, all ready to the novelist's or playwright's hand. There was, for example, the delicate little lady from New York. More than sixty Summers must have passed her by. She seemed at first glance so fragile and alone, you wondered how she had come to leave the sewing circle and the church work and go on this mad tour. Then, perhaps, you talked with her; she had been to Egypt, to Russia, to Japan, Manchuria, to China—in short, there seemed to be just one country she had inspection had she failed to inspect. And "the greatest thing I ever saw in my life," said the little lady—and you listened breathless, for she had scoured the world—"the greatest thing I ever saw in my life was a troup of trained cats performing at the Palace Theatre, New York."

There was, too, the Consul from a little unknown town out West, just appointed by Bryan to represent his country on some yellow, forgotten strip of sand we may here call Biskra. He was proud, but already he was lonely; he invited every one on the boat to come and make a long visit at Biskra. And every time somebody accepted, a worried look came into his wife's eyes—for as yet who knew the number of bedrooms in the consulate? The little lady from New York accepted gladly; the hotel at Biskra, she said, was unbearable; and until this windfall she had feared she could never return there.

Also, there was Jones. Jones was, I regret to say, an American snob, though a small-town merchant from a section of the country that is supposed to frown on such things. History was his specialty. At the Captain's table, where he sat, it was his custom to clear his throat and address the red-faced Briton with some such talk as:

"Captain—I've always been mightily impressed by the big events in British history. Of course, I'm American after a manner of speaking—but we're English, we Joneses—I've been to London and looked up the family tree. And any fair-minded American will have to admit we ain't got the history you people have. Now there was the battle of Trafalgar—I take it we pass over the place where that was fought."

The Captain told him we would—just before we got to Gibraltar—and Jones closed his eyes dreamily and went on:

"That'll be a great moment for me. I surely will get a lot of thrills out of that. Right ver the spot where the gallant Nelson—Captain, it's a solemn thought."

It is sad to have to record that when we did pass over that spot, Jones was seasick in his bunk, and that his remarks to such of the passengers as went down to urge thrills upon him—and most

But best of all the characters to me was Sherman of Kewanee, as I have called him in the play in which, somewhat changed, he acts a part. A fine, wholesome, homey person, Sherman. We had been two days out, and the time had changed an hour when, coming out of the barber's shop one day, he held up a dollar watch he had just purchased.

"Seems we're getting too good for the folks back home, with our own time and all," he said. "I'll just set this Kewanee time, and carry it through Europe with me. Any hour of the day or night I look at it I'll know the hour in Kewanee, and just what the folks are doin'."

We had been ten days out, and since the evening of the first day, when some one had sighted a little fishing schooner through the rain, we had seen nothing save our own boat and the very restless waters of the Atlantic. On the evening of the tenth day the Rock of Gibraltar rose out of the deep ahead. As we drew closer, the decks were filled with mad people—here was land at last—the thrills Columbus experienced were outdone. In the midst of the excitement I came upon Sherman. He held a dollar watch in his hand.

"Folks are just settin' down to dinner in Kewanee," he announced.

To any one who had always thought of Gibraltar as a great bare rock, the little town that clings so picturesquely to the side of it was a revelation. We landed about dusk, and it was as though the curtain had been raised for us on a beautifully staged operetta. Through the great gates that face the dock, between redcoated British sentries, we stepped into a narrow street where every race in the world is represented. Natives of Spain, of Algiers, of Morocco, even of Egypt, were but a few of those who elbowed their way through the crowds, falling back now and then to let a British Tommy with a pouter-pigeon air go by. Once there was great commotion in the narrow street—the crowd parted frantically—and an automobile forced its way through.

"It's an Overland from Detroit!" somebody shouted, and it was.

I remember a brightly lighted Officers' Club, with the red uniforms brilliant centre and two British youths in flannels and carrying tennis rackets strolling across it, a dogcart carrying a handsome, florid man in the mess uniform of a Colonel jogging down the street, a little cripple boy from Spain who begged "in the name of God, Señor," open cafés where the drinkers wore costumes from many odd corners of the world—and the worn lobby of the hotel that was the original of the Splendide in the play, and bore an equally imposing name. The delicate little lady from New York wondered if the proprietor would recall her: "I stopped there in 1898," she said. "The accommodations are vile—and water is as precious as gold."

A few hours later I stood on the deck of our liner, watching the grim old Rock recede into the distance. Half way up its side the lights of that garrison town were twinkling, and on the pinnacle O'Hara's Tower stood sentinel against the Spanish sky. Sherman of Kewanee came along. He pointed.

"Do you know," he said, "I got to talking with a fellow ashore, and he tells me that from that tower on top of the Rock they can keep tab on every ship that comes within sixty miles. And the whole harbor and straits for miles around are mined. Pull a switch up there in that tower, this fellow says, and you can blow every ship in sight to Kingdom Come."

"That's dramatic, isn't it?" I said—and somehow I had got a thrill out of it. "Wouldn't be bad for a play, would it—that is, if there was a war."

Sherman shook his head.

"There won't be any war," he said in his kindly way. "Folks are too civilized for that nowadays. Well I reckon I'll turn in."

"You don't seem very sleepy," I remarked.

"I ain't," he answered. He took out the dollar watch. "It's just supper time out in Kewanee."

He went away. I watched the Rock—like the figure of a great crouching lion now. A setting for a play, yes—if there should be a war. But folks were too civilized for that nowadays. Over there lay the Spanish coast, white and peaceful, the great Rock, quiet, slumbering. The moonlight lay silver on the

WHY MR. JACKSON IS SILENT

JOE JACKSON'S real name isn't that at all. It is Joseph Jirane, and if he talked instead of acting altogether in pantomime, as he does in "Maid in America" at the Winter Garden, the audience might not understand him as readily, for his pantomime is most clear and his English has a bit of an accent.

Jackson, whom all vaudeville followers will remember as the comic tramp with the dilapidated bicycle, is an Austrian by birth, and if he had not taken a great dislike to the military when he was younger he might now be less pleasantly situated in Przemysl or Przasnysz, condemned to write the name on all his letters home and to pronounce it now and then, in addition to being in danger of capture by the Russians.

As a youth Jackson became an expert bicyclist and when he grew weary of soldiering he ran off from home with a circus. He did fancy riding, taking up bicycle polo as a specialty and becoming so expert in the sport that in 1901 in Italy he won the world's championship as a bicycle polo player.

He made his first appearance in America in 1903 with an act similar to about fancy riding, so he eliminated the feats he had been performing in the halls on the Continent and made his act a straight comedy one. Mr. Jackson says audiences here catch pantomime more quickly than those abroad, and with half as many motions here he can get as many laughs as he would there.

Benefit for Indians.

Motion pictures of the Black Feet Indians, taken in Glacier National Park, showing them in their ceremonial rites and dances, will be exhibited Tuesday night in Rumford Hall, 50 East Forty-first Street, for the benefit of the Indians, many of whom are sick and dying on their Montana reservation. Edwin W. Deming, the painter of Indian life, will lecture on the pictures.

Mr. Newman's Travel Talk.

E. M. Newman will repeat the first travel lecture of this year's series, which he gave in the New Amsterdam Theatre Thursday afternoon, in Carnegie Hall tonight. "France and the War" is the subject of the lecture, which will be illustrated by motion pictures and still views in color. The second talk will be given Thursday afternoon, March 18, in the Punch & Judy Theatre, and will be on "Spain and Portugal."

SKETCHES AND STORIES OF THE STAGE

THE PASSING OF WALLACK'S THEATRE

Some Memories and Records of a Famous Stage That Is Finally to be Dismantled in May.

HOW are the mighty fallen—and shall fall! Daly's historic boards overrun with burlesque beauties and the audience dismissed by the police; the Bijou being rapidly returned to dust under the hammers and bars of the wreckers, and now Wallack's, the last playhouse of a line that has kept the famous name on Broadway for nearly a century, doomed to be dismantled at the end of next month.

At least there is poetic justice in the passing of Wallack's, for no dancing damsels of burlesque have profaned its stage. Instead its swan-song will be a performance by Granville Barker's company in its exposition of the new art of the theatre. At the recent dinner of the theatre managers Mr. Barker said in his graceful speech that he had hastened to America at this time in order that he might be included in Charles Burnham's annals of the playhouse with which he has been so long associated. Shortly after his arrival, after having inspected many theatres with the view of selecting one for his engagement, Mr. Barker is quoted as saying that Wallack's, in spite of its years, was much more of a playhouse than many of its more modern and luxurious rivals. So the least Mr. Burnham can do when he does record his memories of Wallack's, is to give the English producer a page.

Wallack's is not as old as some other theatres in Manhattan, but it is the last link in a chain that stretches far back in the history of the American stage. It was dedicated in 1882, but the name it bears has been prominent in the local theatre world since 1818. That was the year James W. Wallack, the elder Wallack as he was called, appeared for the first time in America. He prospered as an actor-manager, and in 1839 he took charge of the National Theatre at Church and Leonard Streets. While the playhouse retained the name of National, it was often called after its manager, and when, in 1852, he leased the old Lyceum at Broadway and Broome he gave it his own name. About ten years later the second Wallack's was opened at Thirteenth Street and Broadway.

It was in 1861 that the elder Wallack died and his son Lester succeeded him. The next fifteen years were the flower of his career, and with the rapid growth of the city northward he decided to move nearer the centre of things. He wrote of the site at Broadway and Thirtieth, which was finally selected: "It is in the vicinity of the large uptown hotels, convenient of access by many street railroads, and nearer by fifteen or twenty blocks to the majority of theatre-going people than the present Wallack's."

So in January, 1882, the house that will soon be but a memory was dedicated with a revival of "The School for Scandal." Unhappily the years that followed were not prosperous ones for Lester Wallack. He made many artistic productions, but few met with financial success. Personally he played only three engagements in his own theatre, though he appeared more frequently on other stages. Some of the plays given were "In His Power," "Hoodman Blind," "Harbor Lights," "The Silver King," "Taken from Life," "Harvest," "Youth," "La Belle Russe," "Valerie," and "Victor Durand."

In 1887 the fortune Mr. Wallack had accumulated had so far dwindled that he relinquished control of the theatre and Henry E. Abbey assumed charge for a brief period. He, too, was unable to make it pay, and Theodore Moss, who had been employed in the box office at a small salary, became the manager. It was from the Moss estate that the firm of realty operators who now own the property purchased it. A. M. Palmer was the next producer installed, and during his régime Mary Anderson was seen in "A Winter's Tale" and Mrs. Brown Potter gave her production of "Antony and Cleopatra."

The names of many players of international as well as local fame are on the playbills in the archives of Mr. Burnham. His office walls and the walls of the spacious foyers are dotted with interesting photographs of the stars who have shone in the historic pile. Coquelin, Hading, Wyndham, Salvini, Mansfield, Jefferson, Florence, Willard, Maxine Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, John Drew, Rose Coghlan, Mrs. Langtry, Olga Nethersole, Julia Marlowe and Robert Taber, Georgia Cayvan, Maude Adams, Viola Allen, Henry Miller, Blanche Walsh, William Faversham, Bruce McRae, Wiltcn Faversham, Julia Arthur, Maurice Barrymore, De Wolf Hopper, Henry Dixey, Digby Bell—these are some of the names that will conjure up almost forgotten memories of golden evenings.

One of the first things Mr. Burnham did when he moved up from the old theatre to the one at Thirtieth Street in 1805 was to replace the name of Wallack above the door, where Palmer had painted his own when he began his occupancy. The later years, particularly those of the past decade, have been brighter, and, in spite of the fact that the northward march of the amusement district that has made Times Square the centre for some years has left Wallack's at the extreme southern edge, it has been the scene of some of the greatest successes. Last year Cyril Maude played a long engagement there in "Grumpy," and before that George Arliss in "Disraeli," "Pomander Walk," "Alias Jimmy Valentine"; William Faversham in "The Squaw Man," and Ade's "The Sultan of Sulu" helped make up some of the early losses.

These data were gathered by Mr. Burnham, the accredited historian of Wallack's. He has already included them in a magazine article, and in the course of time may write them again at more length. Surely no one is better qualified to become the annalist of one of New York's most interesting places of amusement.

The auditorium may remain for several years more, for the land on which it stands is leased and the lease has only a few more years to run, making the erection of a new building on it at this time impracticable. But it is definitely decided that May 1 the business of dismantling the stage and the structures, catacombed with dressing rooms and offices, in the rear will be begun, and from the ruins a modern office building will rise, phoenix-like. And when that happens Wallack's, as a playhouse in which many a gala audience has gathered to see the world's greatest players, will have become the stuff of memory and dreams.

ALL IN "A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS" AT THE LITTLE THEATRE.

HERR REICHER'S PLANS

SOME of the difficulties which he must cope with in his plan of creating a "free stage" in this country on the order of the "Freie Bühne" of Berlin were outlined by Herr Emanuel Reicher this week, in discussing the progress of his scheme since the initial performance of "Elga" at the Garrick last month, and the lessons which that first performance gave for valuable guidance in subsequent performances.

Mr. Reicher compared his own task with that of Granville Barker, for whose work and achievements he expressed very high regard, adding, however:

"While we are both engaged in the same work with the same goal, Mr. Barker is following the decorative route and I the sterner naturalistic route after the manner of Dr. Brahm at the Lessingtheater. Mr. Barker has a ready-made company, a ready-made financial guarantee, and a finished equipment of scenic properties. I must discover and develop new actors, new plays, and, indeed, my theatre itself. He brings the fruit, while I plant the seed.

"It is precisely my task to train the growing material, not to deal with the finished product, and I trust that not only the artistic skill of the actors but the plays themselves will grow in this sense under my supervision and direction."

Mr. Reicher explained that when he was first induced to undertake his project, he was led to believe that in view of the poor theatrical season he would have no difficulty in finding any number of prominent actors and any number of available theatres to serve his purposes. Instead, the unhoped-for success of other managers has now militated against his obtaining some of the actors he had counted upon and made it quite difficult for him to procure a theatre. It is likely, however, that the next performance of Mr. Reicher's series, "John Gabriel Borkman," on March 16 and 17, will take place at the Garrick Theatre.

Thus, for example, he said, Miss Mary Shaw, who appeared under his direction as Mrs. Alving in "Ghosts" years ago, and who is one of the most ardent enthusiasts with respect to his present project, is prevented from playing a part in it at present by reason of her continued appearance in "Polygamy."

"However," said Herr Reicher, "I have already discovered abundant excellent material, and the development thereof will be my task in the two performances a month which are now assured for the rest of the season. I shall strive to bring out especially new players, who are now confined by the existing system to playing certain parts for which they seem to be mechanically or physically fitted, and who are never afforded a chance to develop through proper and careful artistic training their potentialities for portrayal of deeper spirit in larger parts. Likewise, I have already on hand heaps of manuscript plays, many of which deserve appreciative and painstaking attention."

Herr Reicher added that his ultimate goal was to open if possible next season a répertoire theatre of serious plays, "to revive the good old days of Daly's Theatre," with plays that would not have long runs, but would change constantly and an audience made up largely of steady subscribers.

Meantime, the second play of his series, "John Gabriel Borkman," is to be performed on Tuesday, March 16, and Wednesday, March 17, with Herr Reicher himself in the title rôle. He said he anticipated a little difficulty because he spoke English with somewhat of an accent, but he added that far greater handicaps of accent had not in the least prevented Sir Charles Wyndham and Mary Moore from achieving splendid successes in performances in German under his direction in Berlin, where the audience quite forgot the pronounced accent in the powerful realism of the performance itself. He pointed also to Modjeska and Janauschek as having likewise achieved splendid success in this country in spite of their accent.

"Here, as in all other parts of my task," he said, "my work is to begin, not with the finished, but with the unfinished material, and to develop it into a truly finished artistic product. Hauptmann once called me 'a gardener on loose soil,' and I think that characterization fits in the present case, as it did then."

After "John Gabriel Borkman" Herr Reicher will produce Björnsen's last play, "When the New Wind Blows"; then three one-act plays, the "Madonna di Anora" of Hoffmannsthal, "The Girl in the Coffin," by Theodore Dreiser, and "The Dollar," by David Pinski. The final play of the season will be "Onkel Vanja," by Tchekoff.

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS.

PALACE THEATRE.—Emma Calve will sing selections from her operatic roles; Lulu Glaser will present a tabloid musical comedy by Raymond W. Peck, entitled "A Captivating Captor"; Belle Baker will sing new songs, and Claude Gillingwater and company will offer a playlet, "Wives of the Rich."

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA THEATRE.—Eddie Foy and his seven little Foys will give one of their skits; Ben Welch will appear in one of his characterizations; Willa Holt Wakefield will offer a group of new songs; Bert Leslie will be seen in one of his sketches, "Hogan in London."

COLONIAL THEATRE.—Helen Ware in a playlet by Channing Pollock, entitled "It Doesn't Happen"; Lillian Shaw in dialect songs; Ernest Ball with a pianologue of his own compositions, and William Pruette in a one-act operetta, "A Holland Romance," will be the features of the new bill in this house.

ROYAL THEATRE.—Henrietta Crosman will head the new program in Maurice Campbell's peace playlet, "Thou Shalt Not Kill"; Sennett's Entertainers will sing and dance; Maude Muller and Ed Stanley will offer a new act, and Pauline Hall will sing.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—The new program will include Paul Armstrong's dramatic playlet, "To Save One Girl," acted by Catherine Calvert and company; Long Tack Sam and his band of Oriental magicians; Ralph Riggs and Katherine Witchie in dances, and Stuart Barnes in a monologue.

MME. CALVE was sitting on the edge of the divan, obviously the place for a diva to sit. She had changed to her street costume of black velvet with fur trimming, and, although she had sung for the second time that day and had given two encores when the great audience refused to allow the show to go on, the prima donna was fresh and smiling.

"Je suis heureuse de chanter pour le grand public Americain," she said, stretching out her arms and then clasping her hands above her heart as though embracing le grand public Americain.

"Madame says she wishes to sing to the great American public," interpreted her pretty companion of the big brown eyes.

"Les artistes du vaudeville sont d'une originalité, d'une habileté si amusante! Ils m'intéressent au plus haut point," the Calvé continued.

"She says vaudeville artists are exquisitely clever and that she marvels at them," came the ready translation.

"Je me sens en parfaite communication avec le public du vaudeville," she said, indicating the current by extending and drawing back her arms between herself and the public. "Il est si bon, si enthousiaste. Je suis emerveillée de la manière dont le Palace est dirigé. Il me semble faire partie d'une admirable machine qui serait conduite par un genial inventeur. Je suis ravie de mon orchestre qui me soutient et m'accompagne fort bien."

"Mme. Calvé says," interrupted the Brown-Eyed One most happily, with a clairvoyant sense of the inefficacy of table d'hote French, "that the response from the audiences in vaudeville comes up to her in great waves. She says she feels she is surrounded by appreciation and that the applause is dear to her. The efficiency of the Palace music hall delights her; never has she met its equal before. She says she feels she is a part of a beautiful machine. She is delighted, too, with the orchestra, which she says sustains her as well as ninety instruments used to do."

"J'espère enfin chanter encore longtemps au vaudeville," the diva resumed, "ou j'ai trouvé de tres bons compagnons, entr'autres cette delicieuse jeune fille au talent rempli de grâce et de charme, qui se nomme Miss Edith Taliaferro. Enfin il n'est pas jusqu'a Monsieur Baboon qui ne me tende sa patte aimablement."

"Madame says she will remain a long time in that dear vaudeville where they are so friendly and companionable," interlined her companion. "Messieur Baboon, she says, seized her hand in the wings and that dear angel child Miss Edith Taliaferro has won her completely. She says she loves her girlish grace and sweetness."

Likewise, without further maltreatment of the French lexicon, since edition time is near, Mme. Calvé said she felt vaudeville audiences were more sincere than grand opera ones, and more appreciative, and that she wasn't at all sure that being interviewed through an interpreter was the most satisfactory way in the world. Which made it unanimous.

Gamut Club Wants a Theatre.

The Gamut Club, of which Mary Shaw is President, has decided to give a series of performances of original plays with the idea of eventually acquiring a playhouse in which unusual plays may be acted by its members. In the clubrooms tonight the first program will be given. It will be made up of "The Deathe of Tintagile," by Maurice Maeterlinck; "Parrot's Page," by Mary Shaw; a monologue by Zelda Sears, and an original poem by Essex Dane.

A Talk on "Marie-Odile."

Willis Steell has chosen Edward Knoblauch's drama, "Marie-Odile," for his talk on "The Literary Play." The lecture will be given Tuesday afternoon in the Belasco Theatre.

MINUTE VISITS IN THE WINGS

FRANCES PRITCHARD was greeted with a hearty round of applause when she first danced into view at the opening performance of "The Peasant Girl" in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre the other night. The handclapping was not for her great hazel eyes, nor her pretty brown hair hanging in curls, nor yet her dancing, for the audience had not had time to grasp the witchery of all these. Rather it was the welcome of old friends.

And yet this was Miss Pritchard's first appearance on the metropolitan stage. Who is she and where did she come from, then? She is a Boston miss who all her life, or all the years of her eighteen she can remember, has been determined to be an actress. She studied dancing in Boston, and two years ago she got a chance to become a member of a vaudeville stock company that gives three performances a day in a little theatre in 116th Street. When she had sang and danced there for forty-six weeks, three times a day, seven days a week, without missing a performance, she decided ballroom dancing would be less strenuous and perhaps as lucrative.

This work took her as a cabaret dancer to some of the most popular restaurants where food may be had if one perseveres, and also she did some dancing with a partner for private affairs. Thus it happened that when she disclosed her youthful beauty on the stage the other night there were many admirers to bid her welcome.

***

EMMY WEHLEN does not dislike America and things American—no, emphatically no! Please remember that if ever you read anything to the contrary. It seems those gentlemen of the press who stand at the Battery's point, when they have missed the early cutter to Quarantine, and megaphone to incoming liners, "What do you think of our skyline?" and "Do you like American men (or women)?"—it seems these writers, or some others, have quoted Miss Wehlen as saying she isn't passionately fond of us.

"No, I wouldn't go so far as to say I am crazy about America," she said the other afternoon in her most piquant accent, "for that implies you are all wrapped up in just one thing, and I can't think of anything concentrating my attention to such a degree at present. But I do like you—Americans, I mean—and I am growing fonder of the country every minute.

"You see, I was never over here long enough before to really get acquainted. I first came in 'Marriage à la Carte,' which didn't last long, and after that I played brief engagements here in 'A Winsome Widow' and 'The Girl on the Film.'

"Did you know I was one of the four persons to become a naturalized British citizen after the war began? I am a Viennese by birth, but some years ago I decided to go to London, learn the language, and identify myself with the English stage. I like it so well there and in this country that I don't expect ever to act again at home."

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Automatically adjustable at the neck and bust, waist and hips.
Just the figure for the woman who wants an adjustable figure at a very moderate price.
Either style made in two models.
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Mail orders filled. Be sure to state model wanted. Packed and crated ready for shipment and delivered free within the radius of our usual delivery limits.
Notion Dept., Main Floor
Great Reduction Sale of
Reliable Groceries
and Canned Goods Continues
The great sale inaugurated last week continues with increased vigor. Among the extra special items for Monday and Tuesday are the following:
Finest French Olive Oil
"La Rose" Brand, quart cans, 75c; half gallon cans, $1.30. | "Possel Fils" Brand, gallon cans, $2.50; extra large bottle, 59c.
Extra Fine Teas, lb. 35c
Ceylon India Mixed
Formosa Oolong English Breakfast
Extra Fine Coffees—Special
Santos Coffee, lb. 17c | Table d'Hote Coffee, lb. 22c | A la Carte Coffee, lb. 30c

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES THESE THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO. BEST SEATS CAN BE HAD AT BOX OFFICES

KNICKERBOCKER
B'way, 38th St. Charles Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
TO-MORROW NIGHT
AT 8:15 PROMPT. Matinees Wednesday and Sat., 2:15.

KLAW & ERLANGER'S ENTERTAINERS

IN THE NEW SPECTACULAR MIRTHFUL MUSICAL MEDLEY

Book by Glen MacDonough

Music by Ray Hubbell

Staged by Julian Mitchell and Herbert Gresham

THE SPIRITS OF PLEASURE, ROMANCE, MUSIC, DANCE, FRIVOLITY AND OF ALL THINGS THAT BRING THE SUNLIGHT OF LAUGHTER INTO LIFE EPITOMIZED IN

16 SCENES OF GREAT LOCAL ATTRACTIVENESS

A Distinctive Cast of 125 Singers — Dancers Comedians — Specialists and

PRETTY GIRLS GALORE

EMPIRE Broadway at 40th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
"THE BEST PLAY, THE FINEST ACTING IN NEW YORK." —PRESS.

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In Her Greatest Triumph
THE SHADOW

ILLINGTON
IN THE LIE By HENRY ARTHUR JONES.
"Irresistible power of great acting and the quick pulse of moving drama."
HARRIS WEST 42d St. Eves. 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT.

ELTINGE West 42d St.
Evs. 8:15 SHARP. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
POPULAR 50c. TO $1.50 MATS. WED.
4TH MONTH
A. H. WOODS PRESENTS
THE SONG OF SONGS
AN AMERICAN PLAY IN 5 ACTS BY EDWARD SHELDON
BASED ON THE NOVEL BY HERMANN SUDERMANN
The Play That Made All New York Gasp

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. at 8.20. Matinees Thur. & Sat., 2.20.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LONDON TELEGRAPH: "Outcast is the most interesting play of the year."

Announcement

The engagement of Miss ELSIE FERGUSON in Hubert Henry Davies' play OUTCAST, already extended on three occasions, must end Saturday evening, March 27th, as her Chicago appearances, contracted for months ago, cannot be postponed.

CHARLES FROHMAN, KLAW & ERLANGER

Matinees Thursday and Saturday

BELASCO W. 44 St. Evs. 8.20. Matinees at 2:20.
Mats. Thursday & Saturday.
"MISS STARR WONDERFUL." —N. Y. SUN.
FRANCES STARR in MARIE-ODILE
by EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.
Tuesday Afternoon at 3:30, "THE LITERARY PLAY."
A TALK by WILLIS STEEL.

FULTON 46th Street, Just West of Broadway.
Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Estate of Henry B. Harris, Mgr.
"The only way to improve 'Twin Beds' is to play Ostermoor's Spring Song for an overture." —IRVIN COBB.
7TH CAPACITY MONTH
THE FUNNIEST OF FARCES,
TWIN BEDS
Selwyn & Co.'s Laugh Festival

THE SHOW SHOP
By James Forbes.
OVERSTOCKED with LAUGHS
Great Chance for Buyers of Fun.
With Douglas Fairbanks.
HUDSON W. 44th St. MAT. Wed. & Sat.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'WAY, 43d ST. EVES. 8.20 MATS. WED. & SAT.
POP. 50¢ to $1.50 MATS. WED
The joy of life is laughter;
This truth you'll realize,
In the farce of joy and laughter,
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
BY ROI COOPER MEGRUE & WALTER HACKETT

Hello New York,
—with Montgomery and Stone and Chin Chin OUT here the Fair would be complete.
SAN FRANCISCO.
AT THE GLOBE.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street
Evs. at 8:15.
"The House Beautiful." Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
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WATCH YOUR STEP
Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney
DANSE DE FOLLIES, Atop New Amsterdam.
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3093 Bryant.

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Klaw & Erlanger:...Mgrs.
RUTH CHATTERTON
—in—
Daddy Long-Legs
By JEAN WEBSTER.
HENRY MILLER, MANAGER.

REPUBLIC WEST 42d ST.
EVS. 8:20. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:20.
POPULAR 50c. TO $1.50 MAT. WED.
6th Month OF THE Biggest Dramatic Success in N. Y.
A. H. WOODS PRESENTS
"Kick-In"
BY WILLARD MACK.
THE PLAY THAT EVERY ONE IS TALKING ABOUT.
"THE PLAY WITH A PUNCH."—Eve. World.

WALLACK'S
LILLAH McCARTHY—GRANVILLE BARKER
TUES., WED., THURS. & SAT. EVGS. 8:15. MAT. WED. 2:15.
BERNARD SHAW'S ANDROCLES AND THE LION
And THE MAN WHO MARRIED A DUMB WIFE.
MON. & FRIDAY EVGS. at 8 Sharp. Mat. Sat. 2 Sharp.
SHAKESPEARE'S A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
ALSO { March 15-16-17-18-20 & Matinee March 17, ANDROCLES & THE LION. March 19 & Matinee March 20, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

HAMMERSTEIN'S
Evs. 25c. to $1.50. Daily Mats. 25, 50 & 75c.
TO-DAY (Sun.) Mat. TO-NIGHT 25c to $1.50. 25-50-75c.
Jas. & Bonnie Thornton, Trixie Friganza, Eddie Leonard & Mabel Russell, Morton & Moore, Geo. M. Brown & Co., others.
TO-MORROW (MON.) MAT. & NIGHT
15 BIG ACTS
OWING TO LENGTH OF PROGRAM CURTAIN RISES 2 AND 8 SHARP.
EDDIE FOY and 7 LITTLE FOYS. BEN WELCH WILLA HOLT WAKEFIELD, HERT LESLIE & CO., MR. HYMACK, NONETTE, & 8 others, and PROF. ARMUTO'S FALL OF ANTWERP

B. F. Keith's COLONIAL B'way & 62d St. Concerts To-day, 2:15 & 8:15.
WEEK OF MAR. 8. MATS. DAILY, 25c.
The Distinguished Emotional Star,
HELEN WARE
in Channing Pollock's "It Doesn't Happen."
LILLIAN SHAW Best of Character Vocalists.
ERNEST BALL—SINGING AND PLAYING ALONE.
WM. PRUETT & CO., BEN WELCH "Step Lively," Kajiyama, Gordon & Ricca, Redford & Winchester, others.

B. F. Keith's ALHAMBRA 7th Ave., 126th St. Concerts To-day, 2:15 & 8:15.
WEEK OF MAR. 8, MAT DAILY, 25c.
VAUDEVILLE JUBILEE
A STUPENDOUS AGGREGATION.

Matinees.	TIME TABLE.	Evenings.
1:50	Hearst-Selig Film	7:50
2:00	Wilfred Du Bois	8:00
2:10	Allman and Stone	8:10
2:25	Derkin's Dogs	8:25
2:35	Riggs and Witchie	8:35
2:53	E. E. Keane & Muriel Window	8:53
3:05	Catherine Calvert & Co.	9:05
3:39	Ben Robert's Harmonists	9:39
3:49	Harry & Eva Puck	9:49
4:08	Beaumont and Arnold	10:08
4:25	Mignon	10:23
4:34	Lou Tack Sam	10:34
4:57	Stuart Barnes	10:57
5:20	El Ray Sisters	11:20

CENTURY Tonight Tonight Tonight
THEATRE, 8th Av. & 62d St. at 8. Doors 7:30.
ANNUAL VAUDEVILLE BENEFIT
ACTORS' FUND A GREAT STAR BILL
Arranged by A. Paul Keith, E. F. Albee & M. Beck.
Among many others are Mey Irwin, Grace La Rue, Nan Halperin, Belle Blanche, Misses Campbell, Belle Baker, Frank Fogarty, Arnaut Bros., Marshall Montgomery, Ryan & Lee, Cole & Denahy, Keane & Window, Walter C. Kelly, Tom Dingle, Tom Penfold & 20 Men, Six Brown Bros. of "Chin Chin" and Ziegfeld Star Follies Acts, including Bernard Granville, Frank Purcell, W. West, Muriel Hudson and 25 "Follies." Also Special Appearance of Lillian Russell.
SEATS 50c to $2.50. BOX OFFICE OPEN TODAY.

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55 W. 23rd St. European War Hero Kinemacolor Hourly. Admis'n 25c Every Day
EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX

CANDLER THEATRE, W. 42d St. SPECIAL
—PRICES 50c TO $1.50—
TWICE TO-DAY (SUNDAY) MATINEE 2:15. AND NIGHT 8:15.
IRVIN COBB
ILLUSTRATED TALK ON
WHAT I SAW AT THE FRONT IN THE EUROPEAN WAR
BOX OFFICE OPENS 9 A. M. TODAY.

WEBER'S Broadway, 29th Street. Twice Daily 2:15-8:15. TODAY 2:15-8:15.
SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON
Dramatic Story of Adventure in an Unknown Land.
Thrilling Motion Pictures That Will Startle and Amuse the World. 1,000,000 Penguin Actors, All Comedians.
Greatest Spectacle Ever Produced. Prices $1.00 to 25c. Matinee Seats $1.00

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BURLESQUE
To-day—2 Big Concerts
Commencing Tomorrow Aftern'n
THE ROSELAND GIRLS with
Billy Ward & Lillian Fitzgerald.
TWICE DAILY. POPULAR PRICES.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF SHOW EVERY WEEK

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS. UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

An eternity of imaginative delight, syncopated melody, girlish beauty, scenic splendor and rare fun boiled down to three hours.
Winter Garden
MAID in AMERICA
BIGGEST CAST IN THE WORLD
Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN
PHONE 9200 COLUMBUS EVENINGS AT 8.
Mats. Tues., Thur. & Sat. Best Seats $1.00 & $1.50
NORA BAYES, BLOSSOM SEELEY, BELLE ASHLYN, HAL FORDE, YVETTE, JOHN SPARKES, RUBY HELDER, HARRY FOX, CLARK & HAMILTON, YANSCI DOLLY, LEW BRICE, HARRY CARROLL, MME. BERIZA, SAM ADAMS, CHARLES J. ROSS, MLLE. DAZIE, MAUD LAMBERT, JOE JACKSON, MINERVA COVERDALE, JAMES CLEMONS, PERNIKOFF
TONIGHT SUNDAY CONCERT
Winter Garden favorites in a typical Winter Garden Sunday Concert, with a generous sprinkling of Broadway stars and headliners from other attractions.
3 ACTS OF A SURPRISE NATURE

LAST WEEK Manhattan OPERA HOUSE, 34th St. & 8th Av. Phone 477 Greeley. Evgs. at 8. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2.
Compelled To Leave At Height Of Biggest Success On Record.
In order to secure release from previous Chicago contract, so as to play London next Fall, "LIFE" must go to Chicago Auditorium while
Still Turning Thousands Away Nightly.
WILLIAM A. BRADY'S COLOSSAL PRODUCTION,
LIFE
By THOMPSON BUCHANAN.
POSITIVELY ONLY 8 MORE PERFORMANCES.
Final Chances to Witness the World's Biggest Play.
WILL NEVER BE SEEN AGAIN IN NEW YORK.
Prices 25 Cents to $1.50—500 Good Orchestra Seats at $1.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE.
MON., MAR. 15, FOR 2 WEEKS
Pop. Mats Mon. & Wed., 25c to $1.00. Prices Eve. & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50.
RETURN AND FAREWELL TO NEW YORK OF MAETERLINCK'S WONDERFUL FAIRY PLAY,
THE Blue Bird
Which Has Delighted Everybody from Coast to Coast.
DRAMA——COMEDY——MUSIC——DANCES.

3rd Big Month WILLIAM A. BRADY'S PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
WILLIAM A. BRADY, Ltd., Presents
SINNERS
THE BIGGEST SUCCESS IN NEW YORK.
By OWEN DAVIS.
THEATRE CLOSED GOOD FRIDAY.
*Seats to June 1. They should be reserved early at the Box Office, where the best are to be had at Box Office prices. The demand is enormous.

41st St., near B'way. Phone 5194 Bryant.
COMEDY Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:15.
TUESDAY MATINEE BEST SEATS $1.50.
WILLIAM A. BRADY, Ltd., PRESENTS
THRILLS LAUGHS WHITE FEATHER
STRAIGHT FROM THE SHOULDER HIT
By LECHMERE WORRALL AND J. E. HAROLD TERRY.

HIPPODROME
MANAGEMENT MESSRS. SHUBERT. 6TH AVE., 43D-44TH STS.
LAST WEEK
OF THE SUPERBLY SENSATIONALLY SUCCESSFUL
WINTER CIRCUS
PRICES TWICE DAILY, 2 AND 8 P. M.
1,500 ORCHESTRA SEATS.....$1.00
2,000 FIRST BALCONY SEATS,.. 50c
ENTIRE GALLERY..... 25c

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BROOKLYN AUTO SHOW
Management of Brooklyn Motor Vehicle Dealers' Ass'n.
MARCH 2-9 2 P. M. to 11 P. M.
23rd Regiment Armory, Bedford Ave., Bet. Atlantic Ave. & Pacific St.
ADM. 25 Cents
HOW TO REACH ARMORY: Take Subway to Borough Hall, Brooklyn; Fulton St. Surface Car to Bedford Ave. Via B. R. T.—Take City Line or Brighton Beach Cars to Franklin Ave., Walk one block east.
Motion Pictures. Orchestra Concerts. Dancing from 10:30 P. M. till closing.

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EVES. 8:20. MATINEES WED. & SAT., 2:20.
Popular 50c to $1.50 Mat. Wed.
238th TO 245th TIMES
ON TRIAL
BY ELMER L. REIZENSTEIN
BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS
500 GOOD SEATS 50.75 $1

CARNEGIE HALL TUES. EVE., MARCH 9TH, at 8:30 P. M.
SEATS 50c. TO $2.00, NOW ON SALE.
The War and What Caused It
DEBATE IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE.
A BIG SUBJECT HANDLED BY BIG MEN.
DR. EDMUND Von MACH FOR GERMANY. Chairman for Germany, George Sylvester Viereck.
CECIL CHESTERTON FOR ENGLAND.

Phone 7293 Bryant
44TH ST. Thes., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10. Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50.
Mlle. EMMA Trentini
in the latest musical hit from Vienna,
The Peasant Girl
with CLIFTON Crawford
& Co. of 80 Merry Makers & Music Makers
Source of unalloyed pleasure. —Reamer, Sun.
Best light opera of the season.—Eve. Sun.
Musical queen.—Darnton, Eve. World.
Welcome arrival. Heartily recommended. —Tribune.
Melody, fun, dance and handsome pictures. What more? —Herald.
Excels "The Merry Widow." —Press.
Recall after recall. Scored big success. —De Foe, World.

Castles IN THE Air Atop 44th St. Theatre. Phone 5985 Bryant. Nightly at 11 P. M. Mr. & Mrs. VERNON CASTLE

WILLIAM A. BRADY'S 48th STREET THEATRE East of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
The Play That Has Held New York All Season
GEORGE BROADHURST'S DRAMATIC TRIUMPH
THE LAW OF THE LAND
With JULIA DEAN
And the best cast in town, including GEORGE FAWCETT—MILTON SILLS.
Bargain Matinee Thursday. Best Seats $1.50. Regular Matinee Saturday.

Winthrop Ames LITTLE THEATRE, 44th St., West of B'way.
Tel. 6100 Bryant. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
CYRIL HARCOURT'S COMEDY.
All Seats at All Performances $2.00.

42D ST., WEST of B'way Phone 5216 Bryant. LYRIC Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
5TH CAPACITY MONTH THE ONLY GIRL
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

WEST END Theatre, 125th, W. of 8th Ave.
Mats. Tues. & Thurs., ALL SEATS 25c. Saturday Matinee 25c, 50c. Nights 25c and 50c. A few at 75c.
JESSIE BONSTELLE STOCK CO.
THIS WEEK | THE PASSING OF THE THIRD FLOOR BACK

Maxine Elliott's Thes., 39 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:50. Mts. Wed. Sat. 2:30
Wednesday Matinee Best Seats $1.50.
Phyllis Neilson-Terry The Adventure of Lady Ursula

39TH ST. NEAR B'WAY 39th St. Phone 413. Bryant. Evgs. 8:30.
THEATRE
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Wed. Mat. $1.50.
LAST WEEK DRESSLER

The Laugh Station in New York. Come and Be Filled with Cheer and Humor.
HEAR DRESSLER SING "SISTER SUSIE."
Gallery 50c. Good Balcony Seats $1.
Fine Orchestra Seats for Sale at Box Office.
DURING WEEK OF March 15 LOU-TELLEGEN in Taking Chances New Farce

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45th W. of B'way BOOTH 'Phone 6100 Bryant.
Evenings 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
Mr. Arthur Hammerstein Presents
MR. HOLBROOK BLINN In "THE TRAP"
with MARTHA HEDMAN, Tully Marshall and notable cast.

30TH WEEK
NOT A PAPER BLOCKADE—but the real thing by crowds in line buying seats for
UNDER COVER
BY ROI COOPER MEGRUE
THE PLAY OF THROBS & THRILLS
WITH WM. COURTENAY
CORT WEST 48TH ST. NEAR B'WAY. WED. & SAT. MATS.

46TH ST. WEST OF B'WAY. THEATRE. PHONE 8439 BRYANT.
SHUBERT
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Wednesday Matinee Best Seats $1.50.
GROSSMITH AND LAURILLARD'S All-Star Company
DIRECT FROM THE GAIETY THEATRE, LONDON.
TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT

Filled to the Brim with Beauties.
George Grossmith, Jr. Emmy Wehlen. James Blakeley. Maurice Farkoa. Lauri de Frece. Fay. Compton.
All Gallery Seats, 50c. Splendid Balcony Seats, $1.00.

E. Ray Comstock's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20.
PRINCESS Incl. Sun. Daily Mats. (except Sun. & Tues.) 2:20.
James Barnes Presents His Wonderful Moving Pictures,
THROUGH CENTRAL AFRICA "From Coast to Coast."
"Wild Animals and Native Dances."
4,000 miles of life in the heart of the Dark Continent following the trail of Stanley. Prices, Mats. & Eves., 50c., 75c. & $1.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Tel. Riverside 42 Evs. Pop. Prices.
Tues. & Thur. Mats. 25 & 50c. Sat. Mat. 25, 50 & 75c.
Week TOMORROW NIGHT AT 8:20
Beginning
The Reigning Success of England and America
By ARNOLD BENNETT AND EDWARD KNOBLAUCH
1860-1885 1912
Milestones
THE MASTERPIECE OF DRAMATIC ART OF THE GENERATION
2 Years in London, 1 Season in N. Y.
TODAY, 2:15 & 8:15. "THE BLACK BOX."
March 15th—Wm. Faversham in "The Hawk."

39th St. and Broadway CASINO Phone 3846 Greeley
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:20.
Wednesday Matinee Best Seats $1.50.
4th—BIG MONTH—6th
EXPERIENCE
Most Wonderful Play in New York.
Two Special Matinees:
Tues., Mar. 30, and Easter Mon., Apr. 5.
Best Balcony Seats 75c. & $1.00.

H. H. FRAZEE'S LONGACRE THEATRE, WEST 48TH ST.
Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
POPULAR MATINEE WEDNESDAY —50c to $1.50—
"ONE OF THE SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESSES."—Herald.
INSIDE THE LINES
"BEST WAR PLAY SINCE SECRET SERVICE."—Eve. World.

Theatre Francais 62d St. and Central Park West.
Entrance on 62d St.
TONIGHT 8:30
CREME DE LA CREME OF EUROPEAN VARIETY TALENT AT THE
PARISIAN CAFE CHANTANT
POPULAR PRICES 50-75-$1 No Higher
The program this week contains such famous stars of Parisian music halls as MLLE. CLARA LARDINOIS, Opera Comique de Paris; M. CLAUDE BENEDICT; MME. SIDONIE SPERO, coloratura, soprano; M. ERNEST PERRIN, des Varieties; MLLE. SUZANNE LOZANNE, du Conservatoire, Paris; M. PORTALIS et MLLE. SUZY in their Sphinx Waltz.
M. ROBERT REGNIER In New Patriotic Songs

COHAN & HARRIS' ASTOR THEATRE, B'way & 45th St. Tel. 287 Bryant
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tuesday & Sat. 2:15.
NEXT MATINEE TUESDAY, 2:15.
Best Musical Show IN THE World
COHAN'S CURRENT REVIEW
HELLO BROADWAY
WITH GEO. M. COHAN & WM. COLLIER

F. F. KEITH'S ORPHEUM Matinee Daily.
CONCERTS TODAY, 2:15, 8:15.
STARTING MONDAY MAT., MARCH 8TH
2d Week of Sensational Success
NAZIMOVA
in "War Brides," the Great Outstanding Event of the Season.
CECIL LEAN and CLEO MAYFIELD and JAMES BILLINGS
Assisted by
THE MISSES CAMPBELL, HANS KRONOLD, RAYMOND & CAVERLY, "PIPES OF PAN," Hayward Stafford & Co., Bobbie Gordone, Herman Timberg.

Brooklyn Academy of Music. This Afternoon at 3.
Recital by HAROLD BAUER

NOTES WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

LIBERTY THEATRE—"The Birth of a Nation."

VITAGRAPH THEATRE—"The Juggernaut."

STRAND THEATRE—"The Caprices of Kitty."

BROADWAY THEATRE—"Rule G."

WEBER'S THEATRE—Sir Douglas Mawson's antarctic pictures.

PRINCESS THEATRE—"Through Central Africa."

"The Juggernaut," with a scenario by Donald I. Buchanan and Ralph W. Ince, will be the feature picture shown this week in the Vitagraph Theatre. It is in five parts, and the claim is made that the staging of one of its scenes cost $25,000. The cast includes Anita Stewart, Earle Williams, Julia Swayne Gordon and William Dunn. A rich young man, who becomes the President of a railroad, and a poor boy, who, through his own efforts, is elected District Attorney, are the principal character of the story. "Mr. Jarr Brings Home a Turkey," "Postponed," "The Battle of Frenchman's Run," and "The Capitulation of the Major" are the titles of other pictures on the program.

Elsie Janis's first picture, "The Caprices of Kitty," will be shown this week in the Strand Theatre. Miss Janis wrote the scenario and then acted it before the camera. Courtenay Foote, Herbert Standing and Vera Lewis were in Miss Janis's company. A new Keystone comedy will be unreeled, and new scenic and scientific pictures will be shown. There is also a fresh consignment of war views.

Kathleen Emerson is featured in the Paramount picture "Rule G," which will be shown today in the Broadway Theatre and continue the feature through the first half of the week. The latter half "The Warrens of Virginia" will be the offering.

Sir Douglas Mawson gives a most interesting account of two years spent in exploration in the antarctic regions, in Weber's Theatre. His talk is illustrated by views of that land of snow and ice. There are motion pictures of animal life and others which give a feeling of the intensity of the blizzards which rage there almost incessantly.

Thomas Dixon's novel "The Clansman" forms the basis of "The Birth of a Nation," a feature film projected in the Liberty Theatre last week. The picture traces African slavery from the arrival of the first slaves through the civil war period. It includes many fine views from the standpoint of photography, those showing the nocturnal gatherings of the Ku-Klux Klan being unusually effective.

"Through the Heart of Africa" is the subject of motion pictures to be seen in the Princess Theatre. They were taken by James Barnes on a trip of 4,000 miles through the Dark Continent. Mr. Barnes lectures as the pictures are shown.

In the Eighty-first Street Theatre John Emerson in "The Bachelor's Romance," the sentimental comedy by Martha Morton, a Famous Players' production, will be shown Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. On Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday "The Warrens of Virginia," a Lasky-Belasco picturization of Mr. Belasco's melodrama, with Blanche Sweet in the title rôle, and Charles Chaplin in "The Champion" will be the offering. The vaudeville bill for the first three days will include Louise and Mitchell and the Five Musical Byrons. For the balance of the week Gertrude Des Roches, Church City Four, and Al Lewis and company.

The value of the motion picture for preserving for posterity the dramatic genius of the great stage artists has been forcefully indicated by the serious illness of Sarah Bernhardt. Mme. Bernhardt was the first distinguished star of the contemporary stage to record her art on the screen when the Famous Players Film Company was organized in the early part of 1911 to present the famous players of the day in their foremost dramatic successes in motion pictures.

This important function of the motion picture has been underestimated in the past only because none of the great stars of the day who have also appeared on the screen has yet passed away. The value to dramatic history if there were today film records of the art of such histronic masters as Booth and Barrett, Modjeska and Rachel would be incalculable.

Patrons of Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre will have an opportunity during the next three days of hearing Harry Lauder, the famous Scotch comedian, through the medium of the singing-talking-motion pictures invented by Dr. Kitsee. The singing is said to run smoothly with the pictures, and, despite the perils of Scotch accent, and there is a noticeable lack of that harsh and irritating sound that has been complained about with other talking pictures.

At the Neighborhood Playhouse.

Robert Gilbert Welsh's American folk-play, "Tethered Sheep," will be acted by the Neighborhood Players in the Neighborhood Playhouse tonight. The players are the dramatic group of the Henry Street Settlement, and this will be the first entertainment given by them in the new theatre, the opening program being a festival by another group, "The Glittering Gate," by Lord Dunsay, and "The Maker of Dreams," by Oliphant Down, will complete the program.

The Cakewalk Again.

A revival of what many consider the most typical American dance, the cakewalk, will be made tomorrow night at the Jardin de Danse, above the New York Theatre. Dave Genaro and Ada Portser will lead the cakewalk, and twenty-five young women will follow them through the various steps. The dance will be given to a medley of some of the familiar tunes of the cakewalking days.

Professional Woman's League.

The next entertainment in the series the Professional Woman's League is giving will consist of three one-act plays to be acted in the auditorium of the League Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights, March 25, 26, 27. The playlets are "The Second-story Man," by Upton Sinclair; "Five o'Clock in the Morning," by Maude Banks, and "The Rights of the Soul," by Giuseppe Giacosa.

Irvin Cobb on the War.

Irvin S. Cobb will give his lecture on the war and what he saw at the front as a correspondent in the Candler Theatre this afternoon and tonight. Motion pictures taken in the war zone will be shown. Mr. Cobb plans to return to Europe next month.

Students in New Plays.

"The Wages of War," a play in three acts, by J. Wiegand and Wilhelm Scharrelmann, will be presented by the American Academy of Dramatic Arts Thursday afternoon in the Empire Theatre. Two one-act plays will also be given, "The Teeth of the Gift Horse," by Margaret Cameron, and "The Temptress," by Gustav von Moser.

Tangoing in Mid-Air.

Bird Millman dances the tango on a slack wire as a feature of Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic" at the Danse des Follies. The Frolic is a young musical comedy in which the principals and chorus use the dance floor as a stage. Then there is a plate-glass promenade on which the chorus gambols above the heads of the audience.

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A TRIBUTE

THERE appeared in The New York Times, Herald, Tribune, Sun and Evening Telegram of a week ago an advertisement occupying space of about five inches, announcing the new proprietorship of Copeland Townsend at the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West at 72nd St. It also contained the information that an Inaugural Dinner would be served at 6 P. M. Sunday, February 28th, at $1.50 per person.

In addition to the several hundred regular guests of the hotel, there were served 164 Inaugural dinners. In addition to this there have been rented since then two choice suites overlooking Central Park; six functions—a wedding, alumni luncheon, two balls and two women's club dinners—have been booked also, and it is believed many new friends of the Majestic have been made.

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GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC

Frieda Hempel in "Die Meistersinger" Metropolitan Opera House
(PHOTO BY MICHAELS)

Pablo Casals Aeolian Hall.

The Case of Rubinstein—A Composer Who Did Not Leave His Title Clear to Rank With the "Masters."

THERE was a little pardonable surprise that in the New York Symphony Orchestra's series of five concerts devoted to the works of "Master Composers" one of them should be allotted to Rubinstein, as happened last week. Rubinstein is not generally today considered a "master composer," and his works have all but vanished from the concert programs of the present time. "All but," we say, for it happens that before the Rubinstein concert that Josef Hofmann made memorable by his playing there had been a few appearances of his name on New York programs. Messrs. Bauer and Casals recently had played his sonata in D for pianoforte and violoncello; and shortly before that the Margulies Trio had played his trio for pianoforte and strings in G minor. And there should be added the ballet music from "Feramors," with which Mr. Stransky adorned one of his Sunday afternoon programs earlier in the season.

It might be suggested that Rubinstein was temporarily raised to the rank of a master composer at last week's concert for the special benefit of Josef Hofmann, that this great artist might pay a tribute to his teacher by playing the two concertos in D minor and G major, with which he so overwhelmingly dominated the occasion. It was a deed for which all his admirers will honor him, even if they enjoyed more the magnificent power he displayed in the G major concerto than the composition itself. And it might also be suggested that Mr. Bauer and Mr. Casals, in the delightful musical vein they have been exploiting so industriously since they have found how attractive it is to the cultivated public, are rather hard put to it to find suitable sonatas for pianoforte and violoncello. The repertory is notoriously limited, and Rubinstein's sonata is pleasing, if not quite matter for so distinguished a performance.

So, if the present season has brought the name of Rubinstein as a composer rather unusually into prominence, there seems to have been special reasons for some of the prominence given it. In recent years, and in fact for a good many years, his name has rarely been seen upon the programs of public concerts, and then most often attached to the D minor pianoforte concerto. Pianists, too, are not liberally supplied with effective concertos available for public performance, and this one has qualities that are likely to keep it alive for some time to come. The others reappear only when some specially ardent admirer of Rubinstein makes a determined effort. Thus a few years ago Mr. Lhévinne resurrected the concerto in E flat, and, it is to be feared, was disappointed at the reception given its empty bravura and vainly pompous passage work. No music fades and becomes old-fashioned so easily as that which depends chiefly for its effect upon bravura and ornamental passage work.

Occasionally chamber music players attempt the sonatas for violin and violoncello; but they have lost their freshness and their attraction for the public of today, because their substance is too thin. A very few of the trios are from time to time heard; the string quartets are extinct. Now and again his songs are heard; it is a pity they are not heard oftener, for they embody some of Rubinstein's most successful inspirations, his finest qualities as a melodist, his most appealing and ingratiating utterance; and they show less of the carelessness or the slovenliness and incompetence of writing that make the other works increasingly impossible. There are a few of the lesser piano pieces left that make pleasant and taking numbers down near the end of a recital program; but who undertakes to play the more ambitious piano solos? Does anybody remember that he wrote piano sonatas?

There is hardly need to speak of the dramatic works. One opera, "Nero," was given here twenty-eight years ago by the American Opera Company, and it is the only one of Rubinstein's operas ever heard in this country. The others had a short life wherever they were produced; and the Biblical operas, upon which the composer seems to have built some hopes of immortality, some hopes of rivaling Wagner, the shortest of all. Rubinstein, who could fascinate us at the piano four hours at a stretch, had not the kind of talent needed as an operatic composer to interest us an evening through, said Hanslick; and the New York public's experience with the spectacular and dramatically confused and ineffective "Nero" confirmed his saying. "Der Dämon," and "Die Maccabäer," have had a career on the Continental operatic stage, but it was closed some time ago; though it is true that "Der Dämon" gained a new lease of life in certain German theatres within a decade, and then lost it again.

It is several years since any one of the symphonies has been played in New York. They once held a place in the programs of the orchestral societies; but their day is done and they have sunk beneath the horizon. The "Ocean" symphony held its own longest of the six. The "Dramatic," had a brief life, the other four hardly that. The history of the "Ocean" symphony has its touch of pathos. Rubinstein first published it in 1858; it was his second, and his second attempt at orchestral writing. After that he composed rapidly many orchestral pieces—symphonies, tone-poems, overtures. Of the symphonies only one, the third, or "Dramatic," symphony, really had anything more than a fleeting succès d'estime—for reasons that the judicious listener will find perfectly evident—but the "Ocean" symphony was at once recognized as distinguished above the rest, by better quality and more substantial workmanship, and took a much deeper root in the musical soil of Europe and of this country than any of Rubinstein's other orchestral compositions.

Now, it was Rubinstein's greatest ambition to be remembered not as a great pianist but as a great composer; and he worked with feverish haste to pour out, in compositions of all forms, ideas that he certainly possessed in abundance; but with a lack of skill in utilizing them, a lack of self-criticism, a lack of patience to consider and ponder, and file and finish. The Horatian maxim was not for him. The saying is attributed to him that after he had reached the double bar at the end of a composition he would rather go on to another one than to go back over the one just finished to see if he could improve it. It is a result of this prodigal squandering of ideas that so little of Rubinstein's music has kept the spark of life and maintained itself upon the concert stage or in the theatre.

So he had the bitter disappointment during his life of seeing many of his new works fall into speedy neglect, one after another, as he launched them, with all the dazzling prestige of his name—all but the "Ocean" symphony. That he saw flourish in repeated performances, and so he attached himself to it with intense eagerness. The "Ocean" symphony succeeded; hence, if he could not get the public to listen to his other works, he would fasten new ideas to the "Ocean" symphony and force them to success in that way. He composed two new movements for it, adding to the orthodox four an adagio, intended to take the second place, and connected thematically with the first movement, and a scherzo, intended to come before the last movement, fifth in order.

This is the "second version" of the "Ocean" symphony. But once again did the composer, brooding over his one successful offspring, return to its enlargement. As late as 1882, twenty-four years after its first production, he made the "third version," adding another new movement, the seventh. It is called "The Storm." Perhaps Rubinstein is entitled to more praise for restraining himself twenty years from putting a "storm" into an "Ocean" symphony than he is for imagining that a symphony in seven movements is a possible thing or that three additional movements could add 75 per cent. to its value. At all events, the spectacle of a great artist using his one successful symphonic work as a life buoy to keep his talent as a composer thus above water has something of the pathetic in it.

There was an old and somewhat stale witticism—a variant of one that has been used of other men on other subjects—which declared Rubinstein to be "the greatest pianist among composers and the greatest composer among pianists." It had in it the grain of truth that to a degree embittered his whole artistic career. His ambition as a composer poisoned for him all the fame, the admiration, the tremendous influence he had as one of the greatest of all pianists. He wrote from time to time essays in the public prints that voice his deep dissatisfaction with the rewards that fame had given him and his deep-seated desire that they should be other than they were. But time has only confirmed the lot that befell him while he lived. The glory of an executant, an interpretative artist, living only in memories and records, has been more enduring in his case than all the works he wrote with hopes so ardent and ambition so burning.

His champions told us for many years that Rubinstein's music was unduly, unjustly neglected, to the great loss of the musical public. It was even said that the evil minds or the deficient understanding of conductors, managers, and performing musicians of all kinds had kept from the public the works of Rubinstein that it was hungering for. Strange that a whole race of people who live by providing the public with what, in the long run, it wishes, and who can live only by their success in doing so, should so persistently blind themselves to their own interests! The truth is, of course, that it is the public that has allowed these works to fall into neglect, because for the public they no longer live.

Rubinstein has been compared to Schubert in his wealth of melody; but this is to forget the lack of depth that went with his facile invention. It is a more acute estimate that makes him, as Riemann does, a complicated mixture of qualities belonging to Mendelssohn, Schumann, and Chopin, with traces of Liszt and Berlioz, and an occasional admixture of the Russian national type. This is sufficiently difficult; but however the formula be adjusted, it is enough to put him among the "epigones" and the "eclectics," both very bad names to give a composer who has ambitions to stand by himself. If it be true, or only partially true, it is enough to explain why so few compositions have been unable longer to withstand the tooth of Time.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

AT THE METROPOLITAN.

"Tannhäuser" will open the seventeenth week of the Metropolitan Opera season tomorrow evening. It will be sung by Mmes. Kurt, Matzenauer, and Sparkes, and Messrs. Urlus, Weil, and Braun. Mr. Hertz conducting.

Other operas of the week will be: "L'Amore dei tre Re," Wednesday evening, with Mmes. Bori, Duchêne, Robeson, and Egener, and Messrs. Ferrari-Fontana, Amato, Didur, and Bada. Mr. Toscanini conducting.

A special matinée of "Hänsel und Gretel," followed by ballet divertissements on Thursday afternoon. The opera will be sung by Mmes. Schumann, Mattfeld, Braslau, Garrison, and Robeson, and Messrs. Reiss and Schlegel. Rosina Galli and the entire corps de ballet will take part in the divertissements. Mr. Hageman will conduct.

"Madame Sans-Gêne" on Thursday evening, with Miss Farrar and Mmes. Braslau, Sparkes, Fornia, Egener, and Curtis, and Messrs. Martinelli, Amato, De Segurola, Althouse, Bada, Tegani, Leonhardt, Reschiglian, Begue, and Bloch. Mr. Toscanini conducting.

"Die Meistersinger," for the first time this season, on Friday evening, with Mmes. Hempel and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Sembach, Weil, Goritz, Braun, Schlegel, Reiss, Leonhardt, Ruysdael, Ananian, Audisio, Bloch, and Bayer. Mr. Toscanini conducting.

"Aïda" at the Saturday matinée, with Mmes. Destinn, Ober, and Sparkes, and Messrs. Martin, Scotti, Didur, Rossi, and Audisio. Mr. Polacco conducting.

"Lohengrin" at popular prices Saturday evening, with Mmes. Gadski and Matzenauer, and Messrs. Urlus, Goritz, Witherspoon, and Middleton. Mr. Hertz conducting.

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The program of tonight's opera concert will be divided between Puccini and Verdi. Emmy Destinn will sing arias from "Madama Butterfly," "Tosca," and "Il Trovatore"; Anna Case will sing arias from "La Bohème" and "La Traviata"; Elizabeth Schumann, aria from "La Bohème"; Sophie Braslau, aria from "Il Trovatore"; Paul Althouse, aria from "Tosca." Quartets from "La Bohème" and "Rigoletto" will also be sung. Richard Hageman will conduct.

PROGRAMS OF THE WEEK

OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH will play Chopin's E minor Concerto at the Philharmonic concert this afternoon in Carnegie Hall. Mr. Stransky, in memory of Carl Goldmark, recently deceased, will play his "Rustic Wedding" Symphony. The other numbers are Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave" Overture and Beethoven's "Leonore No. 3" Overture.

Percy Grainger will be the soloist at the Friday afternoon concert, playing Grieg's Concerto. Mr. Stransky will conduct at this concert Schubert's Symphony in C, the "Love Scene" from Richard Strauss's "Feuersnot," and Dvorak's "Carnival" Overture.

On Saturday evening will occur the third of the popular-priced Saturday evening programs which the organization has given at Carnegie Hall.

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The last Aeolian Hall concert of the season to be given by the Symphony Society of New York, Walter Damrosch, conductor, will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock. An all-Beethoven program will be presented, and Elena Gerhardt will be the soloist. The program comprises the Overture, "King Stephen," five songs and three movements from the Ninth Symphony.

The fourth concert of the Master Composer Series given by the Symphony Society will take place in Carnegie Hall Tuesday afternoon. Beethoven will be the composer, and the soloist will be Leonard Borwick, the English pianist. Mr. Borwick will play the concertos in C minor and in G for piano with orchestra, and the program will also include the Seventh Symphony and the ballet music from "Prometheus."

***

Following its engagement at the Century Theatre the Russian Symphony Society, Modest Altschuler, conductor, will tonight begin a series of popular Sunday concerts at the Park Theatre. The programs will not be confined to Russian music, and Wagner will predominate for the opening night. The "Tannhäuser" Overture will be the first orchestral number, David Bispham will be heard in Wotan's Farewell from "Die Walkuere," and Frederik Fradkin and orchestra will play "Dreams." Mme. Harriet Scholder-Edlin will make her first concert appearance this season in Liszt's piano Concerto in A. A feature of these concerts will be a demonstration of the various instruments of the orchestra and their relative values, introduced by a study of the strings. Margaret Wycherly will recite "Ode to the Strings."

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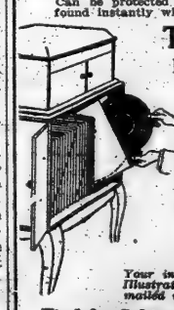

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A CALENDAR OF CONCERTS

MARCH.

7—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
7—New York Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
7—May Mukle, 'cellist, and Herbert Fryer, pianist, joint recital, evening, Bandbox Theatre.
7—Russian Symphony Society, evening, Park Theatre.
8—Oscar Seagle, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
8—Flonzaley Quartet, evening, Aeolian Hall.
9—New York Symphony Society, master composers series, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
9—Lucy Gates, Thuel Burnham, and Alexander Bloch, concert, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
9—Julia Heinrich, song recital, afternoon, Little Theatre.
11—Marcella Sembrich, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
11—Harold Bauer, piano, and Pablo Casals, 'cello, joint recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
11—Musical Art Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
12—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
12—Emily Gresser, violin recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
13—Young People's Symphony Concert, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
13—Albert Spalding, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
13—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
14—Mark Hambourg, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
14—John McCormack, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
14—Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes, sonata recital, evening, Belasco Theatre.
15—George Copeland, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
16—New York Symphony Society, master composers series, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
16—Rudolph Ganz, piano recital, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
16—Paul Reimers, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
16.—Leo Ornstein, piano recital, afternoon, Bandbox Theatre.
16—Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, piano recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
18—Schola Cantorum, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
18—Boston Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
19—Ethel Leginska, piano recital, evening, Carnegie Hall.
19—Alice van Barentzen, piano recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
20—Boston Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
20—Russian Symphony Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
21—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
21—Joseph Malkin, 'cello recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.

as an interlude between the two parts of the program.

***

May Mukle, 'cellist, and Herbert Fryer, pianist, will give their second sonata recital at the Bandbox Theatre in East Fifty-seventh Street tonight. The program will comprise Brahms's Sonata in F and Camille Chevillard's in B flat, besides a group of pieces for 'cello.

***

Oscar Seagle, baritone, will give a recital tomorrow afternoon in Carnegie Hall. His program opens with a group of old music, then come numbers by Debussy, Chausson, Ferrari, and Cui, followed by a group representing Schubert and Schumann. The program ends with a group made up of old Irish airs and songs by Edward Horsman, Jr., Blair Fairchild, and Frank Bibb. Mr. Bibb will be the accompanist.

***

The final concert for this season of the Flonzaley Quartet will be given tomorrow evening in Aeolian Hall. Its feature will be Beethoven's Quartet in C sharp minor, three preludes for violin alone by Emanuel Moor, to be played by Alfred Pochon, and Brahms's Quartet in C minor, Op. 51, No. 1.

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Lucy Gates, soprano; Alexander Bloch, violinist; and Thuel Burnham, pianist, will appear at a concert to be given Tuesday afternoon at the Princess Theatre for the benefit of the Manassas (Va.) Industrial School for Colored Youth.

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Julia Heinrich, soprano, will make her first New York appearance after several years abroad at the Little Theatre on Tuesday afternoon. She will have the assistance of C. V. Bos at the piano.

***

Mme. Sembrich has included on her program for her recital to be held at Carnegie Hall Thursday afternoon classical opera airs and songs, and among these will be found compositions of Handel, Mozart, and Beethoven, while Loewe, Grieg, Jensen, and Schumann are represented in the romantic group. Composers of the modern school hitherto unknown on the programs of Mme. Sembrich are Tschaikowsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff, and Chausson. Strauss's "Allerseelen" will also be heard. One division of the program will be devoted to folksongs.

***

Harold Bauer, pianist, and Pablo Casals, 'cellist, will give their fifth joint recital at Aeolian Hall Thursday afternoon. The program will comprise Bach's Sonata in G, Beethoven's Sonata in C, Beethoven's Variations in E flat on a theme by Mozart, and Grieg's Sonata in A minor.

***

The Musical Art Society's choir of seventy singers, under the direction of Frank Damrosch, will give its Easter concert in Carnegie Hall Thursday evening. Palestrina's "Three Responses" will be heard again, and a new and interesting "revival" will be the motet, "In Ecclesiis," written by Gabrieli in the sixteenth century, which is one of the earliest examples of a union of vocal and instrumental art. Other numbers will be the Psalm, "Wie bist du doch schön," by Grieg, and Percy Grainger's arrangement of the old English song, "I'm Seventeen Come Sunday," in the original setting for chorus, with accompaniment of full brass band.

***

Emily Gresser, an American violinist, will give a recital at Aeolian Hall Friday evening. Her numbers will be Bach's Sonata in E for violin alone, Mozart's Concerto in A, a group of old music transcribed by Sam Franko, and Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole."

***

Formal and pantomime dances and dance music will make up the program for the sixth Symphony Concert for Young People, to be given Saturday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. The dances will be illustrated by members of the Metropolitan Opera House ballet under the direction of Mme. Pauline Verhoeven, ballet mistress. This will be the last concert of the series.

***

Albert Spalding, violinist, will be heard for the fourth time in New York this season, on Saturday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. For this concert he has made up a program consisting principally of dance music. It will include numbers by Bach, Brahms, Tartini, Dvorak, Kreisler, Spalding, and Sarasate.

OTHERS TO BE HEARD.

Among the musical events scheduled outside the regular halls, or out of the run of ordinary concerts and recitals, are the usual number. Tomorrow evening in the auditorium of New York University the final concert in the campus series will be given by the University Heights Choral Society under the direction of Reinald Werrenrath. The soloist will be Florence Hinkle. Among the numbers will be a repetition of Deems Taylor's cantata, "The Chambered Nautilus."

The fourth Biltmore musicale will take place at the hotel Friday morning, with John McCormack, tenor; Mabel Garrison, soprano, and Lucile Orrell, 'cellist, as soloists. Mr. McCormack will sing the Flower Song from "Carmen," a group of English songs and another of Irish airs.

Theodore Martin, tenor; Florence Mulholland, contralto, and James Stanley, bass, are among the artists who will take part in the fifth annual concert of the New York Caledonian Club at Terrace Garden Friday evening.

Isadora Duncan at Century.

Isadora Duncan and her dancers will start a season of a month at the Century Opera House on Monday evening, March 15. On that evening she will present a program of dances with music of Schubert, Beethoven, and Brahms with a symphony orchestra. Tuesday evening will be devoted to Chopin. Miss Duncan will dance the entire program, assisted by a pianist. On Wednesday afternoon "Oedipus Rex" will be presented, with Augustin Duncan as Oedipus and Miss Duncan's pupils as a dancing chorus, assisted by an orchestra conducted by Edward Falck. On Wednesday evening Miss Duncan and her ensemble will be seen in scenes and dances from Gluck's "Iphegnia in Aulis," and on Thursday evening "Iphigenia in Tauris" of the same composer will be given. On Friday evening "Oedipus" will be repeated, and on Saturday evening the Schubert-Beethoven-Brahms program will be given again. Saturday's matinée will be a repetition of the Chopin program.

Lectures on Wagner "Ring" Cycle.

Walter Damrosch, conductor of the Symphony Society of New York, will begin his series of six explanatory recitals at the piano on Wagner's Nibelungen Trilogy in Aeolian Hall Wednesday afternoon, and continue on the following Friday and Wednesday afternoons of the month. "Rheingold" will be the subject of the first talk, followed by "Walküre" on Friday. The first act of "Siegfried" will be the subject March 17, and Acts 2 and 3 of "Siegfried" on March 19. On March 24 "Götterdämmerung," Act 1, will be taken up, and the series will close on March 26 with Acts 2 and 3 of "Götterdämmerung." The entire proceeds of this series will be donated by Mr. Damrosch to the Vacation War Relief Committee.

New Stuck Concerto for Norfolk.

Frederick A. Stuck, conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, has composed a concerto for violin and orchestra that will have its first performance at the Norfolk (Conn.) Festival early in June. It consists of two movements, prelude and adagio and finale. Mr. Stuck is known as the composer of several works for orchestra and of other compositions.

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

Harold Bauer will give a piano recital in the Brooklyn Academy of Music this afternoon. He has chosen an all-Chopin program which includes the Sonata, Opus 35, and the Ballades in F minor and A flat.

***

Free organ recitals will be given this afternoon at 3:30 under the auspices of the Board of Education by Wenzel A. Raboch at the Eastern District High School, by W. A. Goldsworthy at the Boys' High School, and by Carl G. Schmidt at Erasmus Hall High School.

***

The New York Symphony Society will give its fourth concert in the master composers' series at the Academy of Music tomorrow evening with a program devoted to Beethoven. Leonard Borwick, the English pianist, will be the soloist.

FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

Samuel A. Baldwin will play at his free organ recital at City College this afternoon at 4 o'clock Toccata and Fugue in C, Bach; The Largo, Handel; Sonata No. 2 in A minor, Faulkes; Allegretto, de Boeck; "Will o' the Wisp" and "A Moonlight Serenade," Nevin; Prelude in C sharp, minor, Rachmaninoff; Elevation, Rousseau, and Elsa's Bridal Procession, ("Lohengrin,") Wagner. On Wednesday afternoon his program will comprise Festival Prelude on "Ein' Feste Burg," Faulkes; Andante in D, Silas; Prelude and Fugue in A, Bach; introduction to Third Act "Die Meistersinger," Wagner; Pavane, Johnson; Legend ("A Deserted Farm,") and Pastorale ("To a Wild Rose,") MacDowell, and Symphony No. 5, Widor.

The free organ recitals under the auspices of the Board of Education will include recitals this afternoon at 3:30 by Philip James at the Washington Irving High School, 40 Irving Place, and by William J. Kraft at Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road.

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Other free recitals of the week are those of Clifford Demarest Thursday at 4 o'clock at the Church of the Messiah, with a program devoted to American composers; John Cushing's at Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, with a program of what he calls "popular" music, tomorrow at 4, and T. Scott Buhrmann's tomorrow evening in the First Presbyterian Church.

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The free concerts given in public schools in the evening by the People's Institute are scheduled as follows for the ensuing week: Wednesday, Public School 7, Manhattan, Hester and Chrystie Streets; Thursday, Public School 66, Manhattan, Eighty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue; Friday, Public School 4, Bronx, 173d Street, Fulton and Third Avenues, and Public School 135, Manhattan, Fifty-first Street and First Avenue.

Damrosch to Write New Music.

Walter Damrosch will write the incidental music for two Greek plays which Margaret Anglin will produce with a special company of players in the Greek Theatre of the University of California at Berkeley next August. The plays for which Mr. Damrosch will compose the incidental music are the "Medea" of Euripides and the "Electra" of Sophocles. Miss Anglin will also produce "Iphigenia in Aulis," for which Mr. Damrosch will arrange the music from Gluck's opera of the same name. The music to be composed by Mr. Damrosch will include the preludes and interludes, and music which will accompany the recitation of the Greek chorus. He will go to California in July and direct the musical part of the three performances.

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Wed. at 8:30. Amore dei Tre Re. Bori; Ferrari-Fontana, Amato, Didur. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. Mat. at 2:30. (50c to $2.50.) Hansel u. Gretel, Foll'd by Ballet Divertissements.
Thurs. at 8. Mme. Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8:30. Meistersinger. Hempel, Mattfeld; Sembach, Weil, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Schlegel. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 2. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martin, Scotti, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 7:45 (75c to $3). Lohengrin. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Goritz, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.
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Sat. Ev., Mch. 27—Iphigenia.
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b. Ich liebe Dich ... Beethoven
c. Resa Liebe, neues Leben ...
d. With her numeth my sweet heart ... J. Bartlet
e. Non so piu cosa son, cosa facio ... Mozart
(From Le Nozze di Figaro.)
a. Glockenthurmers Tochterlein ... C. Loewe
b. Am ufer des Manzanares ... Jensen
c. Stille Thranen ...
d. Roselein, Rosselein ... R. Schumann
e. Schone Fremde ...
f. Ein Traum ... Grieg
a. On tak monia lubil ... Tschaikowsky
b. Syiran Roundelay (Snegourotchka) ... Rimsky-Korsakoff
c. Les Papillons ... Chausson
d. Allerseelen ...
e. Einkehr ... R. Strauss
a. Fjorton ar tror jag ...
b. Annie Laurie ...
c. My heart is sair for sombody ...
d. Ainte Kolmesou ...
e. Gul, lon, la ...
f. Hryc, U susida ...
g. Uktad ze mna zrob dziewczka ...
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NEUTRAL RIGHTS IMPERILED

Authority on International Law Declares Action of Belligerents Regarding Contraband of War in Present Struggle May Have Serious After-Effects on Neutral Commerce.

(Below is printed part of a brief on contraband of war prepared by Mr. Carman F. Randolph, a member of the New York Bar, and author of several works on international law questions.)

By Carman F. Randolph.

I AM requested to prepare a brief on contraband of war, with special regard to the belligerent practices which are now affecting the commerce of the United States.

The great war, breaking out in this period of widespread and interlocking trade relationships, has caused an unprecedented dislocation of sea-borne commerce.

A thorough analysis of the underlying causes and objects of the war would, I think, show a larger infusion of commercial ambitions of the political sort than has characterized any great conflict since England and France fought all over the globe in the Seven Years War, 1756-1763. These ambitions deeply concern the United States, awake at last to the need of a foreign trade more nearly approximating its great capacity to serve it. They are not for discussion here, but we mark their tendency to that militant commercialism which is the foe of normal commerce.

Never before have neutral nations been so pressed to maintain their commercial rights. Mainly these rights centre on the matter of contraband, for this not only affects commodities actually threatened with seizure, but, by the sweep of the measures taken against them, substantially embarrasses all neutral intercourse. Broadly speaking, every restraint on the freedom of the seas is traceable to an exaggerated contraband list.

Never before have neutral rights depended more upon a bold but tactful demonstration of their intrinsic justice, never less upon the militant force behind them, for today all the great naval powers are belligerent save the United States.

Nations who are neighbors to the conflict are, though pluckily handling their problems, more or less hampered by the delicacy of their position. The United States—a distant neutral and the greatest—must plan and act in behalf of neutral commerce the world over.

For this commerce we claim free course except when it would attempt to thrust anything whatever into a town or a country duly besieged and except when it carries directly or indirectly munitions of war to belligerent territory or things capable of military use evidently to military forces.

When a neutral nation advises a belligerent that its commercial rights are being compromised its claim to consideration is enhanced when these rights are essentially liberal in spirit and have, with their corresponding duties, been asserted and observed with reasonable, if not with singular, consistency.

We confidently apply this test to the historic policy of the United States—reciting the doctrine of our treaties, typical examples of our diplomatic protests as a neutral and of our conduct as a belligerent and a rule of our jurisprudence especially pertinent to the present situation.

Considering the attitude toward contraband which the United States has taken as a belligerent we find little precedent of vital importance in the present controversy except in our civil war.

We fought England in 1812 partly because we resented her practical definition of contraband. The war with Mexico calls for no special comment in the matter of contraband. Our adhesion to traditional policy in the war with Spain is sufficiently indicated in General Orders No. 492:

"Contraband of war comprehends only articles having a belligerent destination as to an enemy's port or fleet." Articles "absolutely contraband" include all munitions of war and "horses." Articles "conditionally contraband" are "coal, when destined for a naval station, a port of call, or a ship or ships of the enemy; materials for the construction of railways or telegraphs and money, when such materials or money are destined for the enemy's forces; provisions when destined for an enemy's ship or ships or for a place that is besieged." (Moore, vii., 669.)

In the civil war the early and effective blockade of the long line of Southern coast practically eliminated the question of contraband so far as direct intercourse with Confederate territory was concerned. Anything from a gun to a pin destined to this territory was liable to capture and confiscation for attempting to run the blockade.

Germany's contraband list is for obvious reasons of relatively small concern to the United States. It is the British list that counts. I shall here only emphasize the salient features of British contraband policy, referring to an appendix for documents that will fully illustrate its theory and practice.

On Aug. 4, 1914, the King in Council proclaimed lists of absolute and conditional contraband corresponding with those of the Declaration of London, except that balloons and airships are taken out of the conditional list and "aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft of all kinds" are placed in the absolute list.

On Aug. 20 the King in council "adopted" the Declaration of London subject to "certain conditions and modifications." The Government, thus reserving the right to mangle the Declaration as its interest might dictate from time to time, forthwith discredited Article XXXV., "Conditional contraband is not liable to capture, except when found on board a vessel bound for territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy; or for the armed forces of the enemy, and when it is not to be discharged in an intervening neutral port."

The Government has thus declined to respect articles conditionally contraband when bound for a neutral port and it has played with the declaration lists at pleasure—even transferring things from the free to the absolute list, e. g., rubber and a number of metallic ores.

In short, the British Government arrogate the right to dictate the contraband list in disregard of neutral rights, and threaten to extend it at will.

At this point we consider what from the maritime standpoint is the most sinister development of the war.

Both Great Britain and Germany are manoeuvring to place the other's country in what is practically a state of siege, so that all commodities seeking entrance shall be in fact contraband.

If the dreadful right of siege may, morally, be claimed over a country it cannot be lawfully gained save by a tremendous exertion of physical force. Siege means circumvallation. By effectively blockading its ports, by closing its land frontiers, a belligerent truly besieges an enemy country. Neutral intercourse stops. Neutral nations bow to force displayed at the boundary, and stand by while a friendly people are being starved into submission.

There is no equivalent for siege, no right to bar intercourse by proclamation or by distant operations against neutral commerce; specifically and emphatically, no siege by extending the contraband list or by substituting for the visible blockade a danger zone wherein neutral as well as enemy lives and property are menaced by hidden and furtive perils.

In extension of the contraband list we touch Great Britain's design against Germany. Actuated, ostensibly, by Germany's assumption of control over the food supply of the nation, the British Government threaten to cut off foodstuffs as contraband.

I am not concerned with Germany's explanation of how the supply is to be conserved for the people, with her promise to let imported foodstuffs alone, or with England's disbelief in its performance.

If ten million German men are with the army I see no reason why sixty million German men, women, and children have not a claim of world-wide appeal to whatever assurance of subsistence their state can give them. I strongly dissent from the position taken by Sir Edward Grey in his note of Feb. 10 to Ambassador Page: "The reason for drawing a distinction between foodstuffs intended for the civil population and those for the armed forces or enemy Government disappears when the distinction between the armed forces and the civil population itself disappears." The fate of Belgium is a warning against grouping the mass of helpless people with the soldiery.

On Feb. 4 Germany proclaimed a "war zone" around Great Britain, to become effective Feb. 18. Within this zone British merchantmen are threatened with destruction, (with, of course, any neutral cargo,) "even if it may not always be possible to save their crew and passengers," (including, of course, any neutral citizens,) and in the language of the German note of Feb. 18, "Neutral ships which * * * enter these closed waters will themselves bear the responsibility for any unfortunate accidents that may occur."

While directed against commerce and so deserving condemnation by neutrals as a monstrous interference with their trade, the threat to human life in this employment of the submarine and the mine raises an issue beyond the province of this brief on contraband.

The outcome cannot be doubtful. Destruction of property on land as an incident to the killing of soldiers is familiar enough. The world cannot tolerate the killing of civilians at sea as an incident to the destruction of property. Surely the mere suggestion should give an irresistible force to the movement, halted by war, to free the sea law from its splash of barbarism by freeing property from capture.

Both Great Britain and Germany parade their designs as reprisals—witness the British note of Feb. 19 and the German note of Feb. 18. Reprisal is a strong card in the casuistry of militarism and the conventional excuse for every new barbarity in the conduct of a campaign. Indeed, war itself is frequently advertised as a reprisal for a wrong otherwise without redress, and long-buried grievances are occasionally dug up for evidence. After the fall of the French Empire in 1870 a French statesman is said to have asked von Moltke, "Against whom are you now fighting?" "Louis XIV.," replied the soldier, referring to the ravaging of the Palatinate nearly two hundred years before.

A neutral nation which finds its interests increasingly prejudiced by belligerent stroke and counter-stroke will waste its time and lose its rights if it stop to identify the original cause or weigh present responsibility in the balance. But if, indifferent to a plea of reprisal from either side, it protest every real infringement of rights its impartial pressure may tend somehow to ease the situation—for unchecked reprisals inevitably reach a stage embarrassing, if not intolerable, for each belligerent.

Unvexed by the rules of siege, the United States are entitled to claim from Great Britain free course for foodstuffs, cotton, &c., to German ports, unless the articles be plainly destined to military use, and from Germany the abolition of the invisible and furtive menace against our intercourse with the British Isles.

We consider now the case of our exports to neutral ports whence it is possible to forward them to Germany without belligerent interference. We assume that the larger portion will be so forwarded unless stopped by the neutral Government.

In this relation we examine the suggestion that, as the United States are responsible for a change in the law of nations in regard to "continuous voyage," whereby goods on the way to a neutral port may be seized upon evidence of ulterior enemy destination, they are now estopped from complaining of the seizure of goods bound to Copenhagen or Genoa, whence they might find their way to Germany.

Doubtless the United States are primarily responsible for this change in the law. In 1904 Lord Stowell declared in the "Imina" (3 Robinson, 166) that "goods going to a neutral port cannot come under the description of contraband, all goods going there being equally lawful. * * * The rule respecting contraband, as I have always understood it, is that the articles must be taken in delicto, in the actual prosecution of the voyage to an enemy's port." Upon this ruling he released goods going from Dantzic to Emden, a neutral port near the enemy territory of Holland.

In the "Peterhoff" (5 Wallace, 28) the United States Supreme Court did not follow Lord Stowell's ruling. It sustained, as we have seen, the seizure of certain goods going from London to Matamoras. At the time the principle of the decision was severely criticised abroad, but it has won its way to a wide recognition, and, though not yet reviewed by a British prize court, it was urged by the British Government in the Boer war in the case of the "Bundesrath."

The United States stand by the principle of the Peterhoff case. They are gratified by its wide acceptance. But they do not stupidly accept a foreign measurement of its obligation that would nullify their traditional principle in respect of contraband.

The mischievous after-effects of conceding to a powerful and desperate belligerent a moral right to dictate a contraband list are disclosed by surveying the British list from a higher viewpoint than that of its immediate effects, serious as these are.

Scrutiny of the items shows how large and varied a demand modern war makes upon articles commonly of peaceful use—upon the finished products, and especially upon the raw materials of industry. Now, if these things shall be forced into the category of contraband they will, for the average nation, be least accessible at the moment of their greatest need. Will not nations be impelled to acquire and store vast quantities of the new kinds of "war material," thus tying up public funds, and, by their abnormal demand, raising prices to industrial users? If such things as oil and copper shall be recognized as precarious in war time may not great States which lack their own supplies be tempted to acquire them by conquest? Does not the British list forecast the larger cost of that "preparedness for war" whose exaggerations lay so heavy a burden upon the world? These questions cannot be brushed aside by saying that the list is of temporary concern and by urging a present sacrifice of neutral interests for the sake of an early and a lasting peace.

CARMAN F. RANDOLPH.

New York, March 2, 1915.

NOTE.

Mr. Asquith's statement, read in the House of Commons on March 1 and communicated to neutral Governments, after depicting Germany's war zone measure accurately and soberly, says: "The German declaration substitutes indiscriminate destruction for regulated captures. Germany has adopted this method against the peaceful trader and the non-combatant, with the avowed object of preventing commodities of all kinds, including food for the civilian population, from reaching or leaving the British Isles or Northern France.

"Her opponents are, therefore, driven to frame retaliatory measures in order in their turn to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany.

"These measures will, however, be enforced by the British and French Governments without risk to neutral ships or neutral or non-combatant lives, and in strict observation of the dictates of humanity. The British and French Governments will, therefore, hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership, or origin.

"It is not intended to confiscate such vessels or cargoes unless they would otherwise be liable to confiscation. Vessels with cargoes, which sailed before this date, will not be affected."

In communicating the statement to our Government the British Ambassador presented the following instruction from his own: "When presenting joint Anglo-French communication you should inform the United States Government that the communication received from them through the American Ambassador in London respecting a possible limitation of the use of submarines and mines, and an arrangement for supplying food to Germany is being taken into careful consideration by his Majesty's Government in consultation with their allies."

Reading together the statement and the instructions it seems the United States are not yet confronted by an actual decree. The matter is still in the diplomatic stage. In these circumstances I shall not hold back this brief in order adequately to discuss the momentous issues involved in a threat sufficiently ominous to make thorough consideration imperative. But I do not give an offhand opinion when I say that the threat implicitly asserts that neutral commerce has no rights which a powerful belligerent is bound to respect.

FINE POINTS IN AUCTION BRIDGE

By Florence Irwin.

IN reply to a number of questions I again state this rule—it is incorrect to exchange the hands in playing nullos. It is done locally, but is contrary to all authority.

Mr. Robertson's method of computing a nullo hand bids you deduct six for a blank suit and three for a singleton; not twelve for a blank suit and six for a singleton. There was a typographical error in one of my articles on this point.

The immortal rule of eleven applies solely to the blind, or opening lead, and to those cases when that lead is the fourth best card. It is well always to apply it when an original spot card is led, as its application will help you to tell a short lead from a fourth best lead. I never see an original lead of a card lower than a nine that I do not immediately deduct its face value from eleven. This is the rule:

Subtract the face value of the original lead from eleven. The remainder will be the number of cards of that suit higher than the one led, that are held against the leader. Look at your own cards, look at dummy, and you will know exactly how many higher cards of that suit are held by the other closed hand.

The rule is valueless to the leader: he knows how many higher cards are out against him. It is valueless to dummy; he isn't playing. But it permits the declarant and the partner of the leader to get a very excellent idea of each other's holdings in that particular suit.

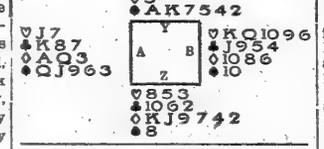
It will detect short leads, because if you see more higher cards than the rule allows, you know the lead was not fourth best. The rule cannot fail.

My rule of the nullo-deuce is this:

A long exposed suit should hold its deuce to be safe. Lacking its deuce, but holding its ace, the hand must hold one strong side card guarded by a sure loser. Lacking both ace and deuce, the hand must hold two strong side cards, both guarded by sure losers.

A regard for this rule is absolutely necessary for nullo-safety and nullo-dummy. It also cannot fail. And yet there are still some belated wayfarers who trudge along insisting that nullos are not scientific. May they Mr. Robertson's "Minus-four rule," is also a nullo-rule, and a very wonderful one. I cannot steal his thunder and describe it, but it is my privilege to tell you that it exists, and that a new discovery has been made in the auction world. Mr. Robertson is an Englishman living in Calcutta, who is an ardent nullo champion. He says that "in the opinion of those who know, nullos have come to stay." He also says that their universally accepted value throughout England and India is eight under hearts, and that honors are adverse aces. He never even heard of the mongrel exchange of hands.

In my article of Feb. 7 I made Z cover a bid of "two hearts" with "two diamonds." Of course he really said "three diamonds"; A said "three hearts," and Y made the sudden (and desired) jump to "four nullos," because he had already shown a strong major suit (royals) and knew his partner could return to it without increase of contract if nullos didn't suit him. I think I will repeat the diagram:



It was a clean score on the rubber-game. Z opened with "a diamond" because he wanted to be a nullo-dummy. If he passed, he knew his partner wouldn't bid nullos because passes and nullos don't go together in the hands of good players. Also, Z knew Y would never leave him to play diamonds on a clean score if he could help it.

A passed. He didn't mind the diamonds and they didn't look like game for his adversaries.

Y said "a royal" and B "two hearts"; Z said "three diamonds," because he felt sure now the heart-holders wouldn't let him play them because he wanted to warn Y from royals, and because he still yearned for nullos. A raised the hearts and Y suddenly jumped to "four nullos" on a risk; one major suit had been declared strongly against him and he held two duckers in it; his own major suit was fine for nullos; so was his diamond singleton. Z had acted strangely about diamonds; if they were wonderful in his hand, let him still play them with Y's universal side-support. And even long, strong diamonds may fit nullos. If Z liked neither nullos nor "five diamonds" let him move over to Y's own royals without increase of contract.

As the hand was played, Y just made his contract, and went game and rubber.

A very interesting letter asks me whether I do not think Y should have doubled the "three hearts."

I certainly do not. I think he would have been crazy. I think he might well have hoped to defeat them; I think he would have been amply justified in that hope. But double under the circumstances? Never!

The success of Y's double was probable but by no means sure. A shaky double is always poor; under the then conditions it would be excessively bad.

"Three hearts" scored from a clean score is never game or rubber. "Three hearts" doubled and scored is always game, and often rubber. And look, I pray you, on what that double probably depended:

On both adversaries' holding at least two cards of Y's own long suit. They didn't.

On Z's diamond bid, meaning the ace, it didn't. Perfectly legitimate bids are made king high.

On Z holding high side re-entry in order to lead diamonds and let his partner ruff with his little trumps. What side strength was left for Z?

On the club-king lying just where it did. It shouldn't. It should have lain with B, because A had passed and B had bid, then announcing some probable side strength.

Not on all of these things, but on some of them in combination did success hang.

Now, of course, Y would win that double by a trick, a close chance at such a juncture. The success would be wholly due to Z's holding a singleton spade and three trumps; to the fortunate position of the club king which the bidding had not shown; and to B having but five trumps where he might easily have held six. Had Z held two spades, or had he been chicane; had B held six trumps, or the king of clubs; had A held the singleton spade while B held the long suit and good trumps, (even without the club king,) Y would have been seeking a place to hide his head, at the end of that hand.

I call that too long a chance at such a juncture. It's an easy matter when you see a whole diagram. But suppose you saw only G's cards and knew nothing that he didn't know. I think you would be taking a silly chance, at that score.

I have seen scores of poor doubles win out, just as I have seen scores of other foolish deeds bring no apparent bad results. That is luck. But I don't like to gamble on it too heavily. And I have seen thousands of poor doubles go sickeningly to smash.

When things are shaky, be content with possible fifties; you lose nothing if luck go badly; you are "in" if it it absolutely sure, lose no time in turning your fifties into hundreds.

To all inquirers: in duplicate auction four successive passes mean a lost deal. Don't mourn. You are better off than losing 50 or 100, by being left with "a spade" and losing it. You are as well off as if you make it and score two or four. But certainly don't pass if your hand warrants bidding. Board play should cure everyone of "waiting" passes.

The Middletown hand of Jan. 31 was played by all readers at some number of hearts—three, four, or five, as the case might be. The player, of course, was Y. The actual hand was played by B, at "six nullos" doubled. Bidding ran Z, "a royal"; A, "two diamonds"; Y "four hearts" (to "cut out"); B, "five nullos"; Y, "six hearts," (I'd like to see a "pre-emptive" bid preempt;) A, "six nullos"; Y, "double"; doubled. A-B lost 200 less 30 adverse aces, 170; at hearts Z-Y would have totaled 265.

The replay was totally different. I wish I had the space to give it to you. It is a fascinating hand.

The Chicago hand of Feb. 7 made a slam in nullos; its sender says it should make but five-odd. He calls it "a tribute to nullos." I quite agree.

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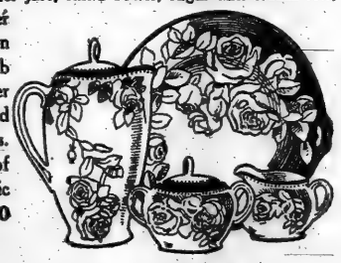

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RUMFORD AND "KULTUR"

Interesting Career of American of Versatile Genius, Who Rendered Valuable Service in Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The clamorous admiration of Germans by Germans is confessedly justified by mutual proprietorship in that "Kultur" which renders its possessors the "salt of the earth." It is interesting to know that Germany is indebted to an Englishman for the gift of Kultur, an Englishman born in America, of American parents, though English subjects. While recalling with pride the bestowal of an inestimable boon upon Germany, neither Englishman nor American will withhold admiration of German appreciation, as somewhat gushingly expressed in the inscription upon a monument erected in Munich in 1795 to "Him who eradicated the most scandalous of public evils, idleness and mendacity; who gave to the poor health, occupation and morals, and to the youth of the Fatherland so many schools of culture, (Kultur,)" and the reader may well heed the exhortation to "Try to emulate him in thought and deed and us in gratitude." This inscription conveys with a terseness, which Germans of today might emulate with benefit, the history of the beginning of Kultur, and it is gratifying to know that appreciation was not exhausted in the dedication of one monument, but that another statue of great artistic merit was in 1868 erected to the Eradicator. This evidence of undying gratitude, together with statues of other celebrities, including that of King Maximilian II., adorns the famous Maximilian Strasse of Munich.

The Englishman to whom the Germans have thus testified their gratitude was, in life, Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford of the Holy Roman Empire, (a German conception, which, Voltaire said, was neither holy, nor Roman, nor an empire.) Thompson was born in Woburn, Mass., in the year 1753 in respectable, though modest, conditions. In very early manhood he removed to Rumford, (now Concord, the capital of New Hampshire.) The incidents which led him, on horseback, to Strasbourg in Alsace in 1783 are of interest, but have little connection with his career in Germany. His object was to enlist as a volunteer against the Turks. Notwithstanding his modest origin, Thompson, who had already mingled in higher circles in England, was of distinguished presence and courtly manners. His fine bearing as an equestrian attracted the attention of Maximilian of Bavaria, Field Marshal in the French service. The Prince induced Thompson to forego his intention as to the Turks and to proceed to Munich with a letter of recommendation to the Elector of Bavaria.

In a few years the American Englishman was chief adviser to the Bavarian ruler. He became Minister of War, Minister of Police, Court Chamberlain, and was ennobled as Count Rumford, a title chosen in compliment to his last American residence. When the Elector, finding his neutral country invaded and his capital menaced by France and Austria, deemed it advisable to retire to Saxony he left Rumford in chief command of the Bavarian forces, with the result that Munich was successfully defended.

Rumford was a good soldier, and his life is not devoid of interesting military incidents, while his eminence in science is still recognized; but to the layman his activities in Germany are most impressive. The land to which he dedicated his service was, as its people have recorded, a region of idleness and beggary. Cuvier records that its sovereign had encouraged devotion rather than industry, that there were more convents than manufactories, that the army was a shadow, that ignorance and idleness were conspicuous in every class of society. That Thompson, a foreigner and a Protestant, was able to redeem such a country is surely amazing, nor would success have been possible had he not been able to enlist the sympathy and aid of the few citizens of character, and herein lies his chief glory. Beneath engaging manners were concealed determination, energy, prudence, and self-restraint. He had faith in virtue as a result of happiness, rather than happiness as a result of virtue, maintaining that no person scrupulously clean could be a villain. In dealing with the filthy and vermin-infested beggars of Bavaria his first advice was in conformity with Mr. Dick's with respect to David. He washed them; then he provided decent food and lodgings; so much being done, he introduced work. His contention was that "arrangement, method, provision for the minutest details, subordination, co-operation, and a careful system of statistics will make effective any undertaking, however burdensome and comprehensive," and in these words he gave to Germany a definition of Kultur.

Kultur, as thus defined, has been a blessing to Germany. Like many another blessing, it may become a curse. It may be true that any undertaking, however burdensome and comprehensive, is possible under certain conditions, but the conditions must be observed. It would be well for irate and clamorous professors to remember that while Thompson could and did impose Kultur upon Bavaria, it was accomplished by a careful regard to possibilities, that Germany is not the world, and that Thompson is dead.

Though far from being a sentimentalist, and professing no ardent love for his fellows, he gained their respect and affection. On one occasion, when ill in Munich, a procession and public prayer were held for his recovery. "For me, a stranger and a Protestant!" he exclaimed. The last office conferred by Bavaria upon Thompson was that of Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain. That country, however, declined to receive him as Minister, solely on the ground that he was a British subject. He was offered the Superintendency of the Military Academy and the post of Inspector General of the artillery of the United States, with suitable rank and emolument, an offer which he declined in graceful terms, regretting that inviolable engagements would prevent his assisting in promoting the prosperity of his native land. He became the founder of the Royal Institute in England, according to Tyndall (who describes him as a "multifarious genius") the greatest project of his life. He died and was buried in Paris in 1814. Among the titles enumerated on his tombstone are those of Member of the Institute and of the Academy of the Sciences in France.

R. M. MANLEY.

Summit, N. J., March 4, 1915.

GERMAN TALK, FRENCH SILENCE

Poultney Bigelow Tells How Germany's Press Agency Began—Prof. Croiset on France's Cause.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of America's most learned philosophers is Dr. Carus of Chicago, and he writes me today: "I find the majority favor the German side." This reads strangely, for we Americans naturally sit up at such a statement; we rub our eyes and we ask how it happens that so many Americans at this moment look at a great world war not from an American, but from a German point of view.

Perhaps I can help some of my German friends in this matter. Those of us who remember so far back will recall that prior to the Spanish-American war official Germany knew nothing of German-Americans save as renegades liable to arrest in case they reappeared on German soil. But the year 1898 saw a violent change. Official Germany, plus official Austria, celebrated the outbreak of the war by a virulent press campaign in favor of Spain and against us. This press campaign was inaugurated in Berlin primarily through the late Ambassador Holleben and secondarily through one Witte who was attached to the German Embassy in Washington as press agent. This Witte in 1907 published a book through a Leipsic house in which he related his exploits as official German press agent and told many amusing tales to illustrate the credulity of our public.

But, as so often happens in a military Government, Holleben was weak in diplomacy. He sought me out and asked my help in an effort to silence one of the three most important dailies of New York—one which published much that was tiresome reading in Potsdam. Of course, I sympathized with him in his distress, but advised him not to approach the proprietor of that paper with anything but news. Holleben came here with the idea that the great American dailies could be influenced after the German fashion and he was much annoyed when I told him that the private income of one man whom he had proposed to silence was larger than that of the Emperor himself.

The Spanish war is roundly the date when official Germany commenced to work upon American public sentiment by means of paid agents. Admiral von Diederichs was sent to Manila under orders to wave the German war flag with energy, and this he did so successfully that our Admiral Dewey offered to fight him—and then the Berlin bubble burst, for official Germany was immensely chagrined to see the facility with which Spain collapsed in both hemispheres.

Official Germany discovered that she had made a blunder in seeking to bully Admiral Dewey in Manila, and now commenced a series of apologetic moves intended to show us that Germany was our true friend and England our hated rival. The Emperor ordered a yacht built in American waters, he sent also some casts to an American university, and then he sent his brother Henry to make a tour of the country and stir up the latent love of Fatherland among the millions of our fellow-citizens whose fathers suffered with Fritz Reuter and Turnvater Jahn. It was a melancholy tour, for at that time American citizens of German extraction spoke and acted as Americans and made no response to the appeals for a demonstration of German loyalty. The German Consuls were curtly told to mind their own business when they officiously sought to take the lead in organizing official German welcomes for the Prussian Prince.

Admiral Dewey conspicuously absented himself from the welcoming committee. The Emperor sent over a box full of royal decorations, but aside from one or two weaklings, the box returned as it came.

The German press campaign continued, although more cautiously. England and France wage no such press campaign. The spontaneous cry of indignation which rang through the American press at the mutilation of little Belgium and the bombardment of Rheims and Louvain was not the cry of a hireling press agent. Our papers print news from all quarters, but the blindest partisan cannot fail to see that in this war the triumph of Imperial Germany means the triumph of brute force organized to destroy whatever is inconveniently crossing its path.

We as a nation are not equal to a conflict with this mighty engine of war, and there are German papers now boasting that German members of Congress, leagued with Irish Fenians, mean to vote, not as Americans, but as allies and Germans.

Americans need not fear the open enemy, but it is the man with the hyphen who uses the cloak of American citizenship in order to carry on a lucrative campaign of disarmament and peace at any price who needs to be watched. The Allies stand today between America and Germany's imperial ambition. England was our only friend in 1898—and no man has acknowledged this more generously than Admiral Dewey and his gallant men after the strain of Manila. England today is all that holds back the German fleet from imperial designs in the Western Hemisphere.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

Malden-on-Hudson, Feb. 23, 1915.

WHY FRANCE IS SILENT.

Her Cause Needs No Justifying, Says Prof. Croiset.

[The following letter from M. Alfred Croiset was received by Mr. S. Richard Fuller of Boston on Feb. 24. M. Croiset is the most important of the professors at the Sorbonne, inasmuch as he is the Dean of the Faculty. As Professor of Greek he has published many authoritative books.]

Paris, Feb. 10, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fuller:

I thank you for your kind remembrance, which touches me especially because of the tragic circumstances through which we are passing.

Some are astonished, I suppose, that France should not make some effort to plead her cause with the neutral nations in view of the eager propaganda prosecuted by the Germans.

But France, conscious of being in the right, trusts to the intelligence of its friends among the neutral nations to discern where lies the truth.

The violation of the neutrality of Belgium, the continuous transgression of all laws of war by our enemies, the barbarous destruction of cities and of historic monuments are facts which speak with no uncertain sound to make clear the judgment of any man who is not willfully deaf and blind.

The Germans, it is true, deny at times these facts, or try to justify them by some miserable subterfuge.

But at other times they admit them and boast of them. Their theorists see in this brigandage a legitimate weapon of terrorizing their adversaries. But in this they are grossly mistaken. They indeed inspire a horror mixed with scorn. But they terrify no one. They only increase a thousandfold our unconquerable determination to pursue this death struggle to the very end.

Their confused denials are not the less proof of these facts of violating the laws of war than their nervous sensitiveness as to the opinion of other nations.

This tacit confession is enough for us. We cannot see that any discussion of details could add any light to the already striking clearness which emanates from their recourse to subterfuge or from their cynicism.

Confronted by an adversary who believes that all things are permitted to him, and who has respect for nothing save force, there is left to us no other argument but the gun. To this argument we are applying ourselves most conscientiously.

Our France, who it is said loves to speak, today prefers to be silent. It is the hour not for words, but for deeds.

We have such a high opinion of those among the nations who are witnessing our struggle that we are convinced that they cannot misinterpret our silence.

We disdain the falsehoods of the enemy as profoundly as we put our trust in the judgment of the whole civilized world.

Accept, dear Mr. Fuller, my very devoted sentiments.

ALFRED CROISET,
Dean of the Sorbonne University of Paris.

ARMAMENT IS COWARDICE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"I'm afraid! I'm afraid! I'm afraid!" It was the cry of a tiny two-year-old boy who was carried into a railway train for the first time in his life, and we all smiled at the innocent frankness of the little cry and watched his mother gently soothe his fears.

Each time that I read one of Representative Gardner's militarist speeches I am reminded of the small boy on the railway train; he is saying so shamelessly, "I'm afraid! I'm afraid! I'm afraid!" And he is trying so hard to make every one else afraid like himself. Are we a nation of cowards that we can be so played upon?

How long will it take the mothers of this land to learn that new song, "I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier"? Mothers should band together to force the makers of tin soldiers and toy guns to make better toys for the little people of tomorrow. Then there would be some hope that the makers of smokeless powder and implements of murder would turn their undoubted ability toward the uplift of humanity instead of toward its retardation and destruction.

KATE DEVEREUX BLAKE.

New York, Feb. 5, 1915.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Naval Engagements.

F. E. W.—Will you kindly inform me as to the naval side of the present war, ships engaged, kinds, location, ships destroyed, &c.?

It is impossible in the short space of the Query Column to publish an entire list of the naval engagements of the present war, but the following are the most important events up to and including Jan. 1, 1915, when the British vessel Formidable was sunk: Aug. 2, fight between Russian and German cruisers off Libau; Aug. 4, British mine layer sunk by German fleet; Aug. 5, battle between Third British Flotilla and Germans in North Sea, British sink German mine layer Koenigen Luise; Aug. 5, British cruiser Amphion sunk by mine; Aug. 7, fight between British and German cruisers reported off coast of Brazil, British steamers destroyed by mines, German steamer Schlesien captured by British, German merchant ship captured by French, Russian cruiser captured by Germans; Aug. 8, thirty-six German ships seized by Belgians, Austrian and German merchant vessels captured by Russians; Aug. 9, German submarine sunk by British, two German steamers taken at Rouen and one at Colombo; Aug. 10, German submarine U-15 sunk by British cruiser Birmingham, British close North Sea to fishing fleets, Dutch steamer sunk in the Baltic, two Austrian steamers seized by Belgians; Aug. 11, battle in the Adriatic, twenty German merchant vessels in the Baltic captured by Russians; Aug. 12, German destroyer sunk by a mine off South Gedser; Aug. 20, British steamer Hostilius captured by German cruiser Dresden; Aug. 22, steamers Maryland and Broberg sunk by mines in the North Sea, German cruiser Dresden sinks British steamer Hyades, British cruiser Glasgow captures German ship Santa Kathrina, French capture German four-master and Austrian steamer; Aug. 25, German steamer Elizabeth sunk; Aug. 27, German ship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse sunk by British cruiser Highflyer, German cruiser Magdeburg sunk in the Gulf of Finland; Aug. 28, British fleet sinks two German cruisers, sets fire to a third, and sinks two torpedo boats off Heligoland; Austrian destroyer sunk by British off Corfu, German torpedo boat destroyer sunk by British cruiser Welland; Sept. 4, Austrian steamer Bathori sunk by British cruiser in Bay of Biscay, British gunboat Speedy sunk by mine in North Sea, British steamship Bowes Castle sunk by German cruiser off Santa Lucia, British cruiser Pathfinder sunk by mine; Sept. 11, Russian steamer Uleaborg destroyed by Germans; Sept. 19, Australian submarine AE-1 lost; Sept. 20, German merchant cruiser Cap Trafalgar sunk by British ship Carmania, six British ships captured by German cruiser Emden, Austrian torpedo boat sunk at Pola; Sept. 24, British steamer Clan Matheson sunk by Emden; Sept. 22, British cruisers Cressy, Aboukir, and Hogue sunk by German submarine U-9 in North Sea; Sept. 23, German cruiser and two submarines sunk by Russian cruiser Bayan; Sept. 24, two Austrian torpedo boats and one destroyer sunk by mines in the Adriatic; Sept. 25, British steamer Indian Prince sunk by Kronprinz Wilhelm; Sept. 29, German cruiser Emden sunk five British steamers in the Gulf of Bengal and destroyed all tank steamers at Madras; Oct. 2, German auxiliary ships Rhios and Itolo sunk by French gunboats; Oct. 3, seven British ships sunk by German cruiser Karlsruhe, Japanese cruiser blown up by mine in Laoshan Bay; Oct. 7, German destroyer sunk by British submarine off mouth of river Ems; Oct 9, it was announced that thirty-two German merchant ships were destroyed at Antwerp; Oct. 11, two Austrian torpedo boats sunk by French fleet; Oct. 12, Russian cruiser Pallada sunk by German submarine; Oct. 16, British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine U-9; Oct. 17, British squadron, led by Undaunted, sinks four German torpedo boat destroyers off Dutch coast; Oct. 19, Japanese cruiser Takachiho sunk by German submarine S-90 in Kiao-Chau Bay, Austrian submarine sunk by French cruiser in Adriatic; Oct. 21, five British steamships sunk and a sixth captured by the Emden in the Indian Ocean; Oct. 24, German submarine sunk by British destroyer Badger; Oct. 25, German cruiser Aeolus sunk by Japanese off Honolulu; Oct. 28, Japanese steamer sunk by Emden; Oct. 29, flying the Japanese flag the Emden entered Penang Harbor and sank Russian cruiser Jemtchug and a French destroyer; Oct. 31, British cruiser Hermes sunk by a German submarine in the Straits of Dover; Nov. 1, British squadron, under Rear Admiral Cradock defeated by German squadron under Admiral von Spee off the coast of Chile; Nov. 4, German cruiser Yorck sunk by a mine in Jade Bay, Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elisabeth sunk by Germans to prevent seizure; Nov. 5, British mine sweeper Mary sunk in the North Sea; Nov. 9, Emden escapes British warships but loses her stores; Nov. 10, Emden wrecked by Australian cruiser Sydney; Nov. 11, British torpedo boat Niger sunk by German submarine, Japanese torpedo boat sunk by mine in Kiao-Chau Bay; Nov. 14, news reached America by mail of the sinking of the British superdreadnought Audacious on Oct. 27 off the coast of Ireland; Nov. 19, Austrian submarine sunk by French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau; Nov. 23, German submarine U-18 rammed and crew captured by British warship Patrol, German destroyer S-124 wrecked in collision with Danish steamer; Nov. 26, British battleship Bulwark blown up in the Thames, supposedly by magazine explosion; Dec. 8, British squadron under Vice Admiral Sturdee defeats German squadron under Admiral von Spee off the Falkland Islands, sinking the German flagship Scharnhorst and the cruisers Gneisenau, Leipzig and Nurnberg, with slight British casualties; Dec. 14, British submarine B-11, diving under five rows of mines, sinks Turkish battleship Messudieh in the Dardanelles; Dec. 16, German warships shell English coast towns, Scarborough, Hartlepool, and Whitby, about 120 killed, 550 wounded; Dec. 17, Austrian training ship Beethoven sunk by mine, German steamship Derentie sunk by Russians off Turkish coast, three British ships sunk by mines; Dec. 24, French cruiser slightly damaged by Austrian torpedo, French submarine sunk by shore batteries; Jan. 1, British battleship Formidable torpedoed and sunk in English Channel, 600 men lost. A summary of British and German losses during the first five months of the war was published recently in the Query Column.

Training for War Nurses.

M. S.—Is there any opportunity for an American girl who is not a trained nurse to go abroad and nurse soldiers? If she is willing to pay her own expenses would she be welcome?

Only graduate nurses are accepted at the front, and the demands for hospital training are rigid. Many French and English girls, who are untrained, would be glad to help care for the soldiers, but the need is for nurses of the utmost proficiency, skill, and experience.

Protection for American Citizens.

A. THOMAS.—I am an American citizen who intends crossing from Montreal to England. Would a note from my Government to Germany cover my case regarding protection?

The protection extended by the United States Government would certainly cover any avoidable danger to the person of one of its citizens, but it is impossible to assure freedom from danger to any one who goes into the war zones. An American crossing to England on an English boat is as likely as any one to be in grave danger in the mined seas, or, if he is in a bombarded town, to be hit! A note from this Government would assure you every possible courtesy and safeguard from Germany.

German Children.

C. S.—Would you please inform me if children of the male sex, born to naturalized German parents, must be recorded with the German Consul, and if there is a treaty between the United States and Germany that these children are subject to military service in the German army or navy?

Your question is not clear. Naturalized American citizens of German birth inevitably hand down their American citizenship to their children. Naturalized German citizens are subject to the duties of Germans.

Needle-Made Laces.

R. A. Y.—I am interested in needle-made laces and want to visit the shops. Can you tell me where they are made, in New York or Brooklyn?

The Query Column cannot give the addresses of shops or factories, but interesting information concerning the lace-making industry in the home may be obtained from the Little Italy Settlement, in Brooklyn; the address is in the telephone book.

Congress and Waiting Nations.

O. Z.—Kindly advise me whether Congress has the right through a resolution to recognize a belligerent?

The following statement in answer to your question is quoted from Story on the Constitution: "The exercise of this prerogative of acknowledging new Ministers of nations is therefore under such circumstances an Executive function of great delicacy, which requires the utmost caution and deliberation. If the Executive receives the Ambassador or other Minister as the representative of a new nation, or of a party in a civil war in an old nation, it is acknowledgment of the sovereign authority de facto of such new nation or party. If such recognition is made it is conclusive upon the nation, unless, indeed, it can be reversed by an act of Congress repudiating it. If, on the other hand, such recognition has been refused by the Executive, it is said that Congress may, notwithstanding, solemnly acknowledge the sovereignty of the nation or party. These, however, are propositions which have hitherto remained as abstract statements under the Constitution, and, therefore, can be propounded not as absolutely true, but as still open to discussion if they should ever arise in the course of our foreign diplomacy, and the Constitution has expressly invested the Executive with power to receive Ambassadors and other Ministers. It has not expressly invested Congress with the power to either repudiate or acknowledge them. At all events, in the case of a revolution or dismemberment of a nation, the judiciary cannot take notice of any new Government or sovereignty until it has been duly recognized by some other department of the Government, to which the power is constitutionally confided." Among the several decisions of the Supreme Court cited by Mr. Justice Story, which are to the effect that the power to recognize the right of belligerency resides in the Government, he mentions none in which the exclusive power to do so is declared to rest solely with the President or with Congress, but lawyers are of the belief that the procedure would be for the President to inform Congress by special message of the conditions prevailing in the countries where recognition of belligerent rights is sought from this country, and that Congress then would, by joint resolution, declare the action this Government should take, and the President would then by proclamation or declaration give effect to the action of Congress.

Joseph Leiter.

Miss F. S.—I am seeking a little information on the life of Joseph Leiter, son-in-law of the late Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, and would appreciate any information you can give me.

Joseph Leiter is not the son-in-law, but the brother-in-law, of Lord Curzon of Kedleston. He is the only son of Levi Zeigler Leiter, who was born in Leitersburg, Md., in 1834, and Mary Theresa Carver, his wife. He was born in Chicago, Dec. 4, 1868, and was married June 10, 1908, to Miss Juliette Williams. They have two sons living, one born July, 1910, and one February, 1912. Mr. Leiter was graduated from Harvard in 1891, and acted as agent for his father 1891-8. He became famous in the Stock Exchange in 1897, when he bought wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade to such an extent that at the beginning of 1898 he was the largest individual owner of wheat in the history of the grain trade. He is President of the Zeigler Coal Company and the Chicago, Zeigler, & Gulf Railway Company and Director in the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago and the Washington Gas Company. His home is in Washington, his office in Chicago. His parents were Americans. His sister Marguerite married the Earl of Suffolk and his sister Nancy Major Colin Powys Campbell. Lady Curzon was Mary Leiter.

Jews in England.

GEORGE VAPIER.—To settle a dispute, kindly tell me if there are any Jews of importance in England, if a Jew can hold an official position, and if a Jew can enter the House of Lords, and their names.

Since 1890 every position in the British Empire except that of monarch has been open to Jews. Jews can, and do, hold positions of importance and influence in Great Britain. Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield, British Prime Minister and one of the greatest of modern statesmen, was a Jew. Sir Rufus Isaacs, present Attorney General of England, is a Jew. It would not be easily possible to name all the men of Jewish descent who have played important parts in England. In 1855 David Salomons became Lord Mayor of London; in 1858 Baron Lionel de Rothschild was elected first Jewish member of Parliament; in 1885 Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild entered the House of Lords as Lord Rothschild. Baron Henry de Worms, Lord Pirbright, was Under Secretary of State under Gladstone. Mr. Sydney Stern was created Lord Wandsworth and sat in the House of Lords. Sir George Jessel was Solicitor General under Gladstone. Sir George Lewis is one of the best-known of English solicitors. Sir Julius Goldsmid, Liberal Unionist, was a famous Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons. Among the Jewish leaders in the English forces in the Boer war probably the best known were Colonel Goldsmith and Major Sir Matthew Nathan; the latter has since been Governor of the West Coast of Africa. There are at present about 240,000 Jews in England.

Portuguese and Dutch Colonies.

B. F.—Can you tell me what colonies are still retained by Portugal? Also what colonies has Holland besides Dutch Guiana in South America, the Island of Java, and, I think, Borneo?

The loss of Brazil has brought the Portuguese dominion down from the proud position it held at the beginning of the nineteenth century. But at the beginning of the twentieth century she remained the mistress of a colonial empire surpassed only by Great Britain, France, and Germany. The climate of the Portuguese colonies is, however, unsuitable for European colonization, and the colonies have no commercial value commensurate with their great extent. The Portuguese colonies are: In Africa, Cape Verde Islands, St. Thomas, and Prince's Islands; Portuguese Guiana, Angola, Portuguese East Africa or Mozambique; in India, Goa, Damaun, Piu; in China, Macao; in the Malay Archipelago, part of Timor. The total area is 803,000 square miles, of which 794,000 square miles are in Africa.

The Dutch colonies in the Malay Archipelago number 600,000 square miles. The West Indian dependencies of Holland are Dutch Guiana or Surinam, the Dutch Antilles or Curacoa and its dependencies, comprising, altogether, a total area of 60,000 square miles.

War Books.

MISS KATE BRISTOW.—Will you kindly give me the names of the two books considered the best authority on the German situation and Germany's preparation and position in this war?

We suggest that you read General Friedrich von Bernhardi's "Germany and the Next War" and the same author's "How Germany Makes War," which take up at length German preparations for war and methods of waging it. Another book giving a clear idea of the situation before war broke out is "Pan-Germanism," by Roland G. Usher. You can get these at any good bookstore.

French Submarines.

CONSTANT READER.—A claims that France has almost two hundred submarines; B says she has not more than seventy-five. Which is right?

According to the latest available statistics there are ninety-three submarines in the French Navy.

Mme. Schumann-Heink.

MISS A. STARKE.—Will you kindly tell me whether Mme. Schumann-Heink is a native of Germany or Austria?

She is a native of Austria-Hungary, having been born at Lieban, near Prague, in Bohemia.

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Section 8 | Real Estate Financial—Business

The New York Times.

Automobiles Financial—Business | Section 8

XX SUNDAY, MARCH 7, 1915. XX

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Operators Purchase East 40th Street Plot for Nine-Story Apartment.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE DEALS

St. Louis Investor Buys on Riverside Drive—Bronx Market Active.

A new apartment house operation is about to be started as the result of the sale of the fifty-foot plot at 149 and 151 East Fortieth Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues. The property has been held at about $100,000, and has been sold by Ames & Co. for M. V. T. Kerr to a corporation known as The 149 East Fortieth Street Corporation.

Plans have been prepared by architect Robert T. Lyons for a nine-story apartment house, and the contract has been awarded to Bing & Bing. Work is to be commenced at once, and the building will be ready for tenants by Oct. 1. Rosenthal & Heermance represented the buyers as attorneys. The entire investment will amount to about $250,000.

Residence Buyer Near Fifth Avenue

The four-story dwelling at 12 East Sixty-second Street, on plot 25 by 100, has been sold by William B. May & Co. for the Wallack estate to a client of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. The owner is having plans prepared by Harry Allan Jacobs for a fine residence.

Seventy-Eighth Street Dwellings Sold.

The four-story dwelling at 114 East Seventy-eighth Street, on plot 18.4 by 102.2, has been sold by John J. Kavanaugh for Robert B. Roosevelt to Jabish Holmes, and also for Gursen G. Brinckerhoff the four-story house at 54 East Seventy-eighth Street, 18.9 by 102.2, to John Cosgrove. The buyer recently purchased the adjoining house at 52.

West Side Residence Sale.

The five-story residence at 319 West Seventy-fourth Street, on plot 26 by 80, near Riverside Drive, has been sold by E. M. Stiger, through Slawson & Hobbs, to a client for occupancy. The holding price was $85,000.

Riverside Drive Sale.

The six-story Ulysses Court apartment at 528 Riverside Drive, between Claremont Place and 127th Street, has been sold to a St. Louis investor by the Bedell Company, Alfred M. Bedell President. The frontage is 81 feet. Title is held by William H. McKnight. St. Louis property was taken in part payment.

Third Street Loft in Trade.

The seven-story loft structure at 37 West Third Street, between Greene and Wooster Streets, on plot 45 by 152.11, has been sold by the Airmor Company to the Ridgewood Park Realty Company, which gives in trade the large factory and twelve acres of ground formerly occupied by the H. P. Corbin Company, on Mill Basin, Jamaica Bay.

Madison Avenue Harlem Deal.

Charles F. Noyes Company has sold for Lucius H. Beers, represented by Lord, Day & Lord, the five-story apartment house, 1,772 and 1,774 Madison Avenue, near 116th Street, on plot 40 by 100 feet. It was held at $75,000.

Big Upper Bronx Investment.

The upper part of the Bronx furnished a big sale in the purchase by Salvatore D. Pasquale of ten lots fronting 100 feet on the east side of Webster Avenue, 50 feet south of 200th Street, 208 feet deep, and also fronting 100 feet on 200th Street, 95 feet east of Webster Avenue. Three apartment buildings and a garage are on the property. The vacant portion will be improved by the new owner with a moving picture theatre to accommodate 2,500 persons. His entire investment will represent about $100,000. The brokers were O'Hara Brothers, and they have also sold for the William Nasss Realty Company a private house on the south side of 223d Street, 27 feet east of Carpenter Avenue. The plot is 26 by 95.

Bronx Borough.

Richard H. Scoble has sold for Edward Costello to A. Hamilton & Son, for improvement, the southwest corner of Creston Avenue and Field Place, about 180 feet west of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, between 183d and 184th Streets, 100 by 58.

George W. McAdam has bought, through E. Osborne Smith, the plot 50 by 125 on the north side of 176th Street, 125 feet east of Jerome Avenue, from Mary G. Reardon.

Joseph Wasserman has bought from Thomas D. Malcolm 1,228 River Avenue, a two-story brick house, on lot 25 by 87.4, north of 167th Street.

F. William Sohns has sold for V. C. Derken the five-story new-law house on plot 50 by 100, at 530 and 532 East 134th Street, near St. Ann's Avenue.

Thorn & Co. have sold for George Shepperd to a client a gore lot on the south side of Fordham Road, about ninety-nine feet east of Tiebout Avenue. The frontage is thirty-seven feet.

A. & C. E. Hall have sold for Louis M. Ebling four lots on the southwest corner of Gleason and Castlehill Avenues, Unionport.

B. C. Gerken has sold to an investing client of F. W. Sohns the five-story new law tenement, 530 and 532 East 134th Street, on a plot 50 by 100.

Brooklyn.

The apartment house at 635 Sterling Place, between Franklin and Classon Avenues, has been sold by the Buckley & Horton Company for Mrs. C. A. Hoffmire to James A. Henry.

B. J. Sforza has sold for Louisa Keneble the plot 35 by 100 on the northwest corner of fifteenth Avenue and Sixty-second street to Calendo & Cordi, who will improve it with a four-story apartment house, and for Florence A. Lawlor the lot 20 by 100 on the north side of Sixty-first Street, 180 feet west of Fifteenth Avenue.

James M. Hawley has sold for R. A. Schlesing the premises at 319 Harman Street to Joseph Duschinsky.

Baffa & Co. have sold for Joseph Knobloch a factory site in the Ridgewood section to a client, also 803 Driggs Avenue, a three-story brick dwelling for the estate of William Wright to M. Rabinowitz, and 208 Hooper Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling for Charles A. Gorman to Philip Warshaw.

Staten Island Purchase.

J. Sterling Drake has sold for Walter S. E. Hall to Mary Costello the house on New York Avenue, Westerleigh, near Manor Road, on plot 40 by 90.

New Jersey.

Edmund Rushmore has sold for Walter Longman, Jr., to a client, his residence in Plainfield, N. J.

Sales in Newark.

Louis Schlesinger has sold for John C. Smith the three-story brick dwelling at 378 High Street, to William J. Knowles, and also sold the vacant plot at 141 and 143 Park Avenue, 50 by 100, for Terence M. Mears to Nicholas Casale and Salvatore Lilola, for improvement with an apartment house.

Sales at Nepperhan.

Plots at Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, have been sold by the Westchester Land Exchange to Alexander Saslavsky, R. L. McCormick, and Harold Goodyear.

Commercial Leases.

E. A. Turner has leased for Charles Schweinler the house at 127 East Twenty-eighth Street to the Lans Curiosity Company; for W. C. Reeves & Co. the corner store at 119 Lexington Avenue to Shukei Arikian; for the estate of Jonathan Petrie the house at 107 East Thirtieth Street to Mrs. K. Burrell, and for the same estate the house at 109 East Thirtieth Street to Miss Kilroy.

The Duross Company has leased for Philip Rhinelander the store at 48 and 50 West Twenty-first Street to Hyman Cohen & Son, also the store at 80 Horatio Street to A. Baronian.

John J. Kavanagh leased the four-story dwelling at 1,069 Madison Avenue to Alfred Goebel for a term of years; stores at 937 Madison Avenue to Levitter Bros, 980 Madison Avenue to Garabed Vartebedian, and at 799 Park Avenue to Jacob Schneider.

Ames & Co. have leased for Mme. Genet the store at 9 East Thirty-second Street to Lipshitz & Engle.

Dwellings Leased.

The Houghton Company has leased to Rose West the four-story dwelling at 118 West Sixty-ninth Street for James A. Renwick.

John F. Scott has rented for Thomas J. Shanley his country place, known as Orchard Hall, at Lawrence, L. I., to Jonathan T. Lanman.

RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED

To Borough President Marks by Committee of Harlem Board.

A committee composed of Harlem business men and members of the Harlem Board of Trade waited upon Borough President Marks in his office yesterday and presented him with a handsomely engrossed set of resolutions, commending him in the highest terms for the work done by him in the establishment of public markets throughout the borough for the benefit of the poor of the city.

The resolutions read as follows:

"At a meeting of the Harlem Board of Trade, held at 11 East 125th Street, Manhattan, New York City, on the 20th day of February, 1915, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

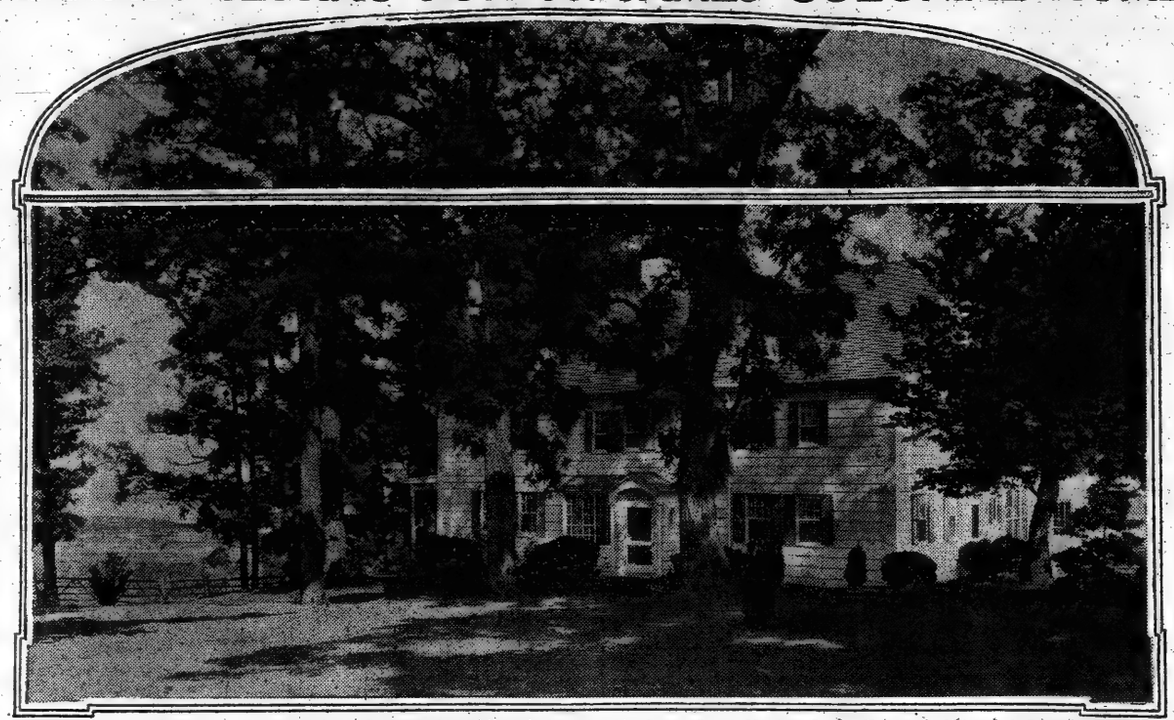
"Whereas, The Hon. Marcus M. Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan, has by his creation of the public markets tended to curtail the extortionate charges of the various combinations of dealers of food stuffs and given to the wage earners a larger return for their earnings, thereby to a great degree tending to appreciably reduce the high cost of living.

"And, whereas, It is deemed advisable that his great service to the general public in this regard should be recognized by some tangible memento to be preserved by the Hon. Marcus M. Marks.

"Therefore, Be it resolved, that the thanks of the general public be tendered through the Harlem Board of Trade to the Hon. Marcus M. Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan, for his great service to the community in bringing about the establishment of the public markets as a permanent institution in New York City.

"Be it further resolved, as a further recognition of his services to the public at large, that the Hon. Marcus M. Marks be and he is hereby elected an honorary member of the Harlem Board of Trade, and a copy of these resolutions be spread in full on the minutes, and a copy suitably engrossed be presented to the Hon. Marcus M. Marks."

ARTISTIC SETTING FOR ST. JAMES COLONIAL HOME



Residence of A. M. Brown, Enlarged from Century-Old Building, Overlooking Stony Creek Harbor, L. I. Peabody, Wilson & Brown, Architects.

THE St. James section of Long Island where the late Mayor Gaynor had his country home has witnessed considerable activity in the development of fine estates during the past two or three years. One of the oldest and locally most historic houses in the vicinity was enlarged and remodeled in perfect comformity to its original Colonial style about a year ago for the architect, A. M. Brown. The dwelling occupies a choice site overlooking Stony Brook harbor. The venerable trees in front of the house aid materially to its picturesqueness while attesting at the same time to the age of the homestead.

The original building is said to date back about two hundred years. A large part was in excellent condition and in the restoration all of the fireplaces and the delicately carved mantels were retained, and the immense wooden timbers, as tough and strong as steel, were left where the original builders had placed them. The restoration and additions to the house were done by the architects, Peabody, Wilson & Brown. There are about forty acres in the estate.

St. James is a few miles east of Huntington and among the largest estates there is that of Congressman Lathrop Brown, who made one of the most spectacular campaigns during the late election. Mr. Brown has a magnificent private racing track and his stables, where a number of horses are kept, are not exceeded in equipment by any in the country.

Plans have been drawn recently by Peabody, Wilson & Brown for a long low house for the young Congressman's future residence. A model of it was shown at the recent exhibition of the Architectural League and, with the model of a house to be erected at Great Neck from plans by Charles I. Berg, attracted considerable attention. Work on the new Lathrop Brown house will probably begin this season.

In the same locality the same architects finished last season a large home of the old-fashioned type for G. W. Bacon on a large estate near the water.

In the Huntington district, a few miles west of St. James, several new houses are being planned for early construction near the bay, and the new country club, which will use the former hotel connected with the Casino, will be opened for sporting and social activities early in the Spring.

Nearer New York, on the north shore, continued activity is noticeable at nearly all of the popular residential communities. The purchase last week by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of a large estate at Great Neck, overlooking Little Neck Bay, has imparted an additional element of interest into that growing district. An old house is on the property which will be used by Mrs. Belmont, but in the near future she expects to erect a new residence on a knoll commanding an extensive view over the bay and the Sound. The property was bought from James O'Rourke and has a frontage of 300 feet on Little Neck Bay and 600 feet on King's Point Road. It was formerly part of the old Childs estate, and is one of the best-situated parcels in the locality.

Charles I. Berg has drawn plans for a large house for Mrs. H. H. Sevier at Great Neck and several other elaborate homes are being planned for early construction.

NEW TAX BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF REAL ESTATE

Each year the need for securing additional revenue for city and State brings up a discussion of additional sources of revenue. This year the discussion has been even greater than usual, owing to the abnormal increase in expenses on account of the State Canal and the city subways, coupled with a sub-normal increase in realty values.

It is the view of not a few students of public finance that a direct tax is far from the bugaboo which it has come to be regarded in this State, and that such a tax coming annually, and being felt by each taxpayer, acts as a healthy check on expenditures and awakens an interest in the State's affairs, which is a distinct advantage.

This proposition applies with equal force to the city and to the State. The situation in the city has been especially acute on account of the burdens under which real estate has been laboring, and on account of the shiftings of population due to the extension and improvement of our transit system, which is in large part responsible for these increased burdens.

Multitudinous suggestions of ways and means for raising additional revenue have been suggested. The entire list of possible "sources" has been sedulously examined anew by the various associations and committees and by innumerable "experts" who are always at hand with a plan which will work wonders in the way of producing revenues without adding to anybody's tax bill. The Mayor's Committee on Taxation has been deluged with these various plans and suggestions and the Mayor himself has asked for the co-operation of the public in the matter. The inference must otherwise be taken that this committee is unable to agree upon a report and that its so-called report is merely a series of suggestions which the committee as a whole is not willing to approve.

From what has been gleaned as to the suggestions, some sort of a limited and perhaps speculative increment tax on real estate is proposed and this proposal indicates a resort to certain features of a nature wholly new to America. The occupation or habitation tax and the salary tax, the latter seemingly designed to apply to citizens of neighboring States, who escaped the habitation tax, are new to us, and questions will immediately arise as to their practicability, not to say constitutionality.

Furthermore, it seems that the application of these taxes is designed to be limited to the city alone, which at once suggests a wide departure from previous settled policies of the State-wide application of all tax laws.

There is such doubt as to the final agreement of the members of this committee upon any plan, and such further doubt of the approval by the Board of Estimate of such plans as they might agree upon with the added difficulty of legislative and judicial approval, that little of immediate and practical solution of this pressing question is likely from this source.

Meanwhile, other committees in different sections of the State have been busy, especially Buffalo, where a commission form of government is soon to go into effect, and in Utica, where the Chamber of Commerce has an active committee on taxation.

The Real Estate Association of the State of New York, which has been quietly gathering information and data of a practical nature, has succeeded in bringing about some sort of concerted action in this matter, and has received assurances of warm support from all sections of the State, and from bankers, lawyers, mercantile and commercial interests, as well as from those directly interested in real estate.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., President of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York, has foreseen that any measure prepared and advocated by one class or one business interest would not receive proper support. While it is admitted by all, including the Mayor and other members of the city administration, the Governor and the leaders of the Legislature, that real estate is today overburdened, relief must come through measures prepared and advocated by the leaders in thought and action of the community as a whole.

In line with the above, President Morgenthau has called together men of this class, and has purposely kept the representation of real estate interests on this committee in a small minority. Edward R. Finch, an attorney, who is thoroughly versed in the subject of taxation, having served as counsel to the late Edgar J. Levey, when the latter was Chairman of the Committee on Additional Sources of Revenue, has been chosen Chairman on the Committee of Attorneys, which is now preparing a bill to cover the situation, which will be presented very shortly to the Legislature.

The bill frankly grapples with the problem of personal property taxation, a "source" which has been heretofore little developed in this State, and a source of direct taxation.

Discussing the proposed bill yesterday Mr. Morgenthau said:

"The position is taken that there is almost universal sentiment among fair-minded persons that this class of property owes a tax-paying duty to the community equally with real estate. No fine-spun theory is permitted to becloud this plain, obvious fact.

"The effort has been made to find a way to place a tax upon the persons who have a tax-paying ability, arising from their ownership of property, whether tangible or intangible.

"Here in New York, as in other States, where the old general property tax at full local rate has been imposed upon securities and personalty, the result has caused universal evasion. Because the efforts which have been made in other States to strengthen the administration of this unjust law with a view to compelling disclosures has universally failed, the recourse to the classification of personal property and the subjection of it to taxation at a lower rate than is imposed upon real estate, has been neglected.

"This plan, which is now proposed, contains nothing revolutionary or even novel. It has been introduced in one form or another in nearly all of the Eastern States where there are large holdings of personal property. Maryland, for instance, passed such an act in January, 1896. The law went into effect the following year. The rate, including both State and local taxes, amounted to .57% against a rate in Baltimore, which had previously prevailed, of about $2. The assessment at the new rate increased on this class of securities alone from $6,000,000 to $58,703,795.

"So that while the rate was reduced one-quarter, the amount of taxes realized was increased threefold. This amount has steadily increased until for the year 1915 the total assessment is $208,431,712. Compared with the assessment of $6,000,000 in 1896 the increase is over 3,300 per cent. As Allan C. Girdwood, Secretary of the Maryland Tax Commission says, 'The result demonstrates conclusively that this class of property can be taxed.' Similar results have been obtained in other States, such as Minnesota.

"The proposed bill will follow very closely the precedents established by Pennsylvania and Maryland. All intangible personal property which is income producing will be placed in one class, and assessed by State authorities at a rate which will probably be established at between 2½ and 4 mills.

"The proceeds from this tax will probably be divided, 70 per cent. going to the locality, and 30 per cent. to the State. Experts have figured that the holdings of this class of personal property, which should be assessable with an efficient administration of the law at $4,000,000,000 in New York City alone.

"A 4-mill tax should therefore yield $16,000,000, which would be a very substantial new source of revenue. If the experience of other States is duplicated here in New York, this income will increase by leaps and bounds.

"As to other forms of intangible personal property, and as to tangible personal property of all kinds, it is also intended by this proposed bill to establish a new classification, and a rate of not more than 4 mills. At the same time it is proposed to remove the present provision of the tax law allowing exemption for debt, under which provision practically all of the personal property in this State now escapes taxation.

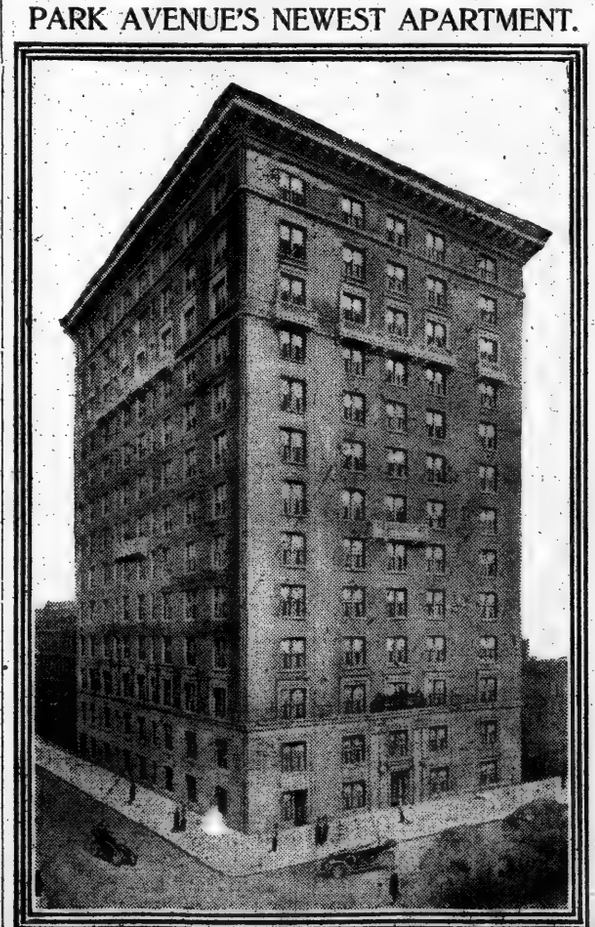
"It is estimated that by removing this provision the jump in assessments on intangible personal property above referred to will be duplicated and that another source of revenue other than real estate will be provided. In order to provide for the small householder and for the farmer who requires a certain amount of personal property to carry on his occupation, and in order to make it less difficult to administer this proposed law, the present exemption of $1,000 for personal effects, &c., will doubtless be increased to at least $2,500. The tax at 4 mills on $2,500 is only $10, so that no great loss will result.

"Some of the ablest lawyers of the city and State are assisting in the preparation of the proposed measure, and suggestions will be welcomed by Edward R. Finch, Chairman of the committee.

"The Mayor's Committee on Taxation has been requested to lend its support to this bill, and in order that it may receive all possible information on the subject it has called a hearing to be held next Friday afternoon, March 12, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Mayor's Tax Commission in the Municipal Building.

"Professor Charles J. Bullock of Harvard, who recently said that the experience of Pennsylvania and Maryland should lead to a revision of the opinion that it is impossible to collect any sort of a tax on intangible wealth, has promised to attend, as have also Allan C. Girdwood of Maryland and Alfred E. Holcomb of the National Tax Association."

PARK AVENUE'S NEWEST APARTMENT.



Twelve-Story Structure, Just Completed by Bing & Bing, on Southeast Corner of Eighty-fourth Street, Containing Suites of Three to Eleven Rooms and Three Baths.

MID-BROADWAY CHANGES.

Passing of Wallack's and Bijou Shows Readjustment.

A decided renewal of business and building activity is opening for the old Broadway amusement centre, which has been in a condition of gradual readjustment to the new conditions for several years. As the section north of Thirty-fourth Street to Times Square, which, after a long period of inaction, has lately begun to show evidences of high class improvement, so the old theatre centre between Thirty-fourth and Twenty-third Streets is giving clear indications of a new era of commercial prosperity.

A few days ago wreckers began tearing down the once popular Bijou Theatre where Dixey made himself famous to a former generation of playgoers, and last week came the news that the more famous Wallack's, directly opposite the Bijou, is about to give way for a tall business structure. Only a portion of the ancient house, however, will be torn down at present, being the section on Thirtieth Street, which includes the stage of the theatre. This portion, seventy feet front by ninety feet deep, has been sold by the operators, Bing & Bing, to Moses Crystal, and early in May the new operation will begin.

Miss Mary Fitzgerald owns the greater part of the property covered by Wallack's, and in the recent deal whereby Bing & Bing acquired the existing leasehold held by the Moss estate they also purchased the fee. Charles Burnham has a lease on the Broadway section of the theatre for about four years.

The building planned for the Thirtieth Street section will be twelve stories in height. On the Bijou plot, on the west side, running through in a diagonal line to Sixth Avenue, a sixteen-story building has been planned by the Hopper Construction Company.

A few blocks below the old Hoffman House and Albemarle Hotel, northwest corner of Twenty-fourth Street, will soon be torn down for the big commercial building to be erected by Louis Horowitz.

The passing of these two hostelries, the last of the popular houses in the Madison Square district, will remove practically the last reminders of the great hotel and amusement area which, for so many years, had its centre at Madison Square. The disappearance of the Bijou and Wallack's theatres adds additional force to the radical changes of recent years. The old Fifth Avenue Theatre, on Twenty-eighth Street, much altered in character from its halcyon days, and Daly's are the only survivors of the years when the blocks below Thirty-fourth Street were alive with retail stores and activity.

The success of the two buildings covering the sites of the Victoria Hotel and the Café Martin has contributed not a little to the confidence that additional buildings will prove successful. The change is a good one, for these blocks have long needed the touch of business and realty optimism, and after the trying years of readjustment and reduced rentals the worst seems to be over and better things may be counted upon for the property owners.

REAL PROPERTY LAW BILL.

Amendments to be Given a Hearing on Tuesday Next.

The Assembly Committee on Judiciary will hold a hearing on Tuesday next in the Assembly Chamber, Albany, on the Ahern bill, (Assembly Int. No. 618,) "amending the real property law in relation to registering of titles to real property." The companion bill in the Senate is Boylan Int. No. 339.

This is the bill introduced at the request of the Real Estate Board of New York, after a thorough investigation of the Torrens system of title registration in this and other States, and abroad by a committee of which Professor Alfred G. Reeves is Chairman. The Boylan-Ahern bill is designed to so amend the existing Torrens act as to make it cheaply workable and to simplify the registration of titles.

The Real Estate Board will be represented by its committee, which includes the following: Professor Alfred G. Reeves, Chairman; Henry R. Chittick, Walter Lindner, Cyril H. Burdett, George W. Olvany, Charles H. Ayres, Edward A. Alexander, David A. Clarkson, Irving Ruland, Harry Percy David, A. N. Gitterman, and Laurence M. D. McGuire.

There will be heard at the same time the advocates of the Bennett-Bourke bill, which also provides amendments to the existing act, but which the board's committee believes will not secure the desired object. This bill is Senate Int. No. 555 and Assembly Int. No. 784.

The Real Estate Board is urging its members and lawyers and property owners, who have not already done so, to write their Senators and Assemblymen in support of the Boylan-Ahern bill.

New West Side Apartment.

George Backer is completing a new apartment structure at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street. There is but one apartment upon a floor, twelve in all, and each covers an area larger than two city lots and everyone of the twelve apartments is divided into twelve rooms and four bathrooms. Mark Rafalsky & Co. have been appointed agents for rental and management.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A CLEAR TITLE

Recent Interpretation of the Torrens Law Declared to be Misleading.

NATURE OF A LAND TITLE

Two Classes of Land Titles in America—Supreme Court Decisions in Other States.

By Matthew J. Wheelehan, Official Examiner under Torrens Law.

The assertion of the courts of New York in the recent Torrens Land Title Registration cases, namely, that the Torrens act is intended to register "good" titles and not to cure "bad" titles, is pure legalistic quibbling.

This interpretation means that the title must be settled as "good" in advance of an application to register it. But it is only dogmatizing to call a title "good" or "bad"—without a full consideration of the evidence upon which it is based, and the nature of the claims and rights respecting its ownership.

The absurdity of this interpretation of the Torrens law becomes manifest by comparison with the interpretations of other States wherein the Torrens law is in force. The Supreme Court of Minnesota said the very object of the Torrens law is to establish and determine whether the applicant has a title; that the title need not be settled in advance. The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts said the object of the Torrens law is to give certainty to the title; to establish the known ownership, and to get rid of the unknown claims.

The United States Supreme Court has adopted the same views as the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court in the interpretation of the Torrens law. In order to understand the tenure of land ownership in America, we will briefly consider the nature of a land title.

There are two kinds of titles in America, (1) recorded titles, and (2) possessory titles. The recorded titles are founded upon grants from the Government, the original proprietor, to individuals. When the title can be traced through the recorded deeds in the public registries of deeds from the Government, through the various intermediate owners, up to the last owner, and there is no break in the chain of title deeds, nor irregularity in the proceedings upon which the title may depend, then the "record title" is said to be perfect.

When, however, the record title is broken and fragmentary, then the title may depend on "adverse possession," that is, a possession which consists in the occupation and use of land generally for a period of twenty years, under a claim of right to the land occupied.

But these two general rules afford no certainty to the landowner that he has a good title. If a man wants to test the validity of his title, he has to go through elaborate legal processes, hedged in with all the formalism of the old feudal land laws of England. He may select "ejectment," "partition," "dower," "determination of claim," "specific performance," "foreclosure," and other special statutory proceedings. But his title is not finally made good through any of these proceedings.

Other proceedings may be brought against him by persons claiming his land. Nothing is final and conclusive respecting a land title. All legal procedure, relating to land attempts to deal only with the "personal" status of the respective claimants engaged in the controversy. In the absence of persons not parties to the controversy the judgment or decree is not binding and thus our legal procedure leaves open to controversy the actual and possible rights of other claimants for a future controversy.

The only proceeding determining all questions respecting a land title, and operating directly upon the land as distinguished from personal claims to the land, is the proceeding for registration of the title which fixes and determines the title to the land.

It thus appears that no title is "good" or "bad" until its status is judicially determined. If it is questioned or claimed to be defective, the very thing the Torrens act is designed to do is to determine whether in fact the title is so defective that it is unregisterable.

The great debatable question under the New York Torrens act is the "nature of a title free from reasonable doubt." The fallacy of the Court of Appeals in dogmatizing about good and bad titles has been so misleading that in a recent case the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the first department erroneously conceived the nature of title registration (which as above explained is a proceeding respecting all questions pertaining to title), and attempted to apply the rule of reasonable doubt as analogous to the principles applicable to the enforcement of a land contract, where the landowner contracts for a good and marketable title.

But this rule is inapplicable to the determination of titles under the Torrens act. A title may be doubtful and unmarketable in an action to enforce a land contract; yet it may be a perfectly good and valid title. This legal paradox arises out of the nature of the litigation. The action of specific performance or rescission for breach of land contract, where title fails, nearly always depends upon the proposition that the parties in whom there is an outstanding claim of title are not in court and the court cannot render a binding and conclusive judgment against them in their absence.

Therefore the title may be pronounced doubtful and unmarketable for the purpose of the action. The same principle prevails in this form of action as in all other actions relating to land. It is a personal action respecting the rights of the parties and not an action relating to the whole title.

The Torrens act has appropriate legal machinery to determine all questions relating to title. Clouds on title may be removed and in contested cases an issue of fact may be tried by a jury.

If the courts of New York continue to ignore the clear legal sailing directions contained in the decisions of other States, but leave to every Judge the question of what is a title free from reasonable doubt, the courts will certainly wreck this beneficent reform in land transfer upon the shoals of "good" and "bad" titles.

REAL ESTATE NEWS AND TRANSFERS

TOO MUCH REALTY EXEMPT FROM TAXES

Should Charitable Societies Contribute Something to City Revenue?

BILL BEFORE LEGISLATURE

Non-Taxable Church and Institutional Holdings Aggregate $381,230,578.

The agitation which has been caused, chiefly in the circles of religious and charitable associations, by the introduction of a bill in the Legislature by Assemblyman Sullivan to tax the property of such organizations in excess of an assessment exemption of $100,000, has had the effect of calling sharp attention to the immense amount of property that is so withheld from taxation in the City of New York. Representatives of the large organizations which, under the Sullivan plan, would be liable for a certain amount of taxation have in some cases protested strongly against any change of policy. On the other hand, many realty men, while recognizing the delicate problems requiring careful adjustment in any plan advocating new conditions, believe that certain of the semi-philanthropic organizations should pay a reasonable amount of taxes.

The prevailing opinion at the present time is that there is no possibility of the Sullivan bill getting through the Assembly. The general consensus of opinion from one side of the case was well expressed by Allan Robinson yesterday, who said:

"I can see no just reason for the exemption of so much institutional property from taxation, but I feel that public opinion is not yet ready to insist upon any change."

Reginald Pelham Bolton, who has been affiliated with church organizations for years, takes the stand, nevertheless, that the churches and charitable institutions ought to pay a proportionate sum to the city. It might be done, he says, by withholding the collecting of taxes until the valuable property of the institution is sold, when a proportionate amount might be deducted for the city's benefit. Many societies, he pointed out, have, by virtue of exceptional situation, been able to sell their holdings for a large price and with the proceeds of this actually unearned increment have, in some instances, transferred their plant outside of the city limits.

William B. Ellison, in a recent summary of the city's financial status, shows that the exempt profits of religious and kindred associations in 1914 aggregated $381,230,578, divided as follows:

Churches, synagogues, monasteries, convents, mission and parish houses, including parochial schools, theological seminaries, and cemeteries located on church lots	$188,921,725
Asylums and homes	33,195,705
Hospitals, infirmaries and dispensaries	34,947,930
Christian, social, moral, and mental, benevolent association and aid societies, nurseries, settlement, and lodging houses and Salvation Army properties	36,053,160
Colleges, schools, academies, and training schools	45,604,550
Cemeteries	28,099,270
Libraries, other than city	3,833,000
Parsonages	1,139,200
Agricultural societies	15,500
Pensioners	592,346
Clergy	346,150
Rapid Transit subway	8,482,042
Total	$381,230,578

The total value of exempt property in the five boroughs of New York is $1,423,034,470, which is inclusive of the entire system, and of this Central Park figures at a valuation of $380,000,000.

"Many people think," said Mr. Ellison, "that the exemption of property has been carried altogether too far.

"In connection with this matter, it should be borne in mind that the city is the owner of many tracts of land now substantially unused, and which could be sold and become in the hands of private owners revenue producing. I do not refer to parks or public places used generally for public purposes, but to abandoned school sites and other properties acquired by the city for specific purposes, but subsequently unused. I am informed that there are sixty or more of such parcels that could be readily sold and become tax producing."

BRONX BUILDING ACTIVE.

First Two Months Shows Big Increase Over Last Year's Period.

In speaking of the realty possibilities of the Bronx, Robert E. Simon, President of the Henry Morgenthau Company, said yesterday:

"A population of 88,908 in 1880 has increased to over 700,000, making the Bronx one of the largest communities in the country. Its real estate, land, and buildings are assessed at over $640,000,000. In one year over $40,000,000 has been spent on construction."

The estimated cost of new buildings for which plans were filed during the first two months of the year aggregates over $4,600,000, an increase of more than $2,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1914.

Of this amount $3,603,000 represents apartment construction. This means that over 8,000 persons can be accommodated in these new buildings. A movement has recently been inaugurated in the borough for the erection of additional schools, and in this respect attention is directed to the assurance of increased population in the Williamsbridge and Wakefield sections as soon as the White Plains Avenue extension is completed.

THE CITY'S FINANCES

Discussed by Chamberlain Bruere at Harlem Board of Commerce

"This city is the most expensively governed municipality in the world," said City Chamberlain Bruere, discussing the city's finances at a meeting of the Harlem Board of Commerce last week.

"We must get the power from the State of New York to run this City Government ourselves. Home rule is what New York city needs," continued the Chamberlain. "This city should not be burdened with 70 per cent. of the cost of the government of New York State.

"The five counties of Greater New York should be consolidated into one county; one is enough—it would do the work better and we could save one million dollars in expenses.

"Educate the municipal employes, abolish the taint of politics, install business methods and gain the cooperation of the citizens and the problem of the government of the city will be practically solved.

"The budget has increased seven million dollars since last year and the tax rate has jumped from 1.78 to 1.87. The city received last year about $150,000,000 from direct taxes and $45,000,000 from miscellaneous revenue, fees, fines, &c.

"The fixed tax rate settles the amount each property owner contributes to the government—the budget settles the amount the city is to spend. The budget received last July showed for the first time a reduction in the aggregate—a decrease of 2 per cent. in the cost of the Mayor's departments and the Borough Presidents' departments.

"If we are to keep the budget down—and not increase taxes—we must cut down the cost of administration. Governor Whitman recently announced the probability of a direct tax of $18,000,000 on the State of New York—$13,000,000 of which lands on the city of New York. The first duty of the citizens is to say to Albany, 'We will not stand for an added tax of $13,000,000.'

"The whole Government has been wrapped up in red tape—it is remarkable that anything has been done. Among other things we need is a centralized purchasing bureau, the consolidation of relative departments, and the centralizing of similar forces of many departments, engineering and the like.

"I believe you can cut a million off the budget of the Board of Education and President Churchill agrees with me. It's hard work to cut down the laborers' payroll—hard on them and hard for me. It was a crime to ever put some of them on the payroll—for they must now be removed.

"We must get the City Government out of politics—make a career not a sinecure. You don't have to have politics in the government of a city—it's a plain business proposition. We need experts and we have to educate them from our own present forces. Competent business men could not work for a city salary.

"New York City is ahead of most city governments, but in the last ten years has fallen behind because of a lack of local control. It must have control over its own expenditures and services.

"We're not blaming those who went before—we have the responsibility and are taking steps to cut down the expenses. We are trying to erect a standard of costs—to put administration and organization into the Government of the City or New York."

BUILDING HEIGHT BILL

To be Given a Hearing at Albany Next Week.

Pending a hearing next Wednesday on the bill taking from the Board of Estimate its power to limit the height of New York's skyscrapers, representatives of important realty interests, through Michael J. Horan, have filled with the Cities Committee of the Legislature the following statement:

"The passage of a height-limiting law will result in reducing values fixed on ability to multiply floor or rentable space.

"This reduction made in one district will have to be compensated for in another, so that either the rate of taxation will have to be increased, values in outlying districts made higher to meet the deficiency, or both these plans must be resorted to.

"Land in New York is valued at $8,460,815,992 for purposes of taxation. The district south of City Hall pays a large proportion of this. Land in this district will suffer most under this measure. It has been asserted, and I believe it can be proved, that nearly all land in New York, certainly in Manhattan, now is overassessed. In many localities this overassessment amounts to at least 20 per cent.

"Increasing the tax rate also is in the nature of confiscation.

"Bonds and corporate stock issued by the city are secured by land values. If these values are decreased, is not the city threatening the integrity of its securities? I believe this can be proved.

"Can New York City afford to impair her own securities? Can we invite the flood of foreclosures that any unprejudiced man must admit will follow an arbitrary reduction of land values?

"If buildings more than twice the width of a street are henceforth illegal because they are unsanitary, dangerous, unhealthful, then present buildings are equally undesirable, and I believe that if the Board of Estimate is given power to pass this ordinance structures that exceed the proposed height limit may be attacked, and if the law is constitutional they may be made to conform to it, even as to height."

New York Theatres.

The borough of Manhattan has 128 theatres, Brooklyn 68, Queens 18, the Bronx 12, and Richmond 3.

BILLS AFFECTING REALTY.

Advisory Council Co-operating with City Club in Legislation.

The various bills before the Legislature at Albany affecting property and other financial conditions in New York City are keeping the realty organizations very active. The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, through its Law Committee, of which Walter Lindner is Chairman, has announced its approval of combining with the City Club toward securing the passage of the bills abolishing the Coroner's office, eliminating the fee system in the Sheriff's office, and changing the conditions under which the city may contract for the final disposition of its garbage and refuse.

The Council has already indorsed the bills presented by the City Club to abolish the three-Commissioner system of condemning private property for public purposes by placing the power of condemnation within the supervision of the Judges of the several courts, and to amend the City Charter so as to allow excess condemnation proceedings. The Council also approves of the bill of the Citizen' Union to amend the Greater New York Charter in relation to the power of the Board of Aldermen to fix salaries of city officers and employees, also of the bill to amend the tax law in relation to corporation tax and transfer tax. This bill makes each tax and the penalty thereon subject to prior incumbrances.

SELL ALBANY APARTMENT.

Broadway Block Front at Fifty-first Street at Auction This Week.

The Albany apartment building, occupying the block front on the west side of Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, will be sold as the result of a foreclosure action on Tuesday in the Vesey Street Salesroom by Joseph P. Day. During the past year this building has been remodeled. There are seven stores on Broadway. The size of the plot is 201 by 108. On Wednesday Mr. Day will sell the Yorktown Court, a six-story apartment on the northeast corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 162d Street, and also the three six-story apartments at 249, 251, and 255 West 111th Street

Country Rentals.

Herman Frankfort has leased to Harry Leopold the cottage and garage belonging to Miss Sadie Davis on the northeast corner of Central Avenue and Oak Street, Woodmere, and also for Louis Eising to Henry Lorsch a cottage at Lawrence, L. I.

The Lewis H. May Company has leased at Belle Harbor for Miss M. Baum a cottage to Joseph R. Oppenheimer, and for A. E. George a cottage to Ernst Wagner.

Allen & Feldstein have leased the Overlook cottage at Lake Placid, N. Y., to S. Kraus.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, March 8,
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Minetta St, 4, w s, 131.1 ft n of Bleecker St, 22.1x75x22.1x75, two-story tenement; Rudolph Wallach Co. against M. & G. Palliser et al.; August Weymann, attorney; A. M. Levy, referee; due, $1,178.75; taxes, &c., $823.

Tuesday, March 9.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 1,651 to 1,865, w s, whole front between 51st and 52d Sts, 201x108.2x200.10x108.11, five-story brick hotel; Louis Leavitt et al. against Waldemar Seton et al.; Lindsay, K. & P., attorneys; H. C. Wilcox, referee; due, $110,527.12; taxes, &c., $1,900; subject to ground rent of $41,000.

127th St, 5 and 7 West, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 40x99.11, three-story dwelling, one-story rear building; S. H. Atkinson et al. against National Nassau Bank et al.; L. A. Ackley, attorney; J. F. Couch, referee; due, $17,-605.55; taxes, &c., $406.60.

By Henry Brady.

168th St, 24 West, s s, 455 ft w of 5th Av, 25x106.8, four-story dwelling; K. B. Belloni against Mary Casey, Reeves & T., attorneys; J. J. Dwyer, referee; due, $26,734.68; taxes, &c., $2,117.85.

Eldridge St, 113, w s, 87.6 ft s of Broome St, 25x118.10, five-story front and rear tenements; J. H. Simpson against Morris Lipschitz et al.; Joseph Michel, attorney; L. A. Cuvillier, referee; due, $8,361.28; taxes, &c., $70; subject to a first mortgage of $32,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

82d St, 533 East, n s, 125.4 ft w of East End Av, 36x102.2, five-story tenement; C. F. Klippert et al. against Hannah Solomon et al.; Ahmed & A., attorneys; D. A. Speilissy, referee; due, $21,177.36; taxes, &c., $1,198.65.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

112th St, 250 and 252 West, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11, six-story tenement; Esther Schlit et al. against S. Abrams et al.; Myron Sulzberger, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $10,648.11; taxes, &c., $2,000; subject to first mortgage of $58,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Charles A. Berrian.

214th St, 738 East, s s, 360 ft e of White Plains Road, 25x100; R. C. Schlegel against Pierce Serrill et al.; M. B. McHugh, attorney; F. S. McAvoy, referee; due, $1,201.80; taxes, &c., $825.

Wednesday, March 10.
14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

162d St, 615 West, n e corner of Fort Washington Av, 184.10x187.10x98.11, six-story apartment house; New York Life Insurance Co. against New York Real Estate Security Co. et al.; H. M. Bellinger, attorney; G. J. Gillespie, referee; due, $211,286.22; taxes, &c., $468.

St. Nicholas Av, 848 and 850, e s, 50.6 ft s of 128th St, 50.8x101.4x49.11x93.11, two five-story flats and stores; Isidore Wengrat against J. E. Fye et al.; Isidore Neustaedter, attorney; Charles Kaufmann, referee; due, $33,195.35; taxes, &c., $653.15.

111th St, 249 West, n s, 164 ft e of 8th Av, 36x100.11, six-story flat; Simon Pretzfeld et al against S. R. Greenblatt et al; Heymann & H., attorneys; Myron Sulzberger, referee; due, $39,423.29; taxes, &c., $558.

111th St, 251, n s, 128 ft e of 8th Av, 36x100.11, six-story flat; S. H. Bolfe et al against S. R. Greenblatt et al; Heymann & H., attorneys; E. H. Kelly, referee; due, $39,433.01.

111th St, 255, n s, 56 ft e of 8th Av, 36x100.11, six-story flat; Emma Pretzfeld et al against S R Greenblatt et al; Heymann & H., attorneys; Cletus Keating, referee; due, $35,413.11.

116th St, 64 East, s s, 190 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.1, five-story tenement and stores; E. M. Murphy against J. E. Grupe et al; E. C. McPharlan, attorney; E. S. Finch, referee; due, $21,761.47; taxes, &c., $1,228.61.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Webster Av, 1,472, e s, 48.9 ft s of 171st St, 18.9x98.7—x94.8, four-story tenement; W. H. Schumacher against Ella Weiss et al; John Kadel, attorney; Harold Straus, referee; due, $2,507.78; taxes, &c., $478.

By Henry Brady.

Bronx Terrace, e s, 168.2 ft s of 226th St, 50x105; B. A. Adams Burnett against North Bronx Realty Co. et al; Clocke, E. & R., attorneys; J. F. Hennessey, referee; due, $2,387.54; taxes, &c, $946.11.

Thursday, March 11.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

27th St, 151 to 159 West, n s, 106.2 ft e of 7th Av, 99.1x99.9x97.3x98.9, twelve-story loft and store building; Morris W. Levine against 28th St & 7th Av Realty Co. et al.; Morris & Samuel Meyers, attorneys; W. W. Foster, referee; due, $53,043.43; taxes, &c., $94.78; subject to mortgage, $500,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

173d St, 532 West, n w corner of Audubon Av, 100x100, six-story apartment house; Pearose Realty Co. against Fletcher Court Co. et al.; Gates Hamburger, attorney; J. C. Levi referee; due, $6,983.03; taxes, &c., $5,327.75; subject to mortgage, $150,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

118th St, 130 West, s s, 236 ft w of Lenox Av, 22x100.11, three-story dwelling; D. J. Metzger et al. against Harry Schreier et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Carl Ehlermann, Jr., referee; due, $16,181.58; taxes, &c., $3,425.91.

136th St, 118 West, s s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11, three-story dwelling; Lincoln Trust Co. against J. H. Weigand et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; H. E. Deming, referee; due, $10,991.58; taxes, &c., $537.05.

Mercer St, 255, w s, 125 ft s of 3d St, 25x100, six-story loft building; N. Y. Savings Bank against C. M. Busch et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; W. F. Clare, referee; due, $41,-511.44; taxes, &c., $572.10.

By J. H. Mayers.

Lexington Av, 2,011, e s, 25.9 ft n of 122d St, 14.8x60, 4-story tenement; Corn Exchange Bank against Nathan Breeken et al.; Albert Falck, attorney; Marcel Levy, referee; due, $1,674.67; taxes, &c., $136; subject to first mortgage of $8,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By James L. Wells Company.

Maclay Av, 410, e s, 96.11 ft n of Zerega Av, 18.7x99; R. D. de la Cortina against M. J. Hogan et al.; Williamson & B., attorneys; C. E. Moore, referee; due, $1,961.95; taxes, &c, $497.89.

Maclay Av, 2,412, e s, 115.6 ft n of Zerega Av, 18.3x92; Smith Williamson against D. J. Daily et al.; Williamson & B., attorneys; C. E. Moore, referee; due, $1,953.33; taxes, &c, $477.48.

By Charles J. Dunn.

Unionport Road, 1,731, w s, 196.8 ft n of Van Nest Av, 25.1x187.6x25x180.10; C. M. McBride, guardian, against Charles Riegelstein et al.; Franz Nelson, attorney; R. N. Southfront, referee; due, $6,568.21; taxes, &c., $456.16.

Friday, March 12.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

Mount Morris Park West, 26 to 38, s w corner of 124th St, 100.11x100, 6-story apartment house; German Savings Bank against N. Y. Real Estate Security Co. et al.; Mayer Auerbach against R. F. Wagner, referee; due, $148,177.23; taxes, &c, $6,000.

Greenwich St, 611-615, s e corner of Leroy St, (120-128,) 104x108.4x100x100, four 6 and one 4 story tenements and stores and 2-story stable; D. C. Moran et al. against J. M. Williams et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; J. A. Lynch, referee; due, $24,900.53; taxes, &c, $1,416.98.

151st St, 125 West, n s, 374 ft w of Lenox Av, 17x98.11, three-story dwelling; Corn Exchange Bank against Bernhard Moral et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; S. C. Herriman, referee; due, $9,581.53; taxes, &c, $179.10.

By Samuel Marx.

89th St, 551 and 553 West, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 50x100.2, vacant; also 71st St, 324 West, s s, 241.6 ft w of West End Av, 17x100.5, three-story dwelling; J. E. Clark against David Shannon Co. et al.; H. C. Rickaby, attorney; Myron Sulzberger, referee; due, $15,876.68; taxes, &c, $525; subject to prior mortgage of $10,000.

Broome St, 318, n s, 62.4 ft e of Chrystie St, 32.7x100, four-story loft and store building; A. E. Valentine against Rose Sonnenberg et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; William Allen, referee; due, $18,022.76; taxes, &c, $1,769.23.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

168th St, 93 West, n s, 116.6 ft w of Lind Av, 25x84x irregular, 74.1x n w 17.1x w 20 x s 83.11x e 35 to beginning, two-story dwelling; Corporate Mortgage Co. against August Nelson et al; H. D. Patton, attorney; J. T. Martin, referee; due, $1,597.32; taxes, &c, $250, subject to first mortgage of $5,000.

By Henry Brady.

Netherland Av, e s, 481.4 ft s of 261st St, 103x105.2, vacant; R. H. Popper et al. against James Devaney et al; M. W. Mendheimer, attorney; D. B. Murray, referee; due, $2,889.69; taxes, &c, $175.52.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bronx and Pelham Parkway, s e corner, land of N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., 902.2x 279.7x779.9 gore, vacant; J. T. McChesney against Colorado Realty Co. et al; E. L. Scofield, attorney; B. J. Tinney, referee; due, $32,813.02; taxes, &c, $2,189.74.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Eastchester Bay, w s, 1,500 ft n of Pennyfield Road, for a one-story frame bungalow, 15x 21; W. J. S. McGrane, 53 East 122d St., owner and architect; cost, $125.

Oakley Av, e s, 200.1 ft n of Fish Av, for a one-story frame dwelling, 22x21.9; Carmela Faudecchia, on premises, owner; Joseph Zicardi, 3,360 Cruger Av., architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 200, e s, 97 ft s of Houston St, 25x97.6, except strip on n s .09x87.6; Cecilia Namm, Waldan, N. Y., to Jacob Kessler, 124 Allen St, (mtg $17,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

HOUSTON ST, s s, 75 ft e of Thompson St, 25x73.2; Bertha Weinlandt to Caroline Weinlandt and another, 305 Broome St, March 5, (mtg $18,000;) attorney, D. Spina, 362 Broome St $100

INTERIOR PARCEL, at a point 65 ft n of Horatio St and 53.4 ft e of 4th St, runs n 0.1x e 16.8x s 0.1x w 16.8; Lawrence Greenbaum, referee, to Gertrude Malbin, 287 Kelly St, March 5; attorney, Joseph Sabinsky, 55 Nassau St $25

SAME PROPERTY; Gertrude Malbin to Herman Hanauer, 248 East 58th St, March 5; same attorney $1

MONROE ST, n s, 50.6 ft e of Pike St, 39.6—; Ida Insky to Julius Goldberg, 453 53d St, Brooklyn, Feb. 17, (mtg $42,500;) attorneys, McLaughlin & Stern, 15 William St $1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 101 ft s of 128th St, 25.2x80; Regina D. Pye and another to Willard E. Day, White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 7; attorney J. E. Pye, 1,929 Broadway $100

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 60.2 ft n of 185th St, 50x115; Wadsworth Av, w s, 110.2 ft n of 185th St, 50x115; Wadsworth-Washington Corporation to Walter W. Winkler, 25 St. Nicholas Terrace, March 5, (mtg $100,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 B'way $100

SAME PROPERTY; Walter W. Winkler to Fifth Avenue Bond and Mortgage Co., 384 5th Av, March 5, (mtg $100,000;) same attorney $1

8TH AV, e s, 50.2 ft s of 71st St, 16.10x110; William J. Magill to Lette Katz, 50 East 86th St, March 5, (mtg $13,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

72D ST, s s, 262 ft e of 1st Av, 26x102.2; Herman Drucker to Albine Drucker, 2,460 7th Av, March 5, (mtg $20,500;) attorney, William Mahler, 366 Broadway $100

72D ST, 415 East, n s, 350 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100.2; Herman Drucker to Albine Drucker, 2,460 7th Av, (mtg $20,000,) March 5; attorney, William Mahler, 366 Broadway $1

93D ST, n s, 381.3 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.9x97.11 to centre line of Apthorp's Lane (closed) x18.9x98.3; Hy L. Butler and another, executors of Cornelia W. Butler, to Hy L. Butler, 196 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, quitclaim, March 2; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; E. Morris Butler to same, B & S, Feb. 23; attorney, same $1

105TH ST, e s, 183.9 ft w of 1st Av, 67.5x 100.9; Samuel Fleck, Jr., to Rebecca Fleck, Richmond Hill, L. I., Nov. 1, 1914; attorneys, Goldfogle, C. & D., 271 Broadway $100

106TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 50x100.11; Samuel W. Moskowitz and wife to Pauline Moskowitz, 1,990 7th Av, all title, all liens, March 5 ..... $1

180TH ST, 27 East, n s, 294 ft e of 8th Av, 18x99.11; Joseph L. O'Brien to Gertrude A. O'Brien, 2,780 180th St, (mtg $5,200;) all liens, March 4; attorney, Otto A. Samuels, 99 Nassau St $1

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 178.10 ft s of 173d St, 98.11x104.5; William E. Smith to Realty Operating Co., 15 Wall St, March 8; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St $1,200

BAILEY AV, e s, 25 ft s of 230th St, 25.2x 100.7; also Heath Av, w s, 25 ft s of 230th St, 26.2x100.7; Martha Roman to Emil Fried, 229 West 78th St, et al., Jan. 14; attorney, Lee Fried, 118 Duane St $1

BAILEY AV, e s, 50.2 ft s of 230th St, 50x 100.7; also Heath Av, w s, 50 ft n of 230th St, 50x100.7; Martha Roman to same, Jan. 14; attorney, same $1

BARNES AV, 501; Luigi Magnotta to Luigia Magnotta, 417 East 65th St, (mtg $500,) March 5; attorney, Luigia Magnotta, 249 East 164th St $1

BEEKMAN AV, 354 and 356, e s, 41.7x98.3; Cornelia L. Lefkovics to Bartholomew Lefkovics, 301 East 10th St, Feb. 25; attorney, E. Lefkovics, 301 East 10th St $1

CASTLE ST, 1,000 w 2d Ave; Hunter Brown Estates to Mitchell-McDermott Construction Co., Feb. 1, (mtg $5,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

FAILE ST, 421, e s, 25x100; Hunt's Point Estates to Mitchell-McDermott Construction Co., 1,922 East 177th St, Feb. 1; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1

FAILE ST, 617, w s, 25x100; same to same, Feb. 1; same attorney $1

FORDHAM ROAD, s s, 99.2 ft e of Sedgwick Av, 23.11x3.11x irr. x27.4; Harriet Sheppard to Mary Annan, 2,545 Webster Av, March 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

HEATH AV, w s, 275.3 ft n of land of Tacoa, N. Reed, 125x90; Phyllis Posnar to Lazarus Fried, Sept. 3, 1907; attorney, Leo Fried, 118 Duane St $100

LOT 1, map of Lester Park; North Bronx Realty Co. to Mary McGarry, 660 Burke Av; attorney, Frank McGarry, 660 Burke Av $1

LOT 417, map of part of farm of Charles Berrian; Mount Vernon Mortgage Co. to Thomas D. Kreuter, 1,882 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Feb. 19; attorney, Thomas D. Kreuter, 1,882 Grand Boulevard and Concourse $1

LOT 1, PLACE, 97.2 ft s of 169th St; Thos. J. Isaac Hall to Columbia Construction Co., 2,310 44 Av. (mtg $42,500,) March 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

NATHALIE AV, e s, 614.11 ft n of land of Tacoa N. Reed, 130x125.5; Ross Nathan et al., executors, to Lazarus Fried, 77 West 85th St, April 28, 1911; attorney, Leo Fried, 118 Duane St $250

NATHALIE AV, s w corner of 236th St, 50x124.1; Martha Roman to Lazarus Fried, Dec. 28, 1908; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100

PARKER AV, e s, being Lots 35 and 36, map of St. Raymond Park, 50x95; Hannah E. Egan, individually and as administratrix, to Martin Powers, 55 Old Broadway; attorney, P. B. Jackson, 7 Rector St $2,200

PILGRIM AV, e s, 160 ft n of Tremont Road, 100x196; Frederic L. Colvar to Edgar C. Long, Jacksonville, Fla., March 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

PLOT begins at centre line between Bailey and Heath Avs, 150 ft s of 230th St, 10.7x 125; Phyllis Posner to Emil Fried et al., 229 West 78th St, Jan. 14; attorney, Lee Fried, 118 Duane St $1

PLOT begins at centre line between Bailey and Heath Avs 89 ft s of 230th St, 10.7x 125; same to Lazarus Fried, Dec. 5, 1908; attorney, same $100

PROSPECT AV, w s, 120 ft n of 177th St, 50x irregular; Margaret B. Amabile to Reva Realty Co., Inc., 1,820 Clinton Av, March 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

OLINVILLE AV, s w corner of Lester St, 187.6x—; North Bronx Realty Co. to Esther McGarry, 660 Burke Av, March 5; attorney, Frank McGarry, 660 Burke Av $1

SHERMAN AV, s w corner of 196th St, 166.11x100, Isabella M. Meeks to Isaac Hall, 1,220 Union Av, (mtg $5,750,) March 3; attorney, C. E. Davis, 5,210 3d Av $100

198D ST, n s, 44.8 ft e of College Av, 97.9x 85; Columbia Construction Co. to Isaac Hall, 1,220 Union Av, (mtg $21,500,) March 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

176TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 40.10x158.1; Mitchell-McDermott Construction Co. to Henry Morgenthau, 30 East 42d St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, s s, 97 ft s of Houston St, 25x 67 6; Jacob Kessler to Cicilie Naunn, Walden, N. Y., March 2, due March 5, 1920; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $17,000

THOMAS ST, s s, 200 ft w of Church St, 75x—; Bates Brothers Real Estate Co. to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, March 4, due Feb. 21, 1916; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St $10,000

2D AV, n w corner of 8th St, 48x120; 37 St. Mark's Place Corporation to Aaron Wertels, 95 West 119th St, April 29, 1914, due as per bond; attorneys, Marks & M., 63 Park Row $20,000

8TH AV, e s, 40.5 ft n of 48th St, 20x80; Sarah C. Clarke to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, March 3, due as per bond $20,000

93D ST, n s, 381.3 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.9x97.11; Henry L. Butler to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, March 3, 3 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St $4,000

135TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x 99.11; Clara M. Bauer and Charles Dern and others, 361 3d Av, March 5, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. J. Dorn, 80 Maiden Lane, ... $4,000

Bronx.

BROOK AV, w s, 149.7 ft n of 165th St, 17.8x90; Charles Gomer to Caroline Gehle, 119 West 55th St, prior mtg $3,000, March 1, due as per bond; attorney, G. Frey, 3,429 3d Av $500

EDISON AV, w s, 150 ft n of Tremont Road, 50x irregular; Edgar C. Long to Frank E. Morrison, 15 Rush St, Brooklyn, March 1, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, ... $2,000

FAILE ST, w s, 125 ft s of Randall Av, 25x 100; Mitchell-McDermott Construction Co. to New York Mortgage and Security Co., 135 Broadway, March 5, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, ... $4,500

FAILE ST, w s, 175 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100; McDermott Construction Co. to New York Mortgage and Security Co., 135 Broadway, March 5, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $4,500

GIFFORD AV, e s, 473.10 ft s of Balcom Av, 25x100; Bessie Klenitz to Henry Haffen, 845 Crotona Park North, March 5, due as per bond; attorneys, Schaefer & Son, 763 Courtlandt Av $2,250

GRAND AV, s e corner of 181st St, 50x100; John Eagleson to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, March 4, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

PILGRIM AV, e s, 100 ft n of Tremont Road, 25x irregular; Edgar C. Long to Lillian F. Colver, Tenafly, N. J., March 1, 2 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $2,000

PILGRIM AV, e s, 125 ft n of Tremont Road, 50x95; same to same, March 1, 2

PROSPECT AV, w s, 120 ft n of 177th St, 50x irregular; Reva Realty Co. to Margaret E. Amabile, 232 East 201st St, March 5, due Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, J. V. Sheridan, 3,678 White Plains Road $6,000

SCOFIELD AV, s s, 59 ft w of Williams St, 25x100; Pierrepont Davenport to Mary N. Scranton, 1,208 Ditmas Av, Brooklyn, March 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Mary N. Scranton, 15 Willoughby St, Brooklyn, ... $1,500

TIEBOUT AV, e s, 253.3 ft n of 188th St, 55x106.9; 2,490 Tiebout Av, Co., Inc., to Gustav P. Helfrich, 976 Fox St, prior mtg $43,-000, March 5, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av $7,000

TYNDALL AV, e s, 161.11 ft s of 261st St, 12.6x90; Alice C. Hudgins to Margaret Kerr, 15 East 42d St, (supplemental mtg.) Feb. 15, due as per bond; attorneys, Seybel & F., 41 Park Row $3,000

years; attorney, same $2,000

UNION AV, 696, e s, 19x95; Jacob Auerbach to Julius Auerbach, 120 West 86th St, March 3, due Sept. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Julius Auerbach, 120 West 86th St $1,800

WALTON AV, s e corner of 179th St, 50x100; Jacque Corporation to Edw. J. Schaeffler, 1,067 Hoe Av, March 5, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $5,000

178TH ST, 540 East, e s, 25x100; Henry Langhorst to Meyer Abraham, 17 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, March 1, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. Wyckoff, 277 Broadway $500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

WEST ST, 321, all; George A. Douglas to James Magee, 321 West St, 8 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Murtha & H., 59 Liberty St $50,000

132ND ST, 85 East, all; Emma C. Mathewson to Jacob Rappaport, 67 East 106th St, 10 years from March 1, 1915 ..... $950

19TH ST, s e corner of St. Nicholas Av, all; William B. Franke Realty Co. to Heinmann & Inc., 15 years from June 1, 1915; attorneys, Wessiman & Kraus, 55 Liberty St. $11,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

6TH AV, 510 and 512; John Sommerville Elevator Co., Inc., against Louis Appell, owner; Edward J. Appell, Inc., contractor. $100

13TH ST, 443 West; Samuel Tepperberg et al. against James B. Walker, owner; Cornelius W. Sullivan, contractor, March 4 ..... $66

57TH ST, 43 West; Victor Brass Works against E. T. Holmes and J. D. Black owners; Charles Wensel, contractor $54

BROOK AV, e s, 104.7 ft n of 150th St, 86x 170; George J. Schnatz against St. Peter and St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, owner; Thomas J. Reilly Co., contractor. $3,900

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

LEXINGTON AV, 311; Anthony Laura against Allerton 88th St. Co. et al., March 1, 1915, (by bond) $80

BROADWAY, 43; Frederick V. Burnham against N. Y. Real Estate Security Co. et al., Dec. 1, 1913 ..... $3,490

BROAD ST, 1, and Wall St, 25; Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co. against Morgan Building Corporation, Inc., et al., Dec. 24, 1914 ..... $421

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

SNIFFEN COURT, 4; Clinton M. Crukshank et al., against James E. Tolfree et al. (action to declare lien); Attorney J. H. Hickey.

54TH ST, 63 West; Robert S. Smith against John A. Parker et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. C. Bickaby.

STANTON ST, s s, 79.8 ft w of Gosrck St 19.11x70;

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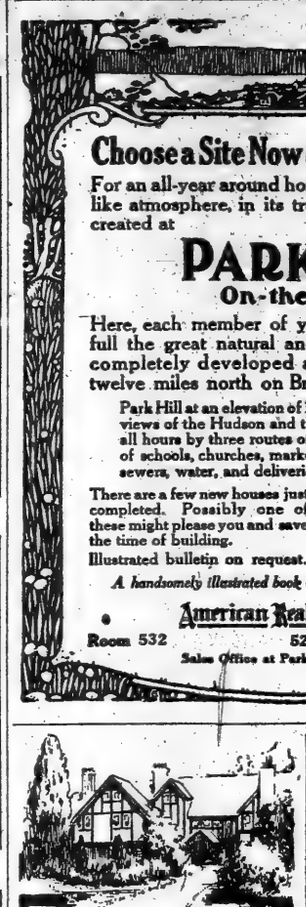

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of rolling property; large house in very excellent condition; tennis courts, garage; in fact, every environment that is in keeping with a high-class estate; situated at

GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND

Forty-five (45) minutes by motor from New York; express service of twenty-six (26) minutes; seventy-five per cent. (75%) can remain on mortgage. Address Frank Crowell, Great Neck Station, Long Island.

Everything Attractive
SALE OR RENT

NORTH SHORE, L. I.

Connecticut—Westchester.

L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Tel. 4030 Murray Hill.

NORTHERN NASSAU COUNTY.

We specialize in properties in Northern Nassau County. Have residences for sale and for rent for the season; also acreage in large and small tracts. Along the Oyster Bay branch of the L. I. R. R. are some of the most desirable properties on the North Shore.

Burton Thompson & Company, Inc.,
7 Wall Street, New York City.

High-Class Home Sacrificed.

My beautiful Long Island home, 30 minutes from Broadway; one of the most beautiful of its class on Long Island; Italian architecture; 11 rooms, 2 baths, billiard room, sun parlor; hot water heat, electricity, gas; two-car garage, lighted, heated; beautiful grounds; cost $160,000; will sacrifice for quick sale; photographs on request. Address owner, F. Ward, 326 Fulton St., Jamaica.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

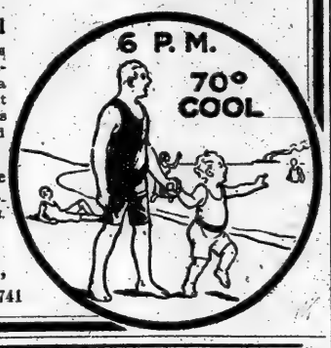
Just an Hour

That's all it takes to make the Quick Change from your hot, sweltering office in the city to a surf bath on your own

Private Bathing Beach

if you'll come and live right on the **Atlantic Ocean front,** where living is a real joy. Come and revel in the bathing, boating, sailing and fishing. It's only 36 minutes by swift electric trains to

Neponsit, L. I.
100 Trains a Day.



Let Us Tell You

about, and show you photographs of this delightful, high-class seashore colony, where more than a hundred refined people have built picturesque Summer bungalows and beautiful all-year-round homes. Also of the magnificent

$30,000 Neponsit Club House

Write or phone to-day and full information will reach you by return mail.

Booklet A on request.

Neponsit Realty Co.,
1 W. 34th St. Phone Greeley 2741

Beautifully Wooded

Bungalow Plots

100 x 200 Feet, $500; within a few hundred feet of houses costing from $8,000 to $10,000. Where can you equal this?

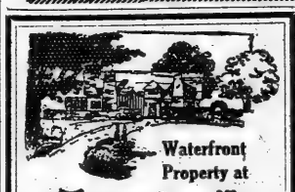
$25 Cash, $10 Monthly.

In Brightwaters, Long Island's most beautiful residential park.

Write for booklet No. 8.

T. B. ACKERSON CO.
"Developers of Choice Properties and Builders of Houses of Merit."
1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

BOATING—BATHING—FISHING



Waterfront Property at

Grenwolde

Great Neck, Long Island

Convenient location; congenial social environment. The logical place for your out-of-town home, 29 minutes from Manhattan. Plots range from a half to three acres with sanitary sewer and every other desirable improvement. Several half timbered houses ready for immediate occupancy. Send for Booklet T, containing complete information.

Great Neck Shores Corporation
129 Front St., N. Y. C. 'Phone 4123 John.

A RARE BARGAIN.
WHEATLY HILLS.

ROSLYN, L. I.

One of the best small country homes on the North Shore; large trees and elaborate planting; house contains many attractive features and is excellently planned; big rooms and halls; den and billiard room; four master bedrooms; two baths; two servants' rooms and bath.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to buy at less than cost a real home.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co.,
18 East 34th St. Tel. Murray Hill—4030.

MUST SELL.

I am compelled to sell my beautiful eight-room house, with den, separate laundry; large plot; only short walk to depot; must also sacrifice my furniture and everything I have; am a widow, with invalid mother to support and cannot keep home any longer; I paid $5,500 two years ago, will sell for $4,500; must have $900 cash; no agents; don't answer this unless you mean business; this is no fake, a real genuine bargain. Palmer, 1388 Times Downtown.

Waterfront Bungalow

WILL LEASE. 8-room bungalow; all improvements; water front; good boating, bathing, and fishing; on Long Island; 40 minutes from New York; $500 for the season; at the end of season, in case party wishes to purchase, $250 of the $500 will be allowed as first payment on bungalow; balance on easy monthly payments. Box S. E., 84 N. Y. Times.

DOUGLAS MANOR.

The ideal North Shore suburban home; 22 minutes by electric train from Pennsylvania Station; boating, bathing, fishing; 9-room stucco house and 2 baths; 2 large plots overlooking bay and Sound, one on the shore, at real bargain prices. Write or call for photos and full particulars. J. HART WELCH, Douglaston.

NORTH SHORE
OF LONG ISLAND

High rolling country, all the advantages of Long Island Sound. Properties of every description.

L. G. SHIELDS
18 E. 34th St. Tel. 4030 Murray Hill

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

Lake Farm

100 Acres, $1,900; Easy Terms.

Good horse, cow, heifer, 4 hogs, poultry, mowing machine, corn planter, incubators, plow, cultivator, wagons, small tools thrown in to induce quick sale of this fine money-making farm; near neighbors, school, and advantages; 20 acres machine-worked fields, spring-watered pasture for 10 cows; 80 apple trees, variety small fruit; 12-room house, big barn, wagon house, icehouse, 2 poultry houses; aged owner must sell at once; price now only $1,900 for everything, easy terms; full details and traveling directions, Page 3, "Strout's Special Bargain Sheet," copy free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1,004, 47 West 34th St., New York.

MAINE CAMP ON LAKE KOKAD-JO
Far from the Maddening Crowd.

FULLY furnished, including Boats and Canoes. Main camp has 6 bedrooms and living room. Dining house. Cook house. Guides' house. Boat shooting and fishing. Splendid spring water.

MOORE & WYCKOFF 540 Fifth Avenue, New York.

A Cedarhurst Bargain

New stucco house, 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sun parlor; hardwood trim, parquet floors, every city convenience; 22 minutes from Penn. Terminal; will sacrifice.

H. G. KNOWLES,
23 Park Av., N. Y. City.

LONG BEACH
100 ft. plot on Broadway, cheap for cash.
C. MOCK, 200 W. 101st St.

CONNECTICUT SEA SHORE RESORTS.

AT GREENWICH

In an exclusive neighborhood; 2 miles from station; property 3 acres, well wooded; modern 14-room frame dwelling; 5 master's, 3 servants' bedrooms, 3 bathrooms; electricity, heat, city water; good stable; offered under value for quick sale; might rent, furnished or unfurnished.

Wm. F. DAY 500 5th Av. 2932 Bryant

CONSULT ME NOW.

I can quote with definiteness the best purchase price or rental figure on property in

GREENWICH, CT., AND VICINITY

FARMS, ACREAGE, SHORE ESTATES, COUNTRY ESTATES, COTTAGES, VILLAS. Call, phone, or write for my special list.

LAURENCE TIMMONS,
Opp. R. R. Station, Greenwich, Ct. Tel. 456.

FURNISHED HOUSES
FOR THE SEASON.
A LARGE list of attractive Houses to rent for the season or year.
A number of choice places to offer for sale.

Thomas N. Cooke,
Real Estate Agency,
Smith Building. Tel. 430. Greenwich, Conn.

TO CLOSE ESTATE
GREENWICH, CONN.

Sacrifice sale; small modern 10-room house; good condition; 4 master's, 2 servants' bedrooms, 3 baths; electricity, steam; garage; best location; $13,500; easy terms.

Wm. F. DAY 500 5th Av., N. Y. 2932 Bryant.

Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Conn.

6-acre estate in absolutely perfect condition; 18-room house; 6-room gardener's cottage; modern garage and outhouses; fine shade and fruit trees; value easily $100,000; on account of serious illness of owner will sacrifice. Address "Berl," Box 137 Times.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Bargain.
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

New, modern nine-room stucco residence; well built and handsomely decorated. Parquet floors, hardwood trim, tiled bath, steam heat. Plot 50x190. Block to trolley, four minutes' walk. Erie station, ten minutes' walk to Lackawanna station; thirty minutes to New York. Restricted residential section. Right near city park, public library, new school, and handsome churches. Only $500. Balance easy terms.

MUTUAL REALTY CORPORATION.
1270 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 9084 Madison Sq.

DEFY YOU TO MATCH THIS

100-acre farm, 90 tillable, completely equipped, good as new; 10 acres virgin timber, value $2,000; highest state cultivation, raises immense crops; magnificent brook, water power possibilities, lake; modern 8-room house, water in house, 2 piazzas; maple shade; first-class barns; 600 peach trees 4 years old; 26 apples, 2,000 berries; faces a $20,000 farm; 1¾ miles to Pennsylvania railroad; 11 head stock, 200 chickens, hogs, quantities grain, tools, engine; all for $10,000; without stock, $7,000; terms.

Batson Farm Agency, 489 Fifth Av., N. Y.

Modern Dwellings Now Renting —At— DEAL—ALLENHURST—ASBURY PARK —BRADLEY BEACH—AVON.

For complete information apply to

T. FRANK APPLEBY,
Offices Opposite Depots
Allenhurst and Asbury Park, N. J.

NUTLEY Two new houses, just completed, 7 rooms, tiled bath, vestibule, parquet floors, open fireplace, steam heat, gas and electric kitchen, chestnut trim, bookcase, china closet; lot 50x122; high residential neighborhood; $5,000; cash $500; balance monthly. MEYERHOLZ & DRESSIG, Real Estate, Union Av. & Center St., Nutley, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

Beautiful Colonial house on shady, winding street; quiet and accessible; charming surroundings; 11 rooms, all improvements; water heat; 5 fireplaces; wide verandas; 5 min. walk from train or trolley; plot 125x170; $20,000.

H. T. S., Englewood, N. J.

SPRING LAKE, N. J. FOR RENT
SUMMER HOMES.
SEND FOR BOOKLET "T."
E. V. PATTERSON & SON.

Summer ASBURY PARK DEAL ALLENHURST **Homes**

European War creating great demand for COTTAGES. Make your selection early. Complete list. Send for booklet "T."
FERGUSON & SON 711 Mattison Av., Ph. 382. Asbury Park, N. J.

SUMMIT, N. J.
REAL ESTATE—SALE OR RENT.
HOTCHKISS-JOBS REALTY CO.,
30 Church St., N. Y., and Summit, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE. | NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE.

Beautiful All-Year Home—Overlooking the Water

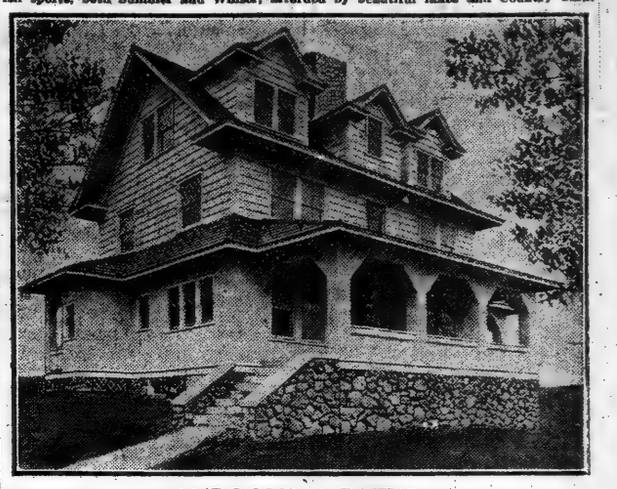
PLOT 100 BY 217 FEET.

Ready to Live In Now. Price $7,000. Easy Terms.

$4,500 can remain on mortgage; balance, $2,500, on terms arranged to suit.

VERY CONVENIENT TO EXPRESS STATION. 44 MIN. ON LACKAWANNA R. R.

Superb views; lakes; surrounded by beautiful homes; delightful walks and drives. All sports, both Summer and Winter, afforded by beautiful lakes and Country Club.



10 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.

Central hall, very large living room, with open fireplace. Dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, Six large bedchambers, billiard room, 2 tiled baths, fine clothes and linen presses—ample storage. Two beautiful verandas and open terraces. A fine, unusually well built, livable house, with Craftsman interior and every up-to-date convenience, including absolutely pure water; front and back stairway, perfect heating plant, electric light, extra toilet, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls panelled in hardwood. Established social centre; schools, churches, select social organizations. Highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance of New York. For further particulars address

WALTER S. RAIT, Telephone 1321 Cortlandt. **170 BROADWAY, N. Y.**

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

If You Want Gentleman's or Stock Farm

Look at 83 acres, with 3,600 feet frontage, high, clean, fertile land, with heavy stream of water supplying all buildings; northwest corner Larger Cross Roads, Far Hills, Somerset County, New Jersey, on Lackawanna Road. This farm must be sold in the next sixty days to settle partnership, therefore no reasonable offer will be refused; free and clear; easy terms; chance to get bargain. DAVID STEWART, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

MONTCLAIR

"The Mountain Park Town."
It needs no slogan; it speaks for itself.

SPRING RENTALS

	Month
COLONIAL residence, 10 rooms 2 baths	$75
	Annum
MODERN house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; solarium; garage	$1000
BRICK & FRAME residence, 10 rooms, 2 baths; large plot; garage	$1300
SOUTH-SIDE attractive residence; 11 rooms, 4 baths; electricity; garage	$1600
MOUNTAINSIDE residence, 12 rooms; 3 baths; garage	$2000

Notice—Our advice to strangers is to rent for a year or so Before Buying.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
Real Estate Brokers,
Opp. Lackawanna Term., Montclair, N. J.

Distinctive Home Sacrificed.

Beautiful new house; exterior, tapestry brick, fireproof roof; 20-mile view; cement floor porch; giant oak shade; living room, 20x22, immense fireplace; large dining room; billiard room, 15x20; rooms harmonize beautifully; beamed ceilings, wood paneled walls, artistic decorations; 6 bedrooms, 2 extra fine bathrooms; roomy closets; built by day's work; construction, material, finish very superior; oak floor every room; model kitchen; finest heat, plumbing, fixtures; Lackawanna R. R. express service, 70 daily trains; less than hour Broadway; best commuting town nearby Jersey hills; must be sold; $8,800, easy terms; photo.

ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Select Your Summer Home Now
at
ALLENHURST DEAL ASBURY PARK

Complete lists. Trains met by appointment at any of above stations.

A. V. HAVENS
Kinmonth Bldg. Phone 2214 W. Asbury Park, N. J.

HOMES, NOT HOUSES, RUTHERFORD, N. J.

6-7-8 rooms, bath, all improvements; fine section; large plot; numerous shade trees; $4,690 to $6,200; easy monthly payments. Wm. Vandenburgh, owner, 30 Church St., N. Y.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED

Brown Stucco House, 10 rooms, bath, etc., in Madison. Beautifully furnished. Select neighborhood. Large grounds. 40 minutes from New York. 6 minutes to station, two squares to all schools. Will rent for 5 or 6 months, or longer. A bargain if taken at once. BOX B 7 Times Annex.

FARM—A WINNER

107 acres, 125 cultivatable; 60 miles out, 1¼ miles station, Ludlow; dark loam soil, level, brooks, springs, fruit trees; 9-room residence, perfect repair, with running water; cuts 40 tons hay, pastures 35 head; ill health reason; $6,800, terms.

BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 Fifth Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

ENTIRE BUILDING
2500 sq. ft. Rent $900 Year.
36 VANDEWATER ST.,
BETWEEN FRANKFORT & PEARL
suitable for printing or paper warehouse; might sell.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
140 B'WAY. TEL. 4856 CORT.
Or
2240 B'WAY. TEL. 3800 SCHUYLER.

ARTS AND CRAFTS HOME
AT NUTLEY, N. J.

Contains seven rooms, tiled bathroom, large living room, fireplace, steam heat; all improvements; Craftsman interior (something different;) sleeping porch; new, ready for occupancy; minute from express station and trolley; overlooking lake and surrounding picturesque country for 20 miles; $5,850; easy terms.

NUTLEY REALTY COMPANY,
Woolworth Bldg., N. Y. 'Phone 6984 Barclay.

INSURE AND BE SURE

Safeguard your Real Estate titles. Our guaranteed mortgages make savings safe. Specialists in North Jersey Real Estate titles.

Write for Booklet A.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
Hackensack, New Jersey.

FARM NEAR PRINCETON.

Exceptionally well located; picturesque surroundings; 2 miles town; 10 minutes' walk trolley; 54 acres; beautiful Colonial brick mansion; 13 rooms; bath; heat; Kewanee water supply; gas; fine outbuildings; large stream; 5-acre apple orchard; woodland; everything pink of condition; sacrificed, $12,500; photo.

ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.

A PRETTY HOME

at bargain price, $5,500, including garage; $500 cash required; owing to financial conditions must sell; new house; 7 large rooms, cozy inglenook, open fireplace, large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, up-to-date bathroom; located 30 minutes from Manhattan; good transportation. Full particulars, Waggoner, Room 516, 47 West 34th St., City.

Rutherford, N. J.—30 mins. to Herald Sq.; new 7-room cottage; ideal location; 6 mins. from station; Lincoln Boulevard; large piazza and sleeping porch; floors; steam, electricity, gas; tile bath; chestnut trim first floor; white enamel trim with mahogany doors and glass knobs second floor; inside every detail; $4,500; $500 cash; balance monthly to suit. Sinsabaugh, Shafer Bldg. (Tel. 606M.)

FORCED to sacrifice my beautiful suburban residence, just completed; 10 rooms, 3 baths, solarium, sleeping porch; all latest appointments; excellent location; 12 miles from N. Y.; worth $11,000; must have cash; sell for $7,800. Mrs. E. Dearborn, 141 Williamson Av., Bloomfield.

FOR A BARGAIN HUNTER.

Twelve-room residence, all improvements; garage, also fine corner plot, fronting two macadamized avenues, beautiful picturesque wooded country; restricted surroundings; one hour out, near station; will sell for value of land; great sacrifice to close estate.

TRU

BELLIGERENTS AGAIN BUYING MUCH STEEL

Pittsburgh Mills Are Busy Also Supplying the Neutral Nations of Europe.

CREDIT ONLY TO ENGLAND

All Other Powers Must Pay Cash for Their Goods on Delivery at New York.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, March 6.—There is considerable talk of large export shipments of steel for the warring nations of Europe. No credit is extended to any of the foreign powers, including the neutrals, with the possible exception of Great Britain. Cash on declivery in New York is the only way they can buy. The Russian Government has been making inquiries for 10,000 tons of ship plates for immediate delivery. While quotations have been exceedingly low the Russian agents have been met with the demand for cash.

The Italian Government received a shipment of armor plate during the week aggregating $600,000. This order was placed for cash on delivery in New York. It is reported that the Cambria Steel Company received an order for 45,000 tons of steel from the Russian Government in the shape of rods to be used for the making of shrapnel, but this could not be confirmed. It is also reported that a large tonnage of barbed wire has been shipped to the Russian Government.

The plate mills as far West as Pittsburgh are increasing operations on domestic orders. Ship plates form the largest part of the tonnage required. Some plates were contracts for structural and bridge work during the week. The Carnegie Steel Company has increased the running time on their Homestead plate mills owing to the large tonnage of skelp being turned out by the National Tube Company. Plates are now firmly held at 1.15c Pittsburgh. The eastern Pennsylvania plate mills have also booked new business. The two Cleveland plate mills are operating full time on plates for lake vessels.

Structural Market Firm.

Inquiries and orders for structural shapes are coming forward. Several large-sized contracts were placed during the week. The Newark Terminal Station of the New Jersey Public Service Corporation, will be completed through the placing of a contract for 9,500 tons of shapes. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit has contracted for 13,000 tons in Cleveland for the Clark Avenue viaduct; 9,500 tons has gone to the Carnegie Steel Company. Quotations have been at 1.10c and a general advance to 1.15c has been made without any arrangement among makers. The structural market shows more firmness than it has since last July.

The fact that the Algoma Steel Company has taken an order for 20,000 tons of rails from the Illinois Steel Company shows what the foreign steel maker can do as against the American mill. The Algoma Company has secured an aggregate of 40,000 tons of rails from railroads in the United States at from $2 to $3 a ton below the American prices. Total orders for rails placed during February aggregated 150,000 tons.

Car builders continue in the dumps because the railroads take no interest in new rolling stock. The only orders being placed are for box cars, gondolas, and a few passenger coaches. Total car orders placed in February aggregated 4,000, mostly of the cheaper types.

Bar steel is in better demand, especially for reinforced concrete work. Steel bars have firmed up in all the large centres of distribution to 1.15c, Pittsburgh. Iron bars have likewise shown more firmness in price, although the demand continues light. Chicago reports indications of an advance from 1.10c. to 1.15c.

The Amalgamated Association has again taken up the wage question, seeking to placate the union mills that threaten to operate non-union or open shop unless a decrease in wages is accepted by the workmen. The reduction offered at the last conference was defeated by a referendum vote of the members. The union sheet and tin plate firms point out that the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company can operate at less cost because of mechanical advantages. From the sentiment expressed at the meeting of the Amalgamated Association representatives, a compromise may be reached before the wage scale expires, June 30.

Tin Plate Demand Good.

The demand for tin plate is not keeping up as well as it started with the beginning of the year. Sheets have not had the call that was made for tin plate. There is some improvement in the demand for the latter. Galvanized sheets have reached a prohibitive price and in some instances mills refuse to accept orders because of the lack of spelter. There is a tendency to ask $1 a ton more for black and blue annealed sheets.

Galvanized wire has been put up $2 a ton, effective March 1. All galvanized wire products have been put up $3 per ton and extras added for painted wire. The demand for barbed wire continues. Sales are made more secretly than was the case during the early months of the European war. The barbed-wire tonnage is heavy because of the larger sizes used.

Owing to the shortage of ferro-manganese, the Carnegie Steel Company has been helping out its competitors with what could be spared. The British Government is expected to release about 2,500 tons during the week. Efforts are being made to have shipments made regularly the latter part of March or the first of April. Shipments of 10,000 tons of Brazilian manganese ore have been arranged for. A Niagara Falls concern has arranged to make deliveries of ferro, smelted by an electric process, at $100 per tone, deliveries by May 1.

Some improvement is noted in the pig-iron situation, especially in export. Italy and England have been taking some Southern and Northern iron in scattered quantities. The steel mills are becoming more active, and the Republic Iron and Steel Company will fire another stack. A merchant furnace is preparing to start not later than May. The Canadian Furnace Company will relight a stack at Port Colborne.

A Southern furnace sold 60,000 tons of iron last month at $9.50, Birmingham, of No. 2 foundry, and the tone in the South is much more optimistic. Along the Atlantic coast the cast-iron pipe-makers continue the most active agents in buying.

Want Better Subway Service.

A large attendance is expected at the offices of the Public Service Commission Tuesday afternoon at 2:30, when a number of prominent men interested in bettering the traveling facilities on the Broadway subway line will ask the Public Service Commission to force the Interborough Company to run the trains to the 207th Street station and to eliminate the present system of shuttling trains at the Dyckman Street station.

It is contended that at the Dyckman Street station very few passengers leave the station and that the greatest portion of the population resides in the 207th Street vicinity and above, and consequently such a change would give a quicker and better service on the Broadway line.

Building Decline in 1914.

There was a decline in building operations in the United States of 9 per cent. during 1914 as compared with the previous year. The total for sixty-eight cities was $634,177,-323.

BUILDING GAIN NEAR 3 TO 1.

February Record $4,982,900, Against $1,706,815 for Same Month in 1914.

An encouraging gain in building operations for Manhattan is shown in the report issued yesterday by Superintendent Ludwig of the Manhattan Building Bureau for the month of February, contrasted with the corresponding month last year. Plans were filed in that month this year for forty new structures to cost $4,982,900, as against thirty-six a year ago, costing $1,706,815. While the gain in buildings is only four, the gain in structural cost is $3,216,085.

These forty buildings include sixteen apartment houses to cost $2,050,000; five office buildings costing $1,090,000; six loft structures costing $612,000, and two private dwellings to cost $120,000.

Transfer of Accounts Hearing.

A hearing will be held in Albany on Wednesday on the bill to regulate the transfer of accounts receivable that was drawn up some time ago by Julius Henry Cohen of this city at the instance of the National Association of Credit Men. The text of this bill, together with arguments for and against it, were published in THE SUNDAY TIMES several weeks ago. It is understood that a number of credit men interested in the passage of the bill will attend the hearing, as will Mr. Cohen and representatives of the National Association of Credit Men and other trade organizations whose members would be affected by it. Strong opposition to the bill is anticipated on the part of the "non-notification" bankers, most of whose main offices are located outside of this city.

Better Staple Business Later.

Factors in the men's wear primary market believe that after the clothing manufacturers begin to take initial orders from their customers there will be an added amount of staples sold. So far the demand on serges has fallen considerably below normal, in some cases not more than 50 per cent. of the usual business being placed on these goods for next Fall. Those who believe they have the situation gauged fairly well predict that the retail clothiers will not go as heavily into the fancy business as the manufacturers are inclined to think.

Big Gain in Cigarettes.

There was an increase of nearly 700,000,000 in the cigarette output in the United States last year, according to statistics compiled by The United States Tobacco Journal, from the monthly Internal Revenue figures. The total output of cigarettes for the year was 16,513,726,013, and the actual gain was 691,134,856. In the same year the output of large cigars totaled 7,306,736,258, or a decrease of 418,116,302. There was an increase of 95,654,760 in the output of little cigars, which numbered 1,059,656,354. The production of manufactured tobacco for the year fell off 7,095,211 pounds, the total being 443,758,444 pounds.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

PHOENIX CONCRETE STEEL COMPANY of 290 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $27,751 and nominal assets of $30,444.

GOODMAN & LEVINE of 1,159 Second Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Mittman & Feinberg, $425; Philip Samuelson, $60, and Manhattan Spring Bed Company, $96.

REYNOLDS & MONIGAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Frank E. Reynolds and Frank B. Monigan, general store, dry goods, and groceries, at Pine Bush, N. Y., by C. Fred Fowler, $200; Frank Miller, $150, and Lula Monigan, $200.

ADOLPH LIPMAN, buyer, 612 West 115th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $840 and no assets.

SCHATTMAN BROS., manufacturers of clothing at 13 to 19 University Place, have filed schedules showing liabilities $233,039, of which $189,200 are secured, and assets of $72,407.

ALFRED W. MAURICE, women's wear, dresses and suits at 396 to 400 Fifth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $46,007 and assets $29,470.

J. ROSENBLUM & CO., INC., window glass, at 722 Tinton Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $9,689 and assets $1,046.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County; the first name being that of the debtor:

Aronowitz, Morris—A. Watts et al., $101.
Andrews, Champe S.—A. B. Gardiner, costs, $139.
Birch, William F.—H. Terr, $724.
Bishop, Clenen—C. Werner, $983.
Berryman, John A.—A. Campagna Construction Co., $262.
Carmine Construction Co., Angel Construction Co., Inc., and Carmine Cioffi—A. Blumenthal, $747.
Calecs, Gaspare, and Munzio A. Bruno—A. Nicolini, $216.
Doyle, Alexander—Hamilton Fish Corporation, $138.
Dalgliah, Walter, by guardian—Stern Bros., costs, $153.
Delcemaschis, Giuseppe—C. D. Barry et al., $118.
Elliott, John—S. A. Golden, $5,305.
Eastern Painting and Decorating Co., Inc., Samual Zitovsky, and Nathan Rubin—H. Rosenblum $423.
Dinkins, Thomas W.—Schanectady Hotel and Amusement Co., $514.
Dauphin, William—F. R. A. Stiefel, $232.
Epstein, Michael—A. Finkelstein, $432.
Fuchs, Emil—A. Baruth, $274.
Fuchs, Berthold, and Louis Goldberg—Knickerbocker Chocolate Co., $351.
Galati, Vincenzo—S. Goldberg, $146.
Goldsmith, Joseph E.—S. Marinbach, $266.
Goodman, Lillian—S. Kalvin, $398.
Interstate Program, Inc.—E. Frankel, $264.
Hamshaw, Fletcher T.—R. Bell, $268.
Helf, J. Fred—A. Gattler, $169.
Kay, Harry—Henry Kupfer & Co., $150.
Kohn, Ignatz, and Tessie—S. Klain, $206.
Heller, Hirsh & Co., Gustave R. Tuska, and Moses C. Migel, executors—S. Tuska, $7,066.
Lundin, John—B. Donneaud, $487.
Lutzky, Samuel, and Julius Orlansky—German Silk Co., $239.
Lipkowitz, Samuel—J. Leventhal, $399.
Levin Kronenberg & Co.—P. Censer, $642.
M. J. & M. Blake, Inc., and Michael Blake—Richardson & Boynton Co., $839.
Merims, Isaack—F. Gens, $384.
Meeker, Geo. R.—C. L. Wahls, $901.
Phillips, Mary A.—Thatcher Furnace Co., $239.
Perry, Nelson—Interstate Note & Holding Co., Inc., $113.
Robert C. Fisher Co.—D. Cirofici, $1,188.
Restrepo, Luciano or Louis—M. Haskel, $2,858.
Phoenix Concrete Steel Co.—National Pearl Works, $2,331.
Roth, Max—Bellaire Bottle Co., $335.
Pittsburgh Contracting Co.—W. F. Hagan, $4,621.
Schmidt, John—Armour Packing Co., $121.
Sincoff, Max—B. Freadman et al., $121.
Towns, Mirabeau L.—R. H. Davis, $628.
Turner Arthur M.—Indian Refining Co., $214.
Sullivan, Patrick H., and Lawrence Mulligan, executors—R. L. Reis, $7,150.
Schuchman, Samuel—I. Epstein, $146.
Tarlau, Jacob—Ludwig Baumann & Co., $112.
Tucker, Albert M.—J. F. Geraghty, $589.
Schochet, Benjamin—H. Friedman et al., $123.
Waddell & Mahon Corp.—Penn. R. R. Co., $1,624.
William P. McGarry Co.—S. H. Pomeroy Co., Inc., $187.
Wilhelm, Chas. F. and Elizabeth—B. C. Gerken, $286.
Zockel, Philip—N. Sulsky, $111.

In Bronx County.

Allesor Co., Inc.—B. Burstelmer et al., $425.
Ginsberg, Jacob—H. H. Straus et al., $162.
Kellermann, Annette, and James R. Sullivan—F. C. Bangs, $120.
Tucker, Albert M.—J. F. Geraghty, $589.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first named is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County

Burns, Francis P.—F. B. A. Biscuit Co., Inc., Feb. 3, 1915, $274.
Foster, Kingsberg & Walter David—Redfield Bros., Inc., May 12, 1914, $286.
Fifth Av. and 33d St. Co. and United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co.—Alfred E. Norton Co., May 20, 1914, $15,021.
Fifth Av. Coach Co.—W. Byrnes et al., Dec. 22, 1914, $5,255.
Same—Same, Dec. 22, 1914, $1,284.
Ferguson, George D.—T. A. Bell, March 7, 1913, $1,468.
Goetz, Elizabeth—H. L. Fleischman, Feb. 5, 1915, $250.
Landadio, Antonio—L. Petrano, April 18, 1913, $282.
Mortimer, Mary A.—F. C. Skelly et al., April 27, 1914, $21,382.
Rowan, William A.—F. P. Barnes, Feb. 27, 1915, $963.
Rieser, Ely J.—H. Prince, June 29, 1914, $301.
Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.—W. M. Haradon, Jan. 7, 1915, $111.
Same—Same, March 11, 1914, $1,157.
Thompson, Alfred J.—City of N. Y., Oct. 8, 1914, (vacated,) $370.
C. K. Sherwood Co.—City of N. Y., Dec. 19, 1913, (canceled).....$804
Same—Dora—A. McNally, May 16, 1904, (vacated).....$[illegible]

WATCHING LEGISLATION.

Great Results to be Accomplished, Says Cyrus C. Miller.

The possibility of accomplishing effective remedies to relieve real estate of the burdens which today weigh upon it was no better evidenced than by the large and enthusiastic delegation of real estate owners and brokers which appeared in Albany before the Joint Committee on Affairs of Cities Wednesday, to present its arguments for the consolidation of the various building inspection departments of the city.

Discussing the work of the Albany committee, Cyrus C. Miller, Chairman of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, said yesterday:

"The intrinsic strength of organized real estate movements lies entirely in the activity of the individual real estate owner to correct many of the abuses which have heretofore confronted him.

"By a united effort on the part of the 125,000 property owners of the city, both the Legislature and the city administration would come to realize that real estate is entitled to consideration equal to the tax burden it bears, rather than commensurate with the political proportion of the population it represents.

"The time is now opportune for real estate owners, both large and small, to unite with their various neighborhood associations or large real estate organizations in order to make a sincere and honest effort to present to the public the facts surrounding the depressed conditions of real estate for the last few years."

Bronx Board of Trade Dinner.

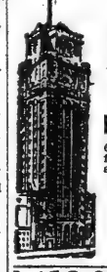
The annual dinner of the Bronx Board of Trade will be held on Thursday evening, March 25, at the McKinley Square Casino. Charles F. Minor, Chairman of the committee, expects that it will be the largest ever held by the Board and several prominent speakers will discuss topics of interest in the future growth and prosperity of the Bronx.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

101 Park Av.
N. E. COR. 40TH ST.
ARCHITECTS BUILDING
OFFICES
390 to 1600 Sq. Ft.
Ewing, Bacon & Henry
101 PARK AV. Telephone 2500 Murray Hill.

8 WEST 40
NEW 20-STORY BUILDING
OFFICES TO RENT
Height 229 SQ. FT. TO ENTIRE FLOOR 4600 SQ. FT. WEST
EWING BACON & HENRY
101 PARK AVE. TELEPHONE 2500 Mur. Hill.

Light Offices
35 South William St.
Near Broad St.; also entrance on Stone St. Well located and adapted for Exporters & Importers
Excellent light; good elevator service. Possession now; reasonable rent.
On premises or
E. S. Willard & Co
Phone 5989 Hanover 52 William St.

CANDLER BUILDING
Times Square

OFFICES
UNIQUE SPACES for PARTICULAR TENANTS
One entire floor, 5,000 square feet, in tower, light on four sides, at a modest rental.
SMALLER OFFICES to meet your needs.
O. D. & H. V. Dike,
AGENTS, ON PREMISES, 220 WEST 42D ST

19,000 Sq. Feet LIGHT LOFTS
250 Ft. Street Frontage
All or in Part. Power and Elevators.
Also Basement with Street Entrance.
LOW RENTALS—COMPARE
534-550 West 58th St.
READY FOR INSPECTION.
MAYAL REALTY CO., Owners, Or Your Own Broker.

TO LEASE—STEAM HEATED
PARLOR FLOOR STORE
Electric Light
161 WEST 34th ST.
Apply on premises, or
J. E. Whitaker, 2108 Broadway, 74th St.

WATER FRONT LOTS.
ALSO VACANT LOTS, conveniently near river, accessible to all parts of city.
LARGE LIGHT LOFTS on South Street. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

One-Half Mile Water Front
Ocean-going steamers can load right to dock. Greatest manufacturing site and unusual opportunity for labor. Principals only.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 148 W. 72d St., N.Y.

A STORE TO LEASE
643 Sixth Ave. (37th-38th Sts.)
Modern Front, Light Rear, High Ceiling.
Apply on Premises, or at 72d St.
J. E. Whitaker, 2108 Broadway, or at 72d St.

A BIG BARGAIN.
To Sublet, 1/2 a Loft, 68 x 100;
THREE ELEVATORS, SPRINKLER; LOW INSURANCE. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
M. Buchlenberg, 144-152 West 27th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Wm. A. White & Sons
offer unusual opportunities to responsible tenants in the following:

Stores

24 West 20th Street
Attractive store and basement, 25x92; building will be completely renovated; immediate possession.

97 Wooster Street
(North of Spring St.) Store 25x75; building completely modernized; steam heat; low insurance; immediate possession. Rent $900.

12 Stone Street
(Running through to 29 Bridge St.) 22x125; store and basement with connecting office space in first loft; entirely renovated; adjacent to Produce Exchange; fine location for any business requiring combined shipping facilities and office space.

179 Greene Street
(Near Bleecker St.) Store and basement; steam heat. Rent $900.

Lofts

24 West 20th Street
Four lofts for show rooms or light manufacturing; building will be completely renovated; immediate possession.

34-38 West 4th Street
(S. W. corner Greene St.) Good light; elevator; live steam; fourth loft, 60x76.

42-44 Bond Street
Building to be completely renovated with sprinkler system and in compliance with Labor Department requirements; good light; freight and passenger elevators; steam and power; 50x90.

127-129 Bleecker Street
131-133 Bleecker Street
(Convenient to Elevated and Subway) Elevator; steam heat; sprinkler. Third loft, (50x100) in each building; can be connected making 100x100; immediate possession.

128-130 Bleecker Street
25x100; elevator; steam heat; immediate possession. Rent $65 per month.

97 Wooster Street
Building has been entirely renovated; 25x75; elevator; steam heat; low insurance; good side light; immediate possession. Rents from $50 to $65 per month.

186-188 Wooster Street
Good light; elevator; steam heat; three lofts, 50x100; immediate possession. Rent $1200.

208-210 Wooster Street
Good light; elevator; steam heat; second, third and fourth lofts, 40x100; immediate possession. Rent $1000.

179 Greene Street
(Near Bleecker St.) 25x40; elevator; steam heat. Rent $420.

390 Broadway
(Near Canal Street.) 27x175, running through to Cortlandt Alley; freight elevator; first loft; low rental; immediate possession.

298 Broadway
Freight and passenger elevators; steam heat; good light; eighth loft, 21.6x128; immediate possession.

109-111 Leonard Street
Good light; elevator; steam heat; two lofts; 42x82; immediate possession.

33 Park Place
Four lofts, 25x85; steam heat; modern electric elevator.

22 Thames Street
(Hamilton Building.) Entire second floor, 7,500 sq. ft.; suitable for any industry requiring heavy floor carrying capacity; steam heat; power; three elevators.

Apply to
Wm. A. White & Sons
Telephone, 5700—John
62 Cedar Street

WING BLDG

LOFTS 14,300 Each. WILL DIVIDE
FRONTAGE 3 STREETS—LIGHT 4 SIDES.
OFFICE AND FACTORY BUILDING
Low Insurance; Automatic Sprinkler. Office Building Entrance. Passenger Elevator.
F. O. Sts. O in Building.
YOUR OWN BROKER or F. L. WING
Wing Building, 9th Av., Cor. 13th St.

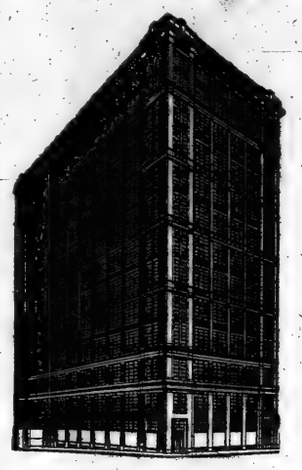
A VERY LIGHT LOFT,
Top Floor, with Skylights, All Improvements.
VERY LOW RENTAL.
25 PARK PLACE
Through to
22 MURRAY STREET
Owner, Room 905, 30 E. 42d St. OR YOUR BROKER.

6-8 West 20th St.
Adjoining 5th Av.
Fine Light Store, 25 x 92, With Entire Basement, 50 x 92.
High Class Fireproof Building.
100% Sprinkler Equipment.
Rent $2,500.
Apply JACOB NEADLE, 27 Cedar St., or Your Broker.

Large, Light Office
Suitable for shirt waist or ladies' muslin underwear, salesroom; immediate possession. Krauskopf, 387 4th Ave., cor. 27th St., 6th floor.

STORE BASEMENT FIRST LOFT
NO COLUMNS ALL CLEAR SPACE
510-512 6TH AVE.,
BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.
New modern building with all latest appliances; light, airy; 100% sprinkling system; suitable any business; moderate rental. Superintendent on premises, or your broker.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

HILL BUILDING
10TH AVE. & 36TH STREET
Especially Adapted for Lithographers, Printers and Allied Businesses or any High-Class Organization
The most substantial, the safest, the most modern, the most practical and the most economical manufacturing building in New York
Its superiority is further demonstrated by carrying the lowest insurance rate in New York—14c on contents.

7th & 8th Floors For Rent
14,600 gross feet on each floor; 300 pounds live load per square foot. East, North and South light. Walls 72 per cent. glass; 14 foot ceilings. Forced air ventilation and humidity control; automatically operated hot-water heating. Mail chutes for bags; entrance for loading any truck from 3 large freight elevators; two large passenger elevators. Power night and day, current for any purpose, 4c per kilowatt. Paper warehouse, electrotyper, photo-engraver in building.
And the appointments for the health, comfort and convenience of all employees are unexcelled.
Any Real Estate Agent, or
HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY
on Premises

Suite of Five rooms For lawyer With big clientage
Large, light offices Every modern convenience Only high-class tenants accepted
TIMES BUILDING
Times Square
Rental Agent, Room 406 Telephone 1000 Bryant

Now Is the Time
To Secure
The 4th or 17th Floor
or a Desirable
SUITE OF OFFICES
in the
Barclay Building
299 Broadway
"The Practical High-Class Office Building"
ALSO
Broadway Corner Store.
Wm. C. Walker's Sons, Wright Barclay } Agents on Premises

324 and 326 FIFTH AVENUE
BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS., West Side.
ENTIRE BUILDINGS
each containing
STORE AND BASEMENT AND 4 FLOORS
STORES
MAY BE RENTED SEPARATELY.
EXCEPTIONALLY
Choice Location
Centre of the Solid Financial and Shopping Districts.
RENT REASONABLE
Apply to
KURZMAN
Fifth Ave., Corner 36th St. or Your Own Broker

OPPOSITE
Jay St. Terminal
FACTORY SPACE
IN NEW CONCRETE BUILDING.
Area of Floors. 10,000 Sq. Feet.
Low rent and insurance; light, heat, power; convenient to Manhattan and Brooklyn Bridges and ferries; unsurpassed manufacturing and shipping facilities.
George L. Miller, Agent, 168 John St., Brooklyn.

Unusual Opportunity.
3 large, light LOFTS
10,000 sq. ft. to each floor.
52-58 DUANE ST.
Corner Elm St.
PRINTERS' SECTION.
Most central location for PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, BOOKBINDERS, &C.
Light on all sides. Strictly fireproof building, two freight and two passenger safety elevators.
Apply on Premises or
DE SELDING BROS.,
128 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Cortlandt—8466.

EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT LOFT
top floor, with skylights, new, modern building, all improvements, $1,200 yearly.
17 East 17th St., near Broadway.
Owner, Room 905, 30 East 42d St. Or your broker.

In the Centre of Things
The accessibility of the Marbridge Building—its location in the heart of New York's busiest section is a feature too prominent to be underestimated. Let the Marbridge Building advertise your business. A few desirable offices left at very advantageous prices.
MARBRIDGE BUILDING
BROADWAY & 34TH STREET.
B. J. BLOODGOOD, Mgr.

LOFTS
60 EAST 10TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
781 BROADWAY, NEAR 10TH ST.
1 AND 3 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
18 EAST 14TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
5 WEST 14TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
STORES.
13 EAST 14TH ST., 25x100.
5 WEST 14TH ST., 25x100.
12 UNION SQUARE EAST, NEAR 14TH ST.
21 EAST 14TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
STUDIOS, ARTISTS, WRITERS.
LET MONTHLY, LOW RENTS, LIGHT, CLEAN, QUIET, WELL KEPT BUILDING.
18 East 14th St.; 2 large rooms.....$30
17 East 14th St.....10
7 West 14th St.; large studio.....18
33 West 14th St.; 3 rooms.....25
12 Union Square; rooms.....10
220 West 14th St.; studio with kitchen.....15
244 West 14th St.; studio.....15
MORRIS E. STERNE, INC., 9 East 14th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.
471-472-473-474-475-476
CENTRAL PARK WEST
Corner 107th Street
Five 8-room apartments with prices ranging from
$780 to $900
All improvements—best services
Agent on premises
HOPKINS & BOYD, Agents,
11 West 39th St. Phone 7175 Bryant.

NEW WINDSOR
294 CENTRAL PARK WEST,
Near 89th St.
EIGHT AND NINE LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, newly decorated, ready for immediate occupancy
RENTS REASONABLE.
Apply Superintendent on premises
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
162 West 72d St.

WELLESLEY
N. E. Cor. 81st and West End Av.
Fine, large seven and eight room apartments. Electric lights; refrigeration, and laundry fuel included in rent.
APPLY SUPT. ON PREMISES.

LASANNO COURT
207 WEST 79TH STREET.
Modern, well appointed fireproof building. Eight rooms, two baths, $1800. Six rooms, one bath, $1200. Servants' rooms at low rates.
GEORGE ROSENFELD CO., INC.
51 East 42d St. 'Phone, Murray Hill—1838.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
The Hudson, No. 227, Cor. 85th St. trnsl.
Modern fireproof elevator apartment, 6 & 7 rooms. Rents $900 to $1,100; very attractive. Harry E. Hayes, 30 East 42d St., or Supt.

165 WEST 80TH ST.,
one block from "L" and one block from Subway; apartments to let, seven rooms and bath; all rooms in fine condition; rent, $50; will make any change to suit tenant; apartments contain all modern improvements; reasonable concessions. Apply on premises.

BARGAIN
254-256-258 W. 25th St.
6 rooms and bath, elevator, electric light, telephone, hardwood floors, etc., at cheapest rent ever offered. Supt. on premises.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$20 to $30

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.
The Cornwall,
254 West 94th St., N. W. Corner Broadway.
Near high class flats and sound proof apartments; subway station at 91st St. and Broadway.
Seven and nine rooms, two and three baths and large reception room.
$1,700 to $2,200.

La Rochelle,
57 W. 75th St., N. E. Cor. Columbus Av.
Imposing, modern fireproof building; extra large rooms; convenient to 72d St. "L" station and 72d St. subway station.
7 rooms and bath.
$1,400 to $1,500.

349 West 85th St.,
Near Riverside Drive.
Very desirable apartments with large rooms; convenient to Broadway and 86th St. subway station.
One apartment, 8 rooms & bath, $1,400.

Stuart,
250 W. 94th St., S. W. Cor. Broadway.
Rooms large and light, well planned; private house block; convenient to subway express station at 96th St., or "L" station at 93d St. and Columbus Av.
One apartment, 9 rooms & bath, $1,400.

Vernon,
250 West 71st St., Near Riverside.
A modern building, with large, light rooms; convenient to 72d St. Broadway subway express station.
8 rooms and bath, $1,100.

Georgean Court,
36 Central Park West, South Corner 60th St.
One of the handsomest apartment houses on the Park. Modern fireproof building, with all the latest improvements.
6 and 12 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.
$2,100 to $3,000.

Yorkshire,
503 W. 113th St., S. E. Cor. Broadway.
New, modern fireproof house; all improvements, including vacuum cleaning system, &c.
One apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths, $2,100.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths.
$1,100 to $1,600.

375 Central Park West,
Near 97th St.
Very desirable apartments, with fine hardwood trim, all modern appointments.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths.
$840 to $1,200.

4 and 12 West 92d St.,
Near Central Park West.
Convenient to "L" station, 93d St. and Columbus Av.
7 rooms and bath.
$900 and $1,000.

Woodmere,
561 W. 141st St., N. E. Cor. Broadway.
New ten-story fireproof building, equal to any apartment on the west side; every room large and light; private houses on either side; two elevators, &c.
4, 5, 6 rooms and bath.
$660 to $1,000.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 W. 72d St.

AN APARTMENT—MOST ATTRACTIVE
At a rental materially under actual value.
14 ROOMS AND 5 BATH ROOMS
ARRANGEMENT OF ROOMS MOST UNUSUAL, PERMITTING OF ALL THE LIVING ROOMS BEING THROWN TOGETHER INTO ONE BIG ROOM FOR ENTERTAINING, IF DESIRED.
Appointments of the most exclusive and up-to-date design.
INSPECTION INVITED.
ALWYN COURT
182 WEST 58TH ST.

MANHATTAN—West Side.
305 West 45th St.
One Block from Times Square.
Housekeeping Apartments
1-2-3-4 Rooms and Bath
Modern Fireproof Building
Just Completed.
Elevator Service.
Apply on premises, or
VINCENT ASTOR (Owner)
23 West 26th Street.

A Few Choice
Housekeeping Corner Apartments of 4-5 & 6 Rooms,
& bath; also extra maids' rooms
Most convenient residential location in the city, close to the best shopping and amusement sections.
Very Reasonable Rents.
THE OREGON
162 W. 54th St., Cor. 7th Av.
New 12-story, fireproof building. Renting agent on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs,
162 West 72d St.

DORILTON

MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. 7, 8, 9 and 10 room vacancies at $2,000 to $3,500. See resident Superintendent.
BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.
THE OSBORNE
205 WEST 57TH ST.
Apartment of 14 rooms, attractively arranged, having 5 master bedrooms with separate bathrooms. The servants' quarters are exceptionally fine and complete.
Can be seen by appointment.
ALSO ONE EIGHT-ROOM APARTMENT WITH 2 BATHS.

THE CORONET
57 West 58th Street.
SMALL APARTMENTS,
Housekeeping and non-Housekeeping.
2-3-4 or More Rooms and Bath.
Rental $600 to $1,200.
Meal Service if Desired.
Apply on Premises or to
HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Inc., 569 5th Av.
Telephone, 31—Murray Hill.

Unfurnished Apartments
Corner 7th Av. & 55th St.
Account of change in plans as to disposition of property, I will rent three beautiful, high-class elevator apartments of nine large rooms each, all outside, until October 1st, at $100.00 per month, regular price $250.00.
T. D. GREEN.

THE OAKDALE
Non-Housekeeping Apartments
36-38 W. 35th St.
NEAR FIFTH AV.
Suites of 2 and 3 rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished, on yearly or monthly lease. Hotel service, day and night.
RENTS $600 TO $1,000.
Superintendent on premises.
Phone 6360—Greeley.

BIG CONCESSIONS
High-Class Elevator Apts., Near Riverside
315 and 321 W. 94th Street
5 ROOMS AND BATH, $45.50 TO $60.00.

MANHATTAN—West Side.
BILTMORE, 56 West 58th St.
Modern Elevator and Hall Boy Service. 6-8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1300 to $1800. Apartments Decorated to Suit.
SONCY, 49 West 57th St.
Wide, Sunny Street. Comfortable, Homelike. 8 and 9 Rooms with 2 Baths. Elevator, Steam Heat, Hall Boy Service. Unusually Large Rooms.
Wm. B. May & Co., 749 5th Av., Near 57th St. Phone 270 Plaza.

West Side, Above 110th Street.
Free Rent
UNTIL
May 15th
4, 6, 7, 8 ROOMS.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
On Fort Washington Av., three blocks from subway station; unobstructed view of Hudson River; morning and afternoon sun; all large, outside rooms; very latest equipments, new building; aristocratic neighborhood; rents $40 up. Address OWNER, Box 309 Times Downtown

THE ENDYMION
852 WEST 177TH ST.
Close to transit lines and park; refined home apartment; very moderate rent; seven rooms; modern appointments; only $45 and $55; diagrams, &c., of Superintendent on premises, or
Wilcox & Shelton, Mgrs.,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

Westwood and Cliffewood Courts, 181st St. and Fort Washington Ave.
Beautiful six and four room apartments, strictly high class, elevator houses; exceptional terms. Owner on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.
APARTMENTS
Perfect in Plan, Construction, Equipment and Service.
130-134 EAST 67TH STREET
Duplex Apartments, 10 and 12 rooms, with large studios; a mezzanine floor; 4 master bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms, living room, library, dining room (20 foot ceilings); butler's pantry; kitchen; 3 baths; 2 lavatories; private laundry in cellar; private storerooms.
SINGLE APARTMENTS
6 and 7 rooms—living room; library; 2 master bedrooms; maid's room; 2 baths. Special concessions for 3-year leases now.
MALCOLM E. SMITH & CO.
185 Madison Avenue

121 Madison Av.
AND
25 East 30th St.
Housekeeping and Non-Housekeeping Apartments and Combinations of Rooms For Rent at Reduced Prices. All First Class.
Good Restaurant Service. One Furnished Apartment.

THE KNICKERBOCKER
247 Fifth Avenue
Corner 28th St.
Very Choice, Exclusive Duplex Apartment.

GRAMERCY COURT,
152 EAST 22D ST.
4-5-6 and 7 room elevator apartment; all latest improvements; central location; Gramercy Park section. Reduced rentals. Apply on premises.

No. 1261 Madison Avenue Cor. 90th St.
A Handsome 7-Story House, Finest Corner Apartments North of 86th St. ONE SUITE OF 9 ROOMS & 3 BATHS. ONE SUITE OF 8 ROOMS & 3 BATHS. High-class service. FAVORABLE TERMS.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Ave. Cor. 90th St.

Corner Elevator Apartment
8 outside rooms, overlooking Central Park; all brilliant; every known improvement; moderate rent; decorate to suit; no reasonable offer refused. 1,350 Madison Av., southwest corner 86th St.

BRONX.
DALY AVE. & 181ST.
Three blocks west of 180th St. subway station; 3, 4, 5 extra large room apartments, all improvements, electric lights, shower baths, phone, &c.
NEW BUILDINGS

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
183d St., 324-332 East, near Prospect Av. station; seven large, light, elegant rooms, bath, steam, hot water, electric lights, telephone; excellent neighborhood; $35-$52.
INQUIRE JANITRESS.

CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

SELECT TRUCK CONVENTION AND AUTO SHOW DATES

National Automobile Chamber of Commerce to Discuss Commercial Cars in Detroit in May—Good Increase in Car Shipments.

At their quarterly meeting last week the manufacturers in the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce selected May 5 and 6 as the dates and Detroit as the place for a convention of commercial vehicle interests, to be preceded by the regular monthly meeting of the Directors. To this gathering will be invited all the leading commercial vehicle manufacturers, including those not members of the N. A. C. C., so that the results may be thoroughly representative of the whole trade. The commercial Vehicle Committee, of which Windsor T. White is Chairman, will arange to have important papers presented by men who are authorities on the various subjects and problems in the business, to be followed by open discussions.

That the recent shows at the Grand Central Palace, New York, and the Coliseum at Chicago, broke all records for attendance and the amount of business transacted was evidenced by the report of S. A. Miles, show manager, which proved them to be the most successful exhibitions ever held. The surplus, all of which is distributed co-operatively among the members, reduces the cost of the exhibitions to a very small item. The New York show next year will open at Grand Central Palace on New Year's Eve, with the Chicago exhibition beginning Jan. 22.

Reports by W. E. Metzger, Chairman of the Traffic Committee, show that February shipments of automobiles were 11,064 carloads—a substantial increase over the figures for February, 1914, which were 10,572 carloads.

In his report on behalf of the Legislative Committee, H. H. Rice, Chairman, stated that forty-eight bills affecting the use of motor cars had been introduced in four State Legislatures during the past three months, and reported the further fact that the lawmakers generally were recognizing the rights of automobilists and were apparently disinclined to vote for anything that would entail a hardship on the one and a half million users in this country.

There were also discussions on reports from the committees on patents and good roads. President Clifton presided at the meeting, which was held at the headquarters, 7 East Forty-second Street, New York City, with more than sixty-five companies represented.

BIG PETROLEUM INCREASE.

Great Britain Used 460,000,000 Gallons Last Year—Much from U. S.

Britain's annual consumption of petrol goes up by leaps and bounds. Last year, according to one of the London papers, the importations of motor spirit had reached the record figure of 120,500,000 gallons, or nearly 20,000,000 more than in 1913. The total imports of petroleum products amounted to, in round figures, 460,000,000 gallons, or an increase of over 35,000,000 gallons compared with the previous year and 115,000,000 compared with 1912. Taking the importations of motor spirit alone, and putting them alongside the estimated number of motor vehicles in this country, an average is got of 200 gallons per vehicle.

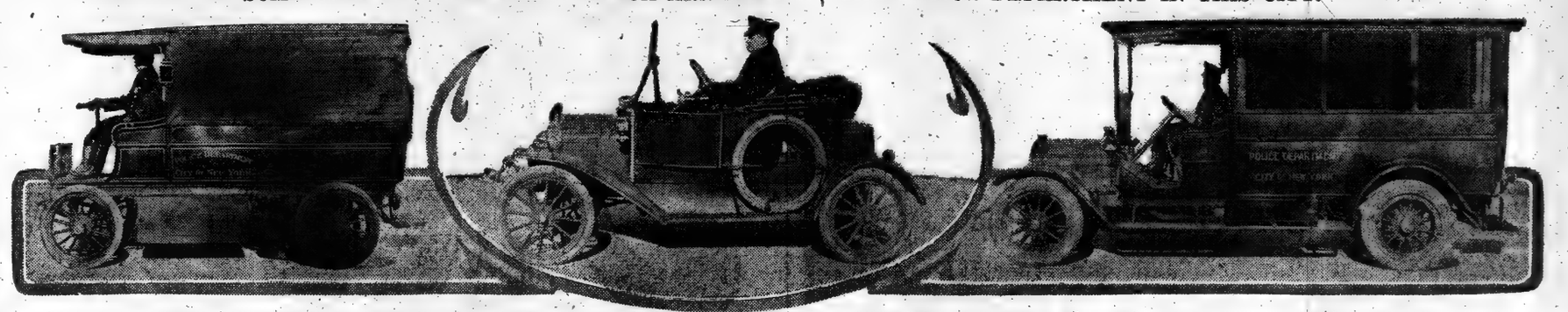
The sources of supply, with the respective quantities imported, were as follows: The Far East, 57,000,000 gallons; America, 43,000,000 gallons; Russia, 10,000,000 gallons; and Rumania, 6,500,000 gallons. The Far East sent 5,000,000 gallons more than last year, but the United States supplies showed an increase of no less than 17,000,000 gallons. The Russian supplies have appreciably declined, while the Rumanian supplies have risen slightly; and it is the shutting off of the direct sources in their case that doubtless is accountable for the great increase in the American imports.

During the months from September to the end of 1914 the average quantity of motor spirit sent to this country by the leading American company was over 5,000,000 gallons per week. The opening of the Panama Canal has facilitated the exportation of California motor spirit to this country. The total imports of lubricating oils were 63,000,000 gallons. There was a decrease in the re-exportation of motor spirit of 361,434 gallons. A significant feature is that 2,500,000 fewer gallons of benzol were exported from Britain last year, the reason for this being doubtless equally divided between the larger use which the substitute spirit obtained in the United Kingdom and the closing of the Continental markets.

Y. M. C. A. to Hear Talk on Tires.

Tires, their use and abuse, will be the subject of a lecture by G. C. Tietjen on Thursday evening in the auditorium of the West Side Y. M. C. A., Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. As adjuster for his firm, Mr. Tietjen has studied the matter of tire abuse from every angle, and will show the effects of abuse with stereopticon pictures. The lecture is free to both men and women, and is given under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. automobile school.

SOME OF THE AUTOMOBILES WHICH ARE HELPING THE POLICE DEPARTMENT IN THIS CITY.



On the left is a General Vehicle electric patrol wagon which has been in the service of the New York Police Department for several years and has a big mileage record. In the centre is a Ford runabout used as a messenger car, which covers a daily run of 105 miles, and to the right is one of the department's gasoline patrols, a Garford, which has responded to more than 6,400 calls in the last year.

ELECTRIC GARAGE IN FULL SWING

New Co-operative Plant in This City Has Many Novel Service Features.

The new co-operative electric garage of the New York Electric Vehicle Association, at Central Park West and Sixty-second Street, is now in full operation, with a quota of 100 electric pleasure cars housed and cared for beneath its roof, and the entire project is succeeding beyond the fondest hopes of its originators. The task of putting the largest electric garage in New York City on the map is no easy one, and has been accomplished by the New York Electric Vehicle Association with the aid of three makers of electric pleasure cars, Detroit, Baker, and Rauch & Lang, all of whom have made the new garage their New York headquarters, with handsome showrooms on the avenue.

The association takes entire charge of the running of the garage, from leasing the building to billing the car owners. The cost of keeping a car at the garage averages, approximately, $45 per owner, including service, care, charging, and boosting.

There are many features of interest in connection with such a big electric garage as this, particularly its electrical and charging equipment. The charging switchboard is probably the largest of its kind ever installed, and controls forty-eight charging outlets of varying voltages. The meters have a capacity of 200 kilowatts, almost enough to warrant a special panel in a generating station, and two 750,000 c. m. cables carry the service into the building. These cables have a combined capacity of 8,200 amperes and 120 volts, or 400 kilowatts.

The garage has a total floor space of 30,000 square feet, more than half of which is devoted to the storage of cars, and the rest to offices, service, and stock rooms, and repair shops. There are 8,000 feet of copper wire and 1,400 feet of conduit, exclusive of connecting cables used in the electrical system of the garage. The outlets are so arranged that all of the cars can be charged in their regular positions, without shifting or moving.

The equipment takes care of batteries ranging from 24 lead cells, with a charging rate of 8 amperes, to the 60-cell Edison batteries requiring 100 amperes. The average charging time is from four to six hours.

TO AUCTION MOTOR CARS.

Corporation Formed to Hold Sales of Used Cars in Garden.

The Motor Sales Corporation will attempt to establish an auction sale of motor cars, motor cycles, and accessories on an annual basis in Madison Square Garden on March 22, 23 and 24, having leased the big amphitheatre for the three days, with an option of the same dates for the next three years. An effort will be made by the promoters to introduce some new and novel schemes in this series of Spring sales of cars, with the idea of establishing a sale of the same type as the Old Glory horse sales.

Only individual owners of motor cars will be solicited to present their vehicles for sale, the management discouraging the entry of the second-hand dealers into the conduct of the sale as much as possible. All cars will be examined by a corps of expert engineers that will be employed by the corporation and a true statement of their condition set forth in the catalogue.

An incline and a running track will be built in the Garden, and a demonstration will be given before each car is put on the block. An option on the Coliseum in Chicago has also been taken out by the management of the corporation, and the same sale will be conducted in the West one week later. The names of the engineers and the managers of the plan will be announced in a short time.

POPULAR HIGHWAY NEWS.

State Commissions Now Publish Interesting News of Road Work.

So great has become the popular interest in the good-roads movement that the State highway commissions of a number of leading States now issue periodical bulletins telling in interesting ways how the people's money is being expended to improve the highways. These bulletins are attractively illustrated. Any one interested may secure them regularly for the asking. Following are the titles of the bulletins, volume and number of current issues, and where they can be obtained:

New York Highway News, Vol. I., No. 6, New York State Highway Commissioner, Albany, N. Y.; Ohio State Highway Department Monthly, Vol. I., No. 10, State Highway Commissioner, Columbus, Ohio; Illinois Highways, Vol. I., No. 10, State Highway Department, Springfield, Ill.; Iowa State Highway Commission Service Bulletin, Vol. III., No. 1, Iowa State Highway Commission, Ames, Iowa; California Highway Bulletin, Vol. III., No. 1, California Highway Commission, Sacramento, Cal.

Of particular interest to motorists in the current issues are articles on "Building California's Highways," "A California Concrete Road," "The Recent Traffic Census," (in New York State,) "The Brick Road and Its Construction," "Are the Highway Commission Bridges Too Heavy?" (in Iowa,) "Permanent Road Districts," (in Iowa,) and "The Lincoln Highway a National Utility."

CREDIT ASSOCIATION MEETS

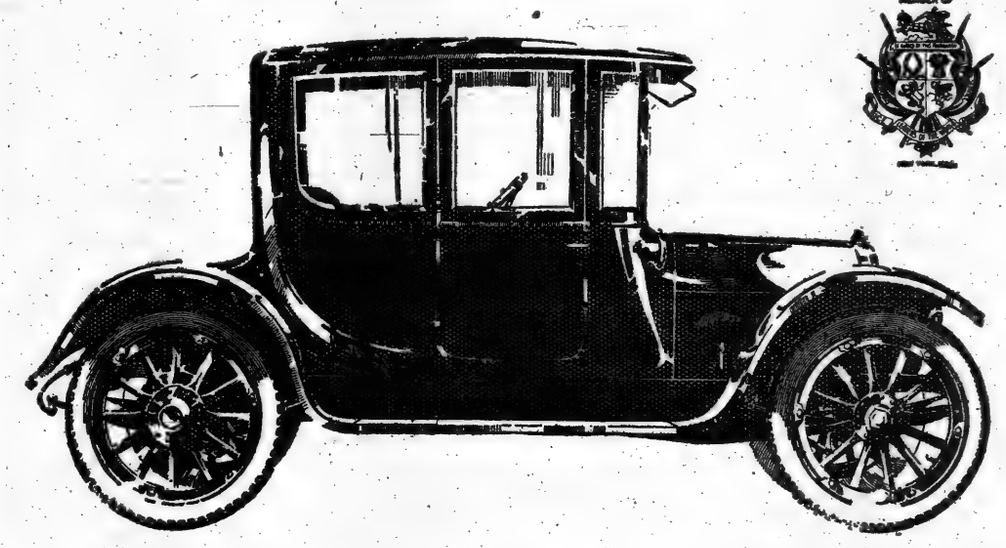
Many Adjustments in Accessory Business Reported—Elects Officers.

The Board of Directors of the Automobile Trade Credit Association, with permanent offices at 80 Wall Street, New York City, recently reorganized for the ensuing year. Carl Kaufman of the U. S. Horn Manufacturing Company, was re-elected President, and Franz Neilson, a lawyer, continues as counsel and Secretary-Treasurer. Directors re-elected were Carl Kaufman, U. S. Horn Manufacturing Company; U. S. Kolby, American Ever Ready Works; D. D. Martin, Martin-Evans Company; E. V. Nathan, Nathan Novelty Manufacturing Company; F. B. Barnes, N. Y. and N. J. Lubricant Company; A. Waterman, Hartford Suspension Company, and W. O. Turner, Lovell-McConnell Manufacturing Company.

During the past year the active complaint bureau of the association received the names of over 3,000 concerns who were guilty of practices not at all in accordance with customary business ethics, and more than 1,500 of these were adjusted satisfactorily and without recourse to law by the disciplinary action exercised by the association. The association has issued to its members, as a matter of record, warnings regarding specific firms or individuals with whom it would be unsafe to do business on a credit basis in over 7,000 instances, and at the present time it has available current information applying to 1,500 such cases. Among its members are many of the best firms in the accessory branch. Directors serve without recompense.

Overland $1600 f. o. b. Toledo

Coupe



A Smart Practical Car for Town and Country Use the Whole Year Around

The Overland Coupe gives you all the conveniences of a limousine without the burden of a large investment.

And the beauty of it is its adaptability to any and all seasons.

It is comfortable and cozy on sharp, chilly March evenings; cool as an open car on hot summer days; snug and warm in real cold weather.

That's why it is the ideal all-year-round family car.

Any woman can drive an Overland Coupe.

The electric buttons are located on the steering column. By just pressing these buttons the car is started, stopped and lighted.

It is one of the most beautiful closed cars ever designed.

The interior is completely upholstered with that fashionable mouse gray Bedford cord cloth, which has both strength and softness.

It comfortably seats four.

Deliveries can be made at once. Order an Overland Coupe today. 'Phone our dealer.

C. T. SILVER MOTOR CO.—DISTRIBUTORS
1760 BROADWAY, at 57TH STREET
Telephone, 700 Circle.

NEWARK: 588 Broad Street
Telephone, 6450 Market.

BROOKLYN: 1384 Bedford Avenue.
Telephone, 9195 Prospect.

"Made in U. S. A."

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

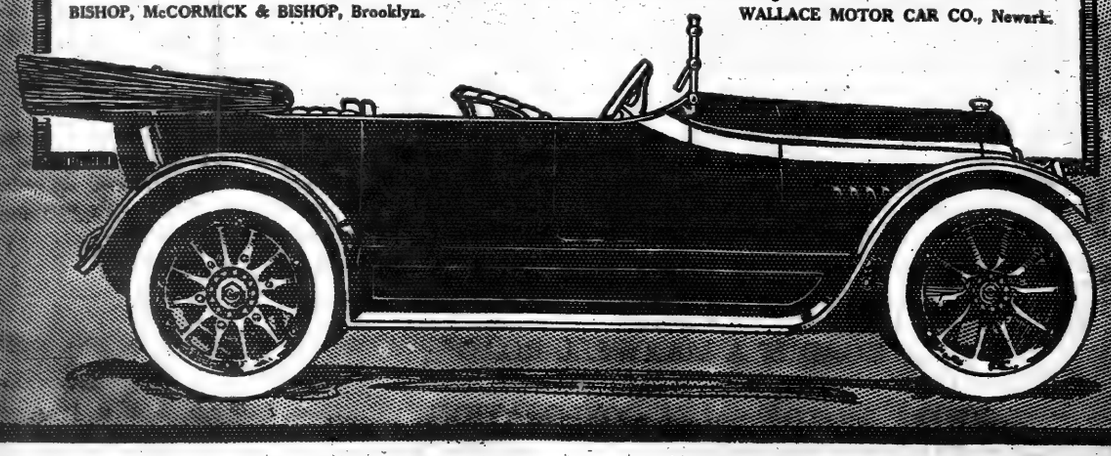
COLE 8 $1785

Positive Deliveries

The Cole Motor Car Company has contracted with the Northway Motor Company for the latter's entire season's production on the new Cole Northway eight-cylinder motor. And the great plant of the Northway company is already working twenty-four hours a day in certain of its departments in order to avoid any possible slip-up on the promised schedule.

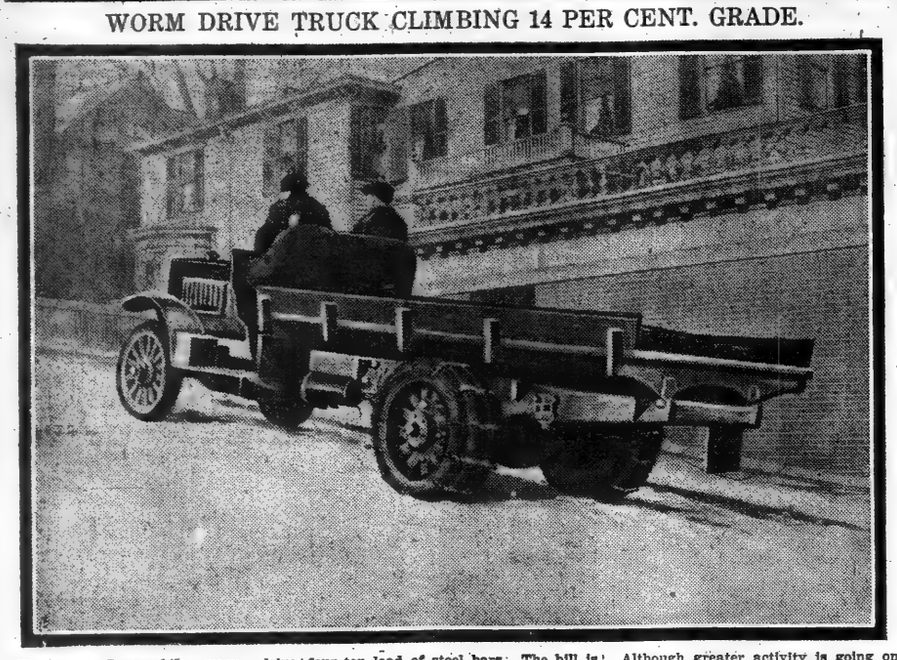
The Cole Standardized Eight will be delivered in quantities this month, and preparations are under way to install three eight-hour shifts in the factory of the Cole company.

COLE MOTOR CAR COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, U. S. A.
COLT-STRATTON COMPANY, Broadway at 57th Street
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Brooklyn. WALLACE MOTOR CAR CO., Newark.



GOSSIP OF THE CARS

WORM DRIVE TRUCK CLIMBING 14 PER CENT. GRADE.



The new Locomobile worm drive trucks have been tested out under full load, and have demonstrated their ability to negotiate the heaviest grades. During the test period each truck is worked out on the road under full capacity pay load.

One of the tests is the hill shown in the accompanying photograph, up which the four-ton truck is going under a four-ton load of steel bars. The hill is one city block in length and about 14 per cent. grade. During the test the truck is run half way up the hill and stopped, then started again, and, proceeding to the top of the hill, it is turned around and started down the hill. When half way down, or at about the steepest portion, the truck is stopped, the gear-shift lever put in reverse, and the truck is backed up the hill to the top.

Although greater activity is going on in the truck shops than ever before, because of the new worm drive model, it does not in any way interrupt the production of Locomobile pleasure cars, which will be constructed as heretofore on the policy of "four cars a day." In the shops the pleasure car business is separate from the truck organization, and each is operated entirely irrespective of the other.

FAVORS MOTOR CYCLE TAGS.

Secretary of State Believes Two-Wheelers Should Be Marked.

Owing to the number of local ordinances restricting operation of motor cycles, many associations and owners of these machines favor the enactment of a law, State wide in its application, which would require every motor cyclist to register his machine in the office of the Secretary of State and display a means of identification that could be seen at a reasonable distance when the vehicle was in operation, as adopted in a number of the States, notably Massachusetts and Connecticut, where number tags are required.

When this matter was called to the attention of Secretary of State, Francis M. Hugo, last week, he explained that his department had received a number of requests from motor cyclists favoring a similar requirement and that, while such regulation might be opposed by some, nevertheless, he believed that the majority would support this system of supervision and control.

Canadian Good Roads Meeting.

The first general meeting in the interest of the good-roads movement in Canada was held in Montreal in May last. The convention proved so successful that the Canadian and International Good Roads Association was organized to prosecute the work regularly. The second convention of this organization will be held in Toronto March 22-26, 1915. In addition to the attendance of delegates from all parts of the Dominion, it is expected that a number of representatives of the good-roads organizations in the United States will also be present at the Toronto meeting.

MOTOR OPERATING THEATRE IS LATEST WAR NOVELTY

Vehicle Being Built for Scottish Horse Will Use X-Ray Apparatus to Aid Surgeons Near the Firing Line.

In a recent issue of The Scotsman a novel addition to the long list of motor appliances in use in the war is described. The article says:

"Scotland's prominent share in the great motor ambulance scheme, which has been so enthusiastically organized in the West, was fittingly indicated by last week's ceremony in London, when the Scottish Branch of the Red Cross Society formally handed over to the War Office a strong fleet of ambulance wagons and other motor vehicles, which went to make up a total of over 130 motor ambulances raised in Scotland. The success which the scheme encountered surpassed all expectations, and the consequence is the Transport Committee has been enabled to do practically double the work at first contemplated.

"In this connection, note may be taken of a new car which is being produced and which marks a notable development in ambulance work. The vehicle takes the form of a motor operating theatre. The idea originated with Sir William Collins, M. D., formerly M. P. for West St. Pancras, who presented a report to the London County Council a dozen years ago, advocating the use of motor ambulances for street accidents, instead of relying upon stretchers and wheeled litters. Fortunately his latest suggestion has been taken up with greater promptitude than his first.

"On his return recently from Flanders Sir William set about the task of discovering how to deal more promptly with war casualties, and his suggestions were taken up by the vehicle manufacturers, the result being a practical design for a combined operation and X-ray car. The first of these surgical-operation cars is now under order from the Scottish Horse. Its chassis, one of the ordinary kind, is about fourteen feet long from the driver's seat to the door at the back. Electric lighting has been carefully planned at the sides and at the top. It is Sir William Collins's view that the operating table ought to rest on wooden supports, and that the X-ray apparatus should be directly behind the driver's seat.

"The surgeon will, of course, operate from the picture on the screen and not from any plate developed afterward. Such a car can be driven fairly close up to the fighting line, and case after case can be brought up, handled immediately, and sent off to the hospital. Numbers of lives should be saved by this rapid work, and the risk of exposure is reduced to a minimum. The cost is estimated at about that of the ordinary motor ambulance plus the surgical equipment."

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

Quantity production is again under way at the Detroit plant of the Lozier Motor Company, and carload shipments of fours and sixes are being made daily to different sections of the country, according to Samuel Frank, general manager of the company. Financial matters of the company, following the recent reorganization, have been looked after by Leo Oppenheimer of New York. Mr. Oppenheimer has interested both Eastern and Western capital in the company.

The interior lighting of all Pierce-Arrow inclosed cars is accomplished by the entirely new and novel method—for automobiles—of semi-indirect illumination. The fixture itself is made of silver and glass, with an ivory enameled reflector. The glass globe used is just large enough to accommodate three four-candle power bulbs.

The Service Gear and Machine Company of Reading, Penn., announces that it has purchased the entire service stock, good-will and patterns of the American Die and Tool Company of that city, which has retired from this line, and will maintain a complete stock of transmissions, differential gears, and shafts for various makes of cars, both obsolete and on the market, for immediate shipment.

John N. Willys, President of the Willys-Overland Company, is of the opinion that manufacturers of moderate-priced cars will soon be turning their attention to the production of a special type of automobile which will serve better than the standard touring car as used today for jitney purposes. At present the jitney service makes a splendid outlet for second-hand cars and promises to solve a most complicated problem for the automobile industry.

In the suit of the American Ball Bearing Company against Edward B. Finch, a Cleveland dealer in Chalmers cars, tried a month ago at Cleveland, Ohio, Judge Clark of the United States District Court has rendered a decision in favor of the defendant, holding that the Walter C. Baker patent No. 753,820 for steering knuckles, dated March 1, 1904, and applied for Feb. 24, 1902, is invalid.

Heavy motor truck investments are now accentuating the optimistic spirit which prevails in many important lines of business, according to Walter C. White, Vice President and sales manager of the White Company. Mr. White said last week that the persistence with which trucks are now bought by big concerns must be regarded as an expression of confidence in general business conditions.

Dodge Brothers announce the appointment of Hanson Robinson as Philadelphia district representative to fill the position made vacant recently through the death of F. L. Jones.

In 1909 the first Kissel truck was offered and a large trade has been built up in this department. There are six models now, the capacities being 1,500 pounds, one ton, one and a half tons, two and a half tons, three and a half tons, and six tons. Several hundred one-and-a-half and two-and-a-half ton trucks have been exported to Europe since the outbreak of the war.

"As far as general business is concerned in Paris, it is far worse than at my last visit of two months ago," writes John L. Poole, export manager of the Hupp Motor Co. "No one is spending any money here for fear of what the future may hold forth. The general automobile business, as far as France is concerned, and not taking into consideration Government contracts, does not exist. It is true that a few French makers are very busy in the construction of motor trucks' special chasses for large ambulance bodies, and many of them are engaged in making war material for the Government."

Orders for $75,000 worth of "jitney" buses were received during the past week by the Thomas B. Jeffery Company.

The Paige Company considers it quite a feather in its cap that one of its cars has just been bought by Major Timberlake, Quartermaster of the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Motion pictures showing the complete manufacture of Studebaker cars, together with a large selection of lantern slides which show the mechanical details of the car, have been in the hands of dealers for several weeks. Thousands of people every day all over the country are seeing a realistic reproduction of this company's manufacturing.

The new Moline-Knight 40 at $1,475 has the two semi-elliptic springs clamped together—the lower one being shackled to the rear axle housing, while the upper is shackled to the frame. This new method saves considerable excess and unnecessary weight.

The Sidney B. Bowman Automobile Company, Oakland distributor here, has made an innovation by issuing to the purchaser upon delivery of his car, a service card entitling him to one hour's service every week. The face of this card is marked off in fifty squares which are punched as the service is given.

The Locomobile Company of America announces the appointment of Howard S. Hamilton as manager of the exchange car department of the New York branch.

One of the most novel automobile demonstrations ever staged in Los Angeles was the non-stop run of a 1915 four-cylinder Mitchell "35" which finished last week. The radiator was sealed, and the car was jacked up. Fifteen gallons of gasoline were put into the tank, which was also sealed. William E. Ruess, local distributor, offered $100 to apply on the purchase price of a car for the closest guess to the actual time that the car would run. During the 30 hours and 1 minute that the engine ran, it made 820,100 revolutions, or the equivalent of 349½ miles, averaging 23 3-10 miles to the gallon. The temperature by the motormeter ranged from 90 to 108 degrees. The winner guessed within thirty seconds.

Five hundred dollars bonus was paid for the Reo "six" exhibited at the New York Show by C. W. Jones, dealer, at Meriden, Conn. This statement is made by R. E. Ingersoll, manager of the Eastern branches of the Reo Motor Car Company. The six exhibited at the New York show was properly considered the first six-cylinder car ever turned out by this company. The bonus was donated to local charities, as the company did not care to be placed in the position of receiving more than list price for its product.

"In adopting the overhead valve type of motor for their car, the Grand Six engineers have made this the first small six to appear with this type of motor.

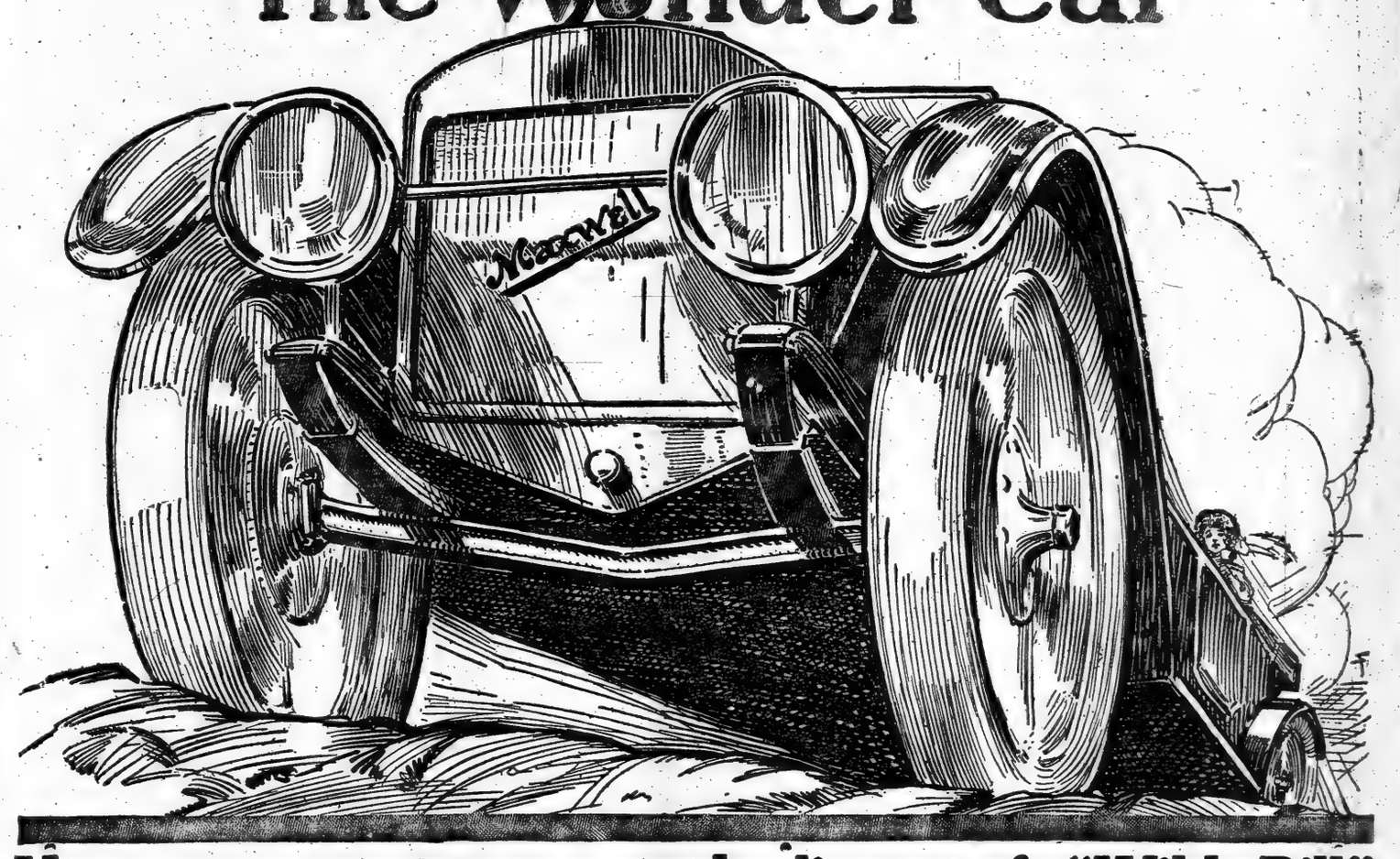
That the pressed-on type of tire is considered by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company a comer in solid rubber motor truck tires is evidenced by the fact that this company recently purchased fifty 150-ton tire applying presses. The presses will be located in all cities where the company has branches and in many other cities the machines will be placed with truck tire dealers.

In the jitney bus, W. C. Hood, sales manager of the Briggs-Detroit Company of Detroit, sees a factor that will do much toward solving the used car problem. Several Western Detroiter dealers have sold out their stocks of second-hand cars at much better figures than they had anticipated, and he thinks that Eastern dealers will begin to benefit in the same way just as soon as the jitney bus makes headway.

The first transcontinental trip to be made by a woman at the wheel of an automobile, accompanied only by a woman "mechanician," has been planned by Miss Genevieve Marshe, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., but now a resident of San Francisco. Miss Marshe, who is now in the East, planned to start on her long trip on March 12, driving either a National or a Jeffery touring car.

Maxwell

"The Wonder Car"



You can own an exact duplicate of "Wild Bill" Turner's or Billy Carlson's record-breaking Maxwells

Think of owning one of these same Maxwells—think of driving it wherever you want to—over any kind of roads—up any kind of hills, wherever four wheels can go, the same car for $695.

Remember, every 1915 Maxwell is an exact duplicate of the regular stock Maxwell Touring Cars in which "Wild Bill" Turner broke the world's record up Mt. Hamilton, 21 7/10 miles in 48½ minutes, beating the world's record by 16½ minutes, and "Billy" Carlson broke the world's record up Mt. Wilson, California, making nine miles (up an elevation of 6,000 feet) in 29 minutes and 1 second, beating the previous world's record by 13 minutes.

That's the kind of hill-climber you get when you get a Maxwell.

Now about speed and endurance—here are some recent Maxwell Racing Car records:—

Barney Oldfield in a Maxwell Racing Car broke the world's non-stop record at Corona, California, for 300 miles, averaging 86.3 miles per hour. Think of it—not a stop made!

Then, right on top of this marvelous motor record, along came "Billy" Carlson in his Maxwell Racer and made still another 300 miles non-stop record in the San Diego race. Again a Maxwell Racer ran 300 miles without a stop!

These Maxwell Racing Cars are built by the same Designers, the same Chief Engineer, that build the regular Maxwell Cars; and the same Maxwell Laboratory Tested Steel is used in them that is used in the regular stock Maxwell Touring Cars.

But, aside from hill-climbing and speed power and endurance records, here are some of the facts about Maxwell comfort,—Maxwell special features,—Maxwell beauty and Maxwell service.

Read This List of Expensive Features. The 1915 Maxwell Has These Features And Many Others.

Attractive Streamline Body

Pure streamline body; graceful crown fenders, with all rivets concealed. All the grace, style and "snap" that you will find in any of the highest priced cars.

A High-Tension Magneto

Nearly all the high priced cars have high tension magnetos. A high tension magneto gives positive ignition. The Simms magneto, with which the Maxwell is equipped, is recognized as one of the best magnetos made.

Left Side Drive—Central Control

Left side steer with gear shifting levers in center of driving compartment—center control—has been accepted by leading makers of expensive automobiles as the safest and most comfortable for the driver; that is why the Maxwell has it. The Maxwell is so easy to drive and control that a child can handle it.

Three-Speed Sliding Gear Transmission

All high priced cars have a sliding gear transmission. It is costly to make, but it is the best. If the motor has the power, sliding gears will pull the car out of any mud or sand. The Maxwell has a three-speed selective sliding gear transmission because Maxwell engineers do not consider any other type to be worthy of the Maxwell car.

Double-Shell Radiator with Shock Absorbing Device

The Maxwell radiator is of handsome design, gracefully curved, and it is built to be trouble proof. It is the expensive double shell type and has ample cooling capacity. The radiator is mounted to the frame by means of a shock absorbing device on each side, which relieves the radiator of all twists and distortions of the frame, caused by roughness of the road. The shock absorbing device also minimizes the possibility of radiator leaks.

The Roomy Full 5-Passenger Body Adjustable Front Seat

The 1915 Maxwell has a full grown 5-passenger body. The front seat is adjustable, you can move it three inches forward or backward. This makes the car really comfortable for the driver. No cramped legs for tall people or uncomfortable reaching for short people. Most drivers' seats are made to fit anyone—so fit no one.

Low "Up-keep" Carburetor

The carburetor used on the Maxwell was especially designed for it after long and severe tests under every conceivable condition. Economy tours conducted by hundreds of dealers and owners in different sections of the country have proved its efficiency, its quick response to throttle and its extremely low consumption of gasoline. It has been termed the "low up-keep" carburetor.

Irreversible Steering Gear

The greatest margin of safety has been provided in the steering gear of the 1915 Maxwell. The Maxwell irreversible steering mechanism is of the expensive worm-and-gear type and its superiority over every other type lies in its many adjustments. At no time is more than a fourth of the bearing surface of the gear which operates the worm in use. When needed, a new bearing surface may be had by adjusting the gear a quarter of a turn. In short, the Maxwell steering gear has four times the adjustment of any other kind.

Heavy Car Comfort

What surprises most people is the smooth, buoyant riding qualities of the Maxwell. The spring suspension of the 1915 Maxwell is the same costly combination of long semi-elliptical front springs and the three-quarter elliptic rear springs that is used on most heavy weight, high priced cars. The Maxwell offers you every essential of the highest priced machines at a fifth of their cost.

One Size of Tire—Anti-Skids on Rear

The Maxwell car is one of the easiest cars in the world on tires. Maxwell owners carry but one spare tire and but one size of spare tubes. Economical 30 inch x 3½ inch tires are used all around. A famous make of anti-skid tires are supplied on rear wheels.

A Dependable Electric Starter

For $55 extra, you can have your Maxwell delivered equipped with the famous Simms-Huff electric starter. This starter is efficient, trouble proof and easily operated.

And the Maxwell is completely equipped from the clear vision, ventilating windshield at the front to the spare tire carrier at the rear. When you buy a Maxwell you have nothing extra to buy.

The Maxwell Company's Guarantee of Service to Maxwell Owners

No other automobile is backed by a more reliable service than that guaranteed every Maxwell owner. More than 2,000 Maxwell dealers—in every part of this country—are always ready to give expert advice, to make adjustments, and to supply new parts at reasonable prices.

This splendid Maxwell dealer service organization is perfected and completed by the chain of Maxwell owned and Maxwell operated Service Branches. Sixteen great Maxwell Service Stations are so located throughout the country that a Maxwell dealer can supply any part for an owner within a few hours if not in his stock. Maxwell Service is one of the great advantages enjoyed by Maxwell owners.

Order a Maxwell from us now, and when you want it delivered, we will give you your car—not an excuse on delivery day

$695 F.O.B. DETROIT ELECTRIC STARTER $55 EXTRA

"EVERY ROAD IS A MAXWELL ROAD"

Factory Retail Branch:

MAXWELL MOTOR SALES CORPORATION,

1808 Broadway, at 59th St., New York City. Telephone Columbus 7181.

$695 F.O.B. DETROIT ELECTRIC STARTER $55 EXTRA

A wrinkly, crinkly top that is cracked and faded because of folding and exposure to the weather, spoils the looks of a car, no matter how good the paint on the body and the wheels may be.

Genuine Pantasote

is proof against these shortcomings.

A Pantasote top has become one of the things demanded by the man who is proud of his car.

The cars equipped with genuine Pantasote top material reflect the sincerity of their makers in providing the best service regardless of first cost.

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ACCESSIBILITY

All parts of the Mercer are easy to "get at." Adjustments on motor and chassis are conveniently provided for. Bearings, valves, magneto, timing chain, brakes, clutch, electrical system—everything, in fact, can be quickly adjusted if ever found necessary.

Models For All Needs

WHITING MOTOR COMPANY

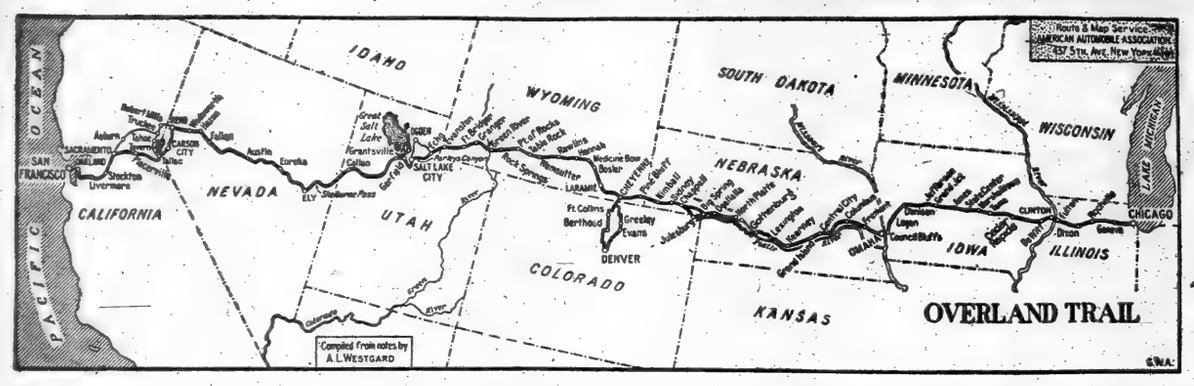
1802 Broadway, New York

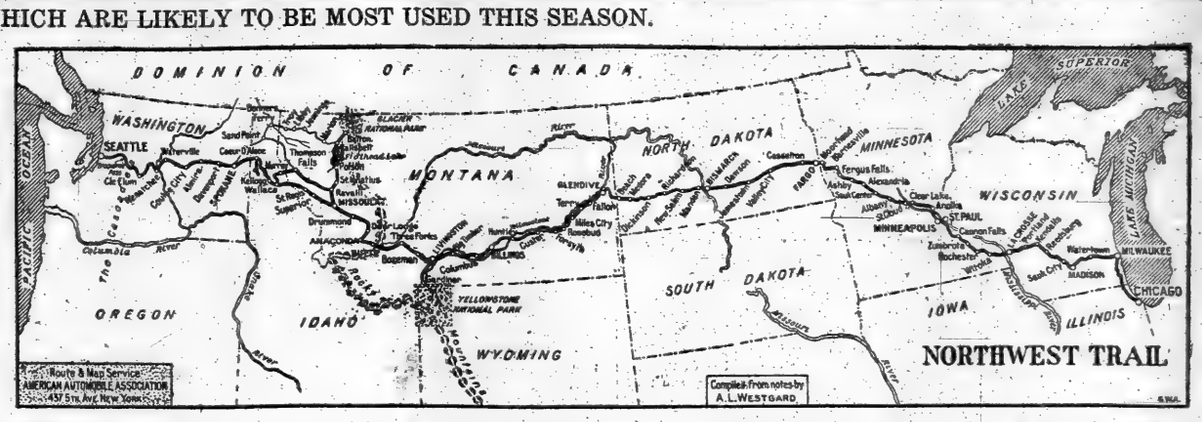
486 Central Ave., Newark

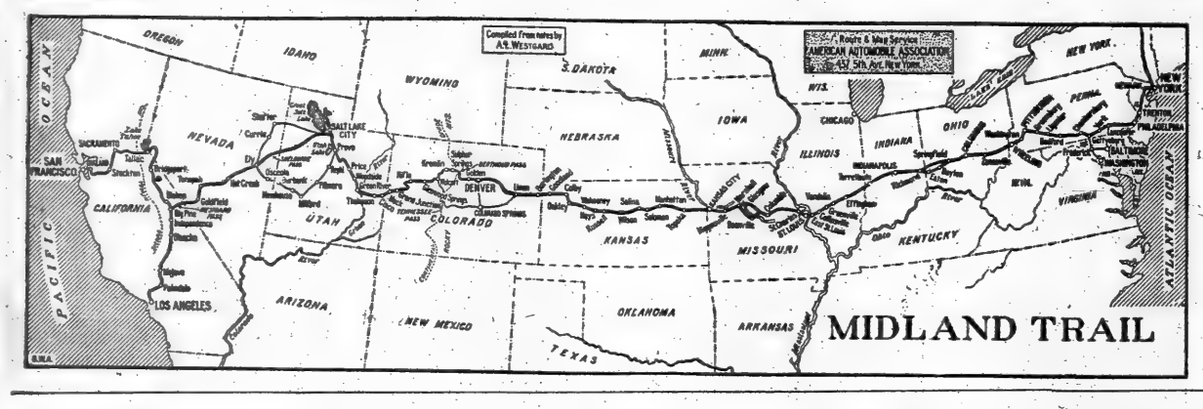
Manufactured by Mercer Automobile Co., Trenton, N. J.

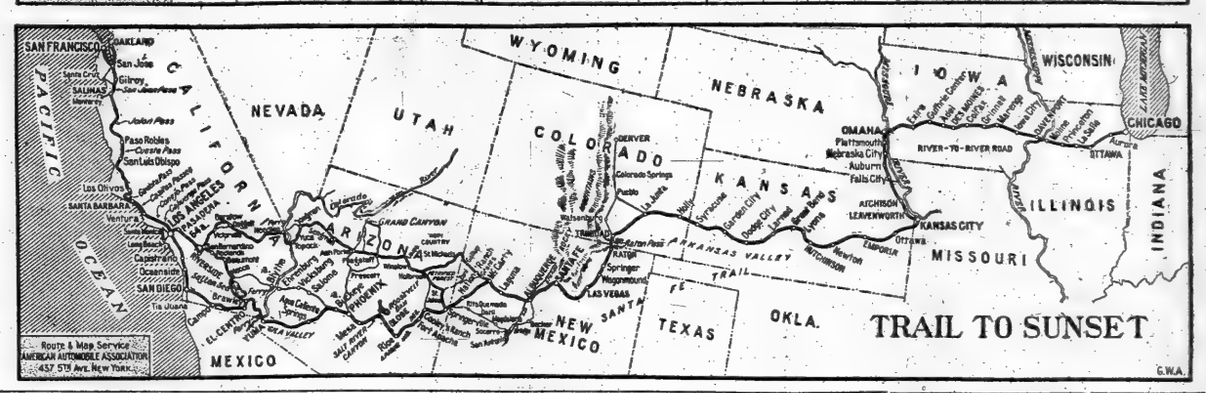
THINGS THAT ARE OF CONCERN TO THE MOTORIST NOWADAYS

FOUR OF THE ROUTES ACROSS THE CONTINENT WHICH ARE LIKELY TO BE MOST USED THIS SEASON.









MUCH TOURING TO COAST PREDICTED FOR SUMMER

Three A's Is Receiving Many Route Inquiries—Some New Scenic Beauties Along the Way to the Pacific.

American Automobile Association clubs throughout the country are making extensive preparations for what promises to be the liveliest touring season since the introduction of the self-propelled vehicle. In New York City and Washington, D. C., the volume of inquiries has been astounding, according to Chairman F. X. Mudd of the A. A. A. Touring Board.

Both the Northwest and the Southwest intend to have their share of the substantial interstate travel which will be accelerated by the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and while the Lincoln Highway will be a busy thoroughfare it will not have a motor car monopoly. The Automobile Club of Seattle has started a campaign for the Northwest Trail, and is coupling with it a combination of the Lincoln Highway which will take the cross-country traveler from Cheyenne diagonally across Wyoming, touching and possibly entering Yellowstone Park—if road construction now in progress is completed—and continuing across Montana, with a side trip to Glacier National Park, made possible by the road constructed by the Flathead Motor Club of Kalispell; then through Washington by way of the Snoqualmie Pass into Seattle.

Journeying southward over the Pacific Highway, there will be opportunity to drive in Rainier National Park, and in Oregon to visit Crater Lake National Park, besides taking a look at the famous Columbia River Highway, which begins at Portland. The Yosemite Valley Park is now available to motor cars, and it is within easy distance of San Francisco, where the California State Automobile Association headquarters within the grounds will be prepared to help all touring motorists.

The Automobile Club of Southern California, with headquarters in Los Angeles, has given its particular attention to the National Old Trails route, which it has sign-posted all the way to Kansas City, Mo. For those who start early in the year this route will appeal, and it will also command the attention of those who return late in the Fall. A percentage of these will also make the side trip to the Grand Cañon, drop down to Phoenix, and then follow the route of the All-Southern National Highway across Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia to Washington, D. C.

Colorado doesn't intend to be overlooked, and the large number of road travelers which the State entertained last year has accelerated its mountain road building until much can be offered to motorists. When a Colorado delegation, headed by Gov. Carlson and former Gov. Ammons, recently urged Congress to act favorably on the bill to create a Rocky Mountain National Park out of 360 square miles of forest reserve in that State the keynote of the plea was "to turn back the tide of tourist travel to Europe and direct it to the beauty-spots of America." Congress acted favorably upon the request.

A COMEDY OF ERRORS.

The following is a copy of a letter received by the Lally Wholesale Company, dealers in plumbing supplies at San Francisco, Cal., and sent to the Real Estate Bulletin:

San Leandre, Cal.

Mister Lali house, S. F.

Dear Fren

I gotte valva witch i by from you alrite but why for gods sake you doan sen me no handol. wats the use the valva when she doan have no handel. i lose to me my customer sure ting. you doan treat me rite. is my money not so good to you as the other fella. i wate 10 days and my customer he holler for water like hell for the valva. you doan sen me the handel preety queek i sen her back and i order some valva from kraine companee.

good by

your fren

Antonia Scalminta Dutra.

P. S. since i rite theese 1 find the dam handel in the box excuse me.

To Run Joint Tour to Coast.

Under the auspices of the National Highways Association, the National Old Trails Road Association, and the Automobile Club of Southern California it is proposed to run a transcontinental tour over the Old Trails route, leaving New York about the middle of June. The tour will be under the management of Elias Vander Horst and A. L. Westgard, Vice Presidents of the National Highways Association, and committees will be appointed from all the associations under whose auspices the trip will be held to assist in making the trip a success. Mr. Westgard, who has made ten transcontinental trips, will personally conduct the trip. Only new, seven-passenger cars will be used, and as only four passengers will be taken in each car the capacity of the trip is necessarily limited. Thomas Cook & Son will have charge of the hotel accommodations. Further information may be obtained from 18 Old Slip, New York City, the headquarters of the National Highways Association.

For Women Taxi Drivers Abroad.

The British War Office is still very much in need of motor drivers and mechanics, and official visits are being paid to manufacturing centres in an endeavor to secure all the workmen possible for the ordnance works. A way out of the difficulty—the difficulty of obtaining sufficient transport drivers—would probably be found, according to one London newspaper, if women were to take the place of those chauffeurs who are now driving private automobiles. Already in London there is a large number of ladies driving cars, and the appearance of the female taxi-driver is not likely to be long delayed. It is to be hoped, this paper says, that the Commissioner of Police will grant the necessary licenses, as patriotism demands that every man possible should be free to give his services to the needs of the country.

CENTRAL STATIONS ARE PROMOTING ELECTRIC CARS

Co-operative Work by E. V. A. and Other Bodies Under Way—The War Gives Foreign Stimulus to Cars of This Type.

"In fifteen years more," said Thomas A. Edison on Aug. 8, 1910, "more electricity will be sold for electric vehicles than for light." And now, in 1915, the electric vehicle has made marked headway toward that day which Edison predicted. The importance of the sale of current for electric vehicles is evidenced in the many ways in which central stations, both here and abroad, are stimulating it through active co-operation with the vehicle manufacturers.

The chief means is by uniting scattered forces into electric vehicle associations for concentrated and intensive promotion of all conceivable uses of electrics. Such an association is active now in England, and an interesting feature of its work lies in the fact that during the present war crisis all available petrol and horse-drawn vehicles have been commandeered, leaving the electric alone in the field, where it is making good, for without real merit efforts to boost its popularity would naturally be futile.

The West Ham Electric Power Supply Company seizes this opportunity for "business unusual" to publish the solution of the transportation problem. This company comes to the aid of perplexed vehicle users by teaching, through the medium of posters, the convenience and reliability of electric vehicles and the low cost of current to run them. This movement is lauded by The London Electrical Times, which urges that every power company in England follow its example.

To supply the unique demand American electric automobile manufacturers have established a brisk trade in England through the intermediary of the Electric Vehicle Association of America, which co-operates with interests in England and Canada, and also in South America. This American association has localized sections in leading cities throughout the United States, and central station co-operation forms a great part of its development work. Through its offices, central stations in New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Denver, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Washington, Los Angeles, San Francisco, New England, and Toronto, are all working together to expand the electric vehicle industry. They are accomplishing this partly by building up a network of charging stations all across the country.

At the same time these sections are doing intensive work in their own localities by maintaining and equipping garages with vehicle-charging facilities, and establishing emergency "boosting" stations, by running automobile bureaus and electric car sales agencies, by standardizing and lowering rates for current, by supplying gratis the services of specialists in electric vehicle operation, by devoting a good part of their publicity to the electric automobile aspect, and by circulating maps of routes and tours indicating situations of charging stations along the way and also in publishing special lists, data, and articles.

A result of this work is seen concretely in the co-operative garage recently opened by the New York Electric Vehicle Association, under the auspices of the New York Edison Company, at Central Park West and Sixty-second Street. A Chicago garage adopted a novel method of stimulating electric vehicle use, which has been practiced with much success. It is an outcome of traffic laws which prevent unattended vehicles standing at curbs longer than set periods. It consists of furnishing owners of electrics with a special call and delivery service from hotels and department stores. Uniformed men, known as "hikers," are stationed at a prominent store in the business district, where they await summons of car owners who wish their cars cared for while they are shopping or otherwise engaged downtown. By notifying the "hiker," the car is driven back to the garage or returned to the owner at an appointed time and place without charge.

THIS IS A NEWCOMER IN THE LIGHT DELIVERY FIELD.

The Saxon shown here is intended to carry 400 pounds' load in addition to the driver's weight, and is designed for quick trips at a minimum expense. The car is to cost $395, as does the runabout of the same make.

AUTO A NECESSITY NOW.

Factor of Growing Importance in Business Life, Says Maker.

Any energetic and ambitious man who realizes the sound truth of Bulwer Lytton's maxim that "time is money," and who apportions his work and assesses his efficiency accordingly, ought to make a car pay for itself in at least three years' time, according to George A. Kissel, President of the Kissel Motor Car Company.

"How much more than this saving of time—which is money—the automobile means to modern civilization is incalculable," said he last week. "It increases the value of prosperity by annihilating distance, it is a wonderful tonic and preserver of health, and it employs, directly and indirectly, a tremendous army of workers.

"There are 450 automobile manufacturers in this country, employing hundreds of thousands of men, mostly skilled mechanics. There are upward of 15,000 local dealers and another 3,000 to 4,000 garagemen who do not sell cars. There are hundreds of makers of automobile accessories representing thousands upon thousands of workers. The metal, lumber, leather, glass, rubber, oil, and other industries owe a very large share of their prosperity to the automobile. In New York State alone there are 60,000 chauffeurs.

"The modern automobile is decidedly not a plaything—not a luxury. It is a necessity to business as business is carried on today, and will be even a greater necessity to business as business will be carried on in the future."

ENGINE DRIVEN KELLOGG TIRE PUMP
ATTACHMENTS ARE SUPPLIED FOR ALL THE POPULAR CARS AS WELL AS THE
HUDSON
Models 33, 37, 40 & 54.
$15.00
complete, including tubing and gauge.
KELLOGG M'F'G. CO.
BUICK BUILDING, 1733 BROADWAY
TELEPHONE—COLUMBUS 4324

PIERCE ARROWS
38 C (1913) five-passenger touring, just out of our shops after being put in perfect mechanical condition and newly painted. An exceedingly desirable car. Guaranteed as we do new ones.
48, 1912, seven-passenger touring, completely REBUILT, newly painted; all metal renickeled, electric lighting generator and very complete equipment. Guaranteed as we do new cars.
Cars like these two are not plentiful and sell very quickly. These are just being refinished and have not been offered before.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Ave., Newark. Tel. 6671 Market.
Pierce Arrow Agents for New Jersey.

AUTOMOBILISTS GAIN
through our method of instruction a complete technical and practical knowledge of automobiles; several hundreds will testify to our superior facilities for teaching; complete course, $65; day and evening classes; also private instruction at hours to suit convenience; write for booklet.
CLASSES FOR LADIES.
Stewart Auto School 225 W. 57th St. (At Broadway.)

REPAIRS.
We make a specialty of repairing automobiles; in addition to our facilities for doing fine coach work we have a well equipped machine shop to overhaul motors; established 1834.
J. M. QUIMBY & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.

ON ALL NEWS STANDS
March Number
The New York Times
CURRENT HISTORY
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
THE EUROPEAN WAR
Caldron of the Balkans
(Turbulent States Tell Their Own Story)
France's Report on Atrocities
H. G. Wells on Holland
(the suppressed article)
Secret Belgo-British Papers
Song by John Galsworthy
Statesmen's Utterances
European Cartoons
(a strong feature)
Letters from Soldiers
Reviews of Campaigns
War Correspondence
Maps and Chronology
Rotogravure Portraits
25 Cents a Copy; $3 a Year.
The New York Times Current History

UNDER THE VARNISH
That's where the real car is!
Locomobile Sixes have dignity, prestige and quality. They are cars of long life because only the highest grade materials and workmanship are used—it being the maker's determination to produce the best-built car in America. Our exchanged Locomobile Sixes carry new car guarantee. They are high-grade cars at medium-grade prices. A few excellent samples now on exhibition.
The Locomobile Company of America
H. S. Hamilton, Mgr. Exchange Car Dept.
61st Street, next to Broadway

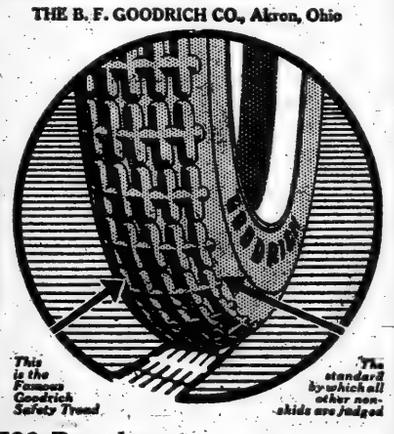
SAVE 20%
Buy Your Used Car Now!
A deposit will hold it a reasonable time. Our
BIG SPRING SALE
of Studebaker
And Other Good Makes Will Be Continued This Week.
Prices on these $200 up
Fords, Chalmers, Oldsmobiles, Hupmobiles, Whites, Oaklands, Coles, Overlands, E. M. F., Pope-Hartford, Premiers, Studebakers.
All ready for demonstration. Prices we ask lowest in the city.
STUDEBAKER CORP. OF AMERICA
OPEN EVENINGS. USED CAR DEPARTMENT.
Broadway and 56th Street, New York City.

Quality-Compare Prices

The Goodrich Tire, like the trained athlete is all brawn and muscle—no fat

THE old Olympic Game promoters were great for what we call "form."
Symmetry, proportion, soundness and proper balance out-bid bulging muscles for favor—yes, and out-won, too, just as they will today.
Mere bulk never was synonymous with endurance—and the truth of this statement drives home with a bang, when you apply it to tires.
❖ ❖ ❖
IF thick, heavy tires were the last word in tire construction, we could wipe out of existence a Goodrich Research and Test Department employing seventy people. We would take off the road a battalion of ten automobiles, that run twenty-four hours a day and every day in the year, grinding tires of all makes to pieces, just for the sake of information to us and eventual economy to the user of Goodrich Tires.
There is where we learn to cut out of a tire the material which gets the user nothing.
Of course, when we stripped tire price lists of their padding—fictitious values—we *expected* rivals to say we had stripped our tires.
IT was their only "come-back." They *had* to say that, in stripping down prices to the point where they were *fair* to dealer and consumer and left no room for injurious price-cutting tactics, we had stripped our tires of some quality, too.
❖ ❖ ❖
THE Goodrich Tire, like the trained athlete, is all brawn and muscle—no fat. It represents an achievement—the ability to cut out the extra costs of manufacture, the extra costs of labor, of extra, needless material, and to give you the best, long-mileage, high-standard tire in the world.
There are padded tires as well as padded price lists.
Don't pay for padding.
Now don't forget this—we are talking in the main about Goodrich Safety Tread Tires, for they represent ninety per cent of our factory output for resale.
Furthermore, while we have put the padded prices on smooth tread tires on the run, the evil of padded prices on non-skid tires still is in evidence, as shown in table below:
THE B. F. GOODRICH CO., Akron, Ohio
Note the following table of comparative prices on non-skid tires. Columns headed "A," "B," "C" and "D" represent four highly-advertised tires:

Size	Goodrich Safety Tread	OTHER MAKES "A"	"B"	"C"	"D"
30x3	$ 9.45	$10.55	$10.95	$16.35	$18.10
30x3½	12.20	13.35	14.20	21.70	23.60
32x3½	14.00	15.40	16.30	22.85	25.30
34x4	20.35	22.30	23.80	31.15	33.55
36x4½	28.70	32.15	33.60	41.85	41.40
37x5	33.90	39.80	41.80	49.85	52.05


This is the Famous Goodrich Safety Tread
The standard by which all other non-skids are judged
If you are charged less for any other make than Goodrich, they are taking it out of the tire; if you are charged more, they are taking it out of you.
New York Branch, 1780 Broadway.
GOODRICH FAIR-LISTED TIRES

INTERESTING HAPPENINGS IN MOTORDOM DURING THE WEEK

BRITAIN FEARS OUR AUTOMOBILE INROADS

Growing Hold of American Cheap Cars Is Viewed with Alarm—In the Colonies American Influence Is Very Strong.

Apprehension of further invasion of the British automobile market by American cars and suggestions to meet this trade movement are constantly found in the motoring columns of the English papers. The Daily Telegraph, for instance, says:

"Since last October an American motor firm trading in this country has sold 1,000 cars to the British public. The firm has two models, and the low-priced make, under $1,000, sold three times as well as the more expensive, which costs under $1,500. Knowing this, it is reasonable to presume that the British-built light car would have enjoyed much prosperity if its price had been more tempting than it is. At the present time $1,000 is the average price of the English light car, and although at this figure it sells fairly freely, it does not seem to be able to keep the United States make out of the markets. This state of affairs is no doubt due to the fact that our light car makers turn out so many different models. The output of English firms in a few cases exceeds 1,000 cars per annum, but in most a few hundreds, while the American maker's output is in tens of thousands.

"The need for co-operation among English light car builders appears, therefore, to be desirable. If there were co-operation the cost of production would be considerably reduced, and it would enable them to place a less expensive car on the market. Of course, it would necessitate one model being produced, but each firm could name it after his own works, as at the present time, and even if the frames, design of engine, engine starter, electric lighting outfit, carburetor, transmission, mud guards, and standard equipment were identical, each factory would have its own clients, because of the good-will obtained through its former productions.

"By a combination of British manufacturers such as suggested, the price of the light car could be lowered to something approaching $650. At that figure the public would not seek other than the home-made production."

The Scotsman sounds a similar note. "The toll of war," it says, "is being heavily taken from the motor industry of this country. The price being paid in one respect alone—not the most important—is at the rate of £2,000,000 per annum. This is a fact which is made clear by the Board of Trade returns for 1914, just published. There was a drop of $3,834,555 in the value of exportations during the five closing months of the year compared with the corresponding period of 1913.

"But while this serious decline is the feature of the returns, there is another, none the less distasteful because it has grown so familiar. It is more serious even than the present depression, for it will remain long after the effects of the war have passed away. This is the serious inroads being steadily made by foreign competitors on the motor trade of this country. 'Foreign competition' in the motor world in recent years has come to mean mainly one thing—American success.

"The German hold on our market is inconsiderable; elsewhere in the empire his competition has not been very serious. As a matter of fact the German has been our best friend, for he has supplied us by the thousand with those vital items in car construction, such as the magneto, which we were too lethargic to make for ourselves. In that respect he is more to be blessed than blamed. But every year the American menace increases in magnitude.

"The cheap American car has not a single competitor in this country, and it is selling by the thousand here and throughout the empire. The total value of the cars, chassis, &c., imported last year into Great Britain was $24,276,800, as compared with $22,955,990 the previous year. The increase in the number of complete cars imported was 700, and the significant point is that the average price of the imported cars was $850. In the more expensive cars Britain can hold its own against the world; in the construction of cheap cars it is a long way behind. The cheap car has been the most popular thing in the motor world these last two years, and, except for ambulances and lorries, it is the only article that is likely to sell until the war is over.

"The number of American cars in this country forces itself upon the observer every hour of the day. Their presence in the Overseas Dominions is indicated by the position of affairs at Sydney, where, out of a total of 4,202, there are 2,491 American cars, 1,100 of which are of one make; there are only 784 British cars."

FEAR AMERICAN INVASION.

English Motor Industry Is Wondering How to Protect Itself.

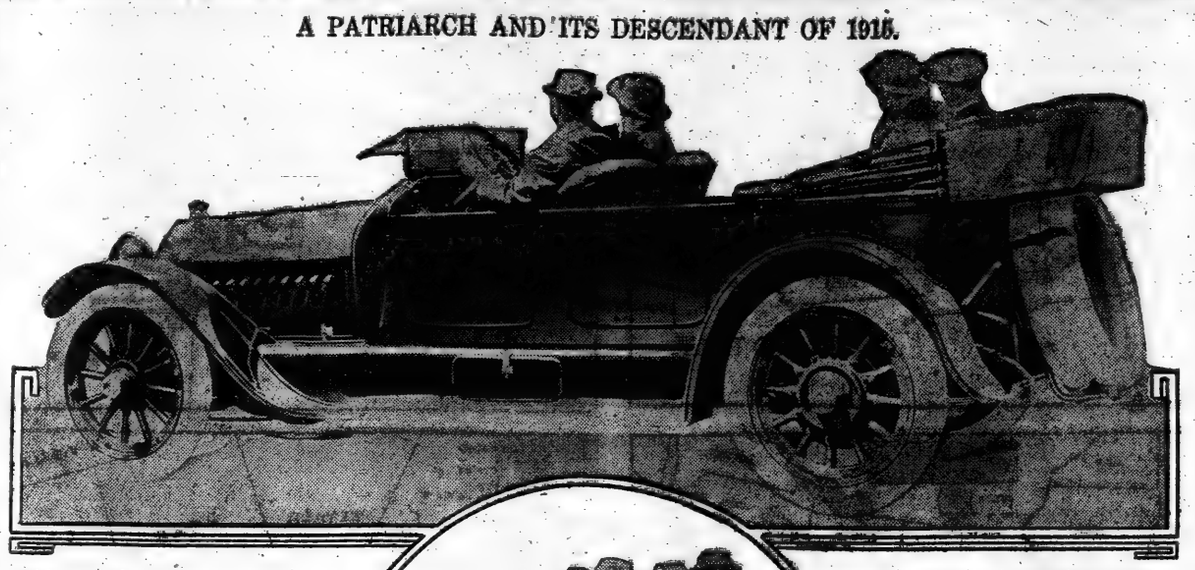
At the meeting of the Motor Trades Debating Society at the Royal Automobile Club of London recently the question was raised as to whether the English motor industry, as represented by its leading organization, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, should or should not do something so as to prevent the good will of firms in this country being taken away by rival traders of neutral countries. Apparently the present American competition was feared, but as several prominent members of the industry pointed out, it was little use if the traders of this country made pleasure cars for more buyers in any great quantity.

As far as commercial motor vehicles were concerned, that branch of the industry was working at high pressure, and selling the whole of the possible output of the united works of the country. The "light" car trade was enjoying—so it was said at the meeting—a revival in orders, but the best policy at the moment is to "sit tight" and wa't until the conclusion of hostilities, when the good-will of the past will return and bring orders again to the British motor manufacurer.

There is a section of the trade that feels that if the British and Colonial markets become used to the low-priced American car it will not be at all easy to supplant it by the more expensive (first cost) British automobile. However fortunate "light" car traders may be at present in getting orders from the public, one cannot overlook the fact that the carrying power of this type of vehicle will be all against it when competing with the full-sized car, and that although many motorists have given up their big cars to the Government and have been content to buy and use "light" cars, there is a much better outlook for the American vehicle, which is of greater capacity and the cost of which is little more.

And in addition to this fear of an American invasion there is the position of the motor agent, who cannot change his business as the manufacturer can. The latter is keeping his works going by making all sorts of goods—not motor cars—for the Government. The motor agent, on the other hand, sells cars and their accessories alone, and he reasons that if he cannot sell British cars he must push the sale of the lower-priced United States product.

A PATRIARCH AND ITS DESCENDANT OF 1915.



This shows the Oldsmobile six-cylinder touring car of the present year, and below it the first car of this make ever built, which dates from 1894-95, and has been presented to the Smithsonian Institution.

BIG SAVING IN UPKEEP.

Maintenance Reduced Greatly by Concrete Roads Around Detroit.

Cost of maintaining all the highways in Wayne County, Michigan, outside of the City of Detroit, was reduced to $23,393 last year, representing a saving of $7,140 over the previous year, according to the eighth annual report of the Board of County Commissioners. This reduction is credited to the replacement of certain macadam roads with cement concrete pavement.

Ample justification for the adoption of the concrete road as the standard type of construction is found by the Commissioners in the fact that there are over 100 miles of concrete roads in Wayne County, some of it in its sixth year of service, without the semblance of a rut and without a single twenty-five-foot section having been taken up and replaced since the county has been building and developing this type of road.

As a result of the success of the Wayne County roads, the City of Detroit built or let contracts for 139,107 square yards of concrete streets previous to 1913, and laid eight similar streets in that year aggregating 78,302 square yards. Wyandotte, Mich.; Oakland County, adjoining Wayne, and Windsor and Walkerville, Ontario, have all built or contracted for a considerable yardage of concrete streets and roads. It is estimated that $25,000,000 worth of this type of construction will be built this year in the United States and Canada.

AUTO DEALERS MEET.

Association Elects Directors and Holds Its Annual Banquet.

The Automobile Dealers' Association, Incorporated, held its fifth annual meeting on Thursday at its executive offices, at the Hotel Woodward, and following the meeting the annual dinner of the organization was held at the Café des Beaux Arts. The banquet was well attended, among the speakers being Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, who made some interesting remarks relating to his department at Albany. Directors for the coming year were elected. They are M. J. Budlong, C. M. Brown, George Stowe, C. H. Larson, H. L. Stratton, W. C. Poertner, R. H. Johnston, John F. Plummer, Sidney B. Bowman, and William D. Parkinson. Throughout the Directorate is the same as last year, with the exception of George Stowe, who has succeeded Frank Eveland on the board. On Wednesday, Feb. 10, the Directors will hold a meeting for the election of officers.

Among the invited guests were A. G. Batchelder, Chairman Executive Board American Automobile Association; Charles Thaddeus Terry, Emanuel Lascaris, Alfred Reeves, General Manager National Automobile Chamber of Commerce; Harry Bronner, and A. M. Day. Charles A. Stewart, general manager of the association, had charge of the arrangements.

R. H. Johnston, President of the association, reviewed at length the activities of the organization during the past year. His report showed that many important matters relating to automobile interests have been accomplished through the efforts of the association. Mr. Johnston pointed out that the automobile has been fortunate in not having any hostile legislation put through against it at Albany during 1914. He spoke of the attempt made by the Commissioner of Licenses to have the automobile dealers take out "junk" licenses on the ground that dealers handle second-hand cars. The matter was taken to court and a decision was rendered in favor of the association.

HOW TO TEST BATTERY.

Hydrometer Is Better Than Voltage Trial, Says Orcutt.

Voltage tests are not the best way to tell the condition of a storage battery, according to D. P. Orcutt, who gave a lecture last week at the opening of a new term of the automobile school of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association.

"The best way to test a storage battery," said Mr. Orcutt, "is to use a hydrometer, thus ascertaining the specific gravity of the solution in each cell. This should be done regularly, but not just after adding water.

"Most of the trouble that we have reported to us is caused by folks who add acid to their batteries. Add nothing but pure water to your battery. Many people think that the acid evaporates and needs renewing. As a matter of fact, the storage cells are sealed and the little that is lost is not worth considering."

TRY AGAIN FOR TROLLEY ON ALBANY POST ROAD

Westchester Residents Are Fighting New Attempt to Repeal the Burns Law, Which Protects Historic Highway.

Property owners along the Hudson River and motorists generally are watching with interest the progress of bills introduced in the Assembly at Albany by Walter W. Law, Jr., and in the Senate by George W. Slater calling for the repeal of the Burns law, which would permit the introduction of trolley cars on the historic Albany post road.

This so-called Burns law, which was passed in 1896, reads as follows:

"The old established road along the valley of the Hudson River from the City of New York to the City of Albany, known as the Albany Post Road, shall be a public highway for the use of the traveling public forever. The said highway shall be kept open and free to all travelers, and shall not be obstructed in any way by any obstacle to free travel. No trustees of any village or corporation of any city upon its route, or town Superintendents of Highways of towns, or any other person or board whatever, shall have any power or authority to authorize or license the laying of any railroad track upon said highway, except to cross the same, and any such action shall be void and of no effect.

"This section shall not apply to any portion of said road with the city of New York or the city of Yonkers, south of Main Street, nor shall it apply to the road of the President, Directors and company of the Rensselaer and Columbia turnpike, nor to the town of Cortland or for the village of Sing Sing in Westchester County."

The bill as amended would exempt the towns of Mount Pleasant and Greenburgh, and result in the introduction of trolley rails on the most picturesque portion of the post road.

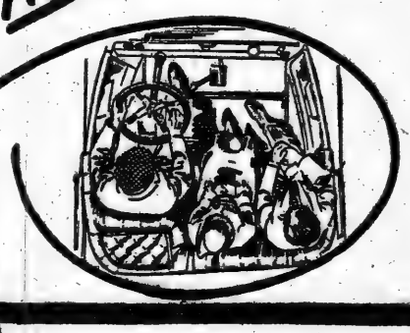
The Burns bill at the time it was passed had the indorsement of practically every resident in Westchester County, but in 1900 certain traction people and some of the residents thought that a trolley line would be a good thing for the community, and since that time every year a bill has been introduced favoring the repeal of the Burns law.

Last Spring there was a referendum vote in the towns of Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, and Ossining, which resulted in a victory for the trolley advocates.

Paul Nicholson Hays, who represents the Broadway Defense Association, the Sleepy Hollow country, and other interests which are fighting the repeal of the bill, claims that this so-called referendum vote was more or less of a straw ballot, as it only represented about 40 per cent. of the total vote; also that since that time conditions have altered, as the post road through Ossining and Scarborough has been made a State highway, and the citizens of Ossining paid $40,000 to carry the State highway from curb to curb, and do not want a trolley line to disturb its surface.

Some of the members of the Broadway Defense Association which is fighting the passage of the bills are John D. Archbold, Arthur L. Barney, Robert Behr, F. Q. Brown, A. De Witt Cochrane, Colonel R. C. Clowry, David Dows, Tracy Dows, Mrs Mary Draper, C. C. and R. B. Duke, Joseph Eastman, Edwin Gould, John F. Havemeyer, Russell Hopkins, E. S. Jaffray, J. Scott McComb, W. G. McAdoo, Fred G. Le Roy, William A. Parsons, D. G. Reid, William Rockefeller, Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard, Cortlandt Smith, Isaac N. Seligman, Mrs. Philip Schuyler, M. M. Van Buren, Mrs. Charles Vanderbilt, Oswald G. Villard, J. H. Whitehouse, Frank A. Vanderlip, A. McEwan, Edward W. Harder, D. L. and A. K. Luke.

-and there's Plenty of room for THREE



You see, this Studebaker Roadster wasn't built for TWO like the average roadster is—but for THREE, in case you wanted to take along another passenger or so. And it's built, too, for THREE people's COMFORT.

Lots of leg-room—big, deep, roomy seats with the driver sitting a little ahead so he isn't bothered by the passengers. Wide doors, too, on both sides.

It's a snappy, service-giving little car, too—owners say it's one of the handsomest cars Studebaker ever built. But you'll appreciate its good looks much better when you SEE it. The thing now is to be SURE to see it—and ride it and drive it and see how much you get in this Roadster at $985

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32 x 2½	17.05
36 x 2½	18.95
34 x 3	22.10
36 x 3	23.30
32 x 3½	24.55
36 x 3½	27.35
34 x 4	33.20
36 x 4	35.10
36 x 5	42.95
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36 x 6	52.70
40 x 6	58.50
36 x 7	64.65
40 x 7	71.90

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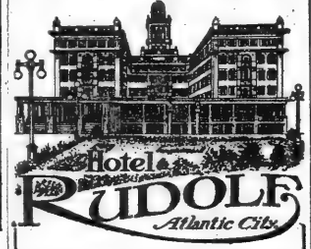
NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.



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BUSINESS REVIVING THROUGHOUT BRAZIL

Payments Falling Due During Moratorium Have Been Satisfactorily Met.

AMERICANS NOW WELCOME

Merchants Glad to Listen to Their Propositions, and Big Field Is Opening Up.

Trade conditions in Brazil at the present time are summarized in a report just received by Dun's Review from its special correspondent at Rio Janeiro. Merchants in that city say there are indications of an improvement in general trade conditions, that there is a feeling of more confidence, and that merchants of the interior are beginning to place orders. The first payments of obligations falling due during the period of the moratorium, a period that extended from Aug. 5 to Dec. 15, have been met in a very satisfactory manner. This first payment was 25 per cent. of the obligation and matured on Jan. 15, with 35 per cent. to fall due on Feb. 15 and the balance due March 15. The number of protested documents on Jan. 15 was relatively small, and no houses of importance were included in the number. The applications to the courts for compromise with creditors and in bankruptcy proceedings are few in number and not above the general average. This showing, following a long period of uncertainty and some fear in regard to the ability of many commercial houses to meet their obligations with the termination of the moratorium, has greatly helped to restore the feeling of confidence.

In the north, for which the City of Pernambuco is the commercial centre, trade is reported to be reviving and is not much below normal.

In the south, especially the State of Rio Grande do Sul, business has not been very seriously affected on account of the variety of products that this State has to ship, and at the present time the movement is said o be regarded as very encouraging and not very much below normal.

In the section of the country for which the city of Sao Paulo is the distributing centre business is somewhat depressed on account of the condition of the coffee market, which has been affected by the Epropean war.

There is said to be a much improved condition in the general trade, and a feeling that the country can look forward to a slow, but healthy, revival of business.

It is reported that there is a disposition among American shippers to postpone trade relations with Brazil until there is a restoration of former trade conditions, but the situation existing today is such as has never existed before, and one which the American trader should take advantage of, says the correspondent, and that is that propositions from the United States can now get a hearing; the American trader can get his samples examined and his prices considered, and a fair attention given to his offers.

American traders, who have been in a position to submit their wares in Brazil have, in the majority of cases, been quite satisfied with the results obtained. They have found this willingness to examine American goods and prices, and they have received orders, which, considering the reduced buying during the last year, have been quite satisfactory, as it meant the introduction of the thin end of the wedge, and forming the basis of future business.

WHY AGENTS HUSTLED.

They Did Not Want to Run the Risk of Losing Commissions.

An explanation of the active measures, taken by the selling agents for the piece goods mills in the search after army contracts, is given by a member of this group. Although all sorts of difficulties were encountered, the agents persisted in their attempts to land this business even when it seemed that there was nothing to be gained by entertaining the proposals of the speculators who swarmed in the various offices. It was a matter of self protection, this selling agent said. Instances occurred where the dealings of the foreign Governments were conducted with the mills direct, thus eliminating the agents entirely. As the contracts called for goods in the hundreds of thousands of yards, it can easily be appreciated what the results would be. Through securing one of these orders a mill would be put on "easy street" for the rest of the season, and the agent would be minus his commissions for the year.

No loyalty on the part of the mills toward their agents was expected or demanded. One case is cited to illustrate just how one agent fared. He represents a group of mills in Maine that has always been able to manufacture goods at prices shading the market. Consequently the mills never had to look very far for business. The last season, however, was a peculiar one and even the most able organizations suffered through the slack nature of the domestic demand. The mills in question were given an opportunity to take on a foreign contract, and the order was accepted direct and not through the agent.

So, as a measure of self protection and while there is a possible chance that the foreign business is to landed, the selling agents are going to keep after it. The sinking of these sellers to locate and run down these contracts has been responsible, no doubt, for the speculative nature of those who have injected themselves into the situation, but out of these many evil good may come, so the agents comp...n, but at the same time do not slacken their activities.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Noteworthy Declines in Edibles, Especially Breadstuffs.

There was considerable unsteadiness to foodstuffs prices last week, as shown by Dun's list, and not a little weakness. In fact, there were just twice as many declines on edible commodities as there were advances. Noteworthy among the declines was the falling off in the price of flour on all of the principal grades. Winter patent is now the only $7 flour in the list.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-two standard commodities in this city last week, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to March 5, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., ch., 100 lbs.	$7.00	$7.10	$5.25
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.09½
Coffee, Santos No. 4	.09¾	.09¾	..
Sand. br. sheetings, yd.	.06¼	.06¼	.08¼
Print cloths, 38½ in., 64x60	.03½	.03½	.05¼
Butter, creamy, extra, lb.	.31	.30½	.30½
Cheese, f.c., fresh, sp., lb.	.17	.17	.18¼
Eggs, Western 1sts, doz.	.19½	.25½	.33
Apples, evap., ch., lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.09¼
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.10¾	.10¾	.11¾
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.05¾	.05¾	.06
Raisins, lb.	.07¼	.07¼	.07¼
Flour, Spring pat., bbl.	6.85	7.35	4.85
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	6.45	6.75	4.15
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	1.53	1.63	1.04½
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bush.	.79¼	.77	.60¾
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.62¼	.63¼	.46½
Cotton, mid. up., lb.	.085	.083	.13
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	1.15	1.10	1.05
Hides, Chic., pk., No. 1, lb.	.22½	.23	.18
Hides, Chic., cows, nat., lb.	.22½	.23¼	.18
Leather, hem'k sole, lb.	.32	.32	.30
Leather, union backs, lb.	.44	.44	.43
Iron, pig, f.f., No. 2, Phil., ton.	14.25	14.25	15.00
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	19.50	19.50	21.00
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	.15¼	.15¼	.15
Lead, N. Y., lb.	.039	.038	.04
Tin, N. Y., lb.	.44¼	.39	.38
Petrol., ref., in bbl.	.11	.11	.13
Beef, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	5.75	5.80	7.25
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.60	6.60	8.45
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	7.00	6.85	6.85
Lard, pr. st., Chi., 100 lbs.	9.77½	9.65	10.60
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	9.75	9.25	11.17½
Mess pork, Chic., bbls.	17.75	17.85	21.22½
Rice, dom. prime, lb.	.05¼	.05½	.05¾
Rubber, up-r. Para, lb.	.58	.59½	.75
Sugar, st. gran., 100 lbs.	5.75	5.75	4.05
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.17	.15¼	.13½
Tea, Japan low, lb.	.18	.18	.13½
Potatoes, State, bbl.	1.50	1.50	3.00
Wool, av. 100, Phila., lb.	.278	.278	.234

While, as indicated above, flour prices declined in this city during the week, there was more price strength than weakness shown in the major provisions in Chicago. Live hogs were unchanged, but prices went up on live beef and live sheep. Advances were also shown on prime lard, but mess pork and short ribs were quoted lower. Bacon was held higher in this city, and there was also an advance in the price of tallow.

There was marked irregularity in the dairy products, one result being a sharp drop in the prices asked for all grades of eggs under the weakening influence of heavy receipts. Cheese was unchanged to firmer and, while the best qualities of butter were advanced it was in strong contrast to the declines that took place on the cheaper grades. In both fresh fruits and vegetables there was a slightly weaker tone.

Coffee was lower again, both on the leading Rio and Santos grades. The only change in the tea prices was an advance in fair Formosa. In spices there was some unsteadiness and a slight weakness. No changes occurred in sugar prices for the third week in succession. The only advances in the grain markets were on No. 2 yellow corn and prime timothy hay. Declines were shown in wheat, oats, rye and malting barley.

On their face the iron and steel markets showed a firmer tone, but it is said that more of this firmness had to do with prices quoted on future deliveries than with immediate business. The week's only decline in this part of the list was on refined iron bars at Philadelphia, while the advances occurred on steel bars, beams, angles, and galvanized barbed wire at Pittsburgh. All of the changes in the minor metals were upward, they being on antimony, spelter, lead, and tin.

An easier undertone was reported in the leather market, though no actual price breaks occurred. In hides, however, the underlying weakness came to the surface with a rush, and all of the ten grades listed showed declines. Drugs, chemicals, and oils together showed twenty-one changes, of which eleven were downward and none really significant.

Burlaps continued their upward trend of the last several weeks, and there were also advances on spot jute and hemp. In the lumber market the price of hemlock fell off, while in the building materials there was an advance in Eastern spruce lath and a drop in Rockport lime. An advance in spirits of turpentine and a decline in the best grade of Brazilian crude rubber completed the week's changes.

RESORTS.
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Golf, tennis, riding, driving.
Central R. R. of N. J.
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HIGH CLASS AMERICAN PLAN
HOTEL, MODERATE PRICES.
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LAKEWOOD.
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First-class House. Fine Sun Parlor and Porch. Write for Booklet.
M. L. BIOREN, Manager.
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Rates, $3.50 a day; $20 a week and up.

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Lakewood, N. J.—Private baths; hot and cold running water in every room. I. Woehr, Prop.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

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COLEMAN HOUSE
Whole square on the ocean.
THE MARLBOROUGH
On finest residential boulevard.
Both houses open all year.
Sun parlors. Elevators. Private suites. Music. Booklets. A. M. SEXTON.

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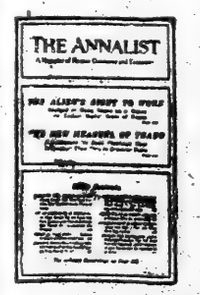
An Insider's Story—



How and why the Stock Exchange was closed—
in
The Annalist
On News Stands Monday
10c a Copy—$4.00 a Year
TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK

Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 10,000, estimated for Monday 40,000, and for next week 180,000; Kansas City received 500, and Omaha 1,600.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.52	10.40	10.50	10.37	10.97
July	10.60	10.37	10.75	10.62	11.07
Ribs—					
May	10.07	10.00	10.05	9.92	11.67
July	10.37	10.32	10.37	10.25	11.67
Pork—					
May	17.70	17.45	17.62	17.37	21.65
July	18.07	17.82	17.97	17.75	21.70

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was steadier, closing 4 to 12 points higher in response to a covering movement prompted by firmness in the other commodities, especially in lard and cotton. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.70@7.00	6.70
March	..	..	6.75@6.90	6.71
April	6.94	6.94	6.92@6.95	6.80
May	7.03	6.99	7.00@7.01	6.90
June	..	..	7.07@7.13	7.00
July	7.26	7.23	7.24@7.25	7.13
August	7.35	7.33	7.33@7.35	7.23
September	..	..	7.40@7.45	7.31
October	..	..	7.00@7.40	7.00

COFFEE.

The coffee market was quiet on Saturday, and in absence of the more aggressive buying which stimulated values during Friday's operations, prices lost their upward trend, and at the close of the day were only about steady at 1 to 2 points advance for December and January and unchanged to 5 points lower for the other positions. In the local spot market trading was quiet and prices were unchanged on the basis of 7¾c for Rio No. 7.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	5.73	5.63	5.68@5.69	5.73
April	..	..	5.76@5.77	5.78
May	5.84	5.82	5.82@5.83	5.84
June	5.90	5.90	5.84@5.85	5.88
July	6.55	6.35	6.84@6.85	6.84
August	..	..	6.91@6.92	6.91
September	7.00	6.99	6.99@7.00	6.99
October	7.08	7.03	7.05@7.06	7.05
November	..	..	7.11@7.12	7.11
December	7.19	7.19	7.19@7.20	7.17
January	..	..	7.22@7.23	7.20

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,203 packages. There seemed to be a little steadier holding of the finer grades of fresh creamery, but buyers are not doing very much as yet. Possibly the storm which is prevailing here and throughout the country had some influence on the situation. It is a poor market for the secondary qualities, of which a large part of the supply consists. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 30c; higher scoring, 31c; firsts, 28½@29c; seconds, 24@26c; thirds, 22@23c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 26@27c; firsts, 24½@25½c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds, 20@22c; State dairy, finest, 28c; good to prime, 25@27c; common to fair, 20@24c; renovated, extras, 23½@24½c; firsts, 22@25c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 18½@19c; lower grades, 16@18c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 17@17½c; lower grades, 14@16c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 14,488 cases. Trading not very active, but a considerable part of the recent arrivals are held under shippers' limits and market has a somewhat firmer tone. Most trading at 20c, though occasional sales slightly higher, and moderate offerings lower. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 21½@22c; extra firsts, 20½@21c; firsts, 20@20¼c; seconds, 19½@19¾c; thirds and poorer, 19@19¼c; dirties, No. 1, 18c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henery whites, fine to fancy, 23@24c; defective, 21@22c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21@22c. Western, gathered whites, 21@22c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 22c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21c. Duck eggs. Baltimore, per dozen, 36@38c; Western, 35@36c; Tennessee and other good Southern, 34@35c; Far Southern, 30@33c.

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active and firmer, in sympathy with wheat and corn and on rumors of further export sales, closing ½ to ⅞c net higher. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 61½c; No. 2 white, 62c; No. 3 white, 61c; No. 4 white, 60 to 60¼c; fancy clipped white, 63 to 64c; ordinary clipped white, 61 to 63c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	56¾	55¼	56	55¼	40
July	52¼	51½	51¾	51⅝	39⅞

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was fairly active and prices were steadier, owing to a show of firmness in the hog position and predictions of lighter receipts.

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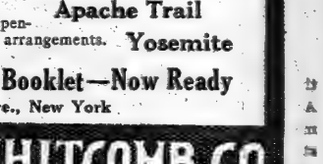
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Slight Reaction on Week-End Adjustments—Further Increase in Loans.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was conducted on the same scale as the transactions Friday morning, and was accompanied by a slight reaction in prices. The setback in the general level of prices amounted to only a small fraction, to no more in fact than enough to confirm the impression that the rise during the week had been chiefly due to fresh purchases for the long account. Under those conditions the evening-up process at the close of the week would be expected to bring about the very sort of movement which occurred yesterday.

If another week should bring as much progress in the movement against the Dardanelles as the last week has seen the belief would be greatly strengthened that the fall of Constantinople was practically certain within a relatively brief space. Important banking interests have laid much stress on that expectation, for it is felt that the success of the Allies in that quarter would have very appreciable effect upon the war situation as a whole.

One of the possible effects of the opening of the Dardanelles which has to be considered by banking interests is the influence which that might easily exert upon the international exchanges. As is well known, Russian exchange has been very greatly depressed because of Russia's heavy purchases abroad in the face of her inability to ship the products of southern Russia. The opening of the Dardanelles would free the way for the passage of a large amount of wheat for one thing and that would help importantly no doubt to correct the Russian exchanges, and at the same time to lessen the pressure on the exchanges of the other allied countries through which Russia has been financing the purchase of supplies for which she has not been in a position to pay by exports of her own goods.

The bank statement ran parallel to those of recent weeks. The loan account reflected additional financing while the reserve showed no increase, with the result that surplus contracted another $5,000,000, the $32,100,000 increase in loans having been accompanied by an increase of $27,000,000 in deposits. The surplus reserve still amounts to over $120,000,000, but all of this is accounted for by the change which has been made in reserve requirements.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Business Between Bankers Alone.

Whatever form the expected loans to England may take when placed here, they will represent purely transactions between bankers, and not between Governments. A banker who has participated in other credit matters between New York and London since the war began said yesterday that there was no reason why the State Department should be called upon to consider such loans.

***

Buying German Bonds.

Citizens of German descent and other sympathizers of Germany in the war have been solicited with buying extensively the latest German war loan. It is believed in some quarters of the Street that a syndicate of business men bought last week fully $4,000,000 of German war bonds, and scattered purchases are known to have made a good-sized total of themselves.

There is reason to believe, however, that the chance of a bargain in the securities has tempted a number of persons of means to buy the bonds simply because of their investment and speculative value, and not through sentiment. With a 5 per cent. Government issue selling around 85, buyers have been able to exercise imagination in picturing for the long run a comfortable appreciation of the market value of their investment.

***

Bond Purchases Help Reichsmarks.

No less impressive during the week than the rise of sterling quotations was the advance of reichsmarks. The recovery was not quite so much in point of comparative money value, but reichsmarks displayed more vigor at times than did London exchange. It was thought in exchange circles that the process of making payment in Berlin for German bonds bought here contributed much to the buying of marks.

***

Stage Set for State Bond Sale.

In so far as the present bond market is concerned, conditions would appear to be favorable for the sale of the $27,000,000 State 4½s on Wednesday. Old State bonds have displayed firmness in recent days, and the breadth and strength of the Stock Exchange market speaks for itself. Selling on a when-issued basis, the forthcoming State securities have been quoted on the Curb as high as 103½. When the last sale of bonds by the State occurred, it will be recalled, the market was in much the same state as at this time, and the success of that transaction is a matter of record.

***

Equipment Stocks and Their Minimums.

Certain of the railroad equipment company stocks have lately become noticeably familiar with their minimum prices on the Stock Exchange. Pressed Steel Car common yesterday dropped to its minimum of 25 on the first transaction. It is not possible to guess, of course, the real market value of shares in concerns that make cars and locomotives, particularly as their adjustment processes are so frequently interfered with by the brake set against normal declines by the Exchange, but it would appear that last year's poor earnings had been discounted in part. The railroads are not buying much, but they certainly do not have less incentive to make purchases than they did last Summer.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Membership Transferred—Cornelius Van Boskerck (deceased) to C. R. Irwin Martin, at Pearl & Co., 71 Broadway.

Membership Posted for Transfer.—Pierpont V. Davis to Reginald M. Johnson; sponsors, Stanley D. McGraw, Andre P. Pillot.

New Address—Dix & Bangs, 61 Broadway.

Branch Office—White, Weld & Co., Hartford, Conn., discontinued.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	Rul-				Rul-	
	High.	Low.	ing.		High.	Low.	ing.
1915	2	1½	2	1909	2½	1½	2
1914	2	1½	1½	1908	2	1½	1½
1913	2¼	2	2¼	1907	6¾	3	5¾
1912	2½	1½	2	1906	6	4	5
1911	2½	1	2½	1905	3	2	2½
1910	3	1½	2½	1904	2	1½	1½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	91,218
Same day last year	320,589
Year to date	10,510,787
Same period last year	17,818,018
Average price and change 50 stocks	61.21 — .21
Same day last year	69.06 — .17

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20⅞	30	700	Alaska Gold Mines	29⅞	30	29⅜	29⅞	...
54⅞	54⅜	4,100	Amalgamated Cop	55	55	54¼	54⅜	— ⅛
40	40¼	2,500	Am. Beet Sugar	40	40⅝	39⅞	40	+ ⅛
27⅜	28	300	Am. Can	28	28	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
94½	95	100	Am. Can pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ⅜
27	27½	100	Am. Cl. & Leath. pf	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
27½	27⅝	100	Am. Ice Securities	27	27⅝	27	27⅜	— ⅞
...	76	449	Am. Locomotive pf	75½	75⅞	75	75	—3
¼	4½	200	Am. Malt	5	5	5	5	— ¼
63½	63½	1,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	63⅝	64	63½	63⅝	— ⅝
103	106	100	Am. Snuff pf	104	104	104	104	—2
102½	102½	800	Am. Sugar Refin	102½	102¼	102	102	...
120½	120⅝	600	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120⅛	120⅝	120⅛	120⅝	+ ⅛
224½	225	200	Am. Tobacco	225	225	225	225	+1½
16	20	100	Am. Woolen	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ½
79½	80½	100	Am. Woolen pf	80	80	80	80	+ ⅝
26⅛	26½	300	Anaconda Cop. Co	26⅜	26½	26⅜	26⅜	...
95¼	95½	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	95⅜	95⅝	95½	95⅝	— ⅛
98	99	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
28½	30	200	Baldwin Loco	28⅜	29	28⅜	29	+ ⅛
67⅝	67¾	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	68⅜	68¾	67⅞	67⅞	— ⅛
68	68¾	100	Baltimore & O. pf	68¼	68¼	68⅛	68⅜	— ⅛
...	...	1	Bank of Commerce	165	165	165	165	...
55¾	56	1,700	Bethlehem Steel	56½	56½	55⅜	55⅜	— ⅛
88¼	88½	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	88¼	88⅝	88⅛	88⅜	+ ⅛
17⅝	18¼	300	California Petrol	18¼	18¼	18	18	— ⅜
150	152	200	California Pet. pf	152	153	151¼	151½	+1½
158½	158⅝	1,000	Canadian Pacific	159	159	158½	158½	— ⅝
33½	34	1,400	Central Leather Co	34¼	34¼	33⅜	33⅝	— ⅝
41⅜	42	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	— ½
10	10½	100	Chi. Great Western	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
87¼	87⅜	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	87½	87½	87¼	87¼	— ⅛
122½	123½	100	Chi. & Northwest	123	123	123	123	+1
21¾	22¼	100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ½
36	36⅜	100	Chino Copper	36⅜	36¼	36¼	36⅜	— ¼
116½	117	200	Consolidated Gas	117¼	117¼	117	117	...
9½	9⅝	310	Corn Products Ref	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
400	430	10	Del., Lack. & West	407½	407½	407½	407½	...
113	114	3	Detroit Edison Co	113	113	113	113	...
8	8½	100	Distillers' Secur	8	8	8	8	...
22	22⅛	1,800	Erie	22¼	22½	22	22⅛	— ⅛
35¼	35⅜	800	Erie 1st pf	35⅞	35⅞	35½	35⅝	— ½
106½	107½	240	Gen. Chemical pf	107⅛	107⅛	106½	106½	—1
91⅞	93	100	General Motors	92¼	92⅝	92⅞	92⅝	+ ⅛
94¼	95¼	100	General Motors pf	94⅝	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜	— ⅛
30⅜	31	400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	31	31	30¾	30⅜	— ⅛
135⅝	135¾	1,200	Great Northern pf	135⅝	135⅞	135¼	135¼	— ½
31¼	32	1,100	G. N. Ore Ctfs	32⅜	32⅝	31⅜	31⅜	— ½
50½	50⅞	450	Guggenheim Explor	50⅞	51	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	20¼	1,100	Inspiration Copper	20¼	20¼	20	20¼	...
12¾	12⅞	2,500	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctfs	12¼	13	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
58	58¼	5,700	Inter.-Met. pf	57½	58⅜	57¼	58¼	+ ⅛
90	94	200	Int. Harvester, N. J.	91	91	91	91	+ ⅛
62	72	100	Int. Harv. Corp.	70	70	70	70	—14
92	102	250	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	90½	90½	90½	90½	—4½
22	23⅜	100	Kansas City South	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
134½	134⅞	200	Lehigh Valley	134½	134⅞	134½	134⅞	— ⅛
219	220½	450	Liggett & Myers	220	220	220	220	+1
116	118½	100	Liggett & Myers pf	118¼	118¼	118⅛	118⅜	+ ⅛
178	182	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	182	182	182	182	+2
26⅜	27½	500	Maxwell Motors	27¾	27¾	27	27	—1½
67¼	67⅞	1,000	Max. Mot. 1st pf	68	68	67⅜	67⅜	— ½
25⅜	26¼	800	Max. Mot. 2d pf	26½	26½	26	26	— ½
66½	66⅞	1,200	Mex. Petroleum	67	67	66¼	66¼	— ¼
20	20¼	300	Miami Copper	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
113	114	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	113½	113½	113½	113½	+1½
10	10¼	300	Mo., Kan. & T.	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
27¼	28½	200	Mo., K. & T. pf	27	27¾	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
11¾	11⅞	100	Mo. Pacific	12	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
50	50¼	800	Montana Power	50¼	50¼	50	50¼	...
100	101	100	Mont. Power pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ⅛
119	120	300	Nat. Biscuit Co	121	121	120½	120½	...
10	10½	30	Nat. En. & St. Co	10½	10½	10½	10½	...
54⅜	55	600	Nat. Lead Co	55¼	55¼	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅛
83¼	83⅝	1,650	N. Y. Central	84	84	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅛
50¼	50½	2,600	N. Y., N. H. & H	50¾	50¾	49⅝	50	— ⅝
102¾	103¼	315	Northern Pacific	103¼	103½	102⅝	102⅞	— ⅛
105	105¼	600	Pennsylvania R. R.	105¼	105⅜	105¼	105¼	— ⅛
20¼	20¼	100	Pittsburgh Coal	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½	— ⅛
92	93	50	Pitts. Coal pf	93	93	93	93	...
25	25⅜	1,400	Pr. Steel Car	25	25⅜	25	25⅜	—1¼
88	88	100	Pr. Steel Car pf	88	88	88	88	—2
151⅜	151⅝	100	Pullman Co	151⅜	151⅝	151⅜	151⅝	...
19½	19½	200	Railway Steel Spg	19½	19½	19	19	— ⅜
17¼	17⅜	400	Ray Cons. Copper	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
144⅞	145	5,900	Reading	145	145¼	144⅝	145	— ⅛
76⅜	77	100	Rep. Iron & St. pf	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	+ ⅛
1¼	1¼	300	Rock Island Co. pf	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1¼	...
⅞	1	200	Rumely (M.) Co	⅞	1	⅞	1	— ⅛
33⅜	34	200	Seaboard A. L. pf	34	34	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
83⅞	84	2,200	Southern Pacific	84½	84½	83⅞	84	— ⅝
15⅞	15¾	400	Southern Railway	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15⅝	...
46¾	47	300	Studebaker Co	46⅝	47	46⅜	47	— ⅛
27	27¼	1,400	Tennessee Copper	26¼	27¼	26¼	27	+ ⅛
132¾	133	200	Texas Co	133¼	133¼	132½	132½	+ ⅛
49¾	49⅝	2,480	Third Avenue	49⅞	49⅞	49¼	49¼	— ⅝
96½	97	100	Twin City Rap. T	96½	96½	96½	96½	+ ⅛
5	5½	400	Union Bag & P. Co	5	5	5	5	...
119⅝	119½	5,050	Union Pacific	119¼	119⅝	119¼	119⅝	— ¼
...	...	180	Union Pac. warr	28	28	28	28	...
79½	80	100	Union Pacific pf	79¾	79¾	79⅜	79⅜	+ ⅛
9	10½	300	United Rys. Inv	10	10	9	9	—2
27	28	200	Un. Rys. Inv. pf	28	28	28	28	— ¼
33	35	100	U. S. Cast I. & F. pf	34	34	34	34	...
56½	56⅞	200	U. S. Rubber	56⅞	57	56½	56½	+ ⅛
44⅝	44⅞	13,100	U. S. Steel	45	45⅛	44¼	44⅝	— ⅝
104⅝	105¼	700	U. S. Steel pf	104⅞	105	104⅜	105	...
52⅞	53	1,600	Utah Copper	53	53	52⅞	53	...
21	21⅛	200	Va.-Caro. Chem	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
87	88	100	Wells Fargo Exp	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	21	400	Western Md. & F	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
63½	63½	100	Western Un. Tel	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	+ ¼
68¼	69	100	Westing. E. & M	68¼	68¼	68⅛	68⅛	— ¼
98½	99	600	Willys-Overland	97⅜	100	99¼	99¼	...

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5½
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2⅜
Ninety days	2¾@2⅝

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	1¾	1¾
	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.	
On time	2½@2¾	2½@3	3@3½	

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3½@3¾
6 months	3¾@4
Sixty to ninety days	3¾@3½

Other Names.

4 months	4 @4½
6 months	4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.81	$4.81	$4.81
Cables	4.81½	4.81¼	4.81¼

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.81	$4.81½
Cables	5.26¾	5.26
Berlin	.82⅞	.83
Switzerland	5.47	5.46
Holland	.39⅜	.40
Italy	5.89	5.88

South American Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
Buenos Aires	.42	.42.18
Rio	.25⅝	.25⅞

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.79	$4.78¾	$4.78⅝	$4.78

New York Clearing House exchanges, $250,573,976; balance, $12,877,784; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $136,536.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 10c discount; Montreal, $7.50 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 23¼d, up 1-16d; in New York, 49¾c, up ⅛c.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.62	4.45
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.62	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P	1914-'30	4½@5	4.65	4.50
Canadian Pacific	1915-'29	4	4.90	4.80
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.80	4.60
Chi. & Northwest	1914-'22	4½	4.55	4.50
Chi., Ind. & Louis	1914-'23	4½	5.05	4.80
C., St. L. & N. O	1914-'24	5	4.75	4.62
C., C., C. & St. L	1915-'29	5	5.25	5.00
Delaware & Hud	1922	4½	4.55	4.40
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.05	4.85
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.88	4.70
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4 @5	4.85	4.75
Louis. & Nash	1914-'23	5	4.60	4.40
Mo., Kan. & Tex	1914-'23	5	5.60	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.25	5.25
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'22	4½@5	5.05	4.80
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.55	4.40
N. Y., N. H. & H	1915-'23	6	5.25	5.00
Penn. Gen. Fr'gt	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.25
St. L., I. M. & S	1914-'24	5	5.50	4.90
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.50	4.98
Southern Ry	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.85
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.62	4.50
Virginia Ry	1914-'15	5	5.10	4.90

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	68.86	68.31	68.38	— .27
Industrials	54.24	53.96	54.05	— .14

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Feb. 27	60.15	59.84	60.02	+ .06
March 1	60.41	59.86	60.14	+ .12
March 2	60.53	59.98	60.30	+ .16
March 3	60.96	60.36	60.80	+ .50
March 4	61.14	60.67	60.71	— .09
March 5	61.48	60.72	61.42	+ .71
March 6	61.40	61.13	61.21	— .21

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Mar., 1914	71.32	Mar. 23	68.66	Mar. 9	70.20
Mar., 1913	74.53	Mar. 5	70.99	Mar. 19	73.85
Mar., 1912	81.74	Mar. 27	76.29	Mar. 1	80.81
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	61.21
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 28	66.57	Sep. 25	77.60

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locomo. sub	5	July, 1915	100¼	100½	3.50
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100⅝	4.40
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅜	101¼	3.50
An. Cop. Co.	5	Mar., 1917	99⅝	99⅞	5.18
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'16	100⅜	100⅝	5.70
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'16	100¼	100½	5.70
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'17	100⅜	100½	5.80
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.95
Beth. Steel.	5	June15,'15	100¼	100⅜	3.30
Bklyn R. T.	6	July, 1918	99⅜	99⅝	6.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅝	103⅛	5.60
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	89⅝	90½	7.70
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.75
Chi. Ry.	5	July, 1916	94¼	95½	8.25
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	98½	100	5.00
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May, 1917	97½	98	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	2.00
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	3.70
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr. 1917	99½	99⅝	5.25
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	101⅜	101⅝	3.70
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	100	100¼	3.75
Havana E. R.	6	Sep., 1916	98½	99½	8.25
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	85¾	90	11.00
Hock. Valley.	6	Nov., 1915	101	101¼	4.10
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	99¼	100	5.00
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.45
L. S. & M. S.	6	Dec., 1915	100⅜	100½	3.80
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98½	6.50
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1918	99½	100	6.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1915	89	90	40.00
Mon. T. & P.	6	Jan., 1916	100	100⅛	2.35
New E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	92	92½	9.50
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	2.00
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.20
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep.15,'15	100⅜	100⅝	3.60
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅜	100½	3.65
N. Y. City.	6	Sep., 1915	101¼	101½	3.00
N. Y. City.	6	Sep., 1916	102¾	102¾	4.10
N. Y. City.	6	Sep., 1917	104	104¼	4.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1915	99¾	99⅞	8.00
Nor. Sec.	5	Dec., 1916	98¼	98½	6.50
Pac. G. & El.	5	Dec.15,'15	100	100⅛	4.33
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	2.25
P. S. Corp. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.80
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	98⅝	98⅞	6.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99	99⅜	5.30
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97¼	97⅜	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1918	100	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	94	96	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	96	97¼	7.00
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101	101⅜	5.33
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	97¼	97⅜	5.75
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	97	98	7.00
West P. Trac.	5	Mar., 1917	96	96	6.90
West. Power.	6	July, 1915	99½	100¼	5.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	96	97½	7.00

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Lackawanna Steel Company has booked a total of 31,000 tons of rails on orders from the Boston & Maine, the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, the New York, Ontario & St. Louis, and the Delaware & Hudson.

Robert H. Mainser of Hallgarten & Co. has been elected a Director of the Gulf States Steel Company.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 126,181 shares of stock. In addition, there were sales of 2,000 rights. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 16,448; oils, 506; and mining, 109,225. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	†Houston Oil	10	10

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

COTTON UP 16 POINTS IN A STEADY MARKET

Trade Surprised at Firmness in Face of News Generally Deemed Bearish.

BRITISH EXPORTS LARGE

February Report Gives Figures Almost Equal to Those of That Month Last Year.

Cotton showed distinct firmness yesterday, largely in response to the surprising advance in Liverpool, which precipitated further short covering here. The local bearish sentiment which found expression in short sales earlier in the week had created a healthy technical situation, and the present upturn has found the market quite bare of contracts. There were times when the undertone was buoyant, and the close was firm at a net gain of about 14 to 16 points.

The recent strength of the market has been a decided surprise to the trade, as most operators take refuge in the statement that they can see nothing on which the market should be bulled. There are so many bearish factors which are evident to every one, with so few bullish features which appear to impress the trade, that it is hardly an occasion for wonder that there is so little long cotton in the market.

This technical strength alone, quite apart from legitimate trade influences, could supply the basis for still higher prices. Moreover, it is felt that the machinery for operating under the United States Cotton Futures act soon will work more smoothly, and the opinion is growing that the restrictions surrounding the delivery of cotton on contract will operate strongly in favor of the buyer.

Although a large element in the trade takes the view that an advance just now will work against an adequate reduction of acreage, there are others who think the South is already strongly committed to a radical curtailment of the cotton area.

An Alabama spot firm wired yesterday: "Oil mill here sold last year to date 1,000 tons of fertilizer. This year they have sold only 100 tons. You can depend upon a cut of 25 per cent. minimum in acreage over the belt where fertilizer is used. Failure to use fertilizer will make a difference of 30 to 35 per cent. in the yield."

The report of the British Board of Trade on exports for February and for the season to date made a better showing for the month than was expected. Export of yarns in February was 16,000,000, against 17,084,000 last year. The total for the season was 28,000,000 pieces, against 37,000,000 last year. Exports of cloth were 310,000,000 yards in February, against 583,000,000 yards for February last year. Exports of cloth for the season to date are only 650,000,000 yards, against 1,271,000,000 for the same period last year.

The bullish figures of the New York Cotton Exchange on spinners' takings may have had something to do with yesterday's advance. The figures were 404,000 bales for the week, against 307,000 last year. Total takings for the season to date are 7,972,000 bales, against 10,109,000 last year. The visible supply of American cotton was put at 5,370,000 bales, against 4,274,000 last year.

According to The Chronicle, the amount of cotton on shipboard, not yet cleared at the end of the week, was 403,000, against 201,000 last year.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were: Steady, 6 to 15 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points advance, 8.75 for middling upland; closed firm. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.62	8.61	8.62@8.63	8.48@8.50
May	8.84	8.70	8.83@8.84	8.66@8.70
July	9.07	8.91	9.06@9.07	8.90@8.91
October	9.32	9.20	9.31@9.32	9.17@9.19
December	9.53	9.39	9.52@9.53	9.37@9.39
January	9.55	9.55	9.60@9.62	9.46@9.47

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	11,877	6,246	6,849
New Orleans	9,809	12,885	4,650
Mobile	160	1,847	180
Savannah	4,930	8,746	2,272
Charleston	1,587	469	285
Wilmington	2,054	2,132	104
Norfolk	2,598	2,452	373

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	593	665	485
Memphis	1,216	3,757	2,781
St. Louis	187	1,092	1,729
Houston	7,903	11,508	2,115

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	12,000 to 13,500	17,471	6,125
N. Orleans	8,500 to 10,500	3,601	5,167

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price Middling. 1915.	Stocks. 1914.
2,280	New Orleans....8	388,862	233,012
550	Mobile.....7.88	53,413	27,904
1,004	Savannah.....8	252,091	55,593
1,063	Galveston.....8.55	512,927	334,653
——	Wilmington....8	52,900	15,091
1,857	Norfolk.....8	77,109	57,874
1,330	Augusta.....8	139,888	71,653
2,500	Memphis.....8.12	221,198	190,513
290	St. Louis.....8	36,794	33,386
1,481	Houston.....8.50	175,367	164,517

The Liverpool market opened firm. There was a slow business in spot cotton, with middling 6 points higher at 5.00d. Sales, 5,000 bales; receipts, 11,835 bales, including 11,760 bales American; market closed steady.

Three Years In the COTTON MARKET

All years when cotton sold below the cost of production.

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BRANCH OFFICE,

Hotel Ansonia, 73d St. & B'way.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, March 23, 1915, for Contract 128, for the construction of six concrete-stone and brick buildings at and near the Kensico reservoir, in the town of Mt. Pleasant, Westchester County, New York. The largest of the buildings is, approximately, 100 feet by 82 feet by 45 feet and the smallest 39 feet by 31 feet by 30 feet. The substructures or foundations of these buildings have been built and The City will furnish and erect the roof covers for the buildings.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and pamphlets of contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars, apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 4, 1915.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid April 1, 1915, to the registered holders of March 9, 1915. Transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst. and will be reopened March 15, 1915.

C. E. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, March 6, 1915.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES. BANK.	Loans, Disc'ts, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$27,987,000	$1,697,000	$693,000	$285,800	$2,000	$1,283,000	$25,004,000	$384,000	$799,000
Merchants' National	25,985,000	1,486,000	332,000	213,000	15,000	1,537,000	21,998,000		2,000,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	94,225,000	9,359,000	2,556,000	3,815,000	107,000	9,482,000	91,959,000	1,992,000	3,999,000
National City	233,997,000	52,949,000	24,528,000	12,813,000	179,000	27,869,000	222,548,000	334,000	3,563,000
Chemical National	36,410,000	1,993,000	1,686,000	1,226,000	92,000	9,265,000	27,858,000		449,000
Merchants' Exch. Nat.	9,446,000	657,000	185,000	236,000	26,000	931,000	9,024,000	61,000	498,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	5,063,000	54,000	44,000	118,000	19,000	183,000	1,694,000	188,000	50,000
American Exch. Nat.	61,242,000	4,176,000	1,020,000	3,288,000	249,000	6,536,000	62,128,000	891,000	3,683,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	163,103,000	12,337,000	4,107,000	6,953,000	23,000	11,473,000	160,313,000		5,060,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	24,267,000	1,336,000	516,000	894,000	120,000	2,766,000	23,946,000	92,000	1,199,000
Hanover National	80,947,000	10,576,000	3,057,000	4,615,000	38,000	8,084,000	80,646,000		305,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	24,703,000	1,110,000	451,000	1,090,000	63,000	1,778,000	21,207,000	1,343,000	1,655,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	8,875,000	320,000	919,000	693,000	120,000	833,000	9,147,000		163,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	28,853,000	899,000	1,490,000	675,000	26,000	1,971,000	24,258,000	506,000	50,000
National Park	105,010,000	7,045,000	1,293,000	5,178,000	234,000	7,885,000	102,003,000	570,000	3,580,000
East River National	1,966,000	65,000	54,000	125,000	13,000	184,000	1,791,000		50,000
Second National	15,436,000	1,081,000	282,000	519,000	70,000	1,000,000	12,916,000		685,000
First National	126,838,000	13,249,000	1,144,000	3,240,000	49,000	8,721,000	114,798,000		5,077,000
Irving National	48,496,000	5,545,000	2,148,000	4,144,000	24,000	4,080,000	46,586,000	148,000	1,140,000
N. Y. County Nat.	3,901,000	486,000	176,000	499,000	137,000	650,000	3,253,000		200,000
Chase National	125,014,000	8,985,000	3,808,000	3,099,000	174,000	9,875,000	133,529,000	600,000	450,000
Lincoln National	14,772,000	529,000	655,000	895,000	206,000	1,055,000	14,923,000		890,000
Garfield National	8,494,000	1,034,000	256,000	539,000	51,000	907,000	8,732,000		252,000
Fifth National	4,279,000	59,000	150,000	284,000	13,000	510,000	4,406,000	17,000	250,000
Mutual	27,456,000	2,926,000	1,194,000	1,482,000	29,000	2,681,000	31,082,000		405,000
Liberty National	39,811,000	1,998,000	681,000	2,041,000	40,000	2,318,000	32,002,000	1,250,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	6,869,000	372,000	130,000	170,000	51,000	511,000	6,428,000		400,000
Union Exch. National	9,538,000	135,000	141,000	239,000	59,000	708,000	5,607,000	96,000	400,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	8,572,000	135,000	140,000	542,000	15,000	532,000	7,677,000	16,000	287,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co.	38,720,000	6,746,000	723,000	829,000	163,000	.....	40,800,000	.....	.....
Bank of America	26,328,000	3,549,000	1,601,000	891,000	152,000	.....	27,813,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	9,829,000	831,000	165,000	904,000	272,000	471,000	10,478,000	54,000	.....
Pacific	4,952,000	230,000	759,000	173,000	200,000	.....	4,787,000	.....	.....
People's	2,067,000	175,000	114,000	92,000	25,000	.....	2,184,000	10,000	.....
Metropolitan	12,156,000	819,000	1,157,000	554,000	89,000	.....	10,835,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	70,202,000	6,535,000	2,418,000	4,383,000	1,354,000	3,000,000	18,108,000	.....	.....
Bowery	3,552,000	282,000	25,000	51,000	54,000	190,000	3,159,000	.....	.....
German-American	4,304,000	596,000	222,000	105,000	15,000	200,000	4,819,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	14,504,000	1,570,000	1,033,000	946,000	75,000	.....	15,433,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	3,314,000	493,000	34,000	139,000	51,000	191,000	3,370,000	.....	.....
Germania	5,771,000	595,000	109,000	139,000	90,000	166,000	5,435,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metropolis	12,558,000	1,230,000	516,000	877,000	157,000	.....	11,892,000	.....	.....
West Side	4,917,000	362,000	176,000	124,000	34,000	206,000	4,526,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	11,338,000	1,655,000	551,050	845,000	158,000	.....	12,405,000	.....	.....
State	17,309,000	1,084,000	404,000	675,000	541,000	1,100,000	18,993,000	4,000	.....
Security	10,100,000	587,000	76,000	324,000	167,000	561,000	9,357,000	3,194,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust	27,564,000	1,314,000	231,000	510,000	259,000	1,105,000	22,159,000	3,999,000	.....
Bankers Trust	137,389,000	12,257,000	25,000	601,000	9,000	6,411,000	128,225,000	22,278,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	40,681,000	2,816,000	59,000	149,000	133,000	1,552,000	30,469,000	5,826,000	.....
Astor Trust	20,037,000	1,288,000	15,000	170,000	222,000	668,000	15,818,000	4,332,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	33,558,000	1,635,000	134,000	142,000	215,000	973,000	19,449,000	356,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	209,228,000	18,718,000	2,178,000	1,685,000	600,000	7,376,000	147,535,000	21,770,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	7,558,000	391,000	124,000	85,000	23,000	304,000	6,090,000	116,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	20,764,000	1,071,000	188,000	68,000	42,000	867,000	13,305,000	330,000	.....
Columbia Trust	61,286,000	3,365,000	190,000	510,000	470,000	2,147,000	42,942,000	15,585,000	.....
People's Trust	17,783,000	1,194,000	87,000	225,000	215,000	850,000	17,025,000	845,000	.....
New York Trust	45,358,000	3,405,000	161,000	83,000	5,000	1,636,000	32,693,000	3,218,000	.....
Franklin Trust	14,113,000	680,000	218,000	138,000	197,000	572,000	11,443,000	2,273,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	10,773,000	662,000	32,000	218,000	73,000	481,000	9,630,000	1,069,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	33,943,000	1,873,000	221,000	300,000	156,000	1,291,000	26,455,000	4,003,000	.....
Broadway Trust	14,016,000	1,034,000	55,000	443,000	342,000	704,000	14,086,000	62,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,382,369,000	$142,227,000	$51,272,000	$62,890,000	$2,193,000	$113,403,000	$1,295,226,000	$8,000,000	$39,116,000
State banks	255,231,000	27,427,000	9,977,000	11,463,000	3,587,000	6,045,000	284,758,000	5,282,000	.....
Trust companies	704,032,000	46,788,000	8,832,000	5,351,000	2,066,000	26,721,000	536,714,000	89,046,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,321,622,000	$216,442,000	$65,081,000	$79,504,000	$8,746,000	$146,200,000	$2,196,526,000	$100,308,000	$39,116,000
Change	+22,241,000	+33,000	-954,000	+3,692,000	-816,000	-778,000	+21,285,000	+2,675,000	-139,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,370,435,000	$140,495,000	$51,858,000	$64,623,000	$1,863,000	$111,665,000	$1,402,431,000	$7,981,000	$39,114,000
State banks	254,227,000	27,537,000	9,876,000	10,484,000	5,664,000	5,823,000	282,351,000	3,257,000	.....
Trust companies	704,976,000	46,114,000	8,190,000	4,824,000	2,912,000	26,545,000	532,771,000	91,809,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,329,638,000	$214,146,000	$84,894,000	$79,931,000	$8,439,000	$144,033,000	$2,197,613,000	$102,847,000	$39,114,000
Change	+32,154,000	-1,288,000	-1,902,000	+4,570,000	+997,000	-2,041,000	+27,911,000	+4,101,000	-4,000

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures.

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.		Reserve required on:	Excess.	Change.
				Net demand deposits	$251,140,680	
				Net time deposits	400,000	
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$258,170,000	$113,405,000		Net demand and time dep.	$118,061,320	—$4,353,860
State banks	52,454,000	6,085,000		Net demand deposits	10,913,320	— 461,380
Trust companies	58,937,000	26,721,000		Net demand deposits	5,150,000	+ 2,125,200
Total	$367,580,000	$146,209,000		Total net deposits	$184,115,740	—$2,690,040

Actual Figures.

			Net demand deposits	$252,448,380	
			Net time deposits	399,060	
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$258,976,000	$111,665,000	Net demand and time dep.	$252,847,420	$115,706,570	—$4,939,680
State banks	51,561,000	5,823,000	Net demand deposits	47,223,180	10,180,820	— 387,180
Trust companies	57,010,000	26,545,000	Net demand deposits	79,915,650	3,389,850	+ 158,900
Total	$365,547,000	$144,033,000	Total net deposits	$379,986,250	$129,276,740	—$5,167,960

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, March 6, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. Ho's or Ass. Ex.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bat. Pk. Nat	$1,928,200	$135,300	$84,400	$397,000	$198,600	$2,876,000
Century	7,821,200	548,500	559,200	865,000	496,700	9,708,000
Colonial	7,115,500	438,800	693,500	762,400	242,800	8,545,900
Columbia	6,421,000	711,000	110,000	760,000	17,000	7,402,000
Fidelity	1,037,500	98,100	43,200	218,400	.....	1,394,500
Mutual	4,600,000	522,000	105,000	1,164,000	.....	6,753,000
New Neth.	3,355,000	709,000	102,000	365,000	442,000	4,290,000
Sherman	1,748,000	394,100	55,100	.....	184,100	2,286,300
23d Ward	1,857,900	178,800	61,400	226,300	25,400	2,318,700
Wash. Hgts.	1,549,000	115,000	46,000	189,000	.....	1,802,000
Yorkville	4,826,503	520,720	172,865	646,154	359,015	6,379,905
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat	4,427,000	228,300	45,400	706,000	207,800	4,558,000
Mechanics'	13,832,000	1,235,900	584,600	1,518,100	1,069,800	20,613,000
North Side	2,928,434	232,133	109,419	466,059	81,554	3,583,722
Nat. City	5,001,600	388,000	58,000	445,000	501,600	5,385,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat	4,333,000	278,050	294,000	1,488,000	1,486,000	7,991,000
Hudson Co.	3,602,740	117,214	15,918	1,061,320	127,797	3,779,248
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat	4,807,400	147,900	39,000	445,100	377,100	4,928,500
Second Nat.	3,337,492	132,888	36,175	448,444	83,000	4,152,900

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'ks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Hamilton	$7,060,300	$583,900	$1,553,100	$1,100,200	$7,734,500
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	3,481,535	212,218	935,258	2,064,228	2,471,641

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. Ho's or Ass. Ex.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk of Euro.	$1,686,100	$178,700	$59,600	$122,800	$22,100	$2,087,600
B'way Cent.	846,200	41,400	89,200	58,200	44,600	706,300
Bronx Boro.	1,648,689	83,529	92,902	78,866	48,813	1,771,047
Bryant Park	1,183,700	61,300	110,800	210,200	.....	1,245,200
Chat. Exch.	2,160,000	120,000	253,000	261,000	120,000	2,658,000
Gotham Nat	2,067,000	295,000	58,000	.....	341,700	2,706,000
Ha'man Nat	11,746,600	1,116,500	118,800	.....	1,606,500	15,960,900
Inter. Bank.	1,940,800	155,600	56,600	255,700	98,100	1,905,500
W'chester Av	823,100	40,500	34,600	48,000	40,900	855,600
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	450,500	18,000	18,800	36,200	.....	387,300
Bk. Fl'bush.	864,200	48,000	40,400	66,600	.....	925,500
Homestead	836,300	38,800	84,300	68,100	.....	895,100
Montauk	973,300	55,400	87,500	48,800	.....	818,400
Peoples Nat.	1,007,753	18,883	110,143	179,061	71,042	1,543,695

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'ks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Central	$90,547,401	$9,881,330	$17,586,561	$14,701,958	$97,833,615
Empire	17,457,700	1,267,900	6,060,200	3,358,700	23,428,300
Equitable	63,361,000	5,008,500	19,342,900	12,165,000	80,609,000
Farm. Loan.	99,481,300	9,182,600	13,479,500	21,288,100	125,660,100
Fulton	7,482,800	685,800	1,185,000	747,700	8,630,500
Hudson	3,094,500	541,100	1,413,700	116,900	3,944,700
N. Y. L. Ins.	84,984,600	2,562,800	1,554,900	2,097,800	83,960,400
Transatlantic	2,788,500	.....	215,000	1,540,000	3,878,300
Union	55,791,563	3,295,329	10,308,884	4,606,367	67,154,026
United States	60,463,500	4,500,000	9,513,000	14,455,500	69,102,900
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	17,358,981	1,289,798	2,304,627	1,379,400	18,585,885
Mfrs. C'sens.	9,493,800	738,000	905,400	.....	10,751,300
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	2,221,500	160,800	208,100	134,000	2,152,600

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$23 070,924	Lincoln	$11,789 900
Bankers	170,858,600	Metropolitan	32,137,600
Broadway	18,242,700	New York	42,794,637
Brooklyn	28,978,000	Peoples	18,208,600
Columbia	63,741,911	Title Guarantee	22,308 000
Fidelity	6,090,000	United States Mortgage	50,613,000
Franklin	16,010,000	Total	$748,365,172
Guaranty	223,312,000	Change	+8,127,376
Lawyers, Title Insurance and Trust	14,590,000		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of February show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Eight roads	$8,478,179	+$250,650
Nine roads	4,969,257	— 658,178
Total, (17 roads)	8,442,436	— 386,528

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for January—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$846,162	$810,140	$827,770
Net aft. taxes.	211,018	211,776	202,788
Oth. inc., deb.	37,591	36,847	8,025
Total inc.	173,435	174,929	203,784
7 mos. gross	6,162,054	5,884,818	5,978,797
Net aft. taxes.	1,716,246	1,543,083	1,698,517
Other inc., deb.	212,917	177,346	24,829
Total income.	1,368,829	1,370,282	1,674,387

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for January—

Gross	913,498	1,170,741	1,139,766	
Net aft. taxes.	104,715	223,238	297,969	
Def. aft. chgs.	34,197	488,792	490,688	
7 mos. gross	6,842,138	8,117,895	8,230,438	
Net aft. taxes.	979,521	1,918,117	2,550,090	
Def. aft. chgs.	180,632	*758,746	*1,463,116	

*Surplus.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Receipts and expenditures for March 5:

	March 5.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$691,875	$4,253,919	$142,938,440
Int., rev., ord.	1,086,724	4,785,588	221,864,852
Cor. & inc. tax	43,488	189,655	16,598,715
Miscellaneous	121,436	4,640,591	50,714,163
Total	$1,943,525	$13,869,754	$432,306,813
Expenditures	$2,220,776	$11,317,932	$396,169,877
Surplus	.....	$2,551,822	$36,136,936
Deficit	$277,250	.....	.....

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices for the leading stocks receded slightly from Friday's closing levels in the dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The undertone, however, appeared good, and there was no particular selling pressure. Commission houses handled a large and well distributed volume of orders for odd lots. Special strength developed in the Interborough shares. In the grain department the trend of prices was upward. May wheat opened at $1.47½ to $1.48¾, against a closing price on Friday of $1.46¾, and advanced to $1.50¾. The closing was at a reaction to $1.49¾. July wheat sold at $1.24½.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Nat. Lead	55½	56¼	55½	55½
40	N. Y. Central	84¾	84¾	83¾	83¾
100	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	59⅝	60¼	49¾	50
2,140	Reading	145	145¾	144¾	144¾
120	South. Pacific	84½	84½	84	84
10	Studebaker Co.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
70	Tenn. Copper	27	27	27	27
420	Third Ave	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
1,020	Union Pacific	119¾	119¾	119½	119¾
20	U. S. Rubber	56⅞	56⅞	56½	56½
2,410	U. S. Steel	45½	45¾	44¾	44¾
10,155					

MINING STOCKS.

1,900	Atlanta	.84	.85	.84	.85
400	Belcher	.35	.35	.35	.35
300	Elkton	.46	.46	.40	.40
900	Goldfield M	.25	.26	.25	.26
2,500	Jumbo Ext	1.12½	1.25	1.12½	1.25
800	Kawanas	.15	.15	.14	.14
400	Midway	.12	.12	.12	.12
200	Montana	.47	.47	.47	.47
200	Tonopah Ext.	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30
500	Tonopah M.	.40	.40	.40	.40
5,000					

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	120	110	120
American Cigar pf	97¾	99	97	99
Am. Mach. & Fdy	65	73	65	73
Conley Foil Co	275	300	275	300
Johnston T. F. & M.	126	175	125	175
J. S. Young	155	165	150	160
J. S. Young pf	106	108	104	108
MacAndrews & F	170	175	170	175
MacAndrews & F. pf	99	101	99	101
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	230	240	215	230
P. R.-Am. Tob. scrip	160	170	160	170
P. J. Reynolds Tob	220	230	220	230
P. J. Reynolds T. pf	114¾	115¾	114¾	115¾

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Lake Superior Region Operating at Full Capacity.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 6.—Great activity characterizes operations in the Lake Superior copper region. The Calumet & Hecla Company is shipping 250 carloads of rock to mill daily, or, better than 10,000 tons. Quincy's daily shipment is about 3,900 tons, Isle Royale's 2,300 tons, and other producing mines are working at capacity. Metal is being rushed East.

Baltic is now turning out the best rock of any of the Copper Range mines. Keweenaw's shaft is now down 1,000 feet, and in the same grade of copper rock as in the past. Mayflower's drill No. 41 is expected to reach the Mayflower lode in about 500 feet more.

There is said to be no further doubt that the New Arcadian vein traverses the entire New Baltic property and exploration work will probably begin when the snow disappears. The output of the Mohawk property in February was 729 tons of mineral and that of Wolverine 384 tons.

Mohawk in 1914 produced its copper at a cost of 8⅝ cents per pound. Winona is at present shipping only about 140 tons of rock per day to the Trimountain mill, having run into a lot of ground of small commercial value.

Utah Copper is operating two-thirds capacity in its mines and mills; production will be governed by the market. In a recent week Arizona Commercial shipped 440 tons of ore, of which 120 tons was smelting ore. Isle Royale's ore at present averages about eighteen pounds of copper to the ton.

The February output of Anaconda was 15,100,000 pounds of copper, compared with 13,700,000 pounds in January and with 27,300,000 pounds in February a year ago. Indiana Copper is now crosscutting at the sixth level in search of the bottom extension of its No. 2 drill hole.

A. F. VAN HALL SELECTED.

Fifth Member of Rock Island Committee Represents Dutch Interests.

A. F. van Hall of the firm of H. Oyens & Sons, Amsterdam, Holland, and Chairman of the Dutch Protective Committee for the holders in Holland of approximately 85,000 shares of the stock of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, has been selected as a fifth member of the Proxy Committee of the railway company

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

With Easter offerings in the retail shops the buying in the primary markets has been somewhat slackened. Purchasing by the consumers has been quite fair, and the prospects of a large volume of Spring trade are regarded as good. Conditions continue to show improvement, and the preparations for next Fall and Winter are on a scale that indicates confidence in the future. During the past week reports came in of the reopening of factories that had been shut down and of putting others on full time instead of working fewer hours per week as has been the case. The problem of unemployment is much less acute than it was and seems to be getting nearer solution with each succeeding week. Exports of manufactured articles, as well as the outward shipments of cotton and foodstuffs, continue large enough to be a potent factor in an expanding trade outlook. There are, too, among business men those who look upon the adjournment of Congress as an added cause of thankfulness.

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Status of Cotton.

Uncertainty with regard to exports of cotton in the future to Germany, which showed itself in the fluctuations during the week of exchange prices, was somewhat reflected in the transactions of cotton goods. Buyers have sought to take advantage of the condition by making bids for future delivery at something less than the mills were asking, but they did not meet with notable success. On the whole, prices have been well maintained on standard constructions. The signs all point to a large use of cotton goods for wear and the mills will probably have all the activity they need to supply the demand. There is not much apprehension anywhere, also, over the size of the cotton crop. Much of the fibre will have to take the place of wool for army purposes, now that it seems taken for granted that the war will continue all through the coming Spring and Summer. Already khaki suits of cotton are in use in Great Britain in the training camps, and it will not be many weeks before the weather will be sufficiently moderated to permit of the troops in the field being thus clad. The same thing holds good regarding the substitution of cotton underwear and hosiery in the place of the wool ones. Circumstances like these will help to bring in use much of the surplus cotton.

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Knit Goods and Hosiery

Among the exports which are attracting attention are those of knit goods. The manufacturers in this industry were especially depressed last year because they feared undue foreign competition. While this did not materialize, the people engaged in the industry were very apprehensive and were in a mood not to show the energy that would meet competition. This was the result of the coddling they had received under a high tariff. The wiser among their number, however, began to see their way clear after a while in the making of more attractive goods, using for the purpose artificial silk fibre in place of cotton. They have managed to build up quite a trade, not only in the domestic markets, but also in the foreign field, where the exports of artificial silk hosiery are now quite a respectable item. In certain other directions, also, the foreign business is growing, and it bids fair to supplant some of that which the Germans used to have. The Knit Goods Bulletin, in referring to this matter, says: "Foreign business for civilian use has reached a shape to encourage the hope that a very substantial trade abroad can be made one of the permanent results of the war. Cotton, lisle, and silk hosiery is going abroad in no mean quantities. The longer the war lasts the stronger will become the possibility of profitable permanent relations in these lines. Reports from initial orders, followed in not a few cases by duplicates, show that United States manufactures are in favor."

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The Making of Woolens.

In the statement made the other day by President Wood at the annual meeting of the American Woolen Company there were certain things provocative of thought. The company is the largest factor in the field, having no less than forty-four mills. Mr. Wood was candid but conservative when he said that "there is enough, and probably more than enough, woolen machinery in this country to supply all the wants of the American people." It has, in fact, been estimated that this machinery, if run only two-thirds of the year, is adequate to supply all the cloth needed without the importation of a yard of goods. Even under an absolutely prohibitive tariff some of the machinery would be idle part of the time. In some of the combinations it seems to be the case that the well-situated and properly equipped mills have to bear the burden of others located in the wrong places and provided with antiquated machinery. The best of the mills here can turn out goods about as cheaply as can be done abroad. Mr. Wood declared that the mills here could not export woolens because they could not compete with the cheaper European labor. The results of the Congressional investigation of the Lawrence mills did not show any high wages paid in them. But there has been no cessation of regular dividends by the company on its $40,000,000 of preferred stock. Possibly the need of paying these dividends on so large a capital may have something to do with the inability to compete in the foreign market.

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The Need of More Wool.

At the beginning of the week it looked as though certain New England woolen manufacturers would make so much opposition to the plan for bringing in British wool that the arrangement entered into by the English Board of Trade with the Textile Alliance here would have to go by the board. Massachusetts men were disinclined to have Boston, which is the principal importing wool port, play second fiddle to New York. Objection also was made to the provision to have all wool consigned to Mr. Patterson, the President of the alliance, who is also a manufacturer of woolen goods. The opponents mainly represented the larger mill combinations, and they had tried in vain to get from the British Board of Trade the privilege for themselves which the alliance had secured on behalf of all concerned in the industry. By Friday, after long sessions and conferences, the New Englanders seem to have been convinced of the error of their ways, for they capitulated, with more or less grace, after being informed by the British commercial attaché that the arrangement with the Textile Alliance would have to stand or that no wool would be sent here from Great Britain or her possessions. It seems to be a fact, however, that the bigger woolen mills are in no such dire need of wool as has been pretended. The President of the American Woolen Company announced at the meeting of his corporation that "it secured its wool early and to advantage." The Department of Agriculture also showed that the mill men had nearly 75 per cent. more wool on hand on Jan. 1 than on the same date the year before, or a total of nearly 40,000,000 pounds. It is also worthy of mention that since Feb. 1 there have arrived at Boston from South America more than 21,500,000 pounds of the same article. Other wools have also come in, and more are to arrive. It is safe to say that the quantities mentioned equal the average of imported clothing and combing wools used in this country in a year.

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Prospects for Dyestuffs.

There is no concealing the fact that the question of an adequate supply of dyestuffs is causing uneasiness in several branches of the textile trade. The steamship Matanzas was to have started from Bremen with a cargo of dyestuffs yesterday. She was loaded with the colors but, acording to a cable dispatch, these were taken out by order of the authorities. It was feared that, even if these were allowed to come, they would be the last permitted. Much depends on the method which the allied powers will employ to cripple the trade of their chief foe. No particulars have as yet been made public, so that no one on this side of the Atlantic knows how strict an embargo will be placed on German-made articles. If the plan decided on means entire stoppage of trade with Germany, no dyestuffs will be forthcoming. The lack of imported coal-tar colors will be followed by a resort to such as are made here, and these will have to be eked out with the vegetable colors formerly used. While much interest has been shown in the reported discovery by Mr. Rittmann of methods of producing from petroleum benzol and toluol, which are the bases of the artificial dyes in use, no immediate practical use can be made of it. Even should the process make the substances cheaper than when produced from coal tar, there would still remain the necessity of making large investments in plants, and it would take much time before results could be had. It is, however, reasonably certain that should the supply of German dyes be cut off the industry will be established in this country. Even before this is done the British will be making the dyes for themselves.

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Odd Figures of Foodstuffs.

Certain export figures just collated by the Department of Commerce show some of the vagaries in the shipments of foodstuffs since the beginning of the war. Most striking are those relating to the exports of oats. In the seven months from the beginning of the fiscal year to the end of January there were sent abroad 38,834,695 bushels, as against only 678,549 in the corresponding period the year before. It should be borne in mind, however, that the shipments of oats in the year 1913-14 were especially small, totaling only 1,859,949 bushels, as against 33,759,177 and 2,171,503 bushels, respectively, in the two preceding years. The reports for the seven months ended with January already exceed the total of the exceptional year 1912-13. Those for January alone were 4,972,889 bushels, or more than the combined totals for 1911-12 and 1913-14. The wheat exports in the seven months amounted to 167,673,400 bushels, almost exactly 100,000,000 more than went out in the same months of the year preceding. The average shipments per day were 780,000 bushels, and not over a million, as has been repeatedly stated. These wheat shipments, when deducted from the original available surplus, would seem to leave about 120,000,000 bushels for export on Feb. 1. This is equivalent to five months' more exports on the basis of those of the preceding seven months, and indicates no scarcity of the article. Other curious figures brought out relate to meats. Canned beef exports in the seven months were 36,811,715 pounds and fresh beef 43,246,280 pounds, as against 2,147,239 and 3,602,612 in the same period the year before. As against these increases are set down large decreases in all kinds of hog products, including bacon, hams, shoulders, pickled pork, and lard.

A HELPING HAND TO TRAVELING MEN

What the British Association Is Doing for the Salesmen and Their Families.

Somewhat more than a hundred years ago there met in a certain little inn in Penzance, in the south of England, a group of traveling salesmen, or 'bagmen," as they were then called, among them a traveler named George Moore. One of the chief topics they discussed was the death of a friend, who had been a member of their "profession," and the pitiable state to which his wife and family had been reduced thereby. Sympathy was rife, but there was apparently no chance of anything practical being done to relieve the afflicted family.

To this condition of affairs Moore drew particular attention, suggested that something ought to be done and how it could be done. His plan was followed out, and from this beginning grew the Commercial Travelers' Benevolent Association, which in England today has a membership running close to 50,000 and a well-filled treasury.

The association has a three-fold purpose—to render financial assistance to a member when he is ill or injured; to take care of the children of deceased members until they are 17 years old, and to guard the rights of salesmen generally. In other words, the association stands back of its members in all legal disputes that may arise over employment contracts, unpaid salaries, &c.

But one of the things it does, perhaps, is of more real value than any of the others—the members give the helping hand to the younger "knight of the grip." Not only are they willing to do what they can for him in a business way in the shape of advice, practical suggestions, &c., but they take an interest in his morals. In the first place, a young man has to be a pretty moral young man to get into the organization, and, while it is far from easy to get into it, it is not difficult to get out. If a youngster does something that is not thought proper for a salesman to do, such as "jumping" a hotel bill or insisting in too closely following the primrose path, he is taken in hand by the older members of the association and shown the error of his way in a kindly but firm way.

If he is a wise young man he will take the advice that is given him, and follow "the straight and narrow," but if he is headstrong and will not see that he is being done good by, he is dropped from the organization as soon as it becomes evident that he no longer desires to measure up to the standard set by the association members as a whole. That, in the British Isles, is practically the equivalent of giving up the road, for it is a rare employer of salesmen in that part of the world who will take a man who has been ejected from the Commercial Travelers' Benevolent Association.

One of the best things about the association is the spirit of real fellowship it promotes among its members, and in this respect it is practically a fraternity. All over the British Isles its effects are felt, and there is scarcely a city or town of any consequence in the island countries in which hotel provision has not been made for this brotherhood. In return for the patronage of the members a great many of the hotels have set aside a room that is practically a clubroom, for in it the travelers eat, meet, work, and afterward make merry. For them there is no need of hunting out the nearest "movie" or spending the evening with a foot on the brass rail. They have the nearest thing to home that can be found on the road anywhere.

The hotels do not make an extra charge for the room they set aside for the members. There is no need of that, for the patronage of the members of the association, which embraces all lines of merchandise, makes it financially worth while for "mine host" to cater to the man who carries the samples, for he is assured thereby of an annual income not lightly to be overlooked. In the rooms that are set aside the salesmen take their meals. After the evening meal the dishes are cleared away and, until 9 o'clock, the rooms are given over to the filling out of order blanks, writing letters, and the hundred and one other duties that a salesman has to perform after his day's solicitation of orders is finished. After that hour all unfinished work is transferred to some other part of the hotel, and the pipes and the mugs of ale come out, and over all is cast the genial glow of contentment that follows a day's work well done. Then follow tales of the road. Some of them are funny, but it is said to be surprising to find how much of the time is devoted to living over old commercial battles. It is from all sending these interchanges of experiences that the younger members learn many points regarding the way sales are made.

While the dues of the association, which are the equivalent of a guinea a year, go a good way toward making up the expenses incurred annually by the benefits given to the members, the excellent revenue is derived from the custom of each member's placing a penny on the table after each meal. These pennies are collected and taken to the hotel desk, and twice each year they are turned in by the hotels to the office of the association. Several thousand pounds a year ago are said to be collected in this way.

Another source of income which has done much to fill the treasury is bequests. Unmarried members who have no important family connections frequently leave varying amounts to the association in the same manner they might leave money to a college or a university. Other contributions are also made by merchants and manufacturers who employ salesmen and who appreciate what a power for good the association is and what benefit they draw from it themselves in an indirect way.

A feature of the association's work which always appeals to the married salesman is the knowledge that in event of his death the association will not only see that his children are taken care of until they are 17 years old, but that it will also extend great aid in getting any sons there may be road positions if they want them when they reach the age of discretion. With 50,000 members there are not many openings overlooked.

With the knowledge of what is being done on the other side to make the life of the road man something more than that which has often been called a "dog's," the question arises as to why something along this line is not feasible for this country. With thousands and thousands of salesmen from whom to draw its membership, an association of this kind in the United States should be able in every way to duplicate the good work that is being done by the organization on the other side of the Atlantic.

The work would necessarily be that of a national organization embracing all sorts of lines and making the bar to membership only a proved bad moral character. The possibilities seem boundless, and the plan surely should be worth some earnest trial. From the outside it looks as if there is little reason for the American hotels refusing to do what the English hostelries are doing in the way of fitting up a clubroom for use of the members without charge. The patronage the hotel in each city or town to do this would get would more than be a profitable investment, and it would go a long way toward removing the feeling of homelessness that attacks many men on the road after they have been out often enough to know the scenery on both sides of the track.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Beads, Sculptures and Antiques Figure in the Decisions.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne imported pear-shaped beads of plain glass, beads opalescent in color, and a great variety of other glass and beaded ornaments. The Collector returned the articles at 60, 45, or 35 per cent. ad valorem under different paragraphs of the Tariff act of 1909, as respectively, manufactures of paste or glass, colored glass, or beaded articles. In sustaining the numerous protests of the firm, the Board of General Appraisers holds that where the Collector taxed the goods 35 per cent., such action will stand but that, in instances where the duty was at higher rates, they are to be made uniform on the basis of 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Charles Copeland of Philadelphia lost in an appeal from the Collector's action in classifying Roman benches of pink marble as "manufactures of marble" dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the old Tariff act. They were claimed dutiable at 15 per cent. under the provision for "sculptures." Judge Waite holds that the importer failed to show that the benches measure up to the standard required under the law for sculptures. He also was unable to satisfy the board that the articles are the work of a professional sculptor.

How importers of antiques lose their claims for free entry was illustrated yesterday when the board turned down the claim of L. P. Seibold, Inc., of Baltimore. The articles in controversy consisted of plates described in the invoices as old Saxe porcelain plates, with flowers in high relief, of the sixteenth century. The Custom House authorities took duty at the regular rate of 60 per cent. accruing on decorated chinaware as provided for in the Tariff Act of 1909, whereas the importer claimed exemption as "artistic antiquities" over 100 years old. No testimony was taken at the hearing, neither were the articles put in evidence. Judge Waite says the board has no means of determining, except from the description in the invoice and the affidavit, as to what the characteristics of the articles are, whether they are artistic or antique, or both.

The decision notes that the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury requiring a certificate of the seller and an affidavit of the owner were only partly complied with. There appears to be on file an affidavit of the seller, or what is assumed to be the affidavit of the seller, although he is not described as such. The board, however, is unable to find any affidavit of the owner, which is necessary in order to comply with the regulations. The board accordingly feels justified in overruling the protest on two grounds, first, that the importer has not made out his case by any evidence which would overcome the presumption attaching to the classification of the Collector, and, in the second place, because he has not complied with the regulations.

Calhoun, Robbins & Co. were partly sustained in protests against the assessment made on glass rings imported under the old tariff. Appraiser Sague reported the articles to be of various colors and the Collector took duty on them as "articles of glass, colored in the pot." Judge Sullivan finds that some of the rings are made of plain white glass, and should be admitted at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for manufactures of glass. The assessment on the balance of the goods at 60 per cent. as made by the Collector stands.

H. G. McFaddin & Co. were overruled in a protest that Collector Malone compelled the firm to enter merchandise at a higher value than that stated on the invoices. It appears that the firm was required to add to the invoice value to make what the customs men held to be correct foreign market prices, the Collector taking duty on the higher level. The importers went before the board with the contention that the proper dutiable value was the value shown on the invoices in the first instance and that, as the additions were made under duress, they are not binding. Judge Waite says in his decision that he can't find any evidences of duress and affirms the Collector.

DUTY ON WIRE STAPLES?

Automobile Tire Manufacturers Are Interested in This.

The decision of the Treasury Department to carry the question of the classification of so-called wire staples, used in the manufacture of automobile tires, to the Customs Court for final adjudication is believed in customs and importing circles here to be the forerunner of much litigation under the wire schedule of the Tariff act of 1913. In all former tariff acts numberless controversies engaged the attention of the Board of General Appraisers and the Federal courts in the attempt to determine whether a great diversity of articles should or should not be included under the wire provisions.

The first of these cases to come before the board was decided last December in favor of the importers, when it was held that the staples referred to above are properly free of duty under the provision for "wire staples." The Custom House authorities classified the articles as manufactures of wire and took duty at 15 per cent. ad valorem. The board, however, held the customs men erred and that the staples are exempt as claimed by the importers.

Automobile tire manufacturers importing the staples have been hoping that the department would acquiesce in the decision, while domestic manufacturers of goods similar to the imported articles are said to have complained to the Treasury administration at Washington that if free entry is permanently accorded the staples the industry here will be seriously handicapped through foreign competition. It was said yesterday in behalf of the department that the Government believes the board's decision wrong, while, in addition, the Government does not relish the loss of the 15 per cent. duty on the articles. At any rate, Assistant Attorney General Hanson has been requested to thrash out the question of classification before the court.

NEED HOSIERY NEEDLES.

Lack of Them Handicaps the Industry in Great Britain.

The stoppage of imports of hosiery from Chemnitz and other German points into England by the war has already resulted in an increase in the business American manufacturers of cottton hose are doing with the British Isles. And, according to a report received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from Consul Albert Halstead, Birmingham, there is a chance that this trade will be further increased by the shortage of hosiery needles that is developing there and handicapping the English factories. The shortage of these needles, Mr. Halstead says, is almost a famine.

"The making of these needles," he goes on, "was formerly an English monopoly carried on by small makers in their homes. With the improvements in the construction of hosiery-making machines and the construction of machines acting on new principles, of which many came from the Continent, particularly Germany, specially constructed types of needles were required, so that Germany supplplied practically the whole of the circular hosiery-needle demand in England. Consequently, at the beginning of the war a curious situation was developed. Some 50,000,000 hosiery needles are required in England annually, hence the cutting off of the supply was a serious matter. Efforts to meet this demand have been made, some needles being imported from the United States, where, however, the supply is small and the price said to be excessive."

NOT ALL IMPORTS WHAT THEY CLAIM

Government Chemists, in Their Work, Have Shown Instances of Adulterations.

Persons who are in the habit of thinking that American manufacturers have an exclusive monopoly in the field of the substitution of the fake article for the genuine should disabuse their minds on this point, according to Uncle Sam's chemists in the laboratory connected with the Appraiser's Stores in this city. Not only is the foreign manufacturer quite as much an adept in the line of substitution, but instances are not lacking to prove that the proverbial Yankee tricks in trade are often excelled by the European, or Oriental, producer.

While the Government's laboratory was established primarily to assist the Customs authorities to determine the correct classification of imported merchandise as a basis for assessing tariff duties, its work incidentally often throws light on the character of goods made by foreigners and intended for American consumption. Of course, the great bulk of imported merchandise is not subjected to analysis, and thus it is impossible for officials to give an estimate of how much of this merchandise is actually up to the mark as regards standard or grade. That this cannot be determined is due to the fact that the greater part of importations pass into the country without the question of classification of the goods being disputed by either the Government or the importer. Only when some fine point of classification under the tariff is raised does the Appraiser's laboratory get the opportunity to throw the limelight of science on the make-up of products.

Accordingly, when an importer thinks the duty rate too high on a commodity, he appeals to the Board of General Appraisers for a review of the Collector's action. While protests of this kind are very often supported by competent evidence, there are other cases where an analysis is the factor of last resort in enabling the members of the board to reach a conclusion as to the character of the goods. With samples of the controverted merchandise in their hands, the chemists are not long in laying bare the secrets of manufacture. The revelations thus made are frequently interesting and sometimes startling. Usually in such cases the chemist's findings are controlling factors in the decision of the General Board when rendered.

A perusal of some of the most recent analyses made reveal the deceptions practiced by many of the foreign manufacturers in foodstuffs, fabrics, and general lines. Judging from the countries of origin of much of the merchandise analyzed, Germany and France excel in sharp practices in the preparation of many articles, although the British manufacturers appear to share in this distinction.

One of the lines of imports coming up for inquiry of late relates to so-called meat bouillon cubes put up by a big concern with factories on the Continent and in England, according to the advertising matter accompanying the cubes, they are highly nutritious for invalids on account of the high proportion of pure beef extract contained therein. During the life of the Tariff act of 1909 these cubes were taxed 20 per cent. ad volorem by the Customs authorities as "unenumerated manufactured articles," but with the advent of the act of 1913, providing for meat products in the free list, came a rush of importers to have the cubes classified as "prepared meat."

Protests accumulated for free entry before the Board of Appraisers, and, as an aid to the members in solving the problem of the proper classification of the goods, samples were sent to Dr. Eugene R. Pickrell, chemist in charge, of the local laboratory. The laboratory head was not long in reporting that the "meat" cubes contained 65 per cent. of salt, 2½ per cent. of meat, and the remainder fat and yeast extract. On this finding the board denied the goods duty exemption on the ground that the percentage of meat in the cubes was too infinitesimal to warrant the classification claimed.

It appeared that the yeast extract is taken from the brewery and boiled down until it looks and tastes like meat extract. Such meat as was present in the cubes is officially described as "the odds and ends of packing houses." Other analyses of cubes showed that they contained absolutely no meat. Much the same condition of affairs exists relative to soup tablets. The General Appraisers last week in overruling claims filed by James F. Smith & Co. regarding the classification of some of these tablets got this report from the laboratory: "Composed of pea starch, casein, fat, salt, and a small amount of unidentified pieces of vegetable matter."

Another case was that involving pepsin used to make meats digestible. The product comes in the form of a fine powder. That analyzed was found to contain 76 per cent. of milk sugar, and only 24 per cent. pepsin.

A commodity from China invoiced as "almond essence" was found to be almost entirely composed of cane sugar, some tapioca starch, and a slight trace of almond oil.

From England an importation entered by the importers as linoleum cement is described by the chemist as containing "a very slight amount of woody extractive matter, probably a contamination derived from wood containers."

That the South Americans are not a whit behind their commercial brethren of Europe is divulged in shipments of "sago" flour recently coming to the attention of the laboratory officials. The latter were not long in ascertaining that the commodity was nothing more or less than wheat starch.

Turning from prepared foodstuffs to other manufactured articles, a similar situation prevails. Rosary beads imported to be sold as coral beads, when analyzed turned out to be made of tended to be sold as made of the best Chinese Indian ink, after a visit to the laboratory, was reported as merely a coal tar aniline black mixed with a high proportion of water.

The Government analysts are also constantly running down deceptions relating to alleged gold-plated articles, such as umbrella and cane heads, pictures, and a wide variety of other things. Usually, the goods are found to be covered with a cheap French lacquer. The work of the Analytical Bureau in the fabric field reveals similar frauds on the purchasing public, but neither the laboratory nor the bureau has any responsibility beyond that of determining the component materials for duty purposes.

Appraiser Sague's staff of chemists consists of Eugene R. Pickrell, chemist in charge; G. W. Knight, H. M. Baker, G. F. Ball, D. A. Bartlett, W. G. Berry, E. J. Chapman, J. C. Eckersen, H. L. Follett, George Formanek, G. B. Gifford, N. J. Lane, C. T. Lincoln, and R. E. Ozias.

YELLOW PINE LUMBER.

More Demand Has Sprung Up for It Within the Past Few Weeks.

Since the war in Europe began, yellow pine lumber, both long and short leaf, has fallen off in price, and many of the mills throughout the South have closed down. Construction work, such as the New York subways and large sewer work in the city and in New Jersey, has been about the only demand until very recently, as the retail yards have only what is known as a "hand to mouth" trade and have a good supply on hand. During the past three weeks considerable demand has sprung up, and, while prices have not advanced, there seems to be a firmness in the market and a much better feeling. The conditions surrounding lumber are similar to those surrounding steel and iron, and it is a well-known fact that when iron and steel fall off in demand lumber quickly follows.

Short leaf pine, (which is known to the trade as North Carolina pine,) is the cheapest wood known to the trade. About 65 per cent. of this wood, viz., the low end, goes into packing cases and temporary roofing material. It has taken the place of white pine, the supply of which has become almost exhausted. Competition in yellow pine is very strong, and both long and short leaf is manufactured with but little profit. Short leaf pine is now being cut off so rapidly that the end is almost in sight, and the price of stumpage for this reason is increasing, as there seems to be nothing to take its place, excepting in the far West. Should the United States Government take hold of the situation, with an idea of conserving the timber, it would undoubtedly consent to the owners reducing the output and increasing the market price, as the mills now when operating are obliged to work at their utmost capacity in order to reduce the cost of manufacturing and avoid operating at a loss, and inferior timber is left in the forest which would be made into lumber if the market would warrant its being cut.

Gray Goods Continue Active.

Not much complaint of a "Saturday" market could be made of gray goods trading here yesterday, for there was a continuation of the active buying of the day before. Both spot and contract business was placed on printcloths in good quantity, the quietest of the wide constructions being 39-inch 72-76s and 38½-inch 64-64s. As a result of the activity of the last two days, 39-inch 68-72s have advanced to 4⅝ cents for any delivery, and prices have moved up on 38½-inch 60-52s and 60-48s to 3 5-16 and 3 3-16 cents, respectively. While there was no actual price change yesterday on the other favored constructions, the undertone was much firmer than was the case a few days ago, and advances are looked for at almost any time. Some sheetings and other convertibles sold, but the bulk of the day's activities was confined to printcloths. Spot prices on leading staple constructions follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	5c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3⅜c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3⅝c	27-inch, 64-60s	2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅜c	27-inch, 56-52s	2¼c

Japanese Silks Advance.

The Yokohama raw silk market has advanced sharply under the stimulus of a good demand from European and American buyers and the fact that mills have been promised financial assistance by the Japanese Government. The Canton market, after a reasonable decline from the highest prices, has again become firmer. Buying is active. Reelers there are offering their supplies of the fifth and sixth crops cautiously and will not commit themselves at all on the new crop. At Shanghai steam filatures are being held at excessive prices, chiefly because there are not many of them to be had. Tsatlees continue firm, while tussahs, which have been bought liberally, show a marked improvement in price. There is an increasing demand in Milan for American account, according to cables received by A. P. Villa & Brothers, and the lire price is advancing steadily. Business continues good in this market.

GOOD ARGENTINE CROPS.

Large Yields of Wheat, Oats, and Other Grains Reported.

If, as reported, Great Britain has secured that part of the grain production of the Argentine which is available for export, she has little reason to fear starvation so far as the crops are concerned. Consul William Dawson, Jr., reports from Rosario that the 1914-1915 yield of wheat, linseed, oats, and rye in Argentina is exceptionally good and that the grain is of excellent quality. Corn, which is a later crop, is reported to be in excellent condition, and a bumper crop is anticipated.

Mr. Dawson reports that the Argentine Minister of Agriculture estimates the value, at current prices, of the cereal crops of 1914-1915 and the value of the amounts available for exportation, respectively, as follows: Wheat, $224,000,000 and $151,000,000; linseed, $55,000,000 and $51,000,000; oats, $36,000,000 and $28,000,000, and rye, $1,300,000 and $1,000 000. At the time of Mr. Dawson's report wheat No. 1, for immediate delivery at the port of Rosario, was quoted at the rate of $4.61 per hectoliter, or 2.84 bushels; wheat No 2 at $4.54 per hectoliter; linseed, $3.91, and good corn, $2.17. The grain freights quoted when the report was prepared were $15.57 from Rosario to the United Kingdom.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Gross Millinery Co.; H. Gross, millinery; Aberdeen.
BANGOR—E. Leavitt, dry goods, fancy goods; Continental.
BOSTON—Blanchard, King & Oliver; O. J. Oliver, men's furn. goods, women's tailoring, mfrs. shirt waists; Navarre.
BOSTON—Crawford Plummer Co.; A. Crawford, cloaks, suits; 12 W. 31st; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—G. R. Fisk & Co.; B. F. Jones, hats, flowers, feathers; 621 B'way.
BUFFALO—Beyer & Williams Co.; R. H. Blackburn, mfrs. dress skirts; 1,182 B'way.
CHICAGO—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; S. Rabinovich, millinery; 621 B'way.
HARTFORD—Brown, Thomson & Co.; W. L. Ledger, leather goods; 2 Walker.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—W. T. Wright, women's ready-to-wear; Arlington.
KNOXVILLE—Masters & Agee Co.; J. F. Masters, ready-to-wear; 1,123 B'way.
NEW ORLEANS—M. S. Haisfield, women's, children's ready-to-wear, millinery, shoes; Arlington.
PERRY, N. Y.—Wise & Van Etten; S. R. Van Etten, gen'l mdse.; Union Square Hotel.
PETERBORO, Ont.—The Cressman Co.; E. W. Cressman, A. D. Hopwood, dry goods, notions, furn. goods, ready-to-wear, millinery; Earlington.
PHILADELPHIA—P. & J. Rand; J. Rand, mfrs. waists, dresses; Aberdeen.
POTSDAM—The Ladies' Shop; Mrs. M. E. Plank, women's wear; Bristol.
PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; M. Zelmer, millinery; 621 B'way.
READING—Dreka, Somerdy & Stewart; M. Kelly, prints, ginghams; 2 Walker.
RICHMOND—M. Creighton Co.; J. C. Creighton, millinery; 621 B'way.
ROANOKE—Kohn Co.; D. Kohn, dry goods; 1,195 B'way; Grand.

Buyers' Wants

45 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

We have 10,000 crepe de chine and crepe Georgette waists for immediate delivery at $2.25; regular $5 sellers. Chelsea Waist Co., 152-158 West 23th St. Phone 9745 Farragut.

New York jobbers are open for all kinds of imported and domestic novelties and specialties; give particulars in first letter. S 11 Times.

JOBBING TRADE, M. M. Kirschenbaum & Bro., Baltimore; best made pile and cloth coats. Showing Room 800, Broadway Central Hotel.

Fellows, 21 Union Square, wants jobs children's dresses, misses', juniors' suits, coats.

JOBS in men's and boys' clothing; cut prices. A. Schaap & Sons, A'ct'rs, 804 Broadway.

BLOOM & MILLMAN
WALDORF BLD'G.
8-16 WEST 33d ST.
$9.00 Waists & Middies

S. STEINFELD & CO.
43-45-47 WEST 23D ST.
Offer Special Values in Ladies' PALM BEACH SUITS for Immediate Delivery.

The BIG STATIONERY STORE
Retails at Wholesale Prices.
Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

THEY LEARNED SOMETHING.

Army Contracts Have Taught Real Cost of Making Fabrics.

The foreign army contracts which the domestic mills have received since the war began have had the effect of opening the eyes of most manufacturers in the matter of costs. As one mill man put it: "It has substituted practical for theoretical knowledge where costs are concerned." It is reasonable to suppose that the lessons which these army contracts have taught will not be disregarded in the future. The mills will base their prices on something besides impossible hyotheses and conditions that do not fairly represent the expenses to be incurred in making a particular fabric. The mill owner will figure that the manufacturing cost of a certain style should be so much, but he will not take into account the delays which occur in putting the goods through the various processes. One man had this to say on the subject:

"Until the army contracts came along I must confess that I was blissfully ignorant of the method to be used in arriving at proper costs. To my amazement I found that my production under normal conditions fell short by 2,000 yards of the quantity I turned out in filling these contracts. Yet I had always figured my costs on the basis of this maximum figure, though as a matter of fact I had never in my most successful seasons reached anywhere near it. With the experience I have gained, I propose in the future to pro rate my costs so that certain goods which are not so expensively manufactured may not have to stand the burden of overhead charges that really should fall on other fabrics.

"We based our costs on a normal run and normal conditions, but there were very few classes of goods where either was obtained. So many styles are turned out, there is so much changing from one number to another, and there are so many stoppages and unavoidable delays that very inaccurate results follow the attempt to start figuring with the assumption that normal conditions will prevail.

"On the army contract work there was just one fabric to be made, and the full equipment of the mill was engaged until the work was finished. There were no delays in the dyeing house because of the use at different times in the day of various color mixtures. The looms were run at their maximum efficiency, and the overhead charges for this reason were lowered very materially. This business gave the manufacturers an insight, where the mistakes had been made in the past, and it is likely that the knowledge will lead them to adopt better methods of determining their costs in the future."

ACCOUNTS
Collected in every State. Small charges. Fidelity Collection Co., 63 Park Row. B'way 3462.

ADDRESSING.
Folding, Mailing, Multigraphing. Phone Gram. 1390. BURNHAM ADDRESSING CO., 10-12 E. 22d.

ADVERTISING.
"Visit" Your Customers for 4c a Call, write Bailey-Scott Co., Inc., 503 Fifth Ave.

AEROPLANE TOYS.
FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $20. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 W. B'way.

APRONS.
DEAN'S Lockstitched APRONS
25 cents up 1000 Styles At All Stores
Look for This Label
DEAN'S APRONS Send for Catalog 45 East 17th St.

ART AUCTIONS.
Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1363 B'way.

BAGS (LADIES')
LADIES' Originators of the LATEST FRENCH ZOUAV MILITARY EFFECTS. LADIES' ALL COLORS. BELTS
BIENENZUCHT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.

BELTS (Women's and Children's.)
BELTS NEWEST NOVELTIES AT SLOTE & SCHAFFER 49-53 East 21st St. See "Panama Belle" The Girdle of the Hour BELTS
BLOCK PRINTING ON ALL TEXTILES. JACOB FEIBEL. Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring St.

BOUTONNIERES.
For Flowers and Ribbons See
American Braid Co., Selling Agents. Uptown office 12 E. 33d St. Tel. 3873 Murray Hill.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING.
ARTISTIC PRINTING AT MODERATE PRICES. STAR PRINTING CO., 301 W. 37th St. Greeley 681.

CURTAINS (Novelty.)
Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices. EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 2 West 16th St.

DRESSES.
WASH DRESSES. Wonderful values. PH. MARK & CO., 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 4414.

EMBROIDERY MATERIALS.
Fancy Linens, Pillow Tops, Worsted Yarns. HENRY E. FRANKENBERG CO., 319 5th Av.

FAVORS & PAPER HATS.
Novelties for all occasions, wholesale & retail. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th St.

FLOWERS & FEATHERS.
ZUCKER & JOSEPHY, 715-719 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FURNITURE BOUGHT.
WISE, Auct'r, 493 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

JEWELRY—Novelties and Beads.
ALL THE RAGE
Earrings, Circle Pins, Lingerie Clasps
M. Arnstein & Co., Wholesale Jewelers, 27 W. 30th St., nr. B'way

LACES EMBROIDERIES Shadow Laces, French Valenciennes.
Nottingham Lace Works, 17 W. 17th St., N. Y.

LINEN DUSTERS, MEN & WOMEN.
Auto Coats, Capes; good qualities linens; $8.25 doz. ENGEL, 3 E. 17th.

MEN'S DRESS SUITS.
FULL DRESS PRINCE ALBERTS. CHAS. N. MELTZER & BRO., 21-23 Waverley Pl.
FROCK COATS.

NOVELTIES.
10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties. Simonson & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

OVERALLS.
THE BOYS' FRIEND OVERALLS. $1.50 Per Dozen.
S. COHEN, Mfg., 89 East Broadway, N. Y.

BANGKOK HATS.
Bangkok and Pattern Hats. MILTON S. SOMMERICH, Room 1300, 38 W. 32d St.

RAINCOATS AND RAINCAPES.
R. B. Boguine, manufacturer. Job lots always on hand. See me first. 17 East Broadway.

Ribbons ALL THAT'S NEW 622 Broadway. 623 " 624 " FRANKENTHALER & FRANKENTHALER.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.
The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-12 West 20th St.

AUCTION SALES.

JEWELRY.

WHOLESALE JOBBER'S STOCK
SOLID GOLD STAPLE JEWELRY
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer.
SELLS THURSDAY, MARCH 11TH, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., on premises, NO. 25 MAIDEN LANE, THIRD FLOOR.
(no flag displayed,)
a large, desirable stock of above, consisting of cuff buttons, studs, fobs, charms, bar pins, pin sets, hatpins, cuff pins, brooches, lockets, pendants, scarfpins, tie clips, &c.
All solid gold, in large lots, strictly without reserve. Exhibition on Wedn

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow today; Tuesday fair; fresh north and northwest winds.
For full weather report see page 11.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,862. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS

TOURAINE SPEEDS ON; STILL AFIRE

Captain Reports No Immediate Danger and Expects to Reach Havre Tonight.

HOPES TO CONTROL BLAZE

Paris Agents of Line Announce All Passengers Safe and Fire in Only One Hold.

RUMORS OF INCENDIARISM

Paris Newspapers Hint German Spies May Have Been Responsible for the Disaster.

HAVRE, (via Paris,) March 7.—The agent here of the French Line this afternoon received the following wireless dispatch from Capt. Caussin of the Touraine:

"Sunday, March 7, 3:45 P. M.—The Touraine, having a fire in one of her holds, asked for help, but is continuing her journey to Havre, escorted by the steamer Rotterdam. I hope to get control of the fire. There is no immediate danger. The weather is good, but foggy.

"I hope to dock Monday evening if everything goes well."

PARIS, March 7.—Fire which threatened the French steamship the Touraine has been brought under control and all her passengers are safe on board, according to a formal announcement issued at noon today by the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, owner of the liner.

The Touraine is proceeding under her own steam to Havre, her destination, and is expected to arrive there tomorrow night. Only the Rotterdam of the fleet which responded to Capt. Caussin's wireless call for aid is standing by as a measure of precaution to give assistance should any be required. Commanders of other vessels which speeded to the rescue have been informed that their services will not be required.

The statement given out by the steamship company said:

"The fire which broke out aboard the Touraine was less serious than was at first thought. The fire is under control and all passengers are safe.

"The Touraine has resumed her voyage to Havre under her own steam, but, nevertheless, for further security, she is being escorted by the Rotterdam, and probably will arrive at Havre Monday evening."

According to officials of the company they have not been informed what caused the fire. They assert, however, that the flames were confined to one of the compartments in the hold. It was feared for a time that it might be necessary to transfer the passengers to another ship to avoid danger, but this plan evidently was abandoned when it was seen the blaze was being mastered.

Grave fears for the safety of the Touraine were felt in this city until the positive announcement was made that she was in no danger. Several newspapers suggested that the fire might have been started by spies who had concealed themselves on board.

PROMPT AID FOR THE TOURAINE

Dispatches to London Tell How Six Ships Sped to the Rescue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 8.—Various London newspapers have received wireless dispatches describing the way in which several vessels responded to the Touraine's distress call on Saturday when she sent out the report that she was on fire and needed help.

The Daily Chronicle's Queenstown correspondent sent the following:

"News of the fire on board the Touraine came in a wireless C. Q. D. call sent out soon after 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Immediately the steamers, Arabic, Cornishman, Swanmore, and Rotterdam went to her assistance. Wireless communication was established with the Touraine, and it was learned that the fire was very fierce, and that she was in mid-Atlantic.

"The Rotterdam was first to reach her, and found her crew engaged in a desperate struggle with the fire. The newcomer stood by, ready to take off the ship's company if the situation demanded such a course, and undertook to act as escort until all danger was past. Then messages were sent to the three other vessels telling them that their aid would not be needed.

"Those on board the Touraine, however, were very much interested to see a warship coming up at full speed. It was a British cruiser on patrol duty, which received the first wireless appeal and crowded on full steam to render her succor. The cruiser's services, however, were not required, the fire having been partially got under control, and away she went amid cheers from the Touraine's passengers."

The Daily Mail received the following wireless message from Capt. Gowan of the Swanmore, dated Saturday:

"The Swanmore at 4 o'clock this morning received a distress call from the Touraine that she was on fire and required assistance. Made for her with all possible speed, but at 8 A. M. received another message from her stating she was being escorted by the Rotterdam, and did not require our assistance. We could have been with her in a few hours if necessary. Weather was fine, with a dense fog."

Capt. Harris of the Cornishman sent this wireless:

"At 3:40 on Saturday morning I received a distress call from the Touraine stating she was afire, and requested assistance. We were eighty-five miles from her at the time and proceeded with all possible speed to her assistance. At 8 A. M. when only twenty-five miles

Continued On Page 4.

THEATRE IS EMPTIED AS FIRE LICKS EXITS

Proctor's Turns 1,200 Out Unsuspecting on Plea of "Some Trouble In Next Building."

While flames were leaping across an areaway, used as an emergency exit for Proctor's Theatre, in West Twenty-third Street, 1,200 people were hurried from the auditorium at 10:30 o'clock last night.

Ushers stood at the doors leading to the areaway and forbade any one to go out that way. Had the doors been opened the flames would have swept into the theatre.

The flames that threatened the theatre were bursting from windows of a six-story loft building at 137 West Twenty-third Street, next door. The fire had already gained much headway when Charles Keffler, the fireman on duty in the theatre, ordered an act called "The Eight Dots," off the stage. As the eight performers moved towards the wings Keffler rang down the asbestos curtain. He then notified Manager William Matthews of the situation and Matthews made a curtain speech.

Matthews urged those in the theatre to leave at once, as there was "some kind of trouble next door" and it would not be possible to go on with the show. The "Eight Dots" was the next to the last number.

The spectators, who got no idea of impending danger, were reluctant to go, as the final act was the headliner. At the manager's continued urging, however, they filed out into the street, to find it congested with arriving fire apparatus.

The fire called for three alarms before it was brought under control. Battalion Chief McGuire, who came at the first alarm, saw that the loft building was doomed, and turned in a second, and then a third, alarm.

Police reserves from two stations established fire lines and kept a big Sunday-night crowd in order while the firemen worked for an hour to prevent the fire from spreading to surrounding buildings.

The fire was the second three-alarm fire in the same loft building. In the first fire, which occurred in 1894, Battalion Chief Bressian and Lieut. Cooney both lost their lives under a falling water tank. Last night's loss was placed at $50,000.

The occupants of the three floors burned out were Harris Brothers, button manufacturers, fourth floor; University Button Company, fifth floor, and Manhattan Plating Company, sixth floor.

BRIDGE CAR OFF TRACK.

Train Quickly Stopped — Women Helped Over Girders to Roadway.

The first car of a four-car West End elevated train, finishing its trip from Coney Island, jumped the tracks on the Brooklyn Bridge about 100 feet west of the Brooklyn tower, at 1 o'clock this morning.

All the wheels of the first car left the track, pounding heavily along the ties, but Motorman Roland Scott threw on his brakes instantly and the train stopped within its length. The last three cars stayed on the rails.

There were about sixty passengers on the train, of whom fifteen women were in the first car. These went back to the second and were helped by the police and the train crew over the iron girders above the river to the north roadway. Later all of the passengers were carried on to Park Row by trolley cars.

A wrecking crew arrived within half an hour and began to replace the derailed car.

ALL FIRMS MEET BREAD CUT.

Price of 5 Cents a Loaf Will be in Force Today.

Bread will be sold everywhere in New York today at 5 cents a loaf retail, the price which was charged generally before the big baking concerns on Feb. 10 boosted the wholesale price a cent and forced the small dealers to sell at 6 cents to the consumer, or forego a profit. Following the announcement in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that the Ward Baking Company would go back to 4 cents a loaf wholesale, the other concerns came to the decision that they must capitulate. The biggest corporations affected are the Shults Bread Company, probably the largest wholesale dealers in the metropolitan district, and the General Baking Company, which is capitalized at $20,000,000.

Alfred Romer, Vice President of the Shults Company, said last night that his company was forced to follow the course taken by the Wards.

"We will be selling at 4 cents wholesale again tomorrow," he said. "When the Wards dropped we had to drop, and the price of flour, you know, has also been lowered."

No statement could be obtained from an official of the General Baking Company, but it was said at the plant that the lower wholesale price would go into effect this morning.

President Steinmetz of the Master Bakers' Association of the East Side, said that it was really the refusal of the small bakers to raise the price which had forced the big companies to give way. The small bakers, he said, were gaining business away rapidly.

J. J. Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, said that, in his opinion, publicity, the activity of public officials, and the stand taken by the small bakers had been responsible for the capitulation.

"I predicted this ten days ago," he said, "for I knew that the big bakers could not hold out much longer."

ADVERTISED; NO DEPRESSION

Instead, $200,000 Newspaper Campaign Swelled Roofing Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—The results of a $200,000 campaign of newspaper advertising that brought, in the midst of the business paralysis following the outbreak of the European war, a maximum gain in business of 70 per cent. over the flourishing trade of the same period a year before were announced today by George M. Brown, President of a roofing company, with its parent manufacturing centre in East St. Louis.

While other manufacturers were bemoaning the depression, Mr. Brown's concern broadened its scope until, completely outstripping even the record of its most prosperous era, it is exhibiting for January and February last a series of colossal gains. For these two months, Mr. Brown says, the maximum gain in business was 70 per cent. In some departments, and the minimum gain in any department was 19 per cent. over the corresponding period in 1914, when conditions generally were at or above normal.

Not one of the concern's 1,600 employes has been laid off a minute since the newspaper advertising campaign was started, and all have received their regular salaries or wages. Three shifts were kept at work daily all Fall and Winter.

REJECT CUT RATE OF TELEPHONE CO.

Foley Committee Conferees Find It $613,909 Short of Required $3,000,000.

INSIST ON BEMIS SCHEDULE

Investigators Announce They Will Take Matter to Legislature if Necessary.

'BLOW TO THE SMALL USER'

Expert Declares Tariff Submitted Would Hit Small Apartments and Private Houses.

Senator James A. Foley, head of the Foley joint legislative committee which recommended a reduction of $3,000,000 in the telephone rates of this city; Judge Robert L. Luce, counsel for the committee, and Professor E. W. Bemis, who drew up the telephone rate schedule recommended by the committee, held an all-day conference at the Park Avenue Hotel yesterday over the new rate schedule which the New York Telephone Company submitted at Thursday's meeting of the up-State Public Service Commission.

Judge Luce, after the conference, stated that the Foley committee would not accept the schedule offered by the company, but would insist on the acceptance of the Bemis schedule. The committee would take the matter to the Legislature, if necessary, he said. Asked if this would not be likely to delay considerably the reduction in New York's telephone rates, he said that that depended on whether the Public Service Commission accepted the company's schedule. The commission is to hold a meeting tomorrow to consider suggestions regarding the proposed rates, after which it will take final action on the proposed schedule.

Professor Bemis said last night that a study of the schedule offered by the company showed that it would cut the rates only $2,280,091 annually. The company, he said, asserted that indirect reductions of other rates resulting from the reductions made for New York City and increase of expenses would make the reduction aggregate $2,700,000.

What Company Must Show.

"To refuse to make a reduction of $3,000,000 within the city," Professor Bemis said, "such as was demanded by the Foley Committee, the company must not only show that it is entitled to a return of over 10 per cent. on its investment, but that it will not get increased earnings from reduction of rates."

Professor Bemis stated that the small user was the one who suffered principally through the schedule offered by the company; that it would be impossible for small apartment houses to give their tenants 5-cent telephone calls through it, and that the subscribers to private residence telephones were made to pay for more telephone calls than they would have use for.

"The committee provided that from no borough should the rate to or from Manhattan exceed 5 cents," the statement read in part. "The company makes it 10 cents from Far Rockaway and the southern part of Staten Island. The proposed rate of 5 cents is raised to 10 cents from the northern part of Staten Island to Zone 2, which is the upper part of Manhattan and the lower Bronx. From the northern part of the Bronx to the southern part of Queens and to the Coney Island district, and vice versa, the proposed rate is also raised by the company's schedule from 5 to 10 cents. These changes in toll rates amount to a total of $150,179 a year.

"In Manhattan, the southern part of the Bronx, Astoria, Brooklyn, and Coney Island the committee proposed to make to residences a $40 rate for a single-party line with 800 messages. The company proposes $42 for 840 messages, but so many residences use less than 840 messages a year that this change alone involves an increase to small users of $61,000 a year over the committee's proposed rate.

"For individual lines the Foley Committee proposed that messages over 1,800 and under 2,400 should be given at 3 cents a message. The company raises this rate to 4 cents a message. The above is in the Borough of Manhattan, Southern Bronx, Astoria, Brooklyn, and Coney Island. A similar difference between the committee and the company's schedule occurs in other districts, involving $142,707 a year.

"Another blow is given to the small, individual user. During the past year he has been able to get an extension telephone for $5.40. The Foley Committee left it at that figure. The company puts it back to the $6 that prevailed before February of last year (when the company made its initial reduction of $2,000,000 a year.) This adds $26,614 to the burdens of the small subscriber.

Small Subscriber Suffers.

"It was the intention of the committee to make the rates so low for the owners of hotels and apartment houses that they could afford to furnish messages to their guests and tenants for 5 cents a message. The company, however, has destroyed the possibility of this, in a majority of the apartment houses, particularly the smaller ones, by its proposed rates."

The company officials assert, Professor Bemis continued, that probable reductions not hitherto realized have been brought to light, but that it has not been possible, up to date, for the committee to learn the precise nature of these new claims. They appear to be estimates of possible increases of expenses, or possible losses of revenue, such as from some subscribers in Brooklyn changing from flat to measured rates. These claims appear to the committee problematical."

Regarding the company's stipulation of an $84,000,000 valuation for rate-making purposes, the expert said:

"The company depends entirely upon the franchises it has received, without the payment of a dollar, for its right to do business at all in the streets of Greater New York. Within the limits of the city it has built up a property which when new cost, including working capital, less than $70,000,000. Of this amount nearly $12,000,000 has been furnished by the subscribers under the guise of a fund to meet depreciation. Less than $60,000,000 has been furnished by the stock and bond holders, and some of that has come out of surplus earnings over and above good dividends."

Concerning the company's demand for 8 per cent. return on $84,000,000, the Professor said:

"When the company asks for a return of 8 per cent. on $84,000,000 it asks for a profit of $6,720,000, or a return on its investment of over 10 per cent."

The valuation demanded, he said, was 29 per cent. more than the real investment. The company, he asserted, could reduce its rates $5,890,000 a year if it were content with an 8 per cent. return, keep for itself its excess payments to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and could "look forward to material increases of profit from the growth of business."

German Commerce Not Helped by 1870 Victory

Viscount G. d'Avenel, noted French writer, declares Germany has entered this war laboring under the delusion that military prowess means commercial progress. Read what he says

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

BLIND 21 YEARS, GIRL SEES SUDDENLY

Sight Comes to Right Optic as She Goes About Customary Household Duties.

LEFT EYE NOW GOOD ALSO

She Tells Joyfully of New World in the Light Revealed After Sensation of Snapping.

Special to The New York Times.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., March 7.—What she is convinced is a miracle has come to Maud Emerson Lincoln, daughter of William F. Lincoln, who lives in a very old house in Marblehead. Practically blind from her birth, twenty-one years ago, she now sees clearly. In an instant, unexpectedly, as she was going about her household duties, the veil that had darkened her eyes all these years was swept away, and sight came, first to one eye and then to the other.

Hitherto she has been able to distinguish only between light and dark and sometimes between one distinct color and another; today she can see distinctly.

Sight came to the right eye as she was putting the dishes in the china closet after the noon meal. Two days later, in the evening, as she sat with her parents, the other eye was uncovered and sight was given to it.

"It is a revelation—from darkness into light," she said this afternoon, as she told her story at her home, "and I am the happiest girl in the world.

"I went to the closet to put up some dishes. Of course there was no light in the closet and it all looked dark to me. The top of my head did not feel good. It hurt. It was as heavy as—as a load of bricks. That's just the way it felt. I reached up with the dishes. Then suddenly something snapped in my right eye. That is the only way I can describe it—like that." And she snapped her fingers together. "Then everything seemed all light and brightness. I did not know what to make of it. I could not realize what had happened. I looked around the room. I ran and looked out of the window. And I could see!"

This is her simple story. Two days later, on Sunday last, in the evening, the same thing occurred in the left eye, and she could see with both eyes. Since then her sight has been growing stronger and clearer—or else it seems to be growing stronger because of the new things she sees.

Immediately after her sight came to her Miss Lincoln was in a nervous condition. The sight of people frightened her; the sight of food was strange, and she could not eat; everywhere she turned she saw things she had never seen before.

"Maud was born on April 22, 1894," said Mrs. Lincoln. "She came into the world blind. Her eyes had something of the appearance of those which have cataracts.

"When she was 9 years old, we sent her to the Perkins Institute for the Blind, and she was there nine years, and received an education. Then we took her home, and she has lived here since. When she was examined by Dr. F. I. Perkins at the Perkins Institute six years ago he told her never to have anything done to her eyes, that some day she would see. And he was right."

Dr. Henry Hawkins, the eye specialist of Boston, will examine Miss Lincoln tomorrow. Questioned about her today he said:

"This is apparently a case of karatis of the cornea, a form of inflammation. This, in passing, leaves scars that obscure the sight. The scars gradually become thinner and thinner until they disappear. This sudden restoration of sight is probably psychological, as it is new to me. It seems like hysterical amblyopia, where sight returns gradually, but the patient is unaware. However, until I have seen her, I cannot attempt to explain the sudden change."

EXODUS FROM LISBON IN FEAR OF UPRISING

Populace Chafe Under What is Denounced as Dictatorship by Present Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BADAJOZ, Spain, March 7. (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph).—Persons arriving here from Portugal say many people are fleeing from Lisbon, fearing riots or a possible outbreak of civil war. The situation is becoming graver every moment. Socialists and Republicans have held meetings and promulgated protests against what they discuss as dictatorship. Many townships have refused to obey the orders of the Government; these were stringent with the object of suppressing disaffection.

The cruiser Adamaster has gone to Oporto in view of possible riots at the funeral of Señor Cardoso, whose assasin, Enrique, Miraes, committed suicide.

News direct from Lisbon is that the Republican Directory will meet shortly with the object of examining the text of a letter received from the Portuguese Minister in Paris resigning his position. The Minister affirms that as the representative of a régime of liberty he refuses to serve a Dictatorship.

HAVE FLOWN 1,116,000 MILES

French Airmen in 10,000 Reconnoissances Have Lost Heavily.

PARIS, March 7.—An official statement giving statistics concerning the aerial flights of the French airmen during the eight months of the war was issued tonight. It says:

"Approximately 10,000 aerial reconnoissances have been made, amounting to 18,000 hours in the air. The distance covered was 1,800,000 kilometers, (over 1,116,000 miles.)

"Unfortunately these results were not obtained without serious losses, which equal and sometimes even surpass other methods of warfare."

CHARLESTON, AUGUSTA, SAVANNAH, FLORIDA, HAVANA.
4 Trains Daily. Compartment Cars, via Atlantic Coast Line. Office, 258 Broadway.—Advt.

KILLED ON 5TH AV. BY OPERA STAR'S CAR

Mrs. Annie Lawrence Dead, Her Husband Badly Hurt, as They Left Curb.

BASIL RUYSDAEL DRIVER

Basso Was Taking Miss Helen Stanley, Opera Soprano, and Friend to Pay a Visit.

While they were crossing from the west to the east side of Fifth Avenue at Twenty-second Street at 7:45 o'clock last night, Charles Lawrence, 38 years old, a waiter of 557 West 124th Street, and his wife, Annie Lawrence, were knocked down by an automobile of the coupé type, owned and operated by Basil Ruysdael, basso of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Mrs. Lawrence's skull was fractured and she was killed instantly. Her husband was taken to New York Hospital suffering from concussion of the brain, a broken right leg, and possible internal injuries. It is believed that he will recover.

In the automobile with Mr. Ruysdael, who lives at the Coronet Apartments, 57 West Fifty-eighth Street, were Miss Helen Stanley, who was prima donna of the Century Opera Company, and her friend, Mrs. Maud Clark, both of whom live at the Stratford Hotel, 11 East Thirty-second Street. Witnesses said that the automobile was going slowly and that there had been no recklessness on Mr. Ruysdael's part, but the party of three was taken to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station by Policemen Smith and O'Connell.

Mr. Ruysdael's nerves were badly shaken by the accident, but he told the Lieutenant that he was going less than ten miles an hour. The Lawrences, he said, had stepped from behind another automobile, and he was unable to bring his machine to a stop in time. Miss Stanley, who was also in a highly nervous condition, corroborated that statement. The police verified the number of Mr. Ruysdael's automobile and let the three go.

According to witnesses obtained by the police, the storm played a part in the accident. Mrs. Lawrence, it was said, was carrying an open umbrella, which made it impossible for her and her husband to see the automobile. They had been standing on the west side of the avenue, it was said, and made at least one previous effort to cross. They stepped back from in front of the automobile and, as it passed, walked in front of the machine driven by the opera singer. The police say that Mrs. Lawrence was thrown at least ten feet and struck her head violently against the pavement. Lawrence was not directly in the path of the automobile.

There were many automobiles on the avenue at the time, and the accident caused great excitement. Mr. Ruysdael stopped his machine within a few feet and ran to the side of Mrs. Lawrence. Her limp body was placed in an automobile owned by William Peters of 9 East Tenth Street, and driven at top speed to the New York Hospital, where it was found that she was dead.

Lawrence had been put in a car driven by J. J. Stork of 212 Tremont Avenue, and he arrived at the hospital a minute after his wife's body had been carried away. He was hurried to a ward by Mrs. Kelly and Vanetti, and placed on the operating table. Aside from the more serious injuries he had sustained his body was covered with bruises.

At Miss Stanley's apartment it was explained that Mr. Ruysdael had called for Miss Stanley and Mrs. Clark to take them to visit friends in Washington Square. After the accident Miss Stanley and Mrs. Clark returned immediately to their home.

Mr. Ruysdael talked to reporters at his apartment later.

"I was following a big limousine," he said, "and there was a safe distance between the cars. Our speed was very slow. I had my attention called to the accident when one of the ladies in my car screamed. Then I felt a slight bump and saw the man and woman fall.

"We found the man moaning and the woman was unconscious. To complete my horror I learned shortly afterward that she had been killed. One of the ladies in my party called my attention to the fact that the woman we hit carried her umbrella held to the north and this obstructed her view of south bound automobiles.

"Fortunately the policeman and several eye witnesses were nearby. I am extremely sorry the accident occurred, but I cannot conscientiously take the blame on myself."

Mr. Ruysdael said that he had been in a similar accident in France, but was not at the wheel then.

He has been connected with the Metropolitan Opera Company for several years and has sung many prominent rôles. On Feb. 8 he had his name changed by the courts, it having been until then Basil Millspaugh. He is engaged to a Chicago woman, the granddaughter of a former Mayor of that city.

Miss Stanley is a soprano and has made a reputation abroad, as well as this country. Her work here has been largely with the Century and Chicago Opera Companies.

ELDERLY COUPLE RUN DOWN.

Mr. and Mrs. Kerstein Knocked Over and Hurt by Taxicab.

Simon Kerstein, 65 years old, a real estate operator of 7 East 107th Street, and his wife, Rose, 55 years old, were injured last night by a taxicab at Manhattan Street and Amsterdam Avenue. They were waiting for a car when the taxicab, in charge of George Florence of 236 East 123d Street, striking a switch at that point, skidded and bowled the elderly couple over.

The taxicab driver and Policeman Flynn picked up the man and woman and both were hurried to the Knickerbocker Hospital. After being attended by physicians they were conveyed, to their home.

DECLINE GERMAN CARGOES.

Scandinavian Ship Owners Won't Take Risk of Seizure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—All Scandinavian ship owners have agreed to decline to transport goods of German origin to the United States or Mediterranean ports in order to avoid seizure by French or British warships.

The United Steamship Company and the Scandinavian-American Line publish the following announcement:

"Goods to American and Mediterranean ports must in future be accompanied by declaration of origin."

JOFFRE REVEALS FRANCE AT WAR

Times Correspondent Taken on an Extended and Intimate Tour of the Battlefront.

THROUGH THE TRENCH MAZE

200 Miles of Defenses on a 12-Mile Front—Triumph of a New Mastery of Organization.

ARTILLERY DUEL AT 21 FEET

German Lines Pushed Back Three Miles During the Winter—Confident of Victory Next Summer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 7.—I have just been permitted a sight of the French Army—the first accorded to any correspondent in so comprehensive a measure since the outbreak of the war. Under the escort of an officer of Gen. Joffre's staff, I was allowed along a great section of the fighting line, into the trenches under fire, and also received scientific detailed information regarding this least known of European forces.

France has been so silent about her army and her Generals and so indifferent to the use of journalism in the war it is scarcely realized even in France that 450 of the 500 miles of fighting front are held by the French and only the remaining 50 by the British and Belgians. At the outbreak of the war no newspaper men were allowed with the army, and those who managed to get to the front, including myself, all returned to Paris under escort. Although we saw what a powerful machine it was and knew it was getting stronger every day, we were permitted to say very little about it—Germany, meanwhile, granting interviews, taking war correspondents to trenches and up in balloons in the campaign for neutral sympathy.

France, or rather General Joffre, for his is the first and last word on the subject of war correspondents, gradually decided to combat the German advertising.

Only he decided to go them one better, as I hope to show. There have been several trips, all try-outs. I was informed at the Foreign Office a month ago that when the representative of so important a paper as THE NEW YORK TIMES was to be taken to the front it would be for a more important trip than any up to that date—that I was to be saved up for such an occasion as I am now privileged to describe.

Spring Campaign Prospects.

I propose to give as few names of places and Generals as possible, first to meet the wishes of the personal censor, who is the same officer who escorted me throughout the trip, and, second, because I believe general facts relating to the morale of the French Army and their prospects in the Spring campaign will be of more interest than specific details concerning places where the lines have been established for the past six months.

From scores of letters received from America the first question which seems to arise in the minds of neutrals outside the war zone is: What are the prospects of the Germans taking Paris when the second great phase of the war is really under way? First, let me admit that a lurking fear that the Germans might penetrate the lines had caused me to make certain arrangements for the hasty exit of my family from Paris as soon as the Spring fighting began. I am now willing to cancel these arrangement, for I am convinced there is no danger to Paris.

The German Army, in my opinion, will never for a second time dictate terms of peace in Paris. I feel that I am in a position to make the statement, founded on an unusual knowledge of the facts, that should German ambition again fly that high they would need at least 3,000,000 men concentrated before the fortifications of Paris—these in addition to the enormous force to oppose the French and allied field armies.

The defenses of Paris since the city had its narrow escape before the battle of the Marne present one of the wonders of the world. Not only has Gallieni's army intrenched the surrounding country and barbwired it until the idea of any forward advance seems preposterous, but every foot of ground is measured and the exact artillery ranges taken to every other foot of ground.

For instance, from every single trench which also contains an artillery observatory the exact distance is recorded to every other trench, to every house, hillock, tree, and shrub behind which the enemy might advance. In fact, the German organization which threatened to rule the world seems overtaken by French organization which became effective since the war began.

French Organizers, Too.

All through the trip it was this new spirit of organization that impressed me most. I have sent you many cables on the new spirit of the French, but never before dared to picture them in the rôle which to my mind they never before occupied—that of organizers. I started the trip to see the real French Army in the most open but unexpectant frame of mind. For weeks I had read only laconic official communiqués that told me nothing. I saw well-fed officers in beautiful limousines rolling about Paris with an air that the war was a million miles away. The best way now to explain my enthusiasm is to give the words of a famous English correspondent, also just returned from a similar trip (he is Frederic Villiers, who began war corresponding with Archibald Forbes at the battle of Plevna, and this is his seventeenth war,) who said:

"In all my life this trip is the biggest show I have ever had."

The first point on the trip where the

Continued on Page 3.

WILSON ASKS ALLIES TO EXPLAIN EMBARGO

America's Inquiry Regarding Anglo-French Reprisal Policy Said to Have Gone Forward.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Although Secretary Bryan declined to make any announcements, the general impression in official quarters tonight was that the message of inquiry, which had been under consideration for several days, finally had been sent to Great Britain and France asking for a clear explanation of their recent joint communication declaring that they held themselves at liberty to stop all commerce between Germany and neutral countries.

Reports that the inquiry had been sent were generally current today and met with no denial by high officials, who, however, have always declined to discuss communications to the European belligerents in advance of their receipt in the Foreign Offices abroad.

The message of inquiry is understood to be of a broad character, designed to ascertain what the actual practice of the Allies will be in the enforcement of their embargo; what disposition will be made of cargoes and ships detained; what procedure will be adopted in the case of shipments consigned to neutral countries and alleged to be destined to an enemy; what settlement will be made for cargoes contracted for before the declaration was made, and whether dye stuffs and other materials which England will permit her nationals to import cannot also be obtained by merchants of the United States.

ZEPPELIN CAPTURED BY ALLIED AIRMEN

Aeroplanes Rise Above Great Craft Over French Lines and Wreck It With Bombs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHEAST FRANCE, March 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—According to the report of an eye-witness, a Zeppelin which appeared over the French lines near Bethune on Wednesday was brought down and captured.

Several French and English airmen went in pursuit of the airship as soon as it appeared, climbed above it, and dropped bombs which penetrated the envelope.

The hinder part of the balloon was seen to break away from the rest, and the Zeppelin rapidly fell to the ground in a collapsed condition.

THOUSANDS OF SERBS DYING OF DISEASE

Congestion Due to Fear of Austrians Is Blamed—Sanitary Commission Urged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 8.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following dispatch from Saloniki, received yesterday:

"Thousands are dying in Servia, and if disease is to be stamped out a sanitary commission seems imperative."

Commenting on this dispatch the Chronicle says:

"Confirmation of our correspondent's statement was obtained from G. M. Trevelyan, the eminent historian and authority on the Balkans, who has just returned from a tour through Servia. Infectious diseases are rife and thousands are more or less infected. Mr. Trevelyan said:

"'The Austrians are primarily responsible for this dreadful state of affairs. These diseases were partly engendered by the congestion following upon the rush of refugees from the scene of Austrian atrocities.'"

FEDERAL CHARGE HOLDS BRIDGE DYNAMITER

Werner Horn, German Reservist, Released from Jail, Is Promptly Rearrested.

MACHIAS, Me., March 7.—Werner Horn, the German reservist who attempted to blow up the international bridge at Vanceboro early last month and asserted that he did so as "an act of war" against Great Britain, became a Federal prisoner tonight. He will be taken to Bangor tomorrow for arraignment on indictments charging illegal transportation of explosives from New York to Vanceboro, returned by a Federal Grand Jury in Boston.

Horn has just finished a sentence of thirty days in the Washington County jail here on account of property damage caused in Vanceboro by the explosion. His sentence expired tonight and the Federal warrant immediately was served on him by John S. P. Wilson of Portland, United States Marshal for this district.

Daniel T. O'Connell of Boston, one of Horn's counsel, said that the prisoner's removal to Bangor would not be opposed, but that any effort to take him to Massachusetts for trial at the present term of the Federal Court would be contested. When Horn is arraigned before United States Commissioner Charles H. Reid in Bangor tomorrow it is expected that his counsel will ask for a continuance of ten days.

Proceedings for the extradition of Horn to Canada on the charge of attempting to blow up the bridge, which were instituted at Portland in behalf of the Canadian Government, will be delayed until the Federal indictment has been disposed of.

GERMANS UP TO 55 CALLED.

Many Recently Declared Unfit Are Now Said to be in Training.

COPENHAGEN, March 7, (via London.)—Germans up to the age of 55 years, who two months ago were declared unfit for military service, it is reported here, now have been called upon to undergo training with younger recruits.

LA CAROLINA Cheroots. The Choicest Arabic leaf, mild, aromatic.—Advt.

CRISIS IN GREECE AS DARDANELLES SHELLING GOES ON

Venizelos, Giving Up Premiership, Proclaims Hostility to King's Policy of Neutrality.

GRAND COUNCIL MEETS

Principal Greek Statesmen Confer with Monarch—Crowds Cheer Venizelos.

ITALY URGED TO FIGHT

Majority Party Organ Says She Must Join to Get a Share in Spoils of Turkey.

TURKISH FORTS BOMBARDED

Allies Shell Those on Gallipoli Peninsula and Attack at Two Points on Asiatic Coast.

FLEET MOVES ON SMYRNA

General Exodus Follows Notification of Bombardment — Various Shore Batteries Attacked.

LONDON, March 7.—Greece is apparently at the parting of the ways, with her King exerting his influence to maintain the neutrality of his country in opposition to Eleutherios Venizelos, the retiring Premier, who today announced that his party would refuse to support the policy of the Government about to be formed.

M. Venizelos yesterday announced the resignation of himself and his Cabinet, as King Constantine did not approve the policy of the Government. Today in the Chamber of Deputies M. Venizelos clearly indicated that the difference between himself and the monarch was over the question of peace and war. He said he had advised the King to select as his new Premier M. Zaimis, Governor of the National Bank, who, he said, "will follow a policy of neutrality, which I hope will not endanger our newly acquired territory.

"Our party," M. Venizelos continued, "will refuse to support any Government which may be formed. Besides, M. Zaimis, if he forms a Cabinet, will not come before the Chamber."

King and Ex-Premiers in Council.

A Grand Council of former Greek Premiers, which was summoned by the King, met this afternoon. King Constantine presided. M. Venizelos and former Premiers Dragoumis, Theotokis, and Rhallis, and General Dousmanis, Chief of Staff, attended. M. Venizelos explained at length the policy which his Government thought it necessary to pursue. M. Dragoumis and M. Rhallis also spoke.

M. Zaimis was absent from the conference on account of illness.

An immense crowd cheered M. Venizelos as he was leaving the palace.

Telegraphing from Athens the Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent says that the university students in the Greek capital made a demonstration today in favor of immediate action by Greece. The Legations of the Triple Entente powers were visited by the students and cheered.

While this political dispute is going on in the Greek capital the allied fleet continues the bombardment of the forts of the Dardanelles, the forcing of which would make such great changes in the Near East—changes which it is considered none of the Balkan States, and least of all Greece, can afford to treat slightingly.

Having damaged two of the forts on the European side of the Narrows previously, the British battleship Queen Elizabeth and others of the allied warships Saturday started a bombardment by indirect fire on the forts on the Narrows. As has been expected, these forts are proving difficult to reduce. The Turkish Army, with modern German guns, is concentrating on the Gallipoli Peninsula to oppose any landing, and until it is disposed of, naval experts say, the ships will not be safe in the Straits.

Bulgaria is said to have been aroused by this attack on the Dardanelles and is looking to the future. It is asserted that King Ferdinand is considering the formation of a coalition Government to direct the affairs of the country through the crisis which is expected.

RIVAL GREEK LEADERS SUPPORT VENIZELOS

Urge the King to Join the Allies, But He Remains Obdurate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, March 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The journal Patrie, which is considered to be a Venizelos organ, publishes an account of the crisis that ended yesterday with the resignation of the Government. At the second sitting of the Crown Council M. Venizelos proposed that only one division of troops should be sent to Gal

the Allies in the Dardanelles campaign, thus overcoming the objections raised previously by the staff that on military grounds it was not in the interest of the country to join the Allies.

M. Venizelos again pointed out the danger to which the country was exposed by the threatened descent upon the Balkans of the Austro-Germans, adding that, since no guarantee had been offered by Austria and Germany that they would respect Greek interests, Greece was obliged to join the Allies, by whom such promises had been given, and that he was convinced that in the event of the Allies winning not only were the present possessions of Greece guaranteed, but further advantage to her interests would accrue.

To this view M. Theotokis answered: "I formerly advocated a pro-German policy, but I now recognise that that policy seems obsolete, and one that would be against public opinion."

M. Rhallis is reported as saying to the King:

"Your Majesty knows very well that I am an opponent of Venizelos and that I have never agreed with him. On this occasion, however, I am fully of his opinion, and I heartily congratulate him on the policy he wishes the country to pursue."

M. Venizelos further said that he had grounds to believe that Bulgaria was ready to join the Allies in their attack on Constantinople.

Despite all this, the King yesterday informed Venizelos that, taking into consideration the present international position, he considered it not in the country's interest to abandon neutrality. Therefore, he accepted the Cabinet's resignation.

CALLS A NEW GREEK PREMIER.

King Summons Zaimis to Form a Ministry Pledged to Neutrality.

PARIS, March 7.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens says:

"King Constantine has accepted the resignation of Premier Venizelos and his Cabinet, and has requested M. Zaimis, Governor of the National Bank, to form a Ministry. M. Zaimis asked the King to give him until tomorrow to consult with his friends.

"The Turkish Minister, Salih Bey, has declared openly in the last few days that massacres would take place in Turkey if Greece broke with the Porte, while Count Mirbach, the German Minister, informed the diplomatic corps that Austria and Germany would immediately declare war on Greece the day that Greece moved against Turkey."

The same Havas correspondent, in a dispatch from Athens, dated Saturday, announcing the resignation of the Cabinet of Premier Venizelos, which he says was brought about because the King did not approve the Government's policy regarding intervention in the war, gives the following details:

"Premier Venizelos went to the Palace at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon and remained with the King for over an hour. The Chief of the General Staff of the army and the principal officers were also at the Palace to give their advice if necessary.

"Returning to his residence, the Premier notified the Ministers of the resolution of the King. The Ministers then went to the Chamber, where the Premier announced the resignation of the Cabinet. News of this action caused excitement in diplomatic circles, where it was a surprise.

"Yesterday Premier Venizelos, on receiving certain Foreign Ministers, announced to them that he would resign irrevocably if his policy did not receive the approval of the King, who now has called Alexander Zaimis (a former Premier) for consultation."

Concerning other events which took place yesterday prior to the resignation of the Cabinet, the correspondent says:

King and Venizelos Cheered.

"This morning, when the King, accompanied by Premier Venizelos, left the Cathedral, where a Te Deum on the anniversary of the taking of Janina was celebrated, they both were acclaimed by the crowds. This manifestation was interpreted as indicating the perfect accord of the nation in pursuance of its traditions. The newspaper Patris in this respect says:

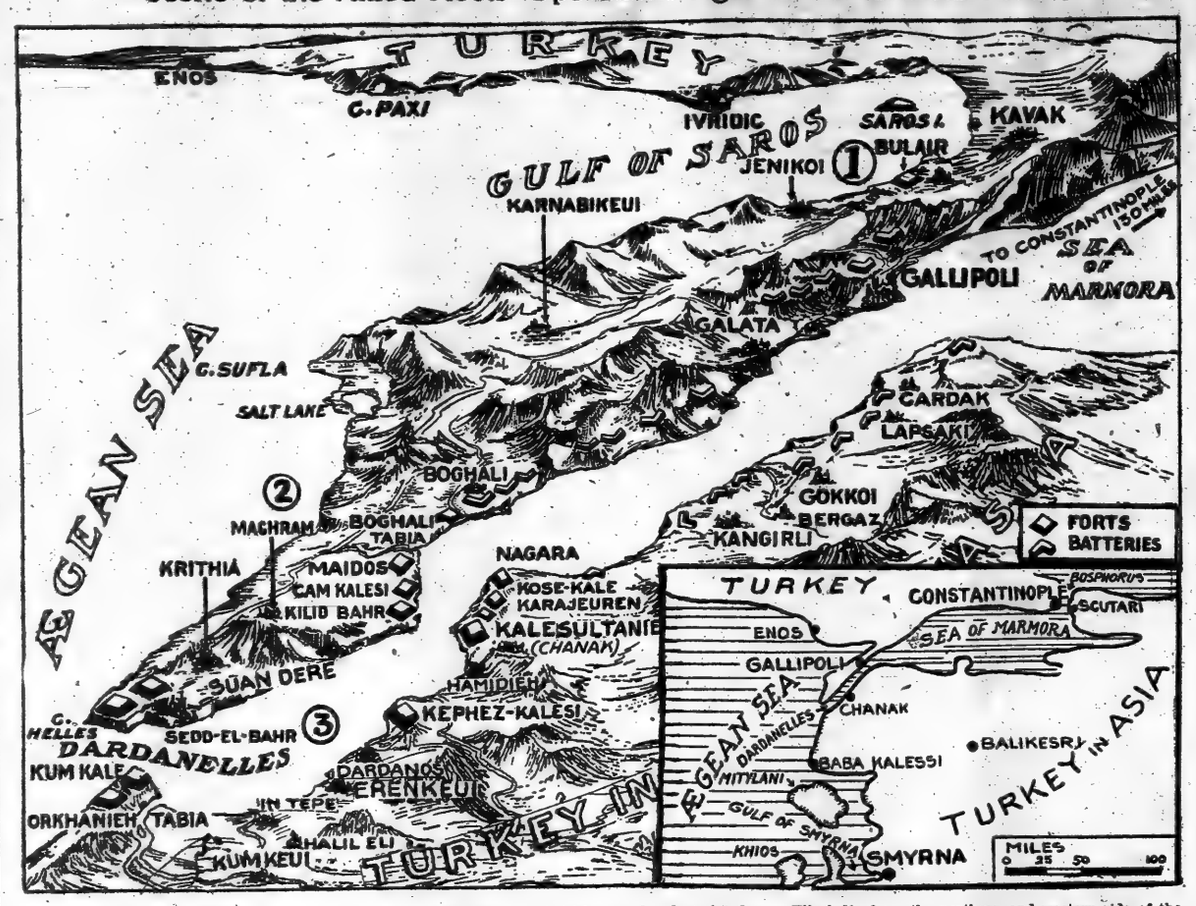
"'The Greek people, who have a real adoration for their King, have no doubt he will safeguard the rights of the nation and will lead them to the way of victory.'

"Salih Bey, the Turkish Minister, visited Premier Venizelos this afternoon."

BERLIN, (via London,) March 7.—The morning papers here devote much space to the consideration of possible future developments in Greece and Italy, which, the editorials says, are likely to be determined largely by the course of the Dardanelles operations.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) March 7.—All the Greek army officers in Switzerland were recalled Saturday. Other Greeks of military age must present themselves at the offices of the Consul General in Geneva before March 11. The opinion is expressed by many here that there is to be a general mobilization of the Greek army.

Scene of the Allied Fleets' Operations Against Dardanelles Forts



In Saturday's bombardment of the defenses of the Dardanelles the British superdreadnought Queen Elizabeth from the northern and western side of the Gallipoli Peninsular shelled the Turkish positions at (1) Bulair and from a point indicated on the map by (2) bombarded the forts on the opposite side of the peninsula and those across the strait, probably stopping to make the latter attack on her way to Bulair. At the same time other vessels of the allied fleet attacked the works at Dardanus, on the Asiatic side, and Suan Dere on the European shore of the peninsula.

ALL EYES NOW ON GREECE.

Cabinet Crisis Discussed by London and Paris Newspapers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 8.—The Daily Chronicle, discussing in its editorial columns the resignation of the Greek Cabinet, says:

"The resignation of the Venizelos Cabinet in Greece follows significantly on the bombardments of the Dardanelles and Smyrna, and the motive assigned for it by the Greek Premier, the difference between the Cabinet and the King, carries its own explanation—the King, who made his military studies at Berlin, and whose Queen is the Kaiser's sister.

"Of the Greek Premier one need only remark that his career has been the most remarkable in the Balkans since Stambuloff's. In the few years during which he has held office he has regenerated and magnified modern Greece almost out of recognition.

"The harmony between them was watched by Philhellenes with the greatest satisfaction. That patriotic statesman, who undoubtedly has his countrymen with him, can be trusted to find proper means for making their will prevail."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 7.—The French press shows considerable disappointment at the news of Premier Venizelos's resignation. The Temps sums up the general opinion in the statement:

"The crisis is probably due to the manoeuvres of the Opposition, which is reckless of obstacles in its eagerness to seize power. Perhaps its intrigues were seconded by the reappearance of the Bulgarian menace, whose effect in military circles may have caused the Chief of Staff to abandon a policy of intervention. But is Athens sure that the alarming news from the Macedonian frontier does not form part of the characteristic Austro-German policy of intimidation?"

The Matin, however, considers that Bulgaria is not hostile to Greece, but is rather considering for the first time active opposition to Austro-German interests. A special dispatch from Geneva to that paper says that much anxiety has been caused in Vienna by the secret departure of the Bulgarian Charge d'Affaires, whose absence is coincident with threatening movements of Bulgarian troops. The Matin accordingly characterizes the Greek situation as less settled against action than it appears to the rest of the press.

"It is very probable," it says, "that the motives leading to the retirement of Venizelos may cause only the postponement instead of the abandonment of Greek intervention."

WARSHIPS POUND HARD AT DARDANELLES FORTS

Queen Elizabeth From Gulf of Saros Bombards European and Asiatic Forts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, March 7, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Yesterday's bombardment of the Dardanelles began at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when six British battleships, including the Queen Elizabeth, opened a vigorous fire from the Gulf of Saros upon the European forts on the Peninsula and the works at Bulair.

Three French battleships with smaller craft reinforced the ships within the Straits and bombarded the batteries above Erenkeui.

The British cruiser Sapphire shelled various fortifications on the Gulf of Adramyti (about eighty miles north of Smyrna).

Mine sweeping in the Dardanelles continues methodically, and it has been found that the mines are not so numerous as the Turks have represented them to be.

It is reported that the Turkish losses during the bombardment have been heavy, and that there have been numerous shipments of the wounded to Constantinople.

Fleet Operations Against Smyrna.

Another squadron of the allied fleet yesterday began operations in the Gulf of Smyrna, some British battleships, a cruiser, and some destroyers having arrived on the previous day at Vryoule. Notification that a bombardment was about to take place was sent to Smyrna, and a general exodus of the inhabitants followed. Six steamers—five Greek and one Dutch—lying off Vryoule having been ordered off, the warships opened fire on the various Turkish batteries in the Gulf, which replied vigorously.

Mine sweeping operations have been begun to clear the approaches to the Gulf of Smyrna.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via London,) March 7.—Bombardment of forts on the Smyrna coast by an allied fleet Saturday was without result, according to an official Turkish communication issued today, which says:

"Two enemy warships bombarded forts on the Smyrna coast for three hours yesterday without result. At 8 A. M. one French and three British warships, accompanied by five large mine sweepers, again bombarded the Smyrna forts for an hour and a half. Seven shells fired by our batteries struck the warship which had been first to open fire. One mine sweeper was sunk.

"Our casualties yesterday and today were four killed and seven wounded.

"The enemy's fleet undertook no serious action against the Dardanelles either yesterday or today."

PREDICTS A TURKISH REVOLT.

Exile Says a Massacre of Young Turks Will Follow Their Defeat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 7, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A man who belongs to the school of the Old Turks and who, though resident in Paris for a long period of years, is in close touch with what is happening in Turkey, discussed with me yesterday the aspects of the situation in the Dardenelles as it appears to be developing.

"From what I know of Turkey and the Far East," he said, "the fall of Constantinople will mean the complete discrediting of Germany. Hitherto the people of Constantinople and throughout the empire have been fed on lies, and once they realize the truth, as they will do when Constantinople is forced to capitulate, they will be furious with the Government that misled them. A massacre of the Young Turks will be one almost certain result, and I have for my own part little doubt that as soon as the first battleship is seen from Constantinople the people will take things into their own hands and white flags will be seen flying from the windows of every house in town.

"Presumably the Allies will establish a Committee of Control and keep the administration of things in their own hands; but there will clearly be need of native administrators. It is too soon yet to speak of the men who are fitted for such work; but they exist—men who have neither been dominated by the Young Turks nor mixed up in their schemes."

READY TO GIVE UP SMYRNA?

Greek Report That Its Ragged Garrison Will Make No Resistance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, March 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—A Greek passenger from Smyrna assures me that Rahim Pasha, the Vali of Smyrna, is ready to surrender Smyrna on the first summons.

My informant gives me a pitiable account of the 40,000 Turkish troops who are assembled at Smyrna. Their uniforms, he says, are in tatters, many of them wear no boots, and they present more the appearance of a rabble than of an army. They are the worst troops the Turks possess.

"I was in Smyrna," he said in conclusion, "and any one lucky enough, as I was, to see it will not forget it during his lifetime."

WILL DEFINE BULGARS' POLICY.

LONDON, Monday, March 8.—The Sofia correspondent of The Daily Mail says that the Bulgarian Premier has promised to make a definite statement regarding the Government's position and policy to Parliament in a secret session.

This, the correspondent says, is in reply to a question by the Opposition regarding "the attitude of the Government in view of the decisive move of England in the Dardanelles."

NOW IS ITALY'S TIME, SAYS ROME JOURNAL

Otherwise Greece and Allies Will Settle Turkish Question In Their Interest.

ROME, via Paris, March 7.—The Giornale d'Italia, which, although it is not the official Government organ, represents the political majority supporting the Cabinet, in an editorial argues that it will be difficult for Italy longer to remain neutral, declaring that the attack by the allied fleet on the Dardanelles has brought up three great problems affecting Italian interests.

"The first of these problems," the newspaper says, "is the new rule to allow Russia access to the Mediterranean through the Dardanelles; the second concerns the equilibrium of the Balkans, and the third the partition of Asiatic Turkey, which affects the equilibrium of the Eastern Mediterranean.

"It is impossible for Italy to keep out of the solution of such problems unless she is satisfied to see not only the powers of the Triple Entente settle these affairs according to their interests, but also the small but audacious and resolute nation, Greece."

CROWDED CAPITAL NEAR PANIC

Suspicion of Foreigners Grows—Feverish Work on Forts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOFIA, March 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—A reliable Constantinople messenger states that the population refuses to believe the assurances of safety given by the authorities and the press. The city is crowded with fugitives from the Gallipoli peninsula and the Marmora coast.

The authorities are becoming every day more suspicious of all foreigners and Christians, and the position of Germans also is precarious.

Arrests, searches, and robberies are of every day occurrence. All gold found in the possession of private individuals and in banks is being seized indiscriminately. There is great fear of a massacre and a panic is impending.

The vicinity of Constantinople, including the Bosphorus, Phanaraki, the Princess Islands, and even Thatalja, is being constantly fortified, and heavy guns are being placed in position. Troops are being moved from the barracks and installed in private residences.

Enver Pasha is in Constantinople.

GERMANS FOUGHT TURKS.

Said to Have Killed 300 in Conflict After Egyptian Retreat.

LONDON, Monday, March 8.—Telegraphing from Cairo, The Daily Mail's correspondent says:

"During the retreat of the Turks after the recent Suez operations the German officers had an open conflict with their allies and 300 of the latter were killed in a single fray near Jerusalem."

RUMANIAN WAR MEASURE.

Government Empowered to Proclaim State of Siege if Necessary.

LONDON, Monday, March 8.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Bucharest says the Rumanian Parliament has passed a law empowering the Government to proclaim a state of siege until the end of the war, if such a step should be deemed necessary.

ANTI-SUBMARINE PRIZES.

British Shipowner Offers $8,000 for Sinking of Four German Craft.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, March 8.—Joseph Houlf, a prominent shipowner, writes The London Times offering £400, ($2,000) apiece to the next four mercantile vessels or trawlers, which sink German submarines.

Recalls Minister to The Hague.

LONDON, Monday, March 8.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that Baron von Muller, the German Minister to The Hague, has been recalled to Berlin.

Ask Peace on Fire Anniversary.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Leading churchmen and advocates of peace in California have fixed Sunday, April 18, the ninth anniversary of the destruction of San Francisco by fire, as the day for beginning a worldwide appeal for peace.

DRIVE TURKS BACK FROM PERSIAN GULF

British Forces Inflict Heavy Loss on Two Groups of Ottomans and Tribesmen.

FOUGHT SUPERIOR NUMBERS

Loss to British and Indians Considerable—Statement of the Marquis of Crewe.

LONDON, March 7.—British troops, occupying the head of the Persian Gulf, located two Turkish forces accompanied by hostile tribesmen during the past week, and in the fighting which followed heavy casualties were inflicted on the Turks and their allies, while the British also suffered considerably, according to a report on the fighting issued tonight by the Marquis of Crewe, Secretary of State for India. The statement says:

"For some time it had been known that about two or three regiments of Turkish troops, together with Turkish Beni Fam tribesmen from Amara, (on the Tigris River,) with contingents of Persian Beni Lamu Tureef and other disaffected tribesmen hostile to the Sheik of Mohammerah had been collecting west of Ahwaz (in Khurdistan). The Ahwaz garrison was dispatched on a reconnoissance in force, to ascertain their numbers and disposition.

"On March 3 the enemy, who had been located at Ghadir, and who, apparently, had been further reinforced the previous day, turned out in great strength. Their number was estimated at about 12,000. In the course of our withdrawal the enemy made repeated and determined efforts to cut off a reconnoitering party.

"Several hand-to-hand encounters took place, in which the attackers were held successfully at bay, while our party made good its retirement. From reports received and supported by the absence of all further activity, it appears that the enemy lost no less than from 200 to 300 killed, including brothers of the Sheik of the Beni Tureefs, besides from 500 to 600 wounded. Our casualties were: British officers killed, 5; wounded, 3; British rank and file killed, 1; wounded, 5; Indian officers killed, 1; wounded, 4; Indian rank and file killed, 55; wounded, 115.

"On the same date a cavalry reconnoissance was made in the direction of Nakala, about 25 miles northwest of Basra (on the Persian Gulf). The reconnoiterers on returning to camp were followed by a body of some 1,500 hostile horsemen. This enemy force was skillfully drawn on to a concealed position occupied by infantry with machine guns and field artillery. The enemy fled back to Nakala, after having suffered heavily. Our losses in this reconnoissance were: British officers killed, 4; wounded, 2; Indian officers killed, 2; rank and file killed, 4."

BERLIN, March 7, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency gives out the following:

"A dispatch from Constantinople gives a report from Bagdad that the Turkish advance troops supported by volunteers have made a successful attack on Chalie, to the southward of Korna, which lies at the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers, 38 miles northwest of Basra. A number of British prisoners are said to have been taken, and in addition the British suffered heavy losses in killed or wounded."

PACIFIC SEIZED AGAIN?

London Hears American Cotton Steamer Is Detained Once More.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 8.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at a naval port, under date of Sunday, says: "The Pacific has been seized by a British cruiser and detained."

The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Deal sends the following:

"The Pacific arrived in the Downs one day last week. She came in under her own steam, but it is not known whether she was accompanied by any British vessel, merchantman or man-of-war. She came to anchor in the roadstead about two miles from shore, where she was detained for several days, and it was not until Friday of last week that her Captain received his clearance papers.

"Shortly after 5 o'clock on Friday evening the Pacific hove her anchor and left the Downs, taking a northerly direction, presumably for Rotterdam. During her stay in the Downs, the vessel was the object of much interest. A large number of people witnessed her departure from the seafront."

The Pacific is a cotton-laden American steamer bound from Galveston to Rotterdam. She was built in Boston and is owned there.

The first report that she had been detained at Deal reached her owners at Boston last Friday and caused surprise because her cargo had been officially passed by the British authorities at Falmouth on Monday.

On Saturday the owners received a cablegram from her Captain saying: "Am sailing for Rotterdam."

ANSWERS KUNO MEYER.

London Paper Says German Professor Bites the Hand That Fed Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 8.—The Morning Post, comments editorially on a letter it published from Professor Kuno Meyer, who writes from Chicago protesting against a resolution of the Liverpool University, where he taught for many years, condemning him for acting in America "as an agent of sedition and imputing treason to loyal Irish soldiers now prisoners in Germany." Professor Meyer says:

"The resolution speaks of my being an agent of sedition as though I were a British subject. It assumes my indebtedness to England for hospitality. Honor should have made me disloyal to my native country when she called upon me in her hour of need. It denies facts about the truth or untruth of which none of those who voted for the adoption of the resolution can have any knowledge."

Says The Morning Post:

"Professor Meyer has no conception of the real gravamen of his offending, and thinks that there is nothing repugnant to his standards of decency and honor in biting the hand by which he has been fed. For more than a quarter of a century Meyer lived among us, receiving not merely honor, but unstinted kindness and confidence.

"Truly, even such benefits as this country has conferred on him would not be reason sufficient to make him, as he says, disloyal to his native country, but they might with any one but a German Professor have been held sufficient to restrain him from a campaign of malignant hostility to the country of his adoption and have been a bar to deliberate, persistent efforts to foment disaffection in, and bear false witness against, a nation by which he has been so well treated."

SAW FROM MOUNTAIN FORTS DEMOLISHED

Observer Watched the Opening of the Bombardment of Dardanelles Defenses.

INDIRECT FIRE EFFECTIVE

Allies' Ships, Hidden Behind Capes, Dropped Their Shells With Deadly Accuracy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Saturday, March 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The bombardment of the Dardanelles forts, according to the latest news, proceeds with success and cautious thoroughness. It is now anticipated that before another two weeks are over the allied fleet will be in the Sea of Marmora, and Constantinople will quickly fall to the victorious Allies.

Two features of the operations make extreme caution necessary for the attacking battleships. In the first place, the number of mines laid in the straits has been found to be enormous. They must all be picked up, and the work takes considerable time, seeing that it must be done thoroughly. The Turks have evidently learned a lesson from the Germans, for they also are using floating mines, which they cast upon the swift current to be floated down toward the sea. These swirl around the capes at the mouth of the straits and, going out to sea, constitute a danger to the bombarding ships. Some of these mines have been picked up as far away as the Island of Tenedos.

In the second place the larger batteries against whom the allied fleet is contending are very skilfully hidden, and though the brilliantly handled guns of the fleet have done tremendous damage to the works, it is necessary to knock out each gun individually. This requires time and great precision of marksmanship. The latest advices are to the effect that something like fifty guns have been actually hit and destroyed.

I hear from an excellent source that the casualties so far on the Allied battleships amount to only three killed and five wounded.

I have had an interesting talk with a gentleman who has just arrived from Tenedos, where, from the height of Mount Ilios, he witnessed the bombardment. He tells me:

"The sight was most magnificent. At first the fleet was ranged in a semi-circle some miles out to sea from the entrance to the straits. It afforded an inspiring spectacle as the ships came along and took up position, and the picture became most awe-inspiring when the guns began to boom.

"The bombardment at first was slow, shells from the various ships screaming through the air at the rate of about one every two minutes. Their practice was excellent, and with strong glasses I could see huge masses of earth and stonework thrown high up into the air. The din, even at the distance, was terrific, and when the largest ship, with the biggest guns in the world, joined in the martial chorus, the air was rent with ear-splitting noise.

"The Turkish batteries, however, were not to be drawn; and, seeing this, the British Admiral sent one British ship and one French ship close inshore toward the Sedd-el-Bahr forts.

"It was a pretty sight to see the two battleships swing rapidly away toward the northern cape, spitting fire and smoke as they rode. They obscured the pure atmosphere with clouds of smoke from their funnels and guns; yet through it all I could see they were getting home with the shots they fired.

"As they went in they sped right under the guns of the shore batteries, which could no longer resist the temptation to see what they could do. Puffs of white smoke dotted the landscape on the far shore, and dull booms echoed over the placid water. Around the ships fountains of water sprang up into the air. The enemy had been drawn, but his marksmanship was obviously very bad. I think I am right in saying that not a single shot directed against the ships came within a hundred yards of either.

"Out came the two ships again, ineffectively pursued by shells from the Turkish batteries. As they retired they still continued to make excellent practice, and their parting shots were quite as good as their first. The position and number of the enemy's batteries had been discovered as the result of this brilliant little piece of work, and soon the Turkish guns were under a hail of the most deadly shells warfare has ever known. From a distance which must have been ten miles at least, monstrous projectiles, dealing destruction and death, were poured in upon the forts guarding the entrance, and each one appeared to create a frightful inferno where it landed.

"The people of the little island gathered on all the high points to see the awe-inspiring spectacle, and the wonder of it struck them with utter amazement."

My friend was able to witness a subsequent stage of the bombardment from a nearer point still. What he saw while on an island of the Rabbit Group was still more interesting.

"When the early part of the bombardment had successfully dealt with the entrance fortifications several ships were able to enter the Straits, and on the broad sheet of water inside to carry on the work of destroying the batteries still farther up the arm of the sea.

"Before that was done, however, the forts at Kum Kale had to be dealt with, and that was done in an extraordinary manner. One section of the fleet, protected by the extreme point of the Gallipoli Peninsula, fired over the hilly promontory at the forts, making splendid practice. Another part of the squadron, from a sheltered position off the coast northeast of Tenedos Island, directed a telling fire on the same forts, besides turning its attention with obviously great effect on groups of Turkish troops seen moving on the mainland.

"The silencing of the Kum Kale forts finally open the entrance to the Dardanelles. When the fleet passed within the Straits its operations were not yet beyond the watcher, and my friend was still able to observe the work of the warships in clearing the passage.

"On one occasion, he tells me, parties of marines were landed in order to complete the destruction of the enemy's works. These forces were always withdrawn at nightfall, and their work was always accomplished without loss to themselves.

"Another interesting feature of the operations," says my informant, "was the indirect fire upon some batteries higher up on the north side of the waterway. The battleships were placed off the coast, opposite Imbros Island, and they sent shells shrieking over the heights and down on the batteries on the other side of the peninsula. I could see the water planes out, and doubtless they were directing the fire of these ships. It was impossible for me, of course, to see what damage was done, but if one may judge by the commotion which could be observed, it must have been considerable. I believe the water planes, besides being employed in the observation and direction of the battleships' fire, also dropped bombs on some forts and batteries lying higher up the Dardanelles."

When my friend left the island the warships could go well within the straits, and the distance from his station was preventing his observation of the operations with anything like certainty.

"It was a magnificent spectacle," he said in conclusion, "and any one lucky

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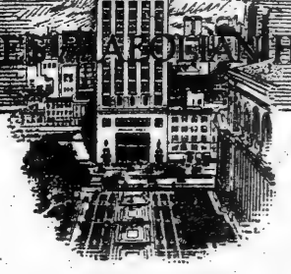

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FRENCH ARTISTS' PLAN TO THANK AMERICANS

Fifty Famous Men to Prepare an Album of Drawings and Signed Declarations.

PARIS, March 7.—The Society of French Artists and Writers, in appreciation of the work done by Americans for the relief of artists, has decided to prepare an album of fifty drawings and fifty signed declarations of eminent members representative of the intellectual and artistic life of France, and present copies to Americans who have been active in relief work. The original drawings and declarations are to be presented to William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador, as a testimonial of the affection of the artists and writers of France for their American colleagues.

President Poincaré is a patron of the society; M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Albert Sarraut, Minister of Public Instruction, are honorary Presidents, and Léon Bonnat, head of the National School of Fine Arts, the active President.

Among the members of the society are all the Academicians and the most eminent of the artists and sculptors. Two Americans who have been active in aiding artists are Miss Malvina Hoffman and Enid Yandell of New York.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Freighters, with Grain and Cotton, Start for Danger Waters.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., March 7.—The following steamships cleared today for war zone ports: Washington (Br.) for Rotterdam with Pacific Coast products; Muncaster Castle (Br.) for Queenstown, Plymouth, and Falmouth, with barley and oats, from Seattle.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 7. — The Russian steamship Herakles sailed today for Manchester, England, carrying 63,827 bushels of wheat.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, March 7.—The Danish steamship Chumpon sailed today for Gothenburg with 8,000 bales of cotton, valued at $388,000.

STRIKE AT RUSSIANS SOUTH OF WARSAW

Germans Start Another Drive in Poland and Big Battle Is Developing.

AUSTRIAN ARMIES RETREAT

Whole Line Reported Falling Back in Bukowina—Snow Stops Fighting in the Carpathians.

LONDON, Monday, March 8.—While Russia is declared to be pressing her offensive in North Poland and Eastern Galicia and holding up the Austrians in the Carpathians, the Germans have launched an attack in the region of the Pilica River, to the south of Warsaw, where a big battle is developing.

Extremely heavy snowstorms in the Carpathians have stopped military operations completely even where the opposing lines are in close contact, says a Vemce dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company.

The Austro-Hungarian troops are reported to be suffering severely because of the sudden change in weather for the reason that many of them are without supplies, owing to the fact that their lines of communication have been cut off by the snow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NOVE SELITZA, Russia, March 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Austrians in Bukowina are retreating along the whole line with the Russians pressing hard behind them.

The Russian reoccupation of Czernowitz is imminent, as the Austrians show little inclination to dispute the Russian advance.

TO TOUR PRISON CAMPS.

Russia Consents to Let Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., Inspect Them.

PETROGRAD, March 7.—Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., special agent of the United States Embassy here, has started for a tour of the concentration camps in the Ural Mountains of Siberia and in the south of Russia, where Germans and Austrians of military age are being held prisoners.

Permission for Mr. Schuyler to make a trip of inspection was granted by the Foreign Office at the request of the Washington Government in behalf of Germany. The object of the tour will be to make a report on the condition of prisoners.

BARS ITALIANS IN STEERAGE.

French Line Refuses to Carry Them Third-Class Either Way.

Passenger agents of the French Line have been instructed to refuse third-class passage for Italy to Italian citizens, and no more in this class will be carried by its steamships in either direction until overland transportation conditions between France and Italy are restored to normal.

This action was taken by the steamship company at the instance of the Italian Immigration Commission so Charles L. Treyvous, the line's general passenger agent, said yesterday. He explained that on account of military necessities interfering with the movements of ordinary railroad traffic, through passage without delay could not be guaranteed.

Official Reports of War Operations

FRANCE.

PARIS, *(Night Report.)*—To the north of Arras, at Notre Dame de Lorette, the Germans attempted a counter-attack which did not succeed. Subsequently they delivered three counter-attacks which also failed.

In Champagne, to the west of Perthes, we gained a footing in a very strongly fortified wood and captured prisoners to the north of the same village.

We repulsed a counter-attack on the ridge to the northeast of Le Mesnil. Ground was gained and we carried another trench to the north of Beausejour.

In the Forest of Consenvoye, north of Verdun, we repulsed counter-attacks.

In the Vosges we made progress on the flanks of the Reich Ackerkopf and took prisoners at Hartmanns-weilerkopf. Here we repulsed five counter-attacks.

Despite vigorous and well-planned attacks the Germans were repulsed for the fourth time before a blockhouse in the Le Prêtre woods. An attack on March 4, in which, under cover of artillery fire, the Germans sought to take the position by a hand-to-hand encounter, was unsuccessful.

(Day Report)—We continue to gain ground to the north of Arras. In the region of Notre Dame de Lorette, where our counter-attacks resulted in the seizure of several trenches, the enemy's losses were important.

In Champagne we progressed slightly north of Perthes and northwest of Beausejour.

In the Vosges we captured successively, west of Münster, two summits of Little and Great Reich-Ackerkopf. The enemy twice counter-attacked from Mühlbach and St. Oilfwehr, that is, from the south and north. These attacks were completely repulsed. Moreover, on the right bank of the Fecht River we seized Imberg, one kilometer, (five-eighths of a mile,) southeast of Fultzeren. This success was completed further north by the capture of Hill 856, south of Hauteshuttes. Finally, at Hartmannsweilerkopf we repulsed a counter-attack by a German battalion, which lost heavily and left many prisoners in our hands.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—Between the sea and the Somme there were only artillery duels yesterday. Attempts of the enemy to advance during the night south of Ypres failed.

Our troops made progress in Champagne. We took a few trenches and about sixty prisoners. A French attack in force against our positions northeast of Le Mesnil broke down under our infantry and artillery fire, with very heavy losses to the French. The enemy's advances east of Bodonviller were repulsed.

Battles commenced yesterday in the Vosges, west of Münster and north of Sennheim, have not yet been decided.

In the eastern theatre our operations northwest of Grodno are proceeding according to our plan. A Russian night attack on Mocarce (?), northeast of Lomza, was repulsed, as were strong Russian attacks west of Przasnysz.

Our attacks southeast of the Rawa River were successful. We took 3,400 Russian prisoners, and sixteen machine guns were captured.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—In Poland yesterday fighting occurred in limited areas.

The Russians were compelled by our artillery to evacuate advanced positions in the Carpathians, where at several points fights for favorable heights continue. The Russians have suffered considerable losses. Night attacks by the Russians were everywhere repulsed. Five officers and seventy-five men were captured.

In Northeast Galicia calm continues.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—Our offensive continues on the left bank of the Niemen and in the district northwest of Grodno. Our troops drove the Germans back behind the front of Sopotzkin-Lypskov and then pushed on vigorously.

In a similar manner in the Mlawa district our attacks were crowned with success. We took about 500 prisoners, including seven officers, and also three machine guns.

On the left bank of the Vistula in the region of the Pilica the fighting is assuming the character of a great battle.

In the Carpathians, between the Ondawa and San Rivers, the Austrian attacks continue. Southwest of Lutowisko the enemy tried to cross to the right bank of the San, but in a counter-attack Saturday night the Austrian units which had succeeded in crossing the river were annihilated.

URGE BERLIN WOMEN TO STUDY ECONOMY

Leading Physicians Lecture to Them on Ways and Means of Conserving Food Supply.

STUDY GARDEN FARMING

Pingree Potato Patch Plan to be Put Into Effect—Many Society Women Take It Up.

BERLIN, Feb. 24, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Berlin is the scene at this time of numerous meetings, largely attended by women of every class, at which ways and means of more economical living are discussed by leading physicians.

The women are being urged to eat down the consumption of meat by at least 15 per cent. and to resort more to the use of milk. The women are asked to think of the men in the field and the hardships they have to endure if economy in eating seems to be too difficult.

One physician, speaking the other night, likened the situation to that of the tourist who perforce must at times make a meal from chocolate and bread until more favorable circumstances arrive. He told his audience that they were mere slaves to appetite if they were not able to elect easily to eat less of the scarcer foods.

Soup in place of coffee for the early morning breakfast is being urged by some physicians, especially for adults, and then the omission of the German "second breakfast" to the consequent saving of thousands of pounds of foodstuffs.

Gov. Pingree's potato patch plan, tried by the Michigan Governor many years ago, is being copied in Berlin. A movement, which is supported by many women of high position, has been set afoot to utilize all available garden plots and vacant land in Greater Berlin lin as truck farms for the immediate production of vegetables. It is the consensus of opinion that the present war requires some such step.

To accomplish this purpose it is proposed to enlist the aid of all available truck farmers and agricultural experts and to induce them to give instruction in vegetable growing and, so far as possible, assist in the actual work. It is expected that it will not be difficult to interest women in large numbers to carry on the work of feeding the people.

Women willing to assist, it is proposed, will first take a short free course at the Royal Gardening Institute. The installation and preparation of courses are in the hands of the War Committee on Vegetable Raising. Interested in the work are such women as the wife of the Minister of War, Frau Wild von Hohenborn; Countess von Brockdorff; the Empress's chief lady in waiting, Fräulein von Gersdorff, and the wife of the late Minister of State, Frau von Boetticher

PETROLEUM LOW IN GERMANY.

Supply in Schleswig Nearly Exhausted—Stop Sales There.

COPENHAGEN, March 7, (via London.)—Reports received here from Schleswig are to the effect that the supply of petroleum in Germany is so diminished that persons who formerly were permitted to purchase one bottle a week now have been deprived of that privilege. The stock in Schleswig has been practically exhausted.

CLAIM 781,000 PRISONERS.

Germans Say They Have That Number of War Captives interned.

BERLIN, March 7, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the items given out today for publication by the Overseas News Agency are the following:

"Members of the Prussian Diet who have been visiting prisoner camps have received information that at present there are 781,000 war prisoners interned in Germany, an increase since the end of 1914 of over 200,000 men.

"The last of the booty left by the fleeing Russians in the battle of the Mazurian Lakes has been brought into Berlin. It includes 2,000 wagons of all varieties, most of them undamaged.

"Advices from Sofia say that Servia is planning an invasion of Albania and an advance to the Adriatic. At several points, it is stated, the Servians already have crossed the Albanian border."

BUILDING 15 SUBMARINES.

New German Craft of Special Design to be Used as Scouts.

COPENHAGEN, March 7, (via London.)—Germany is reported here, on what appears to be good authority, to be building fifteen small submarines of a new type at Kiel. They are to be used for reconnoitring the home coast in the Baltic Sea.

Each of the submersibles, it is said, will carry a crew of eight men.

RUSH NEW DIRIGIBLES.

Count Zeppelin at Friedrichshafen Pushing the Work.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) March 7.—Count Zeppelin arrived at Friedrichshafen on Saturday to hasten the completion of two Zeppelin balloons which are now building. One of them will be ready in a few days, it is said.

It is confirmed that one Zeppelin was destroyed and another badly damaged recently at Cologne during a windstorm which blew down the baHoon sheds. Several soldiers were injured in the crash.

SAYS NEUTRALS MAY REGRE

German Paper Asserts United States Is Encouraging Britain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 8.—The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent, wiring yesterday, quotes the Frankfurter Zeitung on the attitude of neutrals toward the British blockade policy. The German paper says:

"Neutral countries would not be powerless if they did not condemn themselves to powerlessness. Perhaps after the war they will discover with pain when making up the reckoning that their methods of holding back were a wrong means to save themselves from damage.

"As long as America abstains from giving the example and at the same time continues to supply cannon and ammunition to the Allies and also prolongs the war, and as long as a great part of her press declares all that England does is well, one need not wonder at British disregard of what they say in Washington.

"America and other neutrals have means to impress upon England respect for international rights and lighten their own troubles. If they will make no use of those means they will have only themselves to blame."

ORDER FOR WAR PLANES PLACED HERE BY ITALY

Curtiss to Build Several Hundred to Carry Guns and Bomb-dropping Devices.

The largest single order for war aeroplanes is said to have been placed by the Italian Government within a week with the Curtiss Aeroplane Company at Hammondsport, N. Y. The order specifies sea aeroplanes of 100 horse power each, which may be used both on sea and land for scout work, and they must also be capable of being equipped with a gun and bomb-dropping devices, if required. This type of war plane is a combination of tractor and boat aeroplane, which are equipped with pontoons for sea service and with wheels for land work. They are capable of sustaining about 400 pounds. Each costs $7,500.

For some time the Italian Government has received its chief supply of aeroplanes from the Curtiss Company. A statement that the present order called for 800 machines was not confirmed by Capt. Carlos Pfister of the Italian Navy, through whom the order was said to have been transmitted to the makers, when he was asked to verify the report last night at his home, 161 Madison Avenue. Nor would he say what development, if any, in the Italian situation had led to so large an order.

"All that I can say is that I am here as the representative of the Italian Government," said Capt. Pfister. "I have been here for six months in that capacity."

The Curtiss Company has two representatives with the Italian Naval Aviation Corps, John Lansing Callan and William E. Dougherty, who are testing the machines as they arrive.

SAFE CONDUCT TO FOOD SHIP

Von Bernstorff Gives Papers to Harpalyce, Sailing for Belgium.

The steamship Harpalyce, with more than 8,000 tons of food for the Belgians, sailed for Rotterdam at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The Harpalyce was to have sailed on Saturday morning, but was delayed because of the failure of the German Embassy to authorize the German Consul General to issue safe-conduct papers to the vessel. These papers were not issued until late Saturday night, when Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, decided to issue them without waiting for the official verification of the statement cabled to the State Department by Minister Van Dyke at The Hague that the Berlin Government had rescinded its order not to grant safe conducts to relief ships that touched at British ports en route to Rotterdam.

Count von Bernstorff, after authorizing safe conduct for the Harpalyce, sent to Berlin for instructions as to the issuance of such papers in future. Two other relief ships are scheduled to sail tomorrow, one from Boston and the other from Portland, Me.

The value of the cargo on the Harpalyce is about $100,000.

GERMAN PAPERS IN TROUBLE.

One Confiscated for Advocating Annexation of Belgium.

MUNICH, March 7, (via London.)—An edition of the Muenchner Zeitung has been confiscated because of an article advocating the future annexation of Belgium.

The Hammer, an anti-Semitic periodical published at Leipsic, has been suspended until April 15.

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Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

JOFFRE REVEALS FRANCE AT WAR

Continued from Page 1.

French intelligence proved superior to the German was that I was allowed to pay my own expenses. With the exception of motor cars and a hundred courtesies extended by the scores of French officers, I paid my own railroad fare, hotel and food bills.

"This army has nothing to hide," said one of the greatest Generals to me. "You see what you like, go where you desire, and if you cannot get there, ask."

This General was de Maud'Huy, the man who with a handful of territorials stopped the Prussian guard before Arras shortly after the battle of the Marne and who since then has never lost a single trench. His name is now scarcely known, even in France, but I venture the prophecy that when the French Army marches down the Champs Elysées after the war is over, when the vanguard passes under the Arch de Triomph, de Maud'Huy—a nervous little firebrand—will be right up in the front rank with Joffre.

The War Made Plain.

While our party did all the spectacular stunts the Germans have offered the correspondents in such profusion, such as visiting the trenches, where in our case a German shell burst thirty feet from us, splattering us with mud, also where snipers sent rifle balls hissing only a few feet away, almost our greatest treats were the scientific daily discourses given by our Captain concerning the entire history of the first campaign, explaining each event leading up to the present position of the two armies. He gave the exact location of every French and allied army corps on the entire front.

On the opposite side of the line he demonstrated the efficiency of the French secret service by detailing the position and name of every German regiment, also the date and the position it now holds. Thus, we were able to know during the journey that it was the crack Prussian Guard that was stopped by de Maud-Huy's Territorials and that the English section under General French was opposed by Saxons.

Our Captain by these lectures gave us an insight into the second great German blunder after the failure to occupy Paris, which was the failure immediately to swing a line across Northern France, thus cutting off Calais and Boulogne, where they could really have leveled a pistol at England's head. He explained that it was the superiority of the French cavalry that dictated that the line should instead run straight north through the edge of Belgium to the sea. His explanations went further than this, for he refuted many military arguments to the effect that cavalry became obsolete with the advent of aeroplanes.

Cavalry formerly was used to screen the infantry advance and also for shock purposes in the charges. Now that the lines are established, it is mostly used with the infantry in the trenches; but in the great race after the Marne to turn the western flanks it was the cavalry's ability to outstrip the infantry that kept the Germans from practically all of Northern France. In other words, the French chasseurs, more brilliant than the Uhlans, kept that northern line straight until the infantry corps had time to take up position.

My introduction to the real French Army was made at the point of junction with the English troops, so I was thus able to make some comparison between the types of the Allies. I did not see the Germans except as prisoners, although on this trip I was sometimes within a few yards of their lines. With all consideration for the statement that they are the greatest fighting machine the world has ever seen, all I can say is that the greatest fighting machine I have ever seen is the French Army.

High Ideals of the Army.

To me they seem invincible from the standpoints of power, intelligence, and humanity. This latter quality specially impressed me. I do not believe any army with such high ideals can easily be beaten, and I judge not only from Generals in command, but the men in the trenches. One morning I was going through the trenches near the most important point where the line was continually under fire.

Passing from the second line to a point less than a hundred yards from the German rifles I came face to face with a General of division. He was sauntering along for the morning's stroll he chose to take in the trenches with his men rather than on the safer roads at the rear. He smoked a cigarette and seemed careless of danger. He continually patted his soldiers on the back as he passed and called them "his little braves."

I could not help wondering whether the German General opposite was setting his men the same splendid example. I inquired the French General's name; he was General Fayolle, conceded by all the armies to be the greatest artillery expert in the world. Comradeship between officers and men always is well known in the French Army, but I never before realized how the officers were so willing to accept quite the same fate.

In Paris the popular appellation for a German is "boche." Not once at the front did I hear this word used by officers or men. They deplore it, just as they deplore many things that happen in Paris. Every officer I talked to declared the Germans were a brave, strong enemy; they waste no time calling them names.

"They are wonderful, but we will beat them," was the way one officer summed up the general feeling.

Another illustration of the French officer at the front: The City of Vermelles of 10,000 inhabitants was captured from the Germans after fifty-four days' fighting. It was taken literally from house to house. The French engineers sapping and mining the Germans out of every stronghold, destroying every single house, incidentally forever upsetting my own one-time idea that the French are a frivolous people. So determined were they to retake this town that they fought in the streets with artillery at a distance of twenty-one feet, probably the shortest range artillery duel in the history of the world.

The Germans before the final evacuation buried hundreds of their own dead. Every yard in the city was filled with little crosses—the ground was so trampled that the mounds of graves were crushed down level with the ground—and on the crosses are printed the names with the number of the German regiments. At the base of every cross there rests either a crucifix or a statue of the Virgin or a wreath of artificial flowers, all rooted from the French graveyard.

Courtesy in the French Ranks.

With the German graves are French graves made afterward. I walked through this ruined city where, aside from the soldiery, the only sign of life I saw was a gaunt prowling cat. With me past these hundreds of graves walked half a dozen French officers. They did not pause to read inscriptions; they did not comment on the loot and pillage of the graveyard; they scarcely looked even at the graves, but they kept constantly raising their hands to their caps in salute regardless of whether the cross humbered a French or a German life destroyed.

We were driving along back of the advance lines. On the road before us was a company of territorial infantry who had been eight days in the trenches and were now to have two days of repose at the rear. Plodding along the same road was a refugee mother and several little children in a donkey cart; behind the cart, attached by a rope, trundled a baby buggy with the youngest child inside. The buggy suddenly struck a rut in the road and overturned, spilling the baby into the mud. Terrible wails arose, and the soldiers stiffened to attention. Then, seeing the accident, the entire company broke ranks and rescued the infant. They wiped the dirt from its face and restored it to its mother in the cart.

So engrossing was the spectacle our motor halted, and our Captain from Great General Headquarters in his gorgeous blue uniform climbed from the car, discussing with the mother the safety of a baby buggy riding behind a donkey cart, at the same time congratulating the soldier who rescued the child.

Our trip throughout moved with that clockwork precision usually associated only with the Germans. The schedule throughout the week never varied from the arrangements made before we left Paris. When we arrived at certain towns we were handed slips of paper bearing our names and the hotel number of our room.

Amazing meals appeared at most amazing places, all the menus carefully thought out days before. Imagine fine trout served you with other famous French delicacies in a little house in the battle zone, where only a few hundred yards of barbed wire and a few feet more of air separated you from the German trenches. During the German advance, also after the battle of the Marne, there were many towns in the districts where it was impossible to obtain tobacco, spirits, or food staples. This condition has entirely abated, and the commissariat is now so well supplied that soldiers have sufficient tobacco even in the trenches.

A Familiar Paris Bus.

It was my privilege to take a brief ride at the front in an antebellum moto bus of glorious memory—there being nothing left in Paris but the subway. Busses are now used to carry fresh meat, although they have been used in transporting troops and also ammunition. We trundled quite merrily along a little country road in Northern France, the snow white fields on either side in strange contrast to the scenery when last I rode in that bus. I am sure I rode in the same bus before the war in my daily trips to the Paris office of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Its sides are bullet riddled now, but the soldier conductor still jingles the bell to the motorman, although he carries a revolver where he used to wear the register for fares.

Trench life was one of the most interesting surprises of the trip. Every night since the war began I have heard pitying remarks about "the boys in the trenches," especially if the nights were cold. I was, therefore, prepared to find the men standing in water to the knees, shivering, wretched, sick and unhappy. I found just the contrary—the trenches were clean, large, and sanitary, although, of course, mud is mud. I found the bottoms of the trenches in every instance corduroy-lined with modern drains, which allowed the feet to keep perfectly dry, and also the large dugouts where the men, except those doing sentry duty, sleep comfortably on dry straw. There are special dugouts for officers and artillery observers.

I also visited a large perfectly equipped Red Cross First Aid camp, all built underground, extending from one line of trenches to another. All trenches, communication traverses or observatory dugouts have received names which are printed on shingles affixed to the trenches on little upright posts. For instance, we entered our section of the trenches through Boyau d'Espagne, we traversed Avenue de Bois, Avenues Wagram, and Friedland, and others commemorating Napoleonic victories. The dugouts of officers and observers were all called villas, Villa Chambery, Villa Montmorency being examples. It all seemed like cosy camp life underground except that three times the morning of our visit it was necessary to flatten ourselves against the mud sidewalls while dead men on crossed rifles were carried out, every head in that particular bit of trench being bared as the sad procession disappeared.

The Maze of Trenches.

Although the maps show the lines of fighting to be rather wavy, one must go to the front really to appreciate the irregular zigzag snake-like line that it really is. The particular bit of trenches we visited cover a front of twelve miles, but so irregular is the line, so intricate and vast the system of intrenchments, that they measure 200 miles on that particular twelve-mile fighting front.

When one leaves the trenches at the rear of the communication boyaux, it is astonishing how little of the war can be seen. Ten feet after we left our trenches we could not see even the entrance. We stood in a beautiful open field having our pictures taken, and a few hundred yards away our motor waited behind some trees. Suddenly we heard a "sip zip," over our heads. German snipers were taking shots at us.

In addition to the enormous force of men constantly in the trenches along the entire line there is an equal size reserve line directly behind them in case of sudden attack. The artillery is posted considerably further to the rear along with revictualling stations, aeroplane hangars, and headquarters of the Generals, but through all this enormous mass of men which we passed daily going to and from our front observation posts never once did we get the impression of parade. There were just troops, troops, troops everywhere, every hamlet, every village filled with them, every crossroads with their sentries. All of them hardened by Winter and turns in the trenches are in splendid condition and as opposed to the Germans, at least to the German prisoners I have seen, each French soldier has a clear and definite knowledge of what the war is all about. The greatest event of his day is when the Paris newspapers arrive.

What impressed me greatly was that in all the officers' quarters were copies of the French Yellow Book, the English White Paper, and German documents attempting to prove their innocence in causing the conflict. It is not sufficient for French Generals or officers just to go to war; they must know why they go to war down to the last papers in the case. In six months the French privates have acquired one habit from the British Tommies; that is drinking tea. Back of every section of trenches I found huge tea canteens, where thousands of cups are served daily to the soldiers who have decided for the first time in their life they really like such stuff. There one sees more soldiers at the same time than at any other place in the fighting zone; there they sit and discuss the future calmly and confidently, there being a distinct feeling that the war is likely to be over next Summer.

No one knows what the Spring tactics of General Joffre will be. Along the section of the front I visited the officers are all satisfied that the Commander in Chief's "nibbling tactics" have forced the Germans to retire on the average of two to three miles all along the line. The very name of that great man is spoken with reverence, almost with awe, by his "children at the front."

I, therefore, from the facilities given me can only make one assertion in summing up my opinion of the French grand army of 1915, that it is strong, courageous, scientifically intelligent, and well trained as a champion pugilist after months of preparations for the greatest struggle of his career. The French Army waits eager and ready for the gong.

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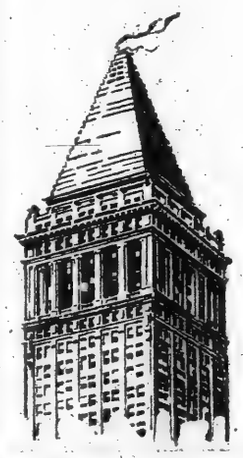

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TWO STIFF NOTES IMPRESS CARRANZA

Better Prospects for Mexico City, Though the Situation Is Still Very Serious.

EVACUATION PLAN ADMITTED

But Even So, Foreigners Would Not be in Danger, Carranza Says—Worst Details Suppressed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The situation in Mexico City, where riots and excesses have been feared by the Wilson Administration and by the Diplomatic Corps in Washington, has not changed so far as the State Department knows. A long dispatch was received today by Secretary Bryan from Señor Cardosa de Oliveira, the Brazilian Minister, heading the Diplomatic Corps now in Mexico City, and while it showed no improvement of conditions, it conveyed no information, adding to the anxiety and alarm felt in official circles over the safety of the various foreign colonies.

Though no direct assurances have been received from Carranza information reached Washington tonight indicating that he had been brought to a keen realization of the gravity of the situation in the Mexican capital and the anxiety of the American and foreign Governments, and that he had already taken steps looking toward the protection of foreigners when General Obregon evacuates the capital. The messages received here from Vera Cruz and Mexico City today indicated that General Obregon contemplated taking the bulk of his army out of Mexico City toward the north to oppose any attempt by the Villistas to retake the capital.

Strong Warnings Sent.

Two communications have been sent to American Consul Silliman at Vera Cruz for presentation to Carranza, and both are phrased in strong and most explicit terms, pointing out the serious consequences that might ensue if foreigners were injured in any rioting in the capital or if they were unable to get food and supplies. There have been indications in the last twenty-four hours that General Carranza might instruct General Obregon to permit the International Relief Committee to take charge of the situation, giving them the transportation facilities they desire to bring supplies into the city. An element of much danger has arisen, however, in the rumored friction between General Obregon and General Carranza, the exact extent of which is unknown to officials here. It is known that General Obregon was much irritated when General Carranza revoked the tax levied by Obregon on foreigners recently, and since that time, official dispatches say, anti-foreign sentiment has been fostered, if not inspired, by Obregon himself.

Until some definite idea is obtained of what the attitude of General Carranza is to be toward the representations sent by the United States and the extent of his control over Obregon is defined, it is unlikely that any further steps will be taken by the Washington Government for the present.

Deny Danger to Foreigners.

A telegram from the Carranza Government at Vera Cruz to its confidential agency here reads:

"It is utterly false that foreigners are in danger in Mexico City; no demonstration of any kind has ever been made against them, and they are being treated today by the Mexican populace with the same consideration that has always been tendered them.

"General Obregon is not stirring up any anti-foreign sentiment, nor is he taking any antagonistic measures against them.

"The food situation has greatly improved and there is no fear of a famine. The water supply has been made unsatisfactory on account of the guerrilla activities of the Zapatistas, but is rapidly being repaired.

"There is no danger of rioting by the mobs when Obregon moves north against the Villistas, as he will, in all likelihood, leave a garrison in Mexico City, and, even if he did not, there is absolutely no ill-will held against foreigners by the citizens which would result in placing them in a dangerous situation.

"The arrest of several capitalists in Mexico City by General Obregon for refusing to contribute to the assistance of the poor was caused by the confession of a number of small merchants that their refusal to contribute had been occasioned by the advice of the arrested merchants, although they themselves were willing to make the contribution. General Obregon regarded this action on the part of the influential merchants as criminal and had them put under arrest.

"Reports from Sinaloa and Tepic are to the effect that the reactionaries have been defeated there recently in several engagements."

A report was circulated in Washington today to the effect that Pan-American diplomats were considering joint intervention in Mexico in an effort to remedy the present situation. This report had it that South and Central American diplomats had discussed and would be willing to take up with their Governments a plan for Pan-American armed intervention in Mexico if encouraged by the United States Government, and was based on statements said to have been made by Representative James L. Slayden of Texas.

Representative Slayden said tonight he had not been correctly quoted, and there was no foundation for the impression created by the report.

True Story Still Untold.

At practically all the Embassies and Legations, however, the dispatches that have been received tell of a desperate condition of affairs, the story of which has not yet been told on account of the rigid censorship maintained at Vera Cruz by the Carranza authorities. Such dispatches as have recently gotten through say that Mexico City is hungry and starvation for thousands would not be surprising if relief does not come soon. Carranza's order to Obregon prohibiting the populace from using the money issued by Villa before his departure has made many people penniless. Obregon was ordered to evacuate the capital if the people objected to the repudiation of Villa currency. Disturbed by the demonstrations, Obregon permitted a partial exchange of Villa money, but received promptly a curt telegram from Carranza. In this message, which was published in Vera Cruz, but not permitted to go to the United States, Carranza informed Obregon not to waste his energies ameliorating conditions arising from the shortage of money; that if conditions did not improve he should evacuate, leaving the situation to be solved by the bankers and other wealthy residents, who were responsible, and specifically instructed Obregon not to use his army in quelling riots.

OBREGON READY TO HELP.

Will Try to Get Trains for Foreigners—Attacks Villa for Luxury.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 7.—If foreigners want to leave Mexico City, General Obregon will do his best to provide trains for them, according to a statement made tonight.

In a speech last night at a revolutionary meeting General Obregon denounced Villa, saying that he lived luxuriously in the north, squandering the nation's money. He added:

"I should like to transport you thither and show you the speculations of the Madero brothers, who under the protection of Francisco Villa have monopolized the business in hides."

General Obregon said that he did not maintain that the Constitutionalist army was immaculate, and added:

"All armies are immoral because they represent the right of might. There is nothing that corrupts men so much as command. I myself have been tempted time and again with offers of every kind. Every day opportunities are presented to me for splendid business deals, which I have rejected with indignation for to accept them would be like surrendering into my enemies' hands.

"If I were to remain in this city two months, perhaps I should in the end be overcome and cease to be honest. I am human and, therefore, capable of being corrupted, but so far I have succeeded in clinging firmly to my principles.

"Once in Ciudad, Juarez, Francisco Villa tempted me by the offer of the Presidency of the Republic, and I, referring to the luxury in which he lived, answered him that if Christ had issued forth to preach his doctrine in a magnificent automobile and with a negro cook, Christianity would surely have been a failure from the beginning."

OBREGON SAYS HE IS LOYAL.

Answer to Rumors of a Break with Carranza Issued at Vera Cruz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, March 7.—General Obregon has issued a statement here in which he says:

"Under no consideration will I become a candidate for the Presidency of Mexico. When the revolution is over I will return to my home and my children and devote myself to agriculture. I have no personal ambitions and will refuse all offers. Meanwhile I will support the Constitutionalist cause, as it is the cause of the common people, and acknowledge General Carranza as the First Chief of the Party. A loyal soldier will obey all orders without question. Our enemies, in desperation at losing, are spreading false reports to create dissension among our followers. I repeat, I am a soldier without personal ambition."

The above is given out as Obregon's answer to the report that he had broken with Carranza and was acting independently.

ARCHBISHOP'S DARK PICTURE.

Reign of Terror in Mexico City—800 Priests in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, March 7.—The Right Rev. Joseph Mora, Archbishop of Mexico City, who arrived in New Orleans today, says that conditions in Mexico, especially in the capital, are so unspeakably horrible that they beggar description. He has come to this country for conference with other high church dignitaries concerning conditions in Mexico, but he confessed that there seemed at this moment very little hope for the early restoration of peace and orderly government in that republic.

Bishop Mora said that when he left, eight days ago, the beautiful capital was in the throes of a veritable reign of terror, which, he declared, embraced pillaging and bloodshed. Scores of Mexicans of prominence had been executed during the past week, most of them without trial, and hundreds of others crowded in to the famous Belem Prison, among the prisoners being 300 native Catholic priests. Every church, convent, school, hospital or other institution conducted by Catholics had been closed and pillaged by the troops and the Sisters turned into the streets.

The food issued to the people in the bread line is described as filthy, but the thousands of peons who are facing starvation gladly eat it. The breadwinners of thousands of Mexican families have disappeared and the dependent women and children have been denied the slightest bit of information concerning them.

FOOD FOR MEXICO CITY.

Carranza Consul Says Large Shipments Have Reached Vera Cruz.

In a statement issued last night, Francisco Elias, Carranza's Consul General in New York, says, regarding the situation in Mexico City:

"I have purposely refrained from making any comment on the news regarding the situation in Mexico City until I had made personal inquiries into the conditions there. I have communicated with General Obregon and the First Chief Carranza, and both assure me that the stories are not only greatly exaggerated, but certain allegations are absolutely without foundation. General Obregon informs me that he does not contemplate leaving the city, but is gradually establishing peace and order. Neither is it true that people are at the point of starvation. I have personal knowledge that the Ward liner, the Morro Castle, which reached Vera Cruz on last Friday, contained large shipments of food supplies for the people of Mexico City."

Wood Criticises Court-Martial.

Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the Army, in his review of the court-martial of First Lieut. John K. Jemison, of the Coast Artillery Corps, officially characterizes as inadequate punishment the reprimand recommended by the court. Lieut. Jemison while intoxicated attended a reception and dance given by the artillery officers on duty at Fort Monroe, Va. He entered the Army in 1909 as a Second Lieutenant of Artillery. He was commissioned from civil life.

SOCIAL SERVICE HURT BY WAR'S BRUTALITY

Jane Addams Says It Deters Instilling Ideals of Progress in Immigrants' Minds.

MAY HAVE TO START OVER

She Tells Free Synagogue Audience We Can Teach Nationalities to Dwell in Harmony.

Miss Jane Addams spoke of "War and Social Service," at the Free Synagogue at Carnegie Hall yesterday morning following the morning service conducted by Rabbi Stephen Wise. Every seat in the hall was filled when Miss Addams began her address.

"This century has been called the century of the child," said Miss Addams. "The thoughts of men are turning to the next generation, and they are pushing the world forward that it may be as it should for their children and their children's children. Teachers are educated to pay attention not so much to the subjects they teach as to the study of the child, what kind of a citizen he or she can be made.

"In Germany a member of the Reichstag indicted his country because of the high mortality among children. He said that if necessary the tenements must be torn down, the milk supply improved, the sanitary conditions changed to preserve the health of the children. In England they are working for the improvement of the child, and juvenile labor exchanges have been formed. In criminology great changes have been made. A man is not tried according to set rules, but the Judges and jury try to learn the cause of his crime. They endeavor to get hold of the criminal earlier and earlier. They say if he had been properly examined in the schools as to his mental and physical condition his career of crime might have been averted.

America's Opportunity.

"Many think that the worst of this war is the turning back from these conditions and the return to the use of force. It is a great opportunity in America, where it has been shown by our large immigrant population that different nationalities can live together in harmony. In speaking of this I shall have to draw upon my own experience in Chicago. The population of the neighborhood in which I live is composed largely of Greeks, Italians, and Slavs, and they are much interested in the shifting map of Europe. They talk of it a great deal, and what it means to their friends and to their children.

"The people around me were much interested in the Balkan war. There were 200 young Greeks who were blessed by the priest and sent out to the war. At the same time, as it happened, there was a company of young Bulgarians marching down the street, also going to the war. Now, we might say, why was not one of these companies set across the street from the other to be counted out? We might have had some mental or physical test, but for Heaven's sake let them stay in America, where they had lived all their lives and where all their interests lay.

"We created a regiment of Boy Scouts at Hull House. They were not taught to shoot. I would not have as much as a wooden gun among them, but they did have the appearance of soldiers, and the Russians, especially the Russian Jews, objected, they said they had come away from a country of soldiers, and they withdrew their boys because they would not have them contaminated with the military idea. There is one proof after another that the immigrant is against war.

"We had one of our men who had gone to the war come back and bring 400 or 500 pictures with him which made one feel that war should never be allowed. He had his picture machine, he was interested in using it, and he did not have to think that this or that would not be used in the papers, and he took everything. There was one picture of a woman carrying another in her arms, and I asked him what it could mean.

"'Oh, that is a young girl who was killed by the soldiers,' he said. 'They had her in the camp two days. That is her mother who is carrying her off to bury her.'

Finer Feelings for Child.

"There never was so much brutality as in the present war, and at the same time there never was so much of the finer feelings throughout the world among people who have a tender point of view for the children. What will be the throwback of this war? Will Europe and the whole world have to begin again? And we who are not so widely separated from the other nations that we do not feel the results, will we have to begin over again and reinstate the child? The ranks of the immigrants were beginning to understand the value of the child and what the labor laws meant. They saw the superior positions that could be obtained by the children who were left in school to obtain education. This had a reaction in Europe.

"I visited an establishment not far from Vienna where some old people were living who had returned from America, and who were much respected. They had arranged their home on American lines, and they advocated enthusiastically education for the children and freedom from labor.

"'I went into the field when I was a child,' said the woman, 'but I tell my daughter that she must not send her children, for they will not amount to anything if they are crushed and broken down.' This is knowledge which they get from America. How much we have learned from Germany in technical schools! How international these things are! Is this war to be a last demonstration of national feeling? England and Russia are not nations of similar race characteristics and neither are Germany and Turkey.

"America has shown that nations can live together in harmony. To form the bulk of public opinion we must make this felt to the ends of the earth. Philosophers and politicians are saying that in the last analysis nations are ruled by organized public opinion. German women are writing to us that they do not believe in war. These things they would not feel that they could say at home.

"Immanuel Kant, one of the greatest thinkers, said that war would cease when justice prevailed, when justice was democratically administered by some great republic that would draw all nations to it and from its moral prestige make war impossible. Whether that time comes now or 100 years from now it seems to me depends upon the people of the United States."

There was applause following Miss Addams's address. She was obliged to leave immediately, and Dr. Wise said:

"Now that Miss Addams has gone, we can say that if the prophesy of Emanuel Kant comes true we shall owe much of it to this great woman."

CHINA REBUFFS JAPAN AS TO MANCHURIA

Will Not Cede Control—Tokio's Varied Demands Still A Mystery.

TIENTSIN, March 6, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Chino-Japanese negotiations are proceeding as smoothly as can be expected. At yesterday's conference the demands relating to Manchuria were discussed. China acquiesces in the proposed extension of the lease of Port Arthur and Dalny, but refuses the demands affecting administrative rights in Manchuria.

It is stated in Peking that Japan has now informed the treaty powers that she originally presented twenty-one demands. It is impossible to confirm this statement, but an explanation of the variation of the demands as presented to China and the demands notified to the powers are eagerly awaited.

The Chinese press is embarrassing the negotiations by publishing slanderous statements concerning alleged attempts by a Japanese diplomat to bribe or intimidate prominent Chinese officials.

PEACE MEETING IN GERMANY.

Socialists of Wuerttemberg Reported in Secret Conference.

PARIS, March 7.—L'Humanité today prints a dispatch, received from the Swiss frontier, which says that the German authorities prevented the holding of a large meeting of Socialists in Württemberg, but that the delegates managed to have a secret session, at which they decided to organize a manifestation in favor of peace.

French Drop German Savants.

PARIS, March 7.—The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences has stricken from its membership roll the names of three German correspondents who had signed an appeal to the world issued by savants in behalf of their Fatherland.

1916 A "BUSINESS" FIGHT.

Republicans Will Use Methods That Re-elected Him, Penrose Says.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Pennsylvania "business men's" campaigning methods will be used by the Republican National Committee in an effort to elect a "business and prosperity" President in 1916, Senator Penrose announced today. The campaign of 1916, by which the G. O. P. hopes to elect a protective tariff Executive, is now being mapped out in detail, and the Pennsylvania idea used in the recent Gubernatorial election will be applied to the national political field.

This was decided at a meeting of Republican national leaders at Delmonico's, in New York, last Friday. Senator Penrose said. The Senator added that he had been so impressed by the efficacy of the "business" campaign in this State that he had suggested its national application to Chairman Hilles of the National Committee, who called the Delmonico session to consider the plan.

"Pennsylvania is a great industrial State, and the Underwood tariff has not done it any good," said Senator Penrose. "The business men, who have their employes to look after as well as themselves, took a hand in the State fight because they thought the winning of the fight would be the first step in the election of a Republican candidate for President. If the election of Mr. Wilson's successor were held tomorrow, a Republican would be elected. That's because of business conditions and business sentiment. Business sentiment will win the next Presidential fight for the Republican Party."

In the late State campaign the Pennsylvania Protective Union was organized as a business men's committee to promote the return to what was called sounder business conditions. That committee thought the end in view could be best brought about by the re-election of Senator Penrose. This committee distributed literature and in other ways did active political campaigning.

LEAVITT MAPS OUT A PEACE CAMPAIGN

Suggests Foreigners Here Send Memorials to Their Fellow-Countrymen Abroad.

PRAISES WILSON'S STAND

President Trying to Keep Out of War, Lawyer Tells Episcopal Congregation.

John Brooks Leavitt, lawyer, last night suggested a new way to wage a campaign for peace in Europe. He said he realized that the proposition was "wild, foolish, and chimerical," yet that somehow or other he could not rid himself of the idea that if followed out it might do a lot of good, even to the extent of hastening a new era of peace.

Mr. Leavitt outlined his scheme in detail to the congregation of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, Eleventh Street and Waverley Place. He asked those present to ponder long and seriously over the idea, as should they come to the conclusion it was feasible it might be made a national movement.

"Before I tell you what my scheme is," said Mr. Leavitt, "I think I should in a way prepare you for it, since I admit that it is wild and foolish and chimerical. As a matter of fact, it is so wild that I have hesitated mentioning it.

"First of all, bear in mind that the United States is the only neutral nation whose population is largely made up of people who by birth or descent represent not one, but all, of the nations now engaged in the frightful war that is being waged in Europe. Never before in all history was a neutral nation situated as is ours is in this war, when our people represent the blood of all the belligerents.

Responsibility of America.

"Here in the United States we have Englishmen, Germans, Russians, Austrians, Hungarians, Frenchmen, Belgians, Servians, and Turks living in amity and peace, friends one with another, while across the Atlantic their brothers are cutting one another's throats. This casts upon the shoulders of America a responsibility such as no country was ever called upon to bear before.

"We all realize that our President cannot now offer mediation, because the time is not yet ripe. For any of the belligerents to admit that it was opportune would be a confession of weakness, and that is not to be expected yet. But while the President cannot act, is it not possible for our Germans and Russians and Englishmen and Frenchmen and other citizens who are of the blood of some one of the belligerent nations to do something?

"This is where my chimerical scheme comes in. That scheme is a well-organized movement in this country in which the people of German birth or ancestry will appeal to the German people in Europe; the Russians here will appeal to the Russians; the French to the French; the English to the English; the Irish to the Irish; the Servians to the Servians; the Austrians to the Austrians; the Hungarians to the Hungarians, and the Turks to the Turks. No German will appeal to an Englishman or a Frenchman, or any Russian to an Austrian, or a Belgian or a Servian to a Hungarian. In no sense must the memorial be to all of the people of the warring nations from all the peoples of the various bloods represented in this country. Yet the memorial in every instance will be identical."

Mr. Leavitt produced a draft of the proposed memorial and read it to the congregation. It began by setting forth that all the belligerents were represented in American citizenship and that they were living together, doing business with one another; that all enjoy the same liberties of church and State and person guaranteed by the American Constitution, and this in a country as big in size as all Europe. Furthermore, it stated that this was a Government in which the people themselves ruled, and that if all these blessings could be enjoyed by all these various races in the same country there was no reason why they should not be enjoyed by these same races who lived alongside each other in Europe.

Condemns German Invasion.

"Now, suppose this idea should be carried out," Mr. Leavitt added, "and the people on the other side began to talk about it. Don't you think it might have some result?"

Mr. Leavitt said that before the war started he saw European affairs through German glasses, but when Germany invaded Belgium she committed an act he could not condone.

"I could not stand for that," he added.

"I do not know," he said, "but that we may become involved; but I do know that the man who is at the head of this Government will do all that he can to prevent our becoming involved."

The Rev. John Armstrong Wade, rector of the church, deplored the formation of the American Legion, particularly the unofficial approval of the legion by Major General Leonard Wood of the Eastern division of the army.

SPLIT OVER FINANCES OF CAMP FIRE GIRLS

G. W. Perkins, Mrs. F. B. Pratt and Other Leaders Quit Organization Founded by Dr. Gulick.

Dissensions over the financial management of the Camp Fire Girls of America were brought to light yesterday when it became known that several of those identified with the organization—among them George W. Perkins and Mrs. Frederick B. Pratt of Brooklyn, Directors—had severed their relations with it following the resignation of Miss Grace Parker as Financial Secretary. It was said that friends who sided with Miss Parker were actively opposed to the policy of Dr. Luther H. Gulick, the President and founder of the organization.

Neither Mr. Perkins nor Dr. Gulick was in the city last night and no one familiar with the trouble was willing to talk. On behalf of Dr. Gulick, the statement was made by Alden Stanton, his business manager, that the remaining directors were "solidly behind Dr. Gulick" and that the affairs of the organization, which has 10,000 members scattered all over the country, were flourishing. Mr. Stanton gave as the reason for Miss Parker's resignation that the organization had been running into debt and that a policy of retrenchment had become necessary.

At a meeting of the Directors, to be held on March 12, a committee, headed by Robert Garrett of Baltimore, will report the results of its investigation of the whole financial aspect of the organization's work. Those opposed to Dr. Gulick complain of his "arbitrary" methods, but the Directors at their February meeting passed a vote of confidence in their President. It was said that seventy women guardians had already written asking to have their $1 membership fees back. Some of these, it was said, objected to the salary of $6,000 which Dr. Gulick receives. The Doctor is at present in the West and is not expected back for a week or more.

REJECTED YOUTH A SUICIDE.

Lentz Shoots Himself Before Home of Girl Who Refused to Wed Him.

Edward Lentz, 21 years old, of Cleveland Place, Union Hill, N. J., took Miss Kate Miller of 110 Irving Place, Jersey City, to an entertainment on Saturday night, and on returning with her to her home, at midnight, asked her to marry him, as he had often done before. Miss Miller refused.

They parted at the front door, and Miss Miller was on the way to her room when she heard a shot in front of the house. When she looked from a window she saw Lentz lying in the snow on the sidewalk in front of her home. A crowd gathered quickly, and Policeman Breakey sent for an ambulance, which took the wounded man to the City Hospital. The bullet had entered his temple, and he died without regaining consciousness two hours later.

Transfer Passengers at Quarantine.

The steamship Oceana of the Bermuda-American Line, which arrived last night from Bermuda, transferred her passengers at Quarantine to the steamboat Zephyr, which carried them to Pier 82, North River. Agents of the company said that the transfer was made because the pier was occupied by the steamship Evangeline, which sails at 11 o'clock this morning for Bermuda in place of the Oceana.

FETHERSTON PROUD OF FAST SNOW WORK

Bus Plows and Emergency Men, Early at Work, Clear Main Streets in a Day.

STORM COSTS CITY $200,000

Many Registered for Work Fail to Appear—Some Not Found, Others Have Other Jobs.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston's emergency army of snow removers had, he said last night, cleared practically every thoroughfare in Manhattan and the principal ones in the other boroughs by 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but 600 contractors' trucks and 1,200 carts of the department were still hauling snow to sewers or the rivers.

All day yesterday pedestrians downtown preferred to walk in the roadways, where the surface was dry, and the sidewalks, which for the most part were slushy, were deserted.

Even in the uptown residential regions the roadways were cleared for traffic at the sides, the snow being stacked in the middle.

Fifth Avenue and some other streets were kept comparatively free of snow, even while the flakes were falling on Saturday, by the city's new snow plows, which were driven by the Fifth Avenue motor buses. Seventy-five miles of street were cleared this way. On other streets the regular employes of the department were kept at work from the time the snow began to fall.

Commissioner Fetherston and his office force watched the snow and received reports from the Weather Bureau and from department foremen every few minutes until 6 o'clock on Saturday night. Then they decided that although the flakes were wet and soft the city was to have a real snowstorm. To give plenty of time to round up the men registered at police stations for snow removal word was given at 6 o'clock on Saturday night that the first shift would report at midnight. There are about 40,000 men on the register of the department, and there are supposed to be 12,000 men to a shift, but only 10,000 answered the first call. The shortage was principally uptown, and the emergency crews there were recruited from men who had registered in downtown precincts.

These 10,000 and the 3,000 regulars of the department remained at work until 8 o'clock, and the next shift went on at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. Again there was a shortage of about 2,000. That the number of emergency men who went to work was much less than the number registered was due to the fact that many had moved, some had found work, and several thousand were not found by the police.

About half the sewers were used to carry away the snow and there were no reports of clogging. In the downtown section, which is deserted at night, the flow of water through the sewers is so small that it cannot wash away heavy deposits of snow, and many stacks remained until carted away to the rivers yesterday afternoon.

Commissioner Fetherston said the emergency workers had proved much more efficient yesterday, because experience in the storm in February had taught them and the bosses much.

"The way the snow was removed this time," he said, "proves that the new system of using the sewers, of fighting the snow from the beginning of the storm, and of putting big emergency armies into the streets while the snow is falling is cheap and effective, and the results have been highly satisfying."

It was estimated yesterday that the total cost of dealing with this storm is about $200,000 added to the usual running expenses of the department. Only two shifts of extra men, each working eight hours, were used.

It was not known yesterday how many squads had done their tasks sufficiently well to earn the bonus of ten cents an hour. Commissioner Fetherston said he had received no reports on this subject, but a glance over the streets downtown showed him that some very good work had been done. The regular rate of pay is $2.40 a day, and a bonus raises it to $3.20.

Commissioner Fetherston said the men who worked yesterday would be paid at noon today at the 196 pay stations in various parts of the city, which would be a new record in promptness.

The storm was peculiar in that the fall of snow varied greatly in different parts of the city. In City Hall Park the fall measured four inches, on Washington Heights eight inches, in Brooklyn six inches, and on Staten Island eight inches. At Montclair, N. J., it was reported to be nine inches.

DASH-TO-SEA RUMOR DENIED

No Special Reason for Investigating Ships, Says Malone.

Collector Malone yesterday denied he had received information that the liners Vaterland and George Washington, belonging, respectively, to the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Steamship Companies, had been getting ready to leave Hoboken, and make a dash to sea. He said that there was no special reason for the investigation on Saturday by the neutrality squad in the Port of New York.

"The situation with regard to the ships of all nationalities in this port is, as it has been all along, satisfactory to the Government officials," the Collector said. "It was not an investigation merely of German and Austrian steamships, but also a complete examination of British, French, or any other ships now in port that the neutrality squad were instructed to make.

Rumors that any especial investigation is being made, or has been made, of German or Austrian ships exclusively, are entirely without foundation. The investigation by the neutrality squad will be continued tomorrow, and will be carried on until every foreign vessel in the Port of New York has been visited."

University Extension Conference.

Professor James C. Egbert, Director of the Department of Extension Teaching at Columbia University, will represent Columbia this week at the First National University Extension Conference to be held at the University of Wisconsin, at Madison. The conference will open on March 10 and will continue for four days.

TOURAINE SPEEDS ON; STILL AFIRE

Continued from Page 1.

from her, received a message stating that the steamer Rotterdam was escorting her and she did not now require further assistance. Weather fine with heavy fog."

NONE HURT ON THE TOURAINE.

New York Representative of Line Hears All on Board Are Safe.

Oscar Cauchois, Assistant Manager of the French Line in New York, said last night that he had not received any message direct from the head office of the company at Havre regarding the fire on the Touraine.

"However, I have heard from a reliable source," he said, "that the fire is confined to one hold and is under control. There are no casualties, the passengers are remaining on board the Touraine and the vessel is steaming toward Havre escorted by the Holland-American liner Rotterdam. We expect her to reach Havre late tomorrow."

ADVERTISEMENT.

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are now displaying, in the Ready-to-wear Department, on the Third Floor,

Women's Spring Suits

embodying the latest developments of fashion. In the number and variety of styles shown, this display far surpasses that of any previous season.

Inspection is cordially invited. Courteous attention is assured.

Special values are now being offered in Women's Spring Suits . . at $38.00

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Is your figure ready for the new fashions? If you have tried on any of the model gowns you know how dependent their charm is upon skillful corseting.

To acquire the trim, youthful contours of the fashionable figure with perfect comfort, we would suggest *your* model in

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If you cannot find it at your favorite store, you will find it at the Redfern Corset Shop.

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510 Fifth Avenue,
Between 42nd and 43rd Streets.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Fair to All—the People, the Trainmen, the Railroads

The present Full Crew—"excess man crew"—Law is all it should not be. This the railroads know—this its effect demonstrates. Actively supported by Chambers of Commerce, the railroads have caused to be introduced at Trenton a bill to repeal this law. It gives to the Public Utility Commissioners new and greater powers to make certain that trains are manned for safety and efficiency of operation.

In a nutshell, the railroads ask the people to repeal a measure which has been proved to be ineffective and burdensome. In return, they offer to put in the hands of the people far greater power for protection of the public and railroad employes than the Full Crew Law gives. This bill will put the public in the strongest possible position to enforce, if necessary, the questions of safety and efficiency upon any railroad that happens to be derelict. It provides:

> **"In addition to the powers now given to, and the duties required of, the Board of Public Utility Commissioners granted and required by the act to which this is a supplement, said Commissioners shall have power to require any railroad company, its officers or agents, receiver, or any person or persons doing business in this State, and operating any railroad, either for the hauling of passengers or freight, to determine the number of trainmen, or other men, to be hired to operate such passenger and freight trains, provided such passenger trains are composed of more than three cars, and such freight train is composed of more than six cars; and such Commissioners may make orders and rules for the operating of such trains as they shall deem needful."**

This proposed amendment does away with any doubt that may exist in the public mind as to the purpose of the railroads to faithfully perform their every obligation to the State and the people.

New Jersey has a Board of Public Utility Commissioners, charged with the safety of the traveling public and the supervision of railroads. The railroads ask the people—with no motive other than assuring the utmost safety, service and economy of operation—to give now additional power to these Commissioners and to leave to their discretion the proper manning of trains.

Make them freer to pass upon all questions which it is their duty to decide. Their rulings will be equitable and fair to all concerned—the people, the trainmen, the railroads. This can be done only by repeal of the unjust Full Crew Law, and the repeal of this law rests entirely with the people. They sent their representatives to Trenton. They are entitled to sound legislation.

The railroads, therefore, request the people to instruct their elected representatives to repeal this law, thereby making it possible for the Public Utility Commissioners to perform the functions they are paid to perform. The fairness of this request is obvious.

SAMUEL REA, President, Pennsylvania Railroad.
DANIEL WILLARD, President, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
THEODORE VOORHEES, President, Philadelphia and Reading Railway
R. L. O'DONNEL, Chairman, Executive Committee, Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, 721 Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia.

ALL-AMERICAN MEETING CALLED

Financiers of United States and Latin-American Republics to Gather in Washington

TO PLAN CLOSER RELATIONS

Great Opportunities Opened by European War—Closer Banking Connections Needed.

SHIPS MUST BE SUPPLIED

Secretary McAdoo, Deploring Ship Bill Failure, Calls Upon Private Capital to Provide Steamers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Announcement was made by Secretary McAdoo tonight that President Wilson had set May 10 for the projected conference between leading bankers of the United States and the Finance Ministers and influential bankers of Central and South America. The meetings will be held in Washington, and the visitors will be entertained as the guests of this Government, Congress having appropriated $50,000 for the expenses.

This meeting will be the outcome of the most serious effort yet made to remove some of the artificial barriers which have obstructed the movement of trade between this country and South America. Some of these difficulties were considered at a less formal conference held in this city last Summer. At that time it was the consensus of opinion of the South American authorities that the great bar to closer business relations between the United States and the countries below the isthmus was the lack of banking connections. So long as the South Americans had to look to Europe for capital, it was asserted, the United States could not expect to capture any large share of business.

The European war brought a right-about change in this situation, making it impossible for Great Britain, France, or Germany to furnish new funds, and coincidentally United States national banks received permission under the Federal Reserve act to open foreign branches. For this reason great importance is attached to the approaching conference.

At the request of Secretary Bryan and Secretary McAdoo Congress passed a resolution granting authority to the President to invite the Governments of Central and South America to send their Ministers of Finance and leading bankers to a joint conference with the Secreary of the Treasury and representative bankers with a view to establishing closer and more satisfactory financial relations. The leading governments already had been approached on this subject and had indicated their willingness to participate in such a meeting. Formal invitations will be extended at once to the various governments, and it is expected that the conference will be largely attended.

Seeks Large Attendance.

To the Secretary of the Treasury authority was given to invite at his discretion representative American bankers to participate, and it was said today that this discretion would be exercised so as to obtain the attendance of as large a number as practicable in order that a thorough and comprehensive discussion might be had. The Secretary of Commerce, members of the Federal Reserve Board and all the members of the Cabinet will be asked to take part in the deliberations. A similar invitation will be extended to the diplomatic representatives of the various Central and oSuth American countries accredited to Washington, and to John Barrett, Director of the Pan-American Union.

Mr. McAdoo, in his announcement tonight, took occasion to call upon shipping interests which were opposed to the Administration Ship Purchase bill to justify their allegations that it was not needed by providing adequate transportation facilities for the South American trade. In announcing the date for the conference Mr. McAdoo said:

"The only disappointment in connection with this conference arises out of the failure of the Shipping bill, a measure which had particularly in view the establishment of suitable steamship facilities to leading South American countries. This is especially disappointing in view of the fact that the bill would have passed if a roll call could have been had in the Senate. Our merchants and manufacturers have a most extraordinary opportunity for the sale of their surplus products and the enlargement of their trade with Central and South America, but they cannot take advantage of it in full measure unless they have adequate and reliable sea transportation lines, with reasonable rates of freight, to Central and South American ports.

"The Shipping bill would have assured the prompt establishment of these sea transportation lines, and our business men would have been put upon an equality with, and probably given an advantage over, their European commercial rivals. This measure was conceived in the interest of American commerce and industry and for the advantage of our business men and producers. The full benefit of the forthcoming financial conference cannot be realized until the necessary ocean transportation facilities are provided, but the conference will do a vast amount of good anyway, and will doubtless demonstrate more clearly than ever the necessity for the creation of a merchant marine under the American flag."

Extension of Banking.

One of the important objects sought in the Federal Reserve legislation is the extension of American banking facilities to foreign countries. Not only are national banks authorized by the act to open branches outside of the United States, but the reserve banks themselves are permitted to establish foreign agencies. At this coming conference these features will be discussed and an effort will be made to discover the best means of enabling bankers to extend their operations in Central and South America. So far, only the National City Bank of New York has taken advantage of this privilege.

"It is a significant fact," says Mr. McAdoo, "that our exports to South America reached the lowest point for the year 1914 in October, November and December, when they were reduced to less than one-half of those for the same months of 1913. This decline is, in great measure, due to the scarcity of ships and the exorbitant rates of freight now being charged. This happened in face of an increased demand for coal and other American products from Central and South American countries. It is of the utmost importance therefore that the effort of the Government to assist having been defeated, those who opposed it should act at once and upon an adequate scale to provide shipping facilities to South America in order that the present restrictions upon our trade may be removed and full opportunity given to its expansion. The financial conference ought to have a stimulating effect upon the situation in every direction. Here is the immediate opportunity for private capital to demonstrate its ability to serve the country in this great matter."

Seven on Brunswick Death List.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., March 7. — The death here today of Ernest McDonald, shot yesterday when Monroe Phillips, a real estate dealer, killed five persons and wounded thirty-two with a shotgun before he himself was killed, increased the death list to seven. The others wounded, except Gunn Tolnas, a bank clerk, were reported as doing well. Physicians fear Tolnas will die. It is believed financial worries drove Phillips insane.

BEAT FELLOW-ANARCHIST.

A Bresci Leader, Blackjacked, Refuses to Name Assailants.

Valentine Campenella, 25 years, a barber of 2,036 Second Avenue, who is said to be one of the leaders of the Gaetano Bresci Circle of anarchists, of which Arbone and Carbone, who set the bombs in St. Patrick's Cathedral, were members, was beaten up by several men armed with blackjacks last night as he was leaving the headquarters of the circle at 301 East 106th Street. He staggered into a drug store near Second Avenue and 106th Street, covered with blood, and was removed to Reception Hospital, where he was treated for a broken nose and deep gashes on the face and scalp. The police say the assault was done by members of the same Bresci group.

Later Campenella was removed to his home, where he was interviewed by Detectives Marino and Unger of the Third Branch. He told the detectives that he was accompanied by Carlo Tresca, the anarchist and I. W. W. leader; a man named Algera, and several others when he was attacked. All of his companions, he said, fled, and his four assailants beat him with blackjacks.

Campenella said that he was a leader of the Bersci Circle. He refused to name other of his companions than Tresca and Algera. When told that he must name all his companions if he wished to have the police capture his assailants, Campenella said:

"I dont' want them captured. I don't believe in justice."

The detectives say they have learned that since the bomb incident at the cathedral there has been friction between various anarchist groups and that Campenella knows who the fellow-anarchists were who hit him.

BUSY BARBER SPURNS BOMB

Shaves and Talks All Day With Dynamite in Bucket Under Chair.

Bombs don't worry some people. For instance, when Joseph Pippia and Paul Sanzone went to work in Frank Razzo's barber's shop, at 430 Second Avenue, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, they found a heavy package, surely a bomb, on the stoop. They showed it to Razzo, who lives with his wife and three children at the rear of the shop, and told him their suspicions that it was a bomb.

"Yes, I guess it is," said Razzo as he stropped his razor for the first customer of the day. "Put it into a pail of water."

The pail and its contents remained under a chair in the shop all day, and to inquiries of customers Razzo said he thought it was a bomb. Some suggested he take it to the police.

"Well, this is a short day," Razzo said. "I might take it to them after I close up shop. I haven't any use for it."

At 1 o'clock he closed the shop, as the Sunday law dictates, but things other than bombs took his attention until 5 o'clock. Then he fished the bomb out of the water, wrapped a newspaper around it, and took it to the Second Branch Detective Bureau.

The detectives promptly put it into water again and called Inspector Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles. He found two sticks of dynamite, inclosed in sheet iron. A fuse had burned down to the fulminating cap, which was defective, which probably saved Razzo's shop from being blown up in the early morning.

The tenement above houses about 120 Italians, including Razzo's wife's parents. He said he had received no threatening letters in the eight months he has conducted the business.

WIFE DEFENDS P. T. WHITE.

Calls Bandit Charge Against Paint Firm Official a Lie.

As no bondsman came forward for him, Philip T. White, the sales manager of the Masury Paint Company in Brooklyn, who was arrested on Saturday for alleged complicity in the attempt to rob the cashier of the Sackett & Wilhelms Company of $9,500 last August, spent Sunday in the Raymond Street Jail. His counsel, John S. Bennett, said last night that White would be released under bail today. After a conference with County Judge Fawcett and Mr. Bennett, Assistant District Attorney Egginton agreed that the bail should be reduced from $10,000 to $6,000.

"The police have made a mistake in this case," said Mr. Bennett last night. "Any one who knows White will tell you that he is not the kind of man to get mixed up in such an affair. His reputation among his associates and with his employers is without a blemish. Why, he handled accounts amounting to thousands of dollars every week. At the time of the hold-up White was suffering from a broken leg."

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 7.—Philip T. White moved from Brooklyn, with his wife and two children, to a small house about two miles from Elizabeth, on the road to Unionville, a little more than a year ago.

The family did no entertaining, and their nearest neighbors say they have only a slight acquaintance with them. To a friend this afternoon Mrs. White said:

"The charges against my husband are absurd lies. Friends of Philip are looking after his interests now, and everything has been done for him that it is possible to do. I expect and have been assured that Philip will be with me at his home here tomorrow."

Two Arrests in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 7.—Two men, known as Benjamin Stifter and Charles Williams, are locked up here in connection with the arrest in New York of Philip T. White for an attempted robbery. Stifter and Williams denied today having any knowledge of the alleged crime, and said they were not chauffeurs, as reported by the New York police. They will be taken to New York.

BALKS ROBBER PLOT TO MAKE CITY DARK

In Hackensack Electric Plant, Edward Griesch Refuses to Switch Off Lights.

WHOLESALE RAIDS AVERTED

Masked Men, After Threatening Engineer, Bind and Gag Him and Escape with $369 He Saved.

Edward Griesch, a young electrical engineer employed for the night watch at the municipal electric light plant in Hackensack, N. J., was found in the plant early yesterday morning with his hands and feet tied up tightly with strips of canvas. Near by lay a wad of cloth with which he said he had been gagged, and the pockets of his street clothes in a locker were turned inside out.

Griesch was found by Frank English of Hackensack, who passed the plant, which is at Park Ridge, about 6:30 o'clock in the morning, and was surprised to hear the water wheel running, as it usually is shut down by that hour. The engineer said he had been bound and gagged by three masked burglars at 2 o'clock in the morning, and that, after he had refused to turn off the electric lights of the borough, they had stolen $369.60 from his locker.

"I was transferring $35 from my savings, in the locker, to my clothes, intending to buy a suit of clothes today," Griesch said, "when I heard a knock at the door, and, jamming the money into my overcoat pocket, went to see who was there. I opened the door only a little way, and three men forced their way in. Two of them had revolvers, with which they kept me covered.

"One of the men said, 'Say, young fellow, we want you to put the town in darkness, for we have a little work to do here.'

"I knew that if the street lamps were turned out the three men would have little trouble in committing wholesale robberies all over the borough, for there aren't any gas lights here, and so I refused to turn the lights off. The men said they would give me ten minutes to make up my mind to turn them off, and threatened me with their revolvers. Two waited, while the third went through my clothes and then my locker, and took all the money I had saved. He noticed the telephone while he was doing this, and cut the wires.

"After about fifteen minutes' wait the men threatened me again, and asked if I had decided to turn off the lights. I told them I had not, and they knocked me down. Two held me while the third took a tarpaulin from one of the machines, tore it into strips, and bound me, and then stuffed a gag into my mouth. They stayed here for about half an hour. I could hear them talking about the switches, and they went to the switchboard several times, but seemed afraid to touch the levers, which are metal-colored. They kept cursing me and threatening me for not indicating which levers should be pulled to put out the lights. I tried to get a glimpse of their faces, but could not, because of the handkerchief masks they wore. All three men were large and wore heavy overcoats."

Griesch said that soon after the men left he worked the gag out of his mouth, but was unable to summon help. That something was wrong at the plant was discovered first by its Superintendent, E. Vernon Smith, who said that he looked out of his window and noticed that the street lamps were still burning. He made a fruitless effort to reach the plant by telephone, and then went to the plant himself, reaching the place shortly after Frank English found Griesch.

The police were notified, and Sheriff Heath, with county detectives, made a search for the three masked burglars. They had had ample time to get away, and no trace of them was found. Griesch, who is 23 years old, was lionized as a hero in Hackensack yesterday.

BURY MISS COOK TOMORROW

Body of New Haven Suicide Brought to Her Brooklyn Home.

The funeral of Lillian May Cook, the Brooklyn stenographer employed by the Mayo Radiator Company of New Haven, who killed herself after a strange disappearance, will take place tomorrow afternoon. On Saturday the body of the girl was brought to the home of her father, Frank Cook, at 229 Union Street, Brooklyn, where the services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Frederick J. Keech of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Clinton and Harrison Street. Until the first of the year Mr. Cook was the sexton of Christ Church. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Among the floral pieces received at the house are two large wreaths, one from Miss Cook's fellow-workers in the Mayo factory, and the other from members of the New Haven Y. W. C. A., where she roomed.

It was reported yesterday that Mrs. Lois Dudley, the Brooklyn friend of Virginius J. Mayo, the employer of Miss Cook, had paid a visit to the Cook family during the day, but Mr. Cook last night denied that she had ever been there.

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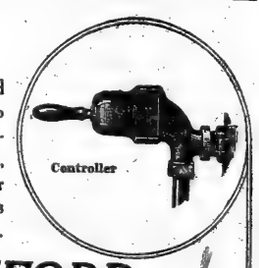
equip your car with The E. V. Hartford Electric Brake, the greatest safeguard to motoring ever devised. It gives you perfect control of your machine—for a quick, short stop under any and all conditions or for ordinary service at ordinary speeds. It is the ultimate triumph of automobile control.



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stops your car safely, swiftly, smoothly, electrically. Never before has such a certain, perfect control been possible. So efficient is this electric brake that it is pronounced by leading engineers to be destined to supersede the air brake on all railroad and trolley lines. For automobiles its adoption is inevitable.

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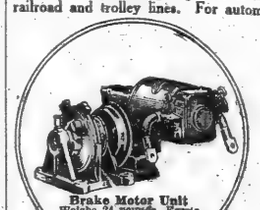
We will gladly show you the opinions of many of those who have had their cars so equipped. We will gladly give you a demonstration at any time you say. You'll experience a revelation.



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The simple expedient is usually the best.

It is a simple expedient for an Owner to pick out the best contractor he can hire, and thus insure his proposition against the consequences of a less desirable choice.

It is, in brief, the simplest of expedients to employ us, and it is also the wisest.

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Building Construction

The Test of the "Pinch"

There are few things you buy and use which are not fairly good—until the "pinch" comes.

But when that pinch comes—when there is hard work and lots of it—how magnificently some things stand up to the job and go through with you.

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People who own and use Royal Typewriters bank on them.

It isn't strange that the Royal keeps its Royal friends.

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The cheeriest place in New York.

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Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Our announcement of Monday Sales appears in The Times every Monday Morning.

QUALITY in material means to Best & Co. exactly what it means to you—the finest for each individual piece of every kind of merchandise.

And this same inflexible insistence upon our standards—and your standards, too—applies equally in the selection of our designs and in the degree of thoroughness and skill in the workmanship that go into every article offered you.

Best's standard is a single standard. It is carried out not only in *material*-quality and *manufacturing*-quality, but it is carried into Best's *style*-quality as well. The conservatism of our style is the conservatism of good taste and refinement.

All of which may help you in accurately judging the *why* of the confidence our customers have in this store which has served them for 36 years.

Important Sales Monday and Tuesday

Three New Model Spring Suits

For Women and Misses—2nd Floor

At 29.75

Offering Special Values.

Semi-tailored and sports effects in three models that are particularly effective because of the individual smartness of the styles as well as the superior materials and making.

Also an exceptional showing of distinctive advance Easter Styles, at..... **25.00, 35.00** and upward

A Special Sale of Spring Hats

For Women and Misses—2nd Floor

10.00

Very Considerably Underpriced

Comprising original styles from our own workrooms and copies of smart French shapes in Milan Hemp, Lisere and Milan, and featuring the new geranium red and army grays, rose, Belgian blue, navy, sand, brown, black and white; various trimmings.

Three New Smart Waists

At 5.00

Offering Really Unusual Values

Two of crepe de chine, one smartly tailored, the other with new side front frills, and a charming dressy blouse in Georgette; in the new spring shades.

The New Lace Front Corsets

Showing complete assortments of Gossard Models

which comprise styles designed for every type of figure, adapting the new lines with grace and ease to the slender woman and undeveloped miss, as well as average and heavy figures.

In the regular stock are shown

Gossard Models for Misses..... **2.00** to **3.50**
Gossard Models for Women..... **3.50** to **12.50**

The New Novelty Spring Sweaters

For Women and Misses—2nd Floor

Are shown in the regular stock, in a variety of charming new models at interesting prices.

Smart Half-Belt Model in novelty Shetland yarn, coat collar and lapels in self or contrasting shade..... **4.85**

Of Brushed Wool in all the new spring shades; large pearl buttons to match..... **5.50**

Women's Separate Skirts

4.95 7.50 8.50

Linens, tweeds, gabardine or shepherd checks in the new shades and priced according to materials—in the regular stock.

A Special Two Days Sale of Youths' and Boys' Spring Clothing

For Monday and Tuesday only.

Young Men's Suits of blue and white striped cheviot; 2-button, single breasted models, soft roll collar and patch pockets; 34 to 39 chest measure..... **11.75**

Boys' Reefers of gray or tan fancy mixture cheviots; double breasted model, satin yoke and sleeve lining; 8 to 16 years..... **11.75**

Boys' Norfolk Suits of gray, tan or brown mixture cheviots; 8 to 16 years..... **10.75**

A Special Sale of Women's Tan Russia Boots

3.50

In button or lace models, made on custom last; sizes 2½ to 7.

A Sale of Women's Silk Hosiery

95c

Offering Remarkable Value

Of pure thread silk with our usual guarantee of superior quality; black and all street and evening shades.

Misses' Spring Outer Apparel

Sizes 14, 16 and 17 Years—4th Floor

A number of authoritative Best & Co. styles of unusual charm are being shown now in the regular stock, at particularly appealing prices.

Advance Easter Models in smart, dressy Coats of gabardine or checks; half silk lined..... **16.50**

Tailor-made Suits in the new materials, featuring a number of exclusive models at..... **25.00**

Silk Afternoon Gowns of gros de Londres; showing a charming new Bolero effect, also in blue and white checked taffeta..... **29.50**

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Reg. Trade Mark

Infants' Imported White Dresses

Sizes up to 3 Years—3rd Floor.

Our new importations just received show many beautiful patterns very reasonably priced in the regular stock.

Hand-made Dress trimmed with embroidery and fine cluster tucking; lace and featherstitching at neck and sleeves; 6 months to 2 years..... **2.35**

Russian Dress in a pretty model, trimmed with tucks, featherstitching and scalloping; 1 to 3 years..... **3.00**

Elaborately Embroidered Yoke and Panel Dress; 6 months to 2 years..... **3.50**

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

POOR AND RICH JOIN TO AID SETTLEMENT

Twenty-six Teams Raising Fund of $100,000 for New Lenox Hill Building.

WOMEN IN SOCIETY ACTIVE

Canvassers from Bohemian District Also Lend Assistance—Many Activities of Institution.

Fifth Avenue and First Avenue are co-operating to raise money for a new building for the Lenox Hill Settlement. Society women just east of the park are making the rounds of their friends in behalf of the settlement, and over in the districts near the river men and women and children are giving up their time and energy and a part of their savings to get everybody interested.

The settlement was founded in 1894 by the Associated Alumnae of Hunter College, and almost since its beginnings it has occupied a three-story brownstone house at 446 East Seventy-second Street. This building is only sixteen feet wide and forty-five feet deep, and it has to house four persons and provide kitchen and dining room equipment for eight, besides holding all the offices of the settlement and furnishing a meeting place for the clubs.

When Miss Rosaline Manning, the head worker, has a caller with a story of misfortune at home there is no place in the building out of earshot of other persons where the story can be told. Some of the largest clubs founded by the settlement still gather at the settlement house; but four have been turned out since the first of the year on account of lack of room.

Plot in East Sixty-ninth Street.

The Board of Directors, of which Thomas S. McLane is President, early last year bought a large plot in Sixty-ninth Street, just east of Avenue A, with the object of putting up a five-story modern building with a roof garden playground. The campaign for funds was to have been started last Fall, but the coming of the war stopped it. But because the needs of the settlement were imperative, and the work of building would give employment to 300 men, it was decided to set to work and raise $100,000 needed.

The campaign has been in operation six days, and about $34,000 is now on hand. Every day the campaigners from all over the east side—Fifth Avenue to the river—meet at luncheon in the Hotel Savoy, the headquarters of the Campaign Committee, and make their reports.

The settlement covers the east side from Fifty-ninth to Ninetieth Street, which includes the Bohemian section. The Lenox Hill Settlement is one of the few agencies which has had success in getting them interested in their new home. Three of the teams raising money for the new building are composed of Bohemians, and Mrs. Charles Motak says that this is the first time in the history of the upper east side that Bohemian societies have contributed to any organization not directly connected with their own race.

Most of the inhabitants of the district are employed as cigar or cigarette makers, and the trade has been affected by the war. Yet they have contributed freely. The auxiliary, which includes east siders who live along the edge of the park, has gone beyond the Russian Costume Ball and the Circus Ball and other activities which it used to maintain for the sake of the settlement, and its members themselves have contributed and have worked hard getting their friends to contribute.

Promoters of Campaign.

Mr. McLane is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and his associates are Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Mrs. Frank Brodsky, Mrs. George Draper, Mrs. Daniel P. Hays, Mrs. Nathaniel Bowditch Potter, and Mrs. Jesse Straus. Henry Sloane, John Sloane, and Mrs. E. H. Harriman have made the largest contributions so far. Mrs. Oliver Iselin was an active worker until she went South.

At present there are twenty-six teams of ten workers each. The eight teams in the auxiliary division are captained by Miss Carol Harriman, Miss Marion Clark, Mrs. Adrian van der Sande Bakhuysen, Mrs. E. Roscoe Matthews, Mrs. William A. Ferguson, Gordon Knox Bell, Dr. Seth M. Milliken, and Lorillard Spencer. The Bohemian division has three teams, whose Captains are Frank Sovak, Mrs. Frank Sovak, and Mrs. Alois Hostomsky. Working in the neighborhood are four other teams under Mrs. Minnie Bernecker, Charles Franklin, Miss Rose Hyman, and Mrs. M. Mels.

Five teams, under Miss Emma Heubner, Miss Emily Fries, Mrs. Harry Mortimer Francis, Miss Mertella Davies, and Mrs. A. D. Burkard, are working among the graduates of Hunter College. In the college itself there is a Faculty team under Miss Emily Song, a high school team under Miss Grace Beach, and a team from each class captained, respectively, by Miss Isabel McLaughlin for the seniors, Miss Emily Harvey for the juniors, Miss Louise McGrath for the sophomores, and Miss Helen McCauley for the freshmen.

Here are some of the incidents reported in a single day at the Savoy luncheon:

Bellboys of a Park Avenue apartment house, all of whom live in the neighborhood covered by the settlement's work, have presented the case to the tenants in the home as opportunity offered and reported numerous contributions.

A Boy Scout of the neighborhood contributed his savings, ten cents, and ten girl scouts raised fifty cents a piece.

Pledge of $1,000 Given.

The 108th Street Annex of the Hunter College High School pledged $1,000, most of which has been raised by selling pencils and notions, running lunch counters, and the presentation of amateur plays.

Girls who have canvassed among the residents just east of the park have turned up from $1,000 to $1,500 in a day's work.

Several of the settlement activities already are working well. The Friendship Club, which started years ago as an organization of little girls and is now a club of women, maintains a self-supporting Summer camp, and entertains many mothers and children. The Slavia, a literary and art club, is conducted entirely in the Bohemian language.

The Debating Club organized the intersettlement debating league. The Mothers' Club, with a membership of more than seventy, has put its savings for three years into the fund for the new building. A Bureau of Advice to Foreigners is managed by the Bohemian Chapter. There are also headquarters for the Child Welfare Committee of the Yorkville Neighborhood Association, of which Miss Manning is Chairman.

Vocational guidance of children who have obtained working papers includes advice to them and their parents as to the choice of callings and specific conditions, and follows them when employed in order to interest their employers.

Child hygiene work is financed through the co-operation of Mrs. W. H. Kelly of the Finch Day Nursery and aided by volunteer service, both at their offices and at hospitals, from Drs. Holbrook Curtis, Stafford McLane, Seth M. Milliken, Aristine B. Munn, Godfrey R. Pisek, G. Reese Satterlee, Edward Sternberger, J. Douglas Malcolm, Alfred D. Mittendorf, Philip Van Ingen, Francis Sovak, John Peter Hoguet and George Draper.

When the new building is obtained the settlement workers expect to have a dance hall and gymnasium, a room for the care of the children of working women, a lunch and rest room for factory girls, and homes for the various clubs. Contributions may be sent to W. Barton Baldwin, Empire Trust Company, 580 Fifth Avenue. The officers of the settlement are: Thomas S. McLane, President; Mrs. Harry Arnold Day, First Vice President; Miss Emily Sloane, Second Vice President; Mrs. Louis Marshall, Third Vice President; Miss Louise Harvey, Recording Secretary; Dr. Seth Milliken, Treasurer; Directors, Miss Clara Byrnes, Miss Grace Beach, Gordon Knox Bell, Mrs. Harry Content, Miss Marian Clark, Mrs. George Draper, Mrs. Harry Mortimer Francis, Mrs. Daniel P. Hays, Miss Emma D. Huebner, Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Dr. Ralph W. Lobenstine, Mrs. Godfrey R. Pisek, Dr. Godfrey R. Pisek, Mrs. James MacGregor Smith, Mrs. Frank A. Sovak, John Sloane and Mrs. Travis H. Whitney.

DROPS HOE SALE CHARGE.

Kirby Won't Name Firm That Added Articles to Art Collection.

Thomas E. Kirby, who, as auctioneer, announced at the sale of the Arthur I. Hoe collection at the American Art Galleries on Saturday afternoon that articles not owned by Mr. Hoe had been included, by a prominent firm, in the list of objects put on sale, said yesterday that no further action would be taken in connection with the case.

"Mr. Hoe knew nothing about it," said Mr. Kirby, "and I think the head of the concern involved was not as much to blame as some who acted for him. I made the announcement that some of the articles on sale Saturday, as well as some which had been disposed of at the first half of the sale on Friday, were not of the Hoe collection, as it had been announced, and that those who wanted their money back could obtain it by returning the articles purchased. This was done as a warning that practices of this sort could not be countenanced. The name of the firm I accused will not be made public.

"The fact that articles not owned by Mr. Hoe were included in the sale does not mean that they were of no value. In fact, although several of those who purchased some of these articles were present, they told me that they felt they had obtained their money's worth and did not wish to return them. I have not heard that any purchaser was dissatisfied."

Mr. Hoe said yesterday that he contemplated no action because of what had happened.

"I don't see that there is any statement I can make," he said. "I knew nothing about the articles other than mine which were included in the sale. I simply turned my collection over to a firm to dispose of it, and there my responsibility ended."

ALARM FOR MISSING GIRL.

Police Seek Miss Wright, Who Disappeared from Mount Vernon.

Miss Marion Barton Wright, the 17-year-old daughter of Charles M. Wright, a prosperous butcher of Poughkeepsie, is missing. The police sent out a general alarm for the girl yesterday. She left the home of her aunt and uncle in Mt. Vernon shortly after 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, ostensibly to return to Poughkeepsie, but did not arrive there.

Two weeks ago the girl arrived in Mt. Vernon to visit Mr. and Mrs. George Anton, Jr., of 21 East Fourth Street, her uncle and aunt. Neither Anton nor his wife went with her to the station, as the girl said she would be able to find it herself, as the trolley cars stop before it. The police have not been able to find any one who remembers seeing the girl after she left the home of her relatives.

St. Paul's Eightieth Anniversary.

Because of illness Bishop Luther B. Wilson was unable to preach yesterday in St. Paul's Methodist Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. The church is celebrating the eightieth anniversay of its founding in Mulberry Street in 1835. Professor G. A. Johnston-Ross of Union Seminary took the Bishop's place at the morning service, and last night Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue and two neighboring pastors, the Rev. Dr. H. E. Cobb and the Rev. Dr. A. H. Evans, gave platform addresses of congratulation.

Bernhardt Continues to Improve.

BORDEAUX, March 7.—A bulletin issued today by Dr. Denuce, who is in attendance upon Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, whose right leg was amputated recently, says that the condition of Mme. Bernhardt continues to be very satisfactory.

DR. SCHULMAN TALKS OF TAX ON RELIGION

Rabbi Says Most of the Churches Are Living from Hand to Mouth.

VERY FEW HAVE SURPLUS

Opposes Reading Bible in School and Calls for a Conference of All Religions on a Policy.

Rabbi Schulman yesterday morning spoke at the Temple Beth-El on "Minority Religions and American Life." He said in part:

"The Legislature of our State has recently busied itself with religion. Two bills have been introduced which contradict each other. On the one hand a bill was introduced to make the reading of ten verses of the Bible every day compulsory in the public schools. On the other hand we hear that the State, according to some, should tax the property of all churches, charitable and educational institutions.

"To compel the reading of the Bible by act of Legislature seems to argue a conviction of the need of religion for education. To tax churches seems to argue a depreciation of the importance of religion for American life. Both views cannot be equally correct. There is, therefore, some confusion of thought and misunderstanding.

"Owing to the principle of the separation of Church and State and of the duty of the majority to respect the rights of the minority religions, the question of the improvement of religious education in America is one of great difficulty and complexity.

"I certainly was opposed to the bill which made it compulsory to read ten verses of the Bible every day in the public schools. This is not the way to go about the work of improving religious education. The State has no right to force the reading of the Bible upon any children whose parents object, and it does not palliate the matter to say the children whose parents do not wish them to hear the reading may be permitted to absent themselves. Further, there is no particular value in a perfunctory reading of ten verses of the Bible without any comment.

Should Be a Fixed Policy.

"No religious party should attempt to initiate legislation without consultation with other parties. What is necessary is a meeting between the representatives of the three religious divisions, and after a thorough discussion of the question, if possible, to formulate a policy, to present it to the public, and influence the school authorities to encourage that policy. Such a procedure would make for lasting peace; would make possible the distasteful agitation which is forced on many from time to time; would be a splendid illustration of genuine liberality, of mutual sympathy and goodwill; would redound to the benefit of religion in the churches and might do great service to the cause we have at heart.

"The churches should ask the school authorities to leave certain periods of the week open so that it be understood that during such periods the children are away from the school and are receiving moral and religious instructions in places provided for them by the churches or other associations. Such an arrangement would, of course, necessitate machinery by means of which truancy of the children should be prevented, but this would be, I take it, no insuperable difficulty. Such an arrangement would impose no hardship upon any individual.

"I was very much shocked to hear that a bill had been introduced to tax the property of all churches, educational and philanthropic institutions. Has our State become so poor that it must tax religion? Can there be anything more humiliating to the people than such a confession of poverty? There is as much reason for taxing a church as there is for putting a tax on the property of a public school for which the citizens have already been called upon to pay taxes. I assume that no matter how wealthy a religious corporation is, it is using its income in good work. But even if the State felt impelled to tax so-called productive property which a very rich ecclesiastical corporation possesses, it certainly ought not to tax non-productive property. To attempt to do so simply would be to drive away the churches from their prominent positions in the city.

Church Tax a Hardship.

"Very few churches, despite their magnificent buildings, have surpluses. They are living from hand to mouth. Many of them are burdened with indebtedness, and even if free of indebtedness it would be the greatest hardship on them to pay a tax proportionate to the so-called value of their possessions, which is the value that is buried in the ground but from which the church derives no profit because it is not in the real estate business.

"Unless our community should brand itself as sordidly materialistic, what right has it to say to the Catholic Church that it should pay for the privilege of having erected the beautiful St. Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth Avenue? What right has it to say to those who have made great sacrifices to place it there that they will be heavily taxed to maintain it because, forsooth, some millionaire's private residence might have stood there or some business house might have occupied the site?

"Can any one estimate in dollars and cents the value to a city of buildings like the Cathedral, like St. Thomas's, like St. John the Divine, like Emanu-El, or our own place of worship? Shall we become merely money grabbers? Shall there exist nothing to meet the eye of him who walks through our leading streets but skyscrapers and the palaces of our financial aristocracies? Is a street in New York too precious upon which to build a house unto the Lord?

"I would say, Shame to the American people if such were its real desire."

CHARITY ANNIVERSARY NEAR

Educational Alliance to Celebrate Twenty-fifth Year.

The Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its existence on Sunday, March 21, when addresses will be delivered by Mayor Mitchel, Borough President Marcus M. Marks and by Samuel Greenbaum, President of the Institution and Supreme Court Justice.

The primary object of the Alliance was the education of immigrants to render them desirable citizens. Some idea of its activities may be gained from the fact that 3,000,000 persons go through the building every year, each one using several of its departments. The membership is nearly 3,000 and the educational work includes instruction in domestic arts, sciences, English, civics, physical training and religion.

Dr. Fleischman, administrator, is assisted by a small army of teachers. Important work is accomplished by the Naturalization Bureau. The Alliance encourages outdoor life, and last Summer, under the supervision of its leaders, children of the east side planted, tended and harvested corn and vegetables in Seward Park. A women's auxiliary has maintained a Summer home for girls at Oceanic, N. J., and there is a camp on the Hudson for boys and young men.

The expenditures last year amounted to $110,681, and the total income was $103,028. The present directors are Morris W. Benjamin, Paul Block, Bernard M. L. Ernst, James Frank, Israel Friedlander, August Goldsmith, Richard Gottheil, Samuel Greenbaum, Samuel B. Hamburger, Stanley M. Isaacs, Lee Kohns, Ferdinand Kuhn, Edgar J. Lauer, Mrs. Morris Loeb, Louis Marshall, Sigmund Mendelsohn, William C. Popper, William Salomon, Henry F. Samstag, Arthur L. Selig, William A. Shalkman, Robert E. Simon, Jesse Isidor Straus, Samuel Strauss, Benjamin Tuska, Felix M. Warburg, Maurice Wertheim, Miss Carrie Wise and William J. Wollman.

ROCKEFELLER WAR ON DISEASE IN CHINA

Foundation Forms Board to Develop Medical Education and Perfect Hospitals.

WILL ATTACK TUBERCULOSIS

Young Doctors and Nurses to be Brought for Courses in Best Schools in America.

The Rockefeller Foundation has decided upon a comprehensive plan for improving medical and hospital conditions in China.

This action is based on a report by a special commision which made a first-hand study last year of public health and medical practice in China. The commission was composed of Harry Pratt Judson, President of Chicago University; Dr. Francis W. Peabody of Harvard Medical School, and Roger S. Greene, then United States Consul General at Hankow.

The commission reported great need for medical relief in China. Not only have many preventable and easily curable diseases prevailed there almost unchecked, from the earliest days, but intercourse with foreign countries have introduced such terrible scourges as bubonic plague and have contributed largely to the spread of other infections.

The commission made numerous recommendations, one of the primary ideas being to enlist the co-operation of the missionary agencies and the Chinese people. To carry out this work, the Foundation has established a special organization to be called the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, constituted as follows:

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Chairman; Wallace Buttrick, Director; Harry Pratt Judson, Frank J. Goodnow, Dr. Simon Flexner, Jerome D. Greene, John R. Mott, Dr. William H. Welch, Wickliffe Rose, Starr J. Murphy, Dr. Francis W. Peabody, and Frederick T. Gates. E. C. Sage is Secretary of the board, and Roger S. Greene is to be the resident Director in Peking.

The plan outlined by the commission looks to the development of medical education in China as the first step. Before hospitals can e established and before extensive work in public health and preventive medicine can be done, a large body of well-trained doctors must be secured. It is probable that two or more medical schools already existing in China will be aided so that they can train graduates equal to those of institutions in Western countries.

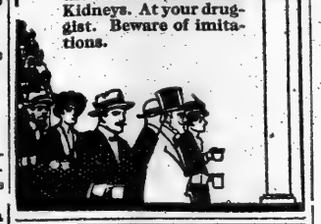
The commission reported that it was greatly impressed by the work done by missionary societies in hospitals and medical schools. "The standard among the medical missionaries in China is high," according to the commission, "and not a few would have made their mark anywhere in the world." With a view to building up a body of Chinese medical men able to teach medical science, the Foundation has decided to establish six fellowships, each of $1,000 gold a year and traveling expenses, to enable Chinese graduates to study abroad. Six Fellows have been appointed, one of whom is already in this country.

"No one can visit hospitals in China," the commission reported, "without seeing the need for more foreign nurses. At present there are only 140 foreign nurses in 100 hospitals." It is therefore proposed to aid the missionary societies in sending out trained nurses.

Appropriations have also been made for five nursing scholarships to enable Chinese nurses to come to the leading schools in this country, and for the translation of nursing textbooks.

China suffers greatly from tuberculosis, and has no institution equipped for its treatment. The commission, therefore, recommended two model tuberculosis hospitals.

If you are a Carlsbad "Regular" war need not deter you from taking your favorite treatment. Carlsbad Water and Carlsbad Salts are famous for ailments of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. At your druggist. Beware of imitations.



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The material is crepe-de-chine; the shade a delicate pink; hand-embroidered on the bosom with little wreaths and sprays; a *perfect "Robe de nuit"*. . .

Then if Madame remembers that this is just *one* of our night-gowns and underwear of crepe-de-chine and silk, she will surely ask to see these gowns on her very next visit.

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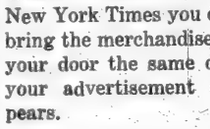

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COMPENSATION BILL HANGS ON RIDER

Senator Sage to Lead the Fight for the Direct Settlement Plan.

BUT WHITMAN MAY VETO

Likely to Reject Measure If Senate Wins—Insurance Fund Near Self-Supporting Point.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—Although the Workmen's Compensation Commission in its first annual report, which will be presented to the Legislature tomorrow, proposes to place the State Insurance Fund on a self-supporting basis by July 1, and the work of the entire commission by Jan. 1, 1916, Senator Henry M. Sage of Albany, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, will lead a fight at the night session tomorrow against an emergency appropriation of $425,000 to carry the commission through the present fiscal year unless the so-called "Sage rider" providing for direct settlement and payment of claims by employers or insurance carriers to injured workmen is passed as part of the appropriation measure.

The Senate and the Assembly are deadlocked over the appropriation bill now. The bill originated in the Assembly and in its original shape provided only for an appropriation. In the Senate the rider, which it has been alleged will be a boon to the casualty insurance companies, was tacked on before the appropriation bill was passed. When the bill with the rider was sent back to the Assembly for concurrence Assemblyman John L. Sullivan of Chautauqua made such a determined fight against the plan to couple the direct settlement clause and the appropriation in the same measure that the Republican Assembly caucus rejected the rider by unanimous vote. The Assembly passed the bill with the rider eliminated and sent the amended bill back to the Senate for concurrence.

Senator Sage announced today that when the bill is handed down in the Senate tonight he will rise and move non-concurrence.

"The rider was added to the appropriation bill primarily for the purpose of decreasing the expense of the commission and making it certain that the commission could keep within the appropriation granted," said Senator Sage today. "The people are willing to pay a just tax for injury to workmen, but unless I am very much mistaken they are not willing to pay an utterly unnecessary expense because some labor leader says they have to. Any open-minded man after carefully reading the provisions of this bill will see that every effort has been made to protect injured workmen against every oppression. If any further safeguard is needed, I would have it enacted into law, but I am unwilling to see an appropriation made to be squandered, and unless the law is so altered as to make its administration possible on sound economic lines I see no use of trying to amend the law in other particulars if it is unsound at the root."

The action of Senator Sage will tend to delay the granting of an appropriation to the commission, which as early as a month ago was in such dire straits that it did not possess the funds with which to pay its hundreds of employes, and was compelled to close several of its branch offices.

There is small indication that the Assembly will yield. Assemblyman Sullivan said today that he would stand by his guns to the end. Gov. Whitman, too, although he has not publicly proclaimed his attitude on the measure, is known to have warned the Senate leaders that he regarded their action in tacking on the "rider" as unwise and uncalled for. The Governor will give the labor men a new hearing on the bill, if by any chance it should pass the two houses with the provision for direct settlements remaining in it. No one here would be surprised if the Governor, after hearing the labor men, should take a stand opposed to that of the Senate leaders of his own party.

While Senator Sage in his statement advances economy as a plea, the Compensation Commissioners assert that the Sage amendment would strengthen the casualty companies, who are the chief competitors of the State Insurance Fund, and thus defer the day when the fund will support not only itself, but help to support the work of the Compensation Commission aside from the actual administration of the fund itself.

"The present law," says the report, "provides that the expenses of the State Insurance Fund shall be paid by the State until Jan. 1, 1917, and thereafter from the State Insurance Fund itself. The commission now recommends that the subsidy granted by the State for the State Insurance Fund be discontinued on July 1, 1915, the fund thus to be put on a self-supporting basis eighteen months prior to the date established in the present law. Upon the monthly estimate made by the Legislature of expenditures for the State fund at the rate of $14,000 a month, this change in the law would save to the State over the original plan of the Legislature the sum of $252,000.

"The present law provides for the assessment of the expenses of the commission in relation to the examination, determination and payment of the claims against the insurance carriers, (including the State fund,) from and after Jan. 1, 1917. Estimating this expense at the sum of $36,000 per month as provided in the Emergency Appropriation bill now pending before the Legislature, an amendment advancing this date one year would save the State Treasury the sum of $432,000."

The report shows that of 130,000 workmen injured in the first six months of the commission's existence only 22,221 claims were allowed, the chief reason being the provision in the law which proscribes any compensation as a result of disability lasting less than fourteen days. On Dec. 31, last year, the State Fund had written 7,118 policies, the annual premiums paid in by the insurers aggregating $802,582. It is expected that by July 1 this year the total will be $1,600,000 in round numbers.

"The growth of the business has continued steadily after the first influx of policy holders in July," the report goes on to say. "The increase during the five months from August to December was at the rate of 300 policies a month. This record is believed to stand without precedent in the history of insurance. No insurance institution, as far as can be learned, has ever written within the short period of six months the volume of business remotely approaching that placed on the books of the State Fund during the first half year of its existence."

The report urges caution in attempts to amend the law, on the ground that the present experience is too short to afford a trustworthy test.

NEW PHONE DIRECTORY OUT.

610,000 Copies, 350,000 Listings, and $1,500 a Day Cost.

Distribution of the new directory of the New York Telephone Company has been begun throughout New York City by more than 500 men. The latest edition of 610,000 copies is in a binding of light faun. The volume is slightly thicker, has 970 pages, and contains, approximately, 350,000 listings for 566,000 telephones in the city.

The first telephone directory, issued in 1878, used in this city was merely a card containing the names of 252 subscribers. To supply the present one costs about $1,500 a day, represents 50 carloads of paper, 7 tons of ink, and 280 miles of binding wire. The total edition weighs nearly 2,000 tons.

In addition to the list of telephone subscribers, the directory contains information about public buildings, places of historic interest in the city, and location of piers, Subway, and elevated railway stations.

Iowa Young Folks See New York.

A party of twenty boys and girls representing the Junior Extension work of the State College of Agriculture of Iowa are at the McAlpin to see New York for the first time. In the party is a champion corn grower—Master Earl Viller of Greene County. He raised 137 bushels on an acre, with a profit of $197.80. Clement Miller of Jefferson County holds the State record for raising pigs. They attended the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday and ...rd Dr. Jowett, visited Central Park and the Metropolitan Museum, and last night were at the Metropolitan Opera House.

NATION TO HELP AID THE JOBLESS

Washington Social Worker Comes Here to Study New York's Relief Measures.

LIKES NEW LODGING SYSTEM

McKelway Hopes "Repair Shops" for Broken Men Will Become Universal.

A. J. McKelway, Chairman of a committee on unemployment, organized among social workers in Washington, D. C., came here yesterday to study the way in which New York City is handling the unemployment problem. The results of Mr. McKelway's observations will be embodied in bills which Congress will be asked to pass so as to obtain a uniform and national system for the relief of unemployment.

"We are already in a position to make a fair start," he said, "for Secretary of Labor Wilson has found authority to begin the organization of a string of national employment bureaus in connection with his follow-up work among immigrants.

"As he is charged with the duty of helping immigrants with information as to the places where labor may be obtained most easily, Secretary Wilson is connecting up the chain of State employment bureaus with national bureaus. The work is already organized to such an extent that it may very materially decrease the unemployment problem at seed time this Spring.

"We are keenly interested in Washington in what New York has done to handle the problem. As New Yorkers probably know, Washington hasn't much of an unemployment problem of its own. The Government in Washington furnishes the jobs, and so long as the Government runs the jobs run, and so the depression has not been acute. It resembles Gary, Ind., in that particular, where all the civic life depends on the steel mills, and all is well with the town so long as the steel mills run.

"It was something of a shock to our conservative statesmen and politicians to see New York starting bread lines, distributing clothing on a big scale, and putting real food into the menu served at the Municipal Lodging House. There was once an idea that it pauperized a man to support him in idleness.

"But our social workers, as well as those in official life in Washington, woke up to the New York view that it was better to keep up the vitality of a jobless man than to push him below the line of fit physical condition, and thus make it impossible for him to hold a job if he got one. We might almost say that Supt. Whiting of the Municipal Lodging House here has made himself nationally famous by his plan of making the lodging house a genuine repair shop for the broken man.

"We would like to see the lodging house developed along 'repair shop' lines until it turns men out with fit clothing and in a fit physical condition, or else turns them over to a farm colony if they are too old or too feeble to work."

"Our outlook is most hopeful," he said, "and it all comes about because the farmers of the United States realize that next season's crop in this country is going to feed the world. From the South, calls have come already from the cotton belt for men to help plant corn and wheat. The planters are eliminating cotton in many parts of the cotton belt."

Mr. McKelway will visit the workshops opened by the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment today, and will look over the bread lines and the shelters for homeless men at Ellis Island and along the Bowery.

Bundle Day Headquarters Closes.

The Bundle Day Committee, of which Mrs. James Speyer is Chairman, announced last night that it had closed its headquarters at 44 East Fourteenth Street, and would not make any more distributions of clothing of any kind. All clothing remaining on hand, it was announced, was sent to various charitable institutions to be distributed, as it was too miscellaneous in character to be made up into bundles for individual distribution.

SEEK BOGUS S.P.C.C. AGENTS

Woman Caught by Society's Officers Now Awaits Sentence.

As a result of several complaints which have been made that persons representing themselves as officers of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children were visiting the homes of parents whose children had been in the Children's Court and had been endeavoring to obtain money from them on various pretexts, the society finally succeeded in arresting Margaret Spencer, who was convicted in the Court of Special Sessions and will be arraigned for sentence next Friday.

Two of the society's officers, Freeny and Gudenrath, while endeavoring to locate a family at 127th Street and Second Avenue, found Margaret Spencer in one of the apartments representing herself as a special officer of the society and claiming that she had called to investigate a charge of neglect of children. She did not have a shield or any other credentials, and her conversation showed that she was but poorly acquainted with the personnel of the society's investigating force. She was then followed, and when she entered a moving picture theatre was placed under arrest. The society is seeking other bogus agents.

FIRE IN THE LANGHAM.

Alfred Costello's Apartment Sustains $7,500 Damage.

Fire was discovered about 4 o'clock yesterday morning in the apartment of Alfred Costello, a retired banker, on the tenth floor of the Langham apartment house, at Central Park West and Seventy-third Street. The odor of smoke was first noticed by Mrs. Irving Bloomingdale, wife of one of the proprietors of the Bloomingdale store, who occupied an apartment on the eleventh floor of the building. Mr. Bloomingdale telephoned down to the hallman, who turned in the alarm.

Mr. Costello and his wife and daughter were taken down to the first floor in an elevator and the police assured other tenants that there was no danger of the fire spreading. Only about a dozen of the tenants knew that there was a fire until it had been extinguished, it was said at the Langham last night. The flames were confined to the Costello apartment and the damage was estimated at about $7,500.

Among the other tenants of the Langham are J. B. Greenhut, I. Saks, David Warfield, the actor, and Mme. Gadski, the operatic star.

ELKUS ON WOMEN'S WAGES.

Thinks Consciences of Big Employers Are Stirred Now.

Abram I. Elkus, Chairman of the State Factory Investigating Commission, talked last night on "The Minimum Wage for Women" at the Union Settlement at 231 East 104th Street.

Mr. Elkus said the investigation of the commission had shown that of 104,000 factory laborers, 20,000 were working for $6 a week or less, 10,000 for $6 to $7 and 20,000 for $7 to $8. He attributed low wages in part to the unskilled quality of the labor and advocated education as a remedy.

Another cause of the low wages in factories and department stores, Mr. Elkus said, was that until very recently the consciences of big employers in these lines had not been stirred and many of them who paid small wages had been under the impression they did quite handsomely by their employes.

BILL TAKES POLICE AWAY FROM MAYOR

Board of Estimate to Appoint Commissioner and a Chief as Well.

EXPECT FIGHT AT ALBANY

Charter Revision Committee Opposes Senator Lawson's Measure, but It Has Strong Backing.

County Clerk Schneider, head of the Cleveland Democracy, has caused a synopsis of the new police bill now pending in the Legislature to be prepared and sent to a number of officials and private citizens especially interested in police matters. The bill was introduced by Senator Lawson of Kings County and is said to have enough influence behind it to warrant a sharp fight for its passage. The bill is a bulky document, but Mr. Schneider gives this synopsis of it:

For the appointment of a Police Commissioner by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for a term of ten years and who can only be removed by the appointing power of the Governor after a public hearing. The Commissioner must have been a resident of this city for at least ten years.

For the appointment of two Deputy Commissioners, who must also have lived here for at least ten years, a Chief of Police and four Deputy Chiefs. All of the Chiefs and Inspectors may be reduced in rank to that of Captain by the Board of Estimate after a public hearing, without the right of review by the courts.

The Chief is made the head of the uniformed force and is to have the power of assignment and transfer. Except in the case where the Commissioner may appoint, Chiefs and Deputies must be chosen from the civil service lists. The right of review by the courts is preserved by the bill except in the matter of demotion. The power of reduction in rank stops at that of Captain.

The pension clause is amended by striking out the age of retirement at 55 and provides for retirement after twenty-five years without regard to age. Provision is made for the payment of salary during suspension unless the officer is convicted and dismissed from the force.

Individual acts of bravery may be considered on promotions, as well as meritorious service and superior capacity. Salaries are to be fixed by the Board of Estimate, but they are not to be less than those payable on Jan. 1, 1915. All of the rights granted by the Consolidated act and the Greater New York Charter of 1898 are preserved.

Widows' pensions are made certain and no longer subject to the discretion of the Commissioner.

Mr. Schneider said he had no comment to make on the bill. His idea was to see that its provisions became known so that those who disagreed with it, as well as those who favored it, might have an opportunity of expressing their views.

Alderman Curran, who is a member of the Charter Revision Committee, said that the measure had already been disapproved by the committee.

"I do not know who is behind the measure," said Mr. Curran, "besides the introducer, but enough influence may appear in its favor to make a fight against it necessary on the part of those opposed to it. Mayor Mitchel is against it, and if the bill ever reaches him he will veto it. Whether an attempt to pass it over his veto would be successful I do not know, of course, but I greatly doubt it."

A man who favors the bill, but who declined to permit the use of his name at this time, said:

"The bill does much for the uniformed force and, wisely or unwisely, takes the Mayor out of Police Headquarters."

QUESTION BOMB ANALYSIS.

Police Not Worried by Move on Behalf of Cathedral Plotters.

Although Frank Abarno and Carmine Carbone, the men under indictment for placing a bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral last Tuesday morning, have not yet formally indicated to Judge Swann which of the six lawyers so far mentioned in the case they wish to represent them, William G. Keir said yesterday that he and his partner, Simon O. Pollock, and ex-Judge John Palmieri would have charge of the case.

Mr. Keir announced that the defense would insist on having a chemist selected by counsel for the prisoners analyze the bombs. These bombs have already been analyzed by the municipal authorities.

"The police," Mr. Keir said, "insist that these were deadly bombs. It would look better for the police, including Foligiani, who accompanied Abarno to the Cathedral, if they had not taken real explosives into the building. The idea that the police would permit a man to light a real bomb in St. Patrick's is almost incredible. Our clients will plead not guilty when arraigned before Judge Swann tomorrow morning."

The police do not seem to be worried by the charges made against them by the lawyers for the defense. It was said that there would be plenty of evidence to show the competence of the chemist who analyzed the bombs.

Emma Goldman attacked the police and the newspaper last night at an anarchist meeting in the Harlem Masonic Building. She said the bombs were put in the cathedral as the result of a police plot.

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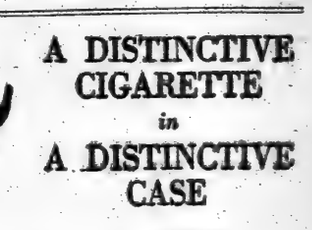

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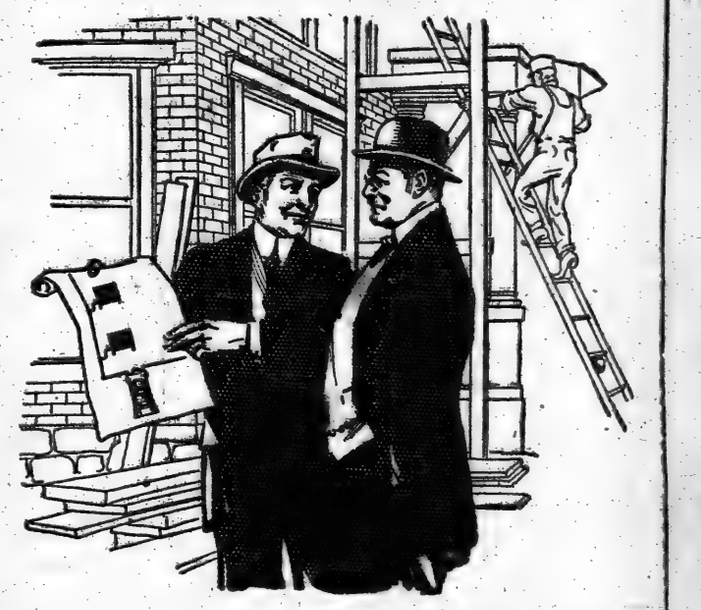

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1915.

THE RAILWAYS HAVE THE FLOOR.

What makes the railways so saucy now? Everybody knows that their conditions are straitened, but what is there in that to give them a license to talk back when they are heckled? The Eastern railways are finding courage lately, but in their boldest moments they do not talk like the breezy Westerners. Out in Chicago, before an Interstate Commerce Commissioner, forty-one railways are asking for permission to earn their living, and they are acting just as though it was their right. Here is a sample dialogue:

"Don't you think it is rather mismanagement and the selling of blue sky and water that has hurt the roads more than State commissions?" asked EVERETT JENNINGS, counsel for the Illinois Public Utilities Commission.

"It's just such wild statements as you have made that have hurt their credit," replied Mr. WADE.

As is well known the meat packers are rolling in wealth on account of their war sales. Also it is known that their rates are unduly low, being made so in order to get their attractive business, large lots, long haul, and sure pay. But they are far from having a heart for the woes of those who help them to their profits, and they sent their counsel to look after their interests. The more they pay out the less they will have left, and why should the poor packers pay the railways any more than they have to, at a time when the railways are under discipline and in fear of their lives? Accordingly the packers' counsel asked Mr. WADE, the St. Louis banker, what was the matter with the railways. The answer leaves nothing to be desired in precision:

> I attribute it largely to the attacks of State Railway Commissions in reducing the railroads' revenue; to onerous acts by State Legislatures, and to wild and extravagant charges against the railroads.

The attorney for Kansas shippers asked why the railways combined in their application, and the President of the Chicago & Great Western replied: "The reason why we are combining our efforts is that all of us are in the same need." There was plenty more of the same sort, and the phenomenon calls for an explanation. Perhaps it is the courage of despair. Perhaps it is the consciousness of the goodness of the cause. In any case there is all the difference in the world between the manner now and the manner when the railways were seeking to get something they knew they ought not to have. They were wise not to approach the people in the manner in which they approached the Legislatures. When men are asking for what is their right, and which they need very badly, the tones of their conversation are not likely to be subdued, and the dialogue is more direct.

Also why does the Commission send a single Commissioner to Chicago? Has the case been decided in principle, so that the full board has no need of further illumination unless Commissioner DANIELS finds the case different from that of the Eastern roads? Is it possible that the Commissioners are convinced by the figures which they are auditing monthly, and that they need no more arguments than the statements which everybody does not read on the financial pages? The decision is coming soon, and what may be expected if it is right appears from the evidence regarding conditions at St. Louis. According to the testimony of the President of the Missouri Pacific, Mr. BUSH:

> Nine industries in St. Louis dependent on railroads have been obliged to curtail their forces some 10,000 men, and their payrolls on that account are $588,000 less a month than in times of normal business. The loss in wages of employés of those nine St. Louis industries would aggregate $7,000,000 a year.

If that money were being brought into St. Louis and being spent as it recently was, would not St. Louis find things brisker? Would not any city feel brighter and better prepared to face the future if the circulation of railway money were only as active as it was not long ago? The question is now put to the people. It is no longer necessary to put it to the Federal Commission, but it is still necessary to convince the sort of State Commissioners who are not ashamed to persist after they have got their answer. It is necessary to leave them to the people. That is the secret of the straight talk of the railways and the bankers in company where recently they were so apologetic.

MR. FETHERSTON'S GOOD WORK.

It is a pleasure to be able to commend the good work of the Street Cleaning Department of this city during and after the big storm of Saturday and Sunday. To clear away the heavy accumulations of slush was no easy task. In spite of the comparatively high temperature it was a real snowstorm, and while the fall in the lower part of the town was only four inches, it was eight inches at Washington Heights and in the Bronx. With a drop in the temperature of only a few degrees while it lasted the storm would have become a veritable blizzard and the best efforts of the department could not have prevented a serious delay of traffic.

As it was, by energetic work well directed the business streets and main thoroughfares were all clean before evening yesterday, and commendable progress had been made in the side streets and less traveled avenues at least as far north as Morningside Park. This good work was accomplished by beginning on time, while the storm was at its worst; by the employment of a sufficient number of men and vehicles, and the use of snowplows to clear the sides of the roadways in many streets where a complete removal of the snow in so short a time was impossible. Commissioner FETHERSTON has proved that he can do just what he said he could do, when he is not too badly handicapped. The hope will be general, however, that he will not have another chance to show his ability to battle with a snowfall before the real Spring comes.

A BAFFLED PEACEMAKER.

A few days before the death of JAMES CREELMAN in Berlin the German Chancellor, VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, gave an interview to that gifted and experienced journalist. The report of the conversation, with due attestation of its authenticity, was printed in The American yesterday. The Chancellor talked much about his imperial master. He presents to us the now familiar picture of the Kaiser as a man of peace, to whom the thought of war has always been indescribably painful, who worked with all his soul and all his strength, as one "filled with some great religious emotion," to prevent the present European conflict. It is an impressive delineation, but it suggests the thought that if in this interview VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG told the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth about WILHELM II., then the world should begin at once to redraw the portraits of its great historic personages. GENGHIS Khan must have been a pious monk, always praying in the desert; ATTILA a harmless strolling player, ALEXANDER the Great a lyric poet, and NAPOLEON a simple farmer, all of them compelled by some end-shaping and powerful divinity, against their will, to be fighting men. If we must begin the work of revaluation with one near and known to us, truth and justice demand that we free the reputations of these earlier heroes from the taints that make them so unpopular with the peace societies.

It is a tale many times told, but the Chancellor tells it best. The "inward strain" of the Emperor's "night-and-day effort to save not only his own people, but the other peoples of Europe, from the unspeakable suffering and loss of a general war even changed the ordinary expression of his face." Peaceful progress for his people has been his ideal, his dream. To that he has devoted all his powers. So when England and Russia, but before all England, seemed bent on war he "knew neither rest nor sleep while he could do anything to prevent such a frightful calamity to the human race and to his own beloved people."

> We sat at the table together, working, working, working for Peace. I saw him change word after word in his telegraphic appeal to the Czar. I saw him show absolute mental agony as he hesitated between one word and another, seeking with an eagerness impossible to describe to select the very word that might most influence the Czar to save Europe from the horrors of war.

Misdirected effort and needless mental agony. Why Russia, why the appeal to the Czar? Why not a firm word to his great and good friend and ally FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria? The black clouds of war were gathering in that quarter. "Mr. Chancellor, Austria's note to Servia means certain war, war between all the great Powers. I instruct my Ambassador at Vienna to say to Count BERCHTOLD that I will have none of it. Tell Austria plainly that if she persists in her madness I will quickly bring her to her senses." That would have stopped the war at its beginning; it would have spared the Kaiser his mental agony, his people their awful sacrifice of blood. Was any such message sent? Exactly the contrary. Six Powers have now published their diplomatic correspondence, and in all those six books there is not a line to show that Germany spoke one restraining, sobering word to Austria. That she gave Austria a "free hand," that she promised her support as an ally, has been made known to all the world by Germany herself. She rejected Sir EDWARD GREY's appeal for a peace conference of representatives of England, France, Italy, and Germany to consider measures to avert the threatened rupture, and she warned all the Powers that the trouncing of Servia was Austria's private affair—they must keep their hands off.

Is the Kaiser a potentate or a puppet? If he is what the world has always taken him to be, the dominant figure in his empire, then, working against war like a man "filled with some great religious emotion," he could have found means to make his work effective. He could have bent his Ministers and his Generals to his imperial will. There would have been no war. If he is a mere puppet, mastered and overborne by the war party in Berlin, why, then, there is a case for another revaluation. We have looked upon WILHELM II. as a great Emperor, resolute and controlling. If his Chancellor's story is true, then he is too weak and infirm of purpose for his great responsibilities. The Kaiser's admirers must make their choice—either he wanted war and egged Austria on to begin war, or he is an Emperor only in his gauds and trappings, who lets his real men of State lead him around by the nose.

All the German apologists put the blame on Russia or on England. The latest, and on the whole the ablest, examination of the evidence of the diplomatic correspondence from the German point of view which has come under our notice places the responsibility for the war on Russia because of her early mobilization. Austria felt that the order to mobilize meant war with her, Germany regarded it as a menace not to be disregarded. That is the view imputed to the Kaiser by VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG. What the Germans all forget is that Russian diplomacy is vastly abler and more efficient than their own. The world has not yet seen the vitally important documents in the case, the interchanges between Vienna and Berlin. But we may be very sure that from the very day the note was dispatched to Servia Russia knew what was in the wind. She could put no faith in Austria's plausible assurances—nobody could—and she knew that behind Austria stood Germany. It was the old Bosnia-Herzegovina game, and Russia was not to be duped or bullied a second time in a matter of such momentous importance to her. Russia would have behaved like a simpleton had she not made ready, and events instantly justified her. Yet while Germany was giving all aid and encouragement to Austria to start the conflagration, VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG would have Americans believe that the Kaiser suffered mental agony and distress of soul over the choice of words in a message intended to dissuade the Czar from putting his fire apparatus in order. Decidedly, it is the most dislikable picture of the great Hohenzollern that has ever been put on exhibition.

PUZZLING OVER MEXICO.

CARRANZA's agents in this country insist that the conditions in Mexico City, including scarcity of food and water and the threat of rioting, have been greatly exaggerated. By whom? All we know of what is going on there we get from the capital itself. There is no doubt that the foreign diplomats have been greatly alarmed and bewildered. Communication has lately been interrupted again. Zapatistas occupy Tacubaya and Xochomilco, which is as if armed enemies of the Government of New York were in force at Fordham and Inwood. ZAPATA's men are also numerous along the line of the railway, and threaten to block all access to the capital from Vera Cruz. These facts have not reached us through VILLA or by way of the North. The people in Mexico City are in peril.

The chief anxiety in Washington seems to be that CARRANZA should do something to conciliate European nations whose representatives in Washington have been asking many questions at the State Department. His settled determination to do nothing he is asked or advised to do would be more disconcerting if there was any evidence of his ability to do anything. Only the war in Europe has prevented annoying international complications, but the American people are keeping commendably cool, and the hope that some easy way out of the muddle will yet be found sustains the spirit of Washington. There is a great deal of talk of military preparations in various parts of Mexico, but it seems as if the fighting spirit of the complicated rebellion against all authority and all law had been at least temporarily subdued. Confirmation of a triumph for VILLA at Guadalajara is lacking, and so is proof of various reports of victories won by CARRANZA's men.

KITCHEN CABINETS.

There is no kitchen Cabinet. There are no backstairs advisers.—The World.

When did Colonel HOUSE resign?—The Sun.

When Colonel HOUSE calls on the President he always goes in the front door.—The World.

Order, gentlemen, order; let there be no violence. What is a kitchen Cabinet? How many Presidents of the United States have been subjected to sinister influences? How many of them have had visitors who did not come in through the front door? GARFIELD had General SWAIM and Colonel ROCKWELL, but they were in evidence not only at the front door, but on the steps, and all the world knew of their relations with the President—relations in no way discreditable. CLEVELAND's chum was E. C. BENEDICT, but Mr. CLEVELAND went cruising on Mr. BENEDICT's yacht in sight of all the world, ROBLEY D. EVANS being frequently in the party. ABNER McKINLEY seldom went to the White House, and his brother's kitchen Cabinet consisted almost solely of MARK HANNA, who was a Senator and was entitled to give the President his advice. Mr. ROOSEVELT's kitchen Cabinet consisted almost entirely of public officials, such as his Secretary of the Interior, and if there were exceptions they were such honorable and distinguished men as Dr. ALBERT SHAW and President BUTLER of Columbia University. Mr. TAFT was perhaps occasionally the victim of bad advice, but it always came from men entitled to advise him, such as Secretary BALLINGER, and if CHARLES P. TAFT exercised any influence over him it never became apparent. HARRISON and ARTHUR had no kitchen Cabinets of any kind.

As for Colonel HOUSE, his relations with the present President are simply those of friendship, and there is nothing to criticise in the fact that the President chooses to ask for his judgment in matters wherein Colonel HOUSE is an authority. Our Presidents are not and never have been the kind of men to be amenable to "backstairs influence," if that phrase is used in any unpleasant sense.

A NEW VIEW OF SUNDAY.

A new view of the influence of Mr. WILLIAM SUNDAY, the rude revivalist, is expressed in an article in The Christian Register, an organ of the Unitarians. Mr. SUNDAY is hailed as "an asset of liberal religion." To argue thus is to argue curiously, but the point is made clearly. We should not care to reprint some of the sayings of SUNDAY upon which the theory is based that rigid orthodoxy, as interpreted by this too vigorous exhorter, will tend to strengthen the various religious denominations which are considered unorthodox but are nevertheless working sincerely for the spiritual regeneration of mankind. To be sure, extreme orthodoxy, insistence on the letter rather than the spirit, harsh and uncompromising interpretation, have always been the assets of religious liberalism, for they have served to give it life. Illiberality must breed liberalism, but the writer of this article would not have Mr. SUNDAY's negative value in this respect passively accepted by people who reject his doctrines and yet believe in the need of widespread religious teaching.

In spite of his vulgarity, his freedom of utterance which often seems blasphemous in print, as his own emotional power must be felt before his language can be justified, SUNDAY preaches "definite theological doctrines." There is no doubt of it. His creed is as old as CALVIN and KNOX. But when his arguments confuse liberal religious ideas with moral laxity, this liberal writer would have "the gospel of CHANNING and EMERSON and EDWARD EVERETT HALE and CHARLES W. ELIOT frankly and kindly stated." Thus he would institute a sort of liberal religious revival, a getting at the human heart through the mind, which might not be more efficacious than SUNDAY's revival is with people of small mentality, which assuredly would not tend to undo any good work SUNDAY may have done, but would broaden and strengthen the reawakening of the religious spirit, which is undoubtedly one of the phenomena of the present hour.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Delaware Clings to the Whipping Post.

In voting by a large majority against the abolition of the whipping post the House of Representatives in Delaware has shown how conservatism can degenerate into stupidity. Delaware's archaic whipping-post law can justify itself only by pointing to its lineage from the Middle Ages. True, penologists like Magistrate HOUSE and Colonel ROOSEVELT, in their horror of wife-beaters, have urged this brutish punishment for brutish men. But it defeats its own object. The disgrace of a public flogging reacts upon the beaten wife. She will fear and feel the stigma, and she will shrink from bringing it on her family by complaining. If she enters complaint, the man returns from the lashing angry and incensed, not against the strong-armed jailer, but against the weak woman who was the occasion of his suffering.

But lashes are also bestowed in Delaware on tramps, "confidence" men, thieves, highwaymen, and disorderly persons. A large proportion of men who become tramps is of broken-down drunkards or otherwise physically and mentally defective. They need medical treatment, not the cat-o'-nine-tails, and work in the open air on State farms. As for the others, we recall that Warden MEEKINS of the New Castle County Workhouse in Delaware resigned after scourging 235 men, saying that those who were lashed never reformed, but became hardened criminals. It is possible that Delaware is to some extent protected from invasion of the criminally minded from other States by the prevalent fear of the whipping post. But this advantage, so far as it is obtained, is acquired at the expense of any sane effort at reform of criminals and by a means that brutalizes prisoners, executioners, and—it seems certain—legislators.

Effects of Colors on the Nerves.

The noted effect of a flaunting red upon a bull makes the observations of neurologists and decorators on this color, as more than usually disturbing to the human emotions, seem probable enough. Mr. WILLIAM SLOANE COFFIN, speaking in Minneapolis the other day on color schemes, remarked that the keeper of an up-to-date restaurant could do nothing better than to use rich reds and golds in the fashion of LOUIS XIV. in order to increase the demand for lobster and other luxuries.

People can tolerate red when they are "flush" and prosperous, but it gets "on their nerves" when hard times come. Crazy persons manifest a self-torturing fondness for the color—as we know from the letters sent by them to the newspapers, decorated with elaborate pen flourishes in tints of which red predominates. In time of business depression Mr. COFFIN recommends that storekeepers stock up in colors of restful green, blue, or the peaceable Chinese yellow; for of all colors yellow is the great unifier, typifying the sun and laughter, warmth and comfort. He goes so far, even, as to say that if a man and wife find themselves constantly bickering they would do well to discard red decorations in the home for yellow, as likely to bring peace. To "see red" would be dangerous.

The Trials of an Artist.

Mr. BARNARD's bitter complaint of the way in which his sculptures for the New York Public Library have been set up strikes at the very root of our public attitude toward art. There is nothing unusual in the case. From the artists who design advertising posters to the artists who design decorations for public buildings the tale of conflict between those who design and those who execute is the same. There is only one remedy. The artist who designs a decoration should have full control and responsibility until it is in place, unless the artist designing the entire work of which the decoration is a part has such control.

Of the main figure in "The Arts" group Mr. BARNARD says: "The head and torso lack between eight and nine inches of marble, and the entire leg of the woman is set back from its proper position." This vivid description will capture the public imagination. The necessity of having your anatomy exactly right is deeply felt in this day of expert surgery. No one who in any way has become aware of beauty of precision and accuracy and skillfulness of hand will fail to sympathize with Mr. BARNARD's desire that the creatures he made should be left as he made them.

NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

A Comparison of English and German Treatment of Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Germany has announced a general blockade of all English ports and of all northern French ports by means of submarine torpedoes, with the additional notice that this blockade would be enforced against neutral vessels without inquiring into their neutrality or into their destination, and without regard to the safety of vessel or passengers or crew. The pretext given for this disregard of neutrals is that British naval power is being used to exclude supplies from Germany and that on one occasion a British passenger steamer displayed an American flag to mislead German submarines and escape destruction at their hands.

Our remonstrance against this subjection of neutral vessels to indiscriminate destruction was met by the reply that if we would induce England to discontinue her interference with supplies for Germany she would desist from her threatened destruction of our ships.

England then announced that so far from discontinuing her interference with supplies to her enemy, in view of the threatened destruction, without notice, of any ships approaching the English or northern French ports, she would, on the contrary, by the use of force, definitely and completely embargo all traffic with Germany, even by neutrals. Out of regard for the neutrals, she further announced that she would respect and guard the safety of neutral crews and passengers, ships and cargoes, but would not seek to confiscate or condemn the ships or cargoes. This was evidently out of a desire to conform scrupulously to the general spirit and intent of the international rules of warfare, and to afford to neutrals all the advantages accorded to them in the cases of what is known as an ineffective blockade, an attempt to evade which does not involve the penalty of capture and condemnation. The justification set forth by England for this novel course is the supreme right of self-defense against a piratical and equally novel method of warfare proclaimed and carried on by Germany against the Allies, and to which the neutrals have only made a platonic and ineffective remonstrance, which Germany has defiantly declined to heed.

PAUL FULLER.
New York, March 3, 1915.

GERMAN ARMY ORDERS

Defended Against the Strictures of Professor Mather.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have in the past published for the benefit of your readers so many articles of enlightenment on events of the great war that I feel confident that my request that the following lines be given space in your valuable paper will be complied with:

In your today's issue Frank Jewett Mather writes that Section 75 of the German Military Regulations enjoins soldiers to keep diaries. On this point permit me to state emphatically that such an order does not exist. Your correspondent has apparently confounded this with the order to the effect that the Captain of every company has to submit a daily report to the Colonel, who in turn reports to headquarters.

The allegations made on the strength of a book written by Professor Bedier would afford considerable amusement to any one at all familiar with German military affairs did they not tend to create erroneous impressions, especially in this country, where so little is known about international affairs in general and German affairs in particular.

The order alleged to have been issued by General Stenger is couched in such crude and incredible language that the falsehood on the face of it is quite evident. Again, the signatures alleged to have been affixed to the order are given in such style as to strengthen the conclusion that they are mere inventions.

For the benefit of your readers permit me to explain that an order issued by the commander of a brigade is given only to the regiments, and not to the companies direct. The commander of the brigade passes the order along to the Colonel of each regiment, who, in turn, passes the same on to the battalions, which then issue instructions to the individual companies, or the Colonel issues a regiment's order, which can only be signed by the Colonel. No premier Lieutenant or chief of company has any right to issue an individual order of such far-reaching importance, and an order signed in the manner described by your correspondent, namely, first the premier Lieutenant, then the Colonel, and finally the commander of the brigade and Major General, is utterly impossible.

While the article under discussion dwells at great length on the so-called German atrocities, the reasons for the shooting of noncombatants are, to all appearances, deliberately omitted. True, human nature in times of war quickly turns toward brutality, but we know only too well that in all such cases where civilians suffered the German soldiers were provoked by franc-tireur activities.

The most excellent joke in your correspondent's article is his comment upon the lack of German civilization. He might have gone a step further by advising some representative Germans to come to America, and acquire civilization from American politicians and United States grafters.

MARTIN MOSES.
New York, March 4, 1915.

CHURCH LAW OF DIVORCE

Logical and Square with Christian Doctrine, Dr. Myers Holds.

Marble Collegiate Church,
New York, March 6, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial paragraph in THE TIMES entitled "Applying Logic to Divorce" comments on the sermon recently preached by the Rev. Dr. Percy S. Grant. THE TIMES of March 3 reports:

> The present law of the Episcopal Church, which recognizes only one cause for divorce and which permits its clergy to remarry only the innocent party in a divorce obtained upon this ground, was characterized by Dr. Grant as not Protestant, not English, and not modern. * * * It is Roman and mediaeval.

Permit me to draw attention to the fact that the marriage law as above stated antedates in substance both mediaeval and Roman influences. It is derived directly from the teaching of Jesus Christ. This statement may be verified from the Gospels: Matthew v., 31 and following verses: xix., 9; Mark x., 11 and following verses; Luke xiv., 18. For all who believe in Jesus Christ as a divine teacher and lawgiver, this is the end of controversy on this subject.

THE TIMES paragraph first referred to says that the abolition "of the one cause for divorce now recognized as adequate * * * is in strict logic the alternative to divorce practically at will of the contracting parties. * * * The claim of indissolubility * * * can no more easily survive the admission of one cause for divorce than that of a dozen or a hundred." The "strict logic" of the sentences quoted is not apparent to my mind. The one cause for divorce which is allowed by Jesus Christ is the offense which ruptures the relationship of man and wife. They are husband and wife only so long as each is faithful to the other. Any overt act of infidelity on the part of either breaks the bond; and the Lord Jesus Christ says the innocent party to the contract may put away the guilty party for this cause, and this cause only. The law of the State of New York is plainly based on the law of Jesus Christ.

There is "strict logic" in the law of divorce as propounded by Jesus Christ. It does not tend toward "divorce practically at will of the contracting parties"; but it is the most efficient safeguard for pure marriage ever promulgated.

ALFRED E. MYERS.

GERMANY AND THE SEA.

Is It a Case of Bargaining for Scraps of International Law?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I express appreciation for the discerning sanity of views expressed in your editorial "What Germany Offers"?

When stripped of technicalities, which Mr. Asquith called "juridical niceties," does not the German position amount to this: Germany declares that she will become pirate against neutrals, as well as against her enemies, unless neutrals strip Britain of the advantages of sea power which Britain undoubtedly commands, and on which Britain has for a century built her security?

If it be the duty of neutrals thus to nullify sea power fairly acquired, why has Germany striven so eagerly to attain it? Suppose that Germany had achieved the coveted superiority over Britain's naval power, what ground has any neutral to believe that such "scraps of paper" as the Declaration of Paris, the Declaration of London, and the Hague Convention of 1907 would be less ruthlessly disregarded by Germany than was the "scrap of paper" by which Germany had jointly guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium?

Pertinent for Americans is also the question whether "Britain's monopoly of the seas"—of which we had no occasion to think until Germany's interest led her to agitate against the "arrogance" and the "outrage"—has been more oppressive or menacing to us than Germany's eagerly sought monopoly of the seas would be likely to become? Would it not be better in this connection "to bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of"?

One question more. Unless we are ready as neutrals to defend the entire body of international law—which is the more vital as a nation is less militant—is it expedient for us to bargain for such remnants of international law as Germany may promise to respect—for a consideration? International law has now become merely what the least scrupulous belligerent, taking stock of his own interest and power, "decrees" to do. Does it comport with American dignity or interest to become the cat's-paw for such a power? As our action would inevitably embarrass the antagonists, would it be neutral?

E. H. VICKERS.
West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., March 5, 1915.

AN ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT

War Prevented Amicable Settlement of Near Eastern Questions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the letter of George Louis Beer published in THE TIMES last Sunday, reference is made to a recent Anglo-German agreement relative to the interests of the two countries in the Nearer East. Mr. Beer's statement that "practically nothing of an official nature about these negotiations has been divulged" overlooks Sir Edward Grey's account of their tenor given to the House of Commons on June 29, 1914, when the Foreign Office supply was under discussion.

Agreements with both Turkey and Germany, Sir Edward explained, were initialed and ready to be signed, but must await signature until certain preliminary conventions should be concluded between Turkey and Germany. Until the treaties should pass this final stage Sir Edward was unwilling to give a complete explanation of their contents. He could and did, however, sketch certain features of the arrangement covering points which the debate then in progress had brought up:

> Great Britain was to abandon her claim to participate in the control of that section of the Bagdad Railway extending from Bagdad to Bussora. In return both Germany and Turkey engaged that the railway should go no further than Bussora—that is, not to the Persian Gulf, which the Turkish concession formerly obtained by Germany would have permitted. British trade was to enjoy equal rights and equal rates with German over the railway, and there were to be two Englishmen on the Board of Directors. By agreement with Turkey, British control of the navigation of the Tigris was assured. Turkey also formally recognized the status quo in the Persian Gulf—i. e., the predominance of British interests there. In return, the British Government agreed to a 15 per cent. increase of the Turkish customs—an increase hitherto opposed on the grounds that the additional revenue would be used by Turkey to complete the Bagdad Railway, and that this railway, if it ran to the Gulf, as the concession allowed, would constitute a serious menace to British rights there.

Judging from this statement by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the prospective Anglo-German agreement witnessed a conciliatory spirit on both sides, and was not unfavorable to England, as the extract quoted by Mr. Beer from Rohrbach's book would lead one to suppose. It is possible, of course, that the texts of the various conventions, which on June 29 Sir Edward Grey was expecting to publish shortly, would show that England was giving more than she got, but that cannot be inferred from the evidence now in hand.

Probably the war broke out before the treaties had reached formal conclusion.

VIOLET BARBOUR.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 4, 1915.

A PRAYER.

Not safety, Lord, from mean, from sordid things,
From these I stand rock fast and clearly see
That never may they hold my soul in fee—
There I need ask no help from Thee.
Protect me Thou when all my wild heart sings,
Grant Thou Thine aid through all my stormy span,
To steel my heart, my shaken soul to free,
When passion drives upon me like a sea,
When sweet loved voices call to me,
To fight like beast at bay—to be a man!

O. C. A. CHILD.

PLAN TO FIGHT BIGOTRY.

Knights of Columbus Ask Aid of All Religions.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The Commission on Religious Prejudice, appointed by the Knights of Columbus at their convention in St. Paul in August, 1914, ended a two days' meeting here today. Those in attendance were: Colonel P. H. Callahan of Louisville, Chairman; Albert G. Bagley, Vancouver, B. C.; Joseph L. Scott, Los Angeles, Cal.; Joseph C. Pelletier, Boston; Thomas A. Lawler, Lansing, Mich. Colonel Callahan, in a statement, said today:

"The commission has been investigating the philosophy underlying the waves of religious bigotry with which the country is visited from time to time. We are gratified with the magnificent support being shown by the general press throughout the country in condemning bigoted publications and their supporters.

"As a result of this investigation the commission has reached the opinion that these bigoted attacks made upon religion come largely from three classes: First, those who fail to appreciate the constitutional provision regarding freedom of religious worship or to understand the belief of those professing a religion other than their own; second, those whose purpose is to destroy not only the Catholic religion, but all religion and all duly constituted government; third, perhaps the worst class comprises those who, despite their expressed motives of high purpose, are actuated solely by sordid mercenary considerations.

"The commission invites the co-operation of societies and organizations of all religious beliefs to the end that the constitutional provision regarding freedom of religious worship may be understood and upheld. The commission will request the Postmaster General to make a public statement regarding his position on the exclusion of non-mailable matter in view of the decisions of the United States Courts apparently overlooked by him in his annual report."

CHURCH ENTERS NEW HOME.

Central Presbyterian Meets in Madison Avenue Reformed Building.

The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle-Smith preached his first sermon yesterday morning in the new home of the Central Presbyterian Church, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. For more than forty years the edifice has been occupied by the congregation of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, which, owing to inability to obtain a permanent pastor, decided to sell the property to the Central Presbyterian organization.

Dr. Merle-Smith welcomed the old members of the Reformed Church who have agreed to retain their pews and join with the Presbyterian Church in its new field of work. The combined membership of both churches has resulted in the renting of all the pews on the main floor and many in the gallery. Despite the bad weather the attendance was large.

Under the pastorate of the late Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge the Madison Avenue Reformed Church was one of the notable religious organizations in the city. Dr. Merle-Smith said he hoped to carry out and perpetuate the traditions and purposes of that church with the combined efforts of both congregations. He also announced that the special offering taken up a week ago for the support of the missionary workers maintained by the Central Presbyterian Church was $14,200. Fourteen missionaries are supported in China and three in Kentucky.

Dr. John Douglas Adam preached in the afternoon service. Next Sunday afternoon Dr. Hugh Black, who has supplied the pulpit during the greater part of the season, will preach in the afternoon.

ART NOTES.

Water Color Exhibition of Rowlandson at Knoedler Galleries.

When William Blake inveighed against Thomas Rowlandson his vision deserted him. No one has been visited more steadily by the comic spirit in art or entertained her more royally than Rowlandson. The collection of his water color drawings at the Knoedler Galleries holds something for every one, from the student of manners to the student of the liveliest line that ever described a merry scene. Perhaps nothing in the exhibition is better than the gouty invalid upon whose swollen extremities the kettle is pouring a scalding stream, while his pretty attendant and a swain are flirting in the doorway. One hears the peals of that jangling bell whose rope the invalid has been pulling in vain. One hears the oaths that leave those empurpled lips, the snarl of the cat as it escapes from under the overturned table, and the soothing assurance of the dilatory nurse. No story was ever more plainly told, but the art has suffered not a jot in the telling. One can even forget the story in the right gayety of the buoyant line, the pale charm of the color, and the classic vitality of the forms.

An exhibition of the work of the art department of the Ethical Culture High School adequately demonstrates the soundness of the principles on which the training is based. Emphasis is placed upon breadth of training in subjects allied to art, such as history, languages, and chemistry, which are considered as opening doors that lead to the thought of other nations and to knowledge of the laws of light and color. After two years of high school work, the student may select art as his major subject, giving two hours a day to design, drawing from life, and modeling. Visits are paid weekly to the Metropolitan Museum, and objects are studied there in connection with their history, notebooks are filled with motives, and the eye of the student is kept familiar with a high standard of design. All this might be done, one must confess, with results quite different from those confronting the visitor to the present exhibition. Either the teaching is exceptionally intelligent and stimulating or the pupils have very remarkable gifts. The pottery especially is interesting. A set of tiles are Egyptian in design and show close study of museum originals, but they are not copies of the designs. Other objects are bowls, jars, and vases. These are modeled in clay to scale with use of templet. Under the direction of the instructor in chemistry formulas are worked out, glazes ground, weighed, mixed, and applied. With an experienced potter the objects are fired in the kiln and the temperature and time noted for the perfect fusing of glaze. Thus every bit of the work is done by the pupil from the sketch for the original design to the finished product. Again, however, the same course might be pursued with less impressive result. The tiles shown were accepted as worthy entries at the Architectural League exhibition, and throughout the work gives the impression of having been done by young artists, not by high school pupils studying art. Obviously the students are held by their instructors to an artist's standard of accomplishment. The exhibition, which represents the work of a school that has not yet completed its second year, is in the nature of an educational triumph.

Labor and the Minimum Wage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of last Sunday an article appeared under the caption of "A Minimum Wage: Organized Labor Not Unanimously Against It," and signed by Maud Nathan, President of the Consumers' League. In the article she said that I, in a written statement to the New York State Factory Investigating Commission, expressed views favorable to the minimum wage law. She further quotes me as stating at the Civic Federation meeting on Feb. 26 that organized labor unanimously condemned the minimum wage law for women. As both of the statements made by the lady are incorrect, I take this opportunity of calling attention to same.

The statement which I am credited with was made by Miss Inez Milholland on behalf of a minimum wage law. My statement before the commission was made on the afternoon of Jan. 7, and does not appear in that part of the record. I did not state that organized labor unanimously condemns the minimum wage law for women, which the stenographic report of my speech before the Civic Federation on Feb. 26 will show.

HUGH FRAYNE,
General Organiser American Federation of Labor.
New York, March 2, 1915.

BLAME BAD METHODS, EXONERATE TARIFF

Norristown's Hard Times Manufacturers' Own Fault, Redfield and Investigator Say,

AND TIMES NOT SO HARD

Few Cases of Charity Found and Payroll Decrease Small—Foreign Competition Limited.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Secretary Redfield today replied to the Manufacturers' Association of Montgomery County, Penn., which, in a communication to President Wilson, charged that hard times in that county, of which Norristown is the principal city, were due to the Underwood tariff. Mr. Redfield made public a report of an investigation conducted by D. M. Barclay, Commercial Agent of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who was assigned by Mr. Redfield to ascertain what there was in the charges of the Montgomery County Association. According to Mr. Barclay and Mr. Redfield, there have been no hard times in that locality due to tariff changes. The trouble, they contend, is the absence of careful business methods.

In a letter to President Wilson, transmitting a copy of Mr. Barclay's report, Secretary Redfield says:

"It is evident from the appended report that the conditions are not as they have been represented to you. As against the statement that women sit helpless in cold, dismal rooms, and that their children face starvation, it is found that the Associated Charities of Norristown, in January, 1914, extended aid to twenty persons, and in January, 1915, to 73 persons in a total community of over 27,000. Of the 73 persons aided in January, 1915, not all were mill workers.

"In view of the facts submitted respecting the negligible importations, the injurious trade customs and the unintelligent competition in certain lines, it is evident that such of the manufacturers in this district as may have suffered need, rather, careful attention to business methods than the imposing of a tariff tax to sustain them while carrying on business under conditions that are essentially unsound."

The list of manufacturers furnished by the Secretary of the Manufacturers' Association was made up of twenty-five plants. In addition to this list, information was obtained from five concerns whose names were not included in the number furnished by the Manufacturers' Association. Of the thirty concerns visited and concerning which information was secured, twelve were not members of the Manufacturers' Association.

Statistics Analyzed.

Of the thirty concerns mentioned, fifteen admit, says Mr. Barclay, that their business could not be directly affected by the tariff, while twelve state that foreign-made goods could come into direct competition with their products, and three refuse to give any information.

Of the twelve firms which assert they could be hurt by foreign competition, five produce low-priced seamless hosiery, five medium-priced and low

SAYS U. S. ROBS CITY OF $1,000,000 A YEAR

Deportable Aliens Add That Sum to Tax Burdens, Kingsbury Tells Audience.

MONEY NEEDED FOR POOR

New York Greater Than Any Foundation in Philanthropy—Praises Mayor's Firmness.

Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury told an audience at the Church of the Messiah last night that $1,000,000 a year is wasted by his department paying bills for deportable aliens that the national Government ought rightly to settle, but which the Federal authorities have found a way to evade.

Mr. Kingsbury urged that the people of New York ought to call the matter to the attention of the national Government in some emphatic way and to get back this $1,000,000 a year for the use of the city. He said he had taken the matter up through official channels without effect.

"The diverting of this $1,000,000 from our local funds is made necessary," he said, "through a recent change in the national policy toward aliens. Formerly there was a head tax of $4 each on immigrants which was kept in a separate fund to reimburse cities for taking care of deportable aliens. But the separate fund was recently abolished and a large amount of money—more than enough to pay the expenses of the entire Immigration Department—was turned into the general funds of the United States.

"Cities were supposed thereafter to depend on appropriations by Congress to reimburse them for caring for deportable aliens, but Congress refused to make appropriations and so we were left high and dry with the aliens on our hands and $1,000,000 a year in bills for their care.

"That million could be well spent helping food supplies for our poor. You know we have to let them go without butter at one meal each day and without coffee at another. I wanted to give them the cup of coffee and the butter, but I found that even so small an item as the butter could cost $28,000 a year and the cup of coffee $57,000 a year."

A question put to Commissioner Kingsbury insinuated that Mayor Mitchel could not be seriously intent upon solving the problem of unemployment because "he was put into office by the richest foundation in the world, and a solution of unemployment called for social democracy."

The question caused Commissioner Kingsbury to launch into vigorous defense of Mayor Mitchel's Administration.

"I have undertaken to do some things in relation to private institutions for the care of committed orphans," he said, "which have brought down upon Mayor Mitchel as much pressure to have me squelched as any one man ever had to stand up under. Yet I want to say he has not been moved.

"Our youngest Mayor has proved himself a sturdy fighter, and I want to say no man or group of men could control him. No foundation is rich enough to make him wear its collar. For that matter, the richest foundation in the world is not such a philanthropist as Mayor Mitchel has been at the head of the city Government, for the Government spend for philanthropy $11,000,000 a year in my own department. Taking in Bellevue and the allied hospitals, the city spends $17,000,000 a year, while with the public baths and all the expenditures for social welfare its annual bill amounts to $60,000,000. That is more than Mr. Carnegie has given for libraries, for instance, in all his life.

"Less than two decades ago the charities department was a standing scandal to the community, and a source of unlimited graft. Now it is scrupulously operated for economy, efficiency, and service to the people. We recently bought a coffee roaster which saves us $20,000 a year on our coffee bill alone."

Mr. Kingsbury referred to recent assaults upon private charity organizations as unfair. He said he proposed to have his department stand in close cooperation with the private agencies in their defense.

"The pirates of politics you would think might be satisfied with corrupting Judges and dickering with contractors," he said, "but they are not. They are reaching out their nervous fingers toward the field of private charity, and we must mobilize our whole force, public and private, to fight off the common enemy."

"We're on!" shouted a man in the audience when Commissioner Kingsbury answering a question, said he did not know anything about the activities of Lawrence Veiller at Albany as a so-called lobbyist of the private charity organizations against widowed mothers' pensions measures. Mr. Kingsbury said he favored pensions for widows, but believed no law should be adopted this year, as it would be better to write a better bill next year out of the jumble under consideration.

DYNAMITE RELEASED DOG.

Chasing a Fox He Became Wedged in Crevice of Rocks.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWTON, N. J., March 7.—After being imprisoned for forty-eight hours in a crevice in the rocks at the side of a hill, Bob, the champion fox-hunting dog of this neighborhood, was restored to his master, Robert Washer, this afternoon with the aid of dynamite and crowbars.

Mr. Washer took Bob fox hunting last Friday. The case had not gone far when the dog ran yelping into the crevice, wriggling his way in, until he became wedged between the rocks. There he stuck. Mr. Washer tried to haul him out, but had to give it up. He decided to use dynamite. With several neighbors he worked about the place all day yesterday, placing small charges where he hoped they would do the trick without hurting Bob. He swore he would blow down the whole hill if necessary.

After a dozen small charges had been set off without success the rescue squad returned this afternoon with crowbars. They pried loose a large stone, and out trotted Bob. The dog seemed little the worse for his ordeal.

Plea for Guardian Home.

To permit its work to continue free from financial restriction, the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, of which Adolph Lewisohn is President, has issued another appeal for contributions to endow its seventeen cottages in its model home at Pleasantville, N. Y. The running expenses of each cottage amount to about $1,000 a year. Any donor establishing such an endowment will have the privilege of naming the cottage to which the fund is devoted.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Mr. Gabrilowitsch Soloist.—Goldmark Symphony Played.

Mr. Stransky made his Sunday concert of the Philharmonic Society yesterday a memorial of Carl Goldmark, the Austrian composer, by playing his symphony called "Rustic Wedding" as the principal orchestral number of the program. The memorial was a little belated, as Goldmark died more than two months ago; but it was fitting and proper that there should be one, even a little late. The symphony has been in the repertory of the Philharmonic Society for thirty-eight years; for it was performed on Jan. 13, 1877, by the Philharmonic under Theodore Thomas, for the first time in America. Not many modern symphonies have had a longer or more honorable record than this, which is a "symphony" only by courtesy, makes no pretense to depth, deals with a "program" only in most general terms, and grapples with no problems of "Weltschmerz." But there are spontaneous melodic invention in it, and the workmanship of a master musician; and the sincerity and charm of the music have given it the substantial position its has occupied and still occupies. Mr. Stransky did well to play it, and to recall the part the Philharmonic Society took in advancing Goldmark's fame by introducing his overture to his opera "Sakuntala" and also the "Sakuntala" overture to the American concert rooms for the first time.

The soloist was Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch; he played Chopin's concerto in E minor, which has had a revival this Winter to the neglect of its fellow in F minor. He played it with much poetic grace and delicacy of sentiment, yet not without brilliancy in some of its iridescent decorative passages, and with a masculine strength that kept far from the sentimental and the morbid. He presented the concerto in one of the modern revisions of it, in which the orchestral introduction is shortened, the instrumentation somewhat enriched, and certain passages, notably that at the close, are made more brilliant. The final octaves in this version he played with splendid bravura. It was on the whole the performance of an accomplished artist, one to enhance the high esteem in which Mr. Gabrilowitsch is held.

Before the concerto come Mendelssohn's overture, "Fingal's Cave," played with vigor, fine color, and precision, and after it Beethoven's overture, "Leonore No. 3."

RUSSIAN SYMPHONY.

First of Series of Concerts Given—Mukle-Fryer Recital.

The musical events of last night included the beginning of a series of concerts by the Russian Symphony Society at the Park Theatre, a recital at the Bandbox Theatre by May Mukle, 'cellist, and Herbert Fryer, pianist, and the usual Sunday-evening concert at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The Russian Symphony Society had a miscellaneous program, for which the soloists were David Bispham, baritone; Mme. Harriet Scholder-Edlin, pianist; Frederick Fradkin, violin; Jacob Altschuler, viola, and Bernard Altschuler, 'cello. Mr. Bispham sang "Wotan's Farewell," from "Die Walküre," and three songs, to which he added as an encore a reading from Turgenieff, set to music by Arensky. Mr. Bispham was in his characteristic mood, and the audience received him warmly. Mme. Schoder-Edlin played Liszt's concerto in A. As an interlude between the two parts of the program Margaret Wycherly recited an "Ode to the Strings."

The program for the recital of May Mukle and Mr. Fryer comprised Brahms's sonata in F and an unfamiliar sonata in B flat by Camille Chevillard, both for 'cello and piano and for 'cello solo; Boccherini's sonata in A, Percy Grainger's very effective arrangement of a Sussex Mummers' Christmas Carol," and an "Old English Melody" arranged by Herbert Fryer. Chevillard's sonata is a serious work, weighted with a rather dull second movement, but generally interesting. In the piano part there is a flavoring of ultra-modern theory in progression and chromatic harmonization, but the 'cello part is generally diatonic and idiomatic for that instrument. In general the style seems to show the influence of Franck, especially the first movement, where there are reminders of Franck's violin sonata. Miss Mukle and Mr. Fryer played the composition as if they did the other music, sympathetically and capably.

At the Metropolitan Opera House there was an unusually long list of soloists who took part in a program arranged from Verdi and Puccini. Those who sang were Mmes. Destinn, Brasiau, Case, and Schumann-Heink, and Messrs. Paul Althouse and Riccardo Tegani. Among the numbers were the Quartet from Act III. of "La Bohème" and that from "Rigoletto." Mme. Destinn sang airs from "Madama Butterfly," "Tosca," and "Il Trovatore." The orchestra, under Richard Hageman, played the Introduction to Act III. of "Manon Lescaut," the Overture to "Sicilian Vespers," and the March from "Don Carlos."

RABBI GOLDSTEIN WEDS.

Miss Betty Fischel His Bride—1,000 at Marriage Services.

The wedding of Miss Betty Fischel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Fischel of 118 East Ninety-third Street, and Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein, was solemnized yesterday afternoon at the synagogue of the Congregation Kehilath Jeshurun, of which the bridegroom is minister. The ceremony was performed by Professor S. Shechter, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary; Rabbi M. Z. Margolies of Congregation Kehilath Jeshurum, and Dr. H. Pereira Mendes of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue. More than 1,000 persons were present. The bride was attended by her sisters, Mrs. David Kass and Miss Bertha Marion Fischel as matron and maid of honor, the Misses Rose Fischel and Lillian Goldstein as bridesmaids and Diane Leamon as flower girl.

The wedding souvenir consisted of a classical Hebrew play, which was translated from the original by the bride and bridegroom. The young couple will go South for a short trip, and on their return will reside at 1,186 Madison Avenue.

Benefit for Chapin Home.

The annual dramatic entertainment for the benefit of the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm is to take place at the Plaza on Friday evening. The program includes three one-act playlets, with dancing to follow. The amateurs who will appear in the plays include the Misses Emily C. Barker, Anne Callisher, Laurada Chipman, Marjorie Cochran, Ethel Mapes, Joan Packard, Ethel Stickney, Carrie W. Schumann, Beatrice Wood, Helen Zagat, Fanny P. Wilcox, Mrs. Harry Young, Mrs. Henry A. Aring, Evert Jansen Wendell, Howard M. Peck, Vinton Freedley, Ralph W. Carey, and Francis and Frederick C. Guerrilch.

Phi Delta Theta Men to Dine.

The New York alumni of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, together with the Columbia University Chapter, will celebrate the sixty-seventh anniversary of its founding next Monday night with a dinner at the Hotel Astor. Francis A. Winslow, ex-District Attorney of Westchester County, will be toastmaster, and among the speakers will be United States Supreme Court Justice James C. McReynolds, President Guy Potter Benton of Vermont University, John Emerson, and Judge Julius M. Mayer.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

GEN. ANDERSON DEAD AT UNIVERSITY CLUB

Noted Indian Fighter Stricken by Heart Disease While Reading Newspaper.

SERVED IN PHILIPPINES

Commanded Three of the Army's Crack Mounted Regiments—Classmate of Frederick D. Grant.

Brig. General George S. Anderson, U. S. A., retired, died of heart disease at the University Club yesterday afternoon. He had not been in good health for a long time, and was reading a newspaper in the lobby of the club when stricken. He had passed away before medical aid could be obtained. He would have been 66 years old in September.

General Anderson was appointed to West Point from New Jersey in 1867, and on his graduation in June, 1871, was assigned as a Second Lieutenant to the Sixth Cavalry. Among General Anderson's classmates at West Point were the late Major General Frederick D. Grant, and Brig. Generals George B. Davis, Daniel H. Brush, and Edgar Z. Steever.

Immediately following his graduation from West Point General Anderson was ordered to the West to join the Sixth Cavalry, then playing an important part in the Indian fighting that raged in the West in the early '70s. It was as an officer that General Anderson participated in the first of his many Indian campaigns. His first fight was against the Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Comanches, in the old Indian Territory. Until 1877 General Anderson was almost continually in the saddle, and saw service in Kansas, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico.

In 1877 General Anderson was ordered back to the Military Academy at West Point as Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. He remained on duty at the academy until August, 1881, when he was again ordered west to take part in the suppression of Indian uprisings in Arizona and Colorado. In 1885 he was promoted to a Captaincy and assigned to duty as the Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park.

When it was seen that war with Spain was inevitable President McKinley offered to make General Anderson an Inspector General of Volunteers, but he declined the honor, and told the President he preferred to remain with the Sixth Cavalry. The Sixth did not get into the Santiago campaign. Shortly after the treaty of peace was signed at Paris, General Anderson, then a Major of regulars, was transferred to the command of the Thirtieth United States Volunteer Infantry, and went to the Philippines in command of that organization. As Colonel of that regiment he had a prominent part in the fighting that was necessary to crush the first and most troublesome of the Philippine insurrections.

In 1901 General Anderson was ordered back to the Sixth Cavalary as its Lieutenant Colonel, and remained with the regiment until he was promoted to Colonel in 1903, and transferred to the command of the Eighth Cavalry. In 1906 he commanded the Fourth Cavalry, and it was while commanding that regiment that he was detached and ordered to Washington as a member of the then newly created General Staff of the army. While a member of the General Staff he served as Chief of Staff of the then Department of the East on Governors Island.

After being relieved of duty on the General Staff General Anderson was assigned to the command of the Ninth Cavalry, his being the distinction of having commanded in a period of five years three of the army's crack mounted commands.

Shortly after his promotion as a Brigadier General General Anderson was sent to the Philippines to command the Department of the Visayas. He was in command of that department when he applied for retirement, after more than forty years of active service, in 1912. After his retirement he lived most of the time at the University Club. His health had been steadily declining for the last two years.

LECTURES ON DRAMA.

N. C. Wilkinson Talks on "Midsummer Night's Dream" Production.

The first of a series of lectures under the auspices of the Washington Square Players was given yesterday afternoon in the bookshop of the Boni Brothers in the neighborhood of the square. Norman C. Wilkinson, the artist, who did the Granville Barker production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," gave the first talk.

Hiram Kelly Moderwell, author of "The Theatre of To-day," introduced Mr. Wilkinson, who explained the significance and authority for the different features of the production. He said they had gone to the folio editions and could show the authority of their interpretations of the stage directions of the folio for everything they had done. It had been their intention, he said, in their treatment of the play to bridge the chasm between the staging in the days of Shakespeare and the modern realistic method. A general questionnaire followed in which there were many queries about the gold fairies. Mr. Wilkinson explained that the fairies might have been silver or blue or red, but that gold was their idea of representing these unmortals.

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYERS.

Settlement Actors Give First Dramatic Program in New Theatre.

The Neighborhood Players gave the first program by the dramatic group of the Henry Street Settlement on Saturday night and again last evening in their attractive new theatre which stands in Grand Street, near Pitt Street, and is called the Neighborhood Playhouse.

The program was in three parts. There was "The Glittering Gate," Lord Dunsany's ironic playlet that has been used in the repertoire of the Irish players; "Tethered Sheep," a two-act comedy by Robert Gilbert Welsh that deals with the moonshiners in the Southern mountains, and "The Maker of Dreams," a quaint fantasy by Olliphant Down that has been played before on the London vaudeville stage. These plays will be repeated next Saturday and Sunday and again on the evening of Saturday, March 20.

Gaiety Company Not to Tour.

It has been decided to send the Gaiety Company appearing in "Tonight's the Night" at the Shubert Theatre back to London to present the musical comedy in George Edwardes's famous playhouse instead of keeping it in America to tour the larger cities. The engagement at the Shubert will end after a few more weeks. Grossmith & Laurillard, who brought the company to New York, have obtained the English rights to "On Trial," "Under Cover," "The Dummy," "The Song of Songs," and "Potash & Perlmutter in Society" during their stay here. It was these managers who produced "Peg o' My Heart" and "Potash & Perlmutter" in London.

Italian Meeting on Suffrage.

Votes for Women will be discussed in Italian at a meeting this evening in Public School 41, 36 Greenwich Avenue. In the chair will be Mrs. J. F. de Castelvecchio, and the speakers will be John G. Freschi, F. H. La Guardia, Carlo Daiboni, Mr. Giustiniani, and Mme. Aino Malmberg. The meeting is under the direction of the Greenwich Avenue Social Centre Suffrage Club of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. All visitors will be welcome.

ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT.

Vaudeville Entertainment at Century Opera House Nets $6,000.

The second entertainment of the series befng given for the benefit of the Actors' Fund of America was presented in the Century Opera House last night. It was a vaudeville program arranged by the heads of the Keith and Orpheum circuits —E. F. Albee, A. Paul Keith, and Martin Beck—who had more than fifty stars who volunteered their services to choose from.

Lillian Russell told of the work of the fund and May Irwin introduced the entertainers as they appeared. Miss Russell characterized stage people as the most generous class in the world, which explained why some of them had to go to the fund's home for their last years, and at the same time explained the possibility of such a home. The actress said that if it would be any inducement she would dance with any man who would come to the ball, the next event in the series of benefits, while she felt sure Daniel Frohman, the fund's President, would make the same offer to women.

Those who contributed to the program were the six Brown brothers from "Chin-Chin," Ryan and Lee, the Arnaut brothers, Nan Halpern, Cole and Denahy, Frank Fogarty, Belle Blanche, Tom Dingle and the chorus from "Hello, Broadway," Muriel Hudson, Will West, Bernard Granville and the chorus from Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic." Willa Holt Wakefield, Belle Baker, Walter C. Kelly, Grace La Rue, and Marshall Montgomery. A song revue led by Sheehan, Quigley and Pendleton, in which the Knickerbocker, Marathon, Tuxedo, and Actors' Fund quartets and Botsford's Harmonists took part, closed the program. This feature was directed by George Botsford. Bijou Fernandez was in charge of the brigade in the lobby.

The receipts aggregated $6,000. Mr. Frohman will leave for Chicago today to arrange a benefit to be given there on March 19.

FROHMAN-BELASCO PLAY.

Managers Select "A Celebrated Case" for their All-Star Revival.

"A Celebrated Case" has been selected by Charles Frohman and David Belasco for the all-star revival they will make this Spring. Mr. Belasco is at work on the manuscript, making the few changes necessary for the contemporary stage, and the production will be made as soon as possible.

"I am delighted with the outcome of my conference with Mr. Belasco," Mr. Frohman said yesterday, "so much so that I am delaying my trip abroad to share honors with him on the opening night. Although our star cast still needs three names to complete it, I am glad to announce some of the players. Otis Skinner will play Charles Coghlan's part in the revival, and Nat C. Goodwin will be seen in the rôle of Dennis O'Rourke. Helen Ware will be Madeline Renaud, and Minna Gale Haines will return to the stage to play the Duchess. Elita Proctor Otis, Florence Reed, Beverly Sitgreaves, and Frederic de Belleville will be others in the cast.

Mr. Belasco was equally enthusiastic.

"We have had a fine week together," he said, "Mr. Frohman and myself. It was like old times when we used to do this work together; but it was strange how we found ourselves so much younger in the old parts then. It is our plan to produce 'A Celebrated Case' in the manner in which really vital stage work should be produced, and depend upon acting rather than upon the artificial externals of the theatre."

CHILDREN TO GIVE COMEDY.

Juvenile Performance of "Daddy Long-Legs" Set for April 9.

A performance of Jean Webster's comedy, "Daddy Long-Legs," will be given by juvenile players who are pupils of the Rehearsal Club Professional Children's School, in the Gaiety Theatre, Friday afternoon, April 9. For a number of years juvenile performances of successes have been a feature of the Spring season, last year's offering being a child's production of "Grumpy."

Mrs. Willard D. Straight and Miss Jean Greer are at the head of the committee arranging the entertainment, which will be for the benefit of the Rehearsal Club. Miss Jane Hall, Mrs. Richard Mansfield, the Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, Mrs. William Sloane, Mrs. James B. Taylor, and T. S. McLane are others on the committee. Boots Wooster, one of the children appearing with Ruth Chatterton in the play, has been chosen for Miss Chatterton's rôle.

DR. JOSEPH H. RAYMOND.

Was Health Commissioner of Brooklyn from 1882 to 1886.

Dr. Joseph Howard Raymond, who was Health Commissioner of Brooklyn from 1882 to 1886, died yesterday at the Long Island College Hospital. He was born in Brooklyn seventy years ago and educated at the Brooklyn Polyclinic Institute, Williams College, Long Island College Hospital and Columbia University.

He was formerly a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education, and was editor of The Brooklyn Medical Journal from 1888 to 1903. He had been Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the New York Department of Health, Professor of Hygiene of the Long Island College Hospital, Secretary of the Hoagland Laboratory, and Secretary of the Polhemus Memorial Clinic. He was the author of a text-book on physiology which went through three editions, and of "The History of the Long Island College Hospital and its Graduates."

FAMOUS DETECTIVE DEAD.

Pierre Fortune Jaume Passes Away in Paris in His 70th Year.

PARIS, March 7.—Pierre Fortune Jaume, the famous detective, died here today. He was 69 years old.

M. Jaume gained an international reputation through his solving of crimes. Among these were the murder of Bailiff Goffe, the killing of Baroness de Laird, and the slaying of five persons at Pont-à-Mousson. The authorities were on the point of abandoning the last-named case for lack of a clue, when M. Jaume took charge. Within forty-eight hours he had arrested the murderers through the finding of a trousers button. The detective wore picturesque disguises whenever necessary.

J. Frank Dillont Dies, Aged 74.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, March 7.—J. Frank Dillont died at his home here last night after a short illness, aged 74. He was born in England, but lived in Brooklyn until 1910, when he retired from business. He was a member of the Seventh Regiment Veterans' Association, Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment, Master of Stella Lodge, F. & A. M., Brooklyn, and a member of the Midwood Club and of the Society of Old Brooklynites. A widow, son and daughter survive him.

Justin McCarthy Very Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 7.—Justin McCarthy of Brooklyn, who came here for his health, is in a precarious condition. There had been a rally for several days past, which led the physicians to believe that he would steadily improve. Today he seemed to have a sinking spell which has caused some apprehension. He suffers from uremia. Mrs. McCarthy is at his bedside in the Hotel Marlborough-Blenheim.

Fined for Annoying Actress.

Ethel Loraine of 270 West Thirty-ninth Street, member of a vaudeville troupe which appeared last night in the Jefferson Theatre in Third Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, caused the arrest of Anthony Grace of 438 East Thirteenth Street, Louis Cornovelle of 438 East Thirteenth Street, and Matthew Polgopto of 377 Second Avenue. She said they followed her to and from the theatre and insulted her. The prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Corrigan of the Men's Night Court and were fined $10 each.

GEN. VASSILIEFF DIES, SPENT $100,000,000

Russian Naval Attache Was in Charge of His Country's War Purchases Here.

PERSONAL FRIEND OF CZAR

Ambassador Bakhmeteff and Staff Arrive from Washington to Attend Funeral Service.

Major General Dimitry Stepanovitz Vassilieff, 44 years old, Acting Naval Attaché of the Russian Embassy here, and in that capacity in charge of the buying of war supplies for Russia in this country, died yesterday morning at the Plaza, where he had established his New York headquarters. Ambassador Bakhmeteff and several of the members of his staff came to New York from Washington on learning of the Attaché's death, and were present at a private funeral service held last evening.

General Vassilieff had served as Attaché for six years. He was a personal friend of the Czar, and for several years previous to his retirement from active service in the Russian Navy on account of illness, in 1906, he was the Czar's aid aboard the royal yacht. He came to this country first in 1900 to join the Russian battleship Varyag, which was built at Philadelphia and finished that year. His first post on the ship was that of paymaster, though shortly after she left American waters he was made a Lieutenant and later a Captain. On retiring on account of the same illness which caused his death, intestinal trouble, he received the title of Major General.

After the outbreak of the war General Vassilieff had complete charge of Russia's purchases here, and before illness rendered him unable to continue his work it was said that he had spent nearly $100,000,000 in America. Commander I. Mishtowt was sent to New York on Feb. 16 to succeed him.

Two private funeral services were held at the hotel yesterday—one at 2 P. M. and the second at 7 P. M. The body will be taken to the Russian Catholic Church, Ninety-sixth Street near Fifth Avenue, today or tomorrow, and a church service will be held tomorrow. The body then will be placed in a vault, awaiting the first opportunity to transport it to Petrograd.

General Vassilieff is survived by his widow, who was at the hotel with him. She is the daughter of Admiral Rimsky Korsakoff of the Russian Navy.

SYRIAN BISHOP'S FUNERAL.

The Rev. Raphael Hawaweeny Buried in Cathedral.

With all the pomp and ceremony of the Greek Orthodox Church, the Rt. Rev. Raphael Hawaweeny, Syrian Bishop of that denomination in North and South America, was buried last evening under the high altar of the Cathedral of St. Nicholas, on Pacific Street, Brooklyn. He was the first one of his faith ordained in this country. The funeral services began yesterday morning with a solemn requiem mass celebrated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Alexander, assisted by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Germanos of Alaska. For a week the body had lain in state in the Brooklyn cathedral.

More than 1,000 church dignitaries and worshippers crowded inside the church yesterday. On the streets outside 4,000 men and women waited until the afternoon for the funeral procession to pass through the neighborhood. Thirty Syrian priests, robed in costly vestments, acted as an escort to the hearse.

W.H.P. PHYFE DIES SUDDENLY

Compiler of Dictionaries Stricken With Angina Pectoris.

William Henry Pinkney Phyfe, 58 years old, a writer, died suddenly last night in his home at 22 West Seventy-first Street. Mr. Phyfe retired at about 10 o'clock and a few minutes later called to his wife that he was ill. Mrs. Phyfe summoned Dr. Oastler, the family physician, and Mr. Phyfe died shortly after his arrival. The physician said death was due to angina pectoris.

Mr. Phyfe compiled and published several dictionaries and other books, among which was one entitled "18,000 Mispronounced Words." He was a member of the Century Club. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Edith Bell Phyfe, and two sons.

Mr. Phyfe was born in this city, the son of James Duncan and Mrs. Julia M. Pinkney Phyfe, and was a member of the class of '79 at Columbia University. He married Miss Edith Toms Bell of New York on Feb. 17, 1900. Mr. Phyfe traveled a great deal in this country and Europe, making a close study of orthology and pronunciation. He was a member of the American Spelling Reform Association and the American Philological Society.

Mrs. Cornelius, 100 Years Old, Dies.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., March 7.—Mrs. Sarah Jane Cornelius, who was born at Corem on March 14, 1814, died at the home of her son, Mrs. Joseph P. Hallock, at this place tonight. Mrs. Cornelius was a member of one of the oldest Long Island families, many of whom lived to be more than 90 years of age. Mrs. Cornelius until about six months ago was possessed of all her faculties, and was able to read without the aid of glasses. She lost her health rapidly, however, and for the past three weeks her death was daily expected.

Obituary Notes.

DAVID SMITH, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home, 30 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, in his eighty-first year. He retired last year from the Department of Water Supply, where he had been employed for forty years. He volunteered twice during the civil war in the Thirteenth Regiment, in 1861 and 1863. After the war he served for seventeen years as a volunteer fireman with Pacific Engine Company, No. 14, in Brooklyn.

ANDREW A. WHYTE, formerly a bookkeeper in the Hudson County Bank in Jersey City, died yesterday at his residence in Ridgefield Park, N. J., where he had lived since his retirement a year ago.

HARRY S. GRIMES, a director and former President of the National Grain Dealers Association and a director of the National Grain Dealers Insurance Company, died at his home at Portsmouth, Ohio, yesterday. He was 63 years old.

JOHN S. SILVER, President of the First National Bank of Cranbury, N. J., since 1884, died suddenly of acute indigestion at his home in Cranbury yesterday. He was 73 years old.

FRED W. MORSE, General Passenger and Freight Agent of the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad for thirty-four years, died yesterday at Montpelier, Vt. He was 70 years of age.

FRANCES LOUISE ROSENBLUTH, wife of Dr. Benjamin Rosenbluth, of 1,326 Madison Avenue, died yesterday morning at her home after four weeks' illness. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel N. Berlin of Brooklyn. Besides her husband and parents she is survived by two daughters, Evelyn and Constance Rosenbluth.

GERSHOM ARNOLD SEIXAS, for more than fifty years a lawyer in this city, died on Friday at his home in New Rochelle in his eightieth year. Six years ago he celebrated his golden wedding anniversary. Mr. Seixas is survived by his widow and nine children.

SARAH LOVELL IDE is dead at her home in Laconia, N. H., according to word received here yesterday. She was the widow of Charles Kingsbury Ide of Philadelphia. She was born seventy-eight years ago and was the daughter of Judge Warren Lovell of Laconia.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ABELS.—March 4, 1 East Tremont Av., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Abels, a son.

HERMAN.—March 5, 39 Claremont Av., to Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Herman, a son.

OPPENHEIM.—March 6, 900 West 183d St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Oppenheim, a daughter.

OSTEN.—March 2, 419 West 129th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Osten, twin daughters.

PARIS.—March 3, 75 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Paris, a daughter.

SCHULANG.—March 2, 95 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Schulang, a daughter.

Born.

WOLFE.—March 3, Arverne, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Wolfe, a son.

WOOLF.—March 1, 1,074 East 14th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Woolf, a son.

Engaged.

DOBROEZYNSKI—LEVENSTIEM.—Bessie Levenstiem to Samuel Dobroeszynski.

FRIEDMAN—FELSENSTEIN.—Esther E. Felsenstein to Abraham Friedman. No cards.

HERMAN—LASAROWITZ.—Mollie Lasarowitz to Louis Herman.

HERTZBERG—KAUFMAN.—Esther Kaufman to Abe Hertzberg.

HIRSCHKORN—WATERS.—Betty Waters to Samuel Hirschkorn.

HYAMS—DIETZ.—Sadie L. Dietz to Milton Hyams.

IMERBLUM—LEVY.—Beulah Levy to Alex. Imerblum.

JACOBY—KAUFMAN.—Hattie Kaufman to Dr. Max Jacoby.

JANOWSKY—FISCHER.—Nora Fischer to David L. Janowsky.

JOSEPH—APT.—Estelle Apt to Emanuel C. Joseph.

LEVINE—LA PORTE.—Olga La Porte to Joseph Levine.

LEVISON—FINKENTHAL.—Sara Finkenthal to Robert H. Levison.

LEWENTHAL—LONDON.—Gertrude London to Myron Lewenthal.

LUBELL—SCHWARTZ.—Anna Schwartz to Jacob J. Lubell.

MARKEL—GARFINKEL.—Ray Garfinkel to Joseph E. Markel.

MERLENDER—ROSEN.—Gertrude R. Rosen to Harold Merlender.

MESHEL—RAPP.—Flossie Rapp to Harry Meshel.

METZLER—HAAS.—Birdie Haas to William Metzler.

OPLER—KALMUS.—Beatrice M. Kalmus to Sidney K. Opler.

RICHTER—CAPLAN.—Beatrice Caplan to Bernard Richter.

ROSENMOND—TISHLER.—Blanche Tishler to Abraham Rosenmond.

ROSENTHAL—MONNESS.—Helen Monness to Charles S. Rosenthal.

RUDOLPH—NEWMAN.—Eva Newman to Max Rudolph.

SIEGEL—GORDON.—Minnie Gordon to Henry Siegel.

STOLOFF—LEVY.—Freda S. Levy to Amtha I. Stoloff.

STONE—BLUMENSTOCK.—Birdie Blumenstock to Samuel A. Stone.

STREAM—HYAMS.—Sophia Hyams to Mervyn Stream.

WIEDER—WOLFENSTEIN.—Edna Wolfenstein to Samuel Wieder.

ZUCKER—LEWINSON.—Emily Lewinson to William Zucker.

ZUCKER—TOBIAS.—Gertrude Tobias to Leo Zucker.

Married.

REINHARDT—FISCHER.—March 2, Miriam Fischer to Meyer Reinhardt.

Died.

AMIS.—On Friday, March 5, 1915, Emma B. Amis, (nee Parker,) wife of Alfred M. Amis. Funeral services at Church of the Transfiguration, Ridgewood and Railroad Avs., Cypress Hills, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 9, at 11 o'clock.

ANDERSON.—March 7, 1915, Brig. Gen. George Scott Anderson, U. S. A., retired, aged 65 years. Remains lying Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 233 Eighth Av., near 21st St. Notice funeral hereafter.

BEADLESTON.—At Mountain Side Hospital, Montclair, N. J., on Sunday, March 7, 1915, Langdon Beadleston, beloved husband of Emma Humphreys Beadleston, and son of the late William H. and Annie Colwell Beadleston, in his 42d year. Services at the house of his late residence, 633 Upper Mountain Av., Upper Montclair, on Tuesday morning at the convenience of the family.

BRAINERD.—Estelle A., daughter of the late Daniel B. Brainerd of Moodus, Conn., died suddenly Feb. 28, 1915, at Willimantic, Conn. Funeral services held March 4th at Moodus, Conn.

COMSTOCK.—Suddenly, on March 6, of heart failure. Alice R. Woodward Comstock, beloved wife of Daniel W. Comstock of 169 West 79th St., N. Y. City. Funeral services in the Chapel of Rev. I. N. Haldeman's Church, 79th St. and Broadway, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, March 10. Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Century Theatre Club, Woman's Republican Club, and City Federation please attend services.

COTTENET.—Marie Lowndes, on Sunday, March 7, 1915, at 161 Madison Av., after a short illness. Funeral service at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Wednesday, March 10, at 10:30 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

CRONK.—On March 7, 1915, Miriam Sayre, beloved wife of John Cronk, in her 80th year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 115 West 96th St., on Tuesday evening, March 9, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Peekskill, N. Y, Peekskill papers please copy.

DAVID.—Passed away, suddenly, March 6, 1915, Sarah Harrison David, widow of Capt. Jacob David. Services Monday, March 8, 11 o'clock, at 18 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

DILLONT.—J. Frank Dillont suddenly at Tarrytown, N. Y., March 6, 1915, formerly of Brooklyn, aged 74 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Fairview and Rosehill Avenues, on Tuesday, March 9, at 3:30 P. M. Friends and members of Stella Lodge F. of A. M., Brooklyn, Seventh Regiment Association and Society of Old Brooklynites, are invited to attend the services.

DODD.—At Morristown Memorial Hospital, March 7, 1915, Fannie Jasper, wife of Alfred W. Dodd, of Summit, N. J. Funeral services at the home of her cousin, Miss Williamson, 683 Madison Av., N. Y. City, Monday, March 8, at 4 P. M. Interment Mount Auburn, Boston.

DOUBLEDAY.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 6, 1915, Angelica Barraclough, wife of Stephen Ward Doubleday and daughter of the late John Henry Hobart and Mary Huddart Cushman. Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 1 East 29th St., on Tuesday, March 9, at 10:45 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

FEINER.—On March 6, Laura, beloved wife of Edward Feiner and mother of Benjamin, Sydney, and Martin, in her 35th year. Funeral from her late residence, 101 West 115th St., on Tuesday, March 9, at 10 A. M.

FOWLER.—At Richmond Hill, New York City, on Friday March 5, 1915, Jane Maria Landon, widow of Oliver Bartlett Fowler. Funeral services at her late home, 226 Church Street, Richmond Hill, at 8 P. M. Mon

BASEBALL IN SOUTHERN CAMPS---ATHLETICS---BOXING---BILLIARDS

GIANTS' COLTS FIND DALLAS TEAM EASY

Careless Base Running Cost Many Runs, but New York Wins, 6 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Tex., March 7.—The youthful Giants beat the Dallas ball team 6 to 3 this afternoon, and ought to have won 10 to 3. They made enough base hits to have added four more tallies, but wasted runs in two ways. One wastage was due to bad coaching at third. The other was the result of constantly trying the hit and run and the double steal, which was not reprehensible, although it did not pan out.

The Giants batted better than they did yesterday. Yesterday they faced curves for the first time this year, so they were not as much bothered by the hooks as yesterday. They rapped out hits in copious quantity in the fifth and sixth innings, made sure of the victory in the two rounds, and would have made it more one-sided had they waited to be batted around instead of taking base-running chances.

However, whether the chance taking was due to poor coaching or to trying plays, it was a highly utilitarian policy, because it helped the players to keep warm. As was the case yesterday, the weather was wintry, only more so. If the players had not read in the papers that they were in Texas they would have sworn they were in Alaska.

Huenke and Kirmayer were the young boxmen who were tried out today by New York. The locals grouped three singles on Huenke in the second inning, and that was all the effective hitting Dallas did.

The poor coaching at third today was done by Flanagan, the pitcher. He let Thorpe and Brainard run home to certain outs, the one with none out and the other with only one out. He made no effort apparently to tell the runners anything, and at that stage when it was foolish to take a long chance for a run. The squad returned this evening to the Marlin fireside and the immediate tutelage of John McGraw. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Pfes, rf	4	0	2	1	0
Brand, ss	3	1	3	3	2
Thorpe, rf	4	0	2	4	0
Doyle, 2b	5	0	2	1	3
Rob'n, m, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Kores, 3b	4	1	0	2	1
Holke, 1b	3	1	1	11	0
Smith, c	3	0	2	2	1
Mann, c	1	0	1	3	0
Huenke, p	2	1	1	0	3
*Gipe	1	0	0	0	0
K'mayer, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	6	13	27	13

DALLAS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Harber, rf	4	0	1	3	2
Schw'd, ss	4	0	0	1	4
Crouch, cf	4	0	1	3	0
M'C'ty, 1b	4	0	1	13	0
Clark, lf	2	0	0	1	0
Storch, lf	2	0	0	0	0
Br'low, 3b	4	1	1	0	2
Eunich, 2b	4	2	2	0	1
Dunn, c	3	1	2	3	1
Brown, c	2	0	1	4	1
Mul'n, p	1	0	0	0	2
Brady, p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	35	3	9	27	17

*Batted for Huenke in the sixth.

Errors — Brainard, Schwind, McCarthy, Eunich, 2.

New York	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	—6
Dallas	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

First on errors—New York, 3; Dallas, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; Dallas, 9. First on balls—Off Huenke, 1; off Kirmayer, 2; off Mullen, 2. Struck out—By Huenke, 3; by Kirmayer, 2; by Mullen, 1. Two-base hits, Brainard, 2; Eunich. Sacrifice fly, Thorpe. Stolen bases—Brownlow. Double plays—Brainard, Doyle, and Holke; Dunn, Schwind, and Dunn. Hits—Off Huenke, 6 in five innings; off Kirmayer, 3 in four innings; off Mullen, 3 in five innings; off Brady, 5 in four innings. Umpire—Mr. Fondrum. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Shutout for Naval Battalion.

The indoor baseball team of the Second Battalion Naval Militia was shut out in its Bay Ridge armory yesterday by the American Nationals, the score being 5 to 0. Pete Marquard and Von Esson, who pitched for the Nationals, allowed seven hits, but they were scattered, and only in one inning did the home team have an opportunity to score. That was in the ninth, when Von Esson was hit twice consecutively, but the tightened up then and the militiamen were unable to come through with a run. Guare was knocked from the box in the third inning, when the visitors scored four times.

With seven bases filled Guare passed a batsman, forcing in a run, and he was then replaced by Curry, who yielded the other three tallies. Pitcher Von Esson featured the game with a home run in the seventh inning. Next Sunday the Second Battalion plays the Bay Ridge Athletics. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
American Nationals	0	0	4
Second Battalion	0	0	0

Batteries—Pete Marquard, Von Esson, and Apocelloa; Guare, Curry, Helm, and Underwood.

GOSSIP OF THE DIAMOND.

President John K Tener of the National League says that old Tommy Leach will be of great assistance to the Reds. "Leach is still a grand ball player," he says, "and I am glad to see him remain in our league."

The Pirates are grooming Gerber, a youngster, to fill Honus Wagner's shoes at shortstop. Wagner will play first for the Pirates until his days are done.

The Giants' "pony" battery, Press and Wendell, ought to make good in expert judgment stands for anything. Mathewson discovered Press and McGraw himself discovered Wendell.

Manager Robinson of Brooklyn says that Jack Coombs' arm is as good as ever. "Why he was just at the height of his career when he was injured," says "Robbie," "and the long rest has brought him back into his best shape." Another thing, when Coombs signed his Brooklyn contract with President Ebbets, he insisted on having the ten days' clause inserted because, he said that, if he didn't "come back," he wanted the club to have the right to release him.

"I have heard many people say," says Eddie Ainsmith, the Washington catcher, "that Walter Johnson is going back, but if these same persons handled his deliveries as long as I have, they would immediately change their minds. After I recovered from my injury last September, I handled Johnson and I never saw him faster in my life."

"Cozy" Dolan, the St. Louis player, who was once with the Yankees, finds a $2,450 damage suit on his hands as the result of a prank he played in Spokane, Wash., during the tour of the All Americans and All Nationals last Fall. It is alleged that Dolan grabbed the handle of a moving picture machine while the game was being photographed and stripped the gear of the machine. Among the players who have been named to testify in the suit is Fred Snodgrass of the Giants, who will testify that Dolan received permission from the operator to turn the crank.

Ty Cobb's great ability as a batsman hasn't helped him very much in golf. He played all Winter and is still a poor player. The first time Cobb attempted to drive, he landed on his back. Cobb plays left-handed as he hits and predicts that before he is through, he will abolish the golf theory that a left-hander can not become a great golf player. Manager McGraw also plays left-handed.

Johnny Enzman, who was with Brooklyn last year and was sent back to Newark, is going to make trouble for the Brooklyn Club. Enzman maintains that, according to the agreement between the Players' Fraternity and the National Commission, the latter body granted the right of a player to demand the salary he was receiving before being sent back to a Minor League. He has a two-year contract with Brooklyn and will demand that Newark pay him the terms of his Brooklyn contract. Enzman has placed the case with President Dave Fultz of the Players' Fraternity.

Manager Charley Herzog of the Cincinnati Reds is getting very modest. He admitted the other day that his club would not win the National League pennant. He says they will finish among the first four. Most people think they will finish among the first eight.

The Long Branch Club of the recently collapsed Atlantic League is making an extensive tour of the South and will play at many of the training camps before they return. Dr. Carlos Henriques, President of the club, has arranged a number of games with big league clubs to be played at Long Branch this season. The following dates have been scheduled: May 16, Cincinnati; May 23, Pittsburgh; May 30, Giants; June 6, Yankees; June 13, St. Louis Browns; June 20, Yankees; June 27, Giants; July 4, Giants; July 11, Cincinnati; July 18, Giants; July 25, Pittsburgh; Aug. 1, open; Aug. 8, St. Louis Browns; Aug. 15, Yankees; Aug. 22, Giants; Aug. 29, open.

Five games have been scheduled with the Giants and three with the Yankees. Last season the Cubans fared very well with their big league opponents.

All the Federal League clubs will be at their training camps early this week. The Federal League camp will be in the following Southern cities: Brooklyn at Brown's Wells, Miss.; Newark at Marshall, Texas; Baltimore at Fayetteville, Ga.; Buffalo at Athens, Ga.; St. Louis at Havana, Cuba; Chicago at Shreveport, La.; Indianapolis at Valdosta, Ga., and Pittsburgh at Augusta, Ga.

The two Canadian clubs of the International League, Toronto and Montreal, are planning to train at Bermuda this month.

FAMOUS CONTRACT JUMPERS

Many Oldtime Stars Were More Proficient Than the Present-Day Crop.

In these days of spirited controversy between Organized Ball and the Federal League over the supposedly unpardonable crime of jumping contracts, it is only necessary to hark back fifteen years to learn that some of the most reliable figures in the forces of Organized Ball today were the very ones who did not frown on any such proceeding at that time. The penalty attached to deserting is heavily dwelt upon in the present day wrangle, but nevertheless, many of the biggest stars in the National and American Leagues showed no backwardness about leaping to the American League when it was formed.

Those who jumped the National League and landed very safely include John J. McGraw, now with the Giants; Nap Lajoie, now with the Athletics; Bobby Wallace, of the Browns; Bill Donovan, now Manager of the Yankees; Jimmy Callahan, formerly manager of the White Sox; Jimmy Collins, of the old Boston Americans; Bill Dineen, who is now an umpire; Doc White, formerly the southpaw of the White Sox, and many others.

The present raid of the Federals on Organized Ball is not nearly so sweeping as the raid which weakened the ranks of the National League in 1901, 1902 and 1903. In those three years the National League lost no less than 113 of their players, including the greatest of their stars.

The Brooklyn Club was the heaviest loser, twenty-three players deserting. Prominent among the jumpers from Brooklyn was Dave Fultz, the present head of the Players' Fraternity, who was recalled from Milwaukee during the baseball war but ignored the call and jumped to the Philadelphia Athletics. Willie Keeler was another, and so was Fielder Jones, who is managing the St. Louis Feds.

The Phillies suffered a severe blow in 1902 when "Ed." Delehanty, Elmer Flick, Monte Cross, "Red" Donahue and "Al" Orth all made the leap. Harry Wolverton, a former manager of the Yankees, also jumped at this time. Quite a bunch also jumped the Giants at that time including Mike Grady, "Winnie" Mercer, "Cy" Seymour and "Kid" Gleason. George Davis, the manager, also skipped out, but jumped back the following year.

No less a figure than Christy Mathewson also took the jump. In May of 1902, "Matty" and Dummy Taylor, Sammy Strang and Frank Bowerman who had jumped the Giants all returned. The Yankees in the war got two of Pittsburgh's best players when Jimmy Williams and Jack Chesbro jumped the Pirates.

So it can readily be seen that jumping contracts is no new accomplishment of ball players, including the best and the worst of them.

YANNIGANS BAT HARD.

Brooklyn Regulars Snowed Under in Hard-Hitting Game, 15 to 8.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 7.—Manager Robinson's Regulars and Yannigans indulged in a hot batting bee this afternoon. The Daytonas, or second team, took the lead at the beginning and held it to the end. The score was Daytonas, 14; Regulars, 9. Considering the high wind, which blew from the west all afternoon, there were many pretty plays made by both sides.

Sherred Smith, of last year's Newark team, looks like the best prospect of any of the new pitchers. He resembles the late Rube Waddell in appearance and does all his work with his left arm.

Karst, the young Philadelphian, who is down here at his own expense, made the Superbas manager look up in today's game. The youngster had thirteen chances around second base which he handled with ease. In addition to this he poked out a trio of safe ones.

Morning practice was not indulged in. Instead the players hired automobiles and visited numerous orange groves in this vicinity.

Umpire Klem is expected to arrive tomorrow. The touring umpire will officiate at all games played here. The weather today was slightly cooler than that of yesterday. Another game between the same teams will be played tomorrow.

Manager Magee Bars Cigarettes.

Special to The New York Times.

BROWNS WELLS, Miss., March 7.—Believing that he was not violating the edict of Robert B. Ward, President of the Federal League Club in regard to the Tip Tops giving exhibitions of baseball on Sundays, Manager Magee had his squad of twenty-four bell tenser out upon the diamond today, and although the weather was a bit chilly the entire squad had a three-hour workout. Grover Land, the big catcher, received a slight injury over his right eye when a bat slipped from the hands of Jim Delehanty, who was hitting fungoes to the outfielders. Manager Magee has laid down a set of rules that should tend to keep the players in good shape throughout the season. Cigarettes and drinking of intoxicants are barred, and the men must be in bed at midnight. "Tex" Westerzil, the regular third baseman, reported today. Business Manager Dick Carroll announced the following tentative schedule of exhibition games: March 16 and 17, Mississippi College at Jackson, Miss; March 18, University of Louisiana, at Baton Rouge, La.; March 19 and 20, Tulane University, at New Orleans, La.; March 25, 26, and 27, Mississippi Aggies, at Meridian, Miss.; April 5, University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, Ala.; April 6, Georgia School of Technology, at Atlanta, Ga.; April 7, University of Georgia, at Athens, Ga.; April 8, University of South Carolina, at Columbia, S. C. The team will arrive in Brooklyn on April 9.

HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Game Between St. Nicks and Boston Thursday Will Decide It.

The championship of the Amateur Hockey League will be decided Thursday night at St. Nicholas Rink, when the St. Nicholas team, which won last year's championship, plays the Boston A. A. seven. The two teams are now tied for first place, each having won six games and lost but one, and the match, which will determine the championship, promises one of the best hockey exhibitions of the season. In one of the early games the St. Nicks were defeated by the Boston A. A. at Boston, and it appeared that the best that could be expected was a defeat of Boston here, thereby creating a tie for first place. The Hockey Club, however, developed unusual strength, and in its game with the Boston A. A. in the local ring scored a victory, so that the Boston seven was again placed on even terms with St. Nicholas.

The one other game scheduled brings together the Crescent A. C. and the Irish-American A. C. tomorrow night. At present the Crescent seven is in fourth place, but a victory over the Irish-Americans will place it in a tie with the Hockey Club for third place in the championship race.

Another international hockey match has been arranged for the St. Nicholas team, which will play the St. Michael's seven of Canada on March 16, rated as one of the strongest in the Dominion. The hockey season will close with the four games of the Canadian professional teams, the first being scheduled for March 18. The Amateur League standing:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
St. Nicholas	6	1	.857	Crescent	2	5	.286
Boston A. A.	6	1	.857	I.-A. A. C.	1	6	.143
Hockey Club	3	5	.375				

Cooperstown Loses at Polo.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Mar. 7.—The Cooperstown National Champion polo team, giving seven goals by handicap, was defeated again at Coronado Beach today, this time by Midwick in the finals for the Hotel Del Coronado handicap cups. The score was Midwick 16; Cooperstown 13. The brilliant team play of Cooperstown swept all before it during the first half of the contest, which was immensely spectacular throughout. In the half the seven goals given Midwick had been covered with one to spare and Midwick had added only two, the half-time count being Cooperstown 8, Midwick 9. It looked as if the Cooperstown team play would break down the opposition, but Midwick unexpectedly developed greater strength. The summary:

Midwick—No. 1, Frederic McLaughlin, 4; No. 2, J. Watson Webb, 4; No. 3, Hugh Drury, 1; Back, Carleton Burke, 0. Earned goals, 9; by handicap 7. Total score, 16.

Cooperstown—No. 1, F. S. Von Stade, 3; No. 2, C. C. Rumsey, 6; No. 3, C. P. Beadleston, 2; Back, Malcolm Stevenson, 2. Total goals 13. Referee, Thos. Le Boutellier, 93.

CLARKSON DESERTS DONOVAN'S YANKEES

Big Pitcher Quits the Training Camp in Disgust—Players Are in Good Shape.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 7.—Long walks to points of interest in and near Savannah made up the training of Bill Donovan's athletes here today. It is hardly likely that any real workout would have been attempted at the ball park, even if the Sunday laws allowed it, as the weather was not of the kind that is needed for conditioning a squad of ball players. A heavy wind swept over the city all day and it was chilly enough to make steam heat very desirable at the hotel where the Yankees are stopping. Donovan has declared himself thoroughly satisfied with the work of the first week here.

Pitcher Arthur Clarkson, a semi-professional from Milwaukee, deserted the team late last night or early this morning. His absence did not become known until tonight, when Trainer Duggan tried to locate the pitcher, and then no one could be found who had seen him during the day. Clarkson has been suffering from a sore arm, and he has also expressed the idea that a youngster has little or no chance of winning a place on the Yankee pitching staff. He is a big fellow, and made an excellent impression in his early workout.

With the arrival of the battery men from Hot Springs tomorrow the players will get some real batting practice. Up to date they have been looking at straight ball pitching only, but the curves will begin to bend around the plate tomorrow. Players of the Savannah team are beginning to report, and in a few days there will be about forty-five ball players at Athletic Park. Manager Donovan has scheduled three exhibition games with the local club and it is likely that some more will be arranged.

The first word received by Manager Donovan from Angel Aragon, the Cuban infielder, arrived today. It was to the effect that Aragon had left Havana and would arrive here early tomorrow morning. Paddy Baumann is also due in the morning, so there will be nine additions to the squad, counting the seven from Hot Springs, in its next workout. With Mitchell's arrival on Tuesday the squad will be complete, and Donovan will have thirty players under his charge. The entire list includes eleven pitchers, four catchers, three first basemen, two second basemen, one shortstop, four third basemen, and five outfielders.

Capt. T. L. Huston declared today that there were no new developments in regard to the Yankees' getting Baker from the Athletics. In fact the Captain has almost given up hope that the noted slugger will ever wear a Yankee uniform. He had high hopes a week ago, but he is satisfied now that Fritz Maisel will have to do all the third basing for the ball club.

ROLLER SKATERS TRAIN.

Forty Men Expected to Start in Races at the Garden.

A vanguard of roller skaters will sweep down on the metropolis this week, headed by Ollie Moore, to prepare for the coming sprint meet and twenty-four-hour grind at Madison Square Garden March 16, 17, and 18. Moore, who hails from Charlevoix, Mich., will arrive late today and will at once take to the road with his partner, Willie Blackburn, and use the Grand Central Palace rink in the afternoon.

Many of the star entrants have been skating in Pittsburgh the past week, including Roland Cioni, Jesse Carey, Rollie Birkhimer, Frank Bacon, Arthur Eglington, Johnny Kirkbride, Billy Lee, Freddie Martin, and Fred Tyrrell. This aggregation will arrive during the week and begin active training for the long grind starting on St. Patrick's Day eve.

At least forty men will face the starter in the sprint meet and the twenty-four-hour race. This will be the largest aggregation of stars that has entered a skating carnival in the city.

In the amateur competition elimination races are being held in the Grand Central Palace and Eighty-Sixth Street rinks, also in Pittsburgh, Brooklyn, Scranton, Philadelphia, Bridgeport, and Chicago. This series of eliminations will make the event in the Garden the best amateur competition that has been staged and a new mile record is expected.

Yale and Princeton Fives Lead.

Princeton and Yale are now tied for the lead in the intercollegiate basket ball championship, each having won six games and met with two defeats. Cornell stands in third place, and Columbia has dropped down to fourth, and is hopelessly out of the race, as are Pennsylvania and Dartmouth, the latter not having won a game. The standing follows:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Princeton	6	2	.750	Columbia	3	5	.555
Yale	6	2	.750	Pennsylvania	3	7	.300
Cornell	6	3	.667	Dartmouth	0	8	.000

Bescher May Go to St. Louis.

MARLIN, Texas, March 7.—The St. Louis National League Club wants "Bob" Bescher, New York National outfielder, in exchange for W. D. (Pol) Perritt, pitcher, it was said on good authority here today after Miller Huggins, manager of the St. Louis team, and John McGraw, leader of the New York club, had conferred at length over the proposed deal.

Huggins immediately afterward had a long talk with Bescher, who is said to be averse to his transfer, but nothing official was given out concerning the status of the transactions. It was said St. Louis probably would get a recruit in addition to Bescher.

White Sox Stumble Badly.

LOS ANGELES, March 7.—The Chicago Americans stumbled badly today after winning three straight games from the Los Angeles Coast team, and come out on the short end of a 12 to 2 score. Meusel of Los Angeles got four hits out of four times at bat, drove in five runs ahead of him, and made two tallies himself.

Cubans to Tour United States.

TAMPA, Fla., March 7.—The Havana baseball team, champions of the Cuban National League, arrived here today, to begin a tour of the United States. Their first game will be played with the Philadelphia Nationals at St. Petersburg, Fla., Tuesday.

Two Y. M. H. A. Fives Win.

Both the junior and senior Mohegan basket ball teams of the Ninety-second Street Branch of the Young Men's Hebrew Association were successful in the games played yesterday on their home court. The junior five triumphed over a quintet of De Witt Clinton High School players, and the senior squad took the measure of the Evergreen five. The former won by the close score of 27 to 20, but the regular team had a much easier time, winning 34 to 18. Rubin and Leiberman played their usual strong game for the seniors, registering thirty points between them. Gudahy, Cameron, and Ahearn played best for the Evergreens. Good team work on the part of the Mohegans marked the junior contest.

FUTURITY FOR NEW YORK.

Horsemen Favor Holding Important Event Over Belmont Park Track.

"The Futurity will come back to New York." This remark was made by one of a number of prominent horsemen, who were discussing the greatest two-year-old event of the year, yesterday at Sheepshead Bay. One widely known owner said that he was of the opinion that it would be decided at Belmont Park this year, during the September meeting.

"In 1910 and every year since it has been run at Saratoga on the closing day, the Saratoga Association assumed the added money responsibility. This amounts to $5,000, and it is doubtful if Saratoga can afford to pay that sum for the privilege this year, as the two closing days of August fall on Monday and Tuesday. Those who attend this meeting generally leave on the last Saturday in August, and while quite a few would remain over to see the Futurity, it is doubtful if there would be sufficient to warrant the expenditure of $5,000, and again the Saratoga Association has twenty-nine of its own stakes to provide for."

From a sporting view the Futurity really belongs to New York. It has always been a great event in this city for many years and one of the greatest attractions of the Coney Island Jockey Club. It was transferred to Saratoga in 1910 and again in 1913, as there was no Autumn meeting in New York that year.

Last year it was run at Saratoga because an Autumn meeting had not been decided upon until Saratoga had made provision for the running of the event. This year the program has been so arranged that Belmont Park will have a September meeting, and to run the Futurity on the opening day or some other day of the fixture would not only bring many persons, including Western horsemen from Saratoga to see it, but might also encourage owners to bring their stables this way. Consequently to run the race around New York would be of great benefit, and would attract a sufficient gathering to insure a profit over the $5,000 expenditure, which could not be done at Saratoga.

It is natural for any racing association to cater for attractions, and there is no question that the Futurity did much to attract horse lovers to Saratoga, but it is doubtful if ever it paid the association for the exhibition.

The Futurity will be a race of more than passing interest this year, owing to the many entries from some of the biggest stables in the country. As it was always the custom to have it decided over a straight course it would seem that this is another good reason for its coming to Belmont Park.

In the interest of racing it appears the picturesque Westchester Racing Association's track is the only logical place to hold it, where it can be watched by thousands of persons who could not go to Saratoga, but who would strain a point, or take a half day off to go to Belmont Park.

REPAIRING JAMAICA TRACK.

Work of Renovating Metropolitan Jockey Club Plant Starts Today.

Work on the Jamaica racing plant will start this week. The roof of the grand stand will be rebuilt and the paddock improved, but it is not likely that the stables, which were destroyed by fire last year, will be rebuilt. This, say the owners, will not be necessary, as most of the horses will be stabled at Belmont Park, which is within walking distance of the course.

The Metropolitan Jockey Club plant was one of the organizations which has suffered by the numerous severe storms which have visited Long Island the last two Winters, and the grand stand at the present time does not offer many inducements for racegoers.

The Directors, however, declare it will be made presentable by next Spring. The chief obstacle in the way of Jamaica's opening is the railway and transportation facilities. The old tracks have been removed and to accommodate the crowds expected a complete new siding will have to be laid for storing trains prior to their returning to the city. The equipment will have to be electrified, and this the Long Island Railway has promised to do.

Five Matches for Spotts.

Ralph L. Spotts, the amateur club champion, carried off the honors yesterday at the Larchmont Yacht Club traps by winning five of the nine matches contested. With a score of 118 he won the high gun handicap prize, and he was also high scratch man, with ninety-seven breaks out of the 100. His high run was sixty-one, without a miss. He also proved the winner of the Special Club Cup, the Take Home Trophy, and the leg for the Accumulation Cup. He won the Take Home prize with a "perfect" score of twenty-five. D. F. McMahon and A. J. Brandenner were the winners of the ten and fifteen "bird" scratch contests, respectively. Frank T. Lenane, Jr., won the leg for the Monthly Cup, and C. W. Berner proved the winner of the 100-"bird" handicap match after an extra shoot-off in which six men tied.

Knollwood Country Club Shoot.

Three events were held in the regular weekly shoot at the Knollwood Country Club yesterday. The gunners seemed to thrive on the inclement weather, and high scores were the rule. The first event was the Monthly Cup handicap, at 50 birds, and resulted in a victory for E. T. Fox, who, with a handicap of 2, made a total of 44. Walter H. Merrill had the same number of birds to his credit, but carried the high handicap of the event, which was 9. Foster Crampton, at scratch, made a total of 43. E. T. Fox also won the consolation for the Season's Cup, with a gross score of 44. S. A. Mageath, one bird behind, was second. The 100-bird event for the Crampton Trophy was won by W. H. Merrill, whose score was 92, 18—90. The donor of the cup, at scratch, came in third.

Giriat's Good Work at Traps.

Of the ten men who faced the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday D. Giriat's shooting was the feature of the day. He tied W. B. Ogden, A. E. Eldridge, and J. P. Donovan in the shoot for the take-home trophy, each having returned full scores of 25, and in the shoot-off he captured the prize. Giriat, shooting from 18 yards' rise, won the leg for the distance handicap, with a score of 22, and he was also the winner of legs for the monthly and the accumulation cups. In winning the high handicap prize he returned a card of 101 on his handicap of 15. W. B. Ogden was the high scratch man, after two shoot-offs with G. P. Granbery, who tied him with a score of 88.

Crose Captures Two Events.

Waldo Crose won two of the three matches at the traps of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club yesterday, in which five men competed. His score of 49 on his handicap of 10 was the highest in the shoot for the take-home trophy at 50 "birds. He was also the winner of the leg for the monthly cup with a full score of 25 on a handicap of 5. Tracy H. Lewis, shooting from scratch, was the winner of the leg for the yearly cup and he also proved high gun for the day with a total of 86 out of the possible 100. H. L. Hoyt, Jr., was the runner-up with 83.

JOKER IN STUDENT FOOTBALL PLAN

Columbia Team Can Be Within the Law by Playing Off South Field.

That football will be returned in good standing at Columbia University next Fall is apparently an assured fact, and now that the struggle for that attainment is realized attention is focused on the conditions which have been laid down by the Committee on Student Organizations, in order to form some estimate of just what limits of intercollegiate football may prevail. A general impression has been created that the reinstatement is dependent on an agreement that the games shall be played on South Field. The second clause of the resolution passed by the committee reads, "All games to be played on college grounds." Those who have noticed that there was no specification of South Field are of the opinion that the intention is to arrange for a playing field that shall conform literally to the clause of the resolution, and yet which shall be no part of the Columbia University property. There are several rumors to the effect that Columbia will make some effort to arrange for the use of the College of the City of New York stadium when that is completed.

If this should prove to be the case, Columbia's return to football would hold much more interest than could possibly be the case were South Field the only acceptable gridiron. Its limitations would preclude the scheduling of games which might draw a large gathering of spectators, which would mean that the Columbia schedule would have to be made out with the idea in view of not making the games too attractive. Then, too, the literal interpretation of the clause in the committee's resolution would allow of out-of-town games being scheduled as long as they were played on college grounds. Taken all in all, it is considered the committee has not imposed overharsh conditions and that the acceptance of them would give the Blue and White a wide range of intercollegiate football activity.

There has been some talk that Columbia would have difficulty in filling out a schedule for next Fall. That might be true if the gridiron were South Field, but certainly not if it is possible to arrange for a college stadium. There are many colleges that would be glad to send a football team to compete in this city, particularly in the instances of those which have a large alumni following here. It is understood that several colleges have held dates open that might be filled by them back in next year's schedule. If this is true, intercollegiate football of a high calibre should be in full swing during the coming Fall.

The professional coaching system that caused so much of the trouble in past years will never come back. Professional coaching in practical substance will probably not be barred. The clause relating to coaching in the resolution of the Committee on Student Organizations reads: "All coaches to be on the staff of the department of physical education and be appointed in the same manner as the academic officers." That is taken to mean that there will be a competent football coach at Columbia next year who will be directly responsible to the Faculty.

MAYER LEADS WITH CUE.

Philadelphian Holds High Run and Average in Class A Championship.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Av.
J. Mayer	3	0	118	19 1-21
J. F. Poggenburg	2	0	58	7 15-55
R. M. Lord	2	1	50	11 18-21
E. Gardner	2	1	75	11 15-81
C. Heddon	1	2	56	8 40-45
E. L. Milburn	1	3	63	11 22-23
C. Huston	0	4	31	7 27-44

TODAY'S GAMES.

Afternoon—Huston and Milburn.
Evening—Heddon and Poggenburg.

Joseph Mayer of Philadelphia and J. Ferdinand Poggenburg are the only two players who have not met with defeat in the play for the national Class A billiard championship at the Union League, Philadelphia. The result of the first weeks' play, however, shows Mayer the favorite. He has taken part in three games and has established a high average in each one. It was in the first night's play in competition with R. M. Lord that he made his best average of the tournament, 19 1-21, which compares favorably with the averages that are made in many professional games. In his other matches he has defeated Corwin Huston of Detroit and E. L. Milburn of Memphis. Poggenburg has thus far not played to his accustomed ability, whereas Mayer has the grand average of 10 64-71. Poggenburg has fallen much below the requirements for a Class A rating, his grand average being 6 92-118. Edward Gardiner, who is the present champion, has been defeated once by R. M. Lord of Chicago, who is participating for the first time in a national championship. His two victories have been over Charles Diedion of Sowagiac, Mich., and E. L. Milburn. Gardner's grand average is the second best of the tournament, 9 66-136. The high run of the tournament stands to the credit of Mayer, who made 118 in his match with Milburn.

DE ORO AND MORIN WIN.

Twelve Contestants in World's 3-Cushion Billiard Championship.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 7.—Alfred De Oro and Charles Morin won the opening games in the world's three-cushion billiard tournament last night. De Oro, who is the present title-holder, defeated Jess Lean of Chicago, 50 to 41, and Morin won from John Hahman of Minneapolis, 50 to 44. Lean's high run was 7 and De Oro's 5.

The tournament is the second world's championship affair in the history of three-cushion billiards. Twelve of the leading players in the country will compete for prizes totaling $3,000. The entry list includes Alfred De Oro, New York; George Moore, New York; Frederick James, Denver; Joseph Capron, St. Paul; John Hahman, Minneapolis; Charles Ellis, Cleveland; August Kieckhefer, Milwaukee; John Daly, Charles Morin, Jess Lean, George Sutton, and William Huey, Chicago.

Charles F. Conklin of Chicago, former national amateur balkline champion, will referee all games.

TRYOUT FOR RITCHIE.

Former Champion Expects to Give Welsh a Stiff Argument.

Willie Ritchie, former lightweight champion, will make today the most strenuous he has spent at his training camp in preparation for his ten-round championship bout with the lightweight title holder, Freddie Welsh, at Madison Square Garden Thursday night. Ritchie has designated the occasion "try-out day," and he will put his punch to a test against the strongest men in his retinue of sparring partners. Principal among those who will oppose the Californian will be Mart Farrell, a 150-pound boxer who assists Mike Gibbons to get in shape for all his exhibitions. Farrell is a sturdy fellow, and has given Ritchie his best glove work-outs during the last week.

The Native Son has hitherto devoted his training time to speed work, but this department will be overlooked today in favor of a real stiff punching match. Eight-ounce gloves will be used in the trial, and four rounds will be the distance. After tomorrow Ritchie will scratch boxing from his daily program, and will only indulge in light gymnasium exercises.

When he jumped on the scales yesterday Ritchie weighed in at 136¼ pounds. He has not stinted himself at the training table, and had been eating and drinking what he pleased since starting work six days ago.

Welsh put in a hard day at Oceanport yesterday, boxing twelve rounds, four rounds each with One-Round Hogan, Harry Thomas, and Griff Davis. Welsh weighed in at 138 pounds after the day's work, and expects to be down to 136 after his road work Wednesday.

The Olympic Athletic Club in Harlem and the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn will hold forth today, the former staging two ten-round bouts in the evening, and the latter entertaining its patrons with the usual Monday afternoon program of semi-professional bouts.

Manager Donnelly of the Olympic Club has arranged for his feature tonight a ten-round contest between Joe Goldberg, the Rochester boxer who gave a good account of himself against Young Drummie of Jersey City last week, and Eddie Kelly, the "Pride of Harlem." This bout in itself is a feature, but there will be another promising ten-round tilt between Young Rector of Jersey City and Phinney Boyle of Boston.

Jack Hanlon, the Maspeth white hope, and Jack Driscoll of South Brooklyn will meet in a return bout of ten rounds this afternoon at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. The second bout between the keen rivals for local prestige has aroused unusual interest. Twenty ambitious glove wielders will also compete in the ten three-round semi-professional try-out bouts to precede the main event.

Leach Cross will tackle a worthy opponent in Harry Pierce, the Brooklyn lightweight, in the feature event at the Broadway S. C. tomorrow night. Pierce recently gave the east side dentist a hard bout in the same club, and should repeat his performance tomorrow night.

Ralph Grunan, the California lightweight, who made an impressive début here two weeks ago, will receive another trial at the Sharkey A. C. Wednesday night, with Buddy Ryan of Boston as his opponent. He is almost matched to box Tommy Murphy of Flatbush a week later.

TO FIGHT AT HAVANA.

Johnson and Willard Contest Set for First Week in April.

EL PASO, Texas, March 7.—The Johnson-Willard fight for the heavyweight championship of the world will be staged at Havana, Cuba, during the first week of April, according to announcement made here today by Willard's manager. Willard, who is now in Los Angeles, is expected to leave soon for Havana.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 7.—Jess Willard, who arrived here yesterday, said today he expected to remain here about a week before starting for Havana to meet Jack Johnson for the world's heavyweight championship.

Loyola School to Have Ice Carnival.

The Loyola School Athletic Association will have its first annual ice carnival at the St. Nicholas Rink Friday evening. The alumni have taken active part in arranging the evening's program and an interesting game of hockey between the school team and the "old boys" is looked forward to. Silver trophy cups for first place in each of the six races are now on exhibition at the school. Silver and bronze medals will be awarded for second and third prizes.

The Holy Cross Purple, the student magazine of Holy Cross College at Worcester, Mass., has presented one of the silver cups and the donors of the others are the Fourth Senior Class, the Second Senior Class, the Athletic Association of the school, and the alumni. The Athletic Association has also presented a cup for the winner of the alumni quarter-mile race.

English Billiards at Doyle's.

George Hayman, holder of the Dewar Shield, and John Montgomery, who recently played a handicap contest with Melbourne Inman, have been matched to play 2,000 points at English billiards beginning tomorrow night at Doyle's Forty-second Street Academy. Montgomery is to concede Hayman 200 points, the affair to be played in blocks of 500 each night.

COLLEGE RELAY GAMES IN FAVOR

Several Changes Will Be Made in Program for Next Year's Garden Indoor Meet.

Officials of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America were pleased yesterday with the outcome of their initial efforts at staging an indoor track and field meet, but they are convinced that several changes can be made in the program which would help increase interest in the games. The crowd at Madison Square Garden on Saturday night cannot be taken as a criterion of the popularity of the intercollegiate indoor events, for the weather was of a variety to put a damper on the most attractive sporting affair. The association made quite a little money despite the poor attendance, for there were hundreds of reserved seats sold that were not occupied.

Some college men after the games advocated the conducting of a series of class relay races such as Pennsylvania runs each Spring outdoors, but their suggestion will rece

WHITMAN MAY NAME A P. S. BOARD TODAY

Governor to Decide After Reading Thompson Committee's Report.

ALIEN LABOR REPEAL HELD

Delayed Sending Emergency Message Last Friday When Union Leaders Asked for Conference.

Gov. Whitman before his departure for Albany yesterday intimated that the shake-up in the Public Service Commission might come speedily, possibly today. When he was asked if he intended to defer announcing his new appointments until the Legislative Investigating Committee had finished its work with the up-State commission, the Governor said:

"I expect to get the report of the Thompson Committee on the New York City Commission tomorrow and any announcement from me will depend on the nature of the report. I may wait for the other report, and I may not."

The Governor declined to even hint at any names he may be considering for commissioners.

Labor leaders, it was learned yesterday, will have a conference with Gov. Whitman at Albany today, and they are hopeful that they may still further delay the emergency message recommending the repeal of the alien labor law. The Governor had intended to send this message to the Legislature last Friday, Ernest Bohm, Corresponding Secretary of the Central Federated Union, announced yesterday. Representatives of union labor asked him for a conference and at their request he withheld the message.

Among those who will ask the Governor today not to insist upon the repeal of the alien labor clause are Mr. Bohm and representatives of the Central Federated Union and the United Boards of Business Agents of the Manhattan and Bronx Building Trades. Edward Hannah, Chairman of the committee which has already waited upon the Governor, said last night:

"We can furnish four times as many able-bodied citizens and members of labor unions as are required for the Subway work, and we will make this clear to the Governor."

James P. Holland, of the Executive Board of the Central Federated Union, and Secretary Bohm said that evidence would be submitted to Gov. Whitman today showing that American citizens have applied for work on the new subways in large numbers, but have been refused, the preference being given to aliens by the contractors.

Gov. Whitman spent most of yesterday at the home of Seth Low. He said that his conference with city officials and bankers on Saturday, when the State's finances and taxation were discussed, had been eminently satisfactory. He said:

"We are certainly co-operating with the city authorities to alleviate the burden of taxation. Several more conferences will be held, and I think they will result in materially relieving the situation."

Gov. Whitman will be in the city again next week. On March 17 he will attend a St. Patrick's Day dinner at the Hotel Astor.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Mon., colder in extreme e. Tues. fair, moderate to fresh n. w. winds.

S. Car.—Fair Mon., colder in extreme e. Tues. fair, moderate n. w. winds.

Ga.—Fair Mon. and Tues., moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Fl.—Fair Mon., colder in cen. and s. Tues. fair, moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Ala.—Fair Mon, Tues. fair, warmer; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Miss.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy and warmer; gentle to moderate n. to n. e. winds.

La.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy and warmer; moderate n. to n. e. winds.

East. Tex.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. probably local rain and warmer; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

West. Tex.—Cloudy Mon.; rain or snow in extreme w. Tues. rain.

Utah—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Okla.—Fair Mon., continued cool Mon. Tues. unsettled, probably rain.

Ark.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy, probably rain in w.

Tenn., Ky., and Ind.—Cloudy and colder Mon. Tues. fair.

Ohio—Cloudy Mon., snow in n. e. Tues. fair, moderate n. to n. e. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy and colder Mon. Tues. fair, n. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate n. winds, becoming variable.

Upper Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Wis.—Fair Mon., colder in p. c. Tues. fair, warmer, moderate n. winds, becoming variable.

Minn.—Fair Mon., warmer in w. Tues. fair and warmer.

Iowa—Fair Mon., colder in cen. and e. Tues. fair, warmer in w.

Mo.—Fair Mon., colder in e. Tues. fair.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Mon. and Tues.

Neb.—Fair Mon. and Tues., warmer Tues.

Kan.—Fair Mon. Tues. unsettled, warmer, probably rain or snow in s.

TRADE SALES THIS WEEK.

Monday.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale: Chas. E. Haff & Co., 2 P. M., International Motor Co., 64th St. and West End Av., auto trucks.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale: C. M. Moseman & Bro., Inc., 128 Chambers St., 10:30 A. M., harness and saddlery.

Karp Brothers, 477 Broadway—Men's, boys', and children's suits, hats, caps, &c.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale—Samuel Schonzeit, 533 East 19th St., furniture and fixtures of poultry market.

Tuesday.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings, cloaks and suits.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Spring and medium-weight fancy worsteds, mixtures, &c.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales: Great Western Furniture Corp., 120 West 18th St., 10:30 A. M., household furniture; Wells, Mowbray & Newman, Inc., 125 W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., electrical novelties, electric ranges, fixtures, &c.

I. Singer, 582 Broadway, Brooklyn—Jewelry.

D. Hartman, 15 Mercer St.—Waists, dresses, and suits.

Wednesday.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Men's, youths', and children's clothing.

H. Perelmutter, 208 Canal St.—Cloaks and suits.

J. W. and W. H. Reid, 727 Grand St., Brooklyn—jewelry.

Thursday.

Samuel Marx, Room 21, 35 Maiden Lane—Jobber's stock of solid gold jewelry; exhibition Wednesday afternoon.

Friday.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale: B. Klein Cap Co., 58 East 8th St.—Caps, hats, fixtures, &c.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—General merchandise, women's, misses' and children's wearing apparel.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Rubbers, rubber boots, shoes, &c.

D. Hartmann, 15 Mercer St.—Men's furnishings.

Saturday.

J. H. Mayers, 2,339 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn—Assets of Bernard Berkman, hats, caps, men's clothing, fixtures, &c.

J. H. Mayers, 20 Bond St.—Assets of Kunin & Epstein, hats, machinery, &c.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—A slight barometer depression that was over the mouth of the Rio Grande Saturday morning has moved rapidly northeastward to the North Carolina coast with a considerable increase in energy. It was attended by rains and snows in Tennessee, the Gulf and the South Atlantic States and was followed by rapidly rising pressure and a decided fall in temperature over Tennessee, the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, except Florida.

Pressure also continues low over New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the lower lake region and snow occurred generally from the Lower Missouri Valley eastward, except in New England and Northern New York.

With the exceptions of rains or snow along the Middle Atlantic and Southern New England coasts fair weather will prevail during Monday throughout the country and also on Tuesday, except in the Southwest.

FORECASTS TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy north, snow south Monday; Tuesday fair.

Western New York—Cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair.

Northern New England—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Southern New England—Unsettled Monday; Tuesday fair.

New Jersey, Eastern and Western Pennsylvania—Snow Monday; Tuesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	32	35	4 P. M.	39	37
6 A. M.	31	32	6 P. M.	39	35
9 A. M.	33	34	9 P. M.	36	34
12 M.	35	35	11 P. M.	35	33

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 34; for the corresponding date last year it was 35; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 35.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 33, at 8 P. M. it was 35. Maximum temperature 38 degrees at 3 P. M., minimum 31 degrees at 5:45 A. M. Humidity 80 per cent. at 8 A. M., 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.78 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.72 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

12:02—600 E. 141 St.; J. Meyerson.....Slight
12:35—3,021 Third Av.; M. Cohen.....$500
1:30—1,714 Third Av.; W. Fitzgerald...Slight
5:20—1315 Central Park W.; W Costello..$5,000
11:00—384 E. 8 St.; A. Fischer.....$500

P. M.

1:05—1,429 Amsterdam Av.; L. Goodman.....Slight
2:15—128 E. 113 St.; Gus Langer.....Slight
2:45—30 Third Av.; J. Flynn.....$1,000
3:30—2,046 Seventh Av.; J. Grayloch..Slight
4:25—883 Union Av.; A. Joseph.....Slight
4:25—608 Eleventh Av.; G. Henke.....$1,000
6:10—155 East 81 St.; Mrs. Van Buuckman.....$25
7:10—326 Ninth Av.; L. Krst.....Slight
7:40—116 E. 27 St.; M. Hickey.....$75
8:15—311 E. 97 St.; B. Caren.....Slight
8:30—77 E. 3 St.; J. Sondubuy.....Slight
9:00—35 to 39 W. 35 St.; W. Jackman & Son.....Slight
10:45—133-137 W. 23; Harris Bros....$25,000

Free Tutors for Delinquent Athletes.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 7.—The Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University today announced a plan by which assistance will be given to students who are on probation because of delinquency in studies. Tutors will be provided free for those who wish to take advantage of the offer. It was said that men who engaged in athletics would receive special attention.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended March 6, 1915.

STOCKS. (Shares.)

	1915	1914	1913.
March 1.....	157,265	98,131	389,175
March 2.....	137,451	124,137	273,062
March 3.....	226,631	202,280	336,356
March 4.....	177,684	328,961	222,952
March 5.....	264,230	405,441	283,660
March 6.....	91,218	320,539	302,366
Total week.	1,054,479	1,479,389	1,807,573
Year to date.	10,510,787	17,818,018	17,315,287

BONDS. (Par Value.)

March 1.....	$2,017,500	$1,733,000	$2,181,000
March 2.....	2,122,000	2,606,500	2,090,000
March 3.....	2,816,500	2,813,500	1,843,500
March 4.....	2,319,500	2,711,000	2,601,500
March 5.....	3,098,500	1,457,000	1,765,000
March 6.....	1,838,000	1,788,500	1,411,000
Total sales.	$14,073,000	$15,109,500	$11,892,000
Year to date.	114,307,500	173,789,500	115,133,000

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows:

STOCKS.

	Mar. 6, '15.	Mar. 7, '14.	Decr'e.
R. R. & mis..	1,054,478	1,479,189	424,711
Bank	1	...	91
Mining	...	200	200

BONDS.

R. R. & mis.	$13,725,500	$14,243,000	$517,500
Government..	185,500	58,500	*127,000
State	33,000	393,000	360,000
City	129,000	415,000	286,000
Total	$14,073,000	$15,109,500	$1,036,500

*Increase.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 1	$1.51	$1.46	$1.22	$1.17½
March 2	1.48⅞	1.41¼	1.19⅞	1.14
March 3	1.45¼	1.42	1.19	1.15¾
March 4	1.43¾	1.41	1.18⅛	1.11
March 5	1.40	1.35¾	1.13⅜	1.10¼
March 6	1.42⅛	1.40	1.16¼	1.14
Week's range..	1.51	1.35¾	1.22	1.10¼

CORN.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 1	73¾	71⅝	75⅝	73⅝
March 2	72⅝	71	74⅞	73
March 3	74⅜	72¾	76¼	74⅞
March 4	74⅜	73	76⅝	74
March 5	73⅛	71¼	74⅜	73½
March 6	73⅛	72¾	75¼	74½
Week's range	74⅜	71	76⅝	73

OATS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 1	56⅞	54⅝	53½	51⅝
March 2	53½	53⅛	52⅝	49⅞
March 3	56⅞	55⅝	53⅝	51⅝
March 4	57⅛	54⅝	53⅝	50⅞
March 5	55⅞	54⅝	52	50⅝
March 6	56⅜	55½	52¼	51½
Week's range	57⅛	53⅛	53½	49⅞

Provisions.

LARD.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 1	$10.27	$10.17	$10.50	$10.40
March 2	10.30	10.15	10.57	10.40
March 3	10.30	10.22	10.55	10.47
March 4	10.40	10.32	10.65	10.52
March 5	10.37	10.30	10.62	10.55
March 6	10.52	10.40	10.80	10.67
Week's range ..	10.52	10.15	10.80	10.40

RIBS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 1	$9.87	$9.75	$10.20	$10.05
March 2	9.80	9.75	10.20	10.07
March 3	9.87	9.82	10.17	10.10
March 4	9.95	9.85	10.25	10.17
March 5	9.95	9.87	10.25	10.17
March 6	10.07	10.00	10.37	10.32
Week's range ..	10.07	9.75	10.37	10.05

PORK.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 1	$17.35	$17.10	$17.72	$17.45
March 2	17.40	17.02	17.77	17.47
March 3	17.40	17.10	17.75	17.50
March 4	17.42	17.25	17.80	17.65
March 5	17.40	17.27	17.80	17.70
March 6	17.70	17.45	18.07	17.82
Week's range ..	17.70	17.02	18.07	17.45

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 1	8.26	8.15	8.54	8.35	8.75	8.55
March 2	8.36	8.22	8.57	8.32	8.78	8.55
March 3	8.45	8.42	8.70	8.53	8.93	8.79
March 4	8.54	8.35	8.71	8.53	8.94	8.75
March 5	8.51	8.38	8.73	8.52	8.93	8.74
March 6	8.62	8.61	8.84	8.78	9.07	8.91
Week's range..	8.62	8.15	8.84	8.32	9.07	8.55

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
March 1	9.06	8.86	9.22	9.05	...	...
March 2	9.06	8.85	9.26	9.05	...	...
March 3	9.19	9.07	9.39	9.28	9.47	9.40
March 4	9.18	9.08	9.37	9.22	9.45	9.36
March 5	9.22	9.03	...	...	...	...
March 6	9.32	9.20	9.53	9.39	9.62	9.55
Week's range..	9.32	8.85	9.53	9.05	9.62	9.36

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1,000 Bryant.

ALBANY—Wm. Whitney & Co.; H. L. Bartlett, silks; 41 Union Square.
ATLANTA—J. Froshin, women's ready to wear; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurnishing goods, hardware; 854 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Gans Bros; W. Gans, umbrellas; Wallick's.
BALTIMORE—M. Summerfield Son & Co.; M. Summerfield, pants; York.
BINGHAMTON—J. Pulitzer & Co.; J. Pulitzer, men's, women's, children's ready-to-wear; Wallick's.
BINGHAMTON—W. T. Grant & Co.; F. F. Taylor, 25c merchandise; Hoffman.
BINGHAMTON—Fowler, Dick & Walker; J. C. Longwell, carpets; 212 5th Av.; Grand.
BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith-Murray Co.; E. M. Lampson, women's coats, suits, muslin underwear; 1,270 Broadway.
BUFFALO—J. White, clothing; Herald Square.
CHICAGO—The Fair; L. H. Webb, dress goods, silks, linings, flannels; A. F. Brockman, housefurnishing goods, hardware; 222 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss E. Bergh, dresses; J. P. Coveny, cloths, dress goods; J. M. Pitcher, millinery; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Tepe, Miss M. Williams, misses' cloaks, suits; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Browning King & Co.; P. Kelder, boys', children's wear; 16 Cooper Square.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; S. Weill, domestics, linens, flannels; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—M. Englander & Co.; M. Englander, skirts; Flanders.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; W. E. Sittlington, dress goods, silks; 50 Union Square.
EASTON, Penn.—Bunstyn & Co.; H. A. Latham, millinery; H. Bunstyn, millinery; Gregorian.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—A. Schultz, dry goods; 7 W. 22.
GAINSVILLE, Ga.—Newman-Frierson McEver Co.; H. M. Newman, clothing; Gregorian.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Martin & Naylor Co.; E. Batten, domestics; 1,270 B'way; Navarre.
HARTFORD—Brown, Thompson & Co.; Miss C. Kennedy, millinery; 2 Walker; Wallicks.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Mrs. M. Malarkey, dressmaking; 71 W. 23d.
JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; Miss M. L. Cabaniss, cloaks, suits, waists; 225 4th Av.
JOHNSTOWN—W. T. Grant & Co.; C. A. Hanford, 25c merchandise; Hoffman.
KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak & Suit Co.; Miss A. Clancy, juvenile wear; M. J. Latman, jobs silk dresses; 95 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; E. Lieberman, fancy art goods; 214 Church; Cumberland.
LINCOLN, NEB.—S. Fogelson, dry goods; Grand.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—D. Baird & Son; J. Krzaszie, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; A. C. Herzberg, ready-to-wear; 22 E. 17th.
MEMPHIS—Summerfield & Co.; H. J. Summerfield, millinery; 15 E. 22d.
MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; Miss K. Lauberheim, millinery; 640 B'way.
MINNEAPOLIS—Butler Bros.; H. C. Foiett, dry goods; 495 B'way.
NASHVILLE—Cain-Sloan Co.; Miss K. D. Miller, dressmaking; 353 4th Av.; Strand.
NASHVILLE—Lyle Co.; Miss Hyde, wash dresses; 303 5th Av., Room 507.
NEW ORLEANS—Chas. A. Kaufman Co.; M. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; 1,123 B'way.
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—J. E. Lambie & Co.; Miss Sullivan, corsets, infants' wear; Collingwood.
PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; H. Blauner, coats, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; L. Englander, ladies' coats, suits; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; L. N. Shuman, Mr. Smith, dress goods, wash goods, flannels, linens; 37 W. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; Miss D. Hogan, women's neckwear; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; O. Abrams, jobs, boudoir caps; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Department Store; I. E. Harris, china, cut glass; 200 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; G. C. Levy, jobs women's coats, suits, skirts, 95 Madison Av.
PITTSFIELD—England Bros.; D. England, dry goods; S. England, cloaks; 1,270 B'way.
PIEDMONT, W. Va.—R. H. Drane, dry goods; Grand.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; M. Palmer, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ROCHESTER—L. Adler, Bros. & Co.; E. Adler, piece goods; 200 Fifth Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; C. W. Moore, upholstery goods, rugs, dress goods, silks; 50 Union Square.
SAN FRANCISCO—Prager Co.; A. M. Eisenfelder, laces, neckwear, ribbons; 200 5th Av.; Flanders.
SCHENECTADY—Wallace Co.; Miss I. Mylick, handkerchiefs, gloves, ribbons; Miss E. Quay, laces, neckwear; Miss Potter, fancy goods; Breslin.
SCRANTON—Williams & Co.; J. T. Williams, dry goods; Imperial.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Clarke Bros.; W. F. Dolmetsch, hosiery, furn. goods; 320 Church.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.; A. Steiger & Co.; Miss L. T. Bonsguet, ribbons; 116 W. 32d.
ST. PAUL—Lindeke, Warner & Sons; H. F. Warner, knit underwear; 350 B'way.
SYRACUSE—W. T. Grant & Co.; E. L. Dow, 25c merchandise; Hoffman.
TALLADEGA, Ala.—Eliman Bros.; A. Ullman, notions, jewelry; Wallick's.
TERRE HAUTE—A. Herz; E. Bauer, cloaks, suits; 116 W. 32d.
TOLEDO—Kaas Co.; Mr. Loper, ladies' trimmed hats; 1,261 B'way.
TORONTO — McKinnon, Ltd.; J. Brazier, ready to wear; J. T. McKinley, millinery; H. Clark, ready to wear; Brozel.
WASHINGTON—Stan Sons & Co.; Mrs. C. M. Noble, millinery; Mrs. M. G. Hailt, ladies' neckwear; 215 Fourth Av.
WASHINGTON—Palais Royal; Miss K. Coleman, embroideries; Miss Rupert, corsets; 43 W. 23d.
WASHINGTON—Kings Palace; H. King, dry goods; Cumberland.
WORCESTER—C. T. Sherer Co.; A. J. Viau, domestics, dress goods, hosiery, underwear; H. Hermitage.
WORCESTER—John C. MacInnes Co.; A. A. Spaulding, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

We have 10,000 crepe de chine and crepe Georgette waists for immediate delivery at $2.25; regular $5 sellers. Chelsea Waist Co., 152-156 West 25th St. Phone 9745 Farragut.

WANTED.—Small jobs children's and juniors' colored wash and white dresses, rompers, middy blouses, boys' wash suits, petticoats, underwear, boys' clothing, &c., for bargain store; samples preferred. G 332 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN desires to make connection with knit goods house; good following in East; 10 years' experience; references. X 243 Times Annex.

JOBBING TRADE, M. M. Kirschenbaum & Bro., Baltimore; best made pile and cloth coats. Showing Room 300, Broadway Central Hotel.

Wanted—Good selling lines for Ontario; will carry stock or sell on commission; have large staff solicitors. L. H. Hanes, 1,054 College St., Toronto, Canada.

Wanted—100 ladies' and misses' Spring sample suits; nifty, stylish garments; prices from $13.50 to $22, for cash. S. J. Rosenzweig, 1,204 Broadway.

Wanted—Good selling line for Ontario; will carry stock or sell on commission; have large staff of solicitors. L. H. Hanes, 1,054 College St., Toronto, Canada.

Jobber looking at wash dresses, price $2.50 to $7.50. Call morning up to 12 o'clock, top floor, 37 West 19th St.

Young man wanted—A hustler to sell cloaks; city and surroundings. Apply Wilson Bldg., Room 501. Salary and commission.

JOBBER looking at cotton dresses from $2.50 to $10. 49-51 West 24th, 6th floor.

JOBBER is now looking at juniors' and misses' colored and white dresses. Call with samples, 36 East 22d St., 5th floor.

Jobbers looking at Summer dresses: orders given; bring samples. Eighth floor, 32 West 27th.

PROMINENT JOBBERS, NOW LOOKING, WASH DRESSES. CALL ALL THIS AND NEXT WEEK, 9TH FLOOR, 2 WEST 18TH.

CLOAK, suit, waist and dress man, active American, aged 24, desires position as assistant resident buyer. M 128 Times.

JOBS bought, cash; percales, ginghams, and trimmings for house dresses and kimonos. Hirsch Sons, 220 Varet St., B'klyn.

BIG JOB of party and evening dresses to close out very cheap. Grand Dress Co., 38 and 40 West 33d St.

JOBBER is open for better priced wash dresses, placing quantity orders. 180 West 29th St.

Large jobber now looking at samples of infants' and children's coats for Fall. B. R., 212 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—Jobs in crepe de chine waists; large sizes. G 333 Times Downtown.

Fellows, 31 Union Square, wants jobs children's dresses, misses', juniors' suits, coats.

Sample room; light; excellent location. Cowen Bros., 76 West 22d St.

Jobber looking at cotton dresses from $2.50 to $10; 49-51 West 24th St., sixth floor.

Sample room, light, excellent location. Cowen Bros., 76 West 22d St.

Cash for jobs; ladies', misses' wearing apparel. Gross, 29 Greene Street; Spring-866.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

Monday.

American Art Galleries, Madison Square South.—Art property and antiquities made by Henry Symons, London, will be sold at 2 o'clock Monday and five following afternoons, also Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings.—M.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 28 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.—Household furniture, &c., from Eagle Storage Warehouse Company.

Tuesday.

Merwin Sales Company, 16 East 40th Street.—Autograph letters from collection of James P. Smith, Flushing, L. I., afternoon and evening.

Benjamin S. Wise, 423 Columbus Avenue.—Household furnishings, also books.

Anderson Galleries, Madison Avenue and 40th Street.—Modern etchings, mezzotints, color prints, &c., including selections from the collection of Horace K. Devereux; also Wednesday evening.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place.—Household furniture and effects.

Wednesday.

Keeler Art Galleries, 12 Vesey St.—Household furnishings, linen, tableware, &c.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 332 Fourth Av.—Collateral from Provident Loan Society of New York, diamonds, watches, rings, and other jewelry; also Thursday.

Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Autograph letters and documents, including selections from papers of General Daniel Ruggles of the Confederate Army; also Thursday afternoon.

Thursday.

Keeler Art Gallery, 12 Vesey St.—Oriental rugs.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 Fifth Av.—Miscellaneous household furniture; also Friday and Saturday.

Merwin Sales Co., 16 East 40th St.—Private library of the late James S. Grinnell; also Friday.

Friday.

Keeler Art Galleries, 12 Vesey St.—Oil paintings.

J. W. and W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby St., Brooklyn—Household furniture.

Merchandise Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on this Business Page of The New York Times:

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

Special Sales Salvage Merchandise Only. LEOPOLD GANS CO., 46-50 Wooster St.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 16 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4230.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 180 Broadway. Cortlandt 1258.

Sam. H. Richmond, Inc., Auct. & Com. Mer. Cash advanced on mdse. 27 Greene. Sp. 880.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers: mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 1056.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

$20,000—VALUATION—$20,000.

The Entire Stock of the **Acme Embroidery Co. of West New York, N. J.,** bought from the Receiver and removed for convenience of sale.

Tremendously Large Stock of About 60,000 Yards

LACES EMBROIDERIES

Lace Cloth, Net Volles, Organdies, Insertions, &c.; about 40,000 yards Raw Material, viz., Grey Goods, Mercerized and Silk Yarns, Lace and Net Cloth, Crepe, Plique and Organdy; Lingeries, Volles, Seneca Volle, Grey Cloth, Grey Acts, Colored Organdy, Swiss Organdy, Acts Chiffon, White Mercerized, Natural, Grey and White Bobbins Silk Yarn, Madeira Blue, Persian Silk Yarn, 1,000 lbs. Mercerized and Spool Cotton.

Silk Cloth, Cotton hangers for paper towels, fire hose, dry lampblack, deck and bull's eye lanterns, lavatories, sheet lead, bellows leather, arge, bow and side lights, grinder, oil pumping machinery, turkey red muslin, copper boat nails, ash oars, castor oil, soapstone pencils, wrought pipe, black cannon powder, lump rosin, sheet rubber, safes, folding platform scales, metal scrapers, scoop shovels, rainbath showers, sodium fluoride, strip solder, billet steel, copper tacks, tallow, linen thread, paper towels, copper tubing, flax twine, unions, mixing varnish, valves, plate and rubber washers. Apply for proposals to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., or to the Bureau. SAMUEL McGOWAN, *Paymaster General, U. S. N.* 2-25-15.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, March 23, 1915, for Contract 123, for the construction of six concrete-stone and brick buildings at and near the Kensico reservoir, in the town of Mt. Pleasant, Westchester County, New York. The largest of the buildings is, approximately, 100 feet by 82 feet by 45 feet and the smallest 30 feet by 31 feet by 30 feet. The substructures or foundations of these buildings have been built and The City will furnish and erect the roof covers for the buildings.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and pamphlets of contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10.) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars, apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., March 23, 1915, for delivering at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc., naval supplies, as follows: Brass and steel bolts and nuts, sheet brass, burlap, buzzers, interior communication and telephone cable, arc lamp carbons, shipping cases, electrolytic cells, brass conduit, window glass, arbroot glasses, grommets, jerseys, legless keys, bull's eye lanterns, lumber, sewing machines, evaporated milk, searchlight mirrors, linseed oil, bake ovens, lead pipe, mess cups, rosin, sal ammoniac, embroidery silk, steel, sugar, deck swabs, hand tachometers, steel powder tanks, safety treads, brass tubing, electrical wire. Apply for proposals to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., or to the Bureau, SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General, U. S. N. 3-3-15.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING AND MATERIALS. Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y., February 18, 1915. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M. March 19, 1915, for furnishing and delivering at either the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, or San Francisco depots at the Q. M. Corps, 180 pairs Rubber Boots; 40,000 yards Blue Denim; 68,000 pairs Summer Drawers; 50,000 yards O. D. Shirting Flannel; 4,000 pairs Cotton Gloves; 36,000 pairs Canvas Leggins; 130,000 pairs Woolen Stockings; 180,000 Cotton Undershirts. Information upon application. A. L. SMITH, Col., Q. M. C., Depot Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "PROposals for Elevator," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 11 o'clock A. M., April 3, 1915, and then and there publicly opened, for an electric passenger elevator in the Naval Hospital at the Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Plans and specifications may be obtained on application to the Bureau or to the Commandant of the naval station named. H. R. STANFORD, Chief of Bureau, February 23, 1915.

Office of the Commissioners, District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., March 1, 1915.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., March 15, 1915, for grading certain streets, aggregating 30,000 cubic yards of grading. Blank forms of proposals, specifications, and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. Oliver P. Newman, Louis A. Crandall, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, District of Columbia.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE will be received by the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., Eastern time, April 7, 1915, for furnishing cordage, rope and twine for delivery during the fiscal year 1916 at depots of the Quartermaster Corps listed in schedule. Schedules furnished upon application to Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., or by Depot Quartermaster, No. 89 Whitehall Street, New York City.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., March 23, 1915, for delivering at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc., naval supplies, as follows: Brass and steel bolts and nuts, sheet brass, burlap, buzzers, interior communication and telephone cable, arc lamp carbons, shipping cases, electrolytic cells, brass conduit, window glass, arbroot glasses, grommets, jerseys, legless keys, bull's eye lanterns, lumber, sewing machines, evaporated milk, searchlight mirrors, linseed oil, bake ovens, lead pipe,

Wm. A. Read & Co.

A special form for use in keeping a full record of investment holdings will be furnished on request.

Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

We shall be pleased to mail upon request a copy of our

March Bond List

which contains quotations of leading Canadian Municipalities at prices to yield the investor from

5% to 6½%

Correspondence Invited

Wood, Gundy & Co.
TORONTO, CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1857

Fortified

By being conservative in the selection of securities, investors fortify themselves against the assaults of depression.

Our **Department of Service** will gladly suggest investments that have withstood the test of time.

F. S. Smithers & Co.
44 Exchange Place
MEMBERS OF New York STOCK EXCHANGE
INVESTMENT SERVICE

Exempt from income tax
Berkeley, Cal.
School 5% Gold Bonds
Due Serially 1925 to 1949
Legal investment for savings banks in five New England states.
Bonded debt approximately 3% of assessed valuation.
Prices to Yield 4.60%
Complete details on request for circular
N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore St. Louis

BLAIR & CO.
24 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

Akron, Ohio
5% Improvement Bonds
Maturing serially, Sept. 1, 1919, to Sept. 1, 1924.
Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.
Price on application.
Sidney Spitzer & Co.
115 Broadway, New York
Chicago Toledo Cincinnati

Safe Investments
Municipal Bonds
In United States and Canada 5½%
Send for Descriptions.
W. N. COLER & CO.
43 Cedar Street
New York.

W. C. Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York City

N. J. SECURITIES
CLARENCE HODSON & CO
ESSEX BLDG. NEWARK

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The frequency with which peace talk is coming to be heard in the financial district at least attests the keenness of the desire for peace, but any view of the war which does not take into consideration the magnitude of the forces which are engaged in the struggle and the importance of the things which are at stake will fail to lead to any practical conclusion. Those who attempt to name definite dates by which the war in Europe will have ceased may be choosing a good way of expressing their hopes in concrete terms, but so far as any facts known to the public go no practical man can place confidence in the view that the war is within a few weeks of its end. It may be, but if so there is in store for the world the greatest surprise of the war. Yet it is true that the recovery which has lately been going on in the stock market has been based in no small degree on the conviction in high financial quarters that events are taking a course which will serve to shorten the duration of the struggle. To shorten it? Yes, but by how much there is no telling.

As the financial community views the matter the success of the Allies in forcing the Dardanelles would make many weeks', perhaps even many months', difference in bringing the war to an end, while similar, although perhaps not so pronounced, effect would be expected to flow from the success of Great Britain's plan to shut off all trade with Germany. The latter is given secondary importance, largely, no doubt, because of the prominence at the moment of the thought that the struggle is nearing its end. If that view be accepted less freely than a section of Wall Street is now inclined to accept it, the blockade of all Germany assumes more consequence as a factor in determining the outcome of the war. Germany's need of supplies from abroad will increase and not decrease as time goes on. Access to foreign markets for certain materials may at this time be important to Germany without being vital; the time may well come when it may become vital and when failure to gain access to outside sources of supply would prove the determining factor in the struggle.

It is clear that the facts supply no basis for unquestioning acceptance of hopeful suggestions that a peace conference will soon take the place of fighting. It is not surprising, therefore, that caution even more than hopefulness should have been manifested by the financial community last week as it had been for many weeks. Yet substantial progress in the security markets was made. Stocks showed net gains on most days, and bonds gave evidence of shaking off the lethargy into which they fell rather suddenly by reason of the new uncertainties which were introduced into the situation a month ago by Germany's announcement of her plan for a submarine blockade of Great Britain. A variety of collateral considerations have contributed to this recent betterment in prices, but the outstanding, the dominant influence has been the feeling that events are moving in a direction which will help to shorten the struggle. Boiled down to its briefest possible expression Wall Street would interpret that feeling as meaning that events seemed to be favoring the Allies. That is what it comes to. It has been made plain many times in this war and from the point of view of this country that German victories are bad news, and German defeats good news. Even those who do not agree with the fairness of that point of view have to take count of it in any attempt they may make to correlate incidents in the war to the security markets in this country.

Many days before Congress closed its session it had appeared that the Shipping bill and some other proposals would die with this Congress, or at least that they had no chance of passage at the session which has just ended. If the talk of authorizing an embargo on exports to belligerent countries had obtained more substantial backing the ending of Congress without the carrying out of that proposal would have been an event of prime importance in the business world, for it would have freed trade of a danger which would have been a very serious one. The loss of our exports to Germany through an effective blockade of Germany by the Allies would not be a very serious matter for us, but an embargo of our own which would have shut off all shipments of food and military supplies would have been a serious blow to the industries of the country at a time when we are in unusual need of foreign trade. We are in special need of it now because of the heavy check which has been given to home demands. The growth of our trade abroad, or even its maintenance on the present scale, will in due course do a good deal to stimulate home consumption, for it will increase employment which will create fresh demands in its wake. The serious impairment of our foreign trade from any cause would be a misfortune; its deliberate destruction would be folly.

For some time trade has shown signs of expanding slowly, but yet enough to give ground for hoping for better things when the season for renewed activity comes. The figures of the country's iron production for February came to hand last week. They showed a gain of over 15 per cent. in the rate of output compared with January, and at the start of this month we were producing iron at the rate of 23,000,000 tons a year, compared with only 18,000,000 tons a year in December. The plants of the United States Steel Corporation have worked up to 65 per cent. of their capacity, and many independent mills are being run at close to that percentage. Most other trades were not as greatly depressed as was the steel trade in November and December, and they have not moved forward as rapidly since, but steadily things are getting better rather than worse. It is a tendency which needs to be encouraged and not discouraged. If the dictates of statesmanship are heeded the newly appointed Trade Commission will proceed very deliberately in the exercise of the powers conferred by the trade commission law. It is a situation in which from many points of view it will be vastly better to be safe than to be sorry.

The two things which did most last week to give substance to the discussion of a shortening of the war—the progress in the movement against Constantinople and the British proposal of a virtual blockade of all German ports—had pronounced effect on two of the chief commodity markets, grain and cotton. It was in wheat that the movement was most noteworthy. There was an extreme fall of 17⅝ cents a bushel and a net decline for the week of over 12 cents a bushel. The decline in cotton, which speedily recovered, was due largely to the expected loss of the sales which we have recently been making to Germany. The decline in wheat was influenced chiefly by the likelihood of the forcing of the Dardanelles and of the release of wheat now locked up in Russia. The decline has left wheat at a price sufficient, if maintained, to stimulate production this coming season—Winter wheat planting long since, of course, had the stimulus of high prices—and a shortening of supplies is, therefore, not to be feared. On the other hand a decline of over 20 cents a bushel from the recent high price lessens the hardship which the high price for wheat was imposing on our own population. Should the price of wheat remain down the gain in that quarter will much more than offset the loss through the decline in the export value of what part of last season's wheat crop still remains to be sold abroad.

LONDON NOTES IMPROVEMENT.

Signs of Semi-Speculative Activity on the Stock Exchange.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 7.—There was improved Stock Exchange sentiment last week marked by a boomlet in oil shares and by other signs of semi-speculative activity. Two more conferences of bankers in regard to the proposed reduction in minimum prices encourage the belief that there will soon be a revision. The Bank of England's return was poor, although the increase in loans was probably due to the special foreign advances and the loss in gold principally to the earmarking of the metal for Argentina. The week's bank clearings were £262,000,000, the highest since the outbreak of the war.

Announcement has been made of an issue of £50,000,000 of 3 per cent. five-year exchequer bonds, for which tenders will be received on Wednesday. They are expected to go on a 3½ per cent. basis. An issue of £20,000,000 of similar bonds repayable on April 5, and another £7,500,000 of Treasury bills repayable on March 19, will probably not be replaced.

The prospectus of the British Dyes Company, Limited, was issued yesterday. This company has been organized with the object of providing dyes formerly obtained from Germany. Its capital is to be £2,000,000, of which £1,500,000 will be provided by the Government. One million shares are offered for public subscription.

Owing to the prospects of fresh Government borrowing discounts are firm, despite the general belief that American exchange is now well under control. The American market here is stagnant, as always since the passing of the Steel dividend. Undoubtedly sellers of both stocks and bonds would be found here on any strong market, tempted partly by the low level of exchange. It should be remembered that securities shipped hence to America cannot be rebought under Treasury regulations, which require a declaration that securities sold have been in physical possession in the United Kingdom since Sept. 30. Thus our continued selling of American securities to you might produce a scarcity value for your issues here, but limiting the supply reduces the market's attraction to buyers.

Labor's demand for wage increases on account of the 20 per cent. advance in the cost of living has been well met by employers and the Government. Work has been resumed under good conditions.

PARIS BOURSE CHEERFUL.

Transactions Are Small, but Feeling Is Most Hopeful.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 7.—Although transactions are scanty, sentiment on the Bourse continues most hopeful, taking its inspiration from the current war news. Again last week the chief activity was in French Government bonds, the 3s. reaching 70 and the 3½s. nearly 81. Apparently most speculative positions in these bonds have now been settled privately, and there is well informed opinion to the effect that the belated end of July liquidation could be carried through at the end of this month. This would be very desirable in the interest of general financial revival.

Foreign bonds fared this week according to the developments in politics most directly affecting them. The chief features were an advance of 11 points in Turkish unified bonds, a strong tendency in Russian issues, and good inquiries for Greek bonds. Italian rentes were depressed, the market reflecting the indecision of the Italian policy. The stock of the Bank of France was strong, owing to the continued improvement shown in the bank's gold reserve, which increased 1,500,000 francs this week. Unpaid bills covered by the moratorium decreased 26,500,000 francs, and advances on securities decreased 20,500,000 francs. The stock of the Credit Foncier was not affected by the reduction in its dividend from 25 francs, because there are no speculative holdings of the stock.

American issues were idle. There is keen interest in the sequel to the Allies' reply to Washington. It is firmly believed here that public opinion in America cannot fail to recognize the fairness of the Allies' unavoidable retaliation against German methods.

American exchange continues conspicuously high, affecting sterling exchange similarly, owing to large dollar purchases by France through London. The discount market is regaining activity.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended March 6, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$14,073,000	$114,807,500
Same period last year	15,109,500	173,789,500

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.76	82.37	83.97	81.51
Same period last year	88.69	88.41	89.42	86.40

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	71¾	71	71¾	2
A. G. M. cv. d. 6s, 1st pf	119	118	118¼	11
Am. Ag. Chem. cv. 5s	102	101⅝	101⅝	6
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	91	91	91	1
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	106¾	100¼	100¼	17
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	104	103¾	103¾	2
Am. Hide & Lea. 6s	103	102¼	102¾	13
Am. Ice Securities 6s	85	85	85	24¼
Am. Smelters Sec. 6s	104½	104⅛	104⅛	100
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	98¾	97¾	98⅛	175
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	85¼	85	85	12
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	62	61½	62	3
Armour 4½s	91¾	90⅝	91¼	33
A., T. & S. F. g. 4s	93	91	92	219
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	81	81	81	1
A., T. & S. F. a. 4s, s.	82⅜	81⅛	82⅛	28
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	95	94¼	95	45
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	95	94½	95	11
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101⅛	101⅜	101¼	5
A., T. & S. F. 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	2
Atlantic Coast L. 4s	91	90¼	90½	8
Austin & N. W. 5s	100	100	100	1
B. & O. pr. l'n 3½s	91	90½	90⅞	29
Balt. & Ohio g. 4s	89⅝	88	88⅛	34
B. & O. cv. 4½s	85½	82⅝	85½	307
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. 4s	80	78	78	10
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	88¼	88¼	88¼	3
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	12
Bethlehem S. ref. 5s	98	97⅞	98	35
Bklyn. R. T. gold 5s	101¼	101	101¼	12
Bklyn. R. T. 5s, '18	99⅞	99¼	99½	124
Bklyn. Un. El. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅛	11
Bklyn. Un. El. 5s, s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	1
Bklyn. Union Gas 5s	103⅞	103¾	103⅞	7
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	86	86	86	1
Bush Terminal 5s	89	89	89	2
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	92½	91¾	92¼	34
Can. So. c. 5s, S. A.	103½	103¼	103½	11
Caro., Cl. & Ohio 5s	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	10
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	98¾	98⅛	98⅜	7
Cent. of Ga. c. 5s	101	101	101	5
C. of Ga., M., Ga. & Atl. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	10
Cert. Leather 5s	99⅛	98⅝	99⅛	91
Cent. of N. J. 6s	114½	114½	114½	10
Cent. of N. J. 5s, reg.	118¼	118¼	113¾	5
Cent. Pacific 1st 4s	87	86	87	761
Ches. & O. con. 5s	103½	103¼	103¼	1
Ches. & Ohio rd. 5s	96	96	96	1
Ches. & Ohio g. 4½s	86⅝	85¾	86	21
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	74	70	74	60
Chi. & Alton 3½s	41	41	41	1
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96	95	95¾	438
C., B. & Q. joint 4s rg	95	95	95	1
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	94	94	94	1
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	82½	81⅞	82¼	17
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	90	89¾	90	40
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 5s	102½	102½	102½	7
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	96¾	96¼	90¼	20
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	26½	26½	26¼	5
Chi. & E. Ill. gen 5s	63½	62	63	51
Chi. & Gt. West. 4s	70¼	69¾	70¼	20
C., Ind. & Louis. 6s	113	113	113	1
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	89	88¾	88¾	28
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	96¾	95¾	96¼	92½
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, full pd.	101¾	⅞	101¾	1,976
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s, Ser. A	90	90	90	1
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934	88¼	88¼	88¼	2
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	9
C., M. & St. P., C. & M. Riv. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	1
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	103	102⅝	103	40
C., N. W. 3½s	81	81	81	1
Chi. & N. W. gen 5s, ctfs.	100½	100⅜	100⅜	11
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	92½	92½	92½	5
Chi. & N. W. gen 4s, ctfs.	92½	91½	91½	8
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1933	101¾	101⅜	101⅜	2
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1921	101	100⅝	100⅝	2
Chi. & N. W. St. L., P. & N. W. 5s	104⅞	104¼	104⅞	23
C. Junc. Rys & U. S. Yds. 5s	100	100	100	1
Chi. Railways 5s	96½	96⅛	96⅛	8
C., R. I. & P. g. 4s	82¾	81⅜	82	43
C., R. I. & P. r. 4s	66⅜	64⅜	66¼	70
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s, c. t.	22⅜	19¼	22⅜	113
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	53	53	53	6
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	109¼	108½	109¼	4
Chi., St. P., M. & O. gen. 5s	100	100	100	18
C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	78½	78¼	78¼	1
C. & W. Ind. g. 6s	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
Cleve. Short L. 4½s	93	91	93	9
Col. & Ninth Av. 5s	98	98	98	5
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	83	82½	82½	4
Con. Gas deb. 6s, full pd.	113⅝	112	112⅜	245¼
Corn Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, 1934	92	92	92	10
Cub.-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	96¾	96	96	3
Cumberland Tele 5s	97	96¾	97	3
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	99⅝	99½	99⅝	46
D. & H. ref. 4s	94	94	94	5
D. & H. llen eq. 4½s	100	100	100	1
D. & R. G. cv. 4s	45	46	46	20
D. & R. G. con. 4s	73¼	73¼	73¼	7
Des Moines Union 5s	100	100	100	10
Detroit City Gas 5s	99⅛	98⅝	99⅛	3
Detroit Edison 5s	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	21
Detroit United 4½s	73½	72	73	51
Dis. Securities 5s	51½	46	48½	230
Du Pont Powder 4½s	87⅞	87	87	50
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. A	62	61⅜	62	10
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. B	64⅝	64	64⅝	22
Erie gen 4s	66	66	66	11
Erie con. 4s	82	81	82	7
Erie con. 7s	108½	108¾	108½	2
Erie-P. col. tr. 4s	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	16
Flint & P. M. con. 6s	65¼	65¼	65¼	10
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	102⅜	102¼	102⅜	10
General Motors 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	14
Ga., Car. & N. 1st 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	2
Gouv. & T. 1st 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	13
Hudson & M. ref. 5s	75	75	75	16
H. & M. adj. inc. 5s	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	10
I. Cent., Om. Div. 3s	68	68	68	1
I. C., C. & St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	99⅞	99½	99⅜	41
Illinois Steel 4½s	84	84	84	3
Indiana Steel 5s	99½	99¼	99½	6
Insp. Con. 6s, 1922	102½	100½	102½	137
Insp. Con. 6s, 1919	100¼	98½	100¼	141
Int.-Met. 4½s	75⅞	74½	75⅞	110
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s	98	97⅞	97⅞	76
Int. & Gt. North. 6s	98	98	98	8
Int. Navigation 5s	40	40	40	2
Int. Paper 6s	100	100	100	10
Int. Paper cv. 5s	79½	79½	79¼	4
Iowa Central 1st 5s	85	85	85	8
Iowa Central ref. 4s	54	50	51	34
Kanawha & M. 1st 4s	86	86	86	1
Kanawha & M. 2d 5s	96¼	95½	96¼	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	71½	70¾	70¾	2
Kan. City South'n 5s	82	85¾	85	4
Kan. City South'n 3s	67½	67½	67½	3
Kan. City Terminal 4s	91	91	91	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	90¾	89¾	90¾	34
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	100	100	100	5
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101	100½	100½	18
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	90¼	90¼	90¼	10
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	90¾	90¾	90¾	2
Lake Shore 3½s, reg.	82	82	82	5
Lehigh Val. of N. Y. 4½s	101½	101	101½	10
Liggett & Myers 7s	122	122½	122½	6
Liggett & Myers 5s	100⅛	100	100⅛	29
Lorillard 7s	122¾	122½	122¾	4
Lorillard 5s	100	100	100	27
L. & N., St. Louis Div. 6s	107	106⅞	106⅞	18
L. & N., St. Louis Div. 3s	59½	58¾	59½	10
L. & N. A. & C. 6s	88½	88½	88½	1
Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s	112	112	112	4
Louis. & N. unified 4s	91¾	91	91¾	77
Manhattan con. 4s	89½	89½	89½	1
Met. Tel. & Tel. 5s	100	100	100	5
Mich. State Tel. 5s	99	98½	98½	3
Milwaukee Gas 4s	91½	91½	91½	18
Mil. & Northern con. 5½s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	1
Mill. L. S. & West. 1st 6s	108¼	108½	108½	1
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	88	88	88	1
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	55¼	50	54	58
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	78	77¼	77½	12½
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	59½	58	58	2
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	74	69¾	70½	100
Mo. Pacific 4s	49¼	48	49¼	85¼
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	100	99⅝	100	53
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	94	93¼	94	9
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	49	44⅜	49	31
Mon. Power 5s, Ser. A	91¾	91¼	91¼	117
Mobile & O. new 6s	112	112	112	3
Morris & E. ref. 3½s	84⅜	84	84¼	7
Nat. Enam. & S. 5s	92	92	92	10
N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s	94	93	93	10
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, w. i.	101¾	101¼	101¾	1,220
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	80½	79¾	80	19
N. Y. C., Mich. C. col. 3½s	70	70	70	1
N. Y. C., Lake Shore col. 3½s	78	73¼	73¼	8
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s	82¾	82	82¾	30
N. Y. & E. 2d ext. 5s	100½	100⅜	100⅜	1
N. Y. & E. 3d ext. 4½s	98½	98¼	98¼	9
N. Y. & E. 4th ext. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	25
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	2
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	83¼	82½	83¼	8
N. Y., L. E. & W., D. & I. 5s	103	103	103	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	105	102¾	105	86
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. 4s, 1955	72	72	72	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. 3½s, 1956	62	62	62	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	62	61½	61½	87
N. Y., Ont. & W. ref. 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	72	71	71½	9
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	54	53	54	75
N. Y., S. & W. g. 5s	70	70	70	1
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	95¼	94⅝	95	43
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	69	67	69	2
Norf. & W. gen. 6s	117¾	117¾	117¾	5
Norf. & W. con. 4s	91⅞	91½	91⅝	26
Norf. & W. 10-20 yr. cv. 4s	101	100½	101	9
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	101	100⅝	101	12
Norf. & W., Poca. C. & C. 4s	89	89	89	3
Northw'tern Tel. 4½s	90½	90½	90½	2
Northern Pacific 4s	90⅜	89⅝	90⅜	546½
Northern Pac. 4s, reg.	90½	90¼	90¼	4
Northern Pacific 3s	66	66	66	470¼
Northern Pac. 3s, reg.	63½	62½	63¼	1
Ont. Power 1st s. f. 5s	95	94	94	6
Oregon & Cal. 1st 5s	100	99⅝	100	91
Oregon Short Line 6s	107½	107½	107⅝	21
Oregon Short L. ref. 4s	90	89¼	90	17
Ore. R. R. & Nav. con. 4s	89	88	89	21
Oswego & Rome 2d 5s	100⅝	100¼	100⅜	3
Pacific of Mo. 1st 4s	86	86	86	6
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	94	94	94	1
Pacific T. & T. 5s	97⅝	97⅜	97½	20
Penn. con. 4s, 1948	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	14
Penn. 3½s, 1915	100	100	100	27
Penn. gtd. 4½s	103⅝	100½	100½	9
Penn. con. 4½s, ctfs., full paid	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞	421
People's Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	101	100⅝	101	2
People's Gas, Chi., con. 6s	114	114	114	4
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	100	100	100	2
Public Service 5s	88	87¼	87½	30
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s	107	104¼	107	11
Ry. St. Spr., La. T. 5s	96	95½	96	9
Reading gen. 4s	92¾	91½	92¾	66
Reading-Jersey Cent. col. 4s	92	91½	91¾	3
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	93	92¼	93	39
Rio G. & West. 1st 4s	71	71	71	11
St. L., I. M. & So. gen. 5s	99	93¼	99	5
St. L., I. M. & So. u. and r. 4s	66	66	66	1
St. L., I. M. & So., R. & G. 4s	67½	66	66	6
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	100	99¼	100	21
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s	64	64	64	1
St. L. & S. F. ref 4s, t. r., sts.	62	60½	61	85
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, t. r., stamped	32½	32¼	32½	2
St. Louis & M. B. 5s	100	100	100	1
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	76½	76¼	76¼	1
St. Louis Transit 5s	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	1
St. P. & N. P. 6s	109⅝	109¼	109¼	7
S. Air Line adj. 5s	63	60	63	58
S. Air Line ref. 4s	67	66	66	12
S. Air L. g. 4s, stamped	32	30	31	4
Sea. & Roanoke 5s	101½	101½	101½	5
Sidcto V. & N. E. 4s	90	90	90	2
South. Bell Tel. 5s	98½	97¾	98	87
S. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s	100½	100½	100¼	1
South. Pac. col. 4s	82⅝	82½	82½	5
South. Pac. cv. 4s	91¾	90⅝	91½	155
South. Pac. ref. 4s	85	83⅞	84½	519
South. Pac. cv. 5s	97⅞	96¾	97⅜	190½
S. P., San F. T. 4s	81	77¾	81	226½
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	98½	98¾	98⅞	41
South. Ry. gen. 4s	65¼	63¼	65¼	20
Standard Milling 5s	89	89	89	1
T. C. & I. Birm. 6s	101¾	101½	101¾	3
T. of St. L. con. 5s	101	100⅝	101	2
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	95⅝	95½	95½	25
Texas Co. cv. 6s	96¼	97¼	98¼	34
Third Avenue ref. 4s	82	81½	81½	62½
Third Avenue adj. 5s	81	80½	80⅞	438½
T. & O. Cent. 1st 5s	101	101	101	2
Tol., P. & W. 4s	65	65	65	2
T., St. L. & W. 1st 4s	48	47	47	11
Tri-City 5s	96¾	96½	96⅝	8
U. E. L. & P. 5s, '32	100	100	100	2
Union Pac. 1st 4s	95⅝	94½	95¼	163½
Union Pac. cv. 4s	89	88½	89	90
U. P. R. of San F. 4s	50½	49½	50	40
U. S. Realty & I. 5s	75	72	74⅞	25
U. S. Rubber 6s	102⅜	102¼	102½	9
U. S. Steel 5s	100½	100	100¼	377
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	100½	99¾	100½	6½
U. S. Ind. Alco. 5s	97⅞	96¾	97½	23
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	91	88	91	18
Va. I. C. & C. 5s	85½	84	84	6
Va. Mid., Ser. C. 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Va. Ry. & Power 5s	89½	89½	89½	1
Va. & South. 1st 5s	100	100	100	2
Wabash 1st 5s	100	98¾	100	11
Wabash ref. 4s	24¼	22	22	11
Wab. ref. 4s, Eq. tr. r., stamped	A 20	20	20	14
Wabash 2d 5s	88½	88	88½	16
Wab. equip. s. f. 5s	89⅞	89⅝	89⅞	1
Wab., Omaha D. 3½s	59	59	59	1
Wab., Tol. & Chi. 4s	66	66	66	2
Western Electric 5s	101½	101	101⅜	3
Western Maryland 4s	69	66	68¾	62
Westinghouse E. & M. cv. 5s	90½	89⅞	90¼	77
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st 5s	101¼	101	101	23
West N. Y. & Penn. gen. 4s	75½	75½	75½	4
West Union Tel. col. tr. 5s	96¾	96⅝	96⅝	3
West. Union Tel. 5s, 1938	91⅜	90	90	4
West Shore 4s	90⅜	90¼	90¼	12
West Shore 4s, reg.	87½	87¼	87½	2¼
Wheeling & L. E. con. 4s	66	66	66	3
Wisconsin Cent. g. 4s	90¼	90½	90½	1
W. C., S. & D. 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾	1

Total sales $18,725,500

Government Bonds.

U. S. 2s, coupon	101¾	101⅝	101⅝	1

CITY & TOWN BONDS TAX EXEMPT

FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX AND LOCAL PERSONAL TAX

LEGAL FOR SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUSTEES

$415,000 CITY OF PATERSON, N. J., GOLD, 4½s
$1,000 each—Due February, 1945. Assessed Valuation, $106,512,093; Net Debt, $4,949,073; Population, 135,000

$18,000 TOWN OF OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND, 5s
$1,000 each—Due yearly, 1913 to 1926 inc. Assessed Valuation, $18,853,491; Net Debt, $214,500; Population, 21,802.

$30,000 TOWN OF NORTH HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND, 5s
$1,000 each—Due yearly, 1919 to 1945 inc. Assessed Valuation, $22,620,074; Net Debt, $256,000; Population, 25,000

$28,000 CITY OF FULTON, N. Y. SCHOOL 4.60s
$1,000 each—Due yearly, 1917 to 1944 inc. Assessed Valuation, $6,108,058; Net Debt, $387,114.42; Population, 10,480.

$23,000 MECHANICVILLE, N. Y., SCHOOL, 4½s
$1,000 each—Due yearly, 1938 to 1945 inc. Assessed Valuation, $3,230,000; Net Debt, $176,850; Population, 10,034

$59,000 TOWN OF RIVERHEAD, LONG ISLAND, 5s
$1,000 each—Due yearly, 1918 to 1931 inc. Assessed Valuation, $6,394,000; Net Debt, $100,000; Population, 5,345

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Even $1 starts you. Begin now or write for Booklet A, Simple Mailing System.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING & SAVINGS
26 Park Row, New York. 57th Year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Week Ended March 6, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	1,054,479	10,510,787
Same period last year	1,479,389	17,818,018

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	61.49	59.86	64.69	58.29
Same period last year	70.70	68.57	73.50	67.56

Range Year 1915. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
88	Mar. 4	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS	82	81½	82	+ 1	300
30½	Feb. 9	26½	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold Mines	30½	28½	29⅞	+ 1⅞	15,300
11	Jan. 19	7⅜	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalm. Mfg	8¼	8¼	8¼	- ⅛	100
37	Jan. 16	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	34	34	34	..	100
58⅛	Jan. 21	50⅝	Feb. 24	Amalgamated Cop	55	53½	54⅝	+ 1½	45,900
52¾	Jan. 19	43	Jan. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical	49½	49¾	49⅞	+ 1⅝	100
91½	Feb. 16	90	Jan. 15	Am. Agr. Chem. pf	..	..	91½	..	....
42	Feb. 11	33¾	Jan. 9	Am. Beet Sugar	40⅝	38¾	40	+ 1⅛	17,500
85	Feb. 2	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf	..	..	85	..	....
87¼	Feb. 25	87¼	Feb. 26	Am. Brake S. & F	..	..	87¼	..	....
137¾	Jan. 22	134	Jan. 7	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	..	..	134½	..	....
31⅜	Jan. 19	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	28¼	26	27⅞	+ 1⅝	10,230
97¾	Jan. 21	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf	94⅞	92¾	94½	+ 2¼	1,850
48¾	Jan. 8	40	Feb. 25	Am. Car & Foundry	42½	40½	42¼	+ 2¼	1,800
115	Jan. 20	112	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	112⅜	112¼	112½	+ ⅝	300
60	Jan. 12	50¾	Jan. 5	Am. Cities pf	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	..	80
82	Jan. 20	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products	82	82	82	..	100
*109	Feb. 20	*105	Jan. 7	Am. Coal Prod. pf	106½	108	106½	..	7
48⅝	Feb. 11	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	46⅝	45½	46¼	+ ⅝	1,500
97⅝	Jan. 26	97½	Jan. 5	Am. Cotton Oil pf	..	..	97½	..	....
95	Jan. 20	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	84½	83	84½	- 5⅞	610
5¼	Feb. 9	4⅜	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	5⅜	5	5¼	+ ⅛	500
28⅜	Feb. 9	19⅜	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf	27⅜	25¼	27⅜	+ 1⅝	1,900
27⅞	Mar. 5	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities	27⅛	25½	27½	+ 2⅛	6,900
11⅛	Jan. 16	7⅛	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	8	8	8	- 1	1,240
30¼	Jan. 18	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf	26¼	26¼	26¼	- ¼	200
28⅜	Jan. 12	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	20⅝	19	20	- ⅜	1,850
96¼	Jan. 9	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf	79	75	75	- 6	849
6	Jan. 22	4	Jan. 6	Am. Malt	5½	5	5	- ⅝	400
31	Feb. 15	23¾	Jan. 30	Am. Malt pf	30	30	30	..	400
67⅝	Feb. 13	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	64⅞	61¾	63⅜	+ 1⅞	14,995
103¾	Jan. 22	100	Jan. 4	Am. Smelt & R. pf.	101¾	101	101⅜	+ ⅝	700
78⅝	Feb. 9	75	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B	78⅝	75½	78⅝	+ ⅝	100
155	Jan. 29	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	152	151	152	+ 4	200
106	Feb. 1	102	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf	104	104	104	- 2	100
32	Jan. 18	24½	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	24⅞	24½	24½	+ 1⅞	250
111½	Jan. 29	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining	102⅜	101	102	+ 1½	2,350
114½	Jan. 29	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	111½	109½	111¾	+ 2⅝	200
60	Jan. 15	58¾	Jan. 9	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	60	..	....
121¼	Jan. 20	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.	120⅝	119¼	120⅝	+ 1⅛	3,077
234⅝	Jan. 29	220	Jan. 4	Am. Tobacco	225	222½	225	+ ⅝	1,200
107¼	Feb. 9	103¾	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new	106¼	106⅜	106¼	+ 1	700
18	Feb. 16	16	Jan. 5	Am. Woolen	16	15¾	15¾	- 2	200
80	Mar. 6	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf	80	78¾	80	+ 2⅝	500
8	Feb. 26	7	Feb. 18	Am. Writing P. pf	8	8	8	..	200
25⅜	Jan. 21	23¾	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper	25¼	23⅝	25⅜	+ ⅝	2,250
8	Jan. 21	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization	..	..	8	..	....
96⅜	Jan. 26	92¼	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F.	96	94¼	95⅜	+ ⅞	8,900
99	Feb. 11	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	98¼	97	98¼	+ 1¼	1,670
107	Jan. 22	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line	100	98	100	+ 1	400
40	Jan. 11	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO	29	26⅝	29	+ 1	1,800
103¼	Jan. 13	99	Feb. 8	Baldwin Loco. pf	..	..	99	..	....
74⅜	Jan. 28	63⅜	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio	68½	64½	67⅞	+ 3¼	10,315
73½	Jan. 20	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	68½	68	68½	+ ¼	2,006
⅞	Jan. 9	⅛	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining	⅝	⅛	⅛	..	400
57¾	Feb. 10	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	56⅞	54½	56¾	+ 1⅜	18,550
105¼	Feb. 11	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf	106⅞	103¼	103⅞	+ ⅝	350
88⅞	Jan. 22	84½	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	88⅜	87	88⅜	+ 1½	3,600
129	Jan. 22	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	129⅝	128¾	129¼	+ 1⅜	100
*39	Jan. 19	*89	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	..	..	*39	..	....
5	Feb. 25	5	Feb. 26	Brunswick Term	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..	50
59	Feb. 23	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	..	..	30	..	....
21⅜	Feb. 8	15	Jan. 12	CAL. PETROLEUM	18½	17	18	+ ⅜	3,600
54⅝	Feb. 8	47	Jan. 12	Cal. Petroleum pf	52	48	51¾	+ ½	935
*56¾	Feb. 18	*50⅛	Feb. 13	Canada Southern	..	..	*56¾	..	....
168¾	Jan. 21	153¼	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	159	153¼	158½	+ 2	19,825
77½	Feb. 18	77	Mar. 1	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	77	77	77	- 1½	100
39¼	Jan. 8	32⅝	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co	34⅜	33	33⅜	- ⅝	13,800
104	Jan. 27	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	102½	101½	102¼	+ 1¼	450
325	Jan. 22	324	Jan. 22	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	325	..	....
*116¼	Mar. 4	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel	116¼	115⅝	116¼	..	44
46⅜	Jan. 26	40	Feb. 25	Ches. & Ohio	..	..	42½	+ 1⅝	8,070
9⅜	Jan. 27	9⅜	Jan. 27	Chicago & Alton	..	..	9¾	..	....
11¼	Feb. 27	11¼	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf	..	..	11¼	..	....
12⅜	Jan. 22	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Gt. West	10⅝	10¼	10¼	..	1,144
32	Jan. 21	27	Jan. 11	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	28⅛	28	28	+ ⅛	300
93½	Jan. 22	83¼	Feb. 24	Chi. Mil. & St. P.	88	84⅜	87¼	+ 2½	4,223
130	Jan. 22	123	Feb. 25	C., M. & St. P. pf.	123¼	123½	123½	+ ½	114
129¼	Jan. 22	121	Mar. 3	Chi. & Northwest	123	121	123	+ ⅝	1,500
*175	Jan. 30	*168	Feb. 10	Chi. & Northwest pf	..	..	*167½	..	....
22½	Mar. 5	18½	Jan. 5	Chi., R. I. & P.	22¼	18¼	22¼	+ 2¾	2,960
37½	Jan. 22	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper	36½	35½	36¾	+ ¾	6,150
25	Feb. 23	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	25	..	....
56	Feb. 5	53⅛	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛	200
101¼	Feb. 24	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	101¾	..	....
27	Jan. 21	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I.	24¼	23¼	24¼	+ ½	900
26	Jan. 23	24¾	Jan. 13	Col. & Southern	..	..	25	..	....
48	Feb. 27	45	Jan. 15	Col. & So. 1st pf	..	..	46	..	....
37	Jan. 18	37	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf	..	..	37	..	....
122¼	Jan. 21	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	117½	115½	117	+ 1⅝	2,900
48¼	Jan. 19	40¼	Jan. 5	Continental Can	45½	45	45¼	+ ⅛	760
93	Jan. 21	88¾	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf	92	91½	92	+ 1¾	210
10⅜	Jan. 16	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref	10⅛	9	9⅞	+ ⅜	2,200
68½	Jan. 15	65	Jan. 2	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	67½	66¼	67½	+ 2½	825
45	Feb. 24	45	Feb. 24	Crex Carpet	45	..	45	..	....
47	Jan. 26	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	40	40	40	..	100
89	Feb. 11	88	Jan. 29	DEERE & CO	..	..	89	..	....
152	Jan. 18	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson	146¼	145½	146	+ 1⅜	340
425	Jan. 19	398½	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.	407¼	405	407¼	..	90
7¼	Jan. 23	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	- ¼	300
13⅜	Jan. 21	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio G. pf	11	11	11	..	100
7	Feb. 24	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	7	..	....
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des. M. & Ft. D. pf.	29½	29½	29½	..	100
112	Feb. 2	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	113¼	112¾	113	..	30
13¾	Jan. 23	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities	10½	5½	8	- 2⅛	8,180
5	Jan. 11	4	Feb. 8	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	4	..	....
10	Jan. 18	7	Jan. 18	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	7½	..	....
23¾	Jan. 21	19¾	Feb. 24	ERIE	22¼	20⅝	22¼	+ 1⅝	14,300
37½	Jan. 22	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf	36	33¼	35½	+ 2¼	4,100
30¼	Jan. 26	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf	..	..	27	..	....
10	Jan. 6	9¾	Jan. 7	FED. MIN. & SM.	..	..	10	..	....
30	Jan. 22	24	Mar. 3	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	24½	24	24	- ½	300
192½	Mar. 3	165	Jan. 28	GEN. CHEMICAL	192½	192½	192½	+20½	429
108⅜	Feb. 10	106	Mar. 1	Gen. Chemical pf	107½	106	106¾	- ½	708
145¼	Jan. 19	138	Mar. 1	General Electric	139½	138	139½	+ ½	765
94⅜	Feb. 11	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	94½	91¾	93¾	+ 1¾	2,445
96	Jan. 27	90⅝	Jan. 2	General Motors pf	93	94¾	94¾	- ⅜	1,100
33¼	Feb. 4	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	32	30⅜	30⅝	- 1	1,900
98¾	Jan. 28	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.)Co.pf	..	..	96¾	..	....
118	Jan. 22	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf	116	113¼	115¼	+ 2	4,752
35¾	Jan. 21	25½	Jan. 2	Gt.N.ctfs.for ore prop	32⅝	31½	31⅝	+ 1	6,850
52⅜	Jan. 22	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n.	51½	49¼	50⅝	+ 1⅜	2,450
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	HELME (G. W.) pf	112	112	112	..	100
116	Feb. 24	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining	117	117	117	..	10
110	Jan. 22	103	Feb. 24	ILLINOIS CENT	104⅛	103	104⅛	+ 1½	350
20⅝	Mar. 6	16⅜	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper	20⅝	18½	20⅜	+ 1⅝	19,300
13	Feb. 5	10⅜	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	13	12	12¾	+ ⅞	4,450
58⅜	Feb. 11	49	Jan. 2	Inter.-Met. pf	55⅝	55⅜	55½	+ 2½	19,720
12½	Jan. 27	12⅜	Jan. 19	Int. Agricultural pf	..	..	12½	..	....
93⅜	Jan. 11	90½	Mar. 5	Int. Harv., N. J.	93¼	90½	93	- 1	1,150
117	Jan. 9	113	Feb. 3	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	..	..	113	..	....
73⅛	Jan. 11	56	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.	70	70	70	+14	100
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	96	90¼	90¼	-23½	450
9⅜	Jan. 16	8	Jan. 6	International Paper	9	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛	2,900
37½	Mar. 3	33	Feb. 24	International Paper pf	37½	35	37	+ 3	3,483
7⅞	Mar. 3	⅞	Mar. 3	Int. Steam Pump	⅞	⅞	⅞	..	100
7⅞	Feb. 26	5	Jan. 4	Int. Steam Pump pf	..	..	7⅞	..	....
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	9	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf	..	..	18	..	....
65	Feb. 4	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf	..	..	65	..	....
25¼	Jan. 22	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛	200
57⅜	Jan. 22	54⅜	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	55¼	55½	55⅜	+ ⅛	300
90	Jan. 22	77½	Feb. 20	Keokuk & Des M.	79	79	79	+ 1⅜	100
*6½	Feb. 15	*6¼	Feb. 15	Keokuk (Julius) 1st pf.	..	..	107	..	....
*121	Feb. 18	*120⅝	Feb. 24	Keokuk (Julius) Co. pf.	..	..	*6¼	..	....
109⅝	Feb. 15	99	Jan. 18	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	121	120½	120⅝	..	200
106⅝	Feb. 15	103¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co	107	106¼	107	+ 1	200
106⅝	Mar. 5	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	106½	103½	106⅜	+ ⅞	225
30	Jan. 25	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	..	..	29½	..	....
98	Feb. 9	92⅞	Jan. 5	Laclede Gas	..	..	98	..	....
7½	Jan. 22	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West	..	..	6	..	....
139½	Jan. 22	123¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley	134⅞	132	134½	+ 3	6,400
220	Jan. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	220	220	220	+ 1	450
119½	Jan. 21	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	118¼	118	118½	..	200
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island	..	..	37½	..	....
31	Jan. 14	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	20	20	20	+ 1½	100
105¼	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	93	93¼	93	+ 3	500
182	Mar. 6	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co	182	172	182	+ 4	500
113	Jan. 19	112¾	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	..	..	116	..	....
121½	Jan. 22	110	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nashville	113	110	112	+ 1	2,100
76	Feb. 17	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	74	74	74	..	200
69¾	Jan. 19	66	Feb. 26	Mackay Cos. pf	66	66	66	+ ⅜	100
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach	..	..	2	..	....
128	Jan. 20	128	Jan. 20	Manhattan Elevated	..	..	128	..	....
51	Jan. 29	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	..	..	50	..	....
101½	Feb. 4	101½	Feb. 4	Manhattan Shirt pf.	..	..	101½	..	....
28½	Mar. 4	15¾	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	28¾	24⅝	27	+ 2½	11,245
63¾	Mar. 4	43¾	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 1st pf.	62⅝	60⅜	61⅞	+ 4⅜	24,400
27⅞	Mar. 4	19	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf.	27⅞	25	25	+ ⅜	20,075
56	Mar. 2	52⅜	Feb. 25	May Dept. Stores	56	52⅜	52½	+ ⅜	800
96	Jan. 19	96	Feb. 19	May Dept. Stores pf	..	..	96	..	....
2½	Jan. 22	1	Jan. 15	Mercantile Marine	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	- ⅛	100
6¾	Jan. 22	4	Jan. 13	Mercantile Mar. pf.	6½	6¼	6½	..	100
77	Feb. 9	61	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum	67⅜	65	66½	- ¾	19,060
30¼	Feb. 11	67	Jan. 16	Mex. Petroleum pf	..	..	74	..	....
20⅝	Mar. 4	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper	20⅝	19	20⅝	+ 1⅜	2,300
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central	..	..	*100	..	....
19⅝	Feb. 15	16¼	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis	..	..	16⅝	..	....
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf	36	36	33	- 5	607
116	Jan. 20	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	113½	110	113½	+ 4⅜	750
128	Jan. 19	126	Jan. 14	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf	..	..	128	..	....
75	Mar. 3	75	Mar. 3	M., S.P. & S.S.M. I.I.	75	75	75	..	100
12¼	Jan. 26	7¾	Jan. 2	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10¾	9¼	10	..	6,000
33	Jan. 20	23	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	31	26	27⅝	- 3½	2,100
15¾	Jan. 21	6⅝	Jan. 8	Missouri Pacific	12⅝	11⅜	11⅝	- ⅝	16,950
52	Feb. 16	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	50⅝	49½	50¼	+ 1¼	2,440
101½	Feb. 16	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf.	100½	99⅜	100½	..	300
126	Jan. 27	125	Jan. 19	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	125¾	..	....
132	Jan. 22	118	Feb. 24	National Biscuit	121¾	119¾	120½	+ 2¼	1,900
126	Jan. 28	120½	Feb. 19	National Biscuit pf	124	122	124	+ 3½	200
12½	Jan. 18	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel & S.	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛	440
*85	Mar. 5	*79	Jan. 18	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	85	85	85	..	10
55¼	Mar. 5	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	53½	49½	54⅜	+ 5⅜	11,325
104¾	Jan. 18	104¾	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf	105½	106¼	106½	+ 1	130
23	Jan. 5	23	Jan. 5	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	..	..	23	..	....
5	Mar. 5	4⅞	Jan. 28	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	5	5	5	+ ⅛	100
13⅜	Jan. 19	11⅞	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Copper	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	+ ⅝	3,600
59	Jan. 2	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	..	..	56½	..	....
92⅜	Jan. 22	81½	Mar. 1	New York Central	84	81½	83½	+ 1¼	19,870
*113⅝	Feb. 11	*112	Feb. 2	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..	..	*113⅝	..	....
57	Jan. 19	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	50⅝	49	50	+ 6	83,367
26¾	Mar. 2	21⅜	Jan. 5	N. Y. & West.	26⅜	23¼	25¼	+ 2	4,775
25	Feb. 15	25	Feb. 15	Norfolk Southern	..	..	25	..	....
103½	Jan. 22	99⅝	Jan. 4	Norf. & West.	101¼	100¼	101¼	+ 1¼	1,500
85½	Jan. 26	85	Jan. 27	Norfolk & West. pf.	..	..	85	..	....
68	Jan. 4	64	Jan. 19	North America	..	..	65½	..	....
*84¾	Jan. 27	*84¾	Jan. 27	Northern Central	..	..	*84¾	..	....
107	Jan. 22	99⅛	Feb. 24	Northern Pacific	103¾	100¼	102¾	+ ½	6,415
2	Feb. 23	2	Feb. 23	ONTARIO SIL. M.	2	2	2	..	54
22¼	Jan. 12	18⅝	Mar. 2	PACIFIC MAIL	20¼	18⅝	20¾	+ 1¾	1,150
31½	Jan. 16	26⅜	Feb. 11	Pacific Tel & Tel	..	..	26½	..	....
*90¼	Jan. 29	*88	Feb. 15	Pacific. Tel & Tel pf	..	..	*88	..	....
108⅜	Jan. 29	103⅜	Feb. 24	Pennsylvania R. R.	105⅝	103⅝	105¼	+ ⅞	8,235
120⅞	Jan. 16	117⅜	Feb. 24	People's Gas, Chi.	119⅝	118	119¼

ARMY'S HAND IN LEGION.

League to Limit Armaments Replies to General Wood.

The American League to Limit Armaments issued a statement yesterday still insisting that despite the denial of General Wood the American Legion was fostered on Governors Island. The protest reads:

As bearing upon the question whether the American Legion was promoted by army officers and from army headquarters in New York, as stated in our protest to the President and the Secretary of War, which protest was characterized by General Leonard Wood as an "audacious misstatement," we beg to submit the following facts:

1. Arthur S. Hoffman of Richmond Hill, Long Island; one of the incorporators of the American Legion, introduced a signed public statement with these words: "As the information for the news account of the American Legion, published in today's New York papers, was given to the press by Captain Johnston, Dr. Hausmann and myself, perhaps you will help me correct a wrong impression that most readers will receive from the account published, since otherwise the public is likely to receive an entirely wrong idea of the fundamental nature and purpose of the legion. My right to speak in the matter can be established by telephoning to Captain Johnston, 6,800 Broad, or to Dr. Hausmann, 7,498 Audubon, both of whom second my hope that you will either give space in your pages to this letter or, preferably, establish its point editorially."

2. We have in our possession an affidavit by Darwin J. Meserole, stating that Capt. Gordon Johnston, General Wood's aid, personally admitted to him the accuracy of the newspaper statement that "Its plans (the American Legion's) have been worked out at Governors Island under the guidance of Capt. Gordon Johnston of General Wood's staff and Commander Robert K. Crank of the United States Navy. There its headquarters are temporarily located and from there will come presently an announcement of the committee and board of honorary advisers."

Correspondence between Bishop Greer and General Wood, with reference to the charge that a propaganda in behalf of the American Legion was conducted from Governors Island, was printed in THE TIMES of yesterday.

Lexington & Eastern Bond Offer.

J. P. Morgan & Company, the First National Bank and the National City Bank are offering the unsol part of a $7,500,000 issue of Lexington & Eastern per cent. bonds (deliverable when issued) for subscription at 98¾ and interest, yielding about 5.07 per cent. Payment is to be made on March 8, discounting the amount due April 1 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The bonds are unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by indorsement of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.

4,800 Bales of Cotton Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, March 7.—Fire early this morning caused $210,000 loss when it destroyed the K. Tideman concentration sheds and 4,800 bales of cotton. The fire was not under control until nearly dawn, and threatened a portion of the wharf front.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 6, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.....	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	11	13
Do 6% pf...	2,500,000	..	..	.....	40	42
Albany So. 5s	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 15	89½	91
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1¼	Q	Feb 1, 15	47½	49
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2¼b	Q	Feb 1, 15	310	315
Do pf. ...	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	107	109
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Jan 1, 15	62	64
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	81	83
Do6% nos. 21	2,200,000	3	S	F. & A.	97	98
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,985,000	¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	30	35
Do pf. ...	1,714,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	61	63
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	3¾	4½
Do 1st pf. 7% cum....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	43	45
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	10	13
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.& P. 1sts.f.5s.'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. Corp. 5s, '35	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	78	84
Do pf. ...	1,500,000	..	..	.....	..	65
Au. & Syr. El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,480,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91	94
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40..	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96½	99½
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
Bir. R., L. & P. G. 4½s..	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	88½	90
Do ref. ex. 6s, '37....	3,744,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	97½
Buf. Cr. 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	..
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	101
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s ...	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	71	75
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr....	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 15	93	95
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,659,300	2½	S	J. & D.	103⅝	103⅞
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con R. G. & E.($50)	2,523,800	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 5s, '30....	1,782,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	95
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101¾	102½
Colo. Power....	11,000,000	..	..	.....	14	15
Do 7% pf	4,225,000	1¾	Q	Dec 15,14	87	89
Do 5s, '33..	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	82	85
Col. R. G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,703,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Col. R. G. & Elec. pf....	831,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr. R. & Lt....	15,500,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 15	53½	55
Com. Power....	16,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	81	82½
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24..	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,380,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	87	88
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2½	S	Jan 15,15	72¾	73½
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	102¾
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'39	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s ...	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	80½	90½
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,492,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	98
Det. Ed. Co.	13,486,600	1¾	Q	Jan, 1915	113	114
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '58	1,880,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	98
El. B. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	45	55
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	98½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	.....	50	70
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	.....	71	75
E'n P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '52..	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21..	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	86½	89
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32..	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	..
Ex. Sg. W. & G. & E. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T. Do pf....	4,750,000	..	..	.....	17	20
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Gen. G. & El. Co. 1st l.cv. 5s, '32	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	84
Gen. El. Sec.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	65	75
Do pf....	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	80
Gr. Rap. Ed. 1st 5s, '16..	763,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Gr. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s, '16..	3,085,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90½	100½
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46..	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	77½	79
Harwood El. 5s, '39. El.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Int. R. of B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	102½
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.... F.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts....	18,335,000	2	S	J. & J.	60	62
Int. El. Corp. 1st ln. 6s,'33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	92	97½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. 1st ref. 5s, '23.	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	96
J.C.H.&P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	77½	78½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	..	..	.....	..	..
K. C. R. & L. Do pf....	9,543,080	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	45	48
Com. Pr. R. & Lt....	9,407,500	..	..	.....	..	..
Do 6% ext. '12-'17 ext. at 7%..	5,478,000	3½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	3½	S	M. & S.	92	96
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	2	S	J. & J.	100½	101
K. C. E. 4s, '22	2,000,000	..	..	J. & J.	80	85
K.C.Met.S.R. con.1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	97
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	90	100
Do 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st 5s,'20	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	95
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	..
L.A.G.& E.5s	4,883,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec....	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref.5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s..	324,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,15	85	91
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	..	..	.....	..	..
Mobile E. 1st 5s	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87½
Musk's G. & E. pf....	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Dec 15,14	85	90
Do 1st 5s,'26	1,036,000	..	..	Dec 15,14	85	90
Nashville R. & Lt. pf....	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 15	70	73
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	86
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	..
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	81
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.....	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	3	S	Jan 15,15	50	54
Do pf.	2,400,000	..	..	.....	23¾	25
N. Y. Power....	15,753,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,15	80	81½
Do pf.	8,386,700	2½	S	J. & J.	99	..
N. T. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	..	..	.....	..	..
N. Y. West'r LGM4s.2004	10,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	81
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,630,000	..	..	.....	85	87½
O. & C. R.5s. Ry. 1st cn. 5s,'28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	96½
O. & C. B. R. & B. 1st 5s,'28	1,823,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97
Ore. El. Ry.5s	2,000,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Ozark P. & W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Port. (Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	9,900,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Por. G. El.5s	8,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	107	107½
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	..	..	.....	15	17
Rep. R. & L. 5s, '29	6,206,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,15	65	68
Do pf.	5,191,400	..	..	.....	..	..
Roch.R.& L.5s tax ex. N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rock.L.& P.5s	995,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	86	90
St Jo.(Mo.)R. L.,H.& P.5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	98
Sandy Val.Tr.5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	..
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	95
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	95
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 5s, '22	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s. '23...	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	..
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	70
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 15	62	70
Do con.5s,'32	1,100,000	1¼	Q	Jan 15,15	99	101
Scran. El. 5s.	4,363,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90½	101
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95¼	97
Ses. Ltg. 5s.	4,525,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89½	91½
Sierra & S. F. Pow. 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	84½	87½
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,15	73	75
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,15	90	92
So gen. 5s	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
So. Power 5s	5,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 6, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
So. W. Pwr. & Lt. pf....	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 15	95	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	84	85
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Dec 15,14	$17	$18
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800 000	2	S	M. & N.	77	80
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	77	80
Syrs. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	845,500	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
Tex. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	35	37
Tex. Tr.1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90¼	93
Un. Elec. (N. Y.) 1st rf. '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82⅛	82½
Un. Util. Co. cv. 6s, '43.	700,000	3	S	J. & J.	93	100
U. L. & Rys.	6,920,000	..	..	.....	45	47
Do 1st pf....	7,707,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 15	68	70
Do 2d pf....	2,120,200	¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	65	68
Utica & M.V. People's 1st 5s, '22	1,000,000	1	M	Mar 1, 15	280	285
Ry. 4½s, '31	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	89	92
Utah Sec. Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	12	15
Do 6s, '22..	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	79¾	80¾
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 15	88	91
Do pf.	3,000,000	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 15	84½	85
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81	81¼
West'n Pow. 1st 6s, '30	14,670,000	..	..	.....	15½	16
Do 6% cum. pf	6,000,000	..	..	.....	59	60½
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	Q	Mar 1, 15	48½	50
Do db.6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	92	95

a—Paid initial dividend of ¼% June 2, 1913. *Ex dividend. b—Also 2½% on common stock. sh—Shares.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 15	545	560
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 2, 14	207	212
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	130	135
Bowery	250,000	6b	Q	Jan 2, 15	190	..
Bronx Boro..	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	125	135
Century	500,000	3	Q	Jan 4, 15	160	175
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	560	600
Ch.-P.N. ($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	180	190
Chelsea Ex..	400,000	3	S	Oct 1, 14	125	135
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar 1, 15	395	405
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	164	170
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 2, 14	345	355
City Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 15	147	155
Colonial	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 1, 15	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 2, 15	200	220
Com. Nat.	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	166	169
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 15	300	310
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	Jan 2, 15	70	85
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 2, 14	140	155
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	S	Jan 1, 15	4200	..
Fifth Nat....	250,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	190	200
First Nat....	10,000,000	7a	Q	Jan 2, 15	840	855
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 14	195	210
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	135	145
German Ex..	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 15	390	410
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 2, 14	425	475
Gotham Nat.	2,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 15	100	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	265	280
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 15	620	645
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	280	290
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 15	498	505
Irving Nat....	4,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	168	174
Lafayette Nat.	1,000,000	10c	Q	Jan 2, 15	570	590
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 15	310	320
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	8d	S	Jan 2, 15	310	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	240	245
Mec. & Met..	6,000,000	3	Q	Feb 9, 15	282	287
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 15	180	190
Mer. Ex. Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	170	180
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 15	300	340
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	165	175
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 2, 15	325	..
New Nether-land	200,000	4	S	Jan 2, 15	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)..	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 2, 15	380	388
N.Y. Co. Nat.	1,500,000	20	S	Jan 2, 15	720	825
N.Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15, 14	155	160
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 14	200	225
Park Nat....	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 15	390	398
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 2, 15	220	230
Seab'd Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 15	415	430
Second Nat.	1,000,000	8	Q	Jan 2, 15	395	425
Security, new	1,000,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	..	90
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,500,000	5	S	Jan 2, 15	125	140
23d Ward....	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31, 14	135	145
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 15	275	450
West. Side...	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 2, 15	450	475
Yorkville	1,000,000	10	S	Dec 31, 14	475	550

a—Quarterly div. of 3% paid on First Security Co. Oct. 1. b—Incl. 3% extra. c—Incl. 5% extra. d—Incl. 1% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

A. In.,Nk.($5)	$1,000,000	7	Q	J.A.J.O	510	515
Am. Surety..	5,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 30, 14	190	170
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15, 15	272	276
City of N. Y.	500,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 15	150	175
Colonial L. I.	250,000	..	..	.....	300	325
Commer. Cas.	375,000	2½	S	M. & S.	185	200
Commow'lth	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 15	325	..
Continental..	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	1610	850
Eagle F. I....	200,000	..	..	.....	120	144
Fidel.-Ph'nix	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	245	255
Firemen's In. ($50)	1,000,000	6	Q	J.A.J.O	470	500
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	270
Ger. Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	485	510
Germ's ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	305	325
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 15	175	175
Home Fire	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 15, 15	382	387
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	185	195
Mtrs. Liabil..	200,000	10	A	.....	120	150
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 15	110	113
Nat. Surety..	2,000,000	6	Q	Jan 1, 15	168	172
Nwk. F.I.($5)	500,000	7	S	J. & J.	290	300
N. Brun. F.I.	200,000	5	S	.....	90	100
N.J.F.& P.Co.	300,000	3½	S	J. & J.	135	140
N. J. Fire In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	88	104
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.....	1,500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	130	140
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	..	Jan 1, 15	55	35
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	305	325
No. River($25)	500,000	5	S	Oct 10, 14	140	150
Realty Asso.	400,000	3	S	Jan 15, 15	95	102
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
U. S. (Fire)..	400,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	80	90
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	Feb 1, 15	490	520
W'msb'r City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 15	140	175

b—Dividend payable 8½% in January and 3½% in July.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	..
Cities Serv..	15,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	45	48
Do pf.	27,368,426	½	..	July 1, 14	54	56
C. G. of N.J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	82	86
Day. Gas 5s	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Denv. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,936,800	2½	S	M. & N.	89	91
Houston Gas 1st 5s.....	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Dec 1, 14	130	132
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	..
Ka'mazoo C. 1st 5s, '20..	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	12	14
Do 1st 6s, '16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	100
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	50	55
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s, tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	94
N. Am. Ss. '48	10,625,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
N. Y. & Q. C. Co. 1st 5s..	840,000	2½	S	Sept 1, 14	93	..
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,100,300	1½	..	Jul 15, 14	43	44
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15, 15	82	83
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	104
Port.G.& C.5s	5,421,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94½	97
Sag. City G. & El. 1st 5s, '16..	857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '33..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99¾
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s. '23.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¼	104
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	102¾
Syrs. Gas 1st 5s, 1946..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	104¼
Wilkes. G. & E. 1st 5s,'53	3,000 000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	101¾

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Conley Foil..	825,000	5	Q	Jan 15,15	275	300
John. T. & M.	900,000	3	Q	Jan 20,15	125	175
J. S. Young..	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 15	150	160
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar, 1915	106	108
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,15	170	178
Do pf.	2,965,000	1½	Q	Jan, 1915	99	101
P. R.-A.	1,999,400	6sc	Q	Mar 4, 15	215	220
R. J. Reyn'ds	7,527,000	3b	Q	Jan 2, 15	280	290

a—Interim div. b—Incl. 4% extra. c—Payable in scrip.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 6, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 15	350	365
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 15	400	410
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	145	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	10b	Q	Jan 1, 15	460	475
Columbia	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 14	430	440
Central	3,000,000	20c	Q	Jan 2, 15	980	1000
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	.....	..	85
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Dec 31, 14	295	305
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31, 14	400	410
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Feb 1, 15	1075	1125
Fidelity	1,000,000	8	S	J. & J.	205	215
Franklin ....

CITY CLUB ATTACKS BUILDING MEASURE

Fears Laxer Enforcement of Regulations Under Borough Superintendents.

WILL OPPOSE THE BILL

Insists Board of Examiners, the Final Court of Resort, Is to be an Irresponsible Body.

Two provisions of the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill, now before the Legislature with the object of providing relief from the multiplicity of building inspection laws, which has been urgently demanded by realty and other city interests, have been singled out for special attack by the City Club. In a statement issued last night by Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the club, the two features classed as particularly detrimental, are those regarding the personnel of the Board of Examiners, the court of last resort and the transferring from such centralized bodies as the Tenement, Health, Fire, and Water Departments of their powers over buildings to the borough building Superintendents.

"The Lockwood bill does not provide any real consolidation," said Secretary Binkerd in voicing the protest of the City Club. "Under the guise of consolidation it conceals a powerful attack upon the substance of some of the most important building laws; namely, the tenement house law, the fire prevention law; and the labor law. Finally, we are opposed because under the form of decentralized borough administration which it provides, there will be an inevitable tendency to a laxer enforcement of existing building regulation.

Board of Examiners Attacked.

"The five Building Superintendents, meeting as a board, are, in the provisions of the bill, to have the power of adopting rules for the interpretation and enforcement of these laws, which might practically produce the amendment or substantial modification of provisions of law. The action of the Building Superintendents, either as a board or individually, is subject to the approval of and to an appeal to a board of examiners. This board of examiners consists of the Chief of the Fire Department and eight representatives appointed by private organizations. A few of these organizations are of high technical standing. A majority of them, however, are interested primarily either in the building trades or in real estate.

"This board is appointed by no responsible authority, is not subject to removal, and the representatives are to be chosen annually by these organizations. The final court of resort upon the interpretation and enforcement of the most important building laws is therefore to be an irresponsible board, largely representative of the very interests which it is the purpose of the great body of building law to regulate.

"The powers of the Tenement House Commissioner, the Fire Commissioner, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity; the Health Commissioner, and the State Labor Department, so far as they relate to the physical construction or alteration of buildings, are to be transferred to the Building Superintendent of each borough. Most of these powers were formerly in the possession of the Superintendents of Buildings. They were taken from the Superintendents and placed in centralized city departments for the purpose of giving to the particular portion of law thus transferred a more vigorous enforcement than it had received at the hands of Superintendents of Buildings.

Fears for Borough Government.

"To give these powers back to the borough building departments is in effect to extend the power of special and local interests to influence the enforcement of building laws in the various boroughs of the city. The forces making for lax enforcement and modification of our building laws are local forces. It is precisely such forces which borough government, by its very nature, is least competent to withstand.

"We are prepared to support a measure which will leave to the local authorities the power to consolidate the administration of building laws, so far as that proves to be feasible, and to accomplish such consolidation step by step, with as little confusion and interruption as possible, and as soon as possible. But we shall oppose to the end the attempt to pass a mandatory bill which affords to real estate no substantial relief from duplicate inspection, but which does afford the opportunity to break down the great body of building law in this city, which up to this time it has been impossible to modify or decrease by open legislative action."

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PRICE $4,250—FLATBUSH!

Strictly modern 7 room stucco house on beautiful street; $1,000 under price through builder's loss. 3 min. to Av. J St. Brighton "L." A truly remarkable opportunity. Photos upon request. OTTO SINGER, East 13th St., near Av. K. Bklyn.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

East Orange, N. J. Fine, attractive, well-built modern HOUSE. Well located, good-sized plot; room for drive; 9 rooms, baths; steam heat, gas, electric; hardwood floors; open fireplaces; everything complete; reduced price $7,500. As owner wants to sell, will make further reduction. Come, see it, and get a bargain. C. H. NEVIUS, 11 Steuben St., East Orange.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Artistic New
COLONIAL DWELLING
Hollow tile and shingle construction; 9 large rooms and 2 baths; sleeping porch, etc. Reasonable price and convenient terms.
15 Minutes From Herald Square
Via Penn.-L. I. Electric Express Service.
Kew Gardens
Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.
In the Beautiful Hills of Kew.
Many other new houses ready for occupancy, from $8,750 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms. Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains to Kew: Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R., Week Days—8:16, 9:00, 10:00, 11:06 A.M., 12:30 (12:48, 1:10 Saturdays only.) 1:24, 2:06, 3:00, 3:37, 4:08, 4:28, 5:00, 5:15, 6:29 P. M. Sundays—8:24, 9:57, 11:17 A. M., 1:06, 2:14, 3:08, 4:21, 4:38, 5:20 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED
BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached, 7 rooms, steam heat, electrically decorated—some for sale—easy terms; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

FAVOR ANTI-PRICE CUT BILL.

Tobacconists Complain of Hard Competition in Their Trade.

A resolution indorsing the Stevens bill, which proposes to end price-cutting, was adopted by 200 members of the Independent Retail Tobacconists' Association at a mass meeting of protest against conditions in the tobacco trade, at Arlington Hall yesterday afternoon.

The measure was explained at length by Dr. Lee Galloway, Professor of Commerce and Industry in New York University, who said it would eliminate cut throat competition by giving the manufacturers the right to fix the price at which their goods may be retailed.

Several other speakers dwelt upon the difficulties of independent tobacco dealers who try to compete with the American Tobacco Company. Barnet Wolff, representing the independent jobbers, asserted that the 16,000 independent dealers in New York were obliged to patronize the Metropolitan Tobacco Company, and that the attempt to dissolve the Tobacco Trust had been a failure.

"The open market condition existed only eight or nine months following the dissolution," he said. "Now we must buy our goods from one company or be driven out of business."

Oscar Veit, ex-President of the Independent Salesmen's Association, also said that the Metropolitan Company was again in control of the business, and advised the independent dealers to strengthen their organization.

LEBANON WANTS TO BUILD.

Hospital Cared for More Than 50,000 Patients Last Year.

Three hundred members of the Lebanon Hospital Association gathered at their twenty-first annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the Training School for Nurses, opposite the hospital at Westchester and Cauldwell Avenues, the Bronx. President Jonas Weil's report said that in 1914 50,614 patients were treated, at an expenditure of $138,175.48. The deficit for the year was $10,140.14.

The hospital has 196 beds in constant use. Many applicants had to be turned away last year. Mr. Weil urged that tentative plans be adopted to build five floors about the present two-story dispensary building for private and semi-private patients, and that an effort be made to remove the present hospital building.

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Judge Louis D. Gibbs, who was elected a Director for three years. Mr. Weil was re-elected President, and other officers elected were: Vice Presidents—Julius Heimann and Samuel Arnstein; Treasurer—Samuel L. Hyman; Secretary—Lewis Coon.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, to close estate, three-story and basement private dwelling on Madison Av., near 125th St., free and clear; price will be made most attractive. Write, M. W. Robinson, 242 8th Av., New York.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. B. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

For Rent—Private house, 12 rooms, good neighborhood, $1,000; owner will offer inducements. 237 West 130th St.

11 Bleecker St.—Three-story building; store suitable for bakery; price reasonable. Apply R. N. Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Private dwelling with garage; 50 ft. front; choice University Heights section; also ten-room house; lot 38x140; cheap. Fitzgerald, 501 Tremont Av., near 3d.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

1624 St., 519 West.—Eleven dooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; $75 monthly.

Real Estate Wanted.

Cash promptly paid for property threatened with foreclosure; give details. G. Rampolla, 192 Bowery, New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

We've something new and superior in office lighting—the new Nitrogen Electric Lamp combined with Indirect Lighting. Call and see what it means to you.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.

Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

FIREPROOF LOFT

Elegant, Light, Steam-heated Fireproof Loft on 3rd Avenue, between 27th and 28th Streets; up-to-date in every respect; low insurance; very low rent; concessions to desirable tenant. Inquire on premises.

HENRY HOF,
567 THIRD AVENUE.

TO LEASE—STEAM HEATED
PARLOR FLOOR STORE
Electric Light
161 WEST 34th ST.
Apply on premises, or
J. E. Whitaker, 3108 Broadway, 74th St.

WATER FRONT LOTS.

ALSO VACANT LOTS, conveniently near river, accessible to all parts of city.
LARGE LIGHT LOFTS on South Street.
Apply Brookman Estate, 82 Exchange Place.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

APARTMENTS
The exact kind of accommodation you want.
131-135 East 66th St.
Duplex Apartments, 10 and 12 rooms, with large studies; a mezzanine floor; 4 master bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms, living room, library, dining room (20 foot ceilings); butler's pantry; kitchen; 3 baths; 2 lavatories; private laundry in cellar; private storerooms.
SINGLE APARTMENTS
6 and 7 rooms—living room; library; 2 master bedrooms; maid's room; 2 baths. Special concessions for 3-year leases now.
MALCOLM E. SMITH & CO.
185 Madison Avenue

MANHATTAN—West Side.

BARGAIN
254-256-258 W. 25th St.
6 rooms and bath, elevator, electric light, telephone, hardwood floors, etc., at cheapest rent ever offered. Supt. on premises.

AT THE URANIA
238 West 129th St.
Five and six rooms, electric elevator; every convenience; carefully kept house; plenty of hot water and steam heat; reasonable rents. Superintendent, or H. NELSON FLANAGAN, 58 Bond St.

For Business Requiring Great Floor Space
9TH FLOOR
Light, finely ventilated.
All modern conveniences.
To lease from May 1.
TIMES BUILDING, Times Square.
Rental Agent—Room 406.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts, Stiles, 7 East 42d.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FLATBUSH HOME, DITMAS PARK.
Modern, artistic, complete; location unsurpassed; near Brighton "L"; garage space. Call owner, telephone 2281 M Flatbush.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA—12 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day. Little cash down; $30 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 58 Middletown Street, two blocks north L. I. R. R. Sta., Jamaica.

If you are looking for a little house and a large plot of ground, near station and trolley, churches and stores, $675 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. D., store, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

CORNER PLOT, 40x100.—9-room house, stucco or shingles; all improvements; hardwood trim; $4,200. C. G. Stewart, Bellaire Park Gardens, Queens, L. I. Phone 6123W Hollis.

Seven-room house; 35 minutes out; parquet floors; steam plant; two lots; easy terms. Hollberg, Floral Park, L. I.

Summer water front bungalow; 4 rooms, bath, gas, electricity; new; $2,600; plots. F. A. Dalton, Main St., Babylon.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Gentleman's country estate; twelve (12) acres; situated on high ridge, half way between Englewood and Hackensack; about fifteen miles from New York; brick and stone dwelling, with slate roof; eighteen rooms, three baths; two small cottages; large barn and garage; this is a great opportunity to acquire attractive home or for investment; property free and clear; will sell at most attractive price. Call or write for full particulars, M. W. Robinson, 242 Fifth Avenue, New York.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Brantwood, Palisades, Morgenthau, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 601 Times Building, New York City.

Glen Ridge, N. J.—Houses for rent, 7, 8, and 10 rooms and bath; $35, $40, $45, and $65 per month; all convenient to trains, trolley, stores, schools, &c. J. C. Lohse, 9 Clinton Road, Glen Ridge.

Rare opportunity, lot 70x550; new house, 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, oak floors, fireplace; 20-mile view; select neighborhood; near station; $5,000; terms. Smith-Singer, Ridgewood, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—House of 15 rooms; running spring water in 5 rooms; barn, hen house, ice house, &c.; 16 acres fine land; situated in Durham, Conn., one of the prettiest towns in New England; formerly Railway House between Boston and New York; history of Durham states that George Washington stopped at this house; principals only. Apply to owner, E. Burkell, Meriden, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents an agate line.

High-class office space, about 1,000 feet; has one large outside office, three large private offices, facing two streets; will rent entire office or share half or two-thirds; attractive rental. 92 William St., Room 200.

Have YOU a lease on your hands to dispose of? We specialize in sub-leasing offices and lofts and can doubtless relieve you. The SUB-LEASING COMPANY, 1,472 Broadway. Bryant 5785-5786.

Suite of offices, suitable for architect, contractor, or building material concern, for rent. Apply Room 402, 103 Park Av., New York, opposite Grand Central Station.

Cheap rent, desk room; suitable for lady stenographer and typewriter or mailing and addressing business. Inquire 12-1, Room 905, Singer Building.

40th St., 3 West, new 20-story building. OFFICES 229 SQ. FT. TO 4,600 SQ. FT. Ewing Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A chance in a lifetime; must sell my five-passenger touring car, purchased late 1914; practically new now, and in excellent condition, elegantly equipped, speedometer, electric lights, storage battery, generator, self-recharging; motor quiet and powerful; electric horn and extras; cost $1,600; need cash quickly; $550. Mrs. Stroub, 442 St. Nicholas Av.

Pullman 5-passenger touring, purchased late 1912; excellent condition, just like new; fully equipped, demountable rims and extras; cost $2,150; must sell; $400; will give demonstration and 10 days trial. Inquire 235 St. Nicholas Av.

For Sale.—Mack truck, three-ton, in fine running order; furniture or express body; no reasonable offer refused. Apply S. Baumann & Bros., 6th Av. and 15th St.

Cadillac 5-passenger touring, purchased 1913; elegantly equipped, practically new; electric lights, self-starter; need cash; $800. Inquire 235 St. Nicholas Av.

Ford touring car, late model, in excellent condition; fully equipped with electric lights, motor quiet; car practically new; price $275. Inquire 235 St. Nicholas Av.

New car bargains; 2 Westcott 1915 models; all improvements; cost $1,185; big sacrifice. A. L. M. Motor Sales Co., 1,677 Broadway. Tel. 5865 Col.

Packard (1915) landaulet 48 H. P., Turner, phone 3247 Bryant, St. James Hotel.

Automobiles for Rent.

Buick.—Physician will rent new 5-passenger limousine; $275 monthly; excellent chauffeur. 224 Times Annex.

Packard landaulet; monthly, weekly, daily, hourly shopping. Gilbert, 1780 Circle.

Seven-ton truck, day or month. Manly, 250 West 54th St. Columbus 996.

Automobile Repairing.

Auto painting, repairing, tops, slip covers, overhauling a specialty. Universal Auto Painting Co., 902 West 52d. (4425 Columbus.)

Expert overhauling, repairing, machine work, imported gear forgings. Manly, 250 W. 54th.

Automobile Supplies.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,703 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Automobile Instruction.

Owners' and Chauffeurs' Courses.
Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL.
Largest and Best in Brooklyn.
BOOKLET. VISITORS WELCOME. FREE.
Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av., Bklyn.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL
Booklet explains WHY our courses is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.
Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A large five-room apartment to sublet; all modern improvements; one block from Columbia; rent $59. 414 West 121st St. Apt. 41.

190th, 904 West, corner Pinehurst Av.—Beautiful seven-room elevator apartment; improvements.

15 Fort Washington Av., (Rio Grande, near 159th and Broadway.)—2, 3, 5 rooms; $30, $60; river views.

101st St., 201 West.—Corner apartment; five rooms, private hall, and bath.

Lenox Av., 342, near 125th Subway.—5 rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; $23.

The Henri, 128 St., 246-248 West.—Desirable, modern elevator apartment to lease; 5 rooms and bath; first-class service. Superintendent.

110th, 137 West, (Bemiramis.)—Facing Park; 6, 7 rooms; $55-$70; concessions.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WOLK & KISS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, Mar. 12th, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 599 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of human hair goods, chairs, desks, tools, stove, fixtures, &c.
JOHN J. LYTTLE, Receiver.

GOLDSMITH, ROSENTHAL, MORK and BAUM, Attorneys for Receiver, 93 Nassau St., New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of C. M. MOSEMAN & BRO., INC. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Monday, the 8th day of March, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 128 Chambers St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of harness, saddlery, blankets, stable equipments, leather goods, show cases, fixtures, etc.
MORTIMER B. BERNSTEIN, Assignee.
MAX ASH, Attorney for Assignee, 35 Wall St., New York.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect. Bachrach, 2 rooms and bath, furnished; $40 monthly and up. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 24 E. 22d St. HOTEL OXFORD, 35 E. 27th St.

Attractively furnished apartment in private house, near Park Av., 2 large, light rooms, bath and kitchenette; $110 per month or will rent unfurnished. Apply to S. Osgood Pell & Co., 542 5th Av. Telephone Bryant 5610.

To Sublet.—2 rooms and bath, Hotel Blackstone, 50 East 58th, 9th floor. Telephone Plaza 7570, 11-1 P. M.; 4-6 P. M.

West Side.

178th, West, (214 Audubon Av.)—Front corner elevator; 5 delightful large rooms; ideally furnished, every detail; complete housekeeping; immaculate home. Markham, Phone Audubon 3610.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Four-room apartment, completely furnished, to sublet. Inquire office.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Furnished apartments, 4 to 10 rooms and bath. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, 79th and Broadway.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Large room, suitable for two; running water; also smaller.

15TH, 105 EAST, (Opposite Union Square Hotel, Subway express, Apt. 94.)—Delightful sunny parlor, bedroom, bath; electricity, elevator, telephones; handsome, fireproof building; bachelors; reasonable.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable large room, southern exposure; private bath; electricity, telephone.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Nicely furnished apartment, two rooms and bath, with kitchenette; other rooms; excellent neighborhood.

43D ST., 130 EAST.—In private family, beautifully furnished rooms for business lady or gentleman, connecting bath, separate entrance, near Grand Central; references. Gammond's bell.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentleman tired of hotel life may find cheerful, comfortable room with running water, adjacent to bath.

55TH, 33 EAST.—Large, light rooms; all conveniences; southern exposure.

56TH, 33 EAST.—Reduction to monthly tenants; desirable rooms; French teacher. 7969 Plaza.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," 128 E. 38TH ST. FOR BACHELORS.
The delightful comforts of the home and the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement. New 12-story building; roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, and lounge. No tipping. Running water in every room. Single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $5 to $4 weekly each.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 834, (62d St.)—Front and back parlor; other rooms; conveniences; telephone.

MADISON AV., 165.—Small room; also large room to share with musical students.

West Side.

12TH ST., 34 WEST.—Select, large and small rooms; private bath; steam, electricity; telephone.

44TH, 256 WEST.—Front parlor, kitchenette; three rooms, kitchen; $10 up; steam. Leipold.

50TH, 43 WEST.—Fine south room; hot and cold water; moderate terms.

51ST, 16 WEST.—Attractively furnished small and large rooms; private bath; kitchenette; telephone; $5, $4, $6, $7, $10.

54TH ST., 11TH AV.—Sunny outside room, with or without board; hotel service; reasonable. Oregon, Mrs. Anderson, Apt. 5-A.

56TH, 314 WEST.—Hall room; newly decorated; private residence; moderate; telephone.

57TH ST., 152 WEST. (Rembrandt Apartments.)—Beautifully furnished rooms; one or more. Apartment 1.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; select location; all conveniences.

69TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large room, bath; steam; small room; reasonable; private family.

71ST ST., 221 WEST.—Bright, newly renovated rooms; hot and cold water; business people; references asked; house under new management.

72D, 240 WEST.—Large, attractive suite, suitable studio or living; unusual improvements; references.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive, single room; superior table; also table guests.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large fully equipped, demountable rims and extras; cost $2,150; must sell; $400; will give demonstration and 10 days trial. Inquire 235 St. Nicholas Av.

76TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large rooms; private baths; small; breakfast.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished single room; every convenience; select house.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Elegant rooms, single, en suite; private baths; board optional.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room, attractively furnished; conveniences; reasonable; references.

78TH 136 WEST.—Attractive, large room; all conveniences; light housekeeping; $8.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, adjoining bath; Subway, elevated. Phone 10117 Schuyler.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; small room; opposite Subway.

82D, 152 WEST.—Comfortable, well furnished, large, small rooms; conveniences; Summer rates; references.

82D, 80 WEST.—Large, well furnished, adjoining bath; electricity; telephone; $3.50. Anderson.

82D, 33 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished front rooms; private bath; phone; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm outside room, private bath, lavatory; quiet, refined surroundings.

84TH, 133 WEST.—Front room, suitable 2 or 3; housekeeping if desired. Guldenmeister.

84TH, (2,314 Broadway.)—Large outside room; steam, electricity; suitable two; reasonable. Grevert.

86TH, 330 WEST.—Beautiful front suite; piano; connecting rooms; conveniences; breakfast served. Young.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Bright, attractive small room, near Park; telephone; references.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished corner room, adjoining bath; shower; private family; breakfast optional. Linz.

96TH, 32 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, single or en suite; moderate; meals exceptional. Mrs. Fick.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; well-furnished, large, sunny room, bath, telephone.

102D, (Broadway.)—Private family offers large, light room, adjoining bath. Telephone 4529 Riverside.

107TH, 239 WEST, Austin Court.—Fine rooms, single and en suite; $3 up; elevator; near Subway. Logue.

111TH, 536 WEST.—Superior accommodations for gentleman in exclusive private home. Call evenings.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms; suitable two; very desirable. Apartment 3.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; kitchen privileges; elevator; shower; bath. Byrne.

126TH, 501 WEST.—Attractive rooms; conveniences; private family; reasonable. Conried, Audubon 6498.

126TH ST., 629 WEST, (Adjoining Riverside.)—Cozy, newly furnished, homelike, electricity, phone; Subway. Apt. 4.

127TH ST., (790 Riverside Drive.)—Exceptionally clean, sunny room, bath; block Subway. Apt. 1-J.

156TH, 609 WEST.—Room, with couple; Riverside, Subway; lady; references. Unright.

164TH, 559 WEST.—Beautiful very large room, adjoining bathroom, with private family, for lady. Apartment 62.

BACHELOR wishes to rent large, light room and bath in handsomely furnished apartment to 2 men. Phone Agent at Belmont, Schuyler 10400.

BROADWAY, (86th, 251 West.)—Beautiful, sunny two-room suite, to gentleman; no other roomers. Jacobeou. Telephone Riverside 2146.

FURNISHED ROOM, Jewish family; West 97th St. Riverside 7850, Apartment 3.

HOTEL ABERDEEN, 32d St., Between Broadway and 6th Av.—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, and $12 per week.

LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week. Same rate for one or two people in room. Some rooms at $7 per week. New Hotel Strand, 32d St., off Broadway.

MANHATTAN AV., 298.—Elegantly furnished; suitable two; overlooking Morningside Park. Mrs. Ward.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 562, (Apt. 44.)—Large room; board optional; all conveniences. 4280 Morningside.

Bronx.

175TH, 486 EAST.—Large front room; bath, phone, kitchen; suitable one or couple.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Room in private family for young lady; conviently located. M. 153, Times.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

97th, 120 West.—Entire floor, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; one large room; references.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE. DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Complainant, against THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY et al., Defendants.—E.—10-202. THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Cross-Complainant, against THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY et al., Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to a decree entered in the above-entitled cause on January 9, 1915, the undersigned, Special Master, will offer for sale without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, on the 12th day of March, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the north main entrance of the County Court House in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Southern District of New York, the securities and property therein directed to be sold.

Said securities and property will be offered for sale in parcels in the following order:

PARCEL 1.—Demand note of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company for $3,500,000, dated May 1, 1905, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum endorsed by the Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad and Coal Company, and collaterally secured by the pledge with the Trustee of $3,900,000 par value of the Forty-Year First and One-half Per Cent. Consolidated Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad and Coal Company.

PARCEL 2.—Demand note of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company for $1,500,000, dated May 1, 1905, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum and collaterally secured by the pledge with the Trustee of $14,000,000 par value of the capital stock (the entire outstanding issue) of the Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad and Coal Company.

PARCEL 3.—Two thousand four hundred (2,400) shares of the par value of $100 each of the capital stock of the Belt Railway Company of Chicago.

PARCEL 4.—One thousand two hundred seventeen (1,217) shares of the par value of $100 each of the capital stock of The American Refrigerator Transit Company.

PARCEL 5.—Twelve thousand (12,000) shares of the par value of $100 each of the capital stock of the Pacific Express Company.

But all rights, remedies, or causes of action against any person, whether as an individual or as an officer, director, stockholder, receiver, or in any other capacity of any corporation, or against any firm, corporation, or association, and any lien, charge, or claim against any fund or other assets in the hands of any person, receiver, firm, association, or corporation in respect to the transactions, or any of them, referred to in the finding of the Special Master in Paragraph 47, of the Master's Initiative, of his report in the original cause, dated October 20, 1914, or in respect to any matters growing out of said transactions, are reserved from sale, and such other of Parcel 1 shall be include such rights, remedies, causes of action, liens, charges, or claims, or any of them.

PARCEL 6.—Five million ($5,000,000) Dollars par value of the First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds of The Wabash Railroad Company, having attached thereto the coupons maturing January 1st, 1912, and all subsequent.

No bid will be received from any one offering to bid on any or either of said parcels who shall not deposit with the undersigned, at his office, No. 49 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or prior to March 11, 1915, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sums set forth in the following table opposite said parcel, either in cash or by certified check on some National Bank or Trust Company of the City of New York, made or endorsed payable to the undersigned, or in Gold Notes of the principal amount of Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Notes of the defendant The Wabash Railroad Company, issued under the Trust Agreement dated May 1, 1905, between said The Wabash Railroad Company and Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, and extended by the Extension Agreement dated April 6, 1910, made between said The Wabash Railroad Company and said Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, having attached thereto the coupon maturing May 1, 1913, set forth in said table opposite said parcel:

	Cash Deposit.	Note Deposit.
Parcel 1	$5,200	$20,000
Parcel 2	1,000	5,000
Parcel 3	400	2,000
Parcel 4	700	3,500
Parcel 5	200	1,000
Parcel 6	2,700	13,500

The undersigned will accept the highest and best bid received for each of said parcels when offered as aforesaid and will knock down the property comprising said parcel to such bidder therefor, subject to confirmation of the sale by the court.

On the acceptance of a bid for either or any of the parcels above set forth, the bidder whose bid shall have been accepted shall forthwith pay to the undersigned in addition to the amount deposited, if such deposit has been made in cash or by certified check, a sum which with the deposit already made shall be equal to ten per cent. of such bid; such additional payment shall be made either in cash or by certified check on some national bank or trust company of the City of New York, made or endorsed payable to the order of the undersigned; or if said deposit shall have been in Gold Notes, a principal amount thereof which, together with the amount already deposited, shall make twenty-five per cent. of such bid. Gold Notes so deposited must have attached the coupon maturing May 1st, 1913.

In case, at any time prior to the offer of all the parcels, above set forth, the aggregate of the sums bid for any of the various parcels then offered and sold amounts to a sum equal to or in excess of the amount found due by said decree and a sum sufficient to pay the reasonable costs of the administration of the trust, including such compensation and allowance and also the expenses attendant upon the sale and the Court costs therein, the remaining parcels will not be offered for sale but the sale will be closed or adjourned and the undersigned will make report of the same and will pray for further instructions in respect of the parcels not offered for sale.

A deposit received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck off. The deposit received from the successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price.

In lieu of the actual deposit of Gold Notes as aforesaid with the undersigned, he will accept the certificate of any national bank or trust company that he then holds such amount of Gold Notes with coupons as aforesaid subject to his order and direction.

The complainant Central Trust Company of New York or any other party to this cause, or any owner or holder of any of the Gold Notes, may bid and purchase at said sale.

In case a bidder for either or any of said parcels shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance or shall fail after such acceptance to comply with any order of the court relating to the payment thereof or the completion of the purchase, the deposit made deposited by such purchaser, whether paid in cash or by check or represented by Gold Notes or certificates, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of a resale of said parcel and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property constituting said parcel shall be sold at a less price on any such resale, and to such other purposes as the court may direct.

If the court shall not confirm the sale for which a deposit shall have been made, either by cash, by check or in Gold Notes or certificates, such deposit shall be returned to the bidder.

The purchaser shall on confirmation of the sale of any of said parcels by the court make such further payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price as the court may from time to time direct, so much of the purchase price as may not be required by the court to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good any residue of his bid, in whole or in part, by turning over to be canceled or credited, as provided in said decree, Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Notes and coupons of the defendant The Wabash Railroad Company, secured by said Trust Agreement dated May 1st, 1905, and said Extension Agreement dated April 6, 1910, above mentioned. The said purchaser shall be credited on account of the purchase price upon Gold Notes and coupons turned in as aforesaid with such sums as would be paid in cash upon such Gold Notes and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price had been paid in cash.

The court reserves the right to retake and resell the property or any of said parcels upon such notice as it may direct, at the risk and cost of the purchaser or purchasers, in case the purchaser or purchasers shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of the purchase price within ten days after the entry of the order requiring such payment. The purchaser or purchasers or his or their successors and assigns shall not be required to see to the application of the purchase money, and shall have the right to enter his or their appearance in this court and to become a party to this cause.

Reference is hereby made to the above-mentioned decree, the original of which is on file in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, for a further and more particular description of the terms and conditions of sale and the property directed to be sold. Copies of said decree may be obtained from the undersigned upon application to him at his office, No. 49 William Street, Manhattan, New York City.

Dated New York, February 3, 1915.

ROBERT C. BEATTY, Special Master.
JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE, Solicitors for Complainant.

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COLORED HELP, well recommended, obtainable. Modern Agency, 191 West 138th. Audubon 7259.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency.) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED DOMESTICS.—Housewerkers, $25-$30; Cooks, $30-$35; Chambermaids-Waitresses, $20-$25; Laundresses; city, country. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 96th St. Telephone 4375 Riverside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside

THAW TRIAL TODAY; HE MAY TAKE STAND

Five Others Are to be Tried with Him for Conspiracy to Escape from Matteawan.

FIGHT OVER SANITY ISSUE

Present Proceedings May be Followed by Habeas Corpus Action, Now Less Difficult.

Counsel for Harry K. Thaw held a long conference last night, at which one of the important questions considered was the advisibility of having Thaw take the stand at his trial for conspiring to escape from Matteawan, which will begin at 10:30 o'clock this morning before Justice Alfred R. Page in the Supreme Court.

Thaw, according to the present plan, will be tried along with five others, who, it is alleged, aided him in his escape. His lawyers sought a separate trial for him, but as he was charged simply with a misdemeanor he did not have the legal right to make such a demand.

Thaw was anxious to testify, and it was understood that his counsel felt that it would be wise to let him have his way, unless there were unforeseen developments as a result of the case presented by the State. They were satisfied that Thaw by testifying would convince the jury and court that he was sane, and that, aside from the value of his testimony in the present trial, his appearance would prove of value in such proceedings as might follow. Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., of counsel for Thaw, said it was not at all improbable that Thaw would testify.

Every effort would be made by Thaw's counsel, it was said, to inject the issue of the prisoner's mental condition into the conspiracy trial. Exhaustive preparations have been made to make the most of such an emergency, if it can be brought about. It was learned by THE TIMES that Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., had had spent several days in Concord, N. H., and Manchester, N. H., recently obtaining witnesses who would be willing to come here at a moment's notice, and swear that in their belief Thaw was sane. It was in these cities that Thaw spent nearly seventeen months of the time which elapsed after his escape from Matteawan.

Witnesses for Thaw.

Mr. O'Brien said "hundreds of prominent men and women" were prepared to hurry here if called upon. Among them were Sheriff Holman Drew of Coos County and Policeman Del Stevens of Colebrook, who had charge of Thaw and were with him almost constantly from the time of his arrest until he was brought back here. The testimony of Sheriff Drew would be especially important, it was felt, inasmuch as he acted not only as Sheriff, but as an officer of the Federal Court. Another witness is Mr. Pellgren, proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, Concord, where Thaw lived for several months.

"I did not have the slightest trouble obtaining witnesses as to Thaw's acts while in New Hampshire," said Mr. O'Brien. "There were hordes of prominent people who were anxious to appear in his behalf."

The men charged with conspiring with Thaw are ex-Assemblyman Richard J. Butler, Roger Thompson, driver of the motor car in which Thaw escaped; Michael O'Keefe, Eugene Duffy, and Thomas Flood. Owen W. Bohan will represent all of them but Thompson.

There was a report yesterday that the evidence of these men and of some of the fifty or more witnesses to be called by the State might involve the name of a man prominent in public life in the conspiracy, and thus add still another scandal to the long list connected with Thaw's attempts to gain liberty from the sentence imposed upon him for the killing of Stanford White.

William T. Jerome, who was until recently at the head of the State's forces, hinted at such a development months ago, when requesting Gov. Felker of New Hampshire to extradite Thaw. He spoke then of the possibility of involving a "man higher up," but nothing definite was developed. Attorneys connected with both sides of the Thaw case yesterday denied knowledge of any expected sensational development along this line.

Trial May End in Week.

The conspiracy trial, it was said, would occupy not more than one week, if it turned out that the Thaw lawyers were unable to have his sanity tested at this time. The State, in order to keep good faith with New Hampshire and the Federal courts, is prepared to present a complete conspiracy case, which will require at fewest three days. Thaw's defense will occupy from two to three days more.

Thaw will be represented in court by John B. Stanchfield, Morgan J. O'Brien, and Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., while among those who will act as consulting counsel are ex-Gov. William A. Stone of Pennsylvania and Philander C. Knox. Mr. Stanchfield said that the defense would depend largely upon the steps taken by the State, and that he had no statement to make.

Deputy Attorney Generals Franklin Kennedy and Frank Cook will appear for the State. Mr. Cook insisted that the question of Thaw's sanity had nothing whatever to do with the conspiracy trial, and that he would fight every effort on the part of Thaw's counsel to drag in that issue. Assistant District Attorney James R. O'Malley will appear in the interests of the county. For the first time in years W. T. Jerome will not figure in a Thaw trial.

Seats have been reserved in the court for members of Thaw's family, and probably his mother, Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, and his brother, Josiah Thaw, will attend the sessions. Thaw, who has spent six weeks in the Tombs since his return from Manchester, was in the best of humor yesterday. Mindful of his counsel's request, he refused to give any statement to the newspapers. He told the Tombs attendants, however, that he felt confident he would beat the conspiracy charge, and ultimately escape danger of return to Matteawan.

Failure on the part of Thaw's counsel to have his sanity tested in connection with the conspiracy trial will mean a long legal battle after the present trial is concluded. In that event a writ of habeas corpus will be sued out in New York County as soon as Thaw, whether convicted or acquitted on the conspiracy trial, is turned over to the Matteawan officials on the old commitment issued by Justice Dowling, following Thaw's second trial for the murder of Stanford White.

While Thaw was at Matteawan his lawyers were forced to bring their habeas corpus proceeding in Westchester County. Now that he is in the custody of New York County the writ can be obtained from any Supreme Court Justice in this county. The Matteawan officials them will have to show that they are justified in holding Thaw, as an insane man, and his lawyers hope that some justice here in habeas corpus proceedings will grant Thaw a jury trial of his sanity.

PREDICT HUGE WHEAT CROP.

Experts Prophesy Yield of 900,000,000 Bushels, Breaking All Records.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Indications point to a wheat crop of more than 900,000,000 bushels this year, compared with 891,000,000 bushels harvested last year, according to computations made by experts for The Chicago Herald. This, if realized, will make the third consecutive record-breaking crop.

The United States raised 684,990,000 bushels of Winter wheat last year and set a new record. This year there are indications of a crop of 700,000,000 bushels or more of Winter wheat. This, with a Spring wheat crop estimated at 240,000,000 bushels, which is not a high estimate, will make a total wheat crop of 940,000,000 bushels. The Spring wheat crop last year was poor, only 206,000,000 bushels, while in 1913 it was 240,000,000 bushels.

A Winter wheat acreage of 41,263,000, an increase of 4,135,000 acres, or 11.1 per cent. more than was seeded for the harvest of 1914, is the largest ever known. The plant has come through the Winter in unusually good condition, and indications are that there will be little loss in acreage up to harvest.

The estimate of 700,000,000 bushels of Winter wheat is based on a loss of only 263,000 acres up to harvest and on a yield per acre of slightly more than seventeen bushels, or about two bushels per acre less than last year. For Spring wheat, which is yet to be seeded, the estimate is based on an acreage of 18,000,000 acres and a yield of thirteen bushels per acre, or the same as was harvested in 1913. As prices are high, it is expected that with an early Spring farmers in the Northwest will put in the largest acreage in years, and possibly it may exceed 19,000,000 acres, against 17,533,000 last year.

WOMAN DIES IN CHURCH.

Rockaway Beach Worshipper Stricken Just as Services Start.

The Rev. John C. Green, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Rockaway Beach, was in the pulpit of his church about to begin services last evening when he heard the screams of several women at the door. He hurried there and found Mrs. Marian Henne, a member of the congregation, lying unconscious, with several excited women about telling how she had fallen as she was entering the church.

Dr. E. L. Friedman was summoned and said that Mrs. Henne was suffering from heart failure. She died a few minutes after his arrival, and the Rev. Mr. Green announced that there would be no service on account of the sudden death. Mrs. Henne is survived by her husband and one daughter.

"ROMANY GIRL" FOR FRICK.

Fuller Work, Which Fetched $10,500, Reported Bought for Collector.

Henry C. Frick has added George Fuller's "Romany Girl" to his collection of paintings, it is said, having bought it through Miss R. H. Lorenz, an agent. Miss Lorenz bought the picture at the Plaza on Feb. 4, during the auction sale of the Ichabod T. Williams collection, paying the highest price ever paid for a Fuller painting, $10,500. When asked last night if it was true that she had represented Mr. Frick in the purchase, Miss Lorenz said that she was not at liberty to speak.

"Romany Girl" is the fourth painting by an American artist which has been bought by Mr. Frick.

OHIO MINE OWNER YIELDS.

Grants Union Demands, and Other Coal Operators May Follow.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 7.—Arthur J. Morgan, owner of the Edge Hill coal mine, north of Bellaire, Ohio, announced tonight that he would accept the union scale of 47 cents, and posted a notice calling on the 125 miners employed at the mine to return to work. Morgan's action is viewed by the miners, who have been on strike eleven months, as the first break in the ranks of the operators. Fifteen thousand miners went out because the operators refused to pay the 47-cent rate. The operators offered 44.61 cents.

The miners of the Fifth Ohio Sub-District, which covers Jefferson and Belmont Counties—the strike zone—voted today on whether their officials should settle the strike through Secretary of Labor W. B. Wilson. The vote will be canvassed tomorrow.

W. R. NELSON CRITICALLY ILL

Family at the Bedside of Kansas City Editor On His 74th Birthday.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 7.—William Rockhill Nelson, editor and owner of The Kansas City Star, is critically ill. Mr. Nelson has been confined to his home for several months, and yesterday his condition became so serious that members of his family were summoned to his bedside. His two sisters, Miss Eva Nelson and Mrs. H. W. Bond of Fort Wayne, Ind., are with him.

Today was Mr. Nelson's seventy-fourth birthday anniversary.

Aged Couple Killed by Gas.

Isaac Kaplan, 70 years old, and his wife, Anna, 60 years old, were asphyxiated yesterday morning in the basement of their home at 65 East Fourth Street. It is thought that Kaplan in hanging a garment on a gas jet accidentally turned on the gas. Julius Kaplan, son of the aged couple, detected the odor of gas when he awoke this morning, and forced open the door of his parents' room. Pulmotors were used on the aged couple for more than an hour, but all efforts at resuscitation failed. The Kaplans had eight grown children.

TELL YOUR WIFE

That a wholesale millinery house on 37th St., a few doors off 5th Ave., in the heart of the retail shopping centre, is selling the sample line of a high-class New York Trimmed Hat Manufacturer. If you wish to save the retailer's profit, see these wonderful Spring Model Hats from $3.50 to $10.00, which cannot be duplicated elsewhere for double their price.

Harry Samuels Millinery Co.
12-14 West 37th Street

MRS. DUNPHY DENIES CRUELTY CHARGES

Randall's Island Attendants Were Not Permitted to Maltreat Children, She Says.

TAKES FLING AT KINGSBURY

She Holds He, Too, Is Culpable If He Knew of Mismanagement and Failed to Correct It.

Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, the suspended Superintendent of the New York City Children's Hospital and Schools on Randall's Island, replied yesterday to the charges of mismanagement that have been brought against her by Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury. She was suspended last Saturday and will have a hearing before the Commissioner next Saturday. She is charged with having failed to take proper care of the feeble-minded children. It is also alleged that many suffered from infectious diseases they contracted after their arrival on the Island, and that under her management attendants struck their youthful charges and practiced other cruelties upon them.

Mrs. Dunphy, who is reported ill in bed, dictated her defense to her stenographer. As soon as possible, she said, she would make formal answer to the charges.

"At no time have I permitted corporal punishment of the feeble-minded children at this institution," said Mrs. Dunphy, "nor have I permitted attendants or other inmates to maltreat the children. Attendants were not permitted to tie the hands of the children, not to place them in straitjackets and restraining sheets without the order of a physician. Neither were they allowed to fasten them to beds, chairs and benches as alleged.

Said Food Was Good.

"I deny that I have failed to establish and maintain safeguards against the spread of infectious diseases among the feeble-minded or other children committed to the institution, as in all institutions of this kind all such matters are under the jurisdiction of a medical board. This board is appointed directly by the Commissioner of Public Charities. The food provided for the inmates is of the quality required by the standards of the Department of Public Charities.

"I emphatically deny that the personal care of the children was ever neglected. A single instance of neglect on the part of the employee insured his or her dismissal. Every safeguard that the facilities of the department placed at my disposal was used to maintain a separation of the feeble-minded and normal children.

"The rule prohibiting employees from using the clothing intended for inmates is posted in the employes' dining rooms. An infraction of the rule is followed by immediate suspension. As to the charge that I have neglected to take every precaution possible to safeguard the inmates from fire I can refer to the Department of Fire Protection. Fire drills are held regularly under an official of that department.

"In only one ward of the institution are cripples known on the second floor, and there is a Kirkerbender fire escape down which they can be sent in a few seconds. With our limited housing facilities it is impossible to place all idiots in ground floor wards, but in no instance are they placed in dormitories from which escape would be difficult. Our Kirkerbender fire escapes obviate all such danger.

Calls Kingsbury Responsible.

"An important question which the public should demand to have answered in connection with these charges is why if Commissioner Kingsbury, charged under oath with the management of this department, has known for four-teen months or twelve months or ten months or less, of these alleged serious conditions, endangering the health and the lives of the inmates as stated, he has never before brought them to my attention, and demanded their correction? He is as much responsible as I am for the management of this great branch of his department. Upon his own statements Commissioner Kingsbury seems to have been more intent upon getting something against the Superintendent of the institution than he has been to safeguard the health and lives of the children committed to his care. These facts speak for themselves."

Mrs. Dunphy added that she wanted the public to know the whole truth and she would ask that the hearing of her case be made public and that she be represented by counsel. She said that her forty years of service entitled her to this.

Commissioner Kingsbury last night made this statement:

"The only answer that I have to make in regard to the length of time which I allowed to elapse before taking decisive action is that I felt the seriousness of the charges demanded that I accumulate all the facts before taking any decisive step. I wanted, of course, to make sure whether the complaints of cruelty and inhumanity represented only isolated cases or that a general mismanagement prevailed in the institution. I wanted to make sure, too, that the evils were such that the Superintendent could be held directly responsible for them.

"I have met the situation and am performing this exceedingly unpleasant task in the manner, it seems to me, best to safeguard the interests of the community and the welfare of the children. I am proceeding at the same time to make a complete reorganization of the institutions and the correction of the evils that have existed there."

WOMEN AS BUSINESS AIDS.

Wives Should Study Husbands' Professions, Lecturer Says.

The kitchen is no place for a married woman who has business ability, according to Charles Wesley Brandenburg, M. E., in a lecture yesterday before a class in "Marriage and Health" at West Side Young Men's Christian Association, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. Girls who intend to marry, if they would be happy, should study the same trade or profession as their husbands, the speaker declared. Dr. Brandenburg said:

"Why should a married woman who has business ability stay in the kitchen, where her earning capacity is probably $4 a week, if she can earn $15 or $20 a week as a stenographer. It would be better to employ a woman with cooking instincts to preside over the kitchen. I know a woman who deserted her kitchen, and, taking her baby along with her, went to her husband's office and saved him from going to the wall. She parceled out the work in the factory, instructed the salesmen, and gave them the prices. And she didn't neglect her baby for a minute.

"It is generally a good thing for a lawyer to marry a woman in the same profession, a physician to marry a woman who knows medicine, and so on. Such marriages are usually congenial. And there's no reason why the woman should quit her profession after marriage if she wishes to stay at work, and no reason why she should not indulge a woman's instinct for motherhood. And it is my opinion that the offspring of such a union would be above the average. It's a good thing for a wife to learn her husband's profession.

"In matters of finance women are not one whit behind men. Besides financial genius, they have a higher moral sense than have men, as a rule, and the instinct of kindliness and benevolence and mercy are far above what we find in men."

FIND US UNREADY FOR WAR.

Security League Calls Present Preparation Worse Than None.

S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League, has received a partial report on the condition of the United States Army from a Sub-Committee on the Army, of which Mathew E. Hanna, General Francis V. Greene, William C. Church, editor of The Army and Navy Journal, and Frederick L. Huidekoper are members.

"The report," Mr. Menken said, "indicates the absolute unpreparedness of the United States. It will show in detail that half or partial protection under present military conditions is worse than no preparation. The condition of the United States Army and Navy is such that in the unfortunate event of a conflict it would be a crime to order our forces into action against any first-class power and would amount to a decree that they should be led out to slaughter.

"The failure of Congress to do anything to advance a scientific treatment of army conditions, notwithstanding the broad publicity given to the army's needs, indicates that the majority of the members, either through intent or ignorance, put local wants above national honor and necessity.

"We do not think that red-blooded Americans will tolerate a continuance of indifference on the part of our rulers."

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WE feel certain that you will agree with us once you see the truly wonderful values offered in our

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Hart Schaffner & Marx
Winter Suits and Overcoats, at
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Regular prices $25, $30, $32.50

A plain blue medium weight serge is included at $16.50, the regular price of which is $28.00.

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LIBERTY 42D ST. WEST OF B'WAY. TWICE DAILY Including Sundays. MATINEES 2:15 Sharp. NIGHTS at 8:06 Sharp. All Seats Reserved.
EVENING & SAT. MATINEE: Orchestra $1 & $2; 1st Balcony 75c, $1 & $2; 2d Balcony 25c & 50c. OTHER MATINEES: Orchestra 50c & $1; 1st Balcony 50c & $1; 2d Balcony 25c.
UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH ! !
D. W. Griffiths GIGANTIC SPECTACLE
THE BIRTH OF A NATION
America's Foremost War Correspondent, RICHARD HARDING DAVIS SAYS: "Griffiths' picture is like real war; for the first time in the history of the theatre you feel you are seeing an actual battlefield."

BELASCO THEATRE. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees Thursdays & Saturdays, 2:20.
'Miss Starr Wonderful' in 'The Belascoan Sensation'
—N. Y. SUN. —N. Y. HERALD.
FRANCES STARR
IN EDWARD KNOBLAUCH'S MASTERPIECE,
MARIE-ODILE
SEATS ON SALE FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

H. H. FRAZEE'S LONGACRE THEATRE, WEST 48TH ST. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. POPULAR MATINEE WEDNESDAY — 50c to $1.50 —
INSIDE THE LINES
"Best War Play Since Secret Service."—Eve. World

44th STREET THEATRE West of Broadway. Evenings 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10
MUSICAL QUEEN, EMMA —Darnton, Eve. World. | THOROUGHLY AMUSING, CLIFTON —De Foe, World.
TRENTINI-CRAWFORD
IN
A RIOT THE PEASANT GIRL A FURORE
GREATEST SINGING CAST ASSEMBLED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR!

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LAST 6 DAYS WINTER CIRCUS
1,000 Main Floor Orch. Seats, $1.00. 1,500 First Balcony, 50c; Entire Gallery, 25c.

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LAST 8 PERFORMANCES
LIFE WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY.
In order to secure release to play London next Fall, "LIFE" must go to Chicago Auditorium Now. Last chances to see it here.

NEXT MONDAY BLUE BIRD Farewell to New York.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
SINNERS
BIGGEST SUCCESS IN NEW YORK.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow, 2:15.
THE WHITE FEATHER
Thrills, Laughs—No Violence.

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THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
LAST 4 WEEKS
LONDON GAIETY CO. in To-night's the Night
Geo. Grossmith, Emmy Wehlen, James Blakeley, Maurice Farkoa, Lauri de Frece, Fay Compton
ALL GALLERY SEATS 50c.

39TH ST. THEA., near Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
LAST 3 TIMES MARIE— DRESSLER "A MIX-UP."

Princess 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30, incl. Sun. Daily Mats. (Ex. Sun. & Tues.) 2:30
Jas. Barnes' Wonderful Pictures. Through Central Africa

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30.
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UNDER COVER

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MISS BARRYMORE'S NEW YORK SEASON WILL CONTINUE THROUGH THE MONTH OF MARCH.—SEATS FOR ALL REMAINING PERFORMANCES NOW ON SALE.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in Her Greatest Triumph THE SHADOW

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8.20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2.20.
ELSIE FERGUSON in OUTCAST

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
WATCH YOUR STEP
Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam.
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3093 Bryant.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy.
DADDY LONG-LEGS

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th Street. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
TONIGHT at 8:15 Prompt. Klaw & Erlanger's Entertainers
IN THE NEW MIRTHFUL MUSICAL MEDLEY.
FADS and FANCIES

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Ev. 8.20. M. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.20.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20.
MATINEES Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
ILLINGTON IN THE LIE by HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

Wallack's LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER
Tonight & Fri. at 8 sharp; Sat. Mat. 2 sharp. A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
Tues. Wed. Thurs. & Sat. Evs. 8:15; Wed. Mat. 2.15. Bernard Shaw's Androcles & The Lion

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8.30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2.30.
THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK
"KICK IN"

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in

WINTER GARDEN Evenings at 8. Matinee Tomorrow, Best Orch. Seats $1 & $1.50.
Maid in America
Has 'Em All on the Run!
Has more top-notch entertainers than were ever before assembled in a musical comedy production, besides a
WINTER GARDEN CHORUS.
SEATS SIX WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
PHYLLIS NEILSON-TERRY, in The Adventure of Lady Ursula

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre, 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy,
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
THE ONLY GIRL
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8.30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2.30.
Most Wonderful Play in New York. EXPERIENCE
Best Balcony Seats, 75c and $1.00.

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Mr. Holbrook BLINN in THE TRAP with Miss Marie Hedman.

WEST END Matinees Tuesday & Thursday.
JESSIE BONSTELLE STOCK CO. All Seats 25c. Mat. Saturday 25c & 50c. Evs. 25, 50c, 75c. This Week: "Passing of the Third Floor Back."

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"MILESTONES" Dramatic Sensation of New York & London.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight, 8. Tannhauser. Kurt, Matzenauer; Urlus, Weil, Braun, Althouse, Cond., Hertz.
Wed. at 8:30. Amore dei Tre Re. Bori; Ferrari-Fontana, Amato, Didur. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. Mat. at 2:30. (50c to $2.50.) Haensel u. Gretel. Foll'd by Ballet Divertissements.
Thurs. at 8. Mme. Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri., 7:30. Meistersinger. Hempel, Matzfield; Sembach, Weil, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Schlegel. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 2. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martin, Scotti, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 7:45 (75c to $3). Lohengrin. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Goritz, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.
Next Mon. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Botta, Scotti, Rossi, Leonhardt. Cond., Toscanini.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

4th Biltmore Morning Musicale
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore.
FRIDAY, MARCH 12, AT 11:30.
JOHN McCORMACK
The Celebrated Irish Tenor.
MABEL GARRISON Soprano
LUCILE ORRELL 'Cellist
Reserved Seats now at Biltmore Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston.

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SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
FOURTH MASTER COMPOSER CONCERT
Carnegie Hall, To-mor'w (Tues.) Aft. at 3.
Soloist, LEONARD BORWICK
ALL BEETHOVEN PROGRAM.
Mr. Borwick will play Concertos in C minor and G. Orchestra numbers; Symphony No. 7, Ballet Music, "Prometheus." Seats 35c to $1.50. Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

PRINCESS THEATRE
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 9, AT 3
Benefit of Manassas Industrial School for Colored Youth.
LUCY GATES, SOPRANO
THUEL BURNHAM, PIANIST
ALEXANDER BLOCH, VIOLINIST
Reserved seats, $2; Boxes, $12 and $15. Now on sale by Miss M. R. Walter, 20 Vesey Street, and at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL
MR. WALTER DAMROSCH
Will donate the entire receipts of his six EXPLANATORY RECITALS AT THE PIANO OF Wagner's Nibelungen Trilogy to the Vacation War Relief Committee. First Lecture Wednesday Aft., March 10, at 3, on "RHEINGOLD."
Tickets 50c. to $1.50. at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT, AT 8:15.
FLONZALEY QUARTET
LAST CONCERT.
50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., March 11, at 3.
BAUER AND CASALS
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

BROADWAY THEATRE 41ST ST.
MON.-TUES.-WED. Kathleen Emerson in "RULE G." THURS.-FRI.-SAT. "THE WARRENS OF VIRGINIA."
Daily, 11:30 A. M. to 11:30 P. M. Prices, 25c-15c-10c

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AMATEUR FOX TROT CONTEST
Exhibition Dancing Fri. and Sat. Evenings.

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New York's Natural Social Centre
Here, in an atmosphere surcharged with the dash and spirit of Manhattan, buoyant, sumptuous, scintillating, one meets a phase of restaurant life representing the social activities of New York at their zenith.

Cabaret Unique
Twenty Acts—Every Evening—Seven to One
Churchill's Ballroom naturally enjoys unusual preference.

Dancing
Afternoon and Evening
Churchill's is also distinctly popular for luncheon, more particularly for its *Special Luncheon* at *75c.* (with superior Music).

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More Than a Restaurant—A Broadway Institution
Broadway at 50th Street

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.
THE FAMOUS DINNER PLACE
THE GREAT AFTER-THEATRE RESORT
Seasonable
Seven-Course Lenten Luncheon, 75c (Music)
Cabaret Extraordinaire
Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1

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SIXTH AVE. and 40TH STREET
[OPPOSITE BRYANT PARK]
Supper Dances REALLY DIFFERENT
Nightly at Supper
DUQUE of the DANCE
Thes Dansants 5:30 to 6 P.M.
Direction of Mme. ZITSCH

REISENWEBERS Columbus Circle & 58th Street
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.00. Cabaret—Dancing.

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Transient & Family Hotel Uptown
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Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up
Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY
All Outside Rooms.
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We Cater to Dinner Parties.
SINGLE ROOM WITH BATH (per year) $540
2 ROOMS AND BATH (per year) $720
3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS (per year) $1,500
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T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER.
'Phone, 8270—Morningside.

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EUROPEAN PLAN.
1A Step from Broadway.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, front of house, one person, $2; two people, $3 and upward. Why pay more when our service is equalled only by the best?
SINGLE ROOMS, $1.
Large room for meetings or conventions.
E. W WARFIELD, Manager.

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(CENTURY LYCEUM) Entrance 62d St.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Orch. Seats, 50c to $2.50.
LE MONDE ou l'on s'ennuie
Frid. Mat. at 3:15, Les Vivacites du Capitaine Tic.
CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs. Aft., Mar. 11th, at 3.
Last Recital This Season MARCELLA SEMBRICH
RICHARD EPSTEIN at the Piano (Baldwin)
Tickets now at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.
AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Mar. 13th, at 3
VIOLIN RECITAL—ALBERT SPALDING
Andre Benoist, Accompanist. (STEINWAY PIANO).
Tickets 50c to $2 at Hall. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer.
LITTLE THEATRE, Tomorrow Aft. at 3.
Song Recital JULIA HEINRICH
C. V. BOS at the Piano (STEINWAY).
at 2 P. M., on B'way, NOW. John Emerson in "The Bachelor's Romance." Thurs., Fri., Sat. & Sun. Blanche Sweet in "The Warrens of Virginia" & Chas. Chaplin in "The Champion."
Best Vaudeville, 1:30 to 11 P. M., 15, 25, 50c.

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3½ Hours Dancing, 25c
Instructors will dance with you without extra charge every afternoon, including Saturdays and Sundays, from 2 to 5:30 P. M., and every evening except Saturdays and Sundays, from 7:30 to 11 P. M.
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Miss Lang. Mr. Everitt.
Opera Tango, Society's Latest Craze.
TUITION FEES MODERATE.

FOX TROT One-Step, Waltz-Canter, Tango, etc. Private instruction at moderate rates. 64 EAST 34TH ST. Murray Hill 6534.
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DANCES OF TODAY. TERMS REASONABLE.
MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 56 E. 34TH ST. Murray Hill 6534
Modern Dances. Special Attention to Beginners.
MISS BOBBY BURNS 6 East 41st St. Murray Hill 6393
ALL MODERN DANCES. PERSONAL ATTENTION
STRATTON SCHOOL, 5 Av., 23d St. MODERN DANCES.
9 Lessons $5. Waltz & Two-Step guaranteed.
MANSFIELD STUDIOS, 23 W. 44th St. Bryant 4672.
Latest modern dances taught privately. Reasonable. Each pupil has private room with instructor. No one to laugh at your mistakes. Circulars mailed.
CARLO Fox Trot, One Step, Hesitation and Canter taught in 6 private lessons, $10. any hour. 225 West 57th. (4725 Columbus.)

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC Matinees Wednesday and Saturday $1.00
THE BIRD OF PARADISE
Next Week—"The Things That Count." Then Them.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; moderate northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,863. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

TALK OF USING FORCE IN MEXICO

Five More American Battleships Likely to be Ordered to the East Coast.

FEARS FOR FOREIGN COLONY

The Diplomatic Corps Declines Carranza's Invitation to Desert Compatriots in Capital.

EVACUATION IS IMMINENT

But Washington Demands That Obregon Leave a Garrison Adequate for Foreigners' Protection.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—On account of dangerous conditions in Mexico, President Wilson and Secretary Daniels decided tonight to send more battleships to Vera Cruz. It is not the present intention to send the entire Atlantic battleship fleet. This will not be done unless it is forced by developments. But the additional warships to be dispatched will be taken from the Atlantic battleship fleet, which is now in Cuban waters, with headquarters at Guantanamo, and several battleships—probably an entire division of five—may be sent.

Orders for the dispatch of these vessels will reach Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief of the battleship fleet, tomorrow. Secretary Daniels said that orders for the dispatch of more vessels had not been sent, but that it was probable that additional warships would be ordered to Vera Cruz as a result of tonight's conference.

Five Warships at Vera Cruz.

The force now at Vera Cruz consists of the battleship Delaware, the cruisers Des Moines and Tacoma, and the gunboats Sacramento and Petrel. The Tacoma was several days ago ordered from Haiti to Vera Cruz. With only one battleship there, and General Carranza withholding his reply to the strong representations sent to him by Secretary Bryan, the President tonight decided that the time had arrived for a policy of more assertiveness of American ideas with respect to the necessity for a correction of the situation in the Mexican capital, where threats by General Obregon and his incendiary utterances are believed to have developed a danger to foreigners at the hands of mobs.

The foreign colony was safe, according to the latest dispatches reaching the State Department, which were sent from Mexico City late yesterday afternoon. But there is grave fear that unless General Obregon acts promptly in a right-about-face attitude there will be a reign of terror in the Mexican capital. Carranza has been told that if Mexico City is evacuated by Obregon without provision being made for the protection of the lives of foreigners, after the irresponsible element in the population has been indirectly encouraged by Obrgeon to engage in rioting, the evacuation will be looked upon by the United States Government as an unfriendly act.

Coincidentally with the determination of the Carranizistas to abandon the Mexican capital to its fate, General Carranza has invited the foreign diplomats to move to Vera Cruz. The diplomatic corps has refused this invitation and has decided to remain in Mexico City. The diplomats' decision was based upon the belief that their retirement from the capital at this time, when the foreign population is in such grave danger of attacks by mobs, would be an act of cowardice. As one prominent diplomat in Washington expressed it tonight: The diplomatic corps in Mexico City feels very much the same responsibility for the safety of the foreign colonists in Mexico City that a captain would feel for the safety of his passengers on a ship threatened with disaster."

Advised of Impending Evacuation.

Secretary Bryan late this afternoon confirmed the fact that he had received a message from the Brazilian Minister in Mexico City announcing the projected evacuation of the place and the decision of the diplomats to remain. On the basis of this message Secretary Bryan issued this statement:

"The State Department has received a note from Mexico City saying that Carranza has confirmed the announcement that Mexico City will be evacuated and has invited the diplomatic corps to move to Vera Cruz or to any other town under his jurisdiction, stating that this would not be considered by him as an act of recognition. It is understood that the diplomatic corps feel that their departure from the City of Mexico would not be the best for the foreign interests under their care."

The message from the Brazilian Minister did not give the date of the proposed evacuation. It is understood that it is the intention to abandon the city at once. The United States Government is insisting that before the capital is evacuated some arrangement be made for the protection of the foreign colony against the rioters who are expected to become active when General Obregon's forces are withdrawn. Inquiries have been made of General Carranza to ascertain whether it is his purpose to have a garrison left in the capital for the preservation of law and order. General Obregon is anxious to leave no garrison behind, and if he leaves only a small one it will not be strong enough to deal with the Zapatistas, who are already in the southern suburbs, ready to press forward into the city.

The British Embassy received a telegram from the British Legation in Mexico City today, saying that the situation continued grave, and that desultory pillaging, which had been in progress for a week, was continuing, but that the foreign colony was quite safe at the time the message was sent, yesterday afternoon. Consul-General Canada telegraphed from Vera Cruz "that all wires to Mexico City have been down since the night of the 6th." This message was sent at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Latest Message Dated Sunday.

Late this afternoon a message was received from Senhor Cardoza de Oliveira, the Brazilian Minister, dated Mexico City, March 7, and filed at 4 P. M. It was a very brief dispatch asking for instructions concerning certain Americans who wanted to leave Mexico City. The fact that this message came through

Continued on Page 3.

TOURAINE AT HAVRE, FIRE IS CONQUERED

Warship Escort Sent Word Before Arrival That Flames Were Nearly Out.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 9.—A Havre message to Lloyd's early last evening announced the arrival at that port of the French liner Touraine, which caught fire in one of her holds early Saturday morning when more than 500 miles off the Irish coast.

The only other information received yesterday concerning the Touraine came in a report that reached Paris. This was a wireless message sent at 10 o'clock Saturday night from a cruiser that was escorting the Touraine to port.

The message stated that the fire on board the Touraine had been almost extinguished and that the vessel was steaming to her destination at a speed of fourteen knots an hour.

PARIS, March 8.—The Ministry of Marine announced today that the fire on the Touraine was "practically out." Word to this effect came at midnight from one of the cruiser escort.

News that the Holland-America liner Rotterdam had passed Prawle Point, in the English Channel, yesterday afternoon came as early proof to local officials that the French liner was safe. Evidently the Dutch steamship, which was first to reach the blazing vessel, gave up escort duty to the French warship which sent a wireless message to Paris.

SLIDE BLOCKS ASTOR YACHT

Turns Back Though of Shallow Draught—22 Ships Held up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, March 8.—The slide in Culebra cut continues to fill up the cut as fast as the steam shovels can work. There are now twenty-two ships waiting passage through the canal.

These include the Astor yacht Noma, which attempted to go through on Saturday. Though she is of light draft the Noma was forced to turn back.

FIRST FIRE-RESCUE WAGON.

Mayor Sees First-Aid Demonstration at Installation of New Company.

The first fire company to be devoted entirely to rescue work in the history of the city's Fire Department was installed at 42 Great Jones Street yesterday, with the Mayor, Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, and other officials present. It will be known as Rescue Company No. 1, and has a specially designed wagon of its own. It will respond only to special calls for very smoky fires which the ordinary firemen cannot reach and to second and third alarm fires in Manhattan.

The Mayor was particularly interested in a device for cutting iron and steel bars, the need for which was shown at the Equitable Building fire, where two men were imprisoned behind the steel bars of the vault on the first floor, while the firemen worked for two hours sawing them out. With the new apparatus used by the rescue company Capt. McElligott surprised the Mayor by cutting through a 1½-inch iron bar in fifteen seconds. In addition to smoke helmets, the new company carries life guns, life lines, oxygen tanks, stretchers, axes, bar-cutting apparatus and many other kinds of first-aid supplies.

HOTEL SHUT, BUT HE STICKS

Col. Wilcox, Old Albemarle Patron, Refuses to Leave Closed Hostelry.

They closed the Hotel Albemarle, adjoining the Hoffman House, a month ago, because Louis J. Horowitz, who bought the two properties, is organizing a company to erect a big loft building on the site, but Colonel Edward Barry Wilcox, who has lived in the hotel for fourteen years, still sticks to his room, and, furthermore, he has declined to leave.

Daniel P. Ritchie, who has had charge of both properties, is hopeful now that Colonel Wilcox will leave when the furniture of the old hotel is sold at auction next month, but he isn't a bit sure of it.

"I notified Colonel Wilcox last week that the telephone service would be discontinued," said Mr. Ritchie yesterday, "and the Colonel merely replied that he was glad of it. 'The blame thing was a nuisance, anyway,' said he. When I told him that the elevator would be shut down, he didn't seem to care, either, for he exclaimed:

"'Well, you don't think I'm too old to walk, do you? What, what? Two or three flights of stairs? Pish, tush!'"

Colonel Wilcox is 65 years old and is in the business of leasing large business and factory properties.

NORTHWEST IS PROSPEROUS

Bank Deposits Increase and Farmers Are Optimistic Over Crop Outlook.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 8. — The most impressive bank statements in the history of the Northwest were made today in compliance with the order of the Controller of the Currency for a statement of the condition of national banks on March 4. Banks of St. Paul and Minneapolis show deposits of $218,000,000, a gain of $16,000,000 since December and a gain of $26,000,000 since last March. Enormous increases were made in resources and loans. The new Ninth Regional Reserve Bank has stimulated the banking business.

Bankers of the two cities declared tonight that never in the history of the Northwest were conditions so favorable at this season of the year. On account of the very favorable weather conditions last Fall, more plowing was done than in any previous year; the soil has been receiving the benefit of the Winter moisture and seeding will proceed in a couple of weeks. Farmers are optimistic over the outlook and large shipments of money will go to the country banks to carry on the Spring work. Reports received by the banks here show that the farmers will stick to diversified farming and not go in for a vast wheat acreage, despite the high prices.

FLORIDA, THE CAROLINAS, GEORGIA. Best Trains, Best Service, Shortest Way. Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1184 B'way.—Advt.

ALIEN LAW REPEAL PASSES THE SENATE

But Is Amended So That Citizen Labor Always Shall Have Preference.

WHITMAN HURRIES ACTION

Sends Emergency Measure, Despite Pleas of Labor Leaders—Wagner's Amendments Accepted by Majority.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—Under an emergency message from Gov. Whitman the Senate tonight passed the Spring bill repealing the alien clause in the labor law. Before it was placed on final passage, however, the bill was amended so radically that in its final form it provided for amendment rather than repeal of that clause.

The final vote on the bill stood 31 to 14. All the Republicans who attended the session, with the exception of Senator Argetsinger of Rochester, who asked to be excused from voting, went on record in favor of the amended bill. Of the Democrats, Minority Leader Robert F. Wagner and Senators Joseph and Simpson of New York, Carswell of Kings, and Ramsperger and Greiner of Erie voted in favor of the measure.

By the amendments tonight, the Spring bill is modified so as to provide that preference shall be given to citizen labor over alien, whenever citizen labor can be obtained on public contracts. In its original form the bill merely repealed the alien clause in the labor law and left contractors on public works a free hand to employ any sort of labor they wanted to employ. Here is the text of the amendment:

"Preference shall be given citizens over aliens, (in work on public contracts.) Aliens may be employed where citizens are not available."

It was pointed out tonight that the term "not available" would give contractors proper latitude and make it possible for them to make their selection of laborers on the basis of physical fitness and willingness to work for the pay at which aliens are employed.

That portion of the bill which provides for the validation of contracts automatically unvalidated through the Court of Appeals decision, also was amended so as to provide that the sureties on the bonds of contractors whose contracts were affected should be parties to any modification. This was for the purpose of affording ample protection to the State or to municipalities in such cases. Application for modification of contracts and undertakings under the bill must be made within thirty days after it has become a law.

The bill was on the Senate calendar and was called up for final passage early in tonight's session. When it was called up the clerk read an emergency message from the Governor, certifying to the public necessity for its immediate passage. This message was sent by the Governor in the face of the most urgent requests from labor leaders throughout the day that he refrain from such action.

Minority Leader Wagner at once arose and said that he had amendments to offer and that he desired time to confer with Senator Lawson of Kings, who also wished to amend the bill, and with Senator Spring, sponsor for the measure in the Upper House. The trio went into conference at once for two hours, while the Senate took a recess.

It was after 10 o'clock when the Senate reconvened.

The bill was called up at once and the amendments put in. Senator Wagner arose and made a speech congratulating himself on being successful in obtaining the support of the majority for a measure of his own.

The Senate tonight voted not to concur in the Sage bill for an emergency appropriation for the Workmen's Compensation Commission, as amended in the Assembly. The Assembly amendment eliminated the so-called Sage rider, which provided for direct settlement and payment of compensation claims to injured workmen by their employers or by the casualty insurance companies.

Senator Sage himself made the motion to non-concur and followed this by a motion for the appointment of a conference committee. Senator Wagner protested, but his protest was of no avail.

A mild clash between Lieut. Gov. Schoeneck and Majority Leader Brown came with the attempt of the former to name the Senate conferees. Senator Brown eventually won his point and chose the committee. He selected Senators Sage, Newton, Argetsinger, Mills, and Patten.

Twenty-six State Administrative bodies, with more than 200 employes, would be legislated out of office by the passage of a bill introduced tonight by Senator Sage and Majority Leader Hinman of the Assembly. The bill places all of the State charitable institutions under the control of a new State Charitable Board. Some of those who would lose their places are salaried officials, but many serve without compensation. It is an Administrative measure.

The new board would consist of three members to be appointed by the Governor. The terms of the members are fixed at three years and one must be a lawyer of at least ten years' standing. The salary is fixed at $7,000. Under the present system or regulation there are twenty-six boards having jurisdiction over twenty-two institutions.

"No enterprise financed by private capital could hope to survive if conducted as are the State charitable institutions," said Mr. Hinman, in introducing his bill. "There is no real supervision, but an endless chain of checks and balances which check nothing but intelligent activity and balance nothing at all."

EXPLAINS ALIEN DECISION.

Supreme Court Clears the Way for Subway Contractors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Supreme Court of the United States today made it plain that its injunction of March 4 meant that the Public Service Commission of New York could not interfere with the employment of aliens by the Interborough's subway contractors, and that the contractors even if they employed foreign labor must be paid. This explanation was given in open court today by Chief Justice White following a petition in chambers by Thomas E. O'Brien, representing certain taxpayers, and Thomas F. Conway for elucidation of the subject.

"The purpose of this order," said the Chief Justice, "is to continue in force the injunction provided for in the judgment of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and to continue the same in full force and effect until the final decision of this court in this cause or until the same is modified by order of this court."

In addition to asking for this explanation, Mr. O'Brien on behalf of Mr. Conway moved for an advancement of the hearing in the case. It is expected that a date in April will be fixed later by the court.

AUGUSTA-ATLANTIC COAST LINE. 9:15 A. M. Drawing Room-Sleeping Room Cars Daily. Superior Roadway. 1216 Broadway.—Advt.

Spring Fashion Number

An additional rotogravure section containing reproductions of photographs of the Newest Fashions taken exclusively for The New York Times, together with authoritative articles reflecting the latest things in Paris and in America that the well-dressed woman will wear. In

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

Order next Sunday's Times today. The Times is always sold out early.

COUNTESS SZECHENYI ILL WITH SMALLPOX

Contracted the Disease While Nursing War Victims in a Budapest Hospital.

SHE IS NOW RECOVERING

Wants Again to Resume Duties When Well—Left One Hospital to Nurse Contagious Cases.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 8.—It has just become known in Budapest, according to private advices received today in London, dated March 3, that Countess László Széchényi, formerly Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, daughter of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt of New York, contracted smallpox and has been dangerously ill for the past fortnight.

The Countess was nursing in a Budapest military hospital when she fell ill. She had been doing nursing work since the beginning of the war, and never ceased her voluntary duties when cases of infectious disease such as smallpox, typhoid, and even cholera, began to be of almost daily occurrence in military hospitals.

The Countess was working in a private mansion loaned for hospital purposes in the Lendvay Utcza in Budapest, and, leaving there, attended to the men brought in with smallpox.

A fortnight ago she fell ill with the disease. She was at once taken home to her mansion in Andrassy Avenue. For two weeks her condition was serious. News in regard to it was not made public until March 3, when the Countess's medical advisers stated that she was doing well and that she would, it was expected, leave home in a few days.

The Countess is said to have expressed a wish to return to her duties at the Lendvay Utcza hospital as soon as she recovers entirely.

The relatives here of the Countess Széchényi had not been informed of her illness up to last night. Her mother, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, 1 West Fifty-seventh Street, said she did not know her daughter had been ill. Members of the Vanderbilt family said they presumed the information had been withheld at the request of the Countess herself, who probably feared that her mother would have been unduly alarmed for her safety.

"This is news to me," said Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., when he saw the cablegram concerning his sister. "I had not heard from her for some time, but supposed she was in her usual good health. My last letter from my sister came about six weeks ago. She was then busy with her hospital work, and I think she mentioned the fact that she and the Count had given up their home for use as a military hospital. We were not worried when we did not hear from my sister in the meantime, believing she was too busy to write because of her self-imposed duties in the hospital."

Count Széchényi is with his regiment in the Hungarian Army.

GIRL SHOOTS HERSELF IN SPEEDING TAXICAB

"Gladys Montague" on Card She Carried—Wounded at Columbus Circle.

A well dressed young woman hailed Michael Scallon, a taxicab chauffeur, at Forty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue shortly before 1 o'clock this morning and directed him to drive her to 145th Street and Broadway. In Columbus Circle, Scallon heard the report of a revolver shot and turned about to see the woman clutching a revolver which she held pressed against her side.

"Hurry me to a hospital," she cried, as Scallon turned. "I've shot myself."

Policeman Kelly of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who also had heard the report, jumped aboard the cab and had Scallon drive to Roosevelt Hospital. There Dr. Birmingham took charge of the woman, who was senseless. She had shot herself in the abdomen.

In her purse was found a card on which was written the name Gladys Montague. Beneath it was written:

My darling Gladys—I love you and you alone with all my heart. CHARLIE.

Beneath this was a telephone number. An attempt had been made to erase the name Gladys Montague.

The number was that of the office of Henry W. Savage, the theatrical producer. Apparently the woman is an actress, for another card bore her name, and after it the words, "with Mme. Hawtry."

"Who's Who in Music and Drama" show that a Gladys Montague played in the cast of "The Old Firm" at the Harris Theatre in February, 1913.

1 TO 10 ON FIVE-YEAR WAR.

Brooks's Club Adds Another Entry to Notable Betting Book.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 8.—One of the most famous betting books in London is a musty volume wherein members of the Brooks's Club have recorded for more than a century and a quarter their wagers upon all sorts of questions, including the duration of the war or the fall of a Ministry. The last bet appearing in its pages is £50 to £5 that the present war will be over before five years.

Among earlier entries, when odds were laid and taken upon the duration of the war with the American colonies and the outcome of the struggle with France, the name of Charles James Fox continually appears.

So Easy, Comfortable, Youthful and Stylish! SPENCER'S Improved Kryptok or Toric Eyeglasses, with "Ilkit" guards. 7 Maiden Lane.—Advt.

ALLIES AIDED GREECE BY $4,000,000 LOAN

Paris Journal Reveals Significant Help—Advances to Belgium and Serbia, Not to Italy.

ATHENS CRISIS IS ACUTE

Zaimis Refuses to Form a Cabinet—Italian Premier's Words Hint of Entrance Into War.

PARIS, March 8.—The Temps today gives details of the advances already made or to be made by France, Great Britain, and Russia to the small allied countries, as agreed upon by the Finance Ministers of the three powers during their recent conference in Paris.

The total advances for the present, according to the newspaper, are to be 1,350,000,000 francs, ($270,000,000,) which amount is to be borne equally by the three powers.

The following powers have already received advances: Belgium, 250,000,000 francs, ($50,000,000;) Serbia, 185,000,000 francs, ($37,000,000;) Greece, 20,000,000 francs, ($4,000,000,) and Montenegro, 500,000 francs, ($100,000.) There remains to be advanced 894,500,000 francs, ($178,900,000,) which will be divided between Serbia and Belgium.

France, The Temps says, will take care of Russia's share for the present by placing sums against grain to be bought in Russia for French account. A bill no wbefore the French Parliament, authorizes this arrangement.

When David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, told the House of Commons on Feb. 15 how the Allies planned to finance the conflict, he referred to "a number of small States which are compelled to look to the greater countries in the alliance for financial support," and expressly mentioned Belgium and Serbia. Then he added this significant sentence:

"There are also other States preparing for war."

It was assumed at the time that he meant Italy and Rumania, the latter having even then obtained a loan in London. There was no suggestion that Greece was to be added by the Allies.

ZAIMIS WON'T FORM CABINET.

King Constantine Will Ask Gounaris to Undertake the Task.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 9.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens says that M. Zaimis has declined to form a Cabinet to succeed that of M. Venizelos, which resigned Saturday, and that King Constantine will summon M. Gounaris, Deputy for Patras, for the task.

The Athens correspondent of The Times, discussing the resignation of Premier Venizelos and his Cabinet, says:

"M. Venizelos was convinced that Greece, without running any risks, would, by the dispatch of even a small military and naval force, have acquired not only prestige, but also the right to demand territorial compensations which would complete the Greek national unity. Besides this M. Venizelos wished, by co-operation with the Entente powers, to assure Greece of their support in case she should be attacked by the two central powers, who, if they should invade Serbia, might be tempted to advance to the Aegean Sea."

ROME, March 8.—Special dispatches to Italian newspapers from Athens describe the situation in Greece as grave.

Some of the correspondents express the belief that the present deadlock between King Constantine and many of his advisers regarding the country's intervention in the war is the result of antagonism which had arisen between the ruler and Eleutherios Venizelos, Premier in the Cabinet which resigned Saturday after its declaration in favor of joining the Allies, was frowned upon by the King.

Other correspondents are of the opinion that the intervention of Greece on the side of the Allies already has been agreed upon and that the crisis which now is apparent is artificial, having been arranged to make it easier for King Constantine to decide against Germany, to which he has felt under some obligation for family and political reasons. The influence of Germany is supposed to have been responsible in a considerable measure for Greece obtaining possession of Kavala and Saloniki, on the Aegean Sea, at the end of the Balkan war.

ITALIAN PREMIER HINTS WAR.

Salandra's Words Thought to Mean Action Is Imminent.

ROME, (via Paris), March 8.—Premier Salandra went to Gaeta yesterday to inaugurate the new military harbor there. The ceremony was attended by Senators and deputies. General Morra, representing the army and navy, thanked the Premier for being present and concluded with these words:

"If the leaders tell us to stay, we will stay; if they tell us to march we will march, always and everywhere in the name of the King of Italy."

These words created such enthusiasm that Premier Salandra rose and embraced the General, whereupon the enthusiasm was increased.

The Premier in replying to General Morra's remarks said that, although it might be "with anguish," all Italians would do their duty, with God's help, under the King's orders, for the glory of the fatherland.

Many of those present expressed the opinion that the words "with anguish" meant that negotiations to have the Italian national aspirations satisfied and the country's rights recognized had failed and that thus there must be recourse to other means to attain the object.

Premier Salandra's words were greeted by great ovation. The enthusiasm of the crowd reached its climax when Mgr. Niola, Archbishop of Gaeta, while they were in the cathedral waved before the Premier the sacred flag of the Venetian fleet which in 1571 triumphed over the Turks at Lepanto.

The return of the Premier to Rome

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QUIET CONFIDENCE THE GERMAN NOTE

Belief in Ultimate Victory, Probably Within the Current Year, Is Universal.

ALL BANK ON HINDENBURG

His Prowess Expected to Beat Russia, After Which France Is Scheduled to Sue for Peace.

BRITAIN'S TURN COMES LAST

"God Punish England!" Now Substituted for "Auf Wiedersehen!"—Country Feels Economic Pinch.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—To the neutral American, intent only on finding out the truth, the most thought-provoking feature here (overlooked by foreign correspondents because of its very featureless obviousness) is the fact that Germany today is more confident of winning than at any time in the three months I have been here. This confidence must not be confused with cocksureness; it is rather the "looking forward with quiet confidence to ultimate victory," as General von Heeringen phrased it. Even more important is the corollary that, while the Germans have apparently never had any doubt that they would win out in the end, this "ultimate victory" does not seem so far off to them today as it did three months ago.

To one who has had an opportunity of personally sounding the undercurrents of German public opinion, this quiet optimism that has become noticeable only in the past few weeks (totally different in character from the enthusiasm that followed the declaration of war) has seemed particularly significant. Three months ago I was incessantly asked by Germans "how the situation looked to an American," and "how long I thought the war would last." When left to answer their own question, they almost invariably remarked: "It may last a long while yet." Today neutral opinion is no longer anxiously or even eagerly sought. The temporary need for this sort of moral support seems to have passed, and there are many indications that the well-informed layman expects 1915 to see the wind-up of the war, while I have talked with not a few professional men who have expressed the opinion that the war will be over by Summer—except against England.

This unanimous exception is significant because it indicates that to the German mind the war with Russia and France is, in prize-ring parlance, a twenty-round affair which can and will be won on points, whereas with England it is a championship fight to a finish, to be settled only by a knockout. The idea is that Russia will be eliminated as a serious factor by late Spring at the latest, and then, Westward Ho! when France will not prolong the agony unduly, but will seize the first psychological moment that offers peace with honor, leaving Germany free to fight it out with the real enemy, England, though as to how, when, and where the end will come, there is less certainty and agreement. Some think that the knockout will be delivered in the shadow of the Pyramids; others, and probably the majority, believe that the winning blow must and will be delivered on English soil itself.

Not a War, but a Crusade.

Time here is no factor, for the war against England is taking on increasingly an almost religious character; from the German point of view, it will soon be, not a war, but a crusade. I get one clue to this in the new phrase of leave-taking that has gained an astounding currency in the past few weeks. Instead of saying "Good-bye" or "Auf Wiedersehen," the German now says: "God punish England!" to which the equally fervent rejoinder is "May He do so!" This new polite formula for leave-taking originated among the officers and men in the field, but you hear it on all sides now, uttered with a sincerity and earnestness that is peculiarly impressive. The new style of saying "good-bye" has at least the merit of being no longer a perfunctory piece of rhetoric.

This optimism is no nation-wide attack of insanity; for the German, thorough even in forming his opinions, is the last person in the world to harbor delusions, and there is a perfect realization of the titanic task that still confronts Germany. Nor is this confidence in ultimate victory due to lack of information or to being kept in the dark by the "iron censorship," for the "iron censorship" is itself a myth. It is liberal, even judged by democratic standards, and surprisingly free from red tape. There is no embargo on the importation of foreign newspapers; even the anti-German journals of neutral countries have free entry and circulation, while at a number of well-known cosmopolitan cafés you can alway. read The London Times and The Daily Chronicle, only three days old, and for a small cash consideration the waiter will generally be able to produce from his pocket a Figaro, not much older. Not only English and French, but even more, the Italian, Dutch, and Scandinavian papers are widely read and digested by Germans, while the German papers not only print prominently the French official communiqués, the Russian communiqués when available, and interesting chunks from the British "eyewitness" official reports, but most of their feature stories—the vivid, detailed war news—come from allied sources via correspondents in neutral countries. The German censor's task is here a relatively simple one, for German war correspondents never allow professional enthusiasm to run away

Continued on Page 2.

THOUSANDS ON SHORE SEE SHIP BLOWN UP

British Collier Bengrove Is Sunk Without Warning In Bristol Channel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ILFRACOMBE, England, March 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Struck either by a torpedo or a mine, the Liverpool steamer Bengrove sank in the Bristol Channel yesterday in full view of thousands of persons gathered on shore. The Bengrove left Larry at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning under sealed orders, and with a cargo of 5,000 tons of coal. All went well until she was about five miles off Ilfracombe, when a heavy explosion occurred, apparently under the very bottom of the vessel, about midships.

The crew at once set the steamer's siren going and took to the boats. Their signal was heard on shore, and the Ilfracombe coast guard at once ordered out lifeboats. At the time of the explosion there were twenty-one steamers in the vicinity. Six of them remained to render assistance to the Bengrove.

The Paignton of Liverpool was the first to come up, and she picked up the crew, numbering thirty-three men, and transferred them to a lifeboat and they were brought to Ilfracombe. The men were in a pitiable condition. They were very scantily clad, and there was a piercing east wind blowing.

Captain Baker declined to say whether his vessel was torpedoed or struck a mine, but he said there was nothing on board to cause an explosion. The general opinion of the crew was that the vessel had struck a mine. She sank in about five minutes, and thousands of persons watched her disappear. The weather was clear and the sea smooth.

By The Associated Press.

ILFRACOMBE, England, March 8.—Describing the sinking of the Bengrove here yesterday, the Captain of the ship said:

"We had no warning. There was a loud explosion forward, which threw everybody on board off their feet and covered them with debris and coal, but nobody was seriously hurt. We took to the boats quickly and orderly. We watched the ship sink and then came ashore through the agency of the Paignton."

LONDON, March 8.—The Admiralty announces that the British collier Bengrove was sunk on Sunday, probably by a torpedo, off Ilfracombe, which lies ten miles northwest of Barnstaple, County Devon, England.

County Devon is between the Bristol Channel and the English Channel and next to Cornwall, which forms the extreme of the southwestern peninsula. Ilfracombe is on the north or Bristol Channel side, just where it opens into St. George's Channel and the Atlantic.

'SPECIAL RESTRAINT' FOR SUBMARINE CREWS

England to Segregate Prisoners from the U-8 and May Put Them on Trial After the War.

LONDON, March 8.—The Admiralty announces that it is not justified in extending honors to the captured crews of German submarines, owing to their methods, and that it is intended to segregate them under special restrictions, pending their possible conviction at the conclusion of peace.

The Admiralty states that this ruling applies to the twenty-nine officers and men of the German submarine U-8, which was sunk recently off Dover.

The policy to be adopted toward the crews of German submarines is in answer to the demand of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, retired, and others, that such men be tried for murder, and the Admiralty statement indicates that the Government has this in mind. The statement refers to the generous treatment accorded to German officers and men saved, numbering upward of 1,000, and then says with reference to the U-8:

"This vessel has been operating in the Straits of Dover and in the English Channel, and there is a strong probability that she has been guilty of attacking and sinking unarmed merchantmen and firing torpedoes at ships carrying noncombatants, neutrals, and women. In particular the steamer Oriole is missing, and there is grave reason to fear that she has been sunk with all hands—twenty.

"There is, of course, great difficulty in bringing home particular crimes to any individual German submarine, and it may be that the evidence necessary to establish conviction will not be obtained until after the conclusion of peace. Meantime persons against whom such charges are pending must be subject to a special restriction, and cannot be accorded the distinction of their rank or be allowed to mingle with other prisoners of war."

A report received from Rear Admiral The Hon. Horace Hood on the sinking of the U-8, as made public by the Admiralty, shows that the submarine was finally destroyed by the torpedo boat destroyers Gurkha and Maori. The other destroyers which took part in the hunt were the Viking, Nubian, Mohawk, Falcon, Kangaroo, Cossack, Leven, Fawn, and Ure. The operations were directed by the officer commanding the flotilla, Capt. C. D. Johnson, and were marked by skill and promptitude, according to the report.

17 OF CREW KILLED IN FALL OF ZEPPELIN

Airship Crashed Into Trees and Was Destroyed When Motors Went Wrong.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) March 8.—The Telegraaf's Tirlemont, Belgium, correspondent, in a dispatch confirms the report of the destruction there last Thursday of Zeppelin airship L-8, which was forced to make a hurried descent owing to a derangement of its motors.

The correspondent says the airship came into collision with some trees and smashed its cars, and that seventeen of its crew of forty-one men were killed.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER on the table of all clubs recognized bottles.—Advt.

MANY SHIPS HIT AS THEY PUSH ON IN DARDANELLES

British Open Direct Fire on the Main Positions and Force Way Further In.

MORE FORTS ARE SILENCED

Effective Fire at 21,000 Yards Against Batteries on the Asiatic Side.

SOME CASUALTIES AFLOAT

But Turks' Fire Does Little Damage—Defenders Lack Ammunition—Seaplanes Do Good Work.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 9.—The Admiralty last night made public the following statement concerning the operations of the allied fleet in the Dardanelles:

"The operations against the Dardanelles are progressing in fine weather.

"Vice Admiral Sackville H. Carden reports that on the sixth of March the battleship Queen Elizabeth, supported by the battleships Agamemnon and Ocean, began an attack on Forts Hamidieh I Tabia and Hamidieh 3, which are marked on the Admiralty map as Forts U and V, by indirect fire across the Gallipoli Peninsula, firing at 21,000 yards.

"These forts are armed as follows—Fort U, two 14-inch guns and seven 9.4 guns; Fort V, two 14-inch, one 9.4, one 8.2, and four 4.9 inch guns.

"The Queen Elizabeth was replied to by howitzers and field guns, and three shells from the field guns struck her, without, however, causing any damage.

"Meanwhile, inside the Straits, the battleships Vengeance, Albion, Majestic, and Prince George, and the French battleship Suffren fired on the Sousain Dere and Mount Dardanus batteries, marked F and E on the Admiralty map, and were fired on by a number of concealed guns.

"Fort Rumilieh Medjidieh 3 Tabia, (marked J on the Admiralty map,) which had been attacked on the previous day, opened fire, and was engaged and hit by twelve-inch shells.

Most of the Ships Struck.

"A majority of the ships in the Straits were struck by shells, but there was no serious damage done, and no casualties resulted.

"On March 7, the weather continuing calm and fine, four French battleships—the Gaulois, Charlemagne, Bouvet, and Suffren—entered the Straits to cover the direct bombardment of the defenses of the narrows by the Agamemnon and Lord Nelson. The French ships engaged the Mount Dardanus battery and various concealed guns, silencing the former.

"The Agamemnon and Lord Nelson then advanced and engaged the forts at the narrows at from 14,000 down to 12,000 yards by direct fire.

"Forts Rumilieh Medjidieh Tabia and Hamidieh Tabia (marked U) were both silenced after a heavy bombardment. Explosions occurred in both forts.

"Fort L has not fired since the explosion on the 5th.

"The Gaulois, Agamemnon, and Lord Nelson were each struck three times, but the damage done was not serious. The Lord Nelson had three men slightly wounded.

"While these operations were in progress the British light cruiser Dublin continued to watch the Bulair Isthmus. She was fired at by 4-inch guns and struck three or four times.

Casualties to Seaplanes.

"Owing to the importance of locating concealed guns, the seaplanes had to fly very low at times.

"On the 4th inst., a seaplane (pilot Flight Lieut. Garna and observer Lieut. Commander Williamson) became unstable and fell into the sea. Both officers were injured. Flight Lieut. Douglas, reconnoitering at close quarters in another seaplane, was wounded, but returned safely.

"On the fifth Seaplane No. 172, (pilot, Flight Lieut. Bromet, with Lieut. Brown,) was hit twenty-eight times, and Seaplane No. 7, (pilot, Flight Lieut. Hershaw, with Petty Officer Merchant,) was struck eight times in locating concealed positions.

"The Ark Royal, the mother ship for seaplanes, is equipped with every appliance necessary for the repair and maintenance of the numerous air craft she carries."

Turks Allege Success.

A dispatch from Amsterdam to Reuter's Telegram Company says the following official statement was given out yesterday in Constantinople:

"The British ships Majestic and Irresistible have reinforced the enemy's fleet.

"The fire of our batteries put a French armored cruiser out of action and damaged a British armored cruiser.

"Owing to our bombardment the hostile ships retreated and ceased their fire. Our batteries suffered no damage."

Little Done, Says German.

BERLIN, (via London), Tuesday, March 9.—In a wireless dispatch from the Dardanelles timed 10 o'clock Monday morning, the Lokal Anzeiger's correspondent in describing the bombardment of the forts in the Strait says there is no excitement.

"Only a few shots have been fired from the shore batteries," the correspondent adds. "Not one-tenth of the batteries have yet replied to the allied fleet's fire, as the artillery commander has forbidden them to do so. Yet the few shots fired have had remarkable results. British ships have been hit twice.

"The British fire about sixty shells every hour, and scarcely a single shot finds its mark. The heaviest guns on both sides of the strait have not once replied to this waste of powder by the British, who have had still less luck in their attempts to land troops. Wherever they appear they are driven back to the water with important losses.

"Although at least 8,000 shells of the heaviest calibre have already been fired by the enemy, the result obtained is only the destruction of two ancient works, defended by old guns, at the entrance of the strait. The forts proper of the Dardanelles are still intact."

French Official Report.

PARIS, March 8.—The French Ministry of Marine tonight issued the following

lowing statement concerning operations in the Dardanelles:

"Four French battleships, the Suffren, Gaulois, Charlemagne, and Bouvet, and two British battleships, the Agamemnon and Lord Nelson, entered the Dardanelles on March 7.

"While the British battleships bombarded at long distance the forts of the narrows separating Chanak and Kilid-Bahr, the French battleships covered them by bombarding the batteries of Mount Dardanos and Soualn Dere and concealed batteries that were silenced.

"Forts Rumilieh Medjidieh Tabia on the European side and Hamidieh Tabia on the Asiatic side replied to the fire of the British battleships, but also were destroyed.

A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Rome says:

"The Rome Messaggero's Bucharest correspondent telegraphs that the Turkish Army is short of rifle and artillery ammunition, and says this fact explains the feeble defense of the Turkish Dardanelles forts.

"The Turkish Army in Europe, the dispatch adds, is well equipped, but lacks food and ammunition.

"Orders have been given to economize in the use of ammunition, since Rumania refuses to allow Austrian consignments to pass through to Turkey."

ASKED THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL TO LEAD

Allies' Reply to Suggestion that Dardanelles Might Be Surrendered to Britain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 8 (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I hear that when the allied squadron threatened to force the Dardanelles a supreme council of war was summoned at Constantinople. It was attended by the members of the Ottoman Government, and the German masters of Constantinople were present. From the decision arrived at it is very evident that the Germans dictated it.

It was decided that if the Dardanelles defenses were overcome terms should be offered at once to England—that Turkey should throw herself on the tender mercies of England and endeavor to save the imperial city at the price of tamely surrendering the guardianship of the Dardanelles in perpetuity to England.

The obvious intention of such a proposal was to sow discord among the Allies.

Whether these terms were ever brought to the notice of the British Admiral or the Government in England I do not know, but probably something was known on the spot, for action of a striking character was immediately taken.

The Russian cruiser Askold joined her flag to the British and French. This alone was quite sufficient, but care was taken still further to emphasize the perfect solidarity between the Allies.

Naval international custom in the case of allied squadrons operating together is very strict, and before operations are begun great care is taken by have the respective Governments regarding the seniority of commanders, for upon this question the supreme control of the combined forces by a polite fiction is made to rest. Naturally, it nearly always is arranged that the flag which covers the largest force shall have the supreme command and that this flag everywhere takes the lead.

On the present occasion a striking and significant departure was made from immemorial practice. The Askold was gracefully invited to take the Russian flag into the Dardanelles ahead of the Allies. Nothing more needs be said, for deeds speak more loudly than words.

Germany's last hope was possible dissension between the Allies precisely on this age-old trouble of the possession of the Dardanelles. More than any other this question has kept the Ottoman empire alive for generations. It is now settled for all practical purposes.

SMYRNA FORTS SILENCED.

British Vessels Sweep Their Way Through the Mine Fields.

LONDON, March 8.—The Admiralty announces that the Commander in Chief of the East Indies Squadron, Vice Admiral Sir Richard Peirse, has reported further on his operations before Smyrna.

From the report it appears that, having bombarded Fort Yeni Kale on March 5 and severely damaged it, the Admiral proceeded on March 6 to sweep his way through the mine fields until he drew the fire of several subsidiary batteries—one containing four 6-inch guns, near Paleo Tabia Point; another with five 4.7 guns, 150 feet up the hillside, and three field guns in the earthworks in the Chiflik guardhouse. There were also several smaller guns concealed along the shore to the eastward.

These positions were engaged by the ships at from 7,000 to 8,000 yards. The batteries replied vigorously, but, after one hour's firing, all were silenced.

In the afternoon the ships steamed in to closer range and engaged the Paleo Tabia battery and the other batteries on the hill. The fire was continued until all were put out of action.

Vice Admiral Peirse reports that the cruiser Euryalus and one of the battleships were hit by six-inch projectiles and that the mine-sweepers were struck by fragments of shells, but that the British casualties were slight.

The Admiral says the operations are continuing.

TURKS IN A PANIC.

Russian Capital Hears of Growing Discontent in Constantinople.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The news which has reached Odessa is that the situation in Constantinople is very critical. Panic grows daily, and the banks are hurriedly transferring their valuables to Broussa. Large business houses are preparing to close their doors and many inhabitants are leaving.

Popular discontent is increasing steadily. A few days ago an appeal, with the following text, was posted in one of the principal streets:

"True Sons of Islam, reflect! Why are you leaving your country to disaster? Stop the war which is accomplishing our final ruin!"

Frantic efforts are being made by the Government and press to allay the prevailing fears. It has been announced that a splendid army, which can oppose the progress of a quarter of a million men, has been brought together in the Dardanelles.

Having abandoned all hope of restoring the efficiency of the cruiser Goeben the Government has taken out her eleven-inch guns and mounted them at the narrowest part of the Straits, near Cape Nagara. Fugitives from the Dardanelles are not permitted to enter Constantinople, but are advised to go inland.

The Russian Navigation and Trading Company at Odessa has received advices that last week a bloody affray between Turkish and German officers took place in one of the streets of Constantinople. The Turks attacked their allies and in the scuffle which ensued some were killed and many wounded. The German officers are said to be greatly alarmed at the situation and are sending their families away.

BRITISH KILLED 900 TURKS.

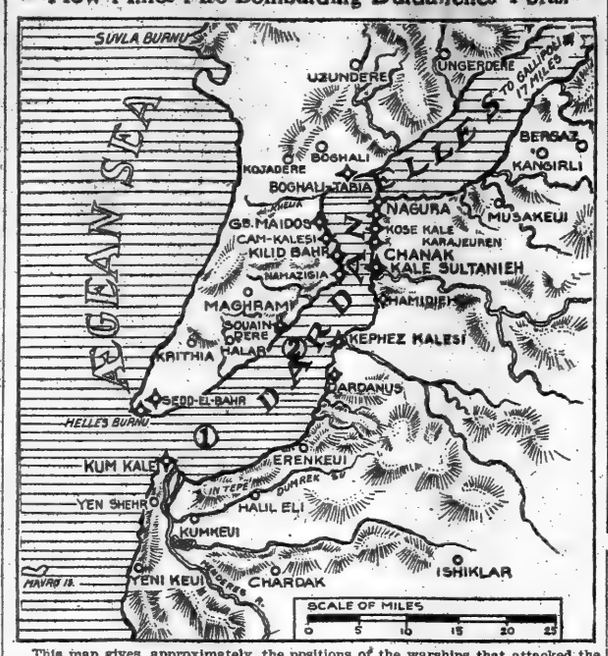
Fighting at Head of Persian Gulf More Serious Than Supposed.

LONDON, March 8.—In a statement issued this evening regarding the recent fighting between British troops and Turkish forces at the head of the Persian Gulf, the Official Press Bureau said:

"The enemy's losses near Ahwaz, in Khuzistan, (Khoristan,) on March 3 were heavier than previously reported. Six hundred were killed and many were wounded.

"In the action on the western flank the enemy lost 300 men killed."

How Allies Are Bombarding Dardanelles Forts.



This map gives, approximately, the positions of the warships that attacked the Turkish forts as described in the report of the British Admiralty. There were two operations, first a bombardment across the Gallipoli Peninsula, and then, on the following day, a direct attaxck, in which both British and French battleships took part. On the second day the French fleet took up a position indicated by the figure 1 to cover by its fire the advance of the British ships to the position indicated by the figure 2, eight miles from the main fortifications.

PORTS ON BLACK SEA DESTROYED BY RUSSIANS

Bombardment of Three Places Followed by Explosion and Fire—Shipping Destroyed.

LONDON, March 8:—On behalf of the Russian Naval General Staff, the Official Press Bureau tonight made the following announcement:

"On Sunday our fleet bombarded Zunguldiak, Kozlon, and Kilimli, ports on the Black Sea, destroying all structures and plants for the shipment of coal.

"The bombardment was followed by a terrific explosion and fire.

"Four batteries were silenced and eight steamers destroyed.

"Our casualties were three men wounded."

THE EX-SULTAN FREE.

Abdul Hamid Said to be Gathering His Supporters Together.

LONDON, March 8.—One of the most picturesque bits of the day's news is a report from Bucharest, Rumania, stating that the ex-Sultan, Abdul Hamid, has regained his freedom and is gathering his friends and supporters around him.

It is asserted that he may seek to play an important part in his country's affairs.

FOUND GERMAN DUMDUMS.

Alleged Discovery Made by British After Battle in Egypt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, March 8. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The battlefield on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal yielded evidence of yet another instance in which Germans, and the Turks, too, violated the rules of civilized warfare.

First, a large quantity of ammunition fell into the hands of the British, nearly the whole of it being for rifles and revolvers. These cartridges are all dumdums. The revolver cartridges have a flat leaden nose and four slits in the body of the bullet. On the base of both kinds of cartridge are the letters "D. W. M.," indicating that they were manufactured by the Deutsche Waffen und Munition Fabriken, a large German concern which manufactures Mauser rifles, and the ammunition packets that contained them are, in the case of the rifle ammunition, marked "Fertig metall Patronen," or ready metal cartridges, together with the name "Calcutta," and the description "Ausfuhrgut," or goods for export.

The cartridges were doubtless originally made there for the use of sportsmen in India, and it is at present a mystery how these cartridges came into the hands of the Turkish soldiers.

BERNSTORFF DEFENDS TURKS.

Trouble Among Jews in Palestine Due to Overzealous Officials.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, issued a statement today declaring that tolerance toward all religious beliefs had been displayed by the Turkish Government and that the disturbances of which the Jews in Palestine were victims were caused by the overzealousness of local Turkish authorities.

The Ambassador said:

"Of late numerous alarming reports concerning the situation of the Jewish population of Palestine have arrived here. Several times I have published official news, to which I can add today:

"The Government in Constantiople has, since the outbreak of war, strictly adhered to its traditional tolerant attitude toward all religions, and there has never been an anti-Jewish or anti-Zionistic feeling in Constantinople."

The Ambassador said that there had been no excesses "which could not be entirely repaired," adding:

"The expulsion of several thousands of Jews from Palestine has also, without permission from Constantinople, been ordered by local military authorities, who did not wish to allow Jews of foreign nationality to remain there. The Turkish Government, however, has now taken severe measures, and has recalled the official who is chiefly to blame for the unrest among the Jewish population.

"The German Ambassador in Constantinople, closely co-operating with Ambassador Morgenthau, has, during all this time, given much attention to the Jewish question, and has urged the German Consular officials in Turkey to report regularly the local events. The Zionistic representatives in Palestine, as well as in Constantinople, have also been given opportunity to make representations to the Turkish Government through the intermediary of the German Ambassador and Ambassador Morgenthau. It will, therefore, in future, be possible to prevent any local anti-Jewish agitation."

BRITISH SEAPLANES DROP BOMBS ON OSTEND

Submarine Repair Base and the Kursaal, Military Headquarters, Believed to Be Badly Damaged.

LONDON, March 8.—The Admiralty tonight issued the following statement:

"Wing Commander Longmore reports that an air attack on Ostend was carried out yesterday afternoon by six aeroplanes of the naval wing. Of these two had to return owing to their petrol freezing. The remainder reached Ostend and dropped eleven bombs on the submarine repair base and four bombs on the Kursaal, the headquarters of the military.

"All the machines and pilots returned. It is probable that considerable damage was done. No submarines were seen in the basin. The attack was carried out in a fresh north-northwest wind."

AUSTRIA PLACATING ITALY?

Berlin Reports Less Tension Since Negotiations Were Begun.

BERLIN, (via London,) March 8.—It is announced in diplomatic quarters that a decided relaxation of tension in the Austro-Italian situation is noticeable.

This is attributable probably to the initiation of direct negotiations between the two countries in response to the Austrian overtures.

How far the negotiations have progressed and whether tangible results have been obtained, has not been learned, but it is believed improbable in diplomatic circles that any decisive result has been reached.

TISZA MAY BE CHANCELLOR.

Hungarian Premier to be Dual Empire's Foreign Secretary, It Is Said.

LONDON, March 8.—A dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that, according to Vienna telegrams, Count Stephan Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, will soon be appointed Austro-Hungarian Foreign Secretary.

The dispatches further add that the title of Imperial Chancellor will be conferred on him, and that he will be vested with powers similar to those held by the German Imperial Chancellor.

BRITISH COTTON RULE FREES $5,000,000

American Shippers to Lose Nothing on Sales Made to Neutrals Before March 2.

BUT MUST SAIL THIS MONTH

Even Cargoes Insured Before March 2 to Go Free—England to Pay for Seizures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Arrangements were perfected with the British Government today by which cotton worth more than $5,000,000 will be cared for by that Government without loss to American shippers, if shipped to neutral ports this month, even though the vessels carrying such cargoes may have left American ports after the so-called British embargo against shipments to and from Germany went into effect.

This so-called embargo became operative on March 1. It did not apply to cotton on the high seas on that date, because the cargoes of such vessels, if bound for German ports, were not to be confiscated, but were to be taken to Liverpool and paid for by the British Government.

But on the assurances previously given by the British Government that cotton would have the freedom of the seas, contracts of sale and freight engagements for other cotton shipmeats to neutral ports had been made before the British restrictive measures went into effect, although the cotton for one reason or another had not been actually put aboard ships. The matter was taken up with the State Department by shippers, and through Robert F. Rose, the foreign trade adviser of the department, and by direction of Secretary Bryan, it was brought to the attention of the British Ambassador.

The Ambassador cabled a statement of the situation to his Government, and the result was an arrangement by which contracts, &c., made before March 2 might be cared for without loss to American shippers. The answer of the British Government reached Washington today and was presented at a conference held between the British Ambassador, Mr. Rose, Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, and a group of cotton shippers. The temporary arrangements by which this class of cotton contracts and insurance and freight engagements will be cared for were later announced in this statement from the British Embassy:

Many inquiries have been received as to the treatment to be accorded to cotton shipped to Europe in view of the restrictive measures proposed to be taken by the allied Governments.

As already announced, there is no question of confiscating cotton cargoes that may come within the scope of Order in Council to be issued.

The following arrangement has been come to in London as to cotton consigned to neutral ports only:

First—All cotton for which contracts of sale and freight engagements had already been made before March 2 to be allowed free, (or bought at contract price if stopped,) provided ship sails not later than March 31.

Second—Similar treatment to be accorded to all cotton insured before March 2, provided it is put on board not later than March 16.

Third—All shipments of cotton claiming above protection to be declared before sailing, and documents produced to and certificates obtained from consular officers or other authority fixed by Governments.

Ships or cargoes consigned to enemy ports will not be allowed to proceed.

CHUBB GOT COTTON RULING.

Underwriter Found British Officials Anxious to Give Us Justice.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 8.—The first of the concessions which it is probable the British Government will make to American interests in its application of the reprisal policy against Germany is the guarantee which has been given to Percy Chubb of Chubb & Son, underwriters of New York and London, amounting roughly to the fact that cotton which was sold or insured before March 2, and sailing within the month, would be allowed to pass unstopped by British warships, or, if stopped, would be paid for by the Government at the contract price. This agreement was made in a conference which took place on Saturday at the Admiralty, and which Mr. Chubb attended on behalf of American underwriters. Speaking to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, Mr. Chubb, whose brother is a member of the American War Insurance Bureau, said: "The matter was arranged in a very satisfactory fashion, very justly and remarkably promptly. I found all the British officials courteous and anxious to do what they could. I have cabled the full details to New York."

THE PACIFIC AT ROTTERDAM.

American Cotton Ship Finally Reaches Her Destination.

BOSTON, March 8.—The American steamship Pacific, which was detained by the British authorities at Deal, England, reached Rotterdam, her destination, yesterday, according to a cablegram received here today.

She will discharge her cargo of cotton immediately and then proceed to Tyne to coal for her return trip.

PRIZE RULING FOR NEUTRALS.

Court Holds That Belligerents Can't Requisition Their Goods.

LONDON, March 8.—No belligerent Government has a right to requisition a cargo belonging to a neutral Government, according to a decree given out by the Prize Court today.

The question at issue arose over 1,000 tons of copper sent from the United States to Gothenburg, Sweden, and destined for the use of contractors to the Swedish Government. This cargo was captured by a British warship and an ex-parte order was made by the registrar of the Prize Court releasing the copper to the British Government, which desired to requisition it for the making of guns at the Woolwich Arsenal. The Swedish owners of the copper asked the Prize Court to discharge the order of the registrar, and in spite of the opposition of the Attorney General on behalf of the Government, Sir Samuel T. Evans, President of the Admiralty Court, decided in favor of the Swedes. He said the copper ore could not be disposed of pending the prize proceedings still to come before the court.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Ships Leave Philadelphia with Large Grain Cargoes.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 8.—Only one ship left this port today for the war zone. It was the Elizabeth, Dutch, for Rotterdam, with a cargo of 409,137 bushels of wheat, corn, and barley.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—The steamer Caledonia, Danish, cleared from here today for Copenhagen, via Falmouth, England.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Vessels sailing for the war zone from this port today were:

The Hanah, British, for Bordeaux, with a cargo of grain valued at $220,000.

The Emanuel Nobel, Belgian, for Avonmouth, with 100,000 gallons of refined petroleum, valued at $42,920.

The Highland Monarch, British, for Bordeaux, with a cargo of grain valued at $178,500.

Seven Out of 2,855 Ships Torpedoed.

LONDON, March 8.—The British Admiralty announces that out of a total of 1,518 ships arriving at and 1,342 leaving Great Britain during the period from Feb. 18 to March 3, only seven were torpedoed by hostile submarines.

CRUCIFIX STANDS UNHARMED

And Some of the Framework of Messines Church Resists Shells.

LONDON, March 8.—With the sole exception of a crucifix, which was untouched, everything in the church at Messines, a Belgian town six miles south of Ypres, has been destroyed as the result of fire, following a bombardment of that place by heavy guns.

A report of the "eye-witness" with the British Headquarters' Staff gives a description of the remarkable resistance of mediaeval buildings to shell fire.

Great blocks of masonry were blown off the Messines church, the belfry was shot away, and the interior was burned out, but the framework, though irregular in outline and full of gaping holes, is still standing, the writer says, defiant amid the surrounding ruins. The saved crucifix is lifesize and made of plaster. It was in the centre of a very fine oak screen.

TYPHOID RAGING IN SERBIA.

Disease Epidemic Among 70,000 Austrian Prisoners—Doctors Needed.

GENEVA, March 8.—Advices received here from Serbia set forth that typhoid fever prevails among the Austrian prisoners to the number of 70,000 who are in the hands of the Serbians.

The Swiss Government has been notified by the Serbian military authorities that a Swiss doctor named Ischleder, who had been serving with the Serbian medical corps, has died of this disease. The Serbians are asking for more doctors.

Smallpox also is said to be raging among these Austrian prisoners.

DUTCH LAUD BRITISH HEROISM.

Red Cross Surgeon Marvels at the Gayety of Wounded Soldiers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, March 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A glowing tribute to the courage and cheerfulness of the British wounded who recently passed through Holland is paid by Dr. Brocx, chief of the Dutch Red Cross at Maestricht. Dr. Brocx describes his feelings when seeing all those young men so dreadfully mutilated. Then he continues:

"But, much as this spectacle hurt us inwardly, we could not let our feelings show in our faces; for their state of mind was quite contrary to our own. If their bodies were mutilated and their bodily strength diminished their spirit was strong and their appearance lively. Gladness rang in their voices when they thanked us for the refreshments offered them by the Dutch Red Cross. They smoked their pipes and sang 'Tipperary' as if they were setting out abie-bodied instead of coming home thus. In a blind man's violin playing there was feeling, but not sorrow. A man who had lost both arms ate his biscuit and smoked his pipe as if he had always done it this way.

The writer thus sums up his astonishment:

"There were men who had lived in a war-hell for a couple of months, who had spent months in mortal illness, surrounded by their country's foes, nursed by people who hated their race and did not understand their language, wishes, or sorrows; and these men returned as wrecks, and did it all as I saw them, gladly, gayly, and without hatred. This is what puzzles me. Is it a special racial trait of the English people? I do not know, but I do know it is a fact."

HIGH ITALIAN OFFICER HERE.

Gen. Felice de Chaurand of the General Staff Goes to Washington.

Lieut. Gen. Felice de Chaurand of the Italian Army General Staff arrived last night from Naples on the Italian mail steamship Duca degli Abruzzi, accompanied by Capt. Mario Caccia of the Ninth Lancers. The General brought with him letters of introduction from Thomas Nelson Page, the United States Ambassador at Rome, and said that he would go to Washington today to consult with his Ambassador for further instructions, but could not say anything of his mission to this country.

On board the liner was a party of Italians sent out by their Government to be present at the opening of the Italian Building in the grounds of the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. Among them were Commendatore Ettore Ferrari, who is a sculptor and Director of the Royal Italian Commission of Fine Arts; Professor Arduino Colosanti, Secretary of the commission, who is a mural painter, and Commendatore Marcello Piacentini, architect of the Italian pavilion at the exposition. He is accompanied by his wife, a well-known portrait painter of Rome. The party will leave for San Francisco today.

Mark Sullivan, editor of Collier's Weekly, who returned last night from Europe after a five weeks' trip through England, France, Holland, and Italy, said:

"I attempted to get into Germany from Holland, but was informed that I would have to sign an agreement that I would forever remain silent as to what I saw; so I turned back. Italy is an armed camp, all ready to enter the war, and the forcing of the Dardanelles will undoubtedly hasten her to take sides with the Allies. The best that the friends of Germany and Austria in Italy can do is to remain quiet, for any other course than siding with the Allies will bring about a revolution in Italy."

Edward Pratt of Buffalo, who returned from a six months' visit to Munich with his family, said that Germany was united, and that her people were confident that she would conquer her foes.

BELGIUM'S FORCES LARGER THAN EVER

All Vacancies Filled, Says Official Statement, and More Men Added.

HAVRE, via Paris, March 8. — The Belgian Press Bureau has issued a note concerning the condition of the Belgian Army in reply to alleged declarations by the Germans that the Belgian force has been reduced to a single army corps.

"The army," the note says, "entered the campaign with six divisions of infantry and one division of cavalry. All vacancies have been filled, and the army still has six divisions of infantry and two divisions of cavalry. Instead of having one machine gun section, this arm of the service has been strongly reinforced.

"In addition, measures have been taken for the enlistment of young recruits to increase further the strength of the army, while the school, established to train officers has already shown excellent results."

The strength of a Belgian infantry division is about 22,000 combatants and of a cavalry division about 4,000. On the basis of the statement above, King Albert has now 140,000 men at his command, not counting the enlarged machine gun section.

NAVAL WAR ZONES EXTENDED.

Germany Includes Orkney and Shetland Islands—British Mine Warning.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Warning to shipping bound for the North Sea came again to the State Department today from both London and Berlin. The British Government emphasized the importance of steamers taking pilots when passing between the English Channel and the North Sea, while the German Government made plain its intention to regard the Orkney and Shetland Islands, north of Scotland, as part of the German naval war zones.

Advices to the State Department from Ambassador Gerard, dated March 1, but not received until today, said:

"Have been informed by German Foreign Office that in order to remove any doubts as to the extent of the war area, declaration is made by the German Admiralty that the waters surrounding the Orkney and Shetland Islands belong to the war area, but navigation on both sides of the Faroe Islands is not endangered."

The State Department received this message from the American Consul General at London:

"Admiralty renews urgent warning to vessels to take London Trinity House pilot when navigating between Great Yarmouth and English Channel. While danger areas are publicly defined, Admiralty add that 'it must not be supposed that navigation is necessarily safe in any part of the southern waters of the North Sea.'"

Under this warning neutral or other vessels desiring to pass from the English Channel to the North Sea should take on British pilots if they wish to insure safe passage around British mine fields.

CRUEL TO PRISONERS?

London Paper Says British Are Being Treated "Vilely" in Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 9. — The Morning Post says it has received authentic information of the treatment of British prisoners in Germany which it must refrain from publishing for the present, but which is so revolting that it feels it to be its duty to say something on the subject:

"The British press," says the Post, "has been recommended to say as little as possible on this matter on the ground that any protest will only aggravate the lot of these unfortunates by infuriating their jailers. Such argument may or may not be sound, but it at least is right that the public should know that our soldiers are being treated vilely in Germany.

"We do not suggest reprisals. On the contrary, we think the German prisoners in this country should be treated not luxuriously, but humanely, and they are as a matter of fact treated in every sense well; but the Government might interfere on behalf of our prisoners by declaring publicly that the German Government and German Emperor himself will be held directly and personally responsible if such outrages are continued.

"If the German Emperor is made clearly to understand that at the day of reckoning the ill-treatment of prisoners will be a count in the indictment he may perhaps be induced to use his veto to mitigate, if not to stop, the inhumanities of which we complain."

A Many-Sided Service

The Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York has several ways of being useful.

It is a bank where money is accepted for deposit and many corporations, firms and individuals use it as such. It acts as Executor appointed by the Will of a decedent; as Guardian, as Committee; as Agent, taking charge of property and managing it for persons or estates; as Assignee or Receiver, taking possession of property and proceeding as directed by authority; as Custodian, holding property which may be in dispute. Interviews with our officers are invited.

Our Booklet, detailing the various services which this company renders, will be sent upon request

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl Jr., President
49 Wall Street

FIERCE NIGHT COMBAT COSTS GERMANS 3,000

French Forced to Make Three Attacks to Drive Foe From Captured Trenches.

PARIS, March 8.—How a furious German attack at Notre Dame de Lorette was transformed into a defeat in which 3,000 Germans fell is described in the Petit Parisien by one of the combatants.

"The Germans blew in by mines our first line of trenches," says the story. "Before the echoes of the explosion had died away an avalanche of Germans poured down and forced the French into the second line of trenches after a fierce hand-to-hand struggle. The Germans suddenly raked the trenches with two machine guns, forcing the defenders into the third line. From this they were forced to retire on an easily defensible position in the rear after another bayonet battle with superior numbers.

"In no way demoralized, our men spent the night preparing to win back the lost position, which the Germans strengthened with sand bags. Our artillery was placed in position ready to fire. As soon as dawn broke the "3-inchers" opened with salvos. The shells burst in our old trenches, peppering the Germans methodically. Then the heavy artillery joined in demoralizing them. Their artillery tried to reply, and the shells exploded with awe-inspiring noise, but did no harm.

"The din became appalling. Our pieces fired as rapidly as they could be loaded. After hours of this the guns stopped firing and our infantry bounded forward, crouching on their hands and knees. The Germans fired volley after volley, working their quick-firers feverishly; but our men would not be denied. They took the third line, but could go no further. The second line was well sandbagged and crammed with Germans.

"Our artillery then began again to drop shells on the Germans with mathematical precision. Fifty yards from us we could see them blown into the air.

"The second night fell, and we could see nothing, for the sky was covered with heavy clouds, from which rain poured in torrents. In spite of all this our infantry resumed the attack, and in a splendid charge reached the second line. It was a fearful struggle in the dark. Shaken by our impetuous charge, the Germans who had not been killed or wounded fled toward the holes which had been made by their mines. To these they clung in the indescribable uproar.

"The tireless French again dashed forward on the enemy. In the darkness the Germans struck frantically around them, killing their own men, whom they were unable to recognize.

"After a few minutes of carnage the Germans fled for their own positions, leaving the ground covered with dead and wounded. An impressive silence fell over the battlefield while 150 hagard prisoners were led to the rear.

"Dawn revealed a terrifying sight. Everywhere the Germans lay, many felling with rifles clasped in their stiffened hands as if about to fire again. They paid dearly for their attack, for 3,000 of them fell under our fire. Their losses were three times greater than ours, although we had to deliver three counter attacks."

CARREL'S HOSPITAL READY.

Institution Will Be Opened at Compiegne This Week.

PARIS, March 8.—A hospital, to be devoted exclusively to the care of wounded soldiers whose cases require delicate surgical operations will be opened this week at Compiègne under the direction of Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

Special attention will be devoted to the study of gaseous gangrene for the treatment of which a new serum recently has been discovered.

AMERICAN'S BATTLE RELICS.

E. P. Gaston Will Seek Owners for British Soldiers' Belongings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 8.—One of the first English-speaking persons to visit the field of battle in Southwest Belgium was Edward Page Gaston, an American business man, who has long been a resident of London. Mr. Gaston has just returned from Belgium and brought with him many relics of the fighting, chiefly from Mons, and these he has in his offices in Salisbury Square.

There are many kinds of soldiers' paybooks, copies of the soldiers' small book, written by Lord Wolseley for the guidance of the rank and file; letters from wives, sweethearts, and friends at home; letters written by soldiers and never posted, remnants of uniforms, pipe cases, tobacco pouches, &c.

On a sheet of cardboard are a few odds and ends that represent the belongings of a Major in the British Army. By the side of the cardboard is a large spoon, tied around with a silk handkerchief. Inside the handkerchief is the photograph of a soldier and a woman. These were the property of an Irish Lancer who met his death on the railroad from Mons.

BOOM OF GUNS IN NORTH SEA

Holland Hears Sounds of Battle—Rumor of Damaged Warship.

AMSTERDAM, March 8, (via London.)—For the first time since Admiral Sir David Beatty engaged a German squadron in the North Sea the latter part of January, heavy gun fire, according to a dispatch from the Hook of Holland to the Telegraaf, was heard in the North Sea today.

BERLIN, March 8, (by Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—Dispatches to the Overseas News Agency from Rotterdam say it is reported at the Dutch seaport that a damaged warship was towed into the Forth, Scotland, last Saturday.

CUNARD LINE CUTS RATE.

Second-Class Passage to England Now $50 on All Vessels.

LONDON, March 8.—Official announcement was made today by the Cunard Line that second-class passage across the Atlantic has been reduced to £10 ($50) on all vessels of that line, including the Lusitania.

It is believed here that the lower rate is the result of the diversion of traffic from British steamers to vessels flying the American flag.

ALL-NEUTRAL WIRELESS ROUTE

Station in Norway Constructed to Communicate with Cape Cod.

CHATHAM, Mass., March 8.—Direct wireless communication between the United States and a neutral nation of the Old World soon will be possible for the first time since the outbreak of the war through stations now virtually completed on Cape Cod and the coast of Norway.

These stations have been established by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, but the new plans of the company have not been officially announced. The impression has been given that the service might not become effective until the close of hostilities. It is generally reported, however, that it is intended to meet the situation arising from the war.

ALLIES AIDED GREECE BY $4,000,000 LOAN

Continued from Page 1.

was a kind of triumphal procession, the crowds acclaiming him at each station. At Cessa one person cried:

"Viva neutrality."

The Premier leaned from the window of his car and retorted:

"No, friends, cry with me 'Viva Italy.'"

This brought an outburst of applause.

FINANCIER SAYS ITALY MUST ENTER WAR NOW

Held Back By Money Problems Before—Now Must Fight to Gain Turkish Spoil.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTH OF FRANCE, March 8. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I have just met an Italian acquaintance with whom I was formerly brought into contact in various visits to Italy, an important financier of sound judgment, and completely in touch with the trend of affairs and opinions in his own country. Naturally our conversation turned to the question whether Italy meant before long to intervene in the war.

"If you had put that question to me only a fortnight ago," he said, "I would have answered with a negative. I should have said: 'No, Italy will not intervene, because it has already been made absolutely clear to her that she will obtain pretty nearly all she wants at the end of the present war without the necessity of sacrificing a single soldier's life.'"

He went on:

"At the outset of the war our intervention would have been simply impossible on one side or the other, for we were not sufficiently prepared from the point of view of armaments. Since then a good deal of energy has been spent in preparations and we would now be in a position to cut an honorable figure. Our artillery is in almost perfect trim.

"But we have to consider something more than that. I am a financier and I give you my word that at the start of the war Germany was our debtor to a very considerable amount in bills of exchange and other commercial debts and naturally it would have been rather stupid to declare war on her without absolute necessity. Since then these bills have been renewed twice, first at the end of November and then at the end of February. Now the total amount exceeds £120,000,000, ($600,000,000.)

"But today the international situation is no longer what it was at the beginning of last month. The Dardanelles affair has completely changed the aspect of things for Italy. Without armed intervention we would probably have received a large compensation in Europe at the end of the war, but without armed intervention there is not the slightest reason to suppose that we would receive any share whatever in what remains of the Turkish Empire, where we have perfectly legitimate desires to extend our already great influence and to secure our own markets. It should not be forgotten, too, that our African ambitions are by no means satisfied.

"An opportune occasion, therefore, is now offered for making our claims absolutely clear and for getting them recognized. That can only be done by action. Italy's intervention cannot be long delayed. When it comes, it is important that you should recognize that Italy will come into the arena with her eyes fixed, not on Berlin or Vienna, but on the Bosporus."

BULGARIA ALSO WATCHING.

Dardanelles Events Bringing a Crisis to the Sofia Cabinet.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 9.—The Times Sofia correspondent, in a dispatch, gives what he says is an authoritative denial of the rumors that there is a Cabinet crisis in Bulgaria.

He adds, however, that the operations in the Dardanelles are being watched with intense interest, and says that it is realized that the Government soon will be confronted with fateful decisions.

GREECE AND ITALY EXPECTED TO FIGHT

Washington Diplomats Believe Both Nations Will Enter the Conflict this Month.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Many diplomats here expect that both Greece and Italy will enter the European war on the side of the Allies before the end of March. Some diplomats even professed tonight to believe that Italy was going into the war within forty-eight hours, but no information to warrant this view was known to have come to any member of the diplomatic body.

The action of Italy largely depends upon the attitude of Greece. One foreign representative expressed it in this way:

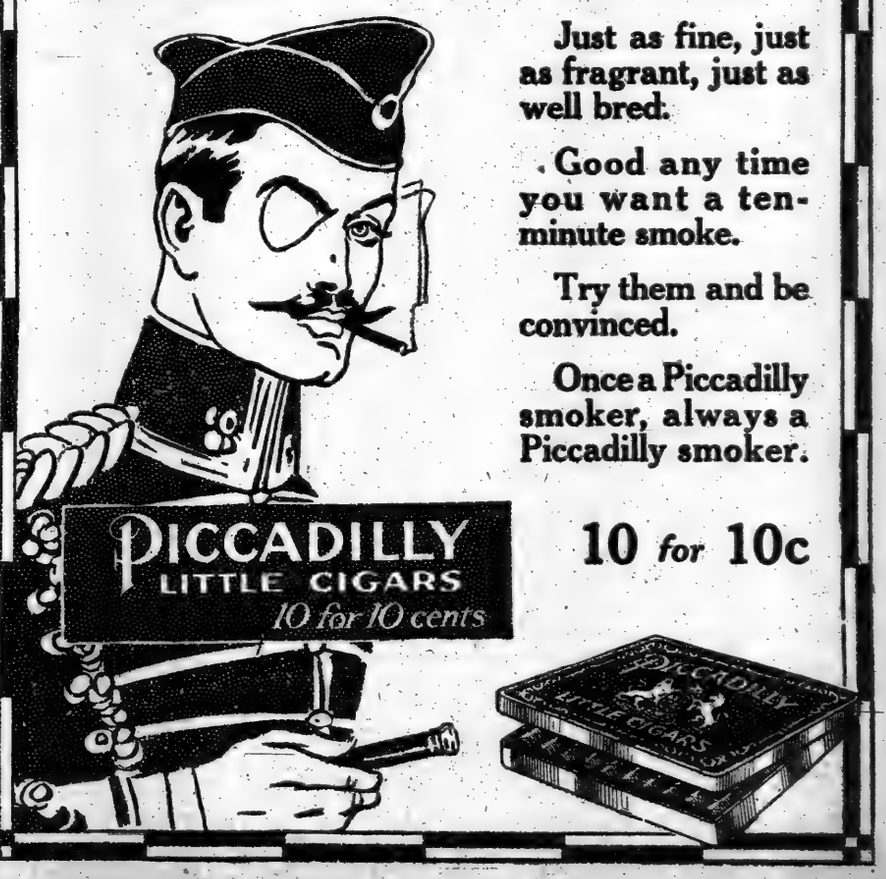
"It looks very much as if Greece would soon cast the die in favor of aiding the Allies. If Greece goes in, so will Italy."

The King of Greece, who married a sister of Emperor William, is opposed to entering the war against his brother-in-law, but it is known here that strong pressure is being brought to bear in Athens for speedy action. It is urged that Greece, by providing a strong force of troops for service in the land attack on Constantinople, would gain a title to consideration in the settlement of questions affecting the Near East growing out of the war.

If, then, Italy should not enter the struggle, she would be in no position to press for consideration her interests in the political and territorial readjustments when the conflict was over.

Troops from Greece and Italy would prove helpful in the operations against Constantinople. These will not really be needed, it is said, until the allied fleet passes into the Sea of Marmora. When that stage is reached the Greek decision is expected.

The Miniature of a Thoroughbred Havana



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OSSOWETZ FORTS SMASH GERMAN GUNS

Two Batteries of Siege Artillery Reported to Have Been Put Out of Action.

TALE OF EXHAUSTED TROOPS

Prisoners in North Poland and Galicia Reported Weak from Fatigue and Lack of Food.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—In the north and in the south the Russians are now establishing ascendency. They have driven the right wing of General Eschhorn's army, which recently attempted to cross the Niemen above Grodno, back toward the wide marshy clearing outside the Augustowo Forest, never permitting the German rear guard to halt. The Russian advance here reaches a remarkable pace, considering the miserable condition of the ground.

At Ossowetz Fortress the Russian artillery silenced two German heavy batteries on Saturday, and they continue shelling the Lyck road to keep back the German reinforcements.

The number of Germans who surrendered, especially among the fresh conscripts, far exceeds anything experienced in the earlier stages of the war. Of the first consignment, numbering 700, out of a total of 10,000 prisoners taken during the Przasnysz battles, recently brought from the first field base to railhead, scarcely fifty could walk steadily. Others were crippled in both feet, and complained that their boots were bad and too heavy. They attempted to climb into the carts which were only for the wounded, and when prevented complained that they were unaccustomed to such marches. They had already done ten miles, and could not manage the remaining six. They had been two days advancing and two days retreating without food, and were absolutely used up.

The Russian soldiers said to them: "But you come to war, not to promenade."

"Oh, war!" groaned the Germans, with gestures of weary despair.

From them it has been learned that four corps were involved in the defeat at Przasnysz. Two were newly formed, one from the Guards reserve corps and one from the Silesian Landwehr corps. When the prisoners reached the railway they collapsed and slept in heaps on the wet platform.

Gen. von Hindenburg is again striving to distract attention from this tragic end of his northeastern campaign by directing sharp infantry attacks on a six-mile front above the left bank of the Pilica in the direction of the Aawa road. A sharp battle in this district of Central Poland has now lasted three days. It evidently aims at preventing the Russian outer lines in the region southwest of Warsaw from sparing forces to go elsewhere, as there are indications that the Germans fear a new strong offensive on the Nida and the Donajec against the armies protecting Cracow.

A continuous procession of prisoners is pouring into Kiev from Eastern Galicia. One consignment of 4,000 was taken without a shot being fired. They belonged to an infantry division and were scenting out the road for Hungary. They had been three days without food when encountered by the commissariat transport. This they detained and had just distributed the food when the Russians appeared. The Austrians immediately sent delegates with a white flag and asked to be permitted to take their meal, saying that then they would go quietly. The Russians agreed.

Some Bavarian soldiers are among the Austrian prisoners brought to Kiev from Czernowitz. Twelve thousand prisoners from East Galicia have already started for Siberia.

The German staff is still striving to avert a final collapse of Austria's campaign. It has sent a fresh army of new German conscripts, mostly aged about 18, into northern Hungary. With the remainder of the Austrians they are moving in great numbers on the Galician slopes of the mountains and in the broken hills between the sources of the San and the Dniester. Their right wing was severely cut up on Saturday in attempting to cross the Dniester eastward.

OPTIMISM IN MOSCOW.

Imminent Fall of Constantinople Raises High Hopes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 9.—A delayed dispatch from its correspondent at Moscow, dated March 5, is published in The Daily Chronicle. It says:

"Momentary depression caused by the retreat from East Prussia has given place to keen excitement and rapidly growing optimism. This return of ardent hope is strongly felt in Moscow, which much more truly reflects the general sentiment of Russia than Petrograd does. Confidence in the ultimate victory of the Allies has never faltered here and the cheerfulness of Moscow has been a great encouragement to the army.

Moreover, Moscow is the headquarters of the great public organizations, all the Russian Zemstovs and all the Russian town leagues which are working so effectively for the relief of the wounded and mitigation of the various forms of suffering caused by the war. Only a week ago the representatives of all the chief Russian towns assembled here in congress and after reviewing the manifold details of the relief work already accomplished both in the capital and in formerly inert, sleepy, provincial towns, devised fresh and more extended measures for combatting wounds, sickness and destitution, in fact for organizing social service generally on a scale hitherto unknown in Russia.

But there have been times when even in hopeful Moscow the end seemed very far off, and the faith that expressed itself in patient, unflagging patriotic effort was mainly the substance of things unseen. Now the veil that obscured the prospect of success dreamed of has once more been lifted, and a broad panorama of fascinating possibilities is open out before the Russian public.

The failure of the German advance from East Prussia and the revelation of the growing exhaustion and irresolution of the Austro-Germans in the Carpathians and Galicia, combined with the imminence of the fall of Constantinople as a result of the determined attack of the allied fleets on the Dardanelles seem to bring most appreciably nearer the victorious end of the war.

Many hard battles have still to be fought and won, and the enemy may still have many mortifying surprises in store, but I think it necessary to note that this renewal of optimism is at any rate a most encouraging symptom. Russia's successes on the East Prussian frontier and in Galicia at one and the same time are very considerable, but it is when taken in conjunction with the attack on the Dardanelles that they acquire very broad significance.

No country in the world is more deeply moved by the prospect of the fall of Constantinople than is Russia, and no city is watching the operations in the Dardanelles more eagerly than orthodox Moscow, which after the collapse of the eastern empire assumed the title of the Third Rome over four and one-half centuries ago. Greek fugitives brought to Moscow, then just rising to power, the news that Constantinople had fallen and that Constantine Paleologus had died fighting bravely in the breach made in the walls by the stone shots of Mohammed's primitive artillery.

Since then all the wars between the Russians and the Turks have had one ultimate object—the recovery of Constantinople. Every shell planted by the British dreadnoughts on the Turkish batteries in the Dardanelles thrills the Russians with the sense of imminent fulfillment of their hopes. All sections of opinion are absolutely united on this point, and the strength of the feeling about Constantinople is a measure of the extent to which the whole historical sense of the Russian people is aroused and concentrated in this great war.

In view of possible confusion of thought in England and lingering reminiscences of our former attitude, I thought it right to emphasize this point. We have been accustomed in years past to the spectacle of a disunited Russia. Whatever subordinate questions disunite Russian opinion now, it is actively and eagerly united on the question of Constantinople, and we can only gain by noting in our calculations the full significance of this Russian master impulse.

The attitude of the Balans is arousing great interest here. With the elimination of the Bulgarian danger Rumania, though now undemonstrative, may be expected to play a useful part, and the fact that the attack on Constantinople is compelling the Balkan States to range themselves on the side of the Allies just at the moment when the weakness of Austria is growing more marked, is not one of the least hopeful elements of the situation.

REPULSE RUSSIAN ATTACKS.

Austrian Embassy Reports Success in Galicia and Carpathians.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The following dispatch from the Vienna Foreign Office was issued by the Austro-Hungarian Embassy tonight:

"In Russian Poland and West Galicia several advance points in the trenches and near Gorlice were taken after violent fighting. Several officers and more than five hundred men were made prisoners.

"In the Carpathians there has been tenacious fighting at Lupkow. The Russians attacked with continuous reinforcements. Their troops, driven forward three times, failed and the enemy suffered great losses. Several hundred men now lie before our position.

"In other sections of this front our troops repulsed the enemy's advances. Our troops attacked and conquered well-defended heights where ten officers and 700 men were made prisoners. On the neighboring heights an additional 1,000 Russians were made prisoners.

"In southeast Galicia strong cavalry detachments which advanced, isolated, against a wing of our position, received a severe beating."

LORD KITCHENER MOVES.

The King Installs Him in New Quarters in York House.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 8.—Lord Kitchener took up his quarters yesterday in a set of rooms in St. James Palace, known as York House, which was given to him by the King for his use during the war.

London gossips used to tell a story that when Lord Kitchener took charge at the War Office his first question was: "Is there a bed here?" and his first order was "Get one."

The Manchester Guardian says the story is, of course, nonsense, that Kitchener has no bed in the War Office, has never slept there, and only on rare occasion is he there at night. He has been living for some months in Carlton Gardens, five minutes' walk from the War Office. York House is a rather sombre building on the north side of Ambassadors' Court, but the big rooms will mean a stately setting for entertaining. One odd thing about the house is that there is not an inch of garden or private ground attached to it. On one side is a street and on the other a public way through a court. Until a few days ago York House was the headquarters of the Prince of Wales Fund and one of a score of lordly houses which have become centres of war activity.

WATCH IN TRENCHES AT BRITISH FRONT

Soldiers Keep Sniping When Not Repelling Attack from Germans 250 Yards Away.

WAITING FOR "BIG PUSH"

That's the New British Army to be Hurled Against the "Gerboys"—Tommy Atkins at Fatalist.

By FREDERICK PALMER,
Correspondent of The Associated Press.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, (via London,) March 8.—"There you are, and keep your head down! It is a fair target at that distance," said the officer who had come out of the shelter to meet the newspaper correspondents who were being permitted to visit the trenches.

The correspondents were in the defenses at the edge of a hardwood grove called the Ploegsteert Woods. The British had fought fiercely in order to get possession of this grove, for it meant cover for them. Occasionally bullets whistled overhead, and the swish of German shells, which were being fired at something in the rear, passed higher up, while a hidden British battery was sending its shells in the opposite direction. At intervals in the defenses men were waiting, with rifles laid, to plug any moving thing that looked like a "Gerboy."

"If a German helmet appears, can you put a hole through it?" was asked of one of the riflemen.

"It looks so. They don't put them up very often, Sir," was the answer.

Two hundred and fifty yards away was a wall of sandbags. The bare field between the two lines was as lifeless as a desert, and for all one could see the German breastwork was not occupied by a single human being. But there, as on the British side, sharpshooters were waiting and officers were watching through the refracting mirrors of the periscope.

No Change in Three Months.

For three months the trenches have remained in the same position, and never in all that time, here as elsewhere along the line, but some one is on the lookout and the reserves are ready for an attack.

"Here we will be until the big push comes," say the men. By the "big push" they refer to the movement when the new British Army is in the trenches.

At night German patrols creep out to see if the British are up to anything new, and the British do likewise to ascertain if the Germans are. And sometimes some of the men are killed.

Those who are not on watch are lounging on beds of straw under the timber roofs. To the rear there are many more shelters, where officers and men are quartered. One old South African veteran was planting primroses on the earth roof of his house.

"It is getting primrose time at home in England," he said.

Except for the thrash of shells and the bang of the guns the scene is most peaceful. When the Germans cut loose with some thrills of the rapid-fire guns or begin shelling, the men go to their shelters until the storm is over. They are always in danger from sniping and are likely to be called at any minute to suffer heavy losses in repelling an attack. They are veterans who have ceased to think of possibilities.

"If you are killed, why, you are killed," says Tommy Atkins, "and what's the use in worrying about it? The more you worry the better it pleases the Germans."

From Mons to Ypres the British regulars gained familiarity with death. Very proud are all the men who have stuck it through from the time of the British landing until now. When one of them was asked about it he said: "Just luck; that's all. Maybe I'll get it from a sniper when this Winter is over."

All Work Done At Night.

At night all the work in the neighboring trenches is done. Across the fire zone behind the trenches food and timbers and everything also needed in the trenches are carried up by hand in a wallow of mud. Yet one hears no one growling or swearing, when it would seem that human irritation must have an escape valve.

"Profanity comes too high," said a soldier. "The Gerboys may hear you and then turn loose. And it may not only cost you your own life, but your pal's."

Any one who has been much with the British Army on campaign has heard the same remark many times, and, spoken in the same language, it had a peculiar appeal.

With darkness falling over the flat country and the buildings becoming shadowy, the correspondents walked away from the cover of a village with the commanding officer of that section of the front, with the rattle of a machine gun growing louder toward the trenches. Whenever any one goes near the front he is bound to hear the machine gun, even in this quiet spot of the British front.

"They can't be firing at any definite object in the dark?" queried a correspondent.

"Perhaps not," the officer replied. "The gun is laid for the top of their trench. We don't hold down the fire too much, as we want the Germans to know we are on deck."

"Are we in bullet range yet?" was asked.

"Rather—500 yards. That's why we don't walk up in the daytime. The flares you see are going up from the German trenches," replied the officer.

These flares, like Fourth of July rockets, threw a glare over the sodden fields and revealed the faces of the correspondents and the officer and outlined their figures.

"It that way they keep watch to see that we are not creeping up for an attack," the officer added.

Board Walks in the Trenches.

Another 300 yards of plunging in mud and the correspondents descended into the wet earth behind tiers of sandbags and were walking on a board walk at the bottom of a great ditch. Step off that and one sank over his ankles. The commanding officer pulled aside a curtain, and a Lieutenant came out of his cellar looking neat enough for a parade. Neatness under any conditions is a point with the British officer, and he keeps his men up to it. It is amazing how Private Thomas Atkins in this sea of mud keeps clear of the mud.

"If the men get careless of their appearance and in their habits," say the officers, "this means carelessness in the trenches, which would be fatal. Thoroughness of detail and industry are of paramount importance in this kind of war."

Behind curtains in the same kind of cellars as the officers occupy were soldiers lying on board floors in their blankets above the waterline. A subaltern was up for questioning when the commanding officer found one of the pumps was not working. Pumping alone keeps the trenches from being flooded. The commander spoke to every watching man with rifle laid a cheery "Good night," and from each soldier came an equally cheery answer.

On in that gigantic zigzagging ditch in the darkness, slipping off the planks at times and catching one's self by stretching up the hands for support against the wet and slippery walls, for a mile the visitors proceeded with heads below the parapet, while the German flares lighted the sky and the British rapid fire gun whirred at intervals and the German snipers made reply.

Then the correspondents left the trench and wallowed in the mud back to a point in the road outside the bullet range where a column of sturdy soldiers were waiting before going up for their turn in the trenches. Behind them were supplies for the trenches and an ambulance to care for any wounded during the day in the trenches or those hurt during the entrance of relief parties or the departure of the men relieved, when the German rapid-fire guns send out a spray of bullets in the hope of finding a target under cover of night.

From Trench to Bath.

The tired men who come out of the trenches find baths and clean clothes awaiting them and have nothing to do but rest until they return to the watch, for the British Army regards the care of each man's physical well-being as the prime essential.

The trenches to the observer who sees the British Army for the first time do not supply the most interesting feature. If one seeks picturesqueness it may be found on the road where the French flank and the British line join—where one sees the East Indians, a trotting battery of French artillery, Belgian reservists at work on the road and the British in khaki.

In the doorway where he is billeted one finds Tommy Atkins trying to talk French with the inhabitants, driving a big tractor engine made in the United States, riding out to the front on a bus which one piled in London, sitting on the front of an ambulance seat beside the driver when he has only an arm wound, or poking his head out of a shell-proof to see if there is any chance of the rain stopping in Flanders. His remarks about the weather are intelligible profanity.

The extreme thoroughness with which all is done makes a lasting impression. The fastidiousness about sanitation and the treatment of the wounded recall American methods.

There seems to be little unnecessary fighting to gain any minor advantage in the trenches. Everything seems submissive to a purpose—when the time comes for the "big push," which will see the deadliest fighting of the war.

Official Reports of War Operations

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—In the Suwalki region we repulsed the enemy. On the Marianpol-Simno-Augustowo front our offensive continues. On the right bank of the Narew there has been no essential change.

On the left bank of the Vistula, in the Pilica region, a German offensive has been checked and our troops have commenced a counter-attack.

In the Carpathians the Austrians have ceased their attacks in the Svidnik region, but continue vainly their assaults on our positions in the direction of Balingrod.

New enemy attacks in the Kozmwhka-Toukla region met with no better success. In the region of Klausegerman a whole battalion of the enemy's enveloping columns surrendered.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—In Russian Poland we have obtained several successes in battles which still continue. The enemy was dislodged from several trenches, sustaining heavy losses.

On the West Galicia front we have gained similar successes in a brief attack made by our troops.

In the district near Lupkow Pass, in the Carpathians, the Russians, whose thinned ranks had been strongly reinforced, made desperate attacks yesterday, thrice pushing forward to the vicinity of our positions, only to be shattered in the last rush. In another sector of the battle front our troops, after repelling Russian attacks, surprised them by a counter-attack, capturing a strongly fortified height and taking prisoners 40 officers and 700 men. On a neighboring height 1,000 men were captured.

In Southeast Galicia a strong hostile cavalry force which was making an isolated advance against the wing of our positions suffered a serious reverse.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—In Champagne snowstorms have interfered with our operations. This morning the enemy tried to retake a wood captured by us Sunday, west of Perthes. He was repulsed, and our counter-offensive enabled us to gain ground to the north and east, and to take some prisoners. The advance continued and increased during the afternoon.

In the region of Perthes we won over 1,600 feet of trenches.

Between Le Mesnil and Beausejour we lost some trenches we had taken yesterday, but gained about 300 feet on the ridge north of Mesnil.

In the region of St. Mihiel and in the Forest of Apremont, we gained a footing in a German trench and captured therein a great quantity of materials.

Northwest of Pont-à-Mousson the Germans attempted to deliver an attack, which, however, broke down. Our progress continued north of Badonviller.

In Alsace, at Reich Ackerkopf, we repulsed a counter-attack.

(*Day Report*)—There is nothing of importance in the Champagne section to add to yesterday's communication. Progress reported at different points is enhanced. At the end of the day we captured trenches to the northwest of Souain. The captured trenches betwen Perthes and Beausejour represent 400 to 500 meters. We captured a number of prisoners, including officers.

In the region of the heights of the Meuse our heavy artillery, according to prisoners, seriously damaged a 42-centimeter gun recently placed in position by the Germans. This gun had to be dismantled and sent to the rear for repairs. Four of the gun crew were killed and seven wounded.

In Lorraine we progressed northwest of Badonviller.

In the Vosges, at Reich Ackerkopf, the Germans made a violent counter-attack late Sunday afternoon. For the moment they were able to gain a footing on the ridge, but after a furious hand-to-hand fight our riflemen drove them back, and finally remained masters of Reich Ackerkopf. The losses sustained by the enemy were extremely heavy.

In Upper Alsace, southward of the railway station at Burnhaupt, an attack attempted against our advanced positions was dispersed by the fire of our infantry.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—To the south of Augustowo Russian attacks failed with heavy losses to the enemy. The fighting has been resumed in the vicinity of Lomza. To the west of Przasnysz and east of Plock, the Russians have made several unsuccessful assaults upon our lines. Furthermore, German troops have repulsed two Russian night attacks at Rawa. Russian advances from the vicinity of Nowomiesto have not been successful. In the consequent fighting we took 1,300 prisoners.

Aviators of the enemy have dropped bombs on Ostend.

The fighting in the Champagne district continued last night. At Souain the enemy was repulsed after a hand-to-hand engagement. Hostilities were again resumed during the night.

In the district to the east of Le Mesnil the enemy attacked in the afternoon, but this movement failed completely. Our night counter-attack was successful; forty Frenchmen were captured.

We repulsed attacks in the Forest of Le Preire, to the northwest of Pont-à-Mousson.

In the Vosges, in the district west of Munster and north of Sennheim the fighting is still going on.

PEACE TALK IN GERMANY?

Leaders Said to be Unwilling to Risk Another Winter Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 8.—(Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—A high foreign official who has connections with the best German sources learns that there is great talk of peace in official circles in Germany. They seem to consider that the war will be ended in June.

It is certain the Germans will not risk another Winter's campaign in Russia, he says.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 9.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says that the Berlin newspaper Vorwaerts reproduces an article from the Wochenschrift, a Berlin weekly publication, by Professor Paul Rohrbach, who, the Vorwaerts says, reflects the Government view.

The article recalls, says the correspondent, that Frederick the Great was the conqueror in the Seven Years' War, although he failed to gain a square mile of territory and only held his own by straining every nerve. His victory consisted in the fact that he compelled the enemy to recognize Prussian power, with all its logical consequences for the altered situation in Europe.

"Professor Rohrbach," continues the correspondent, "considers that Germany might likewise regard herself victorious if at the end of the struggle her combined enemies were obliged to desist in their intention to destroy her military power and fall back upon the same condition as before the war, thus signifying their resources were exhausted more generally than Germany's. In that case, without fighting the struggle out to a complete triumph, Germany might enter a new epoch with better prospects.

"Professor Rohrbach also develops the theory that a lasting peace with Russia is unthinkable, and that therefore a second war is almost inevitable."

TALK OF USING FORCE IN MEXICO

Continued from Page 1.

indicated that at least partial restoration of communication had been established.

It is known that the representations made by the United States to General Carranza are of the strongest possible character. They are vigorous enough to bring him to a realization of the extreme gravity of the situation as viewed by this and other Governments. Secretary Bryan was asked whether other Governments had joined in the representations made. He answered that this Government had acted independently. He did not know whether any other Governments had made representations to Carranza on their own account. It is not believed here that they have done so, the understanding in the Diplomatic Corps being that they depend upon the United States to act for them.

Demands Made Upon Carranza.

The representations sent to Carranza make two principal demands:

First—That General Obregon be directed to provide a garrison for Mexico City strong enough to afford protection for all foreigners and their property, and that he refrain from making threats or delivering incendiary utterances calculated to inflame the populace.

Second—That transportation facilities between Mexico City and Vera Cruz be restored, so that food and other supplies may be sent into the city, and those who desire to leave the capital may do so.

An estimate of the number of foreigners in Mexico City was telegraphed to the State Department today. The foreign colony aggregates about 26,400 persons, distributed as follows:

Americans, 2,500; Germans, 1,800; Chinese, 2,000; Turks, 2,000; French, 1,900; Spaniards, 12,000; Cubans, 1,200; English, 1,000; Italians, 700; Japanese, 500; other nationalities, 800.

Carranza has made no response to any of the representations sent to him by Secretary Bryan. Messages from Special Agent John R. Silliman, at Vera Cruz, informed the department that Carranza was seriously considering the American protests and was in communication with Obregon by telegraph, but nothing had been done beyond arranging for evacuation and inviting the diplomats to go to Vera Cruz.

A message to the State Department from Monterey, sent Saturday, said fighting had been in progress around Monterey for three days, and heavy cannonading was going on in the suburbs.

CARRANZA INVITES DIPLOMATS.

Urges Them to Leave Mexico City So That He May Protect Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, March 8.—General Carranza has sent a note to M. Lefaivre, the Secretary of the French Legation in Mexico, inviting the foreign representatives to go to any city controlled by the Constitutionalists—Puebla, Orizaba, Cordoba, or Vera Cruz—where he can give them full protection. He wishes it understood that it is not his purpose to force diplomatic recognition of his Government through the acceptance of this invitation. He also offers to assist the diplomats, in case of their removal from the capital, in obtaining proper accommodations in their new place of residence.

At Hecelchakan, seventy miles from Merida, General Alvarado has defeated a force of 2,000 men, officered by ex-Federals, and has captured 700 prisoners. The forces of the Yucatan rebels were caught in a trap and wiped out, losing 1,000 dead.

SAYS AMERICANS ARE SAFE.

Obregon Knows of No Case of Harm Done by Constitutionalists.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 8.—In an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight General Obregon said he knew of no case in which harm had come to Americans in Mexico through the acts of Constitutionalist troops.

"Foreigners," he said, "in whatever country they may reside are opposed to revolutions, for revolutions hurt their interests, and they are not concerned with the issues at stake."

Asked about Secretary Bryan's note, he said:

"I do not wish to mix in international affairs, for by doing so I should be hampering the action of the First Chief, who alone in the Constitutional Army has authority to deal with matters of this nature."

SEIZE A BRITISH STEAMER.

Carranzistas Take the Wyvisbrook and Imprison Her Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—The Mexican Constitutionalist authorities at Campeche have seized the British steamer Wyvisbrook and made the master, Capt. Muir, a prisoner, according to mail advices received in New Orleans tonight from Progreso. It is reported that General Carranza has assessed a heavy fine against Capt. Muir on a charge of violating the Mexican navigation laws, and has threatened to confiscate the steamship if the fine is not paid promptly.

The Wyvisbrook left New Orleans on Feb. 15 for Progreso with a cargo of general merchandise for Yucatan merchants. After its departure from New Orleans the Carranza military forces in Yucatan were decisively defeated in battles with State troops and were forced to withdraw to Campeche. Carranza immediately declared Progreso a closed port. When the Wyvisbrook arrived off Progreso the officer of the port warned Capt. Muir against landing, and he proceeded with his cargo to the port of Campeche. On arriving at Campeche Capt. Muir was made a prisoner and his steamer was seized by the military authorities. He was told that he had violated the Mexican navigation laws by entering the port of Campeche without having secured in the United States proper clearance papers for that port.

News of the plight of Capt. Muir and the Wyvisbrook was brought to New Orleans by the Norwegian steamship Aero, the first steamship to reach New Orleans from Progreso since Carranza ordered that port closed.

BELGIAN THANKS FOR AID

Sent by People of Charleroi—War Relief Funds Swelled.

Vice Chairman Lindon W. Bates of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, received yesterday a resolution of thanks and gratitude to the people of the United States and the commission, who have done so much for the relief of the suffering and destitute non-combatants of stricken Belgium. The resolutions were drawn up in the City Hall of Charleroi, Belgium, during a recent mass meeting.

Easter Argosy Gifts.

Donations from all parts of the United States for the "Easter Argosy" relief ship that the children of the United States are to send to Belgium continue coming in by every mail to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Among yesterday's letters commending the enterprise were two from Gov. Willis of Ohio, and Gov. Ferris of Michigan.

Belgium Relief Fund Gets $4,151.

The Belgian Relief Fund now totals $964,299.06, of which amount $4,151.93 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street, or to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. Yesterday's gifts of $10 or more were as follows:

Belgian Relief Fd., Rochester, N. Y.,	$2,400	F. S. Halsey	15
		Mary E. Wood	10
		T. F. Cummings	10
R. D. M.	100	Rupert Hughes	15
Miss F. Matthews.	100	Charles, Henry, C.	
Mrs. E. F. Shepard	100	J. R. A.	10
Belgian Relief Fd., Providence, R. I.	250	C. F. Moeie	10
Petrus Stuyvesant Club	125	Maxfield Parrish	25
High School, Danville, Ohio	53	C. Y., W. S., and H. White	15
Mrs. M. L. Fearey	10	Margaret Crawford	25
Miss M. U. Hoffman	20	John S. Williams	10
Y. E. M. and Mrs. G. G. Clendenin	12	Robert Livermore	10
Mrs. E. B. Renwick	10	Anonymous	10
H. G. Cheney	25	Mrs. J. W. Ewd	25
B. Gherardi	20	E. M. Sturges	25
F. A. Henry	10	Robert Batcheller	20
Miss I. Lawrence	10	J. E. F.	20
Miss A. E. King	10	Presb. S. S., West Milton, N. Y.	18
Mrs. W. M. Herrick	25	Carrick family	15
Mrs. Ida R. Moore	10	Students and Faculty, Vassar Col.	30
M. T. S.	20	Mrs. George Legg	10
Mrs. J. F. Phillips	10	Leland G. Hewitt	25
Sara E. Lawrence	25	Miss E. Schwab	10
F. R. Lefferts	25	E. B. Meeks	50
Julia J. Pierrepont	10	Mrs. B. L. Taylor	20
Mrs. C. H. Port	25	Mrs. S. Gerard	10
John B. Laurence	10	Mrs. M. C. Lefferts	10
L. S. Hellmer	10	First Ref. S. S., Little Falls, N. J.	10
Archibald Mercer	20	Proceeds of lecture, Gardner School	25
Mrs. C. W. Yulen	20	H. L. Reed	10

Aid for Red Cross Fund.

The Red Cross European War Fund now amounts to $466,647.07, of which amount $873.80 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 52 William Street or 130 East Twenty-second Street. Yesterday's contributions of $10 or more were as follows:

Dr. Dernburg	$627	N. Y. Staats-Zeitung	$29
C. W. Kappelmann	129	Uptown Br., Am. Red Cross	13
Nurses, Roosevelt Hospital	55	First Presby. S. S., Flushing, L. I.	11

Relief for French Women.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now totals $60,789.97. New Subscriptions acknowledged by Mrs. Warren yesterday included:

Through Miss H. Cameron, Petersburg, Va.	$50
J. Lustrat, Athens, Ga.	$32
Mrs. H. W. Fitch.	10

Prince of Wales Fund.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund in the United States now totals $111,644.39. Subscriptions should be sent to R. M. Stuart Wortley, 25 Broad Street. New subscriptions of $10 or more follow:

Through J. M. Caine, Oklahoma City, Okla.	$125	Lancaster, Penn., Britishers	13
		Herbert Barber	100
Neville R. Higham	10	Through Farwicke Evening Times, Pawtucket, R. I.	45
C. N. Edge	10	Mrs. Fergus Reid	25
Mrs. A. Milne, White Plains	10	"Friends," Clark Mills, N. Y.	21
		Through Miss Mary S. Broughton, Elmira College, Elmira	13
H. Hooper	$10		

Supplies for Yvetot Hospital.

The British War Relief Association, 132-138 West Twenty-seventh Street, will ship to France this week a large consignment of hospital supplies. The consignment will go to the hospital at Yvetot.

Nathan Straus Aids War Fund.

A large mass meeting under the auspices of the Los Angeles Zionists was held Sunday night in the interest of the Palestine Relief Fund. Nathan Straus of New York presided. Oscar S. Straus and other prominent speakers participated. Contributions of $2,300 were made, besides monthly pledges of $100.

BERNHARDT ABLE TO SIT UP.

Condition of Actress Is Excellent, Says Doctor's Bulletin.

BORDEAUX, March 8.—The bulletin issued today by Dr. Denuce, who is attending Sarah Bernhardt, says:

"Mme. Bernhardt is able to sit up today. Her condition is excellent."

QUIET CONFIDENCE THE GERMAN NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

with practical patriotism, and you note the—to an American—amusing and yet suggestive spectacle of war correspondents specializing in descriptions of sunsets and scenery.

New Habit of Newspaper Reading.

The German was never much of a newspaper reader before the war, but now he can challenge the American commuter as an absorbent of the printed word. And not only has the German been suddenly educated into an avid newspaper reader, but he has developed a tendency to think for himself, to read between the lines, and interpret sentences. Thus, no German has any illusions about the military prowess of Austria; but her failure has caused no hard feelings. "The spirit is willing, but the leadership is weak," is the kindly verdict, with the hopeful assumption that the addition of a little German yeast will raise the standard of Austrian efficiency and improve the quality of leadership.

The Germans, being neither mad nor misinformed, why they face a world of foes with this new confidence becomes a question of importance to any one who wants to understand the real situation here. The answer is Hindenburg—not only the man himself, but all that he stands for, the personification of the German war spirit, the greatest moral asset of the empire today. He is idolized not only by the soldiers, but by the populace as well; not only by the Prussians, but by the Bavarians and even the Austrians. You cannot realize what a tremendous factor he has become until you discover personally the Carlylean hero worship of which he is the object.

Hindenburg woke up one morning to find himself famous; but his subsequent speedy apotheosis was probably not entirely spontaneous. In fact, there is reason to believe that he was carefully groomed for the rôle of a national hero at a critical time, the process being like the launching by American politicians of a Presidential or Gubernatorial boom at a time when a name to conjure with is badly needed. He is a striking answer to the Shakespearean question. His name alone is worth many army corps for its psychological effect on the people; it has a peculiarly heroic ring to the German ear, and part of the explanation of its magic lies probably in the fact that the last syllable, "burg," means fortress or castle. He inspires the most unbounded confidence in the German people; the Field Marshal looms larger than his Kaiser.

The cigarmakers were the first to recognize his claims to immortality and to confer it on him; but now almost every conceivable sort of merchandise except corsets is being trademarked Hindenburg. Babies, fishing boats, race horses, cafés, avenues and squares, a city of 60,000, a whole county, are being named after him, and minor poets are taking his name in vain daily. "Hindenburg Marches" are being composed in endless procession, a younger brother is about to publish his biography, and legends are already thickly clustering about his name. He laid the Russian bugaboo before it had a chance to make its début; there is not today the slightest nervousness about the possible coming of the Cossacks; and there will not be, so long as the Commander in Chief of all the armies in the east continues to find time to give sittings to portrait painters, pose for the moving picture artists, autograph photographs, appear on balconies while school children sing patriotic airs, answer the Kaiser's telegrams of congratulation, acknowledge decorations, receive interminable delegations, personages, and journalists, and perform all the other time-consuming duties incident to having greatness thrust upon you; for things obviously cannot be in a very bad way when the master strategist can thus take "time out" from strategizing. But the influence of "our Hindenburg," as he is often affectionately called, is wider than the east; the magic of his name stiffens the deadline in the west; and the man in the street, whose faith is great, feels sure that when he has fought his last great battle in the east, the turn of the French and English will come.

While the German in the street, thanks largely to Hindenburg, regards the military situation with optimism, he sees no grounds for pessimism in the present political situation. Italy and Bulgaria are regarded as "safe."

Effort to Minimise Troubles.

How the Germans regard the economic, industrial, and financial situation is rather hard to estimate, because their practical patriotism keeps them from making any public parade of their business troubles and worries, if they have any. The oft-repeated platitude that you would never suspect here that a war was going on if you didn't read the papers is quite just. Conditions—on the surface—are so normal that there is even a lively operatic fight on in Munich, where the personal friction between Musical Director Walters and the star conductor, Otto Hess, has caused a crisis in the affairs of the Royal Munich Opera, rivaling in interest the fighting at the front.

There are certainly fewer "calamity howlers" here than on Broadway during boom times, and you see no outward evidence of hard times, no acute poverty, no misery, no derelicts, for the war-time social organization seems as perfect as the military. In the last three months only one beggar has stopped me on the streets and tried to touch my heart and pocketbook—a record that seems remarkable to an American who has run the nocturnal gauntlet of peace-time panhandlers on the Strand or the Embankment.

Business is most certainly not going on as usual. You note many shops and stores with few or no customers in them. About the only people who are making any money are army contractors and the shopkeepers who sell things available for "Liebesgaben" ("love gifts") for the troops in the field. Those businesses hardest hit by the war are in a state of suspended animation, embalmed by the credit of the State.

But again, the influence of Hindenburg is wider than the east—and the west; it permeates the business world and stiffens the economic backbone of the nation. It is no exaggeration to say that the whole German people, barring the inevitable though small percentage of weaklings, is trying with terrific earnestness to live up to the homely Hindenburgian motto, "Durchhalten!" ("Hold out,") or, in more idiomatic American, "See the thing through."

3-DAY TOURS TO WASHINGTON
March 11, 25, April 1, 15, May 13, 20 and 27
$13.50 $15.00 $16.00
(According to hotel selected)
All necessary expenses from New York. Proportionate fares from other points.
Descriptive folder on request to O. T. Boyd, Division Passenger Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue (Cor. 26th St.), New York, N. Y., or nearest Ticket Agent.
Pennsylvania R. R.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

Wesson Oil
At your grocer's
for Salads & cooking
Mrs. Rorer and other culinary experts recommend salads made with Wesson Oil.
25 and 50 cent cans
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Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
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HELMAR CIGARETTES 10¢
Quality Superb
Makers of the Richest Cork Tipped and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

PHILIP S. MORRIS
THE WORLD'S OLDEST HIGH GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES
PLAIN OR CORK
"THE BROWN BOX"

MARTELL for AGE and QUALITY

There's something about them you'll like—

Twenty for a Quarter
Trade Mark.
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The Covert Cloths
Lend Themselves with Especial Adaptability to the Newest Styles of
Saks' Spring Overcoats For Young Men
¶ There is nothing non-committal about them; yet nothing effusive.
¶ No cloth lends itself to the artistic touch of the master tailor with greater facility.
¶ By the same token, no cloth requires greater skill in tailoring. And here the famous Saks Tailoring Organization demonstrates its superiority most effectively.
The price is $25.00
¶ Various shades, from

PASSPORT PLOTTER TO SERVE 3 YEARS

Ruroede Goes to Atlanta and Four Who Got False Papers Fined $200 Each.

VON WEDEL HELD ABROAD

Department of Justice Still Investigating and Will Try to Reach Arch-Conspirator.

Carl Ruroede, the ex-steamship man who was arrested on Jan. 2 with four Germans to whom he had issued spurious American passports, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Neterer in the Federal District Court to the charge of having conspired to defraud the United States Government. The court sentenced Ruroede to three years' imprisonment.

The four Germans who bought passports from him were fined $200 each. Judge Neterer said he was convinced that Ruroede was not the originator of the scheme. The Government is continuing its investigations, and is trying to secure the return to this country of Hans von Wedel, who is believed to be the man who brought Ruroede into the plot.

In connection with it, too, Maurice Deiches, the lawyer and politician, is still held under bail, although he has made a statement to District Attorney Marshall. All evidence in the matter as it is gathered is being submitted to the Department of Justice at Washington, and there inquiries are still under foot to find the man behind von Wedel.

District Attorney Marshall in person handled the case against Ruroede. He informed the court that the man had decided to plead guilty to the two indictments, one for conspiring to defraud the Government, the other for forwarding forged passports, and stated that he had been associated with von Wedel since last September. As far as the Government knew, not more than twenty-five fictitious applications for passports had been made.

Von Wedel Prisoner in England.

Von Wedel, Mr. Marshall went on, is believed to have been captured. He sailed on the steamer Bergenfjord under an assumed Mexican name. A British cruiser is said to have taken him and other Germans off the ship, but, as none of them would admit that he was von Wedel, they were all sent to a detention camp in England. The Government has sent over a photograph and full description of the man, and hopes that he will be identified and returned to this country to face his indictment.

Charles W. Oberwager, counsel for Ruroede, made a strong plea for clemency, saying that he had three children, the eldest only 17, who would suffer by his conviction, and producing many testimonials as to his character. Three physicians certified that a long period of confinement would be of injury to his health.

Judge Neterer said:

"This conspiracy, if successful, would have cast a cloud over the great number of American citizens traveling abroad. The passport is the sacred heritage and privilege of our citizenship, which has behind it the combined power of the army and navy, and any infringement of it would be particularly serious at this time, when several nations are in contention with each other, and while our statesmen are severely taxed to maintain our neutrality, to do justice to all, and to cultivate peace and harmony with all nations.

"At such a time as this to circulate a spurious passport to be used with one friendly nation in the interests of another nation would have the effect of casting aspersions on all our passports. It might jeopardise the lives of our citizens traveling in foreign countries, and it is a most fortunate thing that these plans were discovered before they had gone any further."

Four Germans Plead Guilty.

The sentence of three years' imprisonment in Atlanta Penitentiary was then passed, and the four young Germans pleaded guilty to similar charges. They were William Heinrich Sachase, a Lieutenant in the German reserve, who had had a civil engineer's job in this city, and August R. Meyer, Walter Mueller, and Herman Wegener, who had come from Chile, where they were employed by a mining company, to try to get back to Germany. Since their arrest Sachase has been out on his parole, but the three others have been in the Tombs in default of $5,000 bail each.

Judge Neterer said he was convinced that all four were actuated solely by motives of patriotism, and that no moral turpiture was included in their acts. At the same time they had violated the law. So he fined them each $200. They paid their fines and were released, the three young men from Chile saying they would return there as soon as they could.

The District Attorney's office does not believe that there was any connection between the Ruroede affair and the arrest of Richard P. Stegler, who is now in the Tombs on a false passport charge. He is to be tried next Monday, and his wife was in court yesterday to see what happened to Ruroede.

WHY PRESIDENT STAYS HOME

Cancels Fair Visit to Have a "Clear Conscience."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—President Wilson today confirmed what had become an open secret by making public a letter written by him to Charles C. Moore, President of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, now in progress at San Francisco, expressing regret that on account of the demands of public duty it would be impossible for him to visit San Francisco and the exposition at this time. While the President says that he "could not go away with a clear conscience," he does not take Mr. Moore or the public into his confidence as to the details of the reasons that will keep him here. In his letter to Mr. Moore the President said:

With very great reluctance indeed I feel myself obliged to say that my visit to San Francisco at this time is impossible, in view of the clear demands of public duty upon me.

It is imperative that for the present, at any rate, I should remain in Washington, in close touch with all sources of information as to the various matters which the Government has to deal with. I could not go away with a clear conscience. I should feel that I was not performing my duties in the way the people expect of me.

I am not only disappointed, I am sincerely grieved that this decision should be necessary. I had looked forward to my visit to the Panama Exposition not only with interest, but with keen pleasure. My interest in the Exposition is very great. It seems to me to have unusual significance, and I have sincerely admired the indomitable energy and the clear intelligence with which the whole thing has been planned. My warmest, best wishes go out to you. I shall still hope that this is a pleasure only postponed, not entirely foregone.

The general belief in official circles is that the President feels that it would be unwise for him to leave Washington at a period like this when so many delicate problems involving the relations of the United States with foreign countries are pending.

Vice President Marshall will represent the President at the Panama-Pacific Exposition and he is now on his way to San Francisco. It is expected that Mr. Wilson will remain in Washington until the hot season is at hand and if the European situation has improved by that time as far as the relations of the United States with the warring nations are concerned, he will go to Winston Churchill's home near Cornish, New Hampshire, which he has leased again.

EX-MAYOR SCHIEREN AND HIS WIFE DYING

Mrs. Schieren Stricken While Nursing Former Executive of Old City of Brooklyn.

HE IS KEPT IN IGNORANCE

Each, 73 Years Old, Suffering from Pneumonia—He Was Long Head of Young Republican Club.

Charles A. Schieren, who was next to the last Mayor of the old city of Brooklyn, is dying of pneumonia in his home, 405 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. Unknown to him, his wife, Mrs. Louise Bramm Schieren, is equally ill in a nearby room. She succumbed on Sunday after she had nursed her husband for three days. Both Mr. and Mrs. Schieren are 73 years old, their advanced age being a factor against them in their fight for life. Last night the physicians abandoned hope of saving Mrs. Schieren.

In February, 1914, Mr. Schieren began to suffer from stomach trouble, and this necessitated an operation. By November he seemed to have regained his good health, and in January he went South to escape the cold weather. He had a relapse and hurried home on Feb. 19. From then he began to sink and last Thursday came down with pneumonia.

Mr. Schieren was born in Germany and came here at the age of 14. He worked for Philip Pasquay in the leather business in the Old Swamp district in lower Manhattan, and in 1868 went into business for himself. In 1906 his business was incorporated as Charles A. Schieren & Co., with the sons, Charles A., Jr., President; G. Arthur, Vice President, and Harrie V., Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. Schieren was an ardent Republican, and was President for many years of the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn. He was a member of the Union League Club. He was President of the Germania Savings Bank and on the Directorate of other Brooklyn banks. He was a Lutheran, and promoted the building of forty Lutheran Churches in this city.

He and his wife had planned to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary next November.

HIS LEAP TO DEATH LANDS TWO IN CELL

Pair Who Vainly Sought to Restrain Jobless Engineer Are Accused of Homicide.

PLUNGES FROM 11TH FLOOR

Workman in Building Across the Street, Witness of Suicide, Lodges the Complaint.

George Gilman, a stonesetter of 310 East Thirty-fourth Street, who was at work yesterday morning in an office in the building at the southwest corner of Broadway and Duane Street, looked across the street and saw three men struggling in an office on the eleventh floor on the Duane Street side of the building at 200 Broadway. Two of the men subdued the third and the struggle ceased.

A few minutes later Gilman heard a crash of glass and a shriek. A man's body plunged through the window of the office where the battle had taken place and dropped eleven stories below to the sidewalk in Duane Street.

A crowd soon gathered about the body and Policeman Lynch of the Beach Street station questioned the two men who had been in the office with the dead man. They were George Wallace of East Northport, L. I., founder and organizer of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which occupies the office on the eleventh floor, and Oliver Houston, a machinist of 50 Poplar Street, Yonkers, who was there looking for employment.

They said that the dead man was Alexander Gordon, an engineer of Jersey City, and that he had plunged through the window while suffering from acute alcoholism. At the Beach Street station, however, Gilman told Lieut. Lane of the struggle which he had seen in the office. While he admitted that he had not seen Gordon thrown from the window, he said that he wished to lodge a charge of homicide against the two men, and they were locked up on charges of homicide. Lieut. Lane asked Wallace what he had to say about Gilman's story. He said:

"I have known Gordon for fourteen years and have been very friendly with him. Recently he had been out of work and had come to the offices of the society, which finds employment for engineers and mechanics, and asked for work. I sent him to Harrison, N. J., after a job, first having him sign a pledge to abstain from liquor, because he had been drinking so heavily that he was no longer reliable.

"He broke the pledge, however, and returned from Harrison. This morning he came into my office on the verge of delirium tremens and said that he wanted to make away with himself. He ran for the window and pulled it up. Mr. Houston and I caught him and pulled him back. That is probably what made Gilman think we were fighting. I went downstairs to look for a policeman in order to have Gordon locked up for his own good, leaving him in charge of Houston. He broke away and threw himself through the window."

SHOWS HER FOOT TO JURY.

Mrs. Wheeler's Divorce Trial Enlivened by Exhibit.

Mrs. Claudia Carlstedt Wheeler, for many years a well-known actress, had the courage of her profession yesterday. In order to aid a witness called to testify against her in her husband's suit for divorce, and at the request of his attorney, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., she consented to exhibit to the jury her right foot and about six inches of a purple silk stocking, and she also divested herself of her furs in order that her figure might be more clearly seen. It was a very tense moment in court.

Mrs. Wheeler was a member of the Frank Daniels Opera Company when she met her husband. She married him on March 31, 1898. Her husband is Albert Gallatin Wheeler, Jr. At the time of his wedding he was a member of the Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade, a Director of a number of big corporations, and a member of many clubs. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler separated on April 23, 1910, and when Mr. Wheeler advertised that he was living apart from his wife she sued him for a legal separation and won it, with $500 a month alimony. The alimony was reduced later to $300.

The trial of the suit began yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum. The last witness of the day was Judson Rodgers, night clerk of the San Remo apartment hotel. In answer to questions by Mr. Choate he said "Mr. and Mrs. Green" engaged an apartment at the hotel in the early part of last Summer. Asked to describe the woman he replied that she was shorter and slighter than the defendant. Mr. Choate asked Mrs. Wheeler if she would oblige him by rising. She stood up immediately and gazed steadfastly at the witness.

"Was that the woman who was with Mr. Green that night?" the witness was asked.

"No, Sir," was the reply.

This was a heavy blow to the prosecution. Under the impression that the difference in height was due to high heels, Mr. Choate asked Mrs. Wheeler if she would show her shoes to the jury.

PLAN NEW CANAL FORTS.

Gen. Edwards Seeks Sites for Further Defenses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, March 8.—General Clarence R. Edwards, with fifteen officers of the Zone troops, left this morning to inspect the national defenses in the interior, and also to find sites for fortifications to protect the canal from land attacks.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
584-586 and 588 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

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Advance Displays of
New Modes
indicating the true trend
of Fashion for the approaching season
MILLINERY SUITS COATS
GOWNS WRAPS BLOUSES
Unquestionably the cleverest ideas from the tout ensemble of styles created by the famous couturiers of Paris.
ALSO ORIGINAL DESIGNS BY OUR OWN EXPERTS.
FIFTH AVENUE AT FORTY-SIXTH STREET

GREENHUT'S
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain

MAIN BUILDING
"Her Majesty" Corsets, $1
Today, at
Sizes 18 to 30.
Excellent quality coutil, pink or white. Up-to-date models.

Latest Spring Fashions Posed on Living Models
Promenade Daily 10 to 12 Noon and 2 to 4 P. M.
Music by Theo. Bendix String Orchestra
A rare opportunity for you to immediately view the newest styles in SUITS, DRESSES AND WRAPS for women and misses.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
It is Good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with Purchase of $1 or More Today (Tuesday) Only (March 9).
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases. J. B. GREENHUT CO.
N. Y. Times, 3—9—15.
24

MAIN BUILDING
"Waters" Adjustable Top Petticoats Today at $1
A Petticoat that fits without puckers or wrinkles. A Petticoat that fits perfectly over the hips and back. EVERY PETTICOAT GUARANTEED FOR LONG SERVICE.
Will fit any waist measure.
All colors, also black.

MAIN BUILDING
Women's $2.50 & $3 Shoes, at $1.95
Popular Spring styles and leathers. Complete range of sizes and widths.
Gunmetal Calf, Patent Leather and Kidskin; button or lace; cloth or dull kid tops; high and low heels.

Men's $2.50 & $3 Shoes, Today $1.95
Gunmetal Calf, Blucher style; roomy, comfortable last; sizes 6 to 11, D and E widths. Every pair with Goodyear welted soles.

MAIN BUILDING
A Wonderful Lot of Spring Suits and Overcoats
Today at $10
Sizes for Men and Young Men
An exceptionally attractive collection of good-looking and splendidly tailored Spring Suits and Overcoats. One of the best special offers ever made this early in the season.
The Spring Suits—in a score of handsome patterns; also plain colors.
The Spring Overcoats—in plain blacks and Oxford grays; also a large showing of fancy Tweeds in new Spring shades; all sizes.
Choice of the above Garments at $10.

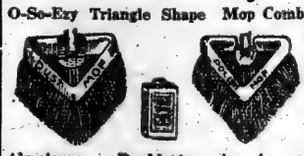
$10 & $12 Spring Weight BALMACAANS
Today at $6.85
Fine "Priestley" rainproof Spring weight Balmacaans; attractive variety of plaids and neat patterns; all sizes.

TODAY'S SALES IN OUR ANNEX BUILDING—EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO HOME FURNISHINGS
Sale of Framed Pictures & Mirrors
Unbelievably Low Prices for Today
On Artistic Prints and Reproductions of Master Artists
Orders for these pictures and mirrors were placed early in January (during the dullest manufacturing period), and as a result we can today offer HIGH-CLASS PICTURES AND MIRRORS AT PRICES THAT COMPETE WITH THE SELLING FIGURES MARKED ON INFERIOR GRADES OFFERED ELSEWHERE.
Sale begins today. Come and get your share of the exceptional specials. Prices in this sale as low as 25c for most artistic reproductions of famous paintings.

Furniture
Today at ⅓ Less Than Regular Prices
$17 Quartered Oak Full Swell Front Dresser..... $12
This Dresser has 22 x 28 inch French plate mirror; is 40 inches long and 21 inches deep; all wood trimmings; well made and finished.
$20 Quartered Oak Front Buffet..... $16
46 inches long and 21 inches deep; 10 x 34 inch plate; front top and standards are of quartered oak; plank top; a well constructed piece of furniture and an exceptionally good value.
$12.50 White Enamelled Square Post Bed..... $9
2-inch square post; head end is 60 inches high; fillers are 1 inch square; top rod 1⅛ inches square; enamel is baked on to ensure durability. Each post is mounted with a brass cap. 4 ft. 6 and 4 ft. sizes only.

Inlaid & Printed Linoleums
From the Armstrong Cork Co. and the Ringwalt Linoleum Co.
These are accumulations of surplus sample stocks. Beautiful patterns in excellent color combinations. PLEASE BRING MEASUREMENTS WITH YOU.
Armstrong Inlaid Linoleums—2 yards wide; regularly $1.25; square yard.. 69c
Armstrong Printed Linoleums—4yds. wide; regularly 70c; square yard..... 39c
Ringwalt's New Process Linoleums—2 yds. wide; regularly 45c; square yard..... 26c

A Few of Today's Specials in Housewares
O-So-Exy Triangle Shape Mop Combinations—combination consists of two mops, can of Cedar Oil and one handle; done up in a neat tin box; one mop is an oil mop, to be used one day in the week, and the other is a dry mop to be used every day in the week; combination, at..... 95c



Aluminum Double Rice or Cereal Boiler—1¼-quart $1.19

Aluminum Frying Pans—made of cast aluminum; 10 in. diameter; extra deep.. 95c
Universal Bread Mixers—very practical and sanitary. 2-loaf size....$1.50 4-loaf size.....$2.00 6 to 8 loaf size..$2.50
Aluminum Round Roaster—good quality aluminum; size 10x6 inches..... 65c

$8 Gas Ranges—3 top burners; good sized oven; separate broiler burner (as illustrated) will do the work of a much higher-priced range..... $6.50

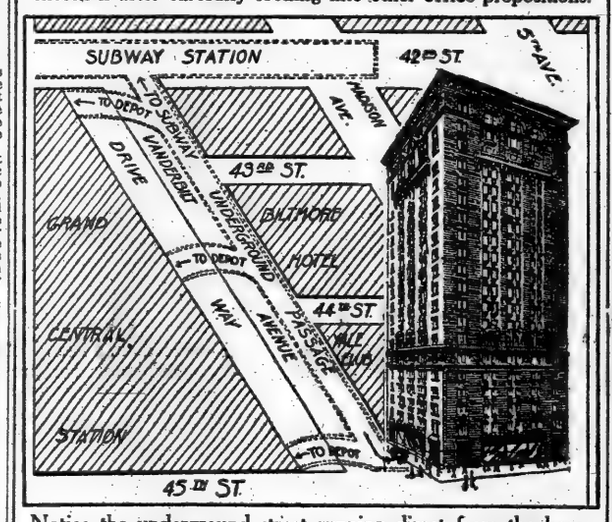
Step Ladders—very durably made, with pail rest.
5-foot.....49c
6-foot.....59c
Parcel Post Scale—can also be used as a family scale..... $1.35
Extra Heavy Roll-Top Bread or Cake Box—large size; gold edgings; tin shelf..... $1.75

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in the Forenoon—Single Stamps in the Afternoon

Wash Dress Fabrics at McCutcheon's

We were fortunate in having our buyer in Paris during the first few weeks of the war—this enabled us to secure the cream of the French output in Wash Dress Fabrics.
Now these goods are on display here—a great choice collection, different in many ways from any other exhibition in town and representing a merchandising feat with which we are much pleased.
The line includes *French Piques, French Dress Linens, French Golfine, French Voiles, French Crepes, Handkerchief Linens, "Gabardines." Plumetis, Embroidered Batiste, Embroidered Voile and Crepes, Printed Fabrics, Novelty Borders and Sheer White Fabrics of every description.*
Fifth Ave., 34th and 33d Streets

Vanderbilt Concourse Offices
East 45th Street and Vanderbilt Avenue
BEFORE YOU SIGN a new lease, visit this latest and finest office building in the center of New York, which has already prestige due to the prominent firms who have chosen it after carefully looking into other office propositions.



Notice the underground street running direct from the basement of the building to the Subway System, the Grand Central Station, Hotel Biltmore, and the Yale Club.
No mercantile shipping. Twenty stories of high class executive offices only.
The building will open April 1st, and leases will be drawn from May 1st, 1915.
Vanderbilt Concourse Corporation
Messimer & Carreau, and Dean Widner, } Agents
52 Vanderbilt Ave. Phone Murray Hill 4496.

CENTEMERI—nothing but gloves since 1870. Forty-five years of constant improvement.
Centemeri Gloves
For Men
The well-dressed man—the optimist—the man who has learned that it pays to look prosperous, does not discard his gloves with the first sign of Spring. He buys a new pair and looks prosperity.
Grey Suede . . . The True Spring Glove 1.75
Buff Cape . . . . The Prosperity Glove 1.75
Drab Buck . . . The Millionaire's Glove . . 3.00 - 3.50
Grey Silk . . . . The Summer Glove . . . . 1.00 - 1.50
296 Fifth Ave. One Door Below 31st Street

Note—Conducting our own workrooms on the premises, we not only offer you unusual models at low prices, but advantages, such as duplicating to measure, WITH FITTINGS, and CHANGING DETAILS to meet individual tastes.
Lane Bryant
25 West 38th Street
Spring Apparel
FOR WOMEN AND MISSES
Very Moderately Priced

Serge Dresses	9.85 to 44.75	Street Coats	14.75 to 34.75
Silk Dresses	14.45 to 54.75	Tailored Waists	2.95 to 7.45
Dancing Frocks	11.50 to 69.50	Dressy Waists	4.65 to 21.50
Summer Dresses	6.75 to 49.75	Separate Skirts	3.95 to 9.95
Tailored Suits	19.85 to 47.50	House Gowns	3.95 to 54.75

APPAREL FOR STOUT FIGURES
Dresses, Suits, Coats, Blouses, Negligees, Corsets
Especially designed for sizes 44 to 56, at the above special prices.
MATERNITY APPAREL,
SUITS, DRESSES, SKIRTS, CORSETS, UNDERWEAR in all the latest fabrics and styles. Scientifically constructed to expand as required. AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

DESKS at big discounts
Quartered Oak and Mahogany
The Globe-Wernicke Co.
Main Store: 380 Broadway, Cor. White St.
BRANCH: 30 Church St., Hudson Terminal Bldg.

A New Industrial City

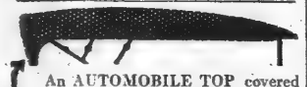
MANUFACTURERS

OWNER AND TENANT

The real estate owner who is fortunate enough to have as a tenant a firm that is thoroughly convinced of the fitness of its surroundings can rate this particular investment as a quick asset. The tenant of a building in which every modern labor saving device is incorporated is a permanent asset both to the building and the neighborhood. This condition obtains at the Degnon Terminal and should invite close scrutiny both by prospective investors, as well as tenants.

Write 30 E. 42d St., New York
Phone Murray Hill, 7505.

DEGNON TERMINAL
GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS



An AUTOMOBILE TOP covered with genuine PANTASOTE not only gives distinction to your car when it is new, but it retains its beauty and gives perfect protection after long and hard service.

When you buy a new car you are safe in selecting one with a

Genuine
Pantasote
TOP

Pantasote is not new, untried or experimental. It has been used for over twenty years in the making of fine furniture; it is the material of which the curtains in every Pullman railway car are made. Quality is all important with the makers of the Pullman railway car. When you buy your new car demand a genuine Pantasote top—the cars that have them reflect the sincerity of their makers to provide the best service regardless of first cost.

The Pantasote Company
1751 Bowling Green Building, New York City

AN EXCELLENT TONIC FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIR

BALDPATE
Registered in U. S. and Canada
HAIR TONIC
NEVER FAILS.

Nourishes and strengthens the follicles and thus promotes the growth of the hair. Relieves the scalp of unhealthy accumulations and secretions. Gives a rich gloss, is highly perfumed, and free from oil. Makes the hair light and fluffy.

Trial will convince you.

PRICE $1.00

BALDPATE CO., NEW YORK
For sale by all Drug and Dept. Stores.

7-20-4
R. G. SULLIVAN

Increased sales for over forty years tell their own story.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

GOVERNMENT TO RUN RITTMAN FACTORIES

With Secretary of Treasury as Trustee, Oil Men May Unite to Make Gasoline.

ALTERNATIVE LICENSE PLAN

Ample Offers for Financing Follow Inventor's Two Demonstrations at Columbia.

A company to be organized and operated under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury for the benefit of the public may utilize commercially the new Rittman processes of manufacturing gasoline and two chemicals used in the making of ammunition and dyestuffs. This was disclosed yesterday at a double demonstration of the discovery held in the chemistry building at Columbia University. The plan is now being considered by officials of the United States Bureau of Mines.

The demonstrations were attended by prominent chemists and officials of large chemical manufacturing companies, representatives of the Standard Oil and of some of the largest independent oil companies, and by agents of interests that manufacture ammunition on a large scale in this country. Dr. Walter F. Rittman, the young inventor of the processes, conducted the experiments himself in the laboratory he has worked in for several years.

A morning demonstration was devoted to the gasoline process, by which it is said that independent refiners of this country can increase their output 200 per cent. At an afternoon demonstration the process of extracting benzol and toluol was shown. Both of these chemicals, necessary in the manufacture of dyestuffs and the most highly explosive of modern ammunitions, heretofore have been extracted from coal tar. The United States, with other countries, has depended largely on Germany for them.

Treasury Secretary as Trustee.

After the morning demonstration Van H. Manning, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Mines, in which Dr. Rittmann is a chemical engineer, told of the method by which it is proposed to make commercial use of the processes so that the public will get the whole benefit of the discoveries in the form of lower prices.

"Our idea is that the best plan would be to have oil manufacturers club together and build a large plant for the manufacture of gasoline by the new process, the Secretary of the Treasury acting as the trustee for the company," he told the assembled visitors.

"The Government itself cannot build the plant and enter the oil business because it hasn't any funds appropriated for this purpose, and I don't think Congress would appropriate funds for the enterprise, at present at any rate. We have spent $25,000 in experimenting on these processes and are anxious that they shall be marketed in the best manner for the public good and that no individual concern or group shall gain control of them.

"We have already received offers enough to finance the whole thing. Under just what method the financing will be done has not been decided definitely, but it has been decided that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be the trustee, no matter what method is chosen."

Another arrangement which, it was stated, might be adopted, would be for the Secretary of the Treasury to have sole control of the patents and to license any financially responsible manufacturing company that made application to use them. Two companies would have to be formed, one for the gasoline business and one for dyestuffs.

The demonstrations were held to settle all doubts of the practicability of the processes, regarding which some chemists have been skeptical since the possibilities were told by Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane a week ago, as well as to gain support for the plan of starting a Government-supervised company. The witnesses, it was said, included a representative of one of the allied Governments, who came from Washington, and a representative of Germany.

Dr. Rittman's Patents.

Dr. Rittman, who is only 32 years old, smooth-shaven, boyish looking, and who was one of Swarthmore's crack football players only eight years ago, insisted that under no conditions should any private concern procure a monopoly of the new processes for individual gain, but that they should be used solely for the public. He has made trips to Washington within the last few weeks to have them patented in this country in the name of the United States Government.

While the young inventor is turning over to the United States Government the results of his researches for use in this country, in accordance with the rule that has been established by chemists for the Bureau of Mines that they shall not profit personally by the use of anything they invent while serving the Government, as far as this country is concerned, he is permitted to procure patents abroad and to restrict the use of his invention to one company if he desires. He is now having the processes patented in various countries of Europe.

Dr. Rittman said he could not make the details of either process public at present, but would announce them within thirty days. He would not attempt to estimate the actual reduction in the price of a gallon of gasoline which his process would make possible. At present, he said, there was nothing to compute this on, except the laboratory experiments, and it would be impossible to estimate all of the extra costs or unlooked-for economies that might develop when the scheme was worked out on a large commercial scale.

Gasoline is derived by the new process from the residuary oil after gasoline and other products have been extracted by the old methods, and this oil has been considered practically useless and can be bought at 1 to 3 cents a gallon. By the Rittman process nearly a gallon of gasoline, besides the other products, can be extracted from every gallon of this waste oil.

The Rittman gasoline process consists of breaking up the vapor of crude oil instead of breaking up the oil itself, as in the old distilling process. The vapors are subjected to a great pressure in a heated tube, and the molecules are "broken" into the atoms. In the laboratory work the intense heat required has been generated by the use of electricity. This method, it was said, would be too expensive for commercial use, and coal heat probably would have to be used. One method proposed was to have the tubes immersed in melted lead.

The new method of manufacturing benzol and totuol was safer and more efficient than the old one, Dr. Rittman said. It is expected to make the United States economically independent of Germany in the manufacture of both products. The representatives of the Bureau of Mines who attended yesterday were convinced that the two products could be manufactured more cheaply by the Rittman process than under the old process, but said that this could not be proved absolutely until experiments had been tried on a large scale. On the trial on a large scale, it was said, also depended the question of whether dyestuffs could be manufactured more cheaply in this country than they had been in Germany.

On leaving the laboratory the visitors would not discuss for publication what they had seen. Several of them were heard to comment that the demonstrations had been a "surprising success" and that it only remained to be seen how the plans would work out on a large scale. A representative of an oil company said:

"The gasoline process is wonderful. There is absolutely no doubt that it will make gasoline a great deal cheaper and will practically revolutionize the gasoline manufacturing industry."

Among those present at the demonstrations were R. E. Humphreys and D. A. Fiefield, Standard Oil Company; George P. Brockway, Seneca Oil Works, Warren, Penn.; J. T. Means, Empire Oil Works, Reno, Penn.; R. P. Byles, Independent Refining Company, Oil City, Penn.; Lewis Emery, Emery Company, Bradford, Penn.; R. P. Erregaard, Canfield Oil Company, Cleveland; A. J. Booth, Paragon Refining Company, Cleveland; D. E. Weir, President Waverly Oil Works, Pittsburgh; J. A. Fawcett, Crystal Refining Company, Oil City; W. H. Ison, Cudahy Refining Company, St. Louis; G. S. Forcier, Milliken Refining Company, St. Louis; Dr. F. L. Slocum, Aetna Explosive Company, Inc.; Samuel G. Robertson and E. A. MacCadden, Pure Oil Company, Marcus Hook, Penn.; F. B. Westgate, American Oil Company, Titusville, Penn.; I. I. Lamprecht, National Refining Company, Cleveland, and representatives of the Army and Navy Departments in Washington. There were about sixty persons present.

COLONEL NEEDS THE PRESS.

Says He Wishes He Had More Newspapers with Him Now.

Ex-President Roosevelt appeared yesterday in the Federal District Court as a character witness for Major Cassius C. Gillette, a retired officer of the U. S. Engineers Corps, in the Major's $50,000 libel suit against the Press Publishing Company. After he had retired from the army the Major issued a pamphlet sharply attacking President Wilson for his Mexican policy, and the alleged libel occurred in the World's criticism on that.

"Suppose such an attack had been made on you or your Secretary of War?" the Colonel was asked by Howard C. Taylor, of counsel for the defense.

Colonel Roosevelt declined to be led into any discussion of the policy of President Wilson, and then declared with his usual energy that he, when President, had never been accustomed to appeal to any one, not even newspaper editors, for support on the ground of party loyalty.

"I wish I had more newspapers with me now, though," the Colonel added.

He spoke very highly of Major Gillette, who had been instrumental when in the army in showing up frauds in connection with the Savannah Harbor works.

'BILLY' SUNDAY GETS REBUFF AT PRINCETON

Students Refuse to Sing "Old Nassau" for Him and Audience Is Not Converted.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 3.—"Billy" Sunday did not convert his audience of Princeton students today and left the college town without having caused the excitement that had been expected from his visit. He gave two sermons, both in the First Presbyterian Church, which had been engaged for him by his host, the Princeton Theological Seminary.

The evangelist had been barred from Alexander Hall or any other Princeton University building by Dr. John G. Hibben, President of the university, and it was thought he would launch into a fiery attack against the college administration as a result. He refrained from that and confined himself to a few sarcastic remarks about colleges and theological seminaries in general.

The church was well filled, but more people could have been accommodated in both the morning and the afternoon. The first address was given particularly for the seminary students, who gave the evangelist a much more enthusiastic greeting than did the university men in the afternoon.

Sunday and Herman Bodehaver, the evangelist's chorister, wanted to hear some Princeton cheers and songs. They got the cheers, but when they requested the cheer leader, Putnam, to call for "Old Nassau," the Princeton song, there was a vigorous protest. Instead, the undergraduates made the rafters of the old church echo to the air of the marching song, "Princeton, Forward March to Victory."

Robert Louis Stevenson's tale of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" was the basis of the sermon Sunday delivered to the university students. He told about the dual personality of evil and good in men's natures and illustrated his points with a mixture of baseball yarns and Bible narratives translated into street slang.

President Hibben did not attend either service.

Legislators Invite Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—By unanimous vote the New Jersey Assembly tonight passed a resolution inviting the Rev. "Billy" Sunday to address the members of that body at the State House here next Monday afternoon. The Clerk of the House was instructed to communicate with the evangelist and to report as soon as possible. Bills providing for local option, reading of the Bible in public schools, and Sunday baseball are pending in the Assembly. Sentiment is growing for passage of the local option measure.

YOUNGSTERS WED SECRETLY

Jones, 16, Marries Miss Andrew, a Year His Senior.

Sixteen-year-old Philip Hone Le Roy Jones, son of Herman Le Roy Jones of 175 West Seventy-second Street, and Miss Margaret Forrester Andrew, a year older, the daughter of Henry H. Andrew, a lawyer of 507 West End Avenue, were married in Bristol, Tenn., last Sunday night, and their parents, who had been searching for them ever since Saturday found it out last night. Mrs. Andrew said that there was no objection to the marriage of the couple, who had been sweethearts since childhood, except that neither was yet very far from childhood and their parents thought they might have waited.

"I'm very fond of both my daughter and my new son-in-law," said Mrs. Andrew last night.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Second 1915 Sale of

Commercial Stationery

For Office and General Use

Included in this Sale are many items representing our regular stock and priced at such savings that it will pay the business man or business woman to buy liberally NOW for future needs.

IMPORTANT: As is customary with R. H. Macy & Co., only high grade articles are offered in this Sale.

Commercial Stationery Section

"U. S." Automatic Pencil Sharpener, with blades that may be replaced.. $1.34 Each

"Boston" Automatic Pencil Sharpener, easy to operate and strongly constructed. 94c Each

Oak Inkstands, for double desks; 2 inkwells and extra sponge cup. 59c Complete

Typewriter Paper; sheets of large letter size; splendid quality; onion skin finish. 37c for 500 Sheets

Bond Typewriter Paper; large letter size; extra fine quality. 37c for 500 Sheets

Yellow Typewriter Paper; large letter sizes. 17c for 500 Sheets

Typewriter Erasers—Circular and of good quality rubber (doz.), 23c

Carbon Paper—Legal size; 44c per hundred sheets, or (doz.), 7c

Rubber Bands—In boxes of 200 assorted bands (box), 39c

Lead Pencils—Popular Brands—With and without erasers (doz.), 14c and 24c

Typewriter and Pencil Erasers—Large size (each), 4c

Bunch of Dates Calendar—With nickel stands and printed lines for memo's on opposite side (complete), 23c

Brush Pen Wipers—In imported china cups, with hand-painted designs. Price (each), 19c

Typewriter Paper—Of fine linen finish; large legal size and durable quality (500 sheets), 64c

Loose Leaf and Blank Book Sections

Loose Leaf Ledgers; skiver cloth back and corners (leather index); tab 9¼ x 11⅞ inches. 400 sheets. $3.29 Each

Loose Leaf Ledgers; skiver cloth covered, leather tab index; 450 pages; size 8 x 11½ in. Smaller size at $2.89. $3.89 Each

Loose Leaf Ledgers; bound with canvas, leather corners. Size 8¼ x 10½ inches; 450 pages. Leather tab index. $4.89 Each

Traveling Salesman's Expense Books; convenient vest pocket size; for weekly accounts, 3c; for weekly and monthly accounts. 6c and 9c Each

Flexible "Eagle" Sheet Holders; some are for vertical filing cabinets. 21c to 86c Each

Parcel Post Record Book; canvas binding; corners of leather. Size 9 x14 inches. $1.34 Each

Journals! Ledgers! Records!

Cloth covers with back and corners of America Russia leather.

Size 8½ inches x 10½ inches.

150 Pages	250 Pages	300 Pages	400 Pages
54c	59c	72c	86c

Same as above; size 8½ inches x 14 inches.

150 Pages	200 Pages	300 Pages
58c	68c	84c

Also 7 inches x 8½ inches.

150 Pages	200 Pages	300 Pages
37c	46c	54c

Wire Letter Trays; handy for desk and general use (ea.), 13c

Stenographers' Note Books; ink and pencil quality paper; according to size (ea.) 3c, 4c & 6c

White Business Envelopes; sizes 6¼ and 6¾ (1,000 Envelopes), 78c

Star Box Files (our own brand); with alphabet (ea.), 19c

Frankfort Box Files, with patent clasp and alphabet (ea.), 23c

Falcon Pens; equal in quality to much higher priced pens (gross), 39c

Esterbrook Pens, in all styles (gross), 72c

Spencerian Pens, in all styles (gross), 84c

Oak Wood Filing Cabinets; complete with cards and index; size 5 ins. x 3 ins. (each), 39c

Ruled Index Cards; size 5 ins. x 3 ins. (per thousand), 47c

Desk Pads, with leather corners; size 19 ins. x 24 ins. (each), 39c

Large Desk Blotters, in all colors; size 19 ins. x 24 ins. (each), 4c

White Hand Blotters (doz.) 3c

Carter's Water Well Paste (5 oz. jar), 19c

Stafford's White Paste (1 lb. jar), 39c.; (2 lb. jar), 59c

Stafford's Ink for Fountain Pens and General Use (1 qt.), 54c.; (1 pt.), 34c.; (½ pt.), 23c

Stafford's Red Ink (1 pt.), 62c.; (½ pt.), 39c

Housewives' Expense Books (each), 11c to 44c

Household Inventory Books (each), 10c to 34c

MAIN FLOOR, 35TH ST.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Mail Orders Receive Immediate Attention, and Should Be Sent Without Delay to Avoid Disappointment

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Today's Special Sales

A Fortunate Purchase of

250 Oriental Rugs

In particularly desirable weaves and the much wanted small and medium sizes, will be offered at price concessions

Averaging 25 to 33⅓ Per Cent. Under Value

KHURDISTANS AND MOUSOULS—Silky texture and rich colorings; average size 3.6x6.3. Specially priced 13.50 to 32.00

CABISTANS of unusually fine texture and exceptional sizes, 4.0x2.6. Specially priced 15.00 to 28.00

HAMIDANS—Notably fine and silky; average size 3.4x2.6. Specially priced 6.50 to 12.00

KERMANSHAH—Soft rose and ivory shades; average size 4.0x6.0. Specially priced 42.50 to 98.00

Special Offering of

2,000 Yards Fine Carpets

In the patterns and colorings appropriate for Spring furnishings and comprising the best American and English makes.

Now Priced ⅓ Less Than Regularly.

BIGELOW CARPETS in a large assortment of Axminster and Brussels. *Formerly $1.65 to $2.00 yard.* Reduced to 1.10, 1.25 and 1.35

BIGELOW CARPETS—Exceptionally high grade Wiltons in a variety of highly desirable styles. *Formerly $3.00 and $3.25 yard.* Reduced to 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50 and 2.75

ENGLISH WILTONS of superior quality in an assortment of attractive patterns. *Formerly $3.75, $4.00 yard.* Reduced to 2.00, 2.25, 2.50 and 2.75

Comfortables

Medium weight; ideal for Summer use. Fine silkoline in pretty floral and Persian designs; full size, cotton filled. *Regularly $2.00.* 1.75

Fine Wool Blankets

Medium weight and beautiful quality. White with pink or blue borders. *Regularly $9.00 pair.* Now 6.25

Bath Mats

Turkish mats of superior quality in a large assortment of appropriate colorings. Size 24x39. Special at 85c. Size 25x41. Special at 1.00

Men's Half Hose

Artificial silk in the most improved and serviceable grades; lustrous and of excellent wearing quality. Black and plain colors. 6 pairs specially priced 1.25

Men's Neckwear

Advance Spring styles in English foulards; new, allover effects on navy and fancy colored grounds. Attractively priced at 50c

Bath Towels

Turkish bath towels of exceptionally fine quality, soft and very absorbent; dainty colored borders. *Value $6.50 dozen.* Now 4.50

Men's Silk Shirts

Negligee shirts of pure silk, satin striped shirtings of the better grades, equal in workmanship to the finest custom making. *Value $5.00, $5.50.* Sale price 3.45

Men's Flannel Shirts

Of medium weight, extra fine twilled flannel in neat patterns. Neckbands or collars attached. *Value $3.00, $3.50.* Sale price 1.95

Men's Dress Shirts

Our entire stock of finest mushroom dress shirts, including the best imported and domestic makes. *Value $3.50 to $5.00.* 1.95

Broadway & 19th Street

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third St.,

Deposit Your Money by March 10th with GIMBEL BROTHERS, Bankers
(Under the Supervision of the Banking Department, State of New York.)
In order to entitle it to Interest at 4% from March 1st.
Main Floor, Rear Balcony.

These Men Are Welcoming

The GIMBEL Semi-Annual Sale of Men's and Boys' Clothing

And well they may, for it is the greatest economy occasion of the six months. Our whole stock of clothing goes into it at lowest prices.

Everything that men and boys can wear is included, from Fur Coats to Tennis Trousers, from Reefers to Wash Suits.

Besides, we always celebrate by providing splendid new lots of Overcoats and Suits planned long enough ahead to make them really extraordinary as to quality and price. Here are the "top-liners:"

Men's $25 silk-lined Spring Overcoats, $15.
Men's $35 to $45 Winter Suits, $19.50.
Men's $30 and $32 Winter Suits, $16.50.
Men's $25 and $28 Winter Suits, $14.
Men's $40 to $55 silk-lined Winter Overcoats, $25.
Men's $40 to $45 English Overcoats, $19.50.
Men's $30 and $32 Winter Overcoats, $16.50.
Men's $25 to $28 Winter Overcoats, $14.
Men's $25 Light Knitted Overcoats, $14.
All Men's Fur Overcoats, half price.

Also widely assorted and very much under priced groups of

Men's
Cutaway Coats and Vests.
Evening Dress and Tuxedo Suits.
Raincoats.
Riding Breeches.
Palm Beach Suits.
Mackinaw Coats.
Striped Flannel Trousers.
Dress and Business Trousers.
Odd Vests.
Linen Dusters.

Boys'
Overcoats, light or heavy.
Reefers, 2½ to 10 years.
Norfolk Suits.
Middy Blouse Suits.
Blue Serge Suits.
Corduroy Knickerbockers.
Combination Raincoats and Hats.
Mackinaw Coats.
Velvet and Novelty Suits.

Also CHAUFFEURS' Suits, Overcoats and Fur Coats. Fourth Floor

Men's 50c Socks
28c Pair

New socks in a heavy ribbed style, very comfortable for present wear. Quite a variety of good colors to choose from and a saving worth investigating, the present price is nearly one-half the actual value. Main Floor

Men's Spring Underwear $1

Shirts and Drawers of medium weight, natural worsted. A quality that will wear unusually well; all sizes.

Heavier Weights, 85c
Reg. $1 and $1.50

Broken lots of heavy worsted qualities in natural color; all sizes are represented but not each size in every style. Main Floor

By All Odds the Most Important

Sale of Women's Suits

That We Have Announced This Season

Here is a wonderful range of styles to guide the woman who is debating the choice of her Spring Tailored Suit.

They range from severely plain to distinctly elaborate—and the workmanship and finish are splendid in every case.

They offer a comprehensive grouping of the best models of the season; and an extraordinary feature of the sale is the extreme moderateness of the prices—

$25 $29.50 $47.50

Some of the Materials	Some of the Styles	Some of the Colorings
Gabardine	Narrow Skirts	Bleu de Soldat
Worsted	Flaring Skirts	Navy Blue
Novelty Weaves	Belted Coats	Field Brown
Poplin	Scalloped Peplums	Taupe
Serge	Coats with Vestees	Silver Gray

The Suits at $47.50 are a remarkably attractive collection of Pattern Suits—not more than one or two of a kind—and $75 or over at regular prices. Third Floor

$25

Cambère & Papazian's Stock of Oriental Rugs

$50,000 Worth for $30,000 in This Sale

Cambère & Papazian, the wholesale Oriental rug importers of 19 Madison Avenue, sold their entire stock of 1,071 fine Oriental Rugs to GIMBELS because the war has completely shut off Turkey, their main source of supply.

The sale commenced yesterday. Several lots were sold out completely before the day was over, and the superb collection of Rugs was stormed by eager buyers as energetically as the Dardanelles are being engaged by the war ships. Of the following there are sufficient quantities to last out today, but it would not be wise to wait long.

Six Bales of Fine Small Rugs

$4.75 Saddle Bags, Anatolian Mats, Carabaghs and other weaves.
$14.50 Shirvans, Beluchistans and Mosuls.
$22.50 Kazakjas, Mosuls and Beluchistans.
$10 Anatolian, Silk Rugs, Kazakjas and Saddle Bags.
$7.50 Carabaghs and Beluchistans.
$35 Sarouks, Irans, Kirmanshah and Bokharas.

$95 Regularly $175 to $250, Persian, Kirman Oushak Rugs. In room sizes. Ideal for clubs, hotels, etc.
$75 Regularly $95 to $145, Afgan Carpet-size Rugs.
$250 to $375 Regularly $400 to $600, Serapi Carpet-size Rugs.

Also Choice Antique Rugs

From the Private Collection of Mr. Cambere

These fine specimens, in large and small sizes, we have marked at the same moderate prices, as though they were modern rugs. Sixth Floor.

Real Estate Results

We like to point to a Broadway corner—very old and yielding little return—that was altered under our direction—Store now brings in double the former rent and the upper floors are all filled with a better class of tenants.

Perhaps we could help you

WM. A. WHITE & SONS
Established 1868
62 Cedar Street

WON'T BID FOR GOETHALS.

Mayor Says He Is Satisfied with Work of Commissioner Woods.

In commenting yesterday upon the request of Major General Goethals for retirement as Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, Mayor Mitchel let it be known that he did not intend trying to get General Goethals into the city service. Last year the Mayor wanted the canal builder for Police Commissioner, but yesterday he said he was very well satisfied with Commissioner Woods.

Regarding the bill now in the Legislature to take the power of appointing the Police Commissioner from the Mayor and invest it in the Board of Estimate, the Mayor said it was a splendid instance of interference with home rule.

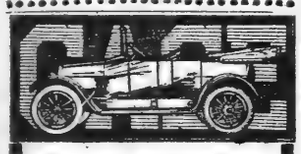
"The Charter Revision Committee expressed its disapproval of the measure last Thursday," said the Mayor, "and the Board of Estimate itself voted unanimously against it on the following day. Of course I am opposed to it."

Try this easy way to clear your skin with **Resinol Soap**

Bathe your face for several minutes with Resinol Soap and hot water, working the creamy lather into the skin gently with the finger-tips. Wash off with Resinol Soap and more hot water. Finish with a dash of cold water to close the pores.

Do this once or twice a day, and you will be astonished to find how quickly the healing, antiseptic Resinol medication soothes and cleanses the pores, removes pimples and blackheads, and leaves the complexion clear fresh and velvety.

Sold by all druggists. For sample free, write to Dept. T-T, Resinol, Baltimore Md.



Price Fairly Judged

The intelligent way is to divide that price by the number of years the car will serve. On this basis the cost of the CASE is astoundingly low. For our world-wide organization that sells our other products handles this car as an incident. So we *save* where others must spend—in selling. And we *spend* where others must save—in the vitals of the car, the "hidden values."

"25" $1350, "35" $1600, "40" $1800
5% Discount if Cash

CASE

New York Branch House
Broadway at Sixty-second St.

FINDS FOR RAILWAYS IN STATE RATE CASES

North Dakota Coal and West Virginia Two-Cent Tariffs Illegal, Supreme Court Holds.

TOO LOW TO GIVE PROFIT

And States Cannot Impose Confiscatory Rates, Even Upon Isolated Commodities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Supreme Court of the United States today in two opinions added an important detail to its previous ruling denying the right of States through rate legislation to confiscate the property of railroads. The right of confiscation has been consistently denied by the Supreme Court, but today it included within its inhibition a State's regulation of rates by which even a single commodity must be carried unprofitably, even if the other rates give the road reasonable renumeration. The court held that a State could no more require a road to carry a single commodity without due profit than it could require it to carry on its entire business without charge. The contention of public interest to the contrary was held flatly to be irrelevant. Justice Pitney alone dissented in both cases.

The more interesting of today's opinions decided together the two freight-rate cases of the Northern Pacific Railway Company and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste Marie Railway Company, as plaintiffs in error, against the State of North Dakota on relation of T. F. McCue, Attorney General. The other opinion disposes of the two-cent passenger rate case of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company as plaintiff in error against W. G. Conley, as Attorney General of West Virginia et al. The reasoning enunciated follows closely the law as set forth in the Minnesota rate cases of two years ago. As in those cases and all the other rate cases of recent years, the opinion of the court was handed down by Justice Hughes.

In 1907 the Legislature of North Dakota enacted a law fixing maximum rates for coal in carload lots to be transported within the State, the practical effect of the statute being limited to lignite coal.

The Northern Pacific in detailed figures showed a total revenue from the traffic in question for one fiscal year of $58,953.07 and argued a loss for the year on this part of its business of $2,253.65. The State attempted to show that the road made a profit on the same business for the year of $2,391.63. The State Court held the profit to be $847.

The State Court found the statutory rates resulted in a real loss to the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company. Its business in coal consisted mostly of short hauls to long connecting lines in interstate commerce.

"The facts thus found must be taken to be established," said Justice Hughes in the opinion of the Supreme Court. "The general principles to be applied are not open to controversy. The railroad property is private property devoted to a public use. As a corporation, the owner is subject to the obligation of its charter. As the holder of special franchises, it is subject to the conditions upon which they were granted. Aside from specific requirements of this sort, 'the common carrier must discharge the obligations which inhere to the nature of its business. It must supply facilities that are reasonably adequate; it must grant reasonable terms, and it must give service without unjust discrimination.'

"But, broad as is the power of regulation, the State does not enjoy the freedom of an owner. The fact that the property is devoted to a public use on certain terms does not justify the requirement that it shall be devoted to other public purposes, or to the same use on other terms, or the imposition of restrictions that are not reasonably concerned with the proper conduct of the business according to the undertaking which the carrier has, expressly or impliedly, assumed. As a carrier for hire, it cannot be required to carry persons or goods gratuitously. The case would not be altered by the assertion that the public interest demanded such carriage. In such a case it would be no answer to say that the carrier obtains from its entire business a return as to the sufficiency of which it is not entitled to complain."

The same reasoning was used in reversing the opinion of the Circuit Court of Kanawha County sustaining West Virginia's two-cent rate law of 1907.

"In making a reasonable adjustment of the carriers' charges," said Justice Hughes, "the State is under no obligation to secure the rate of return from each of the principal departments of business, passenger and freight; but the State may not select either of these departments for arbitrary control."

FEAR DEMOCRATIC RULE.

Norristown Manufacturers Reply to Redfield's Defense of Tariff.

Special to The New York Times.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., March 8.—"The business interests of this country are afraid of the political party now in power and this fear expresses itself in the depression and uncertainty which is everywhere felt," declared a report of the Manufacturers' Association of Montgomery County, signed by President Williams and Secretary Finn, made public tonight. The report, which is intended to answer Secretary Redfield's findings that the depression in this section is not due to the tariff, but to poor business methods, reads in part:

"As to the silly statement made in this report that if we knew how to run our business we would be prosperous, we can only say that it is a good deal more impertinent than pertinent. Such a statement as that should never have been made by a department of the Government of the United States. It is an audacious and impudent assault on a group of men who have made the Schuylkill Valley what it is today, a valley teeming with industrial life which, up to this Administration, has carried with it prosperity for all. When Mr. Redfield comes to love fairness and truth with the same ardor that he apparently loves free trade, he will regret this unprovoked and really foolish reflection against the business men of not only this section, but the whole country."

BLAMED FOR PRIEST'S DEATH

Wilmington Thinks Police Slayers Also Guilty of New Britain Crime.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, March 8.—The local police received circumstantial evidence today that Peter Melba, who on Saturday shot and killed Patrolman Francis X. Tierney and fatally shot Policemen Horace McDannell and Willard S. Sharpless, and his accomplice, Bernard Montvid, are responsible for the murder of the Rev. Joseph Zebroys, the New Britain (Conn.) priest, and his housekeeper, Eva Gillman, who were found slain Feb. 8. Both Melba and Montvid are Lithuanians. Drawbacks for railroad fares paid between New Britain and Waterbury, Conn., were found on Melba.

Pictures of both men have been sent to the New Britain authorities. The robbers are said to have baffled the police all over New England within the past few weeks.

In order to prevent the possible lynching of the prisoners, Attorney General Wolcott today applied for the speedy indictment and trial of the men. Feeling is running high and the authorities fear a repetition of what occurred in June, 1903, when George White, a negro murderer, was burned at the stake.

Patrolmen Sharpless and McDannell were still alive late tonight, but they are not expected to recover.

SERVICE BOARD OUSTER.

Senator Thompson Introduces a Sweeping "Ripper" Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—With speculation rife as to the purport of the report of the Legislative committee which has been investigating the Public Service Commission, which is to be made public tomorrow morning, Senator George L. Thompson, Chairman of the committee, surprised his associates tonight by introducing a "ripper" bill which makes it mandatory for the Governor to dismiss from office two Commissioners of each board and thus gain control of the commissions without reference to the committee's report.

The committee members were gathering for a final conference on their report when they heard of the Thompson measure. None had been consulted about it. Senator Thompson admitted he was not familiar with the measure, but had introduced it after it had been handed to him by the President pro tem. of the Senate, Mr. Brown, who had come from a conference with Gov. Whitman.

Th bill would give the Republicans absolute control of both commissions. The Governor is authorized to name within twenty days from the passage of the act two commissioners on either board to replace two whose terms have not expired. As in the First District Commission Mr. Maltbie's term has expired, Governor Whitman can, under the bill, dismiss any two of the remaining four he may choose and replace them by Republicans.

"The measure also reduces the salaries of members of the First District Board from $15,000 to $12,000 a year each and of the Second District Commission from $15,000 to $10,000. It provides that not more than three members of either commission may be of one party and says that a Commissioner must devote his entire time to his work.

In view of the testimony given at the investigation of the First District Board his is taken to mean that Chairman Edward E. McCall will be one of those to go.

Upon the expiration of the term of office of the Chairman of either commission the Governor is to designate his successor as Chairman, or to advance any other member of the commission to that office.

Wins Edison Safety Banner.

The safety banner which will be awarded annually by the New York Edison Company for progress and efficiency in safety work and methods will be presented to-night to the Yonkers Electric Light and Power Company by the Edison Company's Vice President, John W. Lieb, at the Edison Auditorium, 44 West Twenty-seventh Street. The boxes for the Edison Employes' Association entertainment on April 9 will be auctioned off.

SLAIN IN POLITICAL FEUD.

Michael Gamara Shot Down in Street—One Prisoner Taken.

Policeman Mallon of the Oak Street Station heard the reports of four revolver shots yesterday morning and ran a block to Madison and Chestnut Streets, where he found Michael Gamara of 142 Cherry Street lying senseless on the sidewalk. Three bullets had entered his back and he died sometime later in the Volunteer Hospital.

James Pakuris of 93 Madison Street and Morris Levine of 119 McKibben Street pointed out a man a block away, saying they thought he had done the shooting. Another policeman chased and caught this man, while Mallon attended Gamara. The prisoner said he was Gaetano Montignano of 193 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn. He denied having shot, though Pakuris and Levine, after looking at him closely, repeated the belief that he had been the assailant. Magistrate Appleton in the Tombs Court held Montignano without bail for further examination.

The attack on Gamara is supposed to have been part of a political feud. He was stabbed just before last election in Catharine Street, and two days later Vincenzo Cardella was shot and killed in front of 24 Monroe Street. Gamara's brothers, Alfred and John, were arrested, but were acquitted of the shooting. Last New Year's Day, Jim Minot, a Captain for ex-Sheriff Tom Foley, was killed.

BREAD BACK TO 5 CENTS.

Fall in Price of Flour Given as Reason for the Cut.

Bread went back to 5 cents a loaf yesterday at all the principal shops where the price had been forced up to 6 cents on account of the raise in the wholesale price by the big bakers.

"Flour has gone down," was the explanation given for the drop in price at the offices of the big wholesale bakers, except the Ward Baking Company, whose manager refused to have anything to say.

Alfred Romer, manager of the Shults Bread Company, said that flour was $3 per barrel above the normal price when the raise to 6 cents was made, whereas it has now fallen $1.50 a barrel, so that the bakers have been enabled to restore the former price.

Notables to Inspect Workshops.

Colonel Roosevelt, Elbert H. Gary, Chamberlain Bruere, Jacob Schiff, William H. Childs, and Mrs. James Speyer will visit the twenty-two workshops of Mayor Mitchel's unemployment bureau tomorrow. The party will go to the various shops in automobiles and look over the work being done by the men and women.

BALTIMORE & OHIO TO CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC COAST VIA CHICAGO OR ST. LOUIS

MAGNIFICENT ELECTRIC LIGHTED STEEL TRAINS with every modern idea in Comfortable Coaches, Pullman Equipment and Dining Car Service.

Go one way and return the other

See both Fairs

Let us prepare your itinerary

Take advantage of low fare for the round trip.

The SCENIC ROUTE OF EASTERN AMERICA.

Every Easterner should see the most beautiful of all moving pictures from the trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and know the stirring history of the route traversed by its lines.

Secure copy of "See America" from Ticket Agent.

"FOR DETAILED INFORMATION CONCERNING TICKETS, ROUTES, SIDE TRIPS, ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE, WRITE, PHONE OR CALL B&O & OHIO TICKET OFFICES: 1276 OR 379 BROADWAY; 7 CORTLANDT ST. OR STATIONS FOOT WEST 23D ST. AND FOOT LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK CITY; 4 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN

J. B. SCOTT,
GENERAL EASTERN PASS'R AGENT, NEW YORK CITY.

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GEO. C. FLINT CO. and R. J. HORNER CO.

"FLINT & HORNER QUALITY" SUMMER FURNISHINGS.

Before taking its place among our Spring and Summer Styles, every new pattern must first be pronounced a worthy example of "Flint & Horner Quality".

Every phase of Summer furnishings may now be studied in our studios and salesrooms, and every problem solved at a minimum of time, trouble and expense.

PRICES PROVED BY COMPARISON UNIFORMLY LOW

Flint & Horner Co. Inc.
20-26 West 36th St.
New York

R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

STORE OPENS 9:00 A. M.

Macy's

STORE CLOSES 6:00 P. M.

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

A Remarkable Sale Of Oriental Rugs

An Extraordinary Purchase of Persian Rugs—Secured at Unusual Price Concessions—Enables Us to Offer

A Superb Collection of Kirmanshah Room-Size Rugs
At Savings of 1/4 to 1/3

Kirmanshahs are today the most favored of Oriental Rugs,—exquisite in coloring and beautiful in design. This purchase includes many choice specimens,—notable for their soft, rich, mellow tones and intricate, effective patterns.

The rising tendency of the market and the probable scarcity of Oriental Rugs gives this opportunity especial interest.

Over 100 Rugs in the Assortment—in the Most Desirable Sizes. Specimen Values:

Sizes		Sizes		Sizes	
10 ft. 9 in. x 8 ft. 6 in.	$162.00	12 ft. 9 in. x 9 ft. 9 in.	$212.00	11 ft. 11 in. x 9 ft. 6 in.	$212.00
11 ft. 7 in. x 7 ft. 9 in.	$162.00	13 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft. 4 in.	$212.00	15 ft. 1 in. x 9 ft. 6 in.	$326.00
12 ft. 4 in. x 9 ft. 10 in.	$181.00	13 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft. 0 in.	$198.00	13 ft. 5 in. x 10 ft. 4 in.	$277.00
13 ft. 11 in. x 9 ft. 3 in.	$193.00	13 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 10 in.	$262.00	22 ft. 3 in. x 13 ft. 8 in.	$608.00
13 ft. 10 in. x 9 ft. 8 in.	$190.00	12 ft. 3 in. x 8 ft. 7 in.	$212.00	19 ft. 10 in. x 13 ft. 9 in.	$682.00

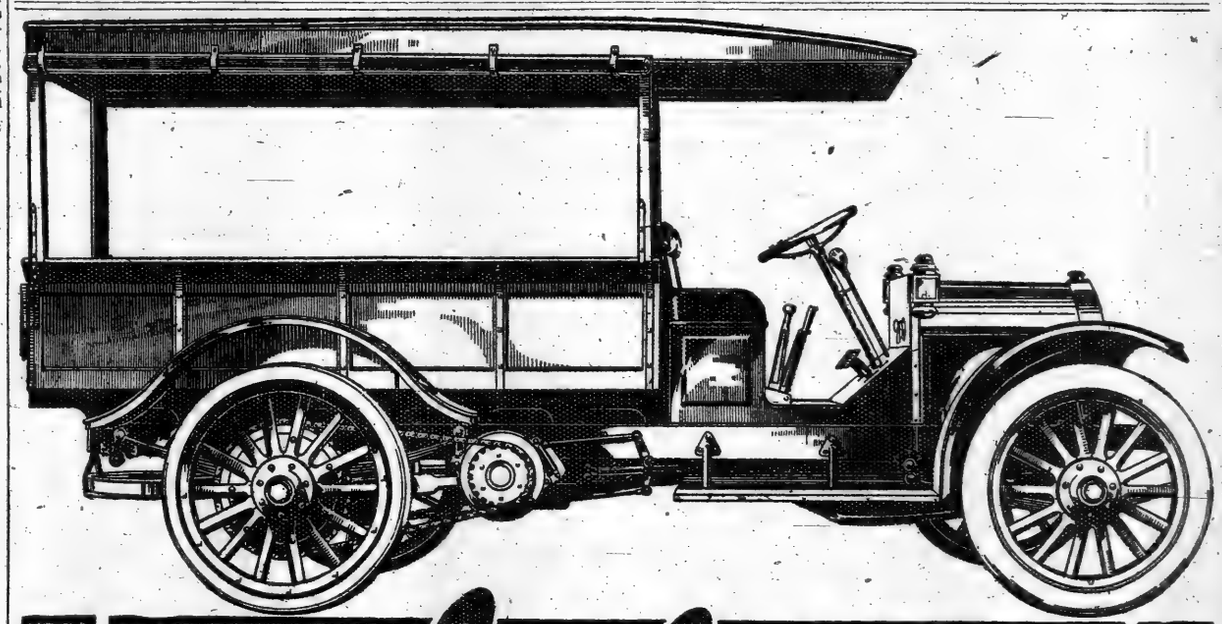
532 Mossoul Rugs—Specially Priced
at $12.48, $14.48, $17.89, $19.89 and up to $49.50

Comparison will convince you that Macy's prices are from 10% to 25% below those elsewhere on Mossouls;—brilliantly colored, finely woven Oriental Rugs in the "scatter" and "alcove" sizes—always in such demand.

2000 Oriental Rugs, Antique and Modern Specimens, in Small and Medium Sizes, Are Now Displayed in the Macy Rug Bazar.

FOURTH FLOOR, CENTRE.

R. H. Macy & Co.



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Garford Utility ¾-ton Trucks

GARFORD TRUCKS come in sizes suitable for any line of business.

Heavy-duty Garfords range in capacity from one and one-half to six tons. They are proving their supremacy in over 200 different trades.

The famous 1500 pound Garford-Utility Truck is saving money and making money for hundreds of users in all parts of the world. It is the first light truck to be produced in large quantities and to sell at a reasonable figure.

No matter what your hauling requirements may be, you can use one of these Garfords to advantage.

And we can not only sell you the right truck for your business, but we can also care for it properly. Our organization of seasoned truck experts gives prompt service both day and night.

Our unexcelled service facilities enable us to give Garford owners every attention and to keep their trucks running flawlessly. We see that Garford trucks give the ultimate of satisfactory usage.

Write for an illustrated catalog showing the complete range of Garford sizes and styles.

R. E. Taylor Corporation

Eastern Distributors, Garford and Garford-Utility Motor Trucks.

NEW YORK CITY	NEWARK	BROOKLYN	BOSTON
Show Rooms, 427 W. 42d St.	Show Rooms, 330 Central Av.	Show Rooms, 1264 Bedford Av.	Show Rooms, 915 Boylston St.
Service Station, 427 W 42d St.	Service Station, 330 Central Av.	Service Station, 1386 Atlantic Av	Service Station, 915 Boylston St.

The Garford Motor Truck Company, Lima, Ohio

Hercules WATER

IT LIFTS THE LOAD

First thing in the morning if you feel logy — cultivate that splendid habit—purge your system with an imported natural water of recognized standing.

KISNER MENDELSON CO., N. Y., AGENTS.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH

Bloomingdales

59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

Are You Fond of "Cotys" French

Perfume?

We have a complete and full assortment. Here, for instance, are the extracts, "Rose," "L'Origon," "L'Or," "L'Effluert," "Styx," "Ambre Antique," and "Jasmin." Prices for these range from **$2.50** to **$12.50.**

Also the toilet waters, face powders, and sachets, in full variety.

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

From Japan — These Dainty Little

Boxes

For Jewels

Round, oval, heart shaped —there's *no end* to the shapes. Sizes run from about three inches across to about seven inches. The very moderate prices are

50c to $2.00

The heavy "white metal" of which these boxes are made is practically untarnishable, and is the same color all through. Every box is daintily *lined* with blue velvet.

The decorations are of every possible kind—bamboos, Japanese gardens, orange-trees, holly, Dutch children, cupids, flowers, grotesque figures — and a hundred more.

Bloomingdales'—Lex. Arcade Stationery Shop.

The Very Latest

Book

by your favorite author is to be found on our shelves *precisely* the day it comes from the publishers. Please make a little mental note of *that*, Monsieur and Madame Booklover.

P. S.—The Book Department is on Bloomingdales' Main Floor.

And do you know about

Our Circulating

Library?

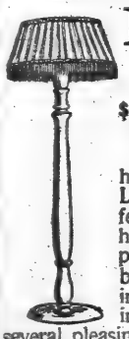
It contains nearly a thousand of the most wanted books.

Rules are simple as can be—the few there *are*.

The membership fee is **$1.** —(*there is no fee if you are a charge customer*)—and books are lent at **2c.** per day. One of the simplest ways to read the new books as they appear—pleasurably and economically.

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor & 59th St.

This Solid Mahogany Electric Floor



Lamp, at $11.98

This very handsome Lamp stands 5 feet 9 inches high, and the price includes a beautiful 22-inch silk shade in choice of several pleasing colors.

The fittings include two pull-chain sockets, silk cord and plug.

Should we sell more than we actually have in stock, we will make delivery within a very short time.

Bloomingdales'—Third Floor.

PHONE CO. TO FIGHT BEMIS'S SCHEDULE

President Bethell Says Proposed Cut in Rates Is $2,700,000, Not $2,386,091.

DON'T FEAR LEGISLATURE

Opponents of Foley Committee Say Tammany Men Must Rely on Republican Support.

Union N. Bethell, President of the New York Telephone Company, gave out a statement yesterday in which he took issue with the assertion of the Foley committee that the schedule of rates offered by the telephone company amounted actually to a reduction of only $2,386,091 a year in the company's income, whereas a three-million-dollar reduction had been stipulated by the Public Service Commission.

Mr. Bethell said that the most accurate estimate of the reduction possible was $2,700,000 a year, and that probable losses not included in this estimate would bring the figure up to $3,000,000. The result to the public of the company's proposed schedule, he said, would be the establishment of practically a five-cent rate throughout the city.

In his statement Mr. Bethell first referred to the "trying position" in which the telephone company had been placed by the simultaneous investigations of the Public Service Commission and the Foley committee and the introduction into the Legislature at the same time of "several mandatory rate bills."

"To end a situation which had become almost intolerable," Mr. Bethell continued, "the company determined to accept a prima facie finding of the commission without waiting to put in its own testimony."

Discussing the estimate of the income reduction that would result from the company's proposed rates, Mr. Bethell said:

> Professor Bemis calculates the cut under the company's schedule at only $2,386,091, stating, however, that there may be an additional net loss of from $100,000 to $200,000 because of items not heretofore considered by him. This makes from $2,486,091 to $2,586,091 against the company's claim of approximately $2,700,000. In an estimate of this kind, covering so many factors, a variation of 10 per cent. either way would not be unreasonable. Therefore the difference between Professor Bemis's estimate and our estimate is not very surprising after all. It is very significant, however, that within ten days items previously overlooked have been discovered, which amount to somewhere between $100,000 and $200,000. While a fairly accurate estimate can be made of the known items of loss, based on statistics showing present traffic, it is impossible for any one to accurately compute all the losses that may be involved because of the many changes made in the basic units. For instance, there are changes made in the minimum annual rate to be paid by the subscriber, the allowance of messages which he may send for that minimum rate, the rate per message at nearly every point in the schedule, and particularly the classification of messages, a great volume of traffic being changed from toll to local, much of which will fall within the minimum allowance and be carried practically without cost to the subscriber and without producing any additional revenue to the company.

Notwithstanding the opposition of the Foley Legislative Committee, there were indications yesterday that the Public Service Commission would accept the reduced rates offered by the New York Telephone Company. Doubt was expressed by some persons as to the practical value of the schedule proposed by Professor E. W. Bemis to the Foley Committee, and the Foley Committee, it was said, would be unable to force the adoption of the Bemis rates.

The committee's threat to "take the question to the Legislature" was regarded lightly by opponents of the Bemis tolls, because the committee, a creation of a Democratic Legislature, must look to a Republican Legislature for support. Furthermore, the committee was criticised because, it was charged, it had not fulfilled the promise by which it obtained a continuation of its existence from the 1914 Legislature.

That the New York Telephone Company would resist any effort made to have the Foley Committee's schedule put into effect was indicated in the statement of Mr. Bethell.

Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the commission, intimated that the Public Service Commission would not accept the Foley Committee's schedule.

"I do not suppose that the commission will feel obliged to follow Professor Bemis and Senator Foley in the matter of telephone rates," he said.

Judge Robert L. Luce, counsel for the Foley Committee, suggested, on the other hand, that the committee must accept the Bemis schedule or one similar to it if it would maintain the position it originally assumed.

What the Foley Committee would do to obtain the adoption of the Bemis schedule could not be learned yesterday. A copy of the committee's report will be filed with the commission when it meets today, and delegates from the Foley Committee may appear before the commission when it holds its public hearing in Albany.

In addition to the protest of the Foley Committee a statement was issued by Charles A. Du Bois, Chairman of the Telephone Committee of the owners and agents of apartment houses, yesterday who asserted that the telephone company's proffered schedule was "misleading, confusing, and unjust," and that it was "impossible for the said telephone company to act in good faith." Mr. Du Bois took up the rate proposed for telephones in twenty-family apartment houses and said that under it landlords would be unable to furnish telephone service to tenants at 5 cents a call without loss to themselves. He held that the telephone company should be compelled to make concessions to apartment house owners.

The charge that the Foley committee had failed to fulfill its promise to the Legislature of 1914 was made by Mr. Littleton. The committee was appointed by the Legislature that adjourned before March, 1914, he said, and it asked the succeeding Legislature to continue its existence, promising in a resolution, according to the records, that it would collect evidence and testimony bearing on the telephone situation and present such to the Public Service Commission. It was charged yesterday that the committee had taken no sworn testimony and had not communicated with the commission.

"The Foley Committee," Mr. Littleton said, discussing this point, "has never offered any testimony to the Public Service Commission, nor has Professor Bemis come before us to testify to anything. It seems to me that if the Foley Committee has anything to say on a question which the commission must decide, it should submit its proposal to the commission instead of rushing into print. However, if Senator Foley and his committee think that legislative action is necessary and that they can obtain it they ought by all means to strive for it."

Mr. Littleton also denied the accuracy of Professor Bemis's estimate of the reduction in income entailed in the telephone company's proposed rate schedule.

"The difference between what Professor Bemis recommends and what the telephone company submitted," he said, "is not $600,000, as asserted, but a negligible amount, which the commission can be relied on to properly dispose of."

The Public Service Commission will meet today in the Metropolitan Tower to receive communications bearing on the proposed rates and to decide upon the date for the final hearing on the question, which, it was said yesterday, would be held in Albany this week.

B. R. T. OBEYS ORDER NOT TO CROWD CARS

Conductors Hang Out a Sign When the Limit of Fifty-four Passengers Is Reached.

CLOSED GATES BAR OTHERS

Police at the Bridge Terminal Regulate Evening Rush for the Graham Avenue Line.

Policemen were out in force during the morning and evening rush hours yesterday to see that the orders of the Board of Health with regard to the Graham Avenue B. R. T. cars were enforced. Special arrangements were also made by the police at the Brooklyn Bridge terminal in the evening to watch the service. As a result there was no disturbance, and the cars were kept down to their limit of fifty-four persons as a maximum. Much of the overflow was taken up by the already congested Flushing Avenue cars.

The B. R. T., although protesting against the authority of Health Commissioner Goldwater to interfere with its service, set itself yesterday to obey the order, throwing on the police, however, the responsibility of enforcing it. During the morning rush hours seven additional trips were made on the Graham Avenue line, and large placards were posted in the cars announcing that the Board of Health had forbidden the carrying of more than half as many standees as seated passengers, which put the limit at fifty-four.

To the conductors were served out metallic signs to hang on the gates as soon as a car had fifty-four passengers. They read "No More Passengers on This Car, by Order of the Board of Health." The conductors were also instructed to close the gates as soon as fifty-four passengers had got on, and to use every means except force to prevent that number being exceeded. In case more did insist on climbing on they were to stop the car, call a policeman and leave it to him to eject as many as might be necessary.

At practically every street corner policemen were stationed with clubs in their hands. They had little to do, although many Graham Avenue cars went by without stopping to pick up passengers, and, as it frequently happened that those aboard were grouped in the rear, leaving the front part of the cars almost bare of standees, this was particularly annoying to those who had to wait.

However, for a considerable portion of the route the Graham Avenue cars use the same rails as the Flushing Avenue and Flushing-Knickerbocker Avenue cars. Commissioner Goldwater had said nothing about the latter line, and the overflow from the Graham Avenue cars was free to crowd on the cars of the other two lines.

At the evening rush hour most of the trouble rested on the shoulders of Capt. Toole of the Bridge Squad. He arranged, however, that as the Graham Avenue cars came around their loop under the bridge, passengers should be permitted to board them only from the rear platforms. Then all the passengers were required to take their stand between two lines of railing and approach the cars in single file. Two policemen were posted to hold them in check, and as the conductor called off his fifty-four, the gates were slammed to and the car moved off.

SPIES DELAYED KINGSBURY.

Alleges They Kept Mrs. Dunphy Posted on Investigator's Movements.

Before he could properly investigate the charges of mismanagement brought against Mrs. Mary G. Dunphy, Superintendent of the New York City Children's Hospital and Schools on Randall's Island, it was necessary, Commissioner John A. Kingsbury said yesterday, to effect a reorganization within his own office. The Commissioner made this statement in answering the question of the suspended Superintendent as to why, if he knew of improper conditions in the institution, he had failed to act more promptly. When the Commissioner took up the question of mismanagement on Randall's Island he asserted that neither he nor any of his investigators could leave the office without that fact being almost instantly known to Mrs. Dunphy. This service was so effective, he said, that he had to put new persons in charge of the telephone switchboard in the office.

Asked as to the secret of the power that Mrs. Dunphy is accredited with having possessed, Commissioner Kingsbury said he did not know the source of her influence, but added: "I have heard Mrs. Dunphy spoken of as an old Tammany war horse."

"The hearing into the charges against Mrs. Dunphy will be no different from any other hearing where employes are involved," he said. "Mrs. Dunphy, if she is able to appear, will come here on Saturday at 11 o'clock and make her answer. I do not be and make her answer."

NEW STEAMER TO BERMUDA.

The Evangeline Leaves New York with 250 Tourists.

The twin-screw steamship Evangeline of the Bermuda-American Line started yesterday morning on her maiden voyage to Bermuda with 250 cabin passengers. She will continue in the service between New York and Bermuda for the remainder of the tourists' season. She is 350.7 feet long, 46 feet beam, 30.3 feet depth of hold, and 4,880 gross tonnage.

The Evangeline was built at Glasgow in 1913, and recently was transferred to American registry. Her passenger accommodation has been fitted out on the most modern plans with regard to safety, comfort, ventilation, and heating.

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Since 1904 we have sold GUARANTEED MORTGAGES amounting to

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Leaving now outstanding GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

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Smart Gowns for Afternoon and Evening

presenting the latest style features sanctioned by fashion, are daily received from the ateliers.

Included in the assortments are

Afternoon Dresses,	$25.00, 35.00, 45.00 to 145.00
Evening Gowns .	45.00, 65.00, 85.00 to 165.00
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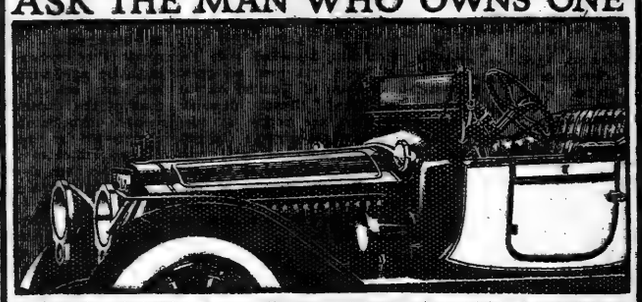

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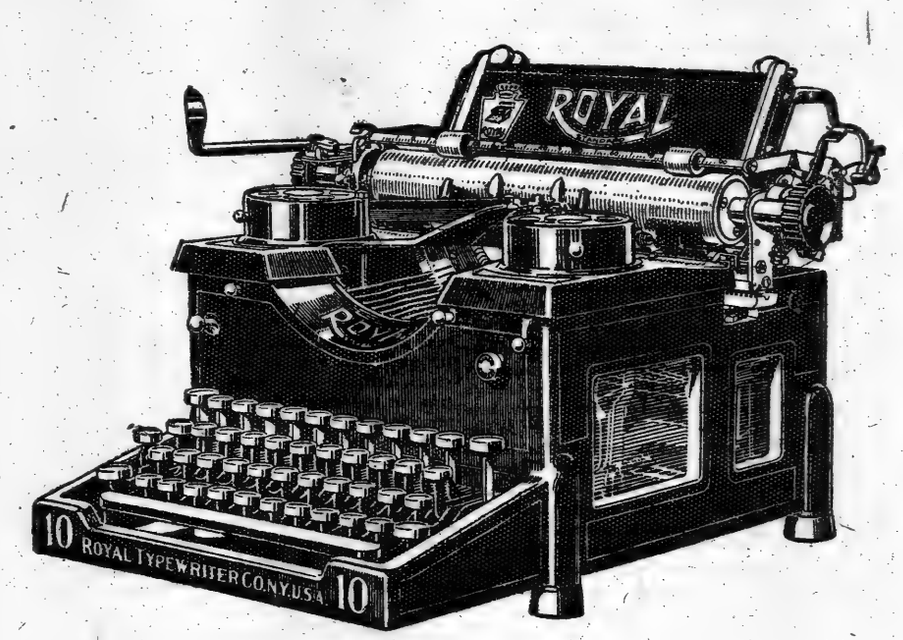

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You'll buy the Royal to *Use* not to *"Trade-in"*

THE history of the typewriter culminated in the Royal.

Hour after hour, day after day, year after year of use which would send oldfashioned machines to the scrapheap has proved this over and over.

The builders of the Royal clung to neither tradition nor precedent.

They had one aim and one idea—to produce a *real* typewriter, which should do all that a real typewriter must do, and do it better, do it easier and do more of it in the same time.

★ ★ ★

SIMPLIFICATION was the governing thought. To create a typewriting machine which would deliver the work from the fingertips of the operator to the paper itself in the quickest, most efficient, most accurate manner—that was the end to be attained.

Right away this called for the elimination of a thousand unnecessary parts—that is, the Royal has one thousand less parts than the oldfashioned typewriter.

Think what this means—*one thousand fewer chances for repairs*. And that very advantage of a thousand fewer parts multiplies the excellence of *every* part in the Royal.

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THIS means straight line key action that delivers the pressure of the fingertips *direct* to the typebar. No bent, twisted, jointed or involved key lever systems that diffuse power, get out of order or compel slowness.

Every part, every feature of the Royal is successfully devised for *speed* and *accuracy*.

No machine ever built combined as many *exclusive* money-saving, money-making ideas for you.

Look at the picture above. Study the handsomeness of the machine—and realize that in that compact, business-like body are built everything that *must* be in a typewriter to enable it to give *100% service* every minute it is in use.

This Master Model with the adjustable touch —the little thumbscrew by which the action of the keys is instantly fitted to the personality of the operator, is fairly *human* in its work.

The operator simply *forgets* that the machine is there. From fingertips to paper there is no hindering sense of a mechanical aid.

★ ★ ★

WHATEVER the work required—be it letters, reports, billing and charging, or the most complicated card writing—the Royal Master Model Ten does it all and does it always.

No extra attachments, no complications, no added excuses for delays and repairs—here in this one machine you get every bit of typewriter service you can possibly ask.

Perfect presswork—the turning out of beautiful letters is a matter of course; tabulator; back spacer; bi-colored ribbon; automatic ribbon feed; right or left shift; frictionless roller escapement; accelerating typebars—swift and sure impact and get-away from paper; positive, permanent alignment; wholly visible writing —the advantages of the Royal are endless.

★ ★ ★

WHETHER you are considering the purchase of one or more typewriters at once, see the Royal *now*. Know the facts. Realize what the Royal means to its user. See how the builders of the Royal have looked ten years ahead in its design and construction. A demonstration takes but a few minutes and puts the obligation of proof entirely upon us.

Telephone us now, or write at once. You will be under no obligations—you will be glad simply to have seen the Royal Master Model Ten—the typewriter of the time.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1915.

GOVERNMENT HELP TO SHIPPING.

Secretary McADOO and those who take his view of affairs lament the conditions which have followed the rejection of the Government Shipping bill. It certainly is true that there is an unusual interruption of the British mails, and that it followed the defeat of the Administration Shipping bill. Yet it is safe to say that conditions would have been at least as bad if the bill had passed, or more probably worse. The bill's passage would not have created a single ship, and would not have diverted any ship from any use to any other in the brief time which has elapsed since the bill's rejection. "Here is the immediate opportunity for private capital to demonstrate its ability to serve the country in this great matter," says Mr. McADOO. Apparently the Secretary is unaware of why private capital is running away from the opportunity which he assumes to offer. But ship owners are not backward about telling him, if he will listen. The President of the Pacific Mail declares that his line will cease to sail the seas. In his own words:

> With the enactment of such a law [the La Follette full crew law, which the President has just signed] it will be impossible for us to compete with the Japanese steamships employing Oriental labor and subsidized by the Government. Under this bill our expenses would be increased 20 per cent. The total increase would be $800,000, and the company has never earned more than $200,000 in any one year.

The Robert Dollar Line announces that it will run, but under the Chinese flag, in order to avoid an increase of expenses by 200 per cent. As one line after another is driven off the ocean the demonstration becomes more complete, in the Secretary's words, of the necessity for the creation of a merchant marine under the American flag. When legislation promoted by the Secretary, and that signed by the President, has driven the last American ship into retirement the argument will have been pressed to the bitter end, and no more legislation of that sort will be acceptable. Perhaps that will be done in the last place which ought to have been done in the first place. In that case the indicated policy will be to remove impediments to profits in shipping, instead of creating them, and then balancing them with compensations. A balanced load is better than an unbalanced one, but no load at all is better yet. To make shipping costly, and then to start unfair competition with the aid of tax money, is not the way to encourage investment in shipping.

Our own history shows the way, for once we had shipping worthy of the country. The case calls for repeal of the legislation which has driven our flag off the sea, not subsidies, nor Government freighters. The laws of foreign nations which have the shipping we envy afford another precedent. There are 2,000,000 tons of American-owned shipping under foreign flags, but not through preference for alien protection. These ships get no aid for flying foreign flags. They ask no aid to fly the flag of their own country. All they ask is permission to make a living, not pecuniary assistance or the stimulus of Government competition. It is misrepresentation to describe opposition to subsidy in one form as pressure for subsidy in another form. Capital is thoroughly beaten in its fight for privilege, but it is unable to withstand unjust privilege to labor. Both labor and capital should have a fair field and no favor, but weeping for our dead shipping will not bring it to life.

SING SING'S REGIME.

Music is to be taught, besides shorthand, telegraphy, history, mathematics, and literature in the night school at Sing Sing Prison, which has been proposed by Warden THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE. In the convict republic set up by this prison reformer motion picture shows are regularly given. The roll-of-honor men may receive clothing and shoes from friends outside, and money placed to the credit of these men may be expended regardless of whether the name and address of the sender be known. The system of discipline has been materially altered. A committee of the honor men forms a court to pass on all minor infractions of prison rules. Forfeiture of privileges is preceded by warning given, and from decisions of the prisoners' court an appeal is permitted to the Warden's court.

This is quite contrary to the teaching that convicts should be treated as beasts and not as men. Such reports as have come from Sing Sing during the two months of the new régime are distinctly encouraging. Discipline is better, the men take care of themselves. If there is fear that the prison will become too attractive and that the men will be coddled instead of punished, its physical condition should be taken into account. Where men have to "double up" in cells, some of which are less than four feet wide; where the walls are so damp that water can be scraped off them with the hand, and where tuberculosis and other prison diseases take their fearful quota, life is not altogether pleasant. When will the State provide for its prisoners something better than animal dens to live in?

MR. WILSON AND SAN FRANCISCO.

That President WILSON believed it to be his duty as Chief Executive, circumstances permitting, to take part personally in the ceremonies at San Francisco to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal, was not doubted for a moment, even before the publication of his letter to President MOORE of the San Francisco Exposition expressing his regret that he is unable to leave Washington. Under ordinary conditions the presence of the nation's head at the celebration would have been most fitting; no incident in our history is comparable with the completion of the great waterway, and Mr. WILSON is President of the whole country. California had a right to expect his personal co-operation.

The circumstances which have made it impossible for him to leave Washington at this time are as clearly comprehended on the Pacific Coast as in this part of the country. The formal announcement made yesterday of his intention to stay at home was expected there. The "various matters with which the country has to deal" are of the gravest character. Their careful consideration and sound treatment are of as much importance to the West as to the East. Everybody will be sorry that the President must give up his trip and that San Francisco must be disappointed, and the President's opinion of the "unusual significance" of the Exposition and "the indomitable energy and clear intelligence" with which it has been planned is shared by the whole country.

THE IMAGE BREAKER AT WORK.

During the last Congressional campaign there were distributed, broadcast, copies of an appealing letter signed by the President and Secretary of the Manufacturers' Association of Montgomery County, Penn. The letter was addressed to the President of the United States, and purported to disclose a most distressing state of affairs in business and industry all over the country, which was declared to be entirely due to the tariff reductions of the Underwood act. Use was made of this letter in aid of the election of Republican Congressmen.

If the Montgomery County people had been content to rest on their laurels, all would have been well, and their title to the gratitude of tariff beneficiaries would have been secure. But, just before last Christmas Day, the association addressed a second letter to President WILSON. They intimated that their prior letter might not have received proper attention because of the political campaign pending when it was issued, but, now that that was over, they wished to reiterate what was previously said. They painted a word picture of destitution and said their purpose was "to avoid "that which we stated would come to "pass, viz., that women should sit "helpless in cold, dismal little rooms "and their children face starvation. "We stand upon this appeal and feel "that in the presence of a nation with "humanitarian instincts we stand "upon solid ground." For this reason, they urged that the Payne-Aldrich tariff be forthwith re-enacted.

In the Department of Commerce this heartrending appeal did not fall on deaf ears. Mr. REDFIELD at once sent a commercial agent to investigate matters, and he devoted more than a month to the task. One of the first difficulties he encountered was the positive refusal of the manufacturers to open up their books for inspection. They wanted him to tell them what purpose he had in mind in trying to find out "whether, for the "last year, we have been running our "plants on full time." It may be remarked that it was not shown or pretended that the plants had ever run on full time for a year under any tariff. As a matter of fact, some of them do a seasonal business and are idle part of the year. What was shown, according to the report of the agent, was that in 30 factories employing 5,390 persons 718 were idle in January; that 15 of the factories could not be affected by a tariff, and that all information was refused as regards three others. Of the idle employés, 481, or two-thirds of the whole number, were from establishments making cheap hosiery. The import figures are cited to show that foreign competition had nothing to do with checking the output of those factories, but that the erection of new domestic mills probably had. Out of a total of ninety-four such new mills which went into operation last year, forty-two were put up in Pennsylvania. It is a case of the survival of the fittest. What competition there is is between the well-equipped and properly managed mills and those of the other kind.

After showing all this, it seemed almost wicked for the agent to take up the question of destitution. He did, however, do this, probably from a sense of duty. He discovered, from the Associated Charities of Norristown, that in a population of between 27,000 and 30,000 there had been in January, which is the worst month of the Winter, only 73 persons, or 1 in 400, who had asked for and received assistance, and that not all of these had been mill workers.

It is really sad for the iconoclast, with a few hard chunks of fact, to destroy the beautiful, if pathetic, figure of the women in their "cold, dismal little rooms and their children "facing starvation." But the Montgomery County protectionists have only themselves to blame for the mishap. Why were they not content to let well enough alone?

MARRIAGE AND BREADWINNING.

The social reformer who argued in his lecture at the West Side Young Men's Christian Association last Sunday in favor of married women practicing the same profession as their husbands might have told more about that wife and mother who, when her husband was threatened with bankruptcy, took her baby in her arms and went to his factory, where, metaphorically speaking, she soon set him on his feet, while giving his heir all the attention it required. That was an exceptional achievement in real life, although the Sister Soulsbys and the innumerable business women of fiction have many living counterparts. To wrest a business concern from threatened bankruptcy, however, generally requires more than an innate business sense. Feminine persuasiveness and the appeal of sex might accomplish much in the circumstances, but the fair inference in this case would be that the husband's difficulties were largely "psychological," that technical rather than mercantile ability had made him the owner of a factory, and that the wife possessed inherent commercial understanding which had been developed and strengthened by domestic management. As for the baby, there are preternaturally good babies, and there are mothers who hold to the theory that the best way to cure a child of the habit of crying is to let it cry until it gets tired.

In such a case the union of commercial ability and mechanical ability in husband and wife would undoubtedly result in good team work and tend to keep the business in the family. But the argument that husbands and wives should generally adopt the same profession, or follow the same trade, if the wife does not prefer the domestic routine, is not measurably strengthened by this one example. Lawyers have wedded lawyers and physicians physicians, but such instances are exceptional. As a general thing the professional man desires to free his intimate home life as far as possible from professional associations, and we fancy that the professional woman must have the same feeling. In the art world and in letters the domestic disaster resulting from marriages of artists with artists, writers with writers, is too familiar to be dwelt upon. Marriages of actors with actresses have been common since the modern theatre came into being, but if the two are of equal artistic rank discord soon follows. The KENDALS were rare exceptions. The art world, however, is apart from the everyday life of the multitude. We need not consider its precedents closely. Callings which tax the emotional side of human nature less heavily will fit this argument better.

Husbands and wives often keep small shops together, for instance, but if the business thrives the woman soon forsakes the counter. Small shopkeepers have not yet been affected by advanced ideas. They find life's problems hard enough without sociological complexities. Presumably when a woman seriously takes up the study of law it is with a desire to excel in a profession, and not with the intention of marrying a lawyer. If she makes up her mind to marry a lawyer before choosing a profession, the chances are always that she will choose none. The man who practices law expects to earn enough to support a home. If he marries a law partner it will always be because the irresistible force that impels marriages has been exerted under unusual circumstances. In fact, when lawyers wed lawyers it would be better for their mutual happiness that they should practice apart and avoid all "shop talk" at home. Even under the new dispensation both man and woman will yearn for some sort of domestic peace, and what is true of lawyers wedded to lawyers will be true also of civil engineers, jewelers, editors, and importers. Otherwise there can be no more really happy marriages. For that reason we prefer to believe that the women who intelligently take up the wife's calling, an exceedingly honorable one, will endeavor to encourage their husbands in their professional and commercial tasks, without bodily invading their business fields, as competent and cherished wives have ever done, and that the world's affairs prospering as we have reason to hope they will, decent husbands will continue to support their wives and upbuild their homes.

AT THE FRONT.

The remarkable account given by our Paris correspondent yesterday of his journey through the French Army adds another to a series of war dispatches unequaled for clarity, power of visualization, and informative quality. THE TIMES correspondent with the German Army has brought the German side of the war in the west vividly before our readers by his journeys along the front and his interviews with Generals, beginning with his account of the Kaiser's headquarters and going on through a series of descriptions which did more to illuminate the war as seen in Germany than any other publication. He is now on the eastern front and performing the same service, his latest contribution being the interview with and character sketch of Field Marshal VON HINDENBURG which appeared on Sunday.

Hitherto the French have refused to permit correspondents at the front. General JOFFRE finally saw that this was a mistake, and decided, as our Paris correspondent says, "to combat the German advertising." As a result, the correspondent was enabled to make that trip through the French lines, under General JOFFRE's own authorization, which gave to the readers of THE TIMES a fitting companion piece to what had already been done for the German side.

It was a deeply interesting and revealing picture that he gave of the French organization, and must have gone far to revolutionize certain vague, popular impressions of the French character. He tells us of a genius for organization, the point wherein the French had always been supposed to be inferior to the Germans. "In fact," he says, "the German organization "which threatened to rule the world "seems overtaken by French organ-"ization which became effective since "the war began." There is nothing decadent about that.

We have heard so much about the British and Belgians and the French have been so close-mouthed that a shock of surprise accompanied the information that out of the 500 miles of fighting front 450 are held by the French and only 50 by the Belgians and British. It is hard to realize what he has to say about the irregularity of the trench lines—that at a certain part of the field there are 200 miles of trenches with only a twelve-mile front. It is interesting and suggestive to learn that the officers escorting him entertained him by detailing the name and position of every German regiment. If the secret services of the fighting armies have such information as this, it seems rather a waste of energy for the censors to delete the names of regiments and Generals, and even the towns from which dispatches are sent, on the theory that it will supply the hitherto ignorant foe with important military secrets.

Important, too, was his account of the vast defensive system which has been erected for Paris, the pre-empting of the surrounding country, so that a second siege of Paris would call for an army of 3,000,000 Germans at that point alone. From his description, Paris has become a city that cannot be taken. Altogether, this correspondent's work has been of real value to the world; and General JOFFRE has made no mistake in changing the policy of silence.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Dignified Woman Debaters.

That Mrs. CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN demonstrates that a woman can be as restrained and able in argument as a man, eschewing personalities and confining herself to principles, must be the impression of every reader of her brilliant article in last Sunday's TIMES. Those who have read further the "Case Against Votes for Women" by Mrs. ARTHUR M. DODGE must have had this good opinion of straightforward reasoning by women in debate corroborated. Half a century of liberal opportunities provided for the higher education of women—opportunities obtained away ahead of any privileges wrung by the ballot—might be expected to produce just such results as are exemplified in these excellent articles by women.

While taking opposite sides, Mrs. GILMAN and Mrs. DODGE are agreed on one essential point. What the practical public of this State wants before it decides whether it will extend the vote to women "is clear reasoning and plain facts," Mrs. GILMAN says. Deciding wisely on a question is a matter of information, Mrs. DODGE agrees; and, if woman suffrage is to benefit the State, it must be shown beyond doubt that it has benefited the States where it has been in effect for a generation or more.

WOODROW WILSON has pointed out that the Western States are valuable experimental laboratories in politics. Even if most of their experiments in novel forms of government turn out badly, some of them may be useful enough for the States which have vastly more important interests to copy. The question of the political status of women in this State, in New Jersey, Massachusetts, and, probably, in Pennsylvania, is to be decided by the voters this year. If the laws of the suffrage States protecting women and children, providing for sanitation of homes and factories, the purity of food, and the healthfulness of social conditions generally have been better drawn and enforced in them than in the Eastern States, that would be a good argument for the further participation of women in voting. The whole case hangs on this state of facts, which is quite capable of ascertainment. The facts will be gotten at, and the voters will know them.

Medical Relief for China.

The work contemplated by the Rockefeller Foundation for the conquest of the fearful plagues that visit China and spread from its ignorant millions to the Western nations is in all respects similar to that accomplished by the Hookworm Commission of the General Education Board in the American South-ern States. It is superstition and ignorance that account for plagues. Lack of ordinary sanitation in the South and of an ordinary medicament caused the loss of thousands of lives yearly and fearfully impaired the health of thousands more. The hookworm disease, the bubonic plague, cholera, and tuberculosis sweep almost unrestrained, save in Japan, through the Orient.

One-fourth of the earth's population has almost no knowledge of modern medicine or surgery. Charms and incantations such as the red Indian used, claims to occult powers, and a willingness to puncture with a hollow needle any gathering that can yield a liquid, form the complete armamentum of the Chinese medicine man. The Chinese population dies off at an average age far short of thirty. Were it not for the tea-drinking habit, which largely protects the Chinese from drinking infected water, and the fact that it is the rule for Chinese mothers to nurse their own infants, thus shielding them from the dangers that attend the Western use of cow's milk for babies, the Chinese nation might be exterminated. The most salutary reform which the new Rockefeller board can accomplish is that, indicated by Dr. CHARLES W. ELIOT in his Carnegie report; aided by missionaries, they may succeed in changing the family habit of sleeping all together in a single small room, with every aperture tightly closed to keep out imps and demons—and, incidentally, keeping them all in.

Individuals Need Not Feel Hard Times.

Two methods may be employed to change one's lot if it be hard. One is the more cumbersome—to appeal to society to alter the condition of a whole class to which one may belong, by such means as a minimum wage, or laws discriminating in favor of certain kinds of labor, or old age pensions, workingmen's insurance, confiscation of inheritances, and the seizure of private business by the Government in order that it may furnish places to "the deserving." Another way, which does not depend on the slow movements of the masses, is to conquer conditions by the use of individual brains and initiative. A dispatch which we printed yesterday showed that a business firm in St. Louis has refused to accept the plea that the European war, together with bad business conditions preceding the war, and other convenient calamities should paralyze all effort.

By declining to solve the whole problem of the nations, or to wait until it is solved, this firm has resolutely grappled with its nearest difficulties, and reports a gain in business since the war began of 70 per cent. over the corresponding period last year. An intelligently directed advertising campaign in the newspapers was of most benefit in this case. As there are several ways of deciculating a cat, we restrain our natural propensity to commend the advertising plan exclusively to every individual who would depend on his own brains for betterment—but it is one way.

ART NOTES.

Paintings by Middleton Manigault and W. A. Coffin on View.

At the Daniel Galleries are a number of paintings by Middleton Manigault. They include one executed several years ago, and the new work shows how far the artist has gone toward organization of his original inspiration. He is modern in feeling, but he follows no one master, and he is heart and soul in favor of beauty. His long, graceful nudes, weaving a pattern of extraordinary loveliness and of architectonic power, give to his schematic landscapes something of the charm of a Gothic building. Long arms intertwine and form arches, groups of women are so placed in the composition as to continue the essential rhythms. The work throughout shows a planned and ordered arrangement of deeply moving elements of design. As yet the arrangement is too fixed, the plan too apparent, the color too external, but time will loosen these superficial rigidities. The art is too distinguished to suffer in the process of ripening. The exhibition lasts until March 23.

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At the Knoedler Galleries is an exhibition of paintings by W. A. Coffin, including his "Orion and Sirius," a night effect in December. These landscapes are characterized by the serenity typical of Mr. Coffin's work. If his medium were the potter's clay one would say that he used mat glazes. His color is even, soft in tone, discreet, agreeable. He emphasizes the reticence of Nature rather than her confidences.

A Disclaimer.

Publicity Bureau, United States Navy, Recruiting Service.
New York, March 8, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the statements in the Magazine Section of the issue of THE TIMES of Sunday, the 7th inst., concerning my identification with and connection with the movement to organize a volunteer naval and military force, to be called the American Legion:

The way in which these statements are put gives the impression that I have been directly and officially connected with the inauguration, propagation and organization of the American Legion; but such is not the fact of the case. My identification and connection with this movement have been wholly unofficial; and my activities in connection therewith have been limited to the giving of advice, information and suggestions concerning the qualifications essential to men who would be enrolled in the naval branch of the Legion. I gave such unofficial aid to the movement as I could because I consider it to be patriotic and of possibly great usefulness and value as an auxiliary to our national defense.

R. K. CRANE,
Commander, U. S. Navy.

Call for Serbian Diplomatic Papers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES cannot be too highly commended for publishing the official papers of Austria in order to clear up further our ideas in regard to the preliminaries of the great war. As has already been pointed out these documents really incriminate where they purport to excuse. Inasmuch, however, as they seek to cast some of the responsibility upon Serbia, it would seem only fair that the official papers of that plucky nation should be published too.

LEMUEL HARRISON.
Lebanon, N. H., March 3, 1915.

The Times Rotogravure Pictures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The rotogravures in the Picture Section of your issue of today are exceptionally beautiful. I do not know of any paper in the world that gives its subscribers such wonderful pictures. Put up in album form they would be a source of delight to future generations.

ARTHUR DAWSON.
New York, March 7, 1915.

DREAM BABIES.

When the day is gray and the sky
hangs down
And the sunbeams melt to raining,
And the folks go slushing about the
town
In a mood of deep complaining,

It's then I dose in my fireside chair,
With my heart in a mist of glories,
And little pink fingers in my hair
And little ears pricked for stories.

So I hold them close and I whisper
low,
Till a fillet of sun comes beaming.
Then I coax and I beg, but they laugh
and go—
My babes of the gray day dreaming!

JANE BURR.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

"Canned" Assets Behind the Depreciated Currency Cannot Be Liquidated Until the End of the War.

By J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN,
Head of the Department of Political Economy in the University of Chicago.

In a great financial emergency conditions are immediately registered in the monetary and credit mechanism. Although the German Government and the Reichsbank had obviously been preparing for war long before, as soon as mobilization was ordered there was a currency panic. The private banks stopped payment in gold. Crowds then besieged the Reichsbank in order to get its notes converted into gold. Then the Banking act was suspended so that the Reichsbank and private banks were freed from the obligation to give out gold for notes. At once all notes went to a discount in the shops as compared with gold. Thereupon, in summary fashion, the military Governor of Berlin declared the notes to be a full legal tender and announced that any shop refusing to take them at par would be punished by confiscation of goods.

In Germany, as is well known, the main currency is supplied by the Reichsbank, covered by at least 33 1-3 per cent. in gold or silver, and the remaining two-thirds by commercial paper. Immediately after the outbreak of war there was a prodigious increase of loans at the Reichsbank, in consequence of which borrowers received notes or deposit accounts. Usually transactions are carried through by use of notes, and not by checks, as with us. On July 23, 1914, the notes stood at $472,500,000; deposits at $236,000,000; discounted bills and advances at $200,000,000. On August 31 notes had increased to $1,058,500,000; deposits to $610,000,000; discounts and advances to $1,113,500,000. On the latter date the specie reserve stood at $408,500,000, or more than the legal one-third. Loans had been increased 556 per cent.; notes, 223 per cent., and deposits, 258 per cent. In short, $586,000,000 of notes had been issued beyond the amount required in normal times (July 23.) Clearly this additional amount was not required by an increased exchange of goods, but by those persons whose resources were tied up and who needed a means of payment. The same was true of the large increase of deposits which resulted from the larger loans. A liberal policy of discounting was followed by which loans were given on the basis of securities or stocks of goods on hand. That is, non-negotiable assets were converted into a means of payment either in the form of notes or deposit-credits.

At this juncture there was created a currency something after the manner of the Aldrich-Vreeland emergency notes in this country. War Credit Banks were established by law to issue notes (Darlehnskassenscheine) in denominations of 10, 15, 20, and 50 marks as loans on stocks in trade and securities of all kinds, and were charged 6½ per cent. interest. The goods on which these notes could be issued were not removed, but stamped with a Government seal. While not a legal tender, the notes were receivable at all imperial agencies. On securities classed at the Reichsbank as Class I. loans could be made up to 60 per cent. of their value as of July 31; as Class II., 40 per cent.; on the other German securities bearing a fixed rate of return, 50 per cent.; on other German securities bearing a varying rate of return, 40 per cent.; on Russian securities, a lower percentage. These institutions, therefore, took up some of the burden that would otherwise have fallen on the loan item of the Reichsbank. Hence the Reichsbank account does not show the whole situation.

To this point the methods followed were much the same as in London. Then came unusual happenings. In London for a few days the banks had wavered as to maintaining gold payments, but only temporarily. In Berlin drastic measures were undertaken to accumulate gold in the Reichsbank. Vienna reports it to be well known that Germany had been for eighteen months before straining every nerve to obtain gold. Whatever sums of gold were included in the so-called "war chest" in Spandau (said to be $30,000,000) were also deposited with the Reichsbank. Gold was even smuggled across the borders of Holland on the persons of spies. Urgent demands were made upon the people to turn in gold from patriotic motives. In this way over $400,000,000 of gold was gathered by July, 1914; and by the end of the year, after five months of war, it had risen to $523,000,000. Was Germany to maintain gold payments as well as Great Britain?

Evidently not. Gold was not given for notes on presentation. For purposes of exchanging goods the notes were in excess. Inconvertible, they must go to a discount with gold or with the money of outside countries using gold. But in order to get imports from other nations, like Holland, Scandinavia and Denmark, Germany must either send goods, or gold, or securities. German industries, except those making war supplies, were not producing over 25 per cent. of capacity, and many were closed. The Siemens-Schuckert works, even before the Landsturm was called out, lost 40 per cent. of their men on mobilization. The Humboldt Steel Works, near Cologne, employing 4,000 men, were closed early in August, as were nearly all the great iron works in the district between Düsseldorf and Duisburg. Probably 50 to 75 per cent. of the workers were called to the colors. The skilled artisans were in the army or in munition factories; the railways were in the hands of the military; and the merchant marine was shut up in home or foreign ports. There were said to be 1,500 idle ships in Hamburg alone. Few goods could be exported. Gold was refused for export, of course. A serious liquidation in foreign securities had been going on long before the war. Some foreign securities must have still remained. However that may be, a claim to funds in Germany (i. e., a bill drawn on Germany) was not redeemable in gold, and it fell in price. In normal times a bill could not fall below the shipping point in gold (par with us for 4 marks is 95¼ cents in gold); but, since gold could not be sent, exchange on Germany could fall to any figure, set only by a declining demand. Already bills on Germany have been quoted in New York at 82, showing a depreciation of German money in the international field of about 13 per cent. Likewise, as early as the first week of September, the Reichsbank notes were reported at a discount of 20 per cent., and as practically non-negotiable in a neighboring country like Holland.

The inevitable consequence of a depreciated currency must be a rise of prices, usually greater than the actual percentage of depreciation. To meet this situation there came a device possible in no other commercial country. The Government fixed prices at which goods could be sold. This mediaeval device could be enforced only in a land where such State interference had been habitual; and, of course, could give to the notes the fictitious purchasing power only inside the country. After the Christian Science fashion, one had only to believe the notes were of value to make them so; but in the cold world outside German jurisdiction, their value would be gauged by the chances of getting gold for them. Here, then, we find Germany in all the mazes of our ancient "greenbackism," but still in possession of a large stock of gold. As soon as the war ends, she may be able to return to gold payments at an early date—very much as did France after the ordeal of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871.

In the present war conditions, however, largely cut off from other countries (except some small trade with Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, and the like, all ordinary relations which would influence German credit and industry must be counted out. There is no comparison of her prices and money with those of other countries in a free market, or with even a limited transportation of exports and imports. All commercial measurements are suspended for the time. Trade and credit are holding their breath. How long can they do it? Germany may have food enough; but how long can the stoppage of industry go on?

Moreover, attention must be called to one momentous thing. We are seeing today, under military law, the greatest experiment in Socialism ever witnessed. All wealth, income, industry, capital, and labor are in the direct control and use of a military State. Food, everything, may be taken and distributed in common. I think never before in history have we had such a gigantic, full-fledged illustration of Socialism in actual operation.

In the meanwhile, even though food may be provided, the reduction of industry in general has cut incomes right and left. That is, fewer goods are produced and exchanged. But goods are the basis of all credit. The less the goods exchanged, the less the credit operations. Nevertheless, the extraordinary issues of banknotes, the increase of deposits, as a result of quintupling the loans, means that former commitments in goods and securities cannot be liquidated. That is, the enormous increase of bank liabilities is not supported by liquid assets. These assets are "canned." Will they keep sweet? There is no new business, no foreign trade, sufficient to take up old obligations and renew those which are unpayable. Lessened incomes mean lessened consumption and lessened demand for goods. Hence the credit system is based on an uncertain and insecure foundation, dependent wholly upon contingencies far in the future which may, or may not, take the non-liquid assets out of cold storage and give them their original value.

Moreover, apart from definite destruction of wealth and capital in the war—which must be enormous, as represented by the national loans — the losses from not doing business in all main industries during the whole period of the war (except in making war supplies) must be very great. As it affects the income and expenditure of the working classes it may be roughly measured by the great numbers of unemployed. If they are used on public works, their income is made up from taxes on the wealth of others. Luxuries will disappear, and not be produced or imported. Incomes expressed in goods, or material satisfactions, have been diminished—which is of no serious consequence, if they cover the minimum of actual subsistence. The prolongation of the war will, then, depend on the ability to provide the supplies for war.

The need for a medium of exchange is oversupplied. The lack is in the goods to be exchanged. The enormous extension of German note issues does not, and cannot, diminish. In this country the expansion of credit and money immediately after the war (manifested by the issue of Clearing House certificates and emergency bank notes) has been cleared away by liquidation. In Germany, the "canned" assets behind the depreciated currency cannot be liquidated until the end of the war. And their worth at that time will depend much on the future course of the war and the terms of peace. If German territory should be overrun and the tangible forms of capital in factories and fixed capital be destroyed, much of the liquidation might be indefinitely prolonged. Whatever of foreign trade is permanently lost would, also, increase the difficulties.

In a great financial emergency nearly every country has, at one time or another, been tempted to confuse the monetary with the fiscal functions of the Treasury. To borrow by the issue of money seems to have a seductive charm hard to resist. Lloyd George established a new precedent for Great Britain by issuing nearly $200,000,000 of Government currency notes, but this was done to provide notes for the public instead of coin (£1 and 10s) and made unnecessary any emergency issues by the Bank of England; and a large gold fund has been accumulated behind them so that they are convertible. In Germany it does not seem likely that the Treasury notes will be largely used (having increased from $16,500,000 to about $45,000,000) as a means of borrowing, since the new loans are being issued in terms of longer maturities.

J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN.

$5,000 GIFT FROM FRICK.

$41,000 Now Pledged in Lenox Hill Settlement Campaign.

At the luncheon held yesterday at the Savoy by the leaders of the twenty-six teams which are working to raise $100,000 for a new building for the Lenox Hill Settlement it was announced that $7,356.66 had been harvested in the twenty-four hours. This makes the total so far pledged about $41,000. Among the gifts yesterday was one of $5,000 from Henry C. Frick, and another of $7.50, which represented contributions from 150 workers in a cigar factory on the east side.

Thursday has been set as the day for the conclusion of the campaign, and the leaders of the fight for the $100,000 express confidence that they will easily reach the mark before that time. The present home of the settlement, which was founded in 1894 by alumnae of Hunter College, is at 440 East Seventy-second Street.

SHIP BILL ATTACK ON LODGE BY M'ADOO

Republican Opposition Inconsistent and Insincere, Secretary Says, Answering Senator.

COULD NOT ABANDON RIGHTS

And Everybody Knew President Wouldn't Buy German Vessels—American Shipyard Workers Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—An interview given by Senator Lodge following the adjournment of Congress, in which he felicitated the country upon the defeat of the Shipping bill, provoked Secretary McAdoo to a reply today. Mr. McAdoo charges the Senator with inconsistency and with being in part responsible through his activity against the shipping measure for loss of employment to many shipyard workers.

Mr. Lodge was quoted as saying that it was the intention, if the bill had passed, to buy German ships now interned in American ports. He maintained that the refusal to put in a clause prohibiting the purchase of belligerent-owned ships, which might have passed it, demonstrated this fact. In reply the Secretary says:

"The Shipping bill never did have in view the purchase of the interned German ships or any specific ships. The purpose of the bill was to give the Government authority to buy or build any kind of suitable ships for the purposes of American trade and commerce. Had the bill passed, the President would not have sanctioned the purchase of any ship that would have caused complications with any power. This assurance was given to every Senator who made inquiry, and was conveyed to the Senators in the chamber as coming from the President himself. Moreover, as a concession to the timid, the bill was amended by the Democrats so as to provide that the President should do nothing to disturb the conditions of neutrality. Even this was unnecessary, because the country knews that the President, more than any other citizen of this country, has stood strongly for peace, and can be depended upon to use none of the powers of his great office to involve the country in needless war.

"Senator Lodge knows that the only reason the Administration would not agree to the insertion of a clause in the bill 'prohibiting the purchase of belligerent-owned ships' was that this would have been a surrender of a vital American right, a right which this nation has consistently and inflexibly upheld since the foundation of the Government. To preserve this vital right did not mean that it must be asserted, but it did mean that this Government felt keenly its responsibilities as the chief representative and trustee of neutral rights.

"The American nation has always been the chief champion of the rights of neutrals. It would have been an inexcusable surrender of the rights of this nation, as well as of its position as the defender of neutral rights throughout the world, for the Government to have adopted the amendment to the Ship bill which Senator Lodge says might have passed it. The Administration would not pay for the passage of the Shipping bill by such a disavowal of American rights as was involved in the adoption of Senator Lodge's amendment.

"How does Senator Lodge reconcile his vote in favor of the Ship Registry bill last August, which was a reassertion and reaffirmation by Congress of the American principle of the right to transfer a belligerent-owned vessel to a neutral flag with his amendment to surrender this very right?

"The Republican opposition to the Shipping bill upon these grounds is mere make-believe. Senator Lodge says the Republicans 'won a very great victory' by defeating the bill. The bill passed, American shipyards would have received orders promptly for cargo ships aggregating 300,000 to 400,000 tons, dead weight, thereby giving employment to labor, stimulating many industries, and providing vessels for our foreign trade. If it is a 'very great victory' to defeat these ends, the Republican Senators are welcome to all the joy and credit they can get out of it."

SUSPECTS DR. STRATTON.

Wanted to Sell Ships to Government, Witness Intimates at Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—E. C. Plummer, an attorney of Bath, Me., today told the Senate Ship Trust Investigating Committee that he thought Dr. Stratton of the American Bureau of Shipping of New York had supported the President's Ship Purchase bill because he wanted to sell some ships to the Government. Mr. Plummer said that he represented the Carriers' Association, interested in coastwise sailing vessels, and that while in Washington opposing the bill he had supplied information to Senators opposing the measure. As to Dr. Stratton he said:

"When we tried to get insurance for cargoes we desired to take abroad he discouraged the insurance companies by saying that our coastwise vessels were good only for about 280 miles and that they ought to have steel hulls. We could carry $500,000 worth of cotton, but the insurance companies would not insure a cargo of more than $200,000."

"Why did your association oppose the Ship Purchase bill?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"We were apprehensive that when the Government went in to the shipping business," said Mr. Plummer, "the ships it owned would be dumped into the coastwise trade and hurt us."

CITY WINS RAMAPO SUIT.

Highest Court Finds Company Has No Title to Watershed Lands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Supreme Court of the United States today decided in favor of the City of New York the long-standing contest against the Ramapo Water Company, involving certain acquired water rights. The lower court held that the Ramapo Water Company had no substantial constitutional rights in the premises, and the high court today sustained that opinion on appeal.

As described by Justice Hughes, who gave the court's opinion, the case hinged on a bill in equity to restrain New York City and the Water Board "from proceeding further with the enterprise upon which they already had spent over $129,000,000."

The court held it would take a more specific grant than the New York statute to show that rights to so much territory not directly related to the purpose in hand could be acquired simply by filing maps. Besides, the required notice to owners of land had not been given.

"The groundlessness of the bill," said Justice Hughes, "is so obvious that it fairly may be said that no substantial constitutional question appears."

HITS WOMEN'S PEACE MOVE.

Mrs. Dodge Aims an Alliterative Epigram at Suffragists.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, in a statement here charges that the suffragists in the formation of the Woman's Peace Party are endeavoring to take advantage of conditions resulting from the European war to advance the cause of "votes for women" in this country. The statement was in reply to criticisms by suffragists of those opposed to suffrage for not joining the new society.

Mrs. Dodge said it appeared as if politics, not peace, were the first object of the new society, and added that such an organization was not only superfluous but unwise. "If men have been unable to

'FADS AND FANCIES' ELABORATE MEDLEY

New Musical Entertainment at the Knickerbocker Is Handsomely Staged.

CONROY AND LEMAIRE HELP

They Are the Bright Spots in a Program That Is Short of Humor and Good Melody.

FADS AND FANCIES, a musical medley in two acts; book and lyrics by Glenn MacDonough, music by Raymond Hubbell. At the Knickerbocker Theatre.

Professor Glum	Frank Moulan
Chase Clews	Tom McNaughton
Ayling Harte	Paul Morton
Leicester Square	Frank Doane
Alan	Tyler Brooke
Phoebe	Stella Hoban
Mrs. Hunter-Rumpuss	Madge Lessing
Sig. Giovanni Gazolini	Leo Carrillo
The Spirit of Pleasure	Lydia Lopokova
Sally Mander	Laura Hamilton
Sylvester Nightingale	George Lamaire
James Henry George	Frank Conroy
Hannah Holmes	Jean Miller
Sherlock Pinkerton	James Mack
Miss Murgatroyd	Maude Grey
Mrs. Wadhurner	Daisy Rudd
Fido	David Abrahams, Jr.
Mushapoon	David Abrahams
A Cabaret Dancer	Dottie Quniette

"Fads and Fancies" is the name of the nondescript jumble of color and song and dance that was exhibited to New York for the first time last evening at the Knickerbocker Theatre. It is one of those theatrical confections prepared by many cooks, who stand ready, apparently, to alter and season to suit. They can change the entire concoction at a week's notice, and imagination faints at the task of suggesting what this new entertainment might be like a fortnight after its opening on Broadway.

There were evidences last evening that some recently added ingredients had not been thoroughly absorbed, and further changes and additions will probably recommend themselves. As it stands, "Fads and Fancies" has some bright spots and some very dull ones. How happy the medium is depends largely on how happy you happen to be when the quest of diversion takes you to a seat at the Knickerbocker.

Of the various appeals which this newest entertainment makes, the appeal to the eye is by far the most successful. This is not merely because to all appearances money has been spent in a care-free manner in the preparation of the production, nor because the setting involves as many as fourteen elaborate scenes. It is rather because some taste, an eye for color, and real imagination have actually been retained for the investiture of "Fads and Fancies."

There are several pictures that have a beauty surpassing anything attempted or achieved for musical comedy in these parts in many a long day. It should also be reported that the chorus that disports itself agreeably at odd moments in the course of the new entertainment at the Knickerbocker is quite the prettiest chorus seen on Broadway this season.

So much for the appeal to the eye. Regarding the appeal to the sense of humor, it would be difficult for the most amiable to say as many pleasant things. The accredited author of the books and lyrics is Glen MacDonough, of "Babes in Toyland" memory. It is fairly apparent that he set forth to write a burlesque extravaganza that should, in the spirit of travesty, have fun with the fads and foibles of the day. And so aimed, "Fads and Fancies" visits places like the fashionable urban lots and divorce courts and has its fling at our passion for such things as tea dances, speed, and Pekingese puppies.

It is possible that some of Mr. MacDonough's wit is lost in the shifting of many scenes and the shuffle of many nimble feet, but it is more probable that on the day he sat down to his task he was just out of humor. It must be said that nearly all of the laughter in "Fads and Fancies" is won by those two dark favorites from the vaudeville stage, Messrs. Conroy and Lemaire.

Such music is not enough, but it could hardly be called inspired. Quite the most fetching number has the strikingly title, "I'm Lonely for Only One." Very likely Jerome Kern had nothing to do with it, but it sounds as though he had caused it to be a happy and highly reminiscent mood. Then there is, "We'll Take Care of You Here" which, being all about the refugees, is the only war song of the evening. It has an excellent swing, and the singing of it involves the solemn service of a chorus of very sad young misters, several of whom are captivating.

A matter of major importance here, as in any vaudeville bill, is just the question of the entertainers. The who's who of "Fads and Fancies" contains many well-known names. Some of them help a good deal and some of them do not. As has been said, Conroy and Lemaire help a lot. These two blackface jesters from the two-a-day are still wrangling about that insurance policy—it seems to have been paid, the little fellow is still puzzled about it—and they have further acquired an automobile out of which they extract much laughter.

Then there is Lopokova, who contributes several dances in her best manner, and Laura Hamilton, who is so pretty and spirited and graceful you are quite prepared to overlook the fact that she is hardly a lark. Of the rest, it should be said that Stella Hoban is very comely, and that some very neat and agile dancing is done either by John Miller or James Mack. The program is a little vague in this matter, but the one in question looks as though he had not had an unhappy thought in ten years. These are just a few of the long cast assembled for "Fads and Fancies."

Mme. Calvé's Second Week.

Mme. Calvé sang five numbers yesterday afternoon to launch the second week of her engagement at the Palace Theatre and met with a response even more enthusiastic than the one that had welcomed her to vaudeville the week before. In the long wait for the change to the Carmen costume a violin solo was introduced by Albert Megerlin, a Belgian visitor to New York, who was heard with every evidence of entire approval.

Act "Le Monde Ou l'On S'Ennuie."

"Le Monde Ou l'On S'Ennuie, by E. Pailleron, was the offering of the Théâtre Français last night in the Century Lyceum. Marcel Hermes, who has lately arrived from Paris, made his American début in one of the principal rôles. Messrs. Benedict, Faure, and Renavent and Mesdames Diska, Meurville, and Davenne were others in the cast.

Olcott Signs with Cohan & Harris.

Cohan & Harris yesterday signed a contract with Chauncey Olcott by which the Irish singing-comedian will appear under their direction for a term of years beginning next season. Irish-American musical comedy by George M. Cohan will be provided for Mr. Olcott.

Urius Ill; Opera Bill is Changed.

Because of the hoarseness of Jacques Urius, who was to have sung the title rôle in "Tannhäuser" last night, the bill at the Metropolitan Opera House was changed to "Die Walküre." Alfred Hertz conducted and Johannes Sembach, Basil Ruysdael, Carl Braum, Melanie Kurt, Margarete Matzrenauer, and Margarete Ober were in the cast.

Barker Chooses Greek Tragedies.

Lilian McCarthy and Granville Barker have chosen "Iphigenia in Tauris," "The Trojan Woman," and "The Alcestis" as the three Greek tragedies they will perform during May at New York universities and at some of the larger schools of the country. Prof. Gilbert Murray's translations will be used.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, March 6th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 19.56 cents per pound.—Advt.

THE FLONZALEY QUARTET.

Music by Brahms, Moor, and Beethoven at the Last Concert.

The last concert in the series of the Flonzaley Quartet was given last evening in Aeolian Hall. The size of the audience furnished a gratifying showing of the established place that this fine organization has now made for itself in the musical life of New York, helping to increase the love and admiration for chamber music in its highest forms. The program of this concert was made up of Brahms's quartet in C minor, Op. 51, No. 1, three preludes in the form of a suite for solo violin, by Emmanuel Moor, Op. 100, and Beethoven's quartet in C sharp minor, Op. 131.

The preludes by Moor were played by Alfred Pochon, and his admirable performance was the fulfillment of a difficult and ungrateful task. What little is said in these three movements is said in the third, and that seems not much. It is a strange and unaccountable mixture of a style apparently intended to be severe, and one that is trivial, whether so intended or not. It is hard to make out of the other anything but vague and indecisive tonal wanderings, in which difficult double stoppings are freely interspersed. Mr. Pochon played them with resolution, with some evidences of a hope or an intention to make them sound coherent, with a splendidly broad tone and a mastery of the difficulties that rarely failed him. Music by Moor, who had a brief career as a musician in New York years ago, has been heard here, and while it is not easy to take it all at its face value, most of it has been easier of acceptance than these preludes.

The four players threw themselves into the quartets by Brahms and Beethoven with evident zeal and devotion. Their performance showed admirable ensemble and finish, an anxious study and elaboration of the scores, and there were innumerable beauties and subtleties in it. Some may have been moved to dissent from certain points in the conceptions of both quartets, characteristics of phrasing, the prominence given to one or another voice, as in the third movement of Brahms's quartet whereby the viola part was made to dominate, and in certain effects of finesse in Beethoven's quartet. Whatever may have been thought of them, however, they were deliberate, the results of a mature and musical judgment, and entitled to consideration as such. There were great fullness and beauty of tone, fine balance and finished ensemble in the playing. The audience found great pleasure in it and in Mr. Pochon's performance of the solo suite, and applauded heartily.

MR. SEAGLE'S RECITAL.

American Baritone Shows Beautiful Voice and Fine Art in Songs.

Mr. Oscar Seagle, an American baritone known to New York by his recitals here in the last two seasons, gave another yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. As a newcomer two years ago he surprised and pleased his hearers by the manifold excellences of his voice and method. The latter he obtained from Mr. Jean de Reszke, whose pupil he had been, and for a time one of his assistants in teaching. His baritone voice has an unusually beautiful quality, exceptional power and sonority, high range, and a timbre of a peculiarly sympathetic kind. Mr. Seagle showed not only these natural gifts, but also an unusually finished style, a fine training which gives him an unerring control, a complete technical command of his resources. As was found at his previous appearances here, he has been able to appropriate to his own uses something more than the externals of his distinguished teacher's method and style. They have become an essential part of his art, wholly assimilated, not forgotten in moments of stress and emergency, when most needed.

Mr. Seagle's singing shows in various departments of song singing a fine taste and a high intelligence. He has gained something in suavity and point of expression, in characterization; something, too, in emotional and dramatic potency. These matters were those in which his admirers were fain to confess his singing was deficient; and the deficiency was what prevented him from the highest flights in song singing. It now is still, but there is evidently greater preoccupation with the mood, the emotional content of the music with which he is dealing, than there was before; and there has been, in so far, a development in the artistic value of Mr. Seagle's singing; and it may be hoped that this is an earnest of still further development. And yet it is to be said that the note of sincerity, of true artistic feeling, is never absent from his interpretation. His singing is always manly and direct, always sympathetic, always intelligent in the consideration he gives to his artistic material.

Mr. Seagle sang songs in Italian, French, German, and English. His greatest success was gained in the older songs of his program, in Italian and French, as they have been in some of his previous appearances here. It would be too much to say that the Rotary Club in the spirit of Figaro's air, "Non più Andrai," from "The Marriage of Figaro"; but he gave it a beautifully finished delivery. There was great beauty, also, in Benedetto Marcello's air, "Il Mio Bel Foco," (though there was needed here a more dramatic note,) and in Bononcini's "Deh più a me non v'Accostate." He did nothing better, or more thoroughly characteristic in style, than his singing of three old French airs, "Musette," "Chanson à Danser," and "Chanson a Manager," to which he added another of the same style. There were here spontaneity, the right touch of sentiment and humor; great beauty of phrasing, a beautiful "mezza voce," perfectly placed and poised.

Of the modern French songs he sang Debussy's "Mandoline," perhaps better than he did last year, with a touch more of insouciance and lightness; there was poetical feeling in the "Recueillement," of the same composer and a plangent note in Duparc's beautiful "Lamento." To a bitter and ironical song, Ferrari's "Le Lazzarone," he added another, bitterer and more ironical, in the same vein, whose qualities were plausibly suggested. Songs by Schubert and Schumann do not exhibit Mr. Seagle's qualities at their best; for them there is needed greater depth and power of characterization. But in Schumann's "Standchen" and "Sehnsucht nach der Waldgegen"—not "highly" characteristic specimens of the composer—he showed true sentiment and feeling. His last group was in English, including songs by Blair Fairchild, Edward Horsman, and Frank Bibb, his accompanist.

Such singing as Mr. Seagle's not only gives an unusual pleasure on account of the beauty of his voice and the finish and mastery of vocalization displayed, but is also of notable value and interest as an exemplification of vocal art and its significance of the correct utilization of the gifts of God.

WILL AID ISADORA DUNCAN.

Committee of Artists and Literary Men to Support Dancer's Art.

To express their support of the work which Isadora Duncan, the dancer, is doing toward the creation of new ideals, more than forty representative actors, artists, musicians, and literary men met Sunday night in her studio in the old Packard Business School at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue and formed a committee pledging themselves to support Miss Duncan by their influence during her stay in America.

The original committee was small in number, but yesterday it was increased by the addition of the names of John W. Alexander, Karl Bitter, Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, Witter Bynner, Percy MacKaye, Max Eastman, Paul Manship, Harry Fauliner, Walter Damrosch, Robert Henri, Ernest Peixotto, George Grey Barnard, and many others.

No definite plans were agreed upon at the first meeting, but, with the addition of many persons to the original group, it is expected that soon definite arrangements will be made to work in co-operation with Miss Duncan. On Sunday a paper was signed by all the persons present, in which the committee pledged its support to her work both in America and elsewhere.

Miss Duncan's girls at present use the large room of the Packard School for their afternoon rehearsals, having their lessons at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Augustin Duncan in Gramercy Park, in which they live. On their arrival here it was planned to establish a school after the model of the one which they left in Paris, but no definite plans have been made for founding such a school here in America.

BRAYTON IVES ART OBJECTS TO BE SOLD

Late General's Collection Includes a Manuscript of the 13th Century.

RARE BOOKS AND ETCHINGS

Fine Specimens of Grolier and Pasdeloup Bindings and Chinese Porcelains and Rugs.

The American Art Association announces for the early part of April the sale of the collection of the late General Brayton Ives, characterizing it as "the most important sale ever held in this country of supreme objects of art." General Ives had collected from the point of view of a connoisseur, assembling works of the highest quality and discarding all that failed to meet his exacting standard. His collection includes engravings and etchings, Imperial Polish and Chinese rugs, books, and early English furniture. Each department is numerically small, with the exception of the books and prints.

The library has been selected not only with a view to the excellence of the typography, illustrations, and bindings, but of the condition as well, and it is rare to find an equal number of volumes in so admirable a physical state. Examples of illuminated and other manuscripts derived from the thirteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries:

Brevirum Ordinis Fratum Praedicatorum S. Dominici is a manuscript of the thirteenth century on vellum, and of English execution, with twenty-eight illuminated initial letters, thirteen of which contain miniatures. Another is a Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis of the fifteenth century on vellum and contains fifteen full-page miniatures, the coloring particularly good, and other details rich and harmonious. It is in a sixteenth century morocco binding, probably by Clovis Eve; also, the remarkable Office de la Vierge Marie, executed by Nicholar Jarry, the calligrapher of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV., from the Valentine Blacque-Henry W. Poor collections, in a remarkable mosaic binding by Trautz-Bauzonnet, which is considered to be the finest of the twenty-two mosaic bindings executed by this great book-binder, and other important manuscripts.

The section of Incunabula includes Francesco Colonna's "Hypneroto-machia Poliphili," in folio brown levant morocco, by Cuzin, with the beautiful woodcuts, printed at Venice, by Aldus Manutius, 1499, and considered the masterpiece of the Aldine Press; the Edition Princips of Euclid, 1482, &c.

There are fine specimens of Grolier and Pasdeloup bindings, a large number of eighteenth century French illustrated books in bindings by masters of the craft and many first editions of English and American authors, including Thackeray, Dickens, Stevenson, Rossetti, Tennyson, Browning, Walton, Goldsmith, Spenser, Byron, and Swinburne.

The engravings and etchings comprise about 1,100 prints in all, mostly in the finest possible condition and gathered from the most celebrated collections of America and Europe. The early Italian masters are represented by one, two or three examples each, with a larger number given to Mantegna. Among the early German engravers are twenty-six Schoengauers and sixty-two Durers, the majority of the first impressions being impossible to duplicate. The Dutch prints include sixty-two Rembrandts, and there are line engravings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, famous English mezzotints, French and English color prints of the eighteenth century and works of the nineteenth century as well.

The Chinese porcelains include superb specimens from the Bennett collection, the Trapness collection, and also from American collections, each specimen being a supreme example of its individual class. The gold and enamel snuff boxes number about a hundred and come in the main from the James A. Garland collection. Many of the rugs were shown in the Metropolitan Museum exhibition of fine rugs in 1911, some of the early English furniture comes from the sale at the Tiffany Studios of the Thomas B. Clarke collection as well as from famous English and Irish collections. The catalogues for the different groups are in process of preparation by competent authorities, and the dates of sale will be announced soon.

ENTERTAINMENTS OF A DAY.

Mrs. Alexander, Miss Cady, and Mrs. Breitung Are Hostesses.

There were several entertainments given yesterday.

Mrs. William Alexander gave a small luncheon at the St. Regis. Her guests included Mrs. Paul Morton, Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt, Mrs. John A. Logan and Mrs. James Brown Potter.

Miss Harriette Cady gave a reception yesterday afternoon at 601 Madison Avenue for Miss Letitia Corliss, who is just back from Paris, where she was a pupil of Jean de Reszke. Miss Corliss sang and Mr. Hoff and Miss Cady played.

Mrs. Edward Breitung gave a dinner last night for Miss Anne Morgan at the St. Regis. The Misses Elisabeth Marbury and Elsie de Wolfe were among her guests.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graves are being congratulated on the birth of a son yesterday at their home, 5 West Fifty-first Street. Mrs. Graves was formerly Mrs. Kingsbury Swan.

Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Loree and Miss Louise Carnegie, who have been spending the Winter at the Hotel Gotham, have left in Mr. Loree's private car for a trip to California.

Mrs. Joel Nott Allen will give a reception this afternoon at 58 West Fifty-seventh Street for Mrs. Daniel Ayres. Mrs. Allen will have Mrs. Paul Barthcome and Mrs. Henry S. Bartholomew receiving with her.

The annual meeting of the New York City Branch of the National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild will be held on March 17 at the home of Mrs. James Roosevelt, 47 East Sixty-fifth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, who have been at Palm Beach, are at the Vanderbilt for a few days before going to their country home in Tuxedo Park. Mrs. William Lowe Rice and her daughters, the Misses Mildred and Elsie Rice, have returned from Palm Beach, and are at the Plaza.

The National Arts Club gave a dinner, followed by a musicale, last night at the clubhouse, 14 Gramercy Park.

The engagement of Miss Dora Marshall Lord, a daughter of Mrs. Samuel Lord of Orange, N. J., to Lawrence Reed of Baltimore, Md., is announced.

The wedding of Miss Margery Ficken, daughter of H. Edwards Ficken of this city, and William Brown Prescott of Boston, will take place today in the chantry of Grace Church. Mr. Prescott is a grand-nephew of Prescott, the historian, and his great-granduncle, Colonel Prescott, was in command of the forces at Bunker Hill.

Miss Marion Edna Berrian and Ellery Wilson Mann are to be married today in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Bishop James H. Darlington of Harrisburg, Penn., officiating.

The Mi-Carême festivities in society will begin today. A bal masque, arranged by Miss Julianna Cutting, is to be given tonight at the Plaza for the poor of New York, under fashionable patronage, and many carnival features are to be introduced.

Stop Coughs BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Allay throat irritation and hacking coughs. 5c., 10c. and $1.00. Sample Free. JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

MARSHALL FIELD, 3D, IS ILL.

He May Have a Slight Attack of Typhoid Fever on Houseboat.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 8.—Marshall Field, 3d, who was married to Miss Evelyn Marshall, daughter of Mrs. Charles H. Marshall of New York, on Feb. 8, is ill here on his houseboat Everglades, on which he and his bride have been cruising for several weeks. It was reported that he had typhoid fever.

Mrs. Field said today that her husband's physician had not diagnosed his malady, and that if he had typhoid fever it was a mild case. She said Mr. Field had been taken ill on Saturday. Mrs. John C. King spent part of the afternoon on the houseboat with Mrs. Field, who did not come ashore today.

MAX C. ANDERSON DEAD.

Wealthy Theatrical Manager Had Big Vaudeville Interests.

Max C. Anderson, one of the wealthiest and best-known theatrical men in America, died early yesterday at his home, 88 Central Park West, after an illness of six weeks. Death was due to a complication of diseases, chief of which was anaemia, to combat which transfusion was resorted to.

While there are many names better known to the general public in the show world, few are more formidable than that of Max C. Anderson. At the time of his death he was an officer and Director in many corporations, and he was reputed to be many times a millionaire.

When the Shuberts took the Hippodrome he was managing director of the Shubert-Anderson Company, which controlled the big playhouse, and while he sold his interest in the corporation several years ago, it still bears his name. At the time of his death he was Vice President of the Western Vaudeville Managers' Association of Chicago, which controls 70 vaudeville houses in the Middle West, and Treasurer of the B. F. Keith string of theatres in New York. With Henry M. Ziegler, with whom he had offices in the Times Building, he was interested in theatres in Dayton, Indianapolis, Columbus, and Cincinnati. He also had extensive theatre interests in Chicago, having been associated with Cole & Castle, who controlled the majority of first-class playhouses there. Several years ago he disposed of six theatres in the Middle West to the Keith interests. He was a Director in the United States Lithograph Company.

Mr. Anderson, who was 54 years old, had been in the show business thirty-five years. As a young man he became an attaché of a circus, and continued in various capacities with circuses for a number of years. The foundation of his fortune was laid in Cincinnati, where he became manager of the Fountain Theatre years ago. He had gone to the Ohio River city from Wilkes-Barre, Penn., where he ran the American Musée and Theatre. It was in Cincinnati that he met Mr. Ziegler, who was at one time Treasurer of his city. Mr. Anderson had had his headquarters in New York since 1892. He is survived by a widow and a nephew, Samuel Blier, who has been associated with him in his local offices for ten years. A brother and two sisters live in Philadelphia.

Funeral services will be held at the Elks' Clubhouse tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The honorary pallbearers will be E. F. Albee, A. Paul Keith, Martin Beck, John Ringling, A. S. Stern, John Ornwake, John Havlin, George H. Nichols, Henry M. Ziegler, and J. J. Murdock. Interment will be in Woodlawn.

JUSTIN McCARTHY DEAD.

Advertising Manager Was Prominent for Years in Brooklyn Life.

Justin McCarthy, advertising manager of Abraham & Straus, and for many years prominent in the business and political life of Brooklyn, died yesterday morning in the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel at Atlantic City, where he had been ill for several days. Mr. McCarthy was born in 1873 in Bayonne, N. J. In his youth he became secretary to St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, and later was a political reporter on that paper, and for a number of years its Albany correspondent. He left newspaper work in 1902 to become secretary to Borough President Swanstrom, and much of the success that administration was credited to him. At the end of Mr. Swanstrom's term, in 1903, Mr. McCarthy became advertising manager for Abraham & Straus, and held that position continuously until his death.

Mr. McCarthy was Secretary of the Sphinx Club, an organization of advertising men; was one of the Board of Managers of the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, President of the Men's Club of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church, and a member of the Brooklyn Club, the Anvil Chorus, the Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn Press Club, and the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Club.

He is survived by a widow, formerly Miss Maude Carlisle, and by a mother, brother, and sister. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, Seventh Avenue and Seventh Street, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Emile S. Harper, rector of the church, will officiate.

Vera Pole, English Actress, Dies.

Vera Pole, an English actress who came to America several years ago to play in "Bunty Pulls the Strings," died last night, at her home, 136 West Sixty-fifth Street, of pneumonia. Miss Pole was playing the rôle of Mrs. Small in "The Clever Ones" at the Punch and Judy Theatre when she was taken ill, two weeks ago. She was a character actress and played with Ethel Barrymore parts of two seasons in "The Twelve Pound Look." Her relatives in London have been cabled.

Judge William H. Seaman.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Judge William H. Seaman of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for this district died today at Coronado Beach, Cal. Judge Seaman had been a Federal Judge for many years. He was born in New Berlin, Wis., Nov. 15, 1842. After serving in the civil war, he was admitted to the bar in 1868, and located in Sheboygan. In 1893 he was appointed to a United States Judgeship at Milwaukee, to succeed Judge James G. Jenkins, retired. Later Judge Seaman was elevated to the United States Court of Appeals, with headquarters at Chicago.

Samuel F. Bigelow.

Samuel Fowler Bigelow, 78 years old, United States Commissioner for New Jersey, died yesterday at the home of his sister, Mrs. John C. Kirtland, 157 Harrison Street, East Orange, N. J. His law offices were at 1 Clinton Street, Newark.

Mr. Bigelow studied law in the office of Vice Chancellor Amzi Dodd, and Jehiel G. Shipman, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He was appointed an attorney for New Jersey during President Cleveland's first Administration.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN CRUICKSHANK, a pioneer coal operator and organizer of the first foundry and machine shop in Shamokin, Penn., died there yesterday.

LOUIS SANDS, 57 years old, a commission merchant of paints and oils, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Prospect Avenue, Port Washington.

ROBERT W. MAHON, chemist and for the last eleven years with the New York Central Railroad, died in Albany yesterday. He was born in Columbia, Penn., and was graduated from Lehigh University in 1876 and later from Johns Hopkins University.

EDMOND A. SICARD, Organizer General of the United Textile Workers of America and widely known in woolen and cotton manufacturing centres in New England, died of heart disease in Lowell, Mass., yesterday. He was 44 years old.

I Can Save You 25%
Of your house bills and produce the same result by my system of efficiency.
MRS. T. B. RICHARDS,
Household Efficiency Expert,
311 W. 95th St. Riverside 4123.

HER DRESSES CUT UP IN ROW OVER ESTATE

Daughters Did It, Mrs. Pasinsky Says in Suit to Remove Son as Executor.

TELLS OF RIGHTS USURPED

Widow Asserts Children Have Assumed Management of Property Valued at $273,000.

Mrs. Rachel L. Pasinsky of 109 West 118th Street, widow of Henry Pasinsky, a real estate operator, yesterday petitioned the Surrogate's Court to remove her son, Harry Pasinsky, as executor of the will of her husband. Mrs. Pasinsky is executrix.

The widow recites that the bulk of the estate was left as residue, the income from which was to be paid to her for life, for her benefit and that of her unmarried children. There were bequests of $5,000 each to three daughters and the sons, Harry and David. The payments were not to be a charge against the realty, which, according to the petition, totals $273,000 in valuation, and yielded $37,132 for 1913. After debts, taxes, and mortgage interests and other charges were paid, there was a net income of more than $8,000 for that year, the widow states.

Mrs. Pasinsky complains that her sons and daughters have caused unnecessary friction in the home because of the way in which both sons have taken the management of the estate from her and managed it to her detriment. She charges her daughters with having cut up her dresses, and adds that her son David has collected $2,644 in rents, which he has placed to his own account, and failed to account for to her. There is a further statement by the widow that her son Harry owes her about $10,000, on which he has paid only $1,400, and refuses to make further payment at this time.

The petitioner says that Arthur Lamport, her son-in-law, has offered to buy out her interest on terms disagreeable to her, and which she rejected. She concludes by reciting that there is a mortgage interest of $1,687 due on property at 255 to 261 Elizabeth Street, since Feb. 8, and that the property will be foreclosed unless she can get absolute control of the estate immediately and make the payment.

ATTACKS EXECUTOR'S FIGURES.

Nephew Contests Accounting of Rudolphine Rust Estate.

Objections to the accounting filed by Theodor Sattler, executor of the will of Rudolphine Rust, were made in the Surrogates' Court yesterday by Henry Frazer, nephew of the testatrix and beneficiary.

The accounting recites that the executor received a total estate of $74,418; that he expended for funeral, administrative, and other items $6,287; paid to creditors $874, paid legatees $58,553, and has on hand $8,806.

It is alleged the accounting does not include a mortgage for $5,400 on 1,507 Avenue A, another bond for $1,600 made by Fred Locke to Rudolphine Rust for a loan, and diamonds and jewelry which the testatrix owned.

Objection is also made to the executor placing to his credit $5,953 that, he asserted, was a gift made to him by her long before she died. There is a statement, upon information and belief, that the testatrix owned a mortgage of $15,000 which is not mentioned in the accounting. Objection is made to the sale of a seal coat for $30.

$5,000 TO WOMAN SECRETARY.

Dr. E. W. Maynard Made Bequest "In Full Payment."

The will of Dr. Edward W. Maynard, of Upper Montclair, N. J., which was filed here yesterday, disposes of realty in excess of $5,000, but does not state the amount of the personalty. After naming his widow and her daughter, Elizabeth C. Dorn, of Upper Montclair, as residuary legatees, the will contains the following clause:

To my Secretary, Marie W. Short, $5,000 in cash, upon the condition that the same be accepted by her in full payment of the promissory notes made by me which she now holds, amounting exclusive of interest to $2,000; and upon further condition that the said $5,000 shall be taken as a payment in full of any further claims or demands of any nature whatever which she now has or may claim hereafter to have against me or my estate; if not so accepted, the bequest shall be void.

To the Secretary is also bequeathed a large dictionary. There are bequests aggregating $325 to Ashland Lodge, No. 34, Knights of Pythias; a nephew, Edwin M. Maynard, a certain painting, "Sheep," and Sarah A. Murdock gets $500. Dr. Joseph A. Sanders gets all the physician's surgical instruments.

B. F. EINSTEIN'S WILL FILED.

His Son, Abbot L., Whom Dorothy Russell Divorced, Gets $5,000.

The will of Benjamin F. Einstein, member of the law firm of Einstein, Townsend & Guiterman at the time of his death, was filed for probate yesterday, and disposes of an estate estimated to be in excess of $500,000. Mr. Einstein years back had been attorney for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

His daughter, Beulah Norton, receives the income for life from a trust fund of $125,000, has the use of her father's town house until it shall be sold by the executors, gets the household furniture there, $2,000 in cash, and articles of jewelry. Her children, Frances and Marie Norton, have a contingent interest in their mother's trust fund.

Abbot L. Einstein, son of the testator, who married and was divorced by Dorothy Russell, daughter of Lillian Russell, receives $5,000 in cash. Mrs. Amelia Freedlander, daughter of the decedent, receives a cash bequest of $2,500, and the other children, Tracy, John, Richard, and Rudolph, receive cash bequests of $1,000 each. Rudolph gets his father's library.

The will directs that all stock in the Railway Advertising Company, the New York City Car Advertising Company, and in other advertising corporations held by the decedent be sold and the proceeds formed into a trust fund for the benefit of Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Freedlander, Rudolph, Tracy, John, and Richard Einstein during the lives of Mrs. Norton and Mrs. Freedlander. Mrs. Norton's income from her separate trust fund is to be considered in her enjoyment of the benefits arising from the joint trust fund.

Milton S. Guiterman and Gerard B. Townsend, partners of the testator, are the executors and trustees.

Phillips-Kennard Engagement.

Mrs. Marshall A. Phillips of Catonsville, Md., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Claire Elizabeth Phillips, to Reginald Parry Kennard, a son of Mrs. W. S. Kennard of Brookline, Mass. Miss Phillips is a granddaughter of Mrs. Henry J. Fraber of 1,019 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md., and also of the late Moro Phillips of Philadelphia, and is a sister of Marshall A. Phillips, Jr., of New York. Mr. Kennard is the grandson of the late William Schaus of New York, and his brothers are Wilhelm P. Kennard and Victor P. Kennard.

Dutton's
EASTER BOOKS
Fine editions of English poets, devotional books. New fiction. Bibles and Prayer Books.
681 Fifth Avenue

COL. ORVIS DIES ON TRAIN.

Vice President of Greenwich Bank Stricken in Florida.

Colonel Charles Eustis Orvis, Vice President and one of the founders of the Greenwich Bank and a member of Orvis Brothers, brokers and Stock Exchange members, at 60 Broadway, died yesterday morning on a train in Florida while he was on his way back to New York from Palm Beach. No details as to the cause of his death had been received by his family last night. He apparently was in good health when he left New York three weeks ago for a short vacation.

Colonel Orvis was a son of Joseph U. Orvis, a founder of the Union Dime Savings Bank; a former President of the Ninth National Bank, and a financier prominently identified with the placing of the Government loans during the civil war. Colonel Orvis was born in Troy on Jan. 1, 1849, and came in his youth to New York, where he received his education in the public schools.

Early in life he became interested in banking and educated himself to follow in his father's footsteps. Later, when he was still a young man, he entered commercial life and for several years he was associated with several of the large dry goods concerns. He became paying teller of the Ninth National Bank and later of the Security Bank. In 1847 he went with his father into the brokerage business. The concern was first known as Joseph U. Orvis & Co., but in 1853 Colonel Orvis organized the brokerage firm of Orvis Brothers & Co., with Edwin W. Orvis, his brother, as a partner. He was active in the firm up to the time of his death.

With several others Colonel Orvis got control of the Greenwich Bank in 1897 and became its Vice President. His brother, Edwin W. Orvis, is the founder of the Colonial Bank. At one time Colonel Orvis was a Bank Examiner of the State and in 1882 he acted as Deputy State Banking Superintendent.

Colonel Orvis was Treasurer of the Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital and was interested in many charities. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Union League Club, the Society of Colonial Wars, the New England Society, the New York Historical Society, and other clubs. He is survived by his wife. His home was at 555 Park Avenue.

William R. Nelson Slightly Better.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 8.—A slight improvement which occured late today in the condition of William Rockhill Nelson, editor of The Kansas City Star, was apparent yet tonight. His physicians, however, announced that the change could not be described as a positive change for the better. Mr. Nelson has been ill at his home here since early last December. A decided change for the worse late last Friday has left him unconscious practically all of the time since.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

REED—LORD.—The engagement is announced of Miss Dora Marshall Lord, daughter of Mrs. Samuel Lord of Orange, N. J., and Mr. Lawrence Reed of Baltimore, Md.

Married.

RUBSAMEN—SMITH.—Mabel L., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Smith, to Frederic R. Rubsamen, by the Rev. William Du Bose Stevens, on Monday, March 8.

Died.

ANDERSON.—March 7, 1915, Brigadier General George S. Anderson, U. S. Army, aged 65 years. Funeral services from Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St., east of 5th Av., Wednesday morning, 10:45. Interment, West Point. Train leaving 42d St., West Shore Railroad, 2:15 P. M.

ANDERSON.—On March 8, 1915, Max C., at 88 Central Park West. Services in Lodge Room of New York Lodge No. 1, B. P. O. E., West 43d St., on Wednesday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

BARBER.—On Monday, March 8, 1915, at her residence, 21 West 30th St., Jennie Ray Barber. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BEADLESTON.—At Mountain Side Hospital, Montclair, N. J., on Sunday, March 7, 1915, William Langdon Beadleston, beloved husband of Emma Humphreys Beadleston, and son of the late William H. and Annie Colwell Beadleston, in his 42d year. Services will be held at his late residence, 366 Upper Mountain Av., Upper Montclair, on Tuesday morning at the convenience of the family.

BIGELOW.—On Monday, March 8, at East Orange, N. J., Samuel F. Bigelow, son of the late Moses and Julia Ann Fowler Bigelow of Newark, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROUGHTON.—On Sunday, March 7, Ella Elizabeth, wife of William C. Broughton, late sexton of Trinity Church. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 90 Trinity Place, Wednesday, March 10, at 11 o'clock.

BROWER.—On Monday, March 8, 1915, Abraham L., husband of Phoebe A. Brower. Funeral services from his late residence, 1,271 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, March 9, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

CAREY.—On March 8, Wm. J., beloved husband of Ella V. Carey, (nee Jordan,) at his residence, 168 East 83d St. Requiem mass at 9:30 A. M., Thursday, March 11, at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av.

CLARK.—Suddenly, on March 8, at Croton Lake, N. Y., Augusta Clark, daughter of Jane Reynolds. Funeral from late residence, Croton Lake, N. Y., Wednesday afternoon, March 10, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will meet train at Mt. Kisco, leaving New York at 11:14.

COMSTOCK.—Suddenly, on March 6, of heart failure, Alice R. Woodward Comstock, beloved wife of Cheever W. Comstock of 169 West 78th St., N. Y. City. Funeral services in the Chapel of Rev. I. N. Haldeman's Church, 78th St. and Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, March 10. Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Century Theatre Club, Woman's Republican Club, and City Federation please attend services.

COTTENET.—On Sunday, March 7, 1915, at 161 Madison Av., after a short illness, Marie Lowndes, widow of Edward Laight Cottenet. Funeral service at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Wednesday, March 10, at 10:30 A

SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACE COURSE TO BE AUTO SPEEDWAY--BASEBALL--BILLIARDS--BOXING

SHEEPSHEAD BAY TO BE AUTO COURSE

First Race on New Speedway Will Probably Be Held in the Fall.

The Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation was incorporated at Albany yesterday for the purposes of maintaining at the old Sheepshead race track a park for motor races, automobile shows, and athletic contests of various kinds. The only names which appear as Directors are Louis P. Reeder of Brooklyn, G. H. Brevillier and A. M. Fowler of Manhattan. The capital is $250,000.

The speedway association was formed last November when a number of automobile men decided to procure the race track site to give New York a motor speedway for big automobile races. The syndicate included two Wall Street bankers, who will finance the project.

G. H. Brevillier, one of the Directors, who is the attorney for the corporation, stated last night that the details for the speedway were about completed, and, if the weather permitted, work would be commenced at Sheepshead Bay within ten days.

Mr. Brevillier stated that he was not at liberty at this time to give the names of two prominent Wall Street men who were behind the new corporation. The syndicate, however, which was organized last November, had $1,000,000 backing.

The corporation papers were filed at Albany last December, but the issuing of the charter was delayed until yesterday because of some question about the title of the Coney Island Jockey Club to the property. These have been cleared up and the charter was granted yesterday. Within a few days the new corporation will take a clear title to the property.

The option on the property was obtained last November by James E. Nichols, who represented the promoters, including a number of prominent automobile men, among them being Carl Fisher of the Indianapolis Speedway. Mr. Nichols is now in Indianapolis conferring with Mr. Fisher on the plans for the speedway.

Plans for the new stands and a course of more than two and a half miles have already been drawn by Koehler, Spyr & Farrington, architects. Besides the present big grand stand at the track there will be additional stands on the Neck Road side of the track.

The track has not been in use since racing declined a few years ago, but at the present time the stables contain more than fifty race horses, including August Belmont's string.

The promoters believe that the new speedway here has great possibilities and will bring the sport up to the prominence it enjoyed here when automobile racing was permitted on Long Island. The work will be hurried as much as possible and the new course will be ready early in the Fall.

The new corporation plans a speedway much like the Broodlands track in England. There will be public racing at intervals, and the course will also be used by automobile concerns and individuals to try out racing cars. With the track completed in the Fall, it is not unlikely that an effort will be made to hold the Vanderbilt Cup and Grand Prize races on the new speedway. The turns of the course will be banked like the Speedway at Indianapolis.

That the Sheepshead Bay property was going to be sold was indicated yesterday at the hearing of a suit brought by the Coney Island Jockey Club against the city for a reduction of taxes. It was alleged at the hearing that the property was sold a year ago, then used for building purposes, and this statement later led to the revealing of the facts about the new speedway project.

The petition of the Coney Island Jockey Club asks the court for a reduction of taxes from a valuation of $2,130,000 to $1,590,000. This petition is based on a decision by Justice Crane when a suit was brought to reduce it for 1912.

Counsel for the city asked that the hearing be put off until another time because the property was about to be sold for an amount said to be $1,900,000, and urged that the question as to the justice of the tax levy should be decided upon the actual selling price of the property. Attorney L. G. Reed for the Jockey Club urged that the contemplated sale should not be the basis for a delay. He stated that the hearing should proceed at once so that the Coney Island Jockey Club would not be tied up in the negotiations.

BOXERS FORM A UNION.

American Manager Says They Will Kill the Sport in Australia.

The excessive demands of Australian boxers who have formed a union to "further their cause" will put an end to boxing in the antipodes, so Al Lippe, the American manager, says in a letter sent from Coogee, Sydney, Jan. 30. "Sugar" Flanagan and Dave Smith, Australians, were leaders in the formation of the "union," and according to Lippe they "are going to kill the goose that lays the golden egg."

Snowy Baker, who succeeded Hugh McIntosh as the boxing impresario of Australia, is the objective of the boxers' demands, and according to Lippe he would close down the Stadium were it not for the fact that he desired to carry out contracts made with three American boxers, Jeff Smith, Frank Loughrey, and Jimmy Coffey.

Lippe warmly defends Baker, stating that he is much more liberal than some American promoters. "There are some boys here getting $2,000 per fight in Australia who could not get more than $100 in America, and these are the ones who are so eager for the establishment of the union."

Lippe in his letter stated that Georges Carpentier, the European heavyweight champion, refused an offer of $50,000 to fight three men in Australia a short time before the war started.

The American, in his account of the success of the three boxers under his charge, says: "Jeff Smith knocked out Les Darcy last week, and two weeks ago he defeated Mick King. Frank Loughrey knocked out Pat Bradley in his first fight in Australia, and subsequently fought a draw with Mick King. Jimmy Coffey, the Bronx boy, defeated Quadrex in Brisbane last week. With the death of boxing here we intend returning home."

Harvard-Yale Sculling Race.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 8.—Harvard and Yale rowing authorities have agreed upon an innovation in their dual rowing competitions, it was announced tonight. A championship single sculls event has been arranged for the individual oarsmen of the two colleges. It will be decided in connection with the annual race between the champion upper class crews of Harvard and of Yale, to be held some time in May.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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BRITT BOXES RITCHIE.

Former Champion Helps Townsman Train for Bout with Welsh.

Willie Ritchie, who is matched to box ten rounds with Champion Freddie Welsh on Thursday night at Madison Square Garden, finished his hard training yesterday at Billy Grupp's gymnasium, in Harlem, when he put in a strenuous day's work. He tackled five boxers during the afternoon, and his last day of boxing was witnessed by nearly 200 persons. Among the glove artists to face Ritchie was his townsman, former champion lightweight Jimmy Britt. Arrayed in a conspicuous suit of purple tights, the Native Son donned the gloves and did his best to "put it over," but Ritchie was too clever to be caught by the ex-champion, and gave back much more than he received. Britt gave flashes of his old-time form, but his long absence from the ring and fast work left him tired and winded at the end of the bout. Jack Gleason and Billy Gibson, who were present, urged Britt to go just one more round, but Jimmy knew when he had enough, and declined.

Ritchie was in earnest in his work. He instructed the five men he boxed to spare no pains in letting their punches carry full steam. He first took on Marty Farrell, who is Mike Gibbons's sparring partner. After three lively rounds of the full three minutes he tackled Harlem Patsey Cline, one of the cleverest lightweights in the business, but the latter was no match for the Californian. Milton Blair of the Bronx, Jimmy Britt, and Johnny Green of Brooklyn followed in succession. Ritchie then followed with gymnasium work for an hour, and at the end tipped the scales at 135¾ pounds. Earlier in the day Ritchie punched the bag, shadow boxed, and spent an hour running on the Bronx roads.

During all the bouts Ritchie was easily the master. He emerged from the contests without being solidly hit, jabbing and countering at will and showing enough speed to prove he is about to show his best work. A short run on the road, light gymnasium work, and a short, easy bout with Benny Leonard will complete his work today, and tomorrow he will rest until weighing time, 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Welsh is putting on his finishing touches at Oceanport, N. J., where he will remain until Thursday morning. He does not intend to let up in his work until the last moment, and will carry out his regular program until tomorrow night. He put in a heavy day's work, and when he was through he stepped on the scales, which registered 136½ pounds. He boxes ten rounds daily with Harry Thomas, Griff Davis, the Winnipeg heavyweight, and Jim Donovan. One-Round Hogan, who was a member of Welsh's staff, left Oceanport on Sunday night. In addition to the boxing, Welsh had a three-round set-to with Armstrong's dummy, walked five miles, and devoted an hour to punching the bag, shadow boxing, and dumbbell exercise.

Harry Thomas and Johnny Drummie have been signed to box in the ten-round semi-final, which should be a rattling good curtain raiser, both boys being well up in the art of knowing what to do at the right time.

JOHNSON FIGHT APRIL 3.

Definitely Decided that Bout Will Be Held in Havana.

HAVANA, March 8.—A fight for the world's heavyweight pugilistic championship will take place at Havana, Saturday, April 3, between Jack Johnson and Jess Willard on the Oriental Race Track.

The last obstacle in the way of having the fight take place here was removed this afternoon, when Jack Curley, who endeavored to have the men meet at Juarez, Mexico, March 25, received a cable from Willard saying that he would start immediately for Havana, arriving here from New Orleans March 15. The terms for the fight are identical with those which would have prevailed had the encounter taken place at Juarez. Mr. Curley will act as the chief promoter and will be assisted by Richard Kiegin as managing director.

Johnson began training today. Willard will probably have training quarters at Mariano.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES Cal., March 8.—Jess Willard, the heavyweight boxer, who came here last week to visit his family, after it was apparent that his bout with Jack Johnson would not be held at Juarez, Mexico, announced today that he would start for Havana, Cuba, tomorrow morning. It is certain now, he says, the fight will be pulled off the first week in April.

DRISCOLL DISQUALIFIED.

Wrestling Tactics in Bout with Hanlon Cause Referee to Act.

There was so much persistency about Jack Driscoll's wrestling tactics and his fouling with Jack Hanlon in their scheduled ten-round bout at the Broadway Sporting Club yesterday afternoon that Referee Haukop, after having repeatedly warned Driscoll, disqualified him in the sixth round. Driscoll had the better of the six rounds and twice had Hanlon staggering, but he wrestled with the Maspeth boxer, threw him to the floor, and rushed in with his head several times until finally the referee waved him to his corner and stopped the bout. There were several women present.

There was much more action in the three-round bouts than has been shown at the matinées for several weeks. Three of the bouts ended in knockouts, three were stopped by the referee, and four went the limit of three rounds. The results of the bouts:

George Trevers defeated Young Brown, three rounds.

Young Curtis knocked out Young Caruso in first round.

Young Martin knocked out Young Tracy in second round.

Kid Sheppard defeated Kid White, three rounds.

Bob Brush defeated Gyp Woods; stopped by referee in first round.

Eddie Mack defeated Young Colloty; stopped by referee in first round.

Young Brown defeated Young Daniel, three rounds.

Young Carter knocked out Young Pinky in second round.

Young First defeated Young Thompson; stopped by referee in second round.

Joe Paul defeated Patsy Bonetto, three rounds.

Bouts for Long Acre Show.

What looks to be a rattling good bout will be staged at the Long Acre Club tomorrow night, when Young Brown and Phil Bloom of Brooklyn will come together in the main bout. Besides this event, there will be the usual four-round bouts and a semi-final between Mickey Ross and Young Reichman.

Good Bouts at Olympic A. C.

Two fast and interesting ten-round bouts took place at the Olympic A. C. last night, when Eddie Kelly of Harlem defeated Joe Goldberg of Rochester and Phinney Boyle of Boston defeated Young Rector of Jersey City. Both bouts went the limit and were won by close margins.

Tyrer Wins at English Billiards.

R. H. Tyrer took another step toward a match with George Hayman for the Dewar English billiard challenge shield when he defeated Thomas Butler, the veteran expert, in the third match of the challenge series at Doyle's Academy last night. The score was 2500 to 1862, and the match went thirty-five innings. Tyrer bunched 38 points for the high run of the game, while Butler's best inning netted him 32 points. Tyrer is scheduled to play one more match in the series with H. Manners and if he wins he will oppose Hayman in the challenge round.

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COLD WEATHER STILL HAMPERS GIANTS

Manager McGraw Keeps Them Plodding Along, but They Miss the Warm Sun.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Tex., March 8.—The oldest member of the Giants says this is the coldest weather he has seen in Marlin since the Giants have been coming here to train. The cold wave which set in last Saturday was still hale and hearty today, and there was regret among the players at their lack of foresight in not bringing ear muffs. There was not any sun to help out.

However, McGraw is an adept in getting work out of his tribe, whatever the weather, and there was no idleness today except on the part of Chief Meyers, who was laid up with a cold yesterday and decided to stay indoors today. This is his seventh season with the Giants and the first day's practice he ever missed, and yesterday was the first time he ever was in bed with illness in his life.

There have been only two bright, warm days since McGraw got here, and baseball progress on the part of the veterans has in consequence been delayed. Nevertheless they have been out every day except one, getting some baseball work, and that only general conditioning, and will be in good shape to go ahead rapidly when proper weather comes to stay. All sorts of exercises, medicine ball, football, handball, and some batting engaged the attention of the players in two sessions today.

Who the St. Louis Club is going to get for "Poll" Perritt is still unsettled. Bob Bescher, the man Huggins wants, says St. Louis can have his services if it will pay for them—pay more than he (Bescher) is now drawing. He informed Huggins to that effect and the Cardinal manager left for San Antonio without giving any idea as to how that proposition struck him.

COLD STRIKES SUPERBAS.

Day's Baseball Practice Limited to Two Hours—Cutshaw Signs.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 8.—One session at practice was the best that the Superbs could get at Ebbets Field No. 2 today. Rather than take any chances with his players on account of the cold, Manager Robinson called off morning practice, and in its stead he made the players walk back to their hotels, a distance of three miles, along the Daytona beach and across the Halifax River, and to continue if they felt like it. In the afternoon, instead of playing a scrub game, the athletes were put through a stiff two hours' practice.

Second Baseman Cutshaw, who this time last year was said to be ready to hop to the Federals, had a talk with President Ebbets this morning, and then signed a two-year contract with the Superbs. Cutshaw, like McCarthy and Getz, is in the best form of any of the players, having spent the Winter in California, playing ball in the Imperial Valley League.

President Ebbets and Manager Robinson have decided to have fifty more loads of dirt placed on the infield, so as to soften it up a bit. Several of the players have complained of the great difference between the sandy outfield and the hard infield. This caused the postponement of all exhibition games until next Thursday, when the Stetson University team will play the Superbs.

Funeral of Ball Player Donnelly.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 8.—The funeral of James R. Donnelly, at one time prominent in baseball, occurred here today. Donnelly died at his home in this city March 5. He had played with various clubs in the East and West, including the Terre Haute club, Indianapolis of the American Association, Detroit, Washington, of which he was captain in 1887, 1888 and 1889, and Pittsburgh. He played third base, and was picked in 1889 for that position on the All-American team to make a world's tour, but did not take the trip owing to the severe illness of his mother. He was 47 years old and had lived here since his retirement from baseball.

James Not Eligible to Federals.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Bill James, pitcher of the Boston Nationals, left here last night for Macon, Ga., with the intention of working out the two years his contract with Manager Stallings called for. He spent much of Saturday with Charles Weeghman, President of the Chicago Federals, and sought to sign a contract with the Federals, according to Weeghman, but was not held eligible to the Federals because of his contract with Boston.

Qualify for Roller Race at Palace.

In a one-mile elimination race, held last night at the Grand Central Palace Rink, A. Gallia of Coney Island, J. Costielle of the Fordham University Preparatory School, and D. Crandall of Bridgeport, Conn., qualified for the amateur championship race at a mile, to be decided at Madison Square Garden on March 16. Three heats and the final were contested on the Palace floor, and all four events resulted in good sport. Only a yard separated Gallia and Costielle in the final race. The latter led in every lap except the last two. The winner's time for the mile was 3:13. A. Baxter, a fourteen-year-old Brooklyn boy, skated to a dead heat with D. Terrilio of New York in the third trial, but was unplaced in the final. A. Weitzal of Manhattan, who defeated Crandall in the first heat, was never in the running in the deciding mile.

N. Y. U. Underclass Athletics.

With the best record in the quarter mile, the sophomores yesterday somewhat evened things up in the second day of the underclass track competition held at New York University. S. B Many, who made the quarter in the fastest time, reeled off the 440 yards on the 20-lap track in 0:57 1-5, bettering the freshman record of last week by four-fifths of a second. Many's work in yesterday's contest, however, was not quite as good as that done by Howard Cann, who was first in the freshmen competition, with 129 points, while Many fell short by 15 points. Smith and Charles Rizack were second and third in the second year men's meet, with 96 and 95 points, respectively.

English Racing in Doubt.

LONDON, March 9.—The Stewards of The Jockey Club have called a meeting for March 16 to consider the question of continuing horse racing during the war.

Southern Elects New President.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 9.—Robert H. Baugh of Birmingham, today was elected President of the Southern Baseball Association to succeed the late W. M. Kavanaugh of Little Rock. Mr. Baugh is President of the Birmingham Club.

A collar masterpiece.

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The leading men's wear stores have Ide Silver Collars or can get them for you—but if you have the slightest bother, write us for a list of our dealers nearest you.

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YANKEES' CAMP GROWS.

Hot Springs Party Swells Donovan's Forces at Savannah.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 8.—Manager Bill Donovan's two divisions joined forces here this morning just before the advance was made on Athletic Park for the daily workout, and the addition of the Hot Springs contingent made a decided difference in the appearance of the squad. Twenty-seven Yankees, not including Donovan, Kelley, and Farrell, mingled with several Savannah South Atlantic leaguers, and baseballs were flying in all directions during a session which lasted almost three hours. Excellent weather was again the lot of the New Yorkers.

The Hot Springs party plainly showed the effects of their extra training whenever they had occasion to throw the ball, but the appearance of at least two players belied the glowing accounts of weight reduction which have flitted in here from the Arkansas resort. Ray Keating has taken off several pounds of flesh which he carried when he left Bridgeport about three weeks ago, but his days of conditioning are not yet over. He has several more pounds which he could spare without falling away to a shadow. Ed Sweeney's belt is also above the normal. Joe Kelley had both of these players in the outfield today, making them chase his long drives to all sections of the meadow. Warhop, Nunamaker, Caldwell, and Brown appear to be at normal weight.

Charley Mullen is now registered on the hospital list with a sore shoulder. He is unable to throw across the diamond, and Pipp was at first base during the greater part of the infield workout. Kelly, the Lowell youngster, also took a turn at the bag.

There is some doubt in camp as to whether Marty McHale will arrive here tomorrow. He wrote Donovan several days ago that he would arrive tomorrow, but it is understood he is dissatisfied with his contract and will not sign. The Yankee manager has notified Harry Sparrow not to give McHale his transportation unless he signs his contract at the terms first offered him. No word has been received from Pitcher Clarkson, who took French leave yesterday, and Donovan has given him up as lost.

McGRAW NEVER A "JUMPER."

Baltimore Gave Him an Unconditional Release.

Secretary John B. Foster of the Giants yesterday spiked a misleading rumor which has been circulated extensively since the Federal League war began concerning Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants. Numerous comparisons of the practice of contract-jumping fifteen years ago and during the present baseball war have accused Manager McGraw of jumping his contract with the Baltimore club before he came to New York.

McGraw has repeatedly denied the charge and has always prided himself on the fact that in his long baseball career he never jumped a contract. To get the facts of McGraw's leaving Baltimore, Secretary Foster recently communicated with Sidney S. Frank of Baltimore, who was President of the Orioles when McGraw left them. Mr. Frank states that McGraw obtained his unconditional release and was not a contract-jumper.

Mr. Frank's letter to Secretary Foster is as follows:

In the very recent past I heard some comment in reference to John J. McGraw jumping Baltimore, and I desire in justice to all concerned to correct any such impression that may exist in your mind. The facts of the case are that I was President of the Baltimore Baseball Club, which was entered in the American League. Mr. McGraw did leave Baltimore, but left it in a manner in which I, as President, and those that knew, had no cause to make any unfavorable comment. The reasons for leaving were these: In which all men would do the same if the same opportunity presented itself—that was, to better his condition. The Baltimore Baseball Club freely and willingly gave Mr. McGraw his unconditional release, which was signed by me, as President, and was sanctioned by the full Board of Directors. I would appreciate if you would keep this clear in your mind and correct at any time any comment to the contrary. Sincerely yours,

SIDNEY S. FRANK.

Cold Stops Brookfeds' Game.

Special to The New York Times.

BROWN'S WELLS, Miss., March 8.—Manager Lee Magee of the Brookfeds split his squad into two teams this morning and endeavored to play a regular game of baseball, but after three and a half innings were played, the young manager called a halt and sent the athletes back to the hotel. Tom Seaton and Jim Bluejacket were opposed to each other on the mound. Both showed plenty of speed, but they were deterred from pitching any curves by the orders of Magee. In the afternoon Manager Magee changed his plans and devoted the entire session to soccer football, which proved more beneficial to his charges. If the cold snap which has drifted down here from the north passes by tomorrow a nine inning game between the regulars and the Colts will probably be played tomorrow.

Subscriptions for Grab Bag Handicap

Subscriptions to the Piping Rock Grab Bag Handicap for two-year-olds, to be run at the Spring meeting of the Piping Rock Racing Association, over their course at Locust Valley, L. I., June 2 and 5, which closed on March 1, are as follows:

E. B. Cassatt's Plaintiff, b. c. Sir John Johnson—Litigant; Fish Walk, b. c. Sir John Johnson—Bettie Bouncer; George D. Widener's unnamed ch. c. Garry Herrmann—Ambrosia; unnamed ch. c. Garry Herrmann—Ostra; unnamed br. f. Garry Herrmann—Golden Rose; Quincy Stable's Tattle Tale, br. c. Ogden—Lovenote; Bonnie Tess, ch. f. Star Shoot—Last Cherry; Golden Hours, ch. f. Plaudit—Queen Regent; Gifford A. Cochran's Prince of Como, b. c. Disguise—Claudia; Hands Off, b. c. Plaudit—Meddling Lady; C. K. G. Billings's Virginia M., ch. f. Peter Quince—Amy J.; Frederick Johnson's The Joker, br. c. Rising James—Ridicule; John G. Agar's Beau of Menlo, b. c. Cessary—Belle of Palo Alto; Fawcour, b. f. Duke of Ormonde—Compensate; Gifford A. Cochran's Short Ballot, ch. c. Voter—Carlotta, C.; Edward F. Whitney's Dancing Star, b. or br. f. Hero—Alberchis; Herbert L. Pratt's Socony, ch. c. McGee—Anyday; Malfoy, ch. f. Hastings—Cathay; Dr. Zeb, b. c. Ormendale—Roman Gold; J. E. Davis's Plumose, b. f. King James—Plumeria; The Decision, b. c. King James—Verdict; Oneck Stable's Flute, ch. c. Peter Quince—Musical Slipper, Elkwood Stable's Celandria, ch. f. Colt—Adriana; Paul D. Cravath's Ting-a-Ling, ch. c. Star Shoot—Lady Vincent; T. S. Thompson's Bromo, b. c. Broomstick—Leavonara; H. P. Whitney's Dominant, b. c. Delhi—Dominoes; unnamed b. c. Broomstick—Miss Hamburg; unnamed blk. f. Burgomaster—Black Venus; unnamed ch. f. Broomstick—Artful; Greentree Stable's unnamed ch. f. Sir Archibald—Aister Cress; J. E. Madden's unnamed ch. f. Stalwart—Variant; unnamed b. c. McGee—Intrigue, and unnamed br. c. Sain—Jennie J. Hall on the second.

KANSAS CITY CLUB LOOSELY HANDLED

Federal League Never Made an Accounting, Asserts Attorney in Injunction Suit.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Argument was begun today on a motion to dissolve the temporary injunction issued by the Circuit Court recently restraining the Federal League from transferring the Kansas City Club franchise from Kansas City to Newark, N. J.

"We gave the Kansas City Club every opportunity to protect its franchise," said E. E. Gates, Federal League counsel. "It was agreed that the club should raise $100,000 by Dec. 10. If it had raised this money it could have redeemed the franchise. This it failed to do, and the league, in order to protect the interests of its other seven units, looked around for a responsible person to take the franchise."

John M. Zane, counsel for the Kansas City Club, argued that in disfranchising the Kansas City Club the rules of the league were not complied with.

"The action which put out the Kansas City Club," said Mr. Zane, "was the action of an Executive Committee and not the action of the league itself. The by-laws provide that the Directors as a body cannot delegate authority of this importance. The Executive Committee consisted principally of President Gilmore, and the action was not an expression of the Federal League."

In concluding his argument Attorney Zane said:

"The evidence will show that Mr. Madison, President of the Kansas City Club, had a talk with Mr. Gilmore prior to the opening of the 1914 season, in which Mr. Madison expressed doubt about having sufficient funds for the season, and was assured by Mr. Gilmore that the league had several big moneyed men who would aid in tiding over the Kansas City Club.

"At the beginning of the 1914 season the Kansas City Club paid a large sum of money to the league. The money was never returned, nor was an accounting made. The league advanced money at various times to the Kansas City Club, but at the same time the league received the gate receipts of the club. No accounting has ever been made."

Charles C. Madison, President of the Kansas City Club, was the first witness examined. He testified regarding several conversations with Mr. Gilmore in reference to the finances of the club.

Mr. Madison told of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the league in New York City Oct. 29, 1914.

"I was not allowed to take part in the meeting of the Directors nor in the stockholders' meeting which preceded it, except as a spectator. So far as I knew at that time no action was taken toward the forfeiture of the Kansas City franchise. I stated at the meeting that while there had been a failure to meet certain obligations there had been no forfeiture of the franchise. No other statement regarding such forfeiture was made in my presence."

TO SEND WRESTLERS TO FAIR

Winners of A. A. U. Try-Outs at Garden to Receive Transportation.

The Eastern tryouts for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition wrestling championships will be held under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union at Madison Square Garden Saturday, March 20. The preliminary bouts will start at 3 P. M. and the semi-finals and finals at 8 P. M. The following classes are open to all registered athletes: 108, 125, 135, 145, and 158 pounds, and heavyweight. The same classes are announced for the Western tryouts at Chicago March 25 to 27.

The Championship Committee in making the announcement says that in order to enable the best wrestlers in the country to compete in these championships, the committee will pay $150 toward the transportation of each Eastern winner of these tryouts and $100 toward the transportation of each winner of the middle Western tryouts held in Chicago.

Sending twelve winners means an outlay of $1,500 devoted to the interest of wrestling, and all those interested in wrestling are urged to bring to Toronto these tryouts, as a financial failure will seriously affect the committee's efforts in providing teams to be sent to the exposition to compete for championships in other sports.

In connection with the tryouts at the Garden a tag of war will be held to create interest in this sport. The event will be open to teams of four men. Entries will close March 16 with Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman National Championship Committee, 21 Warren Street.

In order to permit wrestlers to compete in the A. A. U. tryouts at the Garden the amateur wrestling tournament of the St. George's Club for 135-pound novice and 158-pound classes has been postponed to March 27. Entries for the tourney will close March 22.

Fifth Cavalry Polo Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 8.—In the first round of polo for the Aiken Cups played today the Fifth United States Cavalry defeated the Tigers, 11 to 6½, the army team receiving six goals by handicap.

League Hockey at Rink Tonight.

The Crescent A. C. and the Irish-American A. C. will be opponents at the St. Nicholas Rink tonight in the last Amateur Hockey League game of the season excepting the St. Nick-Boston A. A. game here Thursday night, which will decide the championship. The Crescents are anxious to win, as a victory will tie them for third place with the Hockey Club.

Fencers Have Late Session.

Early this morning they were still fencing at the New York Athletic Club in an effort to determine the three-weapon championship. At the outset there were nine contestants, and by midnight five had been eliminated.

The four who were left to compete in the final session were Steddiford Pitt, last year's intercollegiate champion; Sharman Hall, George Reimherr, Jr., and Arthur Lyon. A big gathering of spectators dwindled gradually away as the late hours were approached, leaving few besides the finalists and judges in the gymnasium. The preliminary rounds were run off on two strips, Pitt and Lyon qualifying on the first and Reimherr and Hall on the second.

"JIM" WATSON DIES.

Dog Judge and Sports Writer of International Repute Passes Away.

James Watson, for more than thirty years one of the leading authorities on the breeding of high class dogs and a judge at all the big kennel shows in this country for forty years, died in this city suddenly yesterday. He was sixty-three years old and had been in ill-health for a year.

Mr. Watson was not only an authority on dogs, but one of the best posted sports writers in the country. He was born in England of Scotch parents and came to this country in 1880. After working on several New York papers he joined the staff of the Philadelphia Press as Sporting Editor. He was one of the first judges of Whippet races and was the official timer at the Gloucester race track, and the first Secretary of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen.

After leaving Philadelphia, Mr. Watson wrote for New York papers on sporting topics. He was well versed in the technique of all outdoor sports, but made a specialty of cricket and rowing. He was devoted to the breeding of dogs and in this line he had very few peers.

Mr. Watson wrote several books on dogs. His most comprehensive effort in this line was a subscription edition of twenty-five volumes, which included all breeds. For the last fifteen years he had devoted all his time to writing and acting as judge at the dog shows at Philadelphia, Boston and New York. His health failed greatly during the last five years and at the time of his death he was totally deaf.

FLORIDA STATE GOLF STARTS

W. H. Stafford of National Links Qualifies Best, Then Withdraws.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 8.—Several Metropolitan golfers qualified in one of the four flights of the annual Florida State championship today. W. H. Stafford of the National Links headed a record-breaking field of eighty players, with a card of 78, but withdrew from further competition. He was close pressed for first honors by H. P. Farrington of Boston and W. H. Dilks of Philadelphia, who scored 74 and 75 respectively. Eight of the championship sixteen are New York players, with J. R. Hyde, South Shore, a favorite from that district. The first round of match play starts tomorrow morning and players with cards of 99 and better found a place in the drawings. Summary of best scores:

W. H. Stafford, National, 78; H. P. Farrington, Woodland, 74; W. H. Dilks, Philadelphia, 75; C. Macdonald, Onwentsia, 78; I. H. Butt, National, 78; J. R. Hyde, South Shore, 79; J. E. Smith, Wilmington, 79; H. Pemberton, Montreal, 79; A. R. Pierson, Glen Ridge, 82; C. E. Van Vleck, Montclair, 82; Vannamolette, 83; G. W. E. Bartlett, London, 83; P. H. E. Frelinghuysen, Morris County, 84; H. K. Bolton, Onwentsia, 84; C. H. Geist, Philadelphia, 84; W. H Smith, Oakland, 84; D. E. Root, Atlanta, 86; T. Case, Auburn, 86; F. Southerland, St. Andrews, 86; A. H. Weaver, Columbia, 86; A. F. Houston, St. David's, 86; F. J. Reilly, Bala, 87; F. H. Thomas, Morris County, 87; S. Jordan, Toledo, 87; S. Maddock, Philadelphia, 88; R. Thierold, Midlothian, 88; W. Watson, Garden City, 89; W. R. Stewart, Garden City, 89; E. Faber, Richmond County, 89; J. D. Johnson, Philadelphia, 89; W. J. Clyde, South Shore, 89; E. Fisk, Oakley, 89; D. C. Murray, Utica, 89; J. H. Lichtman, Piltmont, 89; J. N. Reiber, Philadelphia, 89; R. M. Fair, Midlothian, 89; F. C. Inman, Piping Rock, 90.

Foodicks Win Vanderbilt Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 8.—There was a record entry of ninety-four today in the mixed foursome handicap match play against bogey for prizes presented by William K. Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Foodick were the winners, their scores being 2 down. Owing to a stiff wind which was blowing across the links some of the best players were unable to keep up their usual good scores.

Match play began today for a cup offered by Clarence W. Dolan, which is an annual event, and there were 32 entries. The handicaps and results were as follows: L. Perin (9) beat P. Foodick, (12,) 2 and 1; S. Johnson (9) won from O. Perin (2) by default; Maxwell Norman (4) beat G. B. Post, Jr., (6,) 1 up; W. Bacon, (4,) beat T. Emmet, Jr., (9,) beat C. W. Yules, (14,) 8 and 9; E. A. Thomson (scratch) lost to A. Ieelin, 2d. (15,) by default; W. E. Dodge (12) lost to George Bird, (5) by default; S. D. Babcock (11) beat G. R. Hitchcock, (11,) 1 up; T. G. Robertson (6) beat H. C. Brokaw, (11,) 1 up; W. A. Flagg (scratch) beat T. M. Robertson, (1,) 2 and 1; W. K. Vanderbilt (15) beat P. W. De Forest, (13,) 1 up; W. H. Sands (7) beat F. Bacon, (4,) 1 up; H. Payne Whitney (9) beat Thomson (2) beat A. S. Burden, (15,) 9 and 8; E. W. Jewett (7) beat M. W. Kellogg, (11,) 9 and 8; H. S. Ladew (14) beat F. R. Hitchcock, (3,) 4 and 3; Charles Cushman (6) beat G. T. Scott, (10,) 3 and 1; P. Metcalf (5) won by default from S. Mortimer, (13;) A. W. Biddle (7) beat E. P. Rogers, (2,) 3 and 2; T. Hitchcock (7) won from J. Eutis, (14,) 1 up; Victor Conrad (4) won by default from W. T. Whitehouse, (15;) J. F. Byers (2) beat H. T. Fleitman, (15,) 4 and 3; J. C. Tappin (10) beat W. Babcock, (7,) 4 and 3; W. P. Lyman (14) beat Oliver Iselin, (1,) 2 and 1; Douglas Morris (6) beat C. D. Beach, (11,) 5 and 4; E. L. Smith (15) beat A. R. Kuser, (18,) 3 and 2; John Magee (18 won from J. D. Kuser (11) by default.

Miss Alexander and L. Haughton won the prizes offered by Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin in a mixed foursome handicap, match play, having beaten Mrs. George Smith and C. W. Dolan in the finals today.

Dartmouth Easy for Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 8.—Cornell easily beat Dartmouth at basket ball here tonight, by the score of 47 to 19, thereby closing her intercollegiate season. Cornell has lost only three games in the championship series. Brown was the individual star, scoring seventeen of Cornell's points. Lunden, Shrterby, and Whitney also showed to advantage. Line-up:

Cornell.	Position.	Dartmouth.
Lunden	Left forward	Williams
Brown	Right forward	Winship
Sutterby	Centre	Whitney
Jandorf	Left guard	J. Pelletier
Wilson	Right guard	R. Pelletier

Goals from field—Lunden, (6,) Brown, (4,) Sutterby, (5,) Jandorf, (3,) Riley, Williams, Whitney (4,) R. Pelletier, (2,) Goals from foul—Brown, (9,) Winship, (3,) Williams, (2.) Substitutes—Austin for Wilson, Riley for Austin, Howard for Sutterby, Bickford for R. Pelletier; Grant for J. Pelletier.

Referee—Mr. Powell, Syracuse. Umpire—Mr. Burchell, St. John's. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

HUSTON'S CUE PULLS HIM UP TO MILBURN

Detroit Billiardist Wins and Ties Southerner for Sixth Place in Class A.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	Won.	Lost	High Run.	Av'ge.
J. Mayer	3	0	118	19 1-31
R. M. Lord	2	1	90	11 18-21
E. M. Gardner	2	1	75	11 15-35
J. F. Poggenburg	2	1	74	10 25-36
C. Heddon	2	2	64	10 30-37
E. L. Milburn	1	2	68	11 22-23
C. Huston	1	2	71	7 27-34

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Corwin Huston of Detroit today won his first game of the Class A amateur billiard tournament for the national championship, defeating E. L. Milburn, Memphis, 400 to 206. Huston gathered a high run of 71 and an average of 7 43-51. Milburn's highest run was 22 and his average 4 6-50.

Huston's victory gives him a tie with Milburn for sixth place in the tournament, each having lost four games and won one. Milburn's only remaining match is with Lord, the young Chicago player, while Huston has to play Gardner, the title holder. The Detroit player displayed much better form in this afternoon's match than he has heretofore shown, while the Southern champion was much below his previous performances.

Milburn held the lead with two runs of 14 and a 22 in the first twelve innings, when Huston, with a brilliant display of massé, cushions, and straight carom shots, made his run of 71 in the thirteenth inning. He retained the lead then obtained until the end of the game, gathering runs of 42, 39, and 32, all better than his previous high-run record. Milburn, on the other hand, showed a decided slump. In many attempts his direction was good, but his judgment of speed exceedingly poor. In the thirtieth inning he lost a point because he missed both balls. Summary:

Huston—0 5 0 0 1 0 3 10 6 2 4 11 71 0 26
0 8 4 14 0 6 0 4 2 3 0 12 1

PRAISES CHICAGO FREIGHT SYSTEM

Private Tracks and Large Cars Put Western City Ahead of New York, Expert Says.

CAN'T RAISE TRANSFER RATE

Proposed Advance Here Would Drive Out Industries, Witness for Merchants Asserts.

J. C. Lincoln, Manager of the Traffic Bureau of the Merchants' Association, testified yesterday at the hearing on proposed increases of storage and lighterage charges by the trunk railroads that inadequate traffic facilities in this city caused freight congestion. The witness compared New York with Chicago to the detriment of New York. He produced exhibits to show the number of freight-handling tracks maintained on Manhattan south of Sixtieth Street, and also the number in use in Chicago within a five mile radius of the City Hall.

Chicago's private tracks for distributing freight, he said, and its large cars put the system far ahead of that in New York. He asserted that the railroads by their inadequate facilities here have forced a congestion of business at the piers far greater than in any other large city.

If the proposed advance of transfer charges on New York's water front should go into effect, he thought, many industries would leave Manhattan and go where costs were lower. A change would be necessary for some of them, the witness added, in order to keep them on a fair competitive basis with concerns in other cities.

P. C. Staib of the wholesale grocery firm of Koenig & Schuster, also spoke of the congestion at freight piers along the North River in normal periods of business. It would be impossible, he said, to move freight from pier stations to its proper destination within forty-eight hours of its arrival, as is proposed under the new tariff on storage and lighterage. Such rapid transfer work, said Mr. Staib, would require a more elaborate trucking system than the present, and this would result in higher charges to the consumer. The hearing will be continued at the Custom House today.

TRACES RAILROAD LOSSES.

Statistician for Western Lines Explains Rate Demands.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The hearing today on the petition of forty-one Western railroads to the Interstate Commerce Commission for increased freight rates on certain commodities was devoted entirely to the presentation of statistics purporting to show that because of higher wages and taxes, requirements of efficiency, and forced reductions in rates, they were unable to maintain the roads up to the standard demanded by the public and still pay adequate returns for investment.

The statistics were submitted by L. E. Wettling, an expert for the railroads. He said that in the next seven years the Western railroads would be required to raise money to meet $425,000,000 in maturing obligations.

In the course of his testimony Mr. Wettling asserted that in 1901 the receipts per freight ton mile were 8.64, as against 8.27 per ton mile in 1914. The average passenger rate per mile for the Western roads had been reduced from 2.16 cents in 1901 to 2.05 cents in 1914.

"This means," he said, "an average reduction in passenger rates of one-tenth of a cent a mile, or a yearly falling off of $10,000,000, and an average reduction in freight rates on a ton mile basis of one-twenty-fifth of one cent, or a falling off yearly of $30,000,000; a total reduction in revenue due to decreased rates of $40,000,000."

The railroads assert that if the increased freight rates now being asked were granted, they would gain $10,000,000 yearly in revenue.

Concerning the increased cost of labor Mr. Wettling said:

"Enormous labor costs, due to increase in wage scales, are one of the reasons for the inability of the carriers to reflect in their final net operating income the effect of the increase in traffic and economy of operation. Between 1901 and 1914, on the basis of the 1901 scale of wages, these carriers paid out, exclusive of general officers' salaries, $626,855,000 more for labor than they would have paid had the 1901 scale of wages been maintained. For 1914 alone this excess in wage scale reached over $86,000,000."

Today's hearing concluded the general argument offered by the roads. Tomorrow the various commodities upon which increases are asked will be taken up in detail. The first commodity is to be grain shipped from points east of the Missouri River to Chicago and from Chicago to the Gulf for export.

MO. PAC. ELECTION TODAY.

Goulds' Retirement Expected at Meeting in St. Louis.

Stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will elect Directors at the annual meeting in St. Louis this morning and the day, it is expected, will mark the retirement of the Goulds from the management. The financial affairs will pass into the hands of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the operating management will be retained by Benjamin F. Bush, President of the road.

Otto H. Kahn, Alexander J. Hemphill, Edwin G. Merrill, R. Lancaster Williams, W. H. Williams, Finley J. Shepard, Nicholas F. Brady, C. Minot Weld of Boston, and Paul Cravath left New York for St. Louis yesterday in a private car to attend the meeting. This group represents the Eastern interests most concerned in the reorganization and, except Mr. Kahn and Mr. Cravath, the men named are to be Directors.

Mr. Shepard, husband of Helen Gould Shepard, is not a large stockholder, but represents large bond holdings. There is no opposition to his selection.

As recently announced by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., provision must be made for the extension of the $25,000,000 notes maturing June 1, and it is expected that positive announcement can be made after today's meeting that an extension will be obtained. If this can be arranged, a policy of retrenchment will be insisted on by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. as a condition for their further support of reorganization.

The retrenchment policy, it was said yesterday, would fall hard upon the expensive suite of offices at 165 Broadway. These may be limited to a transfer office. It will be the plan, it is understood, to centre the offices in St. Louis, but to hold occasional Directors' meetings in this city.

C. VANDERBILT ON STAND.

He Testifies for W. L. Stow in $2,000,000 Mackay Suit.

Cornelius Vanderbilt was in the witness chair of the Supreme Court before Justice Goff for about a minute yesterday. He was called to testify in the suit of W. L. Stow, a member of the Stock Exchange, against Clarence H. Mackay for $2,000,000 alleged to be due on an account Mr. Mackay had with the firm of W. L. Stow & Co. in connection with the Mexican Central pool in 1901-1903.

Mr. Vanderbilt merely said that he had had an account with the plaintiff's firm and had always found their statements to be correct.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.06	Kentucky Con	.03
Belcher	.34	Mexican	.38
Best & Belcher	.07	Occidental Con	.80
Bullion	.07	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.27	Overman	.10
Challar	.02	Potosi	.02
Confidence	.25	Savage	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.16	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.10
Crown Point	.25	Union Con	.20
Gould & Curry	.04	Utah Con	.02
Hale & Norcross	.04	Yellow Jacket	.33
Julia	.01	Silver bars	.50¾

TONOPAH.		Comb. Fraction	.08
Belmont	4.75	D'field Daisy	.06
Jim Butler	.76	D'field B B	.03
McNamara	.08	Florence	.55
Midway	.18	G'field C. M.	1.65
Mispah Exten	.35	G'field Merger	.22
North Star	.15	Jumbo Exten	.96
Rescue Eula	.11	Lone Star	.07
Tonopah Exten	2.75	Silver Pick	.09
Tonopah Merger	.40	Vernal	.05
West End	.52	Nevada Hills	2.95
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.38
Atlanta	.28	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.30	Manhattan Con	.02
C. O. D.	.56	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	8½		Jackpot	6	8
Elkton	45¾	47	McKinney	81	84¾
El Paso	140	160	Old Gold		1½
Findlay	3¼	3¾	Portland	110¾	115
Gold Dol	4	5	Vindicator	140	160
Isabella	16¾	17	Rav. B. H.	2	4

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

The Jackson Health Resort
Dansville, New York.
Dr. James H. Jackson, President.
Dr. Walter E. Gregory, Vice President.
Newton E. Gorham, Secretary.
Write for literature.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, N. Y.; 45 min. to 42d St.; near station; rates $8 up. Cottages. Booklet.

LOUISIANA—New Orleans.

The Ideal Tour to the California Expositions
by Boat or Rail
Includes stop-off privileges at
NEW ORLEANS
"The Paris of America"
The St. Charles
Finest all-year hotel in the South. Perfectly appointed and accommodating 1,000 guests.
Alfred S. Amer & Co., Ltd., Props.
Under Same Management,
The Edgewood, Greenwich, Conn.
New York's ideal suburban.
MAY TO OCTOBER.
Send for Booklet.

WEST VIRGINIA.

European Cure in America
The GREENBRIER
White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

New Bath Establishment
DR. GEO. D. KAHLO, Medical Director.

FRED STERRY, Managing Director.
J. H. SLOCUM, Manager.
BOOKING OF New Yorker, The Plaza.
OFFICES { Boston—Copley Plaza.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL and COTTAGES
on the Beach, Atlantic City, N.J.
A delightful place to spend the Spring months.
CAPACITY 600 · CHARLES SCHMID'S ORCHESTRA.
Bookings may now be made for Easter.

HOTEL DENNIS
Atlantic City, N. J.
The hotel with the distinctive features, overlooking the Beach and Boardwalk from all floors. Always open. Capacity 600. New York booking office, Spur Travel Bureau, 569 Fifth Avenue.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof. Open all year. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Lutz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK LUTZ & CO.

Bookings being made for EASTER WEEK.
Hotel RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths running water in rooms. Orchestra.
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKETSER, Mgr.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. OCEAN VIEW.
Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

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Virginia Av., Second House from Boardwalk and Steel Pier. Every Appointment. Highest standard in cuisine and service. Booklet.

DIXIE HOTEL South Carolina Ave. & Boardwalk.
Most equipped small hotel. $1.50 up daily $9 up weekly.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
America's Famous All-Year Resort.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

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Lakewood, N. J.
A modern hotel and an equable climate.
Golf, tennis, riding, driving.
Central R. R. N. J.
Chandler Bros. & Co., Brokers' Office.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

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HOTEL MODERATE PRICES.
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LAKEWOOD.
BEECHWOOD VILLA
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Estate of M. A. Faul. Phone connection.

FLORENCE-IN-THE-PINES,
Lakewood, N. J.—Private baths; hot and cold running water in every room. I. Weehr, Prop.

NEW JERSEY.

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Brown's Mills-in-the-Pines, New Jersey. An Exclusive Winter and Spring Resort. Climate unequalled. I. L. & M. S. Hudders.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
East to Carolina and Florida Resorts.

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HAVANA'S
MODERN HOTEL
Hotel Sevilla
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Every Room with Private Bath.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
AMERICAN SERVICE—FRENCH CUISINE.
URBANO GONZALEZ.

WILLIAMS DEMANDS MORE BANK DETAILS

Reports of Nationals Must Show Stockholdings of Officers and Salaries Paid.

CONTROLLER HAS NEW FORM

It Calls Also for Return to be Made of the Total Number of Depositors in Each Institution.

The new form provided by John Skelton Williams, the Controller of the Currency, for the report of national banks called for yesterday, asks considerable information not heretofore required. The chief innovation is in regard to the salaries of officers and the stockholdings of officers and Directors.

In the old forms the amount for which any officer or Director, or any firm of which he was a member, was indebted to the bank was called for, but only their names were entered. In the new form the names of all Directors must be entered, and after the names of those not borrowers the word "none" is to be entered under liabilities. The salaries of all officers must be shown.

Formerly the bank reported the number of shares owned by officers and Directors as shown by its own books. Now two columns are provided, one for this entry and the other headed "actual shares owned," which would include those registered in the names of others. A footnote stipulates that if the stock ledger does not show the entire holdings, they shall be ascertained from the officers and Directors themselves. If the cashier or President is unable to obtain this information, he will be expected to answer that he doesn't know and in that case, it was said yesterday by a Government official, the Director withholding the information will be responsible for the incompleteness of the report.

It is not uncommon for bank officers and Directors to put some of their stock in the names of others. Experience has shown that in some cases this has been done to avoid assessment under the double liability if the bank fails. There have been instances where a bank has failed and large blocks of stock have been found in the names of office boys without financial responsibility when the shares actually belonged to men of large means. It was assumed yesterday that this was the reason why this information is to be asked for.

Stock is often put in the names of others for different reasons, however. If bank officers sell stock, they prefer not to have it known to the higher officers or to the public. So they sometimes keep part of their holdings in their own names and part in the names of others. If they have occasion to raise money they sell the part not registered in their own names.

Another new requirement is the number of depositors, whether their deposits are "demand or "time," and whether interest-bearing or not. The only explanation offered for the seeking of this information was that a bank having a small number of large depositors is not in as good a position as one with a large number of small depositors. In case of weakness, a few depositors could draw heavily on the bank's cash resources and perhaps precipitate a failure. These large depositors, it was said, might be the first to learn of any weakness, and with their funds withdrawn the small depositor would have more difficulty in withdrawing his money.

The new form also calls for the report of "drafts or bills of exchange incident to the importation or exportation of goods accepted under the Federal Reserve act," and there are a number of minor changes in the direction of greater detail.

Additional Receiver for Wabash.

Judge Hough in the Federal District Court yesterday appointed Edward F. Kearney of New Orleans, additional receiver in this district for the property of the Wabash Railroad Company. Mr. Kearney was appointed receiver on Feb. 15 in the Eastern District of Missouri Court, to take the place of two of the original receivers, Frederick A. Delano and William K. Bixby, who had resigned. Edward B. Pryor, who was appointed at the same time as Mr. Delano and Mr. Bixby, remains as a receiver.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of February show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Ten roads	$3,526,610	+$262,177
Thirteen roads	6,448,735	— 952,446
Total (23 roads)	9,975,345	— 690,269

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for January—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mileage	2,585	2,585	
Gross	$1,492,695	$1,646,934	$1,808,323
Net after taxes	385,376	326,774	371,103
7 mos. gross	13,680,056	15,068,919	15,859,932
Net after taxes	4,006,807	4,018,696	4,494,123

DULUTH & IRON RANGE for January—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Mileage	273	292	18
Gross	86,748	114,828	28,080
Def. aft. taxes	54,301	71,690	17,388
7 mos. gross	2,817,610	4,919,842	2,102,232
Net after taxes	966,832	2,294,198	1,327,365

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for January—

Gross	216,074	254,106	38,032
Net	29,781	58,116	28,335
Def. aft. chgs.	35,589	40,586	*25,196
7 mos. gross	1,717,827	2,135,143	417,316
Net	313,906	449,452	135,646
Def. aft. chgs.	314,182	284,831	*49,301

GREAT NORTHERN for February—

Gross	3,926,816	3,850,051	*76,768
8 mos. gross	47,953,021	53,887,210	5,934,189

*Increase.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for February—

Gross	4,644,521	4,978,153	328,682
8 mos. gross	42,547,670	45,116,290	2,568,620

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for February—

Gross	942,858	986,386	43,528
8 mos. gross	7,987,518	8,938,827	951,309

MINERAL RANGE for January—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	61,370	41,402	19,968
Net	8,391	9,731	*1,340
Def. aft. chgs.	3,861	2,603	1,258
Gross, 7 mos.	458,186	214,023	244,163
Net	122,847	†7,131	129,478
Sur. aft. chgs.	89,695	†39,768	129,463

PERE MARQUETTE for January—

Mileage	2,619	2,328	*12
Gross	1,406,091	1,300,635	107,456
Net aft. taxes	136,125	†38,202	224,327
Gross, 7 mos.	10,758,799	10,374,907	383,892
Net aft. taxes	2,570,433	846,019	1,724,414

*Decrease. †Deficit.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN for January—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Mileage	451	451	
Gross	377,014	367,230	*10,784
Net aft. taxes	76,903	53,611	10,808
Oth. inc. debit	40,276	27,629	*13,374
Total income	36,627	59,982	23,434
Gross, 7 mos.	2,060,583	2,202,301	132,617
Net aft. taxes	528,362	392,110	903,272
Oth. inc. debit	155,549	135,469	289,018
Total income	372,812	965,578	592,766

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY for January—

Mileage	504	503	*1
Gross	511,843	583,594	71,751
Net aft. taxes	215,861	257,940	42,079
Gross, 7 mos.	3,965,461	4,147,719	582,258
Net aft. taxes	1,406,939	1,882,019	478,071

*Increase.

WABASH, PITTSBURGH TERMINAL for January—

	1915	1914	1913
Gross	46,344	43,815	57,854
Oper. deficit	5,760	7,943	305
7 mos. gross	504,266	567,200	474,664
Net after taxes	113,836	125,818	85,660

YOUNGSTOWN & OHIO RAILROAD for January—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	22,530	21,661	969
Net after taxes	7,644	7,533	111
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,477	3,366	111
7 mos. gross	173,758	166,826	6,932
Net after taxes	62,831	60,589	2,242
Sur. aft. chgs.	33,645	31,402	2,243

Miscellaneous Earnings.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO., for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914	1913	1912
Net prof. op.	7,660,985	8,575,192	
Div. subsi. cos	447,631	452,500	
Total prfts	7,231,161	9,308,668	9,027,692
Chargs, &c	1,839,987	1,848,986	1,858,506
Surplus	5,391,174	6,459,731	7,169,186
Prd. divs.	1,076,966	1,076,966	1,076,966
Balance	4,314,208	5,382,365	6,092,220
Com. divs.	3,439,424	3,439,424	644,892
Balance	874,8344	1,942,441	5,447,428
Prev. sur.	7,746,491	5,803,050	355,622
Total sur.	8,621,376	7,745,491	5,803,051

MUCH GRAIN STILL HERE.

Heavy Drain by Exportation Has Hurt Us Little.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Despite the much discussed effect of grain exports to Europe on the home supply, today's official report by the Department of Agriculture on the percentage of the 1914 wheat, corn, oats, and barley crops remaining on farms March 1, shows only slight decreases when compared with the percentages of last year.

The department's crop reporting board, from reports of its correspondents and agents throughout the country, estimates the amount of wheat, corn, oats, and barley on farms, with comparisons of preceding years, the proportion of each crop which will be shipped out of the counties were grown, and the percentage of the 1914 corn crop which was of merchantable quality, as follows:

Wheat—About 152,903,000 bushels, or 17.2 per cent. of the 1914 crop remained on farms March 1, 1915, compared with 151,809,000 bushels, or 19.9 per cent. of the 1913 crop remaining in 1914; 156,488,000 bushels, or 21.4 per cent. of the 1912 crop remaining in 1913, and 122,025,000 bushels, or 19.6 per cent. of the 1911 crop in 1912.

About 60.7 per cent. of the 1914 crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 53.9 per cent. of the 1913 crop so shipped, and 61.6 per cent. of the 1912 crop so shipped.

Corn—About 910,894,000 bushels, or 34.1 per cent. of the 1914 crop remained on farms March 1, 1915, compared with 866,892,000 bushels, or 35.4 per cent. of the 1913 crop in 1914, and 1,289,655,000 bushels, or 41.3 per cent. of the 1912 crop in 1913.

About 18.3 per cent. of the 1914 crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 17.2 per cent. of the 1913 crop so shipped, and 21.8 per cent. of the 1912 crop so shipped.

The proportion of the 1914 crop of merchantable quality is about 84.6 per cent., compared with 80.1 per cent. of the 1913 crop, and 85.0 per cent. of the 1912 crop.

Oats—About 379,369,000 bushels, or 33.2 per cent. of the 1914 crop remained on farms March 1, 1915, compared with 419,476,000 bushels, or 37.4 per cent. of the 1913 crop in 1914, and 424,312,000 bushels, or 42.6 per cent. of the 1912 crop in 1913.

About 29.4 per cent. of the 1914 crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 26.5 per cent. of the 1913 crop so shipped, and 30.9 per cent. of the 1912 crop so shipped.

Barley—About 42,889,000 bushels, or 22.0 per cent. of the 1914 crop remained on farms March 1, 1915, compared with 44,126,000 bushels, or 24.8 per cent. of the 1913 crop in 1914, and 62,288,000 bushels, or 27.6 per cent. of the 1912 crop in 1913.

About 45.1 per cent. of the 1914 crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 48.4 per cent. of the 1913 crop so shipped, and 53.7 per cent. of the 1912 crop so shipped.

THREE DIRECTORS CHOSEN.

Elected by New York Mortgag and Security Company.

Stockholders of the New York Mortgage and Security Company yesterday elected as Directors to fill vacancies Henry E. Cooper, Vice President of the Equitable Trust Company; Guy Du Val, of W. A. & A. M. White, and Wilson P. Foss, President of the Conklin & Foss Company, 17 Battery Place.

The annual report showed net earning in 1914 of $201,495, of which $21,495 was carried to the surplus account after 12 per cent. in dividends had been paid. The net decrease in outstanding mortgages in the year was $1,680,716, owing largely to slackened demand for loans in the early months of the war. The amount of outstanding guaranteed mortgages on March 1 was $35,991,129. The company's cash on hand or in bank at the close of the year was $503,853 and the capital, surplus and undivided profits aggregated $2,722,859.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

FINANCIAL.

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY
OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON,
First Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds of 1909, Due 1939.

The Trustee has $29,266.49 to invest for the quarterly purchase of bonds for the Sinking Fund, and will receive offers of bonds up to noon on Monday, March 15, 1915. Proposals should be directed as follows:

"Proposals to Sinking Fund of The Washington Water Power Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."

Circulars giving details may be had on application.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By Edwin S. Marston, President.

New York, March 1st, 1915.

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT
5% Internal Gold Loan 1909

The Argentine Government invites tenders for Gold $320,000 nominal value Internal Gold Loan, 1909, under par, said tenders to be called to Messrs. ERNESTO TORNQUIST & CO., Limitada, BUENOS AYRES, before March 15, 1915. Bonds accepted will be payable on April 1, 1915. We will cable tenders received at our office, 24 Wall Street, New York, prior to 12 o'clock noon Saturday, March 13, 1915.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Dated, New York, March 2, 1915.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Stock Certificates Nos. 105676/80, for 10 shares each, issued in the name of Hourke, Schiff & Co., of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company common stock have been lost in transit from London, England, to New York. Application having been made for the issuance of new certificates, all persons are warned against negotiating or attempting to transfer the above certificates.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
COMPUTING-TABULATING-RECORDING-COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the approval of the acts of the Directors, Executive Committee and Officers during the past year, and for such other business as shall come before said meeting, will be held at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., at Noon on the 16th day of March, 1915.

Computing-Tabulating-Recording-Co.
J. S. OGSBURY, Secretary.

Dated New York, N. Y., March 2nd, 1915.

Aetna Explosives Company, Inc.
New York, N. Y., February 27th, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the company, Room 1,210, No. 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 16th day of March, 1915, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year and three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

W. H. EVANS, Secretary.

SUIT AGAINST LEWIS NIXON.

Mortgagee Would Foreclose on His New York Home.

A suit to foreclose a mortgage of $5,146 on the white marble home of Lewis Nixon at 22 East Fifty-third Street, corner of Madison Avenue, was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday by William J. Scanlon. The suit is directed against Mrs. Sally Nixon and the original amount was $22,000.

Mr. Nixon became the guarantor. The mortgage was to run from Jan. 14, 1909, at 6 per cent. The money was to be paid in two installments of $11,000 each, one on Dec. 14, 1910, the other on July 14, 1911. The first installment was paid promptly. The other lapsed, but enough was paid on account to bring the amount down to that sued for.

The mortgage was taken by Joseph Schanz, who assigned it to the plaintiff. The suit is directed against Mr. Nixon as well as his wife. Isaac S. Rossell, holder of a prior lien on the property, also is made a defendant.

Mr. Nixon is the Acting Commissioner of Public Works of Richmond County at $8,000 a year. He lives at Ward Avenue, Stapleton, S. I. He could not be reached last night.

GARY PLANT TAKES SHELTER

Submits to State Regulation, Thus Barring Utility Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The Gary (Ind.) Heat, Light, and Water Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, today of its own accord surrendered to the Indiana Public Utilities Commission all of its permits and franchises. In accordance with the law, the company will receive an indeterminate permit to conduct its business, and all future rates will be determined by the Utility Commission.

Hostile local legislation and the activity of would-be rivals are said to have caused the company to make the move. Today's action, it is said, will bar a prospective competing company. In 1907 the present company, financed by United States Steel and New York capitalists, installed a water, gas and electric light system costing several million dollars.

LIGGETT & MYERS DIVIDEND.

Extra Payment of 4 Per Cent. Declared, Due April 1.

The Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, a former member of the old tobacco trust, has declared an extra dividend of 4 per cent. on the common stock, payable April 1. The declaration was made out of the profits of 1914, which aggregated $7,231,161, as compared with $6,308,687 in 1913.

The annual statement yesterday showed a balance of $4,314,309 remaining after interest and preferred stock dividends had been paid, against $5,382,365 a year before. Surplus was increased by $874,885, making the total profit and loss surplus at the end of the year $3,621,376.

The report showed that $121,300 of the company's 7 per cent. bonds were retired in the year. The management set aside $2,021,278 for a depreciation reserve. In the preceding year no reserve of this sort was included in the annual report.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 8.—Weekly statement of national banks:

	March 6.	Increase. from Prev. Week.
Circulation	$9,366,000	* 1,000
Loans Disc. inv.	235,079,000	* 38,000
Ind. Dep. Inc. U. S.	173,447,000	* 3,771,000
Due to banks	39,854,000	* 4,617,000
Time Deposits	6,030,000	324,000
Exc. for Clear. House	12,897,000	* 21,000
Due from Banks	25,513,000	837,000
Cash Reserve	19,818,000	735,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank	9,413,000	503,000
Reserve Other Banks	32,929,000	369,000
Cash Excess	7,497,000	* 721,000
Excess in New York	20,429,000	383,000
Excess Fed. Res. Bank	3,153,000	510,000
Total Excess	30,985,000	172,000

* Decrease.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS. | REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The Philadelphia National Bank
Philadelphia, March 4, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$43,991,610.27
Due From Banks	9,059,499.18
Exchanges for Clearing House	$3,105,543.12
Cash and Reserve	17,723,423.47 20,828,966.59
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances	4,232,985.57
	$78,113,061.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits (Earned)	5,061,777.95
Circulation	648,997.50
Letters of Credit and Acceptances	4,879,031.17
Deposits:	
Individual	$43,505,291.77
Bank	22,517,963.22 66,023,254.99
	$78,113,061.61

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 7, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.
2. To authorize, approve and consent to the purchase by the Company of the properties of the following companies, the capital stock of which is now owned by this Company, viz.:

The Coos Bay, Roseburg & Eastern Railroad & Navigation Company;
Corvallis & Eastern Railroad Company;
Pacific Railway & Navigation Company;
Portland, Eugene & Eastern Railway Company;
Salem, Falls City & Western Railway Company;
Willamette Pacific Railroad Company,

3. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 8, 1915, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 8, 1915.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

Dated January 2, 1915.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
General Office, Broad Street Station,
Philadelphia, January, 1915.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Tuesday, the 9th day of March, 1915, at 11 o'clock A. M., in Horticultural Hall, Broad Street below Locust Street, Philadelphia, at which meeting will be submitted for consideration and action by the Stockholders the Annual Report of the Board of Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1914; agreements for the acquisition by this Company of the franchises, corporate property, rights and credits of the Lancaster and Quarryville Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania, Monongahela and Southern Railroad Company, and the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railway Company; an increase of the indebtedness of this Company, and other appropriate subjects.

Such increase of indebtedness to be made from time to time, when and as in the judgment of the Directors it may be required by the Company's needs of the Company, and as they may, by appropriate resolution, authorize and prescribe.

Stockholders may obtain copies of the Annual Report of the Company, and the necessary tickets of admission to the meeting, on and after the 2d day of March next, by personal application or by letter, at the Secretary's office, Room 289 Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

LEWIS NEILSON, Secretary.

MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS will be held at the Office of Corporation at 16 West 32nd Street, New York, on March 27th, 1915, 2 P. M.

A. KALISCHER COMPANY,
C. F. BARNES, Secy. and Treas.

NEW MERCHANDISE.

The Business Page of The New York Times is specialized for latest news in fashions and manufactures. Best means of reaching best of buyers.—Adv.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

(No. 6,717.)
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE GOTHAM NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 4, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,732,635.14
Overdrafts, unsecured		584.47
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		200,000.00
Other bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits	$100,000.00	
Other bonds pledged to secure postal savings	47,000.00	147,000.00
Other bonds, securities, &c., owned unpledged (other than stocks), including premiums on same		382,310.50
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$6,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	1,111.00	7,111.00
All other stocks, including premium on same		38,771.05
Furniture and fixtures		191,367.08
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		
Due from banks and bankers (other than above)		191,425.62
Fractional currency, nickels and cents		2,050.09
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		11,345.90
Exchanges for clearing house		102,403.41
Notes of other national banks		26,760.00
Federal Reserve Notes		14,995.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Specie	$253,346.95	
Legal-tender notes	42,095.00	295,441.95
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		10,000.00
Total		$3,383,980.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits	$70,761.59	
Reserved for taxes	1,200.00	
	$71,961.59	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	16,078.49	55,883.10
Circulating notes		200,000.00
Due to banks and bankers (other than above)		40,256.35
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	$2,393,890.74	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	121,882.42	
Certified checks	14,012.75	
Cashier's checks outstanding	37,199.41	
United States deposits	105,937.76	
Postal savings deposits	46,000.00	2,718,423.08
Time deposits:		
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days	$4,000.00	
Deposits subject to 30

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The bond market today offers wonderful investment opportunities.

Do you realize that bonds which ordinarily sell close to a 4% basis are now selling at prices which yield an income of from 4¼% to 5%?

We have prepared a list of high grade bonds, with their present market price and yield, which we will gladly send on request.

Correspondence Invited.

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Public utility companies sell a staple product. Their short term securities possess a ready market, and on account of their high income return they are an unusually attractive investment at this time.

We will be glad to have you phone, call or write for our current List T of $100, $500 and $1,000 denominations,

Yielding

6 to 6.34%

BOND TOPICS, our monthly paper, is also free upon request.

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111 Broadway, N.Y.

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Send for letter No. 151

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State of Maryland 4s

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Members New York Cotton Exchange
71 Broadway, New York City.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Advance in Stocks—Two Syndicates Formed to Bid for New York State Bond Issue.

An advance which extended to practically all the stocks traded in carried the market yesterday substantially above the highest point reached last week, and at the day's close showed net gains of a point or more in a number of stocks, including some of the leading issues, notably United States Steel and Union Pacific. There was a considerable amount of news, some of it of definitely favorable market influence, such as the Supreme Court decision which declared invalid the minimum passenger rate law of West Virginia; but the rise in prices took its chief inspiration from the talk of early peace.

Had there been no better basis for the recovery which has been under way during the past fortnight than the prediction that peace in Europe would soon be restored, the market would have been built merely on hopes which seemed to have little practical basis. There were better grounds than that for the upturn in prices, and one of them was that, while nothing had come to hand which indicated early peace, events were taking a course which seemed to promise a shortening of the struggle. The check to the German advance in Russia, the indicated ineffectiveness of the German submarine blockade of England, England's plan to shut out all supplies from Germany, and the progress made in the forcing of the Dardanelles, all seemed to promise a shortening of the time of the war, though none of those things, nor all of them together, suggested peace within a few weeks. Yesterday this latter suggestion seemed to dominate market discussion, but the talk came from quarters which did not make it particularly impressive in view of the known facts and the contrary opinion held in important banking circles. Influenced partly by the thought that the market had placed too much reliance on this peace talk, and partly by the fact that since the middle of last week prices have moved forward rather briskly, short selling increased yesterday, although it failed to make much impression upon the level of prices.

The grain market had no reason for hoping that news would be received over Sunday of the completion of the forcing of the Dardanelles, but it acted yesterday almost as if it had expected such news and had been disappointed. Wheat opened at a substantial advance over Saturday's closing price and ended the day very near the highest at a net advance of over 8 cents a bushel. Perhaps a more practical reason for the rise is to be found in the fact that the Government's estimate of wheat remaining in farmers' hands on March 1 fell considerably short of some recently compiled well-thought-of estimates. The Government's figures showed less than 153,000,000 bushels remaining on the farms, only about 1,000,000 bushels more than last year, although last year's crop ran far ahead of the previous year's.

In the bond market there was much more activity on the Stock Exchange than off of it. The chief matter in hand among bond houses was the gathering together of two syndicates which plan to bid for the entire issue of New York State bonds, for which public bids are to be received tomorrow. Plans are under discussion for the issuance of several new note issues to take the place of notes that will mature a little later on, but none of these discussions seems yet to have been carried to conclusion. The strength in New Haven, which showed a net gain considerably beyond the average, was attributed in part to discussion of plans for the financing of that road's requirements when the notes put out last year fall due.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Specialties Profit in Strong Market.

A survey of the active list of stocks after the close of yesterday's market showed that substantial progress had been made on the upward side of prices, but the selection of certain specialties displayed some really exceptional advances. Minneapolis & St. Louis preferred with a net rise of 10 points was one of these, and Woolworth, up 5¼ points, was another. American Express, advancing nearly 3 points, made up a good part of its sudden loss one day last week when 100 shares found a thin spot in the market, and International Harvester preferred, with an increase of 3 points, ran sharply counter to its recent tendency in the market. The tobacco shares were others that had to be bid for by buyers who of late days gave small signs of interest in them.

***

Southern Railway's Issues Up.

The recovery by Southern Railway preferred of 3¼ points was a source of gratification to many followers of the road's fortunes. The advance, of course, was from one point of view merely a reflection of the day's buoyancy of stocks generally, but it could be argued that recent quotations have been lower than the Southern's prospects warranted. There are indications that the business depression of the region served by the company has passed the worst stage. The road's earnings have been poor for months, as compared with 1913-14, but the beginning of another agricultural season is at hand. Evidence of belief in the bond market that the development 4 per cent. issues were selling on a low basis has been presented in an advance in a week from 63 to 65¾.

***

Silver at High Point.

Lack of a steamer sailing to English ports for a week caused a rise of silver here yesterday to 50½ cents per ounce. The upturn followed an advance abroad. At this level the metal reached its highest point since 50¼ cents was quoted on Dec. 8 last year, and stood in comparison with 48 cents, the lowest figure of the Winter, which was reached toward the end of February. The increased market value of silver was quickly seized upon by Curb traders in mining stocks for imparting a little life in Tonopah issues. Those representing silver-producing properties were carried forward to a moderate degree, even though it appeared to some in the crowd a far call to unite a temporary hiatus in ocean transportation with increased earnings at the mines.

***

Position of Rock Island Ry. Shares.

The old Rock Island Railway stock recently sold between 23 and 24. On the Stock Exchange's list of minimum prices it is marked "free." This designation was originally applied to issues which were selling at $15 a share or under, so it would seem that Rock Island Railway is making a good showing in respect to its actual market position. There is a glamour of the mysterious about this stock. In the opinion of several capable engineers millions of dollars will need to be spent before the property can be considered first class. On the other hand company officers have been quoted as saying that the road and equipment are in shape to handle a great deal of traffic economically. In one direction lie possible assessments; in the other possible dividends by and by. There appears to be room for demonstration of both buying and selling of a speculative sort in the shares.

***

Elimination of the Goulds.

George J. Gould has upset many a prediction. It was regarded as significant that he should not be a member of the group of financiers and railroad men who journeyed to St. Louis yesterday in a special car for the meeting today of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific. It may be that Mr. Gould preceeded the men who are shouldering the project of lifting the Missouri Pacific out of its hole and that he will be on hand as usual, to upset all predictions bearing on the eliminion of the Goulds from the once famous Gould property. Expressions in Wall Street, however, were to the effect that George J. Gould had seen the "handwriting on the wall" on this occasion in unmistakably plain letters and that he would not premeditate on a dark horse today. It was pointed out that Otto H. Kahn, as leader of the opposition against the Goulds, would not have consented to heading the delegation to St. Louis without the necessary proxies to make the proposed reorganization plan effective.

LONDON MARKET ACTIVE.

War Loan Again Easy — Money Plentiful and Discount Rates Steady

LONDON, March 8.—A good business was transacted in investment shares at steady prices on the Stock Exchange today. Japanese bonds and home rails were maintained, but the war loan again was easy. Oil shares were active and firm with a large business in Egyptians and Russians. Mining stocks were in increased demand at higher prices.

Canadian Pacific was the only active stock in the American section which closed dull. Money was plentiful and discount rates were steady.

Paris Prices Irregular.

PARIS, March 8.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 70 francs 30 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 31½ centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	267,906
Same day last year	385,665
Year to date	10,778,593
Same period last year	18,153,683
Average price and change 50 stocks	61.81 + .60
Same day last year	69.06 ..

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
30⅜	30⅝	3,500	Alaska Gold Mines	30¼	30⅞	30	30⅜	+ ⅜
55⅞	55⅞	10,800	Amalgamated Cop	54⅝	55⅞	53⅞	55⅞	+ ⅝
49	50	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	50	50	50	50	+ ⅜
39⅝	40	1,700	Am. Beet Sugar	40¼	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅜
85	87	175	Am. Beet Sugar pf	86	86	86	86	+1
28	28¼	3,310	Am. Can	27⅝	28⅝	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅛
95	95½	1,125	Am. Can pf	95	95¼	95	95¼	+ ⅛
42	43½	100	Am. Car & Fdry	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
113	115	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	+ ⅛
46⅝	47	1,500	Am. Cotton Oil	46¾	47	46¾	46⅞	+ ⅛
83	90	170	Am. Express	87	87	87	87	−2½
26¼	27	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	27	27	27	27	− ⅛
28¼	28½	2,900	Am. Ice Securities	27⅞	28⅝	27⅞	28⅝	+ ⅛
20¾	21	200	Am. Locomotive	21	21	20½	21	+1
75	76½	800	Am. Locomotive pf	75¼	75¼	75	75	..
63⅞	64⅞	3,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	63¼	64⅝	63¼	64⅛	+ ⅝
103	104	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	102½	103	102½	103	+1⅝
102	102⅝	525	Am. Sugar Refin	102⅝	102⅝	102	102	..
120⅝	120⅝	400	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120½	120⅝	120⅜	120⅝	+ ⅛
224	224½	422	Am. Tobacco	224	224	223½	223⅞	−1½
106	106½	300	Am. Tob. pf., new	106	106	106	106	+1½
80⅝	81⅞	100	Am. Woolen pf	80½	80¾	80¼	80½	+ ⅛
20½	20⅞	1,200	Anaconda Cop. Co	20½	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
95⅝	96	1,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	95⅝	96⅜	95⅞	95⅞	+ ⅛
98½	99	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	..
101	102	100	Atlantic Coast Line	101	101	101	101	+1
28½	30¾	200	Baldwin Loco	30⅝	31	30⅝	31	+2
92¼	98	220	Baldwin Loco. pf	95	95	95	95	−4
68½	68¾	2,000	Baltimore & Ohio	68¼	69	68¼	68⅜	+ ⅛
68⅝	68½	100	Baltimore & O. pf	68½	68½	68½	68½	+ ⅛
..	..	18	Bank of Commerce	165	167	165	167	..
55	55⅞	1,400	Bethlehem Steel	56	56½	55½	55½	− ¼
104	105	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅝
88⅜	88⅞	2,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tr	88½	88⅞	88½	88⅝	+ ⅝
127½	129	40	Brooklyn Union G	129	129	129	129	..
17⅝	18	2,220	California Petrol	17⅜	18⅜	17¼	17⅝	−⅛
49	50	1,000	California Pet. pf	50	51⅞	50	50	−1½
160¼	160⅜	5,900	Canadian Pacific	158⅞	161	158⅞	160¼	+1⅝
34⅛	34⅞	1,540	Central Leather Co	34⅝	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ½
116	117	10	Cent. & So. A. Tel	116½	116½	116½	116½	..
42¼	43	1,940	Chesapeake & Ohio	41⅞	43¼	41⅞	43¼	+1⅜
10⅝	10⅝	220	Chicago Gt. West	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
28	29	100	Chicago Gt. W. pf	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+1⅛
87⅜	88¼	2,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	87½	88⅝	87⅜	88⅝	+ ⅛
23	23⅝	1,025	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	23	23	23	23	+ ⅛
36	36⅝	900	Chino Copper	36	36⅝	36	36½	+ ⅛
59¼	59¾	9,545	Col. Fuel & Iron	59¼	59⅝	59	59½	+1¼
93	95	100	Int. Harvest., N. J.	94	94	94	94	−3
8⅝	9	100	Inter. Paper	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
36½	37	300	Inter. Paper pf	37	37	37	37	..
22⅝	23⅞	100	Kansas City South	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
120½	121	50	Kings Co. E. & P	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	..
108	109	100	Kresge, (S. S.,) Co	109	100	100	109	−2
135	135½	2,050	Lehigh Valley	135	136¼	135	135⅝	+ ⅜
218	220½	460	Liggett & Myers	220⅜	220½	220⅜	220½	+ ½
118	119	200	Liggett & Myers pf	118¼	118½	118¼	118½	+ ⅜
..	..	182	250	Lorillard, (P.,) Co	184	184	182	182	−3
115	115½	100	Lorll., (P.,) Co. pf	118	118	118	118	−3
28½	28⅝	2,200	Maxwell Motor	27¾	28⅜	27½	28⅛	+1½
68½	69	2,400	Max Motors 1st pf	67¼	69⅝	67¼	69	+1¼
26⅜	27	2,500	Max. Motors 2d pf	26⅜	27⅛	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅝
67¼	67⅛	6,200	Mexican Petroleum	66½	68⅛	66⅜	67⅝	+ ⅛
20	20⅛	815	Miami Copper	20¼	20⅜	20	20	− ⅛
16½	16⅝	985	Minn. & St. L	15	16½	15	16½	− ⅛
42	43	410	Minn., St. P. & S. M	43	43	43	43	..
114½	115¼	900	M., St. P. & S. M	114	115	114	115	+1½
10	10½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
27	28	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	27	27	27	27	− ⅜
11⅞	12	6,150	Missouri Pacific	12	12⅞	12	12	+ ⅛
50	50½	700	Montana Power	50¼	50½	50¼	50¼	..
118½	124½	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	121	121	121	121	+ ½
110	111½	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
54½	54⅝	2,400	Nat. Lead Co	54⅜	55¼	54½	54⅝	+ ⅛
13	13⅛	400	Nevada Con. Cop	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
83⅜	84	4,030	N. Y. Central	83⅜	84½	83⅜	83⅞	+ ⅛
52⅛	52⅜	9,200	N. Y., N. H. & H	50¼	52⅜	50¼	52¼	−2¼
25¼	25⅜	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	25¼	25⅜	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
102	102½	1,100	Norfolk & Western	101⅞	102⅛	101⅞	102⅜	+ ⅛
67	68	100	North American	67	67	67	67	−1½
103½	103⅝	2,800	Northern Pacific	103¼	104⅛	103	103⅝	+ ⅛
105½	106⅛	2,822	Penn. R. R.	105½	105⅞	105¼	105¼	+ ⅛
120	120¼	700	People's Gas, Chi	119½	120⅛	119½	120¼	−1
20½	20⅝	900	Pittsburgh Coal	20½	20½	20½	20½	..
92⅜	93¼	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	93	93	93	93	− ⅛
26	26¼	800	Pressed Steel Car	25⅞	26	25⅝	26	+ ¼
150½	151¼	200	Pullman Co	151⅛	151½	151½	151⅜	− ⅛
19	22	200	Railway Steel Sp	19	19	19	19	..
17⅜	17¼	1,700	Ray Con. Copper	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
145⅞	146	24,720	Reading	145	146⅜	145	145⅞	+ ⅞
..	..	85½	100	Reading 1st pf	85	87	85	85	−1
20½	20⅞	500	Rep. Iron & Steel	20⅞	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	..
77	77¼	400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	77	77¼	77	77¼	+ ⅛
1¼	1⅜	100	Rock Island Co. pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
13⅛	13½	400	Seaboard Air Line	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
34⅜	35	800	Seab. Air Line pf	34	34⅜	34	34⅜	+ ⅛
26	27	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
84⅞	85	9,200	Southern Pacific	84¼	85⅛	84¼	85	−1
15⅞	16⅛	1,900	Southern Railway	15⅜	16⅛	15⅜	16	+ ⅜
50	51½	600	Southern Ry. pf	49⅝	51¾	49⅝	51¾	−3¼
44½	46½	100	Standard Milling	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ ½
47¼	47½	1,100	Studebaker Corp	47	47⅜	47	47⅜	+ ⅛
93½	95	500	Studebaker Co. pf	93⅜	93⅜	93½	93½	+ ⅛
27¼	27¼	2,800	Tennessee Copper	27¼	27⅜	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
134½	135⅞	562	Texas Co	134	135⅞	134	135½	+1⅝
50⅝	51	8,570	Third Avenue	49¼	51¼	49¼	50⅜	+1½
60	..	100	Underwood Typew	60½	60¾	60½	60½	+ ⅛
5¼	5⅜	1,200	Union Bag & P. Co	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
120⅜	120½	16,600	Union Pacific	119⅜	120⅞	119⅜	120⅜	+1
42⅜	43⅞	200	United Cigar Mfrs	42⅞	43	42⅞	43	−1
9½	10	100	United Rys. Invest	10	10	10	10	+1
71½	75	100	U. S. Express	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	+1⅛
18	20	100	U. S. Indus. Alco	20	20	20	20	−5
56½	56⅞	400	U. S. Rubber	56½	56⅞	56½	56⅝	+ ⅛
103	103¼	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	103½	103¾	103½	103¾	+ ⅛
45⅝	45⅞	38,990	U. S. Steel	45	46	44¾	45⅝	+1
104⅝	105	1,000	U. S. Steel pf	104⅜	105¼	103⅞	104⅝	− ¼
53½	53⅝	3,900	Utah Copper	52⅞	53⅜	52⅝	53⅜	+ ⅝
..	83	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	+1
87	89½	100	Wells-Fargo Exp	88	88	88	88	+ ¼
20¼	21	650	Western Maryland	20¼	21	20¼	20¾	+ ¼
63½	63⅝	700	Western Union	63⅜	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝	+ ⅛
68	69	1,150	Westingh. E. & M	68⅜	69	68⅜	69	+ ½
117	120	10	Westingh. 1st pf	118	118	118	118	..
100	101	700	Willys-Overland	99	100⅜	99	100⅜	+1⅛
100	101	1,820	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	97	100¼	97	100¼	+5¼
117¼	118	100	Woolworth pf	117¼	117¾	117¼	117¾	+ ¾

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.		
	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90. Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½ 5
New York	4	4	4 5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½ 5
Cleveland	4	4	4½ 5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½ 5
Atlanta	4	4	4½ 4½
Chicago	4	4	4½ 5
St. Louis	4	4	4½ 5
Minneapolis	4	4½	5 5
Kansas City	4	4	4½ 5½
Dallas	4	4	4½ 5½
San Francisco	4	4	4½ 5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2¾
Ninety days	2½@2¾

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	1½
	60 Days.	90 Days.		6 Mos.
On time	2½@2¾	2½@3		3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.	
4 months	3½@3¾
6 months	3¾@4
Sixty to ninety days	3¾@3½
Other Names.	
4 months	4
6 months	4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.81⅞	$4.80⅝	$4.80⅝
Cables	4.81⅞	4.81⅛	4.81⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.80⅝	$4.81⅛
Paris	5.26	5.25⅛
Berlin	.82⅞	.83
Switzerland	5.45	5.43⅝
Holland	.39½	.40⅛
Italy	5.84	5.83½

South American Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
Buenos Aires	.4230	.4225
Rio	.26	.25¾

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.79¾	$4.78¼	$4.78¾	$4.78

New York Clearing House exchanges, $214,[illegible]35; balance, $12,506,097; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $508,020.

The local banks have lost $2,749,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Canadian Pacific was the only active stock in the American section which closed dull. Money was plentiful and discount rates were steady.

Paris Prices Irregular.

PARIS, March 8.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 70 francs 30 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 31½ centimes.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 23⅝d, up ⅛d; in New York, 50⅛c, up ⅛c.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Only Moderately Active and Prices in Most Instances Little Changed.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 158,053 shares of stock and $126,000 of bonds. In addition, there were sales of 1,700 rights. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 15,780; oils, 933, and mining, 141,390. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	†Hous. Oil pf.	54	54	54	54
35	In. M. Ma. ctf.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
20	Kelly Sp'rd T.	112	112	112	112
2,500	Cor. of R. & H.	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
2,000	R. H. new.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
900	Sterling Gum.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3,700	U. C. S., new.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1,100	U. C. S. pf.	11½	11½	11¼	11½
25	U. C. S. of Can.	2½	2½	2½	2½
3,500	Un. P. Sh. new	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
100	Wat. O. & G.	40½	40½	40	40
1,800	†World Film.	5	5	4⅞	5

RIGHTS.

1,700	N. Y. Central	⅝	¾	⅝	¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
520	A.-Am. Oil	15	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅜
5	Continental	223	223	223	+ 2
87	Illinois Pipe L.	129	128	129	+ 1
5	N. Y. Transit.	209	209	209	..
50	Ohio Oil	132	131	132	..
40	Pierce Oil	14	13½	14	..
60	Prairie P. L. w. i.	140	147	147	..
15	So. Penn. Oil	287	286	286	− 1
10	So. Pipe Line	208	206	206	− 2
105	S. O. of Cal.	285	283	284	+ 1
5	S. O. of Ind.	410	410	410	..
21	S. O. of N. J.	396	394	396	+ 3½
30	S. O. of N. Y.	193	191	192	+ 1
10	Swan & F. Co.	123	125	125	− 5
20	Un. Tank Line	82	82	82	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
14,500	*Atlanta	34	35	32	32
5,000	*Booth	29½	32	29¼	31
2,300	†Blue Bull	8	7	6	7
500	Braden Cop.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
500	*Cal. Mining	77	77	77	77
1,000	*C. Q. D. Con.	6	6	6	6
100	Con. Copper	1	1	1	1
800	Con. Ariz. S.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,100	Con. Nev.-U.	¼	¼	¼	¼
100	Crown Res.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	First Nat. C.	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
1,200	*Florence	60	63	60	62
1,500	Goldfield Con.	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
16,000	Gold. Merger.	26	28	23½	22½
57	Greene-Can.	27	27½	27	27½
100	Hallack Tun.	36	36	36	36
1,800	Iron Blossom.	1¼	1¼	1	1¼
46,700	Jumbo Ext.	1¼	1¼	1	1¼
150	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
5,400	†Kewanas	19	21	18	18
708	La R. Con.	1⅛	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,500	Lone Star	8	8	8	8½
1,250	*McK.-Darr.	55	53	50	50
750	Nip. M. Co.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
1,500	*North Star	15½	15½	15½	15½
8,000	*Ohio	10½	10½	9½	9½
800	St. Sil.-Lea	1½	1½	1½	1½
3,025	Stewart	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
100	Tono. Belmont	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
250	Tono. Ext.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
900	*Tono. Jim B.	76	78	76	78
2,100	*Tono. Merger	42	43	42	43
11,000	*Toho. Mid.	17	17	15½	15½
750	Tono. Mining.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500	*Tono. Mispah	31	33	33	33
400	Tono. Montana	48	49	48	49
850	Tono. of Nev.	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
1,000	*Tono. Sil. P.	9	9	9	9
1,000	Tri-Bullion	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,200	W. End Con.	51	52	51	52
2,500	*W. End Ext.	3½	4	3½	4
200	Yukon G. M.	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜

BONDS.

$1,000	Chile Cop. 7s.	106	106	106	106
92,000	New Y. State 4½s, w. i.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
33,000	W. Pac. 6s, fl. M	31¾	31	31¼	31¼

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted. ‡Odd lot.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of the previous day:

	March 8. Bid.	Asked.	March 6. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	17¼	17½	17¼	17½
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer	17½	18¼	17⅝	18¼
Electric Boat	34	36	34	36
Electric Boat pf.	53	57	53	57
Houston Oil	9	11	9	11
Int. Rub. Tr. ctfs.	6	7	6½	7
Inter. Mer. Marine pf., ctf.	4½	5	4	5
Kelly Sp'rd Tire new 1st pf.	83	84	83

WHAT CAPITAL WILL COST

Will capital be cheap or dear after the close of the war? A discussion of this problem and its effect on present investments, which is of interest to all buyers of securities, appears in the current issue of the Straus Investors Magazine.

This publication will be sent on request, together with a copy of

Booklet No. T-846

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100 Great Northern Paper Stock
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 Interborough Rapid Transit Stock
10 Mechanics & Metals Bank Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Crocker-Wheeler Com. Stock
100 Deere & Company Pfd. Stock
20 Home Insurance Stock
100 Interborough Rapid Transit Stock
50 International Salt Stock
50 Pittsburgh Gage & Supply Co. Stk.
50 Sem'g'n Typew'r (all issues) Stock
100 Royal Baking Powder Pfd. Stock
15 Singer Manufacturing Stock

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50 Am. Bank Note Pfd.
5 Gamewell Fire Alarm 6s
50 A. B. Kirschbaum Pfd.
50 Cuba-Conn. Tobacco
50 Colorado Yule Marble 2nd
5 Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s
2 Am. Malting Co. 6s
90 Phoenix Silk Mfg. Pfd.
5 Ward Baking Co. 6s

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MARKET FOR COTTON STEADY BUT NARROW

Very Little for Sale and Prices Are Easily Advanced in the Early Trading.

CLOSE 1 TO 3 POINTS OFF

British Regulations for Exports Will Give Shippers Time to Catch Their Breath.

Prominent among the news items in cotton yesterday was a cable from London stating that the British Government was willing to modify to a certain extent the blockade proposal announced a week ago. This modification would recognize shipments of cotton to neutral countries for which contracts had been entered into before March 2. Such sales would be allowed to go unmolested or would be bought at contract price, provided the ship sail before the end of March. Similar treatment would be accorded all cotton insured before March 2, provided the cotton should be brought on board ship not later than March 16. The cable stated that all cotton claiming this protection would have to be declared before sailing with documents and certificates obtained from Consular officers or other authorities fixed by the British Government.

This mitigation of the blockade decree at least affords a certain amount of time for cotton-exporters to catch their breath. Old contracts will not have to be canceled, and it seems probable that there will be a great rush to get cotton out before the end of March. It would not be surprising, therefore, if clearances during this month should break all previous records for this stage of the season.

Export clearances yesterday reached a total of nearly 73,000 bales. These shipments, of course, were not actuated by the cable advices noted above, but they show quite clearly that a great deal of cotton has been made ready for export in the last week or so. The total included 41,000 bales to Great Britain and 31,000 to the Continent.

Yesterday's market was very steady, but narrow. There was very little cotton for sale, and whenever buyers attempted to fill orders of any size, prices shot up sharply. Toward the close there was some realizing, but the net loss was a matter of only 1 to 8 points.

An Alabama firm which deals largely in fertilizers, as well as mules, sent a letter to a local brokerage house which throws some interesting light on the acreage outlook. The letter says:

"At this time last year this town had received and delivered more than 2,000 tons of fertilizers. Thus far the fertilizer sales will not aggregate 200 tons. Last season the mule dealers here shipped in more than thirty cars of mules. Since the first of last September there has been stripped away from here ten carloads of mules, and only one carload has been shipped back. You can see from this showing that there must be something in the talk of a reduction of acreage."

Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, 6 to 15 points higher. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, 8.75c for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows: (Closed steady.)

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.64	8.56	8.56@8.61	8.62@8.63
May	8.83	8.75	8.80@8.81	8.83@8.84
July	9.08	8.98	9.04 flat	9.06@9.07
October	9.35	9.24	9.30@9.31	9.31@9.32
December	9.53	9.44	9.40@9.50	9.52@9.53
January	9.60	9.60	9.57@9.58	9.60@9.62

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	11,985	17,475	3,125
New Orleans	8,988	5,901	5,167
Mobile	73	642	220
Savannah	7,532	7,137	1,593
Charleston	3,075	1,490	313
Wilmington	3,050	3,151	283
Norfolk	3,182	3,474	2,507

Total port receipts 45,046, against 18,377 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Augusta	574	807	323
Memphis	1,958	6,306	3,216
St. Louis	126	4,751	878
Houston	14,693	19,241	11,325

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	14,000 to 15,000	34,392	14,093
N. Orleans	12,000 to 13,500	11,604	8,444

Total exports yesterday, 72,978; so far this season, 5,675,440, against 7,375,087 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price Middling.	Stocks 1915.	Stocks 1914.
3,360	New Orleans 8	360,993	223,590
—	Mobile —	55,461	24,415
1,221	Savannah 8¼	230,419	76,897
200	Galveston 8.90	501,718	346,212
—	Wilmington 8	65,063	15,304
—	Norfolk 8	75,637	58,492
1,234	Augusta 8	140,172	70,619
3,400	Memphis 8.12	222,134	158,234
85	St. Louis 8¼	55,963	55,963
4,976	Houston 8.50	176,121	162,963

The Liverpool market opened firm. There was an improved request business in spot cotton, with middling 4 points advance at 5.09d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 4,960 bales. American none. Closed barely steady.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co	100	101
American Light & Traction	310	313
American Light & Traction pf.	107	109
Adirondack Electric Power	11	13
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	40	42
*American Gas & Electric	69½	70
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47½	48
American Power & Light	62	63
American Power & Light pf.	81	83
American Public Utilities	20	22
American Public Utilities pf.	61½	64
American Waterworks & Electric	3½	4½
Am. W. W. & El. partic. pf.	9	13
Am. W. W. & El. 1st pf.	40	45
Cities Service	45½	47½
Cities Service pf.	87	88
Colorado Power	14	16
Colorado Power pf.	87	92
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	53½	55
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	81½	82½
Dayton Power & Light	27	33
Dayton Power & Light pf.	80	85
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	45	53
Electric Bond & Share	99½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	77	79
Empire District Electric pf.	56	70
Federal Light & Traction	16	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	66	69
Gas & Electric Securities	68	73
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	80	90
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	11	14
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	50	54
Northern States Power	24	27
Northern States Power pf.	80	83
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	43	45
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	83	86
Republic Ry. & Light	16	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	65½	67½
Southern California Edison	74	76
Southern California Edison pf.	90	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	7	8
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	17	18
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	7	8
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	32	35
United Light & Rys.	45	47
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	65	68
Utah Securities	13	15
Western Power	16	18
Western Power pf.	81	82

*Par value $50.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4s	Sept., 1915	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
2s	Sept., 1916	102½	102¾	102½	102¾
2s	Sept., 1917	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
4½s	March, 1963	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	May, 1957	104½	104½	104½	104½
4½s	Nov., 1957	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	March, 1964	99½	99¾	99½	99¾
4½s	March, 1963	99½	99¾	99½	99¾
4½s	Sept., 1960	99½	99¾	99½	99¾
4½s	March, 1960-80	99½	99¾	100¼	100¾
4s	May, 1959	95½	95¾	95	95¾
4s	Nov., 1958	95½	95¾	95	95¾
4s	May, 1957	95½	95¾	95	95¾
4s	Nov., 1956	95½	95¾	95	95¾
4s	Nov., 1955	94½	94¾	94½	94¾
4s	Nov., 1936	95½	96¼	95¾	96¼
4s	1918-1919	99	—	99	—
3½s	Nov., 1954-5	84½	85	84½	85
3½s	May, 1954	84½	85	84½	85
3½s	1956-1957	84½	85	84½	85

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Some of the best trading since the Consolidated Stock Exchange reopened for business in December was witnessed early in the day, when prices were advancing to new high levels for the latest upward movement. The market evinced strength from the opening. There appeared to have been an accumulation of buying orders over Sunday which had an immediate effect upon prices. The subsequent advance was under the lead of such prominent stocks as United States Steel, Reading, Union Pacific, and Amalgamated Copper. Commission houses handled a large volume of orders. In the grain department wheat developed great strength, with the dealings on a heavy scale. The May delivery opened at $1.51⅞ to $1.52⅛, against a closing price on Saturday of $1.49¾, and advanced to $1.57⅝, closing at $1.57¼.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Alaska Gold	30	30⅞	30	30⅞
2,070	Amal. Cop.	54⅝	55⅞	54⅝	55⅛
370	Am. Beet Sug.	40⅜	40⅞	39⅞	40⅜
310	Am. Can.	27⅜	28⅝	27⅜	28⅛
40	Am. Cot. Oil.	47	47	46⅝	46⅝
150	Am. Ice Sec.	23	23⅜	23	23⅛
510	Am. Smelt.	63⅝	64⅝	63¼	64¼
30	Am. Sugar	102⅝	102⅞	101⅜	101⅝
30	Am. C. Cop.	26⅞	26¼	26⅛	26⅛
60	At., T. & S. F.	96¾	96¾	96	96
30	Balt. & Ohio.	63⅝	63⅝	63½	63⅝
140	Beth. Steel.	57⅜	58⅛	55½	55⅝
140	Brook. R. T.	88⅜	88⅝	88⅛	88⅜
220	Cal. Pet.	18⅜	18⅜	17¾	17⅞
140	Can. Pacific.	159	160⅞	159	160¼
460	Cent. Leath.	84⅜	84⅝	84¼	84⅛
90	Ches. & Ohio.	43¼	43¼	42⅝	42⅝
20	C., M. & St. P.	87⅜	88⅛	87⅜	88¼
10	Chino Cop.	36⅛	36½	36¼	36⅜
30	Con. Gas.	117⅛	118¼	117⅞	118⅝
20	C. Products.	10¼	10¼	10	10
360	Erie	22⅛	22⅜	22	22¼
10	Erie 1st pf.	36	36	36	36
30	Good. Rubber.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
20	Gt. Nor. Ore.	32½	32½	32½	32½
20	Inspirat'n Cop.	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼
100	Inter. Met.	13	13⅛	13	13
910	Int. Met. pf.	59¼	60	59¼	59½
50	Kan. City So.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
260	Lehigh Valley.	135	136	135	135⅝
410	Mex. Petrol.	66¾	68¼	66⅝	67⅝
10	Mo., K. & Tex.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
490	Mo. Pacific.	12¾	12⅞	12¼	12¼
220	Nat. Lead.	54⅜	55⅜	54⅜	54½
80	N. Y. Cent.	83⅝	84½	83⅝	84⅜
460	N. Y., N. H. & H.	51	52¼	50¼	52¼
10	North. & West.	102	102	102	102
20	North. Pac.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
20	Pennsylvania.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
10	Ray Cop.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
6,220	Reading.	145⅞	146⅜	146	146
10	Rep. I. & S.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
350	South. Pac.	84⅜	85	84⅛	84⅞
10	South. Ry.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
20	Tenn. Cop.	27⅞	27⅞	27¼	27½
470	Third Av.	49⅜	51½	49⅜	50⅜
1,870	Union Pac.	119⅝	120⅝	119⅜	120¼
10	U. S. Rubber.	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
6,850	U. S. Steel.	44⅞	46	44⅛	45¼
20	U. S. Steel pf.	105	105¼	105	105½
100	Utah Copper.	52⅞	53⅝	52⅞	53½
80	West Un. Tel.	62⅝	63⅜	62⅝	63⅜
80	Westing. El.	69	69¾	69	69¾
24,400					

MINING STOCKS.

2,200	Atlanta	.34	.34	.32	.32
400	Consol. Va.	.16	.17	.16	.17
3,500	Gold. Merg.	.25	.25	.23	.23
2,700	Jumbo Ext.	1.22½	1.22½	1.02½	1.02½
600	Montana	.47	.49	.47	.49
1,500	Ore	1.10½	1.11	1.10½	.11
300	Tono. Mers.	.42	.42	.42	.42
200	Tono. Min.	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
1,000	Un. Gold M.	.06	.06	.05	.06
12,400					

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14½	15	14½	15
Atlantic Refining	540	545	540	545
Borne-Scrymser	250	280	250	260
Buckeye Pipe Line	106	108	107	109
Chesebrough Mfg.	645	655	645	655
Colonial Oil	90	100	90	100
Continental Oil	220	225	220	225
Crescent Pipe Line	36	38	36	38
Cumberland Pipe Line	47	50	47	50
Eureka Pipe Line	217	223	215	220
Galena-Signal Oil	160	163	160	163
Galena-Sig. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	128	130	128	130
Indiana Pipe Line	90	95	95	98
National Transit	31	33	31	33
New York Transit	207	212	208	210
Northern Pipe Line	93	99	88	90
Ohio Oil	161	133	131	133
Pierce Oil	13½	14	13½	14
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	78	80	78	80
Prairie Oil & Gas	224	227	224	227
Prairie P. L. (w. l.)	147	150	148	149
Solar Refining	235	240	230	240
Southern Pipe Line	205	210	205	210
South. Penn. Oil	280	290	283	288
S. W. Penn. P. L.	114	117	115	118
Stand. Oil of Cal.	292	295	291	293
Stand. Oil of Ind.	405	410	405	410
Stand. Oil of Kan.	335	345	335	345
Stand. Oil of Ky.	253	258	253	258
Stand. Oil of Neb.	310	320	310	320
Stand. Oil of N. J.	394	397	391	394
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	191	196	190	192
Stand. Oil of Ohio	415	425	415	425
Swan & Finch	125	130	125	130
Union Tank	81	83	83	84
Vacuum Oil	150	153	150	153
Washington Oil	30	35	30	35

BOND INTEREST DISPUTE.

Arbitrators for New York Railways Bonds to Meet on Thursday.

Settlement of the dispute over the interest to be paid by the New York Railways Company on its 5 per cent. adjustment income bonds for the six months ended Dec. 31 is in the hands of the same experts who arbitrated the question of interest last year. The railway company selected H. H. Porter of Sanderson & Porter. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee for the bond issue, selected James Marwick of Marwick, Mitchell & Co., and these two selected W. C. Ross. The first of the arbitration meetings will be held on Thursday.

The payment on the bonds for the last half of 1913 was 2.345 per cent. and the total for the year was 3.98 per cent. The rate for the first six months of 1914 was 1.288 per cent. Three insurance companies holding $2,000,000 of the bonds have demanded payment of the full 5 per cent.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅛	3.50
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅜	4.40
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅜	101⅛	3.50
Ana. Cop. Co.	5	Mar., 1917	99⅜	99⅝	5.25
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'15	100⅜	100⅜	4.00
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'16	100⅜	100⅜	5.00
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'17	100⅜	100⅜	5.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.95
Beth. Steel.	5	June1,'15	100⅛	100⅜	5.30
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅜	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	103⅜	103⅝	5.60
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	90	90½	7.70
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅜	100⅜	3.75
Chi. Eli. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94½	96½	4.25
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May, 1917	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	2.00
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	3.70
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99½	99⅞	5.25
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	101½	101⅝	3.70
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	100⅜	100⅜	3.75
Har. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	99½	99¾	11.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	101⅜	101¼	4.10
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	99⅛	100	5.00
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅜	100⅜	3.45
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅜	100⅜	3.80
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1916	97	99½	5.50
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1918	99½	100	6.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1915	89	90	46.00
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	2.95
New. R. Nav.	6	May, 1917	92	92½	9.35
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	2.00
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.20
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep.15,'15	100⅜	100⅜	3.90
N. Y. Cent.	6	Oct., 1915	100⅜	100⅜	3.65
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	May, 1915	99⅝	99⅞	6.00
Pac. G. & El.	5	Dec.15,'15	100	100⅛	4.50
P. H. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	3.25
P. S. Corp. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100¼	4.80
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅞	99⅞	5.80
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97¼	97⅜	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	99¾	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	6	June, 1918	94	96	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	98	97½	7.00
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101	101⅜	5.35
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	97¼	97⅝	5.75
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	97	98	7.00
West P. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
West. Power.	6	July, 1915	99¾	100⅛	5.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	96	97½	7.00

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	120
American Cigar pf.	97½	99	97½	99
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	60	73	66	73
Conley Foil Co.	275	300	275	300
Johnston T. F. & M.	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young.	150	160	150	155
J. S. Young pf.	106	108	106	106
MacAndrews & F.	170	177	170	177
MacAndrews & F. pr.	99	101	99	101
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	215	230	220	230
P. R.-Am. Tob. scrip	163	173	160	170
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	280	290	280	290
R. J. Reynolds T. pf.	113½	119½	118½	119½

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Equitable Trust Company, A. B. Leach & Co., and E. H. Rollins & Sons offer investors at 99⅝ and interest, yielding 5⅛ per cent., $2,500,000 Province of Saskatchewan, Dominion of Canada, three-year 5 per cent. gold debentures.

Henry L. Allen has joined the firm of Hornblower & Weeks as manager of the bond department in this city.

W. C. Langley & Co. are offering Empire Gas and Electric Coke Company joint first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds at 92½ and interest to yield 5.47 per cent. These bonds are tax free in New York State and free from normal Federal income tax.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	1	1	1	1
10	Ahmeek	230	230	230	230
7,371	Alaska	30¼	30⅞	30	30⅜
5	Allouez	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
498	Amalgamated	54⅞	55⅜	54⅜	55⅜
3,240	Am. Zinc	28¼	28¼	27½	28⅛
620	Arizona Com.	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
5,505	Butte & Sup.	49	49	48¼	48⅝
150	Cal. & Ariz.	54½	54½	53⅝	54⅛
12	Calu. & Hecla.	395	397	395	397
50	Centennial	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
195	Chino	36⅜	36⅝	36	36⅛
275	Cop. Range	36¼	36¾	36¼	36⅝
150	Daly-West	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
845	East Butte	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
100	Franklin	5½	5½	5½	5½
95	Granby	68	68	68	68
215	Greene-Can.	27	27	26⅝	27
35	Hancock	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½
20	Inspiration	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
10	Island Creek	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
22	Isle Royale	21½	22¾	20⅞	21⅝
37	Kerr Lake	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
20	Lake	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
70	Mass. Con.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10	Miami	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
80	Mohawk	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
190	New Arcadian	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
326	Niplesing	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
955	North Butte	25⅞	25⅞	24½	25⅛
42	Old Dominion	40	40	38½	39
168	Osceola	72	72	71¼	72
126	Pond Creek	14	14	14	14
25	Quincy	57	57⅜	57	57⅜
80	Ray Con.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜
75	Shannon	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
250	Superior & Bos.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
85	Sup. Copper	28⅜	28⅜	28¼	28⅜
15	Tamarack	31½	31½	31½	31½
980	Trinity	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
150	U. S. Smelting	20¼	21¼	20¼	21
70	U. S. Smelt. pf.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
650	Utah Apex	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼
150	Utah Con.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
230	Utah Copper	53	53⅜	53	53⅛
175	Winona	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
45	Wolverine	44	44	43	44
50	Wyandotte	66c.	66c.	65c.	65c.

RAILROADS.

200	A., T. & S. F.	96⅛	96⅛	96	96
10	A. T. & S. F. pf.	98	98	98	98
138	Boston & Al.	175	176	175	176
55	Bos. Elevated.	89¾	90	89¾	90
50	Bos. & Lowell.	112	112	112	112
368	Boston & Me.	27⅜	28	27⅛	28
27	Fitchburg pf.	57½	57½	56	56
16	Mass. Elec. pf.	46	46	46	46
1,065	N. Y. Central.	84½	84⅝	84½	84½
	N. Y., N. H. & H.	51¼	53	50¼	52½
8	Old Colony.	151	151	151	151
106	W. E. St. Ry.	69¾	70	69¾	70
10	W. E. St. Ry. pf.	92	92	92	92

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	Am. Ag. Ch.	49½	49½	49½	49½
57	A. Ag. Ch. pf.	90¾	90¾	90	90
80	Am. Sugar	102⅝	102⅝	102	102½
5	Am. Sugar pf.	110¾	111	110½	111
596	Am. T. & T.

MARIE CAHILL A BANKRUPT.

Actress Indorsed Notes for Daniel V. Arthur, Her Husband.

Marie Cahill Arthur, the actress, who is the wife of Daniel V. Arthur, yesterday filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $35,402 and nominal assets of $23,827 causes of action against Daniel V. Arthur, as maker of notes which she indorsed. The petition shows that the actress owns also a bed worth $150, wearing apparel, including a wedding ring, of $250; dressing table, $10, and a desk, $10, which are exempt.

She has eleven creditors, among them being the Hudson Trust Company, $10,000 on a note which she believes she indorsed several years ago. She is not sure of the maker, she says, but probably it was Daniel V. Arthur. She is not sure of the payee or the other indorsers. She says she believes the note was discounted by the Hudson Trust Company, but she has no clear recollection of anything connected with it except that the amount is $10,000.

The Greenwich Bank is a creditor for $7,327 judgment on a note dated Oct. 19, 1912. Another creditor is Lord & Taylor, $5,823. Miss Cahill says she was guarantor on an account of Daniel V. Arthur which was included by him in his schedules, from which he was discharged from bankruptcy in 1912. Other creditors are Stern Brothers, $2,434, dry goods in 1912 and 1913; Jeannette Company, $1,558, dresses and costumes; Revillon Frères, $777, furs, and Renee, London, $500, clothing. Included in her schedules is accommodation paper for $7,000 made by D. V. Arthur, which she indorsed.

Mr. Arthur filed a petition in bankruptcy on March 30, 1912, with liabilities of $154,124 and nominal assets of $39,000, and he received a discharge a few months later.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

Fashionable and Select Stock of

DRESSES WAISTS and SUITS

Made of the finest Crepe de Chine, Satins, Crepe Meteor, File Silks, Taffetas, Broadcloths, Imported Serges, Velvets, Broadtail Cloth, Gabardines, Fancy Suitings, Imported Cotton Fabrics, Lawn, Batiste, etc., ranging in price as high as $175.00 per garment, will be sold

To-day, Tuesday, March 9th, 1915,
At 10:30 A. M., at Salesroom,
15-17 Mercer St., Near Canal St., N. Y. C.,
By D. Hartmann, Auctioneer.

☞NOTICE—This entire offering is one of the classiest sold for a long time, and deserves the attention of the most critical buyer. All will be sold strictly without reserve. For information telephone Spring 4299.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell
Today, Tuesday, March 9th,
At 10:30 A. M., at Our Salesrooms,
15-17 GREENE STREET, N. Y.,
Bankrupt Stock
Of the Bosse-Burke Shoe Co., Baltimore, Md.
$20,000 Worth Very Latest Styles High-grade
MEN'S SHOES
Retailing Up to $8.00 a Pair. Including a Large Quantity of
Dr. Reed's Cushion Sole SHOES
BANNISTERS, JOHNSON & MURPHY, and other prominent makers.
☞DEALERS—Every pair is the latest last, low heel and flat toe. Department stores should give this sale their attention.
ALSO 500 PAIRS HIGHEST GRADE
Slippers, Romeos and Nullifiers,
200 Cases
Men's, Women's & Children's
RUBBERS.

$20,000—VALUATION—$20,000.
The Entire Stock of the Acme Embroidery Co. of West 24th St., New York, N. Y., Bought from the Receiver and removed for convenience of sale.
Tremendously Large Stock of About 60,000 Yards
LACES EMBROIDERIES
Lace Cloth, Net Voiles, Organdies, Insertions, &c.; about 40,000 yards Raw Material, viz., Grey Goods, Mercerized and Silk Yarns, Lace and Net Cloth, Crepe, Pique and Organdy; Lingeries, Voiles, Seneca Voile, Grey Cloth, Grey Actz, Colored Organdy, Swiss Organdy, Actz Chiffon, White Mercerized, Natural, Grey and White Bobbins Silk Yarn, Madeira Blue, Persian Silk Yarn, 1,000 lbs. Mercerized and Spool Silk.
M. JAFFE & J. H. FRIEND, Auctioneers.
SELL TO-DAY, MARCH 9, 10:30 A. M., on Premises, 1,787 LEXINGTON AVENUE, near 111th Street, N. W. Side.
Auctioneer's Offices—1,787 Lexington Ave. Phone 2,907 Harlem. 819 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn. Phone 2,452 Williamsburg.
DAVID W. BIOW CO.,
520-522 Broadway.
(Tel. 6080-6081 Spring), near Spring St.
To-day, Tuesday, March 9, 10:30 A. M.,
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
Extensive Lines of Dry Goods,
Hosiery, Underwear,
Umbrellas, Cotton Goods, Embroideries, Kimonos and House Dresses,
White Goods,
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
Wearing Apparel
CHARLES SHONGOOD, AUCTIONEER.
By order of the Administrators of the Estate of Daniel Rosendorf, deceased, and by order of SAMUEL ROSENDORF, as surviving member of the firm of Rosendorf & Co., I will sell at public auction upon the premises No. 345 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, on March 19, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., all the stock-in-trade consisting of hosiery, underwear, knit goods, and similar commodities; also the fixtures and safe, and the good will of said business, and also all outstanding accounts of said business.
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,
539 Broadway, New York City.
Manhattan Borough.
KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Attorneys for Samuel Rosendorf, and for administrators of Estate of Daniel Rosendorf, deceased, 320 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.
KEELER ART GALLERIES
12 Vesey St., near Broadway.
(Subway Station at Fulton St.)
AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.
TOMORROW (WED.) AT 2 P. M.
Choice Household Furnishings,
Including Irish Linen Table Cloths, Napkins and Toweling, a Lorillard Refrigerator, Bric-a-Brac, Pictures, Books, etc.
THURSDAY AT 2 P. M.
ORIENTAL RUGS
and Carpets, all sizes and weaves.
FRIDAY AT 3 P. M.
A Collection of 75
OIL PAINTINGS
to Close Various Estates.
Mr. GEORGE W. KEELER, Auct'r.

JEWELRY.
WHOLESALE JOBBER'S STOCK
SOLID GOLD STAPLE JEWELRY
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,
SELLS THURSDAY, MARCH 11TH, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., on premises,
NO. 35 MAIDEN LANE, THIRD FLOOR, ROOM 21,
(no flag displayed),
a large, desirable stock of above, consisting of cuff buttons, studs, fobs, charms, bar pins, pin sets, hatpins, scarf pins, brooches, lockets, pendants, scarfpins, tie clips, &c.
All solid gold, in large lots, strictly without reserve. Exhibition on Wednesday, March 10th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Auctioneer's office, Woolworth Building, Suite 2,120-2,126. Tel. 0911-12 Barclay.

MISCELLANEOUS.
MORTGAGE SALE.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctrs., Will Sell Thursday, March 11th, at 11 A. M., on premises, 128 Berriman St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Jacob Fisher, Mortgagee, Beninger Swiss Embroidery Machine, with frames 4½ yards; Zurich Swiss Embroidery Machine, with frames 4½ yards; 5-Yard Saroonia Swiss Embroidery Machine, with frames; one Shuttle Machine, bearing, No. 5399; one Shuttle Machine, bearing No. 6694.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

PAJAMAS.—Wm. H. Towles "fg. Co. of Baltimore are now showing the best lines at the WORLD'S MARKET CORPORATION, 28-30 West 23d St., N. Y. C., to which address all buyers are directed.

Salesman for New York State, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, to handle the cleverest $9 cotton and silk vest line for the trade; must have established trade; strictly commission basis. X 256 Times Annex.

We have 10,000 crepe de chine and crepe Georgette waists for immediate delivery at $2.25; regular $5 sellers. Chelsea Waist Co., 152-156 West 25th St. Phone 9745 Farragut.

SALESMAN wishes connections several reliable houses as agent; lines must be for jobber or large retailer for Baltimore territory; best references. X 258 Times Annex.

CONTRACTORS ON WASH DRESSES, from $2.50 to $7.50; must furnish own samples; immediate orders; call all week, afternoons. 3d Floor, 37 West 36th St.

JOBBING TRADE. M. M. Kirschenbaum & Bro., Baltimore, best men's pile and cloth coats. Showing Room 300, Broadway Central Hotel.

HAVE QUANTITY black velvet ribbons, Nos. 1 and 1½; very low price to close; will submit samples. S., Box 321 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Bags, belts, and kindred lines to sell department stores, New York City and New England; commission. M 173 Times.

Jobber looking at wash dresses, price $2.50 to $7.50. Call morning up to 12 o'clock, top floor, 37 West 19th St.

CLOAK, suit, waist and dress man, active American, aged 24, desires position as assistant resident buyer. M 123 Times.

BIG JOB of party and evening dresses to close out very cheap. Grand Dress Co., 38 and 40 West 35d St.

Jobber looking at wash and silk dresses. Room 1,804, 15 East 26th.

WE ARE OPEN for snappy numbers of suits and silk waists. Twelfth floor, Room 1,201, 108 and 110 West 34th.

JOBBER is open for better priced wash dresses, placing quantity orders. 130 West 20th St., 1st floor.

Cloak Salesman, catering to jobbers, catalogue houses and large retailers, desires connection with reliable house. M 11 Times.

Ready to place orders on snappy Spring and Summer dresses. Call all week, 145 Wooster St., 6th floor.

Julliard's, French serge—4408 at less than mill prices; also other Spring woolens. S 26 Times.

SALESMAN on dresses to sell jobbers and manufacturers; commission only. S 28 Times.

Cash for jobs; ladies', misses' wearing apparel. Gross, 29 Greene Street; Spring-886.

Salesman.—Crackerjack salesman wishes to handle coats, suits or dresses. M 157 Times.

WE ARE OPEN FOR WHITE DRESSES from $2.50 to $7.50. Tenth floor, 6-8 W. 32d.

JOBS in men's and boys' clothing; cut prices. A. Schaap & Sons, A'ct'rs, 394 Broadway.

FIFTEEN PIECES of satin duchess to close out; all colors. M 175 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3½@4 " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Fancy Top Shoes Will Stay.

Manufacturers and wholesalers of shoes are now planing for Fall business. It looks as if fancy tops are going to stay, which means the reducing of more lines of black shoes in the retail stores. According to the Morse & Rogers bulletin, an attempt has been made toward a Russian military boot effect in women's footwear. Samples have been shown that are made on a regular riding-boot pattern with patent leather vamp, colored kid top, and patent leather cuffs. Samples are also being made of a black lace high-cut shoe with the boot effect in front and cuff top. This shoe will, course, fit tight around the ankle, where the regular boot is baggy.

Should Also Visit Customers.

Commenting on the best way for a house to be up to the minute in its styles, the representative of a prominent clothing concern said that it is a very good thing not only for the members of the firm, but also the designer and piece-goods buyer, to get around among the retailers. In this way, he pointed out, the men who really have the choosing of styles are able to keep in touch with retail conditions and are thereby so much better qualified to make selections, and great designs that the salesmen will have little difficulty in selling. In this particular concern the designer, who has attained an enviable reputation in his profession, makes a practice of seeing the retailers at least four or five times a year and picks up many valuable ideas on these trips.

Bleached Goods Are Active.

There is little complaint heard in the local dry goods market these days concerning the demand for bleached goods. The agent for one of the best-known lines in the country said yesterday that in the last three months there had been the most active demand for the goods in question that had been seen in twenty years. Other prominent factors in this branch of the trade also tell of good business, the buyers apparently realizing that circumstances are entirely in their favor. There is no question in the minds of either buyers or sellers that prices are "right," and that waiting will do the former more harm than good. Already prices have been advanced on one very well-known brand a quarter of a cent a yard from the low point recently touched.

French Strength Tests of Cloth.

Regardless of the fact that it is impossible to obtain the same values in the piece goods market now as was the case six months ago, the French seem intent on raising the strength test for the uniform cloth they desire without making a proportionate allowance in the price to be paid. For this reason a large order figuring in the millions goes begging in the market, with no factor willing to take it over. While the original test asked for was 88 for the warp and 77 for the filling, the French representatives have made a concession to the extent of lowering this to 60 and 70. They are willing to pay $1.37½ a yard, while the selling agents contend that $1.50 would be a low price. The cloth made six months ago was only subject to a test of 46 and 54, and this, it is said, sold at $1.50.

Better Call for Small Wares.

There was a picking up yesterday in the call for small wares in this market, the demand for which had tapered off somewhat last week. Much of the buying is being done by representatives of stores operating special bargain departments or stores which use cheap merchandise as leaders for sales. In fact, it was said by one well-posted merchant yesterday that considerably more business was coming from these sources now than from the regular 5, 10, and 25 cent stores. In addition to the regular lines of merchandise that are offered for the stores in question, in one of the exhibitions a pop-corn machine is shown the idea of the manufacture being that a store purchasing one of the machines, which are operated by electricity, can make the investment profitable by selling the product it turns out in 5, 10, and 25 cent packages.

Situation Very Unsettled.

The salesmen for the clothing manufacturers, who will start shortly on their Fall trips, have never probably faced a more difficult situation than the one they are entering. Every man seems to have a different idea of the conditions that will be encountered. Some believe that they will find the retailers in a buying mood owing to the more confident turn that the country has taken. They figure that the active character of the duplicate Spring business that is now being turned in is a healthy sign. On the other hand, those pessimistically inclined quot. the conditions that have prevailed during last Fall and this Winter. While the shrinkage amounted in some cases to as high as 40 per cent. with the manufacturers due to adverse weather conditions, the retailers even when they bought sparingly were unable to clear out heavyweight stocks.

A Good Mail Business Was Done.

Yesterday was another good day in this market for mail business, many of the commission houses getting liberal orders from the jobbers in this way, in spite of the fact that many of the salesmen are now in from the road. Some of the jobbers also got good business in this way on the less seasonable merchandise, the call for the latter being stopped from several sections of the country by the reappearance of Winter last week. In the mail of the commission houses were found orders covering a wide variety of merchandise, indicating that the jobbers outside of the city find little to complain of. Orders that came from Southern points continued to show the improvement in the situation there that has been noticeable now for several weeks, in spite of the uncertainty regarding future exports of cotton to Germany. It was said that orders from the agricultural districts of the Middle West were especially liberal.

Gray Goods Demand Continues.

There was a good business done in the gray goods market yesterday, print-cloths showing much of the activity that characterized them late last week. Bids of 5⅝ cents for 30-inch 80 squares for late delivery were refused, though some of the mills would be willing to let these goods out at 5¾ cents for delivery up to Sept. 1. Sales of 39-inch 72-76s were made at 5 cents for spot shipment and for delivery during the next sixty days, but bids at the same price for deliveries running well into the Fall were declined. A report was heard in the street during the day that 39-inch 68-72s had been disposed of for June-September shipment at 4⅝ cents, but inquiry could not verify it. Business was done on 38½-inch 64-56s at 3⅝ cents for delivery in June, July, and August, while spot 64-60s in that width were said to be getting very scarce at 3⅝ cents. Narrow goods were quiet, with prices more or less nominal. The day's spot sprices, which are a sixteenth to an eighth under contract figures, follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	5c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3½c
38½-inch, 68-72s	4⅞c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3⅜c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3⅝c	27-inch, 64-60s	2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c	27-inch, 56-52s	2⅛c

DYESTUFFS COMING HERE.

Matanzas Due Soon with a Very Large Cargo of Them.

No credence was given in shipping and importing circles here yesterday to an alleged cable dispatch to the effect that the steamer Matanzas, which was to sail from Bremen with a big consignment of German dyestuffs, had been compelled by the Government authorities to unload her cargo. According to the cable, the steamship was to have left Bremen last Saturday, but at the last moment the dyestuffs were taken out of her hold. No reason for this action was given in the dispatch.

At the general offices of the Ward Line, Pier 14, East River, nothing was known of the reported hold-up of the ship's cargo. "According to our advices," said a representative of the steamship company, "the Matanzas left Bremen for this port Feb. 28 with a full cargo of colors and other ingredients used in dyeing operations. The vessel is supposed to now have been out of port nine days, headed for New York. We have heard nothing to indicate that the cargo was removed, or that there has been any untoward incident in her voyage. She is expected here within a few days."

At the offices of the Badische Company, 128 Duane Street, an official said that while the dye importing business at the present time is a "maze of complications," his concern had received no information contrary to the understanding among importers that the Matanzas was now well on her way here with a good-sized cargo. As the Badische Company is one of the largest handlers in this country of German dyes, it was regarded as probable that had the incident referred to in the cables actually occurred the firm would have been informed by cable. A similar statement was made by a representative of the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, formerly H. A. Metz & Co.

The Matanzas was chartered from the Ward Line by Roger Brothers of Richmond, Va., to take a cotton cargo to Bremen. When the ship arrives here, it was said, the charterers will turn her over to a consignee who will arrange for the distribution of the dyestuffs. According to one of the biggest dyesuff importers, the Matanzas' cargo of colors has a value exceeding $1,500,000, covering goods for practically all of the leading firms in this city. The Ward Line received many inquiries yesterday regarding the Matanzas, but to all the same answer was given, that the ship is supposed to be nearing this port.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duties Are Fixed on Statues, Lumber, and Other Articles.

Wells Fargo & Co. were overruled yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in a claim for the free entry of small statues of porcelain containing pictures of saints. Duty was taken under the Act of 1913 as porcelain ware, while the importers contended that the articles are "artistic antiquities" exempt from duty. The board held that the evidence does not warrant upsetting the Collector's classification.

D. Ullmann & Co. imported coronation cord and battenberg rings, which were returned for duty at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem under the Tariff act of 1909, as cords. The claim was that the goods are properly dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of cotton. The board decided that the battenberg rings are dutiable at the lower rate claimed, but affirmed the higher customs tax on the coronation cords.

The Central Vermont Railway Company was sustained in the claim for free entry under the present law of maple flooring, planed on two sides, tongued and grooved on ends and edges and with the underside furrowed. The same action was taken relative to birch flooring prepared as above but matched on ends. The Collector exacted a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of wood. Judge McClelland says in sustaining the protest that it was the purpose of congress in the latest revision of the tariff to place all kinds of lumber, regardless of how it is treated, as long as it has not lost its identity as lumber, on the free list.

R. S. Wheeler, San Francisco, failed to obtain free entry for sawn Japanese white oak permitted under the present tariff law. The authorities took duty at 15 per cent. ad valorem as cabinet wood, whereas the importer claimed free entry as sawed lumber. The protestant failed to attend the hearing. The decision says a perusal of the official papers in the case discloses no error on the part of the Collector.

Marshall Field & Co., and other importers, Chicago, were overruled in protests against the Custom House assessments made on buttons and braids. They were taxed under the present tariff either as buttons or button forms, at various rates. Several claims were filed for lower duties, but at the trial the importers failed to substantiate their contentions.

E. de Grandmont lost in a controversy over the size of the yarn in cotton cloth. It was classified as exceeding No. 39, but not exceeding No. 40, and duty was assessed at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem under the Act of 1913. The importer claimed the yarn is of a lower number, carrying duty at only 15 per cent. As an analysis in the local Appraiser's office showed that the average size is 45, the Collector's classification was affirmed.

LARGE CONCERNS INVOLVED.

List of Drawback Revocations and Suspensions Received.

The complete list of Treasury decisions providing for the payment of drawbacks on articles manufactured in the United States with use of imported materials, which were either revoked or suspended last week by Assistant Secretary Peters, was received at the Custom House yesterday, and contains the names of over 700 individuals and firms formerly receiving refunds on duties paid.

In the case of revocation of drawbacks the official statement says the action is taken because a great majority of the manufacturers have indicated to the department that they do not intend to claim further drawback under these decisions, while in the case of suspensions of decisions, the Assistant Secretary states that the conditions of manufacture have changed materially and the department desires "a reinvestigation at the factory of the manufacturer prior to payment of drawback under any of the rates mentioned in order to avoid confusion and error in the drawback claims."

Some of the leading concerns affected by the Treasury's action include the Bigelow Carpet Company, American Lead Pencil Company, Baldwin Locomotive Works, Eugene Dietzen Company, Edison Electric Light Company, International Steam Pump Company, National Wire Corporation, Nassau Smelting and Refining Works, Otis Elevator Company, Oxford University Press Company, Roessler & Hassiacher Chemical Company, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Waltham Manufacturing Company, Southern Pacific Company, United States Cartridge Company, New York Leather Belting Company, and International Harvester Company.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Leon Meyer, well known in the clothing trade as one of the leading advocates in the "Votes for Salesmen" movement, has severed his connection with Cohn, Brown & Co. and now represents Ivan Frank & Co., manufacturers of young men's, boys', and children's clothing, 783 Broadway.

Sidney Webster, manufacturer of silk and cotton petticoats, has opened up an office and salesroom at 320 Fifth Avenue.

The Cotton Garment Manufacturers of New York will hold their annual meeting on April 5.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.—Sixty-five corporations, establishing the record for one week, were incorporated by the Secretary of State. Their combined capitalization was $4,500,000.

Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation, maintain speedway, auto racing, athletic contests, ride; to own and operate restaurant, $2,500,000; A. M. Fowler, G. H. Brevillier, Louis P. Reeder, 314 Eighth Av., Brooklyn.

Securities Bureau Corpn., promoters, contractors, commission, realty, patents, $300,000; Paul R. Borland, H. F. Rhatigan, H. E. Ringholm, 48 Exchange Pl.

Eastern Tripolite Corporation, quarrying, metallurgical operations; powders, fabrics of wood, metal, glass, wool, cotton, explosives, $300,000; Howard C. Dickinson, Clarence E. Russell, Henry L. Sloan, 132 Nassau St.

Manufacturers Import and Export Co., $200,000; products, raw material, live stock, grain, mills, fruit, plantations, mines, $200,000; Siegfried Fliess, George S. Thurston, Paul E. Theis, 392 First St., Brooklyn.

Defender Mfg. Co., textiles, dry goods, department store, $100,000; Perry D. Bouge, Alexander New, Howard B. Keppel, 214 Avenue C.

The Teck-Neak Corporation, gas consuming apparatus, talking machines, telegraph, telephone apparatus, hydro-carbon gas, $100,000; William F. McCord, Harry E. Randolph, Miles E. Bracewell, North Adams, Mass.

The Dur-Eco Electric Co., electric cooking, deodorizing, fumigating devices, engineers, $100,000; H. Preston Coursen, Walter G. Merritt, Scott McLanahan, 135 Bway.

Union Cutlery Co., Olean, $75,000; Anna Hout, J. W. and W. R. Brown, Olean.

Koppe Chemical and Oil Co., $50,000; Isidor Niuer, Wm. J. Magee, Harry F. Mela, 217 East 61 St.

Seeman Brothers, Brooklyn, ladies,' children's apparel, $50,000; Wm. A. Ihne, Wm. R. Jackson, Emanuel Newman, 391 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Tietig-Wooten, Inc., ladies,' children's hats, $50,000; Jesse B. Wooten, Johanna and Frederiek Tietig, 48 West 38 St.

Hydrolose Process Corporation, promote industries and projects, $40,000; Harry E. Randolph, Edmund J. Sampter, Tracy L. Freedman, 30 East 42d St.

Fried, Gross & Co., children's, misses' furs trimmings, $30,000; John Fried, Serene and Max Gross, 600 West 181 St.

Estate of Diedrich Maarket, realty, storage, household furniture, autos, $25,000; John B. B. Douglas, Allen J. C. Schmuck, F. L. Oertel, 29 B'way.

Whipple-Winckel Co., Frankfort, builders, contractors, merchandise, furnishings, $25,000; Jos. Hollingsworth, Geo. F. Winckel, John D. Whipple, Frankfort.

Bacon, Vincent & Smith Co., Buffalo, school supplies, secure positions for teachers, $18,000; Hiram E. Vincent, Isaac B. Smith, Hiram D. Bacon, Buffalo.

John H. Meyn, Inc., Brooklyn, insurance, $15,000; John J. Kelic, Peter Horn, JoJhn H. Meyn, 188 Hendrix St., Brooklyn.

Seagrist House Wrecking Corp'n, wrecking, contractor, trucking, $10,000; Wm. A. Wallace, Fredk. and Katherine Witz, 1,202 Lexington Av.

The Rapid Drill Co., Geneva, tools, implements, machinery, $25,000; Wm. O'Hanlon, Oswald, J. C. Rose, Wm. E. Sill, Geneva.

Union Engineers of New York, contracting, construction, heating, ventilating, electric work, $12,000; Sarah L. Moxham, Wm. E. McKeen, Frank L. Clark, 125 East 28d St.

White Coal Co., coal, building materials, heating, lighting, ventilating, cereals, fabrics, leather, hardware, wharfage, cranesage, $10,000; Walter M. Sundheimer, Thos. J. Bannon, Matthew J. White, 1,404 University Av., Bronx.

Utopia Film Corp'n, motion pictures, amusement enterprise, $10,000; Clement Gigllo, Marcus Rosenthal, John Paico, 401 East 116th St.

The Sweet-Bromley Co., hotels, restaurants, $6,000; Frances Oliver, Bertha H. Wilkinson, Wilhelmine W. Bromley, 138 West 79th St.

Charak, Rinder & Co., diamonds, jewelry, $5,000; Jacob and Morris Rinder, David Charak, 120 1st St.

Di Menna & De Paola, Bronx, construct roads, tramways, buildings, $10,000; Michel A. De Paola, Michael A. and Lucia Di Menna, 900 East Fordham Road.

Dual Boro Corp'n, Flushing, realty, $10,000; Laprence B. Halleran, Daniel J. Stack, Frank L. Jockers, 110 14th St.

Goodman & Bloomberg, millinery, flowers, feathers, $10,000; Abram Bloomberg, Maurice and Herman Goodman, 594 3d Av.

Diamond Tire Sales Co. of Long Island, Freeport, tires, accessories, $10,000; Julius Bindrim, Alexander and Thos. P. C. Forbes, Freeport.

Twenty-fifth Avenue Hotel Co., hotels, apartments, restaurants, cafes, $10,000; Wm. J. Knott, Alfred G. Hayward, David H. Knott, 102 Waverley Pl.

Jas. E. Sullivan Supply Co., paper, inks, supplies for publishers, printers, $5,000; Elisabeth W. Sloane, Julie S. Abel, Margaret E. Sullivan, 540 West 114 St.

Isidore Hammer, Inc., textiles, $5,000; Ida Cohen, Lola and Isidore Hammer, 1,270 Fifty-first Street, Brooklyn.

J. M. J. Garage, Inwood, taxicab renting, livery, contracting, $5,000; Martin Morrison, Lester Jacobson, Albert H. Jenkins, 48 Nostrand Ave., Far Rockaway.

The Interior Mosaic and Tile Co., Buffalo, $5,000; Samuel L. Robertson, Frederick Chinell, Jas. F. Sinnott, Buffalo.

Building Specialties Co., Rochester, weather strips, screens, fireplace products, $5,000; Clarence Culver, Vincent Bennett, F. Haskell Fredman, Rochester.

James Kellmurray Co., Utica, clothing, apparel, $5,000; Leo O. Coupe, Jas. M. Kellmurray, Arthur W. McLoughlin, 1,008 Dudley Ave., Utica.

Bay Amusement Co., Richmond Borough, restaurant, hotel, amusement, $5,000; Edward Stork, Wm. E. Rogers, Albert Hergenhan, Brooklyn.

Crystal-Birnbaum Contracting Co., Bronx, general contracting, $5,000; Morris Grossfield, Jr., Israel Crystal, Jacob J. Birnbaum, 432 Westchester Ave., Bronx.

Marks Brothers Holding Co., realty brokerage, $5,000; Geo. Giuliani, Louis and Morris Marks, 72 Lenox Ave.

Authorization: Auto Air-Rotar Co., Portland, Maine, $15,000; repr., Frank E. Tenney, 10 Garden Street, Auburn.

Capital increases: Rochester Germicide Company, Rochester, $60,000 to $150,000; German Laboratory, Buffalo, $25,000 to $50,000; Wm. Enders Mfg. Co., New York, $1,000 to $2,000.

Capital reduction: John Clarke Estate, Brooklyn, $270,800 to $170,800.

Voluntary dissolutions: Koppe Chemical and Oil Co., New York; Clarkson Land and Mortgage Co., New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 8.—Charters filed:

Consolidated California Nevada Company, New York, $5,000,000; to buy, sell, treat prepare and refine for market all kinds of minerals; including gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, graphite, brass and other ores and metals; Arthur W. Middleton, New York; David T. Gatley, Brooklyn, N. Y.; George E. Bent, Pieche, Nevada.

Locomotive Pulverized Fuel Company, New York, $5,000,000; to carry on a general investigation into new methods and improvements now in existence for economical separation of energy from natural fuel, by means of combustion for light, heat and power; Samuel G. Allen, New York; John E. Mubfeld, Scarsdale, N. Y.; Herman F. Ball Legrand, Parish Mountain View, N. J.; Josel S. Coffin, Englewood, N. J.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.: J. D. Martens, domestics, wash goods, linens; 37 West 26th.
ALBANY—Walsh Sons: P. J. Walsh, hats; Navarre.
ALBANY—M. F. Freedman, men's, women's clothing; Lenox.
ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.: W. Taylor, upholstery goods; F. J. McManus, cloaks, suits; J. A. Roberts, dry goods; 41 Union Square.
ALLENTOWN—Hess Bros.: E. Osmun, flannels; 315 4th Av.
ATLANTA—M. Rich & Brothers Co.: L. J. Rich, cloaks, suits; 148 West 23d.
ATLANTA—J. Duffy, furn. goods; Gerard.
ATLANTA—J. Buchman, dry goods; Broadway Central.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.: J. W. Pearce, domestics, linens, blankets; 214 Church; Prince George.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.: Miss C. H. Reid, children's wear; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Julius Gutman & Co.: E. J. Gutman, ladies' ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.: Miss M. G. Townsend, embroideries; Miss J. Armstrong, waists; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—W. G. Koch, importing Co.: F. A. Finke, domestics; Broadway Central.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; M. M. Levy, clothing; Wallick.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.: J. E. Berk, waists, muslin underwear; 470 4 Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; B. R. Reid, dress goods; S. Lansburg, general merchandise; 334 6th Av.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Brothers: S. Lustig, laces, embroideries, notions, leather goods; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Brothers; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Grand.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; A. C. Wilson, underwear; 15 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; J. Goldberg, general merchandise; 116 West 32d.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.: Miss R. Sperzel, muslin underwear; Miss E. M. Curry, toilet articles; 220 5th Av.
BERWICK, Penn.—Berwick Stores Co.: W. C. Gerson, general merchandise; Breslin.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Louis, trimmed millinery; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Miss Busbee, millinery, trimmings; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. Bradley, furnishing goods; Mr. Cooper, coats, suits; Mr. Levy, waists; A. C. Smith, infants', children's, juniors' coats, dresses, petticoats, dresses; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Shepard, Norwell, Co.; G. E. Miller, furs; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—T. P. O'Connor & Co.; P. L. Flynn, cloaks, suits; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; E. Gillis, domestics; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; I. Friedlander, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—L. & F. Mfg. Co.; H. Fox, pants; Imperial.
BROCKTON, Mass.—Fraser D. G. Co.; I. Seaton, cloaks, suits, waists, underwear; Broztell.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; W. O. Ransley, notions; Miss Sturtevant, fancy goods; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; T. Moffatt, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; 18 W. 33th.
BUFFALO—Dawson & Wilson Co.; J. Wilson, furs; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO—Weisseman-Elss Co.; C. H. Weisseman, dry goods; Herald Square.
BUFFALO—J. S. Given, cloaks, suits; 72 Madison Av.
CHICAGO—Rosenwald & Weil; J. Rosenwald, Summer clothing; 220 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; H. E. Bruce, dressmaking; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. C. Wettler, knit underwear; C. E. Warren, dressmaking; W. Williams, W. Nelson, millinery; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.: Miss F. S. Tarrson, Miss Malecek, women's waists, petticoats, wrappers, underwear, infants' wear; 15 E. 22.
CHICAGO—Siegel-Cooper Co.: H. L. Bernbaum, women's ready to wear; Miss M. E. Noonan, women's waists, sweaters; 15 E 22.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Brothers; S. Willard, cloaks, suits; 40 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Sears-Roebuck & Co.; C. A. Walten, toilet goods; 438 Bway.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. S. Manchester, cloaks, suits; 104 Worth.
CINCINNATI—M. Kuppin, notions; Breslin.
CINCINNATI—Miller Bros & Co.; T. J. Miller, hosiery, gloves; J. Fanning; Flanders.
CLEVELAND—The Bailey Co.; A. Ahrens, children's wear; Miss H. Tyroler, waists; Miss A. Feihn, dresses, bathing suits; 71 West 23d.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss Frehn, dresses; A. H. Keske, boys' clothing; W. K. Scott, men's clothing; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—Browning, King & Co.; C. A. Dolan, clothing; 16 Cooper Square.
CLEVELAND—Browning, King & Co.; T. J. Wise, clothing; 16 Cooper Square.
CLEVELAND—Scott Griggs, Co.; P. J. Dolt, general index; 41 W. 22d.
CLEVELAND—Morehouse Co.; Mrs. Keyes, ladies' wear; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS—Tracy-Wells Co.; W. P. Tracy, housefurnishing goods; Navarre.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—Abrahams & Schultz; B. W. Abrahams, cloaks waists; 1,161 Bwy.
DAYTON—Elder & Johnston Co.; L. Hunkler, house furn. goods, china, toys; 2 Walker.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; Miss N. M. Miller, dressmaking; 71 W. 23d.
DENVER—Morey Mercantile Co.; J. Fairbanks, groceries; Algonquin.
DETROIT—I. L. Hudson Co.; A. H. Schrashun, jewelry, leather goods; 50 Union Square.
DETROIT—Kline Garment Co.; Miss J. Sharp, waists; 95 Madison Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Mrs. D. J. Springer, children's wear; 50 Union Square.
DES MOINES—Lederer, Strauss & Co.; M. Sannsh, flowers, feathers; 621 Bwy.
DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; W. P. Gerber, ready to wear; 1,270 B'way.
ELYRIA, Ohio—J. Lorsch & Co.; R. Lersch, ready to wear; 1,270 B'way.
ERIE—F. L. Streuber, laces, handkerchiefs; York.
FALL RIVER—Troy Store; Miss Sullivan, cloaks, suits; Miss Cahill, waists; Imperial.
FRANKLIN, Penn.—Edward Harris, suits; 43 W. 27th.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Sykes Millinery Co.; Mrs. C. E. Sykes, millinery; Breslin.
GRAND RAPIDS—Spring D. G. Co.; E. J. Sullivan, representing; 214 Church.
GRAND RAPIDS—C. Frankia & Co.; C. Frankia, corsets; 432 4th Av.
HARTFORD—Brown-Thomson Co.; F. W. Blauvelt, furn. goods, hosiery, umbrellas; Miss Ryan, women's w

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

James P. McKinney of New York City was admitted to practice.

91.—Michigan Central R. R. Co. v. Michigan R. R. Commission.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

420.—Northern Pacific Ry. v. State of North Dakota, and

421.—Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Co. v. State of North Dakota.—Judgments reversed, with costs, and causes remanded.

197.—Norfolk & Western Ry. Co. v. V. G. Conley.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and remanded.

46 and 159.—Linn & Lane Timber Co. v. U. S.—Decrees affirmed and remanded.

715.—Ramapo Water Co. v. City of N. Y.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

168.—People of the State of Illinois v. Forest Home Cemetery Co. of Chicago.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

171.—G. W. Caldwell v. C. E. Bauer.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

789.—M. G. Cohen v. U. S.—Final order affirmed.

Original.—Commonwealth of Virginia v. J. Pierpont Morgan.—Motion for leave to file bill granted, and process ordered to issue.

813.—C. F. Newman v. U. S.—Motion to advance granted, case assigned for April 5.

407.—Central Vermont Ry. Co. v. M. T. White, and

791.—Texas & Pacific Ry. Co. v. M. J. Murphy.—Ordered that these cases be placed on summary docket.

453.—S. A. Stead v. I. M. Curtiss.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or place on summary docket denied.

280.—A. Gegiow v. B. H. Uhl, Acting Commissioner of Immigration of New York Port.—Petition for writ of certiorari granted.

816.—C. Luckenal Fosler v. Jennie Hyne, and

817.—Same v. Silas Hyne.—Petitions for writs of certiorari denied.

527.—Frisco Lumber Company v. O. E. Hodge.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

824.—New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad v. Annie Thierer; and

825.—Same v. Joseph Thierer.—Petition for writs of certiorari denied.

697.—Manuel Cereedo v. U. S.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or place on summary dockets submitted.

880.—W. E. Helm v. E. E. McCall.—Motion to advance submitted.

862.—C. A. Crane v. People of the State of New York.—Motion to advance submitted.

848.—C. Cushman v. Warren-Scharf Asphalt Paving Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

166.—St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad v. F. M. O. Conarty.—Leave granted to counsel for defendant to file additional brief within four days.

217.—C. & G. Merriam Company v. System Publishing Co.—Motion to dismiss submitted.

854.—C. Hartwell Carter v. A. W. Carter.—Motion to advance to be heard after Case 174 is submitted.

825.—Hart Steel Co. v. Railroad Supply Company.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

Original.—Ex parte in re Helen C. Sheckles.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus submitted.

190.—Dalton Adding Machine Co. v. State Corporation Commission for the Commonwealth of Virginia.—Submitted.

177.—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway v. Wisconsin State.—Argument commenced.

181.—L. & N. Railway Co. v. G. A. Maxwell.—Submitted.

183.—Same v. W. U. T. Co.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for today, 183, 184, 185, 187, 188, 189, 191, 192, 193, and 194.

880.—W. E. Helm v. E. E. McCall.—Injunctive order of March 4 modified.

Southern District.

COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe and Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Room 433, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Adams Cash Register Co. v. Adding Machine Co.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of certiorari denied

SERVICE BOARD HELD ONE CASE 8 YEARS

And Now Plans a Rehearing to Please Both Sides, Says Decker.

INQUIRY INTO THE DELAYS

Commissioner Explains That Law in Part Is Responsible—"Inexcusable," Asserts Col. Hayward.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—Colonel William Hayward, counsel to the legislative committee investigating the Public Service Commission, spent four hours today asking why the up-State board took eight years to reach a decision in the Westchester Lighting case with the net result that he learned from Commissioner Martin H. Decker that the case, filed early in 1907, has been set down for a rehearing on Thursday of this week.

"Well, this has them all backed off the board," was Colonel Hayward's comment.

Commissioner Decker is the only member of the commission who has held office since the filing of the Westchester case, one of the first to come before the commission. From 1907 until May, 1910, the case was in the hands of Commissioner Frederic W. Stevens, and upon his retirement it was assigned to Commissioner Decker. The testimony today showed that the last hearing in the case was held on March 2, 1912; that the case, then six years old, was ready for decision in January, 1913, and that the final order of the commission was made on Dec. 22, 1914. The order provided for a reduction in electric rates to 12 cents a kilowatt hour and recommended a reduction in gas rates from $1.50 a thousand cubic feet, to $1.25 or lower.

Colonel Hayward thought the long delay was inexcusable and asked Mr. Decker to explain. The Commissioner said that the company had not shown great dispatch in supplying statistics wanted by the commission; that during 1913 there were but three Commissioners; that the questions involved were most complicated; that the "reproduction cost" amendment to the law in 1910 and the retirement of employes who had worked on the case all tended to delay.

Colonel Hayward read letters from residents of Westchester complaining of the long delay and alleging that political leaders in Westcheater held stock in the lighting company. Some of the letters were so broad in their criticisms of the commission that Colonel Hayward did not read all of them. He also brought before the investigation committee which tended to show that the final order of the commission had afforded little real relief to the Westchester patrons of the lighting company. Mr. Decker admitted this attitude on the part of the patrons of the company, and said it was evidenced by the fact that they had petitioned for the rehearing which had been granted for Thursday. He also called attention to the fact that the company had joined in the request.

"Much of the trouble," said Mr. Decker, "is caused by the fact that the company is not up to date in its business relations with the people. These reductions we ordered should have been made voluntarily."

In explaining why the commission had recommended a reduction in gas rates instead of ordering them, the witness said that the law held the commission close to the testimony brought out at hearings, and there had been no evidence to warrant an order for lower gas rates. He said the recommendation had been based upon his belief that $1.50 was too much for gas and that the lower rate would mean more business for the company.

Mr. Decker then said that some of the delay in cases was not the fault of the commission. He referred to the long process of fixing the "reproduction cost" of public service plants in making rates.

Senator Mills asked the witness about the alleged duplication of the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission by the New York State Board. Mr. Decker said there was very little duplication and what there was did no harm, inasmuch as it consisted largely in corporations supplying the State body with reports which they had to prepare for the Federal body.

Commissioner Decker said he thought three members could not do the work of the up-State district. He said he had always been in favor of allowing the first district board to supervise telephone rates in New York and that he was opposed to giving the First District commission jurisdiction in Long Island and Westchester. He thought the salary of $15,000 should not be reduced.

The morning session was taken up with a discussion of the consolidation of the Syracuse, Lake Shore and Northern, the Rochester, Syracuse and Eastern, and the Auburn and Northern trolley companies to form the Empire United Railways Lines, and the authorization of a stock issue of $11,000,000 and a bond issue of $9,000,000 on a capitalization of $22,000,000, one-half of which, Colonel Hayward contended, was made up of intangible assets. Colonel Hayward expressed the belief that it was a piece of financial juggling to save the Rochester, Syracuse and Eastern from bankruptcy at the expense of the other lines.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN F. PALMER, Bankrupt.—No. 21,044.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Please take notice that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Frank J. Waldeyer, the trustee, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at No. 72 Reaver Street, New York, N. Y., on the 18th day of March, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Tobacco, cigars, canned goods, teas, spices, and fixtures, consisting of desk, safe, testing table and counters.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

The aforesaid property will be open for inspection at the above address on March 15th and 16th, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Dated, New York, March 1st, 1915.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

EDWARD L. DENNIS, Attorney for Trustee, 258 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GREAT WESTERN FURNITURE CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, will sell on this day, Tuesday, March 9, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 120 West 18th St., N. Y. City, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of beds, bedsteads, springs, mattresses, chiffoniers, bureaus, tables, rugs, parlor sets, vases, and a general assortment of household effects, and also office furniture, fixtures, etc., together with a large number of active current instalment accounts, a list of which can be inspected at No. 120 West 18th St. Further information can be obtained from the undersigned receiver or his attorneys.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Receiver, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, N. Y. City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SUPREME CHOCOLATE CO., INC., Alleged Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 21,289.

Please take notice that personal property of the alleged bankrupt, consisting of a complete plant for manufacturing candy and confectionery, including machinery, fixtures, and candies and confectionery, will be sold by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at the alleged bankrupt's place of business, No. 33 Commerce Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of March, 1915, at 10:30 A. M.

The aforesaid property will be open for inspection on the 12th and 13th days of March, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Dated New York, March 8th, 1915.

CHARLES L. BROOKHEIM, Receiver.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WELLS MOYNAHAN, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Mar. 9th, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 125 W. 42d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of electrical novelties, electric ranges, vacuum cleaners, kitchen novelties, typewriter, safe, fixtures etc.

WILLIAM GOLDSTICKER, Receiver.
GILBERT, LAUTERSTEIN & GILBERT, Attorneys for Receiver, 43 Exchange Place, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSE ENGELSHER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Mar. 19th, 1915, by order of the court, at 11:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of shoe laces, corset laces, braids, brushes, shoe dressing, sleeve garters, etc.

WARREN McKENNA, Trustee.
BENJAMIN MARVIN, Attorney for Trustee, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21201.—In Bankruptcy.—DAVID B. ... IN, Alleged Bankrupt.

Take notice that on March 2, 1915, the above proceeding was referred to me as Referee to pass upon the proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on March 18, 1915, at 2:30 P. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—CHAUNCEY P. McKNIGHT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Chauncey P. McKnight, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 10th 1915 praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday April 12th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 8th, 1915

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SOLOMON BLINDER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Solomon Blinder, bankrupt, has filed his petition praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 12, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20869.—In Bankruptcy.—GREAT WESTERN FURNITURE CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

Great Western Furniture Corporation was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 15, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on March 18, 1915, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE UNITED States District Court held in and for the Southern District of New York, at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1915.—Present: Hon. Julius M. Mayer, Judge.—In the matter of J. FRED PIERSON, JR., and CLARENCE E. FELL, individually and as co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of J. F. PIERSON, JR., & Co., Alleged Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 20816.

An order having been granted herein on the 30th day of January, 1915, requiring all creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupts, and all other persons, firms, or corporations, either claiming specific stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets, or the proceeds thereof, or asserting any alleged preferential claims against the general assets of the estate herein which are or may be in the possession, custody, or control of the Receiver herein, to show cause why they should not file any and all such claims which they or any of them may have, with the Special Master to be appointed for such purpose, and why the claims so filed, if any, should not be referred to said Special Master for hearing testimony and report, and why, in default of the filing and proof of such claims at a time and place and in a manner which this Court may direct, said creditors, persons, firms, or corporations, and any and all of them, should not be barred, foreclosed, and enjoined from making or asserting any such claim or claims;

And filing the said order to show cause, dated January 15, 1915, and upon the petition of Ralph Wolf, the Receiver herein, verified January 13, 1915, and upon all the papers and proceedings had and taken herein, and proof of due service of said order to show cause and said petition by the publication of said order in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, (to wit, January 15, 1915, and January 22, 1915,) and by mailing a copy to each of the creditors or other persons interested herein, at their respective addresses as the same may appear on the books of the said alleged bankrupts, and after hearing William M. Parke, Esq., one of the attorneys for the Receiver, in support of said motion; and after hearing William Lesser Esq., attorney for Reinhardt, a claimant, and Martin Charles Ansorge, Esq., attorney for the alleged bankrupts, and R. A. Mansfield Hobbs, Esq., attorney for Schneider, a creditor, and Goldman, Heidenheimer & Unger, Esqrs., attorneys for Van Thyn and Vrieslander, creditors, and others, having appeared upon the return of said motion;

Now, on motion of Stanchfield & Levy, Esqrs., attorneys for the Receiver herein, it is

Ordered, that all creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupts, and all other persons, firms, or corporations either claiming specific stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets or the proceeds thereof, or asserting alleged preferential claims against the general assets of the estate herein, which are in the possession, custody, or control of the Receiver herein, be and they hereby are directed to file duly verified statements in writing of any and all such claims which they or any of them have, with Hon. Peter B. Olney as Special Master, at his office at 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before March 10, 1915; and it is

Further ordered, that any and all creditors or other claimants claiming specific bonds, stocks, securities, sums of money, or other assets, or the proceeds thereof, and any and all creditors or other persons asserting preferential claims against the general assets of the estate herein, who shall not file their claims to the said stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets, or the proceeds thereof, or to the general assets of the estate herein, asserting their right, title, and interest therein and thereto, on or before the 19th day of March, 1915, be and they hereby are forever barred from making any claim against or asserting any right, title, or interest in or to the said stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets of the estate herein, or the proceeds thereof, in the possession, custody, or control of the Receiver herein; and it is

Further ordered, that the determination of all right, title, and interest, if any, in and to any and all of the stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets, or the proceeds thereof, or to the general assets of the estate herein, be and the same hereby are referred to Hon. Peter B. Olney, who is hereby appointed Special Master for that purpose, to hear and determine the rights of such creditors and claimants; and the said Special Master is directed in all respects to determine, adjust, and adjudicate the right, title, interest, equities, claims, and liens therein and thereto, and to report to this Court his determination thereon; and it is

Further ordered, that the limitation of time within which to file claims as aforesaid shall include only claims to property which is now in the possession, custody, or control of the Receiver, or which prior to March 10, 1915, shall come into the possession, custody, or control of the Receiver, or of the Trustee, if a Trustee is elected or appointed herein prior to March 19, 1915; and it is

Further ordered, that service of this order be made upon each of the creditors or other persons interested herein, by mailing a copy of this order to each of them at their respective addresses as the same may appear upon the books of the alleged bankrupts, and; if any addresses are contained in the schedules herein which do not appear in the books of the said alleged bankrupts, by mailing a copy thereof to the creditors or other persons at such addresses on or before the 13th day of February, 1915, and by publishing a copy thereof in The New York Times and in The Daily Trade Record once a week for five successive weeks, and twice during the week beginning March 15, 1915, the publication each week to be on different days of the week, which shall be and is hereby declared to be sufficient service thereof; and it is

Further ordered, that the Receiver herein, or the Trustee hereafter to be elected or appointed, may apply for such other and further relief in the premises as may be necessary or proper.

J. M. MAYER, D. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 21025.—In Bankruptcy.—HENRY GREENBERGER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Henry Greenberger are hereby given notice that on January 25th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, March 19, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20869.—In Bankruptcy.—GREAT WESTERN FURNITURE CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

Great Western Furniture Corporation was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 15, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on March 18, 1915, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Twenty-third Street Loft in Deal for East Side Tenements —Riverside Drive Purchase—Gold Street Investment—Astor Leasehold Renewed by Greenhut Company—Buys Irvington Estate.

The Twenty-third Street section of old Chelsea furnished an interesting deal yesterday, involving uptown and New Jersey property in trade. The larger end of the transaction included the big four-story loft at 524 to 546 West Twenty-third Street, fronting 150 feet by 98.9 between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues. It is on a Moore estate leasehold of practically perpetual tenure. The building and leasehold were sold for the estate of James and William Lyall by the Duross Company.

The buyer was the Standard Owners' Realty Company, of which S. Rochelle is President. In part payment the latter gave two Manhattan properties, being the six-story flat at 51 and 53 East Ninety-eighth Street, on plot 50 by 100, and the five-story double flat at 180 East 117th Street, on plot 25 by 100. In addition there was also given a plot 100 by 170 at 179 Chelsea Avenue, Long Branch, occupied by a three-story apartment structure with a garage. The value of the combined properties aggregates about $400,000.

Upper Riverside Drive Deal.

Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum, who have been active operators in upper Manhattan property, have made another investment by purchasing from the Loyal L. Smith estate the vacant plot at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 161st Street, 125 by 100. J. Romaine Brown & Co. were the brokers. Through the same agents the Mandelbaums purchased from the same estate a few months ago fifteen lots adjoining on the street and resold later to builders, who are completing three five-story houses.

Gold Street Sale.

The five-story loft building at 8 Gold Street near Maiden Lane, occupying a plot of about 2,000 square feet, has been sold by the Charles F. Noyes Company for Samuel Wachs, President of the T. & S. Realty Company, to Lucius H. Beers. It has been held at $30,000. It was taken in part payment for the seven-story apartment at 1,772 and 1,774 Madison Avenue, the sale of which was announced Sunday.

Tenement Investments.

The five-story tenement, with stores, at 223 East Seventy-third Street, on plot 25 by 102.2, has been sold by Bryan L. Kennelly for A. M. Christie to an out-of-town investor.

Schifter & Jacobs have sold for Cecile Namm to Jacob Kastler 200 Allen Street, a five-story tenement, 24.2 by 87.8, between East Houston and Stanton Streets.

The Herman Arns Company has sold for the Lawyers Mortgage Company to a client for investment 356 West 124th Street, near Morningside Avenue, a five-story triple flat, on lot 27.10 by 100.11.

Buys Harlem Dwelling.

The three-story dwelling, at 73 West 126th Street, on plot 17 by 100, has been sold by O'Reilly & Dahn for Anna B. Moritz to Henry Bennett.

Marshall Corner Negotiations.

Negotiations are pending for the purchase from the William H. Bryan interests of the former Marshall plot at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, a plot 98.9 by 244. Foreclosure action was recently started against the owners by the Equitable Life Assurance Society to recover a loan of $500,000 with interest. In July, 1912, the heirs sued the Bryan interests to recover mortgage indebtedness aggregating $430,000, and bid the property in for $702,210. About four years ago, when William H. Bryan bought it, he was reported to have paid $880,000.

Greenhut Co. Renews Astor Lease.

A lease was recorded yesterday by the J. B. Greenhut Company from William W. Astor, involving the upper portion of their big store, being the plot on the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, fronting 116.3 on the avenue. The property has been leased for twenty years from May 1, 1915, for $27,500 a year.

A Recent Buyer.

W. A. Read & Co., is the buyer of the property at 2 to 6 East Sixty-third Street, three old dwellings sold in February, 1913, and title to which was taken by Edwin H. Bigelow.

Bronx Borough.

The five-story apartment on the southwest corner of Washington Avenue and 187th Street, plot 50 by 100, has been sold by Samuel Cowen in conjunction with P. Gallo to Columbus Realty Co. Reid Construction Company to an investor. Mr. Cowen has also sold the five-story apartment at 470 East 187th Street on plot 40 by 100.

A plot on the east side of Arthur Avenue, 150 by 119 and irregular, 125 feet south of 180th Street, has been sold by Kurz & Uren for the Swedenson Realty Company to Richard Dunn.

The three-story two-family brick house at 937 East 156th Street has been sold by Nicholas Lopard for Goldie Cowen and Carrie Lazar to Lena B. Florel.

William J. Diamond, a builder, has bought a plot of four lots, 100 by 95, on the northeast corner of Mohegan Avenue and 179th Street.

E. Osborne Smith has sold for Everett V. Meeks 2,157 Walton Avenue, a two-story dwelling, on lot 19 by 78, near 181st Street, to James Graham.

Brooklyn.

G. Carlucci, in conjunction with the William Rae Company, has sold the four-story dwelling at Nostrand Avenue and Halsey Street to B. Casagrande.

Thomas & Son have sold for Thomas J. Morrison to a client the two-story frame dwelling, with garage, at 1,933 Eighty-fifth Street, Bensonhurst, on lot 60 by 100.

Irvington Estate Sold.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have sold the country home of the late Mrs. Julia H. Worthington, known as Rossiter, at Irvington-on-Hudson, to Dr. Theodorus Bailey. On the property are a large stucco residence, stables, greenhouse, &c. The plot contains eight acres fronting on Broadway and Sunnyside Lane. It was held at $55,000.

New Jersey.

Charles P. Doelger has increased his holdings in New Jersey by the purchase from William H. Chesebrough of about sixty-two acres of land fronting on Rumson and Ridge Roads and Hance Avenue, between Red Bank and Seabright. Mr. Doelger acquired the property for the purpose of enlarging his country estate, which adjoins.

The property just sold was acquired by Mr. Chesebrough in three parcels, one from the Rumson Country Club, the Rumson Road frontage, which was the old polo field, comprising eighteen acres; from George S. Ingraham the Ridge Road and Hance Avenue frontages, comprising thirty-one acres, and from the Cadwalader estate the intervening land, comprising about thirteen acres.

G. Carlucci & Co. have sold for Antonio Pumo the two-story brick dwelling, with garage, at 124 Twenty-first Street, West New York.

Red Hook, Dutchess County, Sale.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for George W. Platt a plot containing approximately eleven acres, with bungalow and outbuildings, situated at Red Hook, Dutchess County, New York. The purchaser is Louis Gordon Hamersley, who recently purchased through the same brokers adjoining properties, which now give him an estate of about 774 acres.

Commercial Leases.

Clark T. Chambers has leased for E. and M. L. Host the store and basement at 14 East Forty-eighth Street, for ten years, to James A. Jenkins, books and stationery, now at 311 Madison Avenue.

Robert F. Bonsall has leased for the Wendel Estate to William G. Williams the five-story building at 51 Beekman Street, extending through to Ann Street, for a term of years.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the store at 245 West Fifty-fifth Street to Gray & Davis, Inc.

Pease & Elliman have rented for Charles B. Halsey and T. J. S Flint the store in their new building at the northwest corner of Fifty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue to the Berger Valeting Company.

J. Arthur Fischer has leased to Koerner Brothers the store at 636 Sixth Avenue, adjoining the corner of Thirty-seventh Street, for the sale of typewriting supplies, and to Louise T. Smith the parlor store at 125 West Fortieth Street for J. Hatfield Morton.

William A. White & Sons have rented for L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. the building at 29 West Street to the J. W. Fiske Iron Works.

The H. E. Verran Company, located for sixteen years at 583 to 587 Broadway, has leased through Pease & Elliman the Van Beuren Building at the northwest corner of Union Square and Fifteenth Street, which remained untenanted since its erection several years ago.

Dwelling Leased.

The A. N. Gitterman Corporation has rented to a client of Pocher & Co. the four-story private dwelling at 65 West Fifty-second Street.

N. Y. Mortgage and Security Co.

At the meeting yesterday of the stockholders of the New York Mortgage and Security Company, held at 135 Broadway, the following Directors were elected to fill vacancies: Henry E. Cooper, Vice President of the Equitable Trust Company; Ivy Val of W. A. & A. M. White, and Wilson P. Foss, President of the Conklin & Foss Company.

Harry A. Kahler, President, presented the annual report, which indicated net earnings for the fiscal year of $201,495.29. After deducting 12 per cent. dividends, amounting to $180,000, there remained a balance of $21,495.29, which was carried to undivided profits.

Building Consolidation Views.

Laurence M. D. McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board, said yesterday, in discussing the Lockwood bill, which is supported by the board, that under "the first city charter there was a centralized Building Department, which worked so badly that it became necessary to provide in the new charter for local building bureaus. Since the establishment of these bureaus they have performed their duties admirably, and there is not the slightest complaint against them in any of the boroughs. All the Lockwood bill seeks to do is to put back in those bureaus certain special inspection features which in response to a concentrated sentiment have from time to time been taken from them."

Albert S. Bard, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Citizens' Union, in a letter on the bill says:

"The real estate interests, with some creditable exceptions, are doing their best to repeal consolidation and to erect five municipal communities within the greater city, to compete with each other in the non-enforcement of such real estate regulations as may nominally be imposed upon all five. The issue is whether we shall have a genuine City Government or five separate borough governments, each free to adapt itself, the five territories into a metropolitan district, for police, fire extinguishment, (not prevention,) water supply, and a few other purposes."

$83,000 Brooklyn Apartment.

Shampan & Shampan are preparing plans for a five-story high-class apartment house to be erected on a plot 87 by 100 on the north side of Ross Street, 275 feet east of Bedford Avenue, to cost $83,000, for I. Haft as owner. It is to be erected on the site of the Ross Street Presbyterian Church, which has been consolidated with another church. The church was one of the landmarks of the section.

Realty Notes.

The New York Title Insurance Company has taken a mortgage of $80,000 on 206 West Ninety-fifth Street, a six-story structure.

A meeting of the Harlem Property Owners' Association will be held on Thursday evening at 147 East 125th Street.

The realty holdings of the H. B. Claflin Company, which went into the hands of a receiver last year, are to be sold at auction on Friday at the County Court House. The properties are located at 59 to 63 Thames Street, 99 and 101 Sullivan Street, 34 to 52 Worth Street, and 155 and 157 West Broadway. There is also a large parcel situated in Glasgow, Scotland. The sale will be conducted by Joseph P. Day at noon.

An addition to the Finch School for Girls is to be erected on the property at 54 East Seventy-eighth Street, which was purchased last week by J. G. Cosgrove.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Minetta St. 4, w s, 131.1 ft n of Bleecker St, 22.1x75x21.11x75, two-story tenement; tax lien; Rudolph Walach Co. against M. G. Pallier et al.; August Weymann, attorney; A. M. Levy, referee; due, $1,178.75; taxes, &c., $323; to Lavina Leitch, a party in interest, for $3,200.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day,

Broadway, 1,651 to 1,665, w s, whole front between 51st and 52d Sts, 201x102.2x200.10x103.8 to five-story brick hotel; Louis Lesser et al. against Waldemar Co. et al.; Lindsay, K. & P., attorneys; H. C. Wilcox, referee; due, $110,627.12; taxes, &c., $1,900; subject to ground rent of $41,000.

127th St, 6 and 7 West, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 40x99.11, three-story dwelling, one-story rear building; S. H. Atkinson et al. against National Nassau Bank et al.; L. A. Ackley, attorney; Joseph Keogh, referee; due, $17,-606.55; taxes, &c., $403.60.

By Henry Brady.

16th St, 24 West, s s, 455 ft w of 5th Av, 25x103.5, four-story dwelling; K. B. Belloni against Mary Casey; Reeves & T., attorneys; J. J. Dwyer, referee; due, $26,734.68; taxes, &c., $2,117.35.

Eldridge St, 113, w s, 87.6 ft s of Broome St, 25x119.10, five-story front and rear tenements; J. M. Simpson against Morris Lipschitz et al.; Joseph Michel, attorney; L. I. Covillier, referee; due, $8,361.28; taxes, &c., $70; subject to a first mortgage of $32,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

52d St, 533 East, n s, 125.4 ft w of East End Av, 36x102.2, five-story tenement; C. F. Klippert et al. against Hannah Solomon et al.; Amend & A., attorneys; D. A. Spellissy, referee; due, $21,177.36; taxes, &c., $1,198.65.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

112th St, 250 and 252 West, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11, six-story tenement; Esther Schlit et al. against R. S. Abrams et al.; Myron Sulzberger, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $10,648.11; taxes, &c., $2,000; subject to first mortgage of $58,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

214th St, 738 East, s s, 380 ft e of Whits Plains Road, 25x100; R. C. Schlegel against Pietro Serrill et al.; M. B. McHugh, attorney; F. S. McAvoy, referee; due, $1,201.80; taxes, &c., $825.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Broadway, w s, 188.7 ft s of 218th St, for a one-story store, 50x55; R. E. Simon, 30 East 42d St, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architect; cost, $10,000.

Bowery, 71, for a one-story store, 35x46; N. B. Watson, 45 West 87th St., owner; G. M. McCabe, 96 5th Av, architect; cost, $350.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY MARCH 8.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

DELANCEY ST, n s, 32.6 ft e of Orchard St, 27.6x75; Albert A. Volk to Sussman-Volk Co., 88 Delancey St, (mtg $27,000,) March 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Percival C. Smith to same, (mtg $27,000,) March 5; same attorney $10,000

GREENWICH ST, 94, n w corner of Rector St, 20.11x90.8; William Arrowsmith, executor of Penelope McCrea, to Vasco F. Abbott, 153 East Main St, Gouverneur, N. Y., Feb. 17, ½ part, all title $1

PARK AV, 1,080, n w corner of 118th St, 25.11x90; Lyondale Realty Co. to Emma Pfund, 7 Manhattan Av, (mtg $30,500,) March 5; attorney, I. J. Ettinger, 90 Nassau St $100

7TH ST, 220 East, s s, 183.8 ft w of Avenue D, 25.6x80.5; James A. Foley, referee; to Caroline Hurry, Short Hills, N. J., et al., trustees of William Hurry, March 6, (foreclosure March 5;) attorney, L. S. Hulse, 66 Broadway $12,000

11TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Avenue C, 12.6x90.1; Rockaway Rolling Mill to Samuel Schlansky, 17 East 97th St, (mtg $17,500,) March 6; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway $1

55TH ST, 156-159 West, n s, 181.8 ft e of 7th Av; Frederic J. Middlebrook to Belfort Realty Corporation, 46 Cedar St, mtge $71,000, Dec. 22, 1914; attorneys Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St. $1

72D ST 429 East, n s, 175 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Fannie Cronheim to H. A. Uterhart, 84 East 81st St, all liens, mtg $13,000, March 8; attorneys, Uterhart & Graham 27 Cedar St. $200

108D ST, 125 to 133 East, n s, 135 ft e of Park Av, 77x100.11; Isaac Lowenfeld et al., executors of Pincus Lowenfeld, to Monmouth Holding Co., 46 Cedar St, ½ part, March 1; attorney, Irving I. Rosenbaum, 149 Broadway.

SAME PROPERTY; William Prager to same, ¼ part, b. and s., all liens, March 1; attorney, same $1

104TH ST, 69 West, n s, 125.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 37x100.11; Seligman Baum to Jane G. Lockings, 851 Amsterdam Av, mtge $36,-500, March 6; attorneys, Rounds, R. H. & D., 62 Cedar St. $100

108TH ST, 165 East, n s, 165.9 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.9x100.11; Morris Kohn to Joseph Abraham, 307 Pearl St, (mtg $12,000 on this and 167 East 108th St,) March 8; address, 1,723 Lexington Av. $100

115TH ST, 73 East, n s, 115 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.10; Albert Weiss to Mollie Shearower, 75 East 115th St, (mtg $15,000 all liens, March 8; attorney, E. A. Isaacs, 35 Liberty St. $100

134TH ST, 119 West, n s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x66.11; Fannie Ottenheimer to Southern Globe Realty Co, March 4; attorney, M. H. Salzer, 299 Broadway $1

124TH ST, 120 West, s s, 346.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 18.6x99.11; same to same, March 4; same attorney $1

171ST St, n s, 100 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 279.1x95; Hy. R. Hoyt et al., executors of Alfred W. Hoyt, to John Cabot, Jr., Weehawken, N. J., all liens, April 18, 1913; attorneys, Daly, H. & M., 15 William St. $1

204TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 150x99.11; Alfred H. Townley, referee, to Arthur M. Du Bois, 119 East 57th St, March 6, (foreclosure, Feb. 23;) attorneys, Taft & Sherman, 15 William St. $61,000

Bronx.

CAULDWELL AV, 667, w s, 25x115; Johanna Arens to Otto Wagner, 130 East 122d St, (mtg $13,500,) March 4; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 B'way. $1

EVERGREEN AV, e s, 184 ft n of Westchester Av, 40x100; David G. Patton to Rose Patton, 2,604 Briggs Av, (mtg $25,000,) March 4; attorney, Rose Patton, 2,604 Briggs Av. $100

HOE AV, 1,228, e s, 50x100; Cioffi Co. to Pietro Brescia, 973 Aldus St, (mtg $10,500,) March 1; attorney, Herman Gottlieb, 299 Broadway $100

HOME ST, n s, 100 ft w of Fox St, 27.4x64; Nicola Apostolico to Pietro Brescia, 973 Aldus St, (mtg $5,000,) Jan. 31; attorney, Herman Gottlieb, 299 Broadway. $100

HONEYWELL AV, being n w ½ of Lot 287, map of Tremont, 44x112.6; Joshua Haberman to Emanuel Telesca, 2,728 23d St, Brooklyn, (mtg $5,000,) March 2; attorney, P. E. Litman, 132 Nassau St. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Emanuel Telesca to Daniel Gibbons et al., 49 7th Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $5,000,) March 3; same attorney $1

LESTER ST, n s, 125 ft e of Barker Av, 25x105; Mary McGarry to Amanda Hanff, 667 Lester St, Oct. 23, 1914; attorney, F. McGarry, 660 Burke St. $1

LOTS 14 to 17, Block B, Map of Lester Park, 100x100; North Bronx Realty Co. to Edw. McGarry, 660 Burke Av, March 8; attorney, Edw. McGarry, 660 Burke Av. $1

LOT 37, Block 17, map of Morris Park; Edw. S. Hensey et al. to Lavinia C. Moseman, 1,231 Hutchinson Av., Richmond Hill, N. Y., Feb. 11; attorney, S. H. Voris, 336 Fulton St, Jamaica, L. I. $1

MORRIS AV, 557, w s, 25x100; Antonio Santini to Bernardino Colasacco, 557 Morris Av, (mtg $5,500,) March 4; attorney, Leandro Cesario, 363 East 149th St. $100

OAKES AV, e s, 90.11 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 50x100; Henry Seinfel to Samuel Malsky, 1,415 Stebbins Av, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

VYSE AV, 1,981, w s, 20x100, also Vyse Av, 1,985, 20x100; Fremont Realty Co. to Fridolin Mehler, 3,763 Olinville Av, (mtg $12,-000,) April 30, 1913; attorney, John Kadel, 2,069 Westchester Av. $100

139TH ST, 308 East, s s, 18.9x100; Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Co. to Hjalmer Lindberg, 460 East Kingsbridge Road, (mtg $9,000,) March 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway $100

179TH ST, 939 East, n s, 37.2x97.1; Joseph A. Wasserman to Mary A. Wasserman, 1,223 River Av, (mtg $18,500,) March 6; attorney, Mary A. Wasserman, 1,223 River Av. $100

179TH ST, 931 East, n s, 38.2x97.1; Jos. A. Wasserman to Harriet A. Hamill, 747 East 168th St, (mtg $19,500,) March 6; attorney, Harriet A. Hamill, 747 East 168th St. $100

201ST St, w s, 110 ft s of Briggs Av, 25x100; Katharina Hatt to Charles G. Keets, 18 East 126th St, March 6; attorneys, O'Hara Brothers, 200th St and Webster Av. $100

229TH ST, s s, being Lot 708, map of Wakefield, Bronx; Gunzo Publish

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The weather pressure has fall a decidedly west of the Rocky Mountains ,and a Southern Pacific disturbance flow over Arizona and South Utah has been attended by snows and rains in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. Elsewhere between the Rocky and Alleghany Mountains high pressure and generally fair weather prevailed. Pressure has risen considerably in the Atlantic States with clearing weather.

Low temperatures continue throughout the Central Valleys, the Plains States, and the South, and there was a decided fall since Saturday night in the Southwest, while over the North and extreme West temperatures have risen generally though slightly.

There will be snow Tuesday in the Central and South Rocky Mountain regions and the Central Plains States, and rain or snow in the Southwest, probably continuing Wednesday except in the mountain districts, and extending eastward into the East Gulf States, the Middle Mississippi and lower Ohio Valleys. Elsewhere fair weather will prevail Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon.

It will be somewhat warmer Tuesday in the Plains States and on Wednesday in the Gulf States, but over the remainder of the country temperature changes will not be important.

Warnings of frost or freezing temperature have been issued for the South.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate northwest, becoming variable Wednesday; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest to north.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	31	32	4 P. M.	38	40
6 A. M.	30	30	6 P. M.	35	39
9 A. M.	33	30	9 P. M.	32	31
12 M.	36	34	11 P. M.	30	30

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 35; for the corresponding date last year it was 54; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 35.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 30; at 8 P. M. it was 34. Maximum temperature, 40 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 30 degrees at 8 A. M. Humidity, 89 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 56 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 28.74 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.03 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss
1:55—190 Lincoln Av.; Louis Depela.....$100
4:45—9-11 W. 37 St.; Elite Styles.....$100
8:11—Metcalf Av. and Harlem River; Rogers & Haggerty.....Not given
8:20—45 E. 59 St.; Brillman Bros.....Slight
6:10—Cor. Pelham Bay Park and Marshall's Corner, (trolley car)...Slight
9:45—494 E. 167 St.; Philip Diamond..Slight
10:45—100 Stanton St.; Hyman Reinstein $1,500
11:10—7 E. 28 St.; Reisman Co.....$1,500
11:50—623 E. 12 St.; Sarah Delinsky..Slight
12:55—201 Amsterdam Av.; Morris Gouze..$40
P. M.
12:50—12 Cannon St.; Joseph Weisberg..Slight
1:00—1,044 Mad. Av.; Barnett Mitchell..$500
1:10—119 E. 104 St.; Max Engel.....Slight
1:20—109 Monroe St.; Max Levy.....Slight
5:30—1,128 Lind Av.; J. Ferguson.....None
7:15—204 W. 140 St.; George Jacobs..Slight
8:40—11 W. 17 St.; M. Schlessel.....$5,000
9:45—190 Orchard St.; Louis Battlin....Slight
10:35—228 Bowery; F. Jorrish.....Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments. 4 P. M., March 6: Patrol. A. T. Wing, 16 Insp. Dist., to 21 D.; MacMahan, 147, to 16 Insp. Dist.; 4 P. M., March 9: J. J. Tynan, 62, to 63; J. J. Dunn, 69, to 63; C. Wodicke, 63, to 63; W. Kelly, 63, to 69; E. Hillriker, 9 Insp. Dist., to 143; F. F. Barr, 9 Insp. Dist., to 151.

Temporary assignments: Sergts. R. B. Watt, 82, to C. O., duty in office of Third Deputy Comr., 15 days, 8 A. M. March 11; J. B. Rigney, 277, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 30 days, 8 A. M. March 9; Patrol. T. L. England, 4, to C. O., duty in corridors, County Court, 10 days, 9 A. M. March 8; Francis O'Hara, 5, to C. O., duty in corridors, County Court, 10 days, 9 A. M. March 8; M. Jeffey, 10, to 1st Insp. Dist., 10 days, 4 P. M. March 6; J. J. Healey, 14, to C. O., duty, 37, and J. T. Donohue, 39, to D. B., 10 days, 8 A. M. March 10; A. D. Sindt, 18; E. F. McEvoy, 21, and T. Brawley, 63, to D. B., 10 days, 9 A. M. March 10; H. C. Hoffmann, 26, to D. B., 5 days, 9 A. M. March 9; J. F. Kilroy, 31, and J. E. Smith, 35, to C. O., duty in Special Squad 3, 30 days, noon March 9; J. Love and J. Fitzgerald, 37, to D. B., 10 days, 4 P. M. March 9; D. Cano, 39, to C. P. Lander, 162, to D. B., 10 days, 4 P. M. March 11; D. J. Kelly, 151, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Warrant Squad, 30 days, 8 A. M. March 8; P. J. Hamel, 151, and W. E. Barrett, 277, to D. B., 10 days, 8 A. M. March 11; F. J. McKenna, 168, to Bolder Squad, 10 days, 9 A. M. March 10.

Leaves of absence, (without pay:) Patrol. M. Bloy, 61, 1 day, 4 P. M., March 9; J. J. Downey, 63, 1 day, 8 A. M. March 7; W. Heilman, 165, 1 day, 4 P. M., March 6; J. A. Murray, 167, 1 day, 8 A. M., March 8.

Fines imposed: Patrol. S. H. Johnson, 4, 5 days; D. O'Rourke, 13, 3 days; P. Pisapia, 16, ½ day; G. Reis, 18, 15 days; R. Duffy, 18, ½ day; P. J. McCluskey, 18, 1 day; P. F. Murphy, 28, (2 charges,) 4 days; T. Lyman, 29, (2 charges,) 6 days; J. J. Dunn, 31, 3 days; F. J. Daub, 32, 4 days; J. J. Berry, 38, 5 days; B. J. Higgins, 38, 3 days; J. E. Ackerman, 40, 5 days; C. J. Campbell, 149, (2 charges,) 30 days; P. L. Winter, 151, (2 charges,) 5 days; R. G. Becker, 171, 4 days; F. A. Schlegel, 171, 10 days.

Reprimanded: Lieut. D. Wall, 5; Patrol. W. Ryan, 4; F. E. Eschbach, 12; W. Kiernan, 16; L. Juna, 26; M. de Guiro, 26; W. C. Hettler, 38; J. Keane, 42; R. M. Shaw, 148; F. Cordes, 153; J. Allen, 155; H. L. Scharnikow, 167; M. A. Corcoran, 172; R. W. Stanley, 172; E. Rieckhoff, 278; G. H. Nuppenpan, 253; T. A. L. Duane, 285; R. Hall, 285; G. Heck, 285.

Restored to duty: Patrol. Jas. McCarron, 26, 10:06 A. M., March 5.

Suspended from duty: Patrol. Jas. McCarron, 26, 10:06 A. M., March 5.

Fire Department.

Reinstated as third gr. fire. at $1,000 a year, time actually served prior to resignation to be counted on service record, at 8 A. M., March 9: C. J. Whatley to Eng. 33; as fourth gr. fire. at $1,000 a year, time actually served prior to resignation to be counted on service record: C. Loughlin, to Eng. 19.

Special leave without pay: Lieut. W. R. Lanahan, Eng. 74, 72 hours, 8 A. M. March 8.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate n., w. to n. winds.

S. Car.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate n. winds.

Ga.—Fair Tues. Wed., cloudy; gentle to moderate n. winds.

Fla.—Fair Tues. Wed., fair in e. and s.; unsettled, probably rain in n. w.; gentle to moderate n. winds, becoming n. e. over n. w.

Ala.—Fair Tues. Wed., unsettled, probably rain; gentle to moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Miss.—Unsettled Tues.; rain at night or Wed.; gentle to moderate n. e. winds.

La.—Rain Tues. in s., rain or snow in n. Wed., unsettled, probably rain and warmer; gentle to moderate n. to e. winds.

East. Tex.—Snow or rain Tues. Wed., probably fair and warmer; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

West. Tex.—Snow in n. and w., snow or rain in s. e. Tues. Wed., fair, warmer.

Utah—Fair in n., snow in s. Tues.

Okla.—Snow Tues. Wed., rain or snow and warmer.

Ark.—Unsettled Tues.; rain or snow by night and on Wed.; warmer Wed.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Tues. Wed., unsettled, probably rain or snow in w.

Ohio—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Ind.—Fair Tues. Wed., unsettled, probably rain or snow in s.

Ill.—Fair Tues. Wed., unsettled, probably rain in s.; gentle tomoderate n. winds, becoming e. Wed.

Lower Mich.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Wis.—Fair Tues. Wed., fair in n., unsettled in s.; gentle to moderate n. to n. e. winds.

Minn.—Fair Tues. and Wed., warmer in w.

Iowa—Cloudy Tues. Wed., unsettled, probably rain or snow.

Mo.—Fair in e. rain or snow in w. Tues. Wed., rain or snow and warmer.

N. Dak.—Fair Tues. Wed., fair and warmer.

S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Tues. and Wed.

Neb.—Snow Tues. or Tues. night and probably Wed., warmer Tues. in w., warmer Wed.

Kan.—Snow Tuesday. Wed., rain or snow and warmer.

Young Lawyer

Entering Career

Moderate Expenditure

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TIMES BUILDING,

Times Square,

From $30.00 a Month Up.

Rental Agent—Room 406.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The class in physics at the New York Evening High School for Women is entering on the subject of electricity, and will give special attention to the practical applications of the subject in the home and industry.

The evening class in photography at the Washington Irving High School Building is still open. Films taken by the students are developed, printed, and enlarged in the laboratory, and study is made of the conditions and methods for obtaining perfect pictures at all seasons. Classes meet Monday and Wednesday evenings.

There will be a discussion of "Nature Work and Gardening" at the meeting of the New York Public School Kindergarten Association in Hunter College tomorrow afternoon.

A meeting of the Frank A. Young Alumni Association of P. S. 25 and 52, the Bronx, will be held in the auditorium of P. S. 52 on Friday evening.

The Male High School Teachers' Association will hold a meeting on Thursday afternoon in the New York University building, Eighth Street and University Place.

The Mothers' Club of P. S. 6, Madison Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, will hold a meeting tomorrow afternoon.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The issuance of applications for medical clerk, Grade 2, will be begun today and will be continued until 4 P. M. on March 25. Candidates must be graduates of a recognized medical college. The duties are to pass upon certificates of death. Subjects and weights are: Duties, 50; report, 20; handwriting, 15, and arithmetic, 15. The minimum age is twenty-one years. The annual salary is $1,200.

United States.

The commission announces for March 17 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for field matron to fill vacancies in the Indian Service at salaries ranging from $600 to $840 a year. The following vacancies exist at the present time: Shawnee Agency, Oklahoma, $600 a year; Tongue River Agency, Montana, $720 a year, and Western Shoshone Agency, Nevada, $720 a year. Eligibles unincumbered with the care of children or other dependents are desired. Competitors will be examined in keeping accounts, essay, elementary sewing, cooking and general household management, sanitation, hygiene, care of sick, and care and feeding of children; home gardening and poultry raising; methods of social work, and training and experience. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

GRIFFIN, THOMAS F., (Feb. 12;) realty, $8,000; personalty, about $10,000; Mark P. Griffin, brother, $50; one-third of residue to widow, Sarah; rest equally to sisters of decedent, Kate, Nellie, and Mary.

KANE, ELIZABETH F., (Feb. 27;) personalty, about $2,000; sisters, Catherine A. and Agnes G., $750 each; niece, Marie C. Walsh, $500; son, William A., punch bowl; certain pieces of jewelry to William A., John, Thomas F. M., and Gertrude Kane; Agnes Walsh and Henry S. Cook; household furnishings equally to sisters; Thomas Thompson, $200, and the residue to the Church of Perpetual Help.

KRAUSE, JOHANNA, (Dec. 15, 1914;) personality, upward of $40,000; Ella Krause, daughter, gets income from $26,000; Louis, son, discharge of notes for $5,000 and gets one-fourth of residue; Frederick and Oscar Krause, discharge of notes for $30,000 and one-fourth of residue to each; there are some contingent legatees.

POWERS, ELIZA, (March 2;) personalty, $1,500; $1 each to children, John Henry, Margaret Emily, and William A. Powers; $2,000 to daughter, Elizabeth Jane Powers.

TAG, ROBERT, (Feb. 23;) personalty over $5,000; Robert Tag gets $10; widow, Mary, gets more than $4,900.

TERRY, EDWARD SAYRE, (Feb. 4;) personality, over $10,000; all to widow, Marie L. Terry, of Greenwich, Conn.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—A Board of Customs, to consist of Major G. R. Lukesh, Capt. J. J. Kingman, and First Lieut. J. Atkinson, Corps of Engineers, is appointed to meet at Washington Barracks in December, to award the marks on papers submitted by candidates who were examined for promotion.

Capt. C. A. Dolph, Corps of Engineers, is assigned to the Inf. April 1.

Orders Feb. 19, relating to Capt. W. H. Noble, Q. C., Inf., revoked. He is assigned to the 29th Inf., June 1.

Capt. T. A. Pearce, 29th Inf., transferred to 8th Inf. June 1. On expiration of leave he will sail for Manila.

Capt. R. B. Harper, Q. C., to Omaha, Neb., temporary charge of general depot of the Quartermaster's Department, relieving Lieut. Col. MacSchofield, Q. C., proceed about March 9 to Phila. to official, then to his station.

Major R. G. Paxton, Q. C., to Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., sick.

Orders March 4 amended to read: Capt. C. F. Martin, 8th Cav., extension until April 4, and Col. C. M. Truitt, 22d Inf., 5 days.

Navy.

Lt. Commander W. W. Galbraith, works of Tredgar Camp, Richmond, Va., and Raleigh Iron Works Co., N. C., to Bureau of Navigation.

Jr. G. Lt. E. H. Connor, the Milwaukee, to temporary duty, Bureau of Ordnance.

Ensigns J. H. Culbreth, the Oregon; R. H. Grayson, Newport training station, to the Brooklyn; C. L. Pearse, Great Lake training station to the Maine; G. S. Dale, Norfolk receiving ship, to the Neptune; W. H. O'Brien, the Paul Jones, to the Yorktown; S. B. Robinson, the Yorktown, to the Whipple, and R. B. Daughtry, the Whipple, to the Paul Jones.

Boe'n G. Dahlman to retired list.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Tonopah at Pensacola; Denver at Guaymas; Yuma at Phila.; San Diego at San Francisco; Orion at Guantanamo; Arethusa at Port Arthur, Texas; Perkins at Key West; Terry at Charleston; Oregon off Exposition grounds; Iris, Perry, Stewart, K-3, K-4, K-7, and K-8 at San Pedro, and the Olympia at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Annapolis, La Paz for San Diego; Nereus, Nagasaki for Olongapo; Petrel, Mobile for Vera Cruz; Washington, Port-au-Prince for Guantanamo; North Carolina, Alexandria for Beirut; Raleigh, San Diego for west coast of Mexico; Cleveland, Mazatlan for La Paz, and the Glacier, San Diego for San Francisco.

The Olympia has been assigned to duty with the R. Squadron. Atlantic fleet.

The Fulton, now at Boston, will proceed to New York, thence in company with the G-1 and G-2 to Hampton Roads.

The Tacoma, now at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, has been ordered to proceed to Vera Cruz, Mexico.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

WILLIAMS, FRED S., (Dec. 17, 1911;) net estate, $39,972; Mrs. Louise M. Williams, widow, is given personality appraised at $762 and a life interest in $39,210; at her death the bulk of the remainder passes to Harry Herman Williams, son; personalty, $762; stocks and bonds, $17,944; deposits, $6,589; notes and mortgages, $16,781; the decedent owned seventy-two shares Borsum Bros., Inc.

GILMAN, KATE, (Sept. 19, 1914;) net estate, $22,088; Helen Fennell and Emma F. Spear, sisters, each get $6,794; Beatrice Fennell, niece, $8,000, and Emma Sweeney, aunt, $500; two lots at Jamaica Heights, Queens County, $1,000; deposits, $6,369; jewelry, $180; mortgage, $5,000; stocks, $10,216.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

BIGGEST BARGAIN IN NEW YORK.

14-room house, completely furnished, 3 baths; excellent business location; near 96th St., Broadway; (sale or lease.) Phone Riverside 4607.

Private house opportunity, 64th St., near Broadway; four-story, high stoop; terms to suit; cheapest on the block. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., 1,133 Broadway. Farragut 9494.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. B. St. ck. 406 Lafayette St.

For Rent—Private house, 12 rooms, good neighborhood, $1,000; owner will offer inducements. 237 West 136th St.

11 Bleecker St.—Three-story building; store suitable for bakery; price reasonable. Apply H. N. Flanagan, 33 Bond St.

Executor's Sale.—East 62d St; house, (assessed $13,500.) $11,000. Millar, 767 Lexington Av.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Two-family house, 13 rooms, all improvements, near McKinley Square; worth $11,000; price $7,000. Hickey, 818 East 169th.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE NEAR WATER; Long Island Sound; 52 minutes from Penn. station; water front rights to fine bathing beach; near station; dock for your yacht or motor boat; electricity and gas; cement sidewalks and sewerage; very select and refined neighborhood; terms, $250; balance, $30 or more monthly; title perfect; descriptive booklet. B. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

FINE COTTAGE, $18 A MONTH; just over city line; good neighborhood; 7 large, beautiful rooms and bath; everything like new; 2 lots; handy to all stores, school, trolley, &c., don't overlook this bargain; must be sold this week; possession on very small cash payment. C. McCaw, 243 West 34th St., New York.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

162d St., 519 West.—Eleven rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; $75 monthly.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

$2,000,000 building loan money; 3½ to 5½%. Lexington to 7th Av. R. M. de Lecuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate Wanted.

Attention, Owners! — Will fill vacancies and reduce expenses if you let us manage your property; references. Wm. Bettmann, 2,232 7th Av. Phone 3323 Morningside.

PROPERTY OWNERS' ATTENTION. Will manage your property and guarantee income. John Haseldh, 680 9th Av.

Cash promptly paid for property threatened with foreclosure; give details. G. Rampolla, 192 Bowery, New York City.

Accessible subdivisions wanted anywhere for immediate selling. Baker, 7 East 42d.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Suite of offices, suitable for architect, contractor, building material concern, &c., for rent. Apply Room 402, 103 Park Av., New York, opposite Grand Central Station.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

Store, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4890 Chelsea.

Warehouse, 263 Front St.; five stories; cellar. G. B. Meyer, 80 Maiden Lane.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

DESK ROOM WANTED.

Bond broker wants desk room; with clearance privileges, in New York Stock Exchange house. Address Y 45 Times Downtown.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

ARDSLEY. — FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE OR SUMMER HOME, MAGNIFICENT VIEW-PLOT, 5,000 SQUARE FEET; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; SMALL PAYMENTS. "BARGAIN," W 129 TIMES.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Rochelle.

FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED HOMES. Frederick Jenkins, (Tel. 406,) New Rochelle.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$10 a month buys my fine, well located chicken farm; just the place for a laborer or mechanic to make a good living; nice house and enough land for chicks, vegetables, berries, &c.; small amount down; possession at once. D. Farm, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, near Subway station.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA, 18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

AT NORTH FREEPORT.

6 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, reception hall, all modern improvements and steam heat; fine shade; near trolley and stores; $2,600, $100 cash, $20 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

2¼ acres, with 175 feet deep-water shore front; 12-room cement-block house; all improvements; 1½ hours out, North Shore; might consider exchange. Stephen Yates, 243 West 34th St.

CORNER PLOT, 40x100.—9-room house, stucco or shingles; all improvements; hardwood trim; $4,200. C. G. Stewart, Bellaire Park Gardens, Queens, L. I. Phone 6123W Hollis.

FOR LOW-COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Summer water front bungalow; 4 rooms, bath, gas, electricity; $2,000; plots. F. A. Dalton, Main St., Babylon.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain, $11,000; easy terms.—Country home; large grounds; library hall, huge living room with open fireplace; 6 bedrooms; every convenience; electric light, steam heat; oak floors, hardwood trim; servants' bath, toilet; huge veranda with fireplace; separate entrance; high in healthy hills; near express station, Lackawanna, 27 minutes on train. Room 802, 41 Park Row.

REAL ESTATE for sale investment for sale by Banking Dept. State of New York.—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights. New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to RENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 401 Times Building, New York City.

Montclair, N. J.—Attractive residence; large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths; large plot; excellent location; valued $10,000, but will sacrifice for $7,700 to close estate. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna Ter., Montclair.

Rare opportunity, lot 70x650; new house, 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, oak floors, fine place; 20-mile view; select neighborhood; near station; $5,000; terms. Smith-Singer, Ridgewood, N. J.

Alfalfa and potato farm, 195 acres, all valley land on macadam road, $68 per acre to close estate. It cost just double. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Bargain, $1,200 plot, 50x150 feet, sell $650; select neighborhood; 35 min. to N. Y., Lackawanna. Room 802, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Big Bargain.—Six-room cottage; $25 monthly covers everything; illustrated pamphlet free. Bargain, P. O. Box 416, New York.

Westfield, N. J.—Large, sunny rooms with board; modern house; near station. 425 Summit Av.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—House of 15 rooms; running spring water in 5 rooms; barn, hen house, ice house, &c.; 16 acres, fine land; situated in Durham, Conn., one of the prettiest towns in New England; formerly Halfway House between Boston and New York; history of Durham states that George Washington stopped at this house; principals only. Apply to owner, E. Burkell, Meriden, Conn.

BEAUTIFUL NEW 14-ROOM HOUSE, on water front at Riverside, Conn., cheap. H. W. HOPTON, 542 5th Av., New York City.

Nearby Connecticut inland and short front acreage. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A large five-room apartment to sublet; all modern improvements; one block from Columbia; rent $59. 414 West 121st St. Apt. 41.

Sublet at sacrifice, 6 rooms; bath, elevator, telephone; first-class, modern house; $55 monthly. Apt. 48, 128 West 11th St.

180th, 804 West, corner Pinehurst Av.—Beautiful seven-room elevator apartment; improvements.

15 Fort Washington Av., (Rio Grande, near 169th and Broadway.)—2, 3, 5 rooms; $30, $50; river views.

Admaston, 90th St. and West End Av.—10-room duplex apartment, 3 baths.

Lenox Av., 342, near 125th Subway.—5 rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; $22.

110th, 137 West, (Semiramis.)—Facing Park; 8, 7 rooms; $55-$70; concessions.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

101st St., 201 West.—Corner apartment; five rooms, private hall, and bath.

East Side.

To sublet, furnished or unfurnished, seven rooms and bath, all outside. Apply to superintendent, 136 East 49th St.

Madison Square apartments to lease. 40 East 26th St.

Brooklyn.

1,045 Sterling Place, (Near Brooklyn Av.)—Beautiful apartments, 4 and 5 rooms; steam heat, electricity, phone, vacuum cleaning, $30 up. Apply premises. Phone 1978 Main.

Bronx.

Franklin Av., 1,321, (169th.)—Elegant 4-5 room apartments; every improvement; select tenants.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

To Sublet.—Six rooms, beautifully furnished; southern exposure; fireproof apartment; from May 1 to Sept. 30. The Braender, 418 Central Park West. See Superintendent.

Attractive two-room, kitchenette, bath; new building; most livable quarters for gentlemen; centrally located. Maye, 301 West 57th.

146th, 600 West.—Light corner apartment, 7 rooms, well furnished, overlooking Hudson; near Subway. Telephone Audubon 2440.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Four-room apartment, completely furnished, to sublet. Inquire office.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 103 West 73d St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Fine suite and rooms; modern conveniences; table board; references.

11TH ST., 17 EAST.—Rooms with private bath and meals, $15 weekly and up; rooms without bath, $12; hotel service.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; excellent table board. Stuyvesant 4275.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large rooms; steam heat; excellent table; reasonable.

34TH, 117 and 119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.—Large and small rooms with table board; Southern cooking.

MADISON AV., 839, (70th.)—Large and small rooms with board; breakfast served in rooms; table board; references.

West Side.

47TH, 43 and 50 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms, private baths; table board.

53D ST., 37 AND 52 EAST.—Rooms, with board; references; table board.

54TH ST., 54 WEST. Rooms; table board.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; excellent board; electricity; telephone; references.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished room; exceptionally appointed house; private bath; electricity.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting private bath; table guests; reasonable; references.

70TH, 55 WEST.—An exceptional opportunity, beautiful double room; also single room; refined surroundings; excellent table; reasonable. Spier.

70TH, 62 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large room; southern exposure; private bath; electricity.

71ST ST, 340 WEST.—Single rooms; exceptional; strictly kosher; table board; accommodations reservation can be made for the Passover Holiday.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large, sunny room, well appointed house; references exchanged.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Double second story, back, with bath, $28; single room; southern exposure; superior home table.

72D, 308 WEST.—Southern house, desirable double rooms; suites with bath; excellent table.

72D, between Broadway and West End, in beautiful private residence, will accommodate refined couple. Phone 8350 Columbus.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; parlor suite; electricity; fine table.

73D, 251 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; modern conveniences; private house; Subway; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—20th year. Sunny rooms; excellent table; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Beautiful warm, large and small rooms; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Medium sunny front rooms; continuous hot water; moderate; references.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large rooms; southern exposure; running water; also small; excellent cooking; moderate.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; references. Write for booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Large, small rooms; exceedingly comfortable, homey atmosphere.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; also small rooms; references.

82D, 55 WEST. — Exclusive house; sunny hallroom; conveniences; $8; superior board.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; large room; moderate; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room, suitable gentleman; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 180 WEST.—Desirable appointments; Summer rates, if permanent; exclusive. Bell No. 2.

92D ST, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room, breakfast, dinner, $10; references. Apartment 65.

94TH ST., 142-144 WEST. Desirable rooms; table guests.

103D, 250 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable accommodations, well appointed home; excellent table; references.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service; references; reasonable; Southerners.

113TH, 617 WEST, (Riverside.)—Widow having luxurious apartment will board gentleman, couple; attractively furnished room; exclusive. Day.

141ST, (Riverside.)—Charming home; elevator apartment; 2 lovely rooms, overlooking river; 2 well-bred men, couple; excellent table; references. Audubon 6480. Apt. 5A.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Near Broadway Subway, beautiful Riverside; The Audubon; select family hotel; among 100 bright rooms variety at $14 for two; another at $16; single, $8 and $10; floor of two large rooms and bath, $25; rates include excellent board and services; every comfort. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms, superior board; $12 weekly. 4900—Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming family hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min. B'way, &c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $10-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Ferry. Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

Country Board

Thirty Cents a Line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

An ideal place for rest and recreation; beautiful suburban home, now open for guests; modern conveniences; excellent table. For terms telephone Bath Beach 3226.

New Jersey.

Hotel Francis, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J. A quiet, restful family hotel, in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

TRUELL COURT, Central Av. and 4th St., Plainfield, N. J.—Well-furnished rooms, with or without bath; excellent table; moderate prices.

TRUELL INN, PLAINFIELD, N. J. A quiet, restful family hotel in most exclusive section; rates moderate.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 105 EAST, (Opposite Union Square Hotel, Subway express, Apt. 9A.)—Delightful sunny parlor, bedroom, bath; electricity, elevator, telephone; handsome, fireproof building; bachelors; reasonable.

30TH, 119 EAST. — Newly furnished room; modern conveniences; private house; reasonable; gentleman.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant large room, with bath, electricity, $10; telephone.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable large room, southern exposure; private bath; electricity, telephone.

West Side.

63D ST., 130 EAST.—In private family; beautifully furnished room for business lady or gentleman; connecting bath; separate entrance; near Grand Central; references. First bell.

65TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; single room; breakfast optional; references.

65TH, 19 EAST.—Nicely furnished apartment, two rooms and bath, with kitchenette; other rooms; excellent neighborhood.

53D, 65 EAST.—Two large rooms, kitchenette, private bath; private house; telephone, references.

56TH, 63 EAST.—Reduction to monthly tenants; desirable room; French leather. 7955 Plaza.

64TH, (Lexington Av., 858.)—Double, single rooms; private bath; summer prices; private residence.

93D, 31 EAST. — Private house; attractive double; single single room suitable couple, gentleman; reference.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 934, (65d St.)—Front and back parlor; other rooms; conveniences; telephone.

West Side.

12TH ST., 24 WEST.—Select, large and small rooms; private bath; steam, electricity; telephone.

29TH ST., 113 EAST.—Single room; private house; all improvements; telephone; near Subway.

54TH ST., 7TH AV.—Sunny outside room, with or without board; hotel service; reasonable. Oregon, Mrs. Anderson, Apt. 5-A.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Nice, quiet, clean rooms; references; telephone; near Subway, "L."

55TH, 361 WEST.—Single and double rooms; running water; private house; phone.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Splendid large front room, private shower bath, electricity, steam; select.

56TH, 314 WEST.—Hall room; newly decorated; private residence; moderate; telephone.

69TH, 108 WEST.—Large room, bath; steam; small room; reasonable; private family.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished; gentlemen; finest locality; Subway, elevated.

70TH ST., 204 WEST.—Medium sized; hot and cold water, shower.

71ST ST., 221 WEST.—Bright, newly renovated rooms; hot and cold water; business people; references asked; house under new management.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Well-furnished room; gentleman; moderate terms; reference.

71ST, 115 WEST.—Large room, private bath; gentleman; private apartment. Col. 10106.

72D, 240 WEST.—Large, attractive suite, suitable studio or living; unusual improvements; references.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room, running water, electricity, telephone; subway express.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive, single room; superior table; also table guests.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Desirable room, adjoining bath; private house; telephone; conveniences; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large room; private bath; high-class references. Owner.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large rooms; private baths; small; breakfast.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Large, attractive room; suitable two; reasonable; heat, hot water.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor with private bath.

77TH, 44 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, fac

THAW, PUT ON TRIAL, PLANS SANITY FIGHT

Counsel to Contend He Was Illegally Held at Asylum and Had Right to Escape.

ANHUT MAY BE CALLED

State Combats Mentality Question—Jury Quickly Chosen—Quigg Added to Defense.

THE THAW JURY.

Foreman—FRANK F. BAILEY, 33, married, 2,314 Broadway; salesman for Otis Elevator Company.
2—CHARLES E. CASKEY, 45, married, 415 Fort Washington Avenue; public accountant.
3—WILLIAM R. PRICE, 35, married, 118 West 111th Street; salesman for school supply house, 70 Fifth Avenue.
4—FREDERICK J. EMMERICH, 40, married, 660 West 179th Street; contractor at 564 West 173d Street.
5—CHRISTOPHER SCHULTZ, 65, married, 153 West Ninety-second Street; produce dealer at 32 Jay Street.
6—FRANK E. MAINHART, 48, married, 217 West 125th Street; real estate operator.
7—LAWTON MacKALL, 26, married, 620 West 122d Street; writer.
8—CHARLES B. CURTIS, 37, married; 1,303 Lexington Avenue; mechanical engineer at 17 Battery Place.
9—EUGENE FOLEY, 28, single, 291 Edgecombe Avenue; assistant manager of metal manufacturing company at 242 Water Street.
10—HARRY N. McCONNELL, 80, 15 Fort Washington Avenue; manager at 61 Broadway.
11—ROBERT O. WINDLE, 60, 212 West Fifteenth Street; clerk.
12—JOHN D. BLACKBURN, 40, married, 415 Fort Washington Avenue; agent at 379 Broadway.

Harry K. Thaw will base his latest fight for freedom on the contention that he was actually sane when he fled from the State Asylum at Matteawan in August, 1913, despite the commitment issued by Justice Victor Dowling on Feb. 1, 1908, following his acquittal for the murder of Stanford White on the grounds of insanity, and the subsequent decisions of three Supreme Court Justices before whom habeas corpus proceedings were brought. He will allege that he was illegally confined, and, being sane, committed no overt act in making his escape, because the State should have granted him freedom.

John B. Stanchfield, chief of counsel for the prisoner, at the opening session of the trial of Thaw and five others yesterday on the charge of conspiracy, before Supreme Court Justice Alfred R. Page, made the frank statement that he would employ every means at his disposal to make the question of Thaw's sanity the big issue. He was prepared, he said, to prove by many witnesses that Thaw was sane at the time of his escape and had shown no signs of mental aberration since his escape.

Stanchfield Outlines Plans.

"The prosecution," he said, "says that we cannot inject the question of sanity into this conspiracy trial; that it has nothing to do with it. That, of course, is a matter which the court will have to decide. But we can show that Thaw, a sane man, was illegally held at the asylum and had the right to get out if he was able to do so. If we can obtain a verdict of not guilty on such evidence, at this trial, then I feel that the way is clear for Thaw to obtain his liberty. I know that despite the decision of this jury the commitment issued by Justice Dowling would remain operative, but we would then immediately sue out a writ of habeas corpus with the purpose in view of showing that, in view of the verdict here, the Dowling commitment is illegal and should be discontinued."

Deputy Attorney General Franklin Kennedy, representing the State, will oppose this new move with vigor. He asserted heatedly during the proceedings yesterday that the question of Thaw's mental condition was in no way relevant to the conspiracy trial.

He was confident, he said, that Thaw would be found guilty of conspiracy and would be returned to Matteawan. Mr. Kennedy will begin the presentation of the State's case today without regard to the question of Thaw's sanity at the time of his escape.

Mr. Kennedy sprang a surprise by stating that he might call John Nicholas Anhut, the lawyer who was sentenced to from two to four years in Sing Sing on May 23, 1913, for offering a twenty-thousand-dollar bribe to Dr. John W. Russell, then Superintendent of Matteawan, in an attempt to obtain freedom for Thaw.

It was reported that Thaw would probably take the stand in his own defense, principally for the purpose of giving the jury an exhibition of his mental condition. Mr. Stanchfield would make no positive statement to that effect, but if the court permits the question of sanity to enter into the trial he will undoubtedly call Thaw.

Trial Opening Delayed.

While there were six defendants placed on trial yesterday, five of them were practically lost sight of, for Thaw held the centre of the stage. The other men were ex-Assemblyman Richard Butler, Roger Thompson, Thomas Flood, Michael O'Keefe, and Eugene Duffy, all charged with having conspired with Thaw. The opening of the trial was delayed twenty-five minutes by the absence of Butler and Flood. Owen W. Bohan, their counsel, explained that they had probably been "up late last night." He received word that they were on the way, and at 10:55 A. M. they put in an appearance. Justice Page warned Bohan that he would have the defendants confined if they did not appear promptly in the future.

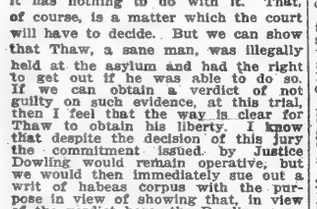
Thaw was brought to the courtroom promptly, and was greeted there by his mother, Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw; his sister, Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, and his half-brother, Josiah T. Thaw, who remained through the sessions. Mrs. Thaw, as well as the defendant, seemed cheerful and confident.

The first surprise came when Clerk Penny, in reading the list of lawyers, announced that Lemuel E. Quigg was associated with Mr. Stanchfield, ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., and Abel J. Smith, as counsel for Thaw. Mr. Quigg was present both in the morning and afternoon.

The State's attorneys includes Mr. Kennedy and Deputy Attorney General Frank K. Cook, and Assistant District Attorney James O'Malley appeared for the county. Capt. John Lanyon, a private detective who has been active in preparing the Thaw case for several months, had about fifty of the State's witnesses within call.

A big crowd sought admission at the morning session, but none was allowed in the courtroom except those who had business there, and the curiosity seekers soon left. For a time the reserves from the Elizabeth Street Police Station aided the court officers in keeping the crowd away from the doors.

The jury box was filled when adjournment was taken, a feat considered remarkable in view of the importance of the case. A panel of 200 men had been summoned, of which but thirty-five were called, and each side used but three of the allotted five peremptory challenges.



E. W. BURT & Co.-Patentees-Write for Medical-Book, 6th.

DO YOU WEAR ARCH SUPPORTS?

Then buy a pair of our Ground Gripper Shoes and throw away the unnatural supports, as other New Yorkers are doing.

Without plates, braces or other artificial means, our shoes alleviate as well as prevent broken arches. Our shoes are just as normal and pleasing in appearance as any shoes, and they give to the foot its natural and graceful lines.

Call today at either of our stores and examine them. Then judge for yourself.

FOR MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
TWO STORES:
41 West 35th St. 42 Maiden Lane
E. W. BURT & CO.

DR. GULICK DEFENDED.

Dean Balliet Answers Critics of Camp Fire Chief.

Dr. Thomas M. Balliet, Dean of the School of Pedagogy of New York University, and a director of the Camp Fire Girls of America, gave out a statement last night defending Dr. Luther H. Gulick, President and founder of the latter organization, and replying to those who have criticized Dr. Gulick's methods as "arbitrary" and his policy as "aristocratic."

Dean Balliet is a member of a committee that has been investigating conditions within the organization since trouble arose over the resignation of Miss Grace Parker, former financial secretary, last July.

According to Dean Balliet, the report "answers most of the criticisms" that Miss Parker's friends have levelled at Dr. Gulick's regime.

"Speaking of specific statements," he said, "the charge is made that four of Dr. Gulick's family are on the pay roll. This is false. Our committee found that Mrs. Gulick received a salary of $100 per month from January to October, 1913. For a few months one of her daughters was on a salary of $75 a month last Winter. Our committee found that Mrs. Gulick has put more money in cash into the organization than she has ever received from it. The report gives all the details of this point which any Guardian can desire. Dr. Gulick's salary is $6,000, and this is no more than is usually paid in similar organizations.

"The statement that there is a serious split in the organization is untrue. There is a dissatisfied faction which is small. Many Guardians have been misinformed and have signed petitions under false impressions given them. When our committee report is published, the Guardians will learn the facts.

Dean Balliet attributed the whole disturbance to "a few mischief makers who were actuated by personal feeling" and to others who "did not understand the facts." The resignations of George W. Perkins and the late Miss Grace M. Dodge, he said, had been accepted more than two years ago, and had nothing to do with the present troubles.

SNOW COST CITY $96,000.

49,500 Men Employed on Removal, Now Practically Finished.

It took 49,500 men, of whom 34,000 were employed by the city, to tackle Saturday and Sunday's snow storm. The contractors furnished 10,500 men and the railways 5,000. The city paid off its extra men yesterday for their Saturday night and Sunday work, and it took just $45,000 to do it.

Of the 6,000 extra men employed by Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston only four gangs won the bonus offered to squads by the Commissioner for quick work in cleaning off a prescribed area. These men received $3.20 for an eight-hour shift, while the others got their regular remuneration of 30 cents an hour, or $2.40.

The Commissioner was well pleased at the way his forces handled the first big snowfall of the year. The call for men was sent out at 8 P. M. Saturday night, and at midnight Saturday there were 10,000 emergency men and 3,000 regulars on the job.

The contractors on Sunday had 10,500 men at work and the railways 5,000 men. The contractors paid out approximately $50,000 for snow removal on Sunday. They had 3,020 trucks at work Sunday and yesterday and it is estimated that for the two days they hauled away 25,800 truck loads of snow. The Commissioner estimated that at an early hour this morning the snow removal work was practically finished.

HOT FIGHT IN WEIL CASE.

Lawyers So Fiery That Court Talks of Calling the Militia.

CHARLESTON, West Va., March 8.—Circuit Court continued today to hear arguments on the writ of prohibition sought by A. Leo Weil of Pittsburgh to prevent the Prosecuting Attorney of Kanawha County from proceeding with indictments against him. Weil is charged with conspiring to attempt to bribe H. N. Ogden and C. H. Bronson, members of the West Virginia Public Service Commission.

Congressman S. B. Avis, concluding his argument for the State, declared that Weil, through C. D. Elliott, had offered $46,000 to the Service Commissioners to swear to facts against themselves. He argued that it was unnecessary to offer money to have the men tell the truth. George E. Price of counsel for Weil said the indictments do not allege a felony or misdemeanor punishable by West Virginia laws. He said that if Weil in Pittsburgh used Elliott as an accessory the crime was in Pennsylvania and not in this State. He argued the intermediate court had no right to interfere with matters before the United States Supreme Court, as the indictments charged the Commissioners were to testify to that court.

Feeling between opposing counsel became so spirited that the court had to admonish them repeatedly, and once said he would call out the militia to maintain peace.

CLEARS PALM BEACH CLUB.

Grand Jury Dismisses Gambling Charge for Lack of Corroboration.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 8.—The State's case against Edward and John Bradley, proprietors of the Beach Club, under arrest on a charge of maintaining a gambling room there, collapsed today when the Grand Jury failed to get corroborative testimony. The case was dismissed.

At the close of the proceedings Judge Pattershall called Colonel James M. Schoonmaker and A. H. Gleason of New York in contempt of court and fined them $25 each for not attending today's session. They testified on Saturday, and said tonight that they were unaware that their further attendance was required by law.

"The charge was a part of a political game, nothing more," said John Bradley tonight.

When the jury met this morning it sent the Sheriff with subpoenas for Guy Thomas, J. Stevens Ullman of New York, and John Kennedy of Boston. He returned late in the afternoon, saying he could not find them.

J. J. ECCELSINE ARRESTED.

Taken on a Body Attachment for W. C. Butler's Claim of $367.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 8.—J. J. Eccelsine, formerly of Manhattan and secretary to the late Singleton von Schaick, whose home, Nearstongue, was one of the show places in Pelham, was arrested at that place today by Deputy Sheriffs Smyth and Reilly on a body attachment to satisfy a claim for $367 which William C. Butler holds against him for a debt.

Singleton von Shaick died about a year ago, and it was about that time that Mrs. Eccelsine began a suit for divorce. Violet von Schaick, a daughter of Eccelsine's former employer, was one of the party who figured in the automobile wreck on Nov. 13 last, in which Elizabeth Dayton of New Rochelle was killed, and for which James F. McGuire was tried a few days ago in the Bronx and acquitted. Eccelsine was under subpoena as a witness in the trial, and it was not until the case was concluded that the deputies were able to arrest him.

BOMB MEN DENY GUILT.

Perkins Insists They Exonerated Detective Polignani.

Frank Abarno and Carmine Carbone, who are under indictment for the placing of a bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral last Tuesday morning, pleaded not guilty when arraigned before Judge Swann in Part I. of General Sessions yesterday morning. Their counsel, however, are allowed until Thursday for the changing of the plea if they so desire and for the filing of various motions with the court.

When the defendants were arraigned lawyers started up all over the courtroom and came forward to the bar. Judge Swann had announced that the prisoners would be asked to select counsel from the six attorneys who had been retained by various agencies in their defense. Simon O. Pollock of 302 Broadway, Francis J. Greco of 320 Broadway, Isidor E. Schlesinger of 150 Nassau Street, and Former Judge John Palmieri of 68 Park Row were on hand to claim a part in the proceedings, while William G. Keir of 302 Broadway and Samuel Stark of 299 Broadway were absent. Mr. Pollock, however, who was the last attorney of record, said that Mr. Keir was associated with him. Both defendants were smiling and appeared rather to be amused at the concourse of lawyers than worried or even interested in the prospect of twenty-five years' imprisonment if convicted. Abarno said at once that he wanted Mr. Pollock and ex-Judge Palmieri to continue to act for him, and when Judge Swann asked him if he wanted any others he said, after a whispered conference with Carbone, that he also wanted Mr. Greco and Mr. Schlesinger. Carbone also picked the four men present, leaving Mr. Stark the only one out of it. Mr. Pollock was chosen as the principal attorney for Abarno and Mr. Greco for Carbone.

Judge Swann refused a motion made by Mr. Greco and supported by Mr. Pollock for reduction of bail from $25,000 to $5,000. Motions to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury and to demur to the indictment as defective were made by the defense, and Judge Swann pointed out that they should be made in writing. Mr. Pollock asked until Friday to prepare them, and received until Thursday morning, when the case will come up again.

District Attorney Perkins yesterday afternoon gave out a statement denying the charge made by Frank Abarno and Carmine Carbone, under indictment for setting a bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral last Tuesday morning, that the plot had been worked up and engineered by Amedeo Poligmani, the detective, whose work was responsible for their arrests. The denial is based on statements made immediately after the arrest at Police Headquarters to Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train, much of the contents of which was given out by the police that day.

TO CARRY ENGLISH MAIL.

Ryndam Will Call at Falmouth—Philadelphia to Return at Once.

The agents of the Holland-America Line announced yesterday that a message had been received from the head office in Rotterdam authorizing the Captain of the Ryndam to call at Falmouth on his voyage east to land British mails, as there was no other steamship available from New York until March 17.

Under arrangements with the Post Office the sailing of the Ryndam has been postponed until noon tomorrow, when she will depart for Rotterdam by way of Falmouth, carrying mails for Great Britain, Germany, and Austria-Hungary. The closing time at the General Post Office is 8:30 o'clock in the morning.

Another mail for England will close at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon at the General Post Office. This mail will be taken by the Red Star liner Northland from Portland, Me. The next mail from New York will depart on the White Star steamship Arabic on March 17.

According to a cable message received yesterday by the agents of the International Mercantile Marine the Philadelphia of the American Line sailed from Liverpool yesterday at 5 o'clock for New York with 205 cabin and 115 steerage passengers and much mail. She was to have sailed on Feb. 27, but was detained by the coal heavers' strike. The Philadelphia will sail again for England on March 18.

SUFFRAGE AT U. S. A. SHOW.

All Brands of Women's Politics Have Booths at Central Palace.

"Made in U. S. A." brands of suffrage and anti-suffrage flourish at the exposition in the Grand Central Palace. The suffrage booth, in charge of the Empire State Campaign Committee, is all yellow; the anti-suffrage booth is a beautiful rose pink, and around the corner, only separated from their "Opposed to Woman Suffrage" neighbors by a piece of canvas, is the Women's Political Union bedecked in purple, green, and white.

The union shares the booth of the American Committee for the Relief of Babies in Belgium, and has as an exhibit a cottage garden made for a child's toy, which was the only thing Mme. Montessori found in this country that she considered worth taking home to use in her school work in Italy. The anti-suffragists sell cake and coffee by the pound.

Miss Florence Guernsey, ex-President of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, came near being adopted by the anti-suffragists yesterday. She went to the exposition from a luncheon where the souvenirs had been beautiful pink satin roses, wearing one of them.

NEW GUN PLANT STARTING.

Bridgeport Concern Puts Up Factories and Will Employ 2,000 Men.

Special to The New York Times.

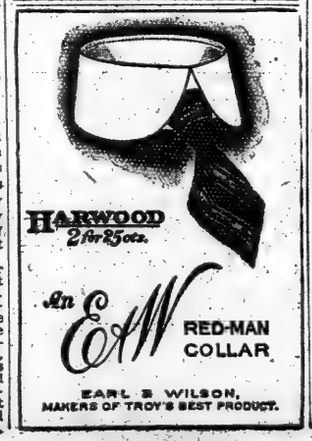
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 8.—It has been ascertained that the extensive building operations in the northeast section of the city and abutting on the property of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company's plant are not for that company but for a new manufacturing concern called the Bridgeport Arms Company. It is reported that the new concern is backed by New York capitalists, including J. P. Morgan, and that the plant will turn out rifles, field pieces, and other war equipment.

Two factory buildings 300 feet long have been built and fully equipped with machinery, and there are other buildings under way. It is said that the new company has orders that will keep it busy for two years. Within three months there will be 2,000 gunmakers employed there. Eventually, it is said, it will be the largest gun plant in the United States.

Marshall, Becker Witness, Fined.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, March 8.—After he had been fined $5 this morning by Magistrate Fugassi on a charge of disorderly conduct, James Marshall, the negro witness in the case of Police Lieut. Charles Becker of New York, packed his trunk and prepared to go back to New York. Marshall's wife, who had been arrested with him on a similar charge, also was fined $5 by the Magistrate. After paying her fine she also made ready to return to New York.



Senator Beveridge floundered through the outer German trenches near Lille, France, with mud slushing about his legs, the hostile trenches not 100 yards away and the *pflot pflot* of rifle fire in the air.

"In the German Trenches" by Beveridge appears this week in

Collier's 5¢ a copy
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

AMERICA MADE FULL SKIRT.

Prompt Acceptance Here Established New Vogue, Foreigners Say.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 8.—America, in the opinion of experts, is chiefly responsible for the revolutionary change which is coming about in feminine fashions and which will change the silhouette of the well-dressed woman like the wave of a magician's wand. One of the best-known dressmakers here told today how startled he was when visiting Paris just before the war to see models, evidently the result of many months of planning, for full skirts; how he felt sure England was not ready for anything so novel; and how within a month America had been so fascinated that no woman of ultra tastes cared to be seen on Broadway in a skirt less than six yards around. It was really the influence of America that brought about the change, and here at least, said this authority, she was enforcing her will on the belligerent countries.

Another couturier said the new Spring styles would fall very hard upon half of the women of England, who, either because their incomes had been reduced or because there were many other claims upon their allowances, had been wondering whether they could make last year's dresses serve for the coming Spring and Summer. Nevertheless, he said, the new fashion was bound to be a success.

MESSENGER BOY RUNS AT 60

Knocked Down by Fire Chief, Does Errand Before Wound Is Dressed.

Hubert Conniff is sixty years old and a Western Union messenger "boy," but he can run. He was knocked down by Deputy Fire Chief McTiernan's buggy at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street last night and was carried into a nearby drugstore. Before a gash on his head was dressed he recovered from the shock and rushed out on the run.

He returned presently and had his head dressed. Then he hustled down to the Thirtieth Street Police Station to be sure the police got a report of the accident.

MOHAWK
MADE WITH PATENTED SLIP-OVER BUTTONHOLE TIE SLIDES EASILY
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

LIBERTY 42D STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY.
TWICE DAILY, including SUNDAYS. Matinees 2:10 & Nights 8:05 Sharp.
TO AVOID PAYING EXTORTIONATE PRICES TO SPECULATORS SECURE YOUR TICKETS IN ADVANCE. SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS AHEAD.
EVENING & SAT. MATINEE: Orchestra $1 & $2; 1st Balcony 75c, $1 & $2; 2d Balcony 25c & 50c. OTHER MATINEES: Orchestra 50c & $1; 1st Balcony 50c & $1; 2d Balcony 25c.
UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH ! !
D. W. Griffiths GIGANTIC SPECTACLE
THE BIRTH OF A NATION
DOROTHY DIX Says: "You see, like the angels looking down from heaven must have seen, the causes that led to the Civil War."

44th STREET THEATRE West of Broadway. Evenings 8:10. $1.50 Mat. To-m'w 2:10.
MUSICAL QUEEN. —Dramatic Mus. World. EMMA TRENTINI-CRAWFORD CLIFTON
THOROUGHLY AMUSING. —De Foe, World.
IN
RIOT THE PEASANT GIRL FUROR
GREATEST SINGING CAST ASSEMBLED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR!

HIPPODROME 6th Ave., 43d to 44th Street. Daily Mats.
LAST 5 DAYS | WINTER CIRCUS
1,000 Main Floor Orch. Seats, $1.00. 1,500 First Balcony, 50c; Entire Gallery, 25c.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. & Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2.
LAST $1.00 MATINEE TOMORROW.
FAREWELL SATURDAY NIGHT
LIFE WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY.
In order to secure release to play London next Fall, "LIFE" must go to Chicago Auditorium Now. Last chances to see it here.

NEXT MONDAY BLUE BIRD Farewell to New York. Matinees Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
$1.50 MATINEE TOMORROW.
SINNERS
BIGGEST SUCCESS IN NEW YORK.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15
$1.50 Matinee Today 2:15.
THE WHITE FEATHER
Thrills. Laughs—No Violence.

48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th, nr. B'y. Ev. 8:30
$1.50 Mat. Tomorrow 2:30.
Phyllis Neilson-Terry The Adventure of Lady Ursula.

BOOTH. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
Mr. Holbrook BLINN in THE TRAP with Miss Martha Hedman.

WEST END Matinees Today and Thursday. All Seats 25c.
Mat. Saturday 25c & 50c. Evs. 25, 50c, 75c.
JESSIE BONSTELLE STOCK CO. This Week: "Passing of The Third Floor Back."

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30
The Play That Has Everything
UNDER COVER

WINTER GARDEN Evenings at 8. Matinee Today. Best Orch. Seats $1 and $1.50.
Maid in America
Has 'Em All on the Run!
Has more top-notch entertainers than were ever before assembled in a musical comedy production, besides a WINTER GARDEN CHORUS.
SEATS SIX WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Winthrop Ames LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
3rd Barrymore Comedy.
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

39TH ST. THEA., near Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow 2:30.
LAST 7 TIMES—MARIE DRESSLER "A MIX-UP." MON., MAR. 15 LOU-TELLEGEN in TAKING CHANCES, New Farce.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Matinee Tomorrow 2:20.
Most Wonderful Play in New York, EXPERIENCE
Best Balcony Seats, 75c and $1.00.

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
THE ONLY GIRL
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

Princess 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30, incl. Sun. Daily Mats. (Ex. Today & Sun) 2:30
Jas. Barnes' Wonderful Pictures, Through Central Africa

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices Mats. Today & Thurs. 25c & 50c
Mat. To-morrow, Best Seats, $1.50.
"MILESTONES" Dramatic Sensation of New York & London.

LAST 4 Weeks
SHUBERT THEATRE 44TH, W. of B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Matinees To-morrow & Sat., 2:15. To-morrow, Best Seats, $1.50.
LONDON GAIETY CO. in To-night's The Night
Geo. Grossmith, Emmy Wehlen, James Blakeley, Maurice Farkoa, Lauri de Frece, Fay Compton.
ALL GALLERY SEATS 50c.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
CHOIR OF 75 SINGERS.
Frank Damrosch, Director
Thurs. Evg., Mar. 11, at 8:30
EASTER CONCERT
WORKS BY Pelissirina, Vittoria, Lotti, Schreck, Rachmaninoff, Gabrieli, Grieg, Kjerulf, Gretchaninoff, Elgar, Grainger.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
Sat. Aft. Mar. 13, at 2:30
N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Walter Damrosch, Conductor
DANCE MUSIC—DANCES
by members of the METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE BALLET.
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Tonight, Wed., Thurs. & Sat. Evs. 8:15; Wed. Mat. 2:15. Bernard Shaw's Androcles & The Lion
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NELL MORGAN ROYAL COMMAND TO DANCE WITH KING ALFONSO & DONALD CRANE in phenomenal dances in Ball Room
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Thursday; moderate northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,864. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

VILLISTAS REGAIN MEXICAN CAPITAL

Zapata Forces Enter as Obregon Moves Out—Communication Cut Since Sunday.

AMERICANS TOLD TO LEAVE

Demand State Department Aid —Wilson Discourages Intervention Talk.

WARSHIPS TO VERA CRUZ

Georgia and Washington on the Way; Des Moines Returns to Yucatan on Wireless Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The evacuation of Mexico City by the Carranzista troops of General Obregon has been accomplished and Zapata troops have entered the capital, according to a report considered authentic, which reached Washington tonight in this telegram to Villa's agent, Enrique C. Llorente, from General Ornales, Military Commander of the Villa garrison at Juarez:

Zapata's troops entered Mexico City today. They have begun to repair the railroad tracks and telegraph lines to the north. Gen. Villa expects to have through communication between Mexico City and the northern border restored this week.

Secretary Bryan had also received a dispatch from Special Agent John R. Silliman, the State Department's representative with Carranza at Vera Cruz, saying word had been received there that Obregon's evacuation had begun. The belief in official circles here is that Obregon began evacuating Mexico City on Sunday night and completed the evacuation yesterday morning. Since Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock there has been no direct news from Mexico City. It is thought this break in communication resulted from the process of evacuation.

Threats have been made that rioting and looting would be begun when Obregon's troops left, and it has been feared by the American Government and foreign diplomats in Washington that the lives and property of foreigners would be in grave danger. Dispatches received here say that transportation facilities have been suspended, and it is impossible for any civilians to flee for safety from the capital in such an eventuality.

What action this Government will take if there is another reign of terror in Mexico City has not been determined. For the present the Administration intends to cling to the policy of making strong representations to Carranza and backing up these virtual protests by increasing the United States naval force in Mexican waters.

President Discounts Reports.

The representations made to General Carranza and General Obregon by this Government concerning the necessity of giving complete protection to Americans and other foreigners in Mexico City were of the stiffest possible character. But beyond that the Administration has not taken any definite step. Suggestions that the United States was preparing to intervene were discouraged by officials today. The dispatch of additional warships to Vera Cruz has for its object to impress on Carranza that this Government regards the situation as serious. The hope in official circles is that Carranza will take the orders to these vessels as a hint that he must afford protection to foreigners.

The latest messages pertaining to the conditions in Mexico City were laid before the Cabinet at its regular meeting today. It was gathered that while it was agreed among the President and his advisers that the situation was serious, concerning danger to foreigners the reports had probably been exaggerated. It was recalled in official circles that there had been many alarms over conditions in Mexico and none of them had been followed by attacks on foreigners.

When President Wilson was asked today if the Government had any new intentions concerning Mexico, he answered that the Government had presented its views as to what appeared to be the situation in Mexico City. It was necessary to discount such reports as those that had come from the Mexican capital, he said, and indicated that persons who were anxious to have the United States intervene were capable of manufacturing stories that would aid in bringing about intervention. While the President said that no foreign Government had asked the United States to take action in Mexico, he mentioned that the diplomatic representatives of two Governments had expressed anxiety over the situation in Mexico City.

Following the decision reached at the White House conference last night between President Wilson and Secretary Daniels, the battleship Georgia and the armored cruiser Washington were today ordered from Guantanamo, Cuba, to Vera Cruz. These vessels were sent as extraordinary precaution and in order to back up the representations made to Carranza.

The Situation Changed.

The evacuation of Mexico City by the complete withdrawal of Obregon's troops will completely change the situation. Carranza will now be able to say he is not in control of the capital of Mexico and that those succeeding Obregon in that control will be responsible for the lives and safety of foreigners. With Zapata troops in the city the United States will now have to look to Zapata and Villa for the safety of foreigners. Señor Llorente Villa's representative here, said tonight:

"You can now look for better conditions in Mexico City. Foreigners and their property will be fully protected by

Continued on Page 3.

COUNTESS SZECHENYI'S ILLNESS CONFIRMED

In Reports in Budapest Newspapers of March 3, Though Family Here Can't Believe It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 10.—The report received here from private sources and cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES on Monday, that the Countess Laszlo Széchényi, formerly Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, is recovering from an attack of smallpox, incurred in nursing wounded Austrian soldiers, is confirmed by a statement in the Budapest newspapers of March 3, and by the following dispatch published in this morning's Morning Post, under date of Budapest, March 2:

"Countess Laszlo Széchényi, (Gladys Vanderbilt,) who has been nursing wounded soldiers in one of the military hospitals in Budapest, contracted smallpox two weeks ago from one of the sick in the Leudvay Street hospital, and has been seriously ill. Her illness has been kept secret up to now, but as she is doing well, they have now made it public. In a few days she will leave her rooms, and will resume her work in the hospital as soon as possible."

Cornelius Vanderbilt said yesterday, before later advices regarding his sister's illness had been received from London:

"I am glad to be able to correct the report of the serious illness of my sister, Countess Széchényi. The statement sent to London that she had been seized with smallpox is absolutely without foundation. My mother received letters yesterday reporting that the Countess had had a slight illness, which bears no resemblance whatever to smallpox, from which she has happily recovered."

It is possible the letters mentioned referred to an earlier illness. The Budapest advices are dated March 2 and March 3, and letters posted since those dates could not yet have reached America.

DIES TRYING TO SAVE COINS.

T. M. Upp Goes Back Into Burning House for Treasured Collection.

Special to The New York Times.

CARMEL, N. Y., March 9.—Thomas Milburn Upp, naturalist, National Organizer of the Order of Backwoodsmen of America, political reformer, author and collector of antique coins, was burned to death today when his home at Tompkins Corners, about ten miles from this place, was destroyed by fire. The fire was discovered at about 5 o'clock this morning, by a neighbor, Hezekiah Tompkins, who aroused Mr. Upp. He got safely out of the house before he remembered that his coin collection was on the second floor of the frame building and apt to be destroyed. He rushed back to save the collection Mr. Tompkins following to assist him. Both men were overcome by smoke before reaching the room in which the collection was kept.

Mr. Tompkins partially recovered before the flames reached him and dragged himself out of the house. He was unable to find Mr. Upp. Practically the entire building was ablaze by this time.

Tompkins Corners consists of only about a dozen widely separated houses, with no fire protection, and before assistance arrived the house had burned nearly to the ground. Mr. Upp had been alone in his home for about a month, since his wife left for a three months' visit to relatives in California and Washington. The property loss is unknown, as there is no record of the value of the coin collection or of Mr. Upp's large library, which was destroyed.

HAMMERSTEIN UNDER KNIFE.

Impresario Operated on for Blood Poisoning in Left Foot.

Oscar Hammerstein was operated on in St. Luke's Hospital yesterday for blood poisoning in his left foot. At night it was said he was resting comfortably and that his condition was not serious, although, in addition to the infection, he had kidney trouble. From his room Mr. Hammerstein sent word that he wished to be remembered to any newspaper men who inquired for him.

The impresario was taken to the hospital yesterday morning in a taxicab from his home, 869 St. Nicholas Avenue, by Dr. Henry G. Bugbee of 40 East Forty-first Street, who performed the operation. The surgeon administered no anaesthetic and declared the operation was of the simplest sort. He said he could not tell now whether the infection was connected with the kidney ailment.

G. W. PERKINS RESCUED.

Was in Danger on a Yachting Trip, Palm Beach Hears Vaguely.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 9.—George W. Perkins, who is at Stuart, fifty miles north of Palm Beach, is reported to have had a narrow escape from drowning there last night, when out with a sailing party of a dozen of his friends. The information comes in gossip over the wire from the telegraph operator at Stuart. There is no telephone in the town, and the story cannot be verified.

Mr. Perkins and his friends sailed in a small boat through the St. Lucie Inlet, connecting the inland waterways with the ocean, shortly after noon yesterday. They did not return until this morning. The boat encountered rough weather. A negro deckhand named Dan is credited with having in some way saved Mr. Perkins's life.

PASSES THE ALIEN BILL.

Assembly Sends Measure to Governor, Who Will Sign It Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—With but little discussion the Assembly today, by a vote of 98 to 33, concurred in the Senate action on the Spring bill, amending the labor law by permitting aliens to be used on contract work for the State and municipalities where American labor is "not available." The Senate had passed the bill at the night session yesterday by a vote of 35 to 7.

Minority Leader Smith of the Assembly, following the example of Minority Leader Wagner in the Senate, voted for the bill, though a majority of the Democrats in the Assembly were recorded in opposition.

The bill now goes to the Governor, who already has indicated his approval by sending emergency messages to both houses to expedite its passage. The Governor said tonight that in all probability he would sign the bill today.

THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH—Rubber, Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schulte Stores.—Advt.

TO PUT SERVICE BOARD ON TRIAL

Whitman Will Accuse Four Democrats of Inefficiency, Neglect, and Misconduct.

PLANS ACTION AT ONCE

Bases Prosecution on Letter of Republican Investigators Advising That Course.

THREE REPORTS ARE FILED

Majority Finds Law Is Not Enforced —Minority Holds That Commission Is Overworked.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—Charges of inefficiency, neglect of duty and misconduct in office will be preferred against Chairman Edward E. McCall of the Public Service Commission for the First District, having supervision in New York City, and against Commissioners J. Sergeant Cram, George V. S. Williams, and Robert Colgate Wood before the present week is over.

Gov. Whitman made this announcement tonight after having received copies of three reports, transmitted to the Legislature by the committee which is investigating the Public Service Commissions, together with a letter signed by the Republican members of the committee, in which they put their own construction on the finding of facts contained in the majority report. The majority report, signed by all the Republican members of the Legislative Committee, in its findings of facts cites many alleged sins of omission and commission, but refrains from placing any construction on the acts of the Commissioners.

A minority report signed by Senator James A. Foley of New York and Assemblymen Charles D. Donohue of New York and Frederick S. Burr of Kings, the Democratic members of the committee, sets forth that the enforcement of proper public service regulations by the New York City Commission was rendered difficult or impossible by many "jokers in the law which favors corporations resident in it," and by the fact that the commission was overcrowded with work in connection with the construction of new subways.

In the matter of the construction of new subways the commission, according to the minority report, has conducted itself "in a manner above criticism." In support of this statement the testimony of Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, ex-Mayor Low, and former Chairman Wilcox of the Public Service Commission is cited.

A "supplementary" report was submitted by Senator Robert R. Lawson of Kings and Assemblymen R. Hunter McQuistion of Kings, and John Knight of Wyoming, all Republicans, in which practically on the finding of facts contained in the majority report, this conclusion was reached:

"Our conclusion is that the Public Service Commissioners of the First District have not been efficient in the administration of the affairs of their offices; have been dilatory in the disposition of complaints and have neglected their duties, and that they have failed to enforce and put in operation for the benefit of the public the purposes of the public service commissions law."

Majority Recommends Charges.

Referring to the findings in the majority report, the Republican members of the committee, in their letter to Gov. Whitman, said:

"These facts if unexplained and undenied, constitute in our opinion such inefficiency, neglect of duty and misconduct in office within the meaning of said section as to justify their removal by you and to require you to use the said report as the basis for charges against the Commissioners of the First District on which, they of course, have a right to a hearing as provided by law.

Senator Cromwell, however, is not convinced that the commission as a whole has not been diligent in pressing forward the work of subway construction under the so-called dual contracts. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE F. THOMPSON, Chairman.
W. J. MAIER, Vice Chairman.
GEORGE CROMWELL.
J. LESLIE KINCAID.
JOHN KNIGHT.
R. HUNTER McQUISTION,
Secretary.

I concur in the above except as to the words "unexplained and undenied." The facts explain themselves in the record. I do not concur with Senator Cromwell in the last paragraph. ROBERT R. LAWSON.

I concur, but in view of the fact that the Commissioners are about to be tried on charges, I do not regard it as my duty to file more than to find the facts, leaving the conclusions therefrom to be drawn by the Governor. OGDEN L. MILLS.

To Base Charges on Letter.

Gov. Whitman said this afternoon that he would base his charges on this letter rather than on the report and that he would be prepared to act as soon as he had satisfied himself by examining the testimony that the conclusions recited in the letter had been borne out.

"As soon as I have had time to examine the conclusions which, I understand, justify or practically amount to charges against the Commissioners, I shall notify them that such charges have been made," said the Governor. "Under the law the Commissioners have ten days in which answer may be made either in writing or orally by the Commissioners appearing before me."

"Is it safe to assume that the removal of the Commissioners is inevitable and that the time of their removal will depend only on how soon you can have their successors ready?" the Governor was asked.

"I do not care to say anything that would justify such an assumption," the Governor replied. "It will depend

Continued On Page 4.

With the Germans Before Warsaw

The special correspondent of The New York Times writes an article of his experiences there that will stand out as one of the best war articles ever written.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING CHARGES TO BE CUT

Public Service Commission to Reduce Kilowatt-Hour Rate from 10 Cents to 8.

TO SAVE PEOPLE $2,000,000

Mr. Maltbie Scores Abuse by Which House Tenants Pay Double Cost for Their Current.

A general cut from 10 to 8 cents a kilowatt hour in the rates charged for electricity by the New York Edison Company in Manhattan and part of the Bronx, will probably be ordered by the Public Service Commission at its meeting on Friday. This will mean a saving of from $1,800,000 to $2,000,000 to the consumers, and it will be followed up by a revision of the whole schedule of rates.

The cut was recommended in an opinion by Commissioner Williams, which was adopted by the commission unanimously yesterday, and was in the nature of a compromise between the reduction, which Commissioner Maitbie had suggested, and the contentions of the company. A conference is to be held by the commission today with the officials of the New York Edison Company and it is expected that the latter will agree to accept the order. This order in accordance with the resolution adopted yesterday, is now being drafted by counsel for the commission, and will be brought up for final action on Friday.

The Edison Company issued a statement last evening, saying it was unable yet to determine whether or not it would ask the commission for a rehearing, and adding:

"The New York Edison Company has no desire to postpone action by an appeal to the courts, but it is impossible for the company to reach a decision as to what course it may pursue until the proposed order has been received, and its provisions studied in detail."

The question of the amount of the rates paid by the ordinary consumer of electricity was brought before the commission in the Stadtlander and Ewoldt cases. These were insituted in 1911, soon after the New York Edison Company had placed in effect on July 1, 1911, sweeping reductions affecting consumers who used more than $25 worth of current a month, but doing nothing for the ordinary householder. Commissioner Maltbie conducted the hearings in the cases, which were so long drawn-out as to call for criticism on the part of the recent legislative committee.

The company, as Commissioner Williams pointed out in his opinion, claimed that n starting from $78,000,000, the book value of the property of the electric concerns consolidated in 1901 as the N. Y. Edison Company, and allowing for further investments and the appreciation of real estate, the value of its investment was a little more than $132,000,000. On the other hand Commissioner Maltbie set down the value of the property at only $60,000,000.

Commissioner Williams pointed out that in 1913 the net earnings of the company were $7,802,782, which, however, fell off by $650,000 in 1914 to $7,150,000. This would mean earnings of 6 per cent. if the property were worth $120,000,000 and 5 per cent. if it were worth $145,000,000. Consequently he recommended that the maximum charge for electricity be cut from 10 to 8 cents a kilowatt hour, which reduction, if it amounted to $2,000,000, would leave the company with net earnings of $5,150,000 on the 1914 business and $5,800,000 on the 1913 business. This, the Commissioner argued, would mean earnings of 6 per cent. on an investment of nearly $100,000,000, and he expressed the belief that that sum would certainly cover all the capital actually expended in the enterprise.

Commissioner Maltbie, who filed the original opinion in the cases, was in favor of a much larger cut. He thought the company would earn a fair return for its real investment if it charged the ordinary consumer only 6½ cents a kilowatt hour for power, provided that it also charged from 50 cents to $1 a month for its meters, according to their size. Mr. Maltbie gave it as his opinion that the company was entitled to earn dividends on about $80,000,000. Consequently he wanted the commission to reduce the earnings of the company by as much as $2,800,000 or $3,000,000 a year, which would leave it $5,800,000 or 7 per cent. upon an investment of nearly $70,000,000.

The commission was also split upon whether to make the reduction a flat one of 2 cents a kilowatt hour, or to make it more and permit the Edison Company to impose a charge for the use of the meter. Commissioner Williams was for the flat reduction. Mr. Maltbie, however, contended that this simple reduction of 2 cents an hour was unfair to the large number of consumers, who use from 25 to 2,000 kilowatt hours a month.

It was to put a check on the landlord's rake-off that Commissioner Maltbie made a special point of the importance of imposing a charge for the use of meters. In the last three years an abuse had grown up in connection with large apartment houses. Certain electrical supply firms have taken advantage of the low rates quoted by the New York Edison Company to large consumers to get landlords to grant them the right to handle all the current supplied to their tenants. Buying from the company at 5 cents a kilowatt hour they have supplied it at 10 cents and made a handsome profit.

Now that the rate is to be cut to 8 cents, the Commissioner said, it will rest entirely with the bargaining power of the tenant as to whether he gets the benefit of the reduction or not. He will have no recourse to the commission, as it must recognize the electrical agent as the consumer. Probably, however, as leases terminate, the agent will find that he is forced to reduce his rate to the tenant to 8 cents, and even that will leave him a handsome profit.

But if the tenant were getting his electricity at 6½ cents, as Commissioner Maltbie suggested, even though he were to have to pay a meter charge, which would in no case bring his rate up to more than 8 cents a kilowatt hour, however little current he used it was likely that the margin between that rate and the 5-cent wholesale rate would be so small as to deprive the electrical agency business of its attractiveness. Moreover, it would mean that all meters used would be under the supervision of the Public Service Commission and could, therefore, be tested for accuracy, whereas those supplied by a landlord who buys electricity in large quantities would not be subject to review.

When the matter was brought up yesterday at the meeting of the commission, Mr. Maltbie moved his report involving the reduction to 6½ cents and the imposition of a meter charge. This was voted down by four to one. Then Commissioner Williams moved his report suggesting the flat 8-cent rate, and it was carried unanimously, Commissioner Maltbie saying that he would vote for it on the principle that half a loaf was better than no bread.

Insist on ANGOSTURA BITTERS in your Manhattan—splendid taste, delicious flavor.—Advt.

SAXE SAYS WHITMAN IS $18,000,000 OFF

Glynn's Counsel Denies Need for Any Direct State Tax This Year.

FIGURES WERE DUPLICATED

The Governor's Blunder, He Insists, Is Shown by Comparison with the Controller's Estimates.

John Godfrey Saxe, who was counsel to Gov. Glynn, issued a statement yesterday analyzing Gov. Whitman's recent message to the Legislature on the financial condition of the State. He said the Governor had included the items for Sinking Funds and for the new supply bills twice in his estimates.

"Gov. Whitman has made a mistake of $18,000,000 in his financial program," said Mr. Saxe. "There is not the slightest need for a direct tax this year, either of $18,000,000, or any other sum. I have no desire to mix up in the juggling of figures for partisan purposes; but those who are familiar with State finances are all aware that Gov. Whitman's figures, as stated in his financial message, contain an $18,000,000 blunder, and it now proposed to tax the State $18,000,000 for this blunder. Needless to say, $13,300,000 of this $18,000,000 would be levied upon the people of New York City."

Mr. Saxe said that, following the customary practice, Gov. Whitman had taken the Controller's estimate of expenses for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1914, which are identical with the appropriations made by the Legislature of 1914, as follows:

General purposes	$40,222,388.75
Sinking funds	7,677,138.99
Total	$47,899,527.74

"Having done this," said Mr. Saxe, "the Governor asserts that a direct tax must forthwith be assessed to the extent of $8,000,000 to cover this very $7,677,138.99 sinking fund contribution, which had already been provided for. This constitutes duplication No. 1, amounting to $8,000,000."

Mr. Saxe then said that, starting with the above $47,899,527.74, Gov. Whitman proceeds to give certain other estimated expenses as follows:

Special deficiency appropriation	$3,000,000
Workmen's Compensation Commission	425,000
Street and for-town highways	1,880,000
In the preservation of roads	40,000
State highway maintenance	2,000,000
Total	$9,345,000

"The Governor's message," continued Mr. Saxe, "states that this $9,345,000 has to be raised in addition to the $47,899,527.74. This is absurd. The Controller's estimate included $9,945,840.50 for new supply bills, being the difference between the aggregate amount of all appropriation bills for 1914, amounting to $40,222,388.75, and the amount of the general appropriations under Chapter 699, 1914, amounting to $30,276,548.25. In other words, here is the sum of $9,345,000, which is included twice in the Governor's estimate, and this constitutes duplication No. 2, amounting to $9,345,000, or nearly $10,000,000."

Purporting to show how the Governor, after taking the Controller's estimate, proceeds to add items already in the Controller's estimate, Mr. Saxe submitted both the Controller's and the Governor's estimates, as follows:

CONTROLLER'S ESTIMATE.

Ordinary running expenses	$30,276,548.25
Sinking fund contributions	7,677,138.99
Supply and special bills	9,945,840.50
Total	$47,899,527.74

GOVERNOR'S ESTIMATE.

Controller's estimate	$47,899,527.74
Sinking fund contributions	8,000,000.00
Supply and special bills	9,345,000.00
Other liabilities	6,450,000.00
Total	$71,694,527.74

"A comparison of these two estimates," continued Mr. Saxe, "proves that Gov. Whitman started with the Controller's estimate, and then added $17,345,000 for sinking funds and supply and special bills, which items were already included in the Controller's estimate. This disposes of all the figures except those which I have indicated as 'other liabilities, $6,450,000,' made up as follows:

Barge Canal	$4,000,000
Grade crossings	1,500,000
New institutions	950,000
Total	$6,450,000

"These are all items, which, if needed at all, will only be needed in the next fiscal year, beginning Oct. 1, 1913, and ending Oct. 1, 1916, and for which no direct tax is needed this year."

Regarding the Barge Canal item of $4,000,000, Mr. Saxe said that enough money would be available for this purpose from the sale of bonds today to make all payments on existing contracts during the present fiscal year. As for the grade crossing item of $1,500,000, Mr. Saxe made this explanation:

"At the beginning of the present fiscal year, more than $1,000,000 was lying idle in the State Treasury to cover existing contracts awaiting completion. The law does not permit this money to be paid out until the work is finished and officially accepted. If the State should authorize the proposed additional $1,500,000, that money would not be needed until new contracts were made, and the work completed and officially accepted. It is extremely unlikely that a penny of it would be required during this fiscal year or even in the next fiscal year."

WHITMAN CONFERS ON TAX.

Hopes to Lower Fund Needed from $18,000,000 to $11,000,000.

ALBANY, March 9.—Plans for lowering the proposed direct tax rate to one mill, if possible, and raising only $11,000,000 instead of $18,000,000 as originally projected by this method, were discussed in conference today by Governor Whitman and Republican legislative leaders.

The $18,000,000 will be needed, it is admitted, but there is hope that almost all of the $8,000,000 obtained from the sale of barge canal bonds may be applied to the fund. There are outstanding obligations against the barge canal bond money which probably will total almost $1,000,000.

Originally it was planned to apply the remaining $7,000,000 to damage claims but the conferees believe that these claims can be met with money from another source. Just what that source is they decline to say.

No definite plan was adopted today. Another meeting will be held Thursday, at which time it is believed the direct tax problem for the year will be solved.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
CHARLESTON—AUGUSTA—SAVANNAH—FLORIDA—HAVANA.
4 Trains Daily, Compartment Cars, via Standard R. R. of South. Office, 1218 B'way.—Advt.

SUBMARINES SINK 3 SHIPS IN A DAY

Only One of Crew of 38 Saved When Tangistan Is Destroyed in North Sea.

OTHER CREWS ARE RESCUED

Blackwood Sunk in Channel, Princess Victoria in Irish Sea —All 3 Steamers British.

FIVE SHIPS U-16'S RECORD

Tried to Torpedo Two British Warships Also—Losses by Submarines to Date 18 Ships.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 10, 12:10 A. M.—An official announcement just issued shows that German submarines yesterday sank three steamships. The statement follows:

"The steamer Tangistan was sunk by a German submarine off Scarborough at 12:30 o'clock the morning of March 9. Only one man of her crew of thirty-eight men was saved.

"The steamer Blackwood was sunk by a submarine, without warning, off Hastings at 6 o'clock the morning of March 9. Her crew of seventeen was saved.

"The steamer Princess Victoria of Glasgow was sunk, without warning by a German submarine at 9:15 o'clock the morning of March 9, off Liverpool. Her crew of thirty-four was saved."

The news of the latest exploits of the German submarines came just as the British public was beginning to believe that the threatened German sea blockade had been a failure.

Lifeboats Dragged 37 to Death.

WEST HARTLEPOOL, Wednesday, March 10.—The crew of thirty-eight men of the British steamer Tangistan all were drowned except one man, according to the survivor, who has been landed here by the steamer Woodville.

"The Tangistan," said this man, "was torpedoed off Scarborough. She was struck amidships and went down almost immediately. All the members of the crew were in the lifeboats, but they were unable to disconnect the lowering tackle before the ship sank and dragged down the boats with her. I caught hold of a piece of [illegible] and clung to it for nearly three hours in the icy water until I was rescued by a passing ship, the Woodville."

The survivor is James O'Toole. Sixteen of the crew were English and the remainder Arabs. The boats had been swung out in view of a possible submarine attack, and most of the men on board were lifebelts when the vessel was torpedoed. O'Toole said that four other men caught pieces of wreckage and remained afloat for some time.

"Two vessels," he continued, "passed close by within an hour or two. We all shouted to them, but they did not hear or see us. One of the men in the water yelled over to me that this was his second experience with a German submarine, as he had been saved some months ago from a vessel that had been blown up in the North Sea. When the Woodville came up her boats cruised about trying to find my companions, but there was no trace of them anywhere."

Submarine Crew Watched Sinking.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HASTINGS, England, March 9, (Dispatch to The London Chronicle.)—The steamer Blackwood, which left Blythe Sunday morning with a cargo of coal and which was torpedoed and sunk in the English Channel eighteen miles southwest of Dungeness about 6 o'clock this morning, was struck on the port side near the bridge. The crew took to the boats and the ship went down within a quarter of an hour after being struck.

After rowing about for nearly two and one-half hours, the crew, who numbered seventeen, were picked up by the Ramsgate, a sailing trawler, which brought them into New Haven. One of the Blackwood's crew declared that after the vessel was struck the crew of the submarine came up from below while the Blackwood was sinking, but made no attempt to render assistance. Presently the submarine made off in the direction of another merchantman, which it had sighted. Some of the crew of the Blackwood say that they afterward saw the periscope of a second submarine quite close to them, but that she was quickly submerged.

When the explosion occurred on the Blackwood it was of such violence that part of the cargo was blown twenty feet higher than the mast of the steamer. None of the crew was injured.

LIVERPOOL, March 9 (Dispatch to The London Chronicle).—The Captain and crew of the steamer Princess Victoria, torpedoed and sunk this morning twenty miles off the Mersey bar, reached here this afternoon. They said they had kept a special lookout for submarine since leaving Aberdeen yesterday and were resolved to try to ram any hostile undersea craft which came in their path.

They sighted no submarine but when twenty miles off the Mersey bar saw the white swist of a torpedo, which, travelling rapidly through the water towards them, was so close to the ship when first seen that it was impossible to do anything to escape it.

"The torpedo struck the steamer in the forequarter. Immediately there was a loud explosion and an immense column of water was thrown up.

Some of the crew, who numbered twenty-four, were down in their bunks, but all managed to escape to the deck. Two of the ships' lifeboats had been hung over the side ready for an emergency, but on examination one was

Continued on Page 3.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR TO TELL PEACE TERMS

Will Do So Today in Statement to the Reichstag, Paris Is Informed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 9 (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph).—I hear on excellent authority that tomorrow Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, will in the Reichstag make an official statement setting forth the terms upon which Germany is prepared to make peace.

He will, of course, make excessive claims, but nevertheless somewhat toned down as compared with German illusions at the beginning of the war.

ITALY'S DECISION NEAR ROME NOW BELIEVES

Meetings of Ministers With Other Signs Thought to Portend Some Big Events.

ROME, March 8, (via Paris, March 9.)—Premier Salandra, after his visit Sunday to Gaeta to inaugurate a new military harbor, had a long interview with Foreign Minister Sonnino today. Tonight the Council of Ministers were in session. These facts, with other indications, lead to a widespread belief that Italy today is upon the eve of great and decisive events.

One of the Premier's remarks at Gaeta is attracting considerable attention. Referring to the kind of brown bread allowed in Italy after March 22, Signor Salandra said:

"This is a noble bread. Our soldiers will be the first to be sacrificed, and Italians will see the destiny of their country accomplished."

A bill which would authorize the State railways to buy or charter steamers for the transportation of coal and other commodities of the first necessity has been presented in Parliament by the Government. The measure is designed to counteract the effect of the steadily increasing ocean freight rates.

KAISER'S HOUSEHOLD ON SHORT RATIONS, TOO

No More Receptions or Five o'Clock Teas and Staff of Servants Reduced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A diplomat of a neutral power who has just arrived from Berlin discusses the rigid economy of the [illegible] prevails at the Court of Prussia. There are no more receptions, no chatty "five o'clock's" in the afternoon, and the number of domestic servants has been reduced to a minimum. The effect of the general scarcity is beginning to be felt in the royal household as elsewhere.

The Empress has left the Royal Palace with its vast and deserted apartments which gave her profound depression. She has betaken herself to Mon Bijou, which is a conglomeration of several pavilions in old Berlin. She has for entourage only two ladies of honor and two chamberlains. From time to time the Kaiser makes a brief appearance at the Court. On such occasions he makes it his business to see that the necessities of the food régime are being strictly followed, and in consequence the mode of life at the Court has undergone a radical change.

"Meals are modest to a degree. The Empress Augusta Victoria's breakfast consists of a cup of tea and one plain boiled egg. Lunch at mid-day consists of soup, a single serving of meat and some fruit. For dinner she has soup, a single dish, and a plate of vermicelli or macaroni. Potatoes are served in their jackets, as peeling them in their raw state is regarded as a waste of good edible material. The Kaiser never tires of recommending the virtues of war bread, and he likes the members of his suite to nibble it in public."

TURKS TO PUT ALIENS IN PERIL OF GUNS

Governor of Smyrna Declares that British Have Been Bombarding Unfortified Villages.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, March 9, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Military Governor of Smyrna sent a message yesterday to the British Admiral commanding the squadron off Smyrna, through the American Consul General, to the effect that he was arresting all male subjects of enemy countries and would have them placed in groups at unfortified points bombarded by the allied fleet as a preventive measure.

He alleged that unfortified villages were being shelled. He proposes to adopt similar measures in the City of Smyrna if it should be bombarded.

The Admiral replied today, stating that it was the unfailing policy of Great Britain to respect unfortified places and to confine bombardments to military works, but that batteries had been placed so close to certain villages that it was inevitable that in such cases some damage should be done to them.

BERLIN, March 9, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—Included in the news items given out by the Overseas News Agency today is the following:

"Reports reaching here from Smyrna by way of Constantinople describe the recent bombardment of that seaport as unsuccessful.

"A hostile cruiser was damaged and a vessel engaged in mine sweeping was sunk."

ALLIES GET OUR REPLY.

Answer to Blockade Notes Asks for Detailed Information.

PARIS, March 9.—The Journal in its issue of today says it understands that the American reply to the French and British notes of March 1 concerning the blockade of Germany has been received in Paris and London.

Its purport is largely as already has been announced in American newspapers. It asks the French and British Governments for detailed information as to their purposes, and particularly what measures they propose to adopt to carry them out.

IMPORTED LA CAROLINA Cheroots 15c. Fine, ripe Havana tobacco exclusively.—Advt.

TURK LEADER OFF TO SEE KAISER

Enver Pasha Said to Plan Some Desperate Coup to Save Constantinople.

STORM HALTS THE ATTACK

Another British Superdreadnought Joins Allies' Fleet Off the Dardanelles.

TURKS REPORTED IN PANIC

Showing Bitterness Toward Germany—French Forces on 22 Transports Pass Malta.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It is semi-officially announced in Berlin that panic reigns in Constantinople.

Enver Pasha, the leader of the Young Turkish Party, (Committee of Union and Progress,) who is regarded as chiefly responsible for the entry of Turkey into the war, has, it is reported, hurried to Berlin for a secret conference with Emperor William and the members of the German General Staff in regard to the Dardanelles.

It is surmised that some desperate coup in order to save Constantinople will be hazarded as an outcome of these meetings.

The Turks are bitterly upbraiding Germany.

The operations of the Allies in the Dardanelles are followed with great interest in Scandinavia. The Tidende is of the opinion that the Allies have achieved the most difficult portion of their task and that an almost clear road lies before them to Constantinople, which a few hours' shelling would reduce to ruins.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 10.—The British vessels operating against the forts on the Dardanelles have, it is reported, been reinforced by another battleship of the Queen Elizabeth class. The vessels engaged are known to include more than those that have been mentioned thus far in the dispatches.

The reports that three of the forts guarding the Narrows, one on the European and two on the Asiatic side, all of which were armed with fourteen-inch guns, have been silenced have increased the confidence of the British public that the guns of the English warships are quite heavy enough to force the strait, although nobody seems to expect this to be done quickly, or without some losses on the part of the British.

An Athens dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says the villages of Kalid Bahr and Kepedje, on the Dardanelles, have been burned as a result of the bombardment by the allied warships.

"The panic in Constantinople has been increased by the stories told by large numbers of refugees arriving from the Dardanelles district," says The Daily Mail's Saloniki correspondent. He adds:

"Most of the shops in Constantinople are closed, and the banks have transferred everything movable to Konieh, Asia Minor. The Government is forcing the populace to join the army, without distinction as regards nationality."

Queen Elizabeth in the Strait.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, March 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The bombardment of the inner forts of the Dardanelles was resumed yesterday.

The British dreadnought Queen Elizabeth entered the Strait for the first time and took part in the operations. Fort Matidos was partly destroyed by shell fire from the Gulf of Saros.

PARIS, March 9.—The following communication in regard to the Dardanelles operations was issued by the Ministry of Marine tonight:

"During the day of March 8 the British super-dreadnought Queen Elizabeth, supported by four cruisers, entered the Dardanelles, and, with her great 381-millimeter guns, bombarded Rumilish Medjidieh Tabia (battery,) situated on Point Kilid-Bahr.

"The bad weather has hindered operations."

French Transports on the Way.

BERLIN, March 9, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—A dispatch from Rome to the Frankfurter Zeitung says that a steamer arriving at an Italian port reports having met twenty-two French transports near Malta heading toward the Dardanelles.

Turkish advices published today in various Berlin newspapers unite in asserting that the results of the Allies' bombardment of the forts on the Dardanelles have been "negligible."

At the same time, it is pointed out, several ships of the allied fleet have been damaged. The British battleship Queen Elizabeth, in particular, is said to have been damaged, and a French armored cruiser also is reported to have been forced to retire.

Two mine sweepers, the advices from Constantinople say, have been sunk.

TURKS LOST COAL SUPPLY.

Russian Bombardment of Zunguldiak a Serious Blow to Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Russians appreciate the immediate connection between the successful bombardment of the Turkish forts on the southwest coast of the Black Sea and the operations of the Allies in the Dardanelles.

The collieries which were destroyed by shells from the Russian ship furnished the Turkish fleet with its only native supplies of coal.

It is known that coal at Constantinople is even scarcer than ammunition. The coast forts which were destroyed were built for the defense of the collieries.

PETROGRAD, March 9.—The bombardment by the Russians of Zunguldiak on the south shore of the Black Sea, and the destruction of the docks

there, announced by the Russian naval authorities yesterday, constitute a serious blow to the Turkish fleet, since it was from that point that the Turks had hitherto drawn their chief supply of coal for their navy.

It is reported semi-officially that, in addition to silencing the batteries which defended the docks, the Russian fleet also destroyed the coal chutes.

Benderegli, forty miles to the west, which is another coaling port, was also damaged.

The only damage to the Russian fleet in the course of the bombardment of Zunguldiak was a slight injury to the cruiser Almaz, which was struck by a 6-inch shell. Three soldiers were wounded. The cruiser's machinery was not damaged.

With the evident intention of distracting the Russian advance into Turkish Armenia from Batum to the valley of the Tchoruk, the Turks have started a movement in the vicinity of Khoi, in northwestern Persia, to the west of Tabriz. The Russian authorities attach little importance to this move, believing that the melting snows and swollen rivers in this region will impede the progress of the Turks and preclude the possibility of their turning the left flank of the Russian Caucasian army.

PREDICT A MASSACRE.

Missionaries Arriving Here Make Charges Against the Turks.

American missionaries, who arrived yesterday from Jerusalem, via Piraeus, in the Cunard liner Carpathia, said that the fall of the Dardanelles would probably mean a massacre of Jews and Gentiles in the Holy Land.

The party, which consisted of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Kelsey, Mrs. E. Meader, Miss F. Parson, M. Kelsey, and Miss Alice Jones of Philadelphia, head of the Girls' Missionary School, maintained by the Society of Friends in Jerusalem, sailed from Jaffa for Piraeus on Jan. 29.

According to Miss Jones and her fellow-travelers, the Jews are being cruelly treated in Jerusalem by the Turkish officials. Hundreds of them have been forced to enter the army and sent to Damascus to be drilled. Others, who were unfit physically to fight and undergo the hardships of a march across the desert toward Egypt, have been compelled to do all kinds of menial labor on the roads between Jerusalem and Jaffa.

TALE OF BRITISH ROUT IN ASIA.

Germans Assert the Turks Took Many Prisoners and Three Guns.

BERLIN, March 9, (via Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency says the British have suffered a defeat in Southern Mesopotamia, losing numerous prisoners and three guns.

Turkish troops are reported to have occupied several important strategic points near the Russian frontier in the Caucasus.

AMSTERDAM, March 9, (via London.)—An official statement from the Turkish War Ministry, received here today from Constantinople, says that the British lost 400 men in the recent battle at the head of the Persian Gulf. The statement follows:

"Three battalions of British infantry, with two quick firing field guns, two mountain guns, one machine-gun section, and one squadron of cavalry, attempted on March 3 to attack our positions in the region of Ahwaz (in Khuzistan.) After a counter-attack by our troops the British fled in disorder to their ships, leading 400 dead or wounded. Among the dead were one British Major and four other officers.

"We captured three guns, 500 rifles, 200 horses, and a great quantity of Red Cross material.

"Our losses were insignificant."

GERMANS SHELL FACTORIES.

Said to be Trying to Wreck What They Can't Capture.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTH OF FRANCE, March 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—An apparent sign of the mental state of the Germans is the manner in which they start bombardments for which there is no justification from a military point of view.

For a week they have been trying to destroy as many works and factories between La Bassée and Bethune as they found within range of their guns. They now realize that they will never be able to force the Anglo-French barrier that is drawn across their path between these two towns, and as they can never more make use of these industrial concerns they are apparently doing their best to make them of no use to anybody else.

The same motive explains their course at Lille, Roubaix, and other industrial centres. The fire for the last week has been principally directed upon the coal mines of Noeux-les-Mines, four miles south of Bethune. Fortunately some pits are well out of range of the German guns.

IMPRISON FRENCH PREFECT.

Official Opposes Having Cities Join to Pay German Levies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 9.—A correspondent of the Matin reports a Lille refugee as stating that M. Trepont, Prefect of the North, with Secretary Horromoe, was recently imprisoned by the Germans because he opposed the formation of an inter-city combination to raise funds to meet the war levies imposed on the captured cities.

The little population remain courageous, but the morale of the Germans is said to be noticeably lower. Troops ordered to the front, it is asserted, show much discouragement, and many weep. Owing to the number of desertions the commander has ordered all civilian clothing to be stored in the citadel to prevent the Germans using it.

Since December the Crown Prince of Bavaria has occupied the house of Hugo Gatry in Lille.

SPREAD DISLOYAL LITERATURE

Two Anarchists, One a Millionaire, Arrested in Paris.

PARIS, March 9.—Inquiries by the police into the distribution of anti-patriotic pamphlets in the capital, says the Havas Agency, implicate a landed proprietor named Provost, residing at St. Raphael, who is known as an anarchist millionaire.

The case was so strong against M. Provost that he has been taken into custody, together with a man named Lorulot, who has been active in Paris anarchist circles. Women seem to have acted as agents of the conspirators, who circulated this literature.

TROOPS AID FLOOD VICTIMS.

Alsace Campaign Hampered by High Water in Valleys.

BERNE, (via Paris,) March 9.—Flood conditions in Alsace are steadily becoming worse and serious damage already has been caused. Communication between Altkirch and Mülhausen has been interrupted. The lower part of Altkirch is under water, as is the Village of Illpfurt and other places in the valley. Troops have gone to the assistance of the inhabitants whose safety is menaced by the high water.

In the upper ranges of the Vosges Mountains the snow is still six to ten feet deep, and military operations are virtually at a standstill.

REPORT BIG GERMAN LOSSES.

Prisoners Taken by French Tell Stories of Slaughter.

PARIS, March 9.—Evidence given by prisoners is cited in a semi-official note issued by the War Office to prove that the German losses in dead and wounded have been very heavy. The statement is made that one active regiment (3,000 men) lost 700 in an attack on Feb. 16, while a regiment of chasseurs had all its officers killed or wounded on Jan. 8.

The stretcher bearers of a field ambulance have stated that every night for three weeks they brought in 350 to 400 seriously wounded Germans.

Official Reports of War Operations

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—On the whole front between Niemen and the Vistula the fighting yesterday was of an extremely desperate character. Our cavalry captured part of a supply column which was falling back on the village of Seiny.

In the region of Augustowo a battle has begun about a mile and a half from the station of Augustowo.

The artillery of Ossowetz is successfully engaging the enemy's siege batteries.

An attack by the Germans on the Kolno and Lomza roads was repulsed.

To the south of Khorjele the enemy is bringing great forces into the fighting line. The Germans, who took the offensive south of Drobin, were repulsed with heavy losses.

On the left bank of the Vistula, in the Pilica region, the action is alternately offensive and defensive. We have captured prisoners and machine guns.

In the Carpathians, in the region of Baligrod, the Austrians continue their offensive, notwithstanding their crushing losses. Near the village of Studente the enemy succeeded in capturing the advanced trenches of two of our battalions. In the Uzsok-Munkacs region the enemy's offensive was barren of results.

After a desperate battle the enemy, on March 7, captured the greater part of Hill 982, near Kojiouvka, but yesterday morning our counter-attack was crowned with success, and the enemy was dislodged from all the trenches he had captured.

To the northeast of Klausse we took prisoners of the remnants of an Austrian column which our flank had enveloped.

Our troops, on March 7, occupied an important position in the region beyond the River Tchoruk, in Turkish Armenia, throwing back the Turks to the southwest and inflicting upon them serious losses.

On the other front there were no engagements.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—On the front north of the Vistula a lively artillery duel continued yesterday. South of Lopuszno, in the Kielce region, Russian attacks were easily repulsed. In the region of Gorlice an attack, which we carried through, resulted in the capture of additional prisoners. The positions won have been maintained despite several attempts of the enemy to regain them.

Uninterrupted attacks are being made by the enemy on the Carpathian front, sometimes with strong and sometimes with inferior forces. Yesterday violent Russian attacks at several points which reached our entanglements, were beaten back with heavy losses to the enemy. In these battles more than 800 men remained in our hands as prisoners. Unfavorable weather conditions again are prevailing in the Carpathians. They demand quite extraordinary efforts from the army corps employed on this front.

In continuous contact with the enemy, our troops often are engaged day and night, and several times have been obliged, in the great cold and the deep snow, to carry out attacking movements or stand upon the defensive, generally against superior enemy forces. Unlimited praise is due the behavior of our brave troops, as well as to every individual taking part in these battles.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—East and south of Augustowo, Russian attacks have failed, with heavy losses to the enemy. At a point to the northeast of Lomza the enemy left 800 prisoners in our hands after an unsuccessful attack. To the northwest of Ostrolenka a battle has developed, which is still going on. In engagements to the west and northwest of Przasnysz, which ended favorably to us, we took 3,000 prisoners. Russian attacks to the north of Rawa and to the northwest of Nowemiasto have proved ineffective. Seventeen hundred and fifty Russians were taken prisoners in these engagements.

In the hills of Lorette, in France, our troops have captured two more trenches from the French. They took prisoner six officers and 250 men and became possessed of two machine guns and two small cannon.

In the Champagne district the fighting at Souain has not yet come to an end. To the northeast of Le Mesnil the enemy, who had prepared to make an advance, was impeded by our artillery.

In the Vosges the mist and snow render fighting difficult. The engagements to the west of Munster and to the north of Sennheim continue.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—In Belgium to the east of Steenstraete we repulsed an attack.

North of Arras, at Notre Dame de Lorette, the fighting went on all day without any change being effected in the respective positions of the adversaries.

In Champagne very hot fighting took place which turned in our favor. Between Souain and Perthes, in the wood where we gained a footing three days ago, we repulsed two counter-attacks and made some progress. We also made fresh progress in the woods east of the above places, in the immediate neighborhood of Perthes. To the north of the same village the enemy attacked and was repulsed.

On the ridge northeast of Mesnil our gain of yesterday, which was over 1,300 feet, has been increased by 600 feet. We carried a German redoubt, and took a revolver gun and three machine guns, and made some prisoners.

The enemy's organization, which was of an extremely strong character, included armored shelters supplied with revolver guns and very deep subterranean chambers. Finally, to the north of Mesnil, we captured a few meters of trenches, which we took Sunday and lost again Monday.

In the Argonne, between Four de Paris and Bolante, we delivered an attack which made us masters of the first German line over a length of about 600 feet.

(*Day Report*)—The only events reported to this office since the issuance of the last communication was a violent bombardment by the enemy last night from the region to the east of Steenstraete, which is south of Dixmude, followed by an unsuccessful attempt at attack, together with the several attacks made by the enemy at Reachackerkopf, all of which were easily repulsed.

KING WILL DISSOLVE GREEK PARLIAMENT

Hopes Thus to Keep Peace Cabinet in Office, Although Lacking Majority Support.

GOUNARIS PICKS CABINET

General Staff Said to Have Opposed Joining War, Fearing Attack from Bulgaria.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 10.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens says that M. Gounaris submitted the list of his new Cabinet to King Constantine last night. The King confirmed the appointments of the new Ministers who will be sworn in tomorrow. The Cabinet follows:

Premier and Minister of War, M. Gounaris; Foreign Minister, Christakis Zographos; Minister of Communications, M. Baltadjis; Minister of Instruction, M. Vozikis; Minister of Finance, M. Protoppadakis; Minister of the Interior, M. Triantafillakos; Minister of National Economy, M. Eutaxias; Minister of Justice, M. Isaidaris; Minister of Marine, M. Stratas.

A dispatch to The Times from Athens says:

"M. Gounaris consented to form a new Cabinet on receiving the King's sanction to dissolve the chamber after an adjournment for a month. According to the Constitution a general election must be held within forty-five days after Parliament is dissolved. His policy will be one of neutrality, marked by a favorable disposition toward Serbia."

ATHENS, (via Paris,) March 9.—M. Gounaris, who consented at the request of King Constantine to undertake the task of forming a new Cabinet, will obtain an agreement that the Chamber shall be dissolved, if the supporters of the Ministry are in the minority, which is regarded as highly probable.

M. Rhallys, a former Prime Minister of Greece, has given an interview to the Matin correspondent at Athens in which he says that King Constantine acted on the advice of his General Staff in opposing the policy of intervention, proposed by M. Venizelos. The Staff held that an expedition against Constantinople would weaken the military situation on the Bulgarian frontier, which in Athens is regarded as dangerous, in view of Bulgaria's doubtful attitude.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 9.—The Greek crisis is the chief topic of discussion in the newspapers. The general attitude is one of undisguised disappointment, not because Greek aid is not forthcoming, for that is thought unnecessary, but because action by Greece, it is felt, would be followed by action by more important neutrals.

BULGAR CABINET OUT?

Premier, Wishing to Enter War, Reported Overthrown by King.

PARIS, March 9.—A Ministerial crisis similar to that in Greece has taken place in Bulgaria, according to information reaching Paris in special dispatches.

Premier Radoslavoff is reported to have been overthrown by the influence of King Ferdinand and the followers of Dr. Ghenadieff, ex-Foreign Minister, because he wished to take immediate action against Turkey by occupying Adrianople.

Radoslavoff's opponents are said to have asserted that this policy, which would have put Bulgaria in opposition to Germany and Austria, was too adventurous. The principal argument they are reported to have used was that the resignation of Premier Venizelos at Athens left Greece more isolated than before, and that if Bulgaria remained neutral she might hope for advantages other than those she would find in Thrace.

Although this information has not been definitely confirmed, it is generally believed in French official circles that Radoslavoff had decided to send troops to Adrianople if Greece pronounced for the Triple Entente, and that Venizelos made such an announcement at Athens when the question of intervention came up.

GREEK OFFICER WON'T STAY.

Arrived Yesterday, but Will Hurry Home, Believing War Is Near.

Commander C. Giannopoulos of the Greek Navy, who arrived yesterday from Piraeus on the Cunarder Carpathia, said that he was on his way to the Bethlehem Steel Works to buy guns and ammunition for the warships Mississippi and Idaho, which his Government had recently bought from the United States.

"I expect that Greece will take part in the European war soon," he said. "I shall return to my country as quickly as possible."

After reading the cabled dispatches, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Commander Giannopolous remarked that the situation looked serious, and he would probably stay here only a few days.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN PARLEYS.

Berlin Says There Are Prospects of an Agreement.

BERLIN, March 9, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Berlin newspapers report that negotiations between Austria-Hungary and Italy have been opened and there are good prospects of an agreement being arrived at between the two countries.

FORCING ITALY'S HAND.

Allies' Eastern Campaign the Vital Factor in Bringing Her In.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 10.—Dr. Dillon telegraphs to The Daily Telegraph from Rome:

"It is affirmed in political circles here that Italy's final choice between neutrality and intervention is wholly independent of the attitude, not only of Greece, but of Rumania whose interests cover but little ground that is common to both. Among the considerations which render a decision more pressing than has been the case since the outbreak of the war is the specific axiom which underlies the policy that Italy cannot disinterest herself in partition of Asiatic Turkey, which the forcing of the Dardanells has thrust into the foreground of international politics.

"So long as the integrity of the Ottoman Empire was guaranteed, the sphere of influence to which Italy laid claim in the East might, under the circumstances, be considered ample, but as the break up of the Turkish State is a foregone conclusion, Italy's status and her vast potentialities render it incumbent upon her government to establish an indisputable claim to an adequate share in the division of spoils and it is recognized that there is but one way of effecting this: viz, by co-operating with the Allies, not merely in local action, but in the general land and sea operations of the campaign.

"Judging by certain symptoms, noticed in Austria during the last three days, it is inferred that the Vienna Cabinet assumes that Italy's neutrality will now be of short duration and is making ready for the alternative.

"I am credibly informed that the assurances, given by the Allies to Rumania and Bulgaria that freedom of the Strait will be permanently established and guaranteed, do not constitute, in the opinion of the Governments of those States, a satisfactory solution of the problem."

Empower Martial Law in Rumania.

BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 8, via Paris, March 9.—The Rumanian Senate today adopted a bill empowering the Government to proclaim martial law throughout the country whenever it deems such a measure to be necessary.

BRITAIN TO RUN MUNITIONS WORKS

Powers Given to the Government by House of Commons Are Greatly Extended.

THE VOTING UNANIMOUS

Leader of Opposition Says Measure Is Probably Most Drastic Ever Laid Before Parliament.

LONDON, March 9.—The House of Commons today gave the Government authority to take over the control of the entire engineering trade of the country and to place it under a combined management for the purpose of increasing the output of munitions of war.

The Defense of the Realm Act, passed at the outbreak of the war, gave to the Government power to take and exercise control over works where war materials were being actually made. Mr. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on behalf of the Government, today asked that the control of factories be extended to works capable of being used for such purposes.

This power was unanimously granted, although Andrew Bonar Law, the leader of the Opposition, described the measure as "probably the most drastic ever laid before Parliament."

This step on the part of the Government came as a complete surprise, although Mr. Lloyd George in a speech at Bangor last week emphasized the importance of increasing the output of war munitions, which labor disputes at that time threatened to diminish.

Now the workers in the engineering trade will be in the position of public servants, and the Government hopes that this fact will impress them with the importance of keeping up the supplies, for which the armies and the navies of the allied countries largely depend upon this country. A business man will be in charge of the organization.

With the war area extending and the size of the army and navy constantly increasing, the Government found that something must be done to keep the fighting branches well supplied with ammunition.

The fleet engaged in bombarding the forts of the Dardanelles alone is using an immense quantity of ammunition. Also the ships engaged will probably have to be fitted with new guns, and the old ones will need to be overhauled.

LOUVAIN TO HONOR AMERICA.

Will Name New Streets for Washington, Wilson, and the Nation.

LONDON, March 9.—The decision of the municipal authorities of Louvain, Belgium, to give American names to certain streets of the city is set forth in a formal resolution of thanks which was adopted on Washington's Birthday by the Burgomaster and Aldermen of Louvain and sent to the American Commission for Relief in Belgium. The resolution concludes as follows:

"The cradle of a university of five centuries' standing and today herself partly in ruins, the City of Louvain cannot fail to associate with the memory of Washington, one of the greatest Captains, the name of the learned professor whose admirable precepts and high political attainments, as also his firmness of character and dignity of life, all contributed to carry him successively to the Presidency of Princeton University, the Governorship of New Jersey, and finally the Presidency of the United States.

"In order to perpetuate to future generations remembrances of these sentiments and our ardent gratitude, the Burgomaster and Aldermen have decided this day that in the new parts of the city, as they rise out of the ruins, three streets or squares shall receive the illustrious names of President Wilson, Washington, and American Nation."

REPRISALS ON PRISONERS.

Daily Telegraph Urges British to Follow Example of French.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 9.—The Daily Telegraph in an editorial protesting against German treatment of English prisoners asks if it is not time that the British authorities followed the action of the French authorities in resorting to reprisals.

"Every account which filters from camps," it says, "tells some deplorable story of bad quarters, grossly insufficient food, perpetual tyranny of iron rules, and petty meannesses, and in general of callous and cynical disregard of all the humanities. There is also general witness to the ugly fact that whenever discrimination is shown it is invariably to the detriment of the British.

"The filthiest work of the military camps is reserved for the British. The most galling restrictions, the worst of petty tyrannies are imposed upon them. If any prisoners have to go on shorter or worse commons of food than the rest, it is invariably the British who are made to suffer. This is corroborated by evidence both of French and Russian prisoners and it means that the German authorities are not ashamed to stoop to the meanness of working off upon their British captives at least part of their ferocious hatred of England.

"It is high time, therefore, that the British Government revised, as the French Government has done, its code of treatment for German prisoners in England. Nothing else will move the flinty hearts at Berlin."

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FAMOUS CIGARETTES

BUDGET ADOPTED BY PRUSSIAN DIET

Socialists Vote Against It While Poles and Danes Refrain from Balloting.

LONDON, March 9.—The Prussian Diet accepted the budget on third reading today, says a Reuter message from Berlin. The Socialist members voted against the measure, and the Poles and Danes refrained from voting.

Addressing the Chamber of Deputies at its final session, the President, Count von Schwerin-Lowitz, said:

"When the House meets again I hope that under the powerful blows of our glorious troops we shall have progressed further in vanquishing the enemy west, north, and east, and that the certain confidence in a final victory with which we adjourn today will then have approached nearer to fulfillment."

NO GOLD IN GERMAN BANKS.

Patriots Urged to Exchange Hoarded Gold for War Loan Stock.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, March 9, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Careful investigation among German banks proves that they are cleared of gold, but a comparison between the amount of gold held by the Reichsbank and the amount which should be in the country shows that two billion marks in gold has been withdrawn from circulation.

An appeal has been made to every patriotic German to put his last gold piece into circulation, and the appeal concludes with the assertion that a patriotic German cannot do better than exchange his gold for second German war loan stock. I am credibly informed that, except the Reichsbank, no German bank possesses any gold reserve.

Throughout Germany the income tax imposed by the municipalities is being raised on an average by about 50 per cent.

Potato Tickets in Germany Now.

BERLIN, via London, March 10.—The suburban town of Wilmersdorf has voted to issue potato tickets, similar to the bread tickets recently introduced in all cities in Germany. Wilmersdorf, which is the first town to adopt this method for conserving the potato supply, will allow 22 pounds per capita weekly.

French Moratorium Again Extended.

PARIS, March 9.—A new decree has been prepared by the Government, which extends the moratorium in France for another three months, from April 1 to June 30.

MAY BE NEW PEACE MOVE.

Palmer and Gray to Express Wilson's Ideas in Speeches.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania had a brief conference with President Wilson tonight, but declined to divulge the subject of the interview. Ex-Judge George Gray of Delaware had an engagement with the President at the same hour, but was unable to keep it.

It is understood that both Mr. Palmer and ex-Judge Gary are to make several speeches on international peace which will express the Administration's ideas, and may lead to a move on the part of this Government to again suggest the use of its good agencies to end the war. Mr. Palmer will make two speeches in Maryland. The first will be delivered at Easton tomorrow.

BAR OFFICERS FROM CLUBS.

Men in Uniform Forbidden to Visit London Night Resorts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 9.—Army orders for the London District issued today contain a regulation prohibiting officers in uniform from frequenting dancing or other night clubs.

This order is believed to be a result of complaints, frequently made of late, that young officers have been ruined in these establishments, chiefly through gambling.

BRITISH SNIPERS ACTIVE.

Official Report Tells of Recent Operations in Belgium.

LONDON, March 9.—One of the semi-weekly reports from the headquarters of Sir John French, issued today by the Official Information Bureau, says that the situation on the part of the Allied front held by the British forces is virtually unchanged. The report says:

"The mastery over the enemy's snipers, reported in the previous communication as having been acquired in the neighborhood of La Bassée, has been maintained, and similar conditions have been produced in other portions of our front, notably in the region of Ypres.

"This result is primarily due to local individual initiative and has been materially assisted by successful mining operations. On the night of March 5-6 a mine was exploded under a German trench southeast of Ypres. Several of the enemy were killed. The mine crater was occupied temporarily by our troops and the enemy's trench on either side was rendered useless.

"On several sectors of our front the enemy's artillery has been more active than usual, but the effect has been slight."

Louvain Arts Academy Reopens.

LONDON, March 9.—The Academy of Fine Arts at Louvain, Belgium, was reopened yesterday in the building formerly occupied by the Staff of the Civil Guard, according to a despatch to the Amsterdam Telegraaf from Bergen-op-zoom, Holland.

SUBMARINES SINK 3 SHIPS IN A DAY

Continued from Page 1.

found to be damaged. The crew left the ship, which rapidly began to sink, in the remaining boat, and after rowing about for five hours were picked up.

The official report announcing the torpedoing of the British steamers Tangistan, Blackwood, and Princess Victoria—the two former cargo boats and the latter once a coastwise passenger ship—indicates that German submarines again are raiding at widely separated points around the British Isles. As each of the boats was torpedoed in a period of less than nine hours it would seem probable that all three were sunk by different under-water boats.

The Tangistan, the largest of the vessels sunk, was of 2,393 net tons displacement. She was built in 1906 and owned by the Strick Line of Swansea. The Blackwood was built in 1907 and belonged to the Tyneside Line of North Shields. She was a 741-ton vessel. The Princess Victoria was owned by M. Langlands & Sons of Glasgow. She was a steamer of 444 tons displacement.

Liverpool, just off the Irish Sea, and Scarborough, on the North Sea, are on opposite sides of England. Hastings is on the English Channel on the south. Between Hastings and Scarborough, just north of the Strait of Dover, is the British mine field announced on Oct. 3 last. Through the North Sea, Strait of Dover, and the Channel the distance between Scarborough, which is 310 miles from the German base at Heligoland, and Hastings is 400 miles, and from Hastings to Liverpool it is 900 miles. Thus the southern route between Scarborough and Liverpool is 1,200. The northern route around Scotland from Scarborough to Liverpool is about 1,100 miles.

15 SUNK BY SUBMARINES.

British Admiralty Sums Up Results of German Attacks.

LONDON, March 9.—German submarines from Jan. 21 to March 3 sank fifteen British steamships out of a total of 8,734 vessels of more than 300 tons each which arrived at British ports or departed from them, according to figures issued today by the Admiralty. Vessels of all nationalities are taken into account, excluding, however, those used by the Admiralty for naval and military purposes. Twenty-nine members of the crews of the steamships torpedoed lost their lives.

The total number of vessels which arrived at British ports in this period was 4,619, while the number which departed was 4,115. The figures given by the Admiralty follow:

Jan. 21 to 27—Arrivals, 823; sailings, 680; torpedoed, 1.

Jan. 28 to Feb. 3—Arrivals, 677; sailings, 743; torpedoed, 6; lives lost, 20.

Feb. 4 to Feb. 10—Arrivals, 754; sailings, 664; torpedoed, none.

Feb. 11 to Feb. 17—Arrivals, 752; sailings, 686; torpedoed, 1; lives lost, 2.

Feb. 18 to Feb. 24—Arrivals, 708; sailings, 673; torpedoed, 7; lives lost, 7.

Feb. 25 to March 3—Arrivals, 905; sailings, 669; torpedoed, none.

Twenty-five ships, the Admiralty statement says, were unsuccessfully attacked between Feb. 1 and March 5.

CALLS U-8 CREW CRIMINAL.

Frederic Harrison Advocates a Civil Trial for Prisoners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 10.—Frederic Harrison, writing to The Times, says:

"The crew of the U-8 are not prisoners of war, but common pirates and murderers, and they should be treated as such and tried by the common law of England at Old Bailey. As an old lawyer I can remember a gang of foreign pirates and murderers being tried and hung at Old Bailey in 1864, and another gang in the same way in 1876, and I recalled the thrill these executions sent through the whole of the seafaring men of Europe.

"The Prime Minister in Parliament has qualified these crimes as piracy and murder and they should be dealt with as established by rule in Britain and of the civilized world. The course would be this: Hand over the captured gang to civil justice, bring them before a duly commissioned court, remand the prisoners until complete evidence of their crimes was obtained and defer actual sentence until it seemed right to proceed to extremities. In the meantime let the world know that we count them as criminals, not honorable enemies."

MORE MINES NEAR DENMARK.

Germans Busy, but Have Not Violated Coastal Rights.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Messages from Danish seaports say that German mine layers have been actively engaged in laying more mines near the Danish Coast. It is not reported, however that the coastal rights of Denmark have been violated.

The Politiken says that the export of German goods via neutral States is now at a complete standstill. Scandinavian ship owners will not take the risk of their vessels being stopped by British and French warships. The Trackett United Shiping Company has forbidden its Captains to sail without guarantees that their cargoes are not from Germany.

A sensation has been caused in Norwegian shipping circles by the accusation of a Socialist newspaper, the Norsk, against a prominent ship owner to the effect that he was sending copper to Germany in one of his ships, which had left Christiania. So angered was the ship owner that he immediately recalled the vessel by wireless. On its return he had the ship thoroughly searched by Norwegian State detectives, who found an innocent cargo. A libel action is to be the sequel.

BLOCKADE NOTES SENT.

England and France Asked How They Will Enforce Restrictions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—President Wilson and Secretary Bryan both admitted today that notes of inquiry had been sent to the British and French Governments asking for particulars as to the manner in which the Anglo-French restrictions against shipment of commodities into or out of Germany would be enforced. Details of the notes, which were identical, were not disclosed. The British Government is now drafting rules for the enforcement of the so-called embargo on German trade.

As to American cotton shipments, this Government has been informed as to how the order will be operated. Cotton shipments and freight engagements contracted for March 2 will be cared for to neutral countries as announced by the British Embassy statement of yesterday.

Shipments of cotton to German ports are not now being contracted for, as they will all be stopped. Shipments of cotton on the high seas will be cared for by the British Government granting compensation for such shipments when stopped. The cotton is not to be confiscated.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Relief Ships Leave Boston and Baltimore with Big Cargoes.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 9.—The following ships left this port today for the war zone:

The Lynorta, British, New England Belgian Relief Ship No. 2, for Rotterdam, with a cargo of 400 tons of flour, 1,500 tons of corn, and about 50 tons of clothing and other supplies.

The Etonian, British, for Liverpool, with a cargo of 818 horses for the British Army and 1,000 tons of provisions 300 bales of cotton, 400 tons of flour, 2,973 barrels of apples, 100 tons of lumber, and a large amount of miscellaneous freight.

The Memphian, British, for Manchester, with a cargo of 16,000 bushels of wheat and 25,000 bushels of corn.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—Vessels which left this port today for the war zone were:

The Linciuden, British, for Rotterdam, with a cargo of grain and flour for the Belgian Relief Commission.

The Baron Oglivy, British, for London, with a cargo of grain.

The Hans Jensen, Danish, for Holsens, Denmark, with a cargo of grain.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, March 9.—The following ships sailed from here today for ports in or near the war zone:

The Mendibil Mendi, Spanish, for Liverpool, with a cargo of 12,400 bales of cotton, valued at $499,968.

The Centric, Swedish, for Gothenberg, with a cargo of 4,630 bales of cotton, valued at $219,200, and 600 bales of cotton linters, valued at $1,850.

The Karma, Norwegian, for Stavanger, with a cargo of 18,279 sacks of cottonseed meal, valued at $43,200.

The Windsor Hall, British, for Marseilles, with a cargo of 104,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $145,600, and 190,500 bushels of oats, valued at $116,205.

The Nordamerika, Danish, for Rotterdam, with a cargo of 9,200 bales of cotton, valued at $404,708.

The Haigh Hall, British, for Marseilles, with a cargo of 270,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $432,000.

The Sverre, (Norwegian,) for Copenhagen, with a cargo of 104,996 sacks of barley, valued at $198,000.

The Helmer Morch, (Danish,) for Friedrichshaven, with a cargo of 3,870 tons of cottonseed oil cake, valued at $90,810.

The Cranley, (British,) for Rotterdam, with a general cargo.

The Strathgarry, (British,) for Falmouth or Queenstown, for orders, with a cargo of 129,965 sacks of barley, valued at $234,696.

HE DROPPED BOMBS ON PARIS.

Lieut. von Hidelen, Daring German Aviator, Captured by the French.

TOULON, via Paris, March 9.—The German aviator, Lieut. von Hidelen, who flew over Paris last September and dropped bombs, and also proclamations inviting the Parisians to surrender, is among a convoy of wounded men who have arrived here.

Lieut. von Hidelen was brought down while flying in his aeroplane near Verdun last month.

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Each day of your stay in Battle Creek is arranged for giving the greatest amount of benefit, rest and relaxation in the shortest possible time.

This great health resort is devoted to teaching people how they may get health and keep it through the cultivation of *natural health habits*. The equipment and facilities for teaching rational health methods are the most complete in the world.

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But the great pleasure is the sense of returning health and energy—the vigor that comes from correct living and scientific resting.

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All Michigan Central express trains between New York and Chicago stop in Battle Creek. A limousine will meet you at the station.

GERMANS RULE THE AIR IN POLAND

Times Correspondent Visits the Headquarters of a Crack Corps at a Vodka Factory.

NO RUSSIAN FLIERS OUT

Watching Troop Movements in Winter Tries the Nerves of Kaiser's Men.

A NEW KIND OF MACHINE

The "Hummingbird" Rises Quickly Out of Danger—What the Aviators Say.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE TIMES.

A VODKA FACTORY IN POLAND, Feb. 8.—Of all the fine fellows who are dying for their Kaiser the finest are the fliers; so I welcomed an invitation to ride out and visit a German aviation camp in Poland and have a look at the men and machines that got on the nerves of Warsaw. Half a dozen aviatik biplanes were out tuning up on the ideal flying field, as big as Hempstead Plains, (a good landing place is a rarity in Poland, I was told;) a dozen big square tents, for hangars and machine shops, had been pitched in the shadow of a big red brick factory, a solitary vodka distillery, which the Germans have converted into their "aero club."

"Morituri te salutamus!" said Capt. D——, the squadron commander, by way of welcome, extending the freedom of the reformed "clubhouse," about which he told one of war's little comedies.

"The Russians left so fast that they left all their vodka behind. When a Russian does that, you can imagine he's going some," Capt. D—— explained, in good American. It turned out that he has a brother in America, who teaches school in Kents Hill, Me., and I was to let him know through THE NEW YORK TIMES that his flying brother, when last seen, was well and winning medals. Three Cossacks, of more heroic mold, however, had stayed behind for a last drink, and yet another, until their escape was cut off by the storming Germans.

"They hid up the chimneys, and were not discovered until we happened to build fires, when they were literally 'smoked out.' They are now in our ethnographical collection in Germany."

To an American the sight of that abandoned vodka was more convincing than all of the official bulletins of the great General Staff—mute evidence of the finish of a grand offensive. "It enjoys complete immunity; it isn't even fit for motor fuel," the flying squadron chief laughed.

Capt. D—— and his fliers were manifestly an all-star aggregation, for they all wore the Iron Cross of the First Class; but when I tried to get a first-hand hero story from the men who had "worried Warsaw," they, with suspicious unanimity, suggested "interviewing Icarus."

Icarus, the Flying Dachshund.

The modest hero of a hundred flights posed beside a big biplane long enough to be photographed, but resisted all journalistic advances with a negative quiver of his supersensitive tail—for I had met Icarus, the death-defying dachshund, the Kaiser's only air dog. Not even Hammerstein could financially induce Flieger Abteilung No. X. to part with their little black-and-tan mascot; they consider him a "lucky dog" very literally, for their squadron has had only two casualties in six months of aerial war, an astounding record, while on one occasion he helped to save his flying companions from death or captivity. Outwardly this dog of war, who has had experiences and bird's eye views that no truthful correspondent can boast of—tosses patrols no bigger than mice scampering over the landscape, shrapnel bursting in woolly clouds around him, a panic-stricken populace fleeing for cover—looks no different from any other well-regulated, slouchy dachs, except unlike a hero, but I had an opportunity of noting his iron nerve and happy fatalism, for at my urgent request the "daredevil dachshund" was allowed to give an exhibition flight. Throughout the photographing and attempted interviewing process Icarus had worn the bored expression of his breed, but yelped joyously when he was lifted into the tonneau of the aviatik and strapped in beside the observer, after first having been warmly wrapped up by a Sergeant-mechanic, as the Winter air was biting cold.

"Has he dropped bombs over Warsaw?" I asked, scenting the best canine interest story of the war. But Germans are irritatingly truthful. His little paws, they explained, weren't strong enough to pull the chain that releases the bombs suspended from the bottom of the car and simultaneously sets the clock-work mechanism going. He was purely an interested looker on and giver of moral support, helping to make history by providing comic relief for nerves that are strained to the breaking point.

While the principal protagonist was off on his aerial "joy ride," Lieut. von H—— the tallest of the Kaiser's fliers whom I have seen—six foot three, and a modest, boyish-looking hero—told of their closest shave.

A Narrow Escape from Cossacks.

"We were coming back from a successful reconnoissance when two squadrons of Cossacks saw us and began peppering away at us at an altitude of about 2,000 meters. We were shot through the benzine tank, and when the motor stopped things didn't look promising. We volplaned to earth and made a good landing, but unfortunately didn't have time to set our machine on fire—the Cossacks were coming. We just 'beat it' and hid in a swamp. However, we made some further useful observations of a big troop movement, for we heard Russian columns passing all night long. We had lost our bearings, but the next morning my observer, Lieut. G——, who is a hunter, saw some wild ducks on the wing, and said, 'They'll be going south.' We remained hidden all that day, and at night followed 'the ducks' fifteen kilometers to the Russian lines, behind which we had landed. We let this blessed pup lead the procession, and successfully slipped through the Russian lines under cover of a dense fog at dawn." For this exploit Lieuts. H—— and G—— wear the Iron Cross, First Class, pinned on their left breasts. The Second Class, by the way, is worn on a white-edged black silk ribbon in the buttonhole, and it is considered rather good form to tuck the cross out of sight inside the uniform, leaving only the ribbon showing. The super-dachs drew a blank, dogs not being eligible for decoration.

Icarus, however, proved to have other accomplishments besides being able to fly and outwit Cossacks, and when he returned to earth he was put through his repertory of war tricks, of which the best were these: "Franzos," said his tutor. Icarus wagged his tail and showed no hard feelings. "Russ." Icarus keeled over and "played dead." "Engländer," (English.) Icarus howled dismally.

"Echt Deutsch—he's every inch a German," said the Captain seriously, patting his 'anti-English' pupil, while the others watched the performance in a grim-jawed circle. It was not a joke, but a ritual. Beyond this bleak, wind-swept Polish plain they saw the mirage of a hated island.

Through the courtesy of the Great General Staff I had been able to tell TIMES readers fully everything of interest about German military aviation. I had seen it in France, but the Germans always have something new to show you every time you come around.

New Type of Aeroplane.

I learned that "Taubes over Warsaw" is not technically a truthful headline, as none have flown over Warsaw any more than over Paris, the Taube being a superannuated monoplane model. In the East, as in the West, the Germans pin their faith to the aviatik biplanes, but with their genius for specialization, they have, since the war taught the necessity for it, developed a new military model for "certain special work"—a baby monoplane, which I was permitted to see in action. It is not a Taube, but a "Hummingbird" and beats the biplane by some miles an hour, but its crowning military merit is its ability to hop off the ground quickly and climb fast at a steep angle. The limit of prudence for an aeroplane making observations is an altitude of 6,000 feet, but with the increased experience in shooting at aeroplanes, even this height is no longer as "safe" as is desirable. Moreover, while you can make satisfactory observations from 6,000 feet under favorable weather conditions, you have got to go lower down, into the danger zone at other times, particularly here in Poland, when there is "snow in the air." Then you won't see anything if you are higher up than, say, 3,000 feet. Here is where the fast "climber" comes in handy. You can do your observing at lower altitudes and head for the upper regions the moment you are in danger of being potted. Again, cunningly concealed batteries can only be spotted, as a rule, from low altitudes, and here, too, the swift darting "Hummingbird" comes in handy. The trial flight which I witnessed was astounding.

More interest, of a different kind, attached to the squardon's "Lieblingsapparat," or favorite machine, which I was invited to inspect, I didn't know why, for it looked like all other German biplanes I had ever seen—as if it had just come out of the factory. Their machines are groomed like race horses. Inquiry showed, however, that the "Lieblingsapparat" well deserved a place in the history of aeroplaning. It was a veteran of six months' standing, had been in action from the first day of the war and was going yet, had flown 8,000 kilometers with never an accident, had paid seven visits to Warsaw and been hit seventy times. The closest shot was within two inches of the vital watercooler. Each "treffer" or shot that hit the mark, on wing and body, had a small red ring painted around it, with the date marked in small black letters, while on one side of the car or body the aviators had painted a skeleton map of the Eastern theatre of war, and an accurate diagram, in different colors, of all the flights which the Lieblingsapparat had successfully negotiated, including the bomb dropping visits to Warsaw—a unique historical document, for in addition to the vari-colored routes there was a most methodical "index" giving the dates of flights and names of aviators who performed them. Its present pilot is Corporal Hucker, the star flier of the squadron, and who is said to hold the record for Warsaw flights. [Excision by the censor.]

Hard Flying in Poland.

From Capt. D—— and his men I gathered that the job of flying was, on the whole, harder in the east than in the west, conditions being, in fact, totally different. They explained that for one thing it was very hard to orient yourself when you're high up. The many rivers have flooded wide areas and consequently all look alike; you can't identify them on form with the normal rivers drawn on the maps. And as for roads—what the Kaiser's fliers said about the roads of Poland is only printable in a highly censored form. They complained bitterly that the Czar hadn't seen fit to line the roads with rows of trees, as in France, Belgium and Germany, so that you could distinguish them easily from an aeroplane. They pointed out that there weren't more than a couple of chaussées, and that most of the so-called Russian roads were bottomless pits of mud. Thus you could not only not tell where you were, but if you had to make a forced landing you had no roads to motor back to headquarters on and make your report quickly. Whereas in the west, as a result of the long field fortification deadlock, the principal job of the fliers is trying to locate cunningly concealed hostile batteries, with almost daily sensational battles in the air by way of variety, here in the east, I learned, one of the principal tasks was to discover promptly when the Russians were retreating, they having the habit of folding their tents and silently stealing away under cover of the night. The detection of large scale troop movements and "shifts" in general is regarded of far more importance than spotting batteries here.

"Also, we have no sensational battles in the air here—a fight is the greatest rarity—because the Russians won't stand and fight, and we've got no time to pursue," said Capt. D——, explaining a neat little war paradox, that a battle in the air may be picturesque, but it isn't war. It was infinitely more important to fly back and report valuable observations quickly than to hang around, and, at most, annihilate a hostile aeroplane. They sometimes went looking for a fight, when nothing better offered though.

"We occasionally fly over the main Russian landing place at K.," the squadron chief said, "but they won't come up after us." They praised the French and even the English aviators, but they couldn't conscientiously or truthfully praise the Russians, who, they said, hadn't done much in the flying line during the war.

"Where are the Russian fliers?" the Captain remarked. He couldn't answer his own question. "Their failure is all the more surprising because they had many fine fliers in peace times." I was inclined to agree with him that the Russians were a bit weak in the air arm, for during several days at the front I saw not a single Russian aeroplane.

The inventive genius of Flieger Abteilung No. X. had busied itself with other than pure flying problems, however, and I saw a contrivance that seemed worthy of a wider adoption in the armies of the world. It was one of the famous German field kitchens, or "goulash cannon," mounted on the armored chassis of a six-cylinder racing car.

A Dumdum Exhibit.

Of the Kaiser's fliers in the east there was one who was particularly anxious to operate against the English, for he had a little private score to settle. The English used dumdum bullets, and one of them had come his way, he alleged. I am, as a rule, adamant to dumdum and atrocity stories, but Lieut. von A—— and his unique souvenir cigarette case were primed with enough human interest to put this one over. The silver cigarette case had a silver-plated bullet imbedded in one cover, which was further ornamented with the legend, "St. Quentin, August 26, 1914." The bullet, extracted from his leg, was a souvenir of his last flight over St. Quentin, when he had flown into some heavy rifle fire. "But how do you know it was a dumdum bullet, if it didn't dumdum, or whatever they are supposed to do?" I inquired, skeptically, for the nose of the souvenir bullet was still "all there."

"I had the bullet sawed in two, and sent one half to my wife, keeping the other half for my cigarette case. We discovered that inside the jacket the forward end of the bullet was of aluminum, the rear of lead."

I was just getting ready to unlimber my most persuasive oratory, with a view to working the Captain for a ride in the "Humming-bird," preferably out over the Russian lines, when an ordonnanz came up on the run and announced that he was wanted in the Czar's private vodka factory—on the telephone. It must have been a message from the mysterious man higher up, for there was instantly something doing. The Squadron Chief blew shrill signals on a whistle, squads of uniformed mechanics and aero-soldiers seemed literally to spring out of the ground, machines were run out of hangars and lined up on the flying field, the flying officers hustled into padded helmets and warm coats and inspected their Browning revolvers; another signal, and the machines started down the field abreast, rose in unison, circled and manoeuvred, then the whole squadron, in single file, headed like homing pigeons in the direction of Warsaw.

Russia Forbids Exports of Food.

LONDON, March 9.—The Russian Government has prohibited the export without special permit in each case of any article of food or forage, says a Petrograd dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company. The sale of such articles to foreigners engaged in the wholesale trade in these commodities also is prohibited.

GERMANS RAISING SIEGE OF OSSOWETZ

Their Armies in North Poland Retreating, with Russians Trying to Force Battle.

BIG FORCE MAY BE CUT OFF

Failure of Austrian Offensive in Eastern Galicia Said to be Complete—Police Among Prisoners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The present movements at both ends of the Russian war zone show that the Germans and Austrians are manoeuvring for delay. They are striving to gain time and to avoid a great pitched battle which the Russians hope to force on them. Two German armies in the north have now completely refreated across their earlier lines in the advance on Kovno and Grodno.

Throughout their occupation of the strip of land adjoining the left bank of the Niemen their motors scoured the country for horse forage, but the Russians had removed everything and the Germans could only burn down the empty barns.

Since Saturday they have been withdrawing their heaviest calibre artillery from the bombardment of Ossowetz, and the operations there are now dying down to an occasional shelling from six-inch guns.

The character of the German retirement, however, still leaves the possibility that the Russians will be able to engage them in battle in the country above Lomza, possibly along the line of Kolno-St. Chuchin, with Germans moving from their bases at Johannisburg and Lyck. It is believed there are about 150,000 Germans in this triangle between Lomza and the East Prussian frontier, which is about the number defeated by the army at Przasnysz.

It is of the utmost importance for the Germans to get their Niemen army, which is retreating chiefly through the Zuwalki region, back into the permanent positions among the Mazurian Lakes before the Russians are able to cut through the frontier line from the south. The stubborn lingering efforts by a single German corps against Ossowetz are doubtless also for the purpose of enabling its northern partners to move westward toward safety. This retreating army is estimated to number about 120,000 men, but the Germans have at least 350,000 unengaged yet along the line of the frontier railway far to the west of Soldau. The real danger to General Eichhorn's army may compel this force to accept battle from the Russians.

In separate sharp battles on both sides of the middle Pilica in Central Poland, the Germans on Saturday, Sunday, and yesterday were decisively beaten off. They probably engaged in this battle with the aim of making the retreat from the Niemen more honorable, and also to feel out whether it would be possible to develop a new line of attack in Poland below the exhausted entrenchments on the Bzura and Rawka. With this will be coupled the withdrawal altogether of the main striking force sent out from East Prussia.

Yet the Germans have much more reason to deplore the Austrian failure in Eastern Galicia than the emptiness of their own campaign from East Prussia. The Austrians have failed to establish even the beginnings of a Spring campaign which could affect the general disposition of the Russian armies there. Surrenders during the present retreat southward profoundly influence the social feeling of the mixed races in Eastern Hungary. Some hundreds of the latest captives are Austrian policemen. The entire force of street and country policemen of Austria has been sent into the field army, elderly members of the fire brigades being substituted for them.

Germans Giving Way.

PETROGRAD, March 9.—Efforts to dislodge the right and left flanks of the German forces operating in the Suwalki district of northern Poland apparently are bringing some success, and only the German centre, in the region of Simno, seems to be holding firm in possession of the positions recently gained in the advance from East Prussia. The German left flank is reported to have retired to positions in the region of Marianpol, Wirballen, and Eidcunen. The right flank, reports from the front say, has retreated hastily 30 miles from Grodno toward Augustowo through bogs and forests.

The retreat of the German right wing, which is now within eight miles of the frontier, is regarded as especially damaging to the Germans, since it severs the communications of the German northern army with the army to the south, whose left wing is besieging Ossowetz. This second German army is thus left open to an attack from the rear by the Russian forces, which are advancing between the Bobr River and Augustowo.

According to the Russian military authorities the Germans have perceived the menace of this situation, and in consequence have already begun to remove their heavy batteries from before Ossowetz. This is regarded as forecasting the cessation of the bombardment of Ossowetz by the Germans and their retreat toward the Bobr.

BRITAIN VAGUE ON JAPAN.

Questioned in Commons, Grey Has No Doubt of Open Door in China.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 10.—The Daily News, in an editorial, says: Sir Edward Grey's answers in the House of Commons yesterday on the subject of the demands which Japan has made on China were vague, but disquieting.

"As to the nature of the demands," The Daily News continues: "there seems to be no dispute. They are of character which in normal circumstances would evoke world-wide discussion, for they amount practically to an overlordship by Japan in regard to China and a far-reaching claim to control China's internal economy with all that claim involves in regard to the interests of other nations.

"Sir Edward Grey said he had made no communication on the subject to any foreign government and, while he expressed readiness to listen to authoritative commercial opinion and stated we were considering how to safeguard British interests, he declined to make any detailed statement on the subject at present. His reserve is in the circumstances natural and doubtless necessary, but the incident shows what grave problems are cut off from public discussion by the silence imposed by the war."

LONDON, March 9.—Speaking in the House of Commons this afternoon in reply to a question, Foreign Secretary Grey said he had no doubt that Japan would observe the treaty of 1905 under the terms of which Japan and Great Britain guaranteed the integrity and the independence of China, together with equal commercial opportunities to all nations.

BRITISH M. P. LAUDS RELIEF COMMISSION

Says England Owes Much to Self-Sacrificing Men Who Are Aiding the Belgians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 10.—The Daily Chronicle publishes a special article by Percy Alden, M. P., in appreciation of the work of the Belgian Relief Commission. Mr. Alden says: "The letter Sir Edward Grey addressed Feb. 22 to H. C. Hoover, Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, disposes once and for all of the possibility under present conditions of a Government subsidy to the fund of the commission. We are up against hard facts and must take it for granted that neither the French nor the British Government will help Belgium as long as Germany continues her pitiless exactions. The only help they will render is to try to drive out the German Army.

"I think the country owes a debt of gratitude to Hoover and to the commission for the work they have accomplished in face of these terrible difficulties, and I doubt whether justice has been done to their gallant efforts. The commission has already proved its ability and worth. While it is under the patronage of the American and Spanish Ambassadors in London, Brussels, Berlin, Paris, and The Hague, it is actually controlled by big business men like the Chairman, Herbert Hoover, Colonel Hunsicker, Millard Shaler, Edgar Rickhard, John Beaver White, and others, who at great personal sacrifice and absolutely without self-advertisement have freely given up all their time to this important work. The offices are situated in London, Rotterdam, and New York, and in all these places we find evidences of almost perfect organization.

"It is, however, something more than organization. These men are inspired by the sincere desire to help their fellows in distress, and we can trust them to spare no pains in their self-imposed task, which, after all, no one else in the world is able to carry out."

BELGIAN KING GREETS NEW WAR RECRUITS

Be Brothers to Them, He Tells Older Soldiers, in the Great Coming Struggle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTH OF FRANCE, March 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—As a result of the new royal decrees summoning all refugee youths to the colors, Belgium's new recruits are growing daily in number, and the King recently conceived the idea of presenting in person, with appropriate ceremony, the young soldiers, who had not yet received their baptism of fire, to their older comrades, who had been fighting since August. The ceremony took place a few days ago on a snow-covered plain.

Veterans of the Sixth and Twenty-sixth Regiments formed a square, with bayonets fixed. After a speech by the Colonel, King Albert delivered this address to the older men, by way of introducing their new comrades:

"Old soldiers of the Sixth and Twenty-sixth Regiments of the line, I desire you to give a kindly welcome to the new recruits who are going to be your comrades in battle. Be helpful and kindly to them amid the difficulties of war. Be genuine brothers in arms, so as to oppose an unbreakable barrier to the invader, for even at the price of death we must fight on, with the aid of our Allies, until our territory has been liberated."

The King then addressed a few words to the officers. He mentioned the achievements of the two regiments and declared that they were worthy in the highest degree of the confidence of the nation.

Both in the matter of time and place the incident was singularly impressive. The spot only a few months ago was reddened with the blood of Belgium's much enduring and valiant army in its supreme effort of resistance against one of the most terrific German attacks. The occasion was the first mustering of the youth who are the hope of Belgium for the still greater effort that is coming.

GERMAN REGRETS TO DR. VAN DYKE

Berlin Explains that Interference With Our Minister's Mail Was an Error.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) March 9.—The German Foreign Office has sent through James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Germany, an expression of regret and an explanation to Henry van Dyke, the American Minister to Holland and Luxemburg, regarding the interruption of Dr. van Dyke's correspondence with Luxemburg.

The trouble is attributed in the explanation to a misunderstanding on the part of the military commandant at Treves, and it is stated that orders have been issued to prevent such an incident occurring again.

A dispatch from The Hague Feb. 11 said Dr. van Dyke had appealed to the Government at Washington to protest to Germany against interference with his duties as Minister to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. The German military commander at Treves, he said, had refused to allow his letters to pass, although they bore the seal of the American Legation. The Minister added that for several days he had been trying through the mediation of the German Minister at The Hague to obtain an explanation from Berlin of the invasion of his diplomatic privileges, but that no answer had been received from the German capital.

The day following the receipt of Dr. van Dyke's protest Secretary Bryan announced that representations had been made to Germany.

SEIZE BELGIAN OFFICIALS.

Germans Say They Induced Customs Officers to Join Belgian Army.

COLOGNE, via London, March 9.—According to the Cologne Gazette, the Governor General of Belgium, Gen. von Bissing, has caused the arrest of five Belgian officials on an allegation that they induced Belgian Customs officers to go through Holland in order to enter the Belgian Army.

The men, according to the newspaper, will be placed on trial for treason. They include Director General Ghanzels of the Ministry of Finance, Director of Customs Nikodeme, and Customs Inspector Prejot of Liége.

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JAPAN THREATENS CHINA WITH FORCE

March 12 Set as Limit for Granting Demands—China to Expedite Her Action.

INQUIRY BY UNITED STATES

In Reply, Japan Explains Discrepancy Between Japanese and Chinese Versions of Requirements.

PEKING, March 9.—M. Hioki, the Japanese Minister here, in charge of the Japanese negotiations with China concerning the Japanese demands, has handed to Lu Cheng-hsiang, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, a communication which China interprets as implying that, unless the demands are accepted by March 12 force will be employed by Japan.

This notice is not considered an ultimatum by the Chinese Government; nevertheless Lu Cheng-hsiang, after a series of conferences with President Yuan Shih-kai, has decided to expedite the discussions with the Japanese Legation and to agree quickly to those of the demands which China considers it possible to accept.

Answering the Japanese insistence for expedition, the Chinese representatives argued the impossibility of negotiating consequential issues hastily, and they cited precedents to show that comparatively unimportant treaties had taken many months to put through.

There is reason to believe that the Foreign Office has informed Japan that the utmost China is able to concede is the eleven demands which Japan originally communicated to the powers, with their safeguarding modifications.

Today's conference resulted in no further definite progress, and it would appear that another deadlock had been reached. It was agreed today, however, to begin holding conferences three times a week instead of twice a week, as in the past.

TOKIO, March 9.—The Japanese Government received not long since a friendly inquiry from the United States calling attention to the difference between the Japanese and Chinese versions of the series of demands made by Japan upon China shortly after Japan ousted the Germans from their Kiao-Chau concession and which for two months have been a subject of negotiation at Peking. In reply Japan has communicated a supplementary note to the great powers in which she summarizes the articles not included in her first statement. She explains that as these articles were in the nature of requests concerning old and long pending questions between herself and China, she had not felt previously any obligations to impart them to the powers.

It is generally understood in Tokio that neither the United States nor any European power has registered any objection to the Japanese demands, and the impression prevails here that Japan is determined to bring about an acceptance of most if not all of them.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—President Wilson confined his comment on the Far Eastern situation today to saying no "representations" had been made to Japan or China on Japan's demands. There was nothing new in the situation, he told callers.

JAPAN WARNS TEUTONS THERE

Must Obey Regulations or be Expelled—Spirit of Revenge Denied.

TOKIO, Feb. 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Stricter treatment and surveillance of German and Austrian subjects residing in Japan has been decided upon by the Japanese Cabinet. Announcement is made that, although since the outbreak of the war with Germany, Germans and Austrians have enjoyed every freedom of residence, travel, and occupation, various complaints have been made recently that there is some abuse of these opportunities, even to the extent of endangering the peace and order of Japan. The Cabinet therefore decided that if any violation of the regulations should occur in the future, the offending foreigners would be expelled from the country. It has been further decided that subjects of these countries who wish to enter Japan shall be permitted to do so only after obtaining a permit from the Japanese authorities.

An official statement outlining these points concludes:

"There have been reported to the Foreign Office many cases of inhumane treatment of the Japanese in Germany, as if they were considered prisoners. They have even been compelled to work like ordinary prisoners. There are still some Japanese left in Germany whose whereabouts are not known as yet; and there is no means of learning what is happening to them.

"The decision arrived at by the Cabinet has not been made in a spirit of revenge. But while conditions in Germany are such, it is too much to allow Germans and Austrians here to live in such a way as to disturb the peace and order of the country."

There are 123 Germans and 29 Austrians in Tokio.

LLOYD GEORGE NEARLY QUIT

Violation of Belgium Convinced Him of England's Duty to Go to War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 9.—The Yorkshire Post today says that Premier Asquith was evidently disinclined yesterday to discuss the statement of Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George that, but for the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, he would not have been a party to the war.

"The Prime Minister," says The Post, "can hardly at this stage be expected to reveal the differences that existed in the Cabinet at the end of July, but it is generally believed in political circles that at least seven members of the Government were prepared to resign and start an anti-war agitation until Germany began to send her armies through Belgium.

"That made all the difference. It was not only a case of our pledged word, but of high British policy, and every speaker who has addressed a public meeting since the war began agrees that it is the violation of Belgium that most aroused the British people to the necessity of taking up arms."

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THE AEOLIAN CO. 29-31-33 West 42nd Street

GALES HOLD RELIEF SHIPS.

Ten Vessels Delayed Returning—Aid Sought for Persians.

Owing to rough weather, ten ships of the Belgian relief fleet, now coming this way, will be late in arriving at various ports where cargoes await them. Among them are the Strathtay for this port, the Glenshiel for New Orleans, and the Naneric for Philadelphia. On the way to Rotterdam the commission has ten ships, carrying 52,700 tons of food.

The "Easter Argosy" is receiving donations by hundreds daily from all parts of the country. Among others, letters indorsing the scheme have come from Miss Mollie Elliott Sewall, the author, and Jean Webster, who wrote "Daddy Long-Legs."

The Belgian Relief Fund was increased by $2,132.31 yesterday, and now totals $966,431.37. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's contributions of $10 or more were:

C. Baldwin	$200	Mrs. S. D. Ray-mond	$10
So. Pines, N. C.	114	Mrs. D. B. Sinclair	25
J. M. Hart	100	Three Friends	300
Mrs. G. R. Read	50	W. D. Faris	10
A Gift	200	Mary E. Wilson	20
R. Perkins	100	C. B. R.	10
Meadville, Penn., Com.	100	Mrs. H.W. Thomas	15
First Presby. Ch.	77	Hope Norman	25
Maggie Hooper	50	Sarah J. Dunne	10
Mrs. F. C. Whittelsey	50	Alice P. Hoyt	10
Marg't M. Mitchell	10	Emily C. Minor	25
Mrs. F. S. Richardson	10	H. D. Baker	10
G. T. Roberts	20	A. C. K.	10
Mrs. W. H. Gilsheim	10	Mrs. J. W. Roosevelt	12
Mrs. C. M. Roof	12	Mrs. W. E. Roosevelt	10
Mrs. C. E. Sherman	13	Mrs. I. M. Taylor	30
Miss E. Richard	25	Miss G. L. Hoyt	50
M. H.	10	Lenura	25
A. G. Mills	10	R. P.	10
Miss A. P. Slade	10	A Friend	10
Mrs. P. M. Rhinelander	25	Isadore G. Mudge	10
		Mrs. E. Howes	10

Mercy Committee Fund.

The Committee of Mercy Fund now totals $124,486.04. Subscriptions should be sent to August Belmont, treasurer, 200 Fifth Avenue. Yesterday's subscriptions of $10 or more were:

C. Nelson, Santa Barbara, Cal.	$500
Committee, Fort Worth, Texas	600
Mrs. J. B. Eustis	500
Miss E. F. Allen, New Rochelle	100
G. Warren	100
Katherine Shaw	37
Mrs. Byrd	25
James W. Johnson	25
Mrs. Julia Benkard	25
"W. D. F." Shelter Island	25
Ella M. White, Lakewood	25
S. Seligman	25
S. A. Wood, Mansfield, Penn.	25
J. H. Nugent	10
Robert N. Spence	10

The Red Cross Fund now amounts to $466,961.27, of which $314.20 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. Yesterday's contributions amounting to $10 or more were:

C. Scott	$200
C. P. Howland	60
Mrs. Pierce	25
New York Herald, (col.)	17
"Cash"	11

For Children of France.

Contributions received yesterday by Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, for the relief of destitute women and children in France amounted to $170, making a total of $80,959.97. The donations of $10 or more were from Miss Edith Bangs, Boston $10; E. M. Sturges, $50; Edward Allen Wilson, St. Louis, $25; and C. Trank, $100.

For the Ambulance Fund.

Among the contributions received yesterday by J. P. Morgan & Co. for the American Ambulance Hospital, Paris, was a check from Mrs. Payne Whitney for $2,178, part of the proceeds of a sale of pictures contributed by American artists. In addition Mrs. Whitney has already given to the hospital $4,000 derived from the sale. A check for $120 has been received from Mrs. August Belmont for the support of a nurse at the hospital. The total of the fund is now $350,945.02.

For Relief in Persia.

A committee organized for the relief of war sufferers in Persia has sent out a communication saying:

> The war has brought suffering and exile to more than 50,000 persons in Northwestern Persia. These thousands of poor people have been driven from their homes in the depth of Winter and left penniless and destitute. They must be cared for in the cities to which they have fled, and now that the Kurds appear to be withdrawing from Persia must be returned to their destroyed homes and enabled to reestablish themselves. The need is urgent and appealing, but the amount needed is not unlimited, and a contribution of $100,000 or $200,000 will meet the pressing and urgent need.

Contributions should be sent to Spencer Trask & Co., 43 Exchange Place. The committee is made up of Robert E. Peer, Chairman; A. B. Calvert, Vice Chairman; Edwin M. Bulkley, Treasurer; James M. Speers, Charles Carrol Albertson, William M. Crane, Colonel E. W. Halford, Thomas W. Anderson, Charles L. Goodell, J. Edgar Leaycraft, David C. Link, William P. Miller, William A. Shaw, F. M. Goodchild, Henry N. Jessup, Stephen Baker, and George Foster Peabody.

Thanks from Princess de Polx.

Mrs. Frederick H. Allen has received a letter from the Princess de Polx, at the hospital at Dunkirk, thanking her for sweaters, jerseys, &c., sent to France for wounded soldiers.

"As I have told you," the letter says, "the things you have sent have been wonders. All the Croix-Rouge was in admiration. We have already clothed Comtesse Murat and myself, you and others, of course, being the backbone, 100,000 men. Please get us yarn and wool to be knitted up. There is a great shortage."

Money, wool, and clothing may be sent to Mrs. Allen at 63 Wall Street.

SWITZERLAND'S HUGE MAIL.

Postal Service Has Lost $1,800,000 by Aiding Prisoners of War.

BERNE, March 9.—The Swiss Postal Service shows a deficit of 9,000,000 francs ($1,800,000) for the period since the beginning of the war. This is due entirely to the free transportation of letters, postcards, packages, and postal orders for prisoners of war in France and Germany.

In February there was a daily average of 136,000 letters and postcards and 16,000 parcels thus carried free. Of the packages, an average of 10,000 daily weighed about eleven pounds each. The daily average of money orders was 6,500.

TALK THAT EMPTIED THE PRUSSIAN DIET

Dr. Liebknecht Blames the Personal Regime and Rule of Bureaucracy for War.

HAENISCH RAPS SCIENTISTS

Calls "Sheer Rubbish" Talk of Boycotting Foreign Science and Art—Deplores Campaign of Hate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 9.—The text of the speech which was delivered in the Prussian Parliament last week by Dr. Liebknecht and which led to Conservatives, Free Conservatives, National Liberals, and the Centre Party leaving the house as a demonstration of protest, has been obtained by The Manchester Guardian. The Guardian recalls that the Vorwaerts, commenting on Liebknecht's speech, said: "We deemed that the democratization of the State in body and limbs, in lawgiving and administration and democratic control by the people would have prevented the war. This gives us the right at this very moment to demand the democratization of our foreign policy, of a foreign policy which can only be built up and developed upon the democratization of the whole policy."

Dr. Liebknecht said:

"I protest most strongly against the way in which Prussian workers are treated in comparison with the citizens of other belligerent lands. The declaration just made concerning the suffrage proposals shows only the complete failure of the middle-class parties. Those also who now fight in trenches and are cripples in hospitals desire to obtain influence on legislation.

"The 27th of February is an historic day in the history of Prussia. The Minister would make no promises of however general a nature. Today the position is clearer. An endeavor is made to befog the minds of the people by talking of the unity of the spirit of the nation and by other fine sounding phrases. The naked truth is that in Prussia everything has remained as before the great victory. There was in the press an apotheosis of militarism, of the monarchy and of three-class suffrage and that not only in the Conservative but also in the so-called Liberal press. It will very likely go so far that the victory will be represented as being due to Prussian three-class suffrage.

"Among the people enthusiasm is evoked by the cry of fighting against Czarism for the liberation of Europe, yet with the exception of the Socialists all ranks incessantly pursue without scruple their class interests. The mass of people will wait till after the war, but in the meantime in Prussia the blackest reaction celebrates its highest triumph under the name of God's peace people. It is more lacking in rights than ever. This war is showing in a bloody way how damaging the great capitalistic social order is to the general interests. We hang back with our demands. Herr von Zetlitz, who will hear nothing of democratic suffrage reform, has spoken a redeeming word. This will be like an alarm call. We see in the rule of the bureaucracy, in the personal régime, one of the immediate causes of this war. Our friends in Britain and France to whom we today stand as near as ever, so far as they follow a Socialistic policy, desire likewise a democratic policy. Our soldiers in the trenches will clench their fists as they read the report of this sitting. Most of them will be the ugly case after the war. In continual struggle alone lies a chance of improvement. Let us hope that speedily we shall be able to act internationally. Away with the hypocrisy of the gods! Peace!"

Dr. Liebknecht's protest was made March 2. The following day, according to The Daily News, a speech was made by the Social Democratic Deputy Haenisch which is more interesting, as the speaker belongs to the Chauvinist wing of the Socialist Party and is a bitter opponent of the policy pursued by Liebknecht. Having stated that the Socialists had accepted the party truce because Hannibal was at the gates, and protested against the dismissal of children of enemy aliens from the schools as being unworthy of the German nation, Herr Haenisch went on to say:

"The firm resolve to hold out and to win which must also live in our children ought not to become wild hate against enemy nations. However artistic Lissauer's 'Hymn of Hate' may be and however valuable it may be as an expression of the time of the moment, it would nevertheless be deeply deplorable if sentiments expressed in it were to work themselves into the hearts of our children and foster long hatred after the war. Far better were it if they were told of the miseries in East Prussia, Galicia, Poland, Belgium, and Northern France and were filled with deep sorrow at the destruction of so many young and hopeful lives, of so many material and ideal values.

"In this connection a word must be said with reference to the action of certain German men of science in renouncing their foreign degrees and decorations. We Socialists attach but little value to these externals and none but the Iron Cross may decorate the breast of a Socialist; but these things are important as a symptom.

"There has even been some talk that in future German science and art must lead itself apart and that foreign scientific work should not be reviewed in German periodicals. This is sheer rubbish. After the war the nations will be still more dependent upon one another than before, and without the fructifying influence

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Every garment showing the superiority of De Pinna tailoring.

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A style of suit, for the boy of 7 to 16, for which this house is American headquarters.

This Spring's assortment includes a wider range of handsome, sturdy, service-giving fabrics—exclusive to De Pinna patterns—than the house has shown in any previous season.

Urquhart plaids, English checks, Tartan and gray stripes, Scotch mixtures and homespuns—correctly modeled and made.

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Coats which carry an air of distinction always noticeable in well-tailored clothes.

As carefully considered in detail and in draping as if each coat were made to order.

A complete assortment in which every coat is desirable.

Latest English mixtures, in Spring slip-on and Balmacaan models, for boys from 8 to 18.

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Special Reefer for Younger Boys

An unusually good English navy serge reefer of typical De Pinna workmanship for boys from 3 to 15.

Specially priced at $9.

De Pinna First Suits for Girls

Fitting a girl gracefully to her first coat suit is a duty in which this house takes much pleasure.

The girl from ten to fifteen years who wants a suit neither too old nor too young finds that she is here a subject of special attention.

De Pinna is showing four specially good ready-to-wear models.

One is an English Norfolk, in blue serge or black-and-white check, at $25.

Another plain-belted coat suit, also $25; and others at $19.50.

Tailored blouses for every suit.

Special attention is paid to these First Suits in the De Pinna custom department.

The style of the skirt, the belt line, the cut of the coat—all adapted to the young girl's individual figure.

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Exclusive Outfitters
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Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

CHESTERTON HISSED DURING WAR TALK

Ill-Feeling by Part of Audience During His Discussion with Dr. von Mach at Carnegie Hall.

REBUKE FROM CHAIRMAN

Pro-German Speaker Says Belgian Minister Admitted Stories of German Atrocities Were Untrue.

Dr. Edmund von Mach of Boston, speaking in Carnegie Hall last night, declared thae he was able, on reliable authority, to quote the Belgian Minister to the United States as having made this statement.

"You may quote me as saying that not a single story told of German atrocities in Belgium was true."

According to Dr. von Mach, Mr. Havenith, the Belgian Minister, made this admission to a Miss King of Boston. He did not give Miss King's first name nor did he explain how it came to pass that Miss King was able to win the confidence of the Belgian Minister to the extent that he would make such a statement.

The occasion of the statement was a debate between Prof. von Mach, as the champion of Germany, with Cecil Chesterton, who defended the cause of the Allies.

The subject of the debate was "The War and What Caused It," and a large audience listened to the debaters during the two and three-quarters hours that that the contest lasted. The audience was about even in its sympathies. The pro-Germans, however, were noisier, and they frequently hissed Chesterton.

There were two Chairmen, the German being G. S. Viereck, editor of a pro-German weekly, while Alexander Irvine represented the Allies. Viereck introduced Chesterton, who was the first speaker, while Mr. Irvine introduced Dr. von Mach.

In introducing Dr. von Mach Mr. Irvine referred to the hostile attitude of a great many of the German sympathisers in hissing and in other ways showing their resentment at what Chesterton had said:

"It is not necessary for me to ask for a courteous hearing for Dr. von Mach," said Mr. Irvine, "for I know that the Allies will live up to the Anglo-Saxon ideal of fair play during Dr. von Mach's argument."

Later in the evening when Mr. Irvine tried to say a word or two in presenting Dr. von Mach for his rebuttal the pro-Germans were so noisy that he was unable to proceed.

Near the end of the debate Mr. Chesterton said that he had inquired yesterday afternoon at the office of the paper of which Mr. Viereck is one of the editors for a correct copy of the Austrian Red Book.

"They told me," said Mr. Chesterton, "that I could get such a copy from THE NEW YORK TIMES."

This produced an angry demonstration from the German sympathizers, which was repeated twice afterward, once when Mr. Chesterton accused Dr. von Mach of having stated in Boston that the Austrian book as printed in THE TIMES was a garbled version. The other occasion was when Dr. von Mach said that THE TIMES had left an important admission by Sir Edward Grey out of the British White Paper when it published that document exclusively shortly after the outbreak of the war.

When Mr. Chesterton sat down, Mr. Viereck jumped up and tried to prove that none of the editors of the pro-German publication, with which he is connected, had advised Mr. Chesterton to get the Austrian paper from THE NEW YORK TIMES. He began to denounce THE TIMES, and then for the first time the sympathizers of the Allies made a demonstration. They hissed and shouted, "Sit down." Finally he had to do so, and then the debate proceeded.

In addition to his criticism of THE TIMES, Dr. von Mach also mentioned Dr. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, and H. G. Wells as the leading exponents of the Allies' "propaganda" in Great Brittain and the United States.

14 Die, 70 Hurt in German Arsenal.

LONDON, March 9.—The Central News correspondent at Amsterdam telegraphs that fourteen men were killed and seventy injured today by an explosion in a German arsenal at Antwerp.

FEARS REFORM CLUB IS AIDING GERMANY

Franklin Pierce in Attack on Trustees' Proposals to the President.

THEIR VIEWS INDORSED

Club Approves Movement for Open Ports and Trade Routes as Conditions of Lasting Peace.

The views of the Board of Trustees of the Reform Club on "the essential conditions of lasting peace," as set forth recently in a communication from the Trustees to President Wilson, were approved yesterday afternoon by the club at a meeting in the club rooms, at 9 South William Street. Franklin Pierce, the lawyer and author of several treatises on the tariff, registered the only vote against the resolution of approval. He did this after a vehement attack on the proposals presented by the trustees, his opposition being due, he said, to the fact that their opinions might be construed as being partial to Germany. William Lustgarten took the same attitude in discussion, but later voted with the majority.

The trustees, in introducing their views, said: "The desire for commercial privilege and for freedom from commercial restraint is the primary cause of the war," and they evidenced as causes of discontent Serbia being shut in from the sea by Austrian influence; Russia seeking ice-free ports on the Baltic and Pacific; Germany "hemmed in by a ring of steel"; England desiring uninterrupted overseas communication with her colonies, and Japan needing opportunity for expansion.

Keep Trade Routes Open.

One of the chief things needed to relieve the situation, the trustees told the President, was that the "great trade routes and seaports of the world" be kept open to the commerce of all nations.

The Trustees then recommended that at the end of the present war the President use his influence to obtain an international guarantee of the free use for all of the ports of Constantinople, Saloniki, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and others, and of the chief channels and canals—Panama, Suez, Gibraltar, the Dardanelles, Kiel, the Sault, the Belt, and the English Channel. Other recommendations were that efforts be made to obtain for the world freedom of trade with colonies, and the abrogation of restrictions on the free use of the sea. In summing up, the trustees said:

"At the close of the war must not the civilized world agree on the freedom and protection of sea trade and a world guaranteed peace on the sea—except as warships may fight, or ports be closed, by effective blockade?"

After Calvin Tomkins, the President of the club, had read and explained the communication to Mr. Wilson, Mr. Pierce made his speech of opposition. He fervently appealed to the members to reject the proposals of the trustees.

"The objection to the proposals," he said, "is that they might be construed as favoring Germany in the present war. Many people will think that our efforts are aimed only at getting an open way in and out of Europe for Germany. The letter mentions Russia, and Serbia and other nations, but the people in the United States don't think anything about those countries. They don't care anything for any of the belligerents except Germany, Great Britain, and France. France and Great Britain are open to the sea and don't need what the trustees propose, but Germany does need open ports, so an appeal for open ports will look like an appeal for Germany.

Fears a German Bias.

"I have nothing against Germany, but this club cannot afford to seem to be taking sides in the war. Besides, this war was totally unnecessary, and would never have come had it not been for Germany. Why should we then sacrifice our valuable neutrality and place ourselves, in the eyes of the public, on the side with Germany? I protest against these proposals. I don't want to see any trouble caused, but if these proposals go through they will cause trouble. I protest against them."

Before the passage of the resolution approving the proposals letters indorsing them were read from David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Leland Stanford, Jr., University; Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California; John C. Olmsted, the landscape architect of Brookline, Mass., and George Foster Peabody.

LEFT BUSINESS TO WORKERS

Allentown Clothing Merchant Rewarded Their Services.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., March 9.—Liberal treatment to the employes who helped him build up his business is the outstanding feature of the will of Thomas Koch, clothing merchant and banker, who died Feb. 11, leaving an estate valued at nearly $1,000,000. The will was probated today.

Six employes are named as beneficiaries and are to succeed to his business, and ten years are given to them in which to buy his store, valued at $250,000, at $100,000, and his real estate, valued at $600,000, at $250,000. These employes are William Kuhns, Harry Jordan, and John Ritter, who are each to have four-sixteenths; Samuel Kuhns, two-sixteenths, and Elwood Kuhns and Samuel Ritter, one-sixteenth each.

A surprise awaited some of the men. The will contained instructions where to find a private ledger in which he said he had set down various sums opposite their names as bonuses for services well and faithfully performed and these sums were to be credited as payments of their shares in the business. He further provided that if any of them would not or could not accept the provisions of his will, they or their estates should receive in cash the amounts he had thus credited to them.

WAR ZONE MAIL SERVICE.

Germany Opens Postal System Between Belgium and Austria.

German newspapers, which have for some time been praising the establishment of regular passenger schedules for railways from Lille to Lodz, now announce the establishment of a regular postal system between Belgium and Austria-Hungary.

Beginning with Feb. 10, according to a Brussels dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung, mail service was opened for Brussels, Liége, Verviers, and nearby places, with both Germany and Austria-Hungary on equal terms. All ordinary letters, mailed unsealed and written in German or French, are admitted. Information concerning military preparations, movements of troops or vessels, and the like, are prohibited in such letter mail, however.

POLYGAMY
Guaranteed!

The great American play "Polygamy" runs on and on at the Park Theatre. It is by Harvey O'Higgins and Harriet Ford, who captured New York with "The Dummy." If you miss "Polygamy" you miss a good deal, and we are going to help you not to miss it—by *guaranteeing your seats to you.* See the play, take it all in—scene by scene and line by line. Then, if it has failed to please you, take your best coupons to the man in the box office on your way out, and he will hand you back the exact amount you've paid for your tickets. We are the first and only producers in New York who have dared to offer their patrons a complete, absolute, and unconditional guaranty of satisfaction. Your friends are welcome, too. Bring 'em!

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SENATE BILL DISAPPEARS.

Measure Aiding Patent Office Employes Probably Lost by Page.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Officials of the Patent Office are very angry with some employe of the Senate for the loss of a bill that would have meant promotions with higher salaries for many of them. The bill, which worked a reorganization of the Patent Office staff, passed the House last September, but it only passed the Senate, along with a number of other measures to which there was no objection, less than ten hours before the end of the session.

What happened to the bill after that is still a mystery. Officials in the office of the Secretary of the Senate say it never reached them. But certainly it did not reach the President for his signature. Presumably, it was given to a page to take to the Secretary of the Senate, and the page mislaid it.

REVISIONS

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Personally, it is our particular profession and pride to make a client's calculations come true, and to improve upon them if possible.

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A sane, constructive study of our preparedness for war
By H. D. WHEELER
With an Introductory Letter by Major General Leonard Wood
24 full page illustrations. $1.50 net.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

TO PUT SERVICE BOARD ON TRIAL

Continued from Page 1.

altogether on whether I think the charges are borne out by the testimony and on the defense the Commissioners put in."

It is predicted on the strength of the minority report that the four Democratic Commissioners who are slated for removal will urge in their defense imperfections in the law and a multiplicity of duties in connection with the supervision of subway construction.

In connection with this it was learned from Senator Thompson that contrary to the belief which exists in some quarters important changes in the public service law will be recommended by the committee in its final report and that one of the changes may be the separation of the regulatory work now done by the commission in New York City and its supervisory work in connection with the construction of new subways. The committee may recommend that the latter work be transferred to the Board of Estimate, or to some agency of the New York City administration yet to be created.

For a time today interest shifted from the report of the legislative committee and the investigation of the up-State commission which is in progress to the "ripper" bill introduced by Senator Thompson last night, which would open to the Governor an avenue for "Republicanizing" the Public Service Commissions without himself assuming responsibility for removing the Commissioners.

"Ripper" Bill Makes a Stir.

"Passing the buck and passing it back again," it was asserted by some observers, was the expression which most aptly described the attempts of everybody concerned to dodge responsibility for the bill. The measure makes it mandatory for the Governor to remove two members of each commission, whose terms have not expired, and to appoint their successors with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Senator Thompson said that he had received the bill, which came under a euphonious title indicating that it was a measure "to provide minority representation on the Public Service Commissions" from the President pro tem. of the Senate, Elon R. Brown. He admitted that he had handed the bill to Senator Thompson and that he thought it was a good bill, but was careful to say that he had "seen" the Governor about it first. Senator Thompson also asserted that he had discussed the bill with Gov. Whitman before introducing it. The Governor said this afternoon that he had never seen the bill.

"Senator Thompson never showed me the bill," said the Governor. "It would not be fair to say, however, that I do not approve of some of its provisions."

After this statement had been obtained from the Governor, Senator Thompson was questioned again and was told of what the Governor had said. He admitted that the only feature of the measure which he had discussed with the Governor was the opening section which provides that not more than three members of either Commission shall be of the same political party. Senator Brown, too, said this afternoon that he regarded that as the central feature of the bill. The Governor before he took office asserted repeatedly that he thought the Public Service Commissions should not be partisan bodies.

"The fact is," said Senator Thompson, "that when I talked to the Governor I had not had time to examine more than the first page of the bill and that looked all right. I will guarantee, however, that it will not be reported from the Senate Committee on Public Service and will not pass unless the investigating committee should decide that it ought to."

The introduction of the Thompson bill kept the Public Service investigators wrangling in secret session nearly all the morning. Assemblyman Knight of Wyoming, a member of the investigating committee, took Senator Thompson sharply to task for introducing the bill and expressed the opinion that the "ripper" legislation which bore his name was an insult to the investigating committee and did away with any excuse for its further existence. It was then that Senator Thompson pledged himself not to let the bill die in committee unless the probers agreed that it should be reported.

FINDS LAW NEGLECTED.

Complaints Unheeded Says Majority —Democrats Defend Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—The Legislature manifested much interest in the three separate reports which were handed in by the committee which has been investigating the Public Service Commissions. The majority, consisting of Senator George F. Thompson, the Chairman; Senator Ogden L. Mills, and George Cromwell, and Assemblymen Maier and Kincaid, were prepared merely to find facts, which enumerated the points in which the Public Service Commission had been derelict in its duty, but did not desire to characterize them. To this the supplementary report of Senator Lawson and Assemblymen Knight and McQuistion added that these facts showed the Commissioners were not efficient, were dilatory, and had neglected their duties. Here are the findings of the majority:

"As a result of its investigation your committee finds that the complaints of citizens regarding service on transit lines in the City of New York have not received from the Public Service Commissioners of the First District the attention which the circumstances require; that through their failure to enforce their orders, inadequate transit conditions have existed for long periods of time without improvement, viz., service on the Interborough Rapid Transit and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines during non-rush hours; that they have not changed or improved the system of handling complaints, which system, in our judgment, is inadequate and faulty; that they have not taken sufficient interest in said complaints, and in some instances have given little, if any, support or encouragement to the subordinates of the commission; that as a result of said lack of interest and support the efforts of said subordinates have been in many instances futile and ineffective; that in one important instance at least the complainants were led to believe by the commission that their complaints might receive attention, whereas the commission had already determined the case in the negative; that for long periods of time no effective action has been taken to make orders affecting service on transit lines or to enforce orders already made; that the said commission as a whole was at no time actively operative in enforcing its orders by the three remedies provided by the Public Service Commissions law resulting in some instances in a condition which the records of the commission characterized as 'violation with impunity' by the corporations.

"In short, your committee finds that the Commissioners of the First District have not put into operation the provisions of the Public Service Commissions law for the regulation of public service corporations in a manner which has produced the results reasonably to be expected."

The minority report has these references to the pressure on the commission caused by the new construction work:

"When propositions involving hundreds of millions are in question the neglect to give personal attention to matters of comparatively small importance is largely excusable.

"The commission has conducted itself in relation to the construction of subways in a manner above criticism. Eighty-five per cent. of its employes are engaged in subway work and 85 per cent. of its annual expenditures are devoted to that function, yet no one appeared before the committee to criticise or question the work of the commission. In any matter pertaining to subway construction."

The report of the Controller of New York City shows that $125,000,000 was spent on this work up to Oct. 31, 1914, out of a total of $330,000,000, the estimated cost of the system. Sixty-nine out of eighty-three contracts have been let under a thorough system of publicity and competition. Speedy completion of this system is of far more importance to the people of our city than any temporary discomfort in service upon existing routes.

"Every witness before the committee emphasized the danger of delay in case of a transfer of these functions. The arguments apply equally to any disorganization of the present commission and the responsibility for delay will be properly placed by public opinion."

The majority in their report begin by saying that certain matters such as the duplication of functions between the City Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the up-State Commission cannot be discussed until the committee has concluded its investigation of the Second District body. Then the evidence concerning the regulation of street railways is taken up and the method of handling complaints, as testified to by Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the commission, and George F. Daggett, Chief Clerk, is reviewed. Of this it is said:

"There was an apparent lack of interest on the part of the commissioners in these complaints. Ordinarily the commissioners gave them no attention except in cases where complaints happened to be addressed to a particular member of the commission. Since May, 1914, Commissioner Cram has given his attention to complaints coming from the Borough of the Bronx."

The testimony of Mr. Daggett is quoted to the effect that in the last two years he had conferred with commissioners concerning complaints possibly six times and that no suggestions had been made to him by the commissioners as to the general line he was to follow in handling complaints, and that he recalled no instance of any commissioner coming to make any inquiry as to the conduct of his work.

Complaints Against B. R. T.

Taking up the separate companies, the report shows that under case No. 1,785 there had been against the B. R. T.'s surface lines 470 complaints in 1911, 335 in 1912, and 548 in 1913, that one-third of these had been found meritorious, but the hearing on them was not started until Jan. 1, 1913. Hearings lasted from Jan. 1, 1913, to April 24, 1914, and the hearing was discontinued on Nov. 10, 1914, without any order being made. All complaints under that case were then transferred to case No. 1,880, which is still in progress.

A similar summary is made of the case against the elevated lines of the B. R. T., hearings in which began on March 15, 1912, with the object of requiring the company to purchase more cars. The hearing was discontinued some time before Oct. 27, 1914, without any order for new cars, and on that date a new case was opened covering the same matter, which is still proceeding.

The correspondence with the Interborough concerning its non-rush-hour service, which occupied so much time at the hearings of the committee, then is reviewed. This lasted from May 17, 1911, to November, 1912, and concerned 303 violations of the commission's traffic order, yet the report points out that no legal proceedings were taken by the Commissioners. Then, from Nov. 24, 1912, to Jan. 7, 1913, hearings were held on the violations, with the result that the traffic rule was relaxed against the views of Commissioners Maltbie and Cram. Still the commission's Inspectors' reports showed violations continued, but no action was taken by the commission until Jan. 15 last, when the commission directed the beginning of mandamus proceedings.

The committee discusses the reason why the commission was so unwilling to bring penalty actions to enforce its orders and quoting the failure of the suit against the Third Avenue Railroad Company receivers says "said record and opinion clearly indicate that the reason of the failure of the commission to succeed in the case was improper preparation for trial and presentation of said case in court."

The committee urges that the corporations would have obeyed the commission if it had vigorously enforced its orders by legal methods. Next it recites the employment of Edward T. Boyle as a special examiner at $8,000 a year and says the only value of his work was some memorandum he gave to Chairman McCall, the contents of which Mr. McCall could not remember.

It is also noted that the work on the Lexington Avenue Subway was carried on below Forty-second Street uselessly for forty days at a cost of $1,000 a day after Chief Engineer Craven had suggested it be stopped. Moreover, the committee reports that the commission's engineers failed to discover "at least a very probable cause" of the Fifty-third Street Subway accident in that it knew nothing of the alleged puncturing of a Subway cable in Times Square by the contractors at work there at the time of the accident.

Charges Inattention to McCall.

Taking up each of the Commissioners in turn, the committee says of Chairman McCall that he gave no general attention to the active orders in force, and gave no attention to the regulation of street railroads and the complaints of citizens regarding them. He explained this by saying that he had to devote nearly or especially all his time to rapid transit work, "although the testimony showed that during this period he devoted considerable time to the private practice of the law."

The committee then points out that he did not know how the commission's orders were being obeyed, that he did not know the Interborough was violating its service orders, that he made personal investigations to see if the commission was being obeyed only when complaints came to him, that he did not believe that the commission should ask the District Attorney to use the misdemeanor provisions of the public service law, although, he said, if there were willful and studied violations "it might be wholesome." Finally the committee says:

"He used an automobile of the Public Service Commission for his own private purpose to convey him to and from his city home to baseball games, country clubs, and his country home at East Hampton, L. I. The car which he used for this purpose cost for maintenance in the year 1914 $3,621.72, including the chaffeur's wages."

Of Commissioner Wood the committee reports that until about six months before his appointment last May he had been interested in promoting and financing public utility corporations and has been a Director in some of these concerns. Then it recites a number of provisions of the Public Service law of which he had shown himself ignorant, and it also says that he did not know there was any service order with reference to the Interborough.

A considerable part of Commissioner Cram's evidence is made part of the report, especially his statement as to the length of time he spent at the offices of the commission and his reason for not attending the meetings of the Committee of the Whole, because he considered them "star chamber proceedings." Allusion is also made to Mr. Cram's use of a commission car to take him after he had broken his knee cap to his home in Westbury, L. I. "The records show," says the report, "that he also used this automobile to make trips to country clubs, though he had a car of his own." These trips covered more than 10,000 miles. The report also goes at length into the way in which the Commissioner had treated the New York & Queens County Railway Company in the hearings before him which began on Jan. 28, 1911.

Commissioner Williams, the committee found, was familiar with the provisions of the Public Service law. It was he who held the hearings on the B. R. T. surface and elevated lines service, and it is asserted that the commission had adopted the policy of not requiring the company to purchase further car equipment until the dual contracts were signed. Only one order concerning the Brooklyn service, and that affecting only a short line, had been adopted by the commission since Mr. Williams was appointed.

In this period the servce has been inadequate, but the committee says the policy of Mr. Williams has been to induce the B. R. T. during the hearings to improve its service and then to trust to its continuing to do so without an order.

The last Commissioner considered is Commissioner Maltbie. Concerning him a special point is made that he did not take more steps than he did to enforce the service orders of the commission against the B. R. T and the Interborough, in which he had the majority of the commission against him.

Then the report deals with the hearings which Commissioner Maltbie held in the Stadtlander and Ewoldt cases concerning electricity rates, and pointed out that even after three years of hearings he testified that he didn't have certain facts and figures which were needed, and that he had not asked the company for them.

In the minority report stress is laid on the general work of the commission in the investigation of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the five-cent fare to Coney Island and the increase in the capacity of the present subway.

Commendatory testimony from the Mayor, the Controller, President McAneny, Seth Low and ex-Chairman Willcox is quoted, and especial mention is made of the opinion expressed by the Controller and Mr. Willcox of the ability and sense of responsibility of Chairman McCall.

As for the method of dealing with informal complaints used by the commission, the minority says this is the same as has been adopted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the law itself requires negotiations between the commission and the corporations before legal proceedings are begun.

Certain jokers, it is alleged, exist in the Public Service law and these are all in favor of the corporations. The penalty clause, the minority says, is valueless because the amount, $5,000, is altogether too high. The misdemeanor provision is also valueless because the penalty is not severe enough. The guilt the minority considers should be made personal in all cases of willful disobedience by corporations.

Finally it is urged that it is unfair to hold that because Chairman McCall gave twenty days in two years to the private practice of law he neglected his official duties, and as for the other Commissioners, the committee, it is asserted, has set up an unreasonable and humanly impossible standard of efficiency.

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THAW SETBACK IN CONSPIRACY TRIAL

State Blocks Attempt to Show He Was Sane When He Made His Escape.

HOT TILT WITH COUNSEL

Defense, Taking Opposite View, Will Make Fight on Mental Condition Issue.

CONSPIRACY IS ABANDONED

Thaw's Fellow-Defendants the Only Ones Worried — Reply to Dowling Commitment.

The first important skirmish in the legal battle which will determine the fate of Harry K. Thaw, now on trial before Supreme Court Justice Page, on the charge of conspiring to defeat the ends of justice, occurred late yesterday afternoon, when John B. Stanchfield, head of the Thaw Counsel Board, endeavored to get before the jury, through the cross-examination of one of the State's witnesses, testimony tending to show that Thaw, after his commitment to Matteawan Asylum, on Feb. 1, 1908, by Justice Dowling, for the killing of Stanford White, was rational in his appearance, actions, and speech.

From the moment that Mr. Stanchfield placed his cards on the table, the minor questions involved in the conspiracy trial were forgotten and counsel for the State directed all of its energies to prevent the injection of the sanity question into the trial. Objection followed objection, while Mr. Stanchfield, satisfied with the situation he had created, quietly awaited the decision of the court.

Justice Page sustained the State's objections on the ground that the testimony of the witness in question was too remote to have any bearing on present proceedings. This, however, it was generally felt, left the point open to further argument and filled the Thaw lawyers with the hope that they would be able to make the mental condition of their client the big issue of the present trial.

The witness over whose testimony the storm broke was William Gordon, proprietor of the Holland Hotel at Beacon Falls, two miles from Matteawan. The State had attempted to show by him that ex-Assemblyman Richard J. Butler, Roger Thompson, Thomas Flood, Michael O'Keefe, and Eugene Duffy, on trial with Thaw for conspiracy, were at his hotel for several days just preceding the escape from Matteawan. After attorneys for the other defendants had finished with the witness, Mr. Stanchfield started his cross-examination, drawing from him statement after statement concerning his acquaintance with Thaw. He got the witness to admit that he had met and talked with Thaw when he was taken to Beacon Falls following his second trial for murder. Mr. Stanchfield's aim became apparent when he asked:

"Did his appearance, dress, actions and conduct all impress you as rational?"

State Makes Objection.

Deputy Attorney General Cook shouted down the answer and objected to the question on the ground that Thaw's sanity could not be brought into the case unless the defense was prepared to enter a plea of insanity. Justice Page sustained the objection. Then Mr. Stanchfield attempted to establish a later meeting between Gordon and Thaw, but Deputy Attorney General Kennedy interrupted.

"I object to this examination as absolutely irrelevant and having no bearing on any proper issue in this case," he said. "If it is the contention of counsel that this examination is relevant to the question of proving Thaw sane at the time he escaped from this asylum, then I object to it on the ground that it is not a proper issue here. The indictment in this case does not charge Thaw with the crime of escaping from the asylum."

"If that is the ground on which the counsel is proceeding," said Justice Page, "I shall sustain the objection. I have indicated sufficiently clear for the counsel for the State, at least, to understand what was in my mind."

Mr. Kennedy said he interpreted the Justice's decision as finally eliminating the question of Thaw's mental condition from the conspiracy trial, but Mr. Stanchfield took quite the opposite view.

"I don't care what Mr. Kennedy thinks," he said. "Justice Page, I am sure, ruled only on the remoteness of the testimony as affecting this case. I feel confident that we will get the sanity issue before the jury and will be able to establish that Thaw is sane and was therefore illegally held at Matteawan. Most certainly the point involved will be argued later and we have plenty of witnesses who can testify as to Thaw's sanity at the time he left the asylum."

First Thaw Setback.

At an earlier stage of the trial Thaw's counsel suffered its first setback when Justice Page ruled that the commitment on which Thaw was sent to Matteawan by Justice Dowling after the killing of Stanford White was legal and within the meaning of the statute, although it read that he be detained until released by "due course of law" instead of until he "became sane," the words prescribed by the statute.

The question came up when Mr. Stanchfield objected to having the commitment made a part of the minutes on the ground that it was incompetent in that it did not comply with the law as set forth in the statute. The order, he said, "does not send Thaw to the asylum until he becomes sane, but until he is released by due course of law."

In replying, the Justice explained that in his opinion the effect was the same, inasmuch as under the statutes of the State Thaw, if properly adjudged insane and legally detained, could obtain his release by two methods only. Either he must be freed through means of a habeas corpus proceedings or upon a certificate of sanity, issued by a Superintendent of the asylum and approved by a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Exception was taken, but it was generally conceded that the ruling ended Thaw's hope of freedom from Matteawan until some other means could be found by his counsel to get the Dowling commitment abrogated.

There was plenty of evidence yesterday that the conspiracy charge in itself was not looked upon as a serious matter by either counsel for Thaw or the State, and the only person who seemed to be worried about any punishment which may result from it were the five co-conspirators and their attorneys. Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Cook proceeded to present evidence to prove a conspiracy, but in his opening address Mr. Kennedy directed his big guns at Thaw.

"In order to maintain good faith with New Hampshire and the Supreme Court," he said, "we have placed Thaw on trial. All that we are doing is to try to do our duty as public officials. Take from your minds all sensation and notoriety which has surrounded this case, and let us settle it on its merits. Is one inmate to effect his release because he has wealth and position, while hundreds of others must seek the due course of law? No, he can have nothing but the due course of law."

Kennedy Interprets Law.

Mr. Kennedy then read extracts from the statutes to prove his contention that the law holds even idiots and imbeciles responsible for criminal acts, unless it can be shown that at the time of the commission of the acts they did not know the nature of the crime committed or that it was wrong.

"According to the statute," he said, "the fact that at the time of his escape Thaw was insane in the eyes of the law does not excuse him from responsibility for conspiracy."

Mr. Kennedy said that the State would prove that Thaw was sent to Matteawan by Justice Dowling after he was found not guilty of slaying White because of insanity, and that he had tried on several occasions to obtain freedom by habeas corpus proceedings, but liberty had been denied to him by three Supreme Court Justices. He then named six men, Drs. Lamb, Baker, May, Leak, Russell, and Kleb, who had been Superintendents since Thaw was sent to Matteawan, and had refused to sign an order for his release.

"If it is to be contended that Thaw is sane and should be released," he said, "it will have to be inferred that there was a conspiracy between the Justices, or trial, and these Superintendents of the asylum were incompetent."

"We are prepared further to show," he continued, "that Thaw attempted to bribe one Superintendent—"

Mr. Stanchfield here objected heatedly on the ground that such a statement was highly improper, as there was no evidence to that effect, and Justice Page ruled out further reference to the Annut bribery case, indicating, however, that Mr. Kennedy would be permitted later to call witnesses in that connection if he wished to do so.

The fact that the State had obtained in detail the route over which Thaw passed in his flight from Matteawan to Canada in August, 1913, was also revealed by Mr. Kennedy. The five other alleged conspirators, Mr. Kennedy said, had made their headquarters at the Holland Hotel at Beacon Falls. Thaw, he asserted, after he slipped through the asylum gates, entered a landaulet type automobile, driven and owned by Flood and, at the entrance to the grounds, changed to a big, powerful car, operated by Roger Thompson and owned by John Collins, a renting agent who had offices at 1491 Broadway. Butler, he said, handled the money, and paid $40 in advance for the use of this car for two days.

Where Thaw Stopped.

He explained that Thaw had spent Sunday night, Aug. 17, 1913, at a hotel in Lenox, Mass., with Thompson, registered under a fictitious name, and they had proceeded the next day to East Rochester, N. H., two miles from the City of Rochester. There they deserted the car in a barn and proceeded north by train, going first to Beecher Falls, and then on to Caanan, Vt., making the last jump in a rig driven by a man named Johnson. While on the train Thaw had met a Deputy Sheriff, named Kelsey, and told him who he was.

Johnson, he said, had driven Thaw and Thompson into Canada, and they made their way through Coaticook to Barford, where Thaw was arrested by Canadian officials and returned to jail at Coaticook.

Counsel for the five co-conspirators objected vigorously to having the case carried further than the time of Thaw's escape from Matteawan, but were overruled. On the other hand, Thaw's counsel paid not the slightest attention to this phase of the case, and, in fact, seemed a bit bored by Mr. Kennedy's long recital.

Mr. Stanchfield and his associates sat by without comment until the attempt to get the sanity question before the court through Gordon's testimony was made. They practically turned the conduct of the case over to the counsel for the other alleged conspirators who sought to protect their interests, principally by endeavoring to keep from the jury testimony tending to establish their identity.

In this connection the testimony was all against Butler, whom the witnesses readily identified as the leading spirit of the party at Beacon Falls, although they were unable to identify the others by name. Gordon recognized Butler immediately as the leader of the party which had stopped at his hotel just before Thaw made his escape, and when asked to identify him, walked over, shook hands and said:

"Hello, Dick!"

Gordon's nephew, Gordon Dike, knew Butler, as also did John Collins, who rented the car; William Leith, clerk of the Holland Hotel; James Conklin, the bartender; Lindley H. Churchill, another clerk, and John Middleton, the town policeman.

Gordon testified that Butler had, at first, "kidded him" about his reason for being at Beacon Falls, saying that he wanted to buy a house, and later that he was in the water business and got his water at Sheepshead Bay.

"That was when I knew he was kidding me," he said. "Then I asked him why he was there, and he said he was there to help any good man who was in trouble."

All the other defendants were identified as members of the party at the Holland House, except Flood. Counsel for Thompson brought out the fact that he was regularly employed by Collins, who rented the automobile, and had been paid a salary by Collins and assigned by him to go with Butler when he rented the touring car in which Thaw got to New Hampshire. They felt that this went far toward clearing Thompson of the conspiracy charge against him.

Witnesses were called to show that Butler had paid all the bills for the others. Gordon, the hotel proprietor, said he had got on very friendly terms with Butler and had some drinks with him. He also recognized the defendant O'Keefe, explaining that he had danced with him.

Clerk Penny of the Supreme Court and Charles E. Vandervoort, a clerk in the Town Clerk's office in Westchester County, were called to establish the facts concerning Thaw's commitment to Matteawan and his subsequent habeas corpus proceedings.

There was a report yesterday that Mrs. Evelyn Thaw, Harry K. Thaw's wife, would be called as a witness, but this was denied by lawyers for both sides. The trial will be continued at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

DISCUSS EXCHANGE RATES.

Lloyd George Explains His Attitude Toward Russia and America.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 10.—The question of preventing fluctuations in rates of exchange was discussed last night at a meeting between David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Reading, Lord Chief Justice, and the Governor of the Bank of England and a committee of members of Parliament.

Explaining the attitude of the Government, Mr. Lloyd George said he had made an arrangement with Russia under which no embargo would be placed on butter, wheat, or other foodstuffs so far as England was concerned. With regard to the United States, he said, that as long as Great Britain enjoyed the confidence which existed with regard to loans it would not be advantageous to borrow in America at present. He believed that exchange with Russia would right itself as soon as that country could resume exportations with the opening of Black Sea ports.

A MEZZOTINT BRINGS $455.

The Top Price for Edwards's "Madonna," After Botticelli.

Color prints by S. Arlent Edwards brought the highest prices at the Horace K. Devereux sale at the Anderson Galleries last evening. The rarest and most desirable of his mezzotints, "Madonna," after Botticelli, brought the highest price, going to J. F. Drake for $455. "Princess Beaujolais," after Nattier, went to Drake for $175, and to the same buyer "George Washington," after Stuart, sold for $130.

"William of Orange," after Van Dyke, went to M. J. Carlton for $130; J. E. Jordan paid $170 for "Nature," (Emma and Laura Calmady,) after Lawrence, two little girls, a circular picture, and T. B. Slater gave $120 for "Mona Lisa," after Leonardo da Vinci. Knoedler & Co. paid $100 for "Baptista Tornabuoni," after Guirlandalo.

The returns for the evening were $3,604. The sale will be concluded tonight.

To Try Roosevelt Deputies Together.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 9.—Joseph L. Stricker of New Brunswick, counsel for the twenty-one Deputy Sheriffs of Middlesex County charged with being responsible for the death of two workmen during the recent labor troubles at the plants of the American Agricultural Chemical Company at Roosevelt, announced today that he had abandoned the idea of obtaining separate trials for the Deputies. He declared that he would put them all on trial at the same time, the first week of April, in New Brunswick.

LOCAL OPTION PLAN FAVORED BY MAYOR

Mitchel Would Have Citizens of Each Neighborhood Vote on Liquor Policy.

FOR STATE COMMISSION

People Pretty Well Satisfied with the Way Things Are Now Run, His Answer to Critics.

If the Legislature should pass a bill dividing New York City into social districts as distinguished from political, so that the people of each district could vote upon the question of local option without having the matter submitted to the people of the city as a whole, the plan would have the approval of Mayor Mitchel, for he said yesterday that he believed that different localities in the city should be permitted to settle the liquor question in their own way.

The Mayor discussed the proposal with friends following the action of the Baptist Ministers' Conference in denouncing him on Monday for not enforcing the Sunday closing law more strictly. The Mayor has consistently refused to go on record for or against prohibition, especially as applied to a city like New York, with its large cosmopolitan population.

The best solution of the whole problem so far as this city is concerned, the Mayor believes, is to have a commission created by legislative enactment to lay out the city into districts and allow the people of each district to vote on the liquor policy of their own district. A special system of districting is necessary, the Mayor says, because if it were done according to political lines with the excise districts following the Assembly district bases the sub-divisions would not work out harmoniously. The Mayor also thinks that in districts where saloons are allowed they should be permitted to open at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoons after church services, and should be kept rigidly closed after midnight.

The Mayor's attention was called to the statement of the Rev. J. W. Chalmers at the Baptist Ministers' Conference that if Cardinal Farley or Bishop Greer were to ask him to enforce the liquor law it would be enforced, and he made this comment:

"These men with one idea can do more harm than good in a community. In reference to the attack on the Police Commissioner and myself, all that I can say is that the Police Department has work to do—work more important than looking after one phase of the liquor law. The excise law is being better enforced now than ever before.

"Now, if these gentlemen kept their tempers and patience and offered constructive suggestions instead of criticisms they would prove a useful force in the community. But we can't be disturbed by this kind of thing. Fanaticism is always carried to extremes, and this attack happens to be nothing more or less than fanaticism."

"How do you account for the linking of your name with that of Cardinal Farley and Bishop Greer?" the Mayor was asked.

"That reference was prompted purely by prejudice and spleen," replied the Mayor. "Nothing else could lead to the suggestion, directly or indirectly. How could they even remotely hold such men responsible for any alleged laxity in the enforcement of the law?"

The Mayor was asked if he was alarmed over the threat made by the ministers to bring impeachment proceedings against him and Commissioner Woods unless they enforced the Sunday law more strictly.

"I am not the slightest bit disturbed," the Mayor replied with a laugh. "The people of this city are generally pretty well satisfied with the way things are run in regard to liquor selling."

Court Snubs Anthony Comstock.

Magistrate Nolan ordered Anthony Comstock to take charge of the prisoner he had brought into Yorkville Court yesterday when Mr. Comstock was arguing that a court attendant should relieve him of the man's custody. The prisoner was Sigmund Moskowitz of 125 East Fifty-ninth Street, who was held in $500 bail for Special Sessions on the charge of selling a book alleged to be indecent. Moskowitz, who is a book dealer, insisted that he was selling a standard work which was intended for the use of artists.

BUY STOCK, RIDE FREE.

P. R. R. Stockholders Pass Scheme for Employes on to Directors.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad at their annual meeting today voted to absorb three main line subsidiaries and approved the fight being made by the Pennsylvania, with other railroads in this State and New Jersey, for the repeal of the full crew laws. A resolution was adopted to increase the bonded indebtedness of the company $40,000,000. This motion will come before the Directors March 23.

An effort to encourage buying of stock of the Pennsylvania by the employes through the inducement of passes over the system was turned over to the Directors for consideration. The idea of the author of this resolution was to promote more thrift among the employes, after the fashion of other companies, and as extra inducement to purchase the shares he proposed that the distance which the employe-stockholders could ride free of charge be governed by the amount of stock they owned and the length of their service with the company.

This proposal which was not anticipated, threatened to interfere seriously with the routine, but tact resulted in the postponement of discussion. About four hundred stockholders were present.

Reports submitted showed that the 2,906 pensioners of the company in the last fiscal year received $868,943, also that electrification had been completed from West Philadelphia to Paoli on the main line.

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THE POWERS AND THE WAR.

The "White Papers" of England and Germany, the "Orange Paper" of Russia, the "Gray Paper" of Belgium, the "Yellow Book" of France, the German statement on the way war could have been avoided, and President Woodrow Wilson's neutrality appeal. Published in pamphlet form. 56 pages. Price 10 cents by mail. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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The reorganization of the T. J. Maxwell Co., manufacturers of "Restwell" Pajamas, necessitated the quick selling of the entire stock of garments made up.

"Restwell" Pajamas are universally known and liked; they are standard qualities, sold at well established prices —$1, $1.50 and $2. We jumped at the opportunity to acquire all the merchandise meant for the manufacturer's spring business; fresh, new stock in the very latest styles and best materials.

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Cut full and shapely, designed for the most part with surplice necks; finished with silk loops and pearl buttons.

The quality of the materials varies according to the price; in the three lots are:

Mercerized Pongees, Woven Madras, Printed Percales, Cotton Crepes, Sateens and several other serviceable fabrics in colored stripe effects, plain colors and plain white.

Full assortments of all sizes—A, B, C and D in all price-groups.

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Silk lined	English made	Many smart styles	Knitted, lightweight

Also Tennis Trousers, Raincoats, Mackinaw Coats, Separate Trousers, Separate Vests, Cutaway, Evening Dress and Dinner Coat Suits—all at great reductions. Fourth Floor

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Go into your drug store and buy a tube of Johnson's Shaving Cream Soap, and try it.

If you don't say it produces a better lather, better softens the hair, and better soothes the skin, than all the shaving soaps you ever used, just take it back to the druggist and get your money back.

The guarantee of the largest house of its kind in the world, is behind this soap, which will satisfy everybody.

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Contentment is a preservative. No woman who knows she is well-dressed ever catches cold.

And so it is that the possession and use of CROSS articles seem to bring a certain feeling of moral superiority to their owners.

Cross Bag

HAND BAG — Of soft cross grained morocco leather, plaited design, in black and colors, moiré silk lining, flexible round bottom, soft leather handle, covered frame; fitted with silk-backed mirror and leather purse—ample space at bottom; 8 inches deep at centre $10.00
Others, from.....$6.00

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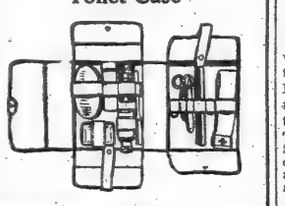

FOR MEN—(Illustrated) In tan or black hide, folding design, unlined, fitted with ebony military brush, shaving brush and shaving soap in holders, nickel soap box, nickel-topped tooth powder bottle, tooth brush and guard, scissors, nail file, comb and razor strop, nickel clasp fastening. Measures folded: 8 x 6½ x 2½ inches $12.00

FOR WOMEN — Case of tan crêpe grained leather, blue leather lining, or black crêpe with purple lining; fitted with white ivory grained celluloid hair brush, tooth powder holder, tooth and nail brush holder, comb, nail file, and button hook; case closing with covered snap fastenings. Compact for travelling; measures folded: 7 x 8½ x 2 inches.....$11.00

Cross Travelling Articles

CIGAR MAGAZINE—(at right) Of long grained dark green morocco; four compartments; taking 25 cigars; gold plated frame with push-clasp fastening at side. Measures closed: 5¼ x 6¼ inches $6.75

BOTTLE SET—(at left) Of long grained morocco, in colors, velvet and leather lining; fitted with two gilt-topped bottles, 4½ inches high. Gilt snap fastening at front. Case measures: 5 x 3½ x 2½ inches.....$5.50

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Dealers Throughout the World

MAY ADD $25,000,000 TO FRASCH ESTATE

Surrogate Orders Reappraisement of Geologist's Stock in Union Sulphur Company.

FIRST VALUED AT $1,136,250

Counsel for Executrices Says Shares Were Transferred to Daughter Before Her Father's Death.

Surrogate Cohalan yesterday remitted to the State Controller's office the appraisal of the estate of Herman Frasch, the noted geologist, for the purpose of reappraising 505 shares of the stock of the Union Sulphur Company, owned by Mr. Frasch at the time of his death, May 1, 1914. The stock had been appraised by former Deputy Appraiser Solomon Goldenkranz at $1,136,250. The net estate was appraised at $5,261,776.

The action of the Surrogate was taken at the request of William W. Wingate, special counsel for the Controller's office. Mr. Wingate told the Surrogate that the stock might be worth at least $25,000,000 and as much as $30,000,000. Its valuation under the appraisal, Mr. Wingate said, had been made solely upon an affidavit by Henry D. Whiton, President of the company, and son-in-law of the testator, who gave the stock a valuation of $2,250 a share.

Mr. Wingate submitted papers which showed that the State Controller's office had investigated the matter and learned that the company owned a mine in the Parish of Calcasieu, Ward Four, Louisiana; that in 1906, the appraisers there, for the purpose of local taxation, had fixed the valuation of the mine at $800,000; that in 1908, they had placed it at $5,000,000, and in 1911, had put it at $10,000,000.

Further, Mr. Wingate's papers show that the investigation of the State Controller's office resulted in learning that the dividends yearly, for the last three years, had been more than $4,500,000. The papers show that in 1912 the output from the mine amounted to 788,605 long tons, of which only 302,342 tons were sold, bringing a profit of more than $4,500,000.

It is also stated that since 1911 the company has entered the European market and established plants at Cette and Marseilles, France; Rotterdam, and Hamburg. The company has offered $90,000,000, the papers recite, for the purchase of the Cecilian Sulphur Mines, the output of which was only 470,000 long tons annually as compared to the 758,605 of the company's mines in Louisiana.

In conclusion, Mr. Wingate says:

"I am bringing these facts before your Honor, as I wish to indicate to you, if my information is correct, and I believe it is, that this matter should be gone into with a fine tooth comb."

Ralph Royal of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, representing the estate, opposed remitting the case to the Controller's office except for the purpose of determining whether Mrs. Frieda Frasch Whiton, daughter of the testator, owned the stock in question at the time of her father's death. In an affidavit on file in the appraisal proceedings Mrs. Whiton recited that the stock had been transferred to her and was in her name on the books of the company for some time prior to the death of her father. In a supplemental affidavit she recited that the stock really was the property of her father, although in her name. This apparent inconsistency was explained by Mr. Royal, who said that Mrs. Whiton's former lawyer had not advised her correctly.

Under the former appraisal Mrs. Whiton, who resides at Hewlett, L. I., and her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Bice Frasch, who makes her home at the Hotel Plaza, receive the income for life equally from two trust funds of $2,603,888. They are executrices under the will.

JOHN CONLEY TO BE EXECUTOR

Widow of President of Tinfoil Company Asks That Son Be Named.

John Conley, son of the John Conley who was President of the Conley Tinfoil Company at the time of his death, Feb. 14, yesterday applied in the Surrogates' Court for letters of administration on his father's estate. Mrs. Therese Conley of 46 East Sixty-first Street, the widow, sole beneficiary under her husband's will, renounced her appointment as sole executor and consented to the appointment of her son.

Together with the application there was a bond of $450,000, the amount of the personal property, filed by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.

NEW PLAN TO AID THE POOR.

Humanitarian Cult Members Take Families Under Personal Care.

M. E. Appelbaum, founder of the Humanitarian Cult, which holds weekly meetings at Leslie Hall, Broadway and Eighty-third Street, told at last night's meeting of the aims and accomplishments of the new organization. The organization, Mr. Appelbaum said, was founded to relieve distress. He said no membership fees were charged and no collections taken, but that each member gave his name and address on becoming a member and that the name and address of a family in need was later sent to the new member for personal attention, or, if preferred, the destitute family's landlord and storekeepers in the neighborhood were told that the member would guarantee their bills.

To date, Mr. Appelbaum said, there are 2,245 members, and 607 families have been relieved, 117 men and women have got work, and 67 have received medical treatment they could not afford. Mr. Appelbaum is 36 years old and in the metal business at 55 Liberty Street.

WROTE WILL IN 11 WORDS.

Mrs. May Maitland's Is Shortest Ever Filed at White Plains.

The shortest will on record at White Plains is that of Mrs. May Maitland of Mount Vernon, which was offered for probate there yesterday. It is written on a sheet torn from a small pocket diary two by three inches in size. It reads:

"It is my wish that Oliva shall have everything I possess.

"MAY MAITLAND."

The testatrix's husband is a civil engineer. Oliva is his daughter.

TELLS OF ELECTION FRAUDS.

Prosecutor Calls Mayor of Terre Haute Czar of Conspirators.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 9.—Just as United States District Attorney Frank C. Dailey closed the opening statement for the Government today in the trial of Mayor Donn M. Roberts and twenty-seven others charged with election corruption, ex-Congressman A. O. Stanley, chief counsel for the defense, objected to that part of Mr. Dailey's speech dealing with events subsequent to the beginning of the investigation by the Federal Grand Jury. The objection was overruled by Judge A. B. Anderson. Court was adjourned until tomorrow, when the District Attorney had concluded his speech.

Mr. Dailey declared that Hilton Redman, one of the defendants, and son of Judge E. H. Redman, another defendant, had conducted a training school for Grand Jury witnesses in Terre Haute. Mr. Stanley contended that this statement should be ruled out as having no bearing on the case.

The courtroom was crowded and a large number awaited in the corridors for an opportunity to hear the District Attorney. In the crowd were a number of women who said they "had bolted the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference" in session here to attend court.

Mr. Dailey, in his opening statement, declared that Mayor Roberts was the head of the conspiracy and that he "ruled as a Czar." He told how the Government contends the false registrations were made, of the alleged slugging and rough work at the polls, of the manner of collecting and the amount of the so-called "slush fund."

About 2,000 false registrations were prepared at Terre Haute Police Headquarters by Chief of Police Edward Holler, who pleaded guilty, at the direction of Roberts, Mr. Dailey told the jury. He said Roberts and Holler decided on the number of false registrations to make in each precinct, and then set about manufacturing names for the fictitious voters. About 3,000 false registrations were made in Terre Haute, Mr. Dailey declared.

In dealing with the "slush fund," Mr. Dailey produced a table to show how much money Roberts assessed from saloon men and resort keepers for registration and election purposes. Assistant Chief of Police J. Nugent, who has pleaded guilty, was Roberts's collector, Mr. Dailey told the jurors. Chief Holler and Eli H. Redman, a defendant, who was declared elected Circuit Court Judge in the November election, also collected part of the fund, which the District Attorney said totalled about $6,000.

As an example of the methods used by repeaters, Mr. Dailey gave the following:

"One of the fellows who was busy repeating in Precinct A, Sixth Ward, was a one-legged colored man, who voted eight times in the precinct; one time he came with a peg leg; another time he wore a cork leg; the third time without anything strapped to his leg; the fourth time, an iron extension leg; another time with one crutch; one time for the purpose of deception he wore glasses."

TANNENBAUM SET FREE.

I. W. W. and Anarchist Sympathizers Give Him Warm Greeting.

Frank Tannenbaum was released from the workhouse yesterday after serving a sentence of one year imposed upon him for leading raids of the unemployed upon the city's churches last Winter. He arrived at the pier at East Fifty-third Street at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, where a crowd of about 100 sympathizers, most of whom were women, greeted him with a chorus of I. W. W. songs. Marie Yuster, who figured prominently in the meetings of the unemployed during the period of the Tannenbaum raids, pinned a large red rose on Tannenbaum's coat, and gave each of those who came to welcome him a red carnation.

From the pier the crowd accompanied Tannenbaum to the office of Mother Earth, the anarchist publication printed in East 125th Street. There he detailed at great length his experiences while in the workhouse. Last night a "welcome home" reception was tendered to him at the Lenox Casino. It was attended by several hundred anarchists and I. W. W.s.

Tannenbaum said he had spent a week in solitary confinement for being caught reading Thomas Carlyle, and that during this week he got no chance to exercise or do any work.

Tannenbaum's friends announced that they would arrange to have him appear at Cooper Union within a few days, to tell his story of prison life.

BAYONNE VOTES FOR CHANGE

Proposition to Have Commission Form of Government Wins.

Bayonne went in favor of a change to the commission form of government by a majority of 756 last night. The election was made spectacular by hundreds of women wearing wide yellow sashes with the slogan "Votes for Women," who were active at each polling place taking a straw vote on the question of suffrage. They handed each voter a ticket on which was printed three questions:

"Do you favor votes for women?"

"Are you opposed to votes for women?"

"Have you formed an opinion on votes for women?"

The tickets marked by voters were carefully guarded and taken to suffrage headquarters, but no announcement of the count was made last night.

The vote by wards on the question of a change to the commission form of government was:

	For.	Against.
First Ward	915	654
Second Ward	683	702
Third Ward	1,159	428
Fourth Ward	280	546
Fifth Ward	381	322
Total	3,418	2,662

Majority for, 756.

The total vote of the city of Bayonne at the last general election in November was 8,800.

Girl Scouts Not Camp Fire Girls.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The following statement from the national headquarters of the Girl Scouts is authorized by Mrs. Juliette Low, organizer and President: "The Girl Scouts, with national headquarters at Washington, are in no way connected with the organization known as the Camp Fire Girls of America, with headquarters in New York City. Newspaper accounts of trouble among officers of the latter have erroneously referred to the Camp Fire Girls of America as Girl Scouts. The two organizations are separate and distinct. No split has occurred in the Girl Scouts organization and no financial difficulties are confronting it."

WOMEN IN A FIGHT FOR MAINE SCENERY

Plea by Kate Douglas Wiggin Against Construction of Dam Across Saco River.

IT FIGURES IN HER BOOKS

Dorcas Society of Hollis, Me., Leads Opposition—Mme. Emma Eames Lends Her Influence.

When Kate Douglas Wiggin, (Mrs. George C. Riggs,) the writer, is not at her home, 145 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York, these days her friends know that she has laid aside everything else to fly to Augusta, Me., to appear before the Interior Waterways Committee to fight the Clark Power Company bill, which proposes to dam the beautiful Saco River for business purposes and spoil its charm.

The whole Dorcas Society of Hollis, Me., a little village not far from Portland, where Mrs. Riggs makes her Summer home, and for the improvement of which she has done much, is behind her in this movement, as well as the readers of her books in the entire country. All the children of her brain were born at Hollis. The beautiful little stream, Saco River, runs through her books, "Timothy's Quest," the "Rebecca" Books, "Waitstill Baxter," and "Rose of the River," as it does between its banks of typically Maine scenery, a combination of rocks and trees.

It is not for the Saco River alone that Mrs. Riggs pleads, but, through it, for the preservation of Maine scenery, which means so much, she believes, to the State as the playground of the United States, and which adds more to the State's prosperity than the business privileges can. Mme. Emma Eames, the prima donna, hearing of Mrs. Riggs's appeal, has joined her voice to the demand for the preservation of the river. Through Harold M. Sewall of Bath, Me., where Mme. Eames is now living in her old home, she sent a long and eloquent letter to the committee supporting Mrs. Riggs, asking that the lakes, rivers, and forests of Maine be preserved in a natural state.

Mrs. Riggs spent her childhood at Hollis. For a time she was in California, but returned and purchased the old Colonial homestead known now as Quillcote. Here she has spent her Summers for the last twenty-two years, keeping the house open six months of the year and doing all her writing there. The grounds from her own house, across the road, run down to the river, but she cannot see it. The little country tea-room and public library, which is used also in Summer for a vacation kindergarten for the children and is in a building which Mrs. Riggs gave to the town, is just at the turn of the road and quite close to the picturesque little bridge across the river, which will lose much of its charm if it is dammed.

"The women of the town (there are so many more than men as there are in other New England towns) composing the 'Dorcas Society' have done a great deal for the town," says Mrs. Riggs. "They have built a parish house and a neighborhood house. They take care of the church, and now the men are going to take away all the charm of the place. One who has not seen it has no idea of the beauty of the river. The rapids, running between great rocks; the trees, and the greensward coming down to the rocks with ferns and columbine and other wild flowers make a picture. If the dam is constructed it will submerge all of these rocks, and there will be nothing but a smooth pond.

"The place is known for its beauty, and hundreds of people go there every year to see it. The Dorcas Society gives a fair every year at my house. We have several times had a record of 2,000 people in attendance."

"Wouldn't it be a shame to spoil our river and 'Cook's Brook bridge,'" said a farmer of Hollis, when the change was proposed. "That historic spot! Why, Rebecca [the heroine of Mrs. Riggs's book and the play of that name] lost her hat off that bridge."

People from a distance who know the Saco River from Mrs. Riggs's books are even more insistent.

"If the 650,000 readers of 'Rebecca,'" says one of these, from Washington, D. C., "could have a voice in the matter, the Saco River, which runs through the village where Rebecca lived, would never be touched. Every foot of the soil is sacred to this most charming child figure in American literature."

"Why should the State of Maine keep giving up her magnificent trees and waterways," asks Mrs. Riggs, "when these natural beauties are the things which make the prosperity of the State?"

C. H. MACKAY WINS SUIT.

Court Dismisses Broker's Action on Claim for $2,000,000.

Supreme Court Justice Goff dismissed the complaint yesterday in the suit brought against Clarence H. Mackay on April 22, 1913, by W. L. Stow, a broker, who sought to recover $2,000,000 in connection with a pool in Mexican Central Railroad stock.

Mr. Mackay contended he had settled the amount in full.

RAILROAD WINDFALL FADES.

Report Denied That New Law Would Increase Rate Ten Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—There was excitement here today over a report that a bill approved by President Wilson on March 4 would work an automatic increase of 10 per cent. in the freight rates of the country when it went into effect on June 3. The bill was sponsored in the Senate by Mr. Cummins of Iowa, and was intended to make interstate common carriers liable for the full value of shipments destroyed in transit.

Uniform bills of lading have been adopted by most of the railroads on which liability of the roads is limited to 90 per cent. of the value. Rates filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission are based on these bills of lading, with an exceptional rate of 10 per cent. additional for shippers demanding special bills of lading. The act in question declared that railroads should be liable for the "full actual loss, damage or injury to such property, notwithstanding any limitation of liability or limitation of the amount of recovery or representation or agreement as to value."

Senator Cumming has returned to his home in Des Moines, but Senator Norris of Nebraska, who had studied the question, is convinced that there will be no increase in rates. The report was based on the assumption that the act would abolish the uniform bills of lading, and that the 10 per cent. increase in rates would become effective on all bills of lading issued by the roads. But the language of the act shows that the uniform bills of lading are not abolished. Only the limitation they impose on liability is made void. The Commission may decide that the increased liability of the roads entitles them to some increase in rates, but probably it would not be anything like 10 per cent.

CONSERVATION BOARD TO GO

Assembly Passes Machold Bill to Reorganize the Department.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—With an emergency message from Gov. Whitman to expedite action, the Assembly today passed the Machold bill to reorganize the Conservation Commission. The vote on the bill was 84 to 40.

The bill provides for the ousting of the present three Conservation Commissioners, who are employed at a salary of $10,000 each, and the substitution of one Commissioner with experts under him in charge of bureaus concerned with various phases of conservation work. The measure undoubtedly will work for greater economy in the administration of the department. All of the present Commissioners are Democrats. The latest appointee is Patrick E. McCabe, the Democratic leader of Albany County, and one of Tammany Leader Murphy's up-State Lieutenants. He received his appointment from Gov. Glynn and took office last December. He will probably be out of office by the end of the present month.

The Democrats opposed the bill on the ground that it was a "ripper" measure. Minority Leader Smith, however, voted for it after some amendments proposed by him had been accepted by the Republican majority. One of the fifth amendments prohibits the appointment in the Conservation Department of any person financially interested in hydraulic power development. Another amendment eliminates a clause making it unlawful for the Conservation Commissioner to originate any plan for hydraulic development under State auspices except with the sanction of the Attorney General and the State Engineer.

FORD HIRES LAWBREAKERS.

Gives Cincinnati Men Chance to "Come Back" in His Factory.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, has agreed to give Cincinnati men who have become lawbreakers a chance to "come back" by placing them in good paying jobs in his plant at Detroit. One Cincinnatian has been there for nearly a month. His nineteen-year-old wife and three babies are preparing to join him.

Common Pleas Judge Nippert, who wrote to Ford asking him to help Cincinnati unfortunates, is arranging to send two other men to work. The first man was convicted of breaking open a safe. He is only 22 years of age. "Out of work, wife and baby hungry," summed up the man's story.

Ford sent a representative to Cincinnati, who informed the Judge that additional jobs would be given to save men from going to the penitentiary or reformatory. Judge Nippert said today it would be possible to send only a limited number of Cincinnati men to the Ford plant.

Manhattan Club Election.

The annual meeting of the Manhattan Club will be held at the clubhouse, Madison Square, on Thursday, March 18. The following have been nominated to serve for three years on the board of managers: Lewis J. Conlan, Phoenix Ingraham, Charles W. Dayton, Louis Bertschmann and James A. O'Gorman.

LOW ROUND TRIP FARES DAILY via the Scenic Highway to California's Expositions.—Very low round trip fares are now in effect via the Scenic Highway of the Northern Pacific Railway which will permit you to see both the San Francisco and San Diego Expositions at no additional expense. The Exposition really begins when you board its through transcontinental trains from Chicago, St. Louis or Kansas City to North Pacific Coast points and Puget Sound—the Mediterranean of America. If you will advise me about when you will plan your 1915 vacation, I will be very glad to send a complete set of our travel literature, including illustrated Exposition folder, and assist you in any way possible. W. F. McBERSON, Gen'l Agt., 1,244 Broadway. Phone Madison Square 4040, New York City.—Advt.

BLOODY FOOTPRINTS MRS. ANGLE'S, HE SAYS

Dr. Charlton Wallace Testifies Stains in Her Apartment Were Made by Defendant's Foot.

OPPOSING COUNSEL CLASH

When Exhibits Are Introduced—Dr. Weaver Again on Stand—Mrs. Angle in Good Spirits.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, March 9.—A double set of impressions of Mrs. Helen M. Angle's feet were introduced at her trial today, which, experts said, corresponded to the bloody impressions of the bare footprints found in her apartments in the Rippowan Building in Stamford on the morning following the death of Waldo R. Ballou. It was the fourth day of her trial for manslaughter before Judge W. H. Williams and a jury in the Superior Court.

There appears to be an increased amount of interest attending the trial, and many of the spectators at to-day's sessions came from Norwalk and Stamford, including a number of handsomely gowned women. Both Mrs. Angle and her father, Leonard Blondell, appeared to be in better spirits today than at any time since the trial began.

The chief witness today was Detective Thomas Foley of Stamford. He testified to the blood stains found in the Rippowan Building and in Mrs. Angle's apartments on the morning following the assault on Mr. Ballou.

Photographs of the interior of Mrs. Angle's apartments and of the interior of the building were offered by State's Attorney Homer Cummings, all of which were explained by Foley, who testified that, although the photographs were taken some hours after the injury to Mr. Ballou, the conditions of the interior of the apartments were just the same when he first saw them early in the morning. The photographs were introduced to show the blood stains on the walls of the hallways, on the stairways, and the bloody footprints in Mrs. Angle's apartments, the condition of the furniture, rugs, &c. When the State presented the double set of impressions of Mrs. Angle's feet, Detective Foley said that they were taken at Police Headquarters at Stamford, July 11 last.

"What is the object of offering the exhibits?" asked Lawyer J. B. Klein for the defense.

"Oh, that is manifest," replied the State's attorney.

"Is it a fair question?" interposed Judge Williams.

"I expect to show by them that the footprints on the floor and in the hallways were those of Mrs. Angle," replied State's Attorney Cummings.

There were no further objections, and the impressions were allowed in the case.

Dr. Charlton Wallace of 601 West 110th Street, New York, testified that he was called in by the State to make an examination of the footprints on the floor of Mrs. Angle's apartments. He said that he also made an examination of the impressions taken of the defendant's foot, and gave it as his opinion that the two were alike. The ball of the right foot, he said, was wider than the left foot, and there were certain characteristics of the heel and the toes.

Dr. Bruce S. Weaver of New York was again called to the stand to give the results of thirty samples given him for examination at his laboratory. The samples were chips from the floors, and some of the furniture in Mrs. Angle's apartment, which were supposed to be stained with blood. Sixteen of the samples showed blood stains, but the witness said this did not prove that the other fourteen samples did not also have blood on them, only that the crystals did not show. On cross-examination, however, the doctor admitted that the hemin crystals did not prove that it was human blood, and the witness was dismissed. An interesting point brought out was that no blood stains were found in the rug of the rear room.

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For its Table may be chosen a Hampton reproduction in Mahogany of some cabriole-legged Georgian original, while among the chairs may be found one of Stuart Walnut with its high-back and seat of cane work, and others of Queen Anne quaintness or of the tapering elegance of the Sheraton era. Finally the roomy Settee serving as cosy window seat may strike a more modern note of grateful ease and comfort.

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WAREROOMS, 5TH AVENUE AND 39TH ST.
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MRS. WHEELER TELLS OF MEETING GREEN

In a Fifth Avenue Bus He Introduced Himself as a Friend of Her Husband.

WENT WITH HIM TO REGATTA

Denial of Charges That She Was with Him in Hotels—In Tears on the Witness Stand.

Mrs. Claudia Carlstedt Wheeler, who is being sued for divorce by her rich husband, Albert Gallatin Wheeler, Jr., took the witness chair in her own defense yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum and a jury. The tale of how the defendant displayed her high heeled shoes on Monday as an exhibit in the case, attracted a crowd to the court and the officers had all they could do to keep the spectators down to the seating capacity of the room.

Mrs. Wheeler took the witness stand to reply to the accusations made by witnesses that she had spent much time in several hotels with Walter Winthrop Green, the co-respondent. She told all about her married life, of the wealth and comfort she had earned when she danced and sang upon the stage, and how she married the plaintiff, who had cast her off after she had spent many of the best years of her life as his wife.

She met Mr. Green in a Fifth Avenue bus and he had introduced himself as a friend of her husband and proved it by calling him by his first name and running over the names of a dozen of his relatives, she said.

This incident happened on April 22 of last year and on May 25 she accepted an invitation from Green to attend the boat races on the Charles River, Boston. She was sure her husband would be there, too, and was on the lookout for him. She had been separated from her husband and the innocence of her actions was attested by the fact that she went with Green to such a public place as a boat race. Asked if she ever went to five different hotels with Green Mrs. Wheeler indignantly answered "No."

She said that Green had further won her confidence by telling her he had a warrant for her husband's arrest. She said that when she and her husband separated it was arranged that he should pay her $500 a month. Later this was reduced to $300, but it was not paid. Mr. Wheeler lapsed in his payments until he owed her more than $3,000. She told how she suffered because of his failure to pay, and then she put her handkerchief to her eyes and wept. The lawyers and court waited for her to compose herself, but she became nearly hysterical and was excused.

After half an hour she returned to the stand and was questioned concerning the evidence given on Monday by employes of the San Remo apartment house and Brandon Hall, near Boston. She denied every statement that touched her honor. Joseph H. Choate, Jr., counsel for Mr. Wheeler, asked her about her marriage prior to her marriage to Mr. Wheeler. She replied that she was married at 17 to a boy of 18 and that she divorced her boyish husband with the help of Mr. Wheeler.

After a few unimportant witnesses had testified and the lawyers had summed up Justice Greenbaum charged the jury. The court waited for a verdict until 5 o'clock, and then ordered a sealed verdict this morning.

SCIENCE HEALERS' PLEA.

Dr. Burton Tells Legislators He Was Cured of Tuberculosis and Drug.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—Dr. Edmund F. Burton of New York told the Assembly Judiciary Committee this afternoon that several years ago he was pronounced a sufferer from tuberculosis by the verdict of three physicians, each of whom had been President of the American Medical Association, that he was at the same time a victim of the morphine and cocaine habit, that he had been told he had three weeks to live, and that he had been cured in twenty-four hours by one Christian Science treatment. He was speaking at a hearing on Assemblyman Thorn's bill, which would legalize the practice of Christian Science healing.

The measure was opposed by representatives of State and county medical societies, who expressed the fear that the passage of the bill would lead to wholesale quack practice. Dr. Richard Kevin of Brooklyn, representing the Medical Society of the State of New York, said it had taken fifty years to build up a system of efficient medical practice in New York and that the Thorn bill would tear down the barriers against charlatans. Dr. L. R. Williams, Deputy State Commissioner of Health, said that Christian Science had a field of usefulness, but that healers were not qualified to choose the patients they should treat. Others favored amendments to the bill which would define Christian Science. There was a marked attitude of interest among the members of the committee.

Judge Clifford S. Smith of Boston said the bill asked only that the regulations affecting the practice of medicine be confined to its own scope. Judge Smith was the target for rapid-fire questions.

"How do you propose to cure if you can't diagnose?" was asked.

"Because we know more than you who do diagnose," was the reply.

"We base our practice on Christ, the only practitioner who never failed."

"Do all Christian Scientists claim," another asked, "that they are as infallible as Christ?"

"By no means," was the answer. "But certainly medical doctors will not claim that their system is perfect. We are at least as successful as you are."

This brought a round of applause from the advocates of the measure.

In summing up, Judge Smith said: "We ask to be allowed to practice without being convicted for practicing medicine."

ARRAIGN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Brooklyn Doctors Say "Healers" Jeopardize Human Life.

In connection with its campaign against the passage of a bill legalizing the treatment of the sick by Christian Science healers, the Legislative Committee of the Kings County Medical Society yesterday sent to the Senate and Assembly in Albany a report of its stand in the matter. Dr. William J. Cruikshank, Chairman of the committee, says in his arraignment of Christian Science healing:

"First of all, I desire to say most emphatically that the profession of medicine has no interest whatever in any discussion bearing on the religious side of this question, except, of course, that it recognizes the eternal justice of religious liberty. It is the teaching concerning medical matters promulgated by Christian Science to which we object. This the medical profession, with one accord, stamps as ignorant and pernicious; a menace to public health, a jeopardizer of human life."

Grants Extension in Wireless Suit.

Vice Chancellor Stevens in Newark yesterday granted an extension of time to March 19 in the legal controversy over the ownership of the Tuckerton wireless telegraph station. The extension was granted on the plea of McCarter & English, lawyers, that the information to be used in the answer to the suit brought by the French company, the Compagnie Universelle de Telegraphie et de Telephone Sans Fil, against the United States Corporation, a New Jersey concern, representing the Hochfrequenz-Machinen-Akiiengellschaft-fuer drahtloss Telegraphie, Rudolph Goldschmidt, and Emil E. Mayer, is on its way from this country to Berlin. The suit was brought in January.

ONLY ONE CITY JOB TOO BIG FOR WOMAN

Commissioner Davis Thinks Her Sex Able to Run Any But the Fire Department.

Miss Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, told several hundred students of Teachers College, Columbia University, before whom she lectured last night on "Occupational Opportunities for Women in Municipal Service," that she would fill half the city Commissionerships with women if she had her way. She admitted she had some doubts as to the Fire Department.

Miss Davis said she knew several women who could well fill the job of Street Cleaning Commissioner, and, as for most of the others, there were hosts of women who, she was sure, could give the men a run for their posts.

"Take the Commissioner of Health," she continued. "I am quite sure Miss Josephine Baker, head of the Department of Child Welfare in the Department of Health, would make a good Health Commissioner. Mind I have nothing against Commissioner Goldwater. I think him very efficient, but I feel that Miss Baker could also quite fill the place."

Miss Davis didn't name any other candidates, but Commissioner Adamson of the Fire Department is the only official who might feel safe if the Correction Head had her way. As it is, she told her hearers that she soon expected other heads of departments to follow the lead of City Chamberlain Bruere and herself, who have women as private secretaries.

BIBLE READING IN SCHOOLS.

Dr. Finley Thinks Selections Should Be Carefully Chosen.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—State Commissioner of Education Finley thinks the proper way to solve the question of Scripture readings in public schools is to censor the Bible. At a hearing on the Tallet bill today before the Assembly Committee on Education was read a letter from Dr. Finley in which he said:

"I suggest that the bill be so amended as to require the State Board of Regents or the State Commissioner of Education, upon the unanimous approval of the Board of Regents, to appoint a committee representing various religious faiths, who shall make selections from the Bible, or from the Bible and other sources, for the contemplated use in the public schools."

The Tallet bill was up for final passage in the Assembly last week when it was recommended for hearings. Representatives of Jewish congregations, with several public school teachers, today appeared against the measure.

SPAGHETTI TEST FOR A DOG.

Justice Beall Hits on Scheme to Determine Owner.

Justice Beall of Special Sessions, Yonkers, is going to set a dish of spaghetti before a collie dog in his court tomorrow and, if the dog eats it, he will be delivered to Miss Felomena De Lucca, of 132 Valentine Lane; if he doesn't, William Hopper of 30 Williams Street, will get the dog.

Both claimed the dog in court yesterday and Justice Beall couldn't determine whether the collie was Miss De Lucca's Prince or Hopper's Jack until he happened to ask if Miss De Lucca's pet hadn't been born in Italy. He had. All right, said the Justice, would Prince eat spaghetti. He would; above all things he craved spaghetti.

Would Hopper's Jack? Certainly not!

The claimants, the dog, the Justice and the spaghetti will all be in court tomorrow and most of Yonkers is planning to be there also.

FRANCE INQUIRES INTO TOURAINE FIRE

Admiral Starts an Investigation in Behalf of the Ministry of Marine.

NO PANIC ON THE VESSEL

Capt. Caussin Pays Tribute to Coolness of Crew and Confidence of Passengers.

HAVRE, March 9.—A rigid inquiry has been begun into all phases of the fire at sea on the French Line steamer Touraine, which docked here yesterday afternoon and landed all her passengers in safety. Admiral Charlier of the Ministry of Marine and Director Duorot of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique boarded the vessel upon her arrival and at once began an investigation.

The passengers were apparently none the worse for their thrilling experience. The fire, which was confined to one of the holds, was put out at midnight Sunday, and the last part of the voyage was completed without incident. The steamer Rotterdam, which first answered the Touraine's wireless call and stood by until the fire was extinguished, left the French liner at Prawle Point, while the French cruisers Guichen and Dupetit Thouars, which also went to the Touraine's assistance, escorted her as far as Cherbourg and then continued on their way.

Capt. Caussin told the story of the fire after he had taken the Touraine to her dock.

"The fire was discovered at 2 A. M. Saturday, when we were in north latitude 48.14 and west longitude 21.06," he said. "It was in the base of one of the ventilators in the boiler room. Heavy smoke found its way to the bridge. While the men in the boiler room was not serious in itself, I turned my attention to other parts of the ship.

"At this moment one of the night watch reported hearing the crackling of flames forward. I ordered all the crew to their stations, and, as the ship was in a mist, I gave directions to stop the vessel, in order that I might leave the bridge for the scene of the blaze.

"We discovered flames eating their way toward the post office and beginning to attack neighboring cabins. We discovered that the flames were spreading to the partitions and floor of Compartment 2, so as to involve a large amount of freight.

"Believing that so large a part of the cargo might take fire, and finding we were not able to deal with it easily, I decided to send out a call for aid. Meanwhile, through holes made in the partitions, we obtained a view of the fire, which then was attacked with jets of water and steam. By Sunday morning we had mastered the blaze and the danger was past."

Capt. Caussin paid tributes to the coolness of his officers and cre. He stated that lifebelts were distributed among the passengers, and the boats were prepared for instant use as soon as the flames were discovered, but at no time was there any real danger. There was no disorder and no panic, he added, as the passengers accepted the situation calmly in the belief that the fire would be conquered.

The promptness with which an investigation into the Touraine fire is being begun, is possibly a result of the sinister rumors afloat in Paris that German spies started the flames, knowing that the vessel was taking a considerable quantity of ammunition and arms from New York for the French forces in the field.

BOMB TEARS BIG HOLE.

Throws Sand and Stone Upon Roofs in Egg Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., March 9.—Three dynamite bombs of high explosive power were found today in a secret closet leading from the cellarway of a building only recently vacated by a young Italian.

A test of one of the bombs was made, with the result that the immediate vicinity was shaken by the report, which was heard almost two miles away. The exploding bomb tore a large hole in the ground, hurling sand and stone up on nearby roofs. Each of the bombs is 4 inches high and 6 inches in circumference. They were home-made, being wrapped in an English newspaper.

Bernhardt Continues to Improve.

BORDEAUX, March 9, (via Paris.)—Continued improvement in the condition of Sarah Bernhardt was reported today by her physicians.

LOST TALISMAN IN HOTEL.

Lena, the Maid, Fears for Soldier's Sweetheart.

Lena Ulbricht has lost her talisman, and she is inconsolable, because she fears it betokens that her sweetheart, Carl Klauser, a soldier in the German Army, has met ill-fortune.

Lena is a chambermaid at the Claridge, where she got a job shortly after her arrival from England several months ago. Lena was working in London when the war began, and so was Carl. As Carl was a reservist he headed for Germany at once. He was saving money so that they would have a tidy sum to start housekeeping on, and as Lena could not leave London at the time, he insisted upon her using part of his savings to purchase a ticket for New York, where he hoped to join her after the war. When they parted he gave her the little heart and chain that he had sacredly kept since his confirmation, according to a German and Austrian custom, and Lena promised to wear them faithfully. This she did until Friday morning, when in going about her work in the hotel she lost the talisman.

COURT TO SIT IN SUMMER.

Judge Ransom's Plan to be Tried Out in Hot Months.

Continuous Summer sessions will be held in one or more of the trial parts of the City Court to expedite litigation. The plan was suggested by Judge Ransom, and was heartily approved by the New York County Lawyers' Association. The new departure will be largely in the nature of an experiment. If it is found to work well and proves satisfactory to the bench and bar it will become a permanent feature of the court. The idea is to establish a special calendar for July and August and the first two weeks of September, which shall contain those cases that counsel may desire to try without delay.

Lawyers are watching with interest the work of the court on the commercial calendar established in November. The cases on this calendar relate to business transactions. It was said on Saturday that fully half of the actions tried before Judge Ransom on this calendar were begun in December, and were brought to trial within a month. Under the old system some of these cases would have lagged a year before being tried.

That Turkish Blend of light, aromatic tobaccos with rich, full bodied leaf makes FATIMAS so satisfying yet MILD that, in preference to any other 15c cigarette, sales are more than

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

3 to 1 in favor of FATIMA

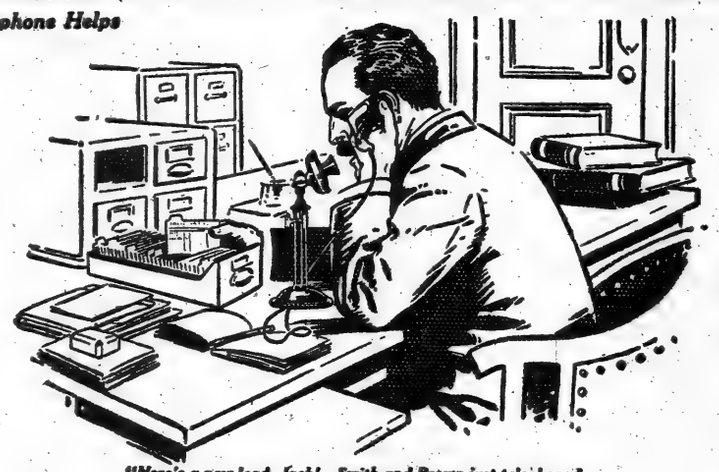
FATIMA

Distinctively Individual

THE TURKISH BLEND Cigarette

20 FOR 15¢

Telephone Helps



"Here's a new lead, Jack! Smith and Brown just telephoned. See them at once. Their last order was February 10th."

Supervising Salesmen —By Telephone

"Our method of supervising salesmen by telephone is one that I believe would produce good results in any business," said the sales manager of a large business concern recently.

"Before leaving the office, each salesman makes out a list of the names and telephone numbers of concerns he intends to call on during the day and leaves this list with our telephone attendant.

"By referring to this list I can get in touch with any of our salesmen very quickly by *telephone*, in case anything comes up that requires quick action.

"In addition, each salesman telephones the office twice a day. This gives us a chance to talk over rush orders, give salesmen new 'leads' for business, and, in general, to direct our selling efforts along lines that will bring the best results."

Are you using your telephone to direct *your* selling efforts along lines that will bring the best results?

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Why don't you let your stenographer earn her salary?

NO, you don't—not if you make her write every letter twice (once in her note book and once on her typewriter). Not if you keep her sitting idle at your desk *waiting* for dictation—while you 'phone or see callers or hunt for information. Not if her typewriter is standing idle and adding to "overhead" while the stenographer takes dictation.

Write your letters *once*—on the typewriter. Handle your correspondence in the real efficiency way—let your stenographer *produce* all the time. Save your *own* time—prevent her wasting *her* time.

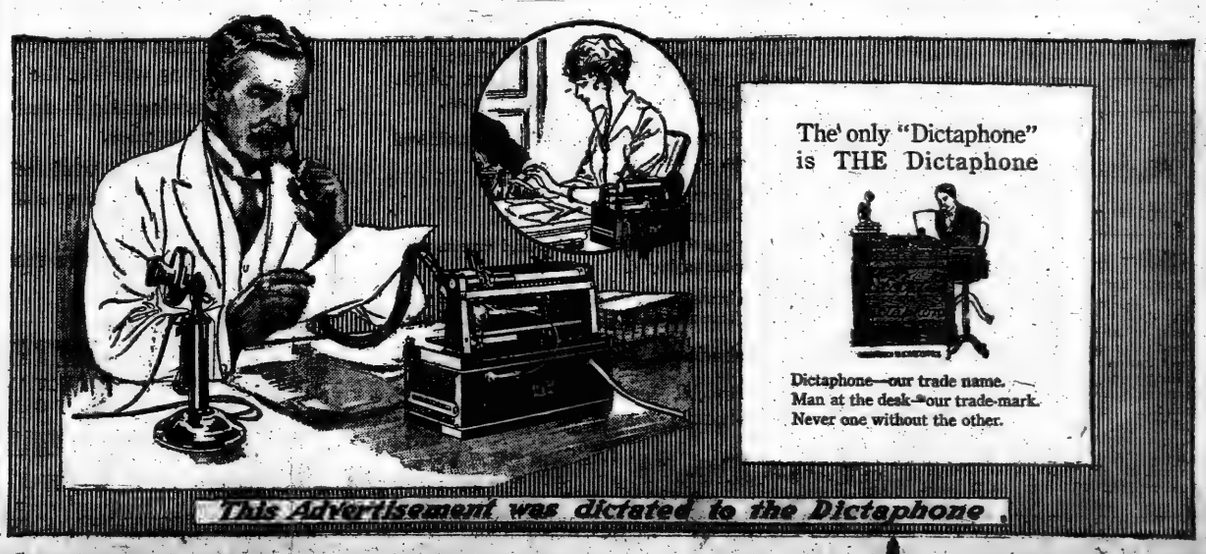
Do what other wise business men do as soon as they find out about it—dictate to the Dictaphone.

No matter if your business *is* "different," it is not different to the Dictaphone.

Let the Dictaphone show you it belongs in your office as much as you do yourself. Today! Just reach for your 'phone and call Barclay 6286—that's the Dictaphone. Then keep your mind open until the Dictaphone man shows you. That's all you have to do.

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

261 Broadway, Corner of Warren Street



This Advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone

If you are run down, you are undoubtedly worried about yourself. Hoff's Malt Extract makes blood and bone. It quickens your vitality, creates appetite and builds you up.

Johann Hoff

Send for Booklet.
Eisner Mendelson Co.,
50 West St., New York

"The Easiest Riding Car In The World"

MARMON "41"

Every Dollar of Marmon Price Backed by Proof of Marmon Value

The Marmon "41" stands ready to show you actual return in satisfying service on every dollar invested in it.

By comparison with any other high class car, it will prove its worth.

In power, in comfort, in ease of control, in all-round efficiency under any and all road conditions you have only to say—

Prove It!

We make you this direct, straight-forward, business-like proposition:

"Try any other car at any price—make up your own tests of automobile value—pick your hardest hill, your most difficult test—then—

"Put up your requirements to the actual performance of Marmon '41.'

"Make us prove its value!"

The car awaits your pleasure.

The Marmon-New York Co., Inc.

A FACTORY BRANCH

1855 Broadway at 61st Street
Telephone 1583 Columbus

Auto Shop Company
10 Crosby Place, Paterson, N. J.
Distributors for Northern New Jersey.

"Over Sixty Years of Successful Manufacturing"

CIVIL SERVICE.

EXAMINATION

Assistant Director Bureau of Standards

(Board of Estimate and Apportionment.)

Salary $4,000 per Annum.

Applications will be issued from March 5 to 4 P. M. March 19, at Room 1400, Municipal Building. The duties are to assist in the direction of the Bureau of Standards; to prepare standards and specifications for personal service; to classify and make appraisals of the value of the work done; to standardize supplies, prepare office organizations, and make critical examinations of budget estimates. Subjects and weights are: Experience, 4; written examination, 4; oral examination, 2; 70% required on each subject. Minimum age, 21 years.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

WOULD HAVE JUDGES NAMED BY GOVERNOR

Bar Association Recommendations Cover Appeals and Supreme Bench.

A CRIMINAL APPEAL COURT

Executive Committee Suggests Comprehensive Judiciary Plan to Constitutional Convention.

The Executive Committee of the Bar Association, George W. Wickersham presiding, last night adopted a recommendation of the special committee on Constitutional Amendments favoring the appointment of Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court by the Governor instead of election.

In its report, reference was made to the removal of Judges for misbehavior and it recommends that the tenure of offices of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court Justices be during good behavior or for such fixed term as the constitutional convention may determine, preferably not less than 14 years. It also recommends that the composition of the Court of Appeals remain as at present.

The committee recommended that the judicial departments and the composition and jurisdiction of the Appellate Division remain as at present, with the exception that the Appellate Division in the Second Department be increased to seven members and the Ninth Judicial District, Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester be added to the Third Department. The committee also recommended that a Court of Criminal Appeal be created, and that it be composed of five Judges, consisting of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, or in case of his inability to attend, a Judge of that court to be designated by him and the presiding Justices of the Appellate Divisions.

The seventh recommendation by the committee was that the Constitutional convention vest in the Justices of the Supreme Court assigned to the Appellate Division full power to establish rules of practice which shall not be subject to amendment or abrogation by the Legislature.

In reference to the official referee or Commissioners, the committee recommended that the present system of appointing referees and condemnation and other Commissioners, paid at the cost of litigation, be abolished as to all courts records in such of the counties of the State as now contain a population of 600,000 or more.

Regarding the Surrogate's Court the committee recommends that the Legislature be authorized to confer upon Surrogate's Courts full legal and equitable jurisdiction in the case of probate of wills and in all matters properly incidental to the devolution of real and personal property consequent upon the death of the owner, either within the jurisdiction or having property therein.

As to the Court or Board of Claims the committee recommended that it be established as a constitutional Court of Record beyond the power of the Legislature to abolish, reconstitute, or materially change; that the number of Judges should not exceed seven, and that they should be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The committee recommends that Article 13 of the Constitution should be amended so as to make it a crime to offer or promise a bribe whether it be received or rejected. In the opinion of the committee, however, it would be preferable to leave with the Legislature the definition of the crime of bribery and its punishment.

The committee reported that it had found it impracticable to submit final conclusions to the Committee of Justices of the Supreme Court, the Committee of the State Bar Association or the Committee of the County Lawyers' Association and to confer with them in regard to the respective recommendations.

Announcement was made that a committee of the State Bar Association will meet tomorrow and that committee will call a special meeting of the association at Albany on Friday, March 26, for the consideration of the whole subject of amendments to be recommended to the Constitutional Convention.

WOMEN FIT FOR THE BENCH.

Unanimous Decision of Speakers at Women Lawyers' Dinner.

The fitness of women lawyers to be Judges, in general, and their peculiar predilection and ability to grace the bench in the Children's and the Women's courts in particular was the burden of the speeches at the second informal dinner of the Women Lawyers Association at the Fifth Avenue Restaurant last evening. There was unanimous indorsement of the amendment offered in the Senate last week providing for the appointment of two women Judges in the Children's Court, in the Inferior Courts act now before the Legislature.

The speakers included the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, Magistrate Howard P. Nash of Brooklyn, and Dean George W. Kirchwey of Columbia University Law School. Chief Justice Russell of the Court of Special Sessions led an informal discussion of the subject after the formal speeches. Miss Jean H. Norris, President of the association, presided.

VOTE ON SUFFRAGE.

27 Women, 11 Men, Against, But 527 in Favor of It at Exposition.

Returns from the ballot boxes for men and women at the suffrage booth at the Made in U. S. A. Exposition, at 5 P. M. yesterday, showed a larger number of women oppos 1 to suffrage than men. There were ... women who voted in favor of suffrace to 27 who voted against it, and the ballots of the men showed 291 in favor and only 11 opposed.

Today is Suffrage Day at the exposition, and Lillian Russell will make her first suffrage speech for the cause. Other speakers will be Commissioner of Correction Davis, Dr. Frank Bohn, and Mme. Almo Maimberg, a member of the Parliament of Finland.

CITY BANK'S BRANCH AS BUSINESS FACTOR

Effect on Trade Already Felt in Buenos Aires, Says G. J. Smith, Now Here.

BRAZIL EXPECTING BENEFIT

American Engineer Tells How New York Advertising Methods Were Used in South America.

George J. Smith, an American engineer, who went to Brazil about ten years ago, and was with the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light & Power Company, has arrived at the Bresilin. Mr. Smith is said to be the man who showed the Brazilians how to spend money in advertising, and who was the pioneer in street railway advertising in Rio de Janeiro. He says business is still bad in Rio, but he looks for betterment as soon as the proposed American bank gets established there, thus helping to solve the question of exchange.

"I spent the last half of last year in Buenos Aires," said Mr. Smith yesterday. "This promises to be a good year in Argentina, the situation having improved very much there of late. But in Brazil the hard times were made more acute by the failure of the promised loan from Europe to materialize, owing to the outbreak of the war. The milreis, normally worth about 33 cents, is today worth only 26 or 27. You see the merchant there must pay in gold for what he gets in a foreign market, and other things that militate against business are the delay in the Custom House and the poor postal facilities.

"One big trouble with Brazil is that the supposed natural resources of the country, except coffee growing, have not been developed to any extent. The rubber business is in a very bad way, and while they have been experimenting with cotton in the north, and with live-stock and poultry, the practical stage has not arrived. What is needed most by Brazil and by Argentina and Eastern South America, as a whole, is better transportation facilities.

"The effect on business of the installation of the branch of the National City Bank in Buenos Aires is already being felt, and when the proposed branches in Rio, Sao Paulo, and Santos are opened, I look for much benefit to Brazil, as these will provide an easy means of exchange with the United States.

"It is odd that so many American manufacturers who send agents to Brazil send men who, if they speak a foreign language at all, speak only Spanish, in addition to English. They forget that Brazil is not a Spanish-speaking country, and when you address a Brazilian in that language he is apt to consider it an affront. If a man knows only one language besides his own when going to South America to do business French is preferable, because most merchants speak that language as well as their own.

"I sold out my advertising business the first of the year. Of course in Rio I did not have anything like the number of street cars that are to be found in a North American city of the same size—in fact, only about 550—but I was able to get about the same rates that are obtained in New York. Although for the first eighteen months I found merchants a little averse to looking with favor on American advertising methods, they have since taken to them very naturally."

CUNARDER CRIPPLED IN GALE

Carpathia's Captain Tells of Broken Steering Gear on Last Trip East.

According to Capt. William Prothero of the Cunarder Carpathia, which arrived yesterday from Naples with 777 passengers of all classes his vessel encountered a hurricane in mid-Atlantic on her last trip eastward, which was rendered more dangerou by the steam steering gear breaking down.

For twelve hours the Carpathia lay wallowing while the hurricane rageo and the waves heaved her over until once her rail was under water and she was almost on her beam ends. Then she recovered slowly to an even keel and diped over again.

After the engineers had managed to repair the steering gear the Carpathia went ahead through the storm to Palermo.

At that port the United States Consul informed Capt. Prothero that the Red Star Liner Finland, which sailed from New York a day after the Carpathia, had arrived at Palermo and that eight of her crew were taken off by Italian officials to join the army.

BLACKHANDER, AGED 10, SCARES FATHER'S RIVAL

Pietro, Seeing Cellar's Coal Trade Wane and Mother Put to Work, Decides to Act.

Pietro Sabino is 10 years old, but he's only four feet two inches tall, and Justice Mayo, in the Children's Court, had to crane his neck to see him when the youngster was arraigned before him yesterday.

"He's a Black Hander," said Samuel Friedman, a coal dealer, of 313 East Ninety-fifth Street. "He wrote two Black Hand letters to me."

"I ain't either. Sure I did," shouted Pietro, jumbling his answers in his haste to explain. "I just wanted to scare him. I couldn't hurt a big guy like him, but he was putting my papa on the bum."

It took Friedman, several officers, the boy's father, Angelo, and the youngster himself to explain to Justice Mayo that Pietro's father had a little coal and wood business in the cellar of 333 East Ninety-fifth Street, where the boy helped him after school.

They did well until Friedman opened a rival business in a store, and then the Sabino business began to drift away. Pietro saw the family sink to poverty and his mother go to work, and then—

"I knew we'd get poorer if that big guy kept on," explained Pietro, "so I just wrote him a couple of letters. I didn't mean to hurt him. I just wanted to scare him off."

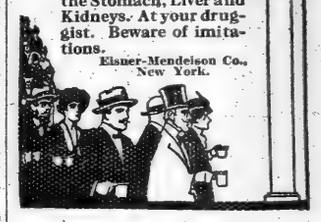
Here is what Pietro wrote in a big, bold hand that didn't look to the frightened Friedman like the writing of a small boy:

"Dear Friedman, If you don't close that business I will kill you. I'll send it two more times. If you don't close the business I mudder to pieces. Right away as you could do close the business. Go ahead and do it. You no good."

The second letter was not needed to terrify Friendman, and the coal dealer hustled to the police. Detective Joseph Ryan got Pietro to confess, and Justice Mayo adjourned the hearing yesterday until tomorrow so that the boy's story might be investigated.

If you are a Carlsbad "Regular" war need not deter you from taking your favorite treatment. Carlsbad Water and Carlsbad Salt are famous for ailments of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. At your druggist. Beware of imitations.

Eisner-Mendelson Co., New York.



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THOUSANDS of other progressive concerns are doing so. We will be pleased to furnish proof upon request. MAY WE?

SEELY SERVICE.
Call Rector 3598.
114 Liberty Street, City.

CALIFORNIA
ROUND TRIP
$94.30
Lackawanna Railroad
Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., 5th Ave. Fifth Pl., 23th St., 42nd St.
BROOKLYN: 505 FULTON ST.

VILLISTAS REGAIN MEXICAN CAPITAL

Continued from Page 1.

Zapata, who is co-operating with General Villa."

Americans Warned To Go.

A rather sensational development in the Mexican crisis was the disclosure through diplomatic circles that Secretary Bryan had sent a warning through the Brazilian Minister in Mexico City last Friday reiterating previous warnings to Americans to leave Mexico. This has alarmed Americans in Mexico City, as it has been impossible for them to obtain transportation out of the capital, rail communication with Vera Cruz being refused because Carranza's Government has been confining the use of the rail lines to military movements.

The fact that Secretary Bryan had sent such a warning was learned through secret telegrams that came here late this afternoon in cipher to various legations in Washington. These telegrams were identical. They were signed by three American newspaper men. The telegrams were sent in the secret cipher of the foreign governments to whose legations in Mexico City the messages were intrusted for transmission to the representatives of those nations in Washington. This was the only way the communications could be sent, because Carranza has refused to allow private messages to be transmitted from Mexico City and the censorship in Vera Cruz holding up press dispatches from the Mexican capital. The text of these identical telegrams was:

> Inquiry at the State Department should develop the reasons for Bryan, under date of March 5, warning, through Minister of Brazil, reiterating previous warnings to Americans to leave Mexico. If Bryan intends this notice to be perfect it should be made public through the press in the United States as at present absolutely no means of transportation exists by which Americans or other foreigners can gain Vera Cruz or any border point from Mexico City. Unanimous opinion of all foreigners here is that if the State Department believes that impending developments in the Mexican situation are such as to render it advisable for foreigners to leave the country, responsibility for taking immediate steps to insure means of transportation for such as can go rests with the State Department.

The names of the newspapermen were signed to the dispatch, but were withheld. The diplomats who received these messages asked that the names of the embassies or legations which had received them should not be given, as they had only delivered the telegrams as requested to the newspapers to which the messages were addressed.

Warship for Progreso.

The Mexican situation was still further complicated today by the conditions at Progreso, the principal port of Yucatan, which necessitated the immediate return of the Des Moines to that port. The Des Moines had been ordered from Progreso to Vera Cruz and sailed from Progreso on March 6, arriving at Campeche on Sunday. Word reached Capt. William L. Rodgers of the battleship Delaware at Vera Cruz yesterday that trouble was feared at Progreso.

Capt. Rodgers at once sent a wireless message to Commander John R. Y. Blakeley of the Des Moines, which intercepted that vessel after it had started from Campeche for Vera Cruz yesterday morning, directing the Des Moines to hasten back to Progreso and stand by for the protection of American and foreign interests. Word reached the State and Navy Departments late this afternoon that the Des Moines had arrived at Progreso.

The Yucatan situation is beginning to bother the administration almost as much as the conditions in Mexico City. Carranza has been blockading the port of Progreso as a reprisal against those who rose in revolt against Gov. Santos and drove him out of the State. This blockade has seriously interfered with foreign commerce and coupled with it the Carranza Government has been imposing heavy taxes on various commodities and declared an embargo against certain exportations. Strong representations have been sent by Secretary Bryan to General Carranza, complaining of the conditions at Yucatan.

The most serious phase of the Yucatan situation in its bearing on industrial conditions in this country has been the embargo against the exportation of sisal hemp. Yucatan is the main source of supply of sisal for the twine industry and the embargo threatens to cripple the binder twine industry in the United States. Unless this situation is remedied and sisal soon begins to move into the United States it is certain there will be a serious shortage of binder twine next Summer, and it might be impossible to harvest the American wheat crop in its entirety.

Obregon Defends His Rule.

The confidential agency of the Carranza Government in Washington tonight made public a telegram from General Obregon, the Constitutionalist Commander in Mexico City, challenging the accuracy of the information that has reached the State Department during the last week from members of the diplomatic corps in the Mexican capital. This telegram was read with keen interest in official and diplomatic circles here tonight, because it came from the man who is represented as having indulged in threats and incendiary utterances in Mexico City calculated to incite mobs to rioting.

Instead of indicating that he intends to correct the situation in the Mexican capital, General Obregon defends his administration of the capital, denies that he has prevented food entering the city, and asserts that foreigners are in no danger whatever. If what General Obregon says in this report accurately pictures the situation in the Mexican capital, it would be regarded by the Administration as very gratifying news. But what puzzles officials and diplomats here is that what Obregon says is contradictory of reports received from the Diplomatic Corps in Mexico City during the last week. It is true that the messages to the State Department and to diplomats here have stated that foreigners have not been molested, but these same dispatches indicated a fear that mobs would engage in anti-foreign demonstrations. These fears were based mainly on General Obregon's threats that he would evacuate the city, marching out at the head of his troops, at the first sign of rioting, and leave the city unprotected.

CARRANZA'S REPLY READY.

Said to Have Resented Strong Note Sent by Bryan.

VERA CRUZ, March 9.—General Carranza's reply to Secretary of State Bryan's note relative to conditions in Mexico City has been drafted, and it is expected that it will be delivered to John R. Silliman of the American Consular Service tonight or tomorrow for transmission to Washington.

It is stated that the note from Washington was resented by Carranza, but that Charles A. Douglas, Carranza's counsel, seconded Mr. Silliman in his efforts to induce the officials to make a proper reply to the American Government.

It is explained in official quarters here that the conditions in Mexico City are the result of the machinatons of wealthy residents of the abandoned capital who have sought to bring the Constitutionalists into disrepute.

General Carranza has promised not to interfere with the cable company's land wires to Mexico City.

VILLA GETS BORDER PORT.

Piedras Negras Falls—Laredo and Matamoras to be Attacked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Piedras Negras, the Mexican border town opposite Eagle Pass, Texas, has been evacuated by the Carranza troops and is now occupied by Villa forces. Confirmation of this fact reached the State Department late this afternoon in despatches from Eagle Pass and was corroborated by messages received by Enrique C. Llorente, the Villa confidential agent in Washington. The Carrancista troops left Piedras Negras yesterday and Villa troops entered today. When the Carrancistas left Piedras Negras they tore up the railroad from that place to Nava.

The Villa agency tonight announced renewed Villista activity in all directions against the Carrancitas. Senor Llorente tonight issued this statement:

"General Manuel Chao is advancing on Tampico. On March 2 he wired General Villa at Aguascalientes that his vanguard had engaged the Carrancistas at Valle San Mateo, ninety-six miles west of Tampico, inflicting on them a complete defeat. A quantity of arms and fifty prisoners were captured. General Chao expects to be in possession of Tampico within a month.

The campaign will be pushed against the two frontier ports of entry, Laredo and Matamoras. The occupation of these ports will deprive Carranza of all border communication with the United States, and will deprive him of his most important bases of supplies."

OBREGON NOT ANIT-FOREIGN.

Says He Only Objects to All Who Exploit Mexico Without Helping.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Mex., March 9.—General Obregon is quoted in an interview in Mexico City as denying that he is against foreigners. He said: "We have only resentment against one class of people, those who have exploited us for years and who have not tried to help improve the condition of the poor laboring classes. We have tried for years to establish a middle class, such as there is in the United States, but we have been held down, helpless to improve our condition until the people, tiring of working for the benefit of the few who controlled and exploited the country, launched the revolutionary movement.

"We Mexicans do not hate foreigners, but we envy them for their superior education and business knowledge. We see foreigners coming to Mexico, getting good wages and living in comfortable houses, while our people live without anything beyond the bare necessities of life.

"One of the lies circulated by our enemies is that we intend to force the payment of such wages that capital will be left without just return upon their investment.

"This is not so. Wages will vary according to conditions, as they do in all parts of the world, but we will insist that in large factories and haciendas our working class shall have houses to live in, and schools for their children, so that we will have a new generation with education and the knowledge of how to use it.

"How can we have a hatred of the foreigners when we must depend upon them to teach us modern methods? Man does not hate his superior in education or ability to use modern methods, but he is envious because he has not had the same opportunities to acquire an equal education.

"We are fighting for the right to give our children an education and to create opportunities for them. When we can cut the 70 per cent. illiteracy rate of Mexico down to the average of other countries then we will know what our blood has not been shed in vain and that Mexico will take her place in the world to which she is entitled."

NO INTERVENTION—CLARK.

Speaker of the House Wants Mexicans "to Fight It Out."

BOSTON, March 9.—Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, told callers today that intervention by the United States in Mexican affairs would be monumental folly.

"Let the Mexicans fight it out as this country did in the civil war," Mr. Clark is quoted as saying.

The Speaker spent several hours in the city, on his way from Manchester, N. H., to Washington. Continuing his talk on the Mexican situation, he said:

"The people who want the United States to go in there and stop the fighting are the persons who own property there and want to work it. They knew what the country was like when they bought the property and they should make the best of it. If the United States went into Mexico, it would take 100,000 men for centuries to maintain order."

British Charge Authorized to Go.

LONDON, March 9.—While the Foreign Office has received no advices from Mexico City to the effect that the British Legation intends to leave there, it was said today that several months ago the British Chargé d'Affaires had been authorized to use his discretion as to departing.

Laces and Embroideries at McCutcheon's

Reg. Trade Mark

We are showing a large and varied assortment of wide and medium width flounces—at very attractive prices.

Made in St. Gaul, Switzerland. Embroidered on Voile, Batiste and Organdie.

27 inch flounce 60c to $3.25 yard
45 inch flounce $2.00 to 4.75 yard

50 inch net flounces in white and cream with colored embroidery.

17 inch braided net flounces in white $2.75 yard
27 inch braided net flounces in white $4.25 yard

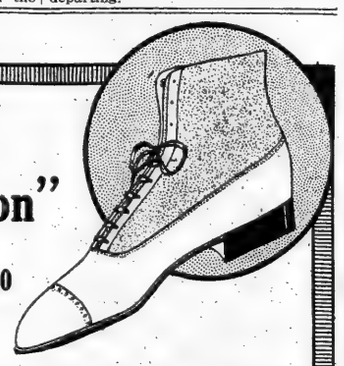
New shades in Chiffon 85c to 1.35 yard

New model laces—in Cream, White and Black.

Fifth Ave., 34th and 33d Streets

The "Lord Byron"

A Gun Metal Calf-skin Lace Boot, with a Gray Buck-skin Top, $5.00



"The Most Stylish Boot We Have at Five Dollars"

So our merchandise chief declares, and, frankly, we think he's about right.

The man who appreciates the **finer** points in shoe-building will like the "Lord Byron."

As **aristocratic** in design and workmanship as its name implies.

Shoes not a whit better than our own "Lord Byron" are being sold in many stores at $6.50 and $7.00.

Which makes this model **Economical** as well as **Aristocratic.**

Cammeyer
Stamped on a Shoe means Standard of Merit
6TH Ave. & 20TH St.

GREENHUT'S
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
"Meet me at the Fountain"

MAIN BUILDING

Women's Colored Kid Party Slippers 98c Today, at

Made with one and two straps; kid covered Cuban heels.

Usual Complimentary 2½ Green Trading Stamps Free Today.

Distribution in Our Main Building.

As many sets of these 2½ Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given, but only one set of any one date good in any one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

MAIN BUILDING

Latest Fashions on Living Models

Promenade Daily 10 to 12 Noon and 2 to 4 P. M.

Music by Theo. Bendix String Orchestra.

A brilliant and notable fashion event presenting an opportunity for you to view intimately the new Spring fashions in

Women's and Misses' Suits, Dresses and Wraps

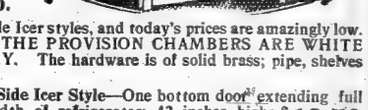
Dresses—for every occasion; prices range from $6.75 to $59.50

Suits—tailored and "dressy" models $14.75 to $45

Coats and Wraps—for motor, travel, street and evening wear, $5.95 to $39.75

Spring Sales of Home Furnishings in Full Swing in Annex Building

A Most Notable Sale Today of White Enamel Lined Refrigerators



Choice of 3 Styles

Made for Us by The Arlington Refrigerator Co.

You have a choice of Lift Cover, Apartment House and Side Icer styles, and today's prices are amazingly low. These refrigerators are solidly constructed of solid oak; THE PROVISION CHAMBERS ARE WHITE ENAMEL LINED; absolutely ODORLESS AND SANITARY. The hardware is of solid brass; pipe, shelves and ice racks are removable.

$8.50 Lift Cover Style—38 inches high; ice capacity about 50 lbs. $6.50

$11 Lift Cover Style—40 inches high; ice capacity about 60 lbs. $8

$16 Apartment House Style—Ice chamber in front; 52 inches high; ice capacity about 95 lbs. $11.50

$18 Side Icer Style—One bottom door extending full width of refrigerator; 42 inches high; ice capacity about 70 lbs. $13.50

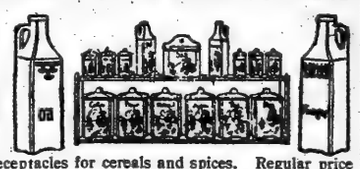
$20.50 Side Icer Style—44 inches high; ice capacity about 85 lbs. $15

$22 Side Icer Style—48 inches high; ice capacity about 105 lbs. $16.50

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

"Old Dutch" Delft Decorated Cereal Sets

15 Pieces for $2.89



Complete with all receptacles for cereals and spices. Regular price $3.95. (No rack with this set.)

Odd Lot of Spice and Cereal Jars—various decorations; today, each 10c to 35c

100-Piece Porcelain Dinner Sets, Today, at $6.95

Complete for 12 persons. Choice of 3 very neat spray designs. Set includes soup tureen, sugar bowl, cream pitcher and 3 large platters, etc.

100-Piece Open-Stock Limoges China Dinner Sets, at $29.50

Choice of 2 decorations—one a beautiful pink spray design, the other a light green conventional border; all pieces and handles treated with coin gold.

ANNEX BUILDING HOME FURNISHINGS

Six Big Specials

Extraordinarily Big Bargains in

Our Floor Covering Section

$45 Wilton Rugs—size 9x12 ft. $32.50

$37.50 Wilton Rugs—size 9x12 ft. $28.50

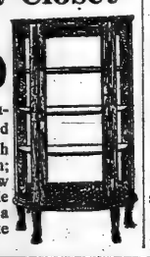
37x70-inch "Sanford" Axminster Rugs—choice selection of colorings and designs; reg. $3.50 and $3.95; at. $2.75

$22.50 Seamless Velvet Rugs—9x12 ft. $16.50

$22.50 Seamed Axminster Rugs—9x12 ft. $14.75

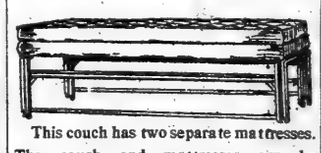
27x54-inch Cottage Rugs—with fringed ends; today only 29c

This $14 Golden Oak **China Closet** at $10.50



See illustration; quartered oak, in rich golden finish; 3 shelves; claw feet; well made and finished; a splendid value at the price.

$4.75 Telescope Couch Beds—(As Illustrated); today, at $2.95



This couch has two separate mattresses. The couch and mattresses can be separated so as to make two couches. The spring is a 10-year-guaranteed Romelink fabric.

$2.50 Quartered Oak Genuine Leather Box Seat Dining Room **Chairs, Today, at $1.85**

See illustration. This is a well-made chair; claw feet; neat design; slip seat; exceptionally good value at the price offered.

Double 2½ Green Trading Stamps in the Forenoon—Single Stamps in the Afternoon

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH

Bloomingdale's

59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

Madame—or Miss—Why Not Make Your Own

Clothes?

Expert teachers from the celebrated Pictorial Review Dressmaking School of New York are now in our store to enroll classes for teaching the art of Sewing and Dressmaking.

The course consists of five lessons, of one-half hour each, in which time you are expected to finish completely a garment of whatever style you may select.

The price for the complete course is **$2.00,** and you may make appointments for the days and hours most convenient to yourself.

Bloomingdales'—Pattern Dept., Main Floor.

Last Days of Our Annual March Sale of

China—Glass—& Lamps

This once-a-year sale has been in preparation for several months. To thrifty women is presented an opportunity to purchase at

Exceptionally Low Prices

Included are 48 and 100 piece dinner sets. American cut glass, decorated cups, saucers and plates, gas and electric lamps, chandeliers and glass tableware.

See our remarkable window display on 59th St. and on Third Avenue.

Bloomingdales'—Third Floor.

Do You Know It?—

"Le Courrier"

Writing Paper

The *"Courier,"* says the Dictionary, is a messenger sent with haste to carry letters or dispatches.

So that the name "Le Courrier" seems particularly well chosen for this winsome—yes, *winsome*—writing paper.

It fairly tempts one to write, with its spotless sheets of "linen" and its oblong distingue envelopes, lined with blue, lavender, purple, brown, red, violet, and tan. Each box contains 24 sheets and 24 envelopes; note size, **50c;** letter, **75c.**

Bloomingdales'—Lex. Arcade Stationery Shop.

A Fetching Little

Dress

for "Miss," Aged Four

If you have a little fairy in your home—a wee girl of four or so—you can easily picture her in a dress like this:

The material is sheer organdie. There is a belt of blue satin tied in a delightful bow behind; with two ribboned buckles in front. Kimono sleeves. Little blue rosettes at neck. Hand-embroidered with blossoms and leaves. Buttonhole scalloped edging.

The only possible objection to this dress (*which is just one of our many pretty dresses*) is that it will encourage vanity in the little miss.

She will be so *outrageously* fetching when she puts it on. The price—**$5.98.**

Bloomingdales'—Second Floor.

A DISTINCTIVE CIGARETTE IN A DISTINCTIVE CASE

20 for Cents

MADE for SMOKERS of DISCRIMINATION

BUD CIGARETTE CO. INC. - NEW YORK

STOPS FALSE TEETH TROUBLE

Loose Plates Made Comfortable

ANTISEPTIC WILSON'S TASTELESS ADHESIVE COREGA POWDER

Holds Plates Firmly in Place. Prevents Sore Gums. Dentists Recommend. 50c, $1, $2 At druggists. Corega Chem. Co., Cleveland, O.

UNDERWOOD PLEADS RAILROADS' RIGHTS

"Stand for Just and Wise Regulation," Representative Advises Sphinx Club.

PRESENT SYSTEM FAILING

Forty-nine Different Masters, Federal and State—Dr. Mead and Malone Also Speak.

Declaring that if Government regulation of railroads was unsuccessful, Government ownership would be the next step, Representative Oscar W. Underwood made a strong plea at the Sphinx Club dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night for a more liberal Government policy in the treatment of railroads and for assistance of railroad executives by the influence of the Government. Mr. Underwood apologized for reading his speech, which he said was a thing he seldom did; "but tonight," he added, "I am not here to please by my oratory, but to say something which I have felt for some time needs to be said."

The speaker began by pointing out that the money invested in the railroads exceeded the public debt of the greatest four nations in the world, that the wages paid to railroad employes was nearly as large as the pay of the armies fighting in Europe, that the public in the end must pay every dollar required for the maintenance and operation of the railroad systems, and that the prosperity of the country must languish if the railroads failed to perform their functions successfully.

"We have undertaken the problem of governmental regulation of railroads," Mr. Underwood said, "and the Government will not turn back. Regulation of practices and rates is here to stay. But let us stand for wise and just regulation. Revolutions never move backward. If governmental regulation is unable to solve the vexed problems that confront us the people will accept government ownership of railroads as the next step ahead. It is therefore a matter of great importance that we should endeavor to reach a fair and reasonable solution of the problem of regulation at as early a day as possible."

Wants Building Restricted.

It was of the highest importance, Mr. Underwood urged, that no unnecessary roads be built in future and that only those be extended and developed which were best adapted for their function. Regulation of the freight and passenger rates, he contended, was hardly less important.

"The transportation problem," he said, "is so closely interwoven with our business fabric that Government regulation of some sort has been inevitable from the beginning. Two factors make the problem more difficult here than in other countries—geographical conditions which make the country so dependent on its railroads, and the fact that the Federal and State Governments are forty-nine different masters which the railroads must obey.

"Low rates and adequate facilities are demanded by the public, but the granting of one is often the denial of the other. In the year 1912, 88 cents out of every dollar paid to the railroads by the public went for operating expenses, taxes, and interest before there was a cent for new facilities or dividends.

"If a corporation earns more than an adequate income, the rates may be regulated, but if the revenue is not a fair return on the invested capital, the Government is powerless to act. The matter of dividends is today a very small part of the question; the public must be interested in the items that make up the operating expenses of the railroads if it desires both adequate facilities and reasonable rates.

"Public control has reduced rates and abolished unjust discriminations, but the greater problem remains unsolved. Can the money be provided to expand and develop these great public works in a manner commensurate with the expanding needs of our commerce under the present system of Government control? We must give all credit to the present system of regulation for the accomplishment of much good in the service of the public; but those who are studying railroad problems must admit that it is breaking down in so far as it has supervised the finances of our railroad system so that credit may be maintained.

"If railway investments cannot be made attractive to capital, is not the nation threatened with an inevitable breakdown of its transportation system? There is no more difficult problem awaiting its solution ahead of us than the transportation problem, and no more inviting field for the exercise of true statesmanship.

Government Must Assist.

"Let us inspire courage and give aid to those leaders who, not by chance but through merit, direct our industry, control our trade, and manage our finance. It is not enough for our Government to permit them to rise from the prostration that has overtaken them and their affairs; it must occasionally assist them. We have reached the point where sound progressivism must recognize that the proper regulation of business requires that it must be sometimes helped and not always hindered, that we must occasionally say 'You may,' and not always 'You shall not.'

"It is gratifying to know that the policies mentioned are responsive to natural growths and can be achieved without intrenching privilege and subsidizing trade. We need only to permit railways, traders, and bankers that economic freedom which is consistent with a wise and helpful regulation of all affairs and to give every citizen the national protection to which he is entitled wherever he may rightfully be, at home or abroad, for our trade to gain its lost position and our flag to be seen on every sea."

Dr. Edward S. Mead, Professor of Finance in the University of Pennsylvania, won applause by declaring that there was a business depression, which he attributed largely to the condition of the railroads.

"There must be further regulation," he said; "that is admitted everywhere. But the day of State regulation of interstate corporations is done with. It is agreed by railroad men, bankers, and public men that the Interstate Commerce Commission should have control of the railroads.

"The commission should regulate the financial plans on which securities are issued; it should go beyond the foolish laws forbidding a corporation to sell its stock below par, and should fix the price at which securities should be sold and their rightful distribution between stocks and bonds. And when all this has been done the Government must protect the railways from the rapacity of organized labor.

"The roads can't stop running, and their executives will not take the responsibility of refusing outright the demands of the four great brotherhoods. When they appoint an arbitration commission the unions ask for twice what they expect, and the arbitrators split the difference so that labor gets about what it wanted. This will eventually become intolerable."

Port Receipts Increasing.

Collector of the Port Malone was announced to speak on "America's Opportunity." His actual remarks, however, were devoted largely to a defense of the Underwood tariff and the Administration and explanation of his difficulties in preserving neutrality.

"The normal weekly receipts of the Port of New York before the war," he said, "averaged $3,500,000; last week they had got back to $3,400,000."

The Collector said he was the next best friend of every Consul in New York and of "every crank who thinks there is a conspiracy to overthrow the country he was born in."

Health Commissioner Goldwater said yesterday that he was well satisfied with the success of the efforts of the B. R. T. under his order to limit the number of passengers carried on the Graham Avenue cars. To forward the work he posted in the cars placards calling on the citizens of Brooklyn to co-operate with the Board of Health.

Henry C. Brown, President of the Sphinx Club, was toastmaster. A resolution of respect for Justin McCarthy, the Secretary, who died last Monday, was passed.

$426 FOR 8 IRVING LETTERS.

Good Prices Obtained for Other Autographs at Merwin Sale.

Eight interesting autograph letters written by Washington Irving to his friend, Henry Brevoort of New York, between 1815 and 1843, brought $426 at a sale by the Merwin Company yesterday. Two of these eight were obtained by George S. Hellman for $80 each. One, dated May 25, 1829, gives an interesting account of the Alhambra and of Irving's work on his life of Columbus.

Autographs of Honore de Balzac, the great French novelist, are extremely rare. A note of only a few lines by him was knocked down to C. Gerhardt & Co. for $22. M. Mason paid $20.50 for a letter of Charles Dickens, dated Tavistock House, Feb. 5, 1858, and declining to preside at a dinner of the Master Boot and Shoe Makers' Benevolent Institution.

J. T. Pike paid $35 for an autograph indorsement signed "A. Lincoln," and dated June 10, 1863, on the fourth page of a letter written by Gov. E. D. Morgan of New York. Mr. Pike also gave $23.50 for an autograph card signed "A. Lincoln, Nov. 10, 1864."

Mr. Helmuth obtained for $58 an original manuscript of the eminent American composer, Edward A. MacDowell, entitled "From an Old Garden; Six Songs by E. A. MacDowell, Opus. 26; Verses by Margaret Deland." It consists of sixteen quarto pages entirely in the composer's autograph.

A letter of the English novelist, Charles Reade, went to C. Gerhardt & Co. for $20.50. The same bidder obtained for $26 a love holograph letter of Sir Walter Scott dated Aug. 18, 1806, and addressed to the wife of Henry Ellis, the English writer.

OBEYING NEUTRALITY LAW.

Custom House Squad Reports No Evidence Against Foreign Ships.

The examination of the British, French, Italian, Scandinavian, German, Austrian, and Russian steam and sailing ships in port by the neutrality squad from the Custom House was finished at noon yesterday without finding of the slightest particle of any evidence that there was an intention on the part of any of the vessels to break the United States neutrality law.

"We did not find as much as a single cartridge on any of the ships," said one of the chief officials at the Custom House, "and no report will be sent to Washington on the subject, as there is nothing to say except that everything is satisfactory.

"Frequent reports have been spread regarding the German and Austrian steamships making ready for a rush to sea. It should be understood that any vessel, without regard to nationality, can take on board all the coal and stores she needs for a voyage and stow her holds full of guns and ammunition and proceed to sea, providing that a clearance has first been obtained at the Custom House with a correct manifest. If a vessel sneaks away in the night, without clearing, then we call upon the Navy Department to send a torpedo destroyer in pursuit and bring her back, in which event the commander would be fined $500 for the offense."

The neutrality squad will continue from time to time to inspect foreign vessels lying in port.

GIRLS JOIN ANTI-WAR CLUB.

Barnard Students Pledged to Frown Upon All Militarism.

One hundred Barnard girls have joined the Columbia Anti-Militaristic Club, which, founded three months ago, has spread to all the big colleges. Princeton, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Trinity, New York University and others have organized clubs and are actively molding student opinion against war. In joining the society the Barnard girls signed the following platform:

"The phenomenon of war among civilized nations is the most shameful of all human spectacles, the most hideous of all national disasters. Its persistence is due not to inadequacy of military preparation, but to the perfection of military preparation.

"Holding these views, I set myself against the spread of militarism under any guise or color. I look upon every influence used by individuals to bring about the perfection of international order and to champion the cause of international solidarity as a true expression of the highest American patriotism."

WEEK'S DEATH RATE DROPS.

New York's Mortality Was 486 Less Than a Year Ago.

The mortality in New York for the past week was noteworthy by reason of the extreme low point reached by the death rate, 13.91 per 1,000 of the population. This is an unprecedentedly low figure for this season of the year in this climate. A comparison of the two weeks shows that the week of March 7, 1914, the deaths from influenza were almost treble, from diphtheria and croup and scarlet fever almost double, and from measles quadruple those of last week.

If allowance be made for the increase in population, the total decrease in the mortality of the past week from that of 1914 would be 486 deaths.

The death rate for the first ten weeks of 1915 was 13.90 per 1,000 of the population, as against 15.41 for the corresponding period in 1914, a decrease of 1.51 of a point.

GOES TO PRISON, NOT ARMY.

Slayer Begged Court to Send Him to Russian Poland to Fight.

When John Krytysza was arraigned yesterday for sentence on a conviction for manslaughter for killing a countryman named Kaismer Brzozouski, he asked Judge Humphrey in the Queens County Court, through an interpreter, not to send him to jail, but to send him back to Russian Poland and give him a chance to offer up his life for his country.

"Your request comes too late," said Judge Humphreys, who sentenced the prisoner to not less than ten years nor more than nineteen years and six months' imprisonment.

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STATE KEEPS WAGES FROM GIRLS IN WANT

No Pay Day for Compensation Commission Employes Since January.

WOMEN ARE IN STRAITS

Legislature Plays Politics with Appropriation Bill and 315 Small-Salaried Employes Suffer.

Two pay days have passed without the employes of the State Compensation Commission receiving their salaries, and a third will be here on Monday with no brighter prospect that the ghost will walk. There are 315 of these employes in this city, and the average pay is about $1,200 a year. At least two hundred of them hail from remote places and know no one here to whom they could apply for aid. Many of these employes are girls and women ranging in age from sixteen to sixty, whose salaries run as low as $750 a year. So desperate is the plight of some of them that one thrifty employe has loaned all of his savings, about $400, to save some of them from actual want.

Word from Albany is patiently awaited that the bill appropriating money for the expenses of the commission has passed, but the only news received so far is of the bill being passed by the Assembly and rejected by the Senate. The reason is said to be due to the rider tacked on the measure by insurance interests permitting insurance companies to settle claims by making lump payments. This is approved by one branch of the Legislature and disapproved by the other. One of the employes of the commission said yesterday:

"While the Legislature is batting the bill between the two houses a great many of us, the majority defenceless and friendless women, are facing actual want. Several of the women are in such straits that they expect to be ordered out of their boarding houses or furnished rooms. They are suffering for clothes and carfare and from the cruel way they are treated by those to whom they owe money that they cannot pay.

No Money to Get Home.

"The last pay we received was for the last half of January. The commission notified us then that if we continued to work it would be at our own risk. But what could we do? We had no other work and a number of the poorest, living in counties far removed from this city, had no money to pay their expenses home."

Chairman Robert E. Dowling of the commission said:

"While the employes were notified that they continued work at their own risk, that only meant that the members of the Commission were not to be held personally responsible for any money due them for wages. It was not intended to mean that the State was to be relieved in any way from the obligation to pay the wages due."

William C. Archer, the manager of the Commission, said that no appropriation at all had been made for the current year. The money set aside for the Commission during 1914 had been so carefully husbanded that it was sufficient to pay salaries during January of this year. The total cost of the Commission is about $60,000 a month. Figures were produced to show that in spite of the fact that the Commission has been laboring under many disadvantages that have increased the expense, its cost has been only 3½ per cent. of the premium income as against 6 per cent. in Ohio, 6 6-10 in Washington, and 13 in Wisconsin. The total awards average about $100,000 a week.

Commission's Work Well Done.

One of the officials of the Commission said:

"Injured men and the families of men who have been killed get five or six times as much as they would receive through court proceedings, and they get it promptly. That is what the compensation law has done for them. The cost to the employers is also less, and, of course, the State is benefited by the increased standard of prosperity. So the law has proved of great benefit on every hand, and it seems to me that the men and women who are doing the work ought to get their pay. I know for a fact that the suffering among some of the employes is very great. Some of the lowest paid employes are in need of many of the necessaries of life without any immediate likelihood that their needs will be relieved by any act of the Legislature. It is a shame.

"The charge that the Commission is very much behind in its work is another one of the falsehoods told to injure us. On Saturday last there were only 1,092 claims pending and those were all recent ones. We are practically up to date."

ACTRESS'S SHOT NOT FATAL.

May Montague, Who Tried Suicide in Taxicab, Expected to Recover.

May Montague, the actress who shot herself in a taxicab in Columbus Circle early yesterday morning, was operated on a few hours later, at Roosevelt Hospital, by Dr. Peck, who removed a 38-calibre bullet from her abdomen. It was said there yesterday afternoon that she would probably recover. Miss Montague had played in one of Henry W. Savage's productions under the name of Gladys Montague, and was known to the Shuberts, in some of whose musical comedies she had been a show girl, as Mae Maloney.

At 310 West 129th Street, where the girl and her husband, Charles Montague, a bartender, occupied a furnished apartment for some weeks, it was said that they had quarreled last Saturday. The girl left the next day, and her husband had not been seen about the house after that. A love note from "Charlie" to "My Darling Gladys" was found in her purse when she was taken to the hospital. She had only 35 cents when she shot herself in the taxicab.

MRS. WALTERS IN CELL.

Mother Accused of Child Murder Removed from Hospital to Jail.

Mrs. Ida Sniffen Walters, fully recovered from the effects of the bichloride of mercury which she administered to herself, was removed from Lebanon Hospital yesterday afternoon to a cell in the Bronx County Jail, where she will await trial for the murder of her two children, to whom she gave the poison when she took it herself.

Mrs. Walters, dressed entirely in black, was assisted from the hospital to an automobile by Lorys Elton Rogers, father of the two children, who is also under indictment in connection with the case.

Justice Brady, in the Supreme Court in Bronx County, denied the motion of counsel for Rogers, who is indicted under Section 2,640 of the Penal Law for compulsory prostitution, to permit the defendant to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury which indicted him.

Scots Move for Scottish Theatre.

Scotchmen of New York, New Jersey, and nearby States will gather in the Winter Garden of the McAlpin tonight to a skirry of bagpipes for the meeting of the Scottish Home Rule Society. The society is trying to establish a Scottish theatre in the United States, and writers and playwrights will voice their ideas along this line. Duncan MacDougall will speak on "The Dramatic in Scottish Poetry."

MAN, NOT WOMAN, IS THE BUTTERFLY

Male Only an After-Thought in Creation, Prof. Binder Tells the Republican Club.

FOR A SINGLE STANDARD

Mormons Are a Big Menace to United States, Says ex-Senator Cannon.

Women are called butterflies, but man was the original butterfly, and he has not entirely recovered from the practice of flitting from flower to flower, according to Professor Rudolph M. Binder of the New York University, who addressed the Women's Republican Club at Delmonico's yesterday morning. Professor Binder said that absolute monogamy would settle many social questions.

"There were a number of factors contributing to the introduction of monogamy on the marriage of one husband to one wife," he said, and he went down to the lower order of life in a biological treatment of the subject and told the women that the female was the first of the species and that the male was only an afterthought. The women laughed appreciatively at that, and again, knowing that the joke was on them, when Professor Binder continuing, said:

"But you know the afterthought is often better than the original one."

"In the early human races," he continued, "there were no monogamous marriages and it was only through various forms of mating that we came to it. Woman from a psychological point of view is a hero worshipper. Probably in the cave days her ideal was the strongest man with the strongest club. Next probably she idealized the man who was kind, and finally, in the days of the crusaders, when she found the man who was strong and brave and also kind, there originated romantic love. Perhaps the suffragettes who do not marry have an ideal that they do not find.

"Then the woman dearly loved her own child with a love different from animals who care for their offspring only as long as they can give them sustenance. The woman wishes to develop her child psychologically, and here she connects with the woman as hero worshiper, and she is not satisfied unless the father of her child is her husband. It was inevitable that she should struggle against the group forms of marriage.

"Man was variable, and has not altogether overcome that, though he must as he gets to the ways of civilization.

"Men and women must respect each other. If a young man expects to marry a pure woman he must give her what he expects—in other words, the single standard, and that is the thing the woman must strive for. It is the greatest task of the woman of today, to educate the men to be as pure as themselves, and it will solve many questions. Marriage will be more stable

"This task to educate all men, I believe is in the power of women as they stand together, and I believe the men will come around. Other men will realize that they will be happier on this higher standard. All males are human beings, and if they realize that they are happier they will come around to the woman's standard."

Ex-Senator Cannon, the other speaker, told the club that Mormans as a mass were a fine people, but that the rulers were still polygamists, that they had great political power in many States, and that were a menace to the country.

IN MEMORY OF CLEVELAND.

Anniversary Exercises at Caldwell, N. J., Next Sunday Evening.

In accordance with the custom observed for three years past the Grover Cleveland Birthplace Memorial Association will hold exercises in memory of the late President at the First Presbyterian Church, Caldwell, N. J., of which his father was pastor, next Sunday evening. Mr. Cleveland's birthday is March 18 and it is the custom of the association to hold its exercises on the Sunday night nearest the birthday.

The speakers this year will be William G. Rice, National Civil Service Commissioner under President Cleveland; Robert O'Brien, editor of The Boston Herald, who was his stenographer, and David R. Francis of St. Louis, Secretary of the Interior in his second Cabinet. There will be special music. A number of the members of the association will meet for supper at the Hotel Montclair. Those who do not stay overnight can return to New York by a train leaving Montclair at 10:10 o'clock.

A BLARNEY STONE TO KISS.

St. Patrick's Day Diners Mean to Have Realistic Setting.

For the St. Patrick's Day celebration at the Vanderbilt the Della Robbia Room is to be turned into a section of Ireland, and a thirty-foot Blarney Castle is being built, with a Blarney Stone, to be kissed maybe as it is done in Ireland. According to Miss Lee, the housekeeper, who used to live not far from the castle, the custom is to be hung by the heels over the cliff.

It was suggested to the management that to make the thing realistic, the stone should be put on a level with the balcony floor, so that those who wished to osculate the rock might hang headlong over the railing, assured that somebody was holding the subject's feet. After the discussion, Manager Marshall was undecided whether to have the Blarney Stone placed where it could be reached by one standing on his feet, or to compel the kisser to assume an attitude comfortable to few and seldom graceful.

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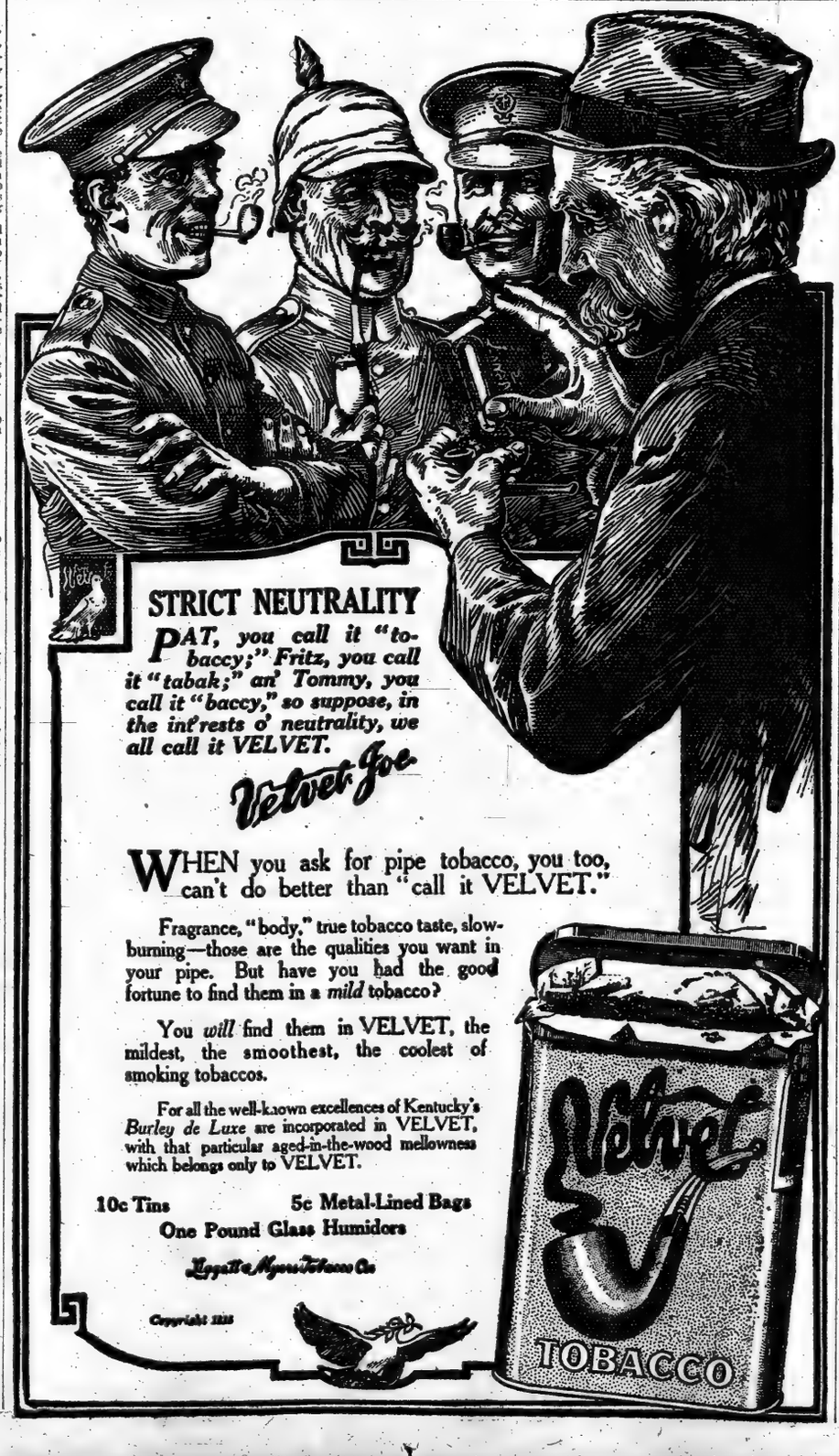

The Fashions for 1915

The Spring Fashion Number
The New York Times

will be issued next Sunday. It will contain beautiful photographs of the newest and best fashions, reproduced in rotogravure. There will be also authoritative articles reflecting the best of French fashions as well as those in this country. It will be a helpful exposition of what the well dressed woman should wear.

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MRS. DUNPHY DEFIED BOARD ONCE BEFORE

In 1897 She Was Ordered to Resign Within 24 Hours, but the Order Was Rescinded.

KINGSBURY HAS NEW PLANS

Whether Superintendent Is Dismissed or Not Randall's Island Is to be Run Differently.

The advisory committee appointed by Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury to discuss plans for reorganizing the system by which feeble-minded wards of the city are cared for and to discuss the appointment of a successor to Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, the suspended Superintendent of the New York City Children's Hospital and Schools, on Randall's Island, met last evening at the home of Dr. Charles L. Dana, the Chairman.

Whether or not Mrs. Dunphy is found guilty of mismanagement upon which charge she is to be given a hearing on Saturday, Commissioner Kingsbury said the plan for an entire reorganization of the institutions on Randall's Island will be carried out. These plans include such supervision of feeble-minded children that conditions now said to exist under the Dunphy regime will be impossible.

The committee will probably recommend one plan for dealing with the mental defectives, to be followed by all branches of the City Administration. The members of the committee who met last evening were Dr. Dana, Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, Professor Stephen P. Duggan, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Franklin B. Kirkbride, William L. Russell, and Professor Robert S. Woodworth. Those not present were Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Dr. Walter B. Fernald, and Judge Franklin C. Hoyt.

In a statement to the committee, Mr. Kingsbury, who was present, called attention to the suspension of Mrs. Dunphy.

New System Wanted.

"I am very anxious," he stated, "regardless of the charges pending against the present Superintendent of Randall's Island, not only to proceed with all possible dispatch toward the permanent correction of grave abuses, but to such a reorganization of the institution as will enable it to deal most efficiently with the problems of mental deficiency.

"I realize that such a reorganization cannot be made without a clear conception of the precise functions that this institution should perform. As you are aware, it has been recommended by the Special Commission on Provision for the Mentally Deficient which recently rendered a report to the Legislature, that the institution at Randall's Island should be made a State institution. It would not seem desirable to turn over this institution to the State, to become merely an addition to the State system, without provision for the very special needs of New York City."

The case of Mrs. Dunphy was not considered by the committee, Dr. Dana said. The question of a superintendent for the Hospital and Schools was discussed, however, and the general opinion was that it would be difficult to find a man with the necessary qualifications.

In searching the records of the Department it was found yesterday that Mrs. Dunphy in 1897 had been given twenty-four hours in which to resign. On March 10 of that year Commissioners S. C. Croft and John P. Faure, a majority of the Board of Charities, told Mrs. Dunphy she must get out. Even then she was charged with having clung to old methods and practices "that have even gone so far as to thwart the efforts of the Board in its natural endeavors to effect greatly needed improvements and reforms."

The Commissioners wrote to Mrs. Dunphy as follows:

"Policy of Terrorism."

The board is profoundly impressed with the belief that this policy of mingled terrorism and favoritism has been carried to so great an extent that the department has been deprived on one hand of much valuable service, and on the other it has been without possible good results because of the presence of a grade of employes who were willing to lend themselves to conditions as described.

When, a short time since, the board undertook a careful and personal investigation of charges made by you, instead of merely adopting your conclusions, the situation as above named became evident, and then, not content with reiteration of criticism that amounted to a practical persecution of employes whom you had previously indorsed both in spoken and written language, you began the policy of personal discourtesy to members of the board, followed by open defiance of both oral and written instructions, which position on your part seems to the Commissioners to be most extraordinary.

The board was disposed to and has treated these antagonistic manifestations on your part with great patience and leniency in the hope that your better judgment would assert itself, and that the unfortunate conditions named would cease; but an opposite result has been regretfully noted from time to time. Your letter of the 3d inst., however, dispels whatever measure of affirmative action on this line the Commissioners had expected, and the board is now impressed with the impossibility (in the maintenance of proper discipline) of permitting to pass unnoticed the insubordination which it contains and it clearly demonstrates that the time has come when your further service in this department is incompatible with its best interests.

The flagrancy of this act is so great, especially when taken in connection with others which the board has endeavored to excuse, that no action short of summary dismissal seems adequate, and yet, in view of your long service in the department, the feeling of clemency pervades the board to such an extent that you are hereby permitted to resign from the position which you now hold.

Mrs. Dunphy was given twenty-four hours in which to hand in her resignation. Instead she wrote to the board apologizing for a letter she had written. The board then suspended the order suspending her.

KINGSBURY GETS MORE FUNDS.

City's Wards Constantly Increase, He Tells Aldermen.

Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury appeared before the Board of Aldermen yesterday and asked for $125,430 special revenue bonds to make up a deficiency in the 1914 budget for his department and to supplement the appropriation in this year's budget. The 1914 deficit was $90,089. The Aldermen allowed the amount when the Commissioner explained that there was a big increase this year in the number of patients in the various institutions under his care. There are now 1,800 aged people at the city farm colony on Staten Island, 800 more than last year. The Commissioner also explained that he needed $25,000 to pay for nurses and hospital helpers in the various institutions under his control. Although there are 3,000 more people in these institutions, mostly patients in the hospitals, than last year, the Budget Committee cut the Commissioner's appropriation for nurses and hospital helpers below that allowed for 1914. Explaining the 1914 deficiency the Commissioner said that he was between two fires: that while the charter declared that he must not go beyond his appropriation the State statute said that, as Poormaster, he must care for the poor whether he had the appropriation or not.

The Commissioner said that next month he may have to ask the Aldermen for $500,000 more and as much again the month after that if the cost of food and the increase in the number of patients kept up. It cost $100,000 more than last year for meat and flour alone, the Commissioner said, and conditions are getting worse.

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FIELD STARTS FOR NEW YORK

Private Car for Patient Is Lent by Mrs. H. M. Flagler.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 9.—Marshall Field 3d started for New York at midnight on the private car of Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, which she lent Mrs. Field this evening when it developed that Mr. Field's condition was serious enough to justify the trip.

No one in authority would state tonight that Mr. Field had typhoid fever, as reported, but it is assumed that this is so. He is due in New York about 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

OVERSEER MOORE IS OUT.

Reformatory Official Dismissed After Trial on Charges.

Martin J. Moore, for the last six years Overseer of the New York City Reformatory for Misdemeanants, on Hart's Island, was dismissed from the Department of Correction by Commissioner Katharine B. Davis yesterday. In the latter part of February Overseer Moore appeared before Commissioner Davis and a jury consisting of O. F. Lewis, Secretary of the Prison Association, and Robert W. Belcher, Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, at a hearing on charges of misconduct and violation of the rules of the department.

The charges on which he was suspended on Feb. 10 last were the outcome of the complaint of Louis Levine, who alleged he had been beaten by a keeper while an inmate. Five charges were formulated against Moore. He has been instructed to turn all books and records of the reformatory over to Warden Murtha of the branch workhouse, Hart's Island. As Overseer Moore received $1,800 a year Commissioner Davis said yesterday she had no one in mind for the position, and would apply to the Civil Service Commission for a list from which to select a new overseer.

BABY'S WAIL SAVES $7,000.

Scares Off Burglars Who Were After Herman Lieberman's Jewels.

Three masked burglars got into the rooms of Herman Lieberman, a jewelry salesman, on the top floor of an eight-family dwelling at 153 South Fourth Street, Williamsburg, early yesterday and with an electric flashlight were looking for a bag containing $7,000 worth of gems, when an infant child in a crib began to cry. Lieberman's wife woke up, and when she discovered the intruders she screamed.

The burglars, who were provided with revolvers and billies, attacked Lieberman when, in response to his wife's screams, he jumped from his bed. The intruders began to shoot at him, and one of the five bullets passed within an inch of the infant. Then the robbers dashed out through a rear window by which they had entered, made their way up the fire escape to the roof, climbed an iron ladder to the roof of an adjoining tenement house, and dashed down the stairs toward the street. Two of the burglars managed to reach the street and escape.

One man was found in the coal bin of the big tenement by Policeman Cummings of the Bedford Avenue Station. The prisoner, who said he was Samuel Kalikow, a Russian and a clerk, 24 years old, of 24 East 103d Street, Manhattan, declared, according to the police, that a week ago he and his pals came across Lieberman wearing a diamond ring and carrying a large grip. They trailed him and learned who he was and where he lived. Then they determined to rob him.

Kalikow was held on charges of burglary and having a revolver. Detectives later arrested Frank Metzger, a chauffeur, of 1,520 Madison Avenue, Manhattan, on the charge of being one of the burglars

DIVIDES J. B. DUKE'S $7,500.

Mrs. Bail a Sister of His Divorced Wife, It Is Said.

Some details of the suit begun by Mrs. Louise M. Bail to compel James B. Duke to pay her money enough to support her for life became public yesterday through a controversy between Mrs. Bail and her counsel, Wales F. Severance. Mr. Duke paid $7,500 in settlement of Mrs. Bail's claim and she objected to her counsel dividing it equall ywith her. Yesterday Justice Lehman in the Supreme Court refused her an order to compel Mr. Severance to turn over all of the money.

Mrs. Bail is a sister of Mrs. Lillian M. Duke, the capitalist's first wife, and the evidence she obtained for him helped him to win a divorce suit against Lillian M. Duke, according to information obtained at the offices of Grossfield Brothers, attorneys for Mrs. Bail in her action against Mr. Severance.

The papers contain no information concerning the services rendered by Mrs. Bail, and Mr. Severance declined to supply the missing links. She gave her address as 100 Cathedral Parkway, in care of her sister, Mrs. Emma G. Gomez, but it was said there that Mrs. Gomez had moved away. Mr. Duke is in the South.

In her petition Mrs. Bail set forth that in March, 1913, thirteen months after the death of her husband, she retained Mr. Severance to begin an action against Mr. Duke for $200,000. She said that no complaint was prepared and none was filed.

Mr. Duke, according to Mrs. Bail's petition, compromised the action on April 4, 1914, and under her agreement Mr. Severance would have been entitled to $3,750, "which was exorbitant and excessive." Mrs. Bail said Mr. Severance actually retained $4,307.

Mr. Severance, in opposing the petition, said he had refused to give Mrs. Bail a copy of the complaint because she wanted it to obtain facts upon which to exploit a prominent and weauthy man and unnecessarily to give notoriety to her proceediang. He said the complaint contained the statement that Mr. Duke had agreed to support Mrs. Bail for life "in consideration of her procuring for him certain valuable information and evidence."

Philip T. White Fails to Get Bail.

Philip T. White, general auditor of the John W. Masury & Co., paint manufacturers, at 50 Jay Street, Brooklyn, who is in Raymond Street Jail, under indictment in connection with attempted hold-up and robbery at the Sackett-Wilhelms Company in Williamsburg, failed to get bail yesterday. It is understood that he expected his employer, Mr. Masury, to furnish the security, but Mr. Masury, who returned yesterday from a trip South, did not volunteer. Mr. Masury, asked if he would give bail for White, said he would investigate White's case before he decided.

Welfare Agent for Railway Men.

MONTREAL, March 9.—The Canadian Pacific Railway today appointed a "General Welfare Agent" for its employes. He is Lieutenant Colonel Lacey R. Johnson, and his work will be to cooperate in the development of voluntary agencies such as first aid, safety first, Y. M. C. A.'s, and athletic associations, among the railroad men.

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BRAND 'MRS LORD'S' CLAIM AS FALSE

Eight Affidavits Filed to Disprove Her Alleged Marriage to Thomas A. Lord.

MRS. GOURAUD IS INVOLVED

Doubt Is Thrown on Her Testimony That She Witnessed the Wedding in California.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 9.—Eight affidavits were filed today with Surrogate William Sawyer of Westchester County in refutation of the claim of Mrs. Eugenie M. Ferrer Lord that she is the wife of Thomas A. Lord, who died in Yonkers June 17, 1914, and who by his will left an estate worth close to $500,000 to friends, because, he said, he had "no wife, no children, or any person dependent upon me."

Most of the affidavits were made by friends of Mr. Lord residing in California, and they set forth that they never heard the testator speak of the woman who now claims to be his widow, and never saw her with him.

Mrs. Lord, as she calls herself, has asked Surrogate Sawyer to revoke the probate of Mr. Lord's will on the ground that she had received no notice of the proceedings when letters were issued, and today she also filed objections to the will on the ground that it was obtained through undue influence and fraud. She asserts that she was married to Lord in the City Hall at San Francisco by an Alderman on Nov. 24, 1888, and submitted an affidavit of Mrs. Aimee Crocker - Asche - Gillig-Gouraud that she was a witness to the ceremony.

Former District Attorney Joseph C. Campbell of the County of San Joaquin, Cal., says in an affidavit that in 1888 there did not exist in San Francisco any such officer as Alderman, and that the only way the marriage could be performed was by securing a license.

Lord Befriended Miss Ferrer.

Mrs. Mary McNeill Hopcraft of Plainfield, N. J., in her affidavit asserts that she believes the affidavit of Mrs. Aimee Gouraud that she witnessed the civil marriage of Eugenie Ferrer and Lord in 1888 to be wholly false and a fabrication. The affiant says that in 1890 she visited Mrs. E. B. Crocker, mother of Aimee Crocker-Asche-Gillig-Gouraud, and that the latter had just returned from a sojourn in Paris. Mrs. Crocker and her daughter were then in New York. Mrs. Hopcraft also says she understood at that time that Aimee had not been to California for several years previous. Mrs. Hopcraft's affidavit goes on to say:

"As near as I can now recall, about the Summer of 1890 Mr. Lord told me that a young woman by the name of Ferrer, who he had befriended and wished to help, was coming to New York from San Francisco for the purpose of securing piano pupils. Shortly thereafter Eugenie Ferrer came to my boarding house in Forty-eighth Street, Manhattan, and stayed four weeks. She was almost continuously in a state of excitement. She repeatedly told me she had followed Mr. Lord from California against his wish for the purpose of compelling him to marry her. She told me Mr. Lord had been kind to her with money, and that she had forced herself upon him against his will and was determined to compel him to marry. She further told me she couldn't live without him.

"She never claimed that she had lived with Mr. Lord. She never claimed to have ever been married to Mr. Lord in any manner, but repeatedly said she would follow him wherever he went, for the purpose of trying to force him to marry her."

Threat of Suicide.

Mrs. Hopcraft also swears Lord told her he had been forced to leave California on account of the woman and that the plaintiff in this action had threatened to take her life if he would not marry her.

Annie L. Greenham of Fairbanks, Alaska, wife of Richard Greenham of the Northern Commercial Company, says she knew Lord well and lived near him on Vallejo Street, San Francisco, in 1888. She never heard Lord speak of Eugenie M. Ferrer.

Alexander H. Shipley, former United States Consul at Auckland, N. Z., swears that when he passed through San Francisco in 1882 and 1884 he visited his old friend Lord. On Nov. 11, 1888, the witness slept in Lord's house, and the household only consisted of Mr. Lord and a Chinese servant. Then he adds:

"In all my acquaintance and intimate association with Mr. Lord he never spoke of Eugenie M. Ferrer as his fiancée or wife."

Similar affidavits are made by Dr. Frank P. Topping of 1,886 Vallejo Street, San Francisco, who lived next door to Mr. Lord for years; Emily B. Morris of Oakland, Cal., and Warring Wilkinson, who was Principal Emeritus of the State Institution for Deaf and Blind of San Francisco, of which Mr. Lord was a Director.

The clause in the will which brought about the suit is as follows:

I have no wife, no children, or any person dependent upon me, and, therefore, I wish to leave my property to the friends who have been kindest to me and whom I esteem most and think worthy of my benefit.

Should Surrogate Sawyer decide to reopen the probate of the Lord will and the contest proceeds, it is said that some highly interesting testimony will be brought out.

MACKAY LEASE REPORTED.

Said to Have Taken Famous Gardiner's Island of 3,000 Acres.

It was reported yesterday that Clarence H. Mackay had leased the historic Gardiner's Island at the far easterly end of Long Island. The island contains about 3,000 acres and has been owned by the Gardiner family since 1639. It was originally purchased from the Indians by the founder of the house, Lyon Gardiner, and later was confirmed to him by royal grant.

The old homestead on the island is more than a century old and was occupied for a large part of his life by the late Colonel John Lyon Gardiner, who died at Southampton, L. I., in 1910. Since then members of the family have spent little time on the island. Many efforts have been made in the past by land companies and hotel syndicates to get the property for a Summer resort, but the Gardiners refused to part with it.

DELANE ON TRIAL AS SLAVER

Woman Witness Against Bronx Politician Is Missing.

John J. Delane, a Bronx politician and head of the Delane Association, 535 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, was put on trial yesterday in County Judge Gibbs's court, charged with white slavery. Ex-Judge Palmieri, his counsel, declared at the conclusion of the prosecution that if he were the defendant he would call no witnesses to refute "such perjured testimony." Nevertheless the defense will begin this morning.

The charges against Delane, who is also known as John J. De George, are based on the stories of Stella Brophy, Tessie Roth, and Henriette Annette. The latter has disappeared since she made her charges, and among the witnesses yesterday were detectives who told of a vain search for her.

SOME PHONE RATES RAISED.

Attorney Winkler Says Company's New Schedule Is a Trick.

Max H. Winkler, the lawyer who was prominent in the telephone reduction fight as the representative of civic organizations, yesterday followed the lead taken by the Foley Committee in denouncing the new rate schedule offered last week by the New York Telephone Company. The up-State Public Service Commission did not hold a meeting in this city yesterday to consider written suggestions as to the schedule, so Mr. Winkler communicated his complaint to the commission by mail.

The attorney's objections to the schedule as it stands now are based on the fact that his original petition, on which the fight was based, was not met by the schedule in a number of instances. One of the petition's stipulations was that there should be a five-cent rate for subscribers in each of the boroughs. He then cites the zones between which the company charges 10 cents. In the cases of the free-toll areas for subscribers, he says they were so arranged as to be of "the least advantage to the communities sought to be served." In Staten Island, he says, the rates were raised instead of reduced.

Referring to the company's schedule entitled "Proposed 5-Cent Rate in New York," Mr. Winkler said:

"The title of the proposal submitted by the telephone company is as misleading as are the new rates proposed unworthy of the great corporation that has filed it. Never before in the history of this city has a public utility corporation, enjoying the rights and privileges enjoyed by the New York Telephone Company, perhaps the most valuable franchise privilege in the world, attempted to so trick or deceive a people. Under the guise of furnishing reduced rates it has, in many instances, increased them beyond the rates now charged, and under the pretense of establishing a 5-cent base rate schedule for New York City, it has honeycombed the city with additional tolls and placed them, in many instances, where none had ever existed before. It is a mean, sordid story, inspired by avarice."

Martin W. Littleton, the commission's counsel, said yesterday that the commission would hold a private meeting in Albany at an early date to consider suggestions regarding the schedule, and would then set a date for a public hearing. It is expected the commission will insist on a number of alterations which will bring the reduction up to the stipulated $3,000,000 per year.

SUGAR PRICES NOW NORMAL.

American Refining Company Report on War Fluctuations.

Conditions that have affected the sugar market and industry in the last year are analyzed in the annual report of the Directors of the American Sugar Refining Company, which is issued today.

"The unexpected developments in Europe," the report says, "caused Germany to immediately prohibit the exportation of sugar and turned England, which had a light stock on hand, to the cane sugar countries for its supply. That country, in its zeal to make certain of its requirements, bought heavily in Cuba. As that island ordinarily furnishes over one-half of the requirements of the United States, the entrance of England into that market on a large scale forced prices to abnormal levels.

"Between Aug. 4 and 13 the prices of raw sugar advanced from 3.29 cents to 6.52 cents per pound. It is estimated that England bought from other countries in all about 900,000 tons of sugar to provide for the portion of her supplies formerly obtained mainly from Germany and Austria.

"Prices became so abnormal that a reaction soon occurred and by Aug. 19 the market had turned and there was a steady decline for some weeks until raw sugar reached 3.50 cents per pound, or nearly the point from which advance began.

The condensed balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1914, shows assets of $123,009,417 and liabilities of $123,009,417.

PRAISES SLAVS' QUALITIES.

C. R. Crane, Speaking for Lenox Hill Fund, Says They Are Worthy.

Charles R. Crane of Chicago, who was appointed Minister to China in 1909, and is one of the highest authorities in the country on the various Slavic races as they are today, spoke yesterday at the luncheon held at the Hotel Savoy by the Captains of the twenty-six teams that are working to raise the $100,000 building fund for the Lenox Hill Settlement. The institution, which is housed at present at 446 East Seventy-second Street, works chiefly among the Bohemian colony, and Mr. Crane praised the good qualities of this nation, as well as of the other Slavs, and predicted a brilliant future for the race.

The reports showed $2,226 was raised yesterday, and it is expected that the $50,000 mark will be passed today. This will win the second conditional pledge of $5,000 made by Henry Sloane.

Benefit for Jewish Poor on Sunday.

A benefit performance has been arranged at the Lyric Theatre for Sunday night, under the auspices of the United Krakauer Charity and Aid Society. The proceeds of this annual benefit performance are devoted to purchasing matzoths which are distributed to the Jewish poor for the Passover holidays. Among those who have volunteered their services are Miss Lillian Russell, acting as announcer; Bernard Granville, Belle Blanche, Roszika Dolly, Blossom Seely, Harry Carroll, Irving Berlin, Dorothy Russell, Vera Maxwell, Thurston Hall, and Kuy Kendall.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX
Times Square New York

LIVERPOOL WARRANT FOR W. ST. J. RUSSELL

Promoter of Scheme Here Charged with Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses.

UNPAID BILLS IN NEW YORK

Living at the Knickerbocker, He Sought $200-a-Page Ads for Export Trade Paper.

A warrant for the arrest of W. St. John Russell, who came here in January to interest American manufacturers in a scheme to invade British, French, and Russian markets with commodities hitherto supplied by Germany, has been issued in Liverpool, according to information that has reached THE NEW YORK TIMES. He is charged with obtaining money under false pretenses from Allan Jeans, manager of The Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury, in connection with the promotion of a similar scheme among British manufacturers.

Efforts to find Russell in this city were unsuccessful yesterday. At the Hotel Knickerbocker, where for three weeks he occupied an expensive suite with his wife, it was said that he had not been seen or heard from since the couple departed on Feb. 9. The Knickerbocker clerks said they understood he had gone to Boston. However, Russell left no address and up to a few days ago a messenger called periodically at the Knickerbocker with an order for Russell's mail.

Others in New York who had had dealings with Russell appeared equally in the dark regarding his whereabouts. One man declared that he had received a letter from him on note paper of the Hotel Walton, Philadelphia. THE TIMES wrote to Russell there, but the letter came back "unclaimed."

Although the Liverpool warrant was issued four weeks ago, Federal authorities here yesterday said they had received no instructions to act in the matter. Meanwhile the police have received copies of the warrant against Russell, and an investigation has begun in order to determine whether there were any irregularities in connection with his visit here.

Russell's project differed but slightly from many similar schemes to attract American manufacturers since the war began. He proposed publishing The American Progress Journal, which would set forth in three languages what the manufacturers in this country had to offer in the markets of England, Russia, and France. It was to be a 1,000-page publication with a guaranteed circulation of 50,000. American manufacturers were invited to take advertising space at $200 a page.

Russell inserted advertisements about his visit in THE TIMES, The World and The Herald. Altogether he placed $257.40 worth of advertising, which is still unpaid, as the Liverpool Post and Mercury says he had no authority to place such advertising for it.

A certain prominent lawyer on lower Broadway is out two months' rent for a part of his office, which he let Russell share with him, and there is also a bill for printing 5,000 glowing circulars about "The American Progress Journal" which Russell forgot to settle before he left.

Furthermore, it was learned that he ran up a bill of $450 in the three weeks that he put up at the Knickerbocker. This bill, the hotel people said yesterday, had been paid by checks drawn to an account which Russell succeeded in opening at Brown Brothers & Co., bankers at 59 Wall Street, soon after he got here. Russell's credit at Brown Brothers is no longer good—has not been for some time. At the office of the company yesterday nothing would be disclosed regarding Russell's account, except that the credentials he presented had been acceptable at the time, and that the account was now closed.

While his advertisements were appearing Russell was losing no time trying to interest business men here in his "American Progress Journal." He found a ready listener in the prominent lawyer already mentioned. To this man's office went Russell soon after he got here, escorted by a man who introduced himself as Victor C. West, editor of The Scientific Review, which has offices at 419 First Avenue. Both West and Russell were strangers to the lawyer, but the Englishman and his "Progress Journal" venture made such a favorable impression that the lawyer agreed to rent him a room in his office and also to work with him on the project. Russell took the room for February, March and April, and paid the first month's rent on a Brown Brothers check.

Instead of cashing it through his own bank, the lawyer sent the check by messenger to his old friend Henry Clews, the banker, who immediately, according to the lawyer, sent the check on to Brown Brothers by messenger and had it cashed. The lawyer explained yesterday that as he had no difficulty in getting his money in this way, Russell was immediately "habilitated" in his estimation as a reliable person to deal with.

WHITNEY HOUSEBOAT READY

The Captiva Goes for Trial Run—First Cruise Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 9.—Payne Whitney's houseboat Captiva, built by the New Jersey Dry Dock and Transportation Company for $100,000, returned tonight from her trial trip up the Hudson. Except inside decorations, the boat is finished, and will be transferred to Mr. Whitney on Saturday.

Capt. Harvey N. Cole, who has been with Mr. Whitney for five years, had charge of the Captiva on her trial today. Mr. Whitney and a party of friends will take their first cruise in the Captiva this month to ports of the West Indies.

TO STUDY LIGHT PROBLEM.

Scientist Gives 12 Years to One Piece of Apparatus.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Dr. A. A. Michelson of the University of Chicago, winner of the Nobel prize for research in physical science in 1907, has completed a twelve-year task of drawing 120,000 lines on six square inches of metal, which, it is said, will help to determine the chemical substance of the planets.

The purpose of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light, and through the analysis of light to analyze the chemical composition of objects at any distance. The sheet of metal is resting on a bed of mercury at the university to protect it from earth vibrations and is encased in glass to exclude the air and dust.

It is covered with straight ruled lines, all exactly alike and all parallel. Twenty thousand lines were drawn on every inch of the six-inch surface.

POWDER CO. DISSOLVES.

Government Competition Kills International Smokeless.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 9.—The stockholders of the International Smokeless Powder and Chemical Company, at a meeting held here today, voted to dissolve the corporation. Since the company was formed the Government has started manufacturing its own smokeless powder, and there is consequently little demand for its product.

The Du Pont Powder Company holds about 95 per cent. of the stock of the concern. The company is a ten-million-dollar corporation, with a plant at Perth Amboy, N. J. It is stated the assets of the company were about $1,800,000.

Scott's Vessel Escapes Ice Peril.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 9.—The sealer Diana and her consorts, Erik Vining and Terra Nova, the latter being Capt. Scott's Antarctic voyager, were in danger of driving ashore near Petty Harbor, ten miles from St. John's, today They, however, escaped from the icepack this evening and proceeded seaward.

M'GOWN'S PASS HAS ITS TAVERN NO MORE

Famous Old Roadhouse in Central Park Is Sold Out Under the Hammer.

$45 FOR VENERABLE PARROT

F. W. Vanderbilt's Name Mentioned in Sale of Prints of Father—Columbus Statue Kept.

McGown's Pass tavern, the famous roadhouse in Central Park, was sold out yesterday. All of its relics and curiosities, oil paintings, and sporting prints, together with "Old Gabe," the aged green and yellow parrot, were knocked down to the highest bidders. Intrinsically the stuff was not worth much, as the entire furnishings of the tavern brought barely $1,500. Many of the articles, and particularly the pictures, possessed, however, a sentimental interest, recalling a fund of reminiscences of early trotting and sleighing days to many of those present.

For years a magnum of champagne awaited the first sleigh driver of the season to arrive at the tavern. In 1881 the early building was burned down, and the present structure was erected. "Gabe" Case was its proprietor for years. When he died about ten years ago Max Boehm, the present tenant, leased the tavern from the city. A few days ago Park Commissioner Ward decided the building was needed for park purposes, and Mr. Boehm was asked to vacate.

The famous parrot which has added to the festivity of many a supper party was not in a talkative mood. He is said to have been brought there by "Gabe" Case, and those who profess to know assert the bird is more than half a century old. The auctioneer knocked him down for $45 to Joseph Oberwalder, an antique dealer. Mr. Oberwalder paid the highest price of the day for a single offering, $162 for a landscape, which he said was the work of George Inness. The painting was unsigned, but one dealer remarked that it clearly had something of an Inness atmosphere.

The two sporting prints that aroused the liveliest bidding were large trotting views, showing the late William K. Vanderbilt driving fast teams. One depicted the wealthy horse fancier in his gig behind Small Hopes and Little Mac, doing their record of 2:23. This went to an agent for $30. The second was a spirited view of Mr. Vanderbilt driving Maud S. and Aldine to the record of 2:15¼ at the Morrisania Park track on June 15, 1883. This went for $27. The buyer gave his name merely as "Robinson," and immediately took the print away in his automobile.

There was a rumor that Frederick W. Vanderbilt, son of W. H. Vanderbilt, was prepared to buy both views at any price. One of the auctioneers, A. E. Wise, said that Mr. Vanderbilt had visited the tavern earlier in the week and tried to buy them at private sale.

The most imposing relic of all, which was not sold, was the marble statue of Columbus which, after having been forgotten for twenty years in the cellar of the tavern, was discovered in March, 1912. The statue was sent to the city in 1867, by the Knights of Columbus. Owing to the difficulty of selecting a site for it, it was taken to McGowan's Pass Tavern for safe keeping.

If the old Arsenal is torn down, as Commissioner Ward has stated that he intends it shall be within a short time, the McGowan's Pass house may be used for the park police station.

The name of the tavern is derived from an early Harlem settler who cultivated a farm on both sides of the historic pass. In the Revolution Washington went through the pass on his way to the city on Nov. 25, 1783, when the British evacuated New York. In the war of 1812 the hill on which the tavern stands was fortified.

VERDICT IN COOK CASE.

Coroner Finds Inquest Unnecessary as Girl Was a Suicide.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9.—Coroner Eli Mix in a formal finding made today says that Lillian May Cook, a stenographer in the office of the Mail Radiator Company here, whose body was found in West Rock Park on March 4, died of a pistol shot wound self-inflicted, and that he is satisfied that death was not caused by the criminal act, omission or carelessness of any other person or persons, and that an inquest is not necessary.

The Coroner examined four witnesses, among them, according to his finding being Virginius J. Mayo, employer of Miss Cook, and who has admitted a dual personality.

As to the autopsy the Coroner in his finding refers only to a bullet wound.

FUNERAL OF LILLIAN M. COOK

Mayo Absent, but Lois Dudley Telegraphs Her Sympathy.

The body of Lillian May Cook, whose suicide disclosed the double life of her employer, Virginius Mayo of New Haven, was buried in Greenwood Cemetery yesterday. Crowds lined the street when the funeral left 229 Union Street, Brooklyn, the home of her father, Frank H. Cook, where the Rev. Frederick J. Keech of Christ Church, conducted the services.

Neither Mayo, nor Lois Dudley of 546 Fourth Street, the mother of his two children, attended the funeral, but Mrs. Dudley, as she is called, sent this telegram:

My heartfelt sympathy. I regret that I cannot attend Lillie's funeral, but, in view of the publicity that has been aroused, I feel that it would be better for all concerned to be absent. Believe me, I will be with you in spirit, though not in the flesh. Nothing can alter my opinion that Lillie was always a good girl. Sincerely,

LOIS DUDLEY.

Mrs. Dudley sent a funeral piece of American Beauty roses and lilies of the valley. Only the family and a few friends attended the funeral.

Navy Officer's Home Robbed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, March 9.—The home of Capt. William L. Howard, U. S. Navy, was ransacked by a burglar Monday evening while the family was at tea in the dining room. A great amount of jewelry and heirlooms belonging to Mrs. Howard were taken. The thief climbed a tree outside and gained entrance to the rooms upstairs in that way.

Widower, 71, a Suicide by Gas.

Carman Combs, 71 years, a retired real estate dealer, committed suicide in his home at 508 Grandview Avenue, Ridgewood Heights, Queens, last night by taking gas. He was a widower, and had lived alone in the apartment for a number of years.

CITY BREVITIES.

Jane Addams will talk on "Constructive Peace" in the chapel at Columbia University at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon under the auspices of the Collegiate Common Sense League.

Capt. W. Nephew King, formerly of the United States Navy, will deliver a lecture on "The Romance and Tragedy of Mexico" tomorrow evening at the Lotos Club.

Seventeen men who slept Monday night on a warm grating in front of a Thirty-fourth Street department store were arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday, charged with vagrancy. When Magistrate Nolan discharged them, court attendants and spectators made up a fund sufficient to buy each man a breakfast.

Using a pair of the owner's gloves to prevent finger prints, a burglar took $1,000 in jewelry and $200 in cash early yesterday morning from the safe of Abraham Granowitz, dealer in bakers' supplies, at 190 Stanton Street.

The Thirteen Club will give a beefsteak dinner at the Hotel De Gink Saturday night, March 13. Mayor Mitchel and Collector Malone have been invited.

George Pelagrino, a waiter of 446 East 122d Street was arrested last night with two thirty-eight-calibre revolvers in his coat pockets, according to the police. Detectives Laukman, Morrissey, and Corcoran, who are working on the Gamara murder case, made the arrest.

About forty members of the Church Ushers Association met last night in the Broadway Tabernacle. Neither of the speakers scheduled for the evening, Sheriff Max S. Griffenhagen and the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Eaton, were present.

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The First Step

to a luxurious trip, free of all expense, to the great California Expositions is to cut out the nomination blank below and enroll in the magnificent Expositions Contest of the

New York American

The American offers 50 de luxe trips to the San Francisco and San Diego Fairs and three weeks of travel from coast to coast, stopping at important cities and scenic points of interest.

And besides all this,

$5,425 in Gold

to the winners of the trips and others qualifying in the contest.

Anybody over sixteen in New York City or vicinity is eligible.

They will see Niagara Falls—Chicago—Denver—The Garden of the Gods—Salt Lake City—they will have four days at the San Francisco Exposition—they will visit Los Angeles—spend a day in San Diego—inspect the Big Trees—enjoy a whole day at the Grand Canyon of the Colorado and stop at Albuquerque.

You have the opportunity to be one of the fifty to take this trip. Fill in the nomination blank and mail or bring it to the N. Y. American Expositions Contest Manager, No. 112 Fourth Avenue, City.

THE American's guests will stop at the best hotels and enjoy the highest class accommodations that money and skill can provide—all without the cost of one penny.

Nomination Ballot 1,000 Votes

New York American California Expositions Tour Enrollment

Exposition Contest Manager, New York American, 112 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City:
Please enter my name as a Candidate in the New York American's great California Expositions Contest and send me full information regarding same.

NAME .....

RESIDENCE .....

BUSINESS OR OCCUPATION .....

PHONE ..... Candidate's full name must be written on this ballot.

For Conditions and Details of Contest see the New York American Daily and Sunday

BASEBALL --- BILLIARDS --- BOXING --- BASKET BALL --- HOCKEY --- GOLF --- POLO --- ATHLETICS

FEDERAL TROUBLES AIRED IN COURT

Kansas City Club Fighting the Transfer of Franchise to Newark.

CHICAGO, March 9.—C. C. Madison, former owner of the Kansas City club of the Federal League, testified before Judge Baldwin in the Circuit Court here today, where owners of this club are seeking to enjoin the transfer of its franchise to Newark, N. J. He was cross-examined by Edward E. Gates, attorney for the league, which is defendant in the suit. Mr. Madison was present at a meeting of the league in Chicago Feb. 28, 1914.

"The franchise agreement in which the clubs agreed to assign their stock to the league was not read during the meeting, at least while I was there," said the witness. "It was handed around afterward, but there was no discussion of it."

The stock of the Kansas City club was assigned with the others, Mr. Madison said, and Mr. Gates asked him why he did it.

"I understood that the other clubs had done the same thing, the idea being that the league would be protected against the disloyalty of any club," replied Mr. Madison. "I was so little impressed with the terms of the agreement, feeling that our rights were not affected by it, that I made no protest against its acceptance."

L. J. Haff, director of the Kansas City Club, testified as follows concerning final refusal of President Gilmore to accept payment for the obligations of the Kansas City club, was related by the witness, who said:

"On Feb. 25 a party of us arrived in Chicago and went to see Mr. Gilmore. I told him we had come to pay the obligations of the Kansas City club to the league. Mr. Gilmore said he would not accept the money if it was laid on the table. I then asked for an accounting and was given a paper setting forth the indebtedness of the club to the league as $38,518.45. On looking over the items I discovered that several were strange to me and I felt that we should not have been charged with them."

An intro as Feb. 16, 1915, according to Irwin R. Kirkwood, a stockholder of the Kansas City Federal League Club, President Gilmore gave assurances that Kansas City would retain its franchise and would not be obliged to have a large amount of money in its treasury.

This statement was made in an affidavit sworn to by Mr. Kirkwood and read in evidence in the hearing before Judge Baldwin.

According to the affidavit, which referred to a conversation over the long-distance telephone between Mr. Kirkwood and Mr. Gilmore, the latter stated that the Federal League would not ask the Kansas City Club to have a large amount of money in its treasury, but would require the debt to the league to be paid, and would then give the club ample time to raise what capital might be necessary to start the season. According to the affidavit, Mr. Gilmore, in response to a request for a definite statement, said:

"Mr. Kirkwood, all I can say to you is that I feel sure that everything will be all right, and Kansas City will retain its franchise. In fact, it is a hundred to one shot."

Mr. Kirkwood asked: "What is the one shot?"

Mr. Gilmore then said, after receiving assurance that he was talking in confidence:

"I have an option on the Indianapolis Federal League franchise, and am now going to New York and Pinehurst, N. C., and will do my best to have the men who want to purchase the Kansas City franchise take the Indianapolis franchise instead, and I have no doubt that will be accomplished."

According to the affidavit, Mr. Gilmore acquiesced in having the Kansas City men continue to seek subscriptions and boost the club.

"In the meantime," the affidavit continued, said Mr. Gilmore, "if I am interviewed by reporters, I must of necessity deny anything but that the club has transferred to an Eastern city."

GIANTS WANT NO FARM.

President Hempstead Will Not Buy Interest in Jersey City Club.

Although the various plans for the reconstruction of the Jersey City Club of the International League have involved the New York club as an interested party, Secretary Foster announced yesterday that the purchase of any of the Jersey City stock had never been considered by President Hempstead. In fact, the Giants are not considering any minor league club to be used as a farm for their excess players.

President Hempstead said yesterday that one ball club was about all he could attend to and that he would not think of having a losing ball club like Jersey City on its hands. The Giants will have to turn loose about twenty-four ball players after the season starts. Some of these they may be able to protect, but not all of them. Much of the talent for which they have paid good money to the minor leagues they will derive no benefit from. This is because of the twenty-one player limit which was passed by the National League.

One of the officials of the New York club in explaining why the Giants objected to the 21-limit rule stated that the club was paying something like $5,000 a year to scout Dick Kinsella to select the pick of the minor league players, and it is pretty tough, now, that it develops that most of Dick's work has been for the benefit of other teams that will claim the youngsters the Giants will have to release to keep within the limit. This official stated that it might be a good plan to have the National League pay part of Kinsella's salary in the future.

The status of the Jersey City club is unchanged as President Barrow of the International League is ill at his home here. The negotiations for the formation of a corporation of Jersey City and Bronx business men to take over the club for the coming season are progressing favorably and the announcement about the club's future will be made before the schedule meeting of the league in this city on March 15.

Brookfed Regulars Beat Colts.

Special to The New York Times.

BROWN'S WELLS, Miss., March 9.—Wilson and Cullop, the southpaw members of the Brookfed pitching staff, were the opposing twirlers when the regulars, led by Manager Magee, and the Colts, guided by Hap Myers, took the field for their daily encounter. The regulars were victorious in a five-inning game by a score of 4 to 2. Both portsiders showed plenty of speed, but they were restrained from throwing any curves by order of the young manager. The weather was warmer today, but it was far from being ideal for baseball. Clarence Craig, an outfielder, who was touted as a fence buster, was sent back to his home in South Palestine, Ohio, today. The rookie for the last three days has been industriously engaged in chasing flies in the outer garden, but the only thing that he caught was a cold, consequently Manager Magee said that Clarence would earn more money making rubber tires than playing baseball. The Brookfeds will play their first exhibition game on Saturday. Their opponents will be the nine representing the Milsap College of Jackson, Miss. Governor Earl Brewer, who is an enthusiastic baseball fan, has been invited to throw out the first ball.

Ed Ruelbach Coaching Erasmus.

Ed Ruelbach, former pitcher for the Brooklyn Nationals, is working out every day with the Erasmus Hall High School baseball squad and teaching the members baseball. Ruelbach, who will probably pitch for the Newark Feds this year, is a resident of Brooklyn, and is doing what he can to help the Erasmus Hall students turn out a successful team.

McHALE STILL A HOLDOUT.

Pitcher Sees Donovan, but Refuses to Sign at Manager's Figures.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 9.—With the arrival of Marty McHale from New York this afternoon the round-up of the Yankees was completed, though there is a possibility that the pitching "thrush" may not remain here long. He is still listed as a hold-out, and a conference with Manager Bill Donovan this evening failed to bring McHale into line. Marty declined to sign for Donovan, declaring that he must first see Capt. Huston in regard to the salary he is to receive.

McHale made the trip to Savannah at his own expense. Donovan refused to allow him transportation to the training camp until he had affixed his signature to a contract, but Marty came down in the hope of having the "ante" raised after his arrival. Capt. Huston left early this afternoon with a party of friends on a golfing trip just outside Savannah, and is not expected back until tomorrow. Whether McHale's signature signing remain in doubt. It is expected, however, that Capt. Huston will back up Donovan in regard to McHale's contract, and Marty will have to sign at the figures first offered or not play at all.

Another arrival in camp today was Faddy Baumann, formerly of the Tigers, who may gain a regular place on the Yankee infield through his ability to wield the stick to better advantage than either Boone or Truesdale. Baumann worked out in today's practice, but did not exert himself to any extent.

The Yanks had more fine weather today and indulged in a long work-out. Donovan divided the squad into two teams, and each took its turn in the fielding practice. This was followed by long batting practice, during which all the veteran pitchers tossed up a few curves. The work-out was featured by spectacular playing of the regular infield.

Practice games between the first and second teams begin tomorrow and will be continued every day except when exhibition contests with other clubs are scheduled. The weather has been good since the players arrived here, and Donovan figures they are fit enough to stand a six-inning game. The Yankee manager today picked his first and second teams and they will take the field tomorrow as follows:

Regulars—Maisel, 3b.; High, l. f.; Cree, c. f.; Pipp and Mullen, 1b.; Boone, 2b.; Pickinpaugh, s. s.; Cook, r. f.; Sweeney and Schwert, c.; pitchers to be selected.

Yannigans—Daley, c. f.; Aragon, s. s.; Hartzell, l. f.; Kelly, 1b.; Baumann, r. f.; Tamm, 3b.; Truesdale, 2b.; Nunamaker and Pickering, c.; pitchers to be selected.

Pipp is the only veteran pitcher who is not ready for hard work in the box. The big fellow was the last of the pitchers to begin training, and he has been exercising slowly. To all appearances Fisher is in just as good shape as the boxmen, who spent two weeks at Hot Springs, due to the fact that he has been doing gymnasium work all Winter. Mullen and Kelly, candidates for the first base job, are the only players who are troubled much with sore arms.

Exhibition games were arranged today for March 26 at Charleston, S. C., and March 30 at Columbia, S. C. These games will be played by the second team, as the first team will be playing at Daytona.

SNOW AND RAIN FOR GIANTS.

Marlin Weather Gets Worse Instead of Better—Jog for Players.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 9.—This has been a fine day for ducks and other creatures for which snow, rain, cold, and moisture are considered fine, but for the Giants it was a variegated frost. As a climax to more than a week of varied and mostly unsuitable weather for baseball training, a diligent snowfall set in last night and continued until noon today. In the afternoon it rained, and such was the retarding effect of the mélange of rain, snow, and mud that the only exercise the players had was a run in the morning. That this was the first March snowstorm Marlin has had in twenty years, or some such extended period, was no palliative to the climate's detracted not one whit from their glumness at the sogginess of the elements.

Bob Bescher is not losing any sleep over any chance there is of his going to St. Louis, though there may be players whom that prospect would drive to insomnia. Nothing more has been heard or suggested in this matter.

McGraw probably will go with the youngsters to Waco next Saturday instead of with the regulars to Dallas. There are several of the newcomers whom he never has seen in actual action, and as on account of the weather the amount of practice action has been limited, the manager does not want to overlook any opportunity to inspect his recruit prospects. Managers already are hunting up McGraw with the idea of getting some of the excess material when the pruning time comes. John Ganzel, the Rochester manager, came to town today and sought out the Giant boss to make a plea for players.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—A dispatch to an afternoon paper from San Antonio, Texas, the training ground of the St. Louis Nationals, says it is learned from authoritative sources that outfielders Bescher and Robertson will be traded by the New York Nationals to the St. Louis team for W. D. Perritt, pitcher.

COOMBS MAY "COME BACK."

Old Athletics Pitcher Looks Best of Brooklyn National Staff.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Florida, March 9.—There is a possibility that the Superbas will be able to indulge in a little infield practice tomorrow at Ebbets Field No. 2. Today the best Manager Robinson could get was a two hours' workout in the morning for his pitchers and catchers only, and in the afternoon the entire squad made the best of conditions. The batterymen in the morning were drilled by both Manager Robinson and Jack Coombs.

Of all the pitchers in camp, Coombs looks the best. The 24-inning hero practices just as hard as any of the youngsters, and when not doing this he instructs them. He said today that if he felt as good on April 14, the opening of the season, as he does today, he would not hesitate to face the Giants at the Polo grounds. This would be a remarkable come back stunt, as it was on the Harlem meadow that he received his injury which nearly ended his baseball career. Dell, Appleton, Goodbred, Cadore and Smith, as well as the other youngsters, have the Superbas manager guessing which is the best. All of them look like big league timber.

Umpire Bill Klem arrived late last night and will officiate at all games played here. He played golf with President Ebbets, Robinson, Coombs and two newspaper writers.

Joe Schultz of last year's Rochester team looks like the Superbas regular third baseman for 1915. The youngster has shown more natural ability than any of the others around the difficult corner. This will leave a three-cornered fight between Getz, Egan and O'Mara for the short field position.

Conzelman Assisting Coakley.

Coach Andy Coakley of the Columbia baseball nine has been aided in the past few days in his training of the college ball tossers by Conzelman, who pitched for the Pittsburgh Pirates last year, and was a star at Brown University in his college days. Conzelman took a hand with the candidates for the box and gave them some valuable pointers. He was enthusiastic over the form and speed of George Smith, Columbia's star twirler. Coakley is working his squad hard, and every regular is out with the exception of Page, the veteran outfielder and heavy hitter of the Blue and White nine. Bob Watt, second baseman for the past two years, came out yesterday for the first time.

James Works Out with Braves.

MACON, Ga., March 9.—"Bill" James, pitcher of the Boston Nationals, whose delay in reporting here for Spring training was said to have been due to refusal of the club owners to meet his demand for increased salary, had his first workout with the squad today. James had nothing to say on his reported negotiations with Federal League officials at Chicago. "The incident is closed," said Manager Stallings.

RITCHIE PRIMED TO CLASH WITH WELSH

Californian Completes Training and Hopes to Land a Knockout Blow.

Willie Ritchie, the former lightweight title holder, is eagerly awaiting the bell which will start his ten-round bout tonight with Freddie Welsh, the world's champion, at Madison Square Garden. He is at present within a quarter of a pound of the required weight, and if hard work can be taken as a criterion of his condition, the Californian will be in the best possible shape when he again faces his conqueror. Ritchie finished his regular indoor work yesterday, when he boxed six hard rounds, three each with Benny Leonard and Patsey Cline, with the usual bag punching and gymnastic stunts.

Ritchie's closing work was watched by about 200 persons, many of the prominent business men, and during his final exercises at Grupp's gymnasium his every movement was watched. During the six rounds the former champion maintained the same pace, steadily attacking or defending, regardless of the criticisms of the spectators.

The two Harlem lightweights carried Ritchie along at a fast pace, and the latter made a favorable impression. There was, however, an impression that he has not increased his speed, while some of his blows were awkwardly delivered. Although he is not a finished boxer like Welsh, he showed an ability to handle himself. He will have to depend upon his hitting powers, and if he can slow Welsh down with a few sledge-hammer blows during the early rounds and keep up an aggressive attack, he should make it very interesting for the Englishman.

When Ritchie was told that Welsh contemplated boxing toe to toe he expressed genuine satisfaction, and remarked that this style of boxing would suit him nicely. He did not take kindly to the remarks of Welsh's manager, and said he would leave it to the public to judge after the bout ends. Ritchie says he will have no excuses to offer if Welsh repeats, as he has trained faithfully.

The Californian is a determined boxer. He wants his title back, and confidently says he will get it tomorrow night, and expects to gain it by the knock-out route. In order not to go stale Ritchie will do a little light gymnastic work today and take a five-mile spin over the Harlem streets.

Word was received from Oceanport, N. J., where Freddie Welsh is putting in his finishing touches, that the champion was in the best possible condition. He does not intend to let up in his work until tonight. His daily schedule of boxing, running, and bag punching was strictly followed. He will leave Oceanport tomorrow morning, so as to be on hand to jump on the scales at the appointed weighing time.

That more than ordinary interest is being shown in the contest is evidenced by the sale of seats. Many of the best seats have already been disposed of, and the advance sale is the biggest of the season. Applications for seats have been received from Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities, and a big delegation of followers of boxing is expected from near-by towns.

OLDTIMERS IN RING.

Boxing and Wrestling Entertainment Nets $5,000 for Charity.

About $5,000 was realized at the boxing and wrestling carnival last night at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. The entertainment, which was held under the auspices of The New York American and Journal in aid of destitute families, served to bring together many former champions of the ring and mat. Billy Gibson, who managed the entertainment, succeeded in arranging a number of attractive bouts, which were witnessed by a crowd of 4,000 persons, including about 100 women. Bob Fitzsimmons, who boxed three rounds with his son, Bob, Jr., received an ovation, as did Terry McGovern, Jimmy Britt, Young Corbett, Jack McAuliffe, and other former champions.

One of the most interesting features of the entertainment was an exhibition of Americanized jui-jitsu wrestling which is taught to all recruits in the Police Department. Sergt. Shaw and Patrolman Cantor, who gave the exhibition, showed how the police handled offenders of the law.

The boxers ranged from 6 years to 51, the former being the Roach twins, who put up a lively contest, and the latter Bob Fitzsimmons. The referees included Terry McGovern, Irving Fordon, Billy Newman, Billy Roth, Young Corbett, Willie Ritchie, Jack Bulger, Jimmy Britt, (in a dress suit,) Jack McAuliffe, Billy Moore, Joe Skidmore, Jimmy DeForest, Dominick Buckley, Mike McGowan and George Fisher.

The boxing contests were kept down to three short rounds, owing to the length of the bill. Among the bouts were Pakey Haley and Young Ahearn, Mike Mazle and Frank Mantell, Johnny Kilbane and Jimmy Dunne, Joe McCarthy and Tom McCarthy, Fighting Fitzpatrick and Jack Malone, Johnny Sacks and Young Werner, Al Reich and Tom Kennedy, Johnny Love and Johnny Dundee, Bob Fitzsimmons and Bob Fitzsimmons, Jr., Benny Leonard and Charles Leonard, Kid Griffo and Joe Bernsheim, Jim Coffey and Al Kubiak, Joe Jeannette and Billy Watson, Pakey Cline and Frankie Connifrey, Billy Kleinst and Billy Beck and Gene Gilvrey and Harry Condon.

VICTORY FOR LEACH CROSS.

Dentist Outpoints Harry Pierce in Rather Poor Bout in Brooklyn.

Leach Cross, the fighting east side dentist, won from Harry Pierce of Brooklyn on points in their ten-round bout at the Broadway Sporting Club last night. Cross, weighing 138½ pounds, had six and a half pounds' advantage on the Brooklyn boy. There was a lot of clever boxing during the ten rounds, but there was little fast action. However, when the two boxers did mix things up, it was give and take, with neither one giving much ground.

Leach was very cautious, and it was only in the third and tenth rounds that he momentarily put on all steam and went after his opponent. On both these occasions it was Pierce's fierce attack which caused Leach to let out.

Pierce, who boxed Cross to a draw in their last bout, has an air-tight defense, and it was seldom that Cross pierced it with telling effect. The dentist had a fast left-hand jab which he used to good advantage. Both boxers were wild with their swings and several times nearly lost their balance when terrific swings failed to reach their mark. Neither boxer was in distress during the bout, and both finished strong.

In a fast semi-final Charlie Bergin defeated Tom McFarland. The bout was a slashing affair, with both boys hitting hard and in action all the time. McFarland had Bergin groggy at the end of the first round, but Bergin rallied and had the better of the other five.

Phillies Down Cuban Reds.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 9.—Cravath's triple, scoring two men in the eighth inning here today, gave the Philadelphia Nationals a 3 to 2 victory in the first game of the series with the Cuban Reds of Havana, champions of the Cuban League. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	3	6	5
Cuban Reds	2	2	2

Batteries—Matteson, Reid, and Jacobs; Adams; Gonzales and Gutierrec.

Cubs Defeat Mack's Athletics.

TAMPA, Fla., March 9.—By superior hitting the Chicago Nationals defeated the Philadelphia Athletics, 6 to 2, today in an exhibition game. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0

Batteries—Cheney, Vaughn, Humphries, Archer, Bresnahan; Bressler, Reed, Wykoff, Schang, McAvoy.

CRESCENT SEVEN WINS.

Irish-American A. C. No Match for Brooklyn Hockey Team.

Despite all predictions to the contrary, the Irish-American A. C. has clinched last position in the Amateur Hockey League championship beyond question of a doubt. The team lined up against the Crescent A. C. last night at St. Nicholas Rink, and another decisive victory was registered against the Irish team, the score being 5 to 1. The result brings the Crescent A. C. up a notch, so that it is now tied with the Hockey Club for third place in the championship race. The match of last night was the last before the St. Nicks and the Boston A. A. close the Amateur Hockey League season with a game tomorrow night that will decide the championship.

Barring the poor showing that the Irish team has made during the present season, much was expected of it last night, and the result was a disappointment, for there was not even a real contest evidenced. Perhaps if there had been a better goal tender than Kelly the result would have been closer. Certainly he was one of the most inefficient of the Irish players, and he let several goals pass that were really inexcusable. In previous games he has played the position in first-class style, but last night he developed a tendency to run out from the cage when there was no particular reason for doing so, and the result was that several counts were made when there was an absolutely undefended cage.

All in all it was a wild scrimmage on the part of both teams, with little that would commend the match to lovers of high-calibre hockey. There were some instances of brilliant individual play, but little of that cohesion of action which makes for really first-class hockey.

For the first few minutes of the initial period there was not any scoring, and then the Crescent A. C. counted twice in quick succession, Hallock making both of the goals. With three-quarters of the half gone, McCarthy made the first and only Irish-American goal. In the second period the Crescent team scored three times, Crovat scoring two of them and Martin the final count on a rebound from Crovat's shot. The line-up:

I.-A. A. C.	Position.	Crescent A. C.
Kelly	Goal	Smart
McCarthy	Point	Ballin
Dufresne	Cover point	Browne
Cree	Rover	Martin
Smith	Centre	Smith
Abrahams	Left wing	Crovat
McGrath	Right wing	Hallock

Goals: First half—First for Crescent A. C. by Hallock in 12:50, second for Crescent A. C. by Hallock in 14:06, third for Irish-American A. C. by McCarthy in 15:42. Second half—First for Crescent A. C. by Crovat in 2:39, second for Crescent A. C. by Crovat in 6:00, third for Crescent A. C. by Martin in 15:10.

Referee—E. Garon, Hockey Club. Assistant referee—William Russell, Hockey Club. Goal umpires—W. T. Bull, Crescent A. C., and Mr. Cox, Crescent A. C. Timekeeper—W. J. Croker, Wanderers. Penalty timer—William Roach, Wanderers.

FINE GOLF AT PALM BEACH.

J. R. Hyde and H. P. Farrington Play Rounds of 72 Each.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 9.—Excellent golf featured the first round of match play in the Florida State golf championship today. The wins of J. R. Hyde, Brooklyn, and H. P. Farrington, Boston, were notable ones, inasmuch as each player scored 72 for the round. Both won by 2 up, Hyde being carried to the home hole by P. H. B. Frelinghuysen and V. C. Longley being eliminated at the seventeenth, where Farrington laid a full iron shot of 175 yards dead and holed his putt for a 3 and the match.

Close matches ruled with five of the eight winners this morning representative of the Metropolitan district. W. H. Smith, Van Vleck, L. H. Butt, and David Wagstaff are all from New York, and earned their places in the second round by brilliant golf. There are twelve other metropolitan players who survived in the three remaining districts. Summary of first two flights:

Championship Division.—First Round—H. P. Farrington, Woodland, defeated V. C. Longley, Wannamoisette, 2—1; H. Pemberton, Toronto, defeated H. K. Bolton, Onwentsia, 4—2; W. H. Smith, Oakland, defeated J. E. Smith, Wilmington, 3—2; L. H. Butt, National, defeated A. Peterson, Glen Ridge, 2 up; David Wagstaff, Tuxedo, defeated G. W. B. Bartlett, London, 2 up; C. E. Van Vleck, Montclair, defeated D. E. Root, Atlanta, 2 up; C. H. Geist, Sea View, defeated W. Stewart Smith, Philadelphia, 3—2; R. Hyde, South Shore, defeated P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, Morris County, 2 up.

Second Division.—L. H. Weaver, Columbia, defeated J. H. Lockhein, Philadelphia, 2 up; W. Stewart Smith, Cedar City, defeated P. J. Reiley, Bala, 1 up, (19 holes;) W. J. Hyde, South Shore, defeated S. Gordon, Toledo, 2—1; A. F. Southerland, St. Andrews, defeated S. Maddox, Brooklyn, 2 up; D. C. Murray, Mex., defeated T. W. Case, Auburn, by default; J. D. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated R. Fitzgerald, Midlothian, 3—2; J. N. Reijen, Philadelphia, defeated P. H. Thomas, Morris County, 3—2; E. F. Houston, St. David's, defeated E. W. Fiske, Oakley, 1 up.

Ridge and Catton Box Draw.

Danny Ridge, the east side welterweight, and Willie Catton of the west side, boxed ten uninteresting rounds to a draw last night in the feature bout at Brown's Gymnasium Athletic Association. Both boxers appeared slow and unwilling to mix matters, and although in some of the rounds they showed flashes of their ability, these instances were seldom, and the final bell was welcomed by many of the spectators.

The semi-final ten-round bout, in which Young Herk of Bayonne and Young MacDonald of the west side were the contestants, was the best exhibition, and resulted in a victory for the Bayonne lightweight. Hock led almost from the beginning to and including the seventh round. In the eighth session MacDonald sent over a hard left-hand blow to his opponent's jaw and Hock went to the floor. He was up again immediately, however, and trying to offset his opponent's rushes. In the ninth round Hock came to the centre of the ring considerably refreshed, and evened up the score by easily outpointing his opponent and landing some effective blows to MacDonald's face and body.

Maloney and O'Hagan Draw.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9.—Tommy Maloney of New York and Jimmy O'Hagan of Albany fought a fast ten-round bout at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club tonight with honors about even. O'Hagan was knocked to his knees in the first round, but soon rallied and gave a fine account of boxing with his more experienced and rugged antagonist.

Bell Knocks Out Hagney.

HAVANA, Cuba, March 9.—Colin Bell of Australia knocked out Frank Hagney, also of Australia, in the fourth round of the bout which opened Richard Klegin's Athletic Club here tonight.

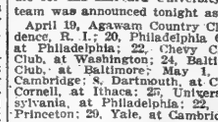
Willard Starts for Havana.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 9.—Jess Willard, the heavyweight pugilist, left here today for Havana, Cuba, to meet Jack Johnson in a battle for the world's championship April 3. Willard has continued light training while here.

Harvard Lawn Tennis Dates.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 9.—The schedule for the Harvard University lawn tennis team was announced tonight as follows:

April 19, Agawam Country Club, at Providence, R. I.; 20, Philadelphia Country Club, at Philadelphia; 22, Chevy Chase Country Club, at Washington; 24, Baltimore Country Club, at Baltimore; May 1, Amherst, at Cambridge; 8, Dartmouth, at Cambridge; 15, Cornell, at Ithaca; 27, University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; 22, Princeton, at Princeton; 29, Yale, at Cambridge.



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GARDNER RUNS OFF WITH CLASS A MATCH

Champion Billiardist Piles Up 154 Points in Seven Innings to Huston's 12.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	High Run.	High Average.
J. Meyer	3	0	113	19 1-21
E. M. Gardner	3	1	75	14 8-28
J. F. Poggenburg	2	1	74	10 25-36
C. Heddon	3	2	66	14 22-27
M. Lord	2	2	50	11 18-21
E. L. Milburn	1	4	63	11 22-23
C. Huston	1	5	71	8

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Edward W. Gardner, New York, the title holder, today defeated Corwin Huston, Detroit, 400 to 216 in the fourteenth game of the Class A amateur billiard tournament for the national championship. Average and high runs: Gardner, 14 8—28; 57. Huston, 8; 64.

Playing the opening bank perfectly, Gardner brought the balls together for his second shot, and gathered fifty points, the record opening block of the tournament, before he closed his first inning. Runs of 23, 22, and 57 in the six innings rapidly increased his total, and the score stood 154 to 12 at the end of the seventh inning.

Huston made runs of 54 and 64 in the twelfth and fourteenth innings, but Gardner increased his lead with 31 in the fifteenth and brought his total to 378 by a run of 52 in the twenty-third session. With only twenty-two points to go, the champion made three misses in succession, but ended the game with an uncompleted run of 21 in the twenty-eighth inning. Summary:

Gardner—50, 23, 0, 2, 0, 22, 57, 8, 4, 0, 14, 1, 0, 10, 31, 14, 11, 27, 6, 4, 28, 14, 52, 0, 0, 0, 1, 21. Total, 400; high run, 57; average, 14 8-28.

Huston—2, 8, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 14, 0, 54, 7, 64, 20 3, 9, 14, 0, 9, 6, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0. Total, 216; high run, 64; average, 8.

Charles Heddon of Dowagiac, Mich., tonight defeated R. M. Lord of Chicago, 400 to 181. Heddon, showing wonderful improvement in his game tonight had a high run of 66 and averaged 14 22-27. Lord's best effort was 33 and his average 11 18-21.

Heddon started off with a run of 56 in the second inning on fine in-and-out playing and in the seventh counted 66, his massé shooting being superb. He counted 53 in the eleventh, including nine massé shots, of which he made 36 during the game.

The Chicagoan showed the poorest stroke he has displayed in any of his games, his bank shots being the only department in which he had not fallen off, Heddon was much better than in his other contests and completed his string with some beautiful position play, for a count of 45 points on an excellent stroke. Score by innings:

Heddon—0 56 2 1 4 12 66 1 34 0 53 21 1 0 54 0 6 6 18 1 0 0 0 45. Total—400. Average, 14 22-27; high run, 66.

Lord—0 17 0 2 6 28 8 28 0 33 4 0 9 1 1 1 0 0 1 15 0 5 6 0 5 11. Total—181. Average, 6 25-26; high run, 33.

DEWAR BILLIARD MATCH.

George Hayman Defeats John Montgomery 802 to 600.

George Hayman defeated John Montgomery in the first block of a 2,000-point English billiard match at Doyle's last night by a score of 802 to 600. Montgomery concedes his opponent, who is the holder of the Dewar Trophy Shield, 200 points in the match. Montgomery took the high run honors with strings of 69 and 46, while Hayman's best runs were 41 and 38.

Montgomery, at times, played excellent billiards and showed a variation of shots which included not only well calculated cushion carroms, but also long table shots at pocket billiards. Although Montgomery displayed flashes of form which promised much, Hayman was the more consistent of the two cueists and he made numerous clusters which netted him anywhere from 20 to 30 points. With this steady play and with his handicap, Montgomery was unable to overtake Hayman's big lead.

The match attracted a large gallery, which included several veteran Englishmen who have not witnessed an English billiard match since they left the other side years ago. Montgomery fell down last night on easy attempts at natural carroms or easy shots in front of the pockets.

The match will be continued tonight and will be finished tomorrow night.

Another 18.2 Handicap Tournament.

The annual Manhattan handicap 18.2 billiard tournament of the Morningside Billiard Company will start tomorrow evening with the following entries:

Hal Coleman, George B. P. Clark, Charles White, Jacob Klinger, Charles Conway, M. Isaacs, and George Moon, Jr.

Corbett Wins with 300 points, against 200 for Isaacs and Moon. The first game will be between Conway and Clark.

Thum's 18.2 Billiard Results.

H. Stern beat H. Troy in a very interesting nip and tuck game last night in Thum's amateur handicap 18.2 billiards by the score of 202 to 200. Stern's high run was 19, and he averaged 4 37-47. Troy's high run was 32; average, 4 18-46.

In the afternoon game W. Willis defeated W. Charlton, the former conceding a handicap of 50 points and winning by the score of 250 to 150.

H. S. Events for Wanamaker Games

Three events open to high school athletes have been added to the list of events for the indoor games of the Wanamaker Cadets to be held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on Friday evening, March 12. The events will be a 100-yard dash, 600-yard run, and a relay race.

OLYMPIC GAMES IN U. S.

A. A. U. to Select a City in America for 1916 Athletic Contests.

PARIS, March 9.—The Olympic games of 1916 will be held in America instead of Berlin, according to a decision which was reached at a meeting of the International Olympic Committee in Lyons.

The committee's decision is a reply to the German suggestion that the games be held in Berlin as planned, neutral athletes only competing. In canceling the franchise granted to the Deutsche Olympische Verband and transferring it to America, the international committee also agreed to give a free hand to the American Olympic Committee and to the Amateur Athletic Union in selecting the city where the games shall be held, but made the proviso that the program must include every one of the events voted in the Olympic Congress at Paris Sarbonne in 1913. No events must be dropped or others added.

The international committee has decreed that the 1916 games will not count as regular games, and the records put up will not be described as Olympic records.

NEW YORK POLOISTS LOSE.

Midwick Defeats Cooperstown for California Challenge Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 9.—The Midwick polo team won the California challenge trophy at Coronado today, defeating Cooperstown of New York, 8¾ to 6¾. Other teams present had declined to enter the competition, which was without handicap, under the certainty that either Cooperstown or Midwick eventually would win. Cooperstown was without C. Perry Beadleston at No. 3, he having been called to New York by the death of his brother, Thomas Le Boutillier, 2d, was substituted. Cooperstown rated at 23 goals and Midwick at 19. Frederic McLaughlin, Midwick No. 1, experienced the worst spill of the season, when his pony stumbled early in the fourth chukker, just after he had made a difficult goal.

The player was dazed, but after six minutes' time continued and in two brilliant follows scored two more goals before the chukker ended. Hugh Dorry, Midwick No. 3, was can walk only with assistance, on account of a badly injured knee received in a fall ten days ago, played throughout the game and took some severe bumps on the injured leg in the vigorous riding. J. Watson Webb, the left-handed New York player with the Midwick four, was the individual star of the contest. The summary:

Midwick—No. 1, McLaughlin, (4;) No. 2, Webb, (5;) No. 3, Drury, (1;) back, Carleton Burke, (0.) Total goals—10. Penalties—1¼. Net score—8¾. Cooperstown—No. 1, F. S. Von Stadt, (1;) No. 2, C. C. Ramsey, (4;) No. 3, Le Boutillier, (1;) back, Malcolm Stevenson, (2.) Total goals—8. Penalties—1¼. Net score—6¾. Referees—E. Q. McVitty and R. G. Neustadt.

FORDHAM ATHLETES FLUNK.

Faculty Places Twenty-three Under Ban for Deficiencies in Studies.

Fordham's athletic revival was struck a hard blow yesterday when twenty-three of the various candidates were declared ineligible by the faculty as a result of their poor scholastic standing during the last month. Most of the disqualifications took place in the lower classes, the seniors coming off without a single "flunk," while the juniors had only two members on the list. The freshmen were the worst sufferers, accounting for all but six out of the twenty-three unfortunates.

The crew squad suffered the worst depletion by yesterday's edict, sixteen of the embryo oarsmen being forced to lay aside their oars until they have been declared eligible again. The baseball and tennis squads are each charged with three ineligibles. As the diamond candidates who will not be able to appear in uniform until their suspension is lifted are all new men and members of the large group out for the outfield vacancies, their loss will not count much.

The three men lost to the tennis team are among the best players at Fordham and they have been urged to get back above the passing average before the racquet wielders leave on their Southern trip. Track was the most fortunate of the departments at the Maroon University, losing only a single relay substitute by yesterday's pruning.

DE ORO NEAR DEFEAT.

Cuban Takes 71 Innings to Beat Eames at Three Cushions.

CHICAGO, March 9.—August Kieckhefer of Milwaukee defeated George Moore of New York, 50 to 44, in the first of tonight's games in the world's three-cushion billiard championship tournament. Kieckhefer went out in fifty-eight innings with a high run of four. Moore ran five.

It took Alfred De Oro seventy-one innings to win his 50 points, while Fred Eames of Denver was making 47 in seventy innmgs. Each had high runs of four.

Charles Morin defeated Jess Lean in the first afternoon game, 50 to 38, in sixty-seven innings. High runs—Morin, 5; Lean, 4.

Charles Ellis of Cleveland defeated Joseph Capron of St. Paul, 50 to 32, in sixty-eight innings. High runs—Ellis, 4; Capron, 3.

YALE'S BASKET BALL TEAM LEADS IN RACE

Princeton Defeated and Elis Now Have Only Weak Dartmouth Five to Beat.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9.—Yale took the lead in the Intercollegiate Basketball race tonight by defeating Princeton, 20 to 17. Yale is not likely to be defeated for the championship, as she has only the Dartmouth tail enders to beat before the title is certain. Throughout tonight's game the lead shifted. Yale forced the game almost continuously, but was erratic in locating the basket both from the floor and from free tosses.

Yale played without a substitution, but the Tigers were compelled to send two reserves into the play because of technicalities.

Arnold, although unsteady in his foul tries, led both teams by scoring 10 points and Jackson led the visitors with 7. A crowd of more than a thousand packed the Yale gymnasium and the cheering was incessant. When the last minute of the game arrived Yale had a single point lead, but clinched it by tossing the deciding goal with a few seconds of play left. Princeton resorted to the long goal tossing game with excellent success. Lineup:

Yale.	Position.	Princeton.
Weiner	Right forward	Jackson
Kinney	Left forward	Waas
Smith	Centre	McTigue
Arnold	Right guard	Trenkmann
Taft	Left guard	Gill

Goals From Floor.—Yale—Kinney, (2,) Weiner, (2,) Taft, Ar

The New York Times.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1915.

REGULATING RATES AND PROFITS

The decisions of the Supreme Court in the cases of two States which undertook to reduce the profits of railways by the unreasonable regulation of rates are interesting and important in principle rather than in the immediate effect upon railway finance. Both cases date back to 1907. The railways, therefore, have already lost beyond recovery a part of their earnings during seven years, and the deterrent effect of the decisions in these cases as restricting a great volume of similar legislation comes too late to save roads in other States from similar losses. For railways there is no redress in such conditions, although if they had overcharged there would have been reparation suits with a foregone conclusion. One case concerned passenger earnings, and there is little profit in passenger business at best. That decision rather will reduce loss than increase profits. The other case concerned a single commodity, and, for the Northern Pacific Railway, the difference between $2,253 profit or $847 loss was involved.

The cases would hardly be worth while talking about if that were all. But the principles declared are far-reaching, and encouraging in high degree. "The State has no arbitrary power over rates," said Justice HUGHES for the court. Regulation must be reasonable, as well as rates, and it is not reasonable to select a commodity or class of rates, and order them down to a point where there is little return, or perhaps a loss. The calculations differed whether the two-cent fare law of West Virginia resulted in a profit or a loss, but they agreed in showing that there could have been only a very narrow margin over cost. Substantial compensation was not allowed, and this was so clear that there was no necessity for entering into disputes regarding valuation. The court could find no basis whatever upon which the rate could be supported, and there was no room for pleading legislative discretion in regulation. The case was as clear against the lawmakers as in favor of the railways. And yet there are those who wonder that American laws are lightly esteemed, and still others who blame capital for resisting the edicts of legislators.

The North Dakota case establishes the same principle regarding freight rates. "The State does not enjoy the freedom of an owner," decided the court. The property of the railway is devoted to public use only as a carrier, and the State may not regulate the railways with reference to other public purposes. The fact that a railway is making profits on its entire business does not justify an arbitrary reduction in the price of the carriage of coal. In both cases the lower State courts endeavored to establish principles set up in the argument for the advance of freight rates, and which were rejected by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Ingenious theories were advanced about how railways might be managed better. Theories about the division of earnings between different classes of business and the apportionment of costs and profits were allowed in the lower courts and rejected by the Supreme Court. It is further to be remarked that the legislation is condemned on fact as well as on law. Both laws have been tried, and business under both has proved that the railways knew results better than the lawmakers who assumed to teach the railways what rates were profitable as well as lawful. The cases, therefore, are as strong against unskillful meddling as against confiscation. Many who would not willfully raid the roads have been brought to try experiments on the idea that the railways were merely stubborn, or rich enough to stand on compulsion what they might not be willing to risk voluntarily.

The benefit of the doubt has been withheld from the railways because no adequate responsibility has been felt by the lawmakers. If the lawmakers had to make reparation or to lose seven years' profits, in case their free and easy dealing with other people's businesses resulted badly, there might be more of the spirit of conservatism among the lawmakers as well as among those who have given hostages to fortune in the shape of fixed investments subject to every whim of whoever can get elected. There is not the slightest chance that the legislators who passed these unreasonable laws, or any others of a long list not yet invalidated, will suffer in the least in mind, body, or estate. Who knows or cares about the names of the State legislators of seven years ago? Who associates any of them with bad laws by name? How can it be said that the duties of lawmaking are appreciated when such laws can be passed in the name of the public interest, and with credit at the time?

NO DIRECT TAX NEEDED.

Gov. WHITMAN has made a very bad mistake in his figuring. To go $18,000,000 out of the way in a tax problem involving a total of $47,000,000 is awkward, particularly awkward for an Executive who must justify by sound administration in his present office his ambition to go higher. Still, Mr. WHITMAN is lucky, for his mistake has been discovered in time.

The people of the State were shocked to learn from the Governor the other day that in order to make the income of the State Treasury equal to the outgo they must, in addition to the usual taxes, submit to a direct tax of $18,000,000. This would have meant an additional tax of $13,000,000 to be levied upon the City of New York, and there was great disturbance of mind. Gov. WHITMAN's intimation that the existence of this alarming deficit was chargeable to Gov. GLYNN's Administration did not mend matters.

Now comes Mr. JOHN G. SAXE, who was counsel to Gov. GLYNN, with evidence that the $18,000,000 deficit is a myth, that the charges in Gov. WHITMAN's account have already been provided for, and that no direct tax will be necessary. The Governor assumed that provision had been made only for expenditures for general purposes estimated by the Controller at $40,222,388. He then reached the conclusion that to provide for the sinking fund contribution of $7,677,138, and for deficiency appropriations, Workmen's Compensation Commission, town highways, the preservation of roads and State highway maintenance, $9,345,000 more must be raised. Mr. SAXE points out that this is a duplication. Provision for the sinking fund had already been made and the Controller's estimate included $9,945,840 for new supply bills covering the other items, making up the Governor's total of $18,000,000, for which he proposed the levy of a direct tax. Mr. SAXE mentions, also, other items, including $4,000,000 for the barge canal, which is really a part of the capital expenditure for the canal improvement, and will be raised by the sale of bonds, and certain expenditures for highway improvement will not be needed during this fiscal year.

In their joy at escaping the burdensome tax levy of $18,000,000 the people of the State will find it easy to overlook and forgive Gov. WHITMAN'S bad figuring. Nevertheless, it is amazing and somewhat disquieting to be told that fiscal blunders to such uncomfortable amounts can be made in the office of the Executive at Albany. A conference with the Controller before the direct tax statement was put out would have saved the Governor's reputation. Mr. SAXE'S intimation that the idea of an $18,000,000 tax levy this year originated in the desire felt at Albany to show "an "apparent though absolutely unreal "saving next year," which happens to be an important election year, seems to us to be purely malicious. We prefer to regard the matter as a blunder in ciphering.

NOT A MODEL INVESTIGATION.

It would, indeed, be a humiliation for the Public Service Commissioners in the First District to be put out of office as the result of the investigation and report of the Thompson Committee. The committee finds as the conclusion of one of the three reports it has prepared that the Commissioners in the First District "have not put in "operation the provisions of the Pub-"lic Service Commission's law for the "regulation of public service corpora-"tions in a manner which has pro-"duced the results reasonably to be "expected." That judgment might be passed upon the work of the Thompson Committee itself. Its labors ended in a disagreement, almost in a fight, and there are two Republican reports and one Democratic. The minority Democrats of the committee have discovered nothing to censure in the doings of the Commissioners, while the two Republican reports find much that is blameworthy, mainly acts of omission, negligence, and inefficiency rather than positive wrong.

The charges which the majority report makes against the Commissioners are not very startling; considered each by itself, they are not very serious. Taken together they do appear to constitute a case of not enforcing the provisions of the law, particularly in not compelling the public service corporations to obey the orders of the Commission. That raises again the old question whether service corporations would be able to carry on their business if they obeyed all the many orders the regulating commissions issue. Mr. WHITRIDGE, who has come to be considered an authority on these matters, declares in effect that if a corporation in good faith attempted to carry out all the orders issued to it, it would end its days in bankruptcy and its officers would end theirs in a madhouse. Mr. WHITRIDGE'S fondness for the picturesque may have betrayed him into making an extreme statement. But certain it is that commission orders are frequently conflicting, and they sometimes appear to be unreasonable, because to carry them out faithfully would be a public injury, not a public relief. The Commissioners are accused, too, of making altogether too free use of automobiles maintained at the expense of the taxpayers. These charges appear to be proved, and the guilty Commissioners ought to be thoroughly ashamed of themselves. Men to whom large salaries are paid, and who have a responsibility for the control of a great part of the actual management of corporations employing billions of capital, ought to be above such petty practices.

Altogether, the results of the work done by the investigating committee are unsatisfactory. The Commissioners appear to have laid themselves open to censure, it is possible that they have not given due attention to their duties, they may be incompetent. But three reports from an investigating committee, differing one from the other, and not very positive in their conclusions, are not a very good basis for final action in such a case. Using the material obtained by the committee, Gov. WHITMAN might call upon the Commissioners to answer these and other charges, and by a supplementary investigation of his own he might be able to determine whether it was his duty to remove the Commissioners or to recommend suitable action to the Legislature. The enactment of the Thompson bill without further inquiry would be attributed to a desire to get desirable offices for Republicans.

LOCAL OPTION FOR THE CITY.

The plan, which Mayor MITCHEL now favors, of substituting local option for the present all but unworkable excise law in New York is, of course, put forth tentatively, to invite that kind of "constructive suggestion" which the Mayor says he does not get from certain clerical bodies. It is not unlikely that Mr. RAYMOND FOSDICK'S recent investigations into police management abroad may have helped to inspire the new idea. To divide the city into districts, the residents of which might determine for themselves whether they would have complete prohibition, open bars on week days only, or liquor selling on Sunday, too, might be a feasible plan. It is surely one worthy of consideration.

In districts where Sunday selling was voted for the Mayor would have the saloons open only in specified hours, and never before 1 o'clock in the afternoon. This is a provision of the so-called licensed victualers' law which works so well in London. It applies there, however, to eating as well as drinking places. New Yorkers would rebel against having any of the restaurants now open on Sunday closed on that day except between the hours of 1 and 3 in the afternoon and 6 and 11 at night. London is used to that restriction. The difficulty of preventing the sale of liquor with meals, the impossibility of it, probably what would be generally considered the undesirability of so rigorous a restriction, would, therefore, tend to make the new law a dead letter at the very start. That is a point to be considered.

Our liquor problem is one not easy to solve. But there is reason to believe that there may be an approach to a solution of it in the Mayor's local option plan. Certain districts could be laid out, without gerrymandering, that would vote against all liquor selling. Others would prohibit any selling on Sunday. In those parts of the town which would favor open bars on all days the chief difficulties of making the law workable would be encountered. If the idea of local option is ever put into force there will be great demand for new maps of the city with the drinking districts designated by shaded lines.

MEXICAN COMPLICATIONS.

The new perplexities which have developed in our relations with Mexico need cause no alarm in this country. The measures taken by the State Department will probably serve to relieve the situation. The spectacle which Mexico presents to the world is pitiable, but it is not true that the Administration at Washington has done anything to increase that country's troubles, even though it has been unable, thus far, to do much to decrease them. President WILSON intimated yesterday that the influences which have been exerted for more than four years to precipitate armed intervention by the United States Government were working again, and expressed his belief that the conditions in the Mexican capital had been purposely exaggerated. His determination not to be drawn into a conflict by persons who feel that their own pecuniary interests in Mexico would thereby be bettered has the approval of the whole country. Nevertheless, the authority of this country has been definitely exerted in the recent representations to CARRANZA, and if he really has the power to control the actions of OBREGON there is little doubt that provision will be made for the relief of whatever suffering there may be in the capital and the protection of the thousands of foreigners there.

The foreign envoys do not care to change their place of residence, as that action might tend to increase international complications. They do not officially recognize the authority of CARRANZA, but are empowered to treat with whatever Government occupies the National Palace. The obstinacy of CARRANZA has already embarrassed them a great deal, and it is not unlikely that the more or less factitious disturbance in Mexico City may have been designed to force them to remove to Vera Cruz, which CARRANZA calls his capital, which would be, in effect, a recognition of his rule.

Representations have been made to the State Department at Washington by Ambassadors of European Powers which have compelled action. A note has been sent to CARRANZA expressing this Government's views, and his verbal reply has not been unsatisfactory. As a purely precautionary measure, two more American warships have been sent to Vera Cruz. Perhaps something more than a mere show of force may be needed to protect foreigners in Mexico, but whatever is done will not presage war. The Government's determination to compel Mexicans to settle their own difficulties will be adhered to, and that is right. The time has not come for outside interference, so far as the Mexicans' own affairs are concerned, and we may still hope that it will never come. Twice before when the country was torn by revolution and numbers of warlike but utterly incompetent claimants contended for power, a strong man arose who soon restored order. That so strong a man, capable of conciliating the factions, may even now be on the ground is not impossible, but it must be admitted that he has not yet made his presence felt. Much interest is felt in the forthcoming report to President WILSON of Mr. DUVAL WEST, his personal envoy. Mr. WEST has finished his investigations in the north and is now on his way to the Mexican capital. Mr. WEST knows his subject, he has no vain illusions about Mexico. It is believed that he will report significant and well-digested facts.

THE MILLS-POWERS BILL.

We trust that the bill proposing to license with revokable licenses all drivers of automobiles in this State, whether owners, borrowers, or chauffeurs, introduced by Senator MILLS and Assemblyman POWERS, will have diligent consideration by the Legislature.

This bill represents the best conservative sentiment, including that of automobile users, in this State. If enacted, it will follow similar laws passed and successfully enforced in practically every other important State of the East.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Telling the Rest of Their Story.

That there could be more to tell about the sufferings and calamities of the Belgians than has been appearing in the press dispatches since the war began has seemed impossible, for so filled with horrors of so many kinds have been these fast-following narratives that their completeness in everything except minutest details has been taken for granted. There is more to the story of Belgium's woes than has yet been revealed, however, and it is given in a report printed by The New York Medical Journal of an address delivered by Dr. GEORGE W. CRILE at the American Hospital in Paris before a distinguished assemblage of French, English, and American surgeons.

Dr. CRILE, who is famous the world over for, among other things, his studies of "surgical shock" and the discovery of methods to prevent it, declared that the injuries inflicted upon Belgium were not alone those enumerated among the usual consequences of war—deaths and wounds, destruction of property, and wholesale bereavements. In addition, he said, the people as a whole were showing as a result of the severe and long-continued strains to which they had been subjected precisely the same effects that follow the exhaustion of an individual's central nervous system when he is long under the knife. They had aged years in months, degenerative diseases had been hurried to fatal terminations that might have been deferred for decades in ordinary circumstances, and, in short, "the life of the people as a nation would be shortened, their vitality impaired, and their future embittered."

Dr. CRILE summed up what had happened by calling it the vivisection of a race. Belgians not direct victims of the fighting manifest in many instances well-defined changes in the organs necessary for the existence and maintenance of the body, and not for years to come would the full effect of these injuries be realized. For them there has been none of the "blocking off" of the afferent nerves by which surgical shock can now be prevented, for what may be called the "operations" of the Germans on this unhappy people have been performed with no such precautions and with no anaesthetics.

Why Did He Change His Mind?

Attention seems to be deserved by the failure of one JAMES HART to convince the examining counsel in the Thaw case that he would be a juryman of the sort wanted on one side and accepted on the other—which is, of course, all that any juryman can expect to be.

In the questioning to which Mr. HART was subjected by a lawyer for the defense he was asked whether, if he happened to disagree with the other eleven jurymen, he would hold to his own opinion or finally give up and go with the majority. To this inquiry he answered that just that situation did arise the last time he served on a jury, and in that instance, instead of "hanging" the jury, he at last agreed to the verdict the others wanted. And thereupon Mr. HART was dismissed.

But should he have been? The reply to that question depends on what prompted his change of mind. The mere fact that he changed it proves nothing either for or against his competency and conscientiousness as a juryman, and unfortunately the available reports of the examination do not reveal whether he abandoned his original position for a good motive or a bad one. If he yielded because he was tired and hungry and wanted to go home, then obviously he violated his oath, and the least of his punishments—if it be one—should be exclusion from the jury box forever. If, on the other hand, his fellow-jurymen were able, after arguments extending over many laborious hours, to convince him that he was wrong and they right, then it was his plainest duty to give effective acknowledgment of their victory and to add his vote to theirs.

The one juryman who stands out against eleven may be merely an obstinate, pig-headed fellow, or he may be the wisest of the lot, or, at worst, he may have been "influenced" improperly either to compel one verdict or none. Mr. HART'S frankness as to his previous adventure in the jury room favors the most charitable interpretation of what he did—the interpretation that he has a mind of his own, but is open to reason.

His Figures Needed an Answer.

One hardly knows whether to call it amusing or pathetic that the Norristown manufacturers, in commenting on Secretary REDFIELD'S answer to their protest against the new tariff, ignored everything he said except his criticism of their competency as business men.

That criticism happens to have been an interesting, rather than an important, part of his reply to the communication the manufacturers addressed to the President. It was, indeed, an expression of opinion, and, though more or less backed up by statements as of fact, it could have been passed over by them until they had met the much more dangerous attack which lay in assertions that in order to make a case against tariff reduction they had misrepresented the industrial conditions existing in their county. That was a most grave accusation, and to let it go without an answer—without a refutation of the elaborate statistics on which it was based—was something that is likely to be taken as confession of its truth.

Montgomery County has or has not been reduced to idleness and poverty by recent changes in the duties on goods produced there. They said it had been, and the Secretary said it hadn't been. The facts are demonstrable, as to that, while of course opinions will always differ as to how a particular business can best be conducted.

No Riots as Yet Reported.

Whether or not New Yorkers would tolerate an attempt to keep them out of all public conveyances in which there are already half as many people standing as have been and can be provided with seats—that is a question too large to get an answer from the results of trying the plan on one or two comparatively unimportant lines of street cars. As yet all the passengers who suffered exclusion under the proposed rule have been able to reach their destinations by other lines on which it was not enforced. They were not driven, that is, to the truly desperate expedient of walking, which, as everybody knows, New Yorkers firmly believe they cannot do over the distances which separate their homes and their places of business.

Still, the experiences of the past few days have at least revealed the absence of any fierce and deep resentment of what the Board of Health is trying to do. Indeed, so calmly has the beginning of the innovation been taken by the public that the anxieties expressed by the managers of the transportation lines as to inevitable riots already seem to have been exaggerated. Possibly the people of the city have had their ancient belief in the impossibility of moving them about in it otherwise than in the way most cheap and therefore most profitable to the transportation companies slightly shaken by the recent discussions. Perhaps they are beginning to suspect that possibilities expand considerably when just the right kind of compulsion is applied with sufficient continuity and firmness.

At any rate, no mass meetings have yet been called for the purpose of denouncing Commissioner GOLDWATER as an enemy of the metropolis, a fact seemingly indicative of a faint hope on the part of the public that he may turn out to be not quite as mad as his expert critics say he is.

CITY ECONOMY.

Mr. Bruere Says Department Expenses Have Been Reduced 2.1%

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest the recent editorial article in THE TIMES on city and State finances. As you know, I have for years been interested in effecting economies in the City Government. I can say to you emphatically that the year 1915, instead of being a year for alarm and foreboding, is notable because of the far-reaching economies effected in the departments under the Mayor. These economies were accomplished by the most efficient instrument for good government: team work of all responsible officials—Mayor, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and department heads.

In your editorial article you quote Henry S. Thompson, former Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, as stating that $20,000,000 could be saved in city payrolls. Perhaps it can, but Mr. Thompson in the article to which you refer does not point out how. I have a high regard for Mr. Thompson personally and worked with him during his administration. But he did not succeed, during the four years that he was Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, in effecting the reductions that he now suggests as possible. As a matter of fact, the 1915 budget of the Water Department is exactly $573,578.46 less than the 1914 budget based on his estimates, and $568,055.22 less than the 1913 budget, the last year of Mr. Thompson's control over the department.

Mr. Thompson in his article says that changing of department heads is responsible for lack of economy. This may be so, but it has not been responsible for lack of economy under the present administration, for never before in the history of the city has so large a sum been taken out of the existing budgets of departments. From 1906 to 1910 the average annual increase in the departments under the control of the Mayor, the Controller, and the Borough Presidents was 9.2 per cent., from 1910 to 1914, 2.7 per cent., and from 1914 to 1915 the tide was turned and the decrease was 2.1 per cent.

I believe that there is a great opportunity for further economies in the City Government, but I know they cannot be achieved except in the way that they are now being worked out, not through the use of glittering generalizations, but by specific savings effected through better organization and more business-like management of the City Government. These conditions are being attained day by day, and most notable progress has been made during the last fourteen months.

HENRY BRUERE, Chamberlain.
New York, March 7, 1915.

Snow-Cleaning "Graft."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why do the men who shovel snow have to pay 25 cents on each payment to their "bosses" or the contractors, and 20 cents to have their city checks cashed, which reduces their pay 45 cents? In these times of investigation, and the cry to help the poor and unemployed, it may be worth while to investigate this abuse and graft, if my information is correct. L. H. BETTS.
New York, March 8, 1915.

A SMALL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Would Result in the Centring of Power and Responsibility in a Few Men Who Would Represent the Spirit of the City.

By HENRY W. TAFT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to see that another effort is being made to secure a smaller Board of Education. Practically the only argument against the proposed change is that there must be a large number of members of the board so that the extensive and diversified duties devolving upon them may be subdivided. This argument assumes, however, that the board should concern itself with the details of business or educational administration; and that is a fundamental error. The value of a voluntary unpaid Board of Education does not rest upon the technical knowledge of its members; indeed, such knowledge is more frequently than otherwise a hindrance, since it leads to undue interference with salaried experts in the performance of their professional duties to the great detriment of the system. Nor can such a board advantageously give its attention to the details of financial or business management; for the responsibility in these matters must necessarily be thrown upon salaried officials who devote all their time to the work. The present confusion in school administration in this city has been largely due to the interference in such matters by members of the board. Long experience in the American method of governing public educational systems through voluntary unpaid Boards of Education has shown that success can only be attained where such boards confine themselves in the main to large questions of educational, business or administrative policy.

Acting within such limitations, Boards of Education have been found a most effective instrumentality to prevent local educational systems from yielding to narrowing political, sectarian or dishonest influences. When they have attempted to extend their activities, however, there has always resulted an impairment of the spontaneity and independence of the superintending and teaching force without which satisfactory results cannot be expected. It makes little difference whether the interference is due to officiousness or ignorance or political or other unworthy motive; it has always been a sure cause of disaster; and this city has more than once afforded concrete proof of this assertion. Furthermore, if a Board of Education concerns itself with administrative and educational details, not only would forty-six members be required, but ten times that number.

The truth of this conclusion logically leads the President of the present Board of Education to use the argument that as the aggregate membership of the Boards of Education of Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Boston is sixty-three, New York should, on the basis of its population, as compared with those cities, have a board even larger than forty-six; in other words, that there should be a fixed numerical proportion between a Board of Education and the population.

This is a most absurd conclusion; for if a rule as to the size of a Board of Education could be based on population at all, it would be a much safer rule that as the population increased the board should be made smaller so as to secure greater centralization of power. A small town can much more easily than a populous city protect its system against the demoralizing effect of a large Board of Education, for the daily workings of the school system in a large city are difficult for the public either to understand or to watch. There is nothing to appeal to the ambition of the best men in the community to serve in a board of forty-six members. The quality of appointees is bound to deteriorate. Furthermore, in such a large board there is always a tendency to waste time with futile and ineffective attempts at oratory. The work is necessarily done by small committees which place only such limitations as they choose upon their activities, since the board neither desires nor is able to call them to account. Practically the board is split up into a number of little Boards of Education acting autonomously and without any comprehensive policy; and inevitably jealousy and conflict are engendered among the several committees. As a result of all this there is a destruction of centralized responsibility and petty departmental politics prevents united or spontaneous effort.

On the other hand if there is a concentration of power in a small board, it will be found that the appointing power will be much more likely than under present conditions to select men of light and leading in the community, for the duties of the office will appeal to disinterested citizens of high standing. The honor of membership in the board, the consciousness of the performance of a high public service, and the great interest attaching to the work itself, will amply compensate such men for the time and effort which they will be called upon to expend. Gratuitous service in the cause of public education is one of the things which American citizens of intelligence are always willing to render.

It would be entirely unnecessary for a board of such men to consist of more than twelve members. This would be especially so in the present state of development of our school system. Problems of school administration involving fundamental considerations of policy do not now frequently arise. The system has become to a great extent adjusted to the conditions in the several boroughs and much more than at any time since consolidation has the management of the department become a matter of routine in which the salaried technical and business members of the departmental force can (if they are permitted to do so) conduct the system without frequent intervention by the board. Much less than in the formative period of a dozen years ago, when modern structural reforms were being installed, is it necessary for the Board of Education to exercise its powers in important legislative and administrative matters. The board of twenty-one members appointed under the reform school law in 1896 was called upon during the single administration of Mayor Strong to do probably more constructive legislative work than the present board of forty-six members has done in the dozen years of its existence. That that board was able so efficiently to do its work is perhaps the strongest historical argument in favor of a smaller board.

The President of the Board of Education has asserted that the present board of forty-six members was constituted by the Charter Revision Commission of 1901, one of whose members was Frank J. Goodnow, President of Johns Hopkins University, and one of the authors of the Goodnow-Howe report now "opposing what was then approved."

I was a member of the commission of 1901, and as Chairman of the Committee on Education, Charities and Correction, drew the educational chapter of the charter, providing for a Board of Education of twenty-three members. The commission, under the influence of the Brooklyn members, by a vote of eight to seven, and against the strenuous opposition of Professor Goodnow and myself, doubled the number of the board. The old Brooklyn School Board had consisted of forty-six members and the Brooklyn members of the commission feared that they could not satisfy their constituents if a smaller board was provided for.

In Brooklyn there had been an independent administration of the schools in each of a large number of local districts to which members of the board were assigned and in which practically they acted as a local School Board with plenary powers, appointing teachers and performing other similar functions. The Brooklyn people were much attached to this system. After consolidation, however, they perceived that there were advantages in a central administration, particularly in the matter of school buildings, and there resulted a greater willingness to assimilate the methods of administration to those prevailing in the other boroughs. Everybody became convinced that the borough boards would have to be abolished.

There still remained, however, a sentimental attachment to the idea of a large Board of Education, although the only reason for its existence was to be removed when the system in all the boroughs was put under the management of a central Board of Education. It was to conciliate this sentiment that I proposed to the commission a board of twenty-three; I should have preferred fifteen. As I have said I was outvoted and a board of forty-six was approved—thus constituting a misfit, calculated to paralyze the working of an otherwise admirable system. With all powers of administration now consolidated in a central Board of Education the Brooklyn idea has long since been lost sight of and the question again arises free from the considerations of expediency which led a bare majority of the Charter Revision Committee to vote, fifteen years ago, for a board of forty-six. I believed then, and I am still more firmly convinced now, that there is not a single argument on the merits in favor of a Board of Education of more than fifteen members.

HENRY W. TAFT.
New York, March 3, 1915.

"REAL" GERMAN KULTUR.

Times Readers Take Up the Latest Exposition of It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed a remarkable screed on German "Kultur" in your paper the other morning signed by one Carl Alexander von Muessenthal, and I find by wading through it that his chief claim for their superior "Kultur" lies in the number of theatres they have. I think we can worry along very comfortably on the number of them we have here.

From his own figures it appears that he can only earn a few dollars more a week in this country than he can in Germany, and it occurs to me that he must value his country very lightly indeed that he is willing to give it up and come here for the insignificant difference in the amount which he can earn. Further, I would like to inquire why such a so-called patriotic German is not at home fighting in the ranks of the German Army instead of venting his spleen here in the United States, where he is safe from all harm. I imagine that he is as much appreciated and desired at home as he is by us.

W. A. STOVER.
New York, March 6, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been very much amused by the letter in THE TIMES written by Carl Alexander von Muessenthal. It was very touching about the sword sent by Frederick the Great to George Washington. Let us hope it arrived in time for him to apply it very properly to the 40,000 Hessians, also sent to George Washington by Frederick the Great.

AN UNKULTURED AMERICAN.
New York, March 5, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to know more about that cigar. Did Carl Alexander von Muessenthal pay up with a real cigar or did he give you what they call a cigar in Germany?

Another point that mixes me: He explains why he came over here—but I can't make out why he does not go back.

H.
Williamstown, Mass., Feb. 20, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The simple boiled down fact which apparently cannot penetrate the Teutonic mind is this—that we Americans prefer Freedom to Kultur. We want to grow and express ourselves—not to have gold-laced Governors over us to tell us what to like, what to eat, and where to walk. We are not anxious to submit to bowing low to pompous military officers and giving them a wide berth on the street lest they draw their swords upon us. Our Government is our "Service," paid to carry out our will and not theirs, and we want to be free to criticize them—even roughly, perchance—without danger of jail for lese majeste.

A REAL AMERICAN.
New York, Feb. 20, 1915.

The Blue Cross Fund.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Magnificent work has been done by the Red Cross Fund in helping the belligerents. May I now appeal to your readers to help the Blue Cross Fund, which has been organized by the Secretary, Arthur J. Coke, Our Dumb Friends' League, 58 Victoria Street, London? Things most needed are absorbent cotton, alum, linseed, sets of slings, flannel surgical bandages, sponges, waterproof loin cloths, and horse rugs. All donations to the Blue Cross Fund should be made payable to Arthur J. Coke, Secretary Our Dumb Friends' League, and marked Blue Cross Fund. All gifts will be forwarded to the horse hospital.

LUCY ELPHINSTONE MAITLAND.
New York, March 6, 1915.

THE WATCHERS OF THE TROAD.

Where Ilium's towers once rose and stretched her plain,
What forms; beneath the late moon's doubtful beam,
Half living, half of moonlit vapor, seem?
Surely here stand apart the kingly twain,
Here Ajax looms, and Hector grasps the rein,
Here Helen's fatal beauty darts a gleam,
Andromache's love here shines o'er death supreme.
To them, while wave-borne thunders roll amain
From Samos unto Ida, Calchas, seer
Of all that shall be, speaks: "Not the world's end
Is this, but end of our old world of strife,
Which, lasting until now, shall perish here.
Henceforth shall men strive but as friend and friend
Out of this death to rear a new world's life."

HARRY LYMAN KOOPMAN.

RAILROADS ARGUE AGAINST FULL CREW

Law Has Cost Them $1,149,000 a Year, Legislative Public Service Commission Is Told.

EMPLOYES FIGHT REPEAL

Attorney for Engineers Says Big Interests Usually Own the Administrations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—Strong arguments for relief from the alleged injustice of the so-called full-crew law were made by officials of railroads today before the Senate Public Service Commission and the Assembly Railroads Committee at a hearing on bills to appeal or amend that statute. Railroad employes fought bitterly against changing the law in any particular; railroad officials asked that the Public Service Commission be given power to relieve railroads where the enforcement of the law made necessary the employment of more men than was necessary. This is provided for in a bill introduced by Assemblyman Howard Conklin of New York, which probably will be reported out.

General Manager W. J. Fripp of the New York Central told the committee that previous to the passage of the law, in 1913, thousands of trains on his line carried more men than was provided for in the full-crew law, and still carried them because they were necessary. He said that the crews specified in the law were needed on way freights and on pick-up freights, but that on through trains there was no need for what is known as full crews.

"I submit," said he, "that the men who have grown up in railroad work and have reached a high position because of experience and ability know best what crews are needed."

"If we gave the administration of this to a nice, new Public Service Commission, would you be satisfied?" asked Senator George F. Thompson, Chairman of the Legislative committee that is investigating the Public Service Commission.

"I should regard that as very fair," was the reply.

H. Le Roy Austin, attorney for the New York Central, said the law cost the railroads of New York $1,149,000 annually in salaries to superfluous employes, and asked that the Public Service Commission be given power to review the workings of the law. In reply to criticisms of the Utilities Board by labor men, he recommended, facetiously, to Senator Thompson the appointment as members of a new Public Service Commission of Woodrow Wilson, Theodore Roosevelt, Charles E. Hughes, King Albert of Belgium, and Pope Benedict.

"I doubt if such a board could satisfy every one," he said, "but the experiment would be worth trying."

"I couldn't accept that slate unless it included Suspender Jack McGee and Billy Sunday," replied Senator Thompson.

Asked by Senator Thompson why he had raised his mileage rates when his road was known as an exceptional dividend earner, General Manager Clifford S. Sims of the Delaware & Hudson drew a smile when he told Senator Thompson he had taken the course only because the Interstate Commerce Commission had ordered him to make the passenger department of his road self-supporting. He explained that his large dividends were earned on freight business.

Among the others who spoke in favor of the repeal of the law were General Supt. F. B. Lincoln of the Erie, General Manager T. F. Brennan of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, George Post of the Railway Business Association, and Senator T. B. Wilson.

Speaking against the repeal of the law, John T. McDonough, attorney for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, launched into an attack against public service commissions in general, charging they were owned by the big corporate interests. His statements were sharply questioned by members of the committee. He then attempted to show, by evidence brought ought at the Sulzer impeachment trial concerning the now famous message that Sulzer is said to have sent by Allan Ryan to his father, that the corporations dictated to the executive chamber.

"Do you mean to say that applies to this administration and to this Governor?" asked Senator Thompson.

Mr. McDonough's reply was that he did not know Gov. Whitman and had not had time to "size him up," but that he must have a big backbone if such were not the case.

Assemblyman James M. Reed of Buffalo spoke against the repeal of the bill because he believed, as a practical railroad man, that the full-crew provision was a wise one. Assemblyman Mead left his job as railroad switchman Dec. 29 to come to Albany as a legislator.

Frank Vincent of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors and Thomas E. Ryan of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen presented resolutions against the repeal of the law.

John Fitzgibbons, legislative representative of the railroad employes, who was instrumental in getting the law passed, spoke for an hour and a half. He read figures which he thought showed that the full-crew law had meant the saving of many lives. He had many words of praise for ex-Gov. Sulzer, who signed the Full-Crew act. He frequently interrupted speakers of the opposition with questions, which were generally well answered, especially those with which he attempted to entangle General Manager Fripp of the New York Central.

BIG OIL LEASE AT STAKE.

Hearing on Osage Renewal, in Which Standard Is Interested.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—To aid in the decision whether a lease of 875,000 acres in the Oklahoma oil field to the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company, which sub-leases to the Standard Oil Company, should be renewed when it expires on March 16, 1916, Secretary Lane and Indian Commissioner Sells are conducting a hearing here. Among the 200 persons, present today, were a dozen Osage chiefs. The Osages derive a large annual income from a royalty of one-eighth of the output. The lands are worth many millions of dollars.

The hearing was enlivened by statements of attorneys for investors in the original parent company, which entered on its lease in 1896. These investors asserted that they had been frozen out by the sharp dealing of the promoters of the corporation, one of whom had been sentenced to the penitentiary in connection with his use of funds for getting the company under headway. Among the interpleaders was the Mechanics Savings Bank of Rhode Island, a Westerly concern, which had loaned large amounts to finance the lessee, which later sublet to the Standard Oil Company.

The assertion was made that but for the Standard Oil Company, with its immense facilities for reaching the markets of the world, crude oil would be selling for 10 cents a barrel in Oklahoma. It was shown that the construction of pipe lines would not meet the situation if Standard Oil were dispossed, because in addition to pipe lines, operating companies must have refineries, and terminals and control markets, to say nothing of transportation facilities, which in the case of the Standard were worldwide in their connection.

Samuel Untermyer of New York, appeared for the Western Fuel Company. He said that his client, having invested $3,339,000 in the Osage oil field, was willing to invest more, but must be assured of the protection of the sub-leases.

DANCE IN MASKS IN AID OF POOR

Streets of Old Paris Represented at the Plaza at Society's Festivities.

MI-CAREME REIGN BEGINS

Brief Mid-Lenten Let-Down to be Devoted to Three Big Entertainments Tomorrow.

Mi-carême, which falls this week, will allow society to resume its gayeties for a brief period, and the spirit of carnival will prevail. Many are taking advantage of this mid-Lenten let-down for a gay whirl at entertainments and dances, and some of the hotels are to give appropriate celebrations.

The bal masque for the benefit of the poor of New York, which was held last night at the Plaza, was the beginning of a three days' program of frivolities. Tomorrow night there will be three large affairs, including a ball and carnival at the Ritz-Carlton in aid of the West Side Juvenile Club, the Mi-carême Montessori School ball at the Plaza, and the entertainment and dance with which the Society of Beaux Arts Architects will celebrate the opening of its new building in East Seventy-fifth Street. The North Carolina Society will also give a ball at the Astor.

Last night's bal masque at the Plaza was largely attended by society, having been organized by Miss Julianna Cutting. The rooms adjoining the large ballroom were made to represent the streets of old Paris, and here young society women in costumes sold masks, confetti, flowers, and cigarettes. Nearly all the guests came in costume, and of course everybody was masked. Those who did not come in costumes wore dominoes.

The ballroom was festooned with smilax and laurel and hung with various-colored lights. The boxes on the floor level as well as the balcony boxes were filled, and there was much jollity, the throwing of confetti and flowers, and the unmasking, adding much to the carnival spirit of the evening.

There were exhibition dances in the ballroom before midnight, supper being served shortly afterward in the Palm Room. About five hundred people were present.

The carnival favors and other appropriate articles were sold by a group which included Mrs. Goelet Gallatin, Mrs. Newell W. Tilton, Mrs. Dave H. Coddington, Mrs. G. E. Schoonmaker, and the Misses Wiborg, Mercedes de Acosta, Violet Twachtman, Susan Fish Dresser, Voulette Proctor, and Beatrice Claflin.

Among those who occupied boxes and entertained parties were Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Miss Caroline L. Morgan, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Henry Sanderson, Mrs. John R. Livermore, Mrs. Robert E. Tod, Mrs. John Aspegren, Horace C. Stebbins, and Lyttleton Fox.

On the Floor Committee were Donn Barber, Harry C. Cushing, 3d, Lorillard Spencer, Dexter Blagden, Irving H. Pardee, E. Coster Wilmerding, G. Macculloch Miller, Creighton Webb, James De Wolf Cutting, Richard Peters, and Sydney S. Breese.

At the Claridge tomorrow evening the main restaurant is to be transformed into a Japanese garden, where an entertainment will take place, and at the McAlpin a tabloid musical comedy, called "The Ballroom Ballet," by Ernest Evans, is to be one of the features of the Mi-carême celebration.

PRESCOTT-FICKEN WEDDING.

Daughter of H. E. Ficken the Bride of Wm. B. Prescott of Boston.

The wedding of William Brown Prescott of Boston, a son of Mrs. Lindsay Prescott and a great-grandson of Colonel Prescott, who was in command of the Continental forces at Bunker Hill, and Miss Margery Ficken, the elder daughter of H. Edwards Ficken, and a great-niece of the late Mrs. Joseph Marié, took place at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Grace Church Chantry, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, rector of Grace Church. The chantry altar was decorated with vases of white carnations and ferns.

The bride, who had no attendants, walked with her father, who gave her in marriage. Her white satin gown had the low-cut waist arranged in surplice fashion and the long, square train was laid in box plaits. A wide scarf of old point lace dropped from the sides of the train toward the front, being draped like a scarf, and the shawl veil was of old family point held with orange blossoms. She carried a round nosegay of white roses.

Robert Knowles of Boston was Mr. Prescott's best man, and the ushers were Walter Burnham, Lawrence Richmond, and Allen Wallace of New York and Oliver Wolcott and Francis Minot of Boston. A small reception followed the wedding, at the residence of the bride's father, 7 East Eighth Street. After a honeymoon spent in the South, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott will live in Boston.

Among the guests at the wedding, which was a quiet one, were Mrs. Wolcott, the widow of ex-Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts; the Misses Edith, Frances, and Augusta Prescott, and Mrs. Minot of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kelly, Miss Dorothy Ficken, Mrs. H. Edwards Ficken, Mrs. Dremcourt M. Martin, and Mrs. Frank McLaughlin.

MISS JOHNSTON'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to William H. Appleton on April 14.

Miss Noel Johnston, whose marriage to William H. Appleton, a son of Wm. Worthen Appleton of New York, will take place on April 14, will have only one attendant, her cousin, Mrs. Louis W. Noel, (Miss Natalie Duncan,) who will be her matron of honor. Mr. Appleton will have his brother H. Sargent Appleton for his best man, and the seven ushers are to be Morris Gray, Jr., and John F. Whitney of Boston, Roger M. Poor, Cleveland Cobb, John D. Peabody, and Auguste Noel of New York, and Emlen M. Drayton of Philadelphia.

The ceremony will take place at 4 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents, 18 Washington Square North, and the Rev. Dr. Farrell will officiate. The wedding will be a quiet one, with only the relatives and a few intimate friends present.

Miss Johnston is a granddaughter of the late John Taylor Johnston, who for several years was President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. She is a niece of Mrs. R. W. de Forest, Mrs. Henry E. Coe, Mrs. Pierre Mali, Mrs. William A. Greer, Mrs. Henry E. Gourd, and Miss Josephine Noel. The engagement was announced last September, immediately after Miss Johnston's return from Europe.

JULIA HEINRICH REAPPEARS.

Soprano Makes a Favorable Impression in German Songs.

Julia Heinrich, soprano, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon in the Little Theatre, making her first appearance here in some time. It was in 1909 that she was first heard here in a song program. At that time it was observed that in her work there were traces of the influence of her father, Max Heinrich, one of the best interpreters of lieder that had been known here. These influences were shown in the clearness of diction, the plastic modeling of phrase, and her power to delineate mood and convey dramatic significance. But she was still young and comparatively inexperienced and she had the fault of singing out of the correct intonation.

What progress has been made in the intervening years was made evident yesterday. Precisely the gifts noted in her first appearance were what would now be fixed upon as her principal assets, and they are now applied with the greater skill and surety that more experience has brought. The clarity of her diction is remarkable. Indeed the only value of the booklets which supplied the texts of her songs yesterday was to prove her right when the mind instinctively expected in one of the unfamiliar songs other words than those which came from her lips.

In the purely vocal aspects of her work there was considerable strength. Her intonation is exact. The voice is particularly rich in the penetrative quality—richer than in resonance or warmth, although these are not lacking—which makes it carry well, although the volume is not remarkable. In the higher range the quality is especially pure and delightful.

Miss Heinrich sang a program of German songs of the more lyric type, divided into two groups, which were separated by a group of songs in English by Marion Bauer, Mrs. Beach, De Lange, Horatio Parker, including Max Heinrich's "Autumn Eve," which was repeated. The sum total of impression she made was decidedly favorable. Coenraad V. Bos played the accompaniments with distinction.

OPPOSE FEDERAL CENSORS.

Movie Men to Obtain Signatures of Patrons Against Pending Bill.

A nation-wide protest against the passing of legislation creating a Federal board of censorship for moving pictures will be launched tomorrow by manufacturers and exhibitors when blanks will be distributed in all the moving picture houses in the country. Patrons of the movies will be asked to sign the blanks, which will be returned to New York within the next six weeks. It is estimated that 10,000,000 people attend movie theatres every week and at least 8,000,000 signatures are anticipated.

These will be forwarded to Washington and presented to the Sixty-fourth Congress as a protest against the adoption of the Smith-Hughes bill or any similar bill establishing a board to censor films intended for interstate use. The Smith-Hughes bill was reported favorably at the last session by the Committee on Legislation.

The manufacturers and exhibitors hold that it would not do away with the existing national and State boards and would mean only an additional item of expense to the makers, who would be forced to give another exhibition of all their products before marketing them. They further hold that the proposed board, being a political one, would be subject to political influence.

The protest blanks read: "I, the undersigned, am in favor of retaining the National Board of Censorship as a national agency to criticise and pass final judgment on moving films. I am opposed to State and Federal boards of censorship because, in my opinion, ——" Blank lines for the reasons and signature of the protester follow. The slips are to be sent to the Universal Film Company, 1,600 Broadway, Carl Laemmle, its President, being the head of the movement.

Cast for Columbia 'Varsity Show.

"On Your Way," the Columbia 'Varsity show, will be given in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor the week of April 12. Kenneth Webb, who will stage the musical comedy, yesterday announced his selection for the cast. H. Axelrod, W. Spaithoff J. H. McDonnel, and G. Bullwinkle, all of whom have had experience in former 'Varsity productions, will play the principal rôles. Others in the cast will be O. Hamerstein, J. R. Beals, N. H. Powell, L. R. Francis, E. M. Sperling, C. A. Osterholm, A. B. Drullard, J. S. Peck, A. L. Norek, K. H. Hawk, S. Spingarn, and P. S. Harper.

Plan Home for Juvenile Actors.

At a meeting of the Stage Children's Fund held yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Astor plans were formulated for a package party and ball to be given early next month to raise money to build a home on the fund's lots at Atlantic Highlands. Four lots are owned by the organization, which plans to erect a home where juvenile players may be given Summer outings. Last Summer a large number of child actors and actresses were entertained for vacations of three weeks in a house rented by the society. The date and place of holding the entertainment will be announced later.

MISS M. E. BERRIAN A BRIDE.

Married to Ellery W. Mann by Bishop Darlington of Harrisburg, Penn.

The marriage of Ellery Wilson Mann, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mann of New York, and Miss Marion Edna Berrian, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Berrian of Hollands, L. I., took place yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock in the Lady Chapel of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. James H. Darlington, the Episcopal Bishop of Harrisburg, Penn.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a white cloth coat costume topped by a white satin hat with black feathers and finished with black patent-leather boots with white uppers, and carried white orchids and lilies of the valley. Her only attendant was Miss Eva Briggs, who wore a blue broadcloth costume. Mr. Mann's best man was a life-long friend, James MacDowell. There were no ushers.

Mr. and Mrs. Mann are to sail today for Bermuda, and on their return will live in Flatbush L. I.

A Tea Dance for Bide-a-Wee Home.

A Mi-Carême tea dance will be held this afternoon at the Biltmore from 4 until 7 o'clock for the benefit of the Bide-a-Wee Home for friendless animals. Professional dancers will appear, including Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle. The committee on arrangements is composed of Mrs. Harry Ayres, Mrs. Ulysses Kibbe, Mrs. William Hofstra, Mrs. F. M. Wilson, and Mrs. George J. Gould. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Frank D. Sturgis, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, Mrs. Winfield Scott, and Miss Ida Bliss. Tickets may be obtained at the door.

Conference in Aid of Artists in War.

Under the auspices of the American Artists' Committee of One Hundred, a conference will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of the Misses Hewitt, 9 Lexington Avenue, for the benefit of the destitute families of French soldier-artists. Professor Brander Matthews of Columbia University is to talk on "English Orthography: What It Is and What It Ought to Be." The second conference is to be held on March 24 at the house of Mrs. Samuel Thorne, 914 Fifth Avenue, and the third on April 7 at the house of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Clark, 962 Fifth Avenue. J. Carroll Beckwith is Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, which includes prominent American painters, architects, and sculptors.

NEW LIGHT CAST ON TUBERCULOSIS

Those in the Second and Third Stages Should Have More Care, Says Prof. Bang.

DISCHARGED, LATER CURED

Many in First Stage Dismissed as Symptom-Free Often Have Relapses Subsequently.

The Lancet of London prints an interesting editorial review of the ultimate results of sanatorium treatment of tuberculosis based on a paper read by Prof. Bang at a meeting of the Medical Society of Copenhagen. The paper, freely illustrated with statistics, and the long discussion which followed its presentation have been reported in the Hospitalstidende. The paper dealt chiefly with the results of sanatorium treatment estimated many years after the discharge of the patients from the institutions.

"The many tables and statistical analyses displayed by Prof. Bang," says The Lancet, "provoked a lively discussion as to the merits of statistics in the estimation of sanatorium results, and he admitted that a detailed knowledge of each case is necessary for the judgment of sanatorium results by the standard of figures. One striking feature of his paper was the good prognosis which his figures indicated for working-class patients admitted to a sanatorium in the second and third stages of the disease.

"It has long been held that the prognosis in pulmonary tuberculosis is best in the first stage of the disease, and declines as the second and third stages are reached. Indeed, this view is so generally regarded as a truism that its accuracy has scarcely been questioned. That it does not embrace the whole truth is shown by Prof. Bang, whose figures are obtained from several sanatoriums in Denmark, where, perhaps more than in any other country, sanatorium treatment has been thoroughly tested.

"The relative numbers of patients discharged 'symptom-free' from sanatoriums do, indeed, fall with the stages of the disease, but when the fate of all the patients is investigated several years later many of the 'sympton-free' are found to have relapsed, while patients discharged unimproved in the second and third stages of the disease are often found to have regained their capacity for work.

"Prof. Bang showed that only two-thirds of the patients in the first stage, discharged as 'sympton-free,' were fit for work several years later. On the other hand, the number of patients in the second stage, discharged as 'symptom-free,' had actually been augmented several years later, their ranks being increased by one-third by patients who, though discharged as unfit for work in the second stage of the disease, had ultimately regained their capacity for work.

"This paradoxical result is even more striking in the third stage of the disease. The explanation of this phenomenon is to be found in the faultiness of the present classification of the disease according to its extent, but not according to its virulence, to the patient's power of resistance, and to many other factors. In many cases patients are classed in the second or third stages, although on admission to a sanatorium the disease is practically quiescent. Prof. Bang suggests that the present tendency is to place patients in the first stage of the disease in preference to patients in the other stages when sanatorium accommodation is limited may not be always wise.

"Though the patients in the latter stages have often been regarded as incurable and treated with scant attention, he urges that they should in the future be regarded more hopefully and given the chance of sanatorium treatment, even though this be only for a short time. His observation that patients often relapse who are discharged from a sanatorium with the disease arrested in its first stage, whereas others often recover who are discharged unimproved in the second stage, is not at first sight flattering to sanatorium treatment.

"His estimate of the value of the present methods of classification of the disease is also depreciatory, and, as one speaker during the discussion cannily suggested, the most reliable classification would be the following: (1) Patients that recover, and (2) those that do not."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Frank J. Cannon, former United States Senator from Utah, will speak Friday night between the acts of "Polygamy" in the Park Theatre. Dr. Frank Crane will introduce Mr. Cannon, who furnished the authors many of the facts, characters, and incidents in the play.

Mollie King has been engaged by F. Ray Comstock for the musical comedy that will come to the Princess Theatre after Easter.

S. Paul Chinnapa of the Mysore Government Service, who, with a party of four countrymen, will see the performance of "Inside the Lines" in the Longacre Theatre tonight. They will wear native dress and will attend primarily to see Macey Harlam's portrayal of Jaimir Khan.

Souvenirs will be given at the two hundred and fiftieth performance of "Twin Beds" in the Fulton Theatre Monday night.

"Berlin, the War Centre," will be the subject of E. M. Newman's second travel talk tomorrow afternoon in the New Amsterdam Theatre.

Next Monday night has been set as the date for the first New York performance of "Taking Chances," in the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre. J. Harry Benrimo and Mr. Morgan have adapted the play from the German of Siegfried Geyer and Paul Frank. The cast, which is headed by Lou Tellegen, includes Ivy Troutman, Carlotta Monterey, Gaston Mervale, Winifred Harris, Walter Craven, and Henry J. Ashford.

Two special matinees of "The Blue Bird" for school children will be given Wednesday and Friday, next week, in the Manhattan Opera House.

A playlet travestying Earl Derr Bigger's play, "Inside the Lines," will be acted at the housewarming of the Society of American Architects Thursday night.

"Homeward Bound," a new song by Irving Berlin, was introduced by Elizabeth Brice and Charles King, in the last act of "Watch Your Step," in the New Amsterdam Theatre last night.

To and From Europe.

Some of those booked to leave today on the Ryndam for Rotterdam are:

Miss Emma Arndt, Joseph Bernhard, Mr. and Mrs. A. Blijr, J. W. Carroll, Miss Maria Kranz, J. H. McGraw, M. A. Rice, R. Rowland, W. S. Skipwith, P. M. Walker, and Miss Alexandra Walter.

Among the arrivals yesterday on the Carpathia from Naples were:

Dr. L. Achard, C. Allen, Dr. and Mrs. F. G. Braithwaite, Mrs. Margaret Clark, Miss Mildred Clark, George Gordon, Miss A. W. Jones, F. S. Minnott, Mrs. M. L. Minnott, Miss F. Parson, Mrs. E. Rey, Countess B. di Villapanca, and Dr. Jean Fuentes.

Tourists for Panama and Bermuda.

Some of those booked to leave today on the Carillo for Panama are:

Mrs. C. Ayling, A. Baldwin, F. C. Beckett, J. F. Haughton, Rev. and Mrs. George Pratt, Dr. C. F. York, Mrs. M. Claire, Miss May Claire, Miss K. M. Edwards, W. E. Irving, R. Malcolm, Miss S. R. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Rockwell, L. Sutton, Harry Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Barker, Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fay.

Bermudian, (Bermuda)—George Blagden, S. F. Barrett, Miss M. Boswell, Miss M. L. Boswell, Mrs. N. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Denby, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Halsey Miller, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Ward, Judge Winchester, Mrs. Winchester.

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A BEETHOVEN CONCERT.

Leonard Borwick Soloist in the "Master Composers'" Series.

The fourth in the series of the New York Symphony Society's "master composers" concerts was given yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, and was devoted to Beethoven, an undoubted master composer. The pianistic part, which has been made so prominent in this series, was composed of the concertos in C minor and in G major, played by Leonard Borwick. It was a great pleasure to hear both concertos; that in G was played a few days ago, before which time it had not been heard lately. The C minor concerto has practically dropped out of the modern repertory; it makes too few demands upon virtuosoship and is "early Beethoven," earlier than the second symphony. There are charming and characteristic things in it, even if there are not things that are today regarded as great; a beautiful slow movement, a final rondo with some delightful and original passages.

In both of these concertos Mr. Borwick's performance was that of a true artist in close sympathy with them. He did not condescend to the early concerto, but bestowed all his powers and appreciation upon it. His playing of the G-major concerto had deep tenderness and poetic feeling, delicacy, and rhythmic impulse. There is a certain intensive and vital quality in Mr. Borwick's playing, expressing itself not in force or outward brilliancy, that makes it unceasingly delightful.

The orchestral numbers were the Seventh Symphony, played with great spirit with respect for the composer's intent—except that some would say that the first movement was considerably manhandled as to its tempo and rhythms. There was also an adagio from the ballet music to "Prometheus" which, Mr. Damrosch told the audience, so far as he knew, was played for the first time in New York, though he would not state it definitely, lest a letter writer to the daily press would recall a performance in years gone by. It is pleasing, but not highly important, music, of which knowledge is essential to a well-rounded view of Beethoven's art. There is an obbligato in it for violoncello, played by Jacques Renard, but not always in exact tune.

"TRILBY" TO BE REVIVED

With Lackaye and Others of Original Cast, and Miss Neilson-Terry.

A revival of "Trilby" is to be one of the events of the early Spring season. Joseph Brooks and the Shuberts yesterday completed negotiations with William A. Brady, who first produced the drama taken from Du Maurier's famous novel about twenty years ago, to present it with a cast including some of the original players early next month in the Shubert Theatre.

Wilton Lackaye, Lucy McIntosh, and Leo Ditrichstein will be the stars of the original cast in the revival and the Trilby will be Phyllis Neilson-Terry, the young English actress. Miss Neilson-Terry achieved one of her most notable successes in the rôle when the play was revived two years ago in His Majesty's Theatre, London. Virginia Harned played the title rôle in the first New York production and again when the piece was given about eight years ago at the New Amsterdam. A novelty of Miss Nielson-Terry's performance will be that she will sing "Ben Bolt," the song usually being sung off stage. Wilton Lackaye will again be Svengali, Mr. Ditrichstein will play Zou-Zou, and of course Mr. McIntosh will appear as Taffy. Brandon Tynan will be the Little Billee. Negotiations with other stars are pending.

A FRENCH COMEDY ACTED.

Excellent Performance of Pailleron Play at the Century Lyceum.

It is a creditable and enjoyable performance which the French players at the Century Lyceum are giving this week in their presentation there of "Le monde ou l'on s'ennuie," Edouard Pailleron's brilliant and enduring satirical comedy of thirty years ago and more. The present production, which calls for the service of a sizable cast, shows that New York's only French company has been reinforced by the enlistment of several sorely needed members.

There is Marcel Hermes, a personable and pleasing young leading man, who makes his first appearance here in the rôle of Roger, and who has obviously been summoned to fill the gap left by the departure of José Ruben to the vaudeville stage. How well M. Hermes can fill the vacancy remains to be seen, for M. Ruben's greatest value to the stock company was his exceptional versatility. Then there is Mme. Guerande, who is pretty and charming and competent. She has recently returned to the Century Lyceum after a long desertion, and as Suzanne she plays capitally in the scene of "les trois migraines" and its amusing eavesdropping sequel in the garden. Mme. Diska does very well as the Duchesse de Reville, one of the most delightful dowagers in modern comedy.

TWO NEW PLAYS BY BARRIE

To be Produced in London March 16 —One Burlesques the Revue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 9.—The full program was issued today of the much-discussed revue written by Sir James Barrie for Gaby Deslys, which Charles Frohman will produce at the Duke of York's Theatre on March 16.

"Rosy Rapture" is the title, with the sub-title "The Pride of the Beauty Chorus." There are to be seven scenes, one of which will be called "The Supper Club of the Receding Chins," and another "How to be Happy Though at Home."

The program indicates that "Rosy Rapture" is a burlesque of the modern revue. Gaby Deslys will play the title rôle.

By way of contrast, the evening's performance will begin with "The New Word—a Fireside Scene," in which Sir James Barrie is believed to have struck an altogether different note.

Metropolitan Operas for Next Week.

There will be a special matinee of "Carmen" next Thursday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House, with Mr. Martinelli singing Don Jose, and the remainder of the cast as at the first production. "Tosca" will be the opera for Monday night of next week, "Die Zauberfloete" for Wednesday, and "Götterdammerund" for Thursday. On Friday evening "La Traviata" will be sung, "Die Walkuere" on Saturday afternoon, and "L'Oracolo" and "Pagliacci" Saturday night.

Modern Stage to Give an Ibsen Play.

Ibsen's "John Gabriel Borkman" will be the next production of the Modern Stage, of which Emanuel Reicher is the head. It will be acted on Tuesday and Wednesday nights of next week in the Garrick Theatre. Because of requests another presentation of "Elga" will be given before the end of the season.

William R. Nelson Improved.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 9.—A decided improvement during the day was the announcement early tonight of the physicians attending William Rockhill Nelson, editor of The Kansas City Star, who is ill at his home here. Early in the day Mr. Nelson recovered consciousness and talked with Mrs. Nelson and with his daughter, Mrs. Irwin R. Kirkwood. Later he gave directions for work on his farm at Grain Valley. His condition, however, the physicians said, remains critical.

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TAG DAY AT PALM BEACH.

Girls Aid a Hospital—Miss Peel Drops an "Unlucky" Ring.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 9.—Society girls here gave up their spare time to charity today, tagging their friends with the customary colored pasteboard, for which bills and coins of all denominations were returned. More than 5,000 tags were disposed of. The money hadn't been counted tonight, but was turned over to Mrs. De L. Wickham, who had charge of a staff of taggers at the Breakers, and Mrs. William Stone-Smith, whose staff worked around the Poinciana Hotel, the tennis courts, and tea gardens there.

Taggers were Miss Julia Edey, Miss Ethel Carhart, Miss Matilda Bigelow, Miss Dorothy Stone-Smith, Miss A. F. Huston, Miss Winifred Clarke, Miss Isabelle Beckwith, Miss Madeline Henry, Miss Marie Forshay, Miss Alice Huston, Miss Marjorie Huston, and Miss Lucia Temple.

Mrs. Henry Maddock and Mrs. J. A. Root had taggers at the end of the bridge leading to West Palm Beach, these including the Misses Dorris Doe, Roberta Evans, Ervella Spencer, and Mrs. Clarence Ryman. The collection goes to the municipal hospital.

Miss Josephine Lewis Peel of New York, who is here with her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pope of New York, went up in a hydroaeroplane yesterday after having been told by her relatives she must not. At the height of a thousand feet she got a bad scare when a rift of wind tipped the plane, and, being superstitious, she pulled a turquois ring from her finger and threw it away, having heard it was bad luck to wear the stone.

George R. Keath of Brockton, Mass., returned today from a flying trip North, rejoining his family. Other registrations included Mrs. Edward Y. Buckland and her son, Charles A. Buckland of New Haven, who are at The Breakers; Henry Richmond of Newport, who has joined friends for a week; Mrs. Talbot R. Chambers and Miss Helen Trumbull of New York, who have joined Mrs. Kedyard Blair at The Breakers; Mrs. Henry Daingerfield, Mrs. N. Waters, Mrs. J. L. B. Thompson of Washington, who are at the Poinciana; W. H. Donner of Philadelphia, H. W. McAfee of Johnstown, Penn.; C. T. Turner of Harrisburg, F. S. Reitzel of Ardmore, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Turner of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Donald McLauren of Toronto.

Cash donations from Ambrose Monell, Jr., and Mrs. Frank Sheppard injected some extra snap into the Poiciana cakewalk tonight. The judges were Charles H. Geist, Frank Speakerman, and Walter H. Dilks.

William H. Beardsley, President of the Florida East Coast Railway, has arrived with William E. Kenan, Jr., one of the trustees of the Henry M. Flagler estate. They left New York Friday and stopped over at St. Augustine.

Payne Whitney left tonight in his private car for New York, taking with him Robert Wrenn, Lawrence Waterbury, E. Hale, and S. A. Clark.

THOUGHT SCIENTIST A SPY.

Italian Government Holds Up His Telegram on Volcanoes.

NAPLES, March 8, (via Rome, March 9.)—Frank Alvord Perret of New York, Assistant Director of the Royal Observatory on Mount Vesuvius, is a member of the Volcanological Institute ounded by Professor Friedlander of Berlin, who also is President of the organization.

Recently Professor Perret had occasion to communicate with Professor Friedlander on volcanic activities, and he wrote his message in the code of the institute and sent it, addressed to Berlin, to the telegraph office. This gave rise to suspicion on the part of the Italian authorities that Professor Perret was engaged in espionage. The messags was held up and an investigation was made. When the facts had been ascertained, Professor Perret was rehabitated and the telegram was sent.

Rev. R. W. Kidd Dies in Florida.

The Rev. Robert Wilson Kidd, pastor of the Second United Presbyterian Church, died on Sunday at Ozona, Fla. He had been pastor of the church twice, being first appointed in 1876. After sixteen years, he resigned and took charge of the church in Beaver Falls. Six years ago, Dr. Kidd was again called to the Second United Presbyterian Church, to succeed the Rev. J. Howard Tate. He is survived by his widow, who was a Miss Harper, and the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. James Harper, pastor for forty years of the Second United Presbyterian Church.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN CASSIDY, builder of the first railroad telegraph line in California and an associate of Alexander Graham Bell, died in Honolulu yesterday, 71 years old.

Mrs. MARY LAND HACKSTAFF DAVIES, 72 years old, widow of the Rev. Thomas F. Davies, Bishop of Michigan, and mother of the Rev. Thomas F. Davies, Episcopal Bishop of Western Massachusetts, died in Springfield yesterday while attending service with the Bishop and her daughter, Miss Davies.

CYRENIUS A. NEWCOMB, founder of one of the largest department stores in Detroit, Mich., and President of the Anderson Electric Car Company, died suddenly at his home in Detroit yesterday. He was 78 years old.

DAVID THOMAS SKIFF, Jr., of 34 Anderson Street, New Rochelle, N. Y., died of valvular heart disease last night in the New Rochelle Hospital, aged 30 years. He was a Past Sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men, and one of the founders of the Mohawk Association.

LOUIS HEMBERGER, for many years owner of the Steeplechase Dock Hotel, Rockaway Beach, died in the Rockaway Beach Hospital yesterday afternoon, where he had gone to arrange for an operation which was to be performed upon his sister, Miss Mary Hemberger. Mr. Hemberger was a member of the Board of Trade of Rockaway and of many societies in New York and Rockaway. He was 51 years of age.

ARTHUR S. DOLEN, a reporter for The New York Evening Journal, died last night at his home, 205 Park Place, Brooklyn, in his twenty-ninth year. He was born in Rutland, Vt., and entered the newspaper business in that city, later joining the staff of The Albany Times, where he remained for two years. When Mr. Dolen came to this city he was first connected with The New York Press. His parents live in Rutland, and his widow survives him.

The Rev. HERBERT W. CARR, pastor of the First Universalist Church of Manchester, N. H., died suddenly there yesterday.

EZRA S. STEARNS, former Secretary of State of New Hampshire, died in Fitchburg, Mass., yesterday in his seventy-seventh year. He was well known as a genealogical and historical writer.

JAMES D. FOY, founder and editor of The Nutley (N. J.) Sun, died yesterday at his home in that city in his sixtieth year. He was born in Basking Ridge, and had been in the newspaper business all his life, starting as a printer on The Morristown Jerseyman. Mr. Foy was a member of Kempton Council of the Royal Arcanum and the Nutley Lodge of Masons.

GEORGE C. STILWELL, a veteran of the civil war and a former fireman of Kearny, N. J., died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George Muggenhoffer, in that city, in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in Morristown, and was a former Committeeman of Kearny Township.

ELIAS H. BLANCHARD, a civil war veteran and resident of Brooklyn for half a century, died of heart disease yesterday at his home, 699 Bedford Avenue. He was 75 years of age and left a widow and a daughter.

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MRS. DECKER GETS DECREE.

Wins Separation with Alimony to be Determined by Referee.

Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court yesterday signed the separation decree asked for by Mrs. Kathryne Brown Decker, wife of Henry Edwin Decker, son of the President of the Slawson-Decker Company, and appointed Warren Leslie as referee to determine the amount of alimony she should receive.

The case was tried in December.

The Justice's decision set forth that Mrs. Decker had received a call from Sidney Rosenfeld two months after her marriage, had gone out with Robert Allen, 21 years old, had given Atherton Brownell gold cuff buttons and charged them on her husband's account at Tiffany's, and had had luncheons and dinners with Broughton Brandenburg in 1913, without introducing him to her husband.

Mrs. Decker accused her husband of unfaithfulness, but this allegation was declared unfounded. She also said he had threatened to shoot her, had called her names and pushed her out of his bedroom, and had struck her with his fist and threatened to push her head through a pane of glass.

WILLIAM A. SHORTT DEAD.

An Authority on Constitutional Law and a Prominent Politician.

William A. Shortt, a former Assemblyman and an authority on constitutional law, died yesterday morning at his home, 218 St. Paul's Avenue, Tompkinsville, S. I. He was one of the best-known citizens of Richmond Borough, and his widow is a niece of Seth Low. Mr. Shortt was born in Florence, Mass., and was in his fifty-seventh year. He was graduated from the University of Toronto in 1880, and after studying law at that university and the New York University Law School, was admitted to the bar of this State in 1882.

Mr. Shortt was attorney in many important cases, his first being when he acted as counsel for George Cromwell in his successful contest for the Presidency of Richmond Borough in 1897. He was also counsel for William R. Hearst in his Mayoralty contest in 1905, and for the contestants who successfully opposed the constitutionality of the Legislative Apportionment act in 1906. In 1909 he was counsel for the Ivins Charter Commission, and in 1911 a member of the Legislative Committee on the charter of the City of New York.

Mr. Shortt was elected to the Assembly in 1907, and served for two terms. He was prominent in the civic affairs of Staten Island, and was counsel to the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County. Mr. Shortt had been Secretary of the Democratic State Committee and had taken an active interest in the work of the City Club, the Civil Service Reform Association, and similar bodies. He was a member of St. Paul's Memorial Church of Stapleton, the Law Society of Upper Canada, and the Society of Medical Jurisprudence of New York.

Mr. Shortt was also a member of the Fencers' Club, the Bar Association, and the Staten Island Club, and had been Vice President of the Richmond County Bar Association. Besides his widow, a daughter and son survive him.

SIR JAMES DONALDSON DIES.

Widely Known Educator and Author Succumbs at 84.

LONDON, March 10.—Sir James Donaldson, Vice Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's and Principal of the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, died last night at the age of 84 years.

Sir James Donaldson was one of the widely known educators of Great Britain. He was knighted by King Edward in 1907. Sir James was one of the first to indorse so-called spelling reform, and at a meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1912 he made a strong plea for the adoption of the Gaelic system. He was a prolific author, having written many volumes on Greek history and literature.

Ex-Judge William E. Skinner.

William E. Skinner, Judge in the Court of Common Pleas from 1878 until 1888, and a veteran lawyer of New Jersey, died yesterday at his home in Stillwater, N. J., in his eighty-fifth year. He was born in Scotland and came to this country with his parents in 1840 and settled in Lexington, Va., later removing to Easton, Penn. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1833 and also attended Washington University in Virginia and Lafayette College. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar in Mississippi and in 1860 to the bar of New Jersey, then opening an office in Newark. He removed to Sussex County in 1865, and two years later went to Hackensack and was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Robert L. Manning.

Robert L. Manning, a member of the law firm of Manning & Buechner and son of Supreme Court Justice David F. Manning, died yesterday at his residence, 91 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, aged 33 years. Mr. Manning was a graduate of the Polytechnic Institute, Harvard University, and the New York Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1906. While at Harvard he was the manager of the freshmen and varsity crews and Treasurer of the Hasty Pudding Club and the Diagama Club. He was also a member of the Union Club, Harvard Club of New York, the Brooklyn Club, Brooklyn Bar Association, New York County, Lawyers' Association and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

MORTON—LEONARD.—The engagement is announced of Mr. Howard Forman Morton, son of Mrs. Deborah J. Morton of N. Y. City, to Miss Anne Alexandria Leonard of Danbury, Conn.

Married.

JONES—ANDREW.—On Sunday, March 7, 1915, at Bristol, Tenn., by the Rev. T. R. Wolfe, Margaret Forrester Andrew, youngest daughter of Henry Hersey Andrew, to Philip Hone Leroy Jones, only son of Herman Leroy Jones.

NORMAN—BRAND.—Mary Helen Brand to Dr. N. Philip Norman, by the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D. D., at the residence of the bride's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Warburton, 130 New York Av., Brooklyn, March 6.

MASSIE—LATTARE.—March 8, Elizabeth L. Lattare to J. A. Massie.

WILLETS—FANNING.—March 3, Margaret C. Fanning to Frederick A. Willets.

Brooklyn.

HUPE—SULLIVAN.—March 7, Laura E. Sullivan to Emil H. Hupe.

NORMAN—BRAND.—March 6, Mary H. Brand to Dr. N. Philip Norman.

Died.

ANDERSON.—March 7, 1915, Brigadier General

ROCK ISLAND FIGHTS SUIT TO OPEN BOOKS

W. C. Crane, in Hearing Before Magistrate, Denies Bad Faith in Proxy Contest.

GAVE UP BONDS FOR STOCK

N. L. Amster Says His Committee Opposes Sheldon Committee as Well as Reid-Moore Control.

Warren C. Crane, holder of 250 shares of the stock of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company and member of the Amster committee, which has waged a persistent fight against the domination of the Rock Island by the Reid-Moore interests, told before Magistrate Appleton in the Tombs Court yesterday how officials of the railway company had refused to give him access to the stock transfer books.

The testimony was taken in the hearing to determine whether John J. Quinlan, Vice President of the railway company, and Robert L. Forbes, its transfer agent, could be held for trial under Section 665 of the penal law for refusing access to the books.

"It is rather a sad story," began Mr. Crane, whose stock had fallen in value from $200 to around $20 a share.

In reply to questions by Isidor J. Kresel and S. M. Strook, his attorneys, Mr. Crane said that Mr. Quinland and Mr. Forbes had been asked in good faith for permission to see the stock books. He said that he wanted the names and holdings of stockholders for himself and for the Amster committee, in order to solicit proxies for the annual meeting of the company's stockholders, which had been adjourned several times, and which is now set for April 12. James W. Osborne, attorney for Messrs. Quinlan and Forbes, held that Mr. Crane had acted in bad faith; that he merely had purchased stock of the Rock Island in order to qualify for the Amster committee.

"That is not so," said the witness. "I never wanted to own Rock Island stock. I was a bondholder and not a stockholder. Way back in 1904 I began to acquire the bonds of the company. They sold then around $84. In January of this year, under an agreement which was passed on by the courts, the bondholders exchanged their bonds for stock, and that is the way I got my stock."

Adjournment to Friday.

Mr. Crane was the only witness heard and the hearing was adjourned until 11 o'clock on Friday morning. The complainant must prove that the transfer books were in the local offices at 32 Nassau Street when he went there to get a list of the stock holdings.

N. L. Amster of Boston, who formed the Amster committee, was in the courtroom. He holds 5,000 shares of the railway stock in his own name and claims control of 200,000 of the 750,000 shares outstanding. He said yesterday that he expected to get control of the next stockholders' meeting.

There is another committee, known as the Sheldon committee, which is making an active campaign for Rock Island proxies. Mr. Amster was asked whether he was working with the Sheldon committee or against it.

"I am working against the Sheldon committee," he replied. "If the stockholders allow that committee to rule their affairs they will find that they will not get rid of the Reid-Moore control, I say that the Sheldon committee is working for the Reid-Moore interests. The personnel of the committee proves that.

"The Chairman of that committee is Edward W. Sheldon, President of the United States Trust Company. Associated with Mr. Sheldon in his bank as Directors are Arthur C. James and Ogden Mills, both of whom are Directors of the Rock Island Board. J. Horace Harding, another member of the Sheldon committee, is a member of the firm of Lee, Barney & Co., and one of the customers of this firm is Daniel G. Reid. Another member is Charles G. Dawes, President of the Central Trust Company of Chicago, and is significant, I think, that Mr. Dawes should be an intimate business associate of W. H. Moore, head of the Moore interests. Then there is William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, and here also the interlocking directorship applies for Arthur C. James, the Rock Island Director, is also a Director of the Hanover National.

"Finally, there is A. F. van Hall of Amsterdam, Holland, who is a self-appointed representative of the Dutch stockholders of the Rock Island. His compensation for his work will be $42,000 and I, as a stockholder, must pay my part to support him. That was the climax to a long string of shocks. What my committee is working for is an entirely independent directorate."

Views of Mr. Amster.

Mr. Amster said that he and the shareholders associated with him were convinced that no extensive financing plan would be called for at this time. The loans which the railway has coming due in the near future were so amply secured by collateral that there would be not the slightest difficulty, he thought, in providing for them by temporary financing. Any more permanent plan for providing for these loans and for any other requirements of the property should be put over, he argued, until an opportunity was afforded the company to strengthen its credit now that the holding companies have been done away with and the control of the property is to be assumed directly by the owners of its stock.

Mr. Amster took the ground that the estimates which have been made of the Rock Island Railway's financial needs have been much exaggerated and that, with earnings improving and with these earnings put back into the property, it will be fully able in due course to care for its real needs without resort to any extensive financial readjustment.

Ever since the first steps were taken toward freeing the Rock Island from the holding companies through which it was controlled for a dozen years there has been talk of an issue of preferred stock to provide additional capital. Mr. Amster said that his understanding of this suggestion was that it would involve the issuance of a bonus in common stock and that he was opposed to that plan. He said, however, that he would be glad to join in a plan for the issuance of preferred stock which would not involve an increase in the road's common stock.

This, however, was not the time, he thought, for taking up the question of permanently supplying the funds which the Rock Island will need to care for the $2,500,000 loan which matures at the end of April and the $7,500,000 of notes which come due later. The collateral back of those loans and the additional collateral which is in the possession of the company will make it very easy, he said, to provide this money while the company is taking time to strengthen its credit in a way which will enable it to do permanent financing under more acceptable conditions.

INSURES LOYAL EMPLOYES.

National Lead Company Announces Plan in Annual Report.

The National Lead Company, despite losses in some departments, showed net earnings for the year ended Dec. 31 of $2,476,292, a gain over the previous year of about $18,000. The usual dividends of 7 per cent. on the preferred and 3 per cent. on the common stock, amounting to $2,325,394, were paid, and a surplus of $150,898 was set aside, making a total surplus of $5,352,230.

William W. Lawrence, President of the company, announces in the report to stockholders that his company, at the close of 1914, presented to each man and woman employe in the managerial, advertising, selling, clerical, and supervising departments a policy in the Equitable Life Assurance Society providing for a year's salary in the event of death while in the company's service.

"This act," says Mr. Lawrence, "is the board's expression of loyalty to those whom it trusts. We have intentionally withheld any public mention of this matter; it is not a public matter and not a matter for advertisement."

The total number of stockholders of the National Lead Company is 6,859, and of this number 48 per cent. are women.

QUITS TENNESSEE COPPER.

President Phillips Sells His 20,000 Shares to Wedge Faction.

James Phillips, Jr., has sold his stock interest in the Tennessee Copper Company, amounting to about 20,000 shares, and is expected to retire from the Presidency of the concern within a short time. Mr. Phillips's shares were bought by Utley Wedge, a Vice President of the company, and several associates. The retirement of several Directors who represented the Phillips interest is awaited at the next meeting, March 17, and the election of successors who represent the new stockholders will probably occur.

Rumors were heard in Wall Street yesterday that the Lewisohn interests, which dominated Tennessee Copper until an overturn occurred in 1910, were about to become prominent again. This was denied in quarters close to the management. It was said that Mr. Phillips had desired for some time to dispose of his holdings, and that the sale was not of the sort that would entail a change of control.

Mr. Wedge is well known as an inventor of smelting machinery, whose furnaces are used in many refining concerns. He will be elected President to succeed Mr. Phillips.

RE-ELECTS TOBACCO BOARD.

P. Lorillard Company Reports 1914 Dividends of $3,064,872.

The Directors of P. Lorillard Company, tobacco manufacturers, were re-elected yesterday at the annual meeting in the factory in Jersey City. The Treasurer, William B. Rhett, reported that on Dec. 31, 1914, the assets amounted to $54,749,141, as against liabilities of $47,767,700, the bulk of which is composed of the stocks and bonds of the company.

The surplus amounted to $3,650,612, as against $3,502,519 on the corresponding date in 1912. The net income was $4,519,061. There were paid four quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, amounting to $791,-732, and four quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent. on the common stock as well as an extra dividend of 5 per cent. The total dividends on the common stock amounted to $2,273,340, making the grand total of dividends, $3,064,872.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9.—Thirty-eight companies incorporated today had aggregate capital stocks of $3,613,000. The new corporations included:

The Printers' and Publishers' Assn., newspapers, general publishers, $2,000,000; E. K. Noll, A. J. Droz, G. H. Jackson, 644 Mansfield Pl., Brooklyn.

Profit-Sharing Film Corpn., moving pictures, amusements, $300,000; G. M. Healey, L. F. Little, J. J. Fitzgerald, 2 Rector St.

The Fair Play Printing and Publishing Co., political, social, economic subjects, publications, $260,000; Victor Friedman, C. Grant Wilbur, M. Braun, 229 East 68th St.

Nypco Products Corpn., cements, paints, varnishes, hardware, textiles, marbles, disinfectants, germicides, $200,000; E. H. Van Riper, C. F. Rich, F. Stewart, 64 Grant Av., Jersey City, N. J.

Union Market Live Poultry Co., poultry, $175,000; C. Drucker, Reuben Lyons, J. Hirschman, 20 West 107th St.

Wilson & Green Lumber Co., Syracuse, timbering, construction, hardware, contracting, electric work, $100,000; O. H. Greene, H. N. Cole, G. M. Wilson, Syracuse.

So-Luminum Mfg. and Engineering Co., letters, patent manufacture patented articles, $40,000; C. S. Woodman, M. and G. L. Upshur, 162 West 54th St.

Schmid-Lyon Rubber Co., rubber, chemicals, drugs, sundries, supplies, $100,000; P. L. H. H. Henkel, O. G. Lyon, J. Schmid, 470 Fourth Ave.

Pfeiffer Color Co., merchandise, real, personal property, $50,000; A. A. Samuels, F. Weimer, A. Joseph, 100 William St.

Valentin Burgevin, Inc., Kingston, florists, $50,000; G. M. H. and D. Burgevin, Burgevin St., Kingston.

Tarcoven Co., mercantile, $80,000; I. A. Krulewitz, S. Abramson, I. Joseph Rose, 124 Lee Ave., Brooklyn.

Rugoff & Co., wearing apparel, $35,000; I. W. Levy, A. Rugoff, A. Wartels, 95 West 119th St.

Featherstone Laboratories, scientific research, development technical processes, devices, consulting engineers, $25,000; H. D. Johnson, H. B. Urban, W. B. Featherstone, 30 Church St.

The Ostend Waist Co., ladies' garments, $30,000; S. Halperin, M. and B. Blanck, 240 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

U. S. Adding Machine Co., mercantile and agency, manufacturing, warehousing, patents, $20,000; H. S. Duncan, J. N. and M. Norton, 1,450 Broadway.

McLeod, Ward & Co., electric supplies, lamps, devices, department stores, printing, advertising, $15,000; E. Holloway, H. D. Demarest, W. D. Bass, Park Ridge, N. J.

Agency of Canadian Car and Foundry Co., mercantile, merchandise, products, provisions, chattels, $20,000; F. K. Raynor, G. Norris, C. H. Cahan, Transportation Building, Montreal, Can.

Henry Hart, Inc., realty, flowers, plants, $15,000; B. N. Cohenno, M. P. Doyle, F. E. Kareisen, Jr., 540 West 163th St.

The Fix-All Liquid Cement Co., cements, facial creams, powders, pharmaceutical, medical, industrial preparations, $10,000; N. J. Simon, G. Berkowitz, W. H. Moler, 103d St. and Riverside Drive.

C. S. Reporting Co., shorthand, typewriting, $10,000; D. Stanler, W. H. Austin, J. P. Bourke, 220 B'way.

140 West 27th Street Corpn., realty, $10,000; S. Lidesman, Jr., J. F. Moroney, C. L. Grad, 130 West 116th St.

Millinery Exchange, commission for hat trade, $10,000; M. Scheinkman, J. Ullman, I. Marcus, 1482 B'way.

A. Bruder, Inc., pawnbroker, loan business, $10,000; J. J. Rosenbaum, B. and A. Bruder, 368 West 118th.

M. & S. Odeon Theatre Corpn., operating, buying, selling theatres, $10,000; J. Barodkin, L. Schneider, E. Mayer, Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

E. A. Cook Wagon Works, Buffalo, $6,000; H. R., E. C. and E. A. Cook, 1,212 Michigan Av., Buffalo.

Mignon Wireless Corpn., Elmira, wireless instruments, apparatus for wireless messages, $5,000; J. G. Gerhart, C. A. Mieth, E. C. Mignon, Elmira.

Gemma Realty Co., East Chester, $5,000; J. Calandro, F. and Gemma Saviano, Columbus Av., Tuckahoe.

Waxit Secret, wax, soaps, polishes, cleaning compounds, $5,000; F. Holing, L. and R. A. Enwer, 214 West 92d St.

H. and L. Cloak Co., wearing apparel, $5,000; W. E. Jacobs, W. T. Stock, N. M. Eisenberg, 978 East 165th St., Bronx.

P. H. Quirk, Inc., carbonated beverages, fruit extracts, tonics, $5,000; J. King, E. and P. H. Quirk, 413 West 16th St.

Alexander Goodfriend Co., vehicles, blacksmithing, $5,000; A. Goodfriend, I. Lehrer, L. Nussbaum, 226 Hart St., Brooklyn.

Haaren Realty Co., realty, brokerage, $5,000; H. M. C., and N. W. Haaren, 452 Amity St., Flushing.

Authorization—The Fidelity Glass Co. of Tarentum, Penn.; rep., P. Wall Keach, 172 Fulton St., Manhattan.

Capital Increases—F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., New York, $50,000 to $100,000; Absaraka Ranch Corpn., New York, $5,000 to $50,000; Tri-City Motor Co., Albany, $5,000 to $10,000; Randolph Light and Power Co., New York, $20,000 to $35,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions—Max A. Markheim, Inc., Brooklyn; A. Bevins Co., Manhattan; James A. Brooks Co., Manhattan; H. W. Baldwin Co., Brooklyn; Stern & Fineman, New York.

Assets and Liabilities

The New York Times will publish the statements of out-of-town National banks in the issue of Sunday, March 14th.

The New York Times has the largest circulation among investors and bank depositors, and leads in volume of bank statements.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print"

OFFER $15,000,000 SWISS NOTES HERE

Cheaper to Borrow at 6 Per Cent. in America Than at Home at 4.70.

EXCHANGE AT DISCOUNT

Lee, Higginson & Co. Will Offer Notes—Have Been Made Fiscal Agents of Switzerland.

Still another foreign Government came into this market for funds yesterday when arrangements were completed for an offering of $15,000,000 of Swiss notes. One-third will be for one year, one-third for three, and one-third for five years, all bearing interest at 5 per cent. They will be offered, however, at prices to yield 5½ per cent. on the one-year notes and 6 per cent. on the others.

It is because of the abnormal conditions in foreign exchange that the Swiss Government can afford to pay such high rates for money to be applied in payment for purchases, past or prospective, of supplies in this country, rather than to borrow at home at lower rates. Its last issue of 20-year bonds is reported to be selling at home on a 4.70 per cent. basis, and presumably the $15,000,000 could be borrowed in Switzerland on short-term notes on at least as good a basis, but Switzerland, like most European countries, has payments to make here and its exchange is at a considerable discount, as the balance of trade is heavily in favor of this country.

The par of Swiss exchange is a little more than 5.18¾; that is, normally a dollar in New York is worth 5 francs 18¾ centimes in Berne or Geneva. Because of the excess of our exports to Switzerland over our imports from there since the war began, Swiss, like other European exchange, has been dropping until last week $1 here was worth 5 francs 50 centimes there. The rate advanced from 5.50 to 5.44 on Monday, probably on the knowledge among bankers that negotiations for the loan had been all but completed. Yesterday, after the announcement was made, it advanced to 5.39.

The effect of the loan, when the notes have all been sold, will be to prevent $15,000,000 of Swiss exchange, which would otherwise be drawn by the sellers of the goods, from coming on this market, and this prospective reduction in supply naturally operates to increase the price of Swiss exchange, making a dollar worth less in Swiss francs.

The hardening of Swiss exchange took place while that of other European countries was tending to a lower level. Exchange brokers reported that in late dealings offerings of Swiss cables and checks were practically withdrawn from the market at the current quotations.

Because of the exchange situation that has existed, it was cheaper for Switzerland to borrow here at 6 per cent. than to borrow at home at 4.70, or even a little less. The loan obviates any necessity for shipping gold to this country, at least for the present. Should a similar situation again arise through the continuance of large purchases here, the Swiss Government might float another note issue. Lee, Higginson & Co. of New York and Boston, by whom the notes will be offered, have been made fiscal agents of the Swiss Government. Associated with them in this offer are the Guaranty Trust Company and N. W. Halsey & Co. A considerable portion of the $15,000,000 notes was placed with the banks yesterday afternoon.

$27,000,000 STATE BOND SALE.

Price Around 103 Is Predicted for Today's Offering of 4 1-4s.

Much interest was expressed yesterday in bond houses of Wall Street in regard to the sale of $27,000,000 State 4¼s today. The demand for investments is said by bond men to be satisfactory now, and a good price is predicted for the 4¼s. The turn in Mexican affairs yesterday introduced an element of uncertainty which was expected to affect the sale in a sentimental way unless reassuring news should appear before the sale closes.

The bonds on a "when issued" basis have sold on the Curb up to 103½, under trading far lighter than preceded last year's sale. A current prediction at the end of the business day yesterday was that the successful bid today would probably be about 103, possibly a trifle less.

Two large syndicates will place "all or none" bids. One is headed by the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, and Harris Forbes & Co. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and William A. Read & Co. lead the other. Last year the latter combination took all of the $51,000,-000 4½s at 106.07, beating out the nearest competitor by nearly a half point.

Traders on the Curb have done little in the forthcoming bonds because of the lesson learned last year. At that time the high price which the bonds commanded upset the calculations of numerous persons who had sold them short on the eve of their issue, and it was thought best to avoid speculation again.

DIDN'T TELL STOCKHOLDERS

Directors' Minutes Show Transactions Not in Annual Report.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 9.—Testimony taken today by Vice Chancellor Backes on the receivership for the American Finance and Securities Company of Philadelphia developed that over the signature of George D. Bouton, President, there appeared in the minutes of a meeting of the Directors much information relative to finances and operations that was not given to the stockholders in the annual statement.

One minute of the Directors' meeting not made public said that "John D. Goff, Secretary, has done a vast amount of missionary work among the dissatisfied stockholders of the company which has been unproductive of immediate financial benefit."

MILLIKEN PROPERTIES SOLD.

$6,000,000 Said to Have Been Paid for His Mining Interests.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 9.—That a deal for the sale of the Golden Cycle Mining Company and allied properties by John T. Milliken of St. Louis to the Vindicator Gold Mining Company and affiliated Colorado capitalists had been completed with exception of minor details was announced here today.

Representatives of the interested parties refused to reveal the exact terms of the sale. It was stated unofficially, however, that the transaction involved about $6,000,000.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the LONDON WATERPROOF COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 25th day of February, 1915, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State at the City of Albany this 25th day of February, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

[SEAL.] CYRUS W. VAN'P,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

ISADORE MONTEFIORE LEVY, 288 Broadway, Manhattan, Attorney for Corporation.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1,250.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE MECHANICS & METALS NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 4th, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$74,103,936.58
Overdrafts, secured, $50,286.76; unsecured, $422.65		50,682.41
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation, (par value)		5,000,000.00
U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings (par value)		49,500.00
Other bonds pledged to secure postal savings		1,396,214.85
Customers' liability under letters of credit		$15,337.13
Customers' liability under accepted foreign drafts		1,455,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc., pledged as collateral (for State or other deposits, (U. S. postal savings excluded)	$1,962,876.37	
Other bonds, securities, etc., owned unpledged, (other than stocks,) including premiums on same	8,278,809.21	
		10,241,685.58
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve bank	$720,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	480,000.00	
	240,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	112,630.80	
		352,630.80
Banking house		1,460,342.85
Other real estate owned		3,019,654.64
Due from Federal Reserve bank		6,524,788.87
Due from banks and bankers		1,012,756.61
Outside checks and other cash items, $455,185.28; fractional currency, nickels, and cents, $5,513.04		440,681.32
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		30,254.28
Exchanges for Clearing House		10,786,382.18
Notes of other national banks		125,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		30,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank: Specie	$13,888,192.10	
Legal-tender notes	225,000.00	
		14,113,192.10
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (not more than 5 per cent on circulation)		250,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		90,000.00
Total		$131,348,020.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$6,000,000.00
Surplus fund		6,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$3,158,402.13	
Reserved for taxes	29,634.54	
Reserved for interest	40,491.68	
	$3,223,528.35	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	190,368.03	
		3,033,160.32
Circulating notes	$5,000,000.00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	14,000.00	
		4,986,000.00
Letters of credit and time acceptances		815,337.13
Due to banks and bankers		47,045,480.52
Dividends unpaid		7,095.75
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	$45,427,226.58	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	1,855,249.87	
Certified checks	6,745,029.34	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,966,458.07	
Postal savings deposits	1,318,721.00	
State, county or other municipal deposits secured by bonds, securities, &c.	878,429.16	
		58,191,114.02
Time deposits: Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days	$800,000.00	
State, county or other municipal deposits secured by bonds, securities, &c.	1,200,000.00	
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice	1,090,860.04	
		2,890,860.04
Other bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		890,000.00
Bills payable, including obligations representing money borrowed (Foreign Dept.)		1,488,872.42
Total		$131,348,020.20

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JOSEPH S. HOUSE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOS. S. HOUSE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of March, 1915.

HENRY AUMANN, Jr., Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
M. ORME WILSON,
FREDERIC W. ALLEN,
WM. A. JAMISON,
Directors.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 7, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.

2. To authorize, approve and consent to the purchase by the Company of the properties of the following companies, the capital stock of which is now owned by this Company, viz.:

The Coos Bay, Roseburg & Eastern Railroad & Navigation Company;
Corvallis & Eastern Railroad Company;
Pacific Railway & Navigation Company;
Portland, Eugene & Eastern Railway Company;
Salem, Falls City & Western Railway Company;
Willamette Pacific Railroad Company.

3. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 8, 1915, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 8, 1915.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

Dated January 2, 1915.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fussell Ice Cream Company, and an election for Directors thereof, will be held at the principal office of the Company, No 79 Fourth Avenue, N. Y. City, on the afternoon of Wednesday, March 17th, 1915.

HENRY FAUERBACH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Sts., New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, March 23, 1915, for Contract 123, for the construction of six concrete-stone and brick buildings at and near the Kensico reservoir, in the town of Mt. Pleasant, Westchester County, New York. The largest of the buildings is, approximately, 100 feet by 82 feet by 45 feet and the smallest 39 feet by 31 feet. The substructure foundations of these buildings have been built and The City will furnish and erect the roof covers for the buildings.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and pamphlets of contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10.) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars, apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. HYLAN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

Office of the Commissioners, District of Columbia, Washington, D.C., March 1, 1915.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., March 15, 1915, for grading certain streets, aggregating 30,000 cubic yards of grading. Blank forms of proposals, specifications, and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. Oliver P. Newman, Louis P. Brownlow, C. W. Kuts, Commissioners, District of Columbia.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE will be received by the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., Eastern time, April 7, 1915, for furnishing cordage, rope and twine for delivery during the fiscal year 1916 at depots of the Quartermaster Corps listed in schedule. Schedules furnished upon Application to Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., or by Depot Quartermaster, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 2668.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 4, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$11,604,088.74
Overdrafts, secured, $13,110.67; unsecured, $570.76		13,681.43
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		890,000.00
U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)		10,000.00
Advances on letters of credit		42,098.34
Other bonds, securities, &c., owned unpledged (other than stocks), including premiums on same		3,034,550.83
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$126,900.00	
Less amount unpaid	80,000.00	
	40,000.00	
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		990,316.90
Due from banks and bankers		1,400,022.41
Outside checks and other cash items, $5,456.21; fractional currency, nickels, and cents, $6,-835.09		12,291.30
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		142,371.31
Exchanges for Clearing House		562,007.49
Notes of other National banks		70,700.00
Federal Reserve notes		$5,385.00
Lawful money reserve in bank: Specie	$1,182,558.30	
Legal-tender notes	577,569.00	
		1,760,121.30
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		44,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		34,000.00
Total		$20,746,114.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$904,969.53	
Reserved for taxes	9,446.71	
Reserved for contingencies	2,624.50	
	$917,040.74	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	28,972.73	
		888,068.01
Circulating notes: Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit		890,000.00
Due to banks and bankers		2,180,248.41
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	$13,867,833.28	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	80,496.49	
Certified checks	53,152.36	
Cashier's checks outstanding	10,169.35	
United States deposits	10,460.47	
		14,033,131.95
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		890,000.00
Income tax withheld		158.74
Letters of credit issued		42,098.34
Liabilities other than those above stated: Unearned discount		22,409.50
Total		$20,746,114.95

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, DAVID C. GRANT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DAVID C. GRANT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of March, 1915.

J. N. TIMMERMANN, Notary Public, Bronx Co.

Certificate filed in New York Co., No. 63.

Correct—Attest:
HARRY J. LUCE,
JOSEPH P. GRACE,
E. L. ROSSITER,
Directors.

[No. 3415.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 4, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$26,635,219.13
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		440,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		9,200.00
U. S. bonds loaned		165,000.00
Other bonds, securities, &c., owned unpledged, (other than stocks,) including premiums on same		853,029.85
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve bank	$180,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	120,000.00	
	$60,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	4,205.00	
		64,205.00
Accrued interest		46,292.79
U. S. revenue stamps on hand		292.61
Due from Federal Reserve bank		2,373,579.52
Due from banks and bankers (other than above)		192,494.19
Outside checks and other cash items, $3,794.94; fractional currency, nickels and cents, $1,705.37		5,500.31
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		63,525.98
Exchanges for Clearing House		4,218,094.94
Notes of other national banks		21,585.00
Federal reserve notes		10,385.00
Lawful money reserve in bank: Specie	$4,206,302.55	
Legal-tender notes	1,527,925.00	
		5,734,227.55
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		22,000.00
Total		$41,054,631.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$941,704.70	
Reserved for taxes	7,200.00	
	$948,904.70	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	139,259.34	
		809,645.36
Circulating notes	$440,000.00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	35,002.50	
		404,997.50
Due to banks and bankers	$18,733,932.65	
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	15,167,424.97	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	22,101.00	
Deposits held for acceptances	1,793,311.17	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,113,105.15	
		36,829,874.94
Letters of credit		9,200.00
Income tax withheld		914.07
Total		$41,054,631.87

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, W. K. CLEVERLEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. K. CLEVERLEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of March, 1915.

CHAS. C. FISHER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
EDWARD C. BODMAN,
E. H. R. GREEN,
H. C. FOLGER,
Directors.

PROPOSALS.

Hocking Valley Products Company Sinking Fund.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under the First Mortgage of Hocking Valley Products Company, dated January 1, 1911, hereby requests proposals for the sale on March 17, 1915, to the trustee on account of the sinking fund, of First Mortgage Fifty-Year 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Hocking Valley Products Company, accompanied by the January, 1915, and all subsequent coupons. The sinking fund money available for that purpose is $34,269.79. Proposals must be in writing and state the prices, flat, at which the bonds, with all coupons, are offered and whether the January, 1915, coupon is offered as half, or wholly, unpaid. Proposals must be delivered to the trustee in sealed envelopes not later than 12 o'clock M. on March 12, 1915, the trustee reserving the right to accept or reject any or all proposals in whole or in part.

Bankers Trust Company, Trustee,
H. F. WILSON, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary.
New York City.

Dated February 17, 1915.

SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Lien 15-Year 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Due May 1, 1926.

Notice is hereby given, as provided in Article IV. of the Indenture dated May 1, 1911, securing the above bonds, that sealed offers will be received until 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, March 23, 1915, at the office of the undersigned, No. 140 Broadway, New York, for the sale of sufficient bonds at not exceeding 102% of par and accrued interest, to exhaust the sum of Forty-two Thousand, Three Hundred and Forty-six Dollars and Ninety-seven Cents ($42,346.97.). Offers should be sealed and addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
March 1, 1915.

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO. invites proposals in writing, to be sent to the Metropolitan Trust Co., City of New York, on or before April 5, 1915, for the sale to it of forty (40) outstanding 6 per cent. bonds of The Colorado Fuel Co., due 1919. Such bonds to be delivered and paid for May 1, 1915, at the Metropolitan Trust Co., 49 Wall St., New York City.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 27, 1915.
A. D. MOSS, Asst. Treas.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 891.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 4, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$97,524,532.34
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		58,192.94
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		3,580,000.00
Other bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits	$1,530,500.00	
Other bonds pledged to secure postal savings	235,000.00	
		1,765,500.00
Other bonds, securities, etc., owned unpledged, (other than stocks,) including premiums on same		168,572.02
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$900,000	
Less amount unpaid	600,000	
	$300,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	133,669.89	
		433,669.89
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		2,637,044.22
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		7,676,920.44
Due from banks and bankers		1,721,093.33
Outside checks and other cash items, $8,587.31; fractional currency, nickels, and cents, $3,803.55		12,390.86
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		406,792.76
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,983,456.57
Notes of other national banks		269,050.00
Lawful money reserve in bank: Specie	$12,565,580.55	
Legal-tender notes	1,057,500.00	
		13,561,080.55
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		179,000

GOULDS PASS OUT OF RAILROAD BOARDS

Bush Is Made Chairman of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain System.

REPLACES GEORGE J. GOULD

Cornelius Vanderbilt and N. F. Brady New Directors—Two Goulds Eliminated as Vice Presidents.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 9.—Two important changes were made here today in the Directorate of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain system. They were the election of B. F. Bush, President of the system, to the Chairmanship of the Board of Directors of the Missouri Pacific and of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railways, succeeding George J. Gould, and the retirement of E. T. Jeffery, of New York, a long-time associate of Mr. Gould, from the Directorate of the two roads.

Sixty-three per cent. of the stock of the Missouri Pacific was voted at the annual meeting today. A majority of this amount was cast by a proxy committee represented by Otto H. Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and by Alexander J. Hemphill of the Guarantee Trust Company of New York.

That the proxy committee was able to control the election was accepted as proof that George J. Gould and his associates no longer control the so-called Gould transcontinental system, comprising the Missouri Pacific, the Denver & Rio Grande, and the Western Pacific Railroads. Kingdon Gould and Frank J. Gould were not re-elected Vice Presidents of the roads. Mr. Bush already has succeeded Mr. Jeffery as President of the Rio Grande & Western Pacific, and today's election was said in authoritative quarters to indicate Mr. Jeffery's retirement also from the Chairmanships of the Directorates of those two roads.

The Missouri Pacific holds a large block of stock in the Rio Grande, which in turn has a controlling interest in the Western Pacific. The new management has before it the duty of caring for a $25,000,000 note issue of the Missouri Pacific, which matures on June 1.

The result of the election was known before noon. These new Directors of the Missouri Pacific were elected: Edward A. Faust, William H. Lee, and E. J. Pearson of St. Louis; Nicholas F. Brady, Newcomb Carlton, A. J. Hemphill, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and W. H. Williams of New York.

The old Directors re-elected were Benjamin F. Bush, Edgar L. Marston, Edwin G. Merrill, Finley J. Shepard, and R. Lancaster Williams.

The old Directors who are not on the new board are George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, Kingdon Gould, James Speyer, E. C. Adams, J. G. Metcalfe, E. T. Jeffery, and S. F. Pryor.

New Directors of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern elected were Nicholas F. Brady, Newcomb Carlton, A. J. Hemphill, Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. H. Williams, and Festus J. Wade.

The Directors of the Iron Mountain re-elected were Benjamin F. Bush, Edgar L. Marston, Edwin G. Merrill, Finley J. Shepard, Albert Wiggin, and also E. C. Simmons of St. Louis and C. A. Bratt of Little Rock, Ark.

The old Directors of the Iron Mountain who were eliminated in the organization of the new board are George J. Gould, James Speyer, E. T. Jeffery, Jacob G. Metcalfe, Jay Gould, and S. F. Pryor.

At the meeting of the new Directors two Vice Presidents of the system, now in the New York office, were eliminated, and the three Vice Presidents in St. Louis in active management of the road were re-elected.

The men re-elected Vice Presidents were E. J. Pearson, in charge of operation; John G. Drew, accounts; J. M. Johnson, traffic, and Finley J. Shepard, in charge of New York office. Kingdon Gould and Frank J. Gould were not re-elected Vice Presidents. H. L. Utter was elected Secretary-Treasurer, and will have his headquarters in New York.

Net Revenue Increases 20.8 P. C.

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1914, showed gross earnings of $17,220,503, an increase over 1914 of $1,018,166. Operating expenses were $8,913,921, a decrease of 4.1 per cent., leaving a net revenue of $8,306,582, an increase of 20.8 per cent. After deducting interest charges there was carried to balance a total of $4,115,180, as compared with $1,146,004. This is an increase in surplus of 38.6 per cent.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1915	100⅛	100¼	3.50
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100⅝	4.40
Am. Tob.	6	Sept., 1915	100⅝	101¼	3.50
Ana. Cop. Co.	5	Mar., 1917	98⅜	99¼	5.25
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'15	100⅝	101	4.70
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'16	100⅝	100⅝	5.60
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'17	100⅜	100⅝	5.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.95
Beth. Steel.	5	Junell,'15	100¼	100¼	3.30
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅜	100	5.00
Can Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅜	103¼	5.55
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	89⅝	90¼	7.70
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	3.90
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94½	95⅛	8.25
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	98½	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	2.00
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.70
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98½	98⅞	6.25
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	3.70
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.30
Hav. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	98½	99¼	11.00
Hav. El. Ry.	5	Sep., 1916	93½	99¼	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	101¼	101⅛	4.10
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	99½	99⅝	5.05
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅝	100⅜	3.45
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	3.80
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1915	89¾	90½	46.00
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100½	2.95
New E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	92	92½	9.90
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	100	100⅛	2.00
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.15
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep.15,'15	100⅜	100⅜	3.80
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100½	100⅜	3.65
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	3	May, 1915	98⅜	99⅜	10.00
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	3	June, 1917	93½	93¾	6.50
Pac. G. & El.	5	Dec.15,'15	100	100⅛	4.55
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	3.25
P. S. Corp. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100¼	4.80
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	98½	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99¼	99⅝	5.40
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97	97¼	6.15
Stnz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	94	96	6.40
Union Pac.	5	Jan.15,'16	99½	99⅝	7.90
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101	101⅜	5.35
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	97¼	97⅜	5.75
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	97	98	7.00
West P. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.55	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.90	4.80
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.80	4.60
Chi. & Northwest.	1914-'23	4½	4.65	4.53
Chi. Ind. Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.12	4.90
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.75	4.62
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.25	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie R. R.	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.85
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.88	4.70
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.65	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.55	4.40
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	5.50	5.20
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.15	5.90
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.80
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	4½	4.55	4.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.25	5.00
Penn. Gen'l Freight.	1914-'20	4 @4½	4.80	4.70
St. L. & M. & So.	1914-'24	5	5.25	4.90
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.85
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5	4.95	4.65
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.50
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	6	5.15	4.75

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Tin	47.00	51.00	50.00	52.00
Lead	3.90	4.00	3.90	4.00
Iron No. 2X fdy.	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Spelter		11.50		11.50

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted at 14⅝@14¾c a pound; unchanged in the open market.

London market quotations were:

	Tuesday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	64	7	6	63	17	6
Copper, futures	64	15	0	64	7	6
Tin, spot	190	0	0	190	0	0
Tin, futures	165	10	0	166	0	0
Lead	20	10	0	20	12	0
Spelter	44	10	0	44	10	0

In the Day's Work

of this Trust Company a many-sided service is rendered:

Banking Department—Deposits are received, subject to check, upon which interest is allowed.

Trust Department—Estates are managed, legacies are distributed, and income is paid to beneficiaries.

Safe Deposit—Valuables are received for safekeeping in the vaults of the Brooklyn City Safe Deposit Company.

Information Department—Statistical information concerning investment securities is furnished to customers.

Inquiries are invited

Brooklyn Trust Company

Chartered 1866

Main Office
177 Montague Street

Bedford Branch
Fulton St. and Bedford Ave.

Manhattan Office
Wall Street and Broadway

Capital, Surplus & Profits
$4,804,129

Guaranty Service

I

Announcement

It is our purpose to publish in this paper a series of advertisements which will describe our organization, our system, and the facilities we possess for rendering modern, adequate, up-to-date service to our customers.

The first of these advertisements, which will appear in an early number of this paper, will contain a list of our directors and officers—the men who constitute the management of the company.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

Fifth Avenue Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St.

London Office, 33 Lombard St., E. C.

Capital and Surplus, - - $30,000,000

We will be pleased to have responsible business houses looking for improved banking methods call and consult with our officers regarding the facilities we have to offer.

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

50 WALL STREET

Capital, Surplus and Profits $14,000,000

The Union Trust Company of New York has two well-equipped Branches for its uptown business—the 38th Street Branch in the heart of the busy Fifth Avenue shopping district, and the Plaza Branch at Fifth Avenue and 60th Street, just opposite the entrance to Central Park.

The facilities of all the offices of the Company are offered to depositors of either Branch or of the Main Office at 80 Broadway.

The Union Trust Safe Deposit Company, entirely owned by the Union Trust Company, conducts modern safe deposit vaults at both Branches.

STATE OF NEW YORK

4¼ Per Cent Gold Bonds

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION, INCLUDING THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX

AMOUNTING TO

$27,000,000.00

Issued in Coupon or Registered Form

Will Be Sold WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1915, at 12 o'clock, noon

At the State Comptroller's Office, Albany, N. Y.

This is the only public sale of New York State bonds that is contemplated during the present calendar year

These bonds have been segregated into two classes, and bidders will be required to state clearly in the proposal the class of bonds and the amount and price for each $100 bid for, coupon bonds being issued in denominations of $1,000.00 and registered bonds in denominations of $1,000.00, $5,000.00, $10,000.00, and $50,000.00.

Class No. 1. $8,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1965; $4,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Cayuga and Seneca canal, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1965; $10,000,000.00 for the Improvement of Highways, dated March 1, 1915, due March 1, 1965.

As the bonds enumerated above are all 50-year bonds, bearing 4¼ per cent interest, the Comptroller will reserve the right to allot to the successful bidder, bonds of any or all of the above issues in Class No. 1, notwithstanding the specific issue may be stated in the bid.

Class No. 2. $5,000,000.00 for the Construction of Barge Canal Terminals, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1945.

Temporary receipts will be issued which will be exchanged for the permanent bonds when ready for delivery.

These bonds are Legal Investments for Trust Funds

No bids will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank draft upon a solvent bank or trust company of the cities of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Improvement" and enclosed in a sealed envelop directed to the "Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

All bids will include accrued interest.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Circular descriptive of these bonds and of outstanding state bonds, sinking funds, etc., will be mailed upon application to

EUGENE M. TRAVIS, State Comptroller, Albany, N. Y.

Albany, February 13, 1915.

$800,000

City of Maisonneuve, P. Q.

6% 3-YEAR GOLD NOTES

Dated January 1, 1915 Interest January 1 and July 1 Due January 1, 1918

The City of Maisonneuve is situated within the City of Montreal, although it has a separate municipal government. It is bounded on 3 sides by Montreal proper, and on the fourth by the St. Lawrence River.

These notes were issued in lieu of debentures for general corporate purposes.

Legal opinion by Messrs. Brown, Montgomery & McMichael of Montreal

Having sold the greater part of this issue, we offer the remainder TO YIELD 5¾%

William Morris Imbrie & Co.

Established 1882.

61 Broadway, New York

Harris Trust Bldg., Chicago.

NEW ISSUE

$700,000

City of Cleveland, Ohio

Electric Light

4½s

Coupon or Registered

Due Serially December 1, 1915 to 1939

Principal & Interest Payable in New York City

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and other States.

Legality of issue is being passed upon by Messrs. Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow, Attorneys.

Price to yield 4.30%

Rhoades & Company

BANKERS

Members of the New York Stock Exchange

37 Wall Street New York City

LOCATE YOUR NORTHWEST OFFICES IN THE

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

4TH AND ROBERT STS. ST. PAUL, MINN.

SAINT PAUL is the Gateway to the Northwest and the great distributing center for this vast territory. There has been more building in SAINT PAUL in the last three years than in almost any other city in the country.

SAINT PAUL and the entire Northwest are enjoying an unprecedented prosperity. Open an office in the new **Merchants National Bank Building** and take advantage of the opportunity.

The Merchants National Bank Building is Saint Paul's newest office building and will be opened on May 1, 1915.

CATHCART & MAXFIELD MANAGERS OF BUILDING

105% OF PAR AND INTEREST

The Denver Gas & Electric Co.

General Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS SECURED BY THE GENERAL MORTGAGE OF THE DENVER GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, DATED MAY 1, 1903:

You are hereby notified that the Company intends to pay off and redeem the following numbered outstanding General Mortgage 5% Bonds, issued pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage of The Denver Gas and Electric Company to the Trust Company of America (The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger,) dated May 1, 1903; and the supplemental General Mortgage between the same parties, dated September 1, 1908, to wit:

One Thousand Dollar Bonds:

180	1117	2589	4132	7042
275	1175	2726	4140	7102
283	1275	2865	4447	7220
326	1442	2888	4458	7251
402	1502	2928	4906	7268
437	1647	3081	4928	7298
657	1748	3261	5089	7473
746	1760	3286	5172	7488
752	1829	3521	5200	7530
824	2105	3618	6366	7616
834	2126	3838	6517	7645
983	2201	3977	6702	7813
	2272	4086	7008	

$500.00 Bond: A49. **$250.00 Bonds:** B14 and B40. **$100.00 Bonds:** C91, C 4, C177, C360, C435 and C445.

The above numbered bonds will be redeemed and paid at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on May 1, 1915, at the rate of 105% of par, plus accrued interest to that date, and upon such date all future interest upon such bonds will cease, and the coupons therefor will be void; of all of which you will please take notice.

THE DENVER GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
By FRANK W. FRUEAUFF, President.

DIVIDENDS.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION
Notice of Dividend on Preferred Stock.

The first instalment of 1¾% of the seven per cent. dividend which was declared upon the preferred stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation on January 19, 1915, will be payable on April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 16, 1915. The second instalment of the dividend will be payable on July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on June 16, 1915; the third on October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on September 16, 1915, and the fourth on January 3, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 16, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

Dated March 1, 1915.

B. H. JONES, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 63.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 15th, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business March 25th, 1915.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

NATIONAL LICORICE COMPANY.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 51.

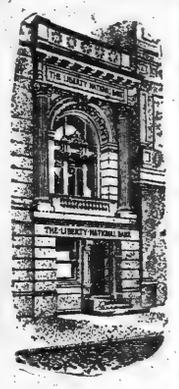
The regular quarterly dividend of 1½% on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on March 31st next to all Preferred Stockholders of record March 25th.

H. W. PETHERBRIDGE, Treasurer.
March 9th, 1915.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS. | REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS. | REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

139 BROADWAY



RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$28,118,847.84	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
U.S. Bonds to secure Circulation	500,000.00	Surplus Fund	2,000,000.00
U.S. Bonds and other Securities to secure U.S. Deposits	268,741.22	Undivided Profits	865,332.40
Bonds, Securities, Etc.	3,892,578.28	Reserve for Taxes, Etc.	30,651.44
Due from Banks	251,295.61	Circulation	500,000.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,282,490.50	Deposits	36,133,259.50
Cash	5,215,289.89	Acceptances Based upon Imports and Exports	1,000,000.00
Customers Liability For Account Drafts Accepted	1,000,000.00		
	$41,529,243.34		$41,529,243.34

DIRECTORS

UNION N. BETHEL, Vice-Pres. American Tel. and Tel. Co.
NEWCOMB CARLTON, Pres. Western Union Telegraph Co.
THOMAS COCHRAN, President
EDMUND C. CONVERSE, New York
OTIS H. CUTLER, Pres. American Brake Shoe and Foundry Co.
HENRY P. DAVISON, J. P. Morgan & Co.
ZOHETH S. FREEMAN, Vice-President
SAMUEL L. FULLER, Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.
HARVEY D. GIBSON, Vice-President
THOMAS A. GILLESPIE, President The T. A. Gillespie Co.
FRANCIS L. HINE, President First National Bank, New York
EDWARD R. LOOMIS, Vice-Pres. Del. Lack., and West. R. R. Co.
ARTHUR F. LUKE, Luke, Banks & Weeks
HOWARD W. MAXWELL, Vice-Pres. Atlas Portland Cement Co.
AMBROSE MONELL, President International Nickel Co.
EDWARD S. MOORE, Vice-Pres. Chic., Rock Island & Pac. Ry. Co.
DANIEL E. POMEROY, Vice-Pres. Bankers Trust Co.
SEWARD PROSSER, President Bankers Trust Co.
DANIEL G. REID, Member Executive Committee, L.V.R.R.Co.
CHARLES W. RIECKS, Vice-President and Cashier
CHARLES H. SABIN, President Guaranty Trust Co.
CHARLES H. STOUT, New York
CHARLES H. WARREN, Treasurer Mutual Life Insurance Co.
ALBERT H. WIGGIN, President Chase National Bank

MERCANTILE ACCOUNTS INVITED

[No. 1290.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE CITIZENS CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 4, 1915:

RESOURCES.			LIABILITIES.		
Loans and discounts		$22,959,470.77	Capital stock paid in		$2,550,000.00
Overdrafts, secured, none; unsecured, $1,612.64		1,812.64	Surplus fund		1,500,000.00
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		1,655,100.00	Undivided profits $844,677.85		
Bonds, securities, etc., owned unpledged, (other than stocks,) including premiums on same		297,880.19	Reserved for taxes 10,000.00		
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve bank $243,000			Reserved for interest unearned on bills discounted 200,000.00		
Less amount unpaid 162,000	$81,000.00		Reserved for depreciation in securities 60,000.00		
All other stocks, including premium on same	23,500.00			$1,114,677.85	
		104,500.00	Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	125,113.72	
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		1,777,976.32			989,564.13
Due from banks and bankers		1,181,671.56	Circulating notes	1,655,100.00	
Outside checks and other cash items, $71,366.41; fractional currency, nickels, and cents, $4,617.58		75,983.99	Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	2.50	
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		147,612.37			1,655,097.50
Exchanges for Clearing House		774,538.57	Due to banks and bankers		5,393,999.08
Notes of other national banks		103,000.00	Dividends unpaid		104.00
Federal Reserve notes		90,000.00	Demand deposits:		
Lawful money reserve in bank:			Individual deposits subject to check $17,643,220.04		
Specie $2,654,212.00			Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days 315,295.82		
Legal-tender notes 56,459.00		2,710,671.00	Certified checks 184,735.24		
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		82,755.00	Cashier's checks outstanding 259,716.00		
Due from U. S. Treasurer		60,000.00			18,352,967.10
			Time deposits:		
			Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days 8,000.00		
			Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice 1,340,041.10		
					1,348,041.10
			Letters of credit and foreign accounts		282,889.50
Total		$32,022,722.41	Total		$32,022,722.41

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of March, 1915.

Correct—Attest:
WM. FELLOWES MORGAN,
ROBT. B. HIRSCH,
CHARLES A. MUNN, } Directors.

WM. V. A. POE, Notary Public.

[No. 1231.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 4th, 1915:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$27,186,851.60
Overdrafts		4.54
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		50,000.00
U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)		1,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc., pledged as collateral for State or other deposits, (U. S. postal savings excluded) $99,500.00		
Other bonds, securities, etc., owned unpledged, (other than stocks,) including premiums on same	267,501.00	
		367,001.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank $450,000.00		
Less amount unpaid 300,000.00		150,000.00
Banking house		700,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		1,085,925.23
Due from banks and bankers		1,608,202.42
Outside checks and other cash items, $85,062.59; fractional currency, nickels and cents, $3,290.00		88,352.59
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		19,688.83
Exchanges for Clearing House		935,888.71
Notes of other national banks		50,765.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Specie $1,805,400.00		
Legal-tender notes 1,681,120.00		3,486,520.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		103,000.00
Total		$36,735,650.97

LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		6,000,000.00
Undivided profits $1,747,537.23		
Reserved for taxes 21,300.50		
	$1,768,837.73	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	115,464.32	
		1,653,373.41
Circulating notes, less amount on hand and in treasury for redemption or in transit		50,000.00
Due to banks and bankers (other than included in 5 or 6)		13,332,049.03
Dividends unpaid		4,240.00
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	$12,706,865.44	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	618,000.00	
Certified checks	237,338.70	
Cashier's checks outstanding	52,202.83	
United States deposits	1,000.00	
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by item 8 of "Resources"	49,296.54	
		13,665,301.51
Time deposits:		
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days		525,000.00
State bank circulation outstanding		5,678.00
Total		$36,735,650.97

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, EDWARD TOWNSEND, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of March, 1915.

CHAS. E. McCARTHY,
Notary Public, 2,659, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
I. D. FLETCHER,
JAS. W. LANE,
CHAS. F. BASSETT, } Directors.

[No. 1461.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 4, 1915:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$191,425,216.92
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		2,562,750.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation purchased with agreement to resell		1,000,000.00
U. S. and other bonds loaned		2,985,500.00
U. S. bonds on hand		173,318.94
Premium on U. S. bonds		4,815.00
Bonds, securities, etc.		41,879,191.09
Capital set aside for South American branch		1,000,000.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		1,000,000.00
Securities purchased with agreement to resell		75,000.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		5,000,000.00
Due from banks and bankers		22,580,392.67
Country checks, other cash items and fractional currency		114,730.52
Exchanges for Clearing House		19,962,842.81
Checks on other banks in this city		1,252,563.50
Notes of other national banks		69,045.00
Federal Reserve notes		736,500.00
Lawful Reserve, viz.:		
Specie in vault	$69,914,025.86	
Legal-tender notes in vault	23,020,000.00	
Deposit in Federal Reserve Bank	27,670,346.07	
		120,604,371.93
Gold bullion		2,317,760.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		178,137.50
Due from U. S. Treasurer		42,000.00
Total		$415,263,936.48

LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$25,000,000.00
Surplus fund		25,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		10,518,895.39
National bank notes outstanding		3,562,750.00
Due to banks and bankers	$163,766,269.56	
Dividends unpaid	890.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	155,948,413.70	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,663,894.63	
Certified checks	4,328,361.75	
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,399,974.57	
Certificates of deposit	338,119.13	
		328,465,893.34
U. S. and other bonds borrowed		5,592,950.00
Bills payable, including obligations representing money borrowed		3,211,811.22
Acceptances based on imports and exports		7,226,858.59
Letters of credit		5,090,528.54
Other liabilities		694,249.40
Total		$415,263,936.48

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, G. EDWIN GREGORY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. E. GREGORY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of March, 1915.

GEO. H. COREY,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES H. POST,
G. H. MILLIKEN,
E. P. SWENSON, } Directors.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders
RIKER & HEGEMAN CO.,
340 West Fourth Street,
New York City, N. Y.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Riker & Hegeman Co. will be held at the office of the Company, 340 West Fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on Thursday, the 15th day of March, 1915, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing twelve directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on March 4, 1915, and will remain closed until the close of business on March 18, 1915.

Dated, March 2, 1915.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. COSDEN, President.

R. B. Wattley, Secretary.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL CO.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Republic Iron & Steel Company will be held at the office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, April 21st, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of any and all business that may properly come before the meeting. Transfer Books of the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., March 25th, 1915, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on April 22d, 1915.

RICHARD JONES, Jr., Secretary.

Dated New York, March 8th, 1915.

ESTABLISHED 1784.

[No. 1393.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 4th, 1915:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$23,384,133.55
Overdrafts, secured, none; unsecured, $2.70		2.70
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$800,000.00	800,000.00
Other bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits	$110,000.00	
Other bonds pledged to secure postal savings	969,489.26	
		1,079,489.26
Other bonds, securities, etc., owned unpledged (other than stocks), including premiums on same	4,072,135.65	4,072,135.65
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank $300,000		
Less amount unpaid 200,000	100,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	3.00	100,003.00
Banking-house		250,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		1,868,664.78
Due from banks and bankers		588,688.64
Outside checks and other cash items, $185,860.05; fractional currency, nickels, and cents, $329.53		186,259.58
Exchange for Clearing House		5,973,345.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Reaction in Stocks—Swiss Loan Offered—Preparations for State Bond Sale.

An irregularly disturbed reaction in prices to which there were a good many exceptions carried the general level of prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday a quarter of a point below Monday's closing figures. Some new elements were introduced into the situation, but the check which the forward movement received was due largely to the fact that in the estimation of most people in the financial district too great emphasis had come to be laid on the recent talk of early peace. That is something devoutly to be wished for, but which can only be desired and not expected on the basis of any known facts. So far as can be judged now a further severe struggle must be gone through with before peace comes.

The Mexican situation loomed larger yesterday among politico-commercial influences bearing on the security markets and the news from the Far East again brought forward for discussion the relation of Japan and China and its possible consequences upon our own diplomatic relations. A further rise of nearly six cents in the price of wheat was attributed to a variety of influences, but is one of the things which helped to weaken the stock market's reliance in the talk of early peace to which it had given, as it seemed to many, a too ready ear at the outset of the week.

The bond market was under the quieting influence of the impending sale of State bonds for which public bids are to be received today. Dealers in bonds were apparently awaiting the results of this sale before enterinfg into fresh commitments. The indications were that the issue would be subscribed three or four times over. Opinion naturally differed considerably as to the probable price at which the largest bids would be entered, but the "when issued" price, which was sustained in the neighborhood of 103¾, gave some indication of the price which this issue will command. Wall Street expects the larger bids in such cases to fall below the price made in the open market. Should the price average anything substantially above 103 the financial community will probably regard the result as somewhat better than it had expected.

The offering here of a $15,000,000 issue of Switzerland Treasury notes was the chief incident in the bond market, apart from the completion of preparations for today's bids on the New York State issue. The announcement of the placing of these Swiss notes had an immediate effect upon Swiss exchange, which recovered appreciably as a natural result of Switzerland supplying itself with funds in this market.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Missouri Pacific Up, Then Down.

Followers of Missouri Pacific affairs saw indications of a bull movement in securities of the road when news came from the West of the passing of the Gould régime, but not enough of zest was behind the buying. The shares were gradually pushed upward in early dealings a point and a half above Monday's closing figure, and then slid downward as gradually until the final net gain was only one-quarter of a point. Certain of the bonds acted in the same way, the convertible 5s, for instance, advancing from 49 to 49⅞ and easing down to the starting point. The forty-year 4s made rapid progress from 49½ to 50½, a figure from which they receded to 49.

The Street holds that there is much speculative flavor still retained by Missouri Pacific, but danger lurks behind casual tastes. The property has undoubtedly fallen into strong hands, says the Street, but security holders should expect to do a little something in raising needed funds. And in this thought lie potentialities for quick movements of the road's stocks and some of its bonds until certain problems are settled to the bankers' satisfaction.

***

A Break in Pittsburgh Coal Pfd.

A striking illustration of the close watch kept on news of the day by traders in stocks was presented yesterday just at the close of the Exchange. One of the news tickers at 2:50 P. M. sent out a line which said that the Pittsburgh Coal Company, had earned in 1914 a surplus available for dividends of $17,468. In the bare wording of the dispatch the information gleaned by the Exchange was that the preferred stock dividend had not been earned. Immediately there was a sale of the preferred at 91⅞, as compared with 93 on Monday, and during the succeeding ten minutes before the gong rang other transactions carried the quotation down to 88, where it closed. At about the time the last sale was completed the ticker service in elaborating the coal company's report stated that the balance of $17,000 was after preferred stock dividends had been paid. The five-point drop apparently resulted from nothing else than the omission of a few words from two lines of print.

***

Reporting Odd Lots.

Frequently an odd lot of stock sells substantially higher than a full 100 shares of the issue at approximately the same time. This is especially true of inactive shares. General Chemical common as an example, and buyers of odd lots are sometimes disturbed at being unable to find in reports of daily business on the Exchange any record of their transactions because sales of amounts less than the 100-share unit are not always printed. The reports in THE TIMES hereafter will include many odd lots. In case small amounts of stock sell at prices higher than the highest price for a full lot during the day, the amount and quotation will be recorded.

***

A Rumor About Acid.

Short sellers of Tennessee Copper have in recent weeks made considerable capital of rumors that the International Chemical Company was considering the cancellation of its sulphuric acid contract with the Tennessee Company. The fertilizer concern takes about 240,000 tons of acid a year, under an agreement running to about 1920. The bear talk has been to the effect that the loss of the contract would be a severe blow to the copper company. In quarters close to the latter organization it is said that a cancellation would not be likely to occur unless the copper company itself desired it. The reason, as presented by a Director yesterday, is that the chemical company would then need either to import much of its acid requirement or build a plant of its own at a cost of several million dollars.

***

Mexico Disturbs the Market.

The stock market felt rather keenly yesterday the new phases of the Mexican situation. Outside of a number of specialties which had been neglected, the list of shares showed a tendency to sag off more easily than to rise. Seasoned traders found consolation—at least those of temporary bullish sentiments—in the fact that there was no sign of weakness in the issues that count heavily in purely speculative operations. The irregular display of prices at the close was taken to represent indecision in the trading public rather than real apprehension over Mexico.

***

Stock Exchange Seats Advance.

Bears on Stock Exchange memberships naturally are not popular on the board. Hence there were congratulations yesterday for the man who announced the sale of his seat for $44,000. This showed an advance of $2,000 over the last preceding sale. The names of the participants were not made public.

LONDON MARKET STEADY.

Good Business Transacted at Satisfactory Prices.

LONDON, March 9.—A good miscellaneous business was transacted on the Stock Exchange today at steady prices. Japanese bonds, oil shares, home rails, and dividend-paying Kaffirs seemed to receive the most attention.

The American section was firmer, with a number of markings of Union Pacific stocks, the Eries, and Amalgamated Copper. The closing tone was steady.

Money was plentiful and discounts ruled steady.

Paris Trading Active.

PARIS, March 9.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 70 francs 70 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 34 centimes.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 23 9-16d, off 1-16d; in New York, 50c, off ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	210,270
Same day last year	305,274
Year to date	10,988,863
Same period last year	18,458,957
Average price and change 50 stocks	61.56 — .25
Same day last year	69.53 + .47

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks of which odd lots were traded in yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100 share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
$2	86	100	Adams Express	84	84	84	84	+1
30½	30⅝	1,200	Alaska Gold Mines	30¾	30¾	30½	30½	— ⅛
8¾	9½	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+1
32	33½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	33	33	33	33	+1
54⅜	55	7,500	Amalgamated Cop	55½	55½	54⅜	54⅝	— ⅜
39½	39¾	1,200	Am. Beet Sugar	40	40	39½	39⅝	— ⅜
38½	92	100	Am. Brake S. & F.	90	90	90	90	+2½
27½	27¾	550	Am. Can	28	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
94	95½	500	Am. Can pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	..
80	81¾	25	Am. Coal Products	81¾	81¾	81½	81½	..
107	108	22	Am. Coal Prod. pf	107	107¾	107	107¾	..
45½	46½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	46	46	46	46	— ¾
88	90	925	Am. Express	89	90	89	90	+1
28	28½	2,100	Am. Ice Securities	28¾	29½	28½	28½	+ ½
63⅞	64⅞	900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	64⅛	64⅛	63⅝	63⅞	— ¼
102	103	50	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	102	102	102	102	..
150	155	100	Am. Snuff	151½	151½	151½	151½	— ½
101½	102⅝	600	Am. Sugar Ref	102	102	101¾	101¾	— ¼
120⅜	120⅞	800	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120¾	120⅜	120¼	120¼	— ¼
222	224½	500	Am. Tobacco	224	224	223⅞	223⅞	..
106	108½	500	Am. Tob. pf., New	107	107	107	107	—1
80½	81⅝	200	Am. Woolen pf	81	81	81	81	+ ⅛
26	26½	200	Anaconda Cop. Co	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
95½	96	1,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	96⅛	96⅛	95⅝	95⅝	— ⅛
97½	98½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98½	98¼	98½	98½	— ½
30	31	200	Baldwin Loco	30	30	30	30	—1
94½	98	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	92	92	92	92	—3
67¼	68	1,000	Baltimore & O	68¼	68½	67½	67½	—1¼
68	68¼	800	Baltimore & O. pf	68	68¼	68	68¼	— ⅛
55⅝	56	3,700	Bethlehem Steel	55⅞	56⅛	55⅝	55⅝	+ ⅛
86½	87	1,510	Brooklyn Rapid Tr	87¼	87¼	87	87	— ⅛
17	17½	1,100	California Petrol	17½	17½	17	17	— ⅛
49½	50	100	California Pet. pf	50	50	50	50	—1
139	139¼	2,400	Canadian Pacific	140	140¼	139	139¼	—1
33¾	33⅞	600	Central Leath.	34	34	33¾	33¾	— ½
103	103½	75	Central L. Co. pf	103	103	103	103	..
116	117½	10	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	117	117	117	117	..
41½	42½	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	42	42½	42	42	—1½
10¼	10⅝	100	Chi. Great Western	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	..
87¼	87½	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87½	— ⅛
122	123	300	Chi. & Northwest	122½	122½	122½	122½	— ½
22⅜	23	1,061	Chi., R. I. & Pac	23	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ¾
55¼	56	700	Chino Copper	56⅛	56⅛	55¾	55¾	— ¾
23¾	25	400	Col. Fuel & Iron	24½	24¾	24½	24⅝	..
117½	118	300	Consolidated Gas	117½	117½	117½	117½	— ½
90½	92½	100	Continental Can pf	90½	90½	90½	90½	—1½
10⅝	10½	4,000	Corn Prod. Ref	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	..
63½	63¾	600	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	63½	63¾	63½	63½	+ ⅝
6½	6¾	400	Denver & Rio Gr	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
11	12	200	Denver & Rio G. pf	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
11	12	20	Denver & Rio G. pf.	11⅜	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	..
8⅝	9½	500	Distillers Securities	9	9½	9	9	+ ⅛
22	22⅝	1,700	Erie	22¼	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
35¼	35⅝	200	Erie 1st pf	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	..
24	25	200	Fed. M. & S. pf	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	..
107	107½	123	General Chem. pf	107¼	107¾	107¼	107¾	..
140	140¾	400	General Electric	141	141	140¾	140¾	+ ⅝
92	93¼	200	General Motors	93	93	93	93	+ ¾
31¼	31⅝	200	Goodrich, (B.F.) Co.	31	31½	31	31½	+ ⅛
97	98½	400	Goodrich pf	97¼	97½	97	97½	+ ¼
113⅝	116	410	Great Northern pf	115¾	116	115¾	115¾	— ⅛
31½	31⅝	1,700	Gt. N. ctfs. for O. P.	32¾	32¾	31¼	31½	—1
50¼	51	500	Guggenheim Expl	51	51	51	51	..
103½	104	200	Illinois Central	104½	104½	104	104	— ½
19⅞	20	1,600	Inspiration Copper	20¼	20½	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
12⅝	12¾	3,230	Int.-Met. v. tr. ctfs.	12⅞	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
59¼	59¾	4,500	Inter.-Met. pf	59½	59⅝	59	59⅛	— ⅜
93	95½	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	93	93	93	93	—1
120¼	121	50	Kings Co. E.L. & P.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	..
109	110	500	Kresge, (S. S.,) Co.	109	110⅝	109	110⅝	+1⅜
134⅜	135	2,100	Lehigh Valley	135½	135¾	134⅜	134⅜	—1
118	120	40	Liggett & M. pf	119	119	119	119	..
17	20	100	Loose-Wiles Bis	20	20	20	20	..
112½	114	200	Louis. & Nash	113	113	113	113	..
29¼	29½	4,500	Maxwell Motors	28¾	30¼	28¾	29	+ ½
70	70¼	4,735	Max. Motors 1st pf	69½	70½	68¾	70	+1
27⅜	28	5,750	Max. Motors 2d pf	27⅝	28⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅝
67	67¼	4,600	Mexican Petroleum	67⅜	67⅞	66½	67	+ ⅝
20	20½	300	Miami Copper	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
16	16½	210	Minn. & St. Louis	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
114	115	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	..
10	10⅝	250	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	10½	10½	10½	10½	..
12¼	12⅜	18,175	Missouri Pacific	12	13½	12	12¾	+ ⅛
50	50½	200	Montana Power	50¼	50¾	50¼	50½	+ ⅛
168¼	169	57	Morris & Essex	166	168	166	168	..
119½	122	300	Nat. Biscuit Co.	121	121	120½	120½	— ⅞
10¾	11	200	Nat. En. & St. Co.	11	11	11	11	+ ½
80	88	10	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf.	84	84	84	84	..
53¾	54	300	Nat. Lead Co.	54¼	54¾	54	54	— ½
4⅜	5⅝	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	5	5	5	5	..
12¾	13	300	Nevada Con. Cop.	13	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
83½	83¾	2,250	N. Y. Central	83⅞	84	83⅜	83⅝	— ¼
52¼	52⅝	7,530	N. Y., N. H. & H.	52⅜	53⅜	51⅝	52⅜	+ ⅜
24½	25¼	100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
103⅜	103⅝	200	Norfolk & Western	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ¼
69	70	200	North American	68	69	68	69	+2
102⅝	103¼	500	Northern Pacific	104	104	103¼	103⅝	..
102⅜	103¼	50	Northern Pacific	103	103	103	103	..
19⅛	20½	100	Pacific Mail	20	20	20	20	— ⅜
105	105⅜	900	Penn. R. R.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜	— ⅛
120	121	400	People's Gas. Chi.	120	120	119⅝	119⅝	— ⅜
19½	20	800	Pittsburgh Coal	20¼	20⅜	19½	19½	—1
87½	88	700	Pittsburgh Coal pf	91⅞	91⅞	88	88	—5
26	26½	300	Pressed Steel Car	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
..	..	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	88	88	88	88	..
105½	..	47	Public Service, N.J.	105⅝	105⅝	105½	105½	..
150	152	200	Pullman Co.	151	151	151	151	— ⅛
1¼	2	100	Quicksilver pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
19¼	19½	100	Railway Steel Sp.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
17¼	17½	1,100	Ray Con. Copper	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
145¼	145⅜	18,400	Reading	145⅜	146¼	145¼	145¼	— ⅛
20¼	20⅜	120	Rep. Iron & Steel	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	..
76⅜	77½	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	..
76¾	77½	10	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	77	77	77	77	..
⅝	¾	200	Rock Island Co.	¾	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
1⅛	1⅜	100	Rock Island Co. pf	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
13¼	13⅜	200	Seaboard Air Line	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
34⅜	34¼	100	Seab. Air Line pf	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
203	205	2,550	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	204	206½	203	206	+1
26	27	200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	26½	26½	26	26	..
84½	84½	3,800	Southern Pacific	85¼	85¼	84⅜	84⅜	— ⅝
15¾	16¼	2,000	Southern Railway	16⅜	16⅜	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
49	51	100	So. Railway pf	51½	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅛
45	46	40	Standard Milling	44½	44½	44½	44½	..
65	69	20	Standard Mill. pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	..
46¾	47¼	1,470	Studebaker Co.	47⅝	47½	47	47	— ⅛
92½	94	200	Studebaker Co. pf	93½	93½	93	93	— ½
27¼	27⅝	3,950	Tennessee Copper	27	28¼	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
134	135	300	Texas Co.	135¼	135¼	135	135	— ⅛
13	13⅜	350	Texas & Pacific	13¾	13½	13¾	13¼	— ⅛
13	13⅜	1,061	Texas Pacific	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..
51⅞	52⅜	10,300	Third Avenue	51	52¾	50⅝	52	+1½
65	66	200	Underwood Typew.	66	66	66	66	+5½
5½	6	600	Union B. & P. Co.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
120	120½	9,200	Union Pacific	120¼	120⅝	119⅞	120	— ⅜
79½	80	200	Union Pacific pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	..
44	45⅞	200	United Cigar Mfrs.	45	45	43	43	+2
9	11	100	Un. Railways & Inv.	10	10	10	10	..
72	75	100	U. S. Express	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	+1⅛
21	24	200	U. S. Indus. Alco.	20	20	20	20	..
77	80	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	+1½
55½	56½	200	U. S. Rubber	56½	56½	56⅜	56⅜	— ⅛
102¼	103⅜	400	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	103½	103½	103	103	— ⅛
45¼	45⅝	28,950	U. S. Steel	45⅞	46	45	45¼	— ⅜
45¾	45⅝	70	U. S. Steel	46	46	46	46	..
104⅜	105¼	760	U. S. Steel pf	105	105¼	104⅝	104⅝	..
53	53¼	1,300	Utah Copper	53⅜	53⅝	53¼	53¼	— ½
88	92	400	Wells-Fargo Exp.	89¼	90	89¼	90	+2
21½	22¾	3,900	Western Maryland	20⅝	22½	20⅝	22½	+1⅝
33	35	300	West. Maryland pf.	34⅞	36¼	34⅞	36¼	+1⅞
63½	63⅝	700	Western Union Tel.	63⅜	63⅞	63¼	63⅞	+ ⅜
100¾	101⅝	350	Willys-Overland	101	101	100½	101	+ ⅝
97¼	99	100	Willys-Overland pf.	97	97	97	97	..
102¾	103¼	2,330	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	101¼	104⅝	101	103	+2⅝
118	119	360	Woolworth pf.	118	118½	116	118½	+ ⅝

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	30 or Less.	31 to 60.	61 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5½
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅜
Ninety days	2⅜@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾
60 Days. 90 Days.				6 Mos.
On time	2¼@2¾	2½@3		3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.	
4 months	3¼@3¾
6 months	3½@4
Sixty to ninety days	3¼@3½
Other Names.	
4 months	4
6 months	4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.80¾	$4.80½	$4.80½
Cables	4.81⅞	4.81	4.81

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.80½	$4.81
Paris	5.26¼	5.25⅛
Berlin	.82⅝	.82⅞
Switzerland	5.40	5.38
Holland	.39⅞	.40⅛
Italy	5.83	5.83⅛

South American Rates.	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
Buenos Aires	.4225	.4230
Rio	.25⅞	.26

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.79	$4.78½	$4.78½	$4.77⅝

New York Clearing House exchanges, $285,315,928; balance, $16,020,420; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $358,448.

The local banks have lost $2,136,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis 10c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 10c discount; Montreal, $0.67½ premium.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Move Within Narrow Range—New York State Bonds Active and Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 180,343 shares of stock and $396,000 of bonds. In addition, there were sales of 1,000 rights. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 16,430; oils, 330, and mining, 163,583. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Brit.-Am. Tob. ordinary	17⅝	18	17⅝	18
400	Brit.-Am. Tob. ord. bearer	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝
325	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. ctfs	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4½
55	Kelly Springf'd Tire	111½	112½	111½	112
25	Kelly Springf'd T. new 1st pf.	83½	83½	83½	87½
200	Manhat. Trans.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf	97	97	97	97
2,400	Corp. of R. & H.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	†Riker & H. new	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
3,700	Sterling Gum	3½	3½	3⅜	3½
100	Tob. Prod. pf.	82	92	82	92
5,500	U. C. S., new	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
100	U. C. S. pf., new	11½	11½	11½	11½
100	U. C. S. of Am.	93	93	93	93
3,000	U. Prof. Sh., new	3½	3½	3½	3½

RIGHTS.

1,000	N. Y. Cent. rts.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20	Anglo-Am. Oil	15	15	15	+ ¼
1	Atlantic Ref.	538	538	538	— 8
2	Eureka P. L.	221	221	221	+ 1
5	Illinois P. L.	126	126	126	+ 3
20	Nat. Transit	31½	31½	31½	..
80	N. Y. Transit	214	210	212	+ 3
47	Ohio Oil	132	180	181	— 1
10	Pierce Oil	13½	13½	13½	— ½
15	Prairie O. & G.	225	225	225	— 2
20	Pr. P. L., w. 1.149	146	147	147	..
15	S. Penn Oil	265	264	264	— 2
35	St. O. of Cal.	293	291	291	— 3
11	St. O. of Ind.	410	405	405	— 5
1	St. O. of Kan.	345	345	345	+10
6	St. O. of N. J.	392	392	392	— 4
25	St. O. of N. Y.	193	190	190	— 2
15	Vacuum Oil	180	180	180	..
2	Wash. Oil	30	30	30	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
36,200	*†Atlanta	29	32	27	31½
2,200	*Booth	29	30	29	30
1,000	†Blue Bull	6	6	6	6
100	Butte & N. Y.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,300	Caledonia	76	78	76	78
100	Canada Copper	1	1	1	1
1,500	Con. Nev.-U.	¼	¼	¼	¼
9,000	*Dia. Blk. B.	3	4	3	3
330	Dome Mines	7	7¾	7	7¾
3	Emer. Brant	35	35	35	35
700	First Nat. Cop.	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
700	†Florence	55	57	54	54
500	Goldfield Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
18,000	Goldf. Merger	23	23	21	22
250	Greene-Can	27	27	27	27
100	Halifax Ton.	36	36	36	36
1,000	Prom. Bluebom.	1½	1½	1½	1½
51,550	*Jumbo Ext.	90	95	86	89
1,500	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾
6,560	†Kewanas	17	18	16	17
100	La Rose Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,200	Lone Star	8	8	8	8
500	*McKin.-Dar.	50	50	50	50
100	Mines of Am.	2

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PRICES OF COTTON SAG 4 TO 9 POINTS

Heavy Selling in the Early Trading by Brokers Identified with the German Trade.

BRITISH RULING CONFUSING

Conflicting Reports Concerning the Reduction of Acreage Are Received from the South.

Cotton prices showed a sagging tendency yesterday in a narrow market, and after a session in which dullness was the predominating feature the close was steady at a net loss of 4 to 9 points.

In the early trading one or two brokers who are prominently identified with German trade interests were heavy sellers and prevented the market from making a full response to a rather strong showing by Liverpool. After these heavy offerings in the first half hour the trading again became of retail proportions, and the market was unsettled rather than weak.

There is still a great deal of confusion over the export tangle. According to advices from Washington yesterday, the State Department has been bombarded with inquiries from cotton shippers, who are anxious to find out where they stand. Senator Smith of South Carolina is said to have taken the view that the proper course with the exporter is to continue to ship cotton to Germany, as Great Britain will pay for such cotton as is seized. There were others, however, who did not share the rosy views of this eminent Southern authority on international law.

Germany is not the only country which appears to be in need of cotton. Moscow advices report that cotton, equivalent to American good middling, is selling at an average of 34 cents per pound. An American exporter would have to pay war tax and duty, amounting to about 9.03 cents per pound; but this would leave a price of 24 cents, out of which freight and insurance would have to be paid. The Russian textile situation is somewhat demoralized, owing to the small yield of flax, which showed a shortage of about 42 per cent. compared with the season before.

The South continues to send conflicting advices regarding the reduction of acreage. Eastern belt points report the likelihood of a decrease of 15 to 20 per cent., but Texas advices indicate a much smaller reduction.

Southern spot markets were fairly steady. Houston was 10 points higher on sales of 2,600 bales, while New Orleans was 13 points higher on sales of 2,200 bales.

Total exports were approximately 39,000 bales, including 25,000 bales for the Continent and 5,140 for Japan.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged; 8.75c for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.58	8.50	8.50@8.52	8.59@8.61
May	8.84	8.74	8.75@8.76	8.80@8.81
July	9.05	8.97	8.99@9.00	9.04 Flat
October	9.32	9.24	9.26@9.27	9.30@9.31
December	9.49	9.41	9.44@9.45	9.49@9.50
January	9.53	9.53	9.52@9.54	9.57@9.58

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	16,079	34,392	14,093
New Orleans	13,562	11,604	8,444
Mobile	347	464	1,354
Savannah	4,657	8,740	3,083
Charleston	1,939	1,068	331
Wilmington	651	2,048	345
Norfolk	1,065	2,147	240

Total port receipts, 44,107 bales, against 28,546 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	1,017	2,500	720
Memphis	1,023	2,424	4,074
St. Louis	337	3,017	3,578
Houston	5,926	21,393	6,892

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	8,500 to 9,500	11,068	6,138
New Orleans	11,000 to 12,500	7,604	9,912

Total exports yesterday, 38,825; so far this season, 5,714,265, against 7,377,454, for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price Middling.	1915.	Stocks. 1914.
2,240	New Orleans 8.13	374,597	231,107
1,700	Mobile 7.88	55,642	25,856
1,134	Savannah 8¼	227,181	79,093
1,177	Galveston 8.80	499,361	350,154
	Wilmington 56,634		13,649
1,500	Norfolk 8.13	74,323	58,851
1,207	Augusta Nc.	140,477	70,844
2,000	Memphis 8.12	219,741	156,337
	St. Louis 8¼	37,088	33,089
2,647	Houston 8.80	176,832	165,139

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 2 points decline, at 5.07d. Sales, 8,000 bales; receipts, 33,648 bales, including 26,367 American. Closed quiet but steady.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	310	313
American Light & Traction pf	107	109
Adirondack Electric Power	11	13
Adirondack Electric Power pf	39	42
*American Gas & Electric	89½	91
*American Gas & Electric pf	47½	49
American Power & Light	62	65
American Power & Light pf	81	83
American Public Utilities	30	33
American Public Utilities pf	61½	64
American Waterworks & Electric	3½	4½
Am. W. W. & El. partic. pf	9	13
Am. W. W. & El. 1st pf	40	45
Cities Service	46	48
Cities Service pf	55	57
Colorado Power	13½	15
Colorado Power pf	57	59
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	53¼	55
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	81½	82½
Dayton Power & Light	27	32
Dayton Power & Light pf	80	83
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf	45	55
Electric Bond & Share pf	98¼	100
Empire District Electric 5s	71	75
Empire District Electric pf	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	16	18
Federal Light & Traction pf	55	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	60	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	11	14
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	50	54
Northern States Power	24	25
Northern States Power pf	80	82
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	43	44½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	82	84
Republic Ry. & Light Co	16	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	65½	67½
Southern California Edison	73	74
Southern California Edison pf	90	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	4	5½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	17	18
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	8	8
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power pf.	35	37
United Light & Rys.	45	47
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	68	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	65	68
Utah Securities	13	15
Western Power	16	18
Western Power pf	61	63

*Par value $50.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	105	115	110	115
American Cigar pf	97½	99	97½	99
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	65	73	65	73
Conley Foil Co.	275	300	275	300
Johnston T. F. & M.	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	130	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf	106	108	106	108
MacAndrews & F.	170	177	170	177
MacAndrews & F. pf.	90	101	90	101
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	215	225	215	225
P. R.-Am. Tob. scrip	163	175	163	173
R. J. Reynds Tob.	280	290	280	290
R. J. Reynolds T. pf.	118	119½	118½	119½

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Pacific Gas & Electric Company, on March 25, will pay off $1,000,000 of its 5 per cent. gold notes dated Dec. 15, 1914, at 100¼ and accured interest. The notes have been drawn by lot.

The City of Springfield, Mass., has awarded to Salomon Brothers & Hutzler, $500,000 temporary loan notes issued in anticipation of taxes due Nov. 11, 1915, on a discount of 3.075 per cent.

At the annual meeting of the United States Industrial Alcohol Company the Board of Directors was increased to fifteen members. The new Directors elected were William R. Coe, Herbert Fitch, Frederick W. Fulle, Archibald LeRoy, and Julius Kessler. Retiring directors with the exception of Charles A. Webb, Phoenix Ingraham, and H. M. Walker, were re-elected.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
18	Consol. Coal	92	92	92	92
35	Consol. Power	107	107	107	107
2	Consol. Power pf.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
986	Consol. Power rts.	10c	12c	10c	10c
50	Cosden	5½	5½	5½	5½
35	Merch.-Mech. Rr.	28½	28½	28½	28½
12	Northern Central	85	85	85	85
225	Unit. Rys. & Elec.	26	26	26	26

BONDS.

$2,000	Atlanta Con. St. Ry. 5s	103½	103½	103¼	103½
2,000	Balt., Spar. Pt. & C. 4½s	96½	96¾	96¼	96½
3,000	Con. Coal 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
12,000	Con. Gas 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½
1,000	M. & St. P. jt. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
2,000	United Rys. & Elec. 1st 4s	82¾	83	82¾	83
2,000	United Rys. & Elec. inc. 4s	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
2,400	United Rys. & Elec. fdg. 5s	84½	84½	84½	84½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,995	Alaska Gold	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
2	Ahmeek	270	270	270	270
20	Allouez	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
550	Amal. Copper	55	55⅝	55	55
5,830	Am. Zinc	27⅜	28¼	27	27¾
40	Anaconda	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
325	Arizona Com.	4¼	4¼	4	4
3,675	Butte & Sup.	48¼	48¼	48	48¼
107	Cal. & Ariz.	54½	54½	54	54
40	Centennial	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17½
25	Chino	36	36	36	36
250	Copper Range	35	35¼	35	35¼
150	Franklin	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
50	Granby	68	68	67¼	67¼
180	Greene-Canan.	27	27½	26¾	27½
35	Hancock	11¼	11½	11¼	11½
50	Indiana	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
80	Inspiration	19¾	20	19¾	20
10	Isle Royale	21½	21½	21¼	21½
35	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
10	Lake	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Mass Con	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
10	Mayflower	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
75	Miami	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
20	Mohawk	58	58	58	58
25	Nevada Con.	13	13	13	13
50	Nipissing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
605	North Butte	25	25⅜	25	25
10	Old Col. Min.	4	4	4	4
49	Old Dominion	30¾	30¾	30¾	30½
110	Osceola	73	73	72	72
405	Pond Creek	14	14	14	14
10	Ray Con.	17½	17½	17½	17½
45	Shannon	5½	5½	5½	5½
75	St. Mary's	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
170	Superior	27⅞	27⅞	27	27
10	Tamarack	30¾	30¾	30¾	30½
895	Trinity	3¾	4	3½	3½
910	U. S. Smelters	21¼	22¼	21¼	22¼
88	U. S. Sm. pf.	40¾	41	40¾	40¾
206	Utah Apex	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
70	Utah Con.	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼
65	Utah Copper	53¼	53¾	53¼	53½
55	Winona	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
60	Wolverine	43¼	44	43¼	43½
50	Wyandotte	60c.	60c.	60c.	60c.

RAILROADS.

110	Atchison	96	96	96	96
62	Bos. & Albany	175	175	175	175
36	Boston Elev.	90	90	90	90
66	Bos. & Lowell	112	120	112	120
1,317	Boston & Me.	23	33¼	27⅞	31½
10	Bos. & Me. pf.	45	45	45	45
50	Boston & Prov.	230	230	220	230
22	Chi. J. & S. Y.	158	158	158	158
34	C. & M., Cl. 2	91	91	91	91
10	C. & M., Cl. 3	91	91	91	91
5	C. & M., Cl. 4	92	92	92	92
6	Conn. River	145	145	145	145
267	Fitchburg pf.	58¾	65	58¾	65
10	Me. Central	92	94½	92	94½
136	Mass. Elec. pf.	46½	46½	46½	46½
804	N.Y., N.H. & H.	52½	52¾	51¾	52¾
5	Nor. N. H.	90	92	90	92
100	N. & Wor. pf.	147	147	147	147
3	Vt. & Mass.	115	115	115	115
10	W. End St. Ry.	70	70	70	70
10	W. E. Ry. pf.	92	92	92	92

MISCELLANEOUS.

117	Am. A. Ch. pf.	90½	90½	90¼	90¼
30	Am. En. S. pf.	18	18	18	18
66	Am. Sugar	102½	102½	101¾	101¾
28	Am. Sugar pf.	111	111½	111	111½
10	Am. T. & T.	120⅞	120⅞	120¾	120¾
54	Am. Wool. pf.	81	81	81	81
124	Edison	242	242	242	242
120	Gen. Electric	140¾	141	140¼	141
80	Mass. Gas	82	82¼	82	82
61	Mass. Gas pf.	88½	88⅝	88¼	88⅜
16	McElwaine pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½
10	N. E. Tel.	134	134	133	134
107	Pullman	150¾	150¾	150½	150½
15	Swift	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
20	Torrington	27	27	27	27
318	United Fruit	118	119	118	119
690	Un. Sh. Mach.	57⅝	57⅝	56½	56⅝
55	Un. Sh. M. pf.	29	29	28½	28¾
610	U. S. Steel	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¼
58	U. S. Steel pf.	106	106¼	105	105
175	West. Union	63¾	64	63⅝	63⅞

BONDS.

$7,000	A. T. & T. 4s	87½	87½	87¾	87¾
8,100	A.T. & T. cv. 4½s	99¼	99¼	99	99
11,000	Am. Zinc 6s	109	109	109	109
5,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	61	61	61	61
1,000	C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s	96	96	96	96
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
1,000	W. E. St. Ry. 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
2,000	Do. 1917	99	99	99	99
4,000	W. T. & T. 5s	95½	95½	95¾	95¾

21,590

MINING STOCKS.

1,900	Atlanta	.28⅛	.31	.28⅛	.31
300	Belcher	.35	.35	.35	.35
300	Crown Point	.25	.25	.23	.25
400	Gold. Florence	.62	.62	.62	.62
600	Goldf'd Merger	.22⅛	.22½	.22⅛	.22½
400	Jim Butler	.75	.75	.75	.75
2,800	Jumbo Ext.	.95	.95	.87	.87
300	Mexican	.37	.37	.37	.37
300	Montana	.48	.48	.48	.48
30	Ontario	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
160	Tonopah Ext.	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75

6,930

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.06	Kentucky Con.	.03
Belcher	.34	Mexican	.38
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental Con.	.85
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.28	Overman	.12
Challar	.02	Potosi	.02
Confidence	.24	Savage	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.16	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.10
Crown Point	.32	Union Con.	.20
Gould & Curry	.04	Utah Con.	.02
Hale & Norcross	.04	Yellow Jacket	.02
Julia	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.85	Comb. Fraction	.08
Jim Butler	.70	Diamondf'd Daisy	.06
McNamara	.03	Diamondf'd B. B.	.03
Midway	.13	Florence	.55
Mispah Ext.	.38	Goldfield Con. M.	1.60
North Star	.15	Goldfield Merger	.21
Rescue Eula	.11	Jumbo Ext.	.91
Tonopah Ext.	2.75	Lone Star	.07
Tonopah Merger	.40	Silver Pick	.08
West End	.53	Vernal	.05
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.24
Atlanta	.31	Round Mountain	.37
Booth	.30	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.05	Manhattan Con.	.02
		Manhattan Big F.	.05

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	8½	9	Jackpot	6½	8
Elkton	45	46½	McKinney	31½	33½
El Paso	145	152	Old Gold		1½
Findlay	3¼	3½	Portland	110	115
Gold Dollar	4	5	Vindicator	125	150
Isabella	16½	17	Rav. B. H.	3¼	4

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	2.60	1	Iron Blossom	.90	1.00
B. St Gas.	.09	.11	La Rose	.67	.72
Begole	1	1⅛	Majestic	.13	.14
Bohemia	1⅛	1⅛	McK.-Dar.	.50	.54
Boston Ely	.14	.17	Mex. Meta.	.14	.16
Butte & L.	.20	.21	M. of Am.	2	2¼
Chief Con.	.80	.84	N. Baltic	1½	1⅝
Calaveras	1⅛	1⅛	Nev. Doug.	.33	.40
Con. Aris	.25	.30	Old Domin.		
Con. Cop	⅞	1	Tr. rcts.	5	5½
Cortes	.15	.20	Ohio Cop.	.08	.11
Crown Res.	.80	.90	Oneco	.40	.60
Davis-Daly	.33	.53	Raven	.08	.10
Eagle & B.	.75	.85	So. Lake	5	5½
First Nat.	1½	1⅝	Stew. Min.	1½	1⅞
Gold. Con.	1½	1⅝	U. V Ext.	2⅛	3
Houghton	1¼	1⅜	Yukon	2⅝	3

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4	Chi. Pn. Tool.	48	48	48	48
120	Ch. Ry. Ser. 2	27½	27⅝	27¼	27⅝
1	Com. Edison	137	137	137	137
15	H., S. & M. pf.	110	110	110	110
10	Int. Steel	164½	164½	164½	164½
10	Mon. Ward pf.	115¾	115¾	113	113
25	Nat. Bis	121	121	121	121
156	Peo. Gas	120	120	119½	119¾
125	Pub. Service	81	81¼	81	81½
200	Pub. Serv. pf.	98½	98¾	98½	98¾
70	Q. Ogts pf.	103½	103¾	103½	103¾
700	Sears-R'buck	208½	205¾	208½	204
41	Swift	109	109	109	109
5	United Steel	45½	45¼	45½	45½
20	Union Carbide	156	156	156	156

BONDS.

$8,000	C. Ry. inc. 4s	42¾	43	42¾	43
1,000	Com. Ed. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
3,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
5,000	Ogden Gas 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½
15,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
33	Am. Gas, N. J.	100¾	100½	100¾	100½
102	Baldwin Loco. pf	95	93	93	93½
800	Beth. Steel	56¾	56¾	56¼	56¼
500	Cambria Steel	42¾	43	42¾	43
5	Elec. Storage	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
10	Gen. Asphalt pf	61	61	61	61
6	Ina. Co. N. A.	21½	21½	21½	21½
200	Int. Smokeless Powder	31	31	30	30
115	Lehigh Nav.	74¼	74½	74¼	74¼
20	Lehigh Valley	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
115	L. V. Transit	15	15	15	15
60	L. V. Transit pf	28¼	28¼	28	28¼
10	Mo. Pacific	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
20	N. Y. Central	83½	83½	83¼	83¼
500	Nor. Central	85	85	85	85
307	Pennsylvania	52¾	52¾	52½	52½
248	Penn. Salt	80½	81¾	80	81¾
10	Philadelphia Co.	30	30	30	30
260	Phila. Electric	24½	24¾	24	24
390	Phila. R. T. t. c.	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼
95	Phila. Traction	78	78¼	78	78¼
245	Reading	72¾	72¾	72½	72¾
290	Southern Ry.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
200	Tenn. Copper	25⅜	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝
2,859	Tonopah Belmt	4¾	5	4¾	4¾
630	Tono. Mining	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7¼
710	Union Traction	35¾	35¾	35	35¼
194	Un. Gas Imp.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
2,020	U. S. Steel	45¾	45¾	45	45¼
5	Westmore. Coal	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾

BONDS.

$300	Am. Gas & E. 5s	85¾	85¾	85¼	85¼
156	Cam. Steel scrip	96	96	96	96
4,000	Choctaw Con. 5s	93	93¼	93	93¼
2,000	Interstate Ry. 4s	58½	58½	58½	58½
2,000	Keystone Tel. 5s	93¾	93¾	93½	93½
5,000	Lehigh Nav. Con. 4½s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	Lehigh Val. gen. 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
1,000	Lehigh Val. reg.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
1,000	Penn. Con. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
5,000	Penn. Con. 4½s ctf.	104	104	104	104
3,120	Phila. Co. scrip, 1915	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¾
283	Phila. Co. scrip, 1918	80	80	80	80
1,000	Phila. Elec. 4s	79	79	79	79
100	Phila. Electric	79	79	79	79
2,000	Reading G. M. 4s	92¾	92¾	92½	92½
3,000	Schuylkill River E. S. 4s	97	97	97	97
5,000	United Rys. t. c. 4s	73½	73¾	73½	73¾
1,000	U. S. Steel 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Amal. Copper	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼
100	Am. Sewer Pipe	19	19	19	19
35	Am. W. Glass pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
120	Columbia G. & E.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
10	Crucible Steel	13½	13½	13½	13½
15	Crucible Steel pf.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
10	Harb.-Walker pf.	99	99	99	99
10	Indpdt. Brewing	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
10	Indpdt. Brew. pf.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
186	Mfrs. Light & H.	48¾	48¾	48	48
10	Nat. Fireproof. pf.	18	18	18	18
50	Ohio Fuel Oil	14½	14½	14¼	14½
10	Ohio Fuel Supply	41	41	41	41
25	Pittsb'h Brew. pf.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
550	Pure Oil	14½	14½	14¼	14¼
10	Union Switch & S.	94½	94½	94¼	94¼
100	U. S. Steel	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
20	Westingh. Air Br.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
68	Westingh. Elec. pf.	60	60	60	60

BOND.

$3,000	Pitts. Brew. 6s	58½	58½	58½	58½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

May wheat sold on the Consolidated Exchange at $1.63¼ a bushel, which represented an advance of 6 cents from the closing price the day before. Compared with the recent low of $1.44⅞ touched on Friday of last week this was a gain of 18⅜ cents. The closing was at $1.63, virtually at the top. In the stock market reactionary symptoms showed, although there was no pronounced selling pressure. Despite denial by President Wilson that he contemplated intervention in Mexico a degree of nervousness existed regarding the situation in that country.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers,
Will Sell Friday, March 12, 1915,
at 10:30 A. M.,
AT OUR SALESROOMS
15 & 17 GREENE ST., N. Y.
(Near Canal St.).
A LARGE IMPORTANT SALE OF
500 ANTIQUE AND MODERN
CHINESE AND PERSIAN
RUGS & CARPETS
by order of a large Importer.
Such as
Kurdistan, Beloochistan, Royal Kermanshah, Persian Sarak, Mosul, Serebend, Cashmere, Meshed, Camel's Hair, Meles, Bokhara and many others in all sizes.
A most elegant array of Chinese and Persian Rugs and Carpets of the most expensive kinds.
AUCTIONEERS' TEL., 1056—SPRING.

The Old Galleries 43 LIBERTY STREET.
Important Sale by Auction
This Day at 2 P. M.
and following days at same hour.
Household Furniture
Rugs, Paintings, Etc., in great variety.
Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke,
AUCTIONEER. Tel. JOHN 3033.

MERCHANDISE.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell
Today, Wednesday, Mar. 10
at 10:30 A. M., on premises,
1994 3d Av., near 110th St., N. Y. C.,
Entire Stock of Becker & Russak, retail clothiers, fashionable, up-to-date stock of
CLOTHING & FIXTURES
Comprising Men's up-to-date Suits in Worsteds and Cassimeres, fashionable patterns, hand tailored.
Large Line of Men's Worsted Trousers
Large Line Boys' and Childrens' Suits, Raincoats, Men's and Boys' Overcoats, Etc.
Clothing Cabinets & Racks, Display Fixtures, Tables, Partitions, Desk, Safe, Chairs, Mirrors, Outside Showcases, Etc.
Auct'r's Office, 15-17 Greene St., New York. Tel. 1056 Spring.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,
520-522 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring, near Spring St.
To-Day, Wednesday, Mar. 10, at 10:30 A.M.,
special peremptory auction sale, without limit or reserve, large and high class offering
Men's, Youths' and Children's
CLOTHING
consisting of Men's & Youths' Suits, Trousers, Children's Knicker and Novelty Suits.
Special offering of
300 Men's Hand-Tailored Suits and Silk-Lined Spring Overcoats.
Also 100 Lots of
Palm Beach and Summer Clothes.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE, NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10TH, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOMS,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
FOR ACCOUNT OF EXECUTORS.
82 shs. Canadian Pacific R. R.
10 shs. Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. prefd.
5 shs. Mercantile Nat'l Bank in liq.
$4,000 West Shore R. R. 1 Mtge. 4 p. c. Guar. Regist'd Bds., 2361.
$2,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R., L. S. Coll. Tr. 3½ p. c. Bds., 1998, non-assenting.
$2,000 Peoria & Eastern Ry. 1st Con. Mtg. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$2,500 Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. 1 Mtg. 4 p. c. Bds., 1990.
$2,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. 2 Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1990.
$2,000 Adams Express Co. Coll. Trust 4 p. c. Bds., 1948.
$4,000 Adams Express Co. Coll. 4 p. c. Dist. Bds., 1947.
50 shs. Garfield Safe Deposit Co.
$5,000 Hudson County Consumers Brewing Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1920.
20 shs. Hudson County Consumers Brewing Co.
$4,000 Central Consumers Wine & Liquor Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1917.
12 shs. Central Consumers Wine & Liquor Co.
40 shs. Central Assets Corp'n.
30 shs. Central Brewing Co. prefd.
30 shs. Central Brewing Co. common.
2 shs. United Surety Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF TRUSTEES.
10 shs. Hillside Bank, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
20 shs. Kings County Mortgage Co.
100 shs. First Mortgage Guarantee Co.
20 shs. Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange.
30 shs. Amphion Academy Co., B'klyn, Broadway Trust Co. Deposit Receipt.
20 shs. Toledo, Peoria & Western Ry.
100 shs. Trenton Potteries Co. common.
6 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
12 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
2 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
2 shs. Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.
100 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
25 bds. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
9 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
10 shs. N. Y. & Queens Elec. Light & Power Co. common.
10 shs. N. Y. & Queens Elec. Light & Power Co. prefd.
8 shs. Standard Milling Co.
38 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
4 shs. Utica, Shenango & Susq. Valley R. R.
4 shs. Morris & Essex R. R.
4 shs. N. Y., Lackawanna & Western R. R.
4 shs. Delaware & Hudson Co.
6 shs. Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. prfd.
6 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
4 shs. Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Ry. pfd.
4 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
4 shs. American Telegraph & Cable Co.
5 shs. Interborough-Metropolitan Co. com. N. Y.
4 shs. Interborough-Metropolitan Co. pfd.
5 shs. Union Pacific R. R. pfd.
4 shs. Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. pfd.
5 shs. Pullman Company.
5 shs. Delaware & Bound Brook Ry.
5 shs. Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Ry. pfd.
4 shs. Chicago & North Western Ry. com.
4 shs. Chicago & North Western Ry. pfd.
$2,000 Indiana, Decatur & Western Ry. 1 Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1935.
$1,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 2 Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$200 Keokuk & Des Moines Ry. 1 Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1923.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
15 shs. New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.
300 shs. Mitchell Publishing Corporation.
10 shs. New York Dock Co. pfd.
$218 Canada Copper Corpn. 6 p. c. Deb. Bond Scrip, 1924.
88 shs. Greeley Square Hotel Co. common.
98 shs. Greeley Square Hotel Co. common.
200 shs. Turner Realty Associates.
$5,000 Stephensville, North & South Texas Ry. 1 Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940.
25 shs. Kern Horse Remedy Co., Inc.
225 shs. Second Avenue R. R.
20 shs. Little Italy Realty Co.
$250,000 Bahia Tramway, Light & Power Co. 1 Mtg. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., due Nov. 1, 1915, May, 1914, and subsequent coupons attached.
$25,000 Note of Bahia Tramway, Light & Power Co.
10 shs. Army & Navy Co-operative Co.
$2,000 N. Y., Susq. & West. R. R. 1 Refdg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$1,000 Detroit, Toledo & Ironton R. R. Adj. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bond, 1954.
$5,000 Pere Marquette R. R. Refdg. Mtg. 4 p. c. Bds., Bankers' Trust Co., Ctf. of Dep.
48 shs. National Incinerator Co. prefd.
50 shs. National Incinerator Co. common.
250 shs. Shannon Manufacturing Co. common.
163 shs. First Natl. Bank of Brooklyn.
163 shs. First National Bank, Brooklyn.
1 shr. Lincoln Trust Co.
5 shs. N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R.
1 shr. Chicago & Great Western R. R. pfd.
135 shs. Lord & Taylor 1st pfd.
$10,000 Bingham Central Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., due April, 1948.
$10,000 Ohio Copper Co. 1 Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., due Sept., 1917.
700 shs. United Copper Co. prefd.
20 shs. New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.
25 shs. New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.
$7,400 Bond & Mortgage made by Cassius M. Coleman and Minnie G. Coleman to Edward Egenberger, due Feby. 2d, 1919, at 6 p. c. interest, property on map Estates of Long Beach, N. Y.
6,500 shs. Ohio Copper Co.

BINDER FOR PICTURE SECTION.
To preserve the beautiful Picture Section of Sunday's New York Times, binders of various makes may be obtained, in cloth for $1.75, in imitation leather for $2.25, and in half leather for $2.75. Carriage paid. Size 13x23 inches.—ADVT.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

AN OPEN LETTER TO EVERYBODY.
Gentlemen: We want to buy for cash 1,000,000 pounds of old books and old records to be ground into paper pulp. What quantity have you to offer? See or telephone our Mr. Gatto, Main Paper Stock Co., 25-31 Peck Slip.

RAINCOATS.—Buyers interested in the line of the American Rainproof Raincoat Company of Boston are directed to the World's Market Corporation, 28-30 West 23d St., New York City; the American Rainproof Raincoat Company is showing from $1.25 up.

SALESMAN wanted; must be well acquainted with large retail trade; to handle a popular line of wash skirts for an out-of-town concern. Do not apply unless you have a big following. Salary and commission. X 263 Times Annex.

SALESMAN looking for either cloaks, suits, dresses, on commission basis; traveling expenses advanced; eighteen years' experience from coast to coast; can command $250,000 business; will consider only live firm. N-12, Times.

We have 10,000 crepe de chine and crepe Georgette waists for immediate delivery at $2.25; regular $5 sellers. Chelsea Waist Co., 152-156 West 25th St. Phone 9745 Farragut.

READY TO WEAR MANUFACTURERS.—We purchase for cash all unmanufactured materials, silks, cottons, woolens, laces, embroidery, trimmings, &c.; all materials you will not use, any quantity. M 34 Times.

WANTED FOR SPECIAL SALES, Ladies', misses' and children's silk and cotton dresses, suits, waists, underwear, hosiery, sweaters, or fancy goods under regular price; jobs for cash. A 72 Times Annex.

JOBBING TRADE. M. M. Kirschenbaum & Brother, Baltimore; best-made pile and cloth coats. Showing Room 300, Broadway Central Hotel.

JOBS of Spring suits, dresses and coats wanted; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av., phone 7107 Madison Square.

Cloak Salesman, catering to jobbers, catalogue houses and large retailers, desires connection with reliable house. M 11 Times.

CLOAK, suit, waist and dress man, active American, aged 24, desires position as assistant resident buyer. M 128 Times.

JOBBER looking at Spring and Fall house samples 1,270 Broadway, Room 901.

JOBS in waists and petticoats to close out cheap. New York Silk Garment Company, Room 1,403, 1133 Broadway.

BIG JOB of party and evening dresses to close out very cheap. Grand Dress Co., 38 and 40 West 33d St.

TO CLOSE OUT 25 dozen black lawn waists; 300 lingerie and wash dresses; 200 linen skirts. E. Levy & Co., 33 East 16th St.

JOBBER is open for better priced wash dresses, placing quantity orders. 180 West 25th St., 8th floor.

JOBBER looking at Spring coats and suits, between 3 and 5 P. M., Room 1,907, 15 East 26th St.

CONTRACTORS on cotton dresses call with samples afternoons all week, fifth floor, 65 Bleecker St.

OPEN FOR JOBS suits, dresses, and waists, for cash. Handel's, 836 6th Av.

Cash for jobs; ladies', misses' wearing apparel. Gross, 29 Greene Street; Spring-886.

FIFTEEN PIECES of satin duchess to close out, all colors. M 175 Times.

SALESMAN desires a line of cotton dresses for the jobbers. N 4 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¼@4 per cent. for the best names.
Monday ...3¼@4 " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Millinery Trade is Active.

Local millinery wholesalers are doing a nice business these days, the orders coming in both from the men who are now on the road after additional Spring business and from the city trade. While small hats are still being worn, the heaviest call now is for medium and large sailors. Ribbons for trimming purposes are being taken well, especially the narrow ones, and there is a good demand for flowers. A very good business is being done on wings, but other varieties of feather trimmings are none too active at the moment.

Not Much Demand for Gems.

There is not much of a call for precious stones in this market at the present time, but here and there are signs which indicate that an improvement is not far off. They being in the luxury class, prosperity has to be prett, general before it is reflected in the demand for offerings of the local trade. The business passing in diamonds and pearls is light, but there have been sales of fine emeralds lately. Also, a fair call is reported for black opal link sets, and for similar jewelry, set with cat's-eye. Aquamarines lead the present demand for the so-called semi-precious stones.

Lace for Women's Neckwear.

The tendency in the women's neckwear trade seems to be undergoing somewhat of a change. The lawns and organdies hitherto used are being replaced by fine nets and laces. The styles, however, do not show much of a variation from those that were introduced some time ago. The collars are still made with the high, flaring effect in the back, and with either the low or closed front. As in other articles of feminine attire in the neckwear that is popular at the present moment the military note is predominant. This is evidenced in the buttons that are used to set off the collars, as well as in the general design.

Weather Did Not Help Much.

"Ordinarily the anthracite trade would have been helped a lot by the wintry weather of the last ten days," The Coal Trade Journal will say today, "but coming so late in the season the market effects have been slight. Retail dealers have done better this month than in February, but, as most of them have considerable coal on hand which they expected to sell in February, they have been able to handle the increased business without buying heavily themselves. The bituminous trade is occupied chiefly with contract negotiations, in addition to the regular routine of shipping on existing obligations. The spot market is becalmed."

Will Work on Amalgamation.

Now that the Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association has entered into a new agreement with the union, the plans for amalgamating the local with the national association will go ahead. It is proposed to have, under this arrangement, an association which will comprise as many manufacturers in the country as care to join, for the purpose of eliminating trade abuses and also for handling credits. The local association will be continued under the new plan, but will confine its attention merely to labor matters. The agreement which has been signed with the union is regarded generally as a conservative compromise on the part of the manufacturers.

Shirt and Collar Trade Busy.

Conditions in the shirt and collar trade are deemed fairly satisfactory by the manufacturers. A feature of present operations is the number of new accounts that are being opened up. Preparations are now well nigh completed for the Fall and the various lines promise to be attractive. It is generally believed that the colors in the offerings for next season will be less vivid than they have been. The big houses are not very partial to soft collars and shirts after what they have experienced in the way of competition from the small manufacturers. The equipment needed to turn out this sort of merchandise is so trivial that it is possible to start on little more than the proverbial shoestring. Consequently, the manufacturer with little capital can frequently outsell the larger house on these goods.

Gray Goods Demand Lighter.

The demand for gray goods slowed up quite a little in this market yesterday, and the volume of merchandise disposed of did not compare at all favorably with that moved on Monday and during the closing days of last week. There was no apparent reason for the drop in buying, and the selling houses were puzzled by it. Prices continued firm, however, with the mills asking a sixteenth to an eighth of a cent higher for contract goods than for spot. Prices on sheetings and drills also continued firm, but there was not much doing on them in the way of business. Spot quotations on standard contsructions of printcloths yesterday were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3½c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 64-48s	3½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	2½c

Lace and Embroideries.

Taken as a whole, the lace and embroidery trade is beginning to give evidence that the predictions made some time ago regarding the outlook were correct. The importers are placed in a peculiar position. Immediately after the war started buyers were told that shipments would be interrupted and that a scarcity would result. Orders flew thick and fast while the "scare" was on. The buyers then found that they had been misled. An exceedingly slack period followed. The orders that were sent abroad for shipment here by the importers during the months of December and January were very light. Now that the style favors both laces and embroideries, with little prospect of a decline in the demand, there do not appear to be the usual supplies at hand. The sellers who discredited their customers once, however, cannot very well raise the cry of "wolf" again, so they are content to let the situation take its course.

Silk Imports Still Falling.

Another decline in receipts of dutiable silk imports at this city was reported yesterday by the Silk Association of America, its figures for the four weeks ended Feb. 27 showing total imports of $1,741,520, as compared with $2,675,546 in the corresponding period a year ago. Imports of fabrics woven in the piece fell from $1,141,022 last February to $821,113 last month, and other sharp declines were shown in imports of ribbons, silk laces, trimmings and embroideries, and spun silk yarns. Imports of velvets and other pile fabrics and of velvet or plush ribbons also fell off, as did receipts of silk knit goods and ready-made clothing, throwing silk and hatters' plush. Smaller declines were shown by several other items in the list. The largest gain was shown in importations of artificial silk yarns, &c. Other gains were shown in unhemmed and embroidered silk handkerchiefs, silk bandings, and miscellaneous manufactured silks. Imports of raw and waste silk both showed gains.

Hearing on Transfer Bill.

A hearing will be held in Albany today on the bill drawn up some time ago by Julius Henry Cohen of this city, at the suggestion of the National Association of Credit Men, to regulate the transfer of accounts receivable. A number of local men who are interested in the bill will be present at the hearing, in addition to Mr. Cohen and J. D. Gregory, attorney for the New York Association of Credit Men. Arthur Meyer, who will be E. S. Boteler, Chairman of the Legislation Committee of the local association; E. D. Flannery, President of the New York association; G. H. Williams, W. N. Hardy and Charles Biggs. W. W. Orr, Assistant Secretary of the National Association of Credit Men, will represent that body at the hearing. Opposition to the bill is expected from the so-called "non-notification" bankers from outside the State. It was not known yesterday whether the Oppenheimer bill, which provides for the registration of all transfers of accounts receivable, would come up at the hearing or not.

LARGE EXPORTS CONTINUE.

Those from This Port Last Week Were Over $25,000,000.

Exports at this port in the week ended March 6 took a jump over those of the week before and came close to being the highest in any single week since Jan. 1. Their value was $25,478,897, compared with $21,113,922 the week before and $26,267,195 in the week before that. In the corresponding week a year ago, the outward shipments totaled $21,031,037. This year's exports at this port to date aggregate $241,567,759, compared with $201,057,869 the same period in 1914.

England, which in the week before last first place to France as a buyer of American merchandise, retained its primacy in this market last week by taking war supplies and general merchandise valued at $6,424,992. Exports to Scotland totaled $814,147, and to the British possessions $1,835,385. French exports had a value of $5,360,308, while the Netherlands ran third with exports valued at $2,773,195. Italy's purchases shipped from here were manifested at $1,086,816, and Sweden's at $1,498,337. Denmark's share was $1,028,817, while exports to Norway dropped to $70,351. Exports to Germany, mostly cotton, totaled $401,310. Trade to Mexico took a spurt and reached $432,019. Brazil led in South American exports with $478,228.

Total exports of domestics last week totaled $181,668, and cotton duck $70,455. The largest single shipment of domestics was to Bordeaux and amounted to $47,000, while Australia took these goods to the extent of $22,246. New Zealand was a buyer to the amount of $10,415. Duck shipments to London aggregated $24,627, and to Glasgow $18,760.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of February show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Eleven roads	$3,644,910	+$275,277
Fifteen roads	6,670,673	963,603
Total, (26 roads)	10,315,583	688,326

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for January—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$1,482,696	$1,646,935	$1,806,324
Net after tax.	365,277	326,774	370,489
Total income.	770,701	706,004	797,301
Sur. aft. chgs., sk. and ren. fund	192,526	188,546	193,554
T. inco. gross	13,680,056	15,068,910	15,330,382
Net after tax.	4,006,807	4,018,636	4,488,389
Total income.	5,046,528	5,138,467	5,508,922
Sur. aft. chgs., sk. and ren. fund	751,869	928,528	1,453,284

SPOKANE, PORTLAND & SEATTLE for January—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	288,513	314,800	26,287
Net after tax.	47,292	30,895	*16,397
T inco. gross	2,829,723	3,102,354	281,632
Net after tax.	1,058,899	1,079,549	20,550

*Increase.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING, (Central States Electric Corporation,) for January—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$417,559	$409,468	$8,090
Net after taxes	222,769	209,910	12,850
Bal. after int., &., & pf. divs.	187,343	174,306	13,037
Sur. aft. dep.	145,587	133,359	12,229
Twelve ms. gr.	4,264,634	4,056,268	207,705
Net aft. taxes.	2,006,699	1,958,308	48,390
Bal. a., & pf. dvs.	1,580,792	1,546,227	34,565
Surp. aft. dep.	1,154,380	1,140,772	13,617

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE for February—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	108,719	107,781	97,103
Net	54,461	55,939	48,912
Surplus	28,125	29,451	23,024
Two months			
Gross	218,606	215,259	195,013
Net	109,409	109,138	97,609
Surplus	56,676	55,917	47,489

P. LORILLARD CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Net income	4,519,041	5,377,864	5,303,574
Int. on bonds	1,378,635	1,393,172	1,391,040
Surplus	3,239,436	4,074,692	4,014,494
Pref. divs.	791,532	791,532	791,532
Surplus	2,447,904	3,283,160	3,222,962
Com. divs.	2,273,340	1,515,560	1,515,560
Surplus	174,564	1,767,600	1,707,402
Prev. Surplus.	3,502,519	1,734,921	46,459
Total surplus.	3,677,083	3,502,519	1,753,861
Prem. on bds.	17,471		18,940
Pr. & loss sur.	3,659,612	3,502,519	1,734,921

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORTGAGE SALE.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctrs., Will Sell
Tomorrow, Thursday, Mar. 11, at 11 A. M.,
on premises, 156 Berriman St., Brooklyn, N. Y., a Lincoln Fisheries Mortgage.
EMBROIDERY PLANT,
comprising Beninger Swiss Embroidery Machine, with frames 4½ yards; Zurich Swiss Embroidery Machine, with frames 4½ yards; 5-Yard Saconia Swiss Embroidery Machine, with frames; one Shuttle Machine; bearing No. 64982; one Shuttle Machine, bearing No. 6636.

DISPELS TRADE "GLOOMS."

European Competition Nearer Equal After War, Says Dr. Pratt.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., March 9.—Discussing the probable after-effects of the European conflict on American business before the Board of Commerce here today, Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, undertook to dispose of what he called the three glooms which have attached themselves to the American industrial community in reference to the development of foreign trade. These, he said, are: The allegation that financial and business conditions abroad are so bad that it is impracticable to market goods there; that we are a debtor nation, and cannot hope to finance foreign trade on a large scale, and that the cost of production in the warring nations will be lowered by the war, with the result that we will not be able to hold any new markets we may gain and probably will be unable to hold the markets we now have.

As to the first gloom, the speaker said that in countries not at war conditions were changing for the better, and that readjustments were being made to meet new conditions, so that soon they would be buyers again. On the second point Dr. Pratt called attention to the fact that while for years the United States had enjoyed what has been apparently a favorable balance of trade, other considerations had wiped out our surplus of exports and put us considerably in debt to Europe, adding:

"We are piling up a net favorable balance of about $75,000,000 per month at the present time. These sums, which are being placed to our credit abroad are being used to pay off our indebtedness, and the best evidence of the reversal of conditions and the fact that the United States is now entering upon a creditor period in her history, is the fact that within the last few months tremendous exportations of gold have been sent here by European nations to pay off their indebtedness to the United States. A still further and striking evidence of the fact that we are fast becoming a creditor nation are the recent loans which have been made by our bankers to other nations, as for example, to Argentina, Sweden and Russia.

"We probably owe net not far from $6,000,000,000 to Europe, and even if we went on at the present rate we should be unable to fully discharge our obligations within six years. Nor is it desirable that we should entirely discharge these obligations. It is more desirable that European capital should remain invested in the United States at comparatively low interest, and that American capital should go out to seek new fields for investment, where the rates of interest and the returns are relatively higher."

As to the cost of production abroad, Dr. Pratt expressed the opinion that it would be much higher when peace was restored than it was before the war. From the history of previous wars he concluded that Europe was entering on a period of high prices for foodstuffs, raw materials and finished products. He said:

"Day by day the nations of Europe are destroying millions upon millions of dollars worth of property. Upon cessation of hostilities there will inevitably be a tremendous demand for liquid capital to rebuild the areas which are being devastated, and to overhaul the plants which have lain idle.

"The unemployed and unemployable are not those who are fighting in the front ranks and suffering the severest losses. The skilled workmen, the men in their prime, are bearing the brunt of it. Many of these men will never return, and many others will return crippled and diseased. Not only will the actual effective number of workers be decreased, but the efficiency of labor as a whole will be considerably lowered in each of the warring countries. It will be impossible to reorganize the factories for years to come on as efficient a basis as in the past. Thus the labor cost in production will be considerably raised.

"On the whole, the inference seems to be that the costs of production in Europe cannot possibly be lowered, and are quite likely to be considerably raised. If this is the result, the European level of costs and prices will more nearly approximate our own than ever before. It will also mean that the American manufacturer will be able to compete with European manufacturers on more favorable terms than ever before. Now is the time for the American manufacturer to go into the foreign field."

WHAT MAFURA IS FOR.

A Vegetable Tallow Admitted Free for Use in Soapmaking.

Perry Ryer & Co. were sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in protests affecting the classification of mafura, a tallow derived from the seeds of a tree that grows in East Africa and used in soapmaking. Appraiser Sague returned the product as an expressed oil, and the Collector assessed duty accordingly at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem under the Tariff act of 1913. The importers claimed free entry as an oil commonly used in soapmaking.

At the hearing Assistant Attorney General Hanson took the view in opposing free entry that the fact this grease has been used in soapmaking in a foreign country cannot be considered as evidence of its adaptability to that use in the United States. Judges McClelland and Sullivan, who concur in the majority decision of the board, condemn this theory as "unsound." The decision says that if there was evidence that the article was put to a certain use abroad and also evidence that it was not, or could not be practically and commercially put to that use in this country, then doubtless the evidence of domestic fitness would control, but that is not the situation here.

"This article has never been used for any purpose, so far as the record shows, in this country," says the decision, "but that fact cannot bar it from the provisions of Paragraph 408. To hold to the contrary would be the equivalent of saying that no grease, fat, vegetable tallow, or oil could come in under that paragraph until after a sufficient quantity of each had been imported and used in soapmaking to establish that it was commonly used for such purpose. We hold that it is sufficient to show that any one of these articles is such as is commonly used in soapmaking. The fact having been established for the merchandise in question, the protest is sustained."

Judge Brown dissents from the conclusions reached by his colleagues on the ground that the record does not disclose with certainty the identity of the merchandise in dispute with mafura oil, and further because he regards the legal evidence insufficient to prove that the oil is used either here or abroad for soapmaking. As the board's decision was not unanimous, the Government is expected to carry the issue to the Customs Court.

TRADE BALANCE GROWS.

Advance Report Shows New York's Lead on Export Business.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—In the week ended March 6, the United States had a balance of foreign trade in its favor amounting to $25,811,000 for the thirteen principal customs districts. Imports for the week at these points were $20,393,000 and exports $55,204,000. These figures represent about 88 per cent. of the country's import business and 85 per cent. of its total exports.

Cotton exported during the week totaled 271,819 bales, which makes a total of 5,752,000 bales since the start of the war. For the previous week the balance of exports over imports was $19,925,000. For the month of February the excess was $135,000,000, compared with $145,506,000 in January and $130,976,000 in December.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce made public an advance on its fortncoming annual report, in which some figures were given for this country's trade in December. In the closing months of 1914 considerable increases in exports occurred at the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Galveston, New Orleans, and Baltimore.

New York does about 40 per cent. of the export business and handles practically all lines on merchandise. Galveston, second in point of export sales, sends out chiefly cotton, cottonseed oil cake and meal, wheat, flour, and rice. New Orleans is not only a great distributer of cotton, but of wheat, flour, mineral oil, lumber, meal products, cottonseed oil, oilcake, rice, and tobacco. Baltimore, which holds fourth place, exports wheat and other grains, iron and steel, leaf tobacco, copper, and many lines of manufactures. Detroit is an important seller of automobiles and carriages hides, fruits, oil, lumber, iron, and steel, meats and miscellaneous manufactures. Following in the order named are Buffalo, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Savannah, Seattle, and Tacoma.

The exports of the United States for 1914 were $2,114,000,000, and the imports $1,780,000,000. Of this total New York handled $833,000,000 of the exports and $974,000,000 of the imports.

THE BAR TO SHIPMENTS.

Protest Against Stopping Trade with Germany and Austria.

With the notification to importers by the Holland-America Line yesterday that the company will no longer accept for shipment at Rotterdam for New York goods of German or Austrian origin, merchants here are brought face to face with a complete tie-up of imports from the countries affected by the blockade measures proposed by Great Britain and France in the endeavor to seal up Germany and Austria's trade with neutrals. The significance of the Holland-America Line's action lies in the fact that, since the outbreak of the European war this steamship company has been bringing the bulk of German imports to this country. As the Italian and Scandinavian lines are expected to fall into line and refuse German and Austrian freight either way, a general embargo is anticipated unless the Washington authorities obtain material concessions.

While cables announced last week that the Holland-America Line and some of the Scandinavian lines had decided to refuse to accept German and Austrian merchandise, importers here have been hoping that some sort of a modification of the companies' contemplated action might be made. Yesterday's action, however, dispelled the last hope of preventing an embargo so far as the steamship lines are concerned. It was said at the offices of the Holland-America Line that the notifications to merchants had been made regretfully, but that the force of necessity demanded that the company protect its vessels from seizure. Nothing will be taken by the company's steamers from here for England's enemies; but freight consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Company, a Government body, will be accepted, the agent said, as will goods for consumption in Switzerland. The hope was expressed that the American Government may be able to secure modifications of the embargo from the British and French Governments.

Importers with German and Austrian trade connections declared yesterday that the situation from their point of view is most menacing. In view of the crisis, Henry D. Cooper of James F. White & Co., President of the American Importers' Association, authorized a special meeting of the organization to be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the rooms of the Crockery Board of Trade, 149 Church Street, for the purpose of discussing the situation and the taking of such steps as may seem necessary to safeguard American rights in trading with countries with which the Allies are at war.

Brown Rolston, Secretary of the association, said the situation developed by the refusal of the steamship companies to handle German and Austrian merchandise would have the effect of bringing many lines of import trade here to a standstill. It is expected that tomorrow's meeting will call on President Wilson and the Department of State to make a vigorous protest to the Allies against interfering with the trade of neutrals with Germany and Austria. The dyestuffs and textile interests are also said to be planning to gain concessions from England before the issuance of the proposed orders in council against enemy trade.

Not Legal Tender.

Far be it from us to affect the appetite of our subscribers, but with diphtheria, tapeworm, smallpox, and other undesirable diseases prevalent among the bunnies of this section we wish to serve notice right here that rabbits are not regarded as legal tender on subscriptions for this paper.—Central City (Ky.) Argus.

NEW LIGHTERAGE PROTESTS

Steel and Grocery Interests Say Charges Would Hamper Business.

Objections to proposed railroad lighterage charges in New York Harbor were heard yesterday by C. V. Burnside, Examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, from steel interests, warehouse associations, and wholesale grocery associations.

George L. Lucas, Inspector of Materials for the up-State Public Service Commission, said the proposed charges would cost New York City $104,380 on subway materials not yet ordered.

C. R. MacCarey, traffic manager of Milliken Brothers, at Arlington, S. I., said the proposed tariff would impose great hardships on steel industries in and about the city.

Representatives of wholesale grocery houses opposed the reduction of free storage privileges on the piers to forty-eight hours. One witness said the cost of trucking would be increased 25 to 30 per cent. James Cullhan, boss truckman for Seeman Brothers, wholesale grocers, said it was common for truckmen to be held an hour or more at piers. He said conditions at Pennsylvania Pier 27 were the worst in the city.

Robert H. Forbes, traffic manager for Butler Brothers, a warehouse concern of Jersey City, appeared for a number of trade associations, including those of Jersey City, Newark, Elizabeth, Paterson, Passaic, New Brunswick, Perth Amboy, and Trenton. He contended that there should be a charge of 7½ cents a ton on freight lightered from the New Jersey side. The practice of the railroads of not charging for such lighterage, he said, had resulted in building up the Brooklyn waterfront at the expense of New Jersey.

Examiner Burnside refused to enter Mr. Forbes's protest on the record, saying that it had no place in the hearing on lighterage charges.

The hearing will go on today at the Merchants' Association.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS
Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—F. L. Ankes & Co.; F. L. Anker, cloaks; Wallick's.
ATLANTA—Carlton Shoe & Clothing Co.; I. Lipstine, clothing; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, ladies' ready-to-wear; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. B. Henderson, cloaks; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—I. Meyer & Co.; I. Meyer, neckwear; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; J. E. Berk, waists, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Lohmeyer & Richardson; R. Richardson, furn. goods; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss Melanephy, flowers, feathers; 1,261 Broadway; Gregorian.
BENNINGTON—Bottum & Torrance; F. L. Bottum, waists; Albert.
BESSEMER, Ala.—H. Goldberg, general merchandise; Broadway; Marlborough.
BINGHAMTON—C. A. Weed & Co.; G. H. Smith, clothing; 32 Union Square.
BIRMINGHAM—Goldstein Brothers; D. B. Goldstein, women's garments; Marlborough.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; M. A. McBride, mdse. mgr.; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Moore, Smith & Co.; J. Reding, hats, caps, gloves; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—Tilton Bros. Co.; F. J. Smith, jewelry, leather goods; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—J. C. Gillman & Co.; J. J. Gillman, leather, clothing; Latham.
BOSTON—Farley, Harvey & Co.; F. H. Tuckerman, clothing; Leonard; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; G. Lee, hdkfs., laces, dress trimmings; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—J. A. Scott, ladies' furnishing goods; Hermitage.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss L. B. Miller, representing; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, bathing suits; T. O'Donnell, colored suits; Asbury, inexpensive dresses; C. H. Hurd, women's hosiery, knit underwear; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss Hearn, misses', juniors' coats, suits, girls' dresses; 31 Union Square.
BOST

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

188—Holland City Gas Co. v. City of Holland.—Dismissed, with costs.

189—L. & N. Railroad Co. v. W. U. Telegraph Co.—Argument continued.

184—J. G. Davis v. Commonwealth of Virginia.—Argument commenced.

185—S. J. Sligh v. J. A. Kirkwood.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for today: 185, 187, 189, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, (and 196,) 198 and 199, (and 275 and 276.)

Southern District.

COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Room 433, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Re Bolognesi, D, L & W RR<Cabonit Hotchkiss<Nat City Bank.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 337, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Schamansky<Penn RRFiske Rubber Co<Auto Re New Center Co. Tire Co.
Olsen<Penn RR.

Cases to be sent to Rooms 407 and 227, as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar. Case on—Robinson<Van Riper.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Humphrey, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Mosbet<Fowler.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Fl., at 10:30 A. M. —Equity calendar.

Sundh Elec Co<Cutler-Hammer Mfg Co. Robins Conveyor Belt Co<Link Belt Co.
Schroeder Lamp Wks<Nat Metal S & S. Bosch Magneto Co<Baker, (2.)
Burke Elec Co<Ind Pneu Tool.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., Room 312.—Admiralty day calendar.

Wh Star Tow<Dredge Coastwise No. 9. Flannery<Wyomissing et al.
L. I Mach & Mot Con<Barge P. L. Jones. Creighton<Steam Tug Overbrook.
Laveck<Wyomissing & Morris & C Dredg. Featherson<Same. Leavy<same. Cain<same.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M., Room 323.—Motion calendar.

Foeter<Fabre Line. Phalen<Pt Johnson Towing Co.
McCallum<Pt Johnson Towing Co. Kolwaitis<L V RR.
Wolcott<CNY. Reilly<McDonnell.

Bankruptcy Calendar—At 10:30 A. M.
Re National Foundry Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Leesburger v. Hennessy Realty Co. et al., apls.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, as to defendant, the Hennessy Realty Co.; judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event, as to defendant, Polstein on the ground that the finding did not charge him with liability.

People v. Shilitano, alias Shields, apit.—Upon the written application of the District Attorney of New York County the argument of the appeal is postponed to April 14.

Phillips, admrx., aplt., v. Crosstown Street Ry. Co. of Buffalo et al.—Motion to add to calendar and prefer denied.

Re accounting as Sail, as trustee under last will and testament of Caulfield, decd., &c.—Motion for leave to file new undertaking and compel acceptance of same granted on condition that appellant pay $10 costs of motion, and serve perfected undertaking within ten days. If this condition is not complied with the motion is denied, with $10 costs.

DAY CALENDAR.

Sadler Crystal. Kennard<Ludwig.
Jacoby<CNY. Hunt<Hay.
Davern<Drew. Baker<N Y Finance Co.
Koss<Bohemian Benev & Lit Assoc. McGee<Felter.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

People<De Meo, Duffy<Wills, Zeitlin<Morrison, Meyer<Hedges, Duffy<Place.
German-Am Coffee Co<Diehl.
Weiss<Rosen.
Fulton<Jones.
Windsor Rty Co<Reddy.
Beves<Post,.

German-Am Coffee Co<O'Neill.
Sigelschiffer<Martin, Doctor<Manice, Meyer<McKay.
Buddemeyer<McKay.
Bolce<Woods.
Van Dyke<Webb.
Forman<Young.
Hollender<W Haaker Co.
Fein<Norwalk Bros Co<Gortikov<Gortikov.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Bijur, J.—Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.

Crowhurst<Krouse Co.
Emanuel<Emanuel.
Rosenthal<Hunt, (2.)
Pines<Van Tuyl, Jr.
Re Koenig<Helfand, (Gingold.)
Re same<same, (Coopersmith.)
Plitt<Illinois Surety.
Feis<Feis.
Iscandar<Iscandar.
Desmond<Hunt, (2.)
Heins<Klosh.
Fitzpatrick<Fitzpatrick.
Re Mulcrone.
Finn<Finn.
Sully<Tiffany & Co.
Donahue<Mason & Seaman Tr Co.
Powers<Shea.
Re Conn C Co<Harris Rose Cont Co.
Re Morgan.
Chase<Chase.
Posner<Posner.
Moushekian<Knight.
Baum<Arch Cor & S.
Roth<Robertson.
Allison<Fleitman.
Re U S Fdl & G Co.
Nicolai<Garvin.
Lenygon & Morant<de Koven.
Klein<Johnston.
Limandri<Heinrich.
Liebman<Liebman.
Friedman<Friedman, (2.)
Klein<Fraser.
Re Foley.
Kruger<Kruger.
Rosenberg<Greeger.
Levene<Levene.
Sanders<Herrick.
Re Independent Wkly.
Crawford<Tobias.
Prod Exc Bldg & L Assn<Weil.
Queeney<Willie, Jr. (2.)
Moore & Evans<Van Praag.
Siegel<Bobetch.
Angust<Le Fevre.
Korman<Shetland Co.
Lee<Gimbel Bros, Inc.
Wartels<Augenblick, (2.)
Carmulis<Carmulis.
York<Kingsbury.

Duncan<Richman.
Garnett<B H R R.
Gutherm<W 50 St Con Co.
Clear.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq: Townsend<Meserole, Glatt<CNY. Lacowa<B H RR. Osder<CNY.

PART VIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Holden<Bronx Bldrs Mach Co.
Buschmann<Nass Elec RR.
Henderson<D Stevenson Brew Co.
Stankowitz<Smith.
Williams<Esser.
Hennessy<Int R T Co (2 acts.)
Cooper<Int R T Co.
Du Bois<same.
Payer<O'Reilly.

PART IX.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lesser<Intl Trust Co.
Benne<Gordon Gallagher Co.
Hecht<Lowenfeld.

PART X.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Jacobs<Hartford & NY. Transp Co.
Zahrans<Rodgers & Hagerty.

PART XI.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Purdy<Pitts Con Co.
P Puchalsky<Untermayer Robbins & Co
C Puchalsky<same.
Fekete<Mann Top & Body Co.
McKay<CNY.

PART XII.—Adjourned to March 15.

PART XIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Renner<Barrett.
Herbert<Am Pastry &c Co., (2 act's.)
Lubasch<H & A Cohen
Martinkovics<Lehigh Coal &c Co.

PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Farley<Steinmetz.
Smith Co<Clark.
Mecca Rty Co<Tam's Music Library.
Farley<Steffens.
Same<Welbrock.
Sleeper<Hickey.
Horn<Kanner.
Oliver<Finney.
Fronk<Rubin.
Farley<Bronx B & H.
Hagney<Sup Council R. A.
Springs<McMullen.
Stevens<Tainter.
Farley<Peterson.
Silberfeld<Koin.

PART XV.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Leezenbaum<Knoll.
Dorschuch<J J Hearn Const Co.
Loew<Miller.
Stambul<Est of H C Miner
Scotia Worsted Mills<Cohn.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Brokaw<Brown.
Mackie<Johnson.
Hanover Trust Co<Goldberg Co.
Cook<Williams & Mozford Co.
Scard<Gersten.
Kampf<Kings Co Dye Works.
Aston Mtg Co<Tenney

PART XVII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Lerzynsky<Lawrence.

PART XVIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Alsens Am Portland C Wks<Degnon Cont.
Conklin<Saxe.
Barry<Lion Brewery.
Herman<Friedman Print, Inc.
Cont Curtain Co<Lenave Amuse Co.
Shafler<Nat Appraisal Bellmer<Consalus.
Steinfeld<Wolf.
Picard<Simpson.

Eagarian<Int R T Co.
Light<Hutkoff.
Dwyer<Int R T Co.
Berkowitz<Nas E RR.
Hanley<Kirkcaldy.
Ferraro<McAllister.
Jacobs<Int R T Co, (2 acts.)
Handler<Int R T Co.
Johnson<Nat Fireprfg Co.
Sauter<Erie R R.
Case on.

PART XIX.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Murphy<Jagel & Bellis, Inc.
Gottesman<Klein.
Dietz<Henry.
Case on.

PART XX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Baur<Church of St Veronica.
Hollender<NY Rys. Clear.

PART XXI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gerard<NY Rys.
Kelsey<Bradley.
Nilson<Degnon Con.
Chiat<Gordon.
Ballentine<Beckwith.
Case on.

PART XXII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Buckley<Collyer.
Farley<Simon.
Hanson<McGovern.
Peoples Surety Co<Mach Pav & Con.
Veltman<S Blumenthal & Co.
Frank<New Eng Cas.
La Sala<Friedman.
Honored<Fisher.
Boedicker<Sackett & Wilhelms Co.
People<Internatl S S.
Furst<Moskowitz.
Soler<Caballero.
Clear.

PART XXIII.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Esposito<Distefano.
Martin<Long Co.
Miller<Miller.
Pett<Batchelder.
Stewart<Thornburn.
Gray<Wingut.
Case on.

PART XXIV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Bostwick<L A Burke & Sons Co.
Billups<Wilson.
E Side Fireproof S & S<NY Mail Co.
Pollock<Cent Fish Co.
Dayton Rty Co<N A Casualty Co.
Rose<Univl Film Mfg. Case on.

PART XXV.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Norris S Hallbrun.
Mary Roche.
Maria Logeling.
Frederick E Ballard.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Marcus Bumkis Coat, &c. Co.
Films Lloyd<NY Mot Pictu Corp.
Hall<NY C & H RR.
Rosenberg<Gen Accid &c. Co.
Manning<Life Photo Film Corp.
Herget<Life Ins Co.
Saladino<Aiello.
Elsing & Co<Davey.
Dubrowin Bros Co<Langer.
Est Mary See Co<Pauzzner.
Brooks Bros<Hatch.
Roman<Leon.
Storch<Stokes.
Frank<Sid Small O Co.
Siegel<Lawrence.
Lord<Crane.
Leake<Am Mult S Co.
Scheinman<McElfatrick.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Erich<Wortheimer.
Meklinsky<Martin.
Kassin<B H RR.
Cantor<same.
Halpern<Horowitz.
Glassman<Rubin.
Pollack T & R<Penn Rub Co.
Dwyer<Mills.
Ratner<Sadowsky.
Lovitt<Ill Surety Co.
Dowd<Google.
U S Raincoat Co<Rendegg Rlty Corp.
CNY<Wolfson.
Garrity<NY Rwys.
Norkus<Pitts Coal Co.
Murray<O'Neill.
Deiches<Lowen Eng.
Decker<Decker.
Lange<Dickey.
O'Neill<Schaffner.
Steller<Franken.
Re Farzian.
Re Dinkelspiel.
Dillbaum<Fleishman.
Re Groffer. (Kohn.)
Goodwin<Metcalf.
Re Indust Sav & L Assn, (Beach.)
Bodenman<Reliable G Lamp Co.
State<Bresler.
Stoller<Franken.
Rothenberg<Konovitz.
Cooper<Noname.
Re Kumferschmid Mfg Confect. (Klein.)

Squillacci<Linch
Soligman<Falk.
Victor<B & O R R.
Ostrander & Co<Warner.
Paper<N Y Rys.
Chaddock & Co<Marks
Holmes<Van Gabalum
Gluck<Goldberg.
Goldstein<same.
Jackson<Berger.
Weiss<Cicogna.
Thuma<J Parker Co.
Croy<Hanis-Jordan Co.
D. Stevenson Brew Co<Monza.
Sandusky<Dean Holdg Co.
Pittsburgh<Lurie.
Handelman<Paskie.
Tringle<Converse.
Surowitz<Stanley Gallick Co.
Pirfiture<Smith.
Heidt<Messer.
Koehler<Koerberg.
Pescia<Clinton.
Kennelty<Wildhard Rty Co.
Moss<Gilford.
Carlin<Motor Finance Co.
Di Angelo<Carey.
Seidlo<Internat'l Mer Marine Co.
Bronston Bros Co<Morman.
Hazelkorn<Pearl & Sons Co.
Schaffer<Stampler.
Springer<Stevens.
Piattelle<Spirodon.
Case on.

Mitnick.
Gregory.
Rubin.
Thompson.
Doughty.
Schultz.
Cohen.
Douglass.
Reuss.
Fitzsimmons.

Chestnut<NY Cons RR
Holleran<CNY.
Wojeischowicz<Nicholas Copper Co.
Re Horton.
Hartford Amer Ins.
Hamilton Pipe Wks<Zeltmacher.
Servin<Perry.
Smith<Holbrook.
Reilly<Barrett.

Otis<Heidelberger.
Doyle<NY Rys Co.
Spiener<B H RR.
Nicoll<Pelsky et al.
Colangelo<B H RR.
Ryan<Gilbert Box Co.
Tuohy<Kane.
Schaptoff<Colgan.
D'Angelo<Reynolds.
Emig<B H RR.
Zeitz et al<Cook et al.
Webb<NY Rys Co.
Rosenberg<B H RR.
Hoffman<Krumholz.
Ketcham<Ins Co.
Sullivan<Bradley Con.
Krasner<Martin.
Weinstein<CNY.

Hueg<Belt Line Ry Corp.
Jacobs<Dimmerling.
Stueber<Jurgen.
John Clarke Estate<CNY.
Huscher, as admr<NY & Q E L & P Co.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

SCHREIBER & KOHN, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Schreiber & Kohn, Inc., manufacturers of fancy comb ornaments and rhinestone hat pins at 40 East Fourteenth Street. The corporation made an assignment to Marcus Helfand; liabilities, $15,000, and actual assets, $8,000.

NAEDERTHAL & CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Naederthal & Co., Inc., manufacturers of furs at 39 and 41 West Thirty-eighth Street. Liabilities, $5,000. The corporation made an assignment on Feb 10.

WALSH & WALSH, steam fitters, 55 Chrystie Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,116; nominal assets, $4,285.

ABRAHAM MIERS, clerk, 155 West Forty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,266 and assets of $166.

ALEXANDER D. SCOTT of Highland Falls, N. Y., has filed a petition, in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,264; assets, $822.

ADOLF COHN, bookkeeper, 600 West 163d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,488; assets, $4,150.

HARRY GUTTMANN, INC.—Judge Hough has appointed Robert P. Levy receiver for Harry J. Guttmann, Inc., manufacturer of furniture, at 101 Mott St., with authority to carry on the business twenty days. Liabilities, $13,000; assets, $10,000.

BENJAMIN KUTNER.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Benjamin Kutner, clothing dealer at 114 Park Row, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar cash.

CAFE BOULEVARD CO., which had a restaurant at 1,450 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities, $46,323; assets, $14,000.

F. W. SEAGRIST, JR., CO., dealer in second hand building material at 18th St. and Av. B, has filed schedules showing liabilities, $22,530; assets, $50,580.

EMANUEL MOSKOWITZ, manufacturer of pants at 834 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities, $5,001; assets, $3,233.

ABRAHAM SAMUELS, jobber in clothing and hair goods at 46 Walker St., has made an assignment to Daniel London.

GUSTAVE KAFF, manufacturer of trimmings at 41 W. 21st St., has made an assignment to Peter Gordon.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Texas.—M. T. Goodman, general merchant of Detroit, filed voluntary petition in bankruptcy here, listing liabilities of $10,699 and assets of $21,674.

SHERMAN, Texas.—Frank C. L. Sperry, doing a general merchandise business at Sperry's Ranch, twelve miles from here, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy here, listing liabilities of $114,830 and assets of $71,776.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 9.—R. L. Bradley, salesman; voluntary petition; liabilities, $454,940; assets, $4,800. Bradley had lately tried to float a mineral water company.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Ackpilot Player Piano Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $270.
Ackerman, Edna and Mae H.—J. L. Behlert, $155.
Adelman, Isidore—L. Karp, $632.
Akin, Emma E.—J. A. Inglis et al., $582.
Auerbach, Sidney—R. J. F. Schwarzenbach, $2,375.
Anagnostl, William—American Lithographic Co., $333.
Bloom, Simon J.—H. Rosenblatt, $195.
Berlin, Samuel N., and Bernhard Trosky or Bernard—S. Shapiro, $100.
Borko, Louis—F. E. Peters, $211.
Berger, Joseph—City of N. Y., $247.
Bellamore-Toomey Co.—B. & L. Auto Lamp Co., Inc., $144.
Betovic, Mike—M. Lukanik, $1,041.
Birnbaum, Sadie S.—V. E. Macy et al., $8,009.
B. Schacht Iron Works, Inc.—American Three Way Piston Co., $124.
Conner Distributing Co., Inc.—Sulzberger & Sons Co., $183.
Cortlandt Cafe Corp.—J. M. Isenman, $108.
Casein Co. of America—J. E. Wester et al., $205.
Caplan, Jacob—S. Schwartz, $217.
Cavanaugh, Alice J.—H. E. Warner, $1,032.
Cohen, Morris—H. Blauner, $161.
Cronopulis, Photo—H. A. Wise, $1,345.
Deman, Constantinos—J. Kaizanis, $252.
Dearman, Isidor—M. Braunstein, $215.
Derkitz, Joseph—F. E. Peters, $175.
Dewinage, Pierre—Topping Bros., $114.
Field, Jacob, and Edward Nussbaum—J. S. Sills et al., $197.
Fisher, Abraham, and Jacob Barron—L. E. Richards, $240.
Ganz—Same, $209.
Franklin, Harry—A. Blenstock et al., $102.
Finkelstein, Mandel, and Nathan Vlodinger—Richards, $288.
Faigelman, Morris—Chelsea Distributing Co., Inc., $225.
Giannattasio, Charles—A. L. Hillyard, $2,086.
Goldberg, Samuel, Nathan Feldman, and Harris Goldstein—Abraham L. Kass, private banker, $141.
Gracie, Frank—J. Kennedy, $4,339.
Gilbert, Edw. L.—S. A. Kerr et al., $134.
Glickman, Wm. H.—I. Lagowitz, $146.
Gross, Morris—Brooklyn Elevator and Miller Co., $153.
Gruber, Kalman, Herman, and Aaron—People, &c., $500.
Gannicelli, Luigi, and Elvira Bartoccin—A. Daniels, $175.
Gartner, Alfred, and Illinois Surety Co.—People, &c., $2,000.
Hapgoods, Inc.—City of New York, $123.
Howard, Susie—V. Clendenion, $246.
Hirsch, Bernard—L. L. Richardson, $391.
H. W. Balk, Inc.—L. Sutro, $1,485.
Lieberman, Samuel, and Max Aaron—People, &c., $1,500.
Imbol, Gustav H.—S. Echelman, $163.
Kingsley, Margaret L.—M. Friedman, $142.
Keller, Henry; Nathan Morgenstern, and Rachel Morgenstern—People, &c., $500.
Lutyk, Lyons G.—F. E. Peters, $306.
Loeb Bros., Inc.—Oneida Community, Ltd., $426.
Lanza, Frank, and Southwestern Surety Ins. Co.—People, &c., $500.
Leone, Gaspare, and Vincenzo Bernacchia—A. Ferraso, $296.
Lenigan, John F.—Morewood Realty Holding Co., $245.
Michael, Oscar S.—T. I. Schwartzman, $294.
McGillick, Charles J.—Sineca Distributing Co., $591.
Martufi Francesco—Maddaloni Olive Oil Co., Inc., $124.
Murphy, James—Gibson Distilling Co., $2,003.
Morrill, Mary C.—R. H. Donnelley, $129.
McAuliffe, John J.—M. B. Brown, $267.
Maiori, Concretta & Antonio—G. Livoti, $519.
Norden, Charles M.—Fifth Avenue Bond and Mortgage Co., $202.
Orosani Construction Co.—P. J. Shields, $6,874.
McLean, Embury—E. H. Jackson, $9,897.
Meister, Jacob—M. Saltz, $200.
Old Roman Solder Co., Inc.—Auto Supply Co., Inc., $196.
Pamplin, James E.—Alexander Milburn Co., $243.
Purabia Oil Co.—J. Tischler, $384.
Pittsburgh Contracting Co.—P. Gallagan, $5,446.
Pomeroy, Wm. H.—W. H. Katsenbach, $280.
Postowsky, Isaac—Van Zandt Jacobs Co., $127.
Rosenstover, Charles, and Philip Axelrod—A. L. Kass, $345.
Rohedes, Benjamin T., Jr.—J. R. McMann et al., $280.
Rankin & Ross Co.—City of N. Y., $416.
Rashall, William—Allendale Building Co., $124.
Rozar, Foster R.—J. S. Unger, $128.
Rosenthal Max—Remy, Schmidt and Pleissner, $3,084.
Schultz, Otto J. and Edward F.—M. F. Haynes, $264.
Safford, Bessie M.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $112.
Szperkowicz, Antonio—F. E. Peters, $183.
Shapiro, Louis—Chelsea Distributing Co., Inc., $336.
Schaefer, Louis—I. Schwartz et al., $116.
Schwartz, Charles E.—F. E. Kelley et al., $284.
Stark, Samuel, and Rubin Levine—I. Godel, $488.
Schaefer, Louis—I. Schwartz et al., $116.
Schifalde, Jerry—Thedford Eltz Coal Co., $1,158.
Simpson, James M.—G. Trachtenberg, $509.
Snare & Triest Co., and Steel and Masonry Cont. Co.—V. Summo, $157.
Van Namen, Sadie C.—L. Oppenheimer, $299.
Verrelsamer, Samuel—L. S. Vought et al., $252.
White Co.—J. Naughton et al., $1,161.
Weimtraub, Samuel—State Bank, $255.
Walsh, John F. and Lawrence A.—F. E. Donovan, $6,851.
Weir, Mary E.—C. A. Miller, $27,000.
Welsch, David—J. Hanauer et al., $744.
Young, John, Jr.—Wright Ditson, $106.

In Bronx County.

Birnbaum, Wolf—M. Dworetzky et al., $134.
Bram, Julius—A. Ottinger, $839.
Cohen, Emma Alvina—L. Cohen, $106.
Giorgini, Arturio—P. Stern, as trustee, $116.
Kelly, Hugh—J. Corry, $850.
Rosenthal, Philip—H. Harjes, $1,063.
Yockel, Philip—N. Sulsky, $111.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Selznick, Lewis J.—J. Snyder, March 12, 1914, $5,226.
Mechanics and Traders' Realty Co.—S. Grossman, Dec. 1, 1909, $5,587.
Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Co.—H. Finck et al., March 2, 1915, $1,500.
Williams, William A.—C. A. Conner, Aug. 20, 1914, $131.
Williams, William A. and Katharine M.—New York Edison Co., July 14, 1914, $128.
Same—H. J. Snyder, Jan. 15, 1915, $900.
Bendheim, Adolph M., and Hyman D. Baker—Canavan Brothers' Co., Feb. 6, 1913, $106.
Same—Same, Feb. 14, 1912, $2,444.
Coon, Charles—E. J. Turner, Inc., Nov. 9, 1914, $116.
Lasdon, Sadie—Bay View Construction Co., Feb. 18, 1915, $218.
Moller, Charles G.—J. Moller, Jan. 8, 1915, $102.
Same—Same, Oct. 20, 1914, $637.
Michaels, Irving—O. L. Gabriel, Nov. 20, 1914, $347.
Mortimer, Mary A.—S. A. Ludin et al., May 14, 1914, $129.
Barrett, John M.—C. H. Reisinger, Dec. 10, 1914, $1,070.
Decking, Bernard J.—C. C. La Cour, Sept. 29, 1914, $101.
Green, Thaddeus K.—J. M. Fishel et al., Oct. 10, 1905, $341.
Hencken, Henry—City of New York, March 31, 1910, (vacated,) $264.
Waldorf-Astoria Chocolate Co.— — Powells, March 3, 1915, (canceled.) $673.
Bilowitz, Joseph—City of New York, Nov. 16, 1914, (canceled,) $132.
Starrett, William A.—E. Adams, March 1, 1915, $300.
Lappas, George, and John Theophilas—B. Nos, Jan. 12, 1915, $269.
Princess Luoff Pariaghy—Universal Appraisal Co., Dec. 16, 1914, $468.
Factor, Samuel, Morris and Michael Young—A. Herman et al., March 23, 1905, $128.

In Bronx County.

Ragona, Salvatore—S. Eisenberg, Feb. 21, 1914, $274.

MAKING A FINE DISTINCTION.

Nautical Are Not Optical Instruments for Duty Purposes.

Nautical instruments, consisting of the equipment of modern steamships for taking observations, are not to be regarded as "optical instruments" within the meaning of the Tariff act of 1913, according to a decision made yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in passing on test protests filed by John Bliss & Co. and the Davies, Turner Company. The collector of Malone took the view that the articles fell under the optical instrument section of the law and exacted duty at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem. The importers claimed a customs tax of 20 per cent. as manufactures in chief value of metal.

In finding for the protestants, Judge Sullivan holds that azimuth mirrors, sextants, and octants, for taking bearings and determining altitude, composed in chief value of metal, having glass parts possessing refractive and reflective properties, such as prisms, lenses, and telescopes, attached thereto, used in navigation and not as aids to eyesight or for the purpose of examining objects, are not optical instruments within the Tariff law, but are metal manufactures not specially provided for. The decision holds that optical instruments in ordinary parlance signify instruments used with reference to sight or the science of optics, and without proof of a trade understanding would not include instruments used for the measurement of distance or as guides to the mariner. In justifying the conclusion reached Judge Sullivan says:

"All instruments used in conjunction with the eye may not be optical instruments, as their use may be otherwise than as aids to vision. A sheet of music or the score of an opera is not a musical instrument, and yet its use is almost indispensable to the proper use of a musical instrument. Neither are the azimuth mirror, sextant, and octant optical instruments, merely because they are operated by lenses or telescopes, or shades to the eye are used in connection with them; but instruments pertaining to or used as aids in the science of navigation. An opera or field glass might as well be called an optical instrument as the azimuth mirror, the sextant, or octant, and yet that an opera or field glass is not an optical instrument will not admit of doubt. If it were such, Congress would not have specifically mentioned it in Paragraph 93, as the term 'optical instruments' would have included it. That it was not so considered by the legislative branch of our Government a reading of the statute will indicate."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JACOB EINTOSS, Bankrupt.—No. 21,161.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Eintoss, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 6th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 12th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, March 1st, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH L. BLOCK, trading as J. L. BLOCK & CO., Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 21,083.

To the creditors of Joseph L. Block, of the City, County and State of New York and District aforesaid, alleged bankrupt:

That pursuant to an order of Honorable C. M. Hough, Judge, dated March 1st, 1915, the above entitled matter was referred to me as Referee, for the purpose of composition before adjudication.

You are hereby notified that a meeting of creditors of the above named alleged bankrupt will be held before me at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the 20th day of March, 1915, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged banksupts herein and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, March 1st, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DIAMOND and NATHAN DIAMOND, individually and as partners trading as L. DIAMOND & COMPANY, Alleged Bankrupts.—No. 21,099.

To the creditors of Louis Diamond and Nathan Diamond, of the City, County and State of New York and District aforesaid, alleged bankrupts:

That pursuant to an order of Honorable Julius M. Mayer, Judge, dated February 8th, 1915, the above entitled matter was referred to me as Referee, for the purpose of composition before adjudication.

You are hereby notified that a meeting of creditors of the above named alleged bankrupts will be held before me at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the 20th day of March, 1915, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged banksupts herein and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, March 1st, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH L. BLOCK, trading as J. L. BLOCK & CO., Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 21,083.

To the creditors of Joseph L. Block, of the City, County and State of New York and District aforesaid, alleged bankrupt:

That pursuant to an order of Honorable C. M. Hough, Judge, dated March 1st, 1915, the above entitled matter was referred to me as Referee, for the purpose of composition before adjudication.

You are hereby notified that a meeting of creditors of the above named alleged bankrupt will be held before me at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York on the 20th day of March 1915, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, pass upon the composition offered by the alleged bankrupt herein and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, March 1st, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOSEF GUZY and ISAAC GUZY, individually and as copartners, trading under the firm name of GUZY BROS., and said firm of GUZY BROS., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Josef Guzy and Isaac Guzy, individually and as co-partners, trading under the firm name of Guzy Bros., and said firm of Guzy Bros., Bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 11th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 12, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 9th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist of N. Y.—No. 21,312.—In Bankruptcy.—AUGUST BAYERSDORFER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said August Bayersdorfer are hereby given notice that on March 5th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, March 22nd, 1915, at 3:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, March 9th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 21,248.—In Bankruptcy.—FREDERICK W. ANDERSON Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Frederick W. Anderson are hereby given notice that on February 23rd, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, March 20th, 1915, at 9:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 20,300.—In Bankruptcy.—HENRY JACOBSON and LEWIS JACOBSON, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Henry Jacobson and Lewis Jacobson are hereby given notice that on December 7th, 1914, they were duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, March 20th, 1915, at 9:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21,324.—In Bankruptcy. LOUIS KAPLAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Louis Kaplan are hereby given notice that on March 8th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, March 22nd, 1915 at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, March 9th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,315. In Bankruptcy. — LEONARD LANDES, Bankrupt.

Leonard Landes was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 5th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 22d, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated March 8th, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist of N. Y.—No. 21,325.—In Bankruptcy. —WILLIAM F. MARGERIN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said William F. Margerin are hereby given notice that on March 9th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, March 22d, 1915, at 3:00 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, March 9th, 1915.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 21,290.—In Bankruptcy.—ALEXANDER SCHMIDT, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Alexander Schmidt are hereby given notice that on March 1st, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, March 20th, 1915, at 9:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 21,268.—In Bankruptcy—THERESA ABELSON, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Theresa Abelson are hereby given not

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Sharon Springs, N.Y. AND COTTAGES
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Buy Big Bronx Plot for Apartments—Residence Sale Near Fifth Avenue on Sixty-fourth Street—Dyckman Tract Deal—Berkeley Hotel in $350,000 Lease—Suburban Market.

Several good deals in different sections, although none of major importance, sustained the general activity of the realty market yesterday. In the Bronx, where big transactions for contemplated building have been exceptionally frequent of late, a large sale was closed in the populous Hunts Point section. A plot fronting 300 feet on the west side of Bryant Avenue, between Aldus and Bancroft Streets, was purchased by the Podgur Realty Company, Robert Podgur President, and the Mack Construction Company, of which Harris Faik is Treasurer.

The property was bought from the American Real Estate Company, each buyer taking half of the plot, and each of the new owners will erect three five-story apartment houses. In the rear, on Faile Street, is a row of low dwellings.

Another Lenox Hill Dwelling Sold.

Mrs. Mary B. Knoblauch has sold to an investing client of William B. May & Co. the four-story and basement dwelling at 24 East Sixty-fourth Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues. The structure occupies a lot 21 by 100.5 and is on the same block with the new residence of M. Orme Wilson, Jr., who built on the old Fabbri property.

Near by, also, are the houses of Irving T. Bush and Seth Low, the latter's residence being at the Madison Avenue corner.

Mrs. Knoblauch acquired the Sixty-fourth Street house two years ago from Mary B. Bookstaver, the deed showing it to be a gift. It was then assessed at $80,000 by the city.

Another similar residence at 12 East Sixty-second Street was sold last week by the same firm.

Buyers for Harlem Dwellings.

George W. Brettell has sold for John Lambert to M. Casarelli for occupancy the three-story brownstone dwelling, 223 East 118th Street.

Annie McVey has sold 263 West 127th Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 16 by 99.11, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. The seller acquired title in 1901.

Max Marx Buys Dyckman Plot.

James B. Taylor sold to Max Marx a plot 50 by 150 feet on the west side of Vermilyea Avenue, 225 feet south of 204th Street. Frederick Zittel & Sons were the brokers.

Albany Apartment at Foreclosure.

The old Albany apartment house on the west side of Broadway covering the block front between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, which has figured in several big leasehold operations within the last four years, was sold in a foreclosure action against the leasehold yesterday by Joseph P. Day in the Vesey Street Salesroom. The action was brought by Louis Leavitt against the Waldemar Company and others. The property, with incumbrances aggregating $129,527, was struck down for $100, the only bid tendered, to E. M. Kimbar, who bid to protect his lien, said to amount to $9,000, and representing money advanced to pay taxes and interest. The proceeding thus wipes out all the mortgages.

This property is owned by the Emery estate of Philadelphia, represented by the Girard Trust Company, and will now revert to the original owners.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for Edwin C. Christensen to a client for investment the three four-story double, brick apartments, on plot 75x100, and known as Nos. 4,715, 4,717, 4,719 Fourth Avenue.

John Pullman has sold the two-story brownstone dwelling at 354 First Street, on the Park slope, for James O'Neill to George Wilson for occupancy. The plot is 20 by 100.

$175,000 Greenwich Sales.

Raymond B. Thompson and Chester Montgomery have sold at Greenwich, Conn., the Mead Homestead in Rock Ridge to the Rosemary School; the Fennessy property on Old Church Road to William K. Maxwell, and the Frank property on North Street to E. P. Cronkhite. The total value of these properties approximates $175,000.

Westchester County.

Maxwell Smith has sold for V. E. Minich his plot on Greenacres Avenue, Hartsdale, to Roderick Stephens. The same broker has also sold the adjacent plot for William G. Herrman to Roderick Stephens. On the combined plots, which comprise about an acre, the purchaser contemplates the erection of one house.

Hotel Berkeley in $350,000 Lease.

The Twenty-fifth Avenue Company, of which David Knott is President, has leased from the Rhinelander estate the Hotel Berkeley at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street.

The Berkeley, which is six stories high, fronting 80.6 feet on the avenue and 124.1 feet on the street, was secured on a ten-year lease, the rental aggregating $350,000. E. P. Gaillard and Mrs. Lillian G. Johnson were the brokers. The structure will be remodeled and renovated at a cost of about $50,000.

Important Long Island City Lease.

G. P. Butterly has leased for Frederick Russell of the Russell Machine Works space in the new building occupying the block on Sixth Street from Vernon Avenue to West Street, opposite the Long Island Railroad Station and within two blocks of the New York Central Station, Long Island City, and containing 70,000 square feet, to the Ficks Reed Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, for a term of years with the privilege of buying the property within the first year of the lease. The property represents an investment of about $200,000. The lessees are one of the largest concerns of their kind in the United States, manufacturing reed and rattan furniture, cretonnes, and baby carriages. They will occupy the plant immediately, but will not have it running to full capacity until May 1.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons have rented to Samuel Brody, for a long term of years, for Mrs. Elizabeth R. Delafield and Mrs. Amelia A. Stuyvesant the six-story and basement building occupying the block front on Clinton Street, between South and Water Streets; also the entire building adjoining to the north, known as 280 South Street, extending through the block to Water Street.

The John P. Peel Company have leased for Linda S. Rau to Angelo Brunell and Felix Kofler, for a term of years, the six-story building containing 25,000 square feet, at 157 and 159 West Eighteenth Street.

Pease & Elliman have leased, at 123 Second Avenue, the store and upper floors for William Katz to David Elfenbein, and at 238 East Sixtieth Street the entire building for Ellen Hickey to Samuel Goldberg.

Edward J. Hogan has leased to C. Klauberg & Bros., dealers in cutlery, cameras, &c., the store at 4 Park Place in the Woolworth Building. The lease is for a term of years.

Louis Schrag has leased for George K. Williams the store in building 39 East Thirty-first Street to Morris Smelzer.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Richard K. Fox the store at 2,038 Fifth Avenue to Carl's School of Cutting and Designing.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the United Stores Realty Company the store at 45 Church Street.

Haymarket Lease Pending.

Negotiations are reputed pending for the leasing of the old Haymarket dance hall at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue to E. K. Bimberg for a moving picture theatre. The property is owned by Klein & Jackson.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Trustees of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church to Dr. H. D. Furniss the four-story and basement 21 by 100 foot dwelling 133 East Sixtieth Street.

The Houghton Company has leased for Henry M. Toch the three-story and basement dwelling 29 West Ninety-fourth Street to Dr. William F. Neumann.

Porter & Co. have leased for Marks B. Frank to Theodore Swanson the three-story dwelling located at No. 66 West 128th Street.

Lien Law Amended.

Governor Whitman has signed the bills introduced by Senator Hamilton and Assemblyman Fertig amending Section 63 of the Personal Property law and Section 232 of the Lien law.

These amendments were prepared by Register Polak of Bronx County to relieve the double filing in Bronx and Manhattan, and also to save the taxpayer the additional cost entailed by the duplicate filings.

Section 232 of the Lien law now provides that where the mortgagor of a chattel mortgage resides in the Borough of the Bronx at the time of the execution of the mortgage or the mortgaged property is situated in such borough the mortgage shall be filed in the office of the Register of the County of Bronx; and where the vendee of a contract for the conditional sale of goods and chattels not attached or to be attached to a building is a resident of the Borough of the Bronx, in such case the contract shall be filed in the office of the Register of the County of Bronx.

Register Polak has also drawn up bills to amend the present statutes with reference to renewals of papers filed in the office of the Register of New York County and affecting interests now in the County of the Bronx.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

Smith & Phelps have placed for the Jaque Corporation a mortgage of $5,000 on a plot 50x100 situated at the southeast corner of Walton Avenue and 179th Street; a first mortgage of $5,000 for J. E. Hard on the vacant plot situated on the east side of Mount Hope Avenue, 370 feet north of 174th Street, and $1,600 on the two-story frame dwelling known as 902 East 141st Street.

Real Estate Notes.

Tentative plans for the improvement of Riverside Drive, from 155th Street to Spuyten Duyvil, will be given a public hearing on Friday, at 3 P. M., by the Committee on City Plan. The plan includes the grading of Dyckman Street, from Broadway to Riverside Drive.

The next regular meeting of the West Side Taxpayers' Association will be held tomorrow evening at Heinebund Hall, 267 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Plans have been filed by Thomas Hastings for cutting two new windows and building a stone balcony in the north wall of the five-story dwelling of Thomas F. Ryan, at 858 Fifth Avenue, at a cost of $23,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 1,651 to 1,665, w s, whole front between 51st and 52d Sts, 201x108.2x irregular; leasehold five-story hotel; Louis Leavitt et al, against Waldemar Co. et al.; Lindsay, K. & P., attorneys; H. C. Wilcox, referee; due, $110,527.12; taxes, &c., $1,900; subject, to ground rent of $41,000; to the plaintiff, for $100 over ground rent.

127th St, 5 and 7 West, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 40x99.11, three-story dwelling, one-story rear building; S. H. Atkinson et al, against National Nassau Bank et al.; L. A. Ackley, attorney; J. F. Couch, referee; due, $17,608.55; taxes, &c., $403.60; to the plaintiff, for $5,000.

By Henry Brady.

16th St, 24 West, s s, 455 ft w of 5th Av, 25x103.5, four-story dwelling; K. B. Belloni against Mary Casey; Reeves & T., attorneys; J. J. Dwyer, referee; due, $28,730.08; taxes, &c., $2,117.35; to the plaintiff, for $25,000.

Eldridge St, 113, w s, 87.6 ft s of Broome St, 25x119.10, five-story front and rear tenements; J. H. Simpson against Morris Lipschitz et al.; Joseph Michel, attorney; L. I. Cuvillier, referee; due, $8,361.28; taxes, &c., $70; subject to first mortgage of $31,000; to the plaintiff, for $32,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

82d St, 533 East, n s, 125.4 ft w of East End Av, 36x102.2, five-story tenement; C. F. Klippert et al. against Hannah Solomon et al.; Amend & A., attorneys; D. L. Speilissy, referee; due, $21,117.36; taxes, &c., $1,198.65; to the plaintiff, for $10,000.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

112th St, 250 and 252 West, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11, six-story tenement; adjourned to March 16.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Charles A. Berrian.

214th St, 739 West, s s, 320 ft e of White Plains Road, 25x100; adjourned to March 12.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.
14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

162d St, 615 West, n e corner of Fort Washington Av, 184.10x187.10x98.11, six-story apartment house; New York Life Insurance Co. against New York Real Estate Security Co. et al.; H. M. Bellinger, attorney; G. J. Gillespie, referee; due, $211,236.22; taxes, &c., $403.

St. Nicholas Av, 348 and 350, e s, 50.6 ft e of 128th St, 50.8x101.4x49.11x93.11, two five-story flats and stores; Isidore Wengrat against J. E. Pye et al.; Isidore Neustaedter, attorney; Charles Kaufmann, referee; due, $5,193.65; taxes, &c., $653.15.

111th St, 249 West, n s, 164 ft e of 8th Av, 36x100.11, six-story flat; Simon Pretzfeld et al against J. R. Greenblatt et al; Heymann & H., attorneys; Myron Sulzberger, referee; due, $39,423.29; taxes, &c, $558.

111th St, 251, n s, 128 ft e of 8th Av, 36x100.11, six-story flat; S. H. Eolfe et al against S. R. Greenblatt et al; Heymann & H., attorneys; E. H. Kelly, referee; due, $39,433.01.

111th St, 255, n s, 56 ft e of 8th Av, 36x100.11, six-story flat; Emma Pretzfeld et al against S R Greenblatt et al; Heymann & H., attorneys; Cletus Keating, referee; due, $35,413.11.

116th St, 64 East, s s, 190 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; E. L. Murphy against J. E. Grape et al; E. C. McPharlan, attorney; E. R. Finch, referee; due, $21,761.47; taxes, &c., $1,228.61.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Webster Av, 1,472, e s, 43.9 ft s of 171st St, 18.9x93.7—x94.6, four-story tenement; W. H. Schumacher against Ella Weiss et al; John Kadel, attorney; Harold Straus, referee; due, $2,507.78; taxes, &c, $473.

By Henry Brady.

Bronx Terrace, e s, 168.2 ft s of 226th St, 50x105; E. A. Adams Burnett against North Bronx Realty Co. et al; Clocke, K. & R., attorneys; J. P. Hennessy, referee; due, $2,387.54; taxes, &c, $946.11.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Broadway, n w corner of 246th St, for a one-story frame store, 50x20; Augustus Van Cortlandt, 39 William St, owner; Constantine F. Agions, 513 West 123th St, architect; cost, $1,500.

Haven Av, w s, 1362 ft n of 171st St, for a five-story tenement, 98.9x100x irregular; Flirose Construction Co., 92 Haven Av, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architect; cost, $100,000.

Longfellow Av, e s, 139.49 ft n of Westchester Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 44x99 and 56x99; Absar Realty Co., (Abraham Weisman, 909 Fox St, President,) owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architect; cost, $90,000.

Strang Av, s s, 250 ft e of Monticello Av, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 21x44; Charles Swanson, 454 East 187th St, owner; Robert T. Glenn, 507 Courtlandt Av, architect; cost, $3,500.

178th St, n s, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 72x83; Jacob Bloom Realty Corporation, (Jacob Bloom, 1,832 Clinton Av, President,) owner; Goldner & Goldberg, 891 East 149th St, architects; cost, $65,000.

183d St, n e corner of Andrews Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x90; West 183d Street Building Co., (John H. Beckman, 2,322 Loring Place, President,) owner; J. C. Cocker, 2,017 5th Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, 858, to a five-story dwelling; T. F. Ryan, premises, owner; T. Hastings, 225 5th Av, architect; cost, $23,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ATTORNEY ST, 31, w s, 100 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Annie Fein to Bessie Lazerowitz, 15 East 116th St, and Jennie Posner, 144 Thadford Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $27,000;) all liens, Nov. 18, 1914; attorney, Abraham S. Wettfisch, 299 Broadway.....$1

HAWTHORNE AV, n e s, 125 ft n w of Broadway, 75x100; Max Marx to 204th Street Corporation, 863 Westchester Av, Bronx, (mtg $9,000,) March 8; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

FORT WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 169th St, 109.1x98.3x106.7x113.11; Isidor Reis to F. Monroe Dyer, at Chester, N. Y., (mtg $178,000,) March 6; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$100

GREENWICH ST, s e corner of Leroy St, 100.4x108.4; John M. Williams to Government Mortgage Corporation, 150 Broadway, March 8, (mtg $45,000 and all liens;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

MADISON AV, 1,961, n e corner of 125th St, 51-55 East, runs n 119.5x, e 89.6x s 19.6x w 16.10x s 99.11x w 72.8; Sol Kohn, referee, to Paul M. Warburg et al., trustees, 17 East 80th St, Jan. 25, 1915; attorney, Stroock & S., 30 Broad St.....$132,000

PARK AV, e s, 117.2 ft s of 76th St, 60x100; William J. Taylor to 823 Park Av Co., 823 Park Av, March 9, (mtg $310,000;) attorney, H. W. Thomas, 43 Cedar St.....$1

7TH AV, n e corner of 146th St, 40x100; Shenk Realty and Construction Co. to West Side Contracting Co., 322 West 100th St, Dec. 30, 1914, (mtg $47,500;) attorney, Alphonse Dession, 32 Wall St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; West Side Construction Co. to William L. Callister, on e s of 1st Av, s of L. I. R. R., Queens, (mtg $47,500,) March 8; attorney, same.....$100

11TH ST, 420 East, n s, 394 ft e of 1st Av, 25x92; Morris Feldman to Samuel Feldman, 980 Prospect Av, Bronx, (mtg $16,000,) March 8.....$100

18TH ST, 424 West, s s, 272.8 ft w of 9th Av, 20.5x92; Joseph E. Scott to Mary L. Scott, 36 Casco St, Woodhaven, L. I., ½ part, (mtg $10,000,) Feb. 20; attorney, Andrew F. Murray, 45 Broadway.....$500

SAME PROPERTY; Martha B. Crapser, Hyde Park, N. Y., to Mary A. Scott, New York City, quitclaim and correction deed, March 24, 1885; attorney, same.....$1

21ST ST, 132 West, s s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 25x147.5; Leon Cohen to Robert W. Tailer, at Richfield Springs, N. Y., (mtg $36,000,) Jan. 19; attorney, Winston H. Hagen, 49 Wall St.....$1

57TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 62.9x93.5; George W. Mullins to Marie E. Smith, East Orange, N. J., B. & S., all liens; attorney, Edward C. Parish, 52 Wall St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Anna Westerkamp to same, March 5, B. & S., all liens; attorney, same.....$1

77TH ST, 210 West, s s, 165 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 23x102.2; William A. Williams to Matilda M., his wife, Sea Cliff, L. I., (mtg $17,000,) March 8; attorney, Louis F. Braun, 130 Fulton St.....$1

77TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; 11th Street Construction Co. to Sarah Cohen, 98 (or 108) East 114th St, all liens, Feb. 26; attorneys, Krakower & Peters, 309 Broadway.....$100

83D ST, 37 East, n s, 50 ft e of Madison Av, 18x102.2; John H. Rogan, referee, Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway, March 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$25,000

112TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Samuel Fine et al., administrators of Abraham Fine, to Leumas Realty Co., Inc., 335 East 112th St, (mtg $24,500,) March 8; attorney, Meyer Levy, 220 Broadway.....$1

127TH ST, 282 West, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 15x99.11; Margaret H. Todd to Frank M. Hayden, 282 West 127th St, (mtg $7,000,) March 8; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; same to Samuel Webster, 511 West 121st St, 5-13 part, (mtg $49,000,) May 20, 1912; same attorney.$100

182D ST, s s, 83.11 ft w of Belmont Av, 21.6x81; also Belmont Av, s w corner of 182d St, 42.5x98.11; John Geary to Stadium Construction Co., 991 East 167th St, (mtg $10,000,) March 9; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

187TH ST, s s, 85.5 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 25x125; Alice A. Halpin to Russo-Iodice Rlty Co., Inc., 2,364 Lorillard Pl, (mtg $2,000,) March 8; attorney, L. T. & T. Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

106TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Briggs Av, 51.9x113.7; Wm. H. Werfelman to A. W. W. Co., Inc., 366 Broadway, March 2; attorneys, Goldstein & G., 366 Broadway.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV., n w cor 87th St., 100.8x25; Geo. A. Henriquez to Theo. Greentree, 201 W. 78th St., March 5, prior mtg., $35,000, due as per bond; attorney, John F. Joyce, 20 Vesey St.....$5,000

HAWTHORNE ST, n e c 125 ft n w of Broadway, 75x100; 204th Street Corporation to Max Marx, 419 Convent Av, March 8, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lewis S. Mayer, 125 Broadway.....$25,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, March 8, prior mtg $9,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$11,000

PEARL ST., 476, n s 21x110; Geo. L. Delatour to Albert Mamlock, 230 W. 103d St., March 9; attorneys L. T. Co., 160 Broadway; 2 years, 6 per cent.....$2,000

WEST END AV., 255, 22 ft w of 81st St., 20x98; Edw. C. Whitaker to Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, March 9, due as per bond.....$9,000

19TH ST, s w corner of Irving Place, 25x92; Olivia B. Halsey to Clarence H. Blackall, 16 Chauncey St, Cambridge, Mass., March 9, prior mtg $75,000, due Jan. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. G. Babbage, 111 B'way..$2,500

28TH ST., n s 240 ft e of Second Av., 20x98.9; Belen Norris to Timothy F. Foy, 206 Bay 28th St., Brooklyn, March 1, 5 years 6 per cent.; attorneys, Whaley, W. & F., 27 William St.....$3,000

36TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x98.9; Christine Straiton to Susanna Sands, 140 East 36th St, March 8, due as per bond; attorney, Joseph J. Baker, 34 Nassau St.

127TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 15x99.11; Frank Hayden to Elizabeth S. Reynolds, 2 St. Nicholas Place, March 8, prior mtg $7,000, due Jan. 1, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way..$500

88TH ST, n s, 86 ft e of 1st Av, 20x125.10; Morris Schlossman to Edward M. Schlossman, 53 Hamilton Terrace, March 8, due as per bond; attorney, M. Waldman, 111 Broadway.....$3,000

98TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; A. Edward Kling to Union Square Savings Bank, 20 Union Square, March 8, 5 years; attorney, Edward M. Scudder, 59 Wall St.....$9,000

115TH ST., w s, 50 ft. w of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; John M. Riehle to Philip Wagner, Yonkers, N. Y., March 1, prior mtg, $16,000, due as per bond; attorneys, Alexander & G., 165 Broadway.....$2,000

Bronx.

BEAUMONT AV, 2,304, e s, 37.6x100; Jas. Powers to David Stein, 2,304 Beaumont Av, prior mtg $23,750,) March 8, due as per bond; attorney, David Stein, 2,304 Beaumont Av.....$3,250

FINDLAY AV, 1,134, e s, 38.4x100; Walter S. Kirwan to A. J. Schwarzier Co., 369 East 167th St, March 5, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. J. Krug, Jr., 150 Nassau St.....$3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

5TH AV, 290, store and basement; Irving E. Raymond to to Samuel Schwartz's Sons & Co., 347 5th Av, 1 year from May 1, 1915.....$5,000

3D AV, 1,554 and 1,556, space in store; Alfred and Leopold Edelmuth to Benjamin Katzenstein, 1,603 2d Av, 5 1-2 years from April 1, 1915.....$1,200

SUFFOLK ST, 64 and 66, stores &c.; Wolf Nadler to Julius Miller, 106 Ridge St, 55-12 years from Dec. 15, 1914; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St.....$360

BROADWAY, n e corner of 61st St., store and adjoining store; Jere J. Campion, agent, to Hy M. Ritzcher, 23 Columbus Av, 5 years from May 1, 1914; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St.....$4,500

150TH ST, 305 and 307 West, all Twentieth Avenue Co. to Sollie Cohen, 169 Manhattan Av, 5 years from March 1, 1915; attorney, Sol H. Elsier, 261 Broadway.....$12,500

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,413, store and basement; G. L. Lawrence to John F. Quinn and another, 1,413 St. Nicholas Av, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorneys, Guggenheim, U. & M., 37 Wall St.....$3,600

8TH AV, 2,748, corner store; Josephine Goldsmith to John F. Cannon, 1221 West 20th St, 5 4-12 years from Jan. 1, 1913; attorneys, Shiland & H., 149 Broadway...$1,600

2D AV, s e corner of 92d St, store and part of basement; Julia F. Henes to George Ringler & Co., 203 East 92d St, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1915.....$1,500

BROADWAY, 1,115, tenth floor; Louis Borgenicht and another to Arthur D. Katcher and another, 498 West End Av, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1915; attorney, B. E. Siegelstein, 99 Nassau St.....$10,000

AVENUE A, 257, all; Martha Josephthal et al. to Sam Schuller and another, 215 Avenue A, 4 1-12 years from April 15, 1915; attorney, B. S. Deutsch, 261 Broadway...$1,300

Bronx.

3D AV, 2,946, all; Adelena Bachmann to Henry Gallweit, 2,946 3d Av, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, O. J. Kalt, 871 Brook Av.....$2,100 to $2,400

3D AV, 3,048, south store; Margaret M. Daly to Ferdinand Grau, 3,048 3d Av, 3 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Ferdinand Grau, 3,048 3d Av.....$660

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

7TH AV, n w corner of 59th St, 25x100; A. Pardi Tile Co. against Sol Bloom, owner; Hedden Construction Co., contractor..$1,410

NASSAU ST, s e corner of Spruce St, 100.5x94.8; J. D. Johnson Co. against American Tract Society and N. Y. Life Insurance Co., owners; Sun Printing and Publishing Co., lessees; J. Odell Whitenack, contractor; J. F. Gross & Co., sub-contractors.....$229

BOWERY, 50; S. Shanker Metal Ceiling Co. against William Kramer's Sons Realty Co., Inc., and William Kramer's Sons, owners, lessees, and contractors.....$348

615T ST, 242 and 244 West; Reid, King & Co., Inc., against Annie Goldstein, contractor and owner.....$57

72D ST, 204 East; Abraham Saffian against Caroline H. Singer, owner and contractor.....$106

BROADWAY, 1,845 and 1,847; Burdett Rountree Manufacturing Co. against Upright Co. et al., owners, (renewal).....$1,145

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n w corner of 182d St, 22x57.5; Joseph Rice against William W. Havens, owner and contractor.....$304

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

56TH ST, 69 East; Edward Maas against Florence S. Bissell et al., Feb. 26, 1915...$30

2D AV, 126, and St. Mark's Place, 41½, Sammartano & Racculia against Augusta V. H. Stuyvesant et al., March 4, 1915....$450

59TH ST, 38 West; Pitt Balance Door Co. against Thirty-eight West Fifty-ninth St. Co. et al., Feb. 8, 1915.....$250

29TH ST, 414 West; E. Smolka Plumbing Supply Co. against Isabella Hawkins et al., Oct. 9, 1914.....$200

LEXINGTON AV, 641; Flintoff & Malat against Samuel Woolverton et al., Feb. 23, 1915.....$1,266

91ST ST, 76 East; James F. Gordon against Lillian Sims et al., March 5, 1914.....$112

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

HESTER ST, n s, 100 ft e of Baxter St, 50x100; Oliver St, 60 and 62, and Oak St, 45 and 47; Joseph Shenk against John Oliva et al., (action to set aside deed;) attorneys, Morrison & Schiff.

ALBANY ST, n w s, 65.11 ft s e of West St, 18.8x58x irreg.; Seaman's Bank for Savings in the City of N. Y. against West Side Improvement Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

97TH ST, 116 East; Morris H. Lewis against Mae Lyons et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bogart & Bogart.

175TH ST, s s, 55 ft e of Audubon Av, 18x78.8; Harriet R. Post against Walter H. Martin et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. M. Brooks.

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 119th St, 62.2 x60x irreg.; and Park Av, 1,807 to 1,813; Helen D. Lewis against Denis J. McCarthy et al., (partition;) attorney, R. P. Boll.

83D ST, 228 West; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., agent, against John Hallahan et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Geller, Rolston & Horan.

Bronx.

LOTS 81 and 82, map for partition sale of Lott G. Hunt Estate, near Van Nest station; John Kunkel against Thomas P. Howley, (action to recover money paid on contract;) attorney, W. H. Daigneault.

FOREST AV, s w corner of 165th St, 22x91; also Lot 220, map no. part of Trask Estate; Amelia Cook against Elizabeth Wick et al., (partition suit;) attorney, G. Goodman.

LOT 30, Block 3,373, Section 12, on Tax Map; Samuel Hollander against William James Nolan et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, B. G. Oppenheim.

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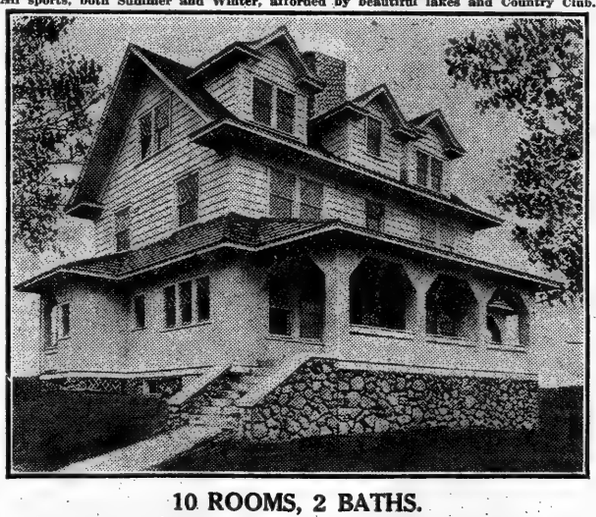

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STORY OF THE PLOT.
The story of the Belgo-British plot alleged by Germany in Dr. Bernhard Dernburg's publication of the secret documents discovered in Belgian archives after the German occupation

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The extreme Southwest disturbance has disappeared, but snows and rains continued in the Southwest and the rain extended into Louisiana and Arkansas; elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains the weather was generally clear and with high pressure, except in the Northeast. West of the Rockies pressure is relatively low, and there were scattered rains and snows.

There has been a general, though moderate, rise in temperature over all districts except the Pacific States and over limited areas in the Northwest, but it is still very cold for the season in the Plains States and the Southwest.

Unsettled weather with scattered rains and snows will continue Wednesday west of the Rockies, and there will be rains or snows in Western Tennessee and Arkansas and rains in the Gulf States, except interior Texas. Elsewhere fair weather will prevail Wednesday, and for Thursday generally fair weather is indicated over all districts.

It will be warmer Wednesday and Thursday in the Plains States and the extreme Southwest.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the north and middle Atlantic Coasts will be northwest; south Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate north.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	28	25	4 P. M.	33	40
6 A. M.	25	24	8 P. M.	30	38
8 A. M.	25	31	9 P. M.	29	34
12 M.	30	36	11 P. M.	27	32

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 32; for the corresponding date last year it was 29; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 35.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 26, at 8 P. M. it was 35. Maximum temperature, 41 degrees at 2:10 P. M.; minimum, 24 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 51 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 33 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.92 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.88 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.
8:23—201 W. 141 St.; Thomas Hefferman..$400
8:45—2,472 Marion Av.; Christina Burger.....Loss, Slight
8:50—2,419 3 Av.; E. Adickes.....Slight
6:15—431 Tremont Av.; Deutsdo & Drunesen.....Not given
7:00—881 9 Av.; Frank Mauretto.....$50
7:00—820 12 Av.; Coal Boulet Co.....Slight
7:00—117 Hester St.; not given.....Slight
8:10—509 10 Av.; Lizzie Mulvanney.....None
9:30—328 E. 8 St.; Sophie Eckman.....Slight
10:10—231 8 Av.; Beck Shoe Co.....Slight
P. M.
12:32—151 W. 100 St.; M. Esselbaum.....Slight
1:05—2,254 5 Av.; Harry Frank.....Slight
2:25—129 Pitt St.; Max Wexlerbaum..Slight
2:30—321 E. 79 St.; Rose Wahn.....Slight
2:35—97 Sheriff St.; Sam'l Lieb.....Slight
3:10—1,017 Castle Hill Av.; John Aidon.Slight
3:40—5,016 B'way; John Coratono.....Slight
4:00—255 W. 144 St.; Mrs. Stanbon..Slight
4:15—3,690 3 Av.; Rachael Hershoff..Slight
4:20—1 Willet St.; Jennie Bowen.....Slight
4:25—1,014 E. 156 St.; Samuel Rosenberg.....Slight
4:30—33 Pike St.; Joseph Weinstein..Slight
4:50—1,852 2 Av.; Abraham Siegel.....Slight
5:00—499 W. 124 St.; Mrs. Fleming..Slight
5:55—123 W. 106 St.; Kath. Wessels..Slight
7:25—519 2 Av.; Mary Clarke.....Slight
7:45—112 Lincoln Av.; Estey Piano Co..Slight
8:50—12 E. 114 St.; Mrs. Stelzle.....Slight
10:16—1,575 Bathgate Av.; S. Konovitz..$25
11:25—33 W. 51 St.; Audon Corp'n Co....$25

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BURCH, MARK H., of Allenhurst, N. J., a member of the firm of Burch, Bailey & Co., 10 Thomas St., (at New Haven, Conn., June 10, 1914;) entire personal estate $269,972; only tangible property in New York State consisted of a desk and chair valued at $40; Mrs. Harriette Peyton Burch, widow, receives bulk of estate; the interest of decedent in firm of Burch, Bailey & Co. is placed at $100,00 by the Executor.

CARTER, LOUISA M., (Dec. 17, 1914;) net estate, $1,047; Samuel C. Carter, husband, and two sons are beneficiaries; deposits, $320; notes and personalty, $562.

COBURN, EMILY M., (Sept. 8, 1911;) net estate $24,240; Alfred P. Coburn, husband, receives $14,305; realty interests valued at $9,935 pass to three children, brothers and a sister of decedent; equity, $2,987. In 201½ West 123d St., appraised at $9,000; equity, $8,947, in 203 123d St., appraised at $28,000; deposits, $1,374; personalty, $750; decedent's interest in the estate of John Hall and Emily C. Edelmeyer, deceased, $13,912.

GALLERT, DAVID, (March 7, 1914;) net estate, $47,814; Solomon Gallert, son, receives $3,000; Sigmund M. Gallert, son, $13,562; Ernest E. Gallert, son, $13,562; Doris P. Gallert, daughter, $10,562; Fanny Gallert, daughter, $3,562, and Minnie Gallert, daughter, $3,562; deposits, $367; personalty, $150; one-fourth interest of decendent in firm of S. M. Gallert & Co., manufacturers of cloaks and suits, Sixth Av., corner of 20th St., $50,106.

HEUTMANEK, THOMAS, (May 3, 1914;) net estate $1,008; six children beneficiaries; lot at Corona, Queens County, $600; deposits, $337.

HOWEY, ISABELLE T., (Oct. 2, 1914;) net estate, $2,278; two daughters and two cousins beneficiaries; deposits, $2,616; jewelry and personalty, $854.

JACOBI, FREDERICK, (Nov. 18, 1911;) (supplemental report.)

LEDERER, MARCUS, (June 5, 1914;) net estate, $56,695; Mrs. Anna Lederer, widow, received $3,625; Carrie Lewis, Jennie Lewis, Samuel Lederer and Jacob Lederer, children, each received $9,767; rest of estate to four grandchildren; equity, $10,000, Feb. 1,965, Fifth Av., appraised at $32,000; equity, $8,000 in 49 West 114th St., appraised at $26,000; equity, $8,500 in 14 E. 11th St., appraised at $25,000; equity, $3,500, in 535 E. 82d St., appraised at $19,500; ½ interest, $5,000 in equity in 484 Lenox Av., appraised at $30,000; premises east side of Thompson's walk, near Surf Av., Brooklyn, $17,000; deposits, $1,275; insurance and personalty, $2,685.

MEISS, WILLIAM, (Aug. 27, 1913;) deposits, $22,753; net value, $21,655; Mrs. Margaretha Meiss, widow, received $18,603; Frederick A. Meiss, grandson, $3,052.

RAMB, CHRISTINA MATILDA, (Jan. 26, 1913;) net estate, $7,380; Clara Timm, daughter, beneficiary; equity, $7,300. In 1,426 Av. A, appraised at $8,500; deposits, $187.

STANTON, ELIZABETH R., (April 27, 1911;) (supplemental report.)

SULLIVAN, MARY A., (July 10, 1913;) net estate $12,469; the beneficiaries were Loretta Murphy, daughter, $5,868; Daniel Sullivan, son, $5,103, and Robert N. Egle, not related, $700; deposits, $14,327; jewelry, $220; mineral water business, 86 King St., valued at $1,000.

THOMPSON, JOHN S., (Jan. 27, 1914;) net estate, $7,582; John W. Thompson, father, sole beneficiary; jewelry and wearing apparel, $225; insurance, $13,530; salary due, $150.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BEELAN, HANNAH, (no petition;) all to sister, Mary O'Donnell.

SPARE, GEORGE E., (Feb. 11;) personalty, $350; $5 to each child: Mary, George and Royal; residue to son, Robert.

STURTEVANT, ERNEST W., (Feb. 27;) personalty, $2,500. Helen Harrison Sturtevant, widow, gets all.

WEISS, GEORGE C. T., (Feb. 22;) personalty, $250; all to widow, Helen.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; gentle n. w. to n. winds.

S. Car.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; gentle n. e. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; gentle n. and n. e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Wed., except rain in extreme n. w. Thurs. probably fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds, except n. over s.

Ala.—Unsettled Wed., probably rain in afternoon or night. Thurs. cloudy; gentle to moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Miss.—Rain Wed. Thurs. cloudy; gentle n. and n. w. winds.

La.—Rain Wed. Thurs. fair; warmer; gentle to moderate n. and n. e. winds.

East. Tex.—Cloudy Wed. & probably rain near the coast; warmer. Thurs. fair, warmer; moderate n. to n. e. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair, warmer Wed. Thurs. fair, warmer.

Utah—Unsettled Wed., probably rain or snow in afternoon or night, except fair in s. e. Thursday fair.

Okla.—Snow Wed., except fair in extreme w. Thurs., probably fair.

Ark.—Rain or snow Wed. Thurs., fair, warmer.

Tenn.—Unsettled Wed. in w., probably rain; fair in e. Thurs., fair.

Ky.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., fair.

Ind. and Upper Mich.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ohio—Fair Wed. and Thurs; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable Thurs.

Ill.—Fair Wed., except probably rain in afternoon or night in extreme s. Thurs., fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Lower Mich. and Wis.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Minn.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer in w.

Iowa—Fair Wed. Thurs., fair, warmer.

Mo.—Cloudy in n.; unsettled, probably rain in s. Wed. Thurs. fair.

N. Dak.—Wed. fair; warmer in w. and s. Thurs. warmer.

S. Dak.—Fair, warmer Wed. and Thurs.

Neb.—Fair Wed. Thurs., fair, warmer.

Kan.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., fair, warmer.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for secretary of recreation, Board of Estimate, will be closed at 4 P. M. tomorrow. The last day for the issuance of application blanks for male observing nurse will be March 17. On March 16 the receipt of applications for fire alarm telegraph expert will be closed at 4 P. M.

United States.

The Commission announces for March 17 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for junior laboratory helper, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., at entrance salaries ranging from $480 to $540 a year.

The duties will consist of the manual labor connected with the routine work of testing and inspecting, involving the collection and distribution of samples, making the test pieces and testing the same, cleaning the apparatus, appliances, &c.

Applicants must be able to read various scales and record the observed results.

Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, copying from plain copy, training and experience. They must have reached their sixteenth but not their twenty-fifth birthday on the date of examination.

Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A superb dwelling; electric light; parquet floors; finest plumbing; private street in eighties; bargain; might trade. M. M. Hayward & Co., Broadway and 100th St.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. B. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

11 Bleecker St.—Three-story building; store suitable for bakery; price reasonable. Apply H. N. Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

162d St., 519 West.—Eleven dooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; $75 monthly.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE,
With the privilege of buying
A PRIVATE HOUSE
(on upper West Side) for a physician.
Broadway Remco, 980th Street.

WANTED.—List of properties for sale and to let; have inquiries for one and two-family houses, and Concourse and Jerome Av. lots. Fitzgerald, 591 Tremont Av.; phone 633 Tremont.

Cash promptly paid for property threatened with foreclosure; give details. G. Rampolla, 192 Bowery, New York City.

WANTED.—Tenements and apartment houses to lease. Wittner, 53 W. 3d St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents an agate line.

CORNER BUILDING, 46,000 SQ. FT.

Splendid light, complies with factory laws; sprinkler system, two large electric elevators; store street level; two driveways; steam heat; long lease; near Canal and Hudson Sts.

RENT, 30c. A SQ. FT.
G 376 Times Downtown.

LOFTS.

Modern buildings; steam power, elevator; all light; shipping centre; 25c-30c square foot; will build special building to suit tenant.

SHAW & CO.,
1 West 125th St.

Have YOU a lease on your hands to dispose of? We specialize in sub-leasing offices and lofts and can doubtless relieve you. The SUB-LEASING COMPANY, 1,472 Broadway. Bryant 5785-5786.

Sublet very reasonable, office at 92 William St.; 975 square feet; modern corner building; good light. Apply to Greenbaum & Greenbaum, 115 Broadway.

40th St., 8 West, new 20-story building. OFFICES 229 SQ. FT. TO 4,600 SQ. FT. Ewing Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

Small office in Engineering Building, 114 Liberty St.; electric light, running water, &c.; low rent. Inquire of janitor.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

Private office for rent; also desk room; conveniences. 809 East 33d.

354 4TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST.
Floors, offices, and show rooms.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired, 12 P. M. March 8: Patrol. G. J. Byrnes, 5, at $684.80 a yr., appointed March 18, 1893; G. V. Reed, 80, at $700 a yr., appointed Jan. 11, 1890; John Sweeny, 148, at $700 a yr., appointed April 23, 1894; John Vaughn, Traf. Subdiv. C, at $700 a yr., appointed April 25, 1894; H. A. Scheedel, Traf. Subdiv. C, at $673.92 a yr., appointed Dec. 6, 1895.

Transfers and Assignments, 4 P. M. March 9: Patrol. P. Schmidt, D. B., to 14; 4 P. M. March 10: O. J. Boehon, 274, to 275; Mtd. Patrol. J. Heilman, 278, to 274.

Temporary Assignments: Sergt. J. F. Mooney, 61, desig. as Act. Lieut., 20 days, 8 P. M. March 5; Patrol. J. Cassetti, 7, and J. J. Wilson, 39, to D. B., 10 days, 4 P. M. March 12; J. A. Leonard, 13; M. Murphy, 17, and E. H. Walsh, C. C., to D. B., 10 days, 8 A. M. March 12; P. J. Sweeney, 38, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M. March 12; L. J. Kelly and M. Flannery, 39, to 5th Insp. Dist., 20 days, 4 P. M. March 10; E. J. Hughes, 14, to D. B., 10 days, 4 P. M. March 9; W. D. L. Waters, Mar. Div., to 1st Insp. Dist., 10 days, 4 P. M. March 12; C. Knapp, 5, to T. S., 14 days, 8 A. M. March 8; Bicycle Patrol. M. J. McCarmack, 89, to 81, duty at booth, Mariner's Harbor, 10 days, 8 A. M. March 12.

Leave of Absence (Without Pay): Patrol. J. Broderick, 35, 1 day, 8 A. M., Mar. 7.

Full Pay While Sick:, Patrol. J. J. Mahoney, 74, 7:45 P. M., Dec. 18, 1914, to 12 P. M., Jan. 15; W. J. Tarks, 143, from Aug. 2, 1914, to Aug. 8, 1914.

Advancements to Grades: Patrol. to $1,350 Grade, Mar. 21; W. Goodnow, 21; E. F. Steers, 283; P. Kelly, 43; I. Reuben, Tra. C. To $1,350 grade, Mar. 26; F. W. Guthernan, 5; C. A. Hagan, D. B.; P. J. A. Burns, 6. To $1,150 grade, Mar. 28, A. R. Radeck, 37; H. Beck, 11th Dist.; J. M. Dunnigan, 1st Dist.; W. J. Connor, C. O.

Fines Imposed: Patrol. C. G. Krause, 14, 2 days, (not guilty of 3d specification, failed to summon medical aid for injured man); J. L. Hunter, 14, (2 charges,) 3 days; F. Gose, 25, 2 days; P. Maher, 29, 1 day; H. J. McGarvey, 32, (2 charges,) 8½ days; J. W. Washburn, 65, 1 day; S. Silverstein, 150, 3 days; P. J. Dunne, 172, 15 days; T. E. Bohan, 174, 1 day; H. Connell, 7th Insp. Dist., 1 day.

Reprimanded: Patrol. O. Erbar, 28; J. M. Dynan, 26; J. T. Maguire, 28; Frank Snyder, 26; D. M. Farrell, 172.

Charges dismissed: Lieuts. G. D. Siffert, 22, failed to make entry in blotter; W. O. Wettnhafer, 26, disrespectful; Sergts. M. F. Walsh, 2, improper conduct; E. E. Keller, 4 Insp. Dist., improperly searched a woman; Patrol T. J. O'Neill, 15; B. O'Connor, 22; Alfred Frauenberger, 25; M. Mallo, 88; D. Katz, 89; I. Piser, 62; P. O'Brien, 74; S. Obraytus, 160.

Appointed as spec. patrol.: D. C. Keane and J. F. McPhee, with City Magistrates' Courts, Mar. 5.

Fire Department.

Penalties imposed: Fire. J. P. Tobin, Eng. 222, 3 charges,; ten regular leaves withheld; Eng. Steam. F. I. Parthing, Jr., Eng. 263, five regular leaves withheld; Fire. P. F. Witte, Eng. 10, seven regular leaves withheld.

Revocation of temporary detail, 8 A. M. March 8: Fire. M. J. Callahan, H. & L. 27, to office of Chief Dept., while on sick report.

Special leave of absence, without pay: Fire. R. J. Meehan, Eng. 80, 12 hours, 8 A. M. March 11.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Maj. W. C. Bennett, Adjt. Gen., to this city for duty in office of Adjt. Gen.

Capt. H. E. Eames, 28th Inf., to Fort Sill, Okla., to confer with Commandant, School of Musketry.

Second Lieut. F. M. Kennedy, 10th Inf., from Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., to Fort Porter.

Capt. G. J. Oden, 5th Cav., is detailed a member of the board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth Kan., for mental and physical examination of candidates for the Military Academy, Vice Capt. E. P. Orton, 5th Cav.

Capt. E. Canfield, Jr., Q. M. C., report to Commanding General, Philippines Dept., for duty.

Leaves: First Lt. A. L. Hall, Field Artillery, two months.

Navy.

Lt. Commander F. P. Baldwin, to Atlantic reserve fleet.

Junior Gr. Lt. T. C. Kincaid, works of Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., to Washington, D. C., Navy Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Des Moines at Campeche; San Diego at Mare Island; and the Washington at Guantanamo.

The Baltimore was placed in full commission at the Charleston, S. C., Navy Yard, Mar. 8.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The new officers of the general organization of the Eastern District High School, Brooklyn, are: Isidor Kerp, President; Miss Bessie Slutzky, Vice President, and Miss Evelyn Fink, Secretary.

A meeting of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers will be held at 10 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn, at 4 P. M. tomorrow. There will be a discussion of the proposed suit to test the constitutionality of the Silverstein law.

Refunds for absence from schools are now being made to public school teachers.

Examinations for high school license will be held on April 7 and 8.

A lunch service is to be established in P. S. 15, Brooklyn.

Social and recreation centres will be closed from March 20 to April 3.

Edward F. McTighe has been recommended for appointment as attendanoe officer.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Mount Vernon.

ALL GOOD HOUSES AT
MOUNT VERNON.
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANDERSON REALTY CO. TEL. 585.
OPPOSITE NEW HAVEN STATION.

Scarsdale.

Scarsdale.—Ideal country home for rent, unfurnished; 12 rooms; modern improvements; garage; outbuildings; extensive grounds. Henry Franck, 141 Broadway.

Yonkers.

707 and 783 North Broadway, Yonkers, in the "River View Colony."—Two-story dwellings; high class; low price; newest improvements; beautiful location; terms to suit. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA—18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day. Little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown Street, two blocks north L. I. R. R. Sta., Jamaica.

If you are looking for a little house and a large plot of ground, near station and trolley, churches and stores, $675 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. D., store, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

CORNER PLOT, 40x100.—6-room house, stucco or shingles; all improvements; hardwood trim; $4,200. C. G. Stewart, Bellaire Park Gardens, Queens, L. I. Phone 6123W Hollis.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain, $11,000; easy terms.—Country home; large grounds; library hall, huge living room with open fireplace; 6 bedrooms; every convenience; electric light, steam heat; oak floors, hardwood trim; servants' bath, toilet; huge veranda with fireplace; separate entrance; high in healthy hills; near express station, Lackawanna, 27 minutes on train. Room 802, 41 Park Row.

REAL ESTATE for sale investment for sale by Banking Dept. State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 601 Times Building, New York City

FOR RENT—House in MONTCLAIR; nine rooms and bath; steam heat; all modern improvements; newly decorated; ten minutes from Lackawanna Station, half block from trolley. X 262 Times Annex.

Cranford.—New, attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $6,800; select residential district; also lot; all improvements; terms. Free transportation; easy day. Call or write Droescher, 77 Warren St., New York.

Rare opportunity, lot 70x550; new house, 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, oak floors, fireplace; 20-mile view; select neighborhood; near station; $5,000; terms. Smith-Singer, Ridgewood, N. J.

Country estate and self-supporting farm combined; artistic stone house; spacious lawns; superb views, river, woodland; $12,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Bargain, $1,200 plot, 50x150 feet, sell $650; select neighborhood; 35 min. to N. Y., Lackawanna. Room 802, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale in Peterborough, New Hampshire. "FOUR WINDS FARM"

Finest property in New Hampshire; 215 acres; 140 woodland, 75 cultivated; high elevation; beautiful mountain and valley view; pure water, 1,500 gals. hour; modern house; 4 bathrooms, sleeping porches, large piazzas; electric lights; also farm-house, stables, &c.; price, $40,000; about ½ cost.
D. M. White & Co., Leading Real Estate Dealers, Peterborough, New Hampshire.

To Let—Eight-room cottage; lovely view; large piazza; bath, hot and cold water; price for season, $700. Inquire S. A. Gould, Saunderstown, R. I.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

POMFRET, CONN.

To Let—Two houses, furnished; stable, garage, garden. Address P. O. Box 66.

BEAUTIFUL NEW 14-ROOM HOUSE, on water front at Riverside, Conn., cheap. H. W. HOPTON, 542 5th Av., New York City.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Woodridge, 1st St., house, 16 rooms; acre ground; stable; $50 month; $8,000; $250 down. Englewood, Genefee; $20 month; $3,500. Ripplededge house, 2 acres; $35. Brooklyn, 536 2d St., three-story fine residence, $50 month; $13,500; $250 down. 300 Macon St., $45. Seashore, Tottenville, $250. Ackerman, 187 Greenwich St., N. Y.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Lake Champlain.—Six-room furnished cottage; on shore; south of Essex; $150 season. E. W. Leaning, Loudonville, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—On the north shore of Long Island, in the Glen Cove-Piping Rock district, 5 to 10 acres of land, with trees, shrubbery, and garden; house 12 rooms, 2 baths; garage or stable, with necessary outbuildings. J. E. Hulshizer, Room 773, 200 5th Av., New York City.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St., Col. Av. SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE 2 AND 3 ROOMS, with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished, $40-$55 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Special concessions on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970.

A.—A.—THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $45 up. 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $55 up. Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants.
Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," and surface cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

St. Nicholas Av., (Northwest Corner 127th.)—Unusually attractive furnished suites 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity, shower baths; special low rents to desirable parties.

Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway, at 70th.—Light corner apartment, two large rooms and bath, to sublet until October; attractively furnished or unfurnished. Inquire at hotel or phone W. P. Smith, 8240 Morning.

176th, West, (214 Audubon Av.)—Front corner; elevator; 5 delightfully large rooms; ideally furnished, every detail; complete housekeeping; immaculate home. Markham. Phone Audubon 3610.

Furnished apartment of six good sized rooms; elevator building, facing Morningside Park; mahogany furniture, real rugs; near Columbia University. Court Rebelle, 416 West 122nd St.

Six-room apartment; handsomely furnished; box-springs and hair mattresses; every convenience; references; would divide. Phone Schuyler 818.

82d St., 308 West.—Sublet apartment, two rooms, bath; river view; 11th floor; finely furnished; Steinway Grand piano.

Attractive two-room, kitchenette, bath; new building; most livable quarters for gentlemen; centrally located. Maye, 301 West 57th.

Eight Rooms and Two Baths.—Apartment to let, furnished or unfurnished; splendid location, West Nineties. R 17 Times.

121st, 509 West, (Columbia grounds opposite.)—Beautiful, sunny apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished complete. See Yetman.

70th, 236 West.—Beautifully furnished 3-room kitchenette apartment; new building. Apply Superintendent.

A nicely furnished three-room apartment; maid, elevator; phone service. 2,128 Broadway.

118TH, 507 WEST.—Four-room apartment, completely furnished, to sublet. Inquire office.

44th St., 25 West.—Two newly decorated rooms, bath adjoining; five with kitchen.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 102 West 72d St.

Furnished apartments, 4 to 10 rooms and bath. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, 70th and Broadway.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

At 53d St., just off Park Av., handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 3 baths, on ninth floor; all light rooms; rent reasonable; immediate possession. *Address Abroad, 123 Times.

32d St., 9 East.—Attractively furnished two-room apartment; complete bath; kitchenette; electricity; elevator; $50 monthly.

To Sublet.—2 rooms and bath, Hotel Blackstone, 50 East 58th; 9th floor. Telephone Plaze 7370, 11-1 P. M.; 4-6 P. M.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

55th St., 124 West.—To sublet, (unfurnished,) sunny, attractive apartment, sitting room, bedroom, kitchen, and bathroom; all improvements; southern exposure; unusual chance. Inquire Superintendent.

A large five-room apartment to sublet; all modern improvements; one block from Columbis; rent $59. 414 West 121st St. Apt. 41.

Five rooms, overlooking Riverside Drive; two baths; light and airy. 420 Riverside Drive, Apartment 7D.

180th, 804 West, corner Pinehurst Av.—Beautiful seven-room elevator apartment; improvements.

Riverside Drive, 620, (Apt. 20.)—Six-room apartment; 2 rooms on river; vacate to suite; $65; possible concession.

15 Fort Washington Av., (Rio Grande, near 159th and Broadway.)—2, 3, 5 rooms; $30, $60; river views.

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

Lenox Av., 342, near 125th Subway.—5 rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; $22.

110th, 137 West, (Semiramis.)—Facing Park; 6, 7 rooms; $55-$70; concessions.

103d, (Cor. B'way.)—Magnificent location for adults or doctor. G 375 Times Downtown.

Sublet—Desirable apartment, 5 rooms; unusually light, convenient; $40. 449 W. 153d.

East Side.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS in Modern Fireproof Building.
3 TO 8 ROOMS,
at moderate rentals.
Apply to Superintendent,
39-43 East 27th St.

34th St., 60 East.—Sitting room, with foyer, open fireplace, bedroom, bath, and dressing room; ideal situation, near Hotel Vanderbilt. Inquire on premises of Onteora, office or housekeeper.

Bronx.

Franklin Av., 1,321, (169th.)—Elegant 4-5 room apartments; every improvement; select tenants.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

117TH ST., 17 EAST.—Rooms with private bath and meals, $15 weekly and up; rooms without bath, $12; hotel service.

117TH, 26 EAST, (adjoining 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished rooms; superior table; moderate.

34TH, 117 and 119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.—Large and small rooms with table board; Southern cooking.

53D ST., 37 AND 52 EAST.—Rooms, with board; references; table board.

West Side.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; near bath; excellent board. Phone 4589 Bryant.

47TH, 48 and 50 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms, private baths; table board.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Rooms; table board.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; excellent board; electricity; telephone; references.

68TH, 14 WEST.—Desirable double; single rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; southerners; families.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house, table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished room; exceptionally appointed house; private bath; electricity.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting private bath; table guests; reasonable; references.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large, sunny room, well appointed house; references exchanged.

72D, 308 WEST.—Southern house, desirable double rooms; suites with bath; excellent table.

72D, between Broadway and West End, in beautiful private residence, will accommodate refined couple. Phone 8350 Columbus.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—20th year.
Sunny rooms; excellent table; references.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Splendid rooms; all conveniences; home comforts; excellent table; back parlor dining room; reasonable.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large room, private bath; table guests; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Beautiful warm, large and small rooms; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive furnished, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Medium sunny front room; continuous hot water; moderate; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Sunny rooms; private baths; excellent cuisine; permanent guests; reasonable.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; references. Write for booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Exclusive house; sunny hallroom; conveniences; $8; superior board.

83D, 11 WEST.—Light outside rooms; private baths; quiet, homelike surroundings; moderate.

83D, 5 WEST.
Double, single rooms, bath, steam, electricity; excellent table; open all year; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room, suitable gentleman; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

88TH, 23 WEST.—Exclusive private-home block; large, beautiful, sunny front room, dressing room, adjoining bath; modern; abundant table, unusual cuisine; references. Murray Hill 358.

92D ST., 7 WEST.—Comfortable room, breakfast, dinner, $10; references. Apartment 65.

94TH ST., 142-144 WEST.
Desirable rooms; table guests.

103D, 250 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable accommodations, well appointed home; excellent table; references.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service; references; reasonable; Southerners.

141ST, (Riverside.)—Charming home; elevator apartment; 2 lovely rooms, overlooking river; 2 well-bred men, couple; excellent table; references. Audubon 6480. Apt. 5A.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

COUPLE having Riverside home, choice two rooms; one with bath; reasonable. Audubon 4570. Apartment 6B, 740 Riverside Drive.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms, superior board; $12 weekly. 4900—Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $10-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

Country Board

Thirty Cents a Line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."

You can secure a Parlor, Bedroom, and Private Bath, with unexcelled table service in a dining room seating 150, in an exclusive, beautifully furnished, and homelike apartment hotel for less than you are paying now. Rate for two persons only $25 per week. Take the Lackawanna at Hoboken, and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel only one block away. Write for booklet. *W. T. READE, Prop.*

Hotel Francis, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J. A quiet, restful family hotel, in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

TRUELL COURT, Central Av. and 4th St., Plainfield, N. J.—Well-furnished rooms, with or without bath; excellent table; moderate prices.

TRUELL INN, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
A quiet, restful family hotel in most exclusive section; rates moderate.

41 South Willow St., Montclair, N. J.—Good accommodations; in fine location; excellent references.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

WANTED—Good Jewish homes in the Bronx, Harlem, Brooklyn, Washington Heights, Queens, and other suburban localities in which to board Jewish children from 3 to 5 years of age, at the rate of $10 a month. Apply by mail only to Hebrew Infant Asylum, Kingsbridge Road and University Av.

BOARD, room; refined private family for business mother; motherly care, girl 5 years. Address L Box 120 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Large room, suitable for two; running water; also smaller.

15TH, 105 EAST. (Opposite Union Square Hotel, Subway express, Apt. 94.)—Delightful sunny parlor, bedroom, bath; electricity, elevator,

FIRE DRAWS CROWD FOR BURGLAR CHASE

Ritz-Carlton Guests, Lured from Dance, Just in Time for Race Down Madison Av.

QUICK THRILLS OVERLAP

Blaze Causes No Damage and Robbers Get No Loot, but the Spectacle Is Stirring.

Someone in the dining room of the Ritz-Carlton saw flames on the seventh floor of the twelve-story building in course of erection across the way at 12 East Forty-sixth Street, shortly after 11 o'clock last night, and telephoned to Police Headquarters. When Policemen Greenberg and McLoughlin got there from the East Fifty-first Street Station they found many men and women who had hurried from the hotel to watch the blaze aloft.

It proved to be a fire of shavings which a watchman had built to dry the newly laid floors and to warm himself, and the policemen and the hotel folk were about to get under cover again from the cold when there came a yell from the entrance of 10 East Forty-sixth Street, and three men dashed out, scattered the crowd right and left, and ran down Madison Avenue. Behind them came the watchman, Henry Severs, shouting that they were burglars. McLoughlin and Greenberg took up the chase, and many persons from the hotel who had come out to see a fire followed after to witness a thief chase. The fugitives ran to Forty-fourth Street, where they turned east, and two of them escaped. Policeman McLoughlin caught one man as he crossed Vanderbilt Place. In the station McLoughlin said he found a jimmy in the prisoner's pocket. The man said he was Albert Diplascale, a music writer, of 135 East Broadway.

Severs said that when he returned to his building after coming out to see the fire he found that the elevator, which he had left at the ground floor, had ascended. He went to the basement, started the cable to make it descend, and hurried back to the first floor. He arrived just as the elevator got there, and the three men sprang from it, felled him with a blow on the head, and dashed out.

Afterward he found that the dressmaking establishment of De Flaven had been entered, the door being forced with a jimmy, but apparently nothing had been taken.

WALDO DROPS LIBEL SUITS.

Police Commissioner Sued Three Newspapers for $250,000 Each.

The suits for libel brought in July, 1912, by the then Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo against The New York Herald, The New York Press, and The New York Tribune have been settled out of court. The lawyers would not discuss the terms of settlement, one of the stipulations being that these were not to be made public.

Mr. Waldo, through George Gorden Battle, his attorney, claimed $250,000 damages from each of the papers sued. Mr. Battle at the time said the libel was the printing of statements substantially to the effect that Lieut. Costigan had testified before the Grand Jury that Commissioner Waldo had failed to act upon testimony which the Lieutenant had presented to him against gambling houses, although the testimony was sufficient to warrant police action.

"There is no announcement to make," said Colonel Henry W. Sackett, representing one of the newspapers sued last night. "The three suits have been settled out of court and that is all."

TAFT LIKES WILSON'S WAY.

Approves Personal Talks to Congress and Opposes the Recall.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 9.—Ex-President Taft spoke to 1,700 persons this evening at Alexander Hall on "The Presidency." Mr. Taft was asked to address a dinner of the Republicans this evening at Trenton. He declined, but sent this message: "Tell the boys that 1916 looks good to me."

Mr. Taft spoke of his own term as President, of the trials that beset him, and then referred to the present Administration. "I think the innovation of President Wilson," he said, "in going before Cogress with his message was a good one, yet I cannot but allow my imagination to play on the remarks that followers of Thomas Jefferson might have made had President Roosevelt or myself adopted that method."

Mr. Taft denounced the recall of the President.

"Let the President serve his full term," he said. "If the recall had been in vogue Washington might have been recalled and Madison and Lincoln certainly would have been. The recall would make a President nothing but a trimming agent."

ASKS NEW MET. RECEIVER.

Creditors Want State Court to Protect Their Interests.

Benjamin S. Catchings, a lawyer of 20 Nassau Street, appeared before Justice Gavegan in the State Supreme Court yesterday and asked for a receiver for the Metropolitan Street Railway and the New York City Railway Companies. He acted as the representative of creditors of both companies and said their claims amounted to $500,000.

Mr. Catchings's action is an effort to have the State court protect creditors of the old Metropolitan system who feel that their interests are not identical with those served by the Federal receivership.

William A. Chadbourne opposed the petition as counsel for Douglas Robinson, the Federal Court receiver of the lines included in the old Metropolitan system, owned and operated by the companies mentioned.

Justice Gavegan adjourned the argument till today at 3 o'clock.

HOLD-UP STORY WAS A FAKE.

Park Ridge Electrician Hoped to Arouse Sympathy and Get Reward.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 9.—Edward Greisch, a young electrician employed in the Park Ridge Municipal Lighting Plant, by his own confession, is no hero. He was found bound and gagged in the plant early Sunday morning and told how three burglars had beaten him and robbed him of $369 because he had refused to shut off the town lights so that they might engage in wholesale robberies.

"Tom Hindlay bound me," Greisch confessed today. "We needed money to help along our scheme for a patent car brake and I thought our friends would chip in and give us $369 when I told of having been robbed for saving them. I guess I put the amount too high, for nobody chipped in."

Greisch is still employed at the plant where he is the night engineer.

ROAD GRAFT INQUIRY UPHELD

New Jersey Court Finds Legislative Committee Had Authority.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 9.—The indictments against George M. Brewster and Walter Scott, President and Secretary of the George M. Brewster Construction Company of Bergen County, for failing to honor subpoenas of the legislative committee that investigated the State Road Department, were sustained today by the Supreme Court.

Counsel asked that the indictments be quashed on the ground that the committee was not legally constituted, and therefore powerless to command witnesses.

WEIL'S ARREST OBSTRUCTIVE

Done to Check Justice, Counsel Declares in Anti-Indictment Case.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 9.—Argument on the petition of A. Leo Weil of Pittsburgh to prevent Kanawha County from proceeding with indictments against him occupied the Circuit Court again today. It was believed tonight the case would be in the hands of the court tomorrow.

C. E. Price of counsel for Weil consumed most of the day in explaining his contention that the intermediate court of Kanawha County had no jurisdiction in the case. He declared Weil was an officer of the Federal Court on his way to discharge a duty in that court when he was arrested at Williamstown, and argued that if his client had committed an offense he was responsible only to the Federal court. He discussed Gov. H. D. Hatfield's alleged attitude toward the Public Service Commission, and charged that Weil's arrest on a charge of attempted bribery had been for the sole purpose of obstructing justice in the United States Circuit Court in the appeal of the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company from the order of the commission reducing its rates.

Prosecutor T. C. Townsend, for the State, defended the indictments and declared the procedure against Weil was the ordinary practice of West Virginia in such cases.

WATCHED THIEF ROB STORE.

One of Faurot's Men Trails Him to Jersey and Catches Him with Loot.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 9.—But for the ability and watchfulness of Detective Frank Cassasa of Inspector Faurot's office at Central Detective Headquarters in New York, a thief known as George Cummings would have succeeded in carrying out a daring diamond robbery in the jewelry store of Max Menien of 168 Market Street, this afternoon. The first information Menien had of the robbery was when Detective Capt. Tracey of the local bureau called at his store at 7 o'clock and inquired if there were any diamonds missing.

According to a telephone message from Inspector Faurot's office received by Capt. Tracey shortly after 6 o'clock tonight, Detective Cassasa had Cummings under suspicion for some time, and was shadowing him today when the man boarded an Erie train and came to Paterson. He entered Menien's store and asked Mrs. Menien to show some rings. He purchased one for $4.50, tendering a $10 note in payment. While Mrs. Menien turned to get change, Cassasa saw Cummings extract a $250 diamond ring and two $15 gold chains from the case, returning the cheaper ring. Leaving the store he boarded an Erie train for Jersey City, where he took a Hudson tube train for New York.

Seated in the car, Cummings took the ring from his pocket and was examining it when Cassasa arrested him. Cummings is at the Centre Street Station, and Mr. and Mrs. Menien will go to New York tomorrow to identify him.

LIBERTY 42D STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY.
TWICE DAILY, including SUNDAYS. Matinees 2:10 & Nights 8:05 Sharp.
TO AVOID PAYING EXTORTIONATE PRICES TO SPECULATORS SECURE YOUR TICKETS IN ADVANCE. SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS AHEAD.
EVENING & SAT. MATINEE: Orchestra $1 & $2; 1st Balcony 75c, $1 & $2; 2d Balcony 25c & 50c. OTHER MATINEES: Orchestra 50c & $1; 1st Balcony 50c & $1; 2d Balcony 25c.
UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH ! !
D. W. Griffiths GIGANTIC SPECTACLE
THE BIRTH OF A NATION
U. S. Senator THEODORE BURTON says: "It makes history doubly interesting. There is no limit to the human appeal of a story so powerfully outlined."

HIPPODROME 6th Ave., 43d to 44th Street. Daily Mats.
LAST 4 DAYS WINTER CIRCUS
1,000 Main Floor Orch. Seats, $1.00. 1,500 First Balcony, 50c; Entire Gallery, 25c.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8. LAST $1.00 MATINEE TODAY.
FAREWELL SATURDAY NIGHT
LIFE WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY.
In order to secure release to play London next Fall, "LIFE" must go to Chicago Auditorium Now. Last chances to see it here.

NEXT MONDAY BLUE BIRD Farewell to New York.
Children's Mat. Wed. & Fri. at 3:30 & Sat. at 2:15

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15.
$1.50 MATINEE TODAY.
SINNERS
BIGGEST SUCCESS IN NEW YORK.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2.15.
THE WHITE FEATHER
Thrills, Laughs—No Violence.

48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. Tomorrow 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

BOOTH. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
Mr. Holbrook BLINN in THE TRAP with Miss Martha Hedman.

WEST END Matinees Tuesday & Thursday.
Mat. Saturday 25c & 50c. Evs. 25, 50c, 75c.
JESSIE BONSTELLE STOCK CO. This Week: "Passing of The Third Floor Back."

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St.
Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy,
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

WINTER GARDEN Evenings at 8.
Matinee Tomorrow. Best Orch. Seats $1 & $1.50.
Maid in America
Has 'Em All on the Run!
Has more top-notch entertainers than were ever before assembled in a musical comedy production, besides a WINTER GARDEN CHORUS.
Extra Matinee St. Patrick's Day, Wed., Mar. 17.
SEATS SIX WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

44TH ST. Thea., W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10.
MATINEE TODAY BEST SEATS $1.50.
BIGGEST HIT IN TOWN
TRENTINI—CRAWFORD
Victorious THE Peasant Girl Stupendous

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th, nr. B'y. Ev. 8:30
Phyllis Neilson-Terry $1.50 Mat. Today 2:30.
The Adventure of Lady Ursula.

39TH ST. THEA., near Broadway. Evs. 8:30.
LAST 6 TIMES MARIE— $1.50 Matinee Today 2:30.
DRESSLER "A MIX-UP."
MON., MAR. 15 LOU-TELLEGEN in TAKING CHANCES, New Farce.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:20.
Most Wonderful Play in New York. Pop. Matinee Today 2:20.
EXPERIENCE
Best Balcony Seats, 75c and $1.00.

LYRIC 43d, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15.
$1.50 Matinee Today 2:15.
THE ONLY GIRL
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

Princess 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30, incl. Sun. Daily Mats. (Ex. Sun. & Tues.) 2:30.
Jas. Barnes' Wonderful Pictures. Through Central Africa

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Tomorrow 25c & 50c.
"MILESTONES" Dramatic Sensation of New York & London.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
The Play That Has Everything
UNDER COVER

SHUBERT 44th Street, West of Broadway. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:15.
$1.50 MATINEE TODAY.
Going Back to London to Present the New York Success.
LAST 4 WEEKS TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT
Geo. Grossmith, Emmy Wehlen, James Blakeley, Maurice Farkoa, Lauri de Frece, Fay Compton.
ALL GALLERY SEATS 50c.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8:30. Amero del Tre Re. Bori; Ferrari-Fontana, Amato, Didur.
Thurs. Mat. at 2:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2. (50c to $2.50.) Hasselmans.
u. Gretel. Foll'd by Ballet Divertissements.
Thurs. at 8. Mme. Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. 7:30. Meistersinger. Hempel, Matfield; Sembach, Weil, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Schlegel. Cd., Toscanini.
Sat. Mat. at 2. Aida. Destinn; Ober; Martin, Sodi, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 7:45 (75c to $3). Lohengrin. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Goritz, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.
Next Mon. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Botta, Scotti, Rossi, Leonhardt, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 8. Magic Flute. Gadski, Hempel, Schumann; Sembach, Witherspoon, Goritz, Reiss. Cd., Hertz.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Next Tues. at 8. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martin, Tegani, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

4th Biltmore Morning Musicale
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore.
FRIDAY, MARCH 12, AT 11:30.
JOHN McCORMACK
The Celebrated Irish Tenor.
MABEL GARRISON Soprano
LUCILE ORRELL 'Cellist.
Reserved Seats now at Biltmore Box Office and all ticket agencies. Management R. E. Johnston.
Mr. McCORMACK will sing "The Snowy Breasted Pearl." "Mavis," "Agnes Del."

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CENTURY OPERA HOUSE
Beginning Thursday Evening, MARCH 25.
Every evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
ISADORA DUNCAN
Tickets on sale tomorrow (Thursday) at Box Office. 2nd Balcony, 10c & 25c; 1st Balcony, 50c; Foyer Circle, $1. Orchestra Circle, $2. Orchestra, $3.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
Next Friday Aft. at 2:30, Carnegie Hall.
Soloist, PERCY GRAINGER
Schubert C major Symphony, Grieg Concerto for Piano and Orchestra.
Next Saturday Evg., 8:15, Carnegie Hall.
Third Saturday Eve. Concert
AT POPULAR PRICES.
Tschaikowsky Program
Including SYMPHONY "PATHETIQUE."
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Last Concert of the Season.
Carnegie Hall, Tuesday Aft., March 16 at 3.
All Tschaikowsky Program
SOLOIST OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
Symphony No. 5; Concerts for Piano in B Flat; Overture "1812."
Seats 35c. to $1.50. Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
CHOIR OF 75 SINGERS.
Frank Damrosch.....Director
Thurs. Evg., Mar. 11, at 8:30
EASTER CONCERT.
WORKS BY Palestrina, Vittoria, Lotti, Schreck, Rachmaninoff, Gabrieli, Grieg, Kjerulf, Gretchaninoff, Elgar, Grainger.
Tickets at Office, 1 W. 34 St., & Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tomorrow Aft. at 3.
Last Recital This Season MARCELLA SEMBRICH
RICHARD EPSTEIN at the Piano (Baldwin)
Tickets now at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.
Aeolian Hall | Friday Evening, March 12, at 8:15. | Violin Recital EMILY GRESSER
Tickets 50 cts. to $1.50, Box Seats $2, at Box Office.

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Last Times Today. "RULE G" and Other Selected Photo-Plays. | THURS.-FRI.-SAT. "Warrens of Va."
Daily, 11:30 A. M. to 11:30 P. M. Prices, 25c-15c-10c

81 at 81st Thea., on B'way, NOW. John Emerson in "The Bachelor's Romance." Thurs., Fri., Sat. & Sun., Blanche Sweet in "The Warrens of Virginia" & Chas. Chaplin in "The Champion" Best Vaudeville, 1:30 to 11 P. M., 10, 15, 25c.

Strand B'way, 47th | Noon to 11:30 P. M. | ELSIE JANIS, "The Caprices of Kitty." Strand Orch. & Soloists. 10-50c. Next Week, "The Governor's Lady."

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30.
5-part drama, THE JUGGERNAUT, and 4 Special Comedy Pictures.

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LAST 3 WEEKS ETHEL BARRYMORE
in Her Triumph, "The Shadow."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8.20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2.20.
ELSIE FERGUSON in OUTCAST 3 WEEKS

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20.
Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20
WATCH YOUR STEP
Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam.
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3093 Bryant.

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Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON
in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy.
DADDY LONG-LEGS

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th Street. Evs. 8:15. FIRST MATINEE TODAY 2:15.
Klaw & Erlanger's Entertainers
IN THE NEW MIRTHFUL MUSICAL MEDLEY.
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GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Ev. 8.30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2.30.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
"Miss Starr Wonderful."—Sun.
FRANCES STARR
IN MARIE-ODILE.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20.
MATINEES Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
ILLINGTON IN THE LIE by HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

Wallack's LILAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER
Today 2:15; Tonight 8:15; also Thurs. & Sat. Evgs. | Bernard Shaw's Androcles & The Lion
Friday Evg. at 8 sharp; Sat. Mat. 2 sharp. | A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8.20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK
"KICK IN"

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees TUESDAY & Sat. 2:15.
YEAR'S BIGGEST HIT HELLO BROADWAY
With Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier, 100 Others.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2.20.
ON TRIAL 500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony 50c., 75c., $1.00.

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Saturday 2:15.
Polygamy MATINEE TO-DAY 25c TO $1.00.
Preceded by 1-Act Comedy, THE DICKEY BIRD.

LONGACRE WEST 48TH. Evenings 8.30. Pop. 50c to $1.50 Mat. Today.
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Weber's Theatre, B'way at 29th St. Now Twice Daily, 2:30—8:30.
Dramatic Story of Adventure in an Unknown Land.
SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON HIMSELF
Thrilling Motion Pictures That Startle and Amuse.
1,000,000 Penguin Actors. All Comedians.
Prices $1 to 25c. Mon. Seats $1.50

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With Superior Music
Churchill's popularity for luncheon is but natural in view of the excellence of its *Special Luncheon.*

One of New York's Most Delighful Attractions
To dine at Churchill's is accounted by the discriminating to be one of the most delightful features of metropolitan life.
In atmosphere, cuisine, entertainment and appointments, Churchill's fully meets the anticipations naturally created by its reputation as New York's *premier* restaurant.
Besides its superior *cuisine* in a la carte service, Churchill's also offers a *Special Dinner* from six to nine for *$1.25*, which does rare justice to that sum.
Cabaret Unique Dancing
Twenty Acts—Every Evening Seven to One | Afternoon and Evening
With Manhattan's most critical contingent of dancing folk, Churchill's handsome Ballroom enjoys unusual preference.
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MAJESTIC Matinees Wednesday and Saturday $1.00.
THE BIRD OF PARADISE
NxtW'k—Marie Dressler in 'The Mix-Up.' Seats Thur.

LECTURES.
Dr. Daniel A. Huebsch offers three illustrated art lectures at Delmonico's, (3 o'clock evenings):
March 15, Beauty a Civic Asset;
March 18, The Art of Seeing Art;
March 22, The Elements of a Masterpiece.
Course tickets, $5. Single lecture, $2.

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MR. HARRY WALLACE
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All that is new and worth while in environment, food and entertainment.
Jungle Room, Log Cabin and Log Hut for famous Healy Beefsteak Dinners.
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Excellent Music, Splendid Cabaret, Service a la Carte.
Every Friday Eve. Special Features

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A distinctive Apartment Hotel.
Two, three, and four room apartments, with private bath. Furnished or unfurnished.
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3½ Hours Dancing, 25c
Instructors will dance with you without extra charge every afternoon, including Saturdays and Sundays, from 2 to 5:30 P. M. and every evening except Saturdays and Sundays, from 7:30 to 11 P. M.
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A la Carte Portions Cooked to Your Order
Served Every Ev'g 5 to 9:30 & Sunday Noon to 9:30

(Choice) Celery. Queen Olives. Gherkins. Appetizer Reisenweber. Crabmeat Cocktail. Selected Blue Points, Little Neck Clams, Half Shell or Cocktail. Grape Fruit.
Soup (Choice) Lamb Broth. Potage Malakoff. Chicken Soup. Consomme Royal.
Fish or Entree (Choice) Baked Bluefish. Lobster Cutlet. Broiled Halibut. Salmon Salad. Boiled Turkey, Sweetbread, braise. Navarin of Lamb. Broiled Deviled Pigs' Feet.
Roast (Choice) Long Island Duckling. Half Imperial Squab. Loin of Pork.
(10 to 15 Minutes) Half Fried Chicken. Small Beefsteak. Chicken Livers, Saute. Noisette of Lamb. Emince of Chicken. Slice of Veal, Saute. English Mutton Chop. Broiled Pork Chops. Omelette, aux Fines Herbes. Omelette, Ham, Cheese. Spanish Omelette. Sausages, Kippered Herring or Mackerel Roe.
Cold Ribs of Beef. Sliced Virginia Ham and Chicken. Star Ham. Virginia Ham. Bologna. Head Cheese. Salami. Sliced Chicken.
Sliced Ham and Turkey. Liberwurst. Smoked Beef Tongue. Pickled Lamb's Tongue. Assorted Cold Cuts of Meat and Swiss Cheese. Deep Sea Herring in Wine Sauce. Bismarck Herring. Delicates Herring. Marinieter Holland Herring Boiled Mackerel Roes.
Salad (Choice) Escarole. Chickory. Mixed. Onions. Watercress.
Dessert or Cheese (Choice) Peach Pie. Ladyloks. Strawberry Ice Cream. Sorbet. Vanilla Ice Cream. Coffee Cake. Macaroons. Raisin Cake. Fancy Cake. Lady Fingers. Neufchatel. Cafe. Cream. Brie. American. Cream. Demi-Tasse.

CONTINUOUS CABARET beginning Dinner to Close ALL STAR ACTS
NELL MORGAN & DONALD CRANE in Ballroom Dances
5 DANCING FLOORS—AFTERNOON TEA DANCES 4 TO 7
AFTER THEATRE SUPPER $1.00 BEEFSTEAK DINNER $1.25
TONIGHT BALL ROOM INDIAN NIGHT PRIZE DANCING SOUVENIRS

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.
THE FAMOUS DINNER PLACE
THE GREAT AFTER-THEATRE RESORT
Seasonable Seven-Course Lenten Luncheon, 75c (Music)
Cabaret Extraordinaire
Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1

In Philadelphia, Chestnut & 13th. Hotel Adelphia 400 Rooms 400 Baths

Prince George Hotel
Fifth Ave. and 28th Street.
One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York.
800 Rooms with Bath
Rates, $3 and up.

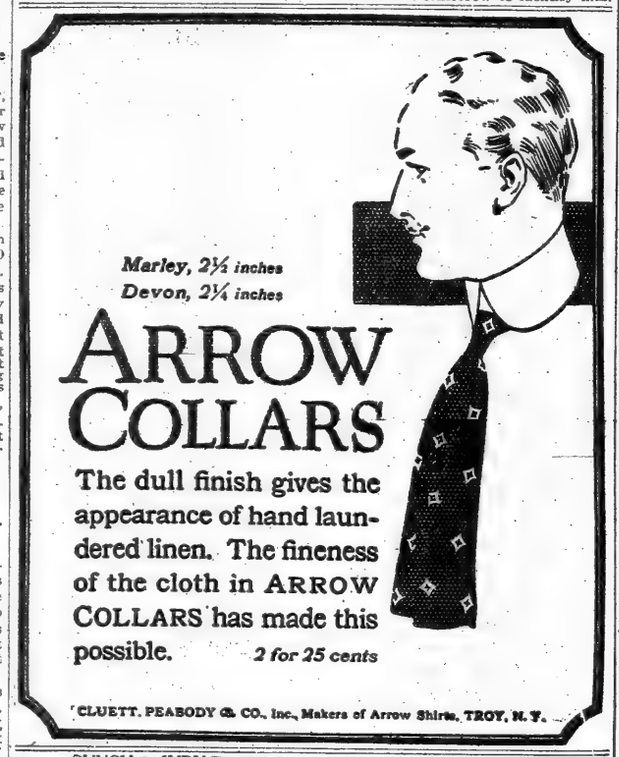
Hotel Arlington
18 WEST 25TH ST.
Rooms and Bath for Two $11 Per Week; with Meals, Two Persons, $27.
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, Meals for Two, $32.
A modern high class hotel, situated in the same block as Hoffman House; most convenient location in the city. Every modern appointment at rates unequalled anywhere in the city. Special rates to permanent guests.

Hotel EARLINGTON
49 West 27th St., N. Y.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
1A Step from Broadway.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, front of house, one person, $2; two people, $3 and upward. Why pay more when our service is equalled only by the best?
SINGLE ROOMS, $1.
Large room for meetings or conventions.
R. V. WARFIELD, Manager.

NEW HOTEL THERESA
LARGEST AND FINEST
Transient & Family Hotel Uptown
7th Av., 124th to 125th St.
ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS. AT DOOR.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up.
Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY
All Outside Rooms.
Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00.
We Cater to Dinner Parties.
SINGLE ROOM WITH BATH (per year)...$360
2 ROOMS AND BATH (per year).....$720
3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS (per year)...$1,200
Special Rates by Month and Season.
BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK.
T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER.
Phone, 2270—Morningside.

The Buying Power of $16.50
With the price of woolens going up and the end of its rise not yet in sight, this clearance of Hart Schaffner & Marx $25, $30 and $32.50 Winter Suits and Overcoats at $16.50 looms up with tremendous importance.
Best take advantage of this opportunity today —as the sale lasts but a few days longer.
Wallach Bros.
Two Broadway Stores: Broadway, Cor. 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St.
Two Harlem Stores: Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St.

Spring Styles Ready
Thousands of them—imported and domestic materials—startling, staid and exclusive.
New Style Suggestions—showing marked changes over last year—also ready and worth examining.
Suits and Overcoats, $20 to $50
To Measure Only
Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim



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The dull finish gives the appearance of hand laundered linen. The fineness of the cloth in ARROW COLLARS has made this possible. 2 for 25 cents
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., Inc., Makers of Arrow Shirts, TROY, N. Y.

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th St. East of B'way.
THE CLEVER ONES
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Friday & Saturday, 2:30. 50th Performance Tomorrow Night.

STRAND ROOF GARDEN, B'way-47th St. Opening Night, Thursday, 10 P. M. AMATEUR FOX TROT CONTEST. Exhibition Dancing Fri. and Sat. Evenings.

IRVING PL. THEATRE Every Afternoon, War Pictures. Every Eve. & Sat. Mat., "IMMER FESTE DRUFF"

MR. WALTER DAMROSCH
Will donate the entire receipts of his six EXPLANATORY RECITALS AT THE PIANO ON Wagner's Nibelungen Trilogy to the Vacation War Relief Committee.
First Lecture This Afternoon at 3 on "RHEINGOLD."
Second Lecture Friday Aft., March 12, at 3, "WALKUERE."
Tickets 50c. to $1.50, at Box Office Aeolian Hall.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Mar. 13th, at 3
VIOLIN RECITAL—ALBERT SPALDING
Andre Benoist, Accompanist. (STEINWAY PIANO).
Tickets 50c to $2 at Hall. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer.

AEOLIAN HALL, PIANO RECITAL | Sunday Aft. at 3 | MARCH 14 MARK HAMBOURG
Seats 50c to $2, at Box Office. Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Eve., Mar. 16, at 8:15.
MRS. H. H. A. BEACH
Assisted by GEORGE SHEFFIELD, THEODORE SPIERING & OLIVE MEAD QUARTET, in CONCERT OF BEACH COMPOSITIONS.
Mgt. M. H. HANSON. (Steinway Piano.)

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Mar. 11, at 3.
BAUER AND CASALS
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Monday Aft., March 15, at 3.
Second Piano Recital by COPELAND
50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., March 16, at 3
SONG RECITAL PAUL REIMERS
Tickets, 50c. to $2. Mgt. Music League of America.

THEATRE FRANCAIS
(CENTURY LYCEUM) Entrance 62d St.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Orch. Seats, 50c to $2.50.
LE MONDE ou l'on s'ennuie
Frid. Mat. at 3:15. Les Vivacites du Capitaine Tic. Every Sunday Night Parisian Cafe Chantant.

NEWMAN 'BERLIN' TRAVELTALKS
PRICES, 50c to $1.50.
Tomorrow Mat. at 3, NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42D ST.
SUNDAY NIGHT, 8:30, CARNEGIE HALL, 57 St.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25 to 75c. | Mme. Emma CALVE LULU GLASER, Belle Baker, Claude Gillingwater-Edith Lyle & Co.
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. | HELEN WARE & CO., Lillian Shaw, Ernest Ball, Wm. Pruett & Co., etc.
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OPERA TICKETS Phone 6442 Greeley | CHOICE SEATS, TONIGHT'S OPERA, at Box Office Prices. Jacobs' Ticket Office, B'way & 38th St., Normandie Hotel.

HAMMERSTEIN'S—EDDIE FOY & Ben Welch, Willa Holt Wakefield, Bert Leslie & Co., Mr. Hymack, Nonette & 8 Big Acts. | Little Foys, Mr. Hymack, Nonette & 8 Big Acts.

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. Burlesques. | Mat. THE ROSELAND GIRLS. | To-day

MURRAY HILL. Evgs. 8:15. | Mat. To-day. Burlesque. 20th CENTURY MAIDS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Friday; moderate to fresh northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,865. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS. Elsewhere

THAW FEARS COUP OF CO-DEFENDANTS

Counsel for Other Alleged Conspirators Now Will Ask That Case Be Thrown Out.

NO EVIDENCE OF A PLOT YET

Fight to Get Question of Sanity Before the Jury Today if the Trial Continues.

PRISONER IN SPECIAL ROOM

Suffers from Rheumatism and a Cold, Justice Page Is Told—Anhut May Testify.

Developments in connection with the trial of Harry K. Thaw before Justice Page in the Supreme Court, yesterday stamped it as one of the most remarkable proceedings which ever has been brought in the criminal courts of this State.

The State's representatives, in accordance with their promise to keep good faith with the State of New Hampshire, which granted extradition of Thaw on the charge of conspiracy, continued the presentation of the case, and at the close of the afternoon session had called twenty witnesses, who told what they knew about the activities of Thaw and the five men on trial with him, who it is alleged aided him to defeat the ends of justice by his escape.

But by none of these witnesses did the State establish that there had been any communication between Thaw and the other defendants prior to Thaw's escape on Aug. 17, 1913, from Matteawan. Counsel for all of the defendants, except Thaw, jubilantly asserted that, in their opinion, no case had been established which would warrant the continuation of the trial and announced that they would demand in long arguments today that Justice Page throw the case out of court.

Thaw's Queer Position.

On the other hand Thaw, realizing that such action by Justice Page would checkmate his desire to take the stand and to get the issue of his mental condition before the jury in the present trial, found himself in the odd position of a defendant, charged with a criminal offense, whose greatest desire was to block efforts on the part of his co-defendants to have the indictment against him killed.

Thaw was in a similar position after his escape from Matteawan in August, 1913, when he fought against his release from prison in Sherbrooke, Canada. There he had been lodged in jail on a faulty commitment, and he knew that, if released, he would fall into the hands of the Canadian immigration officials who were determined to throw him out of the country and back into the United States.

John B. Stanchfield, chief of the Thaw counselors, emphasized his client's peculiar position yesterday when he was told that Abraham Levy and other attorneys for the men accused with Thaw of conspiracy were preparing to argue that the case should be ended and the defendants released.

"I certainly will not make any lengthy argument on that point," said Mr. Stanchfield with a grim smile. "I have no desire to see this trial brought to an end before we can submit a defense and endeavor to bring the sanity question flatly before this jury.

Proof of Legal Sanity.

"Thaw is sane, and I know that we can prove it. If, after submitting evidence to that effect this jury brings in a verdict of acquittal, that verdict would, I believe, be sufficient for the purposes of the law to prove that Thaw is legally sane, whether or not the jury incorporated in its verdict any comment upon my client's mental condition."

Mr. Stanchfield said he well knew that despite any action at this trial steps would have to be taken to abrogate the commitment issued by Justice Dowling on Feb. 1, 1908, which first lodged Thaw in Matteawan.

"To accomplish that," he said, "I could, if necessary, obtain a writ of habeas corpus in this county. You may depend upon it there will be no railroading of Thaw back to Matteawan on the Dowling commitment after the disposition of this charge against him, and even if such an attempt was made the Matteawan officials could no tobtain custody of him before I could file an application for such a writ. Any Supreme Court Justice has got to grant it or pay a fine of $1,000, and the application will be ready for instant action.

"If the jury here should acquit Thaw of conspiracy after the evidence as to his sanity had been submitted with the approval of the court, I am sure that there would be no trouble in quashing the Dowling commitment and winning liberty for Mr. Thaw."

Plans of the Defense.

It was understood late in the day that Thaw was willing to take the stand and shoulder the responsibility for the arrangements for his escape from Matteawan and exonerate the other defendants of any part in a conspiracy. In such an emergency, it was reported, he would declare that he was sane at the time he made his escape and thus felt that he was committing no crime in getting out of Matteawan.

Thaw believes, it was said, that he can prove that the men who were the instruments by which his physical escape was made possible, were not fellow conspirators but men who simply performed a task for which they were paid and did not enter into a criminal conspiracy with him. If such a course was followed, it was reported, Thaw might name a person other than the present defendants with whom the plans for his flight were arranged. This other person, now dead, was a newspaper writer and editor.

The State will complete its case by the noon recess today unless unforeseen developments arise. If, as is expected, the case is continued over the protests

Continued On Page 4.

HOLDS UP BELLBOY WHO BROUGHT $100

Hotel McAlpin Guest Sent for Change for That Amount, Then Beat and Bound Youth.

A man who registered at the McAlpin yesterday afternoon as N. G. Grey of Washington, D. C., beat and gagged a bellboy, stole $100, and got away from a room on the fourth floor and out of the hotel without an alarm reaching anybody downstairs until the weak voice of the bellboy was heard calling for help on the telephone.

It was just about 4 o'clock when the man signed his name at the office desk. According to the bellboy and the clerk who roomed him, he was clean-shaven, dark, heavy set, and weighed from 165 to 170 pounds. He spoke like a Southerner or Westerner. He wore a dark overcoat over a brown suit, and a soft brown Alpine hat.

He was assigned to Room 467, on the Thirty-third Street side of the hotel. Joseph Abbundi, 19 years old, of 304 East Twenty-ninth Street, being detailed to carry up the key and the suitcase the man had with him. It was just ten minutes before 5 o'clock when the man telephoned down to the cashier to send him up change for a $100 bill, and, as it happened, Abbundi took up the money. While waiting for this, it was learned later, Grey came out onto the fourth floor corridor and strolled several times past the floor clerk's desk.

Abbundi carried the money upstairs in a sealed envelope, and when he entered the room Grey told him to put the envelope on the bureau, at the same time reaching into his pocket as if for his purse. As he did this a quarter dropped on the floor, and the bellboy stooped to pick it up.

While he was in that position the man struck him on the back of the head with a hard instrument, and the boy fell down. As he started to scramble to his feet Grey seized him with one hand, at the same time holding to his head with the other hand what Abbundi described as "a big blue gun." Then the man dragged the boy to the bed, struck him in the face with the pistol, wrapped a blanket around his head, and strapped a pillow upon that, tying the whole with cord and strips of sheets. Then he bound the bellboy's hands and feet, told him if he uttered a sound he would kill him, and, locking the door, went out.

WICKERSHAM COERCED RAILROAD, HE SAYS

Kruttschnitt Accuses Attorney General of Forcing Sale of the Central Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Executive Board of the Southern Pacific Company, today charged that George W. Wickersham, ex-United States Attorney General, coerced the Southern Pacific into an agreement to sell the Central Pacific to the Union Pacific Railroad for $104,000,000. The charge was made in Mr. Kruttschnitt's testimony in the suit of the Federal Government to unmerge the Central and Southern Pacific Railways.

"The Southern Pacific Company," Mr. Kruttschnitt testified, "signed the agreement with the Union Pacific to sell the Central Pacific at a price of $104,000,000 under the compulsion and coercion of the Attorney General of the United States, who threatened me with a forced sale of the line if it was not sold to the Union Pacific." The California State Railroad Commission prevented the deal, he said, by refusing to approve the plan.

"I went to the Attorney General personally," continued the witness, "and protested vehemently against his action, telling him that it would destroy the Southern Pacific. His only reply was, 'I am going to apply equal compulsion to the Union Pacific.'"

Attorneys for the Southern Pacific who elicited this evidence from Mr. Kruttschnitt said they were trying to show that during Attorney General Wickersham's tenure of office the Government attempted to bring about a merger, the equivalent of which, they asserted, it is now trying to break in its suit to dissolve the Southern and Central Pacific roads.

Asked what the dissolution of the Central and Southern Pacific Railroads at this time would cost the Southern Pacific Company, the witness replied:

"By the terms of the loan to us by a syndicate of French bankers of $50,000,000 in 1911 any abrogation of our lease of the Central Pacific would subject us to an immediate call upon the loan. If this call should be made tomorrow the loan would have cost us $6,000,000. To reborrow that amount of money under present conditions for thirty years upon bonds we would have to pay a price in interest of approximately $15,500,000—making a total cost of over $21,000,000 should we be robbed of the Central Pacific."

RESCUE 8 ON LEDGE AT FIRE

Firemen Carry Them Down Ladder from Seventh Story.

Crowds that hurried into Twenty-ninth Street when a blaze started in the lower floors of a seven-story loft building at 252-258 West Twenty-ninth Street last night saw through the swirl of smoke in front of the building eight men climb out of windows in the seventh story to the narrow ledge outside. There they stood yelling that they were about to jump, when the crowd screamed back to them to wait.

Truck 24 raced down the street, an extension ladder was run to the sixth floor, and Firemen Siegel and Martin, carrying scaling ladders, ascended it. They threw their hooks into the upper windows and carried the eight men one by one to the sidewalk.

The rescued men were members of the Railway Mail Club, which occupies the sixth and seventh floors. With about forty others, they had been asleep when the smoke awakened them. The stairs were a mass of flames and smoke, and though the blaze never reached the clubrooms, the men there were terrified.

The damage, estimated at $10,000, was confined to the Empire Shoe Company, on the fifth floor, and the M. W. Schloss Manufacturing Company, on the fourth.

CALLING UNTRAINED MEN.

German Landsturm Classes of 1869-73 Summoned on the Rhine.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Thursday, March 11.—The Telegraaf learns that the untrained Landsturm classes of 1869 to 1873 have been called to the colors in the Rhine Provinces.

IRON CROSS FOR SULTAN.

Given by Kaiser for His Aid in the Defense of the Dardanelles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, March 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—Emperor William has bestowed an Iron Cross of the First Class on the Sultan.

"It is given for the Sultan's personal and active part in the defense of the Dardanelles."

CARRANZA URGES AMERICANS TO GO

Replies to Bryan's Protest by Addressing President Wilson Direct.

RESENTS TERMS EMPLOYED

Denies Charges Against Obregon, but Admits Responsibility for Foreign Residents.

PROTESTS HELP CAPITAL

British Charge Reports Improved Conditions, but Says Food Must Be Had at Once.

VERA CRUZ, March 10.—The text of General Carranza's reply to the strong protests of Secretary Bryan in regard to conditions in Mexico City was given out here tonight, having been forwarded to Washington this afternoon. The reply is addressed to President Wilson instead of to the Secretary of State.

General Carranza tells the President he would consider himself justified in not answering the demands, because of the terms in which they are expressed. He consents to reply, he says, for the sake of his cause, and promises to reply more fully through regular diplomatic channels on later protests.

While denying the charge that General Obregon has incited the people of the capital to take violent measures to get food and maintaining that the evils complained of are due to the state of war in the country, General Carranza admits the responsibility for the safety of foreigners in the territory he controls and promises to grant protection and means to leave Mexico City as far as he can.

As the best solution of the difficulty, General Carranza urges that Americans and other foreigners should leave Mexico City.

The following is the text of General Carranza's reply:

"Although the terms in which this note is worded would afford me cause for not answering, it is my wish, notwithstanding, that my silence be not construed as a justification of charges contained in the same. I have tried to put aside for the moment references which are made to my personal responsibility and, looking only for the good of my country and for the benefit of the cause which the Mexican people have intrusted to me, I thought it my duty to answer at once.

"On the other hand, in view of the importance of the subject discussed in the aforesaid note, I have thought myself authorized not to follow this time customary channels, but to address you (President Wilson) personally concerning a matter which may involve the success of the Mexican revolution. In the note I am answering it is taken for granted that the imputations made against General Obregon by an international committee of foreign residents in the City of Mexico, the substance of which also has been communicated to me by Mr. Silliman in his note of the first instant, are true, and this assumption has been indulged in when the answer to those imputations was being prepared.

"Reserving the privilege of answering more fully and in detail through the customary diplomatic channels the note referred to lately, I take this opportunity to state in an earnest and emphatic way that General Obregon never has intended to incite the hungry populace of the City of Mexico to commit outrages of any character. He has not prevented in any way the entrance of food supplies into Mexico City, but on the contrary has facilitated such importations. He has not created willfully the distressing conditions which prevail at present in Mexico City, but has done everything in his power to alleviate them.

"Such a situation is the consequence of a painful but unavoidable state of war in which we are and which for the first time really has reached Mexico City, but it has been aggravated by the conduct of the merchants, who were openly defiant and with concert of action closed their commercial establishments in moments of greatest public distress as a protest against the humanitarian relief tax which General Obregon imposed.

"In face of the charges expressed by the International committee in their complaint to the State Department I point you to the fact that General Obregon has been in the possession of the City of Mexico since Jan. 26 until today, without mobs, assassinations, lootings, or any other of the outrages which are apt to occur, and which frequently do occur, in times of war.

"During all this time large amounts of food supplies have been taken into Mexico City and large quantities of supplies have been distributed among the distressed people.

"Other important measures also have been taken, looking to further relief, which I will mention in detail at the proper time.

"While it is proper to state to your Excellency that the right to occupy or to evacuate Mexico City or any other place in the republic must at all times be reserved and is to be exercised when deemed by the responsible military authorities to be in furtherance of the cause of the revolution, the obligation on the Constitutionalist Army to safeguard the lives of foreigners is nevertheless fully understood and realized. You will therefore permit me to assure you that at the time of the evacuation of Mexico City every facility within my power will be afforded to all foreign residents in that city to depart the country or to go to other and safer places in the republic.

"I always have tried to give and have given the largest protection that has been possible to the lives and interests of Americans and other foreigners even during the most difficult period of our struggle. I have the purpose of continuing the same line of conduct and have decided to take all measures possible to avoid all damage to foreign residents. With this purpose solely in view, I addressed a note to the Diplomatic Corps in Mexico City, which I have repeated twice, inviting them in case of evacuation to come either to this port or to any of the cities, for instance Puebla, Jalapa, or Orizaba, which are under the control of the Constitutionalist forces, where they can be assured perfect protection.

"It was only three days ago that the State Department at Washington directed the attention of American residents in Mexico City to your former advice that they should retire from the country until conditions should be settled. It is my earnest wish that the other

Continued on Page 5.

"Why the Allies Want Constantinople."

By GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Former Mayor of New York.

An important article that every one interested in the war should read.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES TODAY. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

REAL WIFE OF MAYO, THIS WOMAN'S CLAIM

Married in 1890, Deserted in 1900, Mrs. Florence Mayo of Scranton Asserts.

HAD SUPPOSED HIM DEAD

Has Three Grown Daughters—Binghamton Records Confirm Marriage, but Mayo Denies It.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 10.—Mrs. Florence Weeks Mayo of 818 Sunset Avenue, this city, says she is the legal wife of Virginius Mayo of New Haven, Conn., whose dual establishments are revealed in connection with the recent suicide of Lillian Cook. Mrs. Florence Weeks Mayo is 42 years old and naturally attractive. Guarded by her three grown daughters, she is under care of a physician. She shrinks from notoriety and refuses to discuss her plans. She is in a state approaching collapse.

It is known, however, that she has retained Frederick E. Scott, a Scranton attorney, to protect her interests, and it was hinted today that she would bring suit for divorce, with a claim for back alimony covering the fifteen years she has depended upon her own resources for her support and the rearing of her three children. A quiet, retiring woman, she has been snatched from the obscurity of her modest home by the revelation that she claims to be the real wife of the millionaire manufacturer, whose dual life was revealed as a result of the suicide of Lillian May Cook of Brooklyn, and she feels her position keenly. She thought Mayo was dead, she says, and for that reason never divorced him.

Mrs. Mayo is a native of Scranton, and among those familiar with her history no doubt is felt that the man who is the husband of the present Mrs. Mayo in New Haven and the reputed husband of Miss Lois Waterbury-Dudley of Brooklyn, is the same man who abandoned Mrs. Florence Weeks Mayo in New York fifteen years ago. Those who know the Weeks family remember the dapper, energetic young electrical engineer with whom Florence Weeks, a girl in her teens, eloped to Binghamton. Dates are lacking on account of Mrs. Mayo's reluctance to talk, but she asserts that she was married to Mayo twenty-five years ago in Binghamton—a fact confirmed by Binghamton records—and that she was only 17 years old at the time. The records say 19.

Toiled Years to Support Family.

For several years prior to last Saturday Mrs. Mayo was employed in a Scranton department store. She left the store to enter the employ of the International Correspondence Schools, where her three daughters hold good positions. Ever since she returned to Scranton fifteen years ago she has toiled steadily to keep her little family together and give them the positions of respect which they now occupy. The three daughters, Charlotte, aged 23; Dorothy, 21, and Marion, 19, are comforting their mother in her ordeal, and they are determined that their father shall be compelled to provide for her comforts that she has been deprived of during the best years of her life.

At the time of their marriage, says Mrs. Mayo, her husband was an itinerant inventor and electrical engineer. Several of his patents were sold to Thomas A. Edison, she says, and he made plenty of money to support his family. Instead of being a home-loving man, Mrs. Mayo says, her husband showed a fondness for other women.

After the marriage the couple went to New York. In the next nine years, Mrs. Mayo said, her husband left her many times, and on several occasions she was compelled to seek aid from her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Weeks, who before their deaths lived in Harleton, Penn. The nine years were bitter ones, the Scranton wife says. Time and time again, she declares, she was deserted by the husband, and time and time again she forgave him and sought to rebuild the home life. The husband did not drink, Mrs. Mayo declares, but was too intimate with other women. On his trips from home, she charged, he was usually accompanied by other women.

In 1900, the wife says, her husband deserted her again, and she took her three children to her parents' home in Hazleton, where they had moved from this city. She never heard of Mayo after that. She lived with the three daughters in Hazleton until her parents died, and then came to Scranton. Nine years ago a friend told her Mayo was dead, and she believed that statement until the name of the radiator manufacturer became so prominent in the newspapers in the last week.

Binghamton Confirms Marriage.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 10.—That Virginius J. Mayo married Florence Weeks in this city a quarter of a century ago is told by the records of the Health Department here. The statement of Mrs. Florence Weeks Mayo of Scranton is corroborated. The records show that on May 14, 1890, Virginius J. Mayo, who gave his age as 31, and his occupation as that of an electrician, stating that his residence was Belden, but failing to name the State, married Florence Weeks, who was 19 years old and resided with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Weeks, in Scranton. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. Murray Colville, who at that time was pastor of the Centenary M. E. Church, but who died in Liberty, N. Y., about a month ago.

The record also shows that Mayo had been married before. In the column in which is entered the number of the groom's marriages appears the word "two."

"NEVER MY WIFE," SAYS MAYO.

Denies Scranton Woman's Claim—Says His First Wife Died.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 10.—Virginius J. Mayo refused today to discuss the statement of Mrs. Florence Mayo of Scranton, Penn., that he married and deserted her, and referred all inquiries to his lawyer, Benjamin Slade.

Continued on Page 8.

MORE DARDANELLES FORTS ARE REDUCED

Batteries on Eren-Keui Heights, Which Had Proved Troublesome, Silenced.

BIGGEST SHIP ENGAGED

Superdreadnought's Use for Direct Bombardment Believed to Indicate a Clear Channel.

PARIS, March 10.—The operations of the allied fleet in the Dardanelles, which were interrupted yesterday morning by unfavorable weather conditions, were resumed vigorously in the afternoon, says an Athens dispatch to the Matin.

The warships are reported to have made further progress in the Narrows, silencing Turkish batteries on the heights of Fort Eren-Keui, the fire from which had proved troublesome to the fleet.

The operations of the French warships were again delayed for a few hours by the necessity of taking on board coal and ammunition.

A fragment of a Turkish shell fell yesterday at the feet of Rear Admiral Guepratte, commander of the French division operating with the allied fleet in the Dardanelles, as he was directing the operations of the battleship Suffren. The vessel had executed a daring manoeuvre by penetrating the extreme limit of the mine fields, says a telegram from the island of Tenedos to the Petit Parisien. Several shells are reported to have struck the warship, but the correspondent makes no mention of damage to her.

After yesterday's operations, the Tenedos dispatch says, the crew of the French battleship Gaulois were warmly praised by Vice Admiral Carden, the British Commander, for the assistance lent in the reduction of the Dardanus redoubt. Powerful Turkish batteries were silenced by the Gaulois, which was struck by two six-inch shells, although the damage done is said to have been insignificant.

LONDON, Thursday, March 11.—What is regarded here as a most significant piece of news is the announcement that the supendreadnought Queen Elizabeth has entered the Dardanelles and has begun to bombard the forts in the Narrows by direct fire.

It is considered certain that Vice Admiral Carden would not allow his biggest ship to pass the entrance unless the step were fairly safe.

Further evidence that the forts in the Narrows have suffered severely is contained in dispatches from Athens, which say that two battleships ventured right into the Narrows on Tuesday night in order to protect the vessels engaged in mine sweeping there. These dispatches report that the Kilid-Bahr and Eren-Keui batteries have been badly damaged and that the fire of the Turkish forts is becoming weaker.

Some experts believe that all the forts in the Narrows should be demolished in two weeks, after which it would be smoother sailing for the ships, as most of the guns are concentrated in that part of the straits. Nothing is being left to chance, however.

A Central News dispatch from Athens says that in the course of the bombardment of the Dardanelles on Monday, thirty guns mounted on motor-trucks were destroyed by the fire of the warships.

ABRUZZI COMMANDS A DREADNOUGHT FLEET

Embarks at Spezia—France Lets Garibaldians in Foreign Legion Go Home to Serve.

SPEZIA, March 10, (via Rome and Paris.)—Vice Admiral the Duke of the Abruzzi, a cousin of the King of Italy, embarked today on his flagship, the new Italian dreadnought Conte di Cavour, to command a squadron composed entirely of dreadnoughts.

The squadron comprises the Dante Alighieri, Caio Duilo, Giulio Cesare, and Leonardo da Vinci.

This is the most powerful combination of units that Italy has ever had in one squadron.

PARIS, March 10.—The following official statement was issued tonight:

"As the Italian Government has recalled certain categories of its reservists, the French Government has given liberty to the Fourth Regiment of the Foreign Legion, to which the Garibaldians belong."

GENEVA, March 10.—The Tribune says it has learned from Vienna that several Italian warships have put to sea.

The ships are probably bound for the Dardanelles, the paper says.

DU MAURIER A WAR VICTIM.

Author of "An Englishman's Home" Dies at the Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

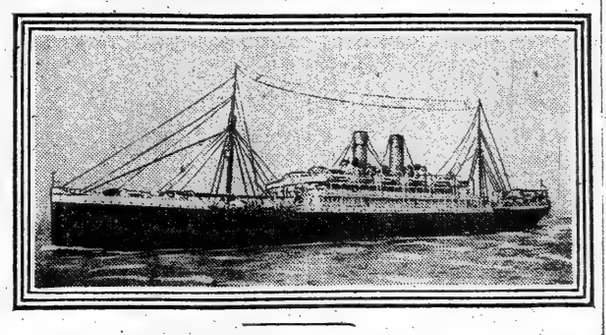
LONDON, Thursday, March 11.—The Daily Mail announces the death at the front of Colonel Guy Louis Busson du Maurier, whose play, "An Englishman's Home," based on the idea of a German invasion of England, attracted so much attention six years ago.

He was a son of the famous Punch artist and author of "Trilby," and was a brother of Gerald du Maurier, the actor.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
4 Trains Daily to Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Florida, Havana. Office, 1218 B'way. —Advt.

AMERICAN SHIP AND 10 OTHERS SUNK BY GERMAN CRUISER NOW AT NORFOLK WITH THEIR PASSENGERS AND CREWS

Auxiliary Cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich; List of the Merchant Vessels She Has Sunk



NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 10.—This is the list of eleven vessels sunk by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, as reported by her commander, their total tonnage being over 26,000, and the number of persons who were taken on board the war craft from them over 350:

Name and Flag.	Type.	Persons on Board.	Tonnage.	Date Sunk.
Invercoe, (British).....	Sailing	23	1,522	Feb. 12.
Mary Ada Short (British).	Steamer	28	2,335	Feb. 18.
Floride (French).....	Steamer	164	4,248	Feb. 19.
Willerby (British).....	Steamer	27	2,236	Feb. 20.
Isabel Browne (Russian).	Sailing	13	1,231	Feb. 19.
Pierre Loti (French).....	Sailing	24	1,026	Jan. 27.
Jacobsen (French).....	Sailing	23	1,040	Jan. 28.
Wm. P. Frye (American).	Sailing	31	2,998	Jan. 28.
Jean (French).....	Sailing	..	2,207	.....
*Schargost (British).....	Steamer	..	6,000(?)	.....
*Kelaton (British).....	Steamer	..	....	.....

*No vessel by this name listed in the maritime register.

TO DEMAND PAY FOR LOSS OF FRYE

American Government Will Insist on Full Reparation by Germany.

WILSON MUCH CONCERNED

Internment of Prinz Eitel Expected, Otherwise Capture by British Is Certain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A new problem involving features of serious concern in the relations between the Governments of Germany and the United States, was presented today when the news came from Norfolk that the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, which arrived there this morning, had sunk the American merchant ship William P. Frye of Bath, Me., in the South Atlantic on Jan. 28.

Conferences have taken place between President Wilson and some of his advisers, and there has been much running back and forth of officials of the Department of State, Treasury, Navy, Commerce and Labor, all of which are interested in the sinking of the Frye or other phases of the Prince Eitel Friedrich's career as a sea rover. In official circles the matter is regarded as the most important that has involved the United States since the European war began.

It was pointed out tonight in an important quarter that the sinking of the Frye placed the case on all fours with the issue involved in the American protest to Germany against the application of the German naval zone order to American merchant vessels.

This Government's representations to Germany were based on the implied threat in the war zone order that if neutral merchant ships ventured inside the area of the zone they might be sunk by German submarines. Government officials of wide knowledge in such matters indicated tonight that they regarded the sinking of the Frye as a high-handed proceeding, which the United States could not afford to overlook.

The William P. Frye was loaded with wheat consigned from Seattle to Liverpool, and, according to official information, she was sent to the bottom because the commander of the German auxiliary decided that wheat was contraband, and he did not have time to unload the American merchantman's cargo.

It was made known tonight that the destruction of the Frye would be taken up diplomatically with the German Government, and that a demand would be made for reparation and compensation for the loss of the ship and her cargo. Wheat is not absolute contraband of war. Under the Declaration of London, which the German Government claims to have been observing, wheat and grain can only be considered as conditional contraband and confiscated when found to be destined for the use of the armed forces of the enemy. The question of the right of the Captain of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich to destroy the William P. Frye has also arisen, and will be involved in the diplomatic negotiations between this country and Germany.

The Treasury Department was thrown into a fever of activity by the receipt of a telephone message from Norman R. Hamilton, Collector of the Customs at Newport News, telling of the arrival of the German vessel. Until a late hour tonight Assistant Treasurer Peters, in charge of the customs, was closeted with Secretary McAdoo, following a conference with officials of the State Department.

Cruiser to Intern.

According to Mr. Hamilton, the German steamer will have to be interned. She has been at sea about seven months,

Continued on Page 2.

EITEL'S CAPTAIN TELLS OF ROVING

Commander's Story of German Auxiliary Cruiser's Ravages and Adventures.

TOWED A PRIZE 1,500 MILES

Eluded British, French, and Japanese Cruisers — Chased to Virginia Capes.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., March 10.—Commander Thierichens of the Royal German Navy, Captain of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, gave today the following description of his long run across the Pacific, around the Horn, and up the Atlantic to the Roads:

"Seven months ago the Prinz Eitel Friedrich left Tsing-tao. Our crew was composed of men and officers from the gunboats Tiger and Luchs, and the three-inch guns and eight five-inch guns we mounted came from those two boats, which were dismantled. We passed out through the Japanese islands and eluded a number of English, French, and Japanese warships.

"The Prinz Eitel had been converted into an armed merchantman on such short notice that we had no time to put on our war paint. Our first capture was the Schargost, an English steamer of six thousand tons. We were anxious to get coal, and were greatly disappointed when we found the Schargost carried very little. Next we encountered the French sailing ship Jean, coal laden. This ship was towed 1,500 miles to Easter Island, where we transferred her coal to our own bunkers and landed there the survivors from the Jean, Schargost, and the English steamer Kelaton, which we had overtaken and destroyed while en route to Easter Island. After landing the survivors the Jean was blown up."

Capt. Thierichens said that while the vessel was coming up the South Atlantic his wireless operator heard eight warships exchanging wireless messages. He believed these to be Admiral Sturdee's squadron which sank the German ships off the Falkland Islands.

The Russian bark Isabella Brown was the next victim of the Prinz Eitel. The Brown was burned. "Next," continued the Commander, "came the French ship Pierre Loti, which was sunk. The American bark Wiliam P. Frye was sunk, and the French bark Jacobsen, encountered soon after, met the same fate. We tried to catch some other vessels, but encountered only neutrals and so steamed north.

"On Feb. 8 we met the Norwegian bark Thalasia and let her go unharmed. The British bark Invercoe was sunk on Feb. 18, and the steamer Mary Ada Short, laden with maize, was also sunk. The next day we met and sank the French steamer Floride, after taking off passengers, crew and provisions. The Floride we left burning and about to go down off the Brazilian coast.

"On Feb. 20 we sank the British steamer Willerby, and the same night we heard English warships sending wireless messages. One of them we thought was the Berwick, so we put to sea to leave their neighborhood. We put in here to land 350 passengers, 40 women and children, and to effect urgent repairs.

"I believe we were followed by six British warships when we were nearing the Virginia capes. We could hear them but we could not see them. We were showing them our heels, however, and we ran at night with every light out.

"We were near the battle off the Chilean coast when the British squadron was defeated by the Germans. We heard messages exchanged by ships participating in that engagement.

"The Prinz Eitel traveled for a while with her famous fellow sea rover, the Emden, and when she left the latter ship was accompanied by the Cormorant."

Sea Rover Prinz Eitel Friedrich Takes Refuge at Hampton Roads.

ENDS 30,000 MILE RAID

Crippled Commerce Destroyer Brings in 342 Persons Taken from Ships She Sank.

LIKELY TO BE INTERNED

Her Arrival Brings First News to Washington of Sinking of the William P. Frye.

STARTS A PROMPT INQUIRY

President and All Officials at Capital Stirred by Destruction of American Vessel.

WILL DEMAND REPARATION

American Captain Says His Nationality Was Ignored and Wheat Cargo Shoveled Into Sea.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 10.—The German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, after a commerce-destroying cruise over Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, which culminated in the sinking of an American sailing ship in the South Atlantic on Jan. 28 last, came into this port today and anchored for supplies and repairs. She brought with her rescued crews and passengers of American, British, French, and Russian ships, and lies at anchor tonight, proud of her trophies of war, but in a state of mechanical exhaustion from the strain of a voyage of more than 30,000 miles.

The condition of the vessel is such that repairs will occupy several weeks, and in all probability she will be interned for the remainder of the war.

The cruiser had on board more than 500 persons, 342 of the crews and passengers of destroyed vessels in addition to her own crew of about 200.

The Prinz Eitel Friedrich arrived off Cape Henry last night after dark, but did not enter until this morning, when she came to anchor off Quarantine. The United States Coast Guard ship Onondaga immediately went alongside to preserve the neutrality of the United States. The German vessel was scarred and rusty from her long voyage. She was painted white on one side and black on the other, but she came into the roads without any attempt at deception as to her nationality.

The Prinz Eitel Friedrich began her scouting for the ships of enemies of the Fatherland at Tsing-tao, China, last November, under Commander Thierichens, who today admitted sinking eleven merchant ships — five British, four French, one Russian, and one American. The sinking of the American ship, the William P. Frye, a sailing vessel, bound from Seattle to Queenstown with 5,200 tons of wheat, most concerned American port officials here. She was owned by the Arthur Sewall Company of Bath, Me.

H. H. Kiehne of Baltimore, master of the American ship, after leaving the Eitel Friedrich, with Customs Collector Hamilton, today, told a dramatic story of his experience. With him were his wife and two children. He said that, despite his protests that he was the American master of an American ship, the German cruiser sank his vessel on the morning of Jan. 28, by blowing a hole in her with a charge of dynamite. Her cargo of wheat, he said, was shoveled overboard before the ship was destroyed.

Passengers Brought Ashore.

As soon as the Eitel Friedrich had anchored Collector Hamilton and his aids visited the ship, and the first-class passengers from the French passenger steamer Floride, together with the captains of the eight destroyed vessels were brought to Newport News. With them were several officers of the German vessel, among them the chief paymaster, August Lousseau.

The final order the paymaster took to the ship tonight from Collector Hamilton was that the ship could only remain in port for repairs to such an extent as to make her seaworthy, unless she interned. The German paymaster also carried word that American officers would make full inquiry of Commander Thierichens tomorrow of the sinking of the American sailing vessel.

Asked why the Eitel Friedrich left the Pacific, Paymaster Lousseau said:

"Because we found little to do. We were after merchantmen, and for days we cruised about and saw nothing. When we reached the South Atlantic, we had better luck. We were surprised not to find British ships in the Atlantic. It is true we heard British wireless talking, and we were glad of that because until fourteen days ago we had no news. Then we got considerable from British wireless, but the trouble was it was all from the English side."

The German officer expressed surprise that any of the cruiser Emden's crew had reached shore, and disclaimed all knowledge of the battles off Chile and the Falkland Islands.

"We were alone," he said, "and we worked for ourselves. We did no fight-

ing but we sank every merchantman we could find. Of course we should have attacked any other converted vessel of our class, but we had no armor plate and so we avoided warships.'"

"We are waiting Admiralty orders," was the paymaster's response to the suggestion that he might not leave immediately. "They are coming from Berlin by way of the Washington Embassy."

The sinking of the Frye was regarded by the officer as all in a day's work. "She took the chance," he said. "She was carrying contraband to the enemy."

The Captain of the Floride has telegraphed to the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique for passage to New York for his passengers. From New York they expect to be transferred to their respective South American destinations. Not a single piece of baggage was lost when the Floride was sunk.

Collector Hamilton said tonight it was obvious that the Prinz Eitel Friedrich would intern here. Commander Thierichens told the Collector he had no idea of leaving port within twenty-four hours, that the boilers of his vessel were in bad condition and that repairs under six weeks would be impossible. He said under these conditions the vessel would be interned unless permission could be had to remain here until repairs were made.

Two English vessels carrying horses for the armies of the Allies at first hesitated about leaving port to-night, but when it became evident the German would not depart at once they steamed out of Hampton Roads and put to sea.

Collector Hamilton will examine carefully into the details of the sinking of the William P. Frye. The inquiry began tonight when a statement was taken from the master of the Frye. All of the members of the crew of the Frye remained on the Eitel Friedrich tonight, and will be brought ashore and examined by the Collector tomorrow. The Collector will also call upon the commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich to give a detailed statement of the sinking of the Frye and his reasons therefor.

The collector has requested the commander not to use his wireless apparatus while in port. Tomorrow the port authorities will receive, to be forwarded to New York, about 150 sacks of mail, taken from the steamer Floride, bound from Havre to South American ports.

Collector Hamilton has been instructed to permit all passengers on the Eitel Friedrich to land under the direction of the immigration authorities.

Word was received here late tonight that Capt. Boy-Ed, naval attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, would arrive from New York tomorrow to confer with the commander of the Eitel Friedrich. The Collector said at midnight that he would board the Eitel Friedrich again at 11 o'clock tomorrow by appointment with Commander Thierichens.

Dr. H. W. McCafferty, Quarantine Officer at Old Point, who visited the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, told of his trip to the German vessel.

"When I boarded the cruiser this morning," said he, "I found all on board well and happy. The band was playing German national airs. The food supply was good and there was a feeling of good-fellowship among the people on the ship, many of whom were taken from destroyed merchant vessels.

"Among these were the Captain of the American ship William P. Frye of Baltimore, who, with his wife and son, were picked up by the Eitel after the Frye had been sunk.

"There were also a number of French people, who were passengers on the French liner Floride, sunk by the Germans off the coast of Brazil. The Eitel has a crew of thirteen officers and 356 men, including six Chinese stewards.

"All these taken from the destroyed vessels will be given liberty in Newport News except four. Those four declined to sign papers that they would not take arms against Germany, and will be kept prisoners on that account.

"Three others will be detained. One has a wooden leg, another is suffering from tuberculosis, and the other is deaf. That will naturally force them to be classed as undesirable immigrants.

"The commander of the Eitel Friedrich told me that he had stopped at Valparaiso, Chile, where he took on provisions and also a few more prisoners, and discharged there some English and French prisoners.

"Dr. Kinzer Knoneck is the surgeon in charge of the cruiser, and every one on board was satisfied that they had received the kindest treatment from the officers of the vessel.

"A queer thing is that the British steamer Dalcham, with Capt. Taggert, bound for Newport News for horses, also came into Hampton Roads this morning. Capt. Taggert said he was a prisoner on the Prinz Eitel Friedrich five months ago, after having been captured off the Chilean coast. I was impressed with the good appearance of the men and women on the cruiser."

HOW THE FRYE WAS SUNK.

Capt. Kiehne Says His Protests Were Ignored by Germans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 10.—Capt. H. H. Kiehne, master of the four-master American ship William P. Frye, which was sunk by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich on the morning of Jan. 28, made the following statement today:

"Despite my protestations that I was the American master of an American ship, the German cruiser Eitel Friedrich sank the William P. Frye on the morning of Jan. 28, blowing a gaping hole through her vitals with a charge of dynamite.

"I was almost becalmed when the German ship appeared about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Jan. 27. My ship was barely moving, and I paid no attention to the first order from the Dutchman to lay to. However, she bore down on me, and I brought my craft to a standstill. After learning that I carried a cargo of wheat the German Captain told me that it was contraband and he intended to destroy it. I protested, but no attention was paid to my statements.

"A German officer and squad of men were sent aboard the bark and I and my crew were set to work throwing grain overboard. The German sighted another vessel, also becalmed, and made for her. He returned about 10 o'clock at night, having sent the other ship to the bottom, as I afterward ascertained.

"Evidently the grain was not being thrown overboard fast enough to suit the German skipper, for he sent a half hundred of his men aboard soon afterward, and the work went on for hours without interruption. However, it was slow at best, and I was informed next morning that my ship would be sent to the bottom, which was done in the manner described.

"It was originally the intention of the German Captain to leave enough of the cargo in the hold of the ship for ballast. That part of the grain was to be rendered useless by salt water.

"As soon as I was informed that my ship was to be sent to the bottom I, my wife and two boys and the crew made for the German cruiser in our boats. We were taken on board and shown every courtesy throughout the remainder of the voyage.

"For two weeks before making this port the German ship molested no ships of any kind and always avoided them, not wishing to give the English warriers any wind of her intention. She proceeded slowly up the coast, all lights that were not out being carefully shaded.

"Last night while nearing the Virginia capes the wireless apparatus on board the German ship informed us that there were four English warships in our immediate vicinity, two of which seemed very close. However, we eluded them and made this port in safety.

"An officer on the German cruiser said a black hulk was seen in the darkness about the time the wireless gave notice of the proximity of the English men-of-war. Many were of the opinion that it was one of the English ships, but nothing came of the matter."

Capt. Kiehne said the Eitel Friedrich sent three ships to the bottom on the Kaiser's birthday, the day on which the American bark was overhauled. He did not remember their names.

Capt. Kiehne has made several trips from Newport News and is well known in shipping circles here. The Captain's wife said this afternoon that she and the children were a little frightened when overtaken by the German cruiser. However, she said that her fears were allayed when she went aboard the cruiser, the officers and men making every effort to give them all possible comforts.

Capt. Kiehne's home is 1,510 Thames Street, Baltimore, Md.

CAPTAINS TELL OF CAPTURE.

Skippers Describe How Their Vessels Were Blown Up.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 10.—Capt. Mousson of the French liner Floride, which was sunk by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, said he was bound from Dakar to Bahia, Brazil, with eighty-six passengers and a general cargo. He was five days out from Bahia when he sighted the Prinz Eitel. He was ordered to stop, and a boarding party from the cruiser informed him that the ship would be blown up.

All the afternoon was spent in transferring the passengers, crew, and baggage to the warship. A bomb was then placed in the engine room and exploded. The ship did not sink, but was set afire. After burning all night the steamer was sent to the bottom by several shells from the cruiser.

Capt. Dobbing of the British steamer Mary Ada Short, who appeared in the best of humor despite the loss of his ship and his confinement on a hostile warship, said the German cruiser captured his ship at 9:30 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 18. After getting his men and their baggage transferred to the Prinz Eitel, Capt. Dobbing stood on the deck of the warship and saw his steamer sent to the bottom. The ship, which was loaded with 6,000 tons of yellow maize, was en route from Rosalia to the United Kingdom via St. Vincent. He was in longitude 3.45 south, latitude 28.36 west, a point off Pernambuco, Brazil. Capt. Dobbing said that a crew from the Prinz Eitel put a charge of dynamite in the hold of the Short and blew her bottom out. This did not sink her because of the nature of her cargo, and several shells were sent into the hull, making quick work of the wreck.

Captain Erickson of the bark Isabelle Brown, said:

"I was becalmed in the South Atlantic when the German cruiser hove in sight shortly after dusk on the evening of Jan. 4. After a little parley-ing, the German Captain told me the ship would be sunk. He said the crew would be allowed to leave with their personal belongings. A dynamite bomb was placed in the hold and within a few minutes the bark had plunged beneath the waves."

When overhauled, Capt. Erickson said he was bound from Toltol, Chile, for the England Channel. He said he was well treated after being taken on the Prinz Eitel, but that after prise after prize had been destroyed the quarters of the ship became necessarily crowded and he and his men were cramped for room.

Capt. King of the bark Invercoe said that when he was overhauled by the Prinz Eitel he was informed that his ship was about to be sunk and was told that he and his men would be taken on the warship with their personal property. This was at noon on Feb. 12. At 3:30 o'clock the transfer of men and baggage was completed, and the vessel was sent to the bottom with an explosion of dynamite.

Capt. King said that of his crew of twenty-three men six were under detention on the Prinz Eitel because they refused to sign an agreement not to take up arms against the Triple Alliance as a condition of release.

"I were allowed every possible liberty on the ship," Capt. King said "and the treatment accorded us was all that could be expected. Of course, the quarters were necessarily crowded because of the large crowd on board."

The stories told by the Captains of the other ships were similar in every detail, and the capture of one ship was merely a repetition of what had gone before.

DEMAND PAY FOR THE FRYE.

Owner's Broker Says Bill for $150,000 Will Be Sent to Germany.

D. B. Dearborn of Dearborn & Co., ship brokers of 8 Bridge Street, who are agents in this port for Arthur Sewall & Co. of Bath, Me., said yesterday that he had not received any information regarding the four-masted ship William P. Frye, beyond the fact that her Captain and crew had arrived at Newport News on board the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

"What will be done with regard to the sinking of the ship?" he was asked.

"I suppose we shall send Germany a bill for $150,000 for the loss of the vessel," he said.

The William P. Frye was a fine steel clipper ship built for Sewall & Co. in 1900, and had a gross tonnage of 3,374; she was 332 feet long, forty-five beam and 26.2 depth of hold.

REPORTS TO FRYE'S OWNERS.

Capt. Kiehne Sends a Brief Message to Sewall Firm at Bath.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, Me., March 10.—Capt. H. H. Kiehne of the ship William P. Frye, who arrived at Newport News today aboard the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, telegraphed tonight to W. D. Sewall, head of the firm of Arthur Sewall & Co., who built and managed the vessel, simply confirming the sinking of his vessel in the South Atlantic on Jan. 8.

Mr. Sewall refused to divulge the whole of the message, presumably because of private business matters which it contained, but said that Capt. Kiehne said his vessel was sunk by a German cruiser, but did not give the name or any particulars of the affair. A longer report is expected by Mr. Sewall within twelve hours.

The Frye was built here by the Sewall firm and sponsored by Miss Caroline Frye Briggs, a granddaughter of the late Senator William P. Frye, for whom the ship was named. Miss Briggs afterward married Garret A. Hobart, Jr., son of the late Vice President.

DREAMED OF FRYE'S FATE

Captain's Mother-in-Law Had Premonition of Misfortune.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—A premonition that misfortune had befallen her daughter, Mrs. Mary A. Kiehne, wife of the captain of the American sailing vessel William P. Frye of Baltimore came in a dream yesterday morning to Mrs. Catherine Rolfes, 1,510 Thames Street. When Mrs. Rolfes awoke she informed the members of her family of her dream. As though to bear it out came the news that the Frye had been sunk.

Capt. Herman H. Kiehne is a native of this city, and about eleven years ago married Mary A. Rolfes. His father, Capt. A. Kiehne, now retired and living in Sailors' Snug Harbor, S. I., for many years, was in command of vessels in the coffee trade between this city and Rio de Janeiro.

Capt. Kiehne, who is 31 years old, is one of the youngest masters in charge of a full-rigged ship. He assumed command of the William P. Frye about a year ago. The vessel took on a cargo of coal at this port last March for Seattle.

Capt. Kiehne, on his first trip to Seattle, left his wife and three children with his mother-in-law here. When he arrived at Seattle he learned that he would be kept on the Pacific for some time, and requested his wife to cross the continent to meet him. Mrs. Kiehne left this city last August with her two eldest boys, Herman, Jr., 9 years old, and James, 6 years old, and went to Seattle. The third son, Theodore, 3 years old, was left with his grandparents.

ONLY WHEAT ON THE FRYE.

Vessel Carried No Other Cargo, Seattle Shipper Reports.

SEATTLE, March 10.—The ship William P. Frye sailed from Seattle on Nov. 6, with a cargo of 5,200 tons of wheat for Queenstown, and has not been reported since she passed Cape Flattery the next day. Capt. H. H. Kiehne had his wife and two small sons with him and a crew of thirty-one.

The Frye's manifest, on file at the Customs House here shows that she cleared for Queenstown and Falmouth for orders Nov. 4 with 158,306 bushels of white Walla Walla wheat, and 25,276 bushels of red wheat. No other cargo is mentioned.

M. H. Houser, who loaded the vessel at the West Seattle elevator, said she had no other cargo of any kind.

FLORIDE AN EITEL VICTIM.

Germans' Own Report Gave First News of Liner's Destruction.

The largest vessel sunk by the Prinz Eitel was the French Line steamship Floride. She was sunk on Feb. 20 while on her way from Oporto, Portugal, to Brazil with a cargo of wine and a number of Portuguese immigrants. The last report of her in the Marine Register gave her arrival at Oporto from Bordeaux on Feb. 5, but not her sailing date. The news that she had been sunk was not known here until the list of vessels destroyed by the German was received from Newport News last night.

The fact that the Floride had not arrived at her destination did not excite much comment as she was a very slow vessel, making only nine knots under the most favorable conditions. She was a steel, single-screw ship of 6,629 gross tonnage, commanded by Capt. Pauvret. She was constructed at Port du Rouen in 1907 for the Compagnie Transatlantique. Her dimensions were: 413.2 feet long; 52.2 beam, and 35 depth of hold.

ARMED LINER'S WAR CAREER.

The Prinz Eitel and the Wilhelm Last of Big Auxiliary Fleet.

The Prinz Eitel Friedrich, with the Kronprinz Wilhelm, the latter sister to the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, are the only survivors of Germany's fleet of fourteen auxiliary cruisers that was in active operation at the beginning of the war.

Aside from the two surviving auxiliary cruisers there are still at large the light cruiser Dresden, which escaped when von Spee's squadron was destroyed off the Falkland Islands on Dec. 8, and was subsequently reported off Chile in the Pacific; the Strassburg, which has not been heard of since the middle of November, when she was reported off the coast of Brazil, and the Karlsruhe, simultaneously reported in January as operating in the West Indies, and as having successfully reached home waters.

These three light cruisers can make from 24 to 27 knots an hour, and are similarly armed—twelve 4.1-inch guns each.

Between von Spee's victory off Chile on Nov. 1 and his defeat more than a month later, it was several times reported from South American ports that the German battle cruiser Von Der Tann was on her way to join him, but these reports have lacked confirmation.

The Prinz Eitel Friedrich is a steel twin-screw steamer of a gross tonnage of 8,797, and built in 1904 in the Vulcan Yards at Stettin. She belonged to the Norddeutscher Lloyd Company, and a few days before the war began had arrived at Tsing-tao from Bremen.

Auxiliary cruisers of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm class are supposed to carry four 7-inch and two 5.9-inch guns, two 6-pounders, and fourteen machine guns, and to be equipped with facilities for launching torpedoes above water. It is understood, however, that the armament of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, which slipped out of Tsing-tao Harbor on Aug. 5 ahead of the arrival of the Japanese fleet, is much more formidable. Being at a naval base, she was equipped with three 8-inch and ten 4.7-inch guns, in addition to her original battery.

After leaving Tsing-tao she was reported, in early November, in the Pacific off Peru. Further south, off Chile, a month later, she sank the British steamer Charcas, and has since been dodging Japanese cruisers in the South Pacific and British cruisers in the Atlantic. When and how she reached the Atlantic Ocean has not been recorded: As the Strait of Magellan was presumably guarded, it is likely she came around Cape Horn.

Twelve auxiliary cruisers flying the German flag have been sunk, captured or interned since the war began, without counting those which have never left the neutral ports.

The largest of the twelve were the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, sunk off the west coast of Africa by the British cruiser High Flyer, Aug. 27; the Speedwold, captured by the British cruiser Berwick, Sept. 13; the Cap Trafalgar, sunk by the British auxiliary cruiser Carmania off the east coast of South America, Sept. 14; the Cormorant, interned at Guam, Philippine Islands, Dec. 15; and the Octavi, interned at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, Jan. 8.

The remaining auxiliary cruisers to come to grief are the Bethania, Itolo, Soden, Gracia, Ophelia, Markomannia, and the Karnak.

SUBMARINE U-12 SUNK BY BRITISH

Destroyer Ariel Rams Underseas Craft, Rescuing Ten of Her Crew of Twenty-Eight.

ELEVEN SUNK SINCE FEB. 18?

London Hears That Germany Admits Losing Four, While Seven More Are Missing.

LONDON, Thursday, March 11.—The German submarine U-12 was sent to the bottom yesterday, according to a statement issued by the British Admiralty, and ten of her crew were saved by the torpedo boat destroyer Ariel, which rammed her.

A Copenhagen dispatch to The Daily Mail says:

"It is reported in German naval circles that eleven submarines have been lost since Feb. 18. The loss of four of these has been officially admitted, while seven have been missing for nearly three weeks."

In an Admiralty report issued early in the day it was stated that the submarine sunk by the Ariel was the U-20, one of the newest under-water craft. This evening, however, it was learned that the vessel was the U-12, one of the smaller and older submarines, which had paid more than one visit to British waters since the war began, and had done considerable damage to British shipping.

The Admiralty statement said:

"Later and more detailed reports have now been received which establish the fact that the German submarine which was rammed and sunk by H. M. S. Ariel was the U-12, and that out of her crew of twenty-eight the number saved was ten."

The captured crew will be deprived of all special privileges, as was done in the case of the men on board the U-8, and they will be held for trial in connection with the sinking of merchant vessels.

The U-12 was of the class built in 1910-11. Her displacement was 250 tons, and she had a maximum cruising radius of 1,200 miles. She was armed with three 18-inch torpedo tubes and two one-pound high-angle guns. She had a speed of 13 knots above water and 8 knots submerged.

The U-12 has taken an active part in the German operations against British shipping. On Feb. 21 she sank the small Irish coasting steamer Downshire in the Irish Sea, after giving the crew five minutes in which to leave their ship.

The U-12 is the seventh German submarine destroyed since the beginning of the war, according to official statements given out in London. The others are the U-15, sunk by the British cruiser Birmingham in August; the U-18, rammed and sunk by a British patrol boat Nov. 23, and three unidentified submersibles officially declared lost on Oct. 26, Oct. 30, and Feb. 26. The sixth submarine to be destroyed was the U-8, which was sunk off Dover, March 4.

ALLIES EXTEND RESPITE TO GERMAN CARGOES

Exports Aboard All Neutral Ships When Reprisal Was Announced to Go Through.

LONDON, March 10.—A dispatch from Rotterdam to Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"Until the particulars of the proposed naval measures of reprisal by Great Britain and France against Germany are made known, the British Government, according to an announcement made today in Rotterdam, has agreed to permit vessels which, on the date of the publication of these reprisals, had on board, or were loading German goods, to proceed to their destinations without being held up.

"Dutch vessels, consequently, are accepting goods which have been exported from Germany."

BRITISH COLLIER SUNK.

Berlin Reports the Beethoven Blown Up—Two of the Crew Drowned.

LONDON, March 11.—A wireless dispatch from Berlin says a report has been received from Rotterdam that the British collier Beethoven, bound from Newcastle for Gibraltar, has been sunk either by a torpedo or a mine.

Two of the crew are said to have been drowned. The others were saved.

COTTON SHIP IS FREED.

Pass of Balmaha, for Bremen, Inspected by British, Goes

LONDON, March 10.—The Foreign Office was advised today that the American bark Pass of Balmaha, from New York for Bremen with a cargo of cotton, had been detained at Kirkwall for inspection.

The Pass was allowed to proceed on her voyage after the inspection had been completed.

LOOKS TO AMERICA TO CONDEMN RAIDS

London Times Says We Will Not Be Deceived by Germans' Talk of Reprisals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, March 11.—The Times, in an editorial under the caption "Piracy and American Opinion," referring to the destruction of civilian lives by German submarines, says:

"Dernburg and his band of German agents working in the United States under his orders have been trying very hard to persuade Americans that this system of killing civilian crews and civilian passengers at sight within the war area is no worse than the action of this country in intercepting German food supplies—they strive to persuade Americans that it was England who was the original wrongdoer; that it was Germany and not England who has been driven to engage in reprisals and that these reprisals are not more wicked and inhuman than the acts which have provoked them. If any small section of American opinion has been deluded by these sophistries it can easily correct its conclusions by reference to simple and authentic facts.

"The Times then sets forth the doings of the German submarines since the beginning of February. Some eighteen British merchantmen or passenger boats were attacked, torpedoes being fired at most of them, often without warning. Two were hospital ships, and two were packet boats, one carrying ninety-two passengers, including twenty-one women, the other carrying fifty passengers. The Germans killed at least sixty-six non-combatants.

"We need not write words," says The Times, "on the moral quality of these acts—they are plainly piratical and murderous. They are inspired by the same spirit as is the campaign of 'frightfulness' in Belgium and in France; as was the naval bombardment of Yarmouth, Scarbrough, and Whitby, and as was the air raid upon Kings Lynn. The United States Government have recorded in their note to Germany what the consequences might be did these practices cause the loss of American lives or American ships. We have no doubt whatever on this point, and on all which it invoves by necessary implication. The American people very thoroughly agree with the American Government."

As regards what England has done within the same period, The Time says:

"She has detained the Wilhelmina and decided to bring her cargo into a prize court; that is the head and front of her offending. She has not molested neutral vessels carrying foodstuffs to Germany except upon the ground that such foodstuffs may liable to capture if destined for enemy forces or governments—that is all that we have done. Whatever steps we may take in the future we have not taken or endangered a single German life at sea save by fair and open warfare; we have sunk no German ships without notice and without taking off those on board; we have fired no shells into German watering places and dropped no bombs in German villages. The overwhelming majority of Americans, we feel sure, discern this absurdity very clearly. They have learned a good deal about German manoeuvres lately and they perceive that the real object of Dernburg and his friends in talking about reprisals is to force America and other neutral States into a controversy with the Allies.

"It is to our interest to be well with neutrals, and it is both to our interest and our strong desire for reasons very different from those of interest to be well with American neutrals. We believe that almost the whole American people reciprocate that desire. We believe, too, that they know England well enough not to be misled by the angry criticisms of some American newspapers which found their way into one or two English newspapers. Like the foolish and ill-judged discourtesy which we have heard with astonishment certain ultra-patriotic Englishmen have displayed toward Americans, criticisms of the kind represent nothing but the feeling of individuals. British democracy has been learning for many years to know and trust the democracy of America.

"They understand very well the historic and other reasons for which the great English-speaking republic stands aloof in 'real neutrality' from quarrels of the Old World, but they feel with no less assurance and with deepest satisfaction that under that 'real neutrality' there glows a strong and ardent sympathy with the cause of progress and of freedom. It could not be otherwise. Americans remember they are our kinsfolk; they remember still more that on the greatest and widest of human issues—issues which are directly raised in this war—their ideals and our ideals are fundamentally at one."

Official Reports of War Operations

FRANCE.

PARIS.—*Night Report.*—In Belgium the town of Nieuport has been very violently bombarded with 42-centimetre guns.

Between the Lys and the Canal of La Bassée the British army, supported by French heavy artillery, has achieved an important success. It has carried the village of Neuve Chapelle, to the east of the road from Estaires to La Bassée, and has progressed to the northeast of this village in the direction of Aubers and to the southeast in the direction of the Bois de Riez.

It has taken a thousand prisoners, among whom are several officers, and has captured also some machine guns. The German losses were very heavy.

In the Champagne region the enemy on various occasions on the night of March 9-10, and in the day of the 10th, counter-attacked with great violence, but did not gain an inch of ground. We have consolidated and broadened our positions on the ridge which we seized, inflicting very heavy losses on our assailants.

On the heights of the Meuse our artillery has completely demolished a number of the enemy's trenches.

There is nothing to report on the east front.

Day Report.—North of Arras, in the region of Notre Dame de Lorette, the night was quiet and the situation is unchanged.

The importance of our progress yesterday in Champagne is confirmed. A violent German counter-attack made on Ridge 196 was vigorously repulsed, and we gained a little ground along the road from Perthes to Tahure. On the hill northeast of Mesnil our infantry, after having carried the German works mentioned in the last communication, reached a hill beyond.

In the Argonne, at Fontaine Madame, we demolished a blockhouse and pushed our trenches eighty meters forward. Between Four de Paris and Boilante the enemy, in an afternoon attack, took from us trenches we had captured in the morning. However, a fresh attack gave us possession of them once more. The enemy then attacked again, and, according to the latest information, the fighting continues.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—The military activity has been restricted generally by snow and cold weather, and in the Vosges it had to be almost entirely discontinued. Only in the Champagne region has the fighting continued. At Souain, after protracted fighting at close quarters the Bavarian troops were victorious.

To the northeast of Le Mesnil the enemy at certain points temporarily penetrated our lines. After a determined night engagement with French reserves, which had been hurried up in support, and which were prevented from attacking by our counter-attacks, we finally dislodged the enemy from his positions.

With the battle of today and those of the last few days the Winter battle in Champagne has come to an end, and no future events can change anything in the situation.

The battle began, as reported, on Feb. 17 at the order of the French General Staff to break through at any cost so as to bring relief to the hard-pressed Russians in the Mazurian Lakes region. This shows that the intention of the enemy of breaking through and the order of the French General Staff were not able to be carried out, and they have obtained only the smallest advances, which are not worthy of mention.

We have taken more than 2,540 wounded prisoners, including 35 officers. Naturally, our losses were heavy, but such sacrifices were not in vain. The enemy's losses were at least three times as heavy as ours, and are estimated at 45,000 in Champagne.

This result was obtained by the heroic conduct of the German troops and by the circumspection and tenacity of their officers. General von Einem, as well as Commanding Generals Riemann and Fleck, were in the uninterrupted day and night fights.

The enemy has thrown into the field since Feb. 16 more than six complete army corps and stupendous quantities of heavy artillery ammunition of their own and American production. Often more than 100,000 shots have been fired within twenty-four hours against the German front, extending about five miles, which is defended by two weak Rhenish divisions of Rhinelanders.

A renewed attempt on the part of the Russians to advance on Augustowo resulted in failure. The fighting to the northwest of Ostrolenko continues. The fighting to the northwest and to the west of Przasnysz is assuming an aspect favorable to us, and our attack to the northwest of Nowomiasto is progressing.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—In the region of Suwalki our offensive continues with success. Near Seyny and Krasnopol our cavalry took about 200 German infantrymen prisoners.

Yesterday and the day before the enemy fired a large number of 12-inch shells at Ossowetz.

There was a serious artillery engagement along the entire front on the right bank of the Narew River. From Khorjele toward Przasnysz and along the River Orjitz the enemy attacked with considerable force, made up of troops drawn from the region of Grodno and of men brought from the interior of Germany.

On the left bank of the Vistula, in the region of the Plica River, our counter-attacks were successful, despite lively resistance. We captured several hundred prisoners and took some machine guns. We continued to advance. Near Lopuschko we repulsed day and night attacks, which the Germans delivered in close formation.

On the Donajec there was a heavy bombardment.

In the Carpathians the Austrians delivered numerous attacks along the entire front from Gorlice as far as the Uzsok Pass, but they all were beaten back with heavy losses.

There have been no important changes in Eastern Galicia.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—In Russian Poland vigorous fighting continues.

In Western Galicia our troops have captured still more ground south of Gorlice. In storming one trench more than 200 prisoners were taken.

Fighting conditions being more favorable yesterday, our artillery had an evident success in some sections of the Carpathian front. The line close to our front which had been occupied by the enemy was evacuated by him, owing to the flanking fire of our artillery. The enemy sustained severe losses. At one position on this front we captured 300 prisoners and much war material.

Calm prevails in Southeast Galicia. North of Nadworna an attack by an inferior Russian force was repulsed; at other points several advancing Russian battalions were repelled, and in the pursuit 190 men were captured.

Nothing has happened in Bukowina recently. On the northern bank of the Pruth, near Czernowitz, only skirmishes have occurred.

FRENCH LOST 45,000, AND MADE NO GAINS

Germans Say Their Three Weeks' Attack in Champagne Has Failed.

INVADERS' LINE PIERCED

Berlin Admits Heavy Losses, but Says They Were Less Than One-third of the Enemy's

LONDON, March 10.—Operations in the Champagne section of the western front are at a standstill, the French offensive having failed at a fearful cost, if the reports from Berlin are to be credited. The battle, which began Feb. 17 and ended today, fought with the object of breaking the German line and forcing the withdrawal of troops from the Russian front, has achieved only the slightest success, says the German War Office.

While the latter admits heavy losses, it asserts that the French casualties were at least three times as great, amounting to 45,000. If these estimates are justified, the losses on both sides in three weeks of fighting in the Champagne district alone must have been in the neighborhood of 60,000.

"To the northeast of Le Mesnil," the German report proceeds, "the enemy at certain points temporarily penetrated our lines. After a determined night engagement with French reserves, which had been hurried up in support and which were prevented from attacking us by our counter-attacks, we finally dislodged the enemy from his positions."

On the other hand, the French official report announces that the gains made in Champagne have been consolidated, and that heavy losses have been inflicted upon the Germans.

An important Franco-British success is chronicled as having been won between the River Lys and the Canal of La Bassée. The village of Neuve Chapelle has been captured, and 1,000 German prisoners and several machine guns have been taken. The Germans lost heavily in killed and wounded.

LIGHT ON ASTURIAS ATTACK.

No Chance for Germans to Mistake Hospital Ship, Says Macnamara.

LONDON, March 10. — Replying to a question in the House of Commons today as to whether there was any validity in Germany's excuse that the submarine which tried to torpedo the British hospital ship Asturias was unable to discern the distinctive marks on that vessel because of darkness, Dr. Thomas J. Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, said:

"The master of the Asturias reports that it was at 5:15 P. M. on a clear day and light, leaving no possibility of the identity of the ship being mistaken."

Dr. Macnamara added that several officers and a number of other persons aboard the Asturias saw a torpedo and observed the submarine following the vessel.

"As the submarine was thus plainly seen, it is difficult to believe that the identity of the hospital ship was not equally plain," he said.

DACIA'S OWNER PROTESTS.

Breitung Employs French Marine Lawyer to Defend Prize Case.

PARIS, March 10.—E. N. Breitung of New York, owner of the steamer Dacia, has entered a protest against the seizure of his vessel by the French maritime authorities. He has engaged Paul Govare, President of the French Association of Maritime Law, to defend his interests.

The Dacia belonged formerly to the Hamburg-American Line. She changed her registry and became an American ship after the outbreak of hostilities. Laden with cotton and destined to Germany, she was on her way from the United States to Rotterdam when picked up at sea by a French cruiser and taken into Brest. Her case is to be decided by the French Prize Court.

The Dacia's crew have been ordered home by the French Government, and the men are now on their way to New York aboard the steamship France, which sailed from Havre on Sunday, according to cable advices received here today. Capt. McDonald, her skipper, has remained at Brest. It is inferred here that the crew is returning to New York at the expense of the French Government.

The suggestion has been made to the State Department at Washington that the Dacia may be permitted to proceed to her destination under bond to be filed by her owner.

TO DEMAND PAY FOR LOSS OF FRYE

Continued from Page 1.

and in that time has touched at only one port, Valparaiso, Chile, where she stayed one day. She reached Newport News with leaking seams, a foul bottom, and machinery badly in need of repairs. Her condition is such that it will be necessary to put her into dry dock for overhauling, which will require more than a month.

The Prinz Eitel Friedrich carried besides her own crew 350 prisoners, of whom 200 were seamen from captured vessels and 150 passengers, many of them women and children. Among the prisoners were Englishmen, Portuguese, French, Turks, Russians, and Americans. These prisoners will at once be freed, the foreigners in the custody of their respective Consular representatives, on whom devolves the duty of sending them home. Capt. H. H. Kiehne of the Frye, his wife and sons, and the Captain as to the final destination of the wheat. Assuming that it was bound for use by the British Government he decided to sink the vessel when he found it would take too long to shovel the wheat overboard. The Captain of the Eitel Friedrich, it is also understood, asserts that his wanderings as a commerce destroyer were such after leaving China that he was unable to keep in touch with the attitude of his Government toward contraband.

Wheat as Contraband.

The German Government has been making much of the claim, in its diplomatic correspondence with the United States, that Germany is adhering to the rules laid down in the Declaration of London, but that England has not adopted the declaration in its entirety. The British Government has adopted the declaration except where the sections covering contraband have been modified, Germany has been insisting upon the Allied Governments adopting the declaration's section covering contraband without modifications. Article 24 of the declaration provides that foodstuffs, forage and grain, suitable for feeding animals, which are susceptible of use in war as well as in peace, may be treated as contraband under the name of conditional contraband. Under this rule and the international practice up to the outbreak of the war, wheat could only be treated as contraband when destined for use by the armed forces of the enemy. Unless the Captain of the Eitel Friedrich had strong reasons for believing that the wheat on the Frye was destined for use by the armed forces of the enemy he had no right to touch the cargo, but did have a right to search the ship and send her to the prize court. As to the right of the German cruiser to destroy the Frye, there is little doubt here tonight that it will be challenged, and that damages will be asked from the German Government. Article 48 of the Declaration of London provides that "a neutral vessel which has been captured may not be destroyed by the captor; she must be taken into such port as is proper for the determination there of all questions concerning the validity of the capture."

There is one exception to the rule, and that is provided for in Article 49 of the declaration, which asserts that "As an except on, a neutral vessel which has been captured by a belligerent warship and which would be liable to condemnation may be destroyed if the observance of Article 48 would involve danger to the safety of the warship or to the success of the operations in which she is engaged at the time."

But before the vessel is destroyed all persons on board must be placed in safety and all the ship's papers and other documents which the parties interested consider relevant for deciding on the validity of the capture must be taken out of the warship.

In accordance with requirements of international law, the papers and documents of the Frye should now be in possession of the Captain of the Eitel Friedrich. If the German Captain failed to save these papers, he committed a grave error, for which his Government will be responsible. The rule permitting destruction as a matter of military necessity requires the vessel must be liable to condemnation, and for the Frye to have been liable to condemnation it would be necessary to show that she was carrying a cargo more than half of which was contraband.

First News of the Eitel.

The first news officials here had of the arrival of the Eitel Friedrich reached Secretary Daniels this morning when an officer of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company called up the Navy Department by telephone and inquired whether it would be permissible to make certain repairs on the German cruiser. It was explained that the Captain of the cruiser had asked the company to make these repairs. Secretary Daniels immediately got in touch with the State Department, and then telephoned to Rear Admiral Beatty, Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, who was instructed to investigate, and to send all the facts regarding the German cruiser. The Treasury Department also became very active in communicating with the Collector of Customs at Newport News, who was instructed to send full particulars as to the circumstances of the destruction of the Frye.

Throughout the afternoon there was great activity in those branches of the Navy and State Departments intrusted with the enforcement of neutrality. Many wireless messages were sent from the Arlington naval radio station to Admiral Beatty at Norfolk, indicating points on which precise information was desired.

On account of the novel and complicated aspects of the case the Special Neutrality Board, organized at the outbreak of the war, was called upon to determine the questions involved because it was important that no time should be lost if the steamer were in condition to leave within the twenty-four hour limit. The members of the Neutrality Board are Counselor Robert Lansing, of the State Department; Solicitor Joseph Brown Scott, former Solicitor of the State Department, and Captains Knapp and Oliver of the General Board of the Navy.

When Counselor Lansing was asked for information he said he would not discuss the Eitel Friedrich case in any way. Long reports were received tonight by wireless from Admiral Beatty, but very little of the confidential information was made public by the Navy Department. It was learned that some of the information conveyed to Secretary Daniels by Admiral Beatty was as follows:

"The Prinz Eitel Friedrich's officers belong to the regular German Navy. The crew came from the Kaiserin Elizabeth. The captain said that the merchant captain was on board now. On examination made at sea the chief engineer thinks it will take about two or three weeks to make repairs. The Captain says he thinks a much longer time necessary and his ship must be docked and repairs made to propeller and rudder and the auxiliary machinery. Boilers are in bad condition.

"He thinks the ship will have to be repaired. Repairs cannot be made in time to be allowed to proceed. He estimates 1,500 tons of coal the smallest amount needed to take him to a German port. The ship is very foul. All auxiliaries running. The Collector of Customs reports that the American ship Frye from Seattle, with a cargo of wheat, was sunk by the Eitel Friedrich, as the wheat was for a British port. Captain and crew of twenty-five are on board the Eitel Friedrich. There were no Englishmen among her passengers. Quite a number of women and children."

When Secretary Daniels was asked what the probable action would be with regard to the vessel, he said that these matters were under consideration, but as they involved international questions the State Department would pass upon them.

GREEK GOVERNMENT IS FOR NEUTRALITY

Cabinet Takes Oath of Office and Issues a Declaration Regarding the Crisis.

LONDON, March 10.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens says the new Greek Cabinet took the oath of office today. It also gives the following Ministerial declaration, which was communicated to the newspapers:

"For Greece, after her victorious wars, a long period of peace was an imperative necessity in order to enable

'SILENT GENERAL' OF KAISER TALKS

Von Woyrsch, Fighting the Russians, Says He Wishes They Were English.

HAS PITY FOR THE FRENCH

Tells The Times Correspondent They Are "Dying for England, Who Started It All."

HE WAS 'SUPERANNUATED'

Sixty-seven Years Old and Retired, He Volunteered and Now Leads a Landwehr Corps.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE TIMES.

HEADQUARTERS OF A GERMAN ARMY IN POLAND, Feb. 14.—As a result of a successful "offensive" that carried me deep into Poland, I have the honor to present Generaloberst von Woyrsch, Commander in Chief of the army that bears his name, instead of a number, to American readers. I had never heard of him before—probably few TIMES readers have; but gunning for German Generals is the most profitable sport in the world—you can't go wrong—every one you bag is good, for the incompetent ones have all been weeded out long ago. And so I jumped at the chance of adding the scalp of this last of the Mohicans to my collection, for all the other commanders of the Kaiser's armies had, to the best of my knowledge, been taken into camp by militant journalists.

The "silent General" proved to have a personality with a punch, and, what made him of immediate American interest, to be the living image of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, on a slightly smaller scale. A grizzled old warrior of few words, blunt, and interview-proof. I might have tried to extract an interview from the rock of Gibraltar with equal success; there was nothing in the armory of wiles of even an American reporter which could produce a column flow of words—or a half column. Not from any congenital unwillingness on his part, however.

"My line is fighting, not talking," he said with grim good nature, after a kindly welcome to his table.

The prolific silence of von Woyrsch proved even more fascinating than the table talk of the more fluent-" featured" Generals in the West. He is a man of one idea, with "Russians on the brain," whose almost uncanny concentration on his job makes you realize vividly the more terrible character of the death grapple of the giant armies in the East.

The Unfailing German Appetite.

Now, there is one infallible barometer for gauging the state of the military operations on the German side, and that is mealtime. I shall begin to tremble for the fate of the German Empire when I learn that commanding Generals fail to take time out to consume simple, but hearty meals with manifest enjoyment. More specifically, if I can see a German General eat soup, I know now instinctively whether things are coming his way or not, and the way this chunkey, bull-necked, bullet-headed old fighter surrounded a large plate of thick pea soup augured inauspiciously for the Russians. He wasn't worrying, obviously.

"What is the situation, your Excellency?" I angled.

"I understand from the papers that the Russians are planning a new offensive," he said, with a cat-about-to-eat-the-canary smile. But it was from the young staff officer at my right that I learned the explanatory bit of inside history—that the "silent General" had blocked a Russian mass play directed at his part of the line (rather too close to midfield for comfort) with a serious tackle that threw the opposing Russian Army for a fifty kilometer loss; for, in the illuminating terminology of American football, Hindenburg is the brilliant quarterback who runs off the signals, Mackensen the star halfback, at his best in a broken field-work, the husky right tackle, who is counted on to break up the mass plays and hit the line hard when his turn comes to carry the ball. These are the big three of the fast German team in the East.

Simplicity, a total absence of formality, and especially German "Gemütlichkeit" marked the midday sitting down together of the General and his staff. A 40-foot table had been pitched down the length of the assembly room of what was formerly a Polish National Club. The Commander in Chief had a centre seat, and was flanked on either side by two high Austrian officers. I noticed half a dozen other Austrian officers at table, all members of his staff, and he satisfied my curiosity by explaining that he had certain Austrian units in his army, (he told me what kind and how many,) "fighting shoulder to shoulder with their German comrades, and fighting well."

"Russians Have No Ideals."

Of the Russian soldiers generally he said:

"They are brave and tough. What's the matter with them? They lack school education. Our men fight for an idea, an ideal. The Russian soldier has no ideals. He fights because he is told to. He doesn't know why. That is why you Americans would make unbeatable soldiers—because your standard of public school education is high."

The General had a tart epigrammatic commentary on the "Allied lies" about friction between Austrians and Germans.

"It's a hopeful sign when the enemy is driven to invert the truth," he said.

General von Woyrsch is said to be slightly deaf, but a little conscious experimenting showed that there was no word he could not hear, even when whispered. He pricked up his ears interestedly when he heard a reference to England.

"My only regret is that I am fighting against the Russians and not against the English," he said, and the members of his staff were with him as one man on that proposition. Still, the General was a hardened optimist. Would he like to run over to England with his old Silesian Landwehr corps? He intimated it was rather a leading question, till I informed him that I had asked General von Emmich the same thing, and that the military censor had passed both question and answer.

"Sorry for the French."

"That may come yet, I hope," he said. For the French, however, he had a soft spot in his heart, for he had been through the war of 1870, and expressed the idea in most Germans' minds, saying:

"The French, from all I have heard, are fighting bravely—what one would have expected of them. All honor to them! Poor fellows, I feel sorry for them. Fighting England's battle; dying for England, who started it all."

In our next round the laconic General scored with a phrase which I commend especially to the thoughtful American readers, because the whole war psychology of the Germans is packed into its three words. I expressed some surprise that none of the many churches I had so far seen in Poland had been damaged by shells, and that there had apparently been no Polish Rheims Cathedral.

"No German likes to shoot at a church tower," the General said, thoughtfully. "But if the enemy insists on using it for observation purposes, then—the Fatherland first."

His Excellency here told his only after-dinner anecdote of the time when, as a Lieutenant, he stood before Paris in 1871.

"It was at the beginning of the bombardment of Paris. Our old battery chief said significantly: 'Gentlemen, take your last look at the splendid dome of St. Denis.'

"'But his Majesty has specially ordered that the Church of St. Denis be spared,' his Adjutant reminded him.

"'Well, one can shoot past it, I suppose,' growled the surly battery chief."

The reported large shipments of arms and ammunition from America to the Allies has become one of the livest, burning topics in Germany, but I couldn't get a rise out of the canny General on the subject, for he merely answered: "I know nothing about contraband. I had some friends in America. I suppose they would go around the corner now if they saw me coming to keep from meeting a 'barbarian,'" he added.

I asked him who was the commanding General of the opposing Russian army.

"I don't know—and I don't care," he answered to my surprise. I suggested that not to know whom he was fighting must be like fighting in the dark.

"Not exactly," he explained. "I know all I need to know—how many and what corps are opposite me. The name of the General doesn't matter. At that it's an even bet that he has a German name."

Officers Teetotalers by Compulsion

I had with difficulty restrained my journalistic curiosity about a discovery throughout lunch. The commanding General was drinking—bottled mineral water. So were most of his staff. Had the invaders fallen victims to the Czar's temperance propaganda? I was about to pluck up courage and request an explanation of the mystery when the Quartermaster arrived and announced unexpected glad tidings. He had just received a telegram that a trainload of French red wine—100,000 bottles and 320 barrels strong—was speeding their way.

"How did you ever manage it?" the General asked his Quartermaster, who, for a time at least, had solved the thirst problem in Poland; no joke, but a grimly serious problem, by the way, as I learned from the Surgeon General of the army, for the men at the front had been fighting for weeks on boiled water and tea, because well water au naturel was unsafe to drink, the retreating Russians having left typhoid and cholera in their wake."

The commanding General gave me a sudden deep insight into the inwardness of things when I asked him how it was possible for him to sit and drink coffee and smoke with me for several hours, when to my mind he ought to be dashing off to his maps and problems of strategy and tactics.

"My job is not a hard one. I have nothing to do but to see to it that the Russians get lambasted good and hard," he answered.

I had noticed the Kaiser's trade-mark of quality, the dark blue maltese cross of the 'Pour le Merite' at his throat, but General von Woyrsch could not be lured into talking about his deeds. From his young acting Chief of Staff, however, I learned that his Excellency was another of the superannuated ones who had "come back" from the retired list and made good. Sixty-seven years old, retired for three years, he volunteered his services and the Kaiser gave him command of a Silesian Landwehr Corps—an historic character, if only for the fact that he was the first to scramble over the boundary after the gong sounded and led the way into Poland with his fighting Silesians, crossing the Vistula in four weeks, which is considered fast time by the military sharps, and for which he received the Iron Cross, First Class, from the Overwarlord, and also the command of an army. The Pour le Merite, however, was not for advancing, but for judicious retreating till the psychological spot and moment, stopping the particular Russian steamroller that was advertised as en route for Berlin via Breslau, and push it gently back.

Youthful Staff Officers.

The average youthfulness of the staffs here in the east as compared with the west was interesting and significant. Here were mere youngsters holding down jobs of colossal responsibility—a circumstance which indicates that in the east the younger officers are getting every chance to advance rapidly on a straight "merit regardless of seniority" basis, and are encouraged to take the initiative in emergencies and do some original thinking. And the combination of old head and young one seems to have proved a success; it probably accounts for the liveller, more aggressive, almost American spirit of confidence among the Kaiser's men in the east as compared with the quiet though teeth-gritting determination to win in the west.

The trust of the leader in his staff and the trust of the staff in their leader the General thought to be the principal ingredients of success. "Team work," he said. "We older men lean on the young men, and all work together to destroy the enemy. It is this working together between staff and commander that has made us great."

HALF HUNGARIAN ARMY GONE.

Deputies Said to Have Warned Government Situation Is Desperate.

GENEVA, March 10.—The Tribune has received a telegram from Budapest in which it is affirmed that an important faction of Hungarian Deputies has presented a signed declaration to the Hungarian Government asserting that the situation in Hungary politically and economically is desperate.

Half of the Hungarian Army has been destroyed, it is declared, a number of the regiments having lost three-quarters of their strength.

39 PHYSICANS DEAD IN FEVER-SWEPT SERBIA

Disease Adds to Hospital Horrors That Brave American Red Cross Staff Must Face.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, March 11.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following dispatch from a special correspondent dated from a Town in Serbia, and received yesterday:

"At Gevgeli, a southern frontier town of Serbia, I first read the new chapter of the war in that heroic country. At the American Hospital at Gevgeli half the force are ill, and the other half are struggling to save them. The mission came out two months ago to find 1,000 wounded in a big tobacco factory. Since then the number has been swollen to 2,500, and the medical work with the fever has become a major problem.

"'We are used to most things,' said a plucky young Kansas nurse, 'used to bad food, used to the terrible signs of bad sanitation and insufficient care of the cases who filter down to us from the northern hospitals. Water is imperative, and with us every drop has to be fetched in buckets from a distance. Air is imperative, but we have no tents and may not break the windows in the hospital because there are not eough blankets to go round.'

"In rows the men lie on straw ticks or the bare floor. Fever is a disease which thrives on conditions inevitable in crowded quarters such as hospitals. Those acquainted only with Red Cross work on the western front can have no idea of misery in the East. Servants turn panic stricken and fly in the night. Thirty-nine doctors have given their lives in the last two months, one of them a member of Lady Paget's mission at Uskub. An appeal to the English War Office last week was met by Lord Kitchener's offer of twenty army doctors. The gratitude of the Serbian officials was unbounded.

"In the meantime, despite the stalking spectre of infection, the Serbian people have kept up splendid hope. Nish, ordinarily a dirty village of 20,000 has now a population of over 100,000. To obtain the worst room in the worst hotel is a struggle that requires the intervention of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"To the oxen of Serbia belong some of the honors of the war. They, and they alone, have been able to transport cannon and rations on vehicles hub deep in the mud of the Serbian roads. They do their work almost without food and without rest. They haul water for miles to some of the camps."

GERMANS DRIVE AT RUSSIAN LINE

Recruits from Interior Used in Attempt to Break Past Northern Fortresses.

EICHORN'S RETREAT HARRIED

Cossacks Cut Into Hard-Pressed Army, Which Abandons Supply Train to Save Guns.

PILICA ATTACK A FAILURE

Kaiser's Armies Said to Have Lost 100,000 Killed and Wounded in a Month.

LONDON, Thursday, March 11.—Balked at other points, the Germans are making another attempt to break through the Russian line of fortresses in Northern Poland. They are advancing from Chorzelle, on the East Prussian frontier, along the Orzyc River and by the roads leading southward to Przasnysz. This is one of the routes the Germans took in their great rush from East Prussia in February, which finally ended in their defeat at Przansysz.

For their new attempt they have brought up troops which have been operating in the region of Grodno and some of the new army which has been training since the outbreak of the war in the interior of Germany.

The point selected for the attack is the most favorable along the East Prussian front, for the splendid railway system can bring troops and their supplies to the border, from which good roads lead to Przasnysz. A big battle is developing in this region, while one of almost equal importance is in progress further north, in the region of Suwalki, where the Russians have pressed the Germans back to their own border.

The Russians appear to have successfully countered the German offensive on th Pilica River, and in the Carpathians they are withstanding continued attacks along the whole front.

Frost Aids Russian Advance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—All the tactics by which the Germans have been trying during the last week to avoid a general battle across the border country in North Poland are failing Field Marshal von Hindenburg's advance from East Prussia has been effectively crushed, especially in the northern curve. Hard frost now helps the Russians as the attacking side.

In the centre Gen. Eichorn's army, retreating as a beaten force from the Niemen, was partially pierced on Monday by Russian cavalry somewhat south of the region between Mariampol and Augustowo. Besides a great quantity of transport captured during the disorderly German hurry westward, the Russians found scores of laden wagons deserted on the plain. The Germans had taken all available horses and motors from the supply column to help the artillery get away quicker. There are no Germans now near the Niemen. Their foremost position is held by a single corps of Gen. Below's army, which is guarding such guns as still are exchanging fire with Ossowetz fortress.

This determined expulsion of the Germans from the northeast has been followed immediately by wide activity from the southern border of East Prussia. The outpost forces on both sides are hotly engaged all the way westward from the frozen woodlands around Volno, where the Russians from Lomza have taken several hundred prisoners, to a new position at Dobrin, where a strong German column from Serpec attempted to seize the cross-roads.

A great attack has been attempted against the right bank of the Vistula at Vyshgorod, above the inflow of the Bzura. The sudden advance was made with its strength closely masked, and it was evidently hoped to find the opposing position only lightly held. In the early hours of Monday afternoon, however, the Russian cavalry were pursuing the Germans up the north road. The enemy's fire from terribly effective open charges attempted during the first hours of the advance. They also lost heavily in an attempt from Kolno.

The Germans are employing for actual war operations a great proportion of newly-enlisted conscripts who were expected to be trained inside East Prussia until Spring. They are already urgently required. It is believed that the Germans have lost over 100,000 killed and wounded since the fighting began in the Mazsurian lakes a month ago and developed into the present situation. The Russians have taken 15,000 prisoners in the different battles northeast of Przasnysz since the victory there ten days ago. They now are trying to establish themselves at Chorzelle close to their own frontier as a starting point for an attempted advance south of the same character as was frustrated at Przasnysz. Troop trains are passing eastward inside Prussian territory. Men are apparently being sent by branch lines southward to fill the new lines for the expected battle. Other corps are coming to their support from the abandoned eastern advance.

It seems probable the Germans will aim at creating a great central army around Chorzelle while still hoping to hold the Russians hotly occupied on both flanks in the regions of Ossowetz and Serpec. The Germans would probably require substantial reinforcements from the Western lines for maintaining such a campaign, seeing that the new formations have been so roughly handled during the last fortnight.

Austria evidently has abandoned the campaign against Serbia.

The positions defending Cracow have been yielded to the Germans, and all the remaining fighting strength has been sent to help the twenty-two corps still wrestling desperately in the Carpathian passes. Even with the help of six German corps distributed among them, the entire enterprise, which is seeking some spectacular success for the sake of military honor, appears to be steadily foundering. The East Galician force, which is now attempting to entrench, is the only remaining bulwark between Colomea and Bukowina.

Say Advance from Kolno Failed.

PETROGRAD, March 10.—To remedy the strategical weakness of their position at Ossowetz, which was left open to a Russian outflanking movement by the retirement of the right wing of their northern army toward the Augustowo Forest, the Germans have attempted an advance in force along the road from Kolno to Lomza. The Russian General Staff reports that the attacks failed completely.

Notwithstanding their exposed position at Ossowetz, the Germans continue to concentrate their heaviest attacks at this point. Meanwhile they are conducting desultory operations along the whole front from Augustowo to Drobin, which is twenty miles northeast of Plonsk, in order to distract attehtion from the Ossowetz battle and cover the retreat of the forces which encountered a reverse at Przasnysz. This force already has retreated close to the border, in the direction between Janow and Mlawa.

With the exception of the German forces at Simno and Ossowetz and those advancing south from Drobin with the evident intent of reaching Vyshgorod the German armies operating in the north of Poland have executed a general retreat to within a few miles of the Prussian boundary. The occasional evidences of offensive activity by the Germans along this front are viewed by the Russian authorities as defensive manoeuvres designed to allow their forces to retreat in good order and to prevent an invasion of their own territory by the Russians.

Russian aviators from Ossowetz succeeded in bombarding a German wagon train at Skoszkyn, west of Ossowetz, on the German border.

CAPTURE MANY RUSSIANS.

Austrian Staff Reports Successes in Southern Operations.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Brisk fighting in Russian Poland, and successes over the Russians in the Carpathians and Western Galicia were reported in a Vienna Foreign Office dispatch to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy here today. The dispatch said:

"In Russian Poland brisk fighting continues.

"In Western Galicia, south of Gorlice, the territory conquered by our troops has been still enlarged. An adjoining trench was taken by assault and more than 200 prisoners captured.

"On the Carpathian front our artillery has had visible success. The enemy's position was flanked by our artillery fire and evacuated with great losses to them. In other places 800 prisoners and much war material were taken.

"In Southern Galicia weaker advances of the enemy were repulsed, and we captured 190 prisoners.

"In Bukowina only insignificant skirmishing was reported."

SHOT LIKE RABBITS AS THEY CLIMBED

Hungarian Novelist Describes Russian Attacks in the Carpathian Snow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, March 11.—The Morning Post's Hungarian correspondent says that Francis Molnar, the popular Hungarian author, contributes a vivid description to the Budapest newspaper, Azest, of two Russian attacks in the Carpathian mountains in the last days of February. His account, which is dated February 27, from the Imperial and Royal Press Headquarters in the Carpathians, is as follows:

"Officially it was reported 'north from the line Bartfeld-Eperges-Fboto the Russian attacks have been unsuccessful.' What this sentence really means I had exceptional opportunity of witnessing in the mountains.

"The Russians toward evening attacked the mountain on the slopes of which, high up, were our trenches. They started from the valley below, but the snow was so deep it had to be shovelled away to make the advance possible. In the steep places steps were cut.

"From the heights the Russians could be seen breaking their way through the snow and slowly creeping upwards in six regularly divided lines, one behind the other. The same distance was kept between the lines as they followed each other, the men being two paces apart. After every man of the first line came five others. This meant that the first or even the second line was destined to fall. These two broke away in the snow, which came up to their necks, so as to make way for three others continuing in their path.

"Our officers warned the Tyrolese troops in the trenches to keep cool, aim slowly and shoot precisely. In the semi-darkness none could see clearly the small black figures as they broke their way through the white snow, as their advance was naturally slow. The sharpshooters simply picked off the first line. They had ample time to aim at a figure two or three times if they happened to miss him at first.

"Then the second and third line followed the path in the snow, but these advanced already in closer line and in our trenches the machine guns began their work. The Russians shot very seldom, for they had enough to do to force their way ahead. The machine gunners thus had ample time to aim accurately, beginning from the first man on the left to the last one on the right flank. In this way all three lines were lying in the snow. Another three of the Russians' lines were still advancing in a way which suggested unparalleled bravery and endurance. Soon, however, they became exhausted. Many were wounded or killed by rifle and machine gun fire and only a more terrible slaughter could have been moving in the snow, many of them having returned to the valley.

"Our officers said they simply did not understand the military meaning of such an attack. They surmised, however, that a General from some other enemy's front, quite ignorant of the nature of the ground had ordered the attack delivered at whatever cost. The six lines were drawn from the gallant Siberian Corps.

"I was present the next day when the prisoners were examined, and these men said that out of three regiments engaged in the attack, only 680 men returned.

"I saw another unsuccessful attack around the village. This village is situated in the valley between two elevated lines; this means that north of the village on top of a hill are the Russians and south of it on the mountain slopes are our trenches. The two lines are firing at each other over the village, and if one side wants to attack the other it has first to descend to the village. The Russians have a serpentine road leading down to the village. Our guns were ranged a week ago on every point of this serpentine road, while the heavy artillery had every house of the village covered.

"The Russians here again proved their utter contempt for death. During the day they descended in small groups from their entrenchments to the village so as to gather there for a contemplated night attack.

"As long as this movement continued we did not touch them, for our commander wanted to know precisely how many of them would come and wished to begin the action only after this had been ascertained.

"Up to the afternoon 800 were counted by our observers and when these were all in the village a message was sent to them from our most advanced trench to surrender, for they were indisputably lost. The answer was sent that they would not surrender. Our brigade Commander then ordered the village to be shelled by heavy guns. The artillery observers reported that in the village, out of 800 men only from 400 to 500 could escape, and they were making their way back on the serpentine road.

"Two batteries of our light artillery and infantry took the escaping Russians under fire on the road and made such havoc among them that only from sixty to seventy remained. These sixty small figures held up their hands, and in this attitude of surrender began to descend again toward the village.

"This attack had also no result whatever. It must have been delivered in pursuance to an order which directed that 'in the western Carpathians continuous attacks are to be delivered,' and it was duly delivered, the Russians defying death and hardship.

Stops Parcel Post to Germany.

MADRID, March 10, (via Paris.)—The Official Journal publishes the announcement that hereafter Spanish Post Offices will accept no parcels consigned to Germany, Austria, or Turkey, in view of the Franco-British declaration that merchandise presumed to have been shipped to or from countries with which they are at war would be seized.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH

Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.

ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

SAY GERMANS SHOT LAGGING PRISONER

Aged Civilians the Victims—French Officially Charge Many Instances of Cruelty.

HERDED INTO CATTLE CARS

Men, Women, and Children Near Starvation Then and Even Now, Investigators Report.

PARIS, March 10.—The treatment of French civilian prisoners by the Germans is the subject of a report issued by the Foreign Office today. This report, the work of a standing committee appointed by the French Government to inquire into alleged violations of international law, relates that about 10,000 French—men, women, and children—returned from Germany to France prior to Feb. 28, after having been held as prisoners of war, were questioned by the committee. The only males among them were over 60 years old or boys under 17.

The investigators cite in detail a number of instances of hardships, ill-treatment, and suffering. The declarations of the individuals questioned show a remarkable accord.

The committee consisted of Georges Payelle, President of the Court of Accounts; Georges Maringer, Councilor of State; Armand Mollard, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Edmond Poillot, Councilor of the Court of Cassation. Their report, addressed to Premier Viviani, reads in part:

"We questioned 300 of the former prisoners under oath. Some of them declare that they were arrested on the false pretext that one of their townsmen had fired on German soldiers, while others were arrested on the high roads, in the fields, or in their homes without explanation. Many of them were led to believe that they were being conducted to neighboring communes to be safe from the danger of an impending battle. Members of the same family were separated and sent to different camps. Children were separated from their mothers and women from their husbands. Many women are still in ignorance of the whereabouts of their husbands.

"All the prisoners were obliged to travel long distances on foot, passing their nights in the open, or in railroad stations, or churches. They were then loaded into cattle cars and so taken into Germany. Generally speaking, they were not supplied with food during the journey, and most of them remained several days without food or drink. Many would have perished had they not received succor on their way at the hands of Belgian women.

"Prisoners from Roubaix were loaded into cattle cars so close that it was impossible for them to sit down. They remained in these cars for seventy-two hours, during which time they received food only twice. Nineteen men were taken prisoners at Varennes at the beginning of the German retreat from the Marne. One of them, named Jourdaine, was shot at Coulombs. A man named Lieven, 61 years old, was dragged into a cemetery at Chouy and shot. A man named Menil, aged 67, was killed by a rifle shot at the same place. Millardet, aged 65, was shot at Chauzy-en-Orxo. All these men were killed because they were not able to keep up with the column.

"On Sept. 28 Coimbee, aged 61, suffering from a fractured foot, and Fortin, aged 65, crippled with rheumatism and unable to walk without a cane, were arrested on the pretext that they were guerrillas. Fortin was tied up with a rope, the end of which was held by a mounted man. Thus was he dragged along and obliged to keep pace with the horses. Finally, exhausted, the cavalrymen struck him with their lances. Finally, covered with blood, this unfortunate begged the soldiers to kill him.

"At St. Maurice-sous-les-Cotes two prisoners were taken into a house and compelled to stand facing a wall with their arms extended. There they were kept for two hours, while their soldier captives made much ado with their guns to create the impression that they were about to be executed. Many instances were cited of prisoners being obliged to march long distances without food."

The report describes conditions at certain concentration camps in Germany, and sets forth that at some places prisoners without money are almost dying of hunger.

LONDON, March 10.—The German Government has agreed to an extension of the arrangement for exchanges of wounded prisoners of war who are incapacitated for further military service. In deference to the expressed desire of Pope Benedict, Germany has expressed willingnss to modify this arrangement so as to include the exchange of civilians who, on account of their physical condition, are unable to bear arms.

LIPTON IDOLIZED BY SERBS.

"Tchika Toma's" Stories Repeated from Uskub to Belgrade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, March 11.—The Daily Mail's Nish correspondent says:

"Sir Thomas Lipton has come to be known throughout Serbia as Tchika Toma ('Uncle Tom'). He brought a Red Cross party to Serbia in his yacht Erin and during his stay was lionized by all sections of the population from the King downward. The city of Nish conferred its freedom on him. Various municipalities gave banquets. His appearances on the street were occasions of great popular demonstrations.

"Sir Thomas Lipton is convinced of the urgent need of the Serbian nation. He realizes that their worst enemy is disease, and that help must come quickly. Hospital comforts, drugs, clothes, and food are urgently needed. They are wanted in shiploads, in thousands of tons. And doctors and nurses in sufficient numbers could save many lives."

The correspondent adds that Sir Thomas delighted every one with his jokes and stories and today they are passing from mouth to mouth in their translated state from Uskub to Belgrade.

KAISER'S SON-IN-LAW ILL.

Duke of Brunswick Suffers Incurable Nervous Breakdown.

LONDON, March 10.—The Evening News publishes a dispatch from Copenhagen which says that Ernst August, Duke of Brunswick and son-in-law of Emperor William, is suffering from a nervous breakdown, which probably is incurable.

The Duke, who went to the front soon after the outbreak of the war, became ill while fighting in France.

TO NURSE IN BELGIAN ARMY.

Red Cross Sends Two Full Units—Reports of Relief Funds.

The Red Cross announced yesterday that on request of Surgeon General De Page of the Belgian Red Cross, the American organization will send to Europe for service with the Belgian Army two Red Cross units of three skilled surgeons and twelve nurses each.

The Red Cross Fund now totals $467,779.75, of which amount $818.48 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 52 William Street, or 130 East Twenty-second Street. Yesterday's contributions of $10 or more follow:

Paterson, N. J., nurses	$501	City Park Branch, First Presby. Ch., Brooklyn	$28
Westchester Red Cross	280		

Reward Goes to Belgian Fund.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium, 71 Broadway, received yesterday a check for $25 from Newborg & Co., brokers, of 60 Broadway. The donation was the result of the return of negotiable securities valued at $25,000, found outside the door of 71 Broadway by H. F. Wightman of the purchasing department of the commission. Mr. Wightman found the package containing the securities last Thursday. He declined a reward and the brokers donated the check.

The Belgian Relief Fund was increased by $3,419.87 yesterday and now amounts to $989,851.24. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's contributors who gave $10 or more were:

Mrs. W. B. Cutting	$1,000	Woonsocket Fund	350
Normal School, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	241	F. H. Osborn	100
J. E. Wayland	100	C. C. Wilson	100
Edna White	10	A. L. Esberg	50
Miss M. W. White	50	P. F. Miller	50
E. F. Whitney	100	Robert Hogg	100
Mrs C. R. Flint	10	B. Winthrop	10
Horace White	10	W. L. Suydam	10
A. Howes	10	A. J. Newbury	10
Presb. S. S., Geneva, N. Y.	22	Mrs. F. Ward	25
M. W. Nash	25	R. H. B.	15
Watking	20	A Friend	10
Mrs. W. S. Sloan	25	R. J. Eidlitz	20
Emma E. Thacher	10	R. J. Trevorrow	28
Mrs. J. M. Woolsey	10	Mrs. C. S. Ludington	10
Mrs. G. L. Smidt	25	Group young people	25
P. P.	200	Mrs. W. P. Witherbee	25
Ref. Dutch S. S., Flatbush	10	Mrs. W. Sinclair	20
F. G. Barker	25	Mrs. M. W. Barnum	10
Mrs. K. G. Gere	25	Mrs. J. T. Thompson	10
Mrs. F. K. Curtis	10	Mrs. I. Achilli	10
G. E. Tilney	20	Nurse	10
M. L. Vander Veer	10	Mrs. H. L. Stinson	10
Jeanne D. Rice	10	R. H. & S. H. Thayer	15
Grace P. Bement	15	Thyrzette	10
Hows Sch., Indiana	16	R. H. Eurich	20
C. C. Neal	10	C. S. Burns	20
Calendar Com.	11	Mary S. Autt	10

Gifts to Mercy Fund.

The Committee of Mercy Fund now totals $124,800.19. Of this amount $313.25 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer, 200 Fifth Avenue. Yesterday's subscriptions of $10 or more were:

Mrs. J. J. Phillips, Hackensack	$25	S. W.	$100
J. M. Cherry, Jersey City	25	J. McCullough, Bennington, Vt.	50
Miss Luella Carter, Bellevue, Neb.	20	F. K. Swartz, Hoboken	10

French Women's Relief Fund.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, was increased by $40 yesterday. The fund now totals $60,999.97.

British War Relief Fund.

The British War Relief Association, 182 West Twenty-seventh Street, acknowledges the following donations of $10 or more:

Mrs. O. Herford	$1,660	Annie Mowat	$25
Mabel E. Clark	500	Mrs. R. A. Jones	25
Bishop Courtney	80	A. W. Evans	25
H. Burlingham	100	Mrs. Thayer	25
Miss C. E. Crompton	100	Mrs. A. S. Porter, Jr.	25
Beatrice Sorchan	100	John Buckle	10
Mrs. O. A. Mullen	50	R. Hargreaves	100
Mrs. Walford	25		

Vacation Fund Gifts.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer, now has $61,029.53. New subscriptions of $10 or more acknowledged yesterday follow:

Mrs. G. R. Dyer	$38	F. E. Calalway	$10
O. Cutting	100	Mrs. R. B. Potter	20
Mrs. H.P. Davison	200	Mrs. R. H. Greene	10

For Polish Relief.

The American Polish Relief Committee acknowledges the following gifts:

E. F. Greene	$25	G. H. Schull	$10
Mrs. H. S. Satterlee	10	Miss T. R. Gibbs	25
Miss H. H. Kissler	15	Mrs. H. K. Kibbe	50
		Mrs. S. D. Griffiths	25

Report on Jewish Relief.

The American Jewish Relief Committee for Sufferers from the War, in its first detailed report, made public yesterday, says its receipts to date total about $550,000, and that of this amount approximately $472,000 has been appropriated for relief work in Europe and guaranteed for. The various countries affected by the war. Of the amount more than $200,000 has been sent to Russia, and nearly $150,000 to that part of Poland now held by the Germans.

Sale of Laces to Aid Belgians.

The Countess de Hemptinne, who is visiting the United States in behalf of the Queen of the Belgians, has brought a quantity of laces for the making of which Belgium is famous. Many women in society have interested themselves in the Countess's mission, and the laces will be sold by auction at the house of Mrs. William Salomon, 1020 Fifth Avenue, on March 16, 17, and 18.

Lecture for Benefit of Russians.

For the benefit of war sufferers in Russia, Dr. C. C. Young, the explorer of Central Asiatic Russian dependencies, will lecture on Russia at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening, March 16. Dr. Young will illustrate his lecture with more than 400 pictures of Russia and present conditions there. The proceeds will be given to sufferers in Russia through the Russian-American War Relief Society.

SEE PLOT TO KILL KING.

French and English Letters Found on Greek, German Report Says.

BERLIN, March 10, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the items given out for publication today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"The Deutsche Tages-Zeitung's Athens correspondent reports that French and English letters and 200,000 francs ($40,000) were found in the possession of Athanas, who was arrested charged with planning the assassination of King Constantine."

There has been no recent report of an attempt on the life of the King of the Hellenes or of a conspiracy to assassinate him.

On Jan. 28 a news agency dispatch from Copenhagen said a rumor had reached the Danish capital that an attempt had been made several days previously at Patras to kill King Constantine. This report, it was asserted, originated at Constantinople from travelers arriving there. The Greek Minister in London stamped it as "absolutely untrue."

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GERMANY'S BUDGET IS $3,250,000,000

Finance Minister Presents One Four Times as Large as Any in the Nation's History.

KAEMPF DEFIES EMBARGO

Reichstag President Says Submarines Are Germany's Reply to Starvation Threats.

LONDON, March 10.—Dr. Kaempf, the President of the Reichstag, reviewing the war situation at the opening of the session today, said, according to a Berlin dispatch received by Reuter's Telegram Company by way of Amsterdam:

"In the west, from the Vosges to the Channel, and in the east, from the Baltic to Bukowina, our armies and those of our allies are standing like a wall of steel and iron.

"In the south the brave Turkish Army is guarding the Dardanelles, which a great Anglo-French fleet is vainly attempting to conquer. This army is also threatening the Suez Canal and Egypt, which has become the prey of the British.

"England declares that she cannot forego the right to starve Germany. Germany has replied with submarines, the crews of which have already given many proofs of their heroic bravery. Germany is not to be conquered by starvation. Our enemies did not reckon with our economic strength, with the organized strength of our agriculture, commerce, and industry, the unity of the nation, and our firm determination to win.

"Our sacrifices are gigantic, but on the blood-soaked battlefields a lasting peace is springing up which will lead our great and beloved Fatherland to new and flourishing power."

Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, submitted the budget and delivered his maiden speech concerning it. He made a good impression on the members of the House, despite the fact that he spoke in a low tone of voice.

Budget Total $3,250,000,000.

Dr. Helfferich said he would not deal with the financial program of the future, but would only outline the budget, which balanced at $3,000,000,000 marks, ($3,250,000,000)—four times greater than any estimates ever before presented. This budget, he added, was only intended to make legal provision for the coming financial year. For the army, navy, and colonies a more detailed project would be presented. The systematic redemption of the imperial debt would be maintained, 68,000,000 marks ($17,000,000) being assigned for that purpose. Measures for the redemption of the war debt would be settled later.

"Our enemies," Dr. Helfferich continued, "must be made to answer for the material damages they have caused by wantonly plotting the war. The current financial year will probably show a surplus of 38,000,000 marks ($9,500,000)."

Dr. Helfferich asked the Reichstag for a further war credit of 10,000,000,000 marks ($2,500,000,000,) to insure financing the war until the late Autumn, and then proceeded to describe the financial situation. He asserted that both Great Britain and France had falsely estimated Germany's financial resources because Germany's increase of capital had mostly been employed at home.

The fact was, the Imperial Secretary said, that the German national credit stood better than either that of Great Britain or France at the present moment. There was no need to impose new taxes in Germany, for the Government was financing its war requirements exclusively by loans and note issues. The demands of the Empire on the Reichs

TAX FIGURES RIGHT, WHITMAN RETORTS

Repeats That $18,000,000 Direct Tax Is Necessary and Attacks Saxe.

POINTS OUT CRITICS' ERRORS

Asserts That Proceeds of Canal Bond Sales Were Practically Pledged by His Predecessor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 10.—Gov. Whitman started out tonight to refute the statement made in New York yesterday by John Godfrey Saxe, who was legal adviser to Gov. Glynn, to the effect that Mr. Whitman was $18,000,000 off in his reckoning when in a recent message to the Legislature he asserted that it might be necessary to order a tax levy in that amount to supply deficiencies, which his predecessor had left, in an effort to "maintain a pretext of economy" on the eve of a Gubernatorial campaign in which he was a candidate for re-election.

Mr. Saxe in his statement yesterday said that there would be no necessity for a direct tax of any kind and that the Governor had committed the error through doubling up on certain items already included in the estimate of the State Controller for this year's budget.

In a statement made public tonight Gov. Whitman cites deficiencies amounting to $15,795,000 with an estimated surplus of $4,981,706 in the Treasury to offset this total. This would leave a net deficiency of $10,813,293. The Governor adds to this sinking fund requirements of $3,000,000, thus arriving at a total of more than $18,000,000, which he estimates in the absence of unusual economies it will be necessary to raise above the estimated revenues from indirect sources which aggregate a little more than $42,000,000.

The Governor's Statement.

The following is the Governor's statement:

"My attention has been called to the criticism of the message which I sent to the Legislature dealing with the financial condition of the State and the necessity of raising, by direct tax, approximately $18,000,000 unless extraordinary measures of economy are practiced.

"The belabored efforts to confuse the facts contained in my message as a basis for the criticism, impressed me as interesting, but I cannot accept these as warranting a change in the financial policy outlined in my message, for carrying on the State's work during the fiscal year, nor as altering the amounts required for that purpose.

"I beg to assure the taxpayers of the State that before transmitting my communication to the Legislature the records and figures of the Controller's office were carefully compared and, moreover, the matter was the subject of conferences with the experienced leaders of the Senate and Assembly and these figures stated and conclusions reached represent the combined judgment which, upon verification, I confidently assert is correct.

"The vice of the financial policy of the last administration, as shown by the Controller's report, was that the appropriations were arbitrarily fixed by the Legislature at $39,000,000, while the Controller's estimate, Page 13, is $42,000,000 for similar items, and the actual expenses of Government accurately computed and necessary to carry on the affairs of Government until the end of this fiscal year will require the appropriation of the sums to which I called the attention of the Legislature and characterized as 'deficiencies.'

Appropriation Inadequate.

"To illustrate, the appropriation for the Workmen's Compensation Commission should have been sufficient to meet the expenditures of that department from October, 1914, to the end of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1915. As a matter of fact, the appropriation for that department was entirely exhausted on the first day of January, when I assumed the duties of office, while in several of the other departments the lack of adequate appropriation is found, generally, in varying degrees. Not only is this condition present with reference to the actual administration expenses of departments, but it is also found in the inadequacy of appropriations to meet the requirements in the fiscal year for State aid, for the improvement of town highways, for roads in Indian reservations, for the repair of State roads constructed under the $100,000,000 highway appropriation, and for charitable, curative, and penal institutions.

"The total deficiencies in departmental expenses, to which I have alluded, exclusive of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, amount to $5,000,000 represented by the Deficiency bill now before the Legislature.

"The specific amounts and items for the purpose of clarifying I repeat here:

Deficiency bill	$5,000,000
State aid	3,880,000
Repairs to highways	2,000,000
Compensation Commission	425,000
Repairs to highway, Indian Reservation	40,000
Canal construction	4,000,000
Buildings, &c., for feeble-minded	250,000
Insane	400,000
Prisons	300,000
Grade crossings	1,500,000
Total	$15,795,000

Less: Estimated surplus, Sept. 30, 1915, as shown on page 7, Controller's report, $4,981,706.64.

Estimated deficiency, Sept. 30, 1915, $10,813,293.36.

"It will be observed that the above statement of deficit items does not include the amount of $7,677,138.99, sinking fund contribution, for th year 1914-15, which, it is claimed, I have erroneously added, nor does it contain the item of $9,945,840.50, supply and special bills appropriated by the Legislature of 1914, also claimed to have been erroneously included.

"The deficiency items, above stated, do not include the sinking fund contribution necessary for the year 1915-16, for which provision must be made this year. This amount is estimated to be $8,000,000, and must be raised by direct State tax.

"The deficiency of $10,000,000, plus the sinking fund requirements of $8,000,000, makes a total amount of $18,000,000 necessary to be raised.

"Of this $18,813,293.36, $10,813,293.36 is the amount of the deficit, providing the appropriations for the deficiencies and deferred appropropriations are charged against the Legislature of 1914.

"Mr. Saxe has made the mistake of saying that the $9,945,840.50 of supply and special appropriation bills, which were appropriated by the Legislature of 1914, were to be appropriated by the Legislature of 1915.

"Mr. Saxe is again in error when he states that the sale of Canal bonds will make available a sufficient fund to discharge the contract obligations arising out of barge canal improvements. He has apparently overlooked the fact that the avails of the bond sales were obligated by the last Administration, which issued short term notes against the same to such an extent that when the awards of the Court of Claims for lands and structures, taken in connection with this improvement, are paid, the funds will be inadequate to meet the existing contracts. I am informed by the State Engineer that $4,000,000 will have to be raised for this purpose or work will be stopped before the close of this season, in which event great damage would result to the contractors who might in turn recover against the State.

"After the contents of the Governor's statement had been communicated to them, Senator Wagner and Assemblyman Smith, the Democratic leaders, said that the Governor's figures were wrong and that after studying them more closely they would answer the statement on the floor of the Legislature. Assemblyman Smith said that the Governor had estimated the budget needs of the State about $9,000,000 above the correct amount.

WAGNER CUDGELS SENATE.

Demands Action for the Relief of Compensation Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 10.—An article dealing with the distress among the employes of the Workmen's Compensation Commission as a result of legislative delay in acting on the Emergency Appropriation bill for the department which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning gave rise to a two-hour debate in the Senate this afternoon, during which all other business was sidetracked.

Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, minority leader of the upper house, read THE TIMES article to his colleagues and then urged the Senate to demand an immediate report from the Conference Committee, which at the present time is negotiating with a view to breaking the deadlock between the two houses over the so-called "Sage rider," providing for the settlement and payment of compensation claims without the intervention of the commission. The "rider" was tacked on the appropriation bill in the Senate, and is the sole obstacle to the immediate passage of that measure.

"To help out your miserable game of politics," exclaimed the minority leader, "you are placing these typists, stenographers and clerks in desperate position. Your sole purpose is to force us to pass this legislation 'rider and all.'"

Senator Brown, the majority leader, then took a fling at Senator Wagner.

"The fault for the present situation," he said, "lies first with the last administration, which failed to provide the necessary appropriation for the commission, which besides has wasted $200,000. I will add that I believe the thinking workmen of this State will understand Senator Wagner's position is inspired by a desire to cultivate their votes.'"

The discussion ended apparently without any change in the situation. According to a statement by Speaker Sweet this afternoon, there is no likelihood that the Assembly will recede from its view that the appropriation bill and the rider must be passed upon separately.

Senator Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, announced that he was not prepared to accept the appropriation bill without the rider, so there is every prospect that the deadlock will continue.

FOUND BREAD COMBINATION.

Attorney General Reports Result of Price Advance Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 10.—Attorney General Egburt E. Woodbury holds "combinations restraining competition" responsible for the recent attempt in New York City to raise the price of a loaf of bread to 6 cents. He made a report today of the investigation conducted by his department under the direction of Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker.

The investigation disclosed, says the Attorney General, that there is no shortage of wheat in this country, present or prospective, and no such possibility of future export as would justify a price of $1.75 a bushel.

Mr. Becker recommends the passage of a law requiring the actual weight of a loaf of bread to be indicated in some conspicuous manner other than stamping it on an unwrapped loaf of bread, this being called objectionable on hygienic grounds. The report would leave to the baker the right to vary the weight of the loaf according to the price of flour, leaving the weight of the loaf to be fixed by competition.

The report also favors legislation compelling bakers to inform the public of the exact constituents of a loaf, on the ground that one of the "tricks of the trade" is to increase the amount of water that can be put into dough by adding flour that is cheaper and more absorptive than wheat flour, such as corn flour.

ONE BID AT 103.459 TAKES STATE BONDS

Syndicate, Including City Bank, Gets the Entire Issue Over Many Competitors.

THE PREMIUM IS $933,930

Controller Calls the Sale "Highly Satisfactory"—Offering Was Largely Oversubscribed.

ALBANY, March 10.—The State realized $933,930 in premiums on a sale today by Controller Travis of $27,000,000 worth of canal and highway thirty and fifty year bonds bearing 4¼ per cent. interest. The entire issue was awarded to Harris, Forbes & Co., the Guaranty Trust Company, the National City Bank, and White, Weld & Co., all of New York, who submitted a joint bid of 103.459. The only other "all or none" bid was submitted by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and William A. Read & Co. of New York jointly. Their offer was 102.82.

"I am well pleased at the showing of confidence in the financial condition of the State of New York," said Controller Travis tonight. "Considering the effect of the European war and the state of the market, this sale of bonds at a premium of more than $900,000 is highly satisfactory.

"Last year the State bonds were sold at 4½ per cent. annual interest. This issue of bonds at 4¼ per cent. demonstrates the wisdom and economy of reducing the rate, and will result in a saving to the State of $67,500 a year in interest charges, which during the life of the bonds will amount to $3,125,000."

Bids amounting to $10,239,000 were rejected because the bidders did not conform with the rules of the sale.

There was a throng of representatives of bond houses present when the bids were opened. There were $22,000,000 of "Class 1" bonds for highway and canal improvements, and $5,000,000 of "Class 2" for the construction of Barge Canal terminals.

The Barge Canal terminal bonds become due Jan. 1, 1945; the other $22,000,000 are due on Jan. 1, 1965.

The issue, it is said, was oversubscribed four or five times. Among the multitude of bids aside from those mentioned were these:

Metropolitan Trust Company, $500,000 at 102.985 and $500,000 at 102.835.

Chatham and Phenix National Bank, $500,000 at 102.6423 and $500,000 at 102.1423.

Henry Clews & Co., $1,000,000 as follows: $300,000 at 102.70, $300,000 at 102.80, $200,000 at 102.70, $100,000 at 102.80, and $100,000 at 102.85.

Newburger, Henderson & Loeb, $500,000 at 103.16.

Sutro Brothers Company, $500,000 as follows: $50,000 at 103.062, $75,000 at 102.962, $75,000 at 102.862, $100,000 at 102.762, $100,000 at 102.662, and $100,000 at 102.562.

J. S. Bache & Co., $1,000,000 as follows: $100,000 at 103.377, $100,000 at 103.327, $100,000 at 103.127, $100,000 at 103.027, $100,000 at 102.877, $100,000 at 102.767, $100,000 at 102.627, $100,000 at 102.507, $100,000 at 102.377, and $100,000 at 102.257.

Whitehouse Company, for Emma Sheppard of Washington, $1,000 at 102.911.

United States Trust Company, $2,000,000 at 103.126, and $2,000,00 at 102.126. J. S. Bache $5,000 at 100.

Clude, Winmill & Co., $60,000 at 102.3611 to 103.0111; $50,000 at 103.033 and $30,000 at 103.0611 to 103.3111.

Robinson & Co., $200,000 at 103.281; $200,000 at 103.081; $200,000 at 102.981, $200,000 at 102.681 and $200,000 at 102.481.

H. Duncan Bulkley, $50,000 at 102.55 to 103.45.

Bull & Eldredge, $50,000 at 102.517 to 103.057.

Gillespie & Livingston, $75,000 at 102.21 to 102.91, and $25,000 at 101.71 to 102.41.

E. D. Levinson Company, $100,000 at 102.76 to 102.26.

Warner & Co., $100,000 at 102.61 to 103.

George Reips & Co., $95,000 at 101.77 to 103.27.

Asiel & Co., $50,000 at 103.29.

Byrne-McDonnell, $100,000 in $5,000 lots at 100.625 to 102.214.

George A. Huhn & Sons, $50,000 at 103.25; $50,000 at 103.125; $50,000 at 103, and $50,000 at 102.875.

Hirsch, Allenthal & Co., $250,000 as follows: $50,000 at 103¼, $50,000 at 103⅛, $50,000 at 103, $50,000 at 102⅞, and $50,000 at 102¾.

Empire Trust Company, Class One, $500,000 as follows: 102.00, at 102.25, $100,000 at 102.51, $100,000 at 102.63, $100,000 at 102.76, and $100,000 at 103.01. Class Two: $500,000 as follows: $100,000 at 101.76, $100,000 at 102.01, $100,000 at 102.26, $100,000 at 102.38, and $100,000 at 102.51.

The People's National Bank, $5,000 at 102.575.

Joseph L. Buttonwelser, $150,000 at 102.03 to 102.33.

Jones & Lanman, $22,000 at 102.02 to 103.03.

The Commercial Trust Company, $100,000 at 102 to 102.75.

The Oneida National Bank, Oneida, $10,000 at 103.

Mechanics Bank, Brooklyn, $800,000 at 102.135 to 102.65, and $200,000 at 102.77 to 103.135.

B. & S. Steiner, $1,000,000 in lots of $100,000, at 100.61 to 100.51.

Barr & Schmeltzer, $60,000 at 102.3771, $50,000 at 102.5031, $50,000 at 102.6331, $40,000 at 102.7631, $40,000 at 102.8771, $15,000 at 102.875, $50,000 at 103.031, $30,000 at 103.1931, and $25,000 at 103.3771.

Denny, Pomroy & Co., $20,000 at 103.5 and $20,000 at 103.25.

Union National Bank, Schenectady, $50,000 at 102.25.

Zimmermann & Forshay, $100,000 at 102.51 to 102.01; Zimmermann & Forshay for Rudolph F. Layman, $60,000 at 103, and for Max Tannenbaum, $20,000 at 101.

Robert R. Velle, $1,000,000 at 100.07.

Judson G. Wall & Son, $25,000 at 102.6, and $25,000 at 103.05.

Max W. Mayer, $5,000 at 102.8.

The Public Bank of New York City, $800,000 in $100,000 lots, at 100.125 to 101.

M. Prince & Co., $50,000, in $10,000 lots, at 101.625 to 102.125, $20,000 at 102.25, $30,000 at 102.375, $30,000 at 102.5, $20,000 at 102.625, and $20,000 at 102.75.

Equitable Trust Company of New York, $50,000 at 100.56, $50,000 at 100.66 $50,000 at 100.76, $25,000 at 100.96; $25,000 at 101.21, $25,000 at 101.46, $25,000 at 101.71, $50,000 at 100.81, $50,00 at 100.81, $25,000 at 101.01 $25,000 at 101.26, $25,000 at 101.51, $25,000 at 101.76, $25,000 at 102.01, and $25,000 at 102.26.

Rosenberg & Co., $15,000 at 102 and $10,000 at 102.835.

Seligsberg & Co., $25,000 in $5,000 lots at 102.78 to 103.28.

Bernhard Scholle & Co., $100,000 at 102.634, $100,000 at 102.784; $100,000 at 102.896, $100,000 at 102.971, $50,000 at 103.046, $50,000 at 103.162, and $50,000 at 103.217.

Blake Bros. & Co., $10,000 at 100.25. Freeman & Co., $25,000 at 102.75, $25,000 at 102.875, $50,000 at 103, $50,000 at 103.125, $35,000 at 103.25, and $25,000 at 103.375.

The Greenpoint Savings Bank, $50,000 at 102.75.

Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh, $300,000 at 101.875, $50,000 at 102, and $100,000 at 102.125.

Remick, Hodges & Co., $500,000 at 100.26; $500,000 at 100.46; $550,000 at 100.56; $500,000 at 100.66; $500,000 at 100.84; $250,000 at 101.09; $200,000 at 101.34, $12,000 at 101.09; $12,000 at 101.34; $12,000 at 101.53, and $14,000 at 101.78.

David Wood for Harriman & Co., $40,000 in $10,000 lots at 101.17 to 102.3.

Lehman Brothers, $300,000, at 101.63 and $200,000 at 102.64.

The Malden Lane Savings Bank of New York, $20,000 at 101.07.

The Guaranty Trust Company $100,000, at 101.

Mabon & Co., $100,000, in $25,000 lots at 101.78 to 102.13 and $350,000 in $50,000 lots at 102.13 to 103.18.

N. W. Halsey & Co., $1,000,000, at 101.77; $1,000,000 at 101.87; $500,000 at 101.97; $500,000 at 102.07; $500,000 at 102.15; $500,000 at 102.17; $500,000 at 102.27; $250,000 at 102.37; $250,000 at 102.47; $10,000 at 102.57; $100,000 at 102.67; $100,000 at 102.77; $100,000 at 102.87, and $100,000 at 102.97.

The price paid for the $27,000,000 4¼s was considerably higher than many bankers of the Wall Street district had expected. There was no question in their minds, however, that the successful bidders, for signs of a large demand for the new issue were in evidence throughout the day. On the Curb the price for the bonds "when issued" quickly advanced from 103⅛, the closing quotation on Tuesday, to 104⅝, afterward losing a part of the gain.

It was believed that the syndicate, consisting of the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, Harris, Forbes & Co., White, Weld & Co., and Brown Bros., would offer the bonds at 104¼ to the public today or tomorrow.

German Editor in Jail.

GOTHA, (via London,) March 10.—Herr Geithner, a Socialist member of the Saxe-Coburg Diet and editor of the Gotha Volksblatt, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for commenting sarcastically upon Emperor William's statement that he no longer knew parties, but only Germans.

The Volksblatt has been suspended.

THAW FEARS COUP OF CO-DEFENDANTS

Continued from Page 1.

of the attorneys for Butler, O'Keefe, Flood, Duffy, and Thompson, the alleged co-conspirators, counsel for the State and Thaw will lock horns over the one big issue of the trial, the injection of the sanity question, and call upon Justice Page for a final ruling. For Thaw and his counsel, who care nothing about the conspiracy charge except as it affects their plans for the fight for Thaw's liberty, that argument will be the crisis of the whole proceedings.

The other defendants also are prepared to give way to Thaw and build their case along the lines which he develops, if the trial is not closed by Justice Page.

Alienists May Be Called.

Mr. Stanchfield said after adjournment that Thaw positively would take the stand if Justice Page ruled favorably on the question of admitting the sanity issue. He felt that Thaw could give no more impressive demonstration of his contention that he was sane than by testifying in his own behalf. Alienists and laymen who had had the opportunity recently to study Thaw on the case made the same ruling Justice Page made, if the trial was continued. The only thing which possibly could keep Thaw from the stand, the attorney said, was a physical breakdown.

In that connection there was another development in the proceedings which ended in Thaw being assigned to a special room in the Tombs once occupied by William J. Cummins, the banker, and ex-Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde while they were awaiting trial. By order of the court a large couch was also taken from Justice Page's chambers, and placed in this special room for Thaw to sleep upon.

Justice Page took this action because Thaw was suffering from a stiff neck and a severe attack of rheumatism, and complained that he was unable to sleep upon the cot provided in his cell. When he appeared in court he showed the effects of a restless night, and wore a woolen muffler. He had wrapped around him also a heavy mackinaw coat.

Mr. Stanchfield asked the court to transfer Thaw to Bellevue Hospital, but Deputy Assistants General Kennedy and Cook objected emphatically. The question was settled in the Justice's chambers after the day's session. Dr. McGuire, the Tombs physician, testified as to Thaw's physical condition, and recommended better quarters.

Anhut May Be Called.

The advisability of calling John Nicholas Anhut, who is serving a sentence at Sing Sing for an attempt to bribe Dr. Russell, a former Superintendent at Matteawan, with $20,000 in Thaw's interest, was the subject of grave consideration by the State's attorneys. It was decided to leave the question open until today.

Anhut was taken to the Tombs, where he awaited the call. Counsel for the State, it was understood, felt there was a real danger, if Anhut was called, of Thaw's counsel being able to use him, on cross-examination, to establish that Thaw was sane.

Howard H. Barnum, the gatekeeper of the yard at Matteawan from which Thaw escaped, was the first witness yesterday. He told a graphic story, in which he claimed complete exoneration from blame. He told how Thaw sat on a bench in the yard with him just before James Hickey, a milkman, arrived at 8 o'clock on the morning of the escape. Thaw was then calmly reading about an article in the Fishkill Herald concerning a gift of $1,000 he had made toward a fund to aid the late General Sickles, who was then in trouble. When Thaw ran past Hickey and through the gate Barnum was "dumbfounded." He called out, "Come here, boy," expecting Thaw would return. Then he tried to tell the circumstances to men in the tuberculosis tent, and when they would not believe him he telephoned to "the front," a term he used in speaking of the key room.

The Crazier of the Two.

Mr. Stanchfield cross-examined Barnum about his acquaintance with Thaw, the prisoner's manner of speech, dress, and apparent education, conversation about General Sickles, and other topics. He asked if Barnum ever had seen Thaw exhibit bad temper, and received a negative reply. In closing, he asked: "You say you were dumbfounded when he ran out?"

"Yes," replied Barnum.

"Well," said Mr. Stanchfield, "in your estimation you were the crazier of the two when he went out, were you not?"

Mr. Kennedy was on his feet, but before he could enter a serious objection, Mr. Stanchfield sat down and did not press the question.

"The State, through a clerk in the County Clerk's office at White Plains, attempted to get the records and papers in connection with Thaw's recommitment to Matteawan following the habeas corpus proceedings he instituted from time to time. Mr. Stanchfield objected on the ground that, in accordance with a ruling on the sanity question yesterday, anything prior to 1912 was too remote to have an effect on the trial. The objection was sustained.

Hickey, the milkman, testified and was followed by Patrick Buckley, a clerk in the storeroom at Matteawan, where Thaw was employed. Mr. Stanchfield established by means of cross-examination of Buckley that Thaw transcribed by typewriter the reports of distribution of supplies which formed part of the official records of the asylum and that he did accurate and neat work.

During the examination of these witnesses, whom he knew, Thaw consulted frequently with Mr. Stanchfield, suggesting many questions. Other witnesses who testified about the escape of Thaw were James F. Maher and his wife, who had charge of the Matteawan laundry, and Lamor G. Krom, chauffeur at the institution.

Thaw's Route Traced.

The State traced the course Thaw's car had taken in getting him away through Robert Lowery, who had a store near the asylum, and Carl G. Edbrecht, who lived opposite Lowery. Lowery identified ex-Assemblyman Richard J. Butler as one of the men in the car. Other witnesses testified about seeing the car at Fishkill Flats, Fishkill, and on the Brinkerhoff road going at a high speed. W. N. Phillips, a farm hand, testified he had seen Thaw on one occasion at Fishkill, when he gave away cigarettes. When Thaw heard this he whispered to one of his lawyers:

"I must have me mixed with Mr. Jerome."

Edward J. Pollard, a chauffeur at Beacon, established that Thomas Flood drove the small car in which Thaw first jumped after he ran through the gates of Matteawan. He was the first witness to make a positive identification.

James Corson, a farmer of East Rochester, N. H., was called to tell of the arrival of Thaw and Roger Thompson, who drove the big touring car, at his farm. When Corson was asked to pick out Thaw he pointed to Harry N. McConnell, who is Juror No. 10. He pointed to Flood when asked to identify Thompson.

Miss Hazel Rankin, a pink-cheeked country girl, of East Rochester, settled the identification quickly enough, however. She said that Thaw and Thompson had left the car in her barn. When asked to identify Thompson she stepped over and gave the chauffeur a hearty cuff on the back.

"That's the man," she said in a sharp voice. "Mr. Thaw told him to give me $2.50, and he only gave me $2.25."

The courtroom was in an uproar over this testimony. Miss Rankin also positively identified Thaw, who nodded to her in recognition. Attorneys for the defense who attempted to tangle other witnesses were unable to shake the testimony of this very determined young woman.

James J. McGuire, a gray-haired man who said he knew Thaw, made several attempts to enter the courtroom and was arrested by Policeman Winkle of the Beach Street Station. Later he was discharged with a reprimand by Magistrate Appleton. He said he was a real estate dealer of 2,628 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn.

The trial will be continued this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 10.—The Rev. Thomas Chalmers, pastor of the First Congregational Church, where Thaw attended services during his residence in this city, left today for New York to testify at the Thaw trial in behalf of the defendant. He was accompanied by Walter M. Laing, a business man, who also knew Thaw well. Many other witnesses are prepared to go to New York if called upon and testify that in their opinion Thaw is sane.

NEW YORK IS SAFE FROM BOMBARDMENT

Experts Say 15-Inch Naval Guns Could Not Reach City With Forts Intact.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Assertions that the long-distance bombardment of the Dardanelles forts has demonstrated that New York City could be bombarded, with entire safety to themselves, by battleships of the type of the Queen Elizabeth and the Agincourt, whose guns outrange those in the forts defending New York, are based on misinformation and misconception, according to experts here. They said that such assertions have been made before, and have been shown to have been founded on erroneous ideas.

"In the first place," said a prominent officer today, "the effective range of the guns of the Agincourt or Queen Elizabeth is not 26,000 yards. The best that has ever been claimed is 23,000 yards, while 21,000 yards is much the safer figure. Now, on the other hand, the effective range of our 12-inch guns is 13,000 yards, as they are now mounted and operated.

"The enemy attacking New York would be afloat, and the advantage in range finding would be with us. In the next place, we have many mortars in all those fortifications with an effective range of 19,000 yards is under ordinary circumstances, and for which a range of 23,000 yards can be safely claimed if put to the crucial test.

"Now if any one who is at all exercised on the subject will take the trouble to get a map of New York and the harbor and with a compass strike off the radii showing the effective range of our guns, they will find that the 12-inch guns of Fort Hancock will reach to a point two miles south of Coney Island and a mile west of the western point of Rockaway Beach. That is the spot from which it is suggested vessels of the Queen Elizabeth's type would turn loose on Wall Street. From that point to the Times building is about 26,000 yards, the exaggerated range of the guns of the British dreadnought. As a matter of fact the 12-inch guns at Fort Hancock on Sandy Hook can reach effectively some distance beyond the point where the bombarding ship would have to take position.

"And that is not all. There are 12-inch guns at Fort Tompkins and Fort Wadsworth that could reach past the point where the vessel of the Queen Elizabeth class would begin her fire."

NEWS FOR CROWN PRINCE.

Correspondent Tells How "Press Lies" Amused Him.

The New York Staats-Zeitung publishes an interview with the German Crown Prince at the Great Headquarters in France on Feb. 1, by The Staats-Zeitung's correspondent, Arthur G. Abrecht. The correspondent gives considerable space to his own recital of the doings of German-Americans here, with some description of the German Crown Prince as he then appeared, and occasional brief interjections of assent and approval by the Imperial heir. He says the Crown Prince was so deeply interested to learn of "press lies" here that he allowed his cigarette to grow cold.

The reporter says:

"How the little wrinkles played around the blue eyes, and how merrily the Crown Prince laugher. Much was new to him; much he knew. That his imperial father, after having several hundred Social Democratic members of the Reichstag shot in Berlin, had been obliged to flee in woman's garb from his palace which the revolutionists had set afire, and that at the beginning of the war only reports of German defeats penetrated to America—that was known to him."

The correspondent then informed the Crown Prince of the movement set afoot in this country by the "mobilization of German societies," the pro-German activities of the German-American press and of pro-German members of Congress, the recent charity bazaar for the benefit of the widows and orphans of German soldiers, which netted more than $300,000, and finally "the alliance of the German-Americans, the Irishmen, and the Israelites." The Crown Prince expressed his appreciation of the sympathy thus shown by the Germans in America, and bade the correspondent to convey his words to them.

TWINS JOINED BRITISH ARMY

American Boys Then Discharged Through Ambassador's Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, March 11.—The Daily Mail says that, while staying with their aunt at Bournemouth, Howard and George Hudson, twins, aged barely 16, whose parents live in Bridgeport, Conn., were seized with the desire to join the new British army, and succeeded in joining the Royal Sussex Regiment.

Their aunt communicated with their parents, who invoked the aid of the American Ambassador with the result that the two boys were discharged and yesterday embarked for their native land.

Too Tired to Cook!

Let's go to the

5th Avenue Restaurant

The Dollar Dinner With Wine Also a la Carte

ENTRANCE 24th ST.

BELGIAN MINISTER'S DENIAL

Repudiates Dr. von Mach's Statement About German Atrocities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—E. Havenith, the Minister of Belgium, denied the statement made at a public meeting in Carnegie Hall in New York last night by Dr. Edmund von Mach, that Mr. Havenith had said that not a single story of German atrocities in Belgium was true. In order to make his denial official and emphatic, Mr. Havenith addressed the following letter to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Legation de Belgique,
Washington, D. C., March 10, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sir—In common with all residents in this country, I owe your journal a great debt of gratitude for the full and accurate reproduction of all public documents relating to the war. You will therefore, I am sure, understand with what sentiment of surprise and regret I saw today in your honorable paper a paragraph on Page 2, Column 2, reporting a statement said to have been made by Dr. Edmund von Mach to a public audience in Carnegie Hall to the effect that he was "able on reliable authority to quote the Belgian Minister to the United States as having made this statement: 'You may quote me as saying that not a single story told of German atrocities in Belgium was true.'"

In repeating the above your reporter very aptly observes that Dr. von Mach does not explain how "Miss King of Boston," to whom I am supposed to have made these remarks, was able to win my confidence to the extent that I should make such a startling statement.

I have recourse to your courtesy, Sir, in order to request you to give wide publicity to my denial of Dr. von Mach's assertion, presuming that he made it.

I never made the remark attributed to me, and I do not know to what lady he refers. I have, it is true, always insisted that no story of atrocities should be published, unless fully and completely authenticated. It is with the deepest sorrow that I must add that of them there are only too many.

If Dr. von Mach desires information on this subject, he has only to apply to my legation, where he will obtain the long and terrible record of the Belgian official inquiry, which shows only too clearly what Dr. von Mach's countrymen have done under the direct orders of their officers.

I can only say, in conclusion that Dr. von Mach's proceedings and methods afford me no ground to hope that he will himself retract his assertion, and I therefore must appeal to your kindness in order to rectify the false impression that such a statement must create.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

The Belgian Minister.
E. HAVENITH.

GERMANS ADVANCE CLOCK.

Will Make Rising Time One Hour Earlier So as to Save Petroleum.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 10, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—From April 1 the hands of every clock in Germany will be advanced one hour. It is estimated that one hour of earlier rising during six months will amount to a saving in consumption of petroleum equivalent to a value of $5,000,000.

The real reason for this regulation is the fact that the petroleum stock is decreasing at a rate calculated to be enormous.

English Air Scout Drowned.

LONDON, March 10.—Flight Sub-Lieut. Shepherd of the Royal Navy fell into the sea with a biplane today while scouting off Eastbourne. He was drowned.

POKER AND WAR TACTICS.

French Writer Finds a Parallel Between Players and Generals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 10.—Tristan Bernard, the well-known dramatist, contributes an article in the Temps entitled "Old Poker Players' Tactical Principles," wherein he develops a parllel between the tactics practised by the player and the art of war. Beginning with a distinction between poker and other games of chance. Bernard shows that a clever player wins by the errors of his adversaries.

It is the greatest folly to expect always to win, therefore one ought to seize the opportunities given by the mistakes which one's adversaries are induced to make, he says. One must trouble them by a series of feints and skirmishes, but never plunge rashly against their overwhelming strength. Here Bernard interjects:

"Generals have the advantage over poker players: they use aeroplanes to discover the secrets of their opponents' hands, which is not considered good form in the clubs."

But the parallel, he argues, holds good nevertheless, for both fighters and players should aim to confuse their adversaries, to force them to err in order to defeat them. Thus the poker player evidently is familiar with the highest principle of the tactician. The article concludes in favor of the player:

"Players ought to know the game better than the Generals do because the former practice daily for years and the latter only during war."

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Large Cargoes of Grain Shipped from Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, March 10.—Vessels which left this port today for the war zone were:

The Songelv, Norwegian, for Danish ports, with a cargo of 7,420,225 sacks of cottonseed cake.

The Avance, Swedish, for Helsingborg, with a cargo of 4,269,600 sacks of cottonseed cake.

The Brynhild, Norwegian, for Danish ports, with a cargo of 23,585 sacks of cottonseed cake.

The Eustace, British, for London, with a cargo of 100 bales of cotton, 2,000 casks of turpentine, 4,250 barrels of rosin, 16,344 feet of chestnut lumber, 11,484 feet of ash lumber, 60,857 feet of poplar lumber, 18,150 feet of oak lumber, 8,146 pieces of dogwood and cedar, and 1,583 tons of cottonseed meal.

The Talvers, British, for Liverpool and Manchester, with a cargo of 8,758 bales of cotton.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 10. — Vessels clearing from this port today for the war zone were:

The Apennine, British, with a cargo of grain and a general cargo for Leith.

The Nordland, Danish, for Helsingborg, and Malmo, Denmark, with a cargo of grain.

The Norboe, for Esbjerg via Falmouth, with a cargo of grain.

GALVESTON, March 10.—Sailings from here today for the war zone were:

The Asuncion de la Arriga (British) for Manchester with a cargo of 40,000 bushels of wheat valued at $60,000, 1,000 barrels of cottonseed oil valued at $24,014, 12,100 bales of cotton valued at $545,105, and 3,900 pieces of staves valued at $390. The Saba (British) for Liverpool with a cargo of 13,590 bales of cotton valued at $609,525.

MORE AUSTRALIANS ARRIVE.

New Contingent Lands in England —At Least 50,000 Serving.

LONDON, March 10.—An Australian contingent arrived in England today, according to an announcement made tonight.

Peace Is Coming!

We are settling down for prosperity and peace.

From now on, the man or the firm that can handle business with the least inconvenience will make the most money. The Royal Typewriter came into being in answer to a demand for a typewriter that would save time, save money, do better work, do *more* work, and do that work longer.

It is the real business machine for the real business house.

ROYAL TYPEWRITER CO., INC.
364 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Telephone Franklin 4400
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Redfern Corsets

Is your figure ready for the new fashions? If you have tried on any of the model gowns you know how dependent their charm is upon skillful corseting.

To acquire the trim, youthful contours of the fashionable figure with perfect comfort, we would suggest *your* model in

Redfern Corsets

If you cannot find it at your favorite store, you will find it at the Redfern Corset Shop.

$3 to $25 a pair

Redfern Corset Shop,
510 Fifth Avenue,
Between 42nd and 43rd Streets.

American Art Galleries
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ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.
and continuing until the date of the sale

A Remarkable and Extensive Collection of

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Consisting of an Important Collection of English and French Clocks of the 18th Century, including a Beautiful Example by Falconet; an Astronomical Clock by the famous "Honest George Graham," and a number of the Louis Quinze and Louis Seize Periods, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Century Bronzes, Antique Jewelry, Gold and Enamel Watches, Antique Snuff Boxes by Voyez and others; Ancient European Ivory and Boxwood Carvings, a Remarkable Casket of the School of Cellini; Old Bow, Chelsea, Worcester, Leeds, Derby, "Longton Hall," Plymouth, Swansea, Bristol, and other Rare China; Rare old Glass, Battersea Enamels, Miniatures, Ancient Paintings.

An Extraordinary 16th Century Coffer

Flemish 16th and 17th Century Tapestries, Petit Point Panels, and

Antique French and English Furniture

To Be Sold Afternoons of
Monday next, March 15th, and 5 following days, at 2 o'clock, and on the Evenings of March 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th, at 8 o'clock

By direction of Mr. Henry Symons
OF LONDON

AND, OWING TO CONDITIONS IN LONDON OCCASIONED BY THE WAR,

CATALOGUE WRITTEN BY MR. HORACE TOWNSEND & ILLUSTRATED BY FINE HALFTONE REPRODUCTIONS WILL BE MAILED ON RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR.

The sale will be conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
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Housekeeping Linens *for* Spring

Reg. Trade Mark

Our stocks of Table Linens, Bed Linens and Towels have never been fuller or the vari

"Tonight it's 'POLYGAMY,' —hey, Bill?"

Take your friend to see "Polygamy" now running at the Park Theatre—your best friend. Get a good seat and have a good time. It's a wonderful play—big and terrible, beautiful and amusing. It is the only *guaranteed* play in New York. If you don't like it, stop at the box office on your way out and get *all your money back.*

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Popular Priced Mats. Wed. and Sat.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH

Bloomingdales
59th to 60th St. — Lex. to 3d Av.

Last Days of Our Annual March Sale of

China—Glass—& Lamps

This once-a-year sale has been in preparation for several months. To thrifty women is presented an opportunity to purchase at

Exceptionally Low Prices

Included are 48 and 100 piece dinner sets. American cut glass, decorated cups, saucers and plates, gas and electric lamps, chandeliers and glass tableware.

See our remarkable window display on 59th St. and on Third Avenue.

Bloomingdales'—Third Floor.

For Those Delicious Made-at-Home

Salads

There are two patterns in these salad sets. One is a floral design with butterfly in the vivid, old-style colorings. The other, in a quiet blue, is a country scene in picturesque England.

There are a bowl and stand as illustrated, with twelve plates. All in the sturdy, typical style of English ware. The set, **$2.98.**

Bloomingdales'—Third Floor.

For Those Who Like to Write With a

Quill

Quills just like Madam will wear in her Spring hat, dyed green and pink, blue, lavender, brown, purple, and old rose; tipped with a detachable "point-holder." A delightfully fanciful idea in quills. Each **50c.**

Bloomingdales'—Lex. Arcade Stationery Shop.

Madame—or Miss—Why Not Make Your Own

Clothes?

Expert teachers from the celebrated Pictorial Review Dressmaking School of New York are now in our store to enroll classes for teaching the art of Sewing and Dressmaking.

The course consists of five lessons, of one-half hour each, in which time you are expected to finish completely a garment of whatever style you may select.

The price for the complete course is **$2.00,** and you may make appointments for the days and hours most convenient to yourself.

Bloomingdales'—Pattern Dept., Main Floor.

Pretty Flower

Holders

On mantelpiece or table, these slim, graceful holders of solid mahogany (*with a single long-stemmed American Beauty, let us say*), will add the prettiest touch to the room.

The bases are broad, so that they will *not* easily upset. A glass tube is inserted for holding water. Three sizes and three prices. 6½ inches, 8 inches, and 12 inches at **49c, 69c** and **89c.**

Bloomingdales'—Third Floor.

MRS. ANGLE REFUSED TO MARRY BALLOU

Declared That Her Suitor Was Too Old, His Partner Testifies at the Trial.

NERVOUS OVER TESTIMONY

Character of State's Evidence Apparently Causes Worry to Mrs. Angle and Her Father.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, March 10.—In an attempt to fasten the responsibility for the death of Waldo R. Ballou on Mrs. Helen M. Angle, whose trial has been occupying the attention of the Superior Court for five days, the State brought out its most sensational evidence today, and expects to complete all the testimony tomorrow. Mrs. Angle, who is always attended by her father, Leonard Blondell, showed more nervousness, because of the character of the testimony, than at any time since the trial began.

Edward P. Guernsey, in whose home Mr. Ballou lived, and who was associated with Ballou in business, testified that for the past year and a half Mrs. Angle was frequently telephoning to Mr. Ballou, generally twice on Sundays. On the night that Mr. Ballou was picked up on the street in front of the Rippowan Building with a fracture of the skull, Mrs. Angle had communicated with Ballou by telephone. The witness said he never saw Mr. Ballou alive after that.

Mr. Guernsey said that Mrs. Angle and Mr. Ballou were frequently seen together for several years. It was about a year and a half ago, Mr. Guernsey said, that he asked Mrs. Angle why she did not marry Ballou, who was a widower, to which Mrs. Angle replied that "Mr. Ballou was too old and she had seen results of marriages where there were grown-up children, and she did not intend to bring any unhappiness to any one."

When asked if he ever had any conversation with Mrs. Angle since the death of Mr. Ballou, Mr. Guernsey replied that he had.

"The day after she was released on bail," he said, "she called me up on the telephone and asked if I knew who it was talking. I replied that it was Mrs. Angle. Then she asked me if I thought that she had killed Mr. Ballou. I replied that I did not know, but I did not like the idea of her allowing him to be dragged out into the street to die like a dog. Then she said, 'I wish I had called you up.'"

Under cross-examination Mr. Guernsey stuck to his testimony.

The next witness, James V. Morris of Stamford, told of being in a saloon in Stamford and of seeing Ballou take a drink there and buy a bottle of liquor. A neck of a brown bottle was offered by the State for identification.

Asked how he happened to notice Ballou more than any other of half a dozen men there, the witness said he had never seen him in a saloon before and for that reason his attention was attracted to him.

John Moran, a bartender, identified the broken bottle as of the kind sold in the saloon. Such bottles contained wild cherry wine.

Patrick Rabbitt, whose room in the Rippowan Building was under the Angle apartments, was the next witness called.

About a quarter to 11, while reading in his room, Rabbitt said, he heard a crash.

"I thought that some one's bed might have broken down," he said, "and I cried out, 'Hey there.' I heard no further sound, although I listened carefully. I did not connect the sound with Ballou's death until later."

Asked if the fall of the dummy used at the Coroner's test, simulating a part of the tragedy, could also be heard in his room, he said it could.

On cross-examination the witness said he heard no voices, sound, or commotion of any kind preceding the "crash." He said that after the crash he heard no sound of any kind. He went to bed about 12 o'clock. He spoke of the noise next morning to his landlady, but at that time knew nothing of Ballou's death.

John J. McManus, a policeman, testified that when he found Mr. Ballou the injured man's head was lying on the sidewalk and his feet were resting on the doorsill. He looked up at the building and saw a light in Mrs. Angle's apartments. He said he saw the silhouetted figure of a woman, but he did not recognize the person.

As he bent over Ballou on the sidewalk, McMahon said, he found in the left-hand lower pocket of his short coat an empty whisky bottle. It was not broken. The bottle was then put in as evidence, after being identified by the witness as the one he had found.

After Ballou was taken away McManus said he and Chief of Police William Brennan entered the building. They followed spots of blood up two flights of stairs until they reached the third floor. They saw by the light of an electric lamp bloody footprints on the floor leading to Mrs. Angle's apartments. After knocking at one of the apartment doors Mrs. Angle let them in.

Policeman McManus said that when he was looking around the room for Mr. Ballou's hat he found a black skirt and a white shirtwaist hanging over a chair in the bedroom, both stained with blood. The officer testified that he heard the Chief ask Mrs. Angle if Mr. Ballou had been in her rooms that night, and if she knew how he came by his injury. He heard Mrs. Angle say that Mr. Ballou had been in her rooms and left about 10 o'clock.

"Did you hear any of the rest of the conversation?"

"Yes," replied the witness, "Mrs. Angle inquired how bad Mr. Ballou had been injured."

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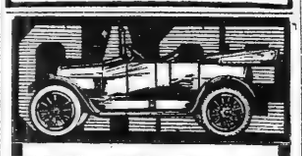

To You Who Reason

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"25" $1350, "35" $1600, "40" $1800
5% Discount if Cash

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New York Branch House
Broadway at Sixty-second St.
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CARRANZA URGES AMERICANS TO GO

Continued from Page 1.

foreign residents should follow a line of conduct similar to the one suggested by you to the American residents, for the adoption of such a course would be the wisest measure that can be taken to avoid consequences so much to be feared.

"I wish I could adequately convey to your Excellency the political and economic conditions in the City of Mexico and their causes as they are understood and known here to be, concerning which representations by an international committee has been made to the State Department. Perhaps a last effort is now being made by reactionaries to bring about complications which may cause the failure of the Mexican revolution. After having encountered and disposed of other and much more difficult and embarrassing situations in the past, when there were a large number of foreign residents scattered all over the territory of Mexico, it will prove to be most unfortunate if now, when Mexico City alone is involved, a situation shall arise which will destroy the hopes and purposes of the Mexican people.

"Because of this consideration, permit me to repeat the hope elsewhere expressed that foreign residents may be induced to save your Government and the republic of Mexico from embarrassments, by temporarily leaving the City of Mexico. Allow me to avail myself of this opportunity to reiterate to you the assurances of my highest consideration and personal regards."

GOOD EFFECT OF NOTES.

British Charge Reports Improvement, but Food Must Be Had.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Information reaching Secretary Bryan today from the Brazilian Minister in the Mexical capital shows that the situation there is still serious, and that there is considerable concern over the food question. However, the situation growing out of the threatened dangers to foreigners was considered better. Word came from Special Agent John R. Silliman at Vera Cruz that Carranza had given assurances of protection to foreigners in territory under his control. There were also signs from Mexico City that General Obregon's attitude was more satisfactory.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, today received a lengthy report from British Chargé d'Affaires Hohler in Mexico City, which he took to the State Department late this afternoon. It was sent from Mexico City on March 9 and received this afternoon and said:

In my opinion the effect of the American note to Carranza and Obregon has been extremely good. It is, however, absolutely necessary that immediate steps should be taken for sending supplies of food and forage to the capital.

Whatever party is in power in Mexico City and Vera Cruz, it is now plain that the best means to prevent the recurrence of such a situation as now exists would be to insist absolutely on the local troops maintaining inviolate the railway communication between Mexico City and Vera Cruz.

Evacuation Not Confirmed.

Official confirmation of the reported evacuation of Mexico City by General Obregon and its occupation by Zapata troops was lacking in Washington today. Neither the message from the British Chargé d'Affaires nor five messages received from the Brazilian Minister contained any alluson to the evacuation of the city. These messages were all sent yesterday. The latest one from the Brazilian Minister was sent at 6 o'clock last night. Secretary Bryan said he assumed that if the city had been evacuated by Obregon it would have been mentioned in these dispatches.

However, the State Department is in possession of reports indicating that General Obregon was expected soon to move out of the city with his troops. The State Department was also informed from Vera Cruz that "General Carranza has stated that the cable line to Mexico City will not be molested, if not molested otherwise." This was interpreted as meaning that Carranza would keep the communication open within the territory under his control.

Swede Killed in the Capital.

Word reached the State Department today that a Swedish subject in Mexico City had been killed and that protest had been lodged with the Carranza Government by the Swedish Government.

There was an increasing confidence, however, that Carranza would give the required assurances for the protection of foreigners and that the United States would not be compelled to take any steps beyond those already taken. The fear of famine still exists, and the Mexican Red Cross has appealed again to the American Red Cross for assistance. Relief projects are held up pending the outcome of the State Department's representations on behalf of an international committee composed of wealthy residents in Mexico City, who raised a fund to take charge of the situation.

VILLA WOULD FIGHT INVADERS.

Says All Factions Would Unite Against Armed Intervention.

EL PASO, March 10.—General Villa, in a statement received today from Torreon to The Associated Press, declared that in the event of intervention of foreign troops to subdue the Carranza leader, "since I, as a true Mexican, always have insisted that all our troubles be settled solely among ourselves. Should, unfortunately, some nation invade our territory, I would be ready to fight against it without measuring the danger or the number of the invaders until I would see the entire country in the possession of Mexicans only. All of us would fight united against the common enemy."

CAPITAL IS UNPOLICED.

Foreigners Have to Walk, but Are Not Molested.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 10.—Order continues in the city.

Last night the streets and suburbs were unpolced, but it was safe for foreigners on foot all night.

Foreigners who, owing to the lack of street cars have to walk to their homes in the suburbs two or three miles distant from the city's centre, meet people of the poorer clas, and though there are no police, they are not molested in any way.

BRITAIN APPEALS FOR SHIP.

Washington Asked to Save Wyvisbrook and Master from Mexicans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 10.—The British Government has requested the American Government to investigate and safeguard the steamer Wyvisbrook, which has been seized by Mexicans, and to arrange if possible for the release of the master.

BELLEVUE OLD GRADS DINE.

Medical Class of '90 Gets Together First Time Since Graduation.

Stories of the experiences of physicians were told last night at the Astor at the first dinner and reunion of the class of '90, Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Prof. A. Alexander Smith, who taught the class chemistry and is still in the college faculty, was there and caused much merriment with an informal "examination in chemistry," in which several of his former pupils failed.

Dr. Henry W. Frauenthal of this city told a graphic story of the Titanic disaster. He was one of the rescued. He attributed the fact that none of those rescued developed pneumonia or pulmonary trouble to the fact that they were surfeited with hot drinks the moment they were taken aboard the Carpathia. He said that none of the bodies found after the disaster showed signs of death by drowning. All were frozen to death.

A member from the West said that Indians required from four to five times as big doses of medicine as white men.

Prof. J. E. Verden of the New York Post Graduate College was toastmaster. He read messages from members all over the world. One was in the war zone, another in South America, and another in Alaska. Twenty-five were dead, seventeen unaccounted for, and more than one-third of the class of 125 present.

REAL WIFE OF MAYO, THIS WOMAN'S CLAIM

Continued from Page 1.

Before leaving for New York late in the afternoon, Mr. Slade gave out this statement:

"You may say as coming from Mr. Mayo that the woman mentioned is not and never was his wife."

Mayo was not at his radiator manufacturing plant tonight, and at his home his servant girl said several times during the evening that Mr. Mayo and his wife were out together.

Registrar Robert E. Lee of New Haven said that no search of the records of New Haven had been made to ascertain if there was any record of the marriage of Mayo on file here, for the reason that it was well known that he was married before he came to New Haven nine years ago. John P. Buckley, chief clerk in the Registrar's office, said that he had known Mayo as a voter since he first came to New Haven, and had registered him as a voter eight years ago. He said that Mayo, when he came to New Haven, brought with him his present wife. The known chapters of Mayo's life are now the following:

1. According to his own statement, his first wife died shortly after their marriage, leaving a daughter, who is now Mrs. Virginia Mayo Kerr of Pelham.

2. According to Mrs. Florence Mayo of Scranton, she was married to Mayo at Binghamton in 1890.

3. Four years ago his stenographer, Miss Lois Waterbury, left his factory here and went to Brooklyn, where she lived as Mrs. James Dudley. Mayo, according to his own and Miss Waterbury's stories, was in the habit of going to Brooklyn to spend week ends with her at her residence, 564 Fourth Street, where he was known as James Dudley. She bore him two children.

4. Under the care of Miss Waterbury is a third child, whose identity is unknown. Miss Waterbury said that Mayo was the father but that she was not the mother. When asked about the identity of the child last Friday, Mayo said: "That child has no identity. That is why it is there."

5. Miss Lillian May Cook was engaged as nurse at the residence of Miss Waterbury two years ago to take care of the third child. A year later, after she had given up that position for some time, she came to New Haven where she was employed as a filing clerk in Mayo's factory. Friday before last she disappeared. Last Friday she was found dead on West Rock, where she had killed herself with a revolver.

DOUBTS LILLIAN COOK IS DEAD.

Father Says He Will Investigate New Haven Story.

Frank H. Cook is not satisfied that his daughter, Lillian May Cook, is dead, and that it was her body which he buried on Tuesday in Greenwood Cemetery. He declared last night at his home, 229 Union Street, Brooklyn, that he would go today with his daughter Laura to New Haven and ask the authorities there to reopen the investigation into his daughter's disappearance unless they could satisfy him that it was really her body that he saw in New Haven.

Mr. Cook was excited at the time, and death had caused changes in the girl's appearance which, he now thinks, may have misled him. Her clothing was not sent with the body from New Haven, and he wants to see this now. He said he had received two anonymous letters from New Haven asking him for what price he had sold the soul of his daughter, and he wants to find out what these may mean. He also wants to learn for what disorder the physician of Virginius Mayo, the girl's employer, was treating her.

The father was greatly upset last night, and his daughter Laura frequently guided him in his conversation. He shows the shock of his recent experiences.

A New Industrial City

MANUFACTURERS

SUNSHINE

for all time, in a new plant at the Degnon Terminal, right in the heart of New York City, where the Big Bakery of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. is situated. There are reasons why they selected this location and you should know them.

Write 30 E. 42d St., New York

Phone Murray Hill, 7505.

DEGNON TERMINAL

GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

ADVERTISEMENT.

Speakers and Singers

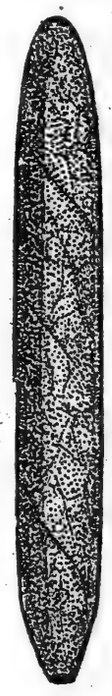
find Brown's Bronchial Troches a boon for keeping the voice clear—everybody finds them beneficial for all Throat and Bronchial troubles. If you have a cough, get a box from your druggist today and enjoy a coughless night's sleep. In 25c, 50c and $1.00 packages.

For Smokers

Something Extra With

Jaynes Perfecto

The Better Than Ten Cent Cigar for 7c



For more than 20 years Jaynes Perfecto Cigars have been leaders in our Cigar Departments. The sales have grown steadily every year.

Jaynes Perfecto is honestly better than most ten cent cigars. We sell it for 7c each—$7.00 per hundred—$70.00 per thousand.

We want ten thousand new customers to try this cigar Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week.

Therefore to 10,000 purchasers of

7 Jaynes Perfectos at 49c

We Will Give FREE

One pair of Brighton Garters—
A Standard Twenty-five Cent Article.

No smoker who enjoys a good mild ten cent cigar can afford to pass up this proposition. It simply means—we have faith in the quality of these cigars being good enough to make permanent customers of the majority of those who try this fragrant, clear long Havana filled Sumatra wrapped cigar.

ONLY ONE PAIR OF GARTERS TO EACH PURCHASER

RIKER-HEGEMAN

CIGAR DEPARTMENTS

Mail Orders Receive Immediate Attention, and Should Be Sent Without Delay to Avoid Disappointment.

Arnold Constable & Co.

A REMARKABLE EVENT

Our Entire Remaining Stock of 1650 Yards

Finest French Ratines

Grades that were formerly 65c to $1.75 yard, being our importation of the best foreign makes and consisting of Stripes, Checks, Plaids and an assortment of plain colors—all are 36 to 46 inches wide.

The first time and the lowest price (22c yard) *at which these finest grade Ratines have ever been offered for sale anywhere.*

At the Unprecedented Price

22c Per Yard

Gros de Londres Silk

Extensively Featured by Paris This Season—Imported; 38½ inch; pre-eminently fashionable for day and evening wear; in a large assortment of exquisite new Spring shades, also Black and Ivory. *Value $3.50 yard.* At the remarkably low price of 2.25

Women's Lisle Hose

Silk lisle thread of medium weight and excellent wearing quality, in black or white; double heels and toes. *Regularly 35c pair.* 29c

3 prs. for 80c; 6 prs. for 1.50

Men's Silk Ties

Extra large folded and finely made four-in-hands of lustrous rep silk in a pleasing variety of fashionable Spring colorings. *Value $1.00.*

Special at 50c

Broadway & 19th Street

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

Sailors Says Paris

Gimbels

Introduces the Authentic Models to America—

At $8.75 to $28

Evelyn Varon, who, for the last two years has been considered one of the few greatest modistes in Paris; Madeleine, who was chief designer for Georgette, but who is now a shining light in the world of millinery; and Monsieur Lewis, who has long since been famous for modes of simplicity—are all advocating Sailors.

We imported the best models of these famous artists. And now we have reproduced them—in nearly every instance—in the materials identical with those in the original Paris models. These hats are $15 to $28.

GIMBEL $6.75 to $12.75 Hats Are the Talk of New York

—because the models are true to Paris and they are reproduced by skilled milliners. Fine workmanship usually is only found in expensive hats. The materials are excellent.

Third Floor

Sale of Negligees, Kimonos and Sacques

At Prices That Average 25 to 40 Per Cent. Less Than Regularly—

$1.25 $1.95 $4.95 $9.50

¶ Special purchases from three of the best manufacturers in New York.

¶ New Styles that are both dainty and attractive.

¶ Materials are the favorites of the season—mostly fine Silk and Cotton Crepes.

¶ New Colors—a veritable rainbow of light and dark shades.

$1.25 Kimonos of Serpentine Crepe, hand-embroidered. Sacques detailed below.

$1.95 Negligees of Broche Crepe, trimmed with lace. Hand-embroidered Crepe Kimonos.

$4.95 Crepe de Chine Negligees — one style hand-embroidered, other lace or hemstitched collars and cuffs of silk.

$9.50 Negligees of Crepe de Chine — two-piece effect, with hand-embroidered matinee and accordion pleated skirt.

At $1.25—Sacques of Crepe de Chine, Florentine Silk, China Silk, Albatross and Cashmere; trimmed with lace.

Second Floor

A Quick, Cash Purchase of 6,000 Pairs of Women's Kid and Lambskin Gloves

Made this sale possible. Kid and Lambskin Gloves of such fine qualities are not plentiful just now at any price. Because a certain importer was hard pressed for ready cash, we got this good lot to sell at

85c a Pair Instead of $1 and $1.50

The styles are just what are in vogue for present and spring wear; especially for Easter. Beautiful qualities; perfectly made and shown in black, white and tan with self or contrasting embroidery.

A complete range of sizes in every style is here to start the sale.

75c Leatherette Gloves, 55c

Two-clasp models in white, gray and pongee, with self or black embroidery. A quality closely resembling leather, yet thoroughly washable, retaining all its shape and finish after washing.

Chamoisette Gloves, 38c Pair

They are made by a famous manufacturer. Two-clasp styles in white, black and colors with self or contrasting embroidery.

Main Floor

OUR
GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
Jan. 1, '15, were as follows:

Savings Banks	$16,029,100
Trustees	38,419,131
Individuals	54,050,020
Charitable Inst.	11,601,420
Insurance Cos.	11,621,900
Trust Cos.	9,144,350
	$140,865,921

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. **$9,000,000**
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
124 Montague Street, Brooklyn

The Boy of the Hour

His Name?
PENROD
You see it everywhere these days. Booth Tarkington's book of great boy stories, now in its
60th Thousand
Net, $1.25.
Leather, Net, $1.50.
Watch for To-morrow's Circle
All Bookshops and Doubleday, Page & Company

You Can Drink Away Your Indigestion!

It is really entirely unnecessary to live on a milk-and-nursery diet or to dose yourself with artificial digestives. If you will observe one easy rule, you can eat the hearty, nourishing foods that your appetite craves and your body needs. That rule is simply to sip with each meal a glass or two of refreshing Man-a-cea Water. It is a non-laxative mineral water so palatable as to make a superb table water, yet possessing medicinal qualities that promptly overcome impaired digestion, fermentation, acidity, catarrhal conditions, distress after eating, and other stomach disorders. Sold by all druggists and leading grocers.

CAMPBELL HEIRESS UNNOTICED AT HOTEL

Employes of the Grand Don't Remember Mother with One-Day-Old Baby.

$16,000,000 WILL FIGHT ON

Hearings in New York Resumed and Widow of St. Louis Capitalist May Testify Tomorrow.

Testimony in rebuttal of that already given tending to prove Lois Ann Campbell the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Campbell of New York and St. Louis, was submitted yesterday upon resumption of the New York hearings in the will contest pending in the Circuit Court at St. Louis, which involves an estate inventoried at $16,000,000.

Depositions of two witnesses for the legatees were taken in the law offices of Austin, McLanahan & Merritt, at 137 Broadway. Subsequent additional testimony for the defendants in the will contest will be taken within the next few days in the offices of Sullivan & Cromwell, at 51 Wall Street. At these hearings John J. Tierney, who has had charge of the previous hearings in New York, will preside.

Mrs. Annie Mahoney of 126 West 187th Street, an aged third cousin to the Campbell heiress whose parentage is attacked by the nephews and nieces seeking to break the late capitalist's will, was produced at an earlier hearing in New York and testified to having seen the Campbell daughter two hours after she was born on March 17, 1893, at the Grand Union Hotel, where Mrs. Campbell was taken after having been stricken suddenly ill on the street. Mrs. Mahoney said that Mrs. Campbell and the child were taken, on the following day, from the Grand Union to the Grand Hotel on Broadway.

John Fitzpatrick, 62 years old, and for twenty-one years day head porter at the Grand Hotel, testified yesterday that he was employed at the Grand on the date when, it is alleged, Mrs. Campbell and her day-old daughter were removed from the Grand Union to the Grand Hotel. Under examination by Attorney L. Frank Ottofy of St. Louis, chief counsel for the contestants, Fitzpatrick expressed a belief that he would have remembered the incident, had a mother and child of that age been brought to the hotel.

Attorneys for Mrs. Campbell, the daughter, who is now Mrs. Elsey G. Burkham of Little Rock, Ark., and the Mercantile Trust Company, as trustees under Mr. Campbell's will, interposed a series of objections to a majority of the questions Ottofy asked Fitzpatrick, who declared it an unusual occurrence to bring a day-old child to a New York hotel.

William McAvoy, 60 years old, of 389 Lexington Avenue, who testified he had been a steam engineer for forty-four years and chief engineer at the Grand Union from December, 1885, to June 15 of last year, described the arrangement of rooms and stairways on the lower floors of the hotel and by testifying that there was no bedroom over the kitchen and that the kitchen could not be seen by any one coming into the hotel by any of the public entrances, apparently refuted Mrs. Mahoney's testimony.

The lawyers sparred a little at the close of the hearing.

William Nelson Cromwell said to Mr. Ottofy: "I am disappointed, Mr. Ottofy. You have produced no sensations. Where are your sensational witnesses?"

"You'll have your inning if that is what you want," Ottofy retorted. "Just produce your defendant, Mrs. Campbell, as a witness on Friday, and you will have all the sensations you'll want."

Mrs. Campbell is at the Plaza Hotel, convalescing from an operation for appendicitis. Yesterday she was able to leave her bed for the first time and sat up for a while, but doubts are expressed as to the probability of her being able to appear this week at the New York hearings. She may testify at a later hearing in this city, but probably not before the case is at issue before Circuit Judge Leo M. Rassieur in St. Louis.

DELANE WITNESS ARRESTED

Woman Recants and Prosecutor Charges Her with Perjury.

Henrietta Annette, whom detectives sought for six months, that she might be District Attorney Martin's chief witness against John J. Delane, whose trial for white slavery began before County Judge Gibbs in the Bronx on Tuesday, was produced in court yesterday by ex-Judge Palmieri, counsel for Delane, who is a politician and head of the John J. Delane Association. To the amazement of Mr. Martin the woman testified that he had forced her to give false testimony before the Grand Jury, that she knew nothing against Delane.

As she left the courtroom, Mr. Martin had her arrested on a charge of perjury resulting from her refusal to identify an affidavit which, Mr. Martin said, she had signed in his office. The woman said she signed some paper because Martin's threats had so frightened her that she feared to refuse.

The defense rested yesterday, and today both sides will sum up.

MISS DAVIS'S MIXING OF RACES CRITICISED

Prison Inquirers Also Find Isolation Building at Bedford Unfit for Use.

CHARITIES LAW VIOLATED

Feeble-Minded Women Kept Under Discipline That Could Work No Improvement.

The charge of cruelty in the isolation cells at Bedford Reformatory, made by Dr. Rudolph F. Diedling of the State Prison Commission, was sustained in part by the special committee of the State Board of Charities, which reported yesterday.

The committee, consisting of Dr. J. Richard Kevin, Dr. Stephen Smith, and Thomas M. Mulry, criticises the policy of keeping white and negro inmates together, originated by Dr. Katharine B. Davis, who was Superintendent at Bedford before she became Commissioner of Correction.

The report, which was approved by the State Board of Charities yesterday, says of the cruelty charges:

> It appears that a considerable number of more or less refractory inmates were maintained for long periods in the disciplinary building. This, in the opinion of your committee, is a mistaken use of this building. It was originally intended as a temporary place of isolation, for a few days at most, of hysterical inmates. It should be used for that purpose only.

Commissioner Diedling had charged that he had seen an 18-year-old girl shackled hands and feet in a cell, where she had been for two weeks on bread and water. The committee makes no reference to this case or to similar charges, but it recommends that the old prison building known as "Rebecca Hall" be torn down as obsolete and dangerous in the event of fire.

In holding the managers responsible for the admission of 25 per cent. of feeble-minded persons who should have been in other institutions, the committee says:

> The Board of Managers has maintained over 500 inmates in an institution which was intended to accommodate approximately 400. That reduction was possible is shown by the fact that the reformatory census on Jan. 18, 1914, showed 523 inmates, while on March 9, 1915, there were only 411.
>
> Included in this congestion and greatly complicating the situation were a large number of women and girls so feeble-minded as to be incapable of benefit from the discipline and training of the institution.

Dr. Davis, superintendent of the institution from its inception, fourteen years ago, till her appointment as Commissioner of Correction, had told the committee she assumed full responsibility for mixing races at the reformatory. In ordering this discontinued the committee says:

> Another contributing cause to the difficulties of the institution is the housing together of the white and colored inmates. While the committee makes no objection to this because of the color line, it is undoubtedly true that most undesirable conditions grow out of this mingling of the two races. Besides this, acquaintances are formed in the institution which have evil affects upon the lives of the inmates after they leave the reformatory.

The complaints of lack of clothing and food, the committee finds, are due more to lack of variety than to insufficiency, and that with the inmates reduced to the normal number the supplies will be ample.

GIRL ACCUSES MINISTER.

The Rev. W. G. Jones of Jersey City Arrested on Servant's Complaint.

The Rev. Walter G. Jones, pastor of the North Baptist Church, Jersey Avenue and Fourth Street, Jersey City, was arrested last evening in his home, 289 Pavonia Avenue, on a charge preferred by 18-year-old Laura Shrope of South Plainfield. The girl, accompanied by her father, Melville Shrope, a railroad man, appeared at Police Headquarters to make the accusation against the minister, and Justice of the Peace Edward Markley issued a warrant.

"This charge is infamous," protested the minister when he had been brought to headquarters. "I shall have no difficulty in disproving it."

Meantime Mr. Jones was not put in a cell, but was permitted to wait in the headquarters building until the Rev. Robert T. Craig of the Summit Avenue Baptist Church concluded his evening service, after which, he promised, he would obtain the $2,500 bail in which County Judge Tennant held the minister.

The minister says that he found the girl always untruthful and disrespectful, and that he kept her as long as he did only at the request of his wife.

URGES SALARY STANDARDS.

Citizens' Union Tells Estimate Board Action Should Be Taken.

The Citizens' Union has sent a communication to the Board of Estimate urging it to put in operation the plan reported by the Bureau of Standards on the standardization of salaries. The Union says the board has spent more than two years studying the question and that its report has been before the board since last November.

The letter says standardization is urgently needed in the interest of economy, efficiency, and good government. It takes exception, however, to some assumptions of the report, particularly that the present appropriations are a proper basis for standardization; that it is necessary for the city to pay from 10 to 20 per cent. more than private employers, and that it will take from seven to eight years to complete the standardization. The letter says these assumptions are non-essential, and have no real bearing on the merits of the methods of standardization proposed by the report.

War need not keep you from taking your regular Carlsbad treatment.
Carlsbad Water and Carlsbad Salts, famous for Diabetes, Uric Acid and Rheumatic Conditions, can be procured at your druggist. Beware of imitations.
Eisner-Mendelson Co., New York.

GREENHUT'S "Meet me at the Fountain"
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Usual Complimentary 2½ Green Trading Stamps Free Today Distribution in our Annex Building
As many sets of these 2½ Green Trading Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given, but only one set of any one date good in any one book.
Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

Save 5 to 10 Per Cent. on Your Daily Expenses

The process is an easy one—it is followed by many of the shrewdest people in this city today.

Do all your trading at Greenhut's Popular "Big Store."
Besides giving you THE BEST POPULAR PRICED MERCHANDISE FOR THE LOWEST PRICES, Greenhut's gives you with every purchase 2½ GREEN TRADING STAMPS.

By taking advantage of our frequent extraordinary distributions your stamp books are filled in an incredibly short time.

The stamps cost you nothing. They have a very real value, however, being exchangeable for VALUABLE PREMIUMS—things that you need every day in the home or for personal use.
By actual computation you thus effect savings of 5 to 10 per cent.
Double 2½ Trading Stamps in the Forenoon
Single 2½ Stamps in the Afternoon

MAIN BUILDING
Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, Etc.
Greenhut's Annual Springtime Sale Begins Today

The event of events—the occasion that so many thousands of our patrons wait for annually. LOOK AT THE SAVINGS—prepare a list of your needs and come early today. EVERY ITEM OF GUARANTEED QUALITY.
Twelve sample items are:—

SCOTT'S EMULSION—$1 size, at	64c	FLETCHER'S CASTORIA—25c size, at	19c
ABSORBENT COTTON—1-lb. roll	18c	HORLICK'S MALTED MILK—50c size, at	33c
HIND'S HONEY AND ALMOND CREAM—50c size, at	29c	WHITE OR CREAM CASTILE SOAP—bar	19c
HAY'S HAIR HEALTH—$1 size, at	50c	DUFFY'S MALT WHISKEY—$1 size, at	69c
WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP—25c cake, at	15c	GUM CAMPHOR—1-lb. tins, at	47c
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL'S COLD CREAM—50c jar, at	33c	FELLOWS'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES—$1.50 size, at	93c

MAIN BUILDING
Men! We Are Ready With Our Annual One-Day Sale of "Odds & Ends" in the Clothing Store

A final thorough sweep of all Winter garments for men and young men and boys.
Original cost and former selling prices not seriously considered.
Tables will be "cleaned" today. TODAY'S PRICES WILL DO IT.
Read the detail:—

100 "Odd" Winter Suits—for men and young men; sizes 33 to 40; at $6.95	135 "Odd" High-Priced Suits—for men and young men; sizes 33 to 50; at $10
85 Gray Chinchilla Overcoats—for men and youths; sizes 34 to 40; at $4.95	140 "Odd" Winter Overcoats—for men and youths; sizes 34 to 40; at $7.75
55 "Odd" Sack Coats—black and blue; sizes 30 to 44; at $3.50	20 "Odd" Coats and Vests—blue and black; sizes 34 to 40; at $3.50
10 Chauffeurs' Fur Outside Auto Coats—sizes 38 to 46; at $14.75	210 Imported Raincoats—for men and youths; sizes 34 to 40; at $4.85
360 Pairs Men's and Youths' Trousers—neat stripes and plain colors; sizes 28 to 52; at $1.65	110 "Odd" Coats—plain and fancy; for school boys or very small men; sizes 30 to 33 chest; at $1
20 "Odd" Coats and Vests—fancy; sizes 30 to 34 only; at $2	"Odd" Cloth Vests—for young men; sizes 30 to 33; at 15c
45 "Odd" House Coats—at $1.95	"Odd" Full Dress Vests—sizes 38 to 46; at 65c
100 "Odd" Long-Trouser Suits for School Boys and Young Men—sizes 30 to 35 chest measure; at $3.50	60 Mackinaw Coats—sizes 34 to 44; at $2.95
190 Brown Mixture Overcoats—for men and youths; sizes 34 to 40; at $2.95	25 "Odd" Raincoats—sizes up to 36 only; at $2
	25 "Odd" House Coats—at $3.95

180 Pairs Men's Trousers—Sizes 32 to 42; at 85c

"Odds and Ends" Sale of **Boys' Overcoats, Suits, Blouses, Raincoats, Etc.**

Boys' Overcoats—sizes 2½ to 16 years; at $1.65	Boys' Raincoats—sizes 10 to 18 years; at $1.25	Boys' "Odd" Overcoats—sizes 2½, 3 and 4 yrs.; at 85c	Boys' Blouses—collars or neckbands; at 27c
Boys' Balkan Norfolk Suits—sizes 6 to 16 years; at $1.95	Boys' Wash Suits—sizes 2½ to 6 years; at 65c	Boys' "Odd" Suits—broken sizes; at $1.25	Boys' "Odd" Blouses and Wash Pants—at 10c

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS
Specials in Curtains, Bed Sets and Couch Covers

$2.50 pair Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains—Mounted on heavy net $1.95	$1.50 pair Nottingham Net Valance Curtains $1.29	$4.95 Ruffled Net Bed Sets—large Renaissance motifs $3.95	$3 Tapestry Couch Covers $2.25

100-Piece Austrian China Dinner Sets
Complete for 12 Persons
today, at $13.75

The set includes soup tureen, 3 large meat platters, etc. It comes in a dainty floral spray design.
56-piece China Sets—complete for 12 persons; same decoration as the above $5.25

3-piece Glass Mayonnaise Sets—neat Colonial patterns; light cutting (as illustrated.) The set 69c

SALE OF POULTRY SUPPLIES

Sanitary Hovers—this particular make of hover has overhead radiant heat; it is warmest at the outer edge, is absolutely fireproof and the chicks cannot crowd. The air is kept wholesome by diffusion through the cloth curtain. There are no draughts under the hover. Capacity for 100 chicks and enough ventilation for many more $8.50
Rat-proof Cages—very effective in keeping rats and cats away from the chicks; simple, reliable and economical $4
2-in-1 Exerciser and Feeder—a necessity for poultry breeders; makes chickens work to get their food $3.75
"Hatchalot" Incubator—50-egg machine; will bring a vigorous chick out of every hatchable egg; substantially made of clear cypress, a wood which withstands the action of heat, cold and moisture. There is a layer of asbestos between the double walls of the top. Supplied with thermostat; made of strong zinc and steel $7.50
2-Piece Drink Founts—1 quart 20c; 2 quart 25c; 3 quart 30c
Wall Founts—made of galvanized iron; 1 gallon 50c
Chicken Feed Troughs—grated top; easy to clean; 10 inch 35c; 20 inch 75c
Round Bottom Dry Food Hopper 75c
Garden Spades—"D" handle, riveted back 55c
Spading Fork—good quality; four-prong 50c

Poultry Wire (2-inch mesh)

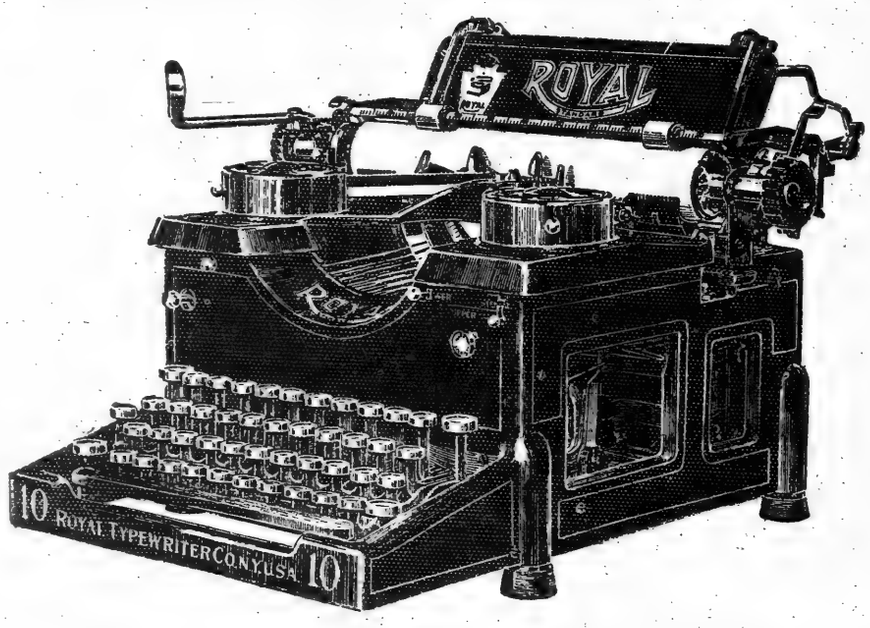
Widths.	50 ft.	100 ft.	150 ft.
12 in.	21c	42c	63c
24 in.	42c	84c	$1.25
36 in.	63c	$1.25	1.89
48 in.	84c	1.64	2.52
60 in.	$1.05	2.10	3.15
72 in.	1.26	2.50	3.75

Poultry Wire (1-inch mesh)

Widths.	50 ft.	100 ft.	150 ft.
12 in.	60c	$1.20	$1.80
24 in.	$1.20	2.40	3.60
36 in.	1.80	3.60	5.40
48 in.	2.40	4.80	7.20

Garden Wheelbarrows—painted inside; varnished outside.
No. 2 $3.00
No. 3 3.40
No. 4 3.75
No. 5 4.00
Round Bottom Grit and Shell Box—no clogging of grit; shelf in corners 50c
Sanitary Poultry Fountains—galvanized iron; cone shaped.
1 qt. 20c | 4 qt. 35c
2 qt. 30c | 8 qt. 60c
Lawn Rollers—160 lbs. weight; 15 in. diameter, 16 in. long; 2 sections $7.20
Water Weight Rollers—300 lbs. filled with water, 500 lbs. filled with sand; 75 lbs. empty $9.75
Wheelbarrows—extra durable and well bolted $2

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY—WE GIVE 2½ GREEN TRADING STAMPS



Royal Master Model Ten—the typewriter of triple service

Settle it right now---have a Royal demonstration today

IF we can give you a typewriter that isn't going to scrap itself in a year or two, so that you'll have to go through all that *trading-in* nuisance again—*you want it.*

If we can give you a typewriter that will turn out letters of perfect presswork—the kind of letters that breathe "class" and "up-to-dateness"—*you want it.*

If we can give you a typewriter that not only writes but bills and charges and writes cards for indexes and files—writes anywhere and everywhere on the card—and does all this without a single extra attachment—*you want it.*

If we can give you a typewriter that will help your stenographer to do more work, do it better, do it easier—a typewriter that will bring sunshine into the place—*you want it.*

If we can give you a typewriter that stands up to its work hour after hour, day in and day out, and doesn't go to the bad and blockade things because the repair man has to come—*you want it.*

If we can give you a typewriter that is built not only to do its work better and do more of it, but built to live for years and years—*you want it.*

We *can* do that very thing. We *are* doing it. We've *been* doing it. That's the *reason* for Royal leadership today.

We're ready any minute to show you and *prove* to you that the day you Royalize your office you are spending the wisest money you ever spent.

Telephone us right *now*, if you're in your office. If you're not, make a note of it drop us a postal card and we'll come. Not the slightest obligation in the world on your part—we're more than satisfied to demonstrate the Royal and let it sell itself.

ROYAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY, INC.
Factory, Hartford, Conn. General Offices, New York
Branches and Agencies the World Over
New York Branch, 364 Broadway Phone Franklin 4400

COST METZ $106,550 TO CARRY THE MAILS

Ex-Congressman Sues Men Who Had Two Years' Government Contract.

INDEMNIFIED THEIR BOND

Says Only Henry L. Palmer of New York Mail Co. Is Solvent Now and Wants to be Reimbursed.

Herman A. Metz, ex-Congressman and ex-Controller, began suit yesterday to recover $106,550 from Henry L. Palmer, J. Fred Amsden, Levi E. Ewing and the Ewing American Motor Company. In his complaint, filed at the County Court House, Mr. Metz alleges that he indirectly advanced this money to the New York Mail Company during a period of three months and personally paid for the carrying of the mails for the portion of the Borough of Manhattan south of Forty-sixth Street, from June 1 until Sept. 1, in 1913.

The New York Mail Company, according to Mr. Metz's complaint, obtained a two-year mail carrying contract from the United States Government on May 22, 1911. The Government demanded a bond of $400,000 and the officers of the Mail Company, Henry L. Palmer, Levi E. Ewing, J. Fred Amsden and the Ewing American Motor Company, made arrangements with the American Surety Company of this city, to furnish the bond.

Palmer, Ewing, Amsden, and the motor company signed bonds as indemnitors, and, as it was necessary to have another indemnitor, prevailed upon Mr. Metz also to sign a bond to the surety company. Then, when the New York Mail Company, through lack of funds, was unable to carry out the mail contract, the American Surety Company advanced $106,550 to it for this purpose. The surety company then called upon its indemnitors to make good the money advanced, and according to Mr. Metz's allegations he was the only one that made good, the others being unable to pay.

In his complaint Mr. Metz says that Palmer is the only other indemnitor who is solvent, and he asks the court to order Palmer to reimburse him to the amount of one-half his outlay, or $53,-775, and, furthermore, he asks that Ewing, Amsden, and the motor company be ordered to pay their pro rata share as soon as able.

Mr Palmer, who is said to be a capitalist living at the St. George Hotel in Brooklyn, in his answer makes what is practically a denial of all Mr. Metz's allegations. In a second and separate defense Palmer says that in June, 1912, all the stock of the New York Mail Company was owned and controlled by the Central Trust Company of this city. He says that the Atlantic Express Company subsequently took over from the trust company all the stock and control of the mail company and in April, 1913, he acquired control of the express company and assumed the mail company's contract and carried it out to its expiration on Aug. 1, 1913. He says further that from the time he took over the contract the United States Government paid the mail company $25,000 a month until the end of its contract, and that this was enough money to see it through without loss under "proper management." Mr. Palmer finally denies that the American Surety Company advanced any money to the New York Mail Company.

"I only went into this as a courtesy," said Mr. Metz yesterday, "and I had no intention whatever of going into the mail carrying business. I was only to remain an indemnitor from Saturday to Monday, and then some one else was to be substituted. Well, I agreed and the result was that I remained an indemnitor for the life of the contract and two months more, and it cost me well over $100,000.

"On April 16, 1913, Henry L. Rubino, agent for the automobile people, came down on the mail company with Marshals and papers, and announced that he was going to take the trucks. This would have meant an absolute tie-up of the mails in lower Manhattan, and something had to be done. That very day Mr. Rubino received $75,000 in Government vouchers from the mail company, and that is where the payment for the last three months' mail deliveries went."

O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver, 37 Wall Street, are Mr. Metz's attorneys.

EXPECT TO BE DEPOSED.

Public Service Commissioners Mum on Investigators' Report.

None of the Public Service Commissioners yesterday would discuss the report of the legislative committee which investigated them. When Chairman McCall was asked whether he was going to make a defense of his acts which had been criticised, he replied:

"I shall only do it when I find there is any need of it."

Meanwhile the Commissioners give the impression of being quite willing to permit Gov. Whitman to solve the problems presented to him by the investigation, without doing anything to help him out. They have little doubt that whatever they do, they will be turned out of office, but they are confident that the legislative committee has not discovered any acts on their part which would justify such a radical course.

They had nothing to say yesterday about the rumor that the Governor had tried to make terms so as to permit Chairman McCall and Commissioner Williams to retain office, although Mr. McCall would be asked to resign the Chairmanship to Colonel William Hayward, counsel for the Governor and for the legislative committee.

It is likely that if Gov. Whitman prefers charges against the Commissioners they will go to Albany prepared to fight to the last.

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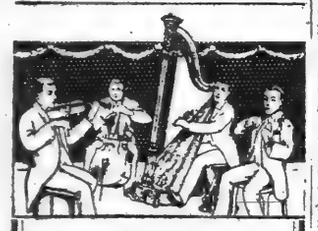

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CALLS EASY DIVORCE THE SIN OF RICH MEN

Dr. Manning Assails the Views of Dr. Grant in a Sermon in Trinity Chapel.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF 'OBEY'

As Used in Marriage It Merely Gives Man the Responsibility, Pastor Asserts.

In a sermon in Trinity Chapel which was taken to be a reply to the address made by the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Ascension Episcopal Church, in which he advocated more liberal divorce laws, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, said last night that divorce was "the shameful luxury of the rich and well-to-do."

"We do not realize the present situation in this, our own country," said Dr. Manning. "Reliable statistics show that there is one divorce to every twelve marriages. These statistics misrepresent the situation. It is really far worse. The poor man can't afford divorce, and so he simply follows the example of the illustrious names he reads about in the papers and deserts his home; that is his way of accomplishing the same thing the rich man can accomplish by law. The statistics show only the percentage of wealthy people who are divorced."

Dr. Manning said the tendency toward easy divorces was due to the trend of modern literature, drama, "some newspapers," and "so-called reform movements disguised under the names of progress and advancement." "Indecency," he said, "is no more respectable when it comes to us in the garb of intellectual cleverness than in the garb of the gutter, and it is infinitely more dangerous. This so-called progress and advancement should be stripped of its mask and called what it is—indecency and plain immorality.

"What can be the state of mind of man or woman who has been married with these solemn words, 'till death us do part,' even to want to stand before the world while husband or wife is living and to say the words again, to go through the hollow form, and what would be the moral state of mind of a clergyman who would lend himself to such a transaction?"

The rector also dealt briefly with the questions that have been brought up regarding the use of the word "obey" by the woman in the marriage ceremony. To any one who understood the use of the word, he said, there could be no doubt about its real meaning, or any idea that it meant that the woman was to live "in the subjection and subordination which some people have been pleased to read into it."

The word meant, he said, that the man was to assume the position of responsibility and leadership in the household. He referred also to the raising of children, and said that it was a great loss that the church's prayer book in this country did not include the passages in the English prayer book regarding this subject. In closing Dr. Manning urged the congregation to do all in its power to discourage elaborate display at weddings, and said the solemn wedding ceremony should not be turned into a social function. He condemned clandestine marriages and urged his auditors to do what they could "to hasten legislative action to strengthen our present marriage system and so to do our part to lessen those awful domestic tragedies which we call divorces and to lessen the number of orphaned children with parents still living."

CATHOLICS GAIN 241,000.

New Directory Reports 16,300,000 in the United States.

With forty-four dioceses reporting increases, forty archdioceses and dioceses taking no census during 1914, and with fifteen dioceses, including the two established during the past year, showing decreases, the Catholic Church in this country shows a gain of 241,325 members, according to advance copies of the 1915 edition of the Official Catholic Directory, published and copyrighted by P. J. Kenedy & Sons of Barclay Street, this city.

In the United States proper there are, according to this publication, 16,309,310 Catholics, showing a gain of 3,846,517 in the last ten years and a gain of 7,231,445 during the past twenty years. According to the editor, at least 10 per cent. should be added for "floating" Catholic population of which no record can be kept.

There are 18,904 Catholic clergymen in the United States. There are 14,961 Catholic churches, showing that 310 new Catholic churches have been established during the past year.

The statistics for New York State are as follows: Catholics, 2,885,824; churches with resident priests, 1,120; missions with churches, 311; secular clergy, 2,041; priests of religious orders, 637; seminaries, 8; seminarians, 1,051; parochial schools, 561; pupils, 235,569; colleges and academies for boys and girls, 134; students in colleges and academies, 17,710; homes, asylums, and charitable institutions, 192.

CITY BREVITIES.

Commissioner of Correction Davis said yesterday that she would not consider any charges made by Frank Tannenbaum, the I. W. W. leader, unless he complained directly to her.

Judge William L. Ransom, Hugh Gordon Miller, and Lindon Bates will be the speakers tonight at a founder's day celebration of the Queens County Progressives in Richmond Hill.

Alderman Henry H. Curran predicted the early end of the municipal free markets last night at a meeting of the Directors of the Allied Food Merchants' Association at the Hotel Manhattan.

Seven Bellevue Hospital attendants and three undertakers were required yesterday to move the 500-pound body of Thomas Hunt of 219 West Seventeenth Street from the mortuary wagon to the Morgue.

Shortly before the Holland-American liner Ryndam left her pier in Hoboken yesterday, Frank Devine, a longshoreman, of Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, fell into the hold and was killed.

William Glynn, 50 years old, of 1,309 East Thirteenth Street, Flatbush, fell down the steps of the Fiftieth Street Subway Station last evening and suffered a fracture of the skull.

James Baxter, 42 years old, the chauffeur of a taxicab, was arrested yesterday afternoon for driving his taxicab while intoxicated, after the taxicab had collided with a southbound Amsterdam Avenue surface car at Seventy-ninth Street. The taxicab was wrecked.

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TO RENAME JUMEL HOUSE.

Aldermen Asked to Call It "Washington's Headquarters."

There was a hearing yesterday before the Committee on Public Thoroughfares of the Aldermen on the resolution to change the name of the Jumel Mansion in Roger Morris Park, on Washington Heights, to Washington's Headquarters. A delegation from the Washington Headquarters Association, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Sons of the American Revolution favored the change, while Mrs. Rosalie Loew Whitney, on behalf of the Women's Municipal League, opposed it.

Mrs. Whitney said that the house had been known for decades as the Jumel Mansion, and that there was no reason to call it something else. She said it was true that Washington had his headquarters there for a few weeks, but as he had the reputation of sleeping in so many places which now bore the name of his headquarters, she doubted if he had ever had time to sleep two nights in the same house. Park Commissioner Ward said he had sent the resolution to the Aldermen at the request of the society which had charge of the building, and he knew of no good reason why the change should not be made.

N. Taylor Phillips, for the Washington Headquarters Association, said the proposed measure did not change the name of a historical building, but gave a name to it. The name Jumel Mansion was not official, he said, but was simply the name of the last owner of the house before the city purchased it. The mansion was erected by Lieutenant Colonel Roger Morris in 1765 and for five weeks in 1776 was occupied as a headquarters by General Washington. In 1785 it became a tavern, under the name of Calmut Hall, and President Washington and his Cabinet had dinner there once in 1790. It was purchased by Stephen Jumel in 1810 and the city bought it in 1907, and turned it over to the Washington Headquarters Association and the Daughters of the American Revolution the same year as a museum for historical relics.

THE TRIBUNE TO MOVE.

Site at Seventh Avenue and 34th Street Reported Chosen.

That The Tribune contemplates removal from its home in Printing House Square was learned yesterday when there were several rumors in circulation that it had purchased property in the vicinity of Thirty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue.

Ogden Mills Reid said the press capacity of The Tribune was about to be increased, and that it might be necessary to find new quarters.

"Sites in various parts of the city have been offered and suggested, but nothing definite has been decided," said Mr. Reid.

The first issue of The Tribune was printed in a cellar in Ann Street on April 10, 1841. It was a Whig paper and sold for a cent. The cornerstone of the present Tribune Building, at Nassau and Spruce Streets, was laid on Jan. 24, 1874, by Dr. George Ripley, then President of The Tribune Association. In 1905 additional property at 7 and 9 Frankfort Street was transferred to The Tribune Association. The structure not only was enlarged in ground area, but ten floors were added, making it nineteen stories.

'MARK OF TERROR' ON GIRL.

Scars Help Convict Her Ex-Wooer of Felonious Assault.

Two crosses on her face, one on her left cheek and the other on her neck, were displayed by Fannie Mazzocci, 17 years old, to a jury before Judge Humphrey in the Queens County Court yesterday. They helped to convict her former wooer, Samuel Demicola, of 321 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn, of felonious assault.

"That is the Sicilian mark of terror," the girl told the jury through an interpreter. "Now I can never marry. Demicola was jealous without cause and he cut me. This mark says that other young men must avoid me."

It was explained to the jury that other young men feared the vengeance of the man who had marked her.

FOSDICK SILENCED AS CRITIC OF COOK

Board of Education Says What Auditor Does Out of Hours Is None of Its Business.

HIS TRIP TO ALBANY PROPER

President Churchill Gave Permission—Gen. Wingate Defends Freedom of Speech.

Raymond B. Fosdick at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education attacked Auditor Henry R. M. Cook for a recent visit to Albany. Mr. Cook was sharply criticised a few days ago by Controller Prendergast. Mr. Fosdick offered this resolution:

That Auditor Henry R. M. Cook be directed to inform the Board of Education whether, on his own initiative, or on the suggestion of any other person, he has taken any steps whatsoever to have a bill introduced into the Legislature for the purpose of changing in any wise the present status of the Department of Education, or any part thereof, and, in the event any such steps were taken or attempted by him, who were the parties or persons with whom he was in consultation.

Mr. Fosdick said that on March 1 he wrote to Mr. Cook, asking him for this information and requesting a copy of the bill. Mr. Cook, he said, in a letter dated March 6 promised that he would answer the queries in a short time, and on March 9 again wrote him, forwarding a memorandum of his views on educational policies, but not answering the questions. Mr. Fosdick said he was not interested in Mr. Cook's views, but was greatly interested in knowing why a paid subordinate of the board absented himself from his duties to foster legislation. If an employe in his office had acted in that way, Mr. Fosdick said, he would make pretty short shrift of him and give him plenty of free time to indulge in plans for legislation.

"Was permission given by the President to Auditor Cook to go to Albany?" Dr. Ira S. Wile asked.

"Permission was given by me," replied President Churchill.

General George W. Wingate appealed to the board not to make itself ridiculous. Mr. Cook, he said, had the right of an American citizen to express his opinions, to draw up a bill, or to write to the newspapers if he did not use disrespectful language. If he were removed for any such action, the courts would put him back in short order. So long as he did his duty, he fulfilled all his obligations to the board, and what else he did was none of the board's business.

After further discussion Airick H. Man moved that the whole matter be tabled, and this was done.

The board voted to ask the Board of Estimate for $879,422 to carry out the recommendations of Fire Commissioner Adamson in his report to the Mayor with regard to making the public schools fireproof.

$32,500 for Lost Arm and Foot.

Damages to the amount of $32,500 were awarded yesterday in the Federal District Court by a jury before Judge Mack to Robert J. McKibbin of 21 Wells Avenue, Yonkers, in a suit he had brought against the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. McKibbin was a brakeman for the company, and while uncoupling cars slipped under the train, with the result that he lost his right arm and left foot. It was contended by Joseph A. Shay, his counsel, that the company had violated the Safety Appliance act, which required the use of couplers that could be operated from beside the train by a lever.

BRYAN ON DUTY IN POLITICS.

Christian Should Work Disinterestedly for Public Welfare.

William Jennings Bryan, who has been widely criticised since he became Secretary of State because he left his post at Washington in diplomatic crises to fill lecture engagements, has described the Christian politician and his relation to reform and government in an article entitled "The Christian in Politics," appearing today in the Christian Advocate. Mr. Bryan says:

"Man's relation to government is next in importance to his relation to society, and is one from which he cannot separate himself even if he so desires."

The Secretary of State says it would be more accurate to apply the word "politician" to those who, though not in office, or, at least, not in high office, interest themselves in politics; and the word "statesman," to those who, in office, and especially in high office, devote themselves to the study and application of the science of government. He regrets that the word "poor," when applied to politicians generally, is intended to convey the meaning of unsuccessful, while the word "good," on the other hand, usually implies success rather than virtue.

"Whether it is a man's duty to aspire to public office depends upon so many considerations that no one is able to decide the question for another," says Mr. Bryan. "It is never his duty in popular government to hold office unless his countrymen desire him as a public servant; but, whether a Christian desires to hold office, or is desired by the people as an official, he must be interested in all that affects his government, for the government is a powerful instrument, whether for good or for evil.

"The Christian in politics must decide according to the light that he has what his duty is, and he must have the courage to perform it whether his conduct meets with approval or criticism. It is enough if he acts conscientiously and not from selfish motives, and, may add, if the Christian claims for himself the right to follow his judgment and his conscience, not only in deciding what he shall support, but when and to what extent he shall support it, he must concede that right to others.

"The Christian in politics, therefore, may be described as one who, living Christianity all the time and taking part in his government as a civic duty, endeavors, to the best of his ability, to promote the public welfare by the intelligent and disinterested application of his knowledge and experience to the opportunities that present themselves."

Mrs. Walters Arraigned Today.

Mrs. Ida Sniffen Walters will be arraigned before Justice Brady today at 10 o'clock, in the Supreme Court of Bronx County, to enter a plea to the two indictments charging her with the murder of her two children. The arraignment was to have taken place yesterday, but was postponed following a conference between Sheriff O'Brien and Justice Brady.

MACKAY LEASE ONLY FOR ISLAND HUNTING

Gets No Rights on Famous 3,000-Acre Manor Except in the Gunning Season.

WELL STOCKED WITH BIRDS

Privilege Last Held by A. F. Schermerhorn—Said to be Finest Preserve in America.

Clarence H. Mackay, it was learned yesterday, has only leased the shooting privileges of Gardiner's Island. He has taken no lease on the property itself nor has he an option of purchase. Mr. Mackay's lease is for five years, with renewal privileges. The island is regarded as the finest shooting preserve for birds in the United States.

Augustus F. Schermerhorn, who held the shooting rights for nearly twenty years, gave up his lease last Fall and that gave Mr. Mackay his opportunity. Mr. Schermerhorn stocked the island with pheasants, and in addition it abounds with quail and woodcock. Several sportsmen who have had the good fortune to shoot there with Mr. Schermerhorn's parties in recent years, said yesterday that for game birds there is no place in America to equal Gardiner's Island. It is also a famous place for wild ducks. About 100 deer are on the island, but they are not to be shot.

The present owner is Lion Gardiner. He is the eldest son of the late John Lyon Gardiner, who died at Southampton in 1910. From the time of the first owner the property, containing more than 3,000 acres and lying at the eastern end of Long Island, has been bequeathed to the eldest son. The original owner was Lion Gardiner, who came to America in 1635. In 1686 Gov. Dongan in confirming the old grant raised the island to the dignity of "the Lordship and Manor of Gardiner's Island." It was the first of the New York manors to be founded and it is the only one that has remained intact. The Gardiner family has resisted all efforts to obtain slices of it for commercial or Summer resort purposes.

A large part of it is primeval forest and Newbold T. Lawrence, who has been a frequent visitor there, said yesterday that it contained several hundred acres of the finest oak trees in this country.

The use of the old manor house on the western side of the island is not included in the shooting lease taken by Mr. Mackay. This house was built about 1774 and is usually occupied by members of the family a few weeks in the year. About half a mile from the house is the shooting box, with a more modern house capable of accommodating from a dozen to twenty guests. Mr. Mackay intends to make some repairs, but he has no new building plans.

About twenty years ago Lion Gardiner explained, the family adopted the plan of leasing the shooting on the island. The first lease was made to William P. Douglas, a former Wall Street banker. He only kept it two or three years, and then Mr. Schermerhorn took it. Mr. Mackay, therefore, is the third person who has been allowed special rights on the island by the Gardiner family. The Government, several years ago, erected a small lighthouse on one end of the island.

Lion Gardiner, who is entitled to call himself Lord of Gardiner's Island, said yesterday, explaining the difference in spelling of Lion and Lyon by many of the former owners, that he had gone back to original sources and adopted the form used by the first owner.

GETS NEWSPAPER CHARTER.

Association to Advocate "Impartiality and True Americanism."

The Printers and Publishers Association, incorporation papers for which were received yesterday from Albany, is shortly to publish a newspaper here devoted to "impartiality, true Americanism and real progress," according to a statement given out last night at the office of Max W. Stoehr, a woolen manufacturer at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, where these officers for the new company were elected: President, Dr. Hugo Schweitzer; Vice President, Emil Kipper; Treasurer, Mr. Stehr; Secretary, Henry Weissmann.

It was announced also that Dr. Thomas Hall of the Union Theological Seminary, Dr. Faust of Cornell University, Congressman Richard Bartholdt, Dr. Edmund von Mach, and Professor Shepard would be invited to join the Literary Board. It was said that the association had not determined yet whether to start a new paper or buy one already established.

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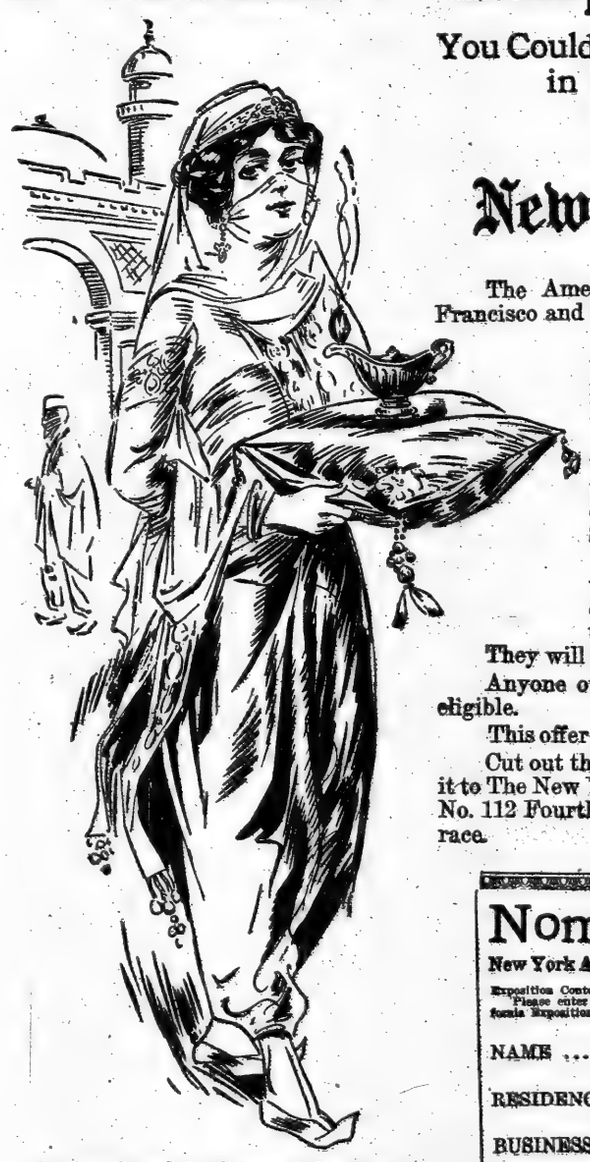

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With the Germans Before Warsaw
By CYRIL BROWN

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Is your skin tender? Try Resinol Soap

Any soap will clean your skin—a bar of laundry soap will do if you do not care what becomes of your complexion. But you know that laundry soap contains harsh, drying alkali that would ruin your skin and hair, so you never think of using it for your toilet.

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3 NEW ADMIRALS NAMED BY PRESIDENT

Fletcher Is Senior, Howard Next, and Cowles Junior in Order of Precedence.

DIRECT OUR THREE FLEETS

Will Hold New Rank While in Command—Vice Admirals to be Appointed Later.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—President Wilson today designated the three new Admirals of the American Navy provided for by the Naval Appropriation bill. They are Frank Friday Fletcher, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet, now in Cuban waters; Thomas B. Howard, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, now at San Diego, Cal., and Walter C. Cowles, Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, now at Olongapo, Philippines. They will hold their new rank while in command.

Secretary Daniels sent cablegrams to the three Rear Admirals, directing each to hoist the flag of Admiral. The dates of precedence were fixed as March 10, 11, and 12. Admiral Fletcher becomes the senior in rank, Admiral Howard next, and Admiral Cowles the junior.

Admiral Fletcher hoisted his new flag as Admiral at Guantanamo to the mast of the dreadnought Wyoming this afternoon. This flag has a navy blue background on which four stars are arranged like the points of a diamond in the middle of the pennant; it took the place of the blue flag with two stars—the Rear Admiral's flag. Admiral Howard will hoist his new flag tomorrow, Admiral Cowles Friday.

Secretary Daniels announced that three new Vice Admirals, to serve as second in command of these fleets, would not be named until Summer.

Admiral Fletcher was promoted to Rear Admiral in October, 1911, and has been Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet since September, 1914. As a division commander he was in control of the forces and operations at Vera Cruz in April last, when the American Government seized that port. Admiral Fletcher is a native of Iowa. For years he has maintained a home in Washington, D. C. He will reach the age of retirement in November, 1917.

Admiral W. C. Cowles was promoted Rear Admiral in November, 1910, and for a time commanded a division of the Atlantic Fleet, followed by duty as President of the Naval Examining Board in Washington. In February, 1914, he was assigned as Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, and since that date has been almost continuously in Mexican waters, (west coast.) He will retire because of the statutory age limit in August, 1916. He was born in Illinois, and has maintained a home at Annapolis, Md., or Washington, D. C., for years.

Admiral W. C. Cowles was promoted to Rear Admiral in January, 1911. He served in the Pacific Fleet as division commander and as Commander in Chief until February, 1914, when he was transferred to the Asiatic Fleet as Commander in Chief. He was born in Connecticut. The Admiral will reach the age of statutory retirement in July next.

With the exception of Admiral Dewey, who enjoys a rank unique in the navies of the world, that of Admiral of the Navy, the only other American naval officers privileged to hold the rank of Admiral were Farragut, from 1866 to 1870, and D. D. Porter, from 1870 to 1891.

All Lines Meet Cunard Cut.

LONDON, March 10.—All British transatlantic steamship companies have followed the lead of the Cunard Line and reduced the rate for second-class passage to New York to $30.

Bernhardt's Condition Satisfactory.

BORDEAUX, March 10.—It was announced today that the condition of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt continues satisfactory.

FIGHT JAPAN'S OLIGARCHY.

Common People to Work for Wider Franchise at the Coming Election.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, March 10, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The general election, which will be held on March 25, and in preparation for which the whole empire is now in the throes of a political campaign, is to be one of the most significant contests between bureaucracy and democracy that the nation has yet experienced.

The chief idea of the average elector in this struggle is to strike a blow at clan government, more especially the interference in politics of the Older Statesmen. The power of the bureaucracy has come to be all the more resented in Japan since the beginning of the war with Germany, for its method of government is regarded as a direct importation to Japan from that country, and many Japanese fear that if it has its way much longer Japan will experience the same inimical results that it has had in Germany.

It will be an uphill fight for democracy, for the proletariat is without a voice in the national Government, the right to vote being limited to those who pay a national tax of more than 10 yen (about $5) a year. This means that out of a population of some 60,000,000 nor more than 1,500,000 enjoy the franchise, the common people are entirely disregarded. The absorbing question for the proletariat is how to obtain an extension of the franchise and thus a greater voice in the Government. Hitherto the masses have had no way of expressing opinion save by riotous demonstrations, but they will strive at this time to return candidates favoring more nearly universal suffrage and thus to attain in fact the position of citizens of the empire.

AGITATION IN PORTUGAL.

Democratic Party Denounces Premier Castro as a Dictator.

PARIS, March 10.—A dispatch to the Temps from Lisbon says the convention of the Democratic Party will meet on March 14 to consider means for ending the crisis which arose with the inauguration of the "Republic of Northern Portugal," under the Presidency of General Antonio Barret.

"It will be proposed," the correspondent says, "that an attempt be made to overthrow the Government at a new election. The Democratic Group for the Defense of the Republic has issued the following instruction to Senators and Deputies who have joined in protests against the government of the Premier, General Pimento Castro:

"'First, to declare void and without effect Government decrees, in so far as they modify laws in force or seek to regulate legislative matters; second, to endeavor to have all Portuguese refuse to observe the decrees in question; and, third, not to recognize the validity of any dictatorial act of the Government."

TWO DIRIGIBLES FOR NAVY.

Won't Be as Large as Zeppelins, Nor of the Rigid Type.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Two dirigible balloons are to be bought for the American navy. They will not be as large as Zeppelins, nor will they be of the rigid type. Bids for the dirigibles will be advertised for within a week. They are to be bought from the lump sum appropriated by Congress for naval aeronautics and are to be used for practice.

Secretary Daniels today conferred with Secretary Garrison and Dr. Charles D. Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, on the organization of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, which was ordered established by a provision in the new Naval Appropriation bill. The committee is not to exceed twelve members, to be appointed by the President.

CHESTERTON GAINS SLOWLY

Article on Doctors, Just Out, Was Written Before His Illness.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 10.—Considerable interest was aroused in literary circles today by the publication here this morning of an article on doctors by G. K. Chesterton. It was supposed that the inspiration for it came from Chesterton's experiences during his illness, and that the article was the first work of his convalescence, but Mrs. Chesterton said it was written six months ago for an American periodical.

She added that her husband was recovering very slowly, and it would in all probability be some months before he would be able to do any work.

WOMAN WINS STAY FOR 5 FROM WILSON

Plea of Wife of One Granted as Prison Doors Open for Lumber Officials.

HER ARGUMENT IMPRESSIVE

Judge, Lawyer, and President All Yield to Its Potency—Pardon Now Under Consideration.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—President Wilson today granted a respite of thirty days to J. R. Markley, I. B. Miller, A. G. Stewart, W. H. Armstrong, Jr., and C. M. McMahon, officers of the $6,000,000 International Lumber and Development Company under sentence in the Federal Court in Philadelphia on charges of conspiracy to defraud through the use of the mails. Applications for pardons are under consideration.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—The five convicted officers of the International Lumber and Development Company were to have begun serving their sentences today. They believed all hope had been lost when the Supreme Court of the United States declined several weeks ago to review their cases.

The President's intervention at the last minute is considered remarkable. No one here, apparently, had any intimation that he had been asked to stay the sentences. Executive clemency is said to have been won by the wife of one of the five men.

While the plea of the wife was in the form of letters sent to a Judge who had heard one of the several appeals in the case, it was brought to the attention of the President. The Executive was so much impressed by the wife's argument that he granted the respite until he could look into the case himself.

The name of the woman is withheld because she fears publicity at this time would interfere with her efforts to get a full pardon for her husband and his associates. The Judge who received the letters was moved to reply, taking such action for the first time in his judicial career. The reply expressed sympathy and stated that while he had not power to grant a respite, he would try to be of service to her. The reply was shown to a lawyer interested in the case. The attorney was impressed and later was instrumental in bringing both the plea and the answer to the attention of the President.

The International Lumber and Development Company claimed to own a vast and valuable plantation in Campeche, Mexico. According to the postal inspectors, the defendants flooded the country with alluring literature in support of statements that the 238,000-acre plantation was rich in valuable mahogany trees, henequen plants and other products. Evidence indicated that the company was doing nothing in the way of development work, that the land was sterile and its products almost valueless, and that dividends were being paid from the money received from stockholders.

Attaché Leaves London for Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 10.—E. G. Lowrie, who since the outreak of the war has been in charge of the German division of the American Embassy, will leave London tomorrow to go to Berlin via Paris and Switzerland in connection with the work which he has been doing in London. He would say nothing about his trip except that it had no connection with prison camps.

DO YOU WEAR ARCH SUPPORTS?

Then buy a pair of our Ground Gripper Shoes and throw away the unnatural supports, as other New Yorkers are doing.

Without plates, braces or other artificial means, our shoes alleviate as well as prevent broken arches. Our shoes are just as normal and pleasing in appearance as any shoes, and they give to the foot its natural and graceful lines.

Call today at either of our stores and examine them. Then judge for yourself.

FOR MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
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41 West 35th St. 42 Maiden Lane
E. W. BURT & CO.

POSTAL BUSINESS BETTER.

Deficit Probably Will Not Be So Great as Anticipated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—While the Post Office Department is still greatly disappointed at the failure of the annual Post Office Appropriation bill, a recent turn in the business of the department leads officials to hope that the deficit for the next fiscal year will not be as large as had been anticipated. For the first five months of the war the postal revenues declined steadily, but in January and February the trend of business showed a fluctuating tendency toward a revival.

The improvement has been noticeable in regard to the foreign postal money orders. From these the department in peace times netted about $500,000 a year. The outbreak of the war brought this business almost to a complete stand. But, due to the enormous increase in the American export trade in the last few months, officials believe that the business now exceeds in volume that of ordinary peace years.

CANAL IS OPEN AGAIN.

Traffic Breaks Record After Long Tie-Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, March 10.—After nearly a week's tie-up on account of slides, the canal was again opened to traffic today. Twenty-seven ships were sent through—a record for a single day.

W. L. DOUGLAS

LOOK FOR NAME AND PRICE

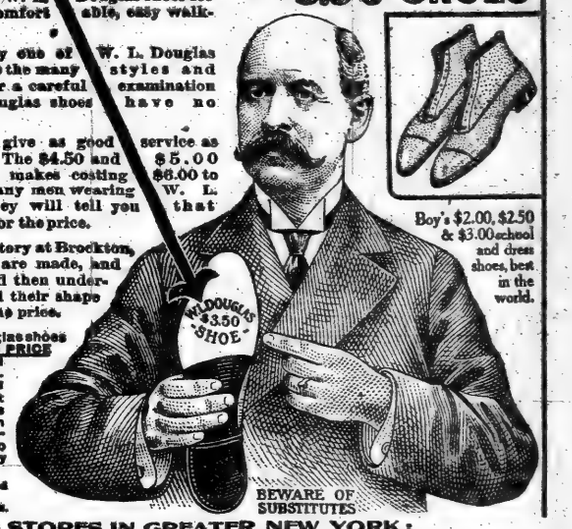
$3.50 $4.00 $4.50 & $5.00 SHOES

W. L. Douglas shoes are made of the best domestic and imported leathers, on the latest models, carefully constructed by the most expert last and pattern makers in this country. No other make of equal prices can compete with W. L. Douglas shoes for style, workmanship and quality. As comfort and service they are unsurpassed.

When looking for shoes call at any one of W. L. Douglas 80 stores located in the large cities and see the many styles and kinds of shoes for men and boys. After a careful examination you will be convinced that W. L. Douglas shoes have no rival for the price.

The $3.50 and $4.00 shoes will give as good service as other makes costing $4.00 to $5.00. The $4.50 and $5.00 shoes compare favorably with other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00. Wherever you live there are many men wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. Consult them and they will tell you that W. L. Douglas shoes cannot be excelled for the price.

If you could visit the W. L. Douglas factory at Brockton, Mass., and see how carefully the shoes are made, and the high grade leathers used, you would then understand why they look and fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.



Boy's $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00 school and dress shoes, best in the world.

CAUTION! When buying W. L. Douglas shoes look for his NAME AND PRICE stamped on the bottom. Shoes thus stamped are always worth the price paid for them. For 32 years W. L. Douglas has guaranteed their value and protected the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes by having his NAME AND PRICE stamped on the bottom before they leave the factory. Do not be persuaded to take some other make claimed to be just as good. You are paying your money and are entitled to the best.

If your dealer cannot supply you write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail.

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663 Eighth Avenue.
250 West 125th Street.
NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Ave.

BROOKLYN
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Either Way—
Drugs Are Harmful!

If a coffee drinker, have you stopped to think that, with every cup of coffee, you are taking from two to three grains of caffeine, a slow, but powerful drug?

According to medical authorities, caffeine is a cause of nervousness, heart trouble, indigestion, constipation and other ailments. It's a cumulative drug, and what's more, a habit-forming drug.

Some time, when the coffee-drug gets in its licks, you'll realize the harm it does; but wouldn't it be better to avoid trouble—stop coffee now and use Postum.

It is a pure food-drink, made from selected wheat and a little wholesome molasses, carefully roasted, ground and skilfully blended. This gives it a snappy taste much like that rich, old Java, but Postum is absolutely free from caffeine, or any other harmful ingredient.

Postum comes in two forms:—Postum Cereal—requires boiling—15c and 25c pkgs.

Instant Postum—a soluble form—no boiling required—made instantly in the cup with hot water—30c and 50c tins.

The difference is only in the form. Both kinds are equally wholesome and delicious and the cost per cup is about the same. Be sure to ask for the kind you want.

"There's a Reason" for
POSTUM

—sold by Grocers everywhere.

To lead in any department of human activity one must have good brain and muscular energy. This energy depends upon the food partaken.

Harmful habits in the use of food or drink, added to the natural wear and tear of work and play, have wrought havoc with the human body.

Good beer contains body building material in the essence of the grain from which it is brewed. It is a natural elemental food, building healthy tissues.

Dr. CUKOR, a German Physician, writing in the Allgemeine Weiner Medical Zeitung, said:

"Beer is not merely a food luxury but a valuable source of nourishment; for it is capable of favorably influencing effective strength even in cases of inadequate nutrition. A bottle of beer, bacon and bread for the noontime meal renders a man capable of the hardest work."

Run down and anaemic people gain flesh from drinking beer, because it encourages the appetite, makes the assimilation of a larger quantity of fat possible, and materially augments the accretion of Carbohydrates.

Pure beer, when used in moderation, renders all food available.

Beer acts as a tonic, and for this reason has received the hearty endorsement of the leading medical and scientific authorities of the world.

As a nutrient for the sick, infirm, convalescent and nursing mother, it is often prescribed by physicians with good results.

The following is a statement formulated by Prof. FOSTER of London, Eng., and signed by sixty-two of the most eminent physiologists in Europe:

"The results of careful experiments show that Alcohol taken in moderate quantities is oxidized within the body and so supplies energy like common articles of food."

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Knickerbocker
The Beer That Satisfies

It is designed to meet a legitimate demand for a food beverage of absolute purity and definite nutritive value. It is produced from the finest materials by experts under constant scientific supervision. Every possible precaution is taken, and as a result Knickerbocker Beer stands unsurpassed as a safe, nourishing and healthful beverage.

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The New York Times.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, three months, 75c; six months, $1.50; one year, $3. Per copy, 25 cents.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX. Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8. Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1915.

SELF-HELP FOR SHIPPING.

Secretary McADOO's "only disappointment" in connection with the approaching meeting to promote trade below the Isthmus is already partly allayed, despite the failure of the Government Shipping bill. The Crofton Hall sailed from Brooklyn yesterday, the first of a line to the River Plate, with passengers and cargo. It is a doubly interesting event because the service is started by the firm which ran sailing vessels on the same route in 1846. It is over fifty years since the American flag has been seen in Buenos Aires on a boat of this sort, and all will hope that the enterprise will meet the success it deserves.

The Secretary also will be pleased to note, and no doubt to report to the conference of American financiers, that another line to Argentina was announced from Boston yesterday. Ten lake steamers are to be transferred to the Atlantic trade, going where there is the best bid for their services. Altogether there are many signs that enterprise is not dead. Steamship interests do not need to be told their business by the Government, and are less hesitant about coming forward than the Secretary has thought. These are educated and experienced dollars which are going into this trade, wherein they differ from Government dollars, which are the least interested and most ignorant of all dollars, intent rather upon getting themselves spent than upon producing other dollars. No doubt the proposers of the Government shipping line would have preferred that profit should follow their efforts. Their proposals were not intentionally malicious, not even the marine full crew law, probably. But it is to be remarked that they were all spending proposals, with indifference to profits. There was not one fresh idea, apart from the Government ownership idea, and the prospectus was not of a sort to interest a dollar of capital. Divested of Treasury support, offered upon its merits, investors would have rejected the idea much more unanimously than did Congress. If the Administration were well advised it would lay more emphasis upon its successes, and allow its failures to be forgotten.

The poverty of ideas in the Government Shipping bill is the more surprising because there is no lack of initiative in the shipping trade. Some of it might have been enlisted by the Government, at least enough to give "talking points" to the proposal. Two gentlemen of prominenee in the shipping industry yesterday independently propounded an idea which may be left to speak for itself. It is that England has standardized shipbuilding, and made its success by quantity production of types or units. That is the way we build locomotives and automobiles. In England the case is reversed, and locomotives are built as we build ships, on individual orders. That does very well for those who want something special, regardless of cost, and without particular reference to efficiency for all-round work. If the Government shipping promoters had seen it first, and had sprung the idea, it would still have been necessary to oppose Government participation, but there would have been more interest in the subject. Opinions at least would have been divided, instead of a unanimity of rejection rivaling anything of the sort within recent memory.

The point of contrast is that the private proposals are based upon making profits and producing activity in the shipping industry by reduction of costs, whereas the characteristic of the Government proposal was contempt of costs. It was deliberately proposed that money should be lost by the Government, in order that profits might be won by those assisted to them at the expense of the taxpayers, who were to be deluded into the idea that they were losing money patriotically. An enterprise which loses money is a poor investment for the Treasury or for the country. The country has cast its vote against pampered industries, and wants only the sort which stand alone. It is odd that the Administration which is so successful in exposing the frauds of prosperity through protection, and the bad faith of distress through the withdrawal of protection, should have committed itself to the production of that same sort of economic fraud.

In this matter business is better prepared to teach the Government than to be taught by those who have such a contempt for business principles. There is nothing that Government does well, not even government. There is not one business man interested in affairs upon a national scale who has not as poor an idea of government as Government has of business. In city, State, and nation the people are having the same experience. There is nowhere in Government any sign that the people can elect whoever offers himself and then forget the matter, in trust and confidence that the mandate will be executed. The people are discovering that if they want anything done they must do it themselves, particularly overlooking those whom they have placed in power over them. The people intrusted the regulation of business to lawmakers. The lawmakers intrusted it to commissions. And the people now are regulating the commissions, in disgust with both lawmakers and Commissioners. The cycle is complete. The subjects the people thought were settled now lie at the doors of the voters again, just as though they had not been settled by the elections upon the subjects years ago.

TWO SUFFRAGE INCIDENTS.

Two of the most-debated questions concerning woman suffrage have been what would be the treatment of women by men and what would be the attitude of women toward the privileges they now enjoy. Yesterday's reports of District Attorney DAILEY's address to the jury in the Terre Haute election fraud cases say that he charged the defendants with having used "vile insults, lewd talk, and brutal conduct" to frighten women from the polls.

It seems to depend a good deal on the character of the men in a given community whether such incidents as this take place. This may be a little hard on Terre Haute, but it is true. In San Francisco the presence of women at the polls is said to have actually improved conditions, so far as order and decency are concerned. In the celebrated election fraud cases in Denver, as a result of which Representative SHAFROTH resigned his seat, the Terre Haute method of reducing the vote was liberally employed in some districts. There have been no such reports from Denver since, however, and such cases appear to be rare in suffrage States. None are reported from Chicago in any of the elections held there since women got the vote.

While Mr. DAILEY was making this speech in Indianapolis an interesting little dialogue was going on in the Colorado Legislature between Senator HELEN RING ROBINSON, the only woman Senator, and a male colleague named BARELA. Said the latter:

> The Senator from the First constantly takes advantage of her wearing skirts to do things here a man would not do. * * * She should not be allowed to take advantage of her skirts.

Senator ROBINSON's reply was neat and effective. "I demand," she said to the Chair, "that I be treated as a gentleman." If anything could take the wind out of Mr. BARELA's sails, that appears to be the thing. Having no knowledge of the matter in hand, we here in the East cannot decide whether Senator ROBINSON did in fact "take advantage of her skirts," or whether, as she implies, she acted "like a gentleman." Light might be shed on the question whether women will insist on retaining their privileges after they get their "rights" if we had a record of the facts which provoked Senator BARELA's attack. All we know is that the Chair called Senator BARELA to order, thereby impliedly sustaining her charge that she had not been treated "like a gentleman."

A NEW PHASE OF THE WAR.

If reports that have not as yet taken official form were to be accepted as the basis of judgment we might readily reach the conclusion that there will soon be a change in the number of Powers engaged in the war. Austria, we are told, is ready to cry quits, and Italy, Greece, and possibly Rumania may be expected to join the Allies. It cannot be doubted that Austria is in a bad way. The economic strain to which she has been subjected is almost beyond endurance, the success of her arms has thus far been not very striking, and her losses in the field and through disease have been very great. There is evidence that Germany does not count on her ally as a secure reliance—has, indeed, from the first had misgivings about Austria's staying power. Her collapse would not be immediately decisive of the conflict, but manifestly it would strengthen the general conviction that victory for Germany is no longer possible. Judging from the very interesting Berlin letter of our staff correspondent, printed in THE TIMES of Tuesday, this is not the prevailing belief in Germany. It does prevail in neutral countries and among the Allies.

Whatever Austria may do, the people of Italy and Greece are eager for war. The reports of actual preparations by the Italian Government are increasingly definite. It is even said that troops will be on the march before the end of the present month, and some color of probability is given to these reports both by the utterances of Italian statesmen and by the slow and difficult but apparently irresistible progress of the Allies in their operations against the Turkish capital. In Greece the question is between the people and their popular leader VENIZELOS and their not less popular King, who, as the husband of the Kaiser's sister, naturally takes a determined stand against war. National interest will almost certainly be the determining consideration there as it will be in Rumania, also.

More significant than any of the current rumors were the plain intimations of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer in his remarks in the House of Commons on Feb. 15 upon the financial preparations of the allied Powers. Reviewing the condition of Russia, France, and Serbia, he said that there were other States "preparing for war, and it is obviously our interest that they should "be well equipped for the task." After explaining that the plan of a joint loan by the three Allies had been rejected at the Paris conference he made this statement:

> There was only one exception which we decided to recommend, and that was in the case of borrowings by small States. We decided that each of the great allied countries should contribute a portion of every loan made to the small States who were either in with us now or prepared to come in later on, that the responsibility should be divided between the three countries, and that at an opportune moment a joint loan should be floated to cover the advances either already made, or to be made, to these countries outside the three great allied countries. That was the only exception we made in respect of joint loans. Up to the present very considerable advances have been made by Russia, by France, and by ourselves to other countries. It is proposed that, if there is an opportune moment on the market, these should be consolidated at some time or other into one loan, that they should be placed upon the markets of Russia, France, and Great Britain, but that the liability shall be divided into three equal parts.

That is sufficiently direct and explicit. It can hardly be doubted that some of the lesser States have been preparing "to come in later on"; it is known that advances have been made—the Chancellor confirms the published reports—and they were plainly for war preparations. The probability that the war will soon enter upon a new phase is, therefore, one not to be overlookcd.

THE WARDEN AS CENSOR.

FRANK TANNENBAUM will not command public sympathy in the bitterest of the complaints he makes against Warden HAYES concerning his treatment by that officer during his sojourn on Blackwell's Island. His other complaints he recited with equanimity, but he lost his self-control when he came to the Warden's censorship over his literary tastes. He made a list of the books he wanted to read, but some were excised by the Warden because they were immoral and some because they were too radical. For some reason Mr. TANNENBAUM seems much excited because the Warden excluded GOETHE'S "Faust" on the ground that it was immoral, and BUCKLE'S "History of Civilization," JEVONS'S "First Principles of Science," LECKY'S "History of European Morals," TATE'S "Essays and Lectures," and our respected weekly neighbor The Nation, on the ground that they were too radical. Mr. TANNENBAUM also charges, with spleen, that the Warden allowed him to have "The Great Revolution," a history of certain events in France written from the anarchistic standpoint by the most prominent of all anarchists, PETER KROPOTKIN.

We would not speak harshly to Mr. TANNENBAUM, but his excitement is hard to understand. He has only himself to blame. The Warden is a busy man. He could not be expected to read "Faust," BUCKLE, JEVONS, LECKY, and TATE all through to find out if there was anything incendiary or indecent in them. They are long books and not to be skipped, and of course the Warden cannot take any chances with the morals of his wards. Mr. TANNENBAUM escaped easily. What would have been his fate if instead of the kindly Mr. HAYES, who allowed him to read KROPOTKIN'S anarchistic work, the Warden had been, say, ANTHONY COMSTOCK? Next time he goes to Blackwell's Island let him make out a list containing such works as "Three Weeks," or "She Loved But Was Lured Away," and he will have no trouble.

Mr. TANNENBAUM has had his first experience with a censorship. Later he may learn that all censorships are alike. Some day, doubtless, he will go to London and write a play, and submit it to the British censor; or perhaps he will become a war correspondent and try to send a dispatch concerning the state of the weather without having any blue pencils used upon it. Then, indeed, will our young anarchist friend have real occasion for peevishness. Then will he look back upon his Blackwell's Island days with a growing feeling of tolerance, if not affection, for his first censor.

LAWS AND TREATIES.

President WILSON has let it be known that he expects no trouble about rearranging our treaties so that they will agree with the marine full crew law. There is a temptation not to be sorry if he should be disappointed. If there is no trouble the objectionable bill is fastened upon the country. But if there should be trouble about the treaties the bill would remain in effect for our domestic shipping, and there would be a singular state of affairs in foreign shipping. There would remain both the treaties and the law with which they conflict. The foreign countries which might consent to revise their understanding with the treaty power might object to having a new bargain made for them by the law-making power. It must be remarked that there is no opportunity for give and take. The treaties must conform to the law, passed with an indifference to the treaties which is offensive alike to foreign nations and to our own treaty-making power.

It is a mystery how the President and Senate could be accomplices in such procedure for the sake of a bill so heartily disliked in all but interested circles. It would have been more respectful both to foreign countries and to our treaty-making power to annul the treaties first in the regular way. But if that had been proposed it would have been seen that was too high a price to pay for the bill. A bill which could not have been passed over such an objection ought not to have been passed at all.

It is another example that laws which do not settle matters rightly do not settle them at all. The enactment of the La Follette bill is rather the opening of the subject than the closing of it.

THE HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS BILL.

During the consideration of the bill to restrict the city's existing power to regulate the height of buildings there have been published the plans for the world's greatest and highest commercial building. It is to be 50 feet higher than the highest now, and to cost $17,000,000, of which all is said to have been raised except $500,000. The publication seems to be designed as an argument in favor of continuing the power to authorize such monster structures, which add so much to the city's taxable values and to the wealth of those who erect them. There are many owners of undeveloped sites who think that the proposed legislation limiting their rights of construction is equivalent to confiscating the fortunes they might make if they should improve their property as others have done. In fact, the argument is just the other way.

Fifth Avenue below Thirty-third Street has been ruined by the erection of lofts of excessive height, providing space useful only for factories. If the buildings had been restricted to a character suitable to the locality it might still have enjoyed the values which have been transferred to the northerly portion of the same avenue. There is already an oversupply of space in the financial district and there is need of some restricting to prevent a repetition of that unhappy experience. A building 500 feet high, and of a suitable width of front, if laid upon its side would occupy the fronts of two blocks. It is better for all concerned that the two block fronts should be developed than that the owner of a corner site should create space in the sky, at the expense of others who contribute to the values concentrated upon a limited site.

Theoretically the owners of sites adjacent to skyscrapers have the right to develop their property similarly. Actually there is no such right. If a section is solidly built of skyscrapers none of them has light or air. Two or three skyscrapers spoil a block and cause damage rivaling the values which they create. Skyscrapers which occupy entire blocks, or which get light from park frontage, are not in the same class as those structures which give the impression of a mouth from which there are missing teeth. There are exceptions to all rules, and the city authorities must be presumed to intend to exercise their powers of regulation of building heights reasonably. The permission of everything any builder can propose is worse than the allowance of reasonable regulation.

The city has had its warning, and if prudent will heed it. There is one building in this city which, fully occupied, would fill all the subway cars for a half hour. To permit construction which shall create another rapid transit emergency before we have mastered the first one would be to hamper the city's development. A congested city is a social inconvenience as well as a financial mistake. The dispersal of values in a general development is more in the general interest, and promotive of greater values in the aggregate than the massing of values upon a few overgrown structures. It must be so, so long as land values exceed building values. Depreciation of land values has the capacity of costing the city more than it can gain from mammoth structures.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Accusations Without One Excuse.

As nobody suspects Dr. EDMUND VON MACH, who ranks among Germany's most vigorous and industrious defenders in this country, of lacking intelligence, one cannot accept for him, as explanation or excuse for certain statements in regard to THE NEW YORK TIMES, those mental peculiarities or lacks which might make of no consequence like assertions coming from another man. Dr. VON MACH has had, and presumably has used, his sufficient opportunities not only for informing himself in regard to the reputation of THE TIMES as intending always to present the news fairly, no matter what its own preferences or opinions on any question may be, but also for assuring himself by study of its columns that never has it better earned or does it better deserve that reputation than in the very matter in which his interest centres.

Germany's "case" THE TIMES has presented again and again and again, to the extent of almost innumerable columns, exactly as that "case" is seen or understood by dozens and dozens and dozens of Germany's friends and defenders, including Dr. VON MACH himself. Yet the doctor deliberately and publicly accuses this paper of having omitted an essential part of the British "White Paper" and with having printed a "garbled" version of the Austrian "Red Book."

Neither charge is true. The former document was printed exactly as received in official form, and the omission to which Dr. VON MACH seemingly refers—an omission soon corrected, by the way—was that of the British Government, not of THE TIMES. The Austrian paper was given in a translation honestly made from an official copy, and it was given in full, except for a few letters which had already and recently been printed in THE TIMES and were in the possession of all its readers.

In these circumstances such statements as those made by Dr. VON MACH could be variously characterized, according to temperament and habit. Perhaps it is well to leave them undescribed, harsh words serving no purpose and gentle ones being inadequate.

Making a Farce of Neutrality.

These so-called "debates" between orators who defend Germany and those who speak for the Allies are probably useless, or worse than useless, so far as concerns their purpose. They are, at any rate, if that purpose is, through a presentation of "both sides" by specially well-informed persons, to clear up misapprehensions on the part of the general public and to facilitate the formation of sound and fair decisions of the questions at issue.

Little or nothing of this sort seems ever to be accomplished at these meetings. Nobody's mind is changed at them, but instead conclusions already reached, are confirmed, and there is a good deal of reason for fearing that their chief, if not only, effect is to deepen prejudices and embitter hostilities already existing. As demonstrations of courtesy to opponents the "debates" are miserable failures, and it is a fact at once strange and undeniable that the displays of unfairness—of determination to hear only one side and to silence the other—come mostly from the part of the audiences that is most persistent in demanding that the United States should maintain toward the various belligerents a position of strict neutrality.

Always, apparently, it is the defenders of the Allies who are howled down. By comparison, at least, their sympathizers show a commendable inclination to let the friends of Germany say what they can in her behalf, and if the former reject the arguments of the latter, that is only the exercise of an unquestionable right, but it is too often treated as if it were something between imbecility and criminality. Neutrality, in a matter such as this war, is of act alone, not of opinion. Expression of opinion should be free, and criticism should be, not of the views expressed, but of the extent and accuracy of the information on which they are based.

These rules are not observed at the meetings under consideration. All who violate them forfeit the privilege of participating in any discussion of the issues involved in the great struggle now going on in Europe.

Trying to Save the Saco.

As the State of Maine is inhabited by people the great majority of whom have a keen eye for the practicalities of life, it is probable that the amiable and talented KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN will get from those most to be affected but little help in her campaign to prevent the damming of the Saco River.

To be sure, her contention that "scenery" has monetary as well as aesthetic value is a perfectly sound one, and doubtless the proverbial calm of a mill pond does less to attract the free-spending vacationist than does a vivacious river that breaks into falls and rapids at many places as it runs merrily down hill in search of the ocean. But in mill ponds and dams, too, there are charms that are not the less potent because they appeal chiefly or wholly to the pocket nerves, and with these enslavements of big rivers and little ones the Maine folk have been so long familiar that the idea of further occlusions of the Saco will not shock them much, if at all.

There is some excuse, too, for taking the more prosaic side of this controversy. Mill towns, it is true, are but rarely pleasing additions to any landscape, yet, on the other hand, devotion to the entertainment—and exploitation—of strangers is not without its disadvantages and deteriorations for any "natives" who from necessity or inclination resort to it. To be entirely a Summer resort State would hardly be compatible with the instincts and traditions of Maine. The position may be profitable, but it has a certain lack of dignity and independence.

TO A GERMAN APOLOGIST.

You may seek and find if you will, perchance,
Excuses for your attack on France,
And perhaps 'twill not be so hard to show
Why England finds you her deadly foe;
There are reasons old and reasons new
For feelings hard twixt the Russ and you,
But talk as you may till the Judgment Day,
You cannot ever explain away—
Belgium.

You have used both speech and the printed word
To have your side of the story heard.
We have listened long, we have listened well
To everything that you had to tell.
We would fain be fair, but it seems as though,
You *can't* explain what we wish to know,
And when lesser points have been cleared away,
You are sure to fail us when we say—
"Belgium?"

You may rant and talk about British gold,
And opinions that are bought and sold,
But facts, no matter how hard to face,
Are facts, and the horrors taking place
In that little land, pledged to honor's creed,
Make your cause a luckless one to plead.
There are two sides? True. But when both are heard,
Our sad hearts echo a single word—
"Belgium!"

We are not misled by the savage tales
An invading army never fails
To have told of it. There are false and true,
And we want to render you your due.
But our hearts go 'out to that ravished land
Where a few grim heroes make their stand,
And our ears hear faintly, from overseas,
The wailing cry of those refugees—
"*Belgium—Belgium—Belgium!*"

BEATRICE BARRY.

ONLY GREECE'S KING FOR PEACE.

Though Idolized by His People, Constantine XII. Rejects Premier Venizelos, Who Spoke Their Will for War.

By ADAMANTIOS TH. POLYZOIDES.
Editor of Atlantis, the New York Greek Daily.

It is one of the rarest occurrences in a constitutional monarchy to see the King disagree with the policies of a Ministry supported by the national representation embodied in Parliament, which is the supreme power of the State. In Greece the Government is nominally appointed by the Crown, but in fact expresses the power and the will vested by the nation in the Parliamentary majority. Royal sanction and royal favor cannot keep in power a Government that lacks the confidence of Parliament. And if a Ministry has in its favor the majority of Parliament, the constitutional King can only cast out the Ministry at his risk and peril. The King as a rule seldom resorts to such procedure, and then only when he feels himself strengthened by a strong national sentiment, which is calling for a new Ministry and a new, more representative Parliament. In such a case the Crown appoints a new temporary Ministry, dissolves Parliament, orders new elections, and the Government is formed by the majority of this new Parliament.

But for a constitutional King to disagree with a Ministry which had the majority of Parliament and the whole nation in its favor, and this at a most critical moment for the country, is a phenomenon rarely seen in a constitutional kingdom. That is what happened in Greece when King Constantine accepted the resignation of Premier Venizelos.

For the Hellenic nation, these two names stand for a great King and a great statesman; they are identified with the most brilliant and the most glorious period of the modern Greek kingdom. Associated with the names of King Constantine and Premier Venizelos are the regeneration of Greece and the victories of two Balkan wars. Both are considered as national heroes in the same sense as, in Italy, King Victor Emmanuel II. and Camillo Benso Conté di Cavour are regarded.

Taking all this into consideration, one can imagine to what an extent Greek feelings were stirred on hearing that a disagreement arose between Constantine XII. and Mr. Venizelos, which ended in depriving Greece of the services of her most capable and most popular political leader and Premier. To say how deeply the Hellenic nation feels the loss of Mr. Venizelos is to give an idea of the gravity of the political situation which arose in Greece when King Constantine forced his Prime Minister to resign, just at the time when all the world was expecting to see Greece rising to the exigencies of her historical and national aspirations, and fighting for the accomplishment of her destinies.

The wars of 1912 and 1913 have taught the Hellenic nation that only by a bloody struggle is it possible to free that part of Hellenism which is suffering under a foreign yoke. In order to obtain freedom we must first have war. Common sense tells us that, if we have at heart the liberation of nearly four millions of our brethren in Asia Minor, we must not confine our activities to keeping strict neutrality while the final settlement of the Near Eastern question is being made by those who fight.

Had the Near East been left out of the European conflict, Greece by no means would be willing to enter the war. The policy of neutrality decided upon by the King and the Government, with the approval of all former Prime Ministers and party leaders whom the Crown had taken into consultation, would be still in force. When Turkey suddenly became involved in the European war it was apparent to Greece that her neutrality would be only temporary.

Today, while the allied fleets are smashing their way through the Dardanelles and while Constantinople is on the eve of changing hands, entry in the conflict becomes for Greece an imperial necessity.

This is what the Government of Mr. Venizelos thought; this is what the entire Hellenic Parliament thinks; this is what the party leaders, who on other questions are opposing the Government, think; this is what in entire unanimity the Hellenic press wants. Against this universal warlike policy in Greece King Constantine stands alone, favoring a policy of continued neutrality.

Is it possible for a constitutional King to do this without taking too big a risk? Yes, if he is popular, and it happens today that King Constantine is the most popular of all Kings, thanks to the extraordinary services he rendered to the Hellenic nation at the head of its armies in two successive and glorious campaigns. The army and the Hellenic nation adore King Constantine. His democratic manners, the constant care he takes for everything that concerns the welfare of his country and his people, have raised him far above the level of common Kings. In soul and in spirit he is Greek, like any other of the race. The ideals, ambitions, and aspirations of the Greek Nation are his. Besides this, he is known as Constantine XII., in direct continuation of the line of the Paleologi, the last of whom, Constantine XI., fell heroically, sword in hand, on the ramparts of Byzantium, when the Turks entered the gate of Romanos on the fateful day of May 29, 1453. Nearly five centuries have elapsed since the taking of Constantinople by the Ottoman hordes of Mohammed II. The Hellenic nation has survived a catastrophe which would have annihilated any other nation less tenacious of its faith and traditions, less courageous, and less hopeful in its future and its ideals, than the Greek.

During these five centuries the Greek Nation has lived strengthened by the conviction that Constantinople would once more become the capital of the Greek realm and that a Constantine would sit again on the restored Byzantine throne. This Constantine should be the present King of Greece. But it is this Constantine who, at the moment when the nation, represented by the most popular Government it ever had, asked him to lead the Hellenic armies to Constantinople, has refused to comply, thus declaring himself hostile to the most sacred aspirations of his people and to the most vital interests of his country.

Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos, who, it must be borne in mind, is the most conservative and the most cautious of all Greek statesmen, was the first to declare himself in favor of a neutral policy when the great European conflict broke out. He was the stanchest supporter of a policy of watchful waiting. But he saw the end of Greek neutrality when the war knocked at his country's door, leading Greece's golden opportunity by the hand. Mr. Venizelos was in favor of such neutrality as might help the Greek cause and interests, but he was quick to recognize that a neutral policy cannot be maintained indefinitely without at the end becoming harmful to the one who practices it. He saw that its limit had been reached when he was encouraged by the powers of the Triple Entente to join in the struggle against the Turk and help materialize the liberation of 4,000,000 Greeks who are as yet under the Sultan.

Mr. Venizelos explained to the King the reasons why Greece should join in the war on the Allies' side. Constantine, however, deemed it not sufficient to have only his Government's opinion of the course which the nation should follow. So he called to the palace in consultation the former Premiers, Theotokis, Rallis Dragumis, and others, with the result that these party leaders, although disagreeing with Mr. Venizelos on every other particular of his policy, found themselves in full sympathy with the Government as far as Greece's entry into action was concerned.

Following the insistence of the King on a continuance of a neutral policy, Venizelos tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

And now the great question arises, Why is it that King Constantine took a stand which put him in opposition not only to a Ministry indorsed by Parliament and the country but to the entire Hellenic nation as well?

The answer cannot be given at this moment. There has been some talk of King Constantine's being afraid to hurt the feelings of his brother-in-law, the German Emperor. But no Greek may be induced to believe as yet that the idolized Constantine XII. will ever think of sacrificing the Hellenic interests to Germany or any one else. There must be, therefore, other reasons that may explain the King's flat refusal to join in the war on the Allies' side. We may learn these reasons very soon. In the meantime Greece is a volcano of national enthusiasm in favor of the war. Mr. Venizelos is backed up by the whole nation. Parliament is with him, the press is with him, his erstwhile opponents are with him, the army must needs be with him.

In order to appoint a neutral Ministry King Constantine has to face tremendous odds.

Already an ex-Premier, Mr. Alexander Zaimisr, a Peloponnesian statesman from Kalavryta, who succeeded Prince George as High Commissioner in Crete when that island was still under European control, and who lately was appointed President of the National Bank of Greece, has been charged by the King to form a neutral Ministry, has failed in the effort to do so, and had to face an indignant demonstration of the Athenian people disapproving his stand.

After this failure the King's choice of a Premier fell on Demetrius Gounaris, a young politician from Patras, which city he has represented since 1905 in Parliament, a lawyer and a distinguished orator, who has mostly occupied himself with financial studies, and was for a brief period Finance Minister under Mr. Theotokis in 1909. Mr. Gounaris has many personal sympathizers in Greece, but even his friends must concede that he committed a great blunder by undertaking to form a Ministry in opposition to Parliament, to all other parties and the entire nation. Mr. Gounaris, in trying to form a neutral Ministry in order to please the King, runs the chance of ruining his political future and is provoking one of the most serious internal conflicts that ever threatened Greece. But it is doubtful whether he will be able to get together such a Ministry. Leaving on one side the internal questions that may arise from the appointment of a neutral Ministry by the Crown, one thing is certain in the external relations of the kingdom, and that is that the Hellenic people, once having decided to take up arms and fight for the materialization of their ideals and the liberation of their brethren from the Turkish yoke, will do so in spite of everything and everybody, as behooves a nation which decides its fortunes under the shadow of the Acropolis of Athens, that ancient and glorious cradle of liberty.

Mr. Hart's Reason.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article, "Why Did He Change His Mind?" and referring to my experience in the jury box calls for a word of explanation. In the case referred to I was not the one who stood alone in his opinion. It was another juror, whom you rather aptly characterize as "an obstinate, pig-headed fellow," who remained "alone" in his opinion, and consequently caused a disagreement.

Allow me to clear the atmosphere as to what occurred in the courtroom in the Thaw case last Monday.

I was asked: "If you found yourself in a minority would you change your opinion in order to reach a verdict?" I replied: "Not unless it was a very small minority." The counsel then asked: "If you stood alone, would you change your opinion in order to reach a verdict?" My answer was, as the stenographer's notes will show: "In that case I should consider it right to submit to the judgment of the eleven jurors." I think your readers will agree with you that I "have a mind of my own, but am open to reason."

JAMES HART.

New York, March 10, 1915.

"Billy" Sunday's Princeton Meeting

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's TIMES your Princeton dispatch gives an account of Mr. Sunday's meeting here that, according to many Princetonians, is not entirely accurate. According to all reports that have been made public in Princeton, whether from sources favorable or unfavorable to Mr. Sunday, the university students were entirely courteous to the speaker and his assistants. I understand Mr. Rhodebeaver asked the leader to sing a Princeton song and left the choice to him. As "Old Nassau" is rarely sung except at the end of a Princeton meeting, the leader chose a recently written football song as being more suitable then, when all were in a holiday mood.

At the end of the meeting it would have been impracticable as well as in doubtful taste to have sung any college song. The majority of men were moved too deeply then to turn their thoughts readily to singing a song, after all, foreign to the occasion. Not only was courtesy shown to Mr. Sunday, but such earnest approval of him and his teachings that at least 615 men shook his hand as a sign that they would endeavor to answer his appeal for men to lead moral and Christian lives.

ROBERTS WILLIAMS,
Princeton, N. J., March 9, 1915.

Commerce School Enrolls 2,913.

The registration at New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance has just closed and shows an additional February enrollment of 441 students, making a total of 2,913 enrolled. The increase over last year is 447. With these figures the school now leads the schools of commerce of the country by more than 1,000 students.

ROOSEVELT TOURS SHOPS FOR JOBLESS

Tells Newspapers They Must Appeal to Public for $80,000 to Carry On the Work.

PRAISES GARY'S EFFORTS

He Says Steel Corporation Has Set Example in Suspending Dividends in Order to Prevent Wage Cut.

Because the people of New York have failed to contribute the amount of money needed, by $80,000, to keep the emergency workshops for jobless men and women open until the middle of next month Colonel Theodore Roosevelt took up the talk of interesting more contributors yesterday. He led a large party of well-known men and women around the circuit of the shops. At the last shop he visited, which was in the Salvation Army's quarters in West Fourteenth Street, he ordered an elevator boy to take him "and all of the newspaper reporters" to a private office on the top floor.

Once up in the office, he locked the door so that all members of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment, who were also members of the Roosevelt party, should be shut out. Colonel Roosevelt then brought his fist down emphatically upon a big mahogany table and said what he wished to emphasize was that the reporters simply had to write about conditions so that the people of the city would find it impossible to hold back their contributions. The Colonel was very emphatic about it.

"The press made this thing successful at the start," he said. "The papers must rally to its support again, for the funds of the Mayor's Committee are exhausted, and the emergency shops simply must not be allowed to close until Spring is fully opened."

Some one asked Colonel Roosevelt what he thought was the chief contribution of the workshops to the industrial situation of the present hard Winter.

Antidote for Agitation.

"Their chief contribution has been one that every good citizen should understand," he replied. "These workshops have proved the best antidote for the I. W. W. and other radical agitations based on hatred and unwisdom than—well, than any amount of preaching could ever do."

When a suggestion was made to the effect that some men refused to work, Colonel Roosevelt launched into a very emphatic denunciation of "hyphenated" Americans.

"I will recall to you," he said, "an American who was born abroad, but was every inch of him a man and an American. Who was pure United States. I mean Jacob Riis, for there was a man who had no hyphenated allegiance to the United States. He came to me when I was Police Commissioner and we worked together at the problem of abolishing the old police station lodging houses. In those lodging houses the bum, the loafer, the hobo, who did not want to work and who did not object to filth, was given an easy time. Yet by putting the self-respecting man to sleep alongside of the hobo in the police station floor you simply demeaned and disgraced him and broke what little was left of his failing spirit.

"We built the Municipal Lodging House to get rid of that problem. There is a great deal to be done still. All things can't be done at once. I would condemn these workshops in which wages are not paid, but merely a sum sufficient to keep up the vitality of the workers, if this were a normal year.

Asks Newspaper Help.

"You reporters must tell the people how wonderful the shops are. You know about the philanthropic proposition, where 93 cents is spent in getting 7 cents out of a dollar over to the person in need of food and clothes. Well, of each dollar spent on these workshops only 17 cents goes for material, and only 6 cents for all other overhead charges. The great bulk of the money goes directly to the person in need either as food furnished to him for luncheon or as money for his brief spell of work each day."

Former Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment, and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, entered the room to join in the conference between Colonel Roosevelt and the reporters.

Colonel Roosevelt took hold of Mr. Gary's coat lapel and addressed remarks to him personally about "the new statesmanship" in handling the unemployment problem from an employer's standpoint.

"'Our leaders of industry,'" he said, "must learn that it is part of their duties to keep men employed just as fully as possible through the whole year. And in this connection I am glad to announce that the United States Steel Corporation has set the right example in passing one dividend in part and in passing all of another dividend in order that the men's wages might not have to be cut."

The Colonel's tour, from its beginning at 9:30 o'clock at the house of ex-Judge Gary at 856 Fifth Avenue to its close at the University Settlement at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, was characterized by one of the committee as a "long and pleasantly conducted picnic on wheels." In the Colonel's party were Mrs. James Speyer, Chairman of the Bundle Day Committee; City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, Miss Charlotte Boyd, who is in charge of the workshops; William Hamlin Childs, and a number of others.

REPORT BY PUBLIC LIBRARY.

12,000,000 Books in Circulation, Many in Business Houses.

The work of the New York Public Library, with its forty-five branches and 880 other agencies, including home, traveling, club, schol, and similar circulating stations, is reviewed in the annual report made public today. As an example of the wide diversity of interests to which the traveling library appeals the report mentions that fifty-four stations contribute to important work in big business houses. Three of these are in the offices of large insurance companies, in one of which 11,562 readings were reported. Four of the stations are in rest rooms of department stores.

Factory collections are maintained either by welfare departments or, as in some machine shops and piano factories, the books go directly to the workmen and the entire set is exchanged every two months. Two banks are supplied regularly with works on finance. A station was recently opened in the offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Other books circulate in remote districts, such as farms, forts, army posts and naval stations. The aquaduct workers in Ulster County have one of the libraries, and nearer home the lighthouse keepers and longshoremen are provided for.

Nearly 12,000,000 books were used in the Public Library and its branches during the year, an average of more than two books for every man, woman, and child in the five boroughs. This does not include a large number of reference books used in the central and branch buildings. The library employs a teacher to give instruction in reading in the homes of the adult blind, for whom there are 26,224 books.

The Library School, which gives instruction for librarians, had seventy-seven students, representing twenty States and the District of Columbia, Canada, China, and Finland, and graduated twenty-three.

Hearing on Buildings Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 10.—There will be a meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Senate and Assembly Committees on Cities at 10:30 o'clock on Saturday morning in the New York [illegible] Hall for consideration of the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bills, providing for consolidation of inspection of buildings in New York City.

R. R. M'CORMICK MARRIES DIVORCEE

Editor of The Chicago Tribune Weds Mrs. E. S. Adams in St. George's Church, London.

FOLLOWS SERIES OF SUITS

Publisher Filed Bankruptcy Claim Against Adams, His Former Friend, Who Sued Him for $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 10.—A cablegram from London announces the marriage today in the registry office of St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, of Robert Rutherford McCormick, editor and publisher of The Chicago Tribune, and Mrs. Aime de H. Adams, also of Chicago. The wedding is the culmination of a series of lawsuits between Mrs. Adams's former husband, Edward S. Adams of Chicago and Lake Forest, and R. R. McCormick, who is President of the Tribune Company.

The bride is the divorced wife of Edward S. Adams and is the daughter of General Bernard J. D. Irwin, U. S. A., retired. She has a home in Lake Forest, where she has been a prominent member of the Onwentsia Club set, and is especially noted for her skillful horsemanship. At her wedding in London today her sister, Mrs. Arthur A. Small, wife of a Chicago physician, and Major H. Maitland Kersey of England were the witnesses and the only guests present at the ceremony.

Mrs. McCormick's divorce from her first husband, Edward S. Adams, was obtained on March 6, 1914, and the Illinois law prohibiting remarriage within a year was observed to the letter. Mr. McCormick, who for years has been on the most intimate terms with Mr. and Mrs. Adams and had been a member of their household both in Chicago and in Lake Forest, suddenly went abroad a few weeks ago, announcing to his friends that he was going to Petrograd to become a war correspondent. A week ago last Saturday Mrs. Adams sailed from New York for England. When this fact became known it was gossiped that a marriage between Mr. McCormick and Mrs. Adams would follow. Mr. Adams made no defense to his wife's suit for divorce, but several months later began proceedings to set aside the verdict, alleging that he had been misled and that by misrepresentation had been induced to let the case go practically by default.

Other litigation came in the wake of divorce proceedings. A petition in bankruptcy against Mr. Adams was filed by R. R. McCormick, who alleged that the former broker was indebted to him in large sums of money. Judge Landis recently rendered a decision giving first blood to McCormick. Mr. Adams also brought a suit against Mr. McCormick, claiming $100,000 damages.

WILL WED TELEPHONE GIRL.

John McTiernan, Member of Many Clubs, to Marry Miss K. M. Smith.

The marriage of John McTiernan of 345 West 125th Street and Miss Kathleen Marion Smith is to take place on March 20. Miss Smith has been employed as telephone operator at the Sherman Square Hotel for the last three years, and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Smith of Bermuda.

Mr. McTiernan is the son of the late Colonel John McTiernan and belongs to many clubs and organizations in this city. He is 32 years old, and his fiancée is seven years his junior.

AID FOR BIDE-A-WEE HOME.

Many Well-Known Persons Attend Tea Dance at the Biltmore.

A successful tea dance was held yesterday afternoon in the large ballroom of the Biltmore, in aid of the Bide-a-Wee Home for Friendless Animals at 410 East Thirty-eighth Street. Several professional dancers appeared and many well-known people were present. Among those who purchased tickets were Mrs. James L. Banks, Mrs.* W. D. Guthrie, Mrs. Alfred Tuckerman, Mrs. Winfield Scott, Mrs. James Gallatin, Mrs. C. B. Mitchell, Mrs. W. H. Peckham, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. John Beekman, Mrs. R. G. Remsen, Mrs. G. B. McClellan, Mrs. Le Roy King, Mrs. Maurice La Montagne, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. David Lydig, Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, the Misses Eleanor Hartshorne, Alice Sands, Ida Bliss, Emily Stevens, Ellen Glasgow, and Miss C. Ogden Jones.

Mrs. Henry Ulisses Kibbe is President of the Bide-a-Wee Home Association; Mrs. William Sakee Hofstra, First Vice President; Mrs. George H. Gould, Second Vice President, and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, Third Vice President; Miss E. R. B. Champion is the Secretary, and the Treasurer is F. G. Bevill Champion. The association has a country home for its animals at Merrick, L. I.

Miss Viola Kraus Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice J. Kraus of 28 West Seventy-sixth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Viola Kraus, to Victor Von Schlegell of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

George W. Perkins in No Danger.

Palm Beach, it appears, was needlessly excited on Tuesday by the rumor that George W. Perkins, who had gone out with a fishing party, had been in danger of his life off Stuart, Fla., and had been "rescued." A telegram of inquiry to Mr. Perkins about his experiences brought this reply to THE TIMES last night.

Stuart, Fla., March 10.

We were only in a windstorm while fishing Monday. No accident or rescue. Any sensational story is absurd.

GEORGE W. PERKINS.

Arts Club Dances in Costume.

The National Arts Club gave its annual Mi-Carême dinner and dance last night at the clubhouse, 14 Gramercy Park. There were about a hundred members and their friends at the dinner, all in carnival costume. A pageant and dance followed. Frank Bicknell was Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.

Price unchanged Supply ample

Patrons are advised that the War in Europe has not affected the Supply of the

Famous Natural Laxative

Hunyadi Janos Water

and that it can be obtained at all Drug Stores at the *same price as before.*

Hunyadi JanosWater has been recommended by physicians for over 50 years as a reliable remedy for

CONSTIPATION

Refuse Substitutes

DAY'S EXPORTS $10,000,000.

All Records Broken Yesterday for Shipments from This Port.

The Collector of the Port said last night that the exports yesterday from New York exceeded $10,000,000 in value, which was the largest amount ever recorded in any single day in the history of the Custom House.

The next highest figure was recorded on a day last week, when the exports amounted to $9,000,000.

SAMUEL BOWLES STRICKEN.

Veteran Editor of The Springfield Republican Very Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 10.—Samuel Bowles, editor and publisher of The Springfield Republican, was stricken at his home last night with what at first was believed to be cerebral hemorrhage. Later diagnosis does not confirm this report, and the attending physicians have not as yet given out a definite statement as to the nature of the illness.

It is said that Mr. Bowles has been under a severe nervous strain for some months, which, coupled with his age and rather frail condition of health, brought on the attack. Physicians late tonight were hopeful that he would rally.

NEW SWINDLE AT THEATRES.

Thieves Collect on Bogus C. O. D. Packages Sent to Actors.

When actors in the cast of "Sinners" went to the Playhouse in Forty-eighth Street to dress for their parts last night they found a notice posted behind the scenes warning them that the management no longer would receive and pay for any C. O. D. packages delivered at the theatre unless the actor to whom the package was addressed gave notice in advance from what business house the delivery was expected, and how much would be due on it. This notice disclosed a new swindling game, which, according to report, has been practiced on several theatres.

It has been customary for actors to order goods delivered C. O. D. at the theatres where they are working. The amount due has been paid at the box office and the package sent to the actor's dressing room. Not long ago a man dressed in the uniform of a department store took a package addressed to a popular actress to the theatre where she was appearing and claimed $20 in charges. The money was paid, and that night, when the actress opened the package, which she had not ordered, it was found to contain only old newspapers. Thieves continued their activities, always carefully choosing actors of high standing to whom to address their worthless packages.

MAY LOSE LITTLE THEATRE.

Ames Plans to Remodel House to Increase Its Capacity to 1,000.

If contemplated plans carry New York will lose her first and most luxurious intimate theatre before next season. Winthrop Ames is considering entirely remodeling his Little Theatre and making it into a playhouse of regulation size, seating upward of a thousand people. Plans have been drawn up, and whether or not the change is made will depend on the practicability of remodeling the present building.

The contemplated changes will necessitate a complete remodeling of the building. A balcony will be added, the auditorium greatly enlarged, and probably a new stage installed. The work will be done in the Summer to allow the theatre to reopen next Fall.

LAST DAY FOR LENOX HILL.

Two Gifts of $20,000 May Come—Total Now $48,259.

The ten-day money raising campaign of the Lenox Hill Settlement will be brought to a finish today by the society women, business men, and neighborhood dwellers, who are seeking funds for a new building. Last night the total was $48,259, the various collecting teams having added $5,897 during the day.

It was rumored that two gifts of $10,000 each might be expected, provided the teams brought today's total up to $60,000. An announcement is expected at today's luncheon of the committee at the Hotel Savoy.

MISS ELSIE MORGAN WEDS.

Daughter of the Late C. L. Morgan Marries Dr. James H. Lawson.

Miss Elsie Morgan, daughter of the late Charles Leslie Morgan of this city, and Dr. James H. Lawson were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride, 122 East Eighty-second Street, the Rev. David Hearn officiating. Only the immediate families were present.

The bride had her sister, Miss Constance Morgan, as her only attendant, and Dr. John K. Adams of Orange, N. J., was best man.

Dr. Lawson is a graduate of Columbia University and is attending physician at several of the New York hospitals.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Arthur Page Brown has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Lucy Page Brown, to Harry McAfee, son of Mrs. C. William McAfee of San Francisco. Miss Brown resides with her mother at the home of her grandfather, former Judge Roger A. Pryor, 3 West Sixty-ninth Street. Her sister, Miss Katrina Page Brown, was married several years ago to Austin P. Moore of San Francisco.

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, expects to attend the production of the bird masque, "The Sanctuary," of which she is a patroness, which is to be given on March 24 by the students of the Washington Irving High School, at 40 Irving Place.

Under the auspices of the Paul Jones Club, the junior committee of the Lafayette Fund gave a dance last night at the Vanderbilt. It was designated as "Full Moon Night," and there were several Mi-Carême carnival features introduced. Most of the guests came in black and white costumes.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Minott of 865 Park Avenue, who have been abroad since last Summer, returned on the Carpathia, and are at the Hotel Gotham.

Alfred Noyes, the poet, will be the guest of honor at the tea Mrs. James Speyer is to give on Tuesday, March 16, from 4 until 6 o'clock, at her residence, 1,058 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Douglas Robinson, a sister of Colonel Roosevelt, will assist Mrs. Speyer in receiving.

Mrs. Robert R. Livingston of 11 Washington Square will give a dinner of twenty-two covers this evening for Miss Sara Delano and her fiancé, Roland Redmond, after which the guests will go to Mi-Carême Carnival at the Ritz-Carlton.

A Mi-Carême ball will be held at the Plaza this evening for the benefit of the free Montessori Tenement Schools of New York.

The North Carolina Society will hold a ball this evening at the Astor. The Society of Beaux Arts Architects will celebrate the opening of its new building in East Seventy-fifth Street tonight with an entertainment, followed by dancing.

The St. Christopher Guild, of which Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Jr., is President, will hold a rainbow Summer sale on April 7 at the residence of Mrs. John E. Alexandre, 16 East Fifty-third Street. Miss Harriete Post will have charge of the tearoom.

Arnold Daly to Revive a Shaw Play.

Arnold Daly, who was responsible for George Bernard Shaw's first American vogue, has announced a short Spring season of some of the plays in which he was most successful. Mr. Daly has leased the Garrick Theatre, and on April 5 will revive "You Never Can Tell," in which he appeared for 150 performances in the same playhouse about ten years ago. If this play is well received others will be given.

Passengers for Copenhagen.

Some of those booked to leave today on the United States for Copenhagen are:

Mrs. C. H. Allen, Mrs. Maren Anderson, A. Benthron, the Rev. and Mrs. Arthur C. Boyce, Miss Mary Burgess, Peter Bartels, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Griffith, Miss Marie Sineck, and Capt. J. Wold.

ANTIS ARE ATTACKED BY MRS. FAVERSHAM

Julie Opp, the Actress, Has Stage Fright on Her First Speech for Suffrage.

OBJECTS TO SOLDIER'S VIEW

Englishman Told Her Husband She Must Expect to be Ill if She Talked "Votes for Women."

Mrs. Julie Opp Faversham made an extemporaneous speech for suffrage at a campaign tea in the kindergarten rooms of the Friends Seminary at Stuyvesant Square and Sixteenth Street, yesterday afternoon. The tea was held under the auspices of the Woman Suffrage Party of the Twelfth Assembly District. Mrs. Faversham said she was suffering from stage fright, but she did not show it.

She has lived in the Twelfth Assembly District for most of her life and played with the other children in the Square in her "pig-tail" days. As a slip of a girl she was known as the "Belle of Seventeenth Street." Mrs. Faversham said that the arguments of the antis had worried her so much that she was almost ill. One of the antis, she asserted, was an English friend of her husband who was now in the trenches.

The other day Mrs. Faversham said a few words for suffrage at the Cort Theatre, not enough to be called her maiden speech, and she once recited a poem at a suffrage meeting. She has also had an attack of pleurisy. The Englishman heard of this and wrote this to Mr. Faversham:

Of course if you will let her go about making suffrage speeches you can't expect anything but that she will have pleurisy.

"You can see that he is an anti," said Mrs. Faversham. "He can't see that I have been working far beyond my strength taking care of my husband, my children, and my home.

"It is the spiritual side of the vote to which we must look," said Mrs. Faversham. "We must rouse men, who are so bound to the material, to look more to the spiritual.

"I have traveled, I have worked, and I have lived among working women, and wherever I have been I have found the utmost consideration from the suffragists, and the anti-suffragists have made themselves obnoxious. I have never found that a suffragist talked suffrage if you did not wish it, but you cannot shut up the antis. They have been particularly urgent with me, perhaps because I am before the public.

"And I want to say that it has been my experience, and that of my husband, that women, as we have known them, have shown themselves fitted for the vote. Women I have employed have been earnest, conscientious workers, always giving all that was asked of them and usually a little more than they sought."

The Twelfth is a neighborly, "lend-an-eggbeater" kind of district, and at its campaign teas, in the old Friends Seminary, people of varied interests get together to drink tea, eat home-made cake, and drink a William Jennings Bryan temperance punch. Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, daughter of Julia Ward Howe, leader of the district, presided yesterday. Mrs. William Astor Chanler and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin poured tea, and among those present were: Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. John Crosby Lewis, Mrs. Rudolph Schirmer, Miss Emily Preston, Mrs. Helen Hasket Noyes, Mrs. Anna M. Jackson, Mrs. Eleanor Johnson, and relatives of politicians of whom the women are particularly proud. Miss Donahue, sister of Philip Donahue, Treasurer of Tammany Hall, was a guest yesterday, with Mrs. Michael J. Kelley, mother of Assemblyman Joseph Kelley of the district, and Miss Kelley. Mrs. J. Frederic Gillette, one of the leading workers of the district, who makes anything from a cake to a speech for the cause, and Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, and Mrs. John Z. Lowe, Jr., made addresses.

MISS RUSSELL WOULD VOTE.

Actress Says Her Mother Was a Pioneer in the Cause.

It was Suffrage Day at the "Made in the U. S. A." Exposition in the Grand Central Palace yesterday, and one man was ejected from the building because he was over-emphatic in expressing his views at the anti-suffrage booth. Several women were asked to put forth their arguments with less force.

Those were not the regulars, however. The suffrage workers were too busy at their own booth in taking in votes and listening to Lillian Russell's explanation of "Why I Am a Suffragist." Many votes were deposited yesterday, and more men were found to be opposed to suffrage than women. At the end of the day it was found that 548 women had voted for suffrage and twenty-three against it. Of the men, forty-five opposed the ballot for women and 364 were in favor of it.

Miss Russell said she was born a suffragist, as her mother was a pioneer in the cause. In 1888 Miss Russell's mother ran for Mayor of New York and received seventeen votes.

Other speakers were Commissioner Katharine B. Davis, Miss Ethel Roberts, Dr. Frank Bohn, and Mme. Aimo Malmberg, a member of the Finnish Parliament.

"L'Amore del Tre Re" Repeated.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night Montezuma's "L'Amore del Tre Re" was repeated last night, with the usual cast, including Miss Bori and Messrs. Ferrari-Fontana and Amato. Mr. Toscanini conducted.

Hammerstein Will Be Out Soon.

The condition of Oscar Hammerstein, who was operated on Tuesday at St. Luke's Hospital for a slight infection of the left foot, was reported as most satisfactory yesterday. It was said at the hospital that the impressario would be able to leave the institution within a few days.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Owen Davis's melodrama, "Sinners," being presented in the Playhouse will be acted in Petrograd in Russian if the present plans carry. Ivan Narodny, who represents the imperial stage here, is negotiating with William A. Brady for such a production.

Cyril Harcourt has begun a novelization of his English comedy, "A Pair of Silk Stockings," the current attraction in the Little Theatre.

Monday night has been set aside as Winter Garden night at the Chez Maurice.

Three plays will be acted by the pupils of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts at their sixth entertainment in the Empire Theatre this afternoon. "The Teeth of the Gift Horse," a one-act comedy by Margaret Cameron; "The Wages of War," a drama in three acts by J. Wiegand and Wilhelm Scharrelmann, and "The Temptress," a comedy in one act by Gustave von Moser.

"Nobody Home" is the title that has been given the musical comedy to be presented in the Princess Theatre Easter Monday. Lawrence Grossmith, Adele Rowland, and Mollie King are in the cast so far engaged.

June is the name Harry Carroll, the composer of popular songs, has given his new baby girl. June was the name of the girl in "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," a the title that furnished Mr. Carroll with the motif for one of his song hits.

Cecil Yapp will succeed Ivan Simpson in the role of Mr. Capper, the English waiter, in "Inside the Lines" at the Longacre Theatre tonight.

A scale of prices from 10 to 50 cents will be established at the Hippodrome when the new policy of feature films begins. A continuous performance from 1 to 11 P. M., with a brief intermission for dinner, will be given daily.

Special features are being prepared for the benefit performance for the Widowed Mothers' Fund at the Vitagraph Theatre next Monday afternoon and night. In the afternoon juvenile actors of the Vitagraph Company will be in charge, and at night the stars, headed by Charles Kent and Mary Maurice, will hold a reception on the stage.

MGR. O'CONNELL DIES AT 83.

Veteran Brooklyn Pastor Was Chaplain of a Confederate Regiment.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph P. O'Connell, pastor of the Church of St. Mary Star of the Sea in Brooklyn for the last twenty-five years, died on Tuesday at the rectory of the church, at Court and Luqueer Streets, in his eighty-fourth year.

The associate pastor, the Rev. Martin O'Mally, who is on a visit to Chicago, was notified of his death, and will return immediately.

Mgr. O'Connell was born in Ireland, and after studying for the priesthood in Dublin, finished his preparation at the American College in Rome. He was a friend of Pope Leo XIII., who often referred to him as "my little American friend." Mgr. O'Connell was ordained in the Vatican by special order of the Pope in 1858, and shortly after came to this country. With his two brothers, also priests, he directed a college in Richmond, Va., until the civil war began, and then went to the front as chaplain of a Confederate regiment. Mgr. O'Connell was wounded in the battle, but went through the entire war.

After the war he came North at the suggestion of Pope Pius and joined the Church of Our Lady of Victory, later founding the Parish of St. Michael at Bay Ridge. Twenty-five years ago he was appointed to his last parish. In 1884 Pope Leo XIII. made him a Monsignor. He is survived by his brother, the Bishop of Richmond, and by two sisters, one a missionary nun in Tokio, Japan, and the other a nun in Charleston, S. C.

Brig. General Edward Harland.

Brig. General Edward Harland, a veteran of the civil war and President of the Chelsea Savings Bank of Norwich, Conn., died at his home in that city, on Tuesday, in his eighty-fourth year. He was born in Norwich and was graduated from Yale University in 1853, and two years later admitted to the bar of Connecticut. General Harland was a Captain of the Third Connecticut Volunteers at the outbreak of the civil war, and before the end of 1861 became Colonel of the Eighth Connecticut Infantry. He was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers in 1862, and served until the end of the war. General Harland was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives from 1869 until 1873, and a Probate Judge from 1882 until 1876.

Dr. Waldren B. Vanderpoel.

Dr. Waldren B. Vanderpoel, until he retired eleven years ago, a prominent physician of this city, died on Tuesday evening at his home at 81 Hobart Avenue, Summit, N. J., in his sixty-first year. He was born in this city and was a son of the late Jacob Vanderpoel, a member of one of the old Knickerbocker families and Dock Commissioner of New York from 1877 until 1883. Dr. Vanderpoel was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1876 and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York University three years later. He took up the study of law in later life and was graduated from the New York Law School in 1901. Dr. Vanderpoel was a member of the Holland Society, the New York County and State Medical Societies, the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity of Dartmouth College. He left a widow and daughter.

Mrs. Augustine Birrell.

LONDON, March 10.—Mrs. Augustine Birrell, wife of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, died today. She was married in 1888, at that time being the widow of the Hon. Lionel Tennyson. Her maiden name was Eleanor Mary Bertha Locker, and she was the daughter of the late Frederick and Lady Charlotte Locker.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH H. WHITE, for many years head of the firm of White, Payson & Co. of Boston, selling agents for textile mills, died in Boston yesterday in his ninety-second year. He was a Director of the Mexican Central Railway.

GEORGE T. CRUTTENDEN, 39 years old, a member of the firm of C. L. Hudson & Co., brokers of this city, died at a private sanitarium in Philadelphia yesterday. Cruttenden was born in Brooklyn, but had lived in Elizabeth, N. J., for twenty-five years. He was a member of Fireside Council, Royal Arcanum, and the Elks of Brooklyn. He left a widow and four sons.

ROBERT JORDAN, a wealthy citizen of Port Jervis, N. Y., died yesterday in Augusta, Ga., where, with his wife and daughter, he was spending the Winter for his health. He was born in Gardiner, N. Y., in 1844. Mr. Jordan was a Mason and a former bank director.

WILLIAM WARD GRANT, senior member of the real estate firm of Grant & Wilson at 154 Nassau Street, died yesterday at the Hudson Street Hospital as the result of a fall on the stairs of the Brooklyn Bridge subway station. He was 62 years old, and death was caused by the fracture of his skull.

JOHN J. ANNIS, 64 years old, a retired policeman and a lifelong resident of Brooklyn, died at his home, 264 Wyckoff Street, on Tuesday. Mr. Annis had been a member of St. Agnes Roman Catholic Church since its organization and of the Eighth Assembly District Democratic Club. A widow survives him.

THOMAS G. HUGHES, brother of United States Senator William Hughes of New Jersey, and a prominent automobile dealer of Paterson, died in the General Hospital there yesterday, following an operation for ulcer of the stomach. Mr. Hughes was 40 years old. When a young man he was an athlete and won several bicycle riding races.

LOUIS STADHOLZ, a fire adjuster for many years, with offices at 68 William Street, is dead at his home, 601 West 160th Street, in his fifty-second year. He came to this country from Warsaw with his parents when 4 years old, and settled in this city. Mr. Stadholz was a member of Dirigo Lodge, F. and A. M., Olympic Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Yorkville Lodge, I. O. S. B., and Columbia Lodge, U. O. T. S.

CHARLES WILSON, a real estate dealer of Flushing, died on Tuesday at his residence, 490 Sixteenth Street, South Brooklyn, aged 67 years. Mr. Wilson was a native of Hetre, Norway, and was formerly in the lighterage business in Brooklyn. His wife and a son survive him.

ELIAS H. BLANCHARD, for thirty-seven years with the Creamer Iron Foundries in Brooklyn, died of heart disease on Tuesday at his home, 699 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fifth year. Mr. Blanchard was born in Rockaway, N. J., and during the civil war he took part in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg. Mr. Blanchard was a member of Harry Lee Post, G. A. R., and the Conqueras and Fourth Assembly District Republican clubs. He is survived by his wife and a daughter, Mrs. Olle A. Feirabend, who was formerly a well-known soprano singer.

ABEL SHORT STURTEVANT, one of the oldest employes and for years the road representative of Fawnes Brothers, glove manufacturers, died of pneumonia on Tuesday at his home, 485A First Street, Brooklyn, in his eightieth year. Mr. Sturtevant was born in White River Junction, Vt., of old New England stock.

Sister MARY VINCENT FERRER, a teacher in St. Malachy's Roman Catholic Convent, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City. She was born in Brooklyn twenty-five years ago, and was a daughter of Percy L. and Julia Turner.

MRS. MARY A. TOBIN, widow of Peter C. Tobin, a retired silk hat manufacturer of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at her residence, 30 Ashland Place, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mrs. Tobin was 70 years of age, and had lived in Brooklyn for more than fifty years. She left a son and daughter.

WILLIAM WILKENING, 53 years old, a retired liquor dealer of Brooklyn and formerly active in Democratic politics in that borough, is dead at his home, 1,602 Forty-first Street, Borough Park, from pneumonia.

NATHANIEL WILLIAM PALMER, a civil war veteran and long employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, is dead at his home, 394 Rugby Road, Flatbush, aged 67 years. Mr. Palmer was born in England, and during the civil war served with the 120th Regiment of New York Volunteers. He was a member of Moses F. Odell Post, No. 445, G. A. R., and left a son and two daughters.

Dr. WILLIAM PRANKARD, a retired physician who had practiced in Brooklyn for thirty years, died on Tuesday at his residence, 101 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 84 years. Dr. Prankard had been blind since 1893, when he was compelled to give up his practice. He was born on the Isle of Jersey, England, and came to this country as a young man. He was educated in Brooklyn, and in 1870 was graduated from Eclectic Medical College with the highest honors. Dr. Prankard had been a Free Mason for the last sixty years and for three terms was Master of Palestine Lodge No. 204. He is survived by his widow, two daughters, and a son.

C. A. SCHIEREN DEAD, HIS WIFE IS DYING

Ex-Mayor of Brooklyn a Victim of Pneumonia, Which Prostrates Mrs. Schieren.

MERCHANT AND BANKER.

Was Active in Politics and Charities, and a Liberal Donor to the Lutheran Church.

Charles A. Schieren, former Mayor of the old City of Brooklyn, died yesterday morning at his home, 405 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. Death was caused by pneumonia. In a room adjoining the one in which Mr. Schieren died, his widow, Mrs. Louise Bramm Schieren, lies unconscious from the same disease. Her son, Harrie V. Schieren, said late last night that her death was expected momentarily.

When it became evident that Mr. Schieren's death was near the members of the family were sent for and they remained with him until he passed away. There are three sons, Charles A., Jr., Harrie V. and G. Arthur, a daughter, Mrs. Albert H. Mathews, and a daughter-in-law, Mrs. Harrie V. Schieren.

Nearly two years ago Mr. Schieren was attacked with stomach disease and attendant complications. His condition became so serious that on Feb. 2, 1914, an operation was performed in the Long Island College Hospital. He went to his country home at Islip, L. I., after the operation and spent a long time in recuperating. His growing ill-health caused him to retire from practically all business affairs.

On Jan. 4, of this year, his son G. Arthur took him to Augusta, Ga., in the hope that the milder climate of the South might benefit him, but at the end of six weeks his condition became such that it was deemed advisable to return to Brooklyn at once.

Mr. Schieren grew gradually worse and finally took to his bed. On Friday of last week pneumonia developed in an acute form. He became unconscious on Saturday and remained so until the end.

Mrs. Schieren has suffered from heart disease for many years. She nursed her husband until on last Saturday she was stricken with pneumonia. Mr. Schieren was told of his wife's illness, but not that her condition was so serious. She was not told of the danger of her husband.

Funeral arrangements have not as yet been completed, but it has been decided that the Rev. S. G. Weiskotten, pastor of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, at Bedford Avenue and Hewes Street, where the Schieren family attended, will conduct services in Mr. Schieren's late home.

Charles A. Schieren was born near Düsseldorf, Germany, seventy-three years ago. With his parents, he came to this country in 1856, the family settling in Brooklyn. For a time the younger Schieren was in the employ of his father, who had established himself in the cigar business. In 1863, Charles A. Schieren obtained employment with a leather manufacturer in the "Swamp" section of Manhattan. Five years later, with a capital of $1,100, representing his savings, he engaged in the leather business for himself. Within a comparatively short time, his house became one of the largest in the trade in the United States. The firm of Charles A. Schieren & Co. established branch offices in Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston, and large tanneries in Brooklyn, Cumberland, Md., Adamsburg, Penn., and Mount Union, Penn.

For many years Mr. Schieren had taken an active interest in political, religious, and charitable affairs in Brooklyn. His chief interest, religiously, was in the welfare of the Lutheran Church, to many societies of which he gave generous financial aid. Mr. Schieren, for more than twenty years, was active in the work of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, and had held office as a Director and member of the Advisory Board of that organization. He was also interested in the work of the Young Women's Christian Association, and had been a trustee of the Union for Christian Work, and a Director of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Mr. Schieren was for several years Vice President of the Hide and Leather Bank of New York, a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, trustee of the Germania Savings Bank of Brooklyn, and the Brooklyn Trust Company, and Director of the Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn. He was a member of the Hamilton and Germania Clubs, Brooklyn, and the Fulton, Down Town, Union League, and other clubs in Manhattan. Mr. Schieren was also a Vice President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Several years ago he made a gift of $50,000 to the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, for the creation of a professorship there.

Mr. Schieren was a Republican. He was elected Mayor of the old City of Brooklyn in 1893, in a reform movement, by a big plurality, the late Mayor William J. Gaynor being elected a Justice of the Supreme Court for the first time in that year. The administration of Mayor Schieren was marked by many important civic improvements.

SLAB TO SUPPORT L. I. R. R.

Subway Under Great Concrete Mass at Flatbush Avenue.

In order to build the new subway in Brooklyn under the Long Island station at Flatbush Avenue without interfering with the operation of the Long Island trains, it is proposed that the railroad shall construct beneath its station a great slab of concrete. This will be interposed between the floor of the station and the roof of the subway and will be practically a new floor strong enough to bear any strain that is put upon it.

It is estimated that it will be about 500 feet long and will cost between $200,000 and $300,000.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

Brooklyn.

NEUMANN—PONTHIER.—March 6, Louise Ponthier to Frank Neumann.

ROSENSON—LEBENSTEIN.—March 9, Gertrude Lebenstein to Theodore Rosenson.

Long Island.

SELLMAN—BROZEK.—March 6, Long Island City, Rose Brozek to John J. Sellman, Jr.

VOGELSANG—MILLER.—March 6, Long Island City, Louise Miller to William Vogelsang.

Died.

ALBIN.—Mrs. Rose Albin, wife of Abe Albin and daughter of Nathan Lefkowitz, died Wednesday, March 10, 1915, aged 32. Funeral Friday, 10 A. M., 294 South 5th St., Brooklyn

BARBER.—On Monday, March 8, 1915, at her residence, 21 West 30th St., Jennie Ray Barber. Funeral services at 710 8th Av., Thursday afternoon at half past five o'clock.

BIRDSALL.—On Wednesday, March 10, 1915, Samuel Adams Birdsall passed away in the 79th year of his age. Funeral at the Friends Meeting House, Flatbush, N. Y., Friday, March 12, 1915, at 2 P. M.

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Died.

BROWN.—Louisa, at her late residence, 4,112 Fort Hamilton Parkway. Funeral services at her late residence on Friday at 8 P. M. Interment Saturday morning, Woodlawn. Bridgeport (Conn.) papers please copy.

CAMERER.—Mathilde Lang, aged 76, widow of Julius E. Camerer, on March 9, at her residence, 42 West 96d. Funeral private.

COLE.—William Washington Cole, at Hotel Biltmore, of pneumonia, aged 66 years. Interment private. Friends please omit flowers. Notice of funeral later.

CURRY.—On March 10, 1915, James S. Curry, in his 74th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 323 West 35d St., Friday morning, March 12, at 11 o'clock.

DAVIES.—Barry, beloved husband of Louisa Davies, in 81st year. Notice of funeral hereafter. Newark papers please copy.

DOTY.—On Wednesday, March 10, 1915, Ethan Allen, beloved husband of Elizabeth L. Doty. Funeral services at his late residence, 736 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, Friday, March 12, at 8 P. M. Fitchburg, (Mass.,) papers please copy.

FORBES.—On March 10, Rebecca T., wife of William J. Forbes and daughter of the late Henry Rowland. Funeral service at her home, No. 113 Willow Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 11, at 11 A. M. Funeral private.

FRANC.—Carl Benjamin Franc, brother of Otto H. and Hermann K. Franc, at Goldrosd, Ariz., on Monday morning, after a short illness. Funeral service will be held at 650 10th St., Brooklyn, Saturday, at 2 P. M.

GLUGOWSKI.—On Tuesday, March 9, 1915, at 1 P. M., Gustave J., beloved husband of Ernestina Glugowski (nee Weiss,) in his 65th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral service on Friday, 12th inst., at 10:30 A. M., at his late residence, 1,833 Clinton Av., near 175th St., Bronx.

GREENBERG.—Suddenly, March 9, at his residence, West New Brighton, Jacques P. Greenberg, beloved son of Augusta P. Greenberg and the late Albert Greenberg. Funeral services Thursday, March 11, 2 P. M., at Beth-Olom Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

HALL.—On Wednesday, March 10, Maud, beloved daughter of Samuel J. and Jeanette Crist Hall, after a short illness at residence of her parents, 2,040 7th Av. Funeral notice hereafter.

HAM.—On March 9, Antoinette Chevalier, widow of John C. Ham. Services from the residence of her niece, Miss L. Nettie Chevalier, 53 East 126th St., Thursday, March 11, 7:30 P. M. Interment, Woodlawn.

HOLSTEIN.—Harry, on Wednesday, March 10, beloved husband of Rebecca, (nee Levy,) father of Moise, Beatrice, and Dorothy, brother of Sadie Silberman, Hattie Quint, and Leo Holstein. Funeral from his late residence, 480 East 15th St., Flatbush, at 1 P. M. Friday.

MANNING.—On Tuesday, March 9, 1915, Robert F. Manning, elder son of David F. and Mary G. Manning. Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 91 Remsen St., Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday evening, March 11, at 8 o'clock. Interment private at Plainfield, N. J.

MUIR.—On Wednesday, March 10, 1915, at her residence, 272 Ryerson St., Brooklyn, Annie E. Muir. Funeral services at 8 o'clock Thursday evening. Interment private.

MULLIGAN.—Entered into rest, Tuesday morning, March 9, 1915, at Astoria, N. Y., Julia Strong, daughter of the late William and Ellen Wikoff Mulligan. Services at the Church of the Redeemer, Thursday, March 11, at 3 P. M.

ORVIS.—On Monday, March 8, 1915, Charles Eustis Orvis, son of the late Joseph U. and Mary E. Orvis. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church on Thursday morning, March 11, at 11 o'clock.

ORVIS.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, office of the Secretary, 43 Cedar St., New York. The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, Charles Eustis Orvis, at St. Thomas's Church, Thursday morning, March 11, at 11 o'clock.

WILLIAM WHITEHEAD LADD,
Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

ORVIS.—Members of the New York Historical Society are requested to attend the funeral services of our late associate and member of the Executive Committee, Charles Eustis Orvis, at St. Thomas's Church, on Thursday morning, March 11, at 11 o'clock. Fancher Nicoll, Recording Secretary; John A. Weekes, President.

PAYNE.—On March 10, 1915, Frederick W. Payne. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 18 Duncan Av., Jersey City, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

PARKES.—On March 9, 1915, Mary A. Parkes, aged 70 years. Services at her late residence, 790 Riverside Drive, Thursday evening, March 11, at 8:30 o'clock.

PHILLIPS.—In Marshfield, Mass., March 10, Mathilda H. Phillips, aged 72 years. Funeral from her late residence Friday, March 12, at 2:30 P. M.

RIEFF.—Frank L., on Tuesday, March 9, at 50 Duncan Av., Silver Lake Heights, Staten Island. Funeral service Wednesday evening, March 10, at 8 o'clock. Funeral private, Thursday, 2 o'clock.

RUSSELL.—At Freeport, L. I., March 9, 1915, Samuel

COLUMBIA MASS MEETING 600 TO 6 FOR FOOTBALL---BASEBALL---BOXING---BILLIARDS---GOLF

COLUMBIA VOTES TO SUPPORT FOOTBALL

Rousing Mass Meeting Asks Authorities to Restore Game on Probation.

Few opponents of football put in an appearance at the mass meeting held at Columbia University last night, and there is now little chance that the plans for the restoration of football at the college will fail. The students by a vote of 600 to 6 agreed to uphold the plans drawn up by the University Committee on Undergraduate Organizations.

The college Faculty now have little to find in opposition to the plans for the reinstatement of the sport. It was at their request that last night's meeting was held in order to test the students on their willingness to support a football team playing under the restrictions contained in the plans outlined and upon their readiness to furnish financial support. On both of these points the students reassured the Faculty and there could be no doubting their sincerity.

After the entire plan was laid before the meeting by Frank D. Fackenthal, Secretary of the university and Chairman of the University Committee on Student Organizations, discussions were called for. The main restrictions under which the game, if restored, must be played are that the candidates will be limited to the college division, with no students eligible who are taking their major studies in professional work; that Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Princeton shall not appear on the schedule of the Columbia team, and that the restrictions remain in effect for five years, during which the game will remain on trial.

The undergraduates expressed their enthusiastic approval of this trial plan. It is felt by them that this plan provides both a foresight for the restoration of the sport upon a basis which will insure its ultimate success. This was the general purport of the little discussion that was voiced at the meeting. When the final vote was taken it showed 600 in favor of the restoration of the game under the plan of the University Committee, and there were only six who put in a dissenting vote.

The next step is for the Faculty Committee to make its report. The entire committee was present. The committee is made up of Professor Erskine, Herman Hayes, Hawkes, McCastline, McGregor and Jacobi. The committee will be largely guided by the vote of the undergraduates, and if their report is favorable it, with the report of the University Committee on Student Organizations, will be placed before the University Council, which will take final action with the University Committee on Student Organizations.

The University Council will meet on April 20. No statement was made on any of the authorities after the meeting, and a report is not due until the Faculty Committee makes its report some time this month.

The undergraduates were enthusiastic at the showing which was made at the meeting. The assemblage was formally that of the College Forum, but undergraduates from other departments attended, and the meeting was not limited to the collegians. The vote, however, was taken only of the actual students in the college department present. The great majority of the entire registration of the college were present.

Amateur Baseball League Dates.

The schedule of the Amateur Baseball League was announced yesterday by Secretary A. S. Williams of the Montclair A. C.

In the league this season will be the Crescent A. C., Montclair A. C., Commonwealth Club, Englewood Field Club, and the Staten Island C. and T. Club. The Seventh Regiment team was a member of the league last year, but dropped out because they could not conform with the rule requiring each club to have its own grounds. The teams of the various clubs include many of the former Eastern college stars. The schedule:

June 5, Montclair at Englewood; Englewood; Staten Island vs. Commonwealth. 12, Crescent vs. Montclair, at Bay Ridge; Englewood vs. Commonwealth, at Commonwealth. 19, Montclair vs. Commonwealth, at Montclair; Englewood vs. Staten Island, at Englewood. 26, Crescent vs. Englewood, at Englewood; Montclair vs. Staten Island, at Montclair.

July 3, Staten Island vs. Crescent, at Staten Island; Commonwealth vs. Montclair, at Commonwealth. 5, Crescent vs. Staten Island, at Bay Ridge. 10, Commonwealth vs. Crescent, at Crescent; Englewood vs. Montclair, at Montclair. 17, Montclair vs. Crescent, at Montclair; Englewood vs. Staten Island, at Englewood. 24, Englewood vs. Crescent, at Bay Ridge; Staten Island vs. Montclair, at Staten Island. 31, Crescent vs. Commonwealth, at Bay Ridge.

Aug. 7, Englewood vs. Montclair, at Englewood; Commonwealth vs. Staten Island, at Commonwealth. 14, Crescent vs. Staten Island, at Bay Ridge; Commonwealth vs. Englewood, at Commonwealth.

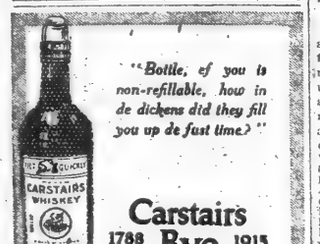
Sept. 4, Commonwealth vs. Staten Island, at Commonwealth; Montclair vs. Crescent, at Montclair. 11, Commonwealth vs. Montclair, at Commonwealth; Englewood vs. Crescent, at Englewood. 18, Crescent vs. Commonwealth, at Bay Ridge; Staten Island vs. Englewood, at Staten Island. 25, Montclair vs. Staten Island, at Montclair; Commonwealth vs. Englewood, at Englewood.

Victory Closes N. Y. U. Season.

New York University's basket ball team ended its season last night by defeating Wesleyan in a close, fast game by a score of 24 to 19. The score at the end of the first half was a tie, 13 to 13. At the beginning Wesleyan had the better of the argument, as N. Y. U. was playing with substitute forwards. When the regulars went in the Violet team became more aggressive. The line-up and summary:

N. Y. U.	Position	Wesleyan.
Levine	Right forward	Eaton
Farrer	Left forward	Harmon
Hoch	Centre	Ash
Cummings	Right guard	Still
White	Left forward	Richards

Field Goals—White, (3,) Levy, Farrer, Harmon, (2,) Kingsley, (2,) Eaton. Foul Goals—White, (12,) Harmon, (0.) Substitutions—Levine for Levy, Carlin for Levine, Doggett for Farrer, Kranchfeld for Hoch, Wilkinson for Ash, Kingsley for Still. Referee—Mr. O'Shea, St. John's. Time of Halves—Twenty minutes each.



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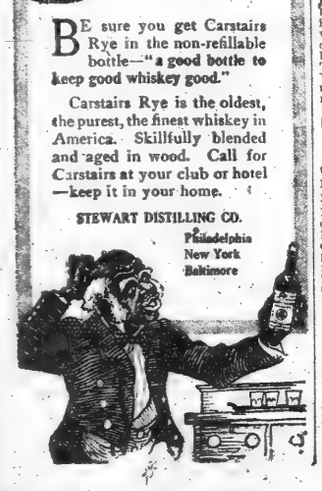

MULLEN STOPS YANNIGANS.

Leaps and Grabs Liner That Ends Game with Two on Bases.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 10.—A fancy catch by Charley Mullin prevented Bill Tamm, a New York youngster, from being a hero and likewise prevented the Yankee Yannigans from ringing up the first victory when Donovan's regulars clashed with Duke Farrell's second team at Athletic Park today. The score was 3 to 2 in favor of the regulars at the end of the six-inning battle, which was featured by plenty of fancy fielding and a most decided absence of hitting.

Mullen accomplished his telling performance in the sixth inning, when, with two Yannigans safely laid away and two more occupying second and third bases, Tamm lined hard and fast toward right field. Mullin's leap was perfectly timed, and when he came back with the ball tightly encased in his glove the last hopes of the Yannigans went glimmering.

During the abbreviated struggle Manager Donovan, who called balls and strikes, put all his athletes to work with the exception of four pitchers—Fisher, Cole, McHale, and Lewis. Each team used three boxmen, with Piez and Brown, who started the battle, doing the most work. They worked three innings, and left nothing but ciphers on the scoreboard when they departed.

It was against Ray Keating that the regulars rang up their victory. Keating succeeded Brown in the fourth and two passes, a wild pitch, Keating's poor throw on Boone's sacrifice and singles by Mullin and Peckinpaugh netted three runs. This inning ended Keating's labors and Warhop went along safely through the next two chapters, not allowing either a hit or a run. The teams lined up as follows:

Regulars—Maisel, third; High, left field; Cree, centre field; Pipp, first base; Mullin, first base; Boone, second base; Peckinpaugh, shortstop; Cook, right field; Sweeney, catcher; Schwert, catcher; Piez, pitcher; Caldwell, pitcher.

Yannigans—Daley, centre field; Aragon, shortstop; Hatfield, left field; Kelly, first base; Baumann, right field; Tamm, third base; Truesdale, second base; Pickering, catcher; Nunamaker, catcher; Brown, pitcher; Keating, pitcher; Warhop, pitcher.

Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Regulars	0 0 0 3 0 0 0—3	4	0
Yannigans	0 0 0 0 1 0 1—2	3	1

KAUFF WANTS TO BE GIANT.

But He Is in Such Complications That There Is No Chance.

Benny Kauff, the speed boy of the Federal League, who slugged his way to a .366 batting average with Indianapolis last season and aided that team to a pennant, is very anxious to become a member of the Giants. When Manager John J. McGraw realized that Kauff stole seventy-five bases last season, which is more than Fritz Maisel pilfered when he led both major leagues, he thought that Kauff might be a good man for the Giants.

In fact, the officials of the New York Club thought quite seriously of trying to get Kauff some time ago, but they would not take him from the Federal League under any circumstances. If Kauff had got back into the good graces of organized ball by making peace with the Indianapolis Club of the American Association, the organization from which he jumped to the Federal League, he might have had a chance of wearing a Giant uniform next season.

Kauff during the past Winter has received much fame for his great work with Indianapolis last season and is now anxious to put this big reputation to good use. In a letter to a friend in this city, an Indianapolis pal of Kauff's admitted that Kauff wanted to get back to organized baseball. He thinks that he has progressed as far in the Federal League as is possible for any player to advance and is anxious to try his talent in the big show. He says he is willing to jump the Federal League now if he has an opportunity of getting with the Giants.

Secretary Foster stated yesterday that the Giants had never taken any steps to get Kauff, although he was considered as a possibility. His status with the Federal League as a "jumper" was such, however, that the Giants would not tamper with him. So Kauff missed a golden opportunity by not trying to be reinstated with the American Association.

TO COMPROMISE SUIT.

Kansas City May Be Retained in Federal League—Case Adjourned.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Judge Jesse A. Baldwin continued today further hearing of the suit for injunction brought by the Kansas City baseball club to restrain the Federal League from transferring the Kansas City club franchise to Newark, N. J., until next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The continuance was granted at the conclusion of the examination of witnesses to give Attorney E. E. Gates, representing the Federal League, an opportunity to confer with Harry Sinclair, to whom the franchise was transferred in an attempt to induce him to consent to operate in Kansas City this year. The effort to compromise the dispute came as a result of a conference held by representatives of both sides last night at the suggestion of Judge Baldwin.

Attorney Gates said he was not prepared to say what the outcome of his proposed conference would be. If no agreement is reached, closing arguments of counsel will be made next Monday and the case taken under advisement by Judge Baldwin.

Narrow Escape of Baseball Writers.

Special to The New York Times.

BROWNS WELLS, Miss., March 10.—Manager Magee gave the Brookfed squad their first signal practice this afternoon in preparation for their first exhibition game on Saturday with the Millsaps College nine at Jackson. The morning session was devoted almost entirely to bunting practice, the manager giving special attention to his staff of eight twirlers in an effort to make them valuable batsmen. The entire squad is beginning to limber up. The only one to complain thus far of any severe soreness is Al Holt, who is endeavoring to land the job of regular shortstop. He believed that he had "charley-horse" in his left leg. After he had his limb rubbed by Trainer Samuels, however, he took his place upon the diamond, displaying renewed liveliness in that member. The five correspondents, T. Reilly, G. Christie, B. Yoell, L. Cohen, and R. H. Roney, who "cover" the doings of the Brookfeds' camp, narrowly escaped severe injury this evening when the automobile which was conveying them to Hazlehurst was ditched on the brink of a twenty-foot embankment on a narrow part of the road. This move was made by the chauffeur, John Wise, a skillful driver, in order to avoid running head-on into a pair of frightened mules.

Fitzpatrick Balks at Bench Warming.

BOSTON, March 10.—Eddie Fitzpatrick, third baseman of the Toronto International League team, has refused to join the Boston Nationals, which bought him from Toronto. In a letter received by President Gaffney of the Braves today, Fitzpatrick said that he did not care to accept the financial terms offered, and was not pleased with the prospect of sitting on the bench most of the Summer. He asked Gaffney to arrange with the Toronto management for his return to that team.

Cubs Beat Athletics Again.

TAMPA, Fla., March 10.—The Chicago Nationals again defeated the Philadelphia Athletics, 7 to 3, here today in the second game of the exhibition series. The hitting of Zimmerman, Saier, and Walsh featured. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	7	10	1
Philadelphia	3	9	1

Batteries—Pierce, McConnell, Lavender, Archer, Hargrave; Shawkey, Meyers, Mc-Avoy, Schang.

ONLY LOCAL TALENT IN ATLANTIC LEAGUE

To Play in Two Divisions and Winners to Play for the Championship.

The Atlantic League held a breezy meeting yesterday, assembling high up where the wind blows in the Woolworth Building. At the start, it must be stated that the League is not going to blow up, as has been rumored, but rather it is going to branch out and become a league which will be an entirely new kind of a baseball project in these parts.

Instead of being one league, it is going to be two leagues. It will be divided into two sections, a northern league and a southern league. Each section will be independent of the other, and when each completes its season the two calico winners will play a little world's series of their own. It may be held in the Yale Bowl or any other place where a large crowd can be accommodated.

Here's the idea: Going back to first principles in baseball, each city in the two sections of the league will be represented by only local talent. That, you see, will stir up local pride and hatch a lot of irrepressible baseball fans.

All the professional players now with the league will be released, and, of course, will be declared free agents. With this surplus of players on the market, there is an excellent chance that the playing strength of the Giants and the Boston Braves may easily be increased during the coming season if Managers McGraw and Stallings want to take advantage of this bargain day state of affairs.

The northern section of the League will include the following towns: Middletown, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Schenectady, Kingston, and Glenns Falls, while the southern section will include Long Branch, Asbury Park, Perth Amboy, Paterson, Elizabeth, and another Jersey town yet to be chosen.

The clubs, when organized with local talent, will play on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, and the schedule will be drawn up at a meeting to be held high up in the Woolworth Building on April 19. The season will open for business on April 22.

The baseball sages who met yesterday and evolved this great idea were President Rosslyn M. Cox of Middletown, N. Y.; Dr. Carlos L. Henriquez of Long Branch, Max Gibian and Bill Ptau of Perth Amboy, Dick Coogan, the old Giant player, of Edmonds; Fred L. Van Kluck of Middletown, William Beatty of Poughkeepsie, and E. C. Landgraft of Danbury.

There is one thing that the two-ply Atlantic League will try to avoid when the two sections clash for the championship, and that is the ticket scandal with the speculators, such as has made a blot on our national game in the world's series of the past. A good idea.

GIANTS PLAY IN MUD.

Cold, Cloudy, and Cheerless Day for Ball Tossers at Marlin.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 10.—Today the Giants experienced their fifth consecutive day of weather conditions far removed from those considered ideal for baseball development. Such lengthy spells of weather inclemency are rare in Texas, and this is the longest stretch of the sort the Giants ever went against here. There was sufficient improvement to allow two sessions of practice at the field, but it was a cloudy, cheerless, and cold day, and the rudimentary details of pitching and batting occupied nearly all of the considerable time that McGraw had his men at the park. In fact, in the week and a half that the squad has been in camp there has been nothing but rudiments. There hasn't been enough of warm weather to go beyond elementals, to development of team plays, or other complexities.

For the youngsters this morning there were nearly two hours of work and for the veterans an hour and a half. The field was too muddy in the morning for anything pitching and batting. The men just stepped up, tossed and batted and stepped aside until their next turn.

Larry McLean handled the backstop department in the afternoon fielding practice and did his first throwing since his arrival. If one or two of his young catchers live up to promise, McGraw will have unusual strength behind the bat with McLean, Meyers, Johnson, Smith, Marshall, and Wendall to choose from. The last named has made a strong impression on the manager.

Two quarters took infield practice in the afternoon, one having Holke, Brainard, Beatty, and Reed as its component parts, and the other being the regular cordon, save that Grant was at second instead of Doyle.

Superbas Work on New Infield.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 10.—President Ebbets and Manager Robinson were the happiest men in Daytona today. Instead of the athletes making the best of conditions in the outfield; as they have been forced to do since their arrival, they got in a good workout on the diamond. The work on the infield of the last two days has improved it greatly. At the afternoon session Daubert, Cutshaw, O'Mara, and Schultz were moved over on the diamond and gave a fine exhibition of fielding for nearly an hour. Schultz's work at third was a revelation to the other members of the team. The blond boy got everything that came his way, and his throwing to first base was perfect. Toward the end O'Mara's leg, which he broke last year, gave signs of a slight weakness. In the morning Jack Coombs had the young pitchers out by themselves for over two hours.

Newark Federal League Dinner.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the "Dollar Dinner" to be held in honor of the Newark Federal League team organized yesterday by electing Charles P. Gillen Chairman.

The dinner will be held on the Saturday evening prior to the opening of the home season here, probably April 17. As 2,000 fans are expected to attend the affair will probably be held in the First Regiment Armory, Newark.

Senators Defeat Virginia Students.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., March 10.—The Washington Americans lined up in their first game of the season here today and defeated University of Virginia, 7 to 4. A double by Gandil was the only extra base hit made by the big leaguers. A double play by the Virginia infield, with three on bases and Gandil at bat featured.

Seton Hall College Baseball.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., March 10.—Manager Leo Dineen of the Seton Hall College baseball team today announced the schedule for 1915. Twenty-one dates appear on the list. Of this number fourteen games will be played at Setonia Field.

Manus John Fish, Jr., last year's captain, was elected leader of this year's nine at a meeting today of the baseball squad. Coach Dave Driscoll expects to give the candidates some outdoor practice in the course of a week. Indoor work is being held every afternoon. The schedule:

April 9—Ursinus, at South Orange; 13—Colgate, at South Orange; 14—Lehigh, at South Bethlehem, Penn.; 16—Dartmouth, at South Orange; 21—West Point, at West Point; 24—Niagara, at South Orange; 24—Brooklyn College, at South Orange; 28—Holy Cross, at Worcester, Mass.

May 1—College of the City of New York, at South Orange; 5—Lehanon Valley College, at South Orange; 8—Crescent A. C., at Brooklyn; 13—Holy Cross, at South Orange; 15—Mt. St. Joseph's College, at South Orange; 19—Lafayette, at Easton, Penn.; 20—Brooklyn-berg, at Allentown, Penn.; 21—Trinity, at South Orange; 27—Muhlenberg, at South Orange; 31—Manhattan, at New York.

June 1—Chinese University, at South Orange; June 5—Syracuse, at South Orange; 5—Manhattan, at South Orange.

CANOES TO RACE ON HARLEM

Rowing Association Provides for Events in Regatta on May 31.

The New York Rowing Association last night voted to invite the American Canoe Association to hold its regatta in conjunction with the Memorial Day regatta on the Harlem, which this year will be on May 31 on account of May 30 coming on Sunday. The canoe association's representatives were at the meeting of the stewards and officers at the New York A. C. and spoke in such glowing terms of canoe racing that they were immediately taken in. Clemens Schroeder of the Atlantic Division of the organization told the members many things about canoe racing on New York and New Jersey waters that they never knew before.

He said that there were fifteen canoe clubs and about 6,000 canoes in the waters about New York. He stated that canoe racing was becoming very popular and predicted that the races would attract many people to the Speedway course on Memorial Day. The canoeists plan to have eight races of one-half and one mile distance. The racing canoes can cover the mile in about eight minutes. The events include one-man single and double blades, single and double tandems, and single and double club fours.

The rowing association also decided on its program, which will include thirteen events, as follows: Junior single shells, association single shells, intermediate single shells, and senior single shells; junior and interdemiate double shells, junior four gig for the Rogers Cup, senior and junior quadruple shells, junior and senior four barges, and junior and senior eights.

It was also decided to have a junior eight-oar gig race for high schools. The high school gig event last year for fours attracted seven entries, and it is believed that the eights will be even more popular. Dickinson, Fushing, Commerce, and Fordham Prep have already signified their intention of entering. The length of the race will be one mile instead of a mile and a quarter as heretofore.

At the suggestion of President Richard Sturke, the stewards voted that only four shells would be raced on the course in any event. If there are more than four entries, the race will be decided in heats. President Sturke stated that the Harlem River course was too narrow for more than four crews and in the past the crews drawing the bad positions had no chance whatever of winning. The course will be patrolled this year in order to keep driftwood out of the course of the racing shells.

DOUBTS OLYMPIC MEETING.

Count Clary Thinks There Can Be No Games Before 1920.

PARIS, March 10.—Regarding a report from Stockholm quoting the President of the German Olympic Games Committee as authority for the statement that Germany is making official preparations to hold games in Berlin in 1916 for representatives of the nations allied with her in the present war, as well as those of neutral countries, Count Clary, President of the French National Sporting Committee and President of the French Olympic Games Committee, gives the following views:

"It may seem a trifle premature to speak now of the possibility of Olympic games in 1916, but if the German committee has assurances that its allies will participate, we doubt that neutral countries will do so. We refuse to believe that the International Olympic Committee will allow the Olympic games to be organized next year in one of the two countries which were responsible for the sanguinary war in Europe, and we do not think there can be an Olympic meeting before 1920."

Count Clary, in his statement, called attention to the fact that various newspapers had published the report that the President of the International Olympic Committee, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, had asked the official athletic bodies in the United States to arrange for the holding of the Olympic games in that country in 1916, but made no comment thereon.

WANT OLYMPIC GAMES.

Philadelphians Plan for City to Build Stadium to Seat 100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—A city-owned athletic stadium, available for the 1916 Olympic games, is the object of a campaign which began today when news came from Paris that the next world's athletic carnival would be held in this country.

A committee of Philadelphia business men at once addressed a cablegram to the International Olympic Committee, asking for the assignment of the famous games. This is the first step in a vigorous and definite program for bringing the games to Philadelphia.

The ability of the city to handle the games will depend upon the erection of a stadium seating from 75,000 to 100,000 persons. Such a structure has been talked of more or less indefinitely for months.

Bonhag's Boys Are Favorites.

There will be more than 400 boys competing in the annual interscholastic meet of Hamilton Institute on Saturday afternoon at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, among them being the best athletes from Barnard, Fordham Prep, St. John's Prep, Erasmus, Poly Prep, Manual, Bloomfield, and Horace Mann. The relay races are very popular, twelve teams having entered for the half mile, nine for the mile, and seven for the Albert mile. The Hamilton team is expected to win the half mile relay and George Bonhag, who has the track team in charge, says that they will hang up a new indoor record.

Want Deciding Game Official.

It is probable that the basket ball game to be played between Stuyvesant and Commerce High School teams will be postponed until after the meeting of the High School Games Committee, which will be held on Tuesday of next week. At the committee's meeting action will be taken on the proposal to give official sanction to the deciding game of the league and to award the city championship to the winner. The Basket Ball League, which was formed previous to the opening of the season, is only a semi-official organization in that it has the permission of the High School Games Committee and plays under Public School Athletic League rules, but it has no right to officially decide the championship.

Berkeley Downs Columbia Grammar.

The Berkeley School basket ball team defeated the Columbia Grammar five on the former's court yesterday by the score of 34 to 15. The fast teamwork of Berkeley seemed to completely dazzle the visitors.

Brush for Yale 'Varsity Eights.

NEW HAVEN, March 10.—A five-mile brush on the Quinnipiac River between the first and second 'Varsity eights was the feature of the Yale crew training today. Both crews rowed about twenty-four strokes to the minute. The stroke was raised on the last stretch and both shells finished neck and neck. Owing to the illness of Morse, Adams stroked the 'Varsity eight and Howe stroked the second.

Aiken Beats Cavalry Polo Stars.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 10.—Aiken won the Southern Circuit polo cup today in one of the hardest fought games ever seen on the field, the score being 10 to 9½. They allowed the Fifth Cavalry nine goals by handicap, and did not score the winning goal until the last period. Lieut. Gronniger received a nasty fall and was knocked unconscious and was unable to continue. Lieut. Heffener taking his place. He also got a spill, but was only shaken up, and after a few minutes' rest was able to continue. The line-up:

FIFTH CAVALRY.	AIKEN.
1—Lieut. Sheridan.	1—F. A. Clarke.
2—Lieut. Milliken.	2—E. W. Hopping.
3—Capt. Forsythe.	3—Alexander Brown.
Back—Lieut. Gronnig- er.	Back—Lieut. Phelps.

Goals scored: Cavalry—Cavalry, Sheridan. Aiken—Clarke, (2,) Hopping, (5,) Brown, (3,) Phelps. Fouls—By Clark, Hopping, and Gronigeer. Safety by Forsythe. Referee—Garret Hayes.

WELSH AND RITCHIE AWAIT THE SIGNAL

Lightweights Will Battle Ten Rounds Tonight Before Record Crowd at Garden.

Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion of the world, and Willie Ritchie, a challenger for the title, will box ten rounds tonight at Madison Square Garden, and no bout in recent years has created more general interest. The champion, who has been training at Oceanport, N. J., ended a strenuous season of hard work last night and will arrive in New York City about noon today, while Ritchie indulged in light exercise at Grupp's Gymnasium in Harlem, which has been his stamping ground for the last two weeks.

The former title holder realizes the hard task he has assumed, and has gone about his work in a business-like fashion. He will endeavor to regain the title he lost in London last July, but to do this he must either win by the knock-out route or decisively outpoint the champion. The former contingency is not improbable, but Ritchie must show more skill and speed in the Garden ring than he has in training if he accomplishes the latter.

There is a general impression in which Ritchie joins, that the Californian will have a much better chance to win this time than in London. Welsh was familiar with the English rules and method of conducting bouts, and was in the land of his birth. This Ritchie feels handicapped him somewhat. In that bout Welsh had all to gain and nothing to lose, while tonight the boxers have their positions reversed, and it is Ritchie who will go into the ring with the feeling of confidence born of long ring experience, and with no title to be lost by him.

It is an open question whether Welsh's many bouts during the last four months has not caused him to slow up somewhat. For a time he was averaging three bouts in two weeks, and just before he started training for Ritchie he showed unmistakable signs of going stale. Those who have seen him work at Oceanport, however, say he is just as clever and fast as ever in spite of his continued training.

Ritchie is a dangerous man in the ring. While not as clever as Welsh he makes up for this with his punching ability, while he is a rugged boxer and able to rough it in addition to taking punishment. The former champion has frequently shown to advantage before clever men, and he is willing to take a punch to get one home he is always to be feared as an opponent.

In spite of the outspoken impression that he will be outpointed, Ritchie is in no way discouraged. He feels that this fact rather favors him than otherwise. It relieves him of the worry of overconfidence on the part of his friends and leaves him with more freedom of action while in the ring. With the ordinary boxer Ritchie would be rated as a clever man, but when opposed to a boxer of Welsh's skill and speed he suffers by contrast, and is made to appear somewhat slow. This is a mistake, as Ritchie knows a whole lot of the scientific end of the boxing game and has years of experience to back it up.

When both boxers finished their training yesterday they were at the required weight—135 pounds. They will weigh in at 9 o'clock this afternoon, and then return to their hotels to rest up until it is time to leave for the Garden.

The preliminaries, which will start at 8:45 o'clock, bring together Phinny Doyle and Willie Doyle for six rounds and Harry Thomas and Johnny Drummie for ten rounds. The advance sale reached the $10,000 mark last night, and a record house is looked for by Manager Jimmy Johnston.

JOHNSON FIGHT ON SUNDAY.

Promoter Curley Changes Date of Heavyweight Battle to April 4.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, March 10. — Jack Curley, promoter of the Jack Johnson and Jess Willard heavyweight fight for the championship of the world, announced tonight that the battle would take place on Sunday, April 4, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Oriental racetrack here.

Kid Lewis tonight defeated Frankie Mack in twenty rounds at the Stadium.

JESS WILLARD BALKS.

Not Going to Havana for Bout Until Financial Matters Are Adjusted.

EL PASO, Texas, March 10.—Jess Willard arrived here today from Los Angeles and declared that as far as he was concerned his match with Jack Johnson at Havana, Cuba, had not been arranged definitely. The matter of finances had not been adjusted to his satisfaction, it was learned.

Negroes in Uninteresting Bouts.

It was negro night last night at the Olympic Athletic Club in Harlem, where the management, adhering strictly to the Boxing Commission's rule regarding the staging of mixed bouts, gave the colored contingent of the game an opportunity of displaying their skill. There was enough boxing to satisfy the most exacting, but none of the three ten-round features went the limit. In the main event Young Langford, who was substituted for Wee Wee Barton at the last minute, was forced to lower his colors to Battling Marshall in the second round, when the latter landed a left-hand blow to the jaw which sent Langford sailing through the ropes and convinced him that further argument on his part was useless.

In the semi-final bout, scheduled for ten rounds, Battling Chuck administered such a beating to Kid Thornton in three rounds that the referee stopped hostilities and waved the latter to his corner. The other bout was the longest of the three and went eight rounds before either of the contestants found a vulnerable spot for his punches. Battling Gans won the honors in this fiasco by cleanly knocking out Kid White in the eighth session with a hard right-hand blow to the chin.

Harvard Wrestlers Easy for Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 10.—Yale's wrestling team had no trouble in defeating Harvard, in the annual dual meet here tonight, 13 to 4.

Ohio Boxing Bill Defeated.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 10.—The Nieding bill, authorizing the creation of a State commission to be composed of three members to license and regulate boxing contests, was defeated in the lower house of the Legislature here today. Under the present law boxing bouts are under the supervision of Mayors and Sheriffs.

Central Beats Bedford at Polo.

In the indoor polo match played last night at the Central Park Riding Academy, the home team defeated the Bedford Riding Club three by 5 to 1. Fifty pairs took part in the musical ride, which was one of the largest of the season. The Jue de Barre was won by L. Werner; L. Loeb was second, with Charles Dubro third.

OLD CROW RYE
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED. UNADULTERATED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

BROOKLYN POLO VICTORY.

Riding and Driving Club Team Beats Durland's 9 to 6 1-2.

The Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club polo team defeated the Durland's trio last night at Durland's Riding Academy. The score was 9 to 6½. The match was one of the fastest played this season, and in the excitement of the contest a number of fouls were committed, some of which were called by the referee.

The Brooklyn team was penalized two half goals for crossing, while the Durlands lost half a goal. In the second half J. Kiley received a severe cut across the face from a mallet wielded by one of his opponents. He had to retire from the game, and Harry Kopke took his place. The Brooklyn representatives were better mounted, and showed superior team work. The match was the beginning of the second series for the trophy donated by William C. Leeming. The winners of last night hold the first leg.

A silver cup offered by Count B. F. S. Gregory for the best saddle horse, 15.2 and over, to be ridden by amateurs, went to Mrs. Charles Allaire's Champ Clark. Mrs. Gerkin, mounted on the bay gelding Kaiser, was second, while Miss Dorothy Webb, riding Chesterfield, was third. At the request of the exhibitors the donor of the trophy was asked to judge the class, to which he consented.

FLORIDA STATE GOLF.

Four Metropolitan Players Survive for the Semi-Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 10.—Four Metropolitan golfers are left in the semi-finals of the Florida State Golf Championship as a result of the second round of match play today. Two more from that district are left in each of the second and third flights, and one is to be found in the fourth. D. W. Paige and F. C. Inman, New York tennis players, are survivors in the third flight, and V. B. Hubbell, South Shore, was a fourth division winner.

Summary:

Second Round.—H. Pemberton, Cranford, defeated H. T. Parrington, Woodland, 1 up; W. H. Smith, Oakland, defeated L. H. Butt, national, 4 and 3; C. E. Van Vleck, Montclair won over David Wagstaff, Tuxedo, by default; J. R. Hyde, South Shore, defeated C. H. Carr, Wee Burn, 3 and 2.

Second Flight.—W. T. Stewart, Garden City, defeated L. H. Weaver, Columbia, 1 up; A. F. Southerland, St. Andrew's, defeated W. J. Hyde, South Shore, 1 up; J. D. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated D. C. Murray, Utica, 1 up; A. F. Huston, St. Davids, won from J. N. Reiber, Philadelphia, by default.

Interscholastic Golf Tourney.

The matches in the interscholastic golf championship will commence May 1, and the tournament to decide the championship will be a round robin affair. The Interscholastic Golf League, which held a meeting yesterday at De Witt Clinton High School, elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, Mr. Schriber, Townsend Harris Hall; Vice President, Mr. Rohdenberg, De Witt Clinton; Secretary, Mr. Oberndoerfer, Commerce; Treasurer, Mr. Hicks, Stuyvesant; Press Agent, Mr. Oberndoerfer, Commerce. A foursome match was arranged for Saturday with Rohdenberg and Saxon of De Witt Clinton against Oberndoerfer of Commerce and Schriber of Townsend Harris Hall. It was also decided that in the championship golf play each team's average medal score should count instead of the customary match scores.

Plans for More Golf Tourneys.

Dates for two more golf tournaments were announced yesterday. Francis Ouimet, the national amateur champion, and Charles Evans, Jr., the Western title holder, have promised to visit this district to compete at Sleepy Hollow July 15 to 17 in the club's annual invitation tournament.

The other club which gave out the time for its Spring tournament was the Country Club of Atlantic City, at present the first event of the Northern season. However, it is not unlikely that Seaview and Lakewood will select dates prior to the Northfield gathering. Seaview probably will choose a time around Easter, with another day under consideration, as was the case in January. Lakewood, unless plans go astray, is likely to take a time between the two South Jersey gatherings.

Oakland Golf Club's Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Oakland Golf Club will be held at Delmonico's on March 17. Five Governors to serve for two years will be elected, the official ticket showing the names of J. V. Davies, R. H. E. Elliott, F. P. Logan, L. B. Malone, and P. H. Moore. The financial statement of the club for the year ended Feb. 28 shows a surplus of $9,602.83, which is several hundred dollars more than credited in the report of a year ago.

Tigers Water Polo Champions.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 10.—Princeton won the intercollegiate water polo championship tonight by defeating Pennsylvania, 40 to 15. Pennsylvania took the swimming meet by a score of 33 to 20. Nourse was the star of the Tigers in water polo, scoring all except one of Princeton's goals. Shyrock's work for Pennsylvania was the feature of the swimming. The summary:

220-Yard Relay.—Won by Princeton, (Lester, Delacey, Seible, Madden.) Time—1:49 4-5.

50-Yard Dash.—Dead heat for first between Shyrock, Pennsylvania, and Delacey, Princeton; third, Madden, Princeton. Time—0:26 3-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Hughes, Pennsylvania; second, Shyrock, Pennsylvania; third, Lester, Princeton. Time—2:46 4-5.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Shyrock, Pennsylvania; second, Masten, Pennsylvania; third, Lester, Princeton. Time—1:02 4-5.

Fancy Diving.—Won by Coons, Pennsylvania; second, tie between Freisel and Brereton, Princeton.

Plunge.—Won by Lepmann, Pennsylvania, distance 74 feet; second, Shoemaker, Pennsylvania, 66 feet 6 inches; third, Shipman, Princeton, 61 feet. Record for tank.

Swim Record in New Tank.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 10.—Rutgers' new $30,000 swimming pool was opened this evening with a galaxy of stars in competition. The principal performance was by the New York A. C. relay team of six men, each man swimming 50 yards. This team, consisting of W. Ramme, H. E. Vollmer, N. T. Nerich, H. C. O'Sullivan, H. W. Bennett, and J. H. Reilly, negotiated the distance in 2:37 1-5, beating the American record by five seconds. J. C. Wheatley of New York A. C. failed in his attempt to break the record in the 500-meter race, his time being 7:05 4-5. Arthur McAlleenan of Yale won the fancy diving contest with a wonderful exhibition. He scored 103 points, a new intercollegiate record. The Junior 100-yard metropolitan championship was won by H. C. O'Sullivan, Jr., of New York A. C. Time, 1:02 2-5. T. H. Cann, High School of Commerce, was second and Curren, New York A. C., third.

The 50-yard handicap was won by C. B. Nunn, Prudential A. C., Newark, in 0:30; Walter Ramme, New York A. C., was second, and Reilley, New York A. C., third.

MAYER TOPS ALL IN CLASS A BILLIARDS

Wins Fourth Game Without a Defeat and Makes the Best Average.

STNDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	High Run.	High Av.
J. Mayer	4	0	118	20
E. M. Gardner	3	2	75	14 8-28
J. F. Poggenburg	3	1	74	13 23-29
C. Heddon	3	3	66	14 22-37
R. M. Lord	2	2	80	11 18-21
E. L. Milburn	1	4	63	11 22-28
C. Huston	1	5	71	8

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Joseph Mayer of this city bettered his high average record

CREATED VOTERS FROM DIRECTORY

Terre Haute Employes Tell How They Made Out Registration Blanks.

MAYOR PLANNED BIG COUP

Witness Says He Was Told to Place Revolvers in Pockets of Republicans in One District.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 10.—Many were the ways in which voters were manufactured in Terre Haute last Fall, as related by Government witnesses today in the trial of Mayor Donn M. Roberts and twenty-seven others, charged with election frauds.

"When I ran out of cards," testified Walter Cordes, a city employe. "I made men out of my imagination. I gave them a name, an age, and set out the place of their birth."

He said he made out several hundred applications. When he couldn't think of names he took a city directory, got the Christian name from the front of the book, the surname from the back part, and joined the two, creating a voter.

Harry Forebeck, another employe, told of manufacturing about 200 voters. He bore out Cordes's statement that while the two were in the room in the City Hall, making out registration applications, Roberts knocked on the door and summoned Cordes.

The witnesses testified that they received their orders and material from Edward Holler, Chief of Police. Cordes said that Roberts told him to go to Holler for instructions. Holler has pleaded guilty.

While Cordes was being cross-examined regarding the voters he had manufactured, ex-Congressman A. G. Stanley indicated that the defense might contend that the cards, from which the applications were made, were part of an elaborate card index of the voters of Terre Haute. He said it was legal and the custom in some places to maintain such a system. Judge A. B. Anderson, who is presiding, told him "not in Indiana."

Mr. Stanley also moved that the testimony of Cordes be excluded from the record on the ground that he had not requested to testify.

"That same question was up in the dynamite conspiracy case," said the Court. "McManigal did not request to testify, but his testimony was not excluded and the verdict of this court has since been sustained by the highest court. Proceed. We are not here to play a game. What we want is facts."

Frank S. Roby, who made the opening statement for the defense, said that Judge Eli H. Redman, one of the defendants, had not acted as a collector of the "slush fund," as asserted by District Attorney Dailey, and that he was innocent of any violation of the Federal or State laws.

Claud Patton, a former assistant superintendent of cemeteries in Terre Haute and one of the eighty-eight who have pleaded guilty, testified that on election day he called on Mayor Roberts in the Democratic headquarters and told him that he "wasn't able to put anything over in Precinct C of the Fifth Ward, as the Republicans were too well organized there." Roberts told him to go to Holler and "get something to put in their (Republicans") pockets" and have them arrested for carrying concealed weapons. He said Holler gave him three revolvers, one of which was exhibited in court, but the scheme failed, as James Kennedy, the Election Sheriff, refused to handle the weapons. He said Roberts told him the "bunch in your precinct are quitters."

DISCUSS ELECTRICITY CUT.

Commission Thinks New Business Will Offset Lower Rate.

The Public Service Commission expects to hold a conference today with the officials of the New York Edison Company over the cut in the rate of electricity from 10 to 8 cents a kilowatt hour which it has decided to order. No intimation has yet been received by the commission from the company as to its willingness to accept this order.

It was said yesterday that the increase in the use of electricity in the city in the last seven years has been so great that it is to be expected that the reduction of rates would be largely offset by the increase in business.

For the year ending June 30, 1907, just before the commission took office, there were 84,474 consumers of electricity in the city who paid the electric companies $30,307,915.75 for 424,060,910 kilowatt house, as compared with 987,752 gas consumers, who paid $30,750,910.61 for 32,754,981 cubic feet of gas.

For the year ending Dec. 31, 1914, the electric companies sold 651,235,101 kilowatt hours for $32,897,639.80, while the gas companies sold 42,771,989,000 cubic feet for $34,835,210.64. This shows that while the sales of gas in the last seven years have increased by $4,000,000, those of electricity have gone up by more than $13,500,000. It is estimated by the commission that in 1914 the expenditure on gas in the city was $6.70 per capita and on electricity $6.32.

LECTURES ON POLICE WORK.

Woods Adopts New Plan to Instruct Inspectors and Captains.

Police Commissioner Woods announced yesterday that he had arranged for a number of lectures on police work, to be delivered before the Inspectors and Captains of the department in the trial room at Police Headquarters. This plan of instruction in executive police work, while never before tried in New York, has for years been part of the system in the larger European cities.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo will deliver the first lecture next Friday on "The Police and the Magistrates." Other lectures will be: March 16, Raymond B. Fosdick, "European Methods of Identification"; March 23, Chief Inspector Max F. Schmittberger, "Handling Riots"; March 26, Raymond B. Fosdick, "European Methods of Police Organization"; March 30, Acting Chief Surgeon Edward H. Higgins, "The Policeman's Health"; April 2, Martin W. Littleton, "Criminal Law"; April 6, Raymond B. Fosdick, "Striking Differences Between the European and American Police"; April 9, Inspector Joseph A. Faurot, "Finger Printing," and April 13, District Attorney Charles A. Perkins, "Evidence."

ACT ON CENTRAL PARK WEST

Trolley Line Ordered to Show Why It Should n't Move Its Tracks.

Supreme Court Justice Gavegan signed an order yesterday calling on the New York Railways Company to show cause today why it should not be compelled to remove the northbound car rails on Central aPrk West to the west of the south-bound rails. Corporation Counsel Polk applied for the order. He said that in 1913 the Board of Estimate adopted a resolution requiring the relocation of the tracks to widen the roadway on the eastern side of the thoroughfare seven feet.

The railroad company was allowed ninety days to begin the work of relocating the track. The company asked for an extension of five months, but failed to get it. Then the company suggested that the city should pay half the cost of the change, that was estimated at $352,000. This suggestion was rejected.

Mr. Polk said that the north-bound car track was so near the curb that it had caused great confusion in traffic and many collisions.

SUE WOMAN ON STOCK DEAL

Hornblower & Weeks Say She Did Not Deliver on Selling Order.

The banking firm of Hornblower & Weeks has brought suit in Wisconsin against Mrs. Emma Wilkinson of Ashland, Wis., to recover money the firm alleges was lost by the sale of stock on her order, which she failed to deliver.

The stock was some 8,000 shares of Jumbo Extension Mining shares, which were sold on the Curb last November between 80 and 84 cents each. A few days later the firm had to buy back an equal amount to make deliveries against its sales, and by that time the quotation was well above $1. It was figured at the time of Mrs. Wilkinson's entrance into the market that the brokers were out about $5,000.

The depositions of clerks in Hornblower & Weeks's office and of the Curb brokers who bought the stock will be taken today on a court order. The firm is under obligation to prove every step of its contention that the shares were distributed exactly as ordered by Mrs. Wilkinson. It is understood that the defense is being built upon the allegation that a telegram canceling the selling order was sent by the defendant in time to stop the sales and was not obeyed.

The plaintiffs some time ago got attachments against stocks owned by Mrs. Wilkinson, it was said yesterday, to a market value of about $20,000. The suit will come to trial in Ashland in a few days.

TO OBEY NEW ALIEN LAW.

Subway Contractors Will Hire Men Under Amendment's Terms.

The subway contractors prepared yesterday to recruit their forces to full strength in accordance with the amendment to the alien clause of the labor law. At a meeting at the Hotel Manhattan they agreed to employ citizens for all their jobs as far as possible.

At the same time Edward M. Grount, counsel for the General Contractors' Association, pointed out that there was a double question involved in the eligibility of citizens for subway work. They must be not only willing to take the jobs, but they must also be fitted for them.

The General Contractors' Association will take an appeal to the United States Supreme Court in the case of C. A. Crane, who was fined $200 for employing aliens on a small city contract. They consider this a more important case than the taxpayers' suit brought by William E. Heim against the Public Service Commission; for it brings up the question of alien labor as it affects all public works, while the Heim action deals only with subway contracts.

The Board of Trade and Transportation adopted a resolution yesterday approving the amendment of the alien labor clause, saying it would relieve "intolerable" conditions now existing in the city.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of February show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, these showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Twelve roads	$3,879,861	+$277,779
Fifteen roads	6,670,673	—963,603
Total, (27 roads)	10,550,534	—685,824

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for January—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$335,908	$315,647	+$20,261
Net	137,062	94,754	42,240
Surp. aft. chgs.	36,760	12,407	39,227
7 mos. gross	2,039,789	2,097,964	*58,175
Net	644,079	708,581	*64,502
Def. aft. chgs.	17,722	147,950	65,672

*Decrease. †Deficit. ‡Surplus.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICIAN SUGAR REFINING for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Sugar prof	2,291,050	1,015,853	4,432,262
Int. & divs	2,561,980	3,169,135	3,006,791
Prof. on inv.	786,359		49,076
Tot. net prof.	6,139,390	4,184,989	7,488,130
Dividends	6,299,972	6,299,935	6,299,965
Depreciation	621,187	1,127,768	1,937,855
Sundry res.	924,114	856,731	688,932
Tot. deduct.	8,045,199	8,284,464	8,926,752
Def. for year	1,905,809	4,099,475	1,438,622
Credit	701,179	993,280	816,681
Prev. surp.	18,229,425	21,425,621	21,047,590
Total surp.	17,030,794	18,229,425	21,425,620

*Amount of appropriations for improvement of plants expended on new construction during year and offset in depreciation on plant and equipment.

AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Total sales	69,339,083	69,516,932	67,950,257
Net earnings	9,045,046	8,755,700	10,123,885
Divs. from cos. part of whose stock is own'd	1,756,773	3,368,962	1,626,223
Int. on loans, &c	385,087	899,175	727,449
Misc. income	650,225	1,197,891	3,453,106
Total income	11,836,930	14,721,638	15,930,663
Int. on bonds	203,316	232,103	486,702
Balance	11,633,614	14,489,535	15,443,961
Pref. divs.	3,165,673	3,171,458	3,201,298
Balance	8,467,942	11,315,076	12,242,662
Com. divs.	8,048,480	8,048,080	3,018,180
Balance	419,462	3,269,596	9,224,482
Prev. surplus	37,204,287	40,071,050	40,095,048
Total surp.	37,723,749	43,340,646	49,319,530
†Ext. com. div. (cash)		6,036,360	8,048,480
Imp. Tob. Co. distrib.	1,753,143		
Ext. com. div. (Am. M. & F. stock)			1,200,000
P. & L. surp.	35,970,606	37,304,287	40,071,050

†Income from sundry other sources, including income from securities which, under decree of court, have been sold or distributed, profit from those sold, and income from securities of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. and P. Lorillard Co. held for the account of this company pending exchange as ordered by court.

‡Paid from cash realized from depreciation of securities ordered by courts.

GENERAL RAILWAY SIGNAL COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross sales and earnings	16,281,639	29,879,275	27,266,376
Mfg. cost and oper. exp.	14,057,189	23,008,546	22,296,737
Inc. fr. mfg. and oper.	2,224,450	6,870,730	4,969,638
Other inc.	338,489	749,345	748,760
Total inc.	2,562,939	7,620,074	5,718,407
Gen. exp. tax disc., &c.	981,560	1,014,313	807,965
Net earn.	1,581,378	6,605,762	4,905,442
Int., rent, and royalties	2,167,186	2,187,671	2,182,848
Deficit	585,808	*4,418,091	*2,722,594
Skg. fd. dep. and renew.	1,060,637	1,662,208	1,718,783
Deficit	1,652,445	*2,755,883	*1,008,811
†Spec. prof.		267,200	
Deficit	1,652,445	*2,023,083	*1,008,811
Dividends	350	347,536	
Deficit	1,652,795	*2,675,537	*1,008,811
Prev. surp.	7,514,876	4,839,319	3,830,507
Fire loss	84,625		
P. & L. sur.	5,777,457	7,514,877	4,839,319

*Surplus. †Special profit from sale of capital assets of subsidiary companies.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Net earn.	2,476,292	2,458,306	2,492,233
Pfd. divs.	1,705,782	1,705,732	1,705,782
Balance	770,560	752,574	786,501
Com. divs.	619,662	619,662	619,662
Surplus	150,898	132,912	166,839
Prev. surplus	5,201,332	5,068,420	4,901,581
Total surplus	5,352,230	5,201,332	5,068,420

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC for January—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$1,694,311	$1,592,748	$101,563
Net aft. taxes and maint'ce	910,204	808,398	101,815
Balance aft int	556,556	450,201	106,355

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross earn.	17,220,504	16,202,338	1,018,166
Op. exp. int. and taxes	8,913,922	9,331,206	*417,284
Net earnings	8,306,582	6,871,131	1,435,451
Int. charges	4,191,401	3,902,045	289,356
Balance	4,115,181	2,969,086	1,146,095

*Decrease.

PITTSBURGH COAL CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
†Net earn.	$4,201,070	*$6,421,703	*$5,032,429
Res. for dep. and paym't of bond prem.	2,014,316	*2,839,295	*2,790,622
Int. on bonds	815,615	856,139	876,024
Total deduc.	2,830,011	3,695,434	3,666,946
Surplus	1,371,058	2,726,269	2,025,483
Pfd. divs.	1,353,590	1,353,590	1,353,590
Surplus	17,469	1,372,679	671,892
Prev. surp.	10,526,112	9,153,433	8,481,541
P. & L. surp	10,543,581	10,526,112	9,153,433

*Including earnings and reserve of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Co.

†After deduction of operating expenses, taxes, interest on bonds of subsidiary companies, &c.

SAYS ROADS MAKE NO PROFIT ON GRAIN

Freight Rates on Crop Have Been Steadily Going Down, Traffic Manager Testifies.

WANT ONE-CENT INCREASE

Consumer Would Ultimately Pay the Added Expense, the Witness Admits.

CHICAGO, March 10.—That freight rates on grain have steadily been going down in recent years so that the railroads cannot make a profit on carrying the crop in spite of an upward tendency in the market values of these commodities was the testimony given by Frank E. Eyman, Assistant Freight Traffic Manager of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at the Interstate Commerce Commission's hearing of the Western freight case today. The roads are asking that the rates on grain from points between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers and Chicago be increased 1 cent a hundred pounds.

Clifford Thorne, Chairman of the Iowa State Railroad Commission, and A. E. Helm, representing Kansas shippers, asked the witness whether, if the increases were granted, the farmer or the consumer would have to pay the difference. Mr Helm replied that, so far as he could learn, the farmer did not pay the freight, but rather that the speculator and ultimately the consumer paid it.

The witness asserted that the downward tendency in rates had not been reflected in the market values. He introduces figures to show that the loss and damage claims on grain were much higher than those on other classes of carload freight.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad considered alone, he said, would increase its revenue $120,000,000 yearly if the proposed higher rates on grain were allowed.

E. B. Boyd, Chairman of the Western Trunk Line Committee, was cross-examined by A. E. Helm of Kansas, representing the protesting shippers. The railroads, through Mr. Boyd, had sought to show that the Western railroads were required to carry grain and grain products at a rate much lower than Eastern rates, and that the proposed Western increases were intended to equalize the rates and also to give the Western roads more revenue.

Mr. Helm in comparing Eastern and Western grain rates asked the witness whether it was not a fact that the Western roads were showing up favorable. Mr. Boyd asserted the reverse was true, and produced figures which, he said, proved the railroads' contention.

Mr. Boyd explained that export rates were adjusted so as to enable the Eastern ports to compete with the Gulf ports.

"As a matter of fact the price which the farmer receives is not materially affected by rates," he said. "The farmer mostly fixes the price at which he is willing to sell and then waits till the markets grow to that price. Then the buyer pays the freight. Greater influences than rates, as for instance, the European war, determine prices."

SAYS ROADS ARE PROSPERING.

W. J. Lauck Quotes Officials at Arbitration Hearing.

CHICAGO, March 10.—A compilation asserting that the railroads have been prosperous in the last few years, that the prospect for them and for other industries in 1915 is good, and noting a change of sentiment in favor of the railroads, was introduced today at the arbitration of the wage demands of the enginemen of Western railroads. It was the last of the many statistical exhibits analyzed by W. J. Lauck, who was excused from the witness stand, and was the final word of the brotherhoods on the ability of the railroads to pay the increases requested.

The end of the arbitration hearing, said to be the most prolonged on record and the most thorough in its investigation of every phase of the railroad business, is believed in sight and the Board of Arbitration probably will render an award April 20.

"Western railroads," said Mr. Lauck, "are already feeling the effects of returning prosperity, a condition which may be gathered from the statements of railroad Presidents. President Mudge of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific last Fall predicted that this Winter would be the best in its history, if general traffic picked up. His November earnings were greater than those of the same month a year prior.

"President Newman Erb of the Minneapolis & St. Paul road is quoted as saying the 1914-1915 earnings of his road were the greatest in its history. In January the Denver & Salt Lake road was earning $7,000 a mile, with promise of $10,000 within three years."

Mr. Lauck quoted officials of the Northern Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Union Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and other roads, or analyzed their financial reports to show that they regarded the business outlook as cheerful.

IMPORTERS MAKE PROTEST.

Free Shipment of Dyes, Chemicals, and Fertilizers Sought.

At a special meeting of the National Association of Importers held yesterday at 165 Broadway and called for the purpose of considering the announcement of Premier Asquith that Great Britain might declare an embargo against goods of German origin, a resolution was unanimously passed petitioning the Department of State to obtain a modification of such embargo announced or contemplated, so that the free passage of dyestuffs, chemicals and fertilizers to the United States may be permitted.

A copy of the resolution was sent to Secretary Bryan. The formal resolution contains a number of preambles setting forth, among other things, that a number of the products of Germany and Austria are vitally necessary to the industries of the United States and to the livelihood of many of its citizens; it is pointed out that a cessation of imports of dyestuffs, chemicals and fertilizers from the two countries named will cause the stoppage of many factories here to the serious detriment of the United States.

A general discussion took place as to the new clauses which had been or may be inserted in war risk insurance policies, together with the effect of existing clauses on possible contingencies arising through the changing aspects of the war.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Arthur C. Miekens, H. C. Berner, and F. A. Morrell, Jr., have been elected members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

N. W. Halsey & Co., and Harris, Forbes & Co., have bought from the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. $2,000,000 general and refunding mortgage bonds, which are at present deposited as collateral for notes of the company maturing Dec. 15, 1915. The bankers expect to buy the balance of $3,000,000 of this issue of bonds within a few months, a procedure which will involve the retirement of the notes.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of U. S. Industrial Company yesterday the following officers were elected: Chairman of the Board, Julius Kessler; President, Frederic M. Harrison; Vice President and Secretary, James P. McGovern; Treasurer; C. A. Flynn; Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, Joseph Malone.

Carl E. Steere, for many years in the commercial paper brokerage business in New York and Boston, has joined the firm of Salomon Bros. & Hutzler.

C. R. Hudson, formerly Vice President of the National Railways of Mexico, will assume charge of the New York offices of the National Railways at 25 Broad Street.

The United States Gypsum Company reports net earnings of $900,593 in 1914, as compared with $778,812 a year before. The company's surplus on Dec. 31 was $1,676,483.

COLORED COTTON GOODS.

Sale of Some of Them Is Affected by the Lack of Dyestuffs.

A good business is reported in this market on dress ginghams, with prices firm at levels which have stood for some time. Staple ginghams are active and higher, the better grades having been advanced a half cent a yard since the first of the year and the cheaper constructions about three-eights of a cent.

Plaids are low in price and are being taken well by the trade in the South and Southwest. Prints are moving well, considering the season and the limitations set on business by the unsettled situation in dyestuffs. Chambrays are uneven as to price, and none too active. The movement of the heavy grades of these goods is being adversely affected by the lull in the work-shirt trade. Madras shirtings are in better demand. Denims are hardest hit by the shortage of coloring matter, and leading producers of these goods are unwilling to take orders which they cannot cover with the dyestuffs they have on hand. These supplies are small generally.

Outings are quiet. There is little reason to look for much activity in them for some time to come, as the bulk of the buying for the Fall season has been done. Prices on these goods are much lower than the mill men think they should be, but there is no great prospect of their being advanced during the remainder of this season.

STATE MAY BUY RAILROAD.

Gov. Johnson Wants California to Take Over Western Pacific.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 10.—Gov. Johnson has initiated a movement for the purchase by the State of California of the Western Pacific Railroad, now in the hands of receivers. This announcement was made after the Governor had held a conference with Rudolph Spreckels, a San Francisco financier, from whom the original suggestion of State ownership came, and Charles S. Wheeler of San Francisco, an attorney for the Western Pacific.

"At the conference a plan was adopted for the State to purchase the road," said Gov. Johnson. The details we shall proceed at once to work out. We decided that the movement should be begun immediately. It is my idea that with California owning and operating a great transcontinental railroad the State will be always assured of commercial freedom."

WESTERN R. R. DEPOSITS.

Time for Turning in Stock Extended to March 27.

The Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company's Protective Committee for the common and preferred stock, of which Jules B. Bache is Chairman, has received on deposit a substantial majority of the outstanding capital stock, it was announced yesterday. Another call for deposits has been issued, and the time has been extended to March 27.

The road went into the hands of a receiver in October, 1914, and in January of this year a foreclosure suit was brought under collateral trust mortgage. The Empire Trust Company is depository under the readjustment agreement. The New York Stock Exchange has been asked to list the certificates of deposit.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street:

32 shares Canadian Pacific R. R. Co., $100 each, 160½.

10 shares Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad preferred, $100 each, 37⅝.

5 shares Mercantile National Bank, in liquidation, dividends to May 19th, 1914, paid, $25 lot.

$4,000 West Shore Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. registered bonds, due 2361, guaranteed, interest January and July, 88¼.

$2,000 New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, Lake Shore collateral 3½ per cent. bonds, due 1998, non-assenting, interest February and August, 72¼.

$2,000 Peoria & Eastern Railway Company first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. fifty-year bonds, due 1940, interest April and October, 67.

$2,500 Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1990, interest June and December 77½.

$2,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad second mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1990, interest February and August, 58½.

$2,000 Adams Express Company collateral trust fifty-year 4 per cent. bonds, due March, 1948, interest March and September, $500 each, 72.

$4,000 Adams Express Company collateral 4 per cent. distribution gold bonds of 1907, due June, 1947, interest June and December, 69½.

2 shares United Surety Co., $100 each, $25 lot.

20 shares Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, $50 each, 80½.

30 shares Amphion Academy Company of Brooklyn, Broadway Trust Company deposit receipt, $50 each $4 per share.

20 shares Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Company, $100 each, $85 lot.

100 shares Trenton Potteries Company common, $100 each, 4½.

12 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 166.

2 shares Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Company, $100 each, 295.

100 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Company, $10 each, 178.

8 shares Standard Milling Company common, $100 each, 46¾.

93 shares Franklin Trust Company, $100 each, 260.

4 shares Utica, Chenango & Susquehanna Valley Railroad Company, $100 each, 127½.

4 shares Morris & Essex Railroad Company, $50 each, 167½.

4 shares New York, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, $100 each, 140.

4 shares Delaware & Hudson Company, $100 each, 148.

6 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company preferred, $100 each, 123⅜.

6 shares Consolidated Gas Company of New York, $100 each, 117½.

4 shares Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway Company preferred, $100 each, 60½.

4 shares Western Union Telegraph Company, $100 each, 64.

4 shares American Telegraph and Cable Company, $100 each, 58¼.

5 shares Interborough-Metropolitan Company common voting trust, $100 each, 12½.

4 shares Interborough-Metropolitan Company preferred, $100 each, 58⅞.

5 shares Union Pacific Railroad Company preferred, $100 each, 79¾.

4 shares Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company preferred, $100 each, 85⅝.

5 shares Pullman Company, $100 each, 151.

5 shares Delaware & Bound Brook Railroad Company, $100 each, 180½.

5 shares Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company preferred, $100 each, 131.

4 shares Chicago & North West Railway Company common, $100 each, 122½.

4 shares Chicago & North West Railway Company preferred, $100 each, 166¼.

$1,000 Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due July 1941, interest January and July, 80⅝.

$200 Keokuk & Des Moines Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due October, 1923, interest April and October, $100 each, 69.

15 shares New York Staats Zeitung, $750 per share.

300 shares Mitchell Publishing Corporation, $100 each, $3,650 lot.

10 shares New York Dock Company preferred, $100 each, $100 lot.

$118 Canada Copper Corporation 6 per cent. debenture bond scrip, due 1924, $45 lot.

88 shares Greeley Square Hotel Company common, $850 lot.

88 shares Greeley Square Hotel Company common, $825 lot.

300 shares Turner Realty Associates, $100 each, $10 per share.

$5,000 Stephensville North & South Texas Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due July, 1940, 55.

25 shares Kern Horse Remedy Company, Inc., $100 each, $10 lot.

225 shares Second Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, $75 lot.

20 shares Little Italy Realty Company, $100 each, $16 lot.

$250,000 Bahia Tramway, Light & Power Company first mortgage fifty-year 5 per cent. gold debenture bonds, due November, 1915, (May, 1914, and subsequent coupons attached;) £25,000 Bahia Tramway, Light & Power Company note, $2,500.

$2,000 New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad first refunding 5 per cent. bonds, due 1937, coupons January and July, 88¼.

$5,000 Pere Marquette Railroad refunding mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due July, 1955, Bankers Trust Company certificate of deposit, 5.

163 shares First National Bank of Brooklyn, $100 each, 265.

1 share Lincoln Trust Company, $100, 105.

5 shares New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, $100 each, 83¾.

1 share Chicago & Great Western Railroad preferred, $100, $16 lot.

135 shares Lord & Taylor first preferred, $100 each, 20.

20 shares New Yorker Staats Zeitung, $800 per share.

25 shares New Yorker Staats Zeitung, $1,000 per share.

STEEL LIQUIDATION ABROAD NOT HEAVY

Only 84,558 Shares Out of a Total of 1,587,079 Held on June 30 Sold.

ENGLAND UNLOADED MOST

Disposed of Enough to Account for All of the Preferred and Nearly All of the Common.

The comparative foreign holdings of United States Steel shares on June 30 and Dec. 31 of last year do not indicate the heavy liquidation of American stocks in general that was thought in some quarters to be taking place at that time, which extended three weeks beyond the reopening of the Stock Exchange. More recently there has been considerable liquidation in a wide variety of American stocks, mostly in small lots, but reaching a pretty large total.

The number of common shares held abroad dropped only from 1,274,247 on June 30 to 1,193,064 on Dec. 31, or 81,183 shares. Those sold by England alone, 77,891, would almost account for the total, and they were less than 10 per cent. of England's holdings. Those of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales actually increased. The only other considerable seller was Holland, whose holdings were reduced from 356,945 to 342,645. Those of France fell off about 4,500 shares, while Germany, whose holdings were small, showed an increase of a few shares. Increases were also shown by Belgium, Canada, and Switzerland. In most of the other countries there were only small fluctuations, up or down.

Holdings of preferred shares in foreign countries dropped from 312,832 to 309,457, or but 3,375 shares. Here England accounted for more than the total, showing a reduction of 5,282. Scotland, Ireland, and Wales increased their holdings slightly. So did France and Switzerland, while Austria nearly quadrupled hers. Germany, Italy, and Spain showed small decreases.

Here are the figures in detail for all foreign countries:

	—Dec. 31, '14.— Common.	Preferred.	—June 30, '14.— Common.	Preferred.
Africa	2	58	1	58
Algeria	340	75	290	75
Argentina	8	11	9	11
Australia	3	484	23	484
Austria-Hun.	690	2,086	704	586
Belgium	3,509	697	1,539	773
Bermuda	46	21	42	4
Brazil	19	34	17	22
Brit. India	17	81	10	81
Canada	54,259	34,673	43,129	35,794
Central Am.	382	146	280	143
Chile	8	12	7	10
China	13	42	9	42
Denmark		40		40
Egypt		140		140
England	710,621	174,906	788,512	180,188
France	64,537	35,649	65,948	36,406
Germany	2,864	3,232	2,633	3,546
Gibraltar	100		100	
Greece		38		38
Holland	342,645	29,000	356,945	28,740
Ireland	2,961	4,119	2,352	3,954
Italy	146	1,678	165	1,692
Japan	5	81	5	81
Malta	75	405	75	405
Mexico	300	253	325	253
Morocco		7		7
Norway	70	27	60	27
Peru		5		5
Portugal	190	120	190	120
Russia	10	43	10	40
Scotland	4,208	13,747	3,688	13,383
Serbia		220		220
Spain	1,225	452	1,225	632
Sweden	1	1,137	36	1,137
Switzerland	1,476	2,617	465	2,540
Turkey	16	100	16	100
Wales	623	1,068	548	548
West Indies	1,872	874	1,810	617
Total	1,193,064	309,457	1,274,247	312,832

The discontinuance of dividends on Steel common will mean incidentally a stoppage of a considerable flow of American money to foreign lands. On the basis of the shares held at the end of the year nearly $6,000,000 would have gone out this year, or at the rate of about $115,000 a week. The same is true proportionately of the considerable number of other corporations that have passed or reduced their dividends since the war began, and in the aggregate this factor has contributed—and until the dividends are restored it will continue to contribute—substantially to the growing advantage of this country in international finance.

BUYING OF STEEL SLACKENS.

Corporation Reports Unfilled Orders for 96,800 Tons in February.

The Steel Corporation's gain in unfilled orders in February was 96,800 tons, with a total of advance business booked at the end of the month of 4,345,371 tons. As compared with an increase of approximately 412,000 tons in January, the showing was considered somewhat disappointing in trade circles, although it had been a matter of general knowledge that buying had slackened in the second half of February. Early estimates had put the probable increase at about 200,000 tons.

A factor in the shrinkage from January's upturn was the shorter month. Another, evidently, was a large volume of shipments in the final week which worked to reduce the amount of orders previously reported upon. It is figured that shipment throughout the month was at the rate of 65 per cent. of capacity, an increase of about 5 per cent. over January's rate.

NEED STEEL FOR SHIPS.

But the Market Is Quiet in Other Directions.

The demand for steel in the shipbuilding industry continues heavy, according to reports in the trade this week, while the market in other directions appears to be quiet. The Iron Age says:

While buying by manufacturing consumers of iron and steel has been light this month, the expectation is that the present rate of operations will hold through March, and there is the hope that Spring demand will be a factor by April.

The Steel Corporation's steel works are running this week at 67 per cent. of ingot capacity. The Homestead plan is not supplied with orders insuring full output for several months, as widely published. Just now 85 per cent. of its steel capacity is active, but this is due to special plate orders for pipe work.

Fresh war orders for barb wire and shrapnel steel have come just as there were predictions of the tapering off of that business. In both lines 40,000 to 50,000 tons has been closed this month. A good-sized plate order has been taken for Japan for shipment from Chicago, and Japan has also placed 1,500 tons of galvanized sheets here.

Work is still pouring in upon Eastern shipyards. The latest orders are for five vessels, for which Pittsburgh will furnish 15,000 to 20,000 tons of plates and shapes. Inquiries for five or six more have come up this week. Lake shipyards have just had inquiries for two ore vessels, representing 8,500 tons of steel.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Small changes still are observable in iron and steel conditions. While further gains in new business are not conspicuous, it likewise is manifest that recession is not taking place. The situation appears to be that what progress has been made is being maintained, but that the forward movement at present is less pronounced. The Steel Corporation's bookings in February of something less than 100,000 tons was netted against shipments which were 50 per cent. better than in January. Structural conditions are more promising, and March lettings promise to be the best in six months. The Atlantic Coast shipbuilding industry continues at the height of a remarkable activity.

Staats-Zeitung Stock at Auction.

Three lots of New Yorker Staats-Zeitung stock sold at auction yesterday at the Exchange salesroom, 14 Vesey Street. Twenty shares sold at $600 a share, twenty-five at $1,000 each, and fifteen shares at $750 each. Three weeks ago twenty-five shares sold at auction at $750 each.

STEEL TRADE'S WORST YEAR

War and Tariff Cut Profits in 1914, Head of Lackawanna Co. Says.

Gross sales of the Lackawanna Steel Company in the year ended Dec. 31 of $16,281,639 were $13,500,000 less than in the year before. After paying expenses of operation, bond interest, and rentals a deficit of $585,808 remained, as compared with a surplus of $4,418,091 in 1913. Surplus was drawn upon to provide for depreciation and preferred stock dividends, leaving a final profit and loss surplus of $5,777,475, in contrast with $7,514,877 at the end of 1913.

President E. A. S. Clarke said in the annual statement that the returns in 1914 were the worst in the steel trade of the country since the company was formed. The tariff, through its possible influence on competition from abroad, kept prices down, he asserted, and the war struck another blow at the industry.

SUGAR EARNINGS GAIN.

American Company Reports Increase of $1,954,000 for 1914.

The American Sugar Refining Company earned a net income last year of $6,139,389, as compared with $4,184,989 in 1913. Credit adjustments added $707,179 to this total. The company set aside $821,112 for depreciation and $924,114 for reserve, and in order to pay dividends, amounting to $6,299,973, was compelled to draw upon accumulated surplus to the extent of $1,198,630. In the preceding year $3,196,196 was taken from surplus for the same purpose.

The balance sheet showed cash on hand of $19,110,779, a gain of $1,323,000. The profit and loss surplus at the end of the year amounted to $17,031,795, as compared with $17,587,854 a year before.

Stockholders at the annual meeting yesterday increased the Board of Directors from eleven to twelve members, electing Earl Babst of the National Biscuit Company to the new place.

Chesapeake & Ohio
5% NOTES
Pay 7½%

These notes are secured by pledge of mortgage bonds, and are followed by $63,000,000 stock.

The earnings of this company are equal to nearly three times the interest requirements of this issue.

We recommend their purchase. Further details on request.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Down a Little Further—Unexpectedly High Price Bid for New York State Bonds.

Reactionary tendencies again prevailed in stocks yesterday, but the net decline in the average price of the more active stocks was confined to a small fraction. There were somewhat more than the usual number of wide net changes for the day, but by no means all of these were on the side of declines. The regular reaction was accompanied by a considerable diminution in the volume of trading. Yesterday's market helped to emphasize the fact that has been patent for some time past that there was no great pressure of stocks upon the market. In some trading quarters efforts were made to carry prices down yesterday and the meagerness of the results attained indicated strikingly the underlying strength of the market. At the same time appreciation of the fact that perhaps too great emphasis had been laid on the recent peace talk was a continuing factor in causing the moderate set-back to which the market was subjected.

The financial event of the day was the public bidding for the $27,000,000 issue of New York State 4½s. One of the syndicates which bid for the entire issue offered 103.459 for the bonds, which was a price substantially higher than had generally been expected the previous day. This found reflection in the "when issued" trading in these bonds, in which the price was advanced half a point over the previous day's high price. Another probable contribution to the security sales being made here by foreign nations was talked of, namely, the sale of a block of bonds by Uruguay. A further reflection of the flotation of the Swiss loan here was found in another rise in Swiss exchange, which was suggestive of the influence which would be exerted upon sterling exchange by the establishment here of the credits about which there was recently a good deal of discussion. No formal steps in that direction have been openly taken, although the understanding has been that credits on a considerable scale have been opened privately for London bankers. Some estimates yesterday on the amount of German bonds which are being taken here ran into pretty large figures, although definite confirmation for these was lacking. The subscriptions may well have reached an amount sufficient to be a measurable factor in the recent hardening of German exchange. Other factors bearing importantly on the exchange position were revealed in the foreign trade record for the first week of the month, which showed an excess of exports only moderately smaller than the record figures for the early part of last month. The cotton exports for the day were again very large, measured by the cotton shipments at this time last year. In the cotton market option prices moved erratically, closing at a decline of over 3 cents.

The steel trade contributed an important item of information in the shape of the Steel Corporation's unfilled tonnage figures, which showed an increase of 96,800 tons in unfilled orders during February. This seems small by comparison with the increase of over 500,000 tons recorded in December and over 400,000 tons in January, but these figures have to be considered in the light of the large increase in shipments in February as compared with either of the two preceding months. Had the shipments last month been on the low scale of output reached at the worst of the November-December period, and incoming orders what they actually were, yesterday's statement would probably have shown an increase well over 400,000 tons. It would appear that an increase in shipments rather than a falling-off in new orders accounts for yesterday's showing, which on its surface was much less favorable than the report for either of the two preceding months. It was in respect only to the net increase that the tonnage statement was unfavorable, however, as the total of orders on hand at the end of February was the greatest for any month since March last year.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

State Bond Prices Compared.

Considered from the income-yielding basis, the State 4½s yesterday were sold at Albany to the banking syndicate at a higher rate than the 4½s last year. This would seem to speak well for the buyers' confidence in the present bond market, for it will be recalled that in January, 1914, investors were distinctly eager for high-grade securities. Bond men figured that, making allowance for the different maturities of the parcels in the $27,000,000, the yield on the selling price was 4.08 per cent. On the former transaction the yield at a price of 106.07 was 4.20. Irrespective of the human equation involved in the placing of bids there is another human factor which has the tendency of making a relatively higher price for a 4½ per cent. bond than a 4½ per cent. bond of the same class. This is the desire of investors to buy securities which show the least possible decline from the purchase price as they sink toward par when the day of maturity draws near, provided that they sell above par.

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City Bonds Active Through Sentiment.

Anticipation of a heavy demand for the State bonds was reflected in the strength and activity of New York City issues on the Stock Exchange. The 4½s of 1964 changed hands to the amount of $210,000, a block of $100,000 being recorded on the tape a few minutes after news came that the State issue would go at a figure well above 103. The City bonds at 99¾ showed a gain for the day of ¼. The difference between this quotation and 104½, the possible price at which State bonds will be offered the public, shows something of the public's estimation of the investment worth of two issues bearing the same rate of interest.

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Cold Weather Helped Shipments.

A few cold days toward the end of February enabled the anthracite coal trade to make a better display of shipments for the month than a year before. The total sent out from the mines was 4,275,107, a gain of 153,656 tons over February, 1914. The Lehigh Valley carried 887,267 tons, the Reading 693,745 tons, and the Lackawanna 630,246 tons, these three roads leading the group of anthracite lines from mine to tidewater during the month.

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Captured Securities.

Bankers were inclined to doubt that English authorities were contemplating the seizure of German-owned American securities when found in the mails directed to this side from Germany, as reported yesterday. Some held that if the bonds were being sent here for delivery on a sale already made they could be properly considered the property of an American at the time of seizure. Others said that securities so removed from their proper channels would be worthless to the party taking them, for their sale could be stopped by wireless or cable. Also, it was said, that bonds captured could ultimately be replaced by the issuing concern upon presentation of proof that the originals had been reverted from their proper owners.

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Tobacco Company Earnings.

Published results of the past year in the tobacco business show that the American Tobacco Company fared relatively better in point of profits from the sale of its goods than two of its leading contemporaries. The company's products brought $280,337 more in net income than in 1913, while the Liggett & Myers net dropped back more than $1,000,000 and the Lorillard Company's recession was in excess of $858,000. The upturn in revenue from its goods alone was not, however, the item of primary importance in the American Company's return for 1914. Recessions in income from investments stood forth prominently in the summary of results, and worked to make a considerably more unfavorable showing than the previous year's report.

Swiss Notes Sold Out Early.

The $15,000,000 Swiss 5 per cent. notes offered to the public yesterday by Lee, Higginson & Co., the Guaranty Trust Company and N. W. Halsey & Co. were all sold. Of the $5,000,000 one-year notes, the majority had been disposed of before the close of the business day on Tuesday, and the remainder, with the $10,000,000 notes of longer maturity, were placed before 2 o'clock.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	175,229
Same day last year	272,256
Year to date	11,164,092
Same period last year	18,781,213
Average price and change 50 stocks	61.47 — .09
Same day last year	69.39 — .14

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks on which odd lots were traded in yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100 share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
30½	30¾	600	Alaska Gold Mines	30¾	30¾	30⅜	30½	—¼
33	35	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	34½	34½	34	34	
54⅞	55	3,825	Amalgamated Cop	54¾	55¼	54½	54⅞	
39¼	39½	1,660	Am. Beet Sugar	39⅜	39⅝	39⅜	39½	— ⅛
28	28⅛	900	Am. Can	27⅞	28⅛	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
94½	95⅜	100	Am. Can pf	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝	— ⅜
41⅞	43¼	100	Am. Car & Fdry	41¾	41¾	41½	41½	—1⅞
112⅜	113¾	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	113	113	113	113	+ ¼
112⅜	113⅝	15	Am. Car & Fdry pf	113½	113½	113½	113½	
80½	81¾	20	Am. Coal Products	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	
45	47	200	Am. Cotton Oil	46	46	46	46	
86	90	100	Am. Express	90	90	89	90	—1
102	104	500	Illinois Central	103¾	103¾	103	103	—1
19	20	600	Inspiration Copper	19⅞	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
12⅜	12⅝	700	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	12½	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
59	59½	2,110	Inter.-Met. pf	59	59⅝	59	59⅜	
93	95	300	Int. Harvester, N. J.	95¾	95⅝	95	95	+2
69	72	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	70	70	70	70	
22	22½	200	Kansas City South	22⅜	22⅜	22	22	—¼
56	57⅜	100	Kan. City South. pf.	56	56	56	56	+ ¼
56	57⅜	21	Kan. City Sou. pf.	56⅜	56⅜	56⅛		
110	112	300	Kresge (S. S.) Co	111	111	111	111	+ ½
100	120⅜	200	Lackawanna Steel	29	29	29	29	+ ½
97	98	100	Laclede Gas	97	97	97	97	—1
135	135¼	800	Lehigh Valley	134½	135¼	134½	135¼	+ ⅝
214	218	100	Liggett & Myers	215	215	215	215	—½
118	120	200	Liggett & Myers pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	
179	181	100	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	180	180	180	180	—2
114	118	100	Loril., (P.,) Co. pf	117	117	117	117	—1
113	114	100	Louis. & Nash	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	+ ⅝
113	114	10	Louis. & Nash	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	
123	129	200	Manhattan Elev	128	128	128	128	
30¾	30⅞	3,550	Maxwell Motors	30	31¼	30¼	31¼	+1½
71⅜	71¾	3,800	Max. Motors 1st pf	70¼	71½	70	71½	+1½
28⅛	28⅜	3,500	Max. Motors 2d pf	28	28⅞	28	28⅝	+1
66¾	67	1,700	Mexican Petroleum	67	67¼	66½	67	
20¼	20⅝	1,040	Miami Copper	20	20⅜	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
15½	16	400	Minn. & St. Louis	16	16	15½	15⅝	
40½	41½	120	Minn. & St. L. pf	40	40	40	40	—3
113¾	114½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	114½	114½	114½	114½	— ¼
26½	28	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
26¾	28	23	Mo. Kan. & T. pf	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	
11⅞	12	11,800	Missouri Pacific	12⅝	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
49	49½	1,100	Montana Power	50	50	49½	49½	— ⅜
166½	168	30	Morris & Essex	166¾	168¼	166¼	168¼	
10½	11	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
53½	54	300	Nat. Lead Co.	53⅜	53⅝	53½	53½	— ⅛
4½	6	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
12½	13	100	Nevada Con. Cop	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
12½	13	25	Nevada Con. Cop	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
83½	84	300	N. Y. Central	83⅜	83⅝	83½	83½	— ⅛
51½	51⅞	5,300	N. Y., N. H. & H	52	52⅜	51⅝	52	— ⅛
101½	102	200	Norfolk & Western	102	102	102	102	— ⅛
101½	102	85	Norfolk & Western	102¼	102¼	101	101	
102¾	103¼	900	Northern Pacific	103¼	103¼	102⅞	103	— ⅝
105¼	105½	1,600	Penn. R. R.	105¼	105½	105	105½	+ ⅛
119½	120½	200	People's Gas, Chi	120	120	120	120	+ ⅛
20	20½	225	Pittsburgh Coal	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
91	91½	1,600	Pittsburgh Coal pf	90	91	90	91	+3
25⅝	26	200	Pressed Steel Car	26	26	26	26	— ¼
23¾	26	70	Pressed Steel Car	25	26⅛	26	26⅛	
86	88	350	Pressed Steel C. pf	86	86¼	86	86	—2
1	1¾	100	Quicksilver	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2	3	200	Quicksilver pf	1⅝	2	1⅝	2	+ ½
19⅝	21	25	Railway Steel Sp	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
17¼	17½	400	Ray Con. Copper	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
145	147	19,900	Reading	145	147	144⅞	145	— ¼
77	77	220	Republic I. & S. pf	77	77	77	77	— ⅛
13⅜	13⅝	100	Seaboard Air Line	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
33⅜	33⅝	200	Seab. Air Line pf	33⅜	33⅝	33¼	33¼	—1⅝
203½	205	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	203½	203½	203½	203½	+ ⅛
84½	84¾	3,300	Southern Pacific	84½	84½	83⅞	84⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	16	300	Southern Railway	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
45	46	100	Standard Milling	46	46	46	46	+ ⅜
45	46	10	Standard Milling	46½	46½	46½	46½	
46¾	47¼	2,200	Studebaker Co	46¾	48	46½	47	
92½	95	100	Studebaker Co. pf	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	+ ⅛
27⅝	28	800	Tennessee Copper	27⅝	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
133½	135	100	Texas Co	135	135	133	133	
133½	135	50	Texas Co	133	133	133	133	
52⅝	53	10,800	Third Avenue	52	53⅛	51⅝	52⅝	+ ⅛
52⅝	53	60	Third Avenue	51⅝	52⅝	51⅝	52⅝	
64	66	100	Underwood Typew	65¾	66	65¾	65¾	—¾
99	100	100	Underw. Typew. pf	100	100	100	100	—3
5⅛	5⅞	400	Union B. & P. Co	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5½	
120	120⅜	10,050	Union Pacific	120	120⅜	119⅝	120	— ⅛
78	80	250	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	77⅝	78½	77⅝	78¼	— ⅛
55	56	200	U. S. Rubber	55¼	55¾	55¼	55⅜	—1½
45	45¼	22,600	U. S. Steel	45⅜	45¾	44⅝	45	— ¼
53	53½	1,200	Utah Copper	53	53¼	53	53⅛	
86	90	100	Wells-Fargo Exp	88	88	88	88	—2
21⅜	22½	500	Western Maryland	22⅜	22⅝	22	22¼	
63½	64	1,000	Western Union Tel	63⅜	63¾	63⅜	63¾	— ⅛
68⅜	68½	800	Westingh. E. & M	68⅝	68⅝	68¼	68½	— ½
118	120	100	Westingh. 1st pf	119	119	119	119	+1
101	102	700	Willys-Overland	100⅜	101	100⅜	101	
97¼	98¼	100	Willys-Overland pf	97⅛	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅛
104½	105	2,350	Woolw. (F.W.,) Co	103⅞	104⅝	103½	104½	+1½
116½	118¼	100	Woolw. pf., x d	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	— ½

BONDS.

$600,000 N. Y. State 4½s, w. i.	103⅞	104⅜	103⅞	104¼	
10,000 W.Pac.5s, flat	31	31	30	30	

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted. ‡Odd lot.

Note.—Not reported Tuesday, 100 Houston Oil at 10⅝; 1,000 United Profit Sharing at 3⅞.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of the previous day:

	March 10. Bid.	Asked.	March 9. Bid.	Asked.
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	17⅜	18	17⅜	18
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝
Electric Boat	31	36	33	36
Electric Boat pf	53	57	53	57
Houston Oil	9	11	9	11
Houston Oil pf	53	58	53	58
Int. Mer. Marine	1	1¼	1	1¼
Int. Mer. Marine pf	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Kelly Springfield Tire new 2d pf	118	123	118	123
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co.	156	162	156	162
Man. Transit	⅞	1	⅞	1
Marconi of America	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
N. Y. Transportation	8	9	8	9
Savoy Oil	6	8	6	8
Tobacco Products	55	60	55	60
Tobacco Products pf	91½	93	91½	93
U. Cig. S. Co. of Am.	90	94	90	94
U. Cig. S. Co. of Can.	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼
Wayland Oil & Gas	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾

MINING STOCKS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Beaver Con	26	26	26	20
Blue Bell	3	4	3	4
Blue Bull	5	6	6	6½
Buffalo Mines	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Canada Copper	1	1	1	1
Caribou Cobalt	43	53	45	55
Comb. Fraction	7	9	8	9
Con. Nevada-Utah	¼	¾	¼	¾
Crown Reserve	½	¾	½	¾
El Paso Con	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Gold Zelle	½	½	½	½
Greene-Cananea	26½	27⅜	27	27½
Greenwater	3	5	3	5
Halifax Tonopah	33	40	35	40
International Mines	20	25	20	25
Mines of America	2	2¼	2	2½
Nevada Hills	25	28	25	28
North Butte Dev	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
South Utah Mines	10	15	10	15
Tonopah Mining	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Tuleroso	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
Tuolumne Copper	25	30	25	30
White Knob Cop. pf	1¼	1½	1¼	1½

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	143	141	139	141
Calaveras 6s	115	125	115	125
Can. Pac. 6% Notes	102½	103¼	102½	103¼
Chicago El. 5s	84	88	84	88
Gov. of Argen. 6s (a)	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Gov. of Argen. 6s (b)	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
Gov. of Argen. 6s (c)	100¼	100½	100¼	100½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in Mining Stocks in Much Larger Volume—Bonds Active and Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 244,353 shares of stock and $610,000 of bonds. In addition, there were sales of 4,200 rights. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 15,375; oils, 318, and mining, 228,660. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
740 I. R. T. ctfs.	6½	7	6½	6½
50 K. Spring. T.	112	112	111	111½
30 K. S. T. n. 1st pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½
70 Natl. C. & S.	54	54	54	54
170 N. C. & S. pf.	97¼	97¼	97	97
5,015 C. of R. & H.	7¼	7½	7¼	7⅜
400 R. & Heg. Co.	6¼	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
1,500 Sterling Gum.	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½
4,200 Un. C. S. new	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
100 U. C. S. pf. new	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜
2,000 Un. P. S. new	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,100 †World Film.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞

RIGHTS.

4,200 N. Y. C. r.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
8 Atlantic Ref.	550	540	540	+ 2
15 Buck. P. L.	108	108	108	+ 2
20 Contin'al Oil	223	222	222	+ 1
10 Illinois P. L.	127	127	127	+ 1
50 Ohio Oil	131	130	130	— 1
45 Pierce Oil	13½	13	13	— ⅛
35 Prairie O. & G.	228	225	228	+ 3
10 Pr. P. L. pf. w. i.	147	147	147	
5 Solar Ref.	235	235	235	— 5
5 S. Penn Oil	267	267	267	+ 3
35 Std O. of Cal.	293	291	292	+ 1
10 Std O. of Ind.	406	405	406	+ 1
10 Std O. of N. J.	393	392	392	
5 Std O. of N.Y.	191	191	191	+ 1
55 Union T. L.	83	81	82	

MINING STOCKS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
79,500 †Atlanta	31½	35	31½	33
300 Braden Cop.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
100 Butte & Sup.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
700 Caledonia	74	76	74	76
1,500 Con. Ariz. Sm.	¾	¾	¾	¾
1,500 *C. C. & C. Con.	7	7	6	6
10 Con. C. Mines	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
16,300 *Dia. B. Butte	3	3	3	3
100 First Nat. Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,200 *Florence	54	58	54	57
1,700 Goldfield Con.	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
15,700 †Goldf. Merg.	22	23½	22	23
80,600 *Jumbo Ext.	95	1.06	88	1.06
1,200 Kerr Lake	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾
3,000 †Kewanaa	17	18	17	18
100 La Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
300 Lone Star	7½	7½	7½	7½
1,800 *McKin.-Dar.	48	50	48	48
3,000 *MacNamara	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200 *New U. Bing.	37	37	37	37
340 NipissingMines	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝
3,500 *Oro	10	10	10	10
1,200 Std. Sil.-Lead.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
4,000 Stewart	1⅞	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛
210 Tono. Belmont.	5	5	5	5
700 Tonopah Ext.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
1,200 *Tono. Merger	39	40	39	39
3,000 *Tono. Midway	14	15	14	14
300 *Tono. Mizpah	32	32	32	32
2,000 *Tono.Rex.Eula	11½	11½	11½	11½
1,200 W. End Con.	53	53	52	53
1,800 *W. End Ext.	3¾	4	3¾	4
200 Yukon Gold M.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

BONDS.

$600,000 N. Y. State 4½s, w. i.	103⅞	104⅜	103⅞	104¼
10,000 W.Pac.5s, flat	31	31	30	30

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted. ‡Odd lot.

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British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝
Electric Boat	31	36	33	36
Electric Boat pf	53	57	53	57
Houston Oil	9	11	9	11
Houston Oil pf	53	58	53	58
Int. Mer. Marine	1	1¼	1	1¼
Int. Mer. Marine pf	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Kelly Springfield Tire new 2d pf	118	123	118	123
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co.	156	162	156	162
Man. Transit	⅞	1	⅞	1
Marconi of America	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
N. Y. Transportation	8	9	8	9
Savoy Oil	6	8	6	8
Tobacco Products	55	60	55	60
Tobacco Products pf	91½	93	91½	93
U. Cig. S. Co. of Am.	90	94	90	94
U. Cig. S. Co. of Can.	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼
Wayland Oil & Gas	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾

MINING STOCKS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Beaver Con	26	26	26	20
Blue Bell	3	4	3	4
Blue Bull	5	6	6	6½
Buffalo Mines	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Canada Copper	1	1	1	1
Caribou Cobalt	43	53	45	55
Comb. Fraction	7	9	8	9
Con. Nevada-Utah	¼	¾	¼	¾
Crown Reserve	½	¾	½	¾
El Paso Con	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Gold Zelle	½	½	½	½
Greene-Cananea	26½	27⅜	27	27½
Greenwater	3	5	3	5
Halifax Tonopah	33	40	35	40
International Mines	20	25	20	25
Mines of America	2	2¼	2	2½
Nevada Hills	25	28	25	28
North Butte Dev	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
South Utah Mines	10	15	10	15
Tonopah Mining	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Tuleroso	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
Tuolumne Copper	25	30	25	30
White Knob Cop. pf	1¼	1½	1¼	1½

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	143	141	139	141
Calaveras 6s	115	125	115	125
Can. Pac. 6% Notes	102½	103¼	102½	103¼
Chicago El. 5s	84	88	84	88
Gov. of Argen. 6s (a)	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Gov. of Argen. 6s (b)	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
Gov. of Argen. 6s (c)	100¼	100½	100¼	100½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days			
	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2¼
Ninety days	2¾@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2½	1¾	1¾	2
60 Days. 90 Days. 6 Mos.				
On time	2½@2¾	2¾@3		3¼@3½

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World Film Corporation
are intelligently commented upon in the current number of our Weekly Market Letter.

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THE INVESTORS' MONTHLY
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COTTON PRICES UP DESPITE BLOCKADE

Market Shows Exceptional Firmness with a Recovery of Nearly 60 Points.

JUMPS ON NEW BUYING

Conviction Is Growing That Acreage Question May Prove to be a Bullish Surprise.

Cotton yesterday showed exceptional firmness, with prices reaching a higher level than has been seen at any time since the culmination of the advance in January. The recovery which started March 2, immediately after the announcement of the blockade by the Allies of German ports, has been almost continuous and represents a recovery of nearly 60 points. Notwithstanding this persistent upward tendency, the scarcity of contracts grows more evident daily. It is difficult to execute a buying order, even of moderate size, without advancing the market several points.

In fact, the technical position of the market is the chief point in its favor. Profits were taken on so-called investment holdings on the advance which culminated several weeks ago, and operations since that time have been of scalping nature, and most of the longs have sold out. There is a strong bear element which does not appear to see any reason for an advance just now, and consequently the persistent firmness has encountered considerable opposition.

Bulls, however, take the conventional view that practically all bear factors are obvious, recognized, and, therefore, discounted. They also believe that the underlying features, which are not easily apparent, are bullish. There is also a growing conviction that the question of acreage may prove to be a bullish surprise. This much was foreshadowed by the report of The Journal of Commerce yesterday on the acreage of Texas and Oklahoma. The figures were of a preliminary nature and placed the probable reduction in Texas at 25 per cent. and that of Oklahoma at 50 per cent.

Exports continue on a liberal scale. The clearances yesterday reached 66,000 bales. The total for the week thus far is about 247,000 bales against 118,000 bales for the full week last year. The total is now only about 1,600,000 bales below last season. Some of the local statistician are predicting exports of 6,000,000 bales by the first of April.

A petition is being circulated on the floor of the Exchange asking permission to vote on a proposition to make Good Friday, April 2, and Saturday, April 3, extra Exchange holidays.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were 6 to 13 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points advance; 8.85c for middling upland; closed firm. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.67	8.55	8.67@8.69	8.56@8.59
May	8.92	8.73	8.91@8.92	8.75@8.76
July	9.15	8.98	9.14@9.15	8.99@9.00
October	9.42	9.26	9.41@9.42	9.26@9.27
December	9.59	9.46	9.59@9.60	9.44@9.45
January	9.68	9.53	9.68@9.69	9.52@9.54

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	8,746	11,068	6,138
New Orleans	11,444	7,604	9,912
Mobile	333	938	235
Savannah	4,001	4,410	3,129
Charleston	1,199	781	119
Wilmington	2,121	2,530	243
Norfolk	3,478	1,255	883

Total port receipts, 40,142 bales, against 22,221 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	476	1,224	350
Memphis	2,074	5,818	2,516
St. Louis	305	3,919	2,406
Houston	7,952	9,362	2,904

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	5,000 to 6,000	10,333	6,408
New Orleans	2,500 to 3,500	6,459	3,611

Total exports yesterday, 66,253; so far this season, 6,750,152, against 2,890,600 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price Middling. 1915.	Stocks. 1914.
4,992	New Orleans	8.26	871,879 238,052
800	Mobile	8	41,765 25,893
2,007	Savannah	8¼	204,236 81,216
2,460	Galveston	8.70	502,883 345,816
—	Wilmington	8	58,755 15,892
1,998	Norfolk	8.13	74,645 58,323
1,017	Augusta	8.13	40,017 70,724
3,800	Memphis	8.12	219,329 154,942
—	St. Louis	8¼	36,968 33,606
3,096	Houston	8.70	175,073 161,935

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair demand business in spot cotton, with middling unchanged at 5.07. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 4,000 bales, including 1,500 American. Closed very steady.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	100	101
American Light & Traction	310	313
American Light & Traction pf	108	108
Adirondack Electric Power pf	12	13
Adirondack Electric Power pf	39	42
*American Gas & Electric	89½	91
*American Gas & Electric pf	49	50
American Power & Light	62	65
American Power & Light pf	81	83
American Public Utilities	30	33
American Public Utilities pf	61½	64
American Waterworks & Electric	3½	4½
Am. W. W. & El. partic. pf	13	15
Am. W. W. & El. 1st pf	40	45
Cities Service	46	48
Cities Service pf	55	57
Colorado Power	14	16
Colorado Power pf	87	92
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	53½	55
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	80½	82½
Dayton Power & Light	28	32
Dayton Power & Light pf	80	85
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf	48	53
Electric Bond & Share pf	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	71	75
Empire District Electric pf	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	16	18
Federal Light & Traction pf	55	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	90	95
Illinois Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	11	14
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	50	54
Northern States Power	23	25
Northern States Power pf	80	82
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	44½	45½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	81	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	13	18
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	65½	67½
Southern California Edison	72	74
Southern California Edison pf	90	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	4	6
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	17	18
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	6	8
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	35	37
United Light & Rys.	44	47
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	66	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	63	68
Utah Securities	13	15
Western Power	16	18
Western Power pf	61	63

*Par value $50.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14½	15	14½	15
Atlantic Refining	540	550	540	545
Borne-Scrymser	250	260	250	260
Buckeye Pipe Line	107	108	106	108
Chesebrough Mfg.	645	660	645	655
Colonial Oil	90	100	90	100
Continental Oil	220	225	220	225
Crescent Pipe Line	36	38	36	36
Cumberland Pipe Line	47	50	47	50
Eureka Pipe Line	218	223	218	223
Galena-Signal Oil	160	163	160	163
Galena-Sig. Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	120	123	120	123
Indiana Pipe Line	96	98	96	98
National Transit	31	33	31	33
New York Transit	215	220	210	215
Northern Pipe Line	88	90	88	90
Ohio Oil	130	132	130	132
Pierce Oil	13	13¼	13	13¼
Pierce Oil cv. Cs. '24	77	80	78	80
Prairie Oil & Gas	226	229	223	227
Prairie P. Line Co.	145	146	144	145
Solar Refining	235	240	235	240
Southern Pipe Line	205	208	203	208
South. Penn. Oil	263	267	263	267
S. W. Penn. P. L.	113	117	113	116
Stand. Oil of Cal.	291	293	290	292
Stand. Oil of Ind.	406	408	403	408
Stand. Oil of Kan.	335	345	335	345
Stand. Oil of Ky.	252	256	253	258
Stand. Oil of Neb.	310	320	310	320
Stand. Oil of N. J.	392	394	391	394
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	190	192	190	192
Stand. Oil of Ohio	418	425	410	420
Swan & Finch	125	130	125	130
Union Tank	81	83	81	83
Vacuum Oil	180	183	180	182
Washington Oil	30	35	30	35

AMERICAN TOBACCO REPORT

Gross Sales Last Year, $69,339,083 —Surplus was $35,970,608.

The American Tobacco Company's gross sales last year amounted to $69,389,083, from which a net income remained of $9,045,045, or about 13 per cent. of the gross revenue. In the preceding year net profits were $8,756,709. The company's income from investments was $1,756,773, as set forth in the annual report, showing a decline of $1,612,100 from the total for 1913. Other sources of revenue brought the aggregate for the year up to $11,836,930, against $14,721,638 in the preceding twelve months.

The balance of $8,467,943 after interest and preferred stock dividends were paid was equivalent to 21 per cent. on the common stock, as compared with 28 per cent. in 1913. The company counted the distribution of $1,753,142 of Imperial Tobacco Company shares to its stockholders as a cash dividend, and for this reason the report showed a deficit of $1,833,679 for the year. The Imperial shares were taken from the American's treasury where they had rested since the Tobacco Trust was dissolved. The surplus at the close of the year was $35,970,608.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1915	100¾	100¾	3.50
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100⅝	4.40
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅝	101¼	3.50
Ana. Cop. Co.	5	Mar., 1917	99⅝	99½	5.25
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'15	100⅛	101	4.70
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'16	100⅜	100⅝	5.80
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'17	100⅜	100⅝	5.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.35
Beth. Steel	5	June1,'15	100¼	100½	3.90
B'klyn. R. T.	5	July, 1915	99⅝	99¾	5.05
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅜	103¼	5.55
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	88¾	90¼	7.70
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.35
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94¼	95¼	8.25
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Con. Power	6	May 1,'17	97⅝	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	100	100⅛	2.00
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.70
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98½	98⅝	6.25
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	101½	101⅝	3.70
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.80
Har. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	98½	99¼	11.00
Hav. El. Ry.	5	Sep., 1918	98¼	99½	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	101¼	101¼	4.10
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	99½	100	5.00
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.45
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100½	100⅝	3.35
L. G. & El.	6	April, 1918	97	98¼	6.50
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1915	90	90⅜	46.00
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	2.95
Min. G. El.	6	June, 1918	99½	100	6.00
New Y. N. Ha.	6	May, 1917	102	102¼	9.00
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	2.00
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.15
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep.15,'15	100⅜	100⅝	3.60
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	3.85
N. Y. City.	6	Sept., 1915	101¼	101⅜	3.00
N. Y. City.	6	Sept., 1916	102⅜	103	3.90
N. Y. City.	6	Sept., 1917	104¼	104½	4.05
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1915	98⅜	99¼	11.00
Nor. St. Pow.	6	June, 1917	96½	98½	6.50
Pac. G. & El.	5	Dec.15,'15	100	100⅛	4.55
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	3.25
P. S. Corp. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.80
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	98½	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99½	99⅝	5.40
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97⅞	98⅛	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	94	96	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	96	97¼	7.90
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101	101⅜	5.35
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	97¼	97⅝	5.75
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	97	98	7.00
West P. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
West. Power.	6	July, 1915	100¼	100⅜	5.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	96	97¼	7.00

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	44.00	48.00	47.00	51.00
Lead	3.90	4.00	3.90	4.00
Iron No. 2X Ldy.	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Spelter				11.50

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted at 14⅛@15c a pound, up ⅛c. in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Wednesday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	64	7	6	64	7	6
Copper, futures	64	15	0	64	15	0
Tin, spot	188	0	0	190	15	0
Tin, futures	164	10	0	165	10	0
Lead	20	17	6	20	16	3
Spelter	44	10	0	44	10	0

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Ahmeek	275	275	275	275
1,105	Alaska	30⅝	30⅝	30⅛	30⅜
30	Allouez	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
290	Amalgamated	74⅜	75¼	74¼	74¾
2,180	Am. Zinc	27¾	27¾	27½	27½
65	Ariz. Com'l	4	4½	4	4½
13	Calumet & Hec.	385	390	385	390
45	Centennial	17½	17½	17½	17½
30	Chino	36	36	36	36
72	Copper Range	35¼	35¾	35	35
45	East Butte	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
65	Franklin	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
28	Greene-Cananea	27	27	26½	27
35	Hedley	28	28	28	28
20	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
75	Inspiration	20¼	20⅝	20	20⅛
30	Isle Royale	21½	21½	21¼	21¼
185	Keweenaw	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
30	Lake	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
140	La Salle	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾
250	Mass. Consol	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
5	Mayflower	4½	4½	4½	4½
255	Miami	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅜
55	Mohawk	57⅜	57⅜	57¼	57¼
25	Nevada Consol.	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
235	North Butte	25	25¼	25	25⅛
100	Ojibway	75c	75c	75c	75c
50	Old Dominion	41	41	40¾	40⅞
30	Osceola	71½	72	71½	71½
1,038	Pond Creek	14½	15¼	14¾	14¾
10	Quincy	57	57	57	57
15	Ray Consol	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
185	Shannon	5½	5⅝	5½	5½
125	Super. & Boston	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	Superior Copper	27	27	27	27
185	Tamarack	31½	31½	31½	31½
110	Trinity	3½	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Tuolumne	28c	28c	28c	28c
70	U. S. Smelting	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
1	U. S. Smelt. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½
125	Utah Apex	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
81	Utah Consol	10½	10¾	10¾	10¾
140	Utah Copper	53	53¾	53	53¾
50	Winona	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
30	Wolverine	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾

RAILROADS.

		Bid.	Asked.
68	Boston & Alb.	175	175
2	Boston Elev	90	90
40	Bost. & Lowell.	122	122½
406	Boston & Me.	32	32
25	Con. & Mont., Class 2	92	92
20	Conn. River	150	150

		Bid.	Asked.
10	Fitchburg pf.	65	65
57	Mass. Elec. pf.	47	47½
1,209	N.Y.,N.H. & H.	52¾	52¾
44	Old Colony	151	152
46	W. End St. Ry.	89½	89½
20	W. End St. Ry. pf.	92	92

MISCELLANEOUS.

		Bid.	Asked.
95	Am. Agr. Ch. pf.	90	90¼
80	Amoskeag	62½	62½
25	Am. Pneu. Serv.	2¼	2¼
50	*Am. Pneu. S. pf.	17½	17½
305	Am. Sugar	102½	103¾
57	Am. Sugar pf.	111	111½
672	Am. Tel. & Tel.	120½	120¾
62	Am. Woolen pf.	81	81½
45	E. Boston Land	2¾	2¾
81	Edison	242	242
59	Gen. Electric	140½	140½
25	Mass. Gas	82	82
82	Mass. Gas pf.	89	89
40	McElwain pf.	102½	102½
6	Mergenthaler	172½	173½
125	Pullman	150	150½
157	Swift & Co.	106¾	107¼
52	Torrington	28	28
80	Torrington pf.	27½	27½
482	United Fruit	118½	119½
791	Unit. ShoeMach.	56½	56¾
17	Unit. Shoe M. pf.	29	29
5	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	104	104
425	U. S. Steel	40¼	40½
26	U. S. Steel pf.	104¾	105
10	Western Union	64	64

BONDS.

$15,000	Am. T. & T.	4s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
12,000	Am. T. & T. conv.	4½s	99	99	98¾
6,000	Am. Zinc 6s		110	110	110
1,000	A.,G.& W.I.	5s	61¾	61¾	61¾
3,000	C.,B. & Q.	4s	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,000	K.C., M. & B. inc.	5s	59	59	59
1,000	Mass. Gas	4½s			
	1929		96¾	97	96¾
26,000	Mass. Gas	4½s, 1931	92	92	92
3,000	New Eng. Tel.	5s. 1932	101	101	101
4,800	Pd.Ck. Coal	6s	93	98	95
2,000	West. Tel.	5s.	95	95	95

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	1	Houghton	1½	1¾
Bay S G	.10	.11	Iron Blos.	.90	1½
Begole	1	1¼	Larose	.68	.70
Bohemia	1½	1¾	Majestic	.13	.16
Bost Ely	.14	.18	Mck-Dar.	.50	.54
Butte & L.	.20	.22	Mex Ariz.	.21	.23
Chief C.	.80	.84	M of Am.	2	2½
Calaveras	1¼	1½	New Balt.	1½	1¾
Con Ariz.	.25	.35	New Doug.	.33	.35
Cons Cop.	¾	1	O D T.	5	6½
Cortez	.15	.30	Ohio Cop.	.08	.16
Cr Res've.	.80	.84	Oneco	.40	.60
Davis-D	.90	.95	Raven	.08	.10
Eagle and Blue	.78	.85	Se Lake	5	5¼
First Nat.	1⅝	1¾	Stew's M.	1¾	2
G'fd Con.	1⅛	1¼	U V Ext.	3½	3¾
			Yukon	2⅜	3

REDISCOUNT RATES FIXED.

Board Ruling on Paper Circulating Between Reserve Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A further broadening of the new banking system's scope was made possible today, when the Federal Reserve Board fixed rates under which the different reserve banks may rediscount paper with one another.

In anticipation of an early demand for such rediscounts the board fixed a rate of rediscount for the present between Federal Reserve Banks at 3½ per cent. for paper up to thirty days and 4 per cent. for maturities over thirty and up to ninety days. These rates are about one-half of 1 per cent. under the rates obtaining between the Federal Reserve and member banks.

All applications for rediscount are to be filed with the Federal Reserve Board, the board reserving the right to apportion the applications for rediscount among the different banks.

Increase in Surplus Freight Cars.

The American Railway Association reports a total surplus of freight cars on the country's roads of 304,284 on March 1, as against 280,573 on Feb. 1, and 159,480 on March 1, 1914. Car shortage reported to the association aggregated only 297 cars, as compared with 1,162 on Feb. 1 and 5,573 cars on March 1, 1914.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

At the end of the day the market on the Consolidated Exchange for such leading stocks as United States Steel and Reading reflected heaviness. There had been a sharp rally shortly after noon from an early dip in prices but the recovery evidently invited selling. At the same time there was no particular pressure, and the undertone appeared to be good. Commission houses handled a large volume of optional lot business, which was well distributed over the list. In the grain department May wheat opened at $1.62 to $1.61 against a closing price on Tuesday of $1.63, dropped to $1.58⅛, and closed at $1.60⅜.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Alaska Gold	30¼	30½	30½	30½
750	Amal. Copper	54⅝	55½	54⅝	55
50	Am. Beet Sug.	39⅝	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞
40	Amer. Can	27⅛	27¼	27⅛	27⅜
10	Amer. Cot. Oil	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
90	Amer. Ice Sec.	28⅝	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝
1,070	Amer. Smelt.	64	64⅝	63⅝	64
110	Amer. Sugar	102	103⅜	102	103⅜
20	Anaconda Cop.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
170	Balt. & Ohio	87⅞	87⅞	87	87½
90	Beth. Steel	56¼	56⅝	56¼	56⅝
70	Bklyn R. Tr.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
20	California Pet.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
140	Can. Pacific	153¼	161¾	159¼	160½
90	Central Leath.	33⅜	33⅜	33½	33½
70	Consol. Gas	116¼	116¼	115⅝	115⅞
410	Corn Products	11	11¼	10⅝	11¼
380	Erie	22	22½	21½	22
180	Erie 1st pf.	36⅝	38½	36⅝	36⅝
210	Int.-Met. pf.	59	59½	59	59
40	Lehigh Valley	134½	135	134½	135
5	Mexican Petrol.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30½
50	Max. Mot. 1st pf	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
10	Max. Mot. 2d pf	20	20	20	20
60	Mexi. Petrol.	66⅞	67¼	66⅝	67⅛
50	Miami Copper	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
820	Mo. Pacific	11	11½	11	11¼
350	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	52½	52½	51⅞	51⅞
60	North. Pacific	103⅜	103⅜	102⅝	103
50	Pitts. Coal	19⅜	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛
5,460	Reading	145⅞	145⅞	144⅞	144⅞
10	Rock Island	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
410	South. Pacific	84	84⅝	83⅞	84⅝
80	Tenn. Copper	28	28	28	28
480	Third Ave.	52½	53	51⅝	52¾
50	Union Bag & P.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,470	Union Pacific	120	122⅝	119⅝	120
5,040	U. S. Steel	45	45¼	44⅝	44⅞
20	Utah Copper	53	53	53	53
20	West'house El.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼

MINING STOCKS.

18,595					
2,700	Atlanta	.32	.33½	.32	.33
400	Belcher	.35	.35	.35	.35
800	Booth	.30	.30	.30	.30
200	Consol. Va.	.17	.17	.17	.17
200	Crown Point	.30	.30	.30	.30
300	Elkton	.46	.46	.46	.46
200	Goldf'd Merg.	.22	.22	.22	.22
3,200	Jumbo Ext.	.90	1.05	.90	1.05
100	Ophir	13	13	12	12
350

LUMBER LIGHTERAGE RATES

Dealers Oppose Increase at Commerce Commission Hearing.

Wholesale and retail lumber dealers appeared before Examiner C. V. Burnside of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the rooms of the Merchants' Association yesterday, and opposed a proposed increase of lighterage charges by trunk railroads. The witnesses said that present charges for transferring lumber from the railroad yards in Jersey City to points in Manhattan were already between 60 and 64 cents a ton more than for the same service to docks in Jersey City. An additional charge of 12 cents a ton, they contended, would drive business from New York to the Jersey shore.

John M. Bond, of the Barker-Bond Lumber Co., said 12 cents a ton would amount to about 15 cents a thousand feet. Such an added expense, he said, would increase his firm's costs from $15,000 to $18,000 a year. The 5 per cent. increase of railroad freight rates recently allowed on certain lines, the witness said, when added to the proposed increase of 12 cents a ton for handling lumber at this port would mean an increased cost of about 28 per cent. in getting lumber from point of shipment to New York, as compared with Jersey City. The consumer in this city would bear the load, said Mr. Bond.

Witnesses deplored the lack of track facilities for switching lumber about the city. The only facilities of the sort offered by the trunk lines, they said, were at the Pennsylvania Station and nowhere else. Lumber from the yards in New Jersey had to be conveyed by water to its destination. It was said that shipments received here from certain of the roads by means of canal boats arrived in bad condition, occasional transfers being made with the lumber under water in the holds of the boats. Objection was also made to the custom followed by some of the roads in delivering cargo alongside private docks and leaving the unloading to the consignee.

Merchandise Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

Special Sales Salvage Merchandise Only. LEOPOLD GANS CO., 46-50 Wooster St.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 180 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Sam. H. Richmond, Inc., Auct. & Com. Mer. Cash advanced on mdse. 27 Greene. Sp. 889.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers of mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 1056.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, AUCTIONEER. By order of the Administrators of the Estate of Daniel Rosendorf, deceased, and by order of SAMUEL ROSENDORF, as surviving member of the firm of Rosendorf & Co., I will sell at public auction upon the premises No. 545 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, on March 19, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., all the stock-in-trade consisting of hosiery, underwear, knit goods, and similar commodities; also the fixtures and safe, and the good will of said business, and also all outstanding accounts of said business.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Attorneys for Samuel Rosendorf, and for administrators of Estate of Daniel Rosendorf, deceased, 320 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough

MISCELLANEOUS.

Auto Supplies

HARDWARE, TRUCK TIRES, FIXTURES.

CHAS. SHONGOOD, Auct'r, Sells Monday, March 15, 10:30 A. M., at

58-60 W. 65th St., N. Y.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF

Mutual Auto Accessories Co.,

One of the oldest and best-known Supply Houses in this business.

Inspection Every Day From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MORTGAGE SALE.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, will sell **Today, Thursday, March 11th, 1915,** at 11:00 A. M., on premises, **156 BERRIMAN ST., Brooklyn, N. Y.** JACOB FISHER, Mortgagee.

EMBROIDERY PLANT,

Comprising Beninger Swiss Embr'y Machine, with frames 4½ yds.; Zurich Swiss Embr'y Machine, with frames 4½ yds.; Saconia Swiss Embr'y Machine, 5 yd., with frames; one Shuttle Machine, Bearing No. 5409; one Shuttle Machine, Bearing No. 6636.

HOW TO GET THERE: From Brooklyn Bridge take City Line L to Montauk Ave. Station. From Williamsburgh Bridge take Broadway L and change at Eastern Parkway to City Line L to Montauk Ave. Station.

Bankrupt Stock

$10,000 Worth Auto Tires

CHAS. SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, **Sells Monday, March 15, 1 P. M.,** 60 West 65th St., N. Y. C.

STOCK OF NEW TIRES AND PARTS Suitable for Trucks and Pleasure Cars In Lots to the Trade.

Elaborate and Beautiful Gents' Furnishing

FIXTURES

of the McAlpin Shop.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auct'rs, will sell Tomorrow, Friday, Mar. 12th, at 10:30 A. M., on premises, 88 Fulton St., N. Y. C. 15 Silent Salesman Cases, electric lighted; 1 West Case costing $300, National Cash Register, Floor Cabinet No. 92,845, costing $625; 4 outside Showcases, 2 Umbrella Cases, 1,000 Display Stands, Mahogany Portable Shelving, Revolving Hat Cases, etc.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell Tomorrow (Fri.) at 10:30 A.M., AT OUR SALESROOMS 15 & 17 GREENE ST. NEAR CANAL ST. A LARGE IMPORTANT SALE OF 500 ANTIQUE AND MODERN CHINESE AND PERSIAN **RUGS & CARPETS**

By order of a large Importer. Such as Kurdistan, Beloochistan, Royal Kermanshah, Persian Sarak, Mosul, Serebend, Cashmere, Meshed, Camel's Hair, Meier, Bokhara and many others in all sizes.

A most elegant array of Chinese and Persian Rugs and Carpets of the most expensive kinds.

AUCTIONEERS' TEL., 1056—SPRING.

The Old Galleries 43 LIBERTY STREET.

Important Sale by Auction This Day at 2 P. M. and following days at same hour. **Household Furniture** Rugs, Paintings, Etc., in great variety. Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke, AUCTIONEER. Tel JOHN 3033.

JEWELRY.

WHOLESALE JOBBER'S STOCK **SOLID GOLD STAPLE JEWELRY**

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Sells Thursday, March 11th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., on premises, 25 MAIDEN LANE, 3rd Floor, Room 21. (No flag displayed), A large, desirable stock of above, consisting of Cuff Buttons, Studs, Fobs, Charms, Bar Pins, Pin Sets, Hat Pins, Cuff Pins, Brooches, Lockets, Pendants, Scarf Pins, Tie Clips, &c. All solid gold, in large lots, strictly without reserve.

Auctioneer's Office, Woolworth Bldg., Suite 2120-2126. Tel. 6911-6912 Barclay.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

The New York Times:

It appeared to us that the whole of New York responded to our two-line advertisement in the "Buyers' Wants" column on the Business Page of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Friday, when we offered for delivery 500 pieces of Shantung. One hour after we opened this morning we had disposed of the entire lot, two dozen merchants calling personally in an effort to secure the goods advertised.

At an expenditure of 90 cents we "turned over" $3,000.00 worth of merchandise, for which quick and profitable result we want to thank your Business Page.

(Signed) Chelsea Waist Company, 152 W. 25th St.

AN OPEN LETTER TO EVERYBODY.

Gentlemen: We want to buy for cash 1,000,000 pounds of old books and old records to be ground into paper pulp. What quantity have you to offer? See or telephone our Mr. Gatto, Main Paper Stock Co., 26-31 Peck Slip.

Suits.—Ladies' and misses', of Gamson & Co., (Philadelphia,) are displayed at the World's Market Corporation, 28-30 West 23d St., New York City; suits, $9.50 to $18.50.

E. DEUTSCH, 23 West 32d St., New York, are now showing a full line of the newest ideas in dresses at their showrooms, and also at the WORLD'S MARKET CORPORATION, 28-30 West 23d St.

READY TO WEAR MANUFACTURERS — We purchase for cash all unmanufactured materials, silks, cottons, woolens, laces, embroidery, trimmings, &c.; all materials you will find in our ads. Any amount. M. 34 Times.

WANTED FOR SPECIAL SALES, Ladies', misses', and children's silk and cotton dresses, suits, waists, underwear, hosiery, sweaters, or fancy goods under regular price; join for cash. A 72 Times Annex.

WAISTS WANTED. The Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio, is open for jobs of silk and cotton waists. Call, with samples, 71 West 23d St.

JOBBING TRADE. M. M. Kirschenbaum & Brother, Baltimore; best-made pile and cloth coats. Showing Room 300, Broadway Central Hotel.

Cloak Salesman, catering to jobbers, catalogue houses and large retailers, desires connection with reliable house. M 11 Times.

JOBS in waists and petticoats to close out lots. New York Silk Garment Company, Room 1,403, 1,133 Broadway.

JOBBER is open for better priced wash dresses, placing quantity orders. 130 West 29th St., 1st floor.

Jobber is open for better priced wash dresses and skirts. Call all week, 5th floor, 127 West 17th St.

CONTRACTORS on cotton dresses call with samples afternoons all week, fifth floor, 63 Bleecker St.

Waist contractors wanted; only those with dress samples need apply. Box X 261, Times Annex.

Will buy for cash striped silk and crepe de chine materials, any quantity. Call Chelsea 2674.

Fellows, resident buyer, 31 Union Sq., wants jobs, all kinds, merchandise; spot cash.

CASH FOR JOBS ladies', misses' wearing apparel. Gross, 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

Jobber looking at cotton dresses from $2.50 to $10. 49-51 West 24th, 6th floor.

FIFTEEN PIECES of satin duchess to close out, all colors. M 175 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3⅛@4 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday...3⅛@4 " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

A Record for Exports.

Exports reached a new high-water mark at this port yesterday, when the day's shipments recorded at the Custom House totaled $10,500,000. According to the customs officials, yesterday's outbound movement was the biggest single day's business ever recorded at the Custom House. Since the present year began there have occasionally been days when the exports ranged between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000. Yesterday's high record is taken to mean that American manufacturers and others receiving war orders from the Allies are now making full and rapid deliveries of foodstuffs, arms, ammunition, automobiles, clothing, hospital, and other supplies.

Silversmiths Are Optimistic.

While the Lenten season is causing a slowing up in demand, the leading silversmiths in the Maiden Lane district were optimistic enough yesterday concerning the business to come forward after Easter. This applied to manufacturers of plated ware as well as the sterling smiths. Prices are firm, and collections are said to be good considering the general condition of affairs. One of those concerns conducting a retail department said that this branch of the business showed a small gain over last year since the beginning of the month. Manufacturers of gold jewelry also find things quiet, but they, too, are looking ahead to better business after Easter in view of the improvement reported in general business.

Getting Wash Dresses Together.

Some very attractive lines of wash dresses are now being assembled by members of the local cutting-up trade. Black and white effects are being looked on with favor by the manufacturers, both in striped and figured goods. In the latter, floral effects predominate. Beach cloths in the sand and putty shades are being made up also, as are cotton gabardines. The skirts of the dresses now being shown are full, and the manufacturers are evidently trying to get this fullness without producing a bulky effect at the hips. One neat model that was shown to a TIMES reporter yesterday had a front and back apron effect of a material which contrasted with the fabric in the body of the skirt. Long sleeves predominate.

Business on Fine Dress Goods.

There does not seem to be much to back up the contention that fine domestic dress goods should sell any better as a result of shutting off importations. Those who sell such goods report that the demand has been a normal one, without any of the changes it was though might occur. In certain instances the inability of the cutters-up to get deliveries of foreign fabrics has proved to the advantage of the domestic producers, but these are only isolated cases. There seems every reason to believe that the inroads which the foreign manufacturers made into this class of business with the lowering of the tariff was considerably exaggerated, as the absolutely prohibitive wall opposed to imports by the war has not brought about any startling change in the situation.

ARE YOU A BUSY BUSINESS MAN?

THE BIG STATIONERY STORE has over 25 experienced salesmen and an enormous stock to take care of your wants, efficiently, quickly, and to your perfect satisfaction.

Our low prices save you money. Our quick service saves you time.

BIG VALUE Blotters (White)

25 CENTS PER GROSS

Size 4x9¼. Excellent absorbent qualities—the kind you pay 50 cts. for elsewhere.

DATING STAMP

Made of the best quality rubber. Has revolving bands that move with perfect ease and certainty. DATES ARE COMPLETE FOR SEVEN YEARS. Other stationers ask from 10c to 15c for same dater. **5c**

GOLDSMITH BROS. Manufacturing Stationers & Printers. **77 Nassau St.** Between John & Fulton Sts.

"We Retail at Wholesale Prices."

Our Advertised Prices Are Permanent

—you can buy our advertised articles from us any time at the same low prices.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—John G. Myers Co.: R. M. Rich, dress trimmings; 220 5th Av.; St. Denis.

ATLANTA—Olsen Co.: B. Olsen, silk dresses, waists, skirts; 15 E. 28th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House: W. A. Appiefalte, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House: W. J. Bigler, W. F. Coggins, notions; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House: M. G. Frazier, laces, embroideries, neckwear; 334 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Miller Clothing Co.: L. M. Miller, clothing, furn. goods; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—N. Sallad, clothing, furn. goods; Grand.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; D. Rosenberg, silks; Grand.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; H. L. McLanahan, hats; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—H. Eisenberg; J. H. Brewer, hosiery, hdkfs.; Broztell.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.: Miss J. Canty, waists, muslin underwear, sweaters; Miss K. Desmond, ladies', misses' suits, skirts, petticoats; Miss A. M. Doyle, children's wear; Miss B. Garner, ladies', misses' coats, skirts; Miss D. Killeen, women's wear; 15 E. 26th.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Mrs. E. M. Lewis, art goods, yarns; Prince George. Miss E. Hubach, representing; Prince George. Miss F. A. Hahn, women's waists, knit goods; Knickerbocker T. N. Wilson, cloaks, suits; W. J. Hurd, laces, embroideries, neckwear, vellings; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; F. Kay, mdse. mgr.; Mr. Lowenberg, men's boys' clothing; Miss Finn, coast, suits; Union Sq.

BOSTON—Smith, Dives & Rubin Co.: Rubin, women's ready-to-wear; Van Cortland.

BOSTON — Wm. Filene's Sons Co.: Miss Haughey, ladies' suits; Miss Jones, negligees, kimonos. Basement buyer: Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, kimonos, negligees; 116 W. 52d.

BOSTON—A. Gainsborg & Co.; A. Gainsborg, clothing, furn. goods; Aberdeen.

BOSTON—J. Cohen, clothing, furn. goods; York.

BOSTON—Flanders; J. A. Scott, ladies' furn. goods; Breslin.

BOSTON — Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; H. B. Scates, shoes; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; T. Stewart, notions, leather goods; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON—Atlas Manufacturing Co.; I. Libowitch, cloaks, suits; Breslin.

BOSTON—E. Goldman & Co.; E. Goldman, duck clothing; Breslin.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky.—J. E. Burch, clothing, millinery; Broadway Central.

BRESLIN—Kippe & Waite; G. Waite, neckwear; Broztell.

BUFFALO—W. Hengerer Co.; E. W. Turner, dry goods; 18 W. 35th.

BURLINGTON, Iowa — J. S. Schramm Co.; F. E. Schramm, notions, furn. goods; Breslin.

CHICAGO—Sears-Roebuck & Co.; F. O. Perry, dresses; A. Strauss, ladies', misses' suits, dresses, skirts; G. Alexander, lace; 438 Bway.

CHICAGO—The Fair; R. B. Snyder, muslin underwear, corsets, petticoats, infants' wear; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. C. Berwanger, women's cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss Feldman, women's cloaks, suits, dresses, children's dresses; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; George Weinreich, laces; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Chas. A. Stevens & Co.; A. H. Winkler, waists, petticoats; 40 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. S. Ritchie, men's boys' clothing; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—The Fair; J. Isba, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 223 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Hillmans; M. H. Dreyer, men's, boys' clothing; 116 West 32d.

CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper & Co.; A. R. Mathews, silks, velvets; 15 E. 22d.

CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; E. K. Denton, cloaks, suits, waists, fur garments; 214 Church. McAlpin.

CLEVELAND—Halle Brothers Co.; Miss K. Lovemar, stationery; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.: Miss H. Tyroler, jobs waists; 71 W. 23d.

CLEVELAND—Kahn Bros. & Co.; R. H. Kahn, clothing; 69 5th Av.

COLUMBUS — Columbus D. G. Co.; E. R. Graves, general mdse.; Breslin.

DALLAS — Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; A. E. Axson, dress goods, silks; 48 Leonard.

DAYTON—L. Traxler Co.; W. E. Sutton, housefurn. goods; china, toys, groceries; 116 W. 32d.

DES MOINES—"Carley's"; W. Carley, waists, skirts; 15 E. 28th.

DETROIT.—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss O. Kirscher, jewelry, leather goods; 20 W. 22d.

DETROIT—Crowley, Milner Co.; Miss E. Miller, waists; 20 W. 22d.

DUBUQUE—Roeshek Bros. Co.; J. J. Roshek, piece goods; 1,133 B'way.

DUBUQUE—Miss K. Sullivan, millinery; Marlborough.

EL PASO—H. Rosenberg, ready to wear; Marlborough.

ERIE, Penn.—Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.; F. L. Streuber, laces, neckwear; 320 Bway.

FITCHBURG—Eaton & Whipple; W. H. Eaton, W. E. Whipple, china; Albert.

HARTFORD—Brown, Thompson & Co.; F. W. Pass, ribbons, laces, neckwear; 2 Walker; Wallick's.

HARTFORD—Wise, Smith & Co.; G. W. Hoagland, house furn. goods; 116 W. 32d.

HARTFORD—Brown, Thompson & Co.; Mr. Morris, furnishing goods; 2 Walker.

INDIANAPOLIS—W. V. Hargrave & Co.; W. V. Hargrave, coats, Strand.

INDIANAPOLIS—Kohn's Department Store; L. Kohn, dry goods; Claridge.

ITHACA—B. Seaman, clothing, furn. goods; Breslin.

KANSAS CITY—Klein Cloak & Suit Co.; Miss A. Clancy, juniors' silk dresses; 95 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—J. M. Hale Co.; F. J. Rensberger, hosiery, knit underwear, infants' children's wear; 50 Union Square; Longacre.

LOWELL—L. R. Wilson Co.; L. R. Wilson, wall papers; Breslin.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; W. W. Daniels, domestics; D. D. Vanderwater, dry goods; 75 Spring.

MINNEAPOLIS—Western Realization Co.; M. C. Meyerhoff, jobs, suits, coats, dresses, waists, petticoats; 11 W. 25th.

MONTREAL—H. Morgan & Co.; W. O. Miller, stationery; Breslin.

NEW HAVEN—Strouse, Ullman & Co.; I. M. Ullman, corsets; 45 East 17th.

NORRISTOWN—H. C. Warner, dry goods; 116 W. 32d; York.

OGDENSBURG—Seaman & Mandigo; G. M. Mandigo, notions, furn. goods; Markwell.

PHILADELPHIA—Waldman, Fastman & Co.; H. Waldman, mattings; Marlborough.

PHILADELPHIA—H. & W. Lewis; H. Lewis, dry goods; York.

PHILADELPHIA—Smith & Hartnett; F. E. Smith, millinery; Strand.

PHILADELPHIA—H. Holmes & Sons; A. Holmes, carpets; Marie Antoinette.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; L. Powers, furn. goods; 200 5th Av.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y.—Mrs. Berger, dress, house dresses; 1,270 Broadway, Room 901.

READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; H. Eisenberg, notions, laces, leather goods; 2 Walker.

READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; B. W. Arnold, hosiery; 2 Walker.

ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; R. G. Powers, books; C. D. Ottman, notions, leather fancy goods; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER—R. Goldstein & Co.; L. Goldstein, clothing; Broadway Central.

ROME, N. Y.—F. E. Bacon Co.; W. L. Sexton, rugs; 315 4th Av.; Grand.

SALEM, Mass.—Amy, Bigelow & Washburn; Miss Henderson, representing; 2 Walker.

SAN FRANCISCO—California Notion & Toy Co.; J. Feigenbaum, notions, toys; W. H. Mitchell, holiday, sporting goods; 61 West 23d.

SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; F. J. Harper, rugs, furniture, art goods; 15 E. 26th.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—E. D. Starbuck & Co.; G. D. Carr, dry goods; 185 Grand.

SCRANTON—Scranton D. G. Co.; I. E. Oppenheim, H. D. Ehrlich, ladies' garments; 70 Madison Av.

SCRANTON—Penn Waist Co.; S. Levy, Jap. silks; 1,133 Broadway.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Dickieson & Co.; A. E. Dickieson, ready-to-wear, notions, hosiery, gloves; Longacre.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A. Striger Co.; F. M. Fenton, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

STAUNTON, Va.—W. H. Wells; D. E. Eupritt, dry goods; Grand.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. O. M. Thornton, waists; 71 West 23d; Wellington.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; R. L. Blumenthal, laces, neckwear, embroideries; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; S. A. Dobiner, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 470 4th Av.

ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; J. G. Morrisey, cloaks, suits; 31 Union Square.

SYRACUSE—Waldorf Mfg. Co.; Miss M. M. Stack, waists, dresses, petticoats; 37 W. 28th.

SYRACUSE—L. A. Witherill; Miss N. A. Dennis, children's wear; Breslin.

SYRACUSE—Central City Crockery Co.; L. E. Nelson, crockery; Grand.

WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; E. Spanier, boys' clothing; E. H. Hobson, upholstery goods; 334 4th Av.

WASHINGTON — King's Palace; Miss M. Kinder, ready-to-wear, infants' wear, muslin underwear; Cumberland.

WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; F. E. Woodward, books; J. O. Mogul, furniture, rugs; 334 4th Av.

WASHINGTON—Lansburgh & Bro.; H. Lansburgh, cloaks, suits, waists; Woodward.

WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; H. J. Sanger, flannels; 15 W. 26th; Grand.

WATERBURY—Reid & Hughes D. G. Co.; A. S. Lyall, laces, hosiery, gloves; 75 Spring.

WATERTOWN — Bushnell & Co.; A. S. Carter, china; W. A. Simonet, carpets; Imperial.

WESTERLY, R. I.—P. H. Opie Co.; Mrs. C. W. Miller, millinery; Park Av.

WORCESTER — M. Wexler & Co.; Morris Weiner, jobs trousers; Albert.

Exports for Civilian Use.

An interesting development of the export business, as viewed from the standpoint of domestic piece goods, is the report made by one house that a large quantity of goods has been shipped to England for civilian purposes. The order came through an agent who represents this house in London. He obtained sample swatches after the war had started and soon began to book orders. The shipments so far have amounted close to 30,000 yards, it is said, and the majority of the goods consisted of overcoatings.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

LOUIS SALZMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Salzman, cloaks and suits, 14 Avenue B, by Morris Israel, $285; Abraham Shapiro, $177, and Benjamin E. Weissman, $66.

ABRAHAM SAMUELS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Samuels, clothing and hats, 46 Walker Street, by Weintraub & Kaufman, $500; J. Halle & Brothers, $400, and Harry Frankel, $300. The is assigned on Tuesday.

WILTON G. MARTIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Wilton G. Martin, bookseller, 66 West 38th Street, as J. W. Schermerhorn & Co., by Carrie O. Gildersleeve, $2,350 money loaned; Cox Book Co., $93, and Anna L. Leland, $36. He made an assignment on Feb. 27. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $750.

NATHAN BARNETT.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nathan Barnett, custom peddler, 39 East Broadway, by Sweden, Son & Co., $32; A. I. Tamor, $201, and Gellman Brothers, $93.

IKE VEGDORCHIK, butcher, 340 Madison Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $6,403 and no assets.

MAISON BERNARD, INC., millinery, 330 Fifth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $14,669 and assets $36,234.

BUCHHALTER & WEISSMAN, infants' headwear, 18 University Place, have filed schedules showing liabilities $1,872 and assets $1,000.

WILLIAM S. ABRAMS, shades and awnings, 243 West 125th Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,352 and assets of $407.

JOHN KLOTZ, baker, 2,093 Third Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,496 and assets of $580.

JACOBS & TARNOW.—Schedules of Jacobs & 770 4th Av., jewelers, at 49 Maiden Lane, show liabilities of $6,805 and no assets.

ROSALIE JOEL, manufacturer of flags, formerly at 63 Nassau Street, discharged from bankruptcy.

MATTEO RAO, liquors and food products, 445 East Thirteenth Street, discharged from bankruptcy.

RASHKIN & LINDENBAUM, furniture dealers, 310 East Houston Street, discharged from bankruptcy.

GOODMAN LEVINE.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on March 6 against Goodman Levine, furniture dealer at 1,359 Second Avenue, on a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar, cash.

E. G. KOEGLER & CO.—Emma G. Koegler and Mary M. Rooney, composing the firm of E. G. Koegler & Co., cloaks and suits, 31 East Thirty-second Street, have assigned to David Aaron.

ARTHUR L. BRAUS, cloaks and suits, 7 East Thirteenth Street, has assigned to John E. Joyce.

JUDGMENTS.

Thefollowing judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Arthur, Daniel V.—Jeanette Co., $331.
Same—Same, $525.
Arenkay Amusement Co., Inc., Morris Rose, and John B. Keit—H. Belovger, $220.
Allesor Co., Inc.—Burchsteiner et al., $425.
Ambrosio, Valentine—National Fertilizer Co., $250.
Berlin, David J.—E. D. Murphy et al., $910.
Birnbaum, Wolf—J. Eltenbein, $188.
Bitzik, Meyer and Nathan—J. Weissman et al., $2,069.
Baum, Harvey A.—N. Y. Central R. R. Co., $146.
Blumenstock, Anna and Samuel—J. Helm, $121.
Behrens, Frank G. and Mary L.—E. Schlesstein, $1,269.
Bendheimn, Henry M. and Carrie W.—W. W. Crawford et al., $7,594.
Brigenti, Michell—F. Trezza, $1,829.
Cecroft, Samuel—W. B. McNiece, $143.
Clarke & Lorentowicz Co.—Kerr Tribune Co., $475.
Casselberry, Jacob R.—H. Holfeld, $964.
Carroll, Albert V.—Bigelow Varnish Co., $139.
Chamberlain, Ethelyn—Louisville Realty Co., $151.
Christie, Jennie J.—E. N. Patterson, $187.
Cuiler, Jennie—S. Weisenburger et al., $158.
Collins, Harry—S. Briskman et al., $907.
Crabtree, John H.—A. Cohen, $238.
Demarest, Elizabeth A.—Locust Farms Co., $416.
De Sabla, Theodore J.—L. F. Chapman, $902.
Diekroger, Fred.—E. Sternberger et al., $965.
Davidson, Julius, and Israel Berkewitz—Wiegand & Co., $151.
Equitable Surety Co.—P. H. Newman, $2,254.
Finkelstein, Harris—N. Y. Butchers' Dressed Meat Co., $238.
Fritnick, Benjamin, et al.—H. Averbuck, $536.
Gordon, Gallagher Co.—J. A. Beha, $316.
Goldman, Abraham—J. H. Seniel et al., $655.
Gallen, Feurie M.—B. Fagopian, $106.
Geiger, G. Jay—S. L. Richard, $384.
Gaffney, Esther F.—American Real Estate Co., $469.
Ganiym, John B.—Seneca Distributing Co., $922.
Goldstein, David—A. Gross, $309.
Greenberg, Max D.—N. Y. Title Ins. Co., $582.
Same—Chelsea Realty Co., $1,140.
Grimes, Robert H.—I. Briggs, $272.
Gatsos, George—J. M. O'Neill et al., $112.
Glasgol, Josef and Rose—H. W. Gordon, $112.
Harvey, Chas. E.—N. Espenscheid, $293.
Handelman, Louis M.—John C. Allen & Sons, $276.
Hopkins, Louis L., Henry L. Morean, Emily L. Laird, and Samuel E. Laird—People's Bank of Buffalo, $232.
Kramer, Charles, and Joseph Schwartz—J. F. Boyle, $266.
Kraise, Oscar O.—General Baking Co., $155.
Kuntze, Charles—J. F. Meehan, costs, $107.
Kramer, Charles—J. F. Boyle Co., $175.
Katz, Benjamin, and Alfred Keve—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., $381.
London Theatre Co., Inc.—J. Brunton, $428.
Same—I. N. Burdick, Inc., $327.
Lumber Inn Co.—I. Cohen, V.—Blumberg, $971.
Liegen, Henry—V. Stoller et al., $104.
L. & S. Realty Co.—H. Steinberg, $115.
L'Hommdieu, Howard—M. Goodman et al., $108.
Locke, Ernest—W. E. D. Stokes, $1,583.
Miller, Israel—M. Zinn et al., $1,070.
Mason, Seaman Transportation Co.—N. Y. Polyclynic Medical School and Hospital, $1,643.
M. J. & M. Blake—Richardson & Boynton Co., $218.
Matzger, Felix—N. Durham, $700.
Matthews, Christopher A.—Weydig Henkelman Piano Mfg. Co., Inc., $175.
Maruchess, Boris—I. Loew, $111.
Megibow, David—C. Richman, $372.83.
Milch, Samuel—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., $1,442.
Nenner, Abraham—M. J. Myers Co., $201.36.
N. Y. Railways Co.—M. O'Connir, $500.
Nathan Lafayette—E. M. Opper, $1,275.98.
N. Y. and Brooklyn Paper Co.—S. Maniscalco, $274.
Pearse, Chas. A.—North N. J. Trust Co., $372.
Pluemacher, Chas. F.—J. A. Bolles, $177.81.
Popp, Joseph—J. H. Meyer, $563.86.
Rossbach, Jacob, Leopold & Max, J. H.—Mandfield Tire and Rubber Co., costs, $117.45.
Reilly, Hugh—J. Corry, $359.10.
Rose, Beatrice—M. Klein, $281.41.
Rosenberg, Nathaniel—A. Unger, $1,164.86.
Reich, Jennie & Lena—J. Eckhause, $1,567.43.
Rappeport, Gustave—R. Hallow $313.33.
Rosenkranz, Jacob & Samuel Selders—D. Ostrow, $568.78.
Reiter, Herry—H. Levine, $114.24.
Stevens, Harry M.—J. H. Springer, $2,268.58.
Shapeovitz, Benjamin—B. Lebovitz, $231.15.
Seminole Distilling and Distributing Co. and Isidor Simon—Sherman Square Realty Corp., $223.48.
Singer, Adolph—B. Weiss et al., $206.48.
Silverman, Moses—A. Brautman, $2,608.51.
Smith, John J.—Warren Chemical and Mfg. Co., $168.87.
Stiebel, Samuel J., Alfred J. Hernsheim, Benjamin H. Homan, and Nathan Weiss—E. Lissberger, costs, $188.58.
Storer, Pincus—I. Garfinkel et al., $209.
Silsby, Jerome B.—H. von Heyn et al., $8,243.
Silverstein, Max B.—M. Silver, $480.
Safety Auto Tire and Tread Co.—G. A. Hennecker, $331.
Spigel, Adolph—L. Miller, $178.
Stack, Mary, and John—Rohan—Ferdinand Munch Brewery, $203.
Sponchick, Barney—S. Schwartz, $151.
Tiefster, Morris—C. A. Sims, $406.
Tice Bulldog Co. and Nicholas Comforti—J. Gerosa, $137.
Terry & Tench Co., Inc.—R. D. Lyles, $8,652.
Taelli, Giuseppe—City of New York, $264.
Tiffany, Anne—H. O. Swords, $475.
Trier, Robert C. and Joseph P. Slattery—P. E. Hoey, $10,124.
Viola, Bartholomew—American Chemical Society, $144.
Uhl, Herman—B. Clarke, $1,644.
Wells, Charles E. and Charles M.—R. Ossenfort, $830
Wiel, Benjamin—J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., $1,382.
Wonder Mfg. Co.—F. W. Lincoln et al., $280.
Walsh, Robert E.—J. C. Walsh, $3,000.

In Bronx County.

Angel Construction Co.—W. W. Shupner, $526.
Balzer, Aaron—H. Heilman, $133.
Berlin, David J.—E. D. Murphy et al., $910.
Braunstein, Jacob—M. J. Lowenstein, $439.
Cushman, Nathan—J. Krinsky, $80.
Caruthers, Allen, and Joseph B. Nelson—W. F. Brown, $162.
Jesselsohn, William—S. Jonas, $871.
Levy, Elise—Louis Padula Co., Inc., $210.
Perlhefter, John R., Barnet Shatz, and Flora Perlhefter—A. H. Murdock, $18,923.
Sauvaille, Henry S.—William B. Harris Co., $82.
Schlenger, Bernard—I. Cohen, $519.
Tiedemann, Fernando—Rudolph Wirlitzer Co., $113.
Zibbelli, Giuseppe and Christina—N. Reisler Iron Works, Inc., $268.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Ketterer, Percival C.—J. F. De Beau, Sept. 9, 1914, $310.
Ketterer, Prudence S. and Percival C.—A. Danger, Aug. 15, 1914, $679.
Ketterer, Prudence S., S. Percival Kobler, Frederick Lauer, and Percival C. Ketterer—E. S. Appleby et al., Aug. 15, 1914, $4,578.
Mecham, May J.—R. Mache, March 6, 1911, $772.
Same—L. Erts, Jan. 14, 1914, $288.
Melvin, John F.—Central Brewing Co. of N. Y., Nov. 13, 1913, $2,395.
Seleznick, Lewis J.—Century Bank, July 21, 1909, $1,084.
Same—Same, Jan. 19, 1910, $1,198.
Same—J. H. Edwards, Jan. 7, 1909, $2,535.
Seleznick, Lewis J., and Knickerbocker Jewelry Co.—S. Erlanger, Jan. 14, 1909, $5,335.
Werner, Abraham L.—City of N. Y., Feb. 19, 1914, (vacated,) $264.
Abrahams Louis—Eastman Machine Co., June 16, 1914, $202.
Conron, John

USES OF CELLOPHONE.

Appraisers Hold It Should Not Pay Duty as Gelatine.

Impressed with the great variety of uses to which an article known as cellophone is put, the Board of General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest by Franz Euler & Co. and the Rose & Frank Company against Collector Malone's assessment on the product. Appraiser Sague reported that the merchandise consists of thin sheets of cellulose, variously described as cellophone, flexoloid, dramantine, and brilliantine, and stated that it is used as a substitute for thin gelatin sheets in wrapping various things.

As the product is similar in texture and use to sheet gelatin, it was returned for duty as sheet gelatin by virtue of the similitude clause at 35 per cent. ad valorem under the Act of 1909. It was claimed to be dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem as a non-enumerated manufactured article. At the hearing Frank Euler of the protesting firm surprised the members of the customes tribunal by the multifarious uses to which he claimed, cellophone is adapted. Summarized, some of these claims include:

Used as a wrapper for candy boxes, but only upon high grade candy which would justify a superior wrapper; also for a wrapper for any article put in a display window in stores; also as a covering for such articles; also as lining for cigar boxes instead of tin foil; also in interleaving to protect the lithographic work in magazines; also to manufacture boxes, and as the transparent part of patent envelopes. Further, that it possesses certain qualities which gelatin does not, namely, that it will not break when wrapped on a package; that it does not stick to the fingers, is not soluble in water, alcohol, or grease, is waterproof, and that the particular forms known as gutta-cellophone is used in hospitals for sheeting in the way that rubber and oiled silk sheeting would be used.

Presumably conceding all of the importers' claims as to use Judge Brown, confining himself to tariff interpretation, held that the similitude clause does not apply to the product in controversy. The board held that the merchandise is a substitute for gelatin and something more, and so reversed the Collector's classification.

INDICT PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.

Charged with Granting Rebates on Coal Shipments to New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Indictments charging the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with granting rebates on coal and coke shipped from Kittanning, Penn., to Trenton and Hoboken, were returned today by the Grand Jury in the United States District Court here.

The defendant company is alleged to have allowed a refund of 10 cents a ton on shipments made from the Glen-White Coal and Lumber Company's mine at Kittanning between Dec. 1, 1911, and July 18, 1912.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

696—Chicago & Alton Ry. Co. v. U. S., and 879—The Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railway Co. v. U. S.—Leave granted to file brief herein as amici curiae.

155—S. J. Sligh v. J. A. Kirkwood.—Argument concluded.

187—Mallinckrodt Chemical Works v. State of Missouri.—Argued.

180—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. v. K. S. Vosburg.—Submitted.

191—The Cumberland Glass Manufacturing Co. v. Dewitt.—Argument commenced.

194—U. S. v. Thomas E. Wing.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for today—194, 122, 196, 195, (and 196,) 198, 199, (and 275 and 676,) 200, 201, 202, and 208.

Southern District.

COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Room 433, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

N Y Dock Co<D, L & W R R<N Y Dock Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Humphrey, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Case on: Herbst<Fowler. | No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 13th Fl., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Walker & Sons<Luyties Brothers. | Burke Elec Co<Ind Pneu Tool.
Simonite<Rittaman. | Robins Convey Belt Co<Link Belt Co.
Schroeder Lamp Wks<Nat Metal S & S. | Bosch Magneto Co<Baker, (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar. Sundh Elec Co<Cutler Hammer Mfg Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 337, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Olsen<Penn R R.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Room 322, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Case on: Robinson< | No day calendar.
Van Riper.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Admiralty day calendar.

Laveck<Tug Wyomissing. | Reichert<Tug J. P. McGuirl.
Flannery<same. | Rugge<Penh R R.
Duana<Sg Herm. | Connell<Helen B. Moran.
Burns<Tug J. C. Reichert.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Naturalizations at 9:30 A. M.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Braker<NY Pasture.
Wahle-Phillips Co<59th St-Madison Av.
Dickson<NY R E Assn
Leahy<CNY.
Gorman<same.
Ford<Clendenin.
Black<Manufacturers Coml.
Nor Bank of NY<Neuberger.

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SUPREME COURT.

Appellate Division—First Department.

Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

Strasburger<Strasburger. | Re Hutter.
Mission Church<Ridley lst Bank of Notasulga <Jones.
Andrews<NY Times.
Wmsburg I & W Wks <Kuhn.
Butler<O'Brien.
German-Am Coffee Co <Diehl.
McLean<Studebaker Bros Co.
Presberger<Mech Bk of Bklyn.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Bijur, J.—Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.

W VonWangenheim< NY Stock Y Co.
Re NY Rys.
Hoyt<McSean.
Sussman<Sussman.
Young<Nathan.
Haggerty<O'Rourke Eng Co.
Federal Estates Corp< Kornhauser.
Holcombe<Holcombe.
P Schoenhoffen Brew Co<Mahlan.
Romm<Romm.
Redden Specialty Co< Simon.
Lanson<Meister.
Walter<Walter.
Wannetick<Jacobson.
Crevellier<Crevellier.
Philipson<Smith.
Con Elec Lamp Co< Elbright Co of Am.
Heynema<Kohler.
Guinsoung<Riley.
Cobre Gr Copper Co< South Pac Co.
Kuhre<Atlas Safe & Mach Truck Co.
Bonnefend<Bonnefond.
Rudolph Wallasch Co< Imperatori.
Goddard<Gibb.
Heinsteimer<Isenberg. (3.)
Lawyers Mtge Co< Edelstein.
Morris<Braun.
Titus<Cent Pk,N & E R R Co.
Mock<Leonard.
Dudley<Dudley.
Wangenheim<NY S Yards Co.
Levine<Schwartz.
Farenholz<Meinschaueer.
Ziegler<Midville Rty.
Gans<Astna Life.
Easton<Amend.
Warren<Purdy.
Seamen's Bk for Sav< Bertine.
Porscher<Borscher.
Keresey<Keresey.
Wisner Mfg Co<Feld.
Briner<Briner.
Tilney<Bates.
Re NY Ice Cream Mfg, (Bd of Tr.)
Rosen<Strysower.
Horwitz<N Brit & Mer; Ins Co.
Grodsky<Grodsky.
NY Inter Water Co< E Asp Pav Co.
People, &c<NY Rys.
Levine<Schwitzer.
Grodsky<Grodsky.
East Tan Egg Yolk Co <F E Atteaux & Co.
Walter<Ferrell.
Baldwin<Gregory.
Re Title G & Tr. Co.

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Rothschild<Morrice.
Sullivan<Bernstein.
Archer<Equitable Life Weck<Diddley.
Romanoff<Romanoff.
Finley<Atl Transport.
Ochicona<Ochicone.
Johns<Ellis.
Niemann<Pflieger.
Mapes<Mapes.
Hutchinson<Hutchinson.
Rieder<Rieder.
Walling<Walling.
Preferred causes:
Hardy<Mathewson.
Piesen<Mitchell.
General calendar:
Gen Acctd, &c, Co< Keely Co.
Potomac Ins Co<same.
Metz<Palmer.
Levengon<Crawfords.
Bronner<Bronner.
Sanders<Herrick.
Mitchell<Murray.
Sinsheng<Simsheng.
Herrman<Jeffe.
Life Photo Film Corp <Bell.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Cohalan, J.—Adjourned to March 12th.

PART VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kidder<Van Name & Co.
Rambaut<Tevis.
Reif<Reif.
Martin<Brick.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ferraro<Friel.
Fiji<Lehigh Val RR.
Hansen<Morris.

PART IV.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Rabinowitz<Berratt.
Goldman<Acampora.
Rosen<Aaronson.
Polazzole<New Eng N Co.
Fitzgerald, Jr<Cushman Globe Co.
Oppenheimer<CNY.
Sanderson<L I R R.
Berson<Nat E R R.
Mailaber<CNY.

PART V.—Adjourned until March 15.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lippmann<Gaillard, (2 acts)
Connelly<Walls.
Zaron<Atl Exp Co.
Garnett<B H RR.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Order<CNY.
Petzing<Wm Ottman & Co.
Ratz<Wilckes Martin Wilckes Co.

PART VIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Holden<Bronx Blds Mach Co.
Buschmann<Naas Elec RR.
Henderson<D Stevenson Brew Co.
Light<Muthoff.
Dwyer<Int R T Co.
Berkowitz<Nas N RR.
Hanley<Kirkmaldy.
Ferraro<McAllister.

PART IX.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Lesser<International Trust Co. No day calendar.

PART X.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Baur<Cn of St Verse.
Mann<Steeplechase Co
Goslin<Bath Port Cement Co.
Case on.

PART XI.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Fekete<Mann Top & Body Co.
McKay<CNY.
Nelson<NY Rys.
Kemmerer<Union Ry.

PART XII.—Adjourned to March 15.

PART XIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lubasch<H & A Cohen.
Marthkovice<Lehigh Coal & Co.

PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Smith Co<Clark.
Mecca Rty Co<Tam's Music Library.
Farley<Wallbrack.
Oliver<Finney.
Frooks<Rublin.
Hagney<Sup Council R A.
Springs<McMullen.
Buckley<Collyer.
Stevens<Tainter.
Farley<Peterson.

PART XV.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Derschuch<Hearn Con Co.
Stambul<Est of H C Miner.
Scotia Worsted Mills< Cohn.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Brokaw<Brown.
Cook<Williams & Morford Co.
Scardy<Gersten.
Kampf<Kings Co Dye Works.
Aston Mtg Co<Tenney
Bostwick<L A Burke & Sons Co.

PART XVII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Lerzynsky< Lawrence.

PART XVIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Alsens Am Portland Cem Wks<Degnon Cont.
Conklin<Saxe.
Barry<Lion Brewery.
Heyman<Friedman Print, Inc.
Cont Curtain Co<Lenave Amuse Co.
Steinfeld<Peter Cooper's Glue Factory.
Holland Hold Co< Shuloff.
City R E Imp Corp< Panka.
Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Elise E. Von Baur,
Samuel Levy,
P. McMurrow,
Mary E. Wasson,
Emma Losee,
Margaret Forbes,
Harris Silberman,
Robert J. Murray,
Eliza Powers,
Walter Stevenson.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Estate of Elizabeth P. Oliver.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

McNamara<Cont Asph Pav Co.
Schwarzer<Kirby.
Stern<Blumenthal.
Olaffy<Palen.
Saks & Co<Solomon.
Natal<Steele.
Griffin<King.
Ferrara<Tammaro.
Gotham Nat Bank< Farrell.
Nehr Mfg Co< Schadow.
Frank<Loebl.
Lloyd<Misch.
Tarczynski<Lion Brewery, (2.)
Robillard<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Lieblich<Mintz.
Levin<Hesse.
Katz<Scheifer.
Smith<Schnur.
Loria<Kaufman.
Garun<same.
Loria<same.
Markulson<Blood.
Ciavolella<Barrett.
Adams<same.
Curro<same.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Standard Mat Mfg Co<Lasky.
Ostrander & Co<Warner.
Erich<Wortheimer.
Levy<Miller.
Lacher<Berkowitz.
Glauberg<Harris.
Burglass<Schlessinger, (2.)
Prucha<Egan.
Victor & B & O RR.
Handelman<Paskie.
Tringle<Converse.
Piriture<Smith.
Kossoff<Kupferberg.
Kennelly<Wildhard Rty Co.
Moss<Gilford.
Carlin<Motor Finance Co.
Di Angelo<Carey.
Gordon<NY Rys.
Casey<McMullen.
Snare & Triest.
Brouse<Union Ry.
Friedman<Schatz.
Clemens<Bretz.
Haas<Fid & Dep Co.
Wachstern<Zubrinsky.
Kellogg<Fields.
Carnegie Tr Co<Patten.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.

Mitchell Tappen Co<R S Redfield Co.
Henry<Mulligan.
Mitchell<Smith.
Buxton<Squire.
Vonder Smith<Ferber, Clear.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Commercial calendar, at 10 A. M.

Amos<Rosthol.
Katz<Meade.
Lowenthal Co<Mayer.
Klipp<Von Singer.
Col Paper Box Co< Kaplan.
Cas Co of Am<C R R of N J.
Eagle Imp Co<Wagner.
Clear.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J. Clear.
PART V.—Ransom, J. Case on.
PART VI.—Allen, J. Case on.
PART VII.—McAvoy, J. Case on.
PART VIII.—Zeller, J. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Equitable Life Ass'n Soc'y<Goldstein—Abraham. Same<Same—Arnon T. Squires. McDonald<Cassidy—Lawrence S. Grenbaum. City R. E. Estate<Shea—Vance Hewett. Baron De Hirsh Fund<Konlik—Wilber Larramore. Same<Same—Charles T. Terry. Lowey<N. Y. Real Estate Sec. Co.—Phoenix Ingraham. Camman<Mackey—George H. Engelhard. Goldman<Bodine—Phelan Beale. German Sav. Bk<Backer—Theodore K. McCarthy. Gerken<Van Schaick Estates—Enos S. Booth, Peterkin<Lauterstein—John S. Sheppard, Jr. Re Rothman (Taxes)—James A Parrell.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Equitable Life Assur. Soc'y<De Hurapolis—John H. Rogan, Morsullo<Rosendorf—Herbert Noble. Union Dime Sav. Bk<Corn—Martin Conboy. Same<Same—George Coggill.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Morris Stabinsky<Benjamin Smith—Arthur M. Levy.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Re Manning.
Pomerantz<Hoohman's Sons Iron Wks.
Singer<Singer.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Kraus<Kraus.
Realty Operat Co< Ostro Const Co.
Hinners<Wreggs.
Cordier<Weiss.
Zvirin<Zvirin.
Dunsing<N Y Com Terminal Com.
Hamilton<same.
Risse<same.
Whittlesey<Harrison.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.

Silver<Ball.
Kreuter<Kreuter.
Seidman<Advine Const Co.
Meyer<Meyer.
Kurak<McMullen, S & Triest.
Rines<Deutsch.
Gervay<Battaglia.
Ciullo<Underpg & Found'n Co.
Chruscik<Cent Un Gas
Prince<Bklyn E. T.
Pedro<Crimmins Con Co.

Highest number reached in regular order, 164.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar. Mastrangelo< Mastrangelo.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Burr, Thomas, Stapleton, Rich, JJ.

Reynolds<Reynolds.
Chinnutt<Cons RR.
Hollaran<CNY
Wojeichowies<Nicholas Copper Co.
Re Horton.
Hartwig<Am Ing Co.
Hamilton Pipe Wks< Zeltmacher.
Serrin<Perry.
Riverview Assn< Bruckmar.
Pines<Nowick.
Westchester Mtge Co <McIntyre.
Green<Steinberg.
Cont Secty Co<N Y C & H RR, et al.
Webster<N Y, N H & H RR.
Re Scofield.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions:

Miller<Lackey.
G F Wagner Co<Jefferds.
J H Meyer Bros<Marshall.
Conner Bros<Wilson Holding Co.
Lesacowitz<Dean Hdg
McTyne<Hennessy.
Re Zimmermann, (Dugan)
Dime Savings Bank< Academy R Co.
Homestead Bank<Caplan Co.
Krans<City, (2.)
Bader<Thormann Rity
Wechsler<Conklin et al.
Hedges<White et al.
Bardington<N E RR.
Kadish<Davidson.
Gale<Gale.

Bechtold<Bechtold.

Brownell<Brownell.
B Greenstein Co<McNamee.
Georgia Mdg Co<Burdett.
Re Roslyn Estates.
Cousins<Hilienbrand, et al.
Re West 94th St.
Re Longacre Parcel of Land.
Rehbein<Ibert.
Schaeffer<Conner.

PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelby, J.

People ex rel C I Jockey Club<Purdy.
Rashbit<Rashbit.
Rath<Temple.
Harris<Brady.
Duckworth<RR Op A.
Bickeff<Q Co Coal Co.
Re Public Serv Com< NY Cons RR.
Inquest<Waitland.
Waitland<Waitland.

The remaining cases called, and marked ready on the reserved calendar of March 4, 1915, will be added to the day calendar from time to time, as these cases are disposed of. Highest number reached on the regular call, 1,888.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Bendict, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Van Siclen, J.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day will be carried over to the following Monday.

Barry<Bolt & O RR.
Nagle<C I & B RR.
Miller<Nassau RR.
Tuohy<Kane.
Doyle<NY Rys Co.
Zeits et al<Cook et al.
Rosenberg<G H RR.
Hoffman<Krumbois.
Oletto<Ritchie & Co.
Sullivan<Bradley Con.
Kramer<Martin.
Weinstein<CNY.
Schweitzer<Scherer et al.
Deebach<Gair Co.
Farnge et al<Borgelaient et al.
Kahle<Dodd.
Sparaman<Wade.
Collins<CNY.
Colangelo<B H RR.
Faggiani<Freitag, et al
Pendleton<Nassau RR
Slaughter<Bradley Con.
Wilde<Obermeyer & Liebmann et al.
Ketcham<Wicks.
Guttfarb<Int R T.
Thompson<C I & B RR et al.
Bradley<NY Rys Co.
Schaptoff<Colgan.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Emig<B H RR.
Webb<NY Rys Co.
Welt<B H RR.
Bklyn Tr Co<Gottlieb.
Green<Greene.
Cope<Nassau RR.
Skelly<Wetmore.
Olson<Mooney.
Mosher<Landsman et al.
Smith<Jacknowitz.
Elberth<CNY.
Steier<Nassau RR.
Sosinwsky<B H RR.
Streicher<Laibowitz et al.
Brotino<B H RR.
Korb<same.
Alper<Sokol.
Marcin<NY Rys Co.
Meredith<Hurt et al.
Rhall<Assoc Oper Co.
Rosenbaum<CNY.
Maloof<B H RR.
Nealis<Penn Mut Life.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6025.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Eliza Boenke.
Charles Hoboblm.
Patrick Daley.
Jane Barnett,
Alice Kane,
C W Hooper.
Carolyn W Moul,
Acctg in ests of:
Jane Parker,
Annie Clake,
Vanee Dougherty,
Michael Dougherty,
Michael Donaghey,
F R Boerum.
J J F Nash.
L A Cross,
Christine Feoney,
Dietrich Franke,
Charles Meuser,
J E Sumpleton,
Mary Sullivan,
Sam Lippman.
Anna Field.
Estates of:
Jacob Gebert,
Michael Hart,
Michael Raymond,
Edward C Carter,
G M O'Hare.
William Ginger,
Elizabeth Martens,
Julia McMahon,
Helen Payson.

County Court.

PART IV.—Roy, J

US Title Co<Egbert.
Sherber<Wax.
Bogue<Nas E R R.
Zenna<Empire Pipe B
Parker<Edison Co.
Puckhaber<Nas E RR

Reserved calendar marked ready and passed until Monday, March 15.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Morschauser, J.

De Fage<Vitagliano.
Young Bros Lumber Co<Curtiss.
Hobby<Hobby.
Pierce<Truesdale.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Mills, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Chamberlain<Chamberlain.
Proh<West El RR.
Yonkers Brew<Gabil.
Turnler<Kerbaugh, Inc
D'Alisera<J J Hearn Con
NY C RR<Mills.
Farrell<Bradley Con.
Hank<same.
Schulman<Gordon.
Dause<West El RR.
Giordano<Bradley Con.

The following causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:

Garry<Page & Co, (2.)
Lewis<Garofano.
Canning<Steinhauer.
Jardine<Young & Co.
Smith<Johnson.
Barello<Bradley Con.
Eccleston<Van Schaick
Frenger<Fox.
Wise<Conn, (2.)
Houser<Burtenshaw.
Handy<NY C RR.
Burke<Holbrook, C & R.
Kein<Delaphaine.
Curnyn<Sheff Farmstaw Decker Co.
Sundberg<Yonkers Sav Bk.
Ross<Dunbar.
Zinkowski<Parker.
Lehane<Cohen.
Palmieri<Marekese.
Williams<Hill.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1036.

County Court.

PLATT, J.

De Henry's<Thomas.
Krall<Thanhouser.
Filip Co.
Fauser<Schmidt.
Mosher<Smith.
Gnap<Boettger.
Ross & Hubbard<Ebenbacher.
McNeill<Mulwits.
Lucas<Guinzburg.
Coles<NY & Stam Ry.
Feil<Solfanelli (2.)
Carllarese<Fishel.
Coners<NY & Stam Ry (2.)
Acton<Westch St Ry (2.)
Curran<Donovan.
Kuritzky<Amato.
Gengenbach<Vll of Elmford.
Hiler<Ebling Brew.
Von Frankenberg< Phillips.
Jaros<Feldman.
Nail Surety Co<Jones.
Flanagan<Devine.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Blackmar, J.—At 10 A. M.

McKevitt, admr< Sherwin et al.
Gunsteonsen<E H RR.
Almash<Barratt, as Pres of Adams Exp Co.
Hueg<Belt Line Ry Corp.
Stueber<Jurgen.
Sharkey<N Y & Q Co Ry Co.
Ballantine<N Y Rys.
McKeon<same.
Wesenaf<same.
Walker<J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co.
Comlossy, an infant< L I R R Co.
Slavin<Bartholomae.
Reisert<Knick Ice Co.
Luft, an infant<Kaminsky.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1000.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mails for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....Mar. 11
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa..Mar. 11
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Makura.....Mar. 13
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Panama Maru.....Mar. 13
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru.....Mar. 13
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Sado Maru..Mar. 13

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SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises...6:20 | Sun sets...6:03 | Moon rises...4:14

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:05	4:41	10:38	10:48
Governors Island	4:42	5:20	11:11	11:24
Hell Gate	6:32	7:10	12:51	1:04

Arrived—Wednesday, March 10.

SS City of Columbus, Rotterdam, Feb. 16.
SS Masapequa, San Juan, March 2.
SS Strathtay, Rotterdam, Feb. 10.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Feb. 19.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, March 4.
SS Nueces, Galveston, March 8.
SS Colorado, Boston, March 8.
SS Fugesand, Demarara, Feb. 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Ancona	Naples	Feb. 23
Niagara	Havre	Feb. 26
Minas Geraes	Santos	Feb. 15
George E. Warren	Rotterdam	Feb. 17
Salaminia	Cardiff	Feb. 16
Richard	Rotterdam	Feb. 19
Orsolo	Palermo	Feb. 19
Guatemala	Havre	Feb. 24
Ocean	Amsterdam	Feb. 20
Nickerie	Haiti	Mar. 1
Georgian	Cristobal	Feb. 27
Dranning Maud	Macaris	Mar. 3
Camaguey	P'rto Mexico	Mar. 2
Scottish Prince	New Orleans	Mar. 4

DUE TOMORROW.

Europe	Naples	Feb. 27
Atahualpa	Para	Feb. 26
Neches	Rotterdam	Feb. 24
Almirante	Santa Marta	Mar. 2
Huron	Jacksonville	Mar. 6
Creole	New Orleans	Mar. 6

DUE SATURDAY.

Bergensfjord	Bergen	Mar. 3
Arabic	Liverpool	Mar. 3
Concho	Galveston	Mar. 6
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	Mar. 6
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar. 9
El Alba	Galveston	Mar. 6
Menelaos	Gibraltar	Feb. 28
Oscar II	Christiansand	Mar. 2
Advance	Cristobal	Mar. 6
Petrolite	St. Michaels	Mar. 1
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Mar. 10
Vasari	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 23
Yumuri	Manzanillo	Mar. 5

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P

WOOL MARKET QUIET.

Foreign Wools in Greater Demand Than Domestics.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 10.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The week in the wool market has been rather quiet, the aggregate sales amounting to 1,250,000 pounds. Sales of foreign wools have been in greater quantity than transfers of domestic, owing to the distribution of cargoes recently arrived, and in part to the dearth of supplies of the domestic staple.

"Wool markets abroad show a distinctly advancing tendency, cables received from the Australian centres during the early part of the week showing that prices have advanced in some instances fully 30 per cent. above closing quotations of the last sale.

"Developments in the woolen goods market are in general satisfactory when country-wide conditions are taken into consideration. More or less cancellation is taking place, as the logical result of overbuying.

"A certain amount of improvement is noticeable in the dress goods market, particularly in connection with the Spring lines, the demand for goods showing a gratifying increase. Tweed fabrics are taking particularly well, as are shepherd checks.

"The cotton goods market shows a slightly greater activity, and quotations in general are very firmly maintained.

"There is an improvement in the export business in textiles also.

"The woolen and worsted yarn market shows no appreciable change, though the demand is perhaps less than a week or two ago. The tendency in cotton yarns is toward easier prices."

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MARACHISIO BROTHERS, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Please take notice that Ferdinand A. Hoyt, trustee in bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupts, will sell by order of the Hon. Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, all his right, title, and interest in and to all the property of said bankrupts upon sealed competitive bids on the 11th day of March, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Hirson & Bertini, attorneys for the trustee, No. 44 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Said property to be sold in two parcels: Parcel No. 1, consisting of a restaurant business, good will, unexpired term of lease at 161 West 49th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; Parcel No. 2, consisting of real property, consisting of a farm, buildings, appurtenances, live stock, and personal property contained in said place, known as the Lakeside House, Swartswood Lake, Swartswood, New Jersey.

The trustee herein sells the above mentioned property subject to all liens and encumbrances now existing against any of the above described property.

Sealed bids to be submitted for each parcel separately and all bids are to be accompanied by a certified check for at least 10% of the amount bid.

Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all bids submitted to him on said property. Property may be inspected any day prior to the sale between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. FERDINAND A. HOYT, Trustee in Bankruptcy.

HIRSON & BERTINI, Attorneys for Trustee, 44 Cedar Street, N. Y. C.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of FRED. C. THOMA, Inc.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of March, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, and immediately thereafter at Chas. H. Keyes Yards, 472 E. 10th St., and at 2 P. M. at Becker's Yard, Greenpoint Av., Greenpoint, Bklyn, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of desks, chairs, typewriters, etc., at 539 Broadway, and at Chas. H. Keyes Yard, 472 E. 10th St., 1 car of lumber 4x4 No. 1 common oak, and at Becker's Yard, Greenpoint Av., Greenpoint, Bklyn, 1 car gum. BERTRAM L. KRAUSS, Assignee. WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Assignee, 55 John St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE H. KUHNER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, March 24, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 149th St. and Harlem River, near Exterior St., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machine tools, files, andirons, lumber, desk, chairs, fixtures, etc.

LEO OPPENHEIMER, Trustee. FERRIS, DANNENBERG & ANSBACHER, Attorneys for Trustee, 2 Rector St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON MYER FELD and MARY FELD, individually and as partners trading as S. M. FELD & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, March 17th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 356 W. Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of suit cases, valises, leather trimmings, machinery, typewriter, desk, fixtures, etc.

MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Receiver. JULIUS H REITER, Attorney for Receiver, 277 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 20088.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS SCHATTMAN, JR., ISAAC L. COHN, and the ESTATE OF MORRIS SCHATTMAN, deceased, composing the firm of SCHATTMAN BROS., and said firm of SCHATTMAN BROS., Bankrupts.

Julius Schattman, Jr., Isaac L. Cohn, and the Estate of Morris Schattman, deceased, composing the firm of Schattman Bros., and said firm of Schattman Bros., were duly adjudicated bankrupts on February 27th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on March 23rd, 1915, at 1 P. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 10th, 1915.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—CHARLES S. MOORE, Bankrupt.

Charles S. Moore, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 27th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 12th, 1915, at 10:30 A.M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 10th, 1915.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—MEYER HARRISON and LEOPOLD ROSENBERG, individually and as copartners of the firm of HARRISON & ROSENBERG, Bankrupts.

Meyer Harrison and Leopold Rosenberg, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated March 2d, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 12th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 10th, 1915.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—MAY WARD BERNSTEIN, also known as MAY WARD, Bankrupt.

May Ward Bernstein, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated March 2d, 1915, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 12th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 10th, 1915.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—MAX RUBIN, Bankrupt.

Max Rubin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 22nd, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 12th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 10th, 1915.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

A Merchant

told us last week that he had paid off $20,000 on a past due mortgage of $85,000 at great inconvenience.

He was told that he could not get more than 50 per cent. of a conservative appraisal at reasonable charges.

We could have replaced this mortgage for the full amount, $85,000, at 5 per cent. without difficulty.

Why not apply here first?

MORGENTHAU JR & CO. 35 LIBERTY ST

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Buy Apartment House Sites in Upper Manhattan and the Bronx—Block of Old Fifth Avenue Dwellings to be Rebuilt for Trade—Protest Against Increased Taxation.

Apartment house site buying in upper Manhattan and the Bronx was an important feature of yesterday's realty market. In the Fort Washington section of the Heights, where several large plots have exchanged ownership during the past week or ten days, Harris Moran & Sons, builders and operators, have purchased from the Hoyt estate, a plot 154 by 95 feet on the north side of 171st Street, 225 feet west of Fort Washington Avenue. Ground will be broken at once for a six-story apartment house.

Fifth Avenue Homes for Trade.

The greater part of the old residence block on the east side of Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets will be remodelled for stores on the lower floors of the present dwellings and bachelor apartments above. The property is owned by the Mary Mason Jones estate. Plans for the changes were filed yesterday by the architect, Duncan Candler. The cost is estimated at $70,000. Some of the houses have already been utilized for trade.

Investor Buys Lenox Avenue Flats.

As an investment Fannie Wischer has purchased from Paul A. McGolrich and Louis Bloch 433 and 435 Lenox Avenue, a six-story new-law tenement on a plot 50 by 75, located 50 feet south of 132d Street. This property has been held at $75,000, and the deal was reported as an all cash one.

Deal in East Fiftieth Street.

Elich Berlinger has sold to an investing client of the Douglas Robinson-Charles S. Brown Company, 243 East Fiftieth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 17 by 100.5, between Second and Third Avenues. The seller acquired the house in 1894.

Bronx Borough.

Several good deals were closed in the Bronx yesterday, one being on Walton Avenue, where several good sales have been made lately. A plot 50 by 100 on the east side of the avenue, 97 feet north of 183d Street, was sold by Sharp & Co. to a builder, for improvement.

A large plot on Arthur Avenue, 100 by 90, on the west side, 112 feet south of 179th Street, as been purchased by Eugenia Ulrich from William Lustgarten. Edward Polok was the broker.

The new-law tenement, 258 East 165th Street, on plot 37.7 by 80 has been sold by Kurz & Uren for the Mitchell McDermott Co. to an investor.

In the upper part of the borough, the private dwelling and stable at 634 East 239th Street, on plot 50 by 100, has been purchased by E. C. Phipps of Mt. Vernon from Katie B. O'Donnell. F. William Eggert was the broker.

W. E. & W. L. Brown, Inc., have sold for the John W. Cornish Construction Company a plot at the northeast corner of 174th Street and Vyse Avenue, being 50 by 80, to the Trask Building Company, who will improve same with an apartment dwelling.

Will Build Six Bronx Apartments.

The Mack Construction Company will build six instead of three apartment houses on the west side of Bryant Avenue, 100 feet south of 165th Street, covering a frontage of 240 feet. The property was just acquired from the American Real Estate Company. Plans for the new buildings are now being prepared.

$25,000 Sale at Plandome.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. have sold at Plandome, on Manhasset Bay, the residence of Francis D. Jackson to H. V. Brumley of Brooklyn. The house has been featured as true Dutch Colonial architecture, and was held at $25,000.

Long Island.

In the Ridgewood section the G. X. Matthews Company has sold to Dietrich Lohse, 1,882 Woodbine Street, and to Marie R. Lohse 1,860 Woodbine Street, three-story flats.

New Jersey.

The estate of William H. C. Dodd has sold to the South Orange Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, a plot fronting 133 feet on Fairview Avenue, South Orange. A new home for the lodge will be erected on the property, which was held at $40 a front foot.

Westchester County.

The Westchester Land Exchange has sold at Greenacre a plot, comprising two acres in the Morris tract, facing on Birchhill Drive, adjacent to the handsome Pope residence. The buyer is Harold E. Porter of the Porter Publishing Company, New York City, who will erect a residence.

Recent Buyers.

Charles C. Hallock is the buyer of the plot of five and one-half lots on the northeast corner of Bronx Boulevard and Reiss Place, sold last week by A. A. Weyers.

William H. Gehringer is the buyer of 535 West Fifty-second Street, sold recently by Harris & Vaughan.

New $150,000 Brooklyn Church.

Plans have been completed by F. J. Helmle for a $150,000 church for the Roman Catholic St. Gregory's parish, at Brooklyn Avenue and St. John's Place. The edifice will seat 1,000, and is to replace a frame structure erected for temporary needs a few years ago.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

Smith & Phelps have placed a building loan of $45,000 for the Joseph Sonsin Company for the purpose of erecting a five-story apartment house on plot 52 by 108 by irregular and situated at the northeast corner of Crotona Avenue and 170th Street.

$268,466 for Queens Buildings.

Plans have been filed with the Queens Bureau of Buildings since March 1 for 108 new structures to cost with plumbing $268,466.

The total since Jan. 1 has been 631 new structures to cost with plumbing $2,646,386. The total for January was $663,444, and for February $1,498,302.

Mass Meet to Protest Against Increased Taxation.

What is planned to be the largest and most impressive protest ever made in New York City by taxpayers and rentpayers against the increase in taxation and the cost of administering the city Government is being arranged for the evening of Sunday March 21, at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, Manhattan, by the United Real Estate Owners Association.

The meeting is called in the belief that every man and woman in New York City is vitally affected by the recently announced increase in the tax rate and the steadily mounting expenses of the city Government. It is to be as much a protest by rent payers as by taxpayers.

It is to be the start of a series of educational meetings in which popular speakers will show all classes how they are affected by increases in the rate of taxation and the city's expenditures, irrespective of whether they are taxpayers or otherwise. Seats will be reserved without charge on application by person or by mail at 170 Broadway, the office of the United Real Estate Owners Association.

Photographers Move Uptown.

Brown Brothers, commercial photographers, have taken a long lease on the greater part of the top floor in the Fitzgerald Building, Times Square. They will move next month to their new uptown home from 108 Fulton Street, where they have been for over twelve years.

Commercial Leases.

Folson Brothers, Incorporated, have leased for Howard Conkling the building 204 Lafayette Street, to Thomas Harper for his business as a brass foundry, for a term of years.

Henry B. Rieckes has leased the store at 504 Ninth Avenue to the Karry Home Dairy Company for five years, and the entire first floor and basement at 423 West Thirty-ninth Street to the Union Transfer and Storage Company.

Cahn & Pittman have leased for Frank Mucha to Charles Hecht, the four-story triple flat with stores, known as 3,890 Third Avenue, for the term of five years, at an aggregate rental of $8,500.

A. A. Hageman has leased the store and basement at 618 Sixth Avenue, adjoining the corner of Thirty-sixth Street, to Peter Doorn for a number of years, for confectionery business.

Edward Margolies has leased from William Waldorf Astor for a long term of years the four-story house at 200 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-fifth Street, on a lot 24.9 by 95. The house will be altered for business purposes, as was done with the four adjoining houss at 11 to 17 East Thirty-fifth Street, also held under lease from Mr. Astor.

A. N. Gitterman Corporation has leased for Morris Weinstein and Nellie W. Marks the store and basement at 260 Grand Street to Denemark & Morris for a term of years. Thomas W. Moore & Rieser and Bertrand Paradise the southerly store in 232 Third Avenue to the Rose Tailoring Company for a term of years. Also in conjunction with Frederick S. Fox the store at 135 East Twelfth Street to the Enterprise Premium and Publishing Company.

The Madison Square Branch of the New York Life Insurance Company, J. C. James, manager, now housed in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Building, has leased for a long term space in the new Rogers-Peet Building, Fifth Avenue, Forty-first and Forty-second Streets. The space, which was leased through Horace S. Ely & Co., comprises the entire Forty-second Street frontage on the fifth story.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Brooklyn Bank to Charles Loventhal the easterly store at 150 and 152 Fulton Street. Also for G. Armeny Max Goldstein, in the Armeny Building at the southeast corner of Fulton and Nassau Streets, a larg eand complete diamond polishing shop.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company has leased the New Street wing on the first floor in building 32 Broadway to Furness, Withy & Co. Limited, for occupation by the Quebec Steamship Company, now at 29 Broadway. The Broadway front on the sixth floor of the same building has been rented to the Standard Lumber Company, a Florida corporation.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased the store and basement 13 Gold Street to Samuel McCrea Cadwalader; also store 171 Pearl Street to H. Hahn; store 13 East Houston Street to Samuel Kramer.

Country Estates Leased.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have rented the country estate of the late Thomas M. King at Irvington-on-Hudson to S. H. Kohn for the season. The property contains a large residence, stables, outbuildings, and fourteen acres near Sunnyside Lane.

John F. Scott has leased for Samuel P. Hinckley his house known as Rosebush, on the corner of Ocean Avenue and Tanglewood Crossing, Cedarhurst, L. I., to Henry G. Bartol; also for Mrs. Harriet Allen her cottage at Lawrence Beach for a term of years to Robert Hude Neilson.

Fish & Marvin have leased for Dwight L. Elmendorf, the lecturer, his country estate at Rye, N. Y., known as Sunnyfield. The estate is situated on the east side of Barlow Lane, overlooking the Sound, and consists of ten acres, a large Colonial dwelling, outbuildings, extensive gardens, lawns, &c. The property was rented furnished for a term to Herbert S. Martin of this city.

Taxpayers' Meetings.

The West Side Taxpayers' Association will meet this evening at 267 West Thirty-fourth Street.

There will be a meeting of the House and Real Estate Owners' Association at the Turn Hall, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, tomorrow evening.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

162d St, 615 West, n e corner of Fort Washington Av, 184.1x187.10x88.11, six-story apartment house; adjourned to March 17.

St. Nicholas Av, 348 and 350, e s, 50.6 ft e of 128th St, 50.8x101.4x49.11x93.11, two five-story flats and stores; Isidore Wengraf against C. E. Pope et al; Isidore Niestaedter, attorney; Charles Kaufmann, referee; due, $5,198.65; taxes, &c., $659.15; subject to prior mortgage of $32,000; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

Eleventh Av, 2,000, s w corner of 111th St, 249 West, n s, 164 ft e of 8th Av, 36x100.11, six-story flat; Simon Pretzfeld et al against S. R. Greenblatt et al; Heymann & H., attorneys; Myron Sulzberger, referee; due, $39,429.20; taxes, &c., $558; to the plaintiff for $37,000.

111th St, 251, n s, 128 ft e of 8th Av, 36x100.11, six-story flat; S. H. Eolfe et al against S. R. Greenblatt et al; Heymann & H., attorneys; Alfred Kelly, referee; due, $39,433.01; to the plaintiff for $37,000.

111th St, 255, n s, 56 ft e of 8th Av, 36x100.11, six-story flat; Emma Pretzfeld et al against S R Greenblatt et al; Heymann & H., attorneys; Cletus Keating, referee; due, $35,413.11; to the plaintiff for $37,000.

116th St, 64 East, s s, 190 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; E. Rocco Paolino to Rose Paolina, 2,410 Hoffman St, (mtg $4,300,) March 5; attorney, D. A. Crotta, 391 East 149th St. $100

LOT 42, revised map of Seneca Park; Annie Tombs to Feely, 148 West 54th St. Feb. 1; attorney, W. P. Knapp, 2 Rector St.....$1

MACY PARK, s s 7th n e of Hewitt Place, 25x94.9; Oliver E. Davis, referee, to Annie McCormack. 572 Atlantic Av, March 8; attorneys, Harris, C. G. & M., 150 Nassau St. $100

Audubon Av, n e corner of 180th St, for a six and a half story apartment, 72x100.10 and 49x90.10; N. S. & J. Corp., Harry Jacobs, President, 628 West 151st St, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $90,000.

St. Nicholas Av, e s, 408.9 ft s of 145th St, for a six-story apartment, 100x87; James O'Brien, 647 6th Av, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 148th St, and 3d Av., architects.

68th St, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, for a one-story church and three-story parsonage, 33x105 and 18x48; First Magyar Reformed Church of N. Y., 349 East 68th St, owner; E. Roth, 405 Lexington Av, architect; cost, $32,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, s e corner of 58th St, to five and seven story shops and bachelor apartments; Mary Mason Jones Estate, 16 Exchange Place, owner; D. Candler, 105 West 40th St, architect; cost, $70,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, w s, 126 ft n of 14th St, 20x60; Ignatz Bloch to Alex. Ackerson, 838 Beck St; attorneys Cahn, Nay & G., 128 B'way..$1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 390, s w corner of 99th St, 25.2x100; John De Witt Warner, referee, to Benjamin C. Faulkner et al, trustees of Thomas S. Faulkner, 914 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, March 9; attorneys, Thompson, K. & W., 256 B'way.....$35,000

LENOX AV, 433 and 435, w s, 50 ft s of 132d St, 50x75; Louis Block to Fenie Wischer, 40 Miller Av, Brooklyn, and Samuel Newman, 363 West 117th St. (mtg $50,000,) a. t., March 9; attorney, Samuel Newman, 35 Division St.....$100

MANHATTAN AV, 317, n e corner of 113th St, 19.11x95; William F. McManus to Rochambeau Realty Co., Inc., 55 Liberty St, all liens, March 9; attorney, Eisenstaedter, attorney; Charles Kaufmann, referee; due, $5,198.65; taxes, &c., $659.15; subject to prior mortgage of $32,000; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

MOTT ST, 163, w s, 25x100; also Mott St, 165, w s, 25.6 ft s of Broome St, 24.4x100; Louis Horn to Mary Horn, his wife, of Brooklyn, 1-3 part, Aug. 5, 1909; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PEARL ST, 172, n e corner of Pine St, 24.1x 95.2x24x85.3; Max Stariguz and Emanuel Stariguz to Starlight Brothers, Inc., on premises, B & S, March 9; attorneys, Blandy, M. & S., 37 Wall St.....$1

WEST END AV, 321-327, n w corner of 75th St, 301-303 West, irregular 150.6 ft s of Frank Bradley to Charmion Construction Co., 2,309 Broadway, (mtg $142,000,) March 9; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WEST END AV, w s, 85 ft n of 75th St, 20x75; Hy. G. Vogel to Charmion Construction Co., 2,309 Broadway, (mtg $33,000,) March 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

Also same, s w corner of 180th St, for a six and a half story apartment, 72x100.10 and 49x90.10; N. S. & J. Corp., Harry Jacobs, President, 628 West 151st St, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $90,000.

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68th St, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, for a one-story church and three-story parsonage, 33x105 and 18x48; First Magyar Reformed Church of N. Y., 349 East 68th St, owner; E. Roth, 405 Lexington Av, architect; cost, $32,000.

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Unionport Road, 1,721, w s, 196.8 ft n of Van Nest Av, 25.1x107.3x25x106.10; C. M. McBride, guardian, against Charles Ringelstein et al.; Frans Nellson, attorney; R. N. Souffront, referee; due, $5,583.21; taxes, &c., $456.10.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

University Av, n e corner of Featherbed Lane, for a one-story brick garage, 185x 94; Hillcrest Building Co., Louis Meckes, 950 Ogden Av, President, owner; Lloyd I. Phyfe, 970 Anderson Av, architect; cost, $9,000.

De Reimer Av, e s, 657 ft n of Edenwood Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x30.2; Alexandro Mauro, 943 East 219th St, owner; Maximilian Zipkes, 405 Lexington Av, architect; cost, $2,500.

132d St, n s, 125 ft w of Brook Av, for a one-story frame shed, 37.70x20; Berkshire Springs Co., owner; Herbert D. Schenck, 75 Halsey St, Brooklyn, secretary and architect; cost, $350

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The general and widespread depression that has covered the west Atlantic Ocean has drifted slightly to the westward, with resulting retardation of weather conditions over the United States, accompanied by a general though slight falling tendency in pressure, except over limited areas.

As a consequence fair weather and practically stationary temperatures have prevailed throughout the country, except in the West Gulf and North Pacific States, where there were light rains.

There is no prospect of any decided change in weather conditions durnig the next two days, and generally fair weather without decided temperature changes will prevail throughout the country.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh to strong northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh northwest; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate and mostly south and southwest.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday and Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	24	30	4 P. M.	33	41
6 A. M.	24	30	6 P. M.	31	40
9 A. M.	27	34	9 P. M.	29	38
12 M.	31	39	11 P. M.	28	37

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 36; for the corresponding date last year it was 29; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 32; at 8 P. M. it was 38. Maximum temperature, 44 degrees at 2:20 P. M.; minimum, 29 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 57 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.88 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.75 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
5:15—115 Elizabeth St.; Frank Rondozzo	Slight
6:30—701 W. 178 St.; not given	Slight
9:05—317 E. 80 St.; Minnie Jacobs	Slight
9:50—1,570 Am terdam Av.; Mrs. Edward H. Showles	$100
11:35—310 E. 41 St.; Mary Manning	Slight
11:40—411 E. 171 St.; Fanny Alexander	Slight
P. M.	
12:55—83 E. 113 St.; Martha Musler	Slight
2:15—181 W. 75 St., Mrs. Ward	Slight
2:20—23 Rutgers Pl., Isaac Freedman	$200
4:35—538 Trinity Av., Susan Dellino	Slight
7:10—1,326 Washington Av., Maurice Pichinsky	Slight
7:20—80 E. 136 St., Margaret Busch	Slight
7:20—252-258 W. 29 St.; Empire Shoe Co.	$1,000
8:00—38th St. and 9th Av.; Elev. R. R.	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., March 11: Sergt. P. Brady, 154, to 279; Sergts. Mulrey, 38, to 1; P. Shanley, 33 to 16; M. Walsh, 68, assigned to bicycle duty. To 68 from prects. indicated, assigned to bicycle duty: J. Fitzgerald, 1; R. T. Ahearn, 16; J. D. Cahill, 69; A. W. Smith, 12; T. J. Quilty, 62. To prects. indicated from 68: W. J. Neeley, 12; F. T. Murphy, 69; D. D. Sullivan, 62. M't'd Sergts. with horses and equipments: J. W. O'Keefe, 33; J. S. Schofield, 32. Mtd. Patrol, with horses and equipments, to 33 from 68: B. A. Saltig, P. J. Maney, T. F. Flanagan, F. J. Conklin, W. S. Kingston, M. A. Early, A. W. Harriott, R. E. Connolly, E. J. Sullivan, E. B. Turner, J. J. Feehan. Patrol. R. McA. Wilson, to 4 from 63; C. F. Kane, to 25 from 33, assign. as oper. of mot. patrol wagon discon. F. A. Funk, to 38 from 276; D. M. Connolly and W. P. Fagan to 39 from 3 Insp. Dist; T. L. Hector, to 63 from 38; E. J. Leahy, L. K. W. Nylin, and H. P. Ludwig, 68, to bicycle duty: J. L. Wendel, to 68 from 65; to motor cycle duty, assign. to mo'd duty discon.; F. C. Mannix, to 276 from 63; C. Sheehan, to Traf. Div. Subd. C, from 39; P. Burke, to Traf. Div., Subd. C, from 148.

To precincts indicated from 68: A. C. Schmitz, 10; J. Reit, 21; H. Guran, 25; J. A. Fitzgerald, 26; D. J. Burns, 28; J. Mannion, 31; F. C. Gerhardt, 36; E. H. Schermeyer, 37; W. C. Wallis, 37; J. J. McGurn, 39; O. M. Whitney, 42; M. Sullivan, 42; A. J. Huestis, 43; E. J. Gross, 43; F. Nekola, 68; T. Lynch, 62; G. A. Stein, 18; F. J. Shehan, 23; E. Munstermann, 26; D. O'Neill, 26; G. W. Van Etten, 29; T. A. Haverty, 32; J. Van Dolsen, 37; W. O'Neill, 37; J. Meaney, 37; C. H. Vaughn, 42; J. V. Fitzpatrick, 42; W. D. Lander, 43; E. Gallagher, 43; C. Bonaventura, 61; A. Manning, 65; W. J. Kelly, 65.

To 68 from precincts indicated, assigned to motor cycle duty: A. G. Grundig, 37; H. Yost, Jr., 61.

To 68, from precincts indicated, assigned to bicycle duty, assign. to mtd. duty discon'd: R. Holt, 65; T. S. Martin, 69; W. F. McAndrews, 69.

To 68 from precincts indicated, assigned to bicycle duty: J. Harten, 4; T. J. Egan, 18; F. J. Beadle, 26; C. J. Goodyear, 26; J. Loughran, 31; J. T. Collins, 36; W. J. Ferrick, 37; J. J. Ray, 37; J. J. McKee, 42; A. E. Jaworsky, 42; W. F. Gallagher, 43; G. Leis, 68; G. F. Devery, 10; W. Cerny, 23; L. Juna, 26; E. F. W. Seyler, 28; A. J. Parkinson, 32; M. Morris, 37; E. Zapke, 37; A. J. Schmidt, 42; M. Ryan, 42; J. R. Kelleher, 43; H. Immen, 43; W. P. Hayes, 65.

Mtd. (Manual.) 4 P. M., March 11: Mtd. patrol, without horses and equipmts—S. Fein, to 65 from 171; W. Biggin, to 171 from 65.

Temporary Assignments: Sergt. C. P. Vosburgh, 74, to C. D., duty in Bur. of Discip. Rec., 10 days, 4 P. M., March 10; Patrol J. Malion, 5, to D. B., 5 days, 8 P. M. March 9; A. J. Imperial, 10, to 11th Insp. Dist., 30 days, 4 P. M. March 16; J. R. Buckley, 15, to D. B., 5 days, 8 A. M. March 16; J. D. Mandel, 17, to D. B., 5 days, 8 A. M. March 10; T. E. Enright, 28; J. M. Evans, 36, and J. F. V. L. Patton, 65, to D. B., 10 days, 9 A. M. March 13; H. A. Kee, 169, to clerical and house duty, 30 days, 4 P. M. March 11; H. J. Walsh and S. Heher, B. B. H. Squad, to D. B. 10 days, 8 A. M. March 15. Matron Ada McMahon, 26, to D. B., 10 days, 9 A. M. March 15.

Leave of Absence without pay: Patrol. M. Hanrahan, 26, 1 day, 8 A. M. March 17.

Sick Leaves: Patrol. W. O'Neil, 28th, 60 days, 8 A. M. March 7; J. J. Reilly, 153d, 90 days, 8 A. M. March 16.

Fire Department.

The following will report to Fire. 1st g. A. J. Muir, at 7th Reg. Armory, Park Av. and 94th St., for practice at 9 o'clock Saturday: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; W. J. Mertens, Eng. 24; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; H. Reichert, Eng. 51; J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; W. E. A. Dannmeyer, Eng. 75; L. Dressler, Eng. 88; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 213; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 213; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 214; T. S. Richard's, Eng. 227; F. Erggelzinger, Eng. 257; F. M. Munn, Eng. 244; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; J. Chateous, Eng. 221; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; G. Klein, Eng. 263; J. A. Chattaway, Eng. 271; H. Brenner, Eng. 288; E. A. Wooley, Eng. 287 (2d Sec.); E. Bernsen, H. & L. 11; J. Schlesinger, H. & L. 22; E. S. Clements, H. & L. 35; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 46; A. T. Cole, H. & L. 107; J. Miller, No. 8, H. & L. 115; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 115; J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 128; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 137; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149.

Fined: Fire. 3d grade P. F. Connor, H. & L. 124, $1, (loss of fire alarm box key.)

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education yesterday adopted the report of its Committee on Elementary Schools granting leaves of absence, with pay, to fifteen teachers to enable them to study the work of ungraded class teachers in the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers. It will necessitate the expenditure of $2,700 for substitute teachers to fill the vacancies.

It has been decided to lease rooms in Trinity Congregational Church, 176th Street and Washington Avenue, the Bronx, as an annex to P. S. 4.

The Association of Workers Among Delinquent Children was recognized yesterday by the Board of Education so that it may participate in the election of members to the Teachers' Council.

The following transfers of elementary school teachers were made yesterday: Fannie C. Fulton, from P. S. 106 to P. S. 22; May E. Bagley, from P. S. 50 to P. S. 6; Isabella F. Winslow, from P. S. 2, (primary,) to P. S. 50; Emma M. Lotz, from the Ellis Island school to P. S. 113, and Helen V. Dowling, from P. S. 89 to P. S. 5.

A class in art weaving and design has been added to the other classes in prevocational training, seventh and eighth years, in P. S. 45, the Bronx.

The transfers of Mary A. Hook and Therese Kessel, clerical assistants in the Jamaica High School, to other high schools were approved by the Board of Education yesterday.

The Spanish play, "La Muela del Juicio," (The Wisdom Tooth,) given last Friday afternoon by the boys of De Witt Clinton High School, was so successful that it will be produced again on March 12, at 3 P. M., at the High School of Commerce, and at the Commercial High School, Brooklyn, Friday, March 19, at the same hour.

PRESERVE THE PICTURES.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains 24 pages of beautiful and graphic pictures of the war, reproductions of representative works of art, and illustrations of passing events executed by Rotogravure process. 10 cents by mail. Binder to hold 52 issues sent, cloth, $1.25; imitation leather, $1.75, and half leather for $2.00. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A board of officers of the Ordnance Department, to consist of Colonels W. W. Gibson and C. B. Wheeler and Lieut. Colonel J. B. Hoffer, is appointed to meet at the New York Arsenal March 22 to make recommendation for detail of two officers to the Ordnance Department in the grade of Major.

Orders of Nov. 24, directing 2d. Lieut. C. M. Smith, C. A. C., on completion of examination for promotion, to return to his station, amended to direct him to proceed to Fort Morgan, Ala., temporary duty, then to his proper station.

Following officers are detailed as Insp.-Instructors of organized militia of Illinois; Major E. M. Lewis, 19th Inf., gen. headquarters, Springfield; Capt. R. Sheldon, 18th Inf., Chicago.

Transfers—2d Lieuts. J. A. McGrath, 26th to 11th, and R. Brush, 11th to 26th Inf.

Leaves—1st Lieut. J. M. Lockett, 10th Inf., assigned to 23d Infantry, April 1, one month and ten days; Capt. P. T. Hayne, Jr., 12th Cav., four months, and Major G. F. Jenks, Ordnance Dept., one month. He will sail for the Philippines about May 5.

Navy.

Junior Grade Lieut. L. C. Schlieba, Washington Yard, to duty conection fitting out the Nicholson and on board when commissioned.

Ensigns J. McC. Miller, to receiving ship Norfolk, and E. J. Gillam, the E-2, to Las Animas, Colorado Hospital, sick.

Chief Bos'n E. Murphy, the Tennessee, to home and wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Cleveland, at La Paz; Helena, at Hankow; Celtic, at Guantanamo; Glacier, at San Francisco, and the Yorktown, at Mazatlan.

Salled—Des Moines, Campeche for Progreso; Nashville, Santo Domingo City for Guantanamo; G-4 and Sonoma, N. Y. yard for Philadelphia; Culgoa, N. Y. yard for Newport and Guantanamo; Washington, Guantanamo for Vera Cruz; Maryland, Mazatlan for San Diego; Wyoming, Arkansas, New York, Florida, Michigan, and Utah, Guantanamo for Manzanillo, and the Olympia, Guantanamo for Port au Prince.

The San Diego was placed in reserve at Mare Island Yard March 9.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for Assistant Director, Bureau of Standards, Board of Estimate, will be issued until 4 P. M. on March 19. The salary is $4,000 a year. The minimum age is 21 years. Subjects and weights are: Experience, 4; written examination, 4; oral examination, 2. Seventy per cent. is required on each subject.

United States.

The commission announces for March 17 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for trained nurse in the Panama Canal Service, for women only, to fill vacancies in this position in the Panama Canal Service at $65 a month, with board and laundry of uniforms. A reasonable charge for quarters will be made. Appointees will be given a probationary of $5 a month for each two years' satisfactory service until a maximum of $80 a month is reached. Competitors will be examined in anatomy and physiology, hygiene of the sickroom, general nursing, and surgical nursing, obstetrical nursing, and training and experience in nursing. Applicants will be required to show that they are graduates of recognized schools for trained nurses. They must have reached their twentieth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

FOSTER, WILLIAM WISNER, (Feb. 20;) personalty $1,835; all to widow, Madeline Morrow Foster.

HILLS, ELIZABETH, (Dec. 1, 1914;) realty $8,000; personalty $200; to Margaret Wen sch $6,000 and all household effects; Christina Meininger $2,000; there are other small bequests.

STEVENSON, WALTER, (March 5;) realty $4,000; personalty $5,000; all to widow, Elisa T.

WEIL, GERTRUDE (March 6;) realty $10,000; personalty $10,000; all equally to children, Emma W. Cone, Hilda W. Streock, Mabel W. Goldberg, and M. Sanford Well.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Forecast: N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; Ga. and Fla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle, shifting winds.

Ala.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle n. w. to n. winds.

Miss.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle n. winds.

La. and East. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle to moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Ark., W. Tex., Ky., Ind., Minn., and Iowa—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ohio—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle to moderate w. winds.

Ill.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly n. w.

Lower Mich. and Upper Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly w.

Wis.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle to moderate w. winds.

Mo., Okla., and Kan.—Cloudy Thurs.; Fri., fair.

N. Dak., Utah, and Neb.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

S. Dak.—Fair Thurs.; Fri., fair, warmer.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Westchester, or New Jersey. Hickey, 818 East 169th St.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Private house opportunity, 64th St., near Broadway; four-story, high stoop; terms to suit; cheapest on the block. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., 1,133 Broadway. Farragut —9494.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. B. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Executor's Sale.—East 62d St; house, (assessed $13,500,) $11,000. Miller, 767 Lexington Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE NEAR WATER;
Long Island Sound; 32 minutes from Penn. station; water front rights to fine bathing beach; near station; dock for your yacht or motor boat; electricity and gas; cement sidewalks and sewerage; very select and refined neighborhood; terms, $250; balance, $30 or more monthly, title perfect; descriptive booklet. E. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

FINE COTTAGE, $18 A MONTH;
just over city line; good neighborhood; 7 large, beautiful rooms and bath; everything like new; 2 lots; handy to all stores, school, trolley, &c., don't overlook this bargain; must be sold this week; possession on very small cash payment. C. McCaw, 243 West 34th St., New York.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

162d St., 519 West.—Eleven dooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; $75 monthly.

Real Estate Wanted.

Cash promptly paid for property threatened with foreclosure; give details. G. Rampolla, 192 Bowery, New York City.

Wanted—Small cottage or bungalow to rent for season, commuting distance. Levison, 473 Kent Av., Brooklyn.

PROPERTY OWNERS' ATTENTION.
Will manage your property and guarantee income. John Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Accessible subdivisions wanted anywhere for immediate selling. Baker, 7 East 42d.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents an agate line.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4990 Chelsea.

Private office for rent; also deskroom; conveniences. Room 809, 16 East 33d.

Warehouse, 263 Front St.; five stories; cellar. C. B. Meyer, 50 Maiden Lane.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Lake Champlain.—Six-room furnished cottage; on shore; south of Essex; $150 season. E. W. Leaning, Loudonville, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—10-room house, all improvements; barn, 3 to 5 acres land; within 1½ hours New York; Long Island preferred; rent up to $800 a year. N 18 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Ardsley.—Your opportunity; 32 minutes 155th St.; near depot; all improvements; lots 25x100; high ground; magnificent views; homes or investment; only 27 offered; bargain prices; easy payments. "Investigate," N 32 Times.

NICHOLS | 7 E. Hudson River, Westchester & HOBBIE | 42 St. | Co. Farms, Estates, Houses to Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Burr, 40 West 32d St.

Mount Vernon.

ALL GOOD HOUSES AT MOUNT VERNON.
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANDERSON REALTY CO., TEL. 585, OPPOSITE NEW HAVEN STATION.

New Rochelle.

FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED HOMES. Frederick Jenkins, (Tel. 406,) New Rochelle.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$10 a month buys my fine, well located chicken farm; just the place for a laborer or mechanic to make a good living; nice house and enough land for chicks, vegetables, berries, &c.; small amount down; possession at once. D. Farm, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, near Subway station.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y., hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

AT NORTH FREEPORT.
6 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, reception hall, all modern improvements and steam heat; fine shade; near trolley and stores; $2,600, $100 cash, $20 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

CORNER PLOT, 40x100,—9-room house, stucco or shingles; all improvements; hardwood trim; $4,200. C. G. Stewart, Bellaire Park Gardens, Queens, L. I. Phone 6123W Hollis.

FOR LOW-COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Farm, 95 acres; house, 12 rooms, bath; ample outbuildings; 40 sheep, 9 cows, 4 horses, 10 sows, 250 fowls, wagons, implements, and tools, all for $5,000; $1,500 cash; balance terms. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York.—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresmere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 601 Times Building, New York City.

Montclair, N. J.—Attractive residence; large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths; large plot; excellent location; valued $10,000, but will sacrifice for $7,700 to close estate. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna Ter., Montclair.

FOR RENT—House in MONTCLAIR; nine rooms and bath; steam heat; all modern improvements; newly decorated; ten minutes from Lackawanna Station, half block from trolley. X 282 Times Annex.

Rare opportunity, lot 70x550; new house, 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, oak floors, fireplace; 20-mile view; select neighborhood; near station; $5,000; terms. Smith-Singer, Ridgewood, N. J.

For Rent—Modern 12-room home, garage; elegant neighborhood, Montclair, N. J. Address 203 Orange Road.

Big Bargain.—Six-room cottage; $25 monthly covers everything; illustrated pamphlet free. Bargain, P. O. Box 416, New York.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL NEW 14-ROOM HOUSE, on water front at Riverside, Conn., cheap. H. W. HOPTON 542 5th Av., New York City.

Nearby Connecticut inland and shore front acreage. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St., Col. Av. SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE 2 AND 3 ROOMS, with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished, $40-$55 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Special concessions on lease and unfurnished to October 1st.
Near Subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970.

A.—A.—THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $45 up. | By month
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $55 up. | or year
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants.
Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises. Phone 9620 Col.

St. Nicholas Av., (Northwest corner 127th.)—Unusually attractive furnished suites 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; shower baths; special low rents to desirable parties.

176th, West, (214 Audubon Av.)—Front corner; elevator; 5 delightfully large rooms; ideally furnished, every detail; complete housekeeping; immaculate home. Markham. Phone Audubon 3610.

To Sublet.—Six rooms, beautifully furnished; southern exposure; fireproof apartment; from May 1 to Sept. 30. The Braender, 415 Central Park West. See Superintendent.

A bachelor apartment, 3 rooms and bath, on 59th St.; two rooms overlooking Central Park; one southern exposure; private elevator entrance. L 157 Times.

Six-room apartment; handsomely furnished; box-springs and hair mattresses; every convenience; references; would divide. Phone Schuyler, 4,818.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Two rooms and bath; charmingly furnished; southerly exposure; 8 windows; 'phone, electricity.

Attractive two-room, kitchenette, bath; new building; most livable quarters for gentlemen; centrally located. Maye, 301 West 57th.

146th, 600 West.—Light corner apartment, 7 rooms, well furnished; overlooking Hudson; near Subway. Telephone Audubon 2440.

To Sublet—Artistically furnished eight-room apartment, with foyer; river outlook. Inquire Supt., 668 Riverside Drive, cor. 144th.

121st, 509 West, (Columbia grounds opposite.) —Beautiful, sunny apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished complete. See Yetman.

REASONABLE—FINE LOCATION.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 & 6 rooms and bath. 3 & 5 West 104th St.

118TH, 507 WEST.—Four-room apartment, completely furnished, to sublet. Inquire office.

175th, 551 West.—Cozily furnished, three front rooms; new, modern; reasonable. Evans.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Completely furnished apartment, five light rooms; elevator; near Drive, 318 W. 95th.

136th, 502 West.—Four-room front apartment, furnished; one flight; piano; $45. Schofield.

Furnished apartments, 4 to 10 rooms and bath. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, 79th and Broadway.

East Side.

Apartments to let furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 E. 32d St. HOTEL OXFORD, 35 E. 27th St.

32d St., 9 East.—Attractively furnished two-room apartment; complete bath; kitchenette; electricity; elevator; $50 monthly.

Private house; floor; specialist, physician with large practice; improvements. 58 East 86th.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted, 5 or 6 room furnished apartment near 157th St., Broadway. N 33 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

Eight sunny rooms, outside exposure, suitable furnished rooms; at Subway, elevated stations; elevator; references. 30 West 65th St.

A large five-room apartment to sublet; all modern improvements; one block from Columbia; rent $59. 414 West 121st St. Apt. 41.

180th, 804 West, corner Pinehurst Av.—Beautiful seven-room elevator apartment; improvements.

15 Fort Washington Av., (Rio Grande, near 159th and Broadway.)—2, 3, 5 rooms; $30, $60; river views.

103D, (Cor. B'way.)—Magnificent location for dentist or doctor. G 375 Times Downtown.

Lenox Av., 342, near 125th Subway.—5 rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; $22.

110th, 137 West, (Seminarnia.)—Facing Park; 5, 7 rooms; $55-$70; concessions.

Evanston, 90th St. and West End Av.—10-room duplex apartment, 3 baths.

106-110 Central Park West, south corner 71st —Six to nine rooms, $1,300 up.

838-844 Riverside Drive, near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

1,090 ST. NICHOLAS AV.—5, 6, 7 rooms and bath, $45 to $55.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A.—CLAREMONT HALL.
601 West 112th St., (corner B'way.)—Apartments, five to seven rooms; passenger elevator, &c.; rent, $600 to $1,000; possession. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, 4 & 5 ROOMS, $40 & $60; 3 & 5 W. 104TH ST. 6 ROOMS, $50; 40 & 42 WEST 127TH ST. 5 ROOMS, $40; 30 & 32 EAST 128TH ST.

Desirable one-room and bath apartments; Right off Fifth Avenue.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises, 25-27 West 36th St.

East Side.

To sublet, furnished or unfurnished, seven rooms and bath, all outside. Apply to superintendent, 136 East 49th St.

Madison Square apartments to lease. 40 East 26th St.

Brooklyn.

1,045 Sterling Place, (Near Brooklyn Av.)—Beautiful apartments, 4 and 5 rooms; steam heat, electricity, phone, vacuum cleaning, $30 up. Apply premises. Phone 1978 Main.

Bronx.

Franklin Av., 1,321, (169th.)—Elegant 4-5 room apartments; every improvement; select tenants.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.—Large and small rooms with table board; Southern cooking.

53D ST., 37 AND 52 EAST.—Rooms, with board; references; table board.

MADISON AV., 839, (70th.)—Large and small rooms with board; breakfast served in rooms; table board; references.

MADISON AV., 165.—Small room; also large room to share with musical students.

West Side.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; near bath; excellent board. Phone 4589 Bryant.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Rooms; table board.

57TH, 351 WEST. — Nicely furnished large room; excellent board; electricity; telephone; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Sunny, front hallroom; running water; excellent board; references; phone.

68TH, 56 WEST. — Artistically furnished room; exceptionally appointed house; private bath; electricity.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners; families.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting private bath; table guests; reasonable; references.

72D, between Broadway and West End, in beautiful residence, will accommodate refined couple; table guests. Phone 8350 Columbus.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; private bathroom; well appointed house; references exchanged.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Double second story, back, with bath, $28; single room; southern exposure; superior home table.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—20th year.
Sunny rooms; excellent table; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select house offers second-floor double and single room; superior table; electricity; table guests; phone.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Beautiful warm, large and small rooms; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 100, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Medium sunny front rooms; continuous hot water; moderate; references.

90TH, 123 WEST. — Sunny rooms; private baths; excellent cuisine; permanent guests; reasonable.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; also small; Summer rates.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; references. Write for booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Single rooms; comfortable, homey atmosphere; table guests.

82D, 55 WEST. — Exclusive house; sunny hallroom; conveniences; $8; superior board.

83D, 11 WEST.—Light outside rooms; private baths; quiet, homelike surroundings; moderate.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; large room; moderate; table guests.

86TH, 23 WEST. — Exclusive private-home block; large, beautiful, sunny front room, dressing room, adjoining bath; modern; abundant table, unusual cuisine; references. Murray Hill 358.

92D ST, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room, breakfast, dinner, $10; references. Apartment 65.

93D, 139 WEST.—Delightful, sunny suite; lavatory; superior board; double room, 118.

94TH, 140 WEST.—Two comfortable large rooms; same floor; every convenience; refined people; private house; good home cooking.

94TH ST., 142-144 WEST.
Desirable rooms; table guests.

103D, 250 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable accommodations, well appointed home; excellent table; references.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service; references; reasonable; Southerners.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms, superior board; $12 weekly. 4966—Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; healthful location. 20 min. B'way, 6c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $10-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Sub. "L" or Trolley to South Ferry.

Country Board

Thirty Cents a Line.
Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

An ideal place for rest and recreation; beautiful suburban home, now open for guests; modern conveniences; excellent table. For terms telephone Bath Beach 3226.

New Jersey.

AMERICAN LADY WOULD TAKE YOUNG CHILD TO BOARD AND CARE FOR; LARGE GROUNDS; NO OTHER CHILDREN. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION WRITE TO MRS. SMITH, 271 BOULEVARD, BAYONNE, N. J.

Hotel Francis, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.—A quiet, restful family hotel, in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

Westfield, N. J.—Large, sunny rooms with board; modern house; near station. 425 Summit Av.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents a line.

YOUNG BUSINESS WOMAN seeks board in country with congenial people; commuting distance; permanent; reasonable. S 54 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Large room, suitable for two; running water; also smaller.

15TH, 105 EAST. (Opposite Union Square Hotel), Subway express, Apt. 94.)—Delightful sunny parlor, bedroom, bath; electricity, elevator, telephone; handsome, fireproof building; bachelors; reasonable.

21ST, 46 EAST.—Large, single room, convenient to bath; ample closet space; quiet house; references.

29TH ST., 118 EAST.—Single room; private house; all improvements; telephone; near Subway.

30TH, 119 EAST. — Newly furnished room; modern conveniences; private house; reasonable; gentleman.

34TH, 56 EAST.—Also 18 Park Av.; large, handsomely furnished rooms; $4 up.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable large room, southern exposure; private bath; electricity, telephone.

43D ST., 130 EAST.—In private family; beautifully furnished room for business lady or gentleman; connecting bath; separate entrance; near Grand Central; references. First bell.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; single room; breakfast optional; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

53D, 65 EAST.—Two large rooms, kitchenette, private bath; private house; telephone, references.

56TH, 33 EAST.—Reduction to monthly tenants; desirable rooms; French teacher. 7468 Plaza.

93D, 31 EAST. — Private house; attractive double; single single room suitable couple, gentleman; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 834, (63d St.)—Front and back parlor; conveniences; private residence; telephone.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautiful furnished rooms; kitchenettes; private bath.

West Side.

9TH ST., 36 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; conveniences; references.

12TH ST., 34 WEST.—Select, large and small rooms; private bath; steam, electricity; telephone.

33D ST., off B'way, New Hotel Strand; large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week. Same rate for one or two people in room. Some rooms at $7 per week.

37TH, 11 WEST.—Elegant large front room; elegantly furnished with magnificent bathroom connecting; for particulars, inquire, Rose, 49 W. 37th St. (Store.)

54TH ST., 7TH AV.—Sunny outside room, with or without board; hotel service; reasonable. Oregon. Mrs. Anderson, Apt. 5-A.

47TH, 36 WEST.—Handsome, large room, private bath; constant hot water; electricity, 'phone; also desirable single rooms; moderate.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Splendid large front room, private shower bath, electricity, steam; select.

48TH, 46 WEST.—Square, well furnished rooms, near bath; house desirable; well kept.

51ST, 70 WEST.—One and two rooms; suite; bath; electric

CHARGES CITY WARD DIED FROM BEATING

Former Employe on Randall's Island Says Orderly Whipped Child with Hose.

FACTS SENT TO PROSECUTOR

Mrs. Dunphy Marshals Large Number of Persons Who Say Her Management Is Satisfactory.

Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury yesterday asked the District Attorney to look into a case of possible homicide which is said to have occurred last May in the Children's Hospital and School on Randall's Island, whose Superintendent, Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, was suspended last Friday on charges of mismanagement. The information laid before the District Attorney relates to the death of a boy named Barney Feeney, which is believed to have been due to a beating administered by an employe, and involves two orderlies, a supervising nurse, a record clerk, and Max Niklas, Deputy Superintendent of the institution. Mrs. Dunphy is not involved except in that her ignorance of the alleged offense is part of the charges of inefficiency. Commissioner Kingsbury yesterday denied that he had made any attempt to have her indicted.

It is charged that on May 14 last, Feeney was beaten by an orderly with a rubber hose and fell dead from a bench two days later. Information to this effect was given some months ago to the Commissioner by a man formerly employed in the hospital and now employed by another institution of the department. The affidavit made by this person adds that another orderly knew of the beating which resulted in the death, and that a supervising nurse instructed a record clerk to record the patient as having had an epileptic seizure. The names of all these, as well as of the man making the affidavit, are withheld by the department. Max Niklas is said by the affidavit to have asked the orderly responsible if he had his book fixed up. The affiant further states that in the year and four months in which he worked in that ward Feeney had never had an epileptic seizure.

Obtains Further Evidence.

Commissioner Kingsbury explains the fact that no information about the case was previously laid before the District Attorney as due to the insufficiency of the information then at his disposal, but says he had his own investigators on the trail. Since the publication of the charges against Mrs. Dunphy one Thomas Slamin has written to the Commissioner from Jersey City that he was an orderly employed in the ward at the time of Feeney's death, and corroborating the statements made by the first witness. With this additional evidence Commissioner Kingsbury laid the case before the District Attorney, who has assigned Assistant District Attorney Foliette to look into the matter.

The charges against Mrs. Dunphy will be heard by the Commissioner at 11 o'clock Saturday morning. She has retained Root, Clark, Buckner & Howland of 31 Nassau Street, and Elihu Root, Jr., and Emory R. Buckner of that firm attempted yesterday to obtain an adjournment of the hearing and to get permission from the Commissioner for counsel for Mrs. Dunphy to be present. The Commissioner will announce his decision this morning.

"I am not particularly opposed to the representation of Mrs. Dunphy," said the Commissioner yesterday, "but the civil service law does not allow it, to the best of my interpretation, to any but veteran firemen and veterans of the civil war. Otherwise any city employe would have the same right."

The defense has marshaled a large number of indorsements of Mrs. Dunphy's work, including some from clergymen who have done religious work on the island.

"The whole affair," said Mr. Root yesterday, "should be viewed in its proper perspective. It is hard enough to keep things in perfect order in a normal school; still more so in an institution for defectives. Cases where a teacher has to be disciplined for slapping a child in the public schools are not of especially infrequent occurrence, and it should not be surprising if some cases of corporal punishment, with failure to prevent which Mrs. Dunphy is charged, have occurred on Randall's Island—particularly in view of the class of helpers which are for the most part employed.

Employes Changed Often.

"The report of the State Board of Charities for 1914 recommends that the wages paid to employes in city institutions should not be less than $20 a month for men and $15 a month for women; but in the hospital on Randall's Island 65 per cent. of the male employes receive only $10 a month. Naturally there are frequent changes—so much so that in the entire number of employes the percentage of changes in 1914 was 240 and for the three lowest classes from 300 to 400."

Robert Hebberd, Secretary of the State Board of Charities and City Charities Commissioner from 1906 to 1910, yesterday came to Mrs. Dunphy's defense with the statement that not a single complaint was made against her during his tenure of office.

"She is a forceful and determined woman," he said; "no other sort could manage the institution with any degree of success. And the city has given her the poorest kind of help. She managed the hospital and schools to my entire satisfaction, and took the best care of its inmates. It seems singular that if Mr. Kingsbury knew for fourteen months that cruelty and injustice were being permitted he wouldn't have brought the facts to her notice."

MRS. A. G. WHEELER WINS.

Losing Divorce Suit, Husband Must Pay Her $300 a Month.

The jury that heard the evidence in the suit for a divorce against Mrs. Claudia Carlstedt Wheeler handed a verdict to Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum yesterday morning that completely exonerated her. Albert Gallatin Wheeler, Jr. the plaintiff, will have to continue paying his wife the $300 a month allowed her by the court, and will also have to make all of the payments that lapsed during the pendency of the suit.

The co-respondent in the divorce suit was Walter Winthrop Green, who was accused in the complaint of having misconducted himself with Mrs. Wheeler on five different occasions. Four of these accusations were dropped, and the other one, which referred to acts at the Brandon Hall Hotel, Brookline, Mass., on May 26 last, was the only one that was considered. The jury's decision was largely based on the belief that Mrs. Wheeler could not have been guilty, because she knew that detectives were watching her.

MOHAWK
MADE WITH PATENTED SLIP-OVER BUTTONHOLE TIE SLIDES EASILY
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

NEWTOWN CEMETERY TO GO

Ancestors of Noted Men May Be Re-interred in Pauper Ground.

An original God's Acre, which was laid out in 1652, the year of the founding of the settlement of the Village of Newtown, and in which are buried the ancestors of many of the leading families in New York today, is to be wiped out by the extension of Toledo Street, from Court Street through to Queens Boulevard, in the Borough of Queens, and unless some of the wealthy descendants of the pioneers of Newtown come to the rescue, the bodies will all be reburied in the pauper burying ground on Hart's Island.

This situation was made known yesterday by President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens, who set about trying to find some suitable place to reinter the ashes of the old pioneers. It was finally learned that the only available place at the disposal of the city was the poor ground on Hart's Island.

This old cemetery lies in the bed of the route mapped out for the continuation of Toledo Street, which will open the residental section of Elmhurst, formerly the old village of Newtown, to access to the Queens Boulevard. Engineers who have inspected the old cemetery estimate that the bodies of at least 150 former prominent residents of old Newtown are buried in this cemetery. Burials were discontinued more than sixty years ago, and the cemetery fell into disuse.

Among the graves are those of Jonathan and Elizabeth Fish, the great-grandparents of Stuyvesant and Hamilton Fish of New York. The Rev. John Moore, the first minister in Newtown, who died in 1657, is buried in the plot, and Dr. William Moore, a celebrated physician of his period, was buried there in 1824. Capt. John Ebbetts, who commanded a big trading ship for the original John Jacob Astor that brought furs from the Pacific Coast, with his wife and family sleeps in the cemetery unmindful of the march of progress that threatens to mar his last resting place. Many members of the Field family, at one time among the wealthy land owners on Long Island, are buried there.

WARD, ILL, TALKS ON PARKS

Commissioner Strongly Opposed to Further Encroachments.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward spoke at Cooper Union last night on "The Park as a City Asset." He was weak and at the conclusion of his address hurried home, for early in the evening he had had an attack of ptomaine poisoning from fish he had eaten at dinner, and it had required the services of a physician to enable him to keep his engagement.

But he did not cut short his lecture and pleaded that the public refrain from taking shrubs and plants from the parks at night and destroying and mutilating trees, plants, and grass.

The Commissioner said there would be only thirteen band concerts in Central Park next Summer, where there were seventy-two last Summer. Lack of funds was his reason.

He said Morningside Park now resembled the backyard to a house where no person lives. Riverside Drive property north of 157th Street, with the exception of the small tract in Fort Washington Park, he added, was owned privately, and would soon be built on, and the view of the Hudson River shut off.

He said he did not favor markets in the parks. He was for markets in their proper place, but there were already too many encroachments. He even opposed more playgrounds in parks.

Mr. Ward illustrated his talk with stereopticon views of Central Park and other green spots in the city.

DEVEREUX COLLECTION SALE

F. Keppel Pays $230 for Grolier Edition of Whistler's Etchings.

The Grolier Club's 1910 edition of "The Etched Works of Whistler," by Edward G. Kennedy, plates in five folio volumes, forming six volumes, brought the highest price at the second and closing evening of the sale of the Horace K. Devereux collection at the Anderson Galleries last evening. It was purchased by F. Keppel for $230. The illustrations are reproductions in collo-type of the different states of Whistler's plates. Of the work 402 copies were printed and sold only to members of the club. They are now rare.

Of the prints, Keppel & Co. paid $95 for "The Shepherds," a mezzotint, after Morland, by William Ward. They also bought a fine and rare mezzotint in colors by the same artist. "The Romps," after W. R. Bigg, (title cut off,) went to J. F. Sabin for $165; J. P. Sabin paid $100 for one of Wheatley's "Cries of London," and "Milk Below Maids," a stipple engraving by Schiavonetti, printed in colors, the title cut out and replaced. "The Most Beautiful and Most Unhappy Mrs. Musters," after Romney, mezzotint in colors, by Sidney E. Wilson, went to Felix Isman for $100, and I. H. Levey gave $120 for "Nature." (Emma and Laura Calmady,) signed artist's proof in colors, also by Wilson.

COPY OF STOLEN WILL VALID

M. H. Bearns Loses Contest Over Father's $850,000 Estate.

Surrogate Ketcham of Brooklyn yesterday handed down a decision against Melville H. Bearns of 95 Joralemon Street, in his contest for a share of an estate of $850,000 left by his father, Joseph H. Bearns, who died on Oct. 25, 1914, at his home, 119 Lefferts Place. The Surrogate admitted to probate a copy of the original will of the testator, in which the son was disinherited.

The original will was stolen from a safe in his home. He discovered the theft in August, 1914, two months before he died. On account of an estrangement between the father and son, due, it is said, to the failure of Melville H. Bearns to keep an agreement made with his father to take his younger brother, Joseph, into the wholesale liquor business established by the father, the elder Bearns cut his son off. The theft of the will has never been explained.

Joseph H. Bearns drew up a copy and republished it. The will upheld by the Surrogate gave the bulk of the Bearns estate to three children of the testator: Lillia May Bearns of 119 Lefferts Place, James S. Bearns of 585 Third Street, and Joseph H. Bearns of 154 Maple Street.

WEIL INDICTMENTS HELD UP

Writ of Prohibition for Pittsburgh Lawyer Accused of Bribery.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 10.—Judge S. D. Littlepage in the Circuit Court here today granted a writ of prohibition staying the intermediate court of Kanawha County from further proceeding in the indictments against A. Leo Weil, a Pittsburgh attorney, charged with conspiracy in attempting to bribe the Public Service Commissioners.

Judge Littlepage also overruled the motion of Prosecutor T. C. Townsend to quash the petition, and the rule granted thereon, and also overruled a demurrer to the same petition.

Mr. Townsend asked a stay of proceedings for thirty days, saying an appeal would be taken to the Supreme Court. It is expected the appeal will be filed tomorrow.

Spring Suitings, $20

300 new, distinctive and attractive patterns. Checks, stripes and plain and fancy weaves in solid colors. Many unusual 1915 designs. To measure only.

Suit or Overcoat, $20

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

ASK LEAVE TO SELL REISINGER ART HERE

Executors Say Berlin Now Is Not Best Market for $200,000 Paintings.

NEW YORK PRICES BETTER

Will of Adolphus Busch's Son-in-Law Directed That Many Works Be Sold in German Capital.

The executors of the million dollar estate of Hugo Reisinger, son-in-law of the late Adolphus Busch, the St. Louis brewer, yesterday obtained an order from Surrogate Cohalan directing all those interested as legatees to appear in court on March 16 and show cause why the executors should not sell at public auction approximately $200,000 worth of paintings owned by the testator. Mr. Reisinger died on Sept. 26, 1914.

The petition asks that the sale be made here, although the will directed that all paintings by German, Austrian, or Swiss artists be auctioned off in Berlin. There is a request that the decision be made speedily because New York is now the most available market for the sale of art objects and because there are numerous collections from Paris and London which soon will be brought here for sale, and their arrival might lessen the market prices of the pictures held by the estate.

It is recited, too, that Berlin at this juncture is not a favorable place for the sale of art objects. It is further recited that the usual custom of art dealers here may be followed by sending the photographs to Berlin and Munich art dealers of the paintings that are for sale and from which the German dealers may make their bids and purchases.

There is a comparison made between the methods of dealers in Germany who attend a practically private sale and bid and purchase for private individuals, from whom the dealer receives a commission, or the dealer purchases for the purpose of speculation. In this country, the petition recites, the sales are attended by the general public, with the result that prices are better.

The petition recites further that Mr. Reisinger left 280 pictures, the aggregate book valuation of which is put at $211,795. Eight of these pictures are, however, claimed by Mrs. Edmee Reisinger, widow of the testator, and their valuation is placed at $14,975. This leaves $196,819 worth of pictures that may be disposed of under the will for the purpose of making payments in the bequests enumerated in the will.

The German, Austrian, and Swiss pictures comprise sixty-three oil paintings, eleven water colors, two Gouache drawings, two other drawings, seventeen etchings, and two pastels. The other pictures in the collection are ninety-two oil paintings, twenty-one water colors, fifty-one etchings, five pastels, and eight pictures of various kinds. They are done by such artists as Besnard, Cazin, Hassam, Chase, Dupre, Diaz, Degas, Harpignies, Israels, Maris, Melchers, Manet, Monet, Sargent, Stevens, and Weir. The etchings include specimens by Hayden, Whistler, Zorn, and others.

The executors are William A. Jenner, legal adviser for years to the testator; his friend, Professor Kuno Prantke of Harvard, and Frederick Dessin. The law firm of Wetmore & Jenner of 34 Pine Street drew up and filed the petition.

BROOKS GETS DIVORCE.

Rich Clubman's Wife Accused of Misconduct in England.

Justice Guy yesterday affirmed the report of Referee James W. Hyde, recommending a divorce for Walter Brooks, formerly a director of Brooks Brothers, the clothiers, and now auditor for the firm. Mr. Brooks is wealthy and a member of a number of clubs, among them the Players, University and Automobile.

He married Louise Squiers in St. Bartholomew's Church in June, 1887. They have a daughter, who is married and lives in England. The divorce suit was begun last Fall. Before the referee Mr. Brooks testified to the date of his marriage, and the issue of the marriage, and said he lived at the University Club, having leased his house. He said he traveled much, and frequently went abroad on business and to visit his daughter. No other questions were asked.

The evidence showed that Mrs. Brooks lived mostly in England, and the testimony on which the divorce was granted was furnished by an English maid in London before Robert F. Skinner, the American Consul General, there. The maid, Mildred Elizabeth Tarrant, said she was formerly employed at the St. Clement Hotel, Folkestone, but entered the employ of Mrs. Brooks on June 11, 1913, and remained until the following September.

She said Mrs. Brooks lived at 10 Manor Road, Folkestone, and that Reginald J. Rickard usually spent week ends in the house. She said she carried shaving water to Rickard in the mornings and served breakfast to him and Mrs. Brooks in the rooms of the latter. She also said that Mr. Rickard spent the night in the room in which the breakfast was served, and that once she saw a suit of pajamas on the bed. Afterward she saw Mrs. Brooks fold these garments and put them into her traveling bag with a pair of men's slippers.

Mrs. Brooks was also accused of misconduct at 4 West Terrace, Folkestone, Mr. Rickard's address.

The referee reported first in December last, but the report was returned for further particulars. Mr. Brooks's attorneys were King & Osborn. Mervyn Mackenzie represented Mrs. Brooks.

ASKS CLUE TO GRAFTERS.

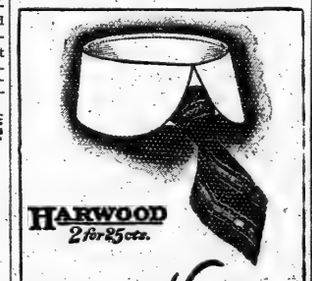
Commissioner Fetherston Invites L. H. Betts to Give His Facts.

A letter was printed in THE TIMES of Wednesday, signed by "L. H. Betts," calling for an investigation of graft in the Street Cleaning Department. In reply to the statements of Mr. Betts, the department and Commissioner Fetherston have asked THE TIMES to make the following request:

If Mr. L. H. Betts, who sent a communication to THE TIMES charging that men who shovelled snow for the city had to pay 25 cents for their jobs and 20 cents for cashing their claims will communicate with Commissioner Fetherston of the Department of Street Cleaning, he will render the department a distinct service. The Commissioner wants to know the facts supporting such charges as were made by Mr. Betts, and feels that it is the duty of all good citizens to assist him in securing them.

Tuckerton Wireless Block Broken.

The Western Union Telegraph Company announces that the accumulated traffic at the Tuckerton Wireless Station has been cleared up, and that messages for Germany and Austria-Hungary may again be accepted subject to the former restrictions, including liability to considerable delay.


HARWOOD 2 for 25 cts.
An E&W RED-MAN COLLAR
EARL & WILSON, MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.

MR. WALTER DAMROSCH
Will donate the entire receipts of his six EXPLANATORY RECITALS AT THE PIANO ON Wagner's Nibelungen Trilogy to the Vacation War Relief Committee.
Second Lecture Tomorrow (Friday) Aft. at 3 on "WALKUERE."
Tickets 50c. to $1.50, at Box Office Aeolian Hall.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Mar. 13th, at 3
VIOLIN RECITAL—ALBERT SPALDING
Andre Benoist, Accompanist. (STEINWAY PIANO).
Tickets 50c to $2 at Hall. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer.

Aeolian Hall | To-morrow (Friday) Evening at 8:15. EMILY GRESSER | Violin Recital
Tickets 50 cts. to $1.50. Box Seats $2, at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Eve., Mar. 16, at 8:15.
Mrs. H. H. A. Beach
Assisted by GEORGE SHEFFIELD, THEODORE SPIERING & OLIVE MEAD QUARTET, in CONCERT OF BEACH COMPOSITIONS.
Mgt. M. H. HANSON. (Steinway Piano.)

Aeolian Hall, This Afternoon at 3.
Bauer and Casals
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

BANDBOX THEATRE, 205 East 57th Street.
MARCH 16TH LAST SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT
LEO ORNSTEIN
Tickets at Room 1132, Aeolian Building.

AEOLIAN HALL, Monday Aft., March 15, at 3.
Second Piano Recital by COPELAND
50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Friday Evening, March 12,
ARABIAN NIGHTS BALL
and
CARNIVAL OF FREAKS.
ADMISSION, $1.00.

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees TUESDAY & Sat. 2:15.
YEAR'S BIGGEST HIT HELLO BROADWAY
With Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier, 100 Others.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. 500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony 50c., 75c., $1.00.
ON TRIAL

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:15. POP. PRICE MAT. SAT. BEST SEATS $1.50
Polygamy
Preceded by 1-Act Comedy, THE DICKEY BIRD.

LONGACRE WEST 48TH. Evenings 8.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Inside The Lines

Bronx Opera House 149th St., nr. 3d Av. Mat. Sat. 25-50 & 75
A PAIR OF SIXES, with RALPH HERZ.
NextWeek—JOHN BUNNY (in Person) & Big Co.

HEAR BOTH SIDES.
THE TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIA
Illustrated lecture by Dr. C. C. Young, Russian Chautauqua lecturer, traveler, and explorer, for the benefit of the RUSSIAN-AMERICAN WAR RELIEF SOCIETY, Inc.
CARNEGIE HALL, Tuesday Evening, March 16, at 8 o'Clock.
Tickets 50c to $2.50, at the Box Office.

THEATRE FRANCAIS
(CENTURY LYCEUM) Entrance 62d St.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. Orch. Seats, 50c to $2.50.
LE MONDE ou l'on s'ennuie
Frid. Mat. at 3:15, Les Vivacites du Capitaine Tic. Every Sunday Night Parisian Cafe Chantant.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25 to 75c. Mme. Emma CALVE LULU GLASER, Belle Baker, Claude Gillingwater-Edith Lyle & Co.
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. HELEN WARE & CO., Lillian Shaw, Ernest Ball, Wm. Pruett & Co., etc.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Vaudeville Jubilee 15 Wonderful Acts

Tango Parisien Class taught by M. DUQUE
Private Room CAFE des BEAUX-ARTS Fortieth Street and Sixth Avenue
4 to 6 daily, except Sun. Admission $1.00

NEWMAN 'BERLIN' TRAVELTALKS
PRICES, 50c to $1.50.
TODAY MAT. at 3, NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42D ST.
SUNDAY NIGHT, 8:30, CARNEGIE HALL, 57 St.

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th St. East of B'way.
THE CLEVER ONES
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Friday & Saturday, 2:30. 50TH PERFORMANCE TONIGHT.

Weber's Theatre, B'way at 29th St. Now Twice Daily, 2:30—8:30.
SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON HIMSELF
Dramatic Story of Adventure in an Unknown Land.
Thrilling Motion Pictures That Startle and Amuse.
1,000,000 Penguin Actors.
All Comedians.
Prices $1 to 25c. Mezz. Seats $1.50

BROADWAY THEATRE 41ST ST.
Daily 11:30 A. M. to 11:30 P. M. Prices 25-15-10.
Today, Friday, Sat., Sun., Mon., Tues., Wed.
BLANCHE SWEET First Time in N. Y. LOIS WEBER in "SUNSHINE MOLLY"
in "THE WARRENS OF VIRGINIA"
AND OTHER SELECTED PHOTO PLAYS.

81st. Thea., on B'way, NOW. Blanche Sweet in "The Warrens of Virginia" & Chas. Chaplin in "The Champion." Mon., Tues. & Wed., Marshal Neilan in "The Country Boy." Best Vaudeville. 1:30 to 11 P. M., 10, 15, 25c.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. ELSIE JANIS, "The Caprices of Kitty." Strand Orch. & Soloists. 10-50c. Next Week, "The Governor's Lady."

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:20. This Week & Next, THE JUGGERNAUT and 4 Special Comedy Pictures.

STRAND ROOF GARDEN, B'way-47th St. Opening Night, Thursday, 10 P. M. AMATEUR FOX TROT CONTEST. Exhibition Dancing Fri. and Sat. Evenings.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX Admis'n To All 25c Every Day MUSEE

HAMMERSTEIN'S—EDDIE FOY & 7 Little Foys, Ben Welch, Willa Holt Wakefield, Bert Leslie & Co., Mr. Hymack, Nonette & 8 Big Acts.

MURRAY HILL. Mat. To-day. Burlesque. Evgs. 8:15. 20th CENTURY MAIDS.

HIPPODROME
6th Ave., 43d to 44th Street. Daily Mats.
LAST DAYS WINTER CIRCUS
1,000 Main Floor Orch. Seats, $1.00. 1,500 First Balcony, 50c; Entire Gallery, 25c.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8. FAREWELL SATURDAY NIGHT
LIFE WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY.
In order to secure release to play London next Fall, "LIFE" must go to Chicago Auditorium Now. Last chances to see it here.

NEXT MONDAY BLUE BIRD Farewell to New York.
Children's Mat. Wed. & Fri. at 3:30 & Sat. at 2:15

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
SINNERS
BIGGEST SUCCESS IN NEW YORK.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:15.
THE WHITE FEATHER
Thrills. Laughs—No Violence.

48TH ST THEA., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Cyril Barcourt's Comedy
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

39TH ST. THEA., near Broadway. Evs. 8:30. LAST 4 TIMES MARIE DRESSLER "A MIX-UP." MON., MAR. 15 LOU-TELLEGEN in TAKING CHANCES, New Farce.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Most Wonderful Play in New York. EXPERIENCE
Best Balcony Seats, 75c and $1.00.

BOOTH. Evenings 8:30. Matinee Saturday 2:30. Mr. Holbrook BLINN in THE TRAP with Miss Martha Hedman.

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
THE ONLY GIRL
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
The Play That Has Everything
UNDER COVER

Season 1914-1915
PIANOLA RECITAL
AT AEOLIAN HALL
29 West 42nd Street
Thursday, March 11, 1915
8:30 P. M.
Admission Without Charge

Mlle. Lucile Collette, Violinist
Mme. Sidonie Spero, Soprano
Dion W. Kennedy, at The Organ
Gerard Chatfield, at The Pianola

1. Vorspiel (Meistersinger) .. Wagner
Mr. Kennedy at The Organ
2. (a) Intermezzo, Op. 117, No. 2 Brahms
(b) Valse de Concert, Op. 69, No. 4 Grodski
(c) Impromptu, Op. 25, No. 3 Reinhold
Mr. Chatfield at The Pianola
3. Valse (Romeo et Juliette) Gounod
Mme. Spero
Mr. Chatfield at The Pianola
4. Dream Pantomime (Haensel und Gretel) Humperdinck
Mr. Kennedy at The Organ
5. Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso Saint-Saens
Mlle. Collette
Mr. Chatfield at The Pianola
6. (a) Concert Etude, No. 2, Gnomenreigen Liszt
(b) Etude VIII., Wilde Jagd, C Minor Liszt
Mr. Chatfield at The Pianola
7. Ave Maria Bach-Gounod
Mme. Spero
Violin Obligato by Mlle. Collette
Mr. Kennedy at The Organ
Mr. Chatfield at The Pianola
You are Cordially Invited

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Today Mat. at 2:30. (50c to $2.50.) Hansel u. Gretel. Foll'd by Ballet Divertissements. Tonight at 8. Mme. Sans-Gens. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. 7:30. Meistersinger. Hempel, Matfield; Sembach, Well, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Schlegel. Cd., Toscanini.
Sat. Mat. at 2. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martin, Scotti, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8:15 (50c to $3). Lohengrin. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Goritz, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.
Sun. at 8:30. Concert (50c to $1.50). Van Barentzen, Pianiste; Frieda Hempel, Luca Botta and entire orchestra.
Next Mon. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Botta, Scotti, Rossi, Leonhardt, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 8. Magic Flute. Gadski, Hempel, Sciumann; Sembach, Witherspoon, Goritz, Reiss. Cd., Hertz.
Thurs. Mat. at 1:45 ($1 to $5). Carmen. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. at 7:45. Gotterdammerung. Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Well, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Next Tues. at 8. Aida. Destinn, Ober, Sparkes; Martin, Tegani, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
CHOIR OF 75 SINGERS.
Frank Damrosch, Director
TO-NIGHT at 8:30. CARNEGIE HALL. EASTER CONCERT.
WORKS BY Palestrina, Vittoria, Lotti, Schreck, Rachmaninoff, Gabrieli, Grieg, Kjerulf, Gretchaninoff, Elgar, Grainger.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
Sat. Aft. Mar. 13, at 2:30
N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Walter Damrosch ..... Conductor
DANCE MUSIC—DANCES
by members of the METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE BALLET.
Tickets at Office, 1 W. 34 St., & Carnegie Hall.

4th Biltmore Morning Musicale
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) AT 11:30, JOHN McCORMACK
The Celebrated Irish Tenor.
MABEL GARRISON Soprano
LUCILLE ORRELL 'Cellist
Reserved Seats now at Biltmore Box Office and all ticket agencies. Management R. E. Johnston.
Mr. McCORMACK will sing "The Snowy Breasted Pearl," "Mavis," "Agnus Dei."

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
Tomorrow (Friday) Aft. at 2:30. Carnegie Hall.
Soloist, Percy GRAINGER
Schubert's C major Symphony, Grieg Concerto for Piano and Orchestra.
Next Saturday Eve., 8:15, Carnegie Hall, Third Saturday Eve. Concert AT POPULAR PRICES.
Tschaikowsky Program
Including SYMPHONY "PATHETIQUE."
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Last Concert of the Season.
Carnegie Hall, Tuesday Aft., March 16 at 3.
All Tschaikowsky Program
SOLOIST GABRILOWITSCH
OSSIP
Symphony No. 5; Piano Concerto B flat.
Seats 35c. to $1.50. Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL, THIS AFTERNOON at 3.
Last Recital This Season MARCELLA SEMBRICH
RICHARD EPSTEIN at the Piano (Baldwin)
Tickets now at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau

IRVING PL. THEATRE Every Afternoon. War Pictures. Every Eve. & Sat. Mat., "IMMER FESTE DRUFF"

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
MAJESTIC LAST MATINEE SATURDAY. Best Seats $1.00.
THE BIRD OF PARADISE
Next We—"The Things That Count." Seats Selling.

WINTER GARDEN Evenings at 8.
Matinee Today. Best Orch. Seats $1 and $1.50.
Maid in America

Has 'Em All on the Run!
Has more top-notch entertainers than were ever before assembled in a musical comedy production, besides a WINTER GARDEN CHORUS.
Extra Matinee St. Patrick's Day, Wed., Mar. 17.
SEATS SIX WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Sunday Night Concert, AL JOLSON, others.

44TH ST. Thea., W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:10 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10.
BIGGEST HIT IN TOWN
TRENTINI—CRAWFORD
THE
Victorious Peasant Girl Stupendous

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Phyllis Neilson-Terry The Adventure of Lady Ursula.

Princess 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30, incl. Sun. Daily Mats. (Ex. Sun. & Tues.) 2:30.
JAMES BARNES presents
HIS WONDERFUL MOTION PICTURES,
Through Central Africa
Wild Animals—Native Customs.

SHUBERT 44th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
Going Back to London to Present the New York Success,
LAST 4 WEEKS TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT
Geo. Grossmith, Emmy Whelen, James Blakeley, Maurice Farkoa, Lauri de Frece, Fay Compton.
ALL GALLERY SEATS 50c.

WEST END Matinees Today & Tuesday. All Seats 25c.
Mat. Saturday 25c & 50c. Evs. 25, 50c, 75c.
JESSIE BONSTELLE STOCK CO. This Week. "Passing of The Third Floor Back."

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Today 25c & 50c.
"MILESTONES" Dramatic Sensation of New York & London.
Next Week—Wm. Faversham in "The Hawk."

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
LAST 2 WEEKS ETHEL BARRYMORE
in Her Triumph, "The Shadow."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8.20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:20.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20
ELSIE FERGUSON in OUTCAST LAST 3 WEEKS

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
WATCH YOUR STEP
Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam.
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3893 Bryant.

GAIETY THEATRE B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy,
DADDY LONG-LEGS

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th Street Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Klaw & Erlanger's Entertainers
IN THE NEW MIRTHFUL MUSICAL MEDLEY,
FADS and FANCIES

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Ev. 8.30. M. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:20. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20
FRANCES STARR IN MARIE-ODILE.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. MATINEES Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
ILLINGTON IN THE LIE by HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

Wallack's LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER
Tonight & Sat. 8:15; also Mar. 15, 16, 17, 18, 20 & Mat. Mar. 17. Bernard Shaw's Androcles & The Lion
Fri. Eve. 8 sharp; Sat. Mat. 2 sharp; also Mar. 19 & Mt. Mr. 20. A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8.20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2.20.
THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK
"KICK IN"

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'y TWICE DAILY, Incl. SUNDAYS. 2:10, 8:05 Sharp
To avoid paying extortionate prices to speculators secure your tickets in advance. Seats selling 4 weeks ahead.
Eve. & Sat. Mat. 1st Balc. .75c, $1, $2 2d Balc. .25c & 50c
Other Matinees Orch. .$1 & $2 1st Balc. .50c & $1 2d Balc. .25c
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF 40.
Unprecedented Triumph!!
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE!!
"It Is Worth $5 a Seat." —Ev. Journal.
The Birth of a Nation
N. B.—See Scale of Prices Above.

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. Burlesques. THE ROSELAND GIRLS. Mat. To-day

MODERN DANCES
Mr. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., American Authority on Modern Dances.
Fifth Avenue, New York, Thorley Bldg.
Northwest Cor. 46th St. Tel. Bryant 6321

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; fair tomorrow; moderate north winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,866. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

THAW'S ESCAPE PLANNED BY HIM

He Tells on Stand How It Was Arranged, Acting on Alfred H. Lewis's Suggestion.

SANITY ISSUE IS BARRED

State Forces Admission That Butler Got $6,000, Thompson $1,000 for Aiding Flight.

EXPECT A VERDICT TODAY

Four Co-Defendants Sent to Tombs —O'Keefe Discharged—Defense Ready for Writ Fight.

Harry K. Thaw was on the stand for one hour and thirty minutes late yesterday afternoon, during his trial for conspiracy before Supreme Court Justice Alfred R. Page, and told in detail the story of his escape from Matteawan on Aug. 17, 1913, and the events which led him to make the dash for liberty. In the course of his narrative he involved the late Alfred Henry Lewis, author and newspaper editor, stating that Mr. Lewis, who was also an attorney and once Public Prosecutor of Cleveland, Ohio, had advised him that he would commit no crime by effecting his escape if he avoided violence and the bribery of officials and employes.

Thaw named H. A. Hoffman, an under sheriff of Dutchess County, as the man who, at his request, had arranged with ex-Assemblyman Richard J. Butler and others to have the automobiles waiting at the gates of the asylum. Hoffman is now in Vancouver, B. C. During his recital Thaw attempted in every way to shield the men on trial with him, asserting that they were simply hired to perform certain duties and had not entered into a conspiracy.

But on cross-examination the admission was forced from him that he personally paid Butler $6,000, out of which the ex-Assemblyman was to compensate the others for their work. The further admission was obtained that Roger Thompson, the chauffeur who accompanied him to Canada, was paid by Thaw $1,000 in "wages" and in the form of a "gift."

When this testimony was brought out Justice Page remanded four of the alleged co-conspirators, Butler, Thompson, Thomas Flood and Eugene Duffy, who had been out on bail, to the Tombs, pending a verdict by the jury, following a motion to that effect by Deputy Attorney General Franklin Kennedy. The other defendant, Michael O'Keefe, was discharged earlier in the day on the ground that the State had not presented sufficient testimony to implicate him.

Day Unfavorable to Thaw.

It was by all odds the most important and interesting day of this unusual trial—a day which produced developments generally accepted as highly unfavorable to Thaw. His dramatic appearance on the stand as a witness followed a ruling by Justice Page, shutting out all hope of getting the sanity question before the jury, resulted in the carefully prepared plans of counsel for the defense tumbling about their heads like a house of cards. Thaw, the last witness, will be recalled today for further cross examination and the case may go to the jury by noon. A verdict is looked for by evening.

When John B. Stanchfield called Thaw to the witness chair, after a brief consultation with other counsel, a hush fell over the big crowd in the courtroom and all eyes were focused on the prisoner. With head held high, Thaw strode toward the stand. He stopped for a moment to shake hands with a friend who had come all the way from New Hampshire to help him if the court would permit his testimony to be taken. He passed within three feet of his mother, Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, and his sister and half-brother, Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie and Josiah T. Thaw. He bowed to them and smiled.

The jurors, it was observed, watched closely every relaxation or tightening of the face muscles. It was noticed that Thaw was sallow and appeared in poor health, but he showed no signs of nervousness or apprehension then because of the ordeal he faced. He wore a sweater pulled well about his neck and carried another sweater over his arm.

While Mr. Stanchfield consulted for a few minutes with ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Thaw sat erect in the witness chair, his hands clasped in his lap. He retained this attitude throughout the direct examination. His eyes, which never fail to attract attention because of their unusual brilliancy, however, roved tirelessly about, directed first at the jury, then at the presiding Judge, then at his counsel, his relatives, and the crowd in the courtroom.

"Yes: I Knew I Was Sane."

During the recital of his story and in answering questions put by his counsel which demanded brief answers, Thaw's voice was firm and even. He waited patiently, and without apparent emotion, while the lawyers fought contested points which he knew were of great importance to his cause, and he followed the rulings of the Justice without protest. When Mr. Stanchfield asked him if, when he effected his escape, he believed he was sane, he answered quietly:

"Yes: I knew I was sane."

But the real test came when Thaw was turned over to the prosecution and Deputy Attorney General Frank K. Cook began a searching cross-examination. Under the sharp questioning, Thaw fidgeted in his chair, and some of his replies became somewhat involved. Frequently he clasped his hands about his knees and bent far forward. Once he stepped from the witness stand to lean over the Justice's bench and talk to him,

Continued on Page 7.

JERSEY CENTRAL FACES PENALTY OF $4,000,000

Convicted on 185 Counts of Rebating to Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 11.—The Central Railroad of New Jersey was found guilty by a jury in the United States court here today on 185 separate counts charging the granting of rebates and concessions to the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company on shipments of coal from Pennsylvania to points in New Jersey and New York.

The Federal Government will demand the full penalty for the offenses. This amounts to about $4,000,000, and a fine for this amount may be imposed when sentence is pronounced later. The minimum fine for the 185 counts is $185,000.

The indictment against the Central Railroad of New Jersey was found on Dec. 1 under the Elkins act. Investigators of the Department of Justice found that the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company had an agreement with the Central Railroad of New Jersey by which it received what were termed on the books as "lateral allowances." These allowances were made only under specific circumstances, which took into account certain amounts of freight hauled, and also specific destinations.

It was charged by the investigators that through this indirect method of favoring a specific coal company the railroad had discriminated in favor of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company as far back as 1871.

It was estimated that the rebates and concessions granted to the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company during the two years over which the investigation was carried amounted to $200,000. Figures for alleged rebating prior to 1913 are not available.

PRESIDENT IN SECLUSION

Handling the International Situation —Will See No Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Notice was served by the White House today that for the next three weeks, beginning Monday, President Wilson would make no engagements to see visitors. The explanation was offered that this course was necessary in order to enable the President to give proper attention to the international questions arising out of the European war. Cabinet meetings will be held on Tuesdays and Fridays, as usual, and the President will consult with his advisers in handling diplomatic matters. Others he will not see.

For several weeks the President has been sitting up late at night reading correspondence between the United States and foreign Governments concerning incidents that have threatened friendly relations, and what he will undertake in the next three weeks will be a continuation of this work to the exclusion of practically everything else.

One of the President's closest official associates said today that it should be apparent that the President was wise in deciding to abandon his trip to the Pacific Coast.

C. V. MAPES LOST IN 5TH AV.

Chemist Couldn't Hear Policeman Who Sought His Address.

Patrolman Stang of the East Fifty-first Street Station yesterday evening came to the assistance of Charles Victor Mapes, the eighty-one-year-old agricultural chemist, father of Victor Mapes, the playwright and brother of Mary Mapes Dodge, the author, who had become confused upon leaving the University Club for his home, at 140 West Fifty-seventh Street, and had turned down the avenue toward St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Mr. Mapes, who has become deaf in recent years, was unable to understand the policeman's questions as to his name and address, but Lieut. McCallum at the East Fifty-first Street Station learned his identity from the University Club. Mr. Mapes had this address on a card in his pocket. He was taken to his home in a cab by Miss Mary Agnes Hartnett, his housekeeper.

TO OPERATE ON McADOO.

Surgeons Will Remove Treasury Secretary's Appendix Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, entered Providence Hospital as a patient this morning, and tomorrow will be operated upon for appendicitis. No serious consequences are apprehended, but it will be a month before the Secretary can return to his desk.

Secretary McAdoo has suffered slightly from recurrent indisposition, diagnosed as due to trouble in the appendix, but he has not been incapacitated. He was advised to have the source of the trouble removed as a measure of safety, and decided to have the operation performed while he was in good physical condition rather than run the risk of an attack which would weaken him. He was at his desk last night until a few minutes before 7 o'clock consulting with Assistant Secretary Peters and other officials over the Prinz Eitel case, and this morning rode to the hospital in his own car.

Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's personal physician, and Dr. A. M. Fauntleroy, a local surgeon, will perform the operation. They say that there are no complications. Secretary McAdoo is 51 years of age, and is in excellent physical condition. Mrs. McAdoo rode to the hospital with her husband to see that he was comfortably installed.

CONVICTS BRONX POLITICIAN

John J. Delane Found Guilty of White Slavery.

John J. Delane, a politician in the Bronx, was convicted at 1:10 o'clock this morning by a jury in County Judge Gibbs's Court, of white slavery. The jury had deliberated for five hours and forty minutes, and accompanied their verdict with a strong recommendation for mercy. Judge Gibbs remanded Delane until next Friday for sentence.

Henriette Annette, who was to have been the chief witness against Delane, but who repudiated her testimony before the Grand Jury, on which Delane was indicted, and accused District Attorney Martin of having coerced her into testifying falsely, was held by Magistrate Herbert in the Morrisania Court yesterday in $2,000 bail for further examination on a charge of perjury.

Latest Shipping News.

SAILED—SS Nieuw Amsterdam, from Rotterdam, March 11.

FLORIDA, THE CAROLINAS, GEORGIA.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
Best Trains, Best Service, Shortest Way. Atlanta-Birmingham Inq. 1183 B'way.—Advt.

SERVICE BOARD NEGLECTED DUTY

Gov. Whitman Charges Four Public Utilities Commissioners with Inefficiency Also.

WILL BE SERVED TODAY

Formal Accusations Are Based on the Legislative Committee's Investigation.

MUST ANSWER ON MARCH 23

Hayward, Whitney, Semple, Martin, and a Bronx Democrat Slated as Successors.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—Steps were taken today by Gov. Whitman to make a clean sweep of the Public Service Commissioners of the First District. Formal charges against Chairman McCall and Commissioners Cram, Williams, and Wood were signed by him and sent to New York by his Secretary, William A. Orr, to be served there.

Under the statute, the Commissioners have the right to be heard before the Governor passes upon the charges, and March 23 was fixed in the summonses, which accompanied the charges, as the date on which the Commissioners must put in their defense. This they can do either by the submission of a written brief or by appearance in person or by counsel.

The charges, it was learned today, follow very closely the evidence brought out by the Legislative Committee and deal almost exclusively with the alleged lapses of the Commissioners with regard to regulation. Hardly any mention is made of their work in connection with the construction of the new subway system, but certain counts dealing with the personal behavior of each of the Commissioners are added to the charges made concerning all of them.

Inefficiency and neglect of duty, it is alleged, have been shown by all four of them in connection with a number of points. Thus they are all held to account for not paying more attention to the informal complaints which were filed with the commission by citizens, and they are asked to explain why they did not exercise personal supervision of the way in which those complaints were handled by the subordinate officials of the commission.

Ignored Informal Complaints.

These charges are founded upon the evidence of Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the commission, and George F. Daggett, chief clerk, who testified that they were left to deal with these complaints as they pleased, and that rarely did any Commissioner ask about them. The Commissioners themselves gave much the same testimony.

A second point on which it is alleged that all four Commissioners showed themselves inefficient and neglectful is their failure to use the legal and particularly the penal powers given them by the public service law to enforce the orders of the commission. They are accused of permitting the railroad companies to violate their orders with impunity, and the charge is founded on the evidence, which showed that the commission had never requested the District Attorney to prosecute any corporation officials for misdemeanor, and had been unwilling to try to enforce the $5,000 penalty, which the law provided, after they had failed in their case against F. W. Whitridge.

A charge closely connected with this, in which also inefficiency and neglect are alleged, deals with the Commissioners' alleged failure to force the railroads to provide reasonable service. A great deal of evidence was brought forward to show that the commission's own subordinate officials were continually finding fault with the service provided, and that a very large number of complaints were received from the public on this head, and it will be this testimony which the four Commissioners will have to controvert or explain.

Still another allegation of inefficiency and neglect against all four is based upon the delays which occurred in the winding up of cases before them. The Governor charges that these were unnecessary, and he cites a number of cases, the history of which was traced in detail before the Legislative Committee and which in some instances ended without any definite order being made.

Where City Lost $40,000.

The one charge that deals with the construction work also alleges inefficiency and neglect, and is made against the Chairman and Mr. Cram and Mr. Williams, but not against Mr. Wood. Colonel Hayward in his examination made a great point of the fact that the Lexington Avenue subway was continued below Fortieth Street uselessly. Chief Engineer Craven called the attention of the commission to the fact that since the dual system, with the diagonal connection at the Grand Central Station, had been adopted, there was no need of this piece of construction, and it was also stated that the contractors were neglecting their other work and concentrating their entire force on this. Yet it took forty days for the commission to order the work to stop, and, according to the evidence brought out, that meant a futile expenditure by the city of $40,000.

Then certain charges are specialized to particular Commissioners. For example, it is held by the Governor that the failure of Chairman McCall to investigate on his appointment the orders that were then in effect and the policy which had deep adopted by the commission is proof of inefficiency and neglect, and much the same charge is preferred against Commissioner Wood, who, according to the report of the majority of the Legislative committee, was not aware there was a service order outstanding against the Interborough.

Chairman McCall must also reply to various matters, which are said to amount to misconduct in office. Thus his use of one of the commission's automobiles for his private purposes is brought up against him, and the Governor wants him to explain the amount of time he devoted to the private prac-

Continued on Page 5.

ROGUE—READ IT.
5c AT ALL STANDS.—Advt.

America's Chance for Leadership
Norman Angell says that two courses are open to us in the present crisis.
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

GRABS $5,000 GEMS FROM SHOP WINDOW

Burglar Shoots Actor Who Tries to Hold Him and Escapes into Tenement.

TWO SUSPECTS ARRESTED

Crowds in Eighth Ave. See Youth Hurl Brick in Newspaper Into Store of George T. Ryan.

Among the crowd on the sidewalks in Eighth Avenue early last evening was a well-dressed youth, carrying a newspaper parcel in his hand. He walked along till he came to the jewelry store of George T. Ryan, at 706 Eighth Avenue, on the east side, and near Forty-fifth Street.

In the window was $25,000 worth of diamond jewelry, and the youth stopped to glance at it. Then, despite the throng on both sidewalks, he hurled his package through the plate-glass window. The newspaper contained a brick which shattered the window and several glass shelves inside.

While men and women stood aghast at his effrontery the youth crammed $5,000 worth of gems into his pockets and ran across the avenue. William Nelson, a vaudeville actor, walking with his wife, Mrs. Maud Nelson, had seen the robbery, and of all the throng he alone acted, seizing the youth as he tried to dash past him.

The youth was struggling hard, but Nelson was getting the better of him when another young man ran up, shouting to Nelson an offer of help. Instead he tripped the actor and whisked his prisoner out of his grasp. As Nelson sprawled on the sidewalk the young man he had held jerked a revolver from his pocket and fired one shot. The ball cut into Nelson's left arm and he dropped. Mrs. Nelson knelt, screaming, at her husband's side. Both young men darted into the hallway of the tenement at 707 Eighth Avenue.

Had Route Laid Out.

Ryan had taken up the chase and was close behind. He dashed into the door after the men. They ran into the yard and Ryan followed in time to see one jump through a hole in the fence separating the yard from that of the tenement at No. 709. Ryan followed, but tripped over a board closing the bottom of the opening, and when he scrambled to his feet neither man was in sight. A box set against the fence of 709, which leads along an alley into Forty-fifth Street, showed how the man had escaped, and was evidence they had planned to take that route.

Inspector Dwyer and Capt. Ormsby of the West Forty-seventh Street station surrounded the block bounded by Forty-fourth Street, Eighth Avenue, Forty-fifth Street and Ninth Avenue, with policemen and every yard and tenement was searched without finding a trace of the men. But as Policemen Healy and Gilhooley stood in the yard of 709 a youth raised a window on the second floor in the rear of the lodging house at 302 West Forty-fifth Street and called to them:

"I saw 'em go. They ran along the top of that fence to the street. They leaned against the wall of the house to keep their balance."

Healy and Gilhooley tried the same passageway and found that the fence, though from the house it might appear close to the tenement wall, was really fifteen feet away and, their suspicions aroused, they went to the house and demanded to see the youth in the second floor back. Healy carried in his pocket a cap he had found in the hallway of 707. It had the name of a dealer in a West Virginia town. The youth who had called to them said he was Willis Grist twenty-three years old, employed in a laundry as a clerk.

"Where are you from," demanded Healy.

"West Virginia," was the reply.

"Ever wear a cap?"

"No," declared Grist, and Healy pointed to one hung on the wall behind him. "That belongs to my roommate, Edgar Francis."

Grist said he hadn't seen Francis since early morning, but, as he spoke, the door opened and Francis, wearing a derby, which fell over his ears, entered.

The Caps Were Mates, Too.

"I went out about an hour ago for a cup of coffee," he replied to the policemen's first question, and then Healy and Gilhooley arrested them both on suspicion. They examined the cap on the wall and found that it, like the one found in the hall, had come from West Virginia.

Grist and Francis were taken to Police Headquarters. They declared, despite much questioning, that they knew nothing about the robbery, but they were locked up charged with burglary. The police tried to get Nelson to identify the men, but the actor, after having been helped to Polyclinic Hospital, where his wound was dressed, had departed, giving as his address a lodging house at 232 West Thirty-eighth Street, where, it was said, he had not lived for two years. Apparently, Nelson feared to take part in the matter.

The police say he told them, however, that the burglar was fair, slender, and dressed in a sack suit. This description, they said, exactly fitted Francis. His comrade was dark, and, Nelson said, stout. Grist, the police said, exactly fitted this description, except that he was stocky rather than stout.

Pieces of jewelry were found in the hallway and the yard, but Mr. Ryan said about $5,000 worth of diamond jewelry was missing.

VANDERBILTS AT CANAL.

Arrive at Cristobal on Yacht Wayfarer—Astors at Other End.

Special to The New York Times.

PANAMA, March 11.—The Vanderbilt party arrived at Cristobal this afternoon on the yacht Wayfarer and will go through the Canal tomorrow.

There is an American multi-millionaire at each end of the Canal tonight as Vincent Astor and his party are at the Pacific end.

ONLY 58 HOURS TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Coast Line. "Florida and West Indian Limited." All Florida resorts reached. 4 Ltd. Trains Daily. Office, 1218 B'way.—Advt.

THE MAYOR COMES OUT FOR SUFFRAGE

Tells Brooklyn Women the Cause Is Gaining, He'll Vote for It, and Hopes They'll Win.

CLAPP ASSAILS THE ANTIS

Senator Says Women Are Told to Guard the Home, but Lack the Means to Do It.

Mayor Mitchel, addressing about 3,000 persons at a meeting held last night in the Brooklyn Academy of Music by the Woman Suffrage Party of that borough, promised that he would be among those to vote for woman suffrage in November. In a speech delivered on "Suffrage Day" in May of last year Mr. Mitchel aroused the wrath of many prominent suffragists by saying that he was convinced women did not need suffrage to bring them into public life.

The suffragists in the audience last night were congratulated by the Mayor upon the fact that the bill for an amendment putting the question before the voters had come before the Legislature twice and had been passed upon favorably. This he characterized as a notable advance in the cause. Many men were convinced that women would vote in this State, the Mayor said, and felt that it was only a matter of time when they would begin.

Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota created much laughter among the women by quoting what he termed the "arguments of the country-store oracle." This oracle, the Senator said, sat by the store and solemnly assured his bored auditors that it would not be worth while to give the women the vote, because they would vote as their husbands did, and that they should not have the vote anyhow, because it would cause discord in the home.

"Ever since I began studying public questions, which was when I was a boy," said Senator Clapp, "I have been a most ardent democrat—in the institutional and not the partisan sense. Holding to that principle, it is impossible for me to see why I should hold a right myself and withhold it from others, or why, if I am good enough to vote, my mother or sister or wife is not good enough.

"As a matter of fact we have never yet tried real democracy in this country, and cannot as long as half of the people of the country refuse the other half the better half—any say in the affairs of the nation. Viewed from the standpoint of democracy the right of a woman to vote is the same as the right of a man. Human progress has enlarged always as the voting power of the people has enlarged, and the burden of proof in the question of the woman's right to vote now should be on the opponents instead of on the advocates.

"It is said that a woman's duty is to safeguard the home, and in that I agree heartily with the opponents of suffrage. But how on earth can women safeguard the home if they are denied the greatest safeguard ever devised?"

Father John L. Belford of Brooklyn said that the franchise was basically a natural right and not one which should have to be bestowed on women. He said the greatest enemies to the cause were women "who are now going about and doing extravagant things," but that their methods had never been approved by the main body of women fighting for the vote, and that orderly meetings like last night's would win the fight eventually.

ORDER MORE WARSHIPS TO NEW YORK HARBOR

Two Destroyers Coming to Join the Dolphin to Protect Our Neutrality.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The anxiety of the Administration over the reports that German steamships at New York were preparing to depart from that port on short notice, possibly to engage in attacks on the shipping of the Allies, was further emphasized today, when the Secretary of the Navy ordered the Destroyers Drayton and McDougal to proceed at once to New York for the purpose of assisting in the neutrality patrol of the harbor and Narrows. They will co-operate with the gunboat Dolphin, which will arrive at New York tomorrow morning, and a coast vessel which has been performing patrol duty in New York Harbor for some time.

The McDougal and the Drayton are now engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. The orders to have them proceed north were sent by Admiral Fletcher, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, which has its headquarters at Guantanamo, Cuba.

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, had an interview with President Wilson at the White House tonight. The purpose of the interview was not disclosed. Earlier in the day Mr. Malone was in consultation with officials of the Treasury Department.

COL. HOUSE GOES TO PARIS.

Recently Said That He Might Also Visit Berlin and Italy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 11.—Colonel and Mrs. E. M. House, Miss McAdoo, daughter of the Secretary of the United States Treasury, and Miss Britton went to Paris this morning.

Colonel House told a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent some time ago that he expected to travel in the course of his present European trip much as he had been in the habit of traveling on previous occasions, and that he saw no reason why he should not get to Paris, Berlin, and Italy.

The Misses McAdoo and Britton intend to affiliate themselves in Paris with some Red Cross organization.

REICHSBANK PROFITS GROW.

An Increase of Dividend Due to War Conditions.

BERLIN, March 11, (via London.)—According to newspaper reports, the next dividend of the Reichsbank will be 10.24 per cent., as compared with 8.43 per cent., the last previous dividend. The improvement is due to the heavy discounting of Government bills, and to the abolition of the note tax upon the outbreak of the war.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES.
Brut—Sec—Red—All Dealers, Restaurants.—Advt.

ONE EITEL PRIZE ALMOST SANK HER

Plucky Skipper of British Tramp Did His Best to Ram Her Stern Foremost.

IGNORED ORDER TO STOP

Signaled "Give Her Hell!" and Hoped to Take Her Down with Him—Missed by 15 Feet.

ODYSSEY OF THE EITEL

Never a Shell Fired at Sea Rover in All Her Cruise—Fled from Light of Burning Wine.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 11.—The Odyssey of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich over two oceans, pursued by three of the largest navies of the world, will not be complete until the story is told how in the last few weeks of her voyage she was almost sunk by the last of her many prizes. Not once was a shell hurled at the rover by the pursuers sweeping the seas for her. But the little tramp steamer Willerby, of only 2,500 tons, without a gun on board, came near sending the adventurous German to the bottom, and by the tactics of ramming her, stern foremost.

For the first six months of her cruise, lurking though she was on the edge of the highways of commerce and waiting for her prey, in constant danger of discovery and capture, the danger was never visible. To the officers and crew there was always the straining sense of peril just out of sight, but never once did a hostile funnel break the horizon. And only twice was danger audible. Off the coast of Chile, near where Admiral von Spee's squadron destroyed the ships of Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, the Prinz Eitel Friedrich's wireless caught the warning of heavy ships, and because of her puny armament she turned away. Again, having rounded Cape Horn, the cruiser heard the wireless exchanges announcing the battle off the Falkland Islands.

But the little Willerby brought that danger home to the daring cruiser in the simplest possible way. On Feb. 20, just three weeks ago, the Willerby was steaming, in light ballast, looking for a cargo, when the Prinz Eitel Friedrich was seen making for her. Within good eye-shot, the cruiser broke out the signal for the Willerby to stop, and from this point the Willerby's commander, Capt. Wedgewood, a slim, dark Englishman, takes up the story.

"The Eitel signaled us to stop," said Capt. Wedgewood, "but I paid no attention to him. At first I thought she was just a merchantman like us, but even when I saw her guns I kept on my course, trying to get by and pass on her port beam. But when she got to a point where it was evident she could ram us amidship we did stop. By that time the two ships were so close together that the Eitel had to pass right across our stern.

Full Speed Astern.

"Then I saw my chance. I didn't know all those women and children and citizen men were on board. I only knew she was a German and was trying to capture us. My ship was gone, I knew, and I thought I might just as well send the German down along with me, so I ordered our engines reversed at full speed, backing us straight toward the Eitel, slowly slipping past us.

"'Give her hell!' I shouted to my engineer. 'Give her hell as hard as we can go it!'

"The engineer did his best. The Willerby began to back in good form and the commander of the Eitel saw the danger. The imprisoned passengers on the Eitel saw it, too, and a panic seized them. Poor chance they would have had if trouble came to the Eitel Friedrich. They were locked up below at the approach of every strange ship, and there was no escape in sight for them. Their cries of fear as the panic took them first told me that I was not dealing with an ordinary ship of the navy.

"The Eitel's commander was talking to us with all the English he could command. His guns had been uncovered and unslung as he approached us. In the first place and they swung toward us as we backed toward the Eitel. But at that close range they could hardly have stopped us before we did our work. The commander of the Eitel probably knew that, too, for while he threatened to fire many times, he did not do so.

"'Stop or we fire' he shouted from his bridge, but my engineer merely nursed his engine. The imprisoned passengers on the Eitel were making a loud noise by this time and it seemed that the end was near, but somehow we could not get up headway and the Eitel at last slipped past our stern missing us by about fifteen feet. After that there was nothing we could do and we surrendered.

"When I came over the side of the Eitel, her commander called out to me furiously: 'Do you want to kill these people?' But I told him I didn't know the people were there till it was all over."

One of the "people" was listening to the story, reminding Capt. Wedgewood of details and nodding his head in corroboration of vivid touches. He was Capt. Dobbing of the British ship Mary Ada Short, which was captured and sunk two days before the capture of the Willerby. The Captain is a merry faced little man, and while he told of some of his experiences with evident anger at what he considered the harsh treatment he had received, his face constantly broke into smiles as amusing incidents struck his memory.

"I was locked up with the rest of us down below when we sighted the Willerby," he said, "but I was watching every movement through a porthole. And when the Willerby began backing toward us I thought the jig was up, but we had passed the stage of caring then, and I hoped that the Willerby would do what I saw she was trying to do. At any rate, I measured the porthole with my shoulders, and I said to myself, 'If she hits us, I can get through that porthole.' But I didn't have to, and here I am."

Adolph Miller, a young American of German parentage in the crew of the William P. Frye, told of the picturesque features of the wrecks he had witnessed. He saw three or four ships sent to the

Continued on Page 2.

BRITISH ULTIMATUM SERVED ON SMYRNA

Must Surrender in Twenty-four Hours or the Port Will Be Bombarded.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A cablegram from Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople, dated yesterday and received at the State Department late today, said that the British Admiral commanding the Allied fleet in front of Smyrna had given the Turkish garrison twenty-four hours to surrender.

The port will otherwise be bombarded, it is stated.

WARSHIPS WATCHING FOR THE PRINZ EITEL

British Will Pounce On Her If She Tries to Escape After Being Repaired.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—British warships have been ordered to the entrance to the Capes of the Chesapeake, and are en route to that station to prevent the escape of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, should that vessel choose to make a dash for liberty, instead of adopting the alternative of being interned until the end of the war.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, called at the Navy Department this afternoon and is understood to have expressed the hope that if the Prinz Eitel Friedrich should decide to put to sea, some arrangement would be effected in the interest of humanity by which the so-called prisoners brought to Newport News on that vessel would be landed before the departure of the German cruiser.

Representatives of other governments whose subjects were on board the Prinz Eitel also called at the State Department to indicate their interest in the safety of their nationals.

Late tonight, however, all the captured crews were allowed to land without any intervention on the part of the Federal authorities.

TWELVE SUBMARINES REPORTED MISSING

Kaiser and Council to Consider Abandonment of Under Seas War, It Is Said.

LONDON, Friday, March 12.—A dispatch to The Daily Express from The Hague says:

"A secret report has been sent from Cuxhaven to the Admiralty at Berlin that twelve submarines have failed to report at their base, eight of them being among Germany's newest boats.

"The Naval Council will meet today or tomorrow under the Presidency of Emperor William to discuss whether or not it would be better to abandon the submarine war."

FIND SON OF EX-SULTAN STRANGLED TO DEATH

News of a Political Assassination in Constantinople Reaches Paris.

PARIS, March 11.—The Balkan agency has received the following dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria:

"Advices received here from Constantinople say that Mehemmed Burhan-Eddin Effendi, favorite son of former Sultan Abdul Hamid, has been found strangled in his bedroom. Despite the reserve of the Turkish police, it has been confirmed that the Prince was killed by political enemies."

Prince Burnhan-Eddin was twenty-nine years of age and the fourth son of Abdul Hamid. He held the rank of Lieutenant in the Turkish Navy. During his father's reign he was fourteenth in line for succession to the throne, but it was said that Abdul Hamid designed to elevate him over his thirteen seniors and make him the next Sultan.

In 1909, when Abdul Hamid was dethroned, Prince Burnhan-Eddin was kept under surveillance in the palace for a time, charged with being concerned in a conspiracy for the restoration of absolutism.

With the abdication of Prince William of Wied as ruler of Albania last year, it was reported that Turkey would urge Burnhan-Eddin's appointment to the throne.

SEGREGATION ORDER STIRS GERMAN ANGER

Talk of Reprisals If Submarines Crews Are Not Treated as Prisoners of War.

BERLIN, (via London,) March 11.—In naval circles it is asserted that a searching investigation will be made concerning the report that the British Admiralty intends to withhold the customary honorable imprisonment conditions from German submarine crews made captive, and that if Great Britain places such Germans under special restrictions retaliatory measures may be adopted.

The naval officials say the investigation will not be made through diplomatic channels, but they decline to specify how their information will be gleaned. They assert that should Great Britain take the action she contemplates this will not affect the submarine war plans in the slightest particular, nor have any influence on the spirit of the crews.

LONDON, March 11.—The decision of the British Government to segregate the captured crews of German submarines and perhaps order criminal proceedings against them for attacks on unarmed merchantmen, has evoked fiery comment from Berlin newspapers.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent quotes the Vossische Zeitung as saying that the British are acting in blind rage. It asserts that if the British Admiralty carries its plans into effect it cannot fail to result in reprisals. The Lokal Anzeiger also says that corresponding counter-measure will be taken by Germany.

IMPORTED LA CAROLINA Cheruto, 10c. Made for most discriminating smokers.—Advt.

EITEL IN DRYDOCK PROBABLY TO STAY; REFUGEES ASHORE

German Cruiser's Captain Begins Repair of Ship, but Insists He Will Not Intern.

DEFENDS SINKING OF FRYE

But Refuses to Give Up American Vessel's Papers—Holds Them for Prize Court.

TAKE TESTIMONY OF CREW

Federal Officials at Newport News Promptly Start an Investigation.

WILSON TO PRESS INQUIRY

Promises That It Shall Be "Most Searching"—Demands for Reparation to be Presented to Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 11.—The German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich late this afternoon entered the dry dock of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. While the Commander insists that he does not wish to intern his ship, doubt is expressed here that she will be able to make repairs in a reasonable time and depart.

Tonight she discharged the crews of British, French, and Russian ships she had sunk, having released the American crew in the afternoon. The French crews left here tonight by the Old Dominion Line for New York. A few Russians went with them. The British crews plan to return to England on British ships laden with horses from this port.

With the docking of the vessel the diplomatic stage of her great adventure began. This morning Collector of Customs Hamilton presented to Commander Thierichens of the Prinz Eitel a request for a written statement of the German officer's plans regarding repairs for his ship, the proposed duration of his stay in American waters, and an explanation of the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye. Tonight Commander Thierichens gave his reply as to the American ship, and this will be forwarded tomorrow to the Treasury Department for transmission to the Department of State.

There is good reason to believe that both diplomatic issues will be sharply contested—the right of the German ship to remain for complete repairs in American waters, without danger of being interned, and the acute question of justification of the sinking of an American ship on the high seas, without notice of a blockade and without pretense of the support of a prize court.

The first question was raised this morning when Commander Thierichens told Mr. Hamilton he wanted time for full repairs, after which he would again take to the sea.

Defends Sinking of the Frye.

The graver question was raised tonight when the German officer sent to Mr. Hamilton a statement in which he explained and sought to justify the sinking of the Frye.

There is every reason to believe that Commander Thierichens said nothing in his letter to Mr. Hamilton to indicate a readiness to admit error and pave the way for a settlement. While Mr. Hamilton would not discuss the contents of the letter, the German officer's views are well known. The ship was carrying wheat, which he regarded as contraband because it was not billed to an individual in England. And as he could not tow the Frye to port to place her before a court, he sank her, and merely took off her papers. His view was set forth this evening in a short note in German to Mr. Hamilton.

While the correspondence between the German officer and the Collector of Customs has been most friendly and courteous, a serious difference has already arisen over the papers of the Frye. The general opinion is that the most extraordinary aspect of the cruiser's extraordinary career is that she put into an American port after sinking an American ship. But there is a still stranger aspect to it. The German commander now refuses to surrender to the American authorities the papers of the ship he destroyed.

The papers are important as showing the ship's destination, her cargo, her crew, and the various other points that would establish her rights to sail the seas unmolested. But the German commander takes the position that the papers are necessary to defend the propriety of his act. He is willing to give copies of the papers to Mr. Hamilton, but so far has insisted on keeping the originals. Mr. Hamilton is firmly asking that the originals be given to him and that the German officer content himself with attested copies.

Want Prize Court Trial.

The German plan evidently is to take the matter before a prize court in Germany, where a verdict against the Frye would be regarded as closing the incident. Presumably the United States wishes to present diplomatic demands for reparation. Sworn statements of Capt. Kiehne and the crew of the Frye have been taken by Mr. Hamilton and forwarded to Washington, and this would seem to indicate an unwillingness on the part of the United States to admit the jurisdiction of a German prize court.

Such an explanation fits in with the observation in the American note concerning the German war zone, that the destruction of an American ship could only with difficulty be regarded other than as a departure from the traditional relations of friendship between the two countries.

The American views on interning the German ship were clearly set forth in

Mr. Hamilton's note to the German officer. The discussion of the duration of the ship's stay in American waters, however, will not become definite until an investigation by naval officers, probably Naval Constructor Watt, in charge of the Industrial Division of the Norfolk Navy Yard, has been made.

Formal Notice to Commander.

Collector Hamilton handed the following official communication to Commander Thierichens:

Sir: I have the honor to advise that, under instructions received from the Secretary of the Treasury, formulated with the advice of the State Department, your stay in United States waters will be governed as follows:

You will be expected to leave United States jurisdiction within twenty-four hours, in accordance with Article 12, Convention, 13, The Hague, 1907, unless a further period of time is proved to be necessary to put on board fuel or stores, or to make repairs.

Article XII. of Convention 13 reads: "In the absence of special provision to the contrary in the legislation of a neutral power belligerent warships are not permitted to remain in the ports or roadsteads or territorial waters of the said power for more than twenty-four hours, except in the cases covered by the present convention." This is in accordance with the proclamation of neutrality issued upon the outbreak of war.

If you so desire, you may have fuel and lubricants sufficient, with those already on board, to take your ship to the nearest German port.

You may have provisions in the quantity not more than necessary to bring your supplies to the usual peace standard for the complement of the ship.

If necessary, you may have repairs made, but only to the extent that is necessary, to make the vessel seaworthy, the amount of repairs and the time necessary for their execution to be determined by designated authorities of the United States.

You may land the captured passengers, officers and seamen, after having been passed by the United States immigration authorities as being eligible aliens for landing in the United States.

You may land and forward your mail after arrangements have been completed with the United States Post Office authorities for the proper forwarding of the same.

You will land any Americans among the officers, seamen or passengers from captured vessels.

You are requested not to use your radio equipment in port for purposes of transmission.

In conclusion, I have the honor to request that you furnish me today a signed statement of the circumstances of the destruction of the ship William P. Frye, or any other American ship that has been destroyed by the vessel in your command.

Violated Laws of Sea.

An important point in the note is the plain inference that, whatever may be the attitude of the United States regarding the sinking of the Frye, it is not disposed to visit punishment on the officers or crew of the cruiser. As no blockade had been declared when the ship was sunk, as her cargo at most was only conditional contraband, and as the ship was not contraband at all, the opinion grows that Commander Thierichens not only violated the laws of nations, but exceeded his instructions. This would bring his deed within the realm of personal culpability. But Mr. Hamilton for the American Government has expressed the view that the ship could depart at once before the completion of the inquiry.

"I called on the German Commander this morning," said Mr. Hamilton, "and found him celebrating his birthday. He was most courteous in his reception. After some conversation I presented my letter in person and referred particularly to our desire for a statement from him in writing as to the duration of his stay and his intentions as to interning. He replied that he did not wish to be interned, but wanted repairs so that he could return to the high seas.

The commander said he would later furnish me with a statement about the sinking of the Frye, and this evening he did so. His statement as to time for repairs will come after a careful examination of the ship, which has already been.

"The 150 sacks of mail taken from the captured ships will be turned over to me and I will give it to Postmaster Mugler, who will send it to New York for forwarding to destinations in South America. Passengers and crew will be landed, if they are eligible, under the immigration laws, and this is being superintended by W. R. Morton, Inspector in Chief, assisted by J. E. Williams.

"As to the sinking of the Frye, I examined the Captain, the First and Second Mates, the Boatswain, the carpenter and the cook, all except two of the crew being present. They made statements separately about the sinking, that substantially agreed with published accounts. Then from their statements I prepared one in writing which all signed. Their statements will be forwarded tomorrow to the Treasury Department as part of my report.

"All the crew of the American ship have come ashore now except two, who are held as German subjects, liable to military service. These men—Charles Frank and Robert Rogee—were formerly in the German Army, and have not claimed American citizenship. Capt. Kiehne tells me is sure they are Germans, and that there is no occasion for further inquiry, especially as they did not object to their detention."

Boy-Ed Not There.

Capt. Boy-Ed, Naval Attaché of the German Embassy, who was expected here today, did not arrive. The only official German visitors were E. K. Vietor, the German Consul at Richmond, Va., and Mr. Grassau, the local German Consul. They called on Commander Thierichens, discussed the situation, offered their services, and congratulated him on his birthday.

The British Vice Consul, Mr. Kenworthy, today busied himself with the welfare of the seventy British and Russian subjects brought in by the cruiser. As many as possible of these sailors will be put aboard two ships which are about to sail with cargoes of horses for the Allies. The others will be sent to New York, whence they will be returned to their own countries.

More difficulty has been occasioned by the French passengers and crew of the Floride. Many of the passengers have only a few cents, others are crippled, one is tubercular, one blind, and six are held up for other causes. Immigration officials say that few of them could pass the ordinary immigration tests. Pending their transfer to New York for detention on Ellis Island or deportation, they will remain on board the Prinz Eitel, which is held responsible for them.

MAROONED BY THE EITEL.

Thirty-seven Sailors Reach Panama from Easter Island.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, March 11.—Thirty-seven French and English sailors arrived here this afternoon on the Norwegian steamer Nordic, which had picked them up at Easter Island, where they were marooned by the Eitel Friedrich on Dec. 11, 1914.

They were the crews of the British bark Kildalton and the French bark Jean, which were captured and sunk by the German raider off the coast of Chile on Dec. 8. Three days after, the Germans marooned the crews of the vessels on Easter Island, leaving them plenty of supplies, which were taken from captured vessels. The men were on the island until taken off by the Nordic.

"My ship was becalmed when the Eitel Friedrich came up to us," said Capt. Dagwell of the Kildalton, "and she was towing the French bark at the time. They sent a boarding officer who told me what was going to happen, and then took us all off. Then, after they had landed us on Easter Island, we saw them sink the ship with just one shot.

"We saw several ships pass Easter Island and made efforts to attract their attention, but our signals received no answer until the Nordic came along. It was not unpleasant on the island, although one man died of disease.

"Capt. Brisson of the Jean and seven of his crew refused to leave the island as they were anxious to go to Chile, and decided that they would wait until they could signal a ship going in that direction."

ROGUE—READ IT! 10c. AT ALL NEWS STANDS.—Adv.

WILSON PROMISES A FRYE INQUIRY

President Expected to Demand Reparation for the Sinking of the American Ship.

HOPE OF GERMAN APOLOGY

Some Officials Think the Government Will Disavow Acts of Eitel's Captain.

CAN'T PRESS PIRACY CHARGE

Fact That Cruiser's Officers Were Under Government Orders Saves Them from Punishment Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—President Wilson's policy with respect to the sinking of the William P. Frye by the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich is to ascertain the facts first and act afterward. If the facts are as reported by the Collector of Customs from Newport News, the American Government will send a protest to Germany and ask for damages and reparation for the loss of the Frye.

The destruction of the Frye has an important bearing, as was pointed out in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, on the question of contraband and the attitude of belligerents toward neutral merchant ships flying the American flag.

In its note to Germany expressing grave concern over the possible effect of the German naval zone and submarine attacks upon American ships, the United States indicated that, while it was ready to concede the right of visit and search, it would be displeased if American ships were destroyed. The case of the Frye presents an actual instance in which an American ship has been destroyed by a belligerent naval vessel.

Promises a "Searching Inquiry."

The following statement was issued from the White House today in connection with the sinking of the Frye:

"The President, when asked regarding the sinking of the American sailing ship William P. Frye by the German auxiliary Prinz Eitel Friedrich, said:

"'A most searching inquiry will be made, and whatever action is taken will be based on the result of that inquiry.'"

This investigation is being made through the usual channels of the Navy and Treasury Departments, and the facts will be reported to the President and State Department.

Counselor Robert Lansing of the State Department today denied positively and unequivocally the report from Newport News that agents of the State Department had been sent to Newport News to make an investigation. He explained that the investigation was being made by the Treasury and Navy Departments.

The Navy Department tonight issued this statement dealing with certain aspects of the case:

"On the 10th of March the commandant of the navy yard at Norfolk was directed by the department to request the commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich not to take his radio outfit while in a United States port, and also not to allow any of his officers or crew to land, and also not to allow any of his prisoners to go on shore without the express permission of the Collector of Customs, to all of which the commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich agreed.

"Admiral Beatty, commandant of the Norfolk Yard, quotes the following telegram received from Commander Thierichens of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich:

"'Request concerning wireless station, prisoners and ship crew received. Acted accordingly. Am waiting for Newport News Shipbuilding Company statement about probable time needed for necessary repairs. Shall inform you of result soon as possible.'"

Another complication was added to the many problems arising out of the arrival of the Eitel Friedrich with the refusal today of her Captain to turn over to the authorities of the Government the papers taken from the Frye; but it is understood that he will permit copies of them to be made. These papers are expected to decide the question as to whether or not the Frye's cargo could be held contraband.

So far as Washington has been able to learn, Capt. Thierichen committed a grave blunder in destroying the Frye's cargo and afterward the ship herself. From information given to Collector Hamilton by Capt. Kiehne of the Frye, the vessel's cargo of wheat was not consigned to any belligerent nation, but was to be delivered in accordance with orders by the Captain on arrival at Queenstown. Capt. Kiehne told the Collector the Captain of the cruiser informed him he thought grain was contraband in any event.

Officials were unanimous in their opinion—and it was shared largely by diplomatists today—that the commander of the Prinz Eitel had no right to send the Frye to the bottom. It was considered probable by officials that the German Government, after having been apprised of the facts, would admit the error of the commander and agree to make the usual reparation. Some officials thought sufficient amends, after the payment of damages, would be the court-martialing of the German officer.

The customary notice of twenty-four hours within which the Eitel must depart, was served on her yesterday, but the vessel has until tomorrow to make an application for permission to remain at Newport News until repairs are completed. These, it is understood, will take several weeks.

Capt. Thierichens says he will steam away as soon as repairs are completed; but, in the language of Collector Hamilton, the Eitel is "all in" and will be interned for the remainder of the war.

The Navy Department will make an independent examination of the cruiser while she is in drydock and will decide how much time should be allowed her.

Capt. Kiehne will pay off his crew at Newport News just as soon as the State Department has obtained statements from all of them bearing on the destruction of their ship. The Captain will then come to Washington to report in person. It was said today that unless the Captain of the Eitel turned over the Frye's papers, or allowed them to be examined, the difficulties in arriving at a settlement would be greatly increased.

Piracy Charge Cannot be Pressed.

The owners of the Frye cannot libel the Eitel in any suit to recover damages, and it is not in the power of this Government to restrain the Eitel or its officers if they should decide to leave Newport News within their time limit. Inasmuch as the former North German Lloyd liner was commanded by officers of the German Navy, a charge of piracy cannot be pressed for the wanton destruction of the Frye. Any damages must be sought from the German Government through negotiations.

Few, if any, of the 850 passengers and seamen brought into port by the Eitel are prisoners of war. Most of the passengers were bound for South America and will continue on their way when the formalities of discharge have been complied with. Those who have been consulted by Collector Hamilton have been unanimous in praising the Germans for the treatment which they received on board the Eitel.

It was said in official quarters that the American Government took note of the fact that American citizens by their enforced presence on board a German cruiser for more than a month had been subjected to unnecessary risks which might have involved serious dangers to them, and that this probably would be one of the points in the correspondence certain to develop between the United States and Germany over the incident.

The President of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company called on Secretary Daniels at the Navy Department today and inquired whether there would be any objection to the Prinz Eitel Friedrich's being placed in dry dock and repaired at the works of that company. He spoke of the fact that the dreadnought Pennsylvania, which is being built by the company, was about to be launched there from a slip that would be almost immediately adjoining the dock where the German auxiliary would be repaired and asked whether the Navy Department would object on that account. Mr. Daniels said the department had no such objection.

The question for the State Department to determine is how long the German cruiser may, under international law, and without violating American neutrality, remain in an American port for repairs. When this decision has been reached, should the German Captain elect to remain longer than the period allotted, he would be compulsorily interned. The rules of international law do not allow a vessel to make repairs to an indefinite extent. The only repairs allowed in the case of the Eitel Friedrich would be those absolutely necessary to enable the vessel to proceed to the nearest German port. It would not be permissible for the vessel to increase her armament or military strength.

WIRELESS SAVED THE EITEL.

Got Many Tips of Nearness of Enemies—Warned by Karlsruhe.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 11.—When Collector Hamilton boarded the Prinz Eitel Friedrich today the officers were helping Commander Thierichens celebrate his birthday. Behind the dirty black shields that protect the cruiser's auxiliary guns, the crew was at work polishing shining breeches. The deck officer in his worn, but neat uniform, swung back and forth methodically, and everything bore out the Captain's curt reminder to certain strangers who wished to board, "this is a warship. We cannot permit visitors."

"For my part," said one of the ship's doctors, "I wish we were out again. We could send a few more of them to the bottom, at least."

Then the harshness suddenly went out of his voice and his eyes, that had been angrily staring at a Union Jack further up the river, filled with tears.

"Seven and a half months at sea," said the big Bavarian, "and I don't even know whether my wife and little girl in Munich are alive. And my two brothers, officers!"

Then he added, "Wartime is no fun."

In the afternoon, when the crew of the Frye left the ship for American soil, the men cheered. This had already been preceded by the wife of Capt. Kiehne, her two boys, and a German canary, the gift of the Eitel Friedrich's commander.

The silent path of the cruiser, which one officer declared to be longer than any ever traced by a ship of war, was crossed by a web of varying wireless messages that had to be received, but which had to go unanswered.

"The one message that made us laugh was to hear we were sunk again," said an officer. "When we were in the Pacific we heard we were sunk off Patagonia. When we rounded the Horn we heard that we had been lost in the South China Sea."

Other periods of "listening in" gave lifesaving tips to the fugitive ship, it was explained. "We were after a big British sailing vessel," the officer continued, "and were in a fair way to get her when we heard the Karlsruhe talking to us.

"'Keep off,' she said, 'enemy warships. I'll get the Englishman.' So we went away and the Karlsruhe got her," he added.

When the controversy arose today over the papers of the American ship, William P. Frye, Collector Hamilton said:

"In justice to the German commander I wish to say that he has at no time made objection to giving a copy of the Frye's papers. He agreed that copies should be made, but he insisted that the original should go to the prize court as evidence of his action in destroying the American ship. I have sought to convince him that a copy would do as well and agreed to attest them. That's the question Commander Thierichens still has under consideration."

After his interview with Commander Thierichens and submission of the American requests, Collector Hamilton said:

"The German commander told me that he had the Eitel examined by experts of the Newport News Shipyard and, after dockage and examination, would submit to me an estimate of the time that would be required to repair her. He said it was his intention to repair and proceed; that it was not his intention to intern. He said, further, that he would submit reasons and circumstances for sinking the Frye. I shall wait here until I get his reply."

Capt. H. H. Kiehne of the Frye, owing to necessity for taking care of his crew was unable to leave here tonight for Washington. He will go to Baltimore tomorrow, with his wife and children, and will appear before the customs officials in Washington Saturday morning.

PIRATES, SAYS FRYE'S OWNER.

Sewall Asks United States to Proceed Against the Eitel's Crew.

LONG BEACH, Cal., March 11.—Samuel S. W. Sewall of Bath, Me., one of the owners of the William P. Frye, the American vessel sunk by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, said today that he had appealed to the United States Government to proceed against the German warship as a sea rover and her crew as pirates. He has asked, also, that vigorous representations be made to Germany.

"The Frye," he said, "carried a cargo that was marked non-contraband by the United States Government Marine Insurance Bureau. There was nothing but wheat aboard the ship."

Mr. Sewall said the vessel was worth $175,000 and the cargo of wheat, shipped at Seattle last November, was valued at $300,000.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

Captain Thierichens and a Captive

Commander of the Prinz Eitel and Mrs. Kiehne, wife of the Captain of the American ship Frye.

ONE EITEL PRIZE ALMOST SANK HER

Continued from Page 1.

bottom, and he was eager in his descriptions of the different ways in which the doomed hulks sought their last resting places.

"The finest sight," he said, "was the sinking of the French steamer Floride, because her cargo of wine and spirits took fire and burned away into the night. The next best, and in some ways the most beautiful of the wreckings, was the sinking of the bark Jacobson. She was square-rigged, like all barks, on her first two masts, and schooner-rigged aft, and she went down with very sail set, everything braced.

"From the German point of view the sinking of the Floride was a fizzle. They set off a bomb lashed against her bow, but while it tore a hole in the side of the ship the hole was above the water line. Then they set off another bomb. This time she started to settle slowly. It was late in the afternoon and we cruised away to the east, leaving the Floride riding against the sunset, settling slowly with the sun.

"But the Eitel Friedrich returned to the scene some hours later the Floride was still afloat. The explosion, however, had ignited a bulkhead, and the spirituous cargo was rapidly spreading the fire. The flames were licking the ship's portholes and hatchways, and the sea was growing bright in a circle. It was no place for a fugitive cruiser like the Eitel, and she sped away as fast as she could into the darkness, made absolutely black by the fire she left behind."

Another to Capt. Wedgewood and Capt. Dobbing, who told their experiences in dialogue, the Prinz Eitel Friedrich did not show the skill in marksmanship that she possessed in the chase. The Mary Short was loaded with grain and the buoyancy of her cargo kept her afloat. Soon a dynamite bomb was set off in her hold. Then the Eitel Friedrich, lying right up alongside fired a shot at her, barely hitting the "white ribbon" along her rail.

"The next shot," said Capt. Dobbing, "went into the water, but when the Mary Short, on the swell rose I saw a hole where the shell had pierced with the corn just pouring out of it. Oh, that corn looked good as it fell into the sea, and I thought that it would have been a boon if I could have got it safe to England."

It required four or five shots to sink the bark Jacobson. There was water in her hold and the fuse of the bomb placed inside her was extinguished. Shells then did the work. She rolled over to one side as the water poured in, then turned her nose into the air, settling by the stern. The full set sails seemed to hold her poised for a moment before the final slipping down into the water began. But as the water rose nearly to the level of each almost horizontal mast the mast was unable to support the weight of water against the sails, snapping off with a loud report. When the last plunge came the canvas spread wide over the water, floated a moment, then was jerked under by the ropes.

The Willerby's lack of cargo had a queer effect on her sinking. She rolled far over first, then with rising stern, went down bow first. And just as she slipped from sight the compressed air in her hold rushed from the whistle in a loud shriek.

"It was as if my bold ship had said good-by to me," said Capt. Wedgewood.

"But then a funny thing happened. There was still a great deal of air in the hull, and as she got well below, it exploded with the noise of a big gun. The hatches were thrown out several hundred feet, the water rose in a column as you can see in this little kodak picture we took, and bits of wood were scattered everywhere. It was an air explosion, not a bit of powder."

Twenty-four hours on shore has not improved the friendly feelings of the captured merchant captains for the officers of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich. Yesterday they stoutly declared that they could not have been better treated, but today while they admitted that they had not been abused, they thought they might have received more consideration and more of the food that was taken from their ships in such large quantities.

Chased His Prize Pigs.

"And speaking of the food they took," said Capt. Dobbing, with a hearty laugh, "you ought to have seen the German sailors chasing over the ship two prize pigs I was fattening on the Mary Short. Those pigs were used to the ship and they led a merry chase in and out among the passengers, until they were finally captured."

Capt. Dobbing described his daily rations as woefully inadequate, though he admitted he had not suffered from hunger. For breakfast, he said, there was a little piece of white bread, a little piece of black bread, and coffee with "only two lumps of sugar." Dinner was a sort of stew of potatoes, beans, and the like, through which, he said, "they passed a piece of meat to flavor it." Supper was potatoes and tea without milk.

It was in this connection that Capt. Wedgewood, who was listening, broke in:

"They told us to take our personal belongings," he said, "and one of the officers asked me if I didn't want a tooth brush. I replied:

"'You better give us something to brush out of our teeth.'"

Capt. Wedgewood and Capt. Dobbing agreed that the captured crews had signed paroles not to engage in warfare against Germany on the promise that they should be set aboard the first neutral ship they encountered.

"But after we signed," said Capt. Wedgewood, "we sighted thirty-eight neutral ships and never spoke one. As soon as they were spied, we were locked up below and the Prinz Eitel Friedrich made away as fast as she could."

Evidently the presence of nearly 400 refugees on board—almost the number of the Eitel's crew—was a serious problem for Commander Thierichen. The refugees generally were allowed to have the freedom of the ship, except a few Englishmen and Frenchmen who were guarded separately, but the others wherever they went were watched by armed marines. Indeed, the crew was armed today when visitors approached the ship, every man having his bayonet in his belt.

Many women were on board the Prinz Eitel by the time the Willerby was captured, and their discomfort was the cause of some complaint.

"My heart bleeds for these women," said Commander Thierichens, according to Capt. Wedgewood of the Willerby.

"Then why don't you put them on my ship, without a cargo, and let them go to port in her?" Capt. Wedgewood replied.

"But, instead," he says, "the German sent us to the bottom."

"The care with which the Germans guarded their shinful of prisoners worked some discomforts on the prisoners," added Capt. Wedgewood. "They were locked up whenever anything was suspected, and of course their prison was below decks.

"Just before we passed the Capes they told us not to be afraid if a British cruiser should appear and open fire. They said they'd reply to the fire as long as the ton of the Eitel's mast remained above water, and told us to stay down in the hold and not to worry. That was rather cheering for us, wasn't it?"

The members of the crew are delighted with the reception they have received here and the interest they find their exploits have aroused. There is some imprint of this interest to be noticed, or perhaps imagined, in the air of Newport News Harbor. This has been a great port of departure for ships laden with supplies for the Allies. Fourteen ships are in the harbor now ready to take horses to France and those aboard these ships seemed depressed by the near presence of the successful raider, battered as she is, with rusted decks, foul boilers, and bonacled hull.

It was a cheerful and interested crew that lined the sides of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich today to wave greetings to the launch in which Collector of Customs Hamilton called on Commander Thierichen. In the launch were several reporters and photographers, but while these were forbidden to go aboard the ship, no effort was made to keep them back until they had been allowed to look about and make photographs. Those aboard grouped themselves willingly, almost with eagerness, for photographs, and then they began staging scenes for the benefit of the visitors. First, a splendid black China Chow dog, a mascot of the ship, was exhibited to be photographed. Then a terrier was brought forward to tease the Chow. Finally a tiny monkey on a string was placed on the chow's head, and, with the two dogs barking furiously, the monkey squirming uneasily, and the crowds pressing up for a share in the group, the moving-picture machines clicked away merrily.

But Commander Thierichen was not to be seen. He was closeted for a long time with Mr. Hamilton, and finally sent out word that he had said yesterday all he could say. The rest, he said, was for diplomatic discussion.

LONDON COMMENT ON EITEL

Press Expects Searching Inquiry Into the Sinking of the Frye.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 11.—Referring to the sinking of the William P. Frye by the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, The London Daily News says:

"The loss of an American ship will naturally touch the Washington Government, especially as the hull of the Frye appears to have been insured with the American Government itself. President Wilson has announced that a stringent inquiry will be held into all the circumstances, and the presence of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, seemingly badly out of repair, in an American harbor will make it relatively easy.

"Until this inquiry has been held it is not necessary to speculate on the probable result of the incident on German-American relations, but under any circumstances it can scarcely improve them."

The Daily Mail says regarding the sinking of the William P. Frye:

"The episode was less tragic than it might have been, inasmuch as the crew of the American vessel was removed and safely landed, but it will none the less do something to open American eyes to the real character of Germany's policy of frightfulness at sea. We hope that this latest example of her handiwork may reconcile Americans to the unusual methods which the Allies are compelled to adopt to shorten the war.

"The King yesterday signed the Order-in-Council authorizing regulations with which it is proposed to enforce the 'blockade' of Germany. If the Americans will contrast the care which the Allies are taking to safeguard the ships and lives of neutrals with the indiscriminate ruthlessness of Germany's operations, they will not, for a long time, imagine, to decide which policy from their standpoint is the lesser of two evils."

LONDON, March 11.—The arrival of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich at Newport News, removing for a time at least another menace to British shipping, is for the moment one of the most interesting topics of discussion in the British Isles. Whether the Prinz Eitel Friedrich will be interned or will again set out for the high seas, it is considered here that her career as an armed cruiser must come to an end, for should she be allowed to sail after repairs, it is believed that cruisers of the Allies, on the watch, will sink her.

The possible action of the American Government with regard to the sinking by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich of the American ship William P. Frye is also being much discussed, and the general view is that if the United States allows German warships to sink American ships with food supplies for England that Government can hardly protest against the Allies' prohibition of foodstuffs for Germany.

PRESS OF NEW YORK COMMENT

Vandalism Afloat.

From The Herald.

While the searching inquiry ordered by the President into the destruction of the deep sea trader William P. Frye must undoubtedly add confirmatory details, it is already plain that this assault is an act of vandalism that escapes the charge of piracy mainly because no lives have been sacrificed. This affront to our national dignity and this contempt for the rights of our citizens demands not only apologies but satisfaction to the foot of the letter.

Wanton Lawlessness.

From The World.

The whole proceeding on the part of the German commander was not only in defiance of international law, but in defiance of the clearly defined policy of the German Government. Germany's own note to the United States Government, dated Feb. 16, leaves the Imperial Government without a leg to stand on, and makes the act of the commander of the Eitel Friedrich a deed of wanton lawlessness.

There is nothing for Germany to do in this case but to make complete restitution to the owners of the William P. Frye and a full apology to the Government of the United States.

Make Wilson Pledge Good.

From The Tribune.

Here is a case of high-handed interference with neutral commerce on which the United States can set a helpful precedent of uncompromising resistance. President Wilson pledged himself in his note to the German Government of Feb. 10 last to take any steps "necessary to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas." That pledge should now be made good.

"No Cause for a Quarrel."

From The American.

Nothing in the case of the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye by the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich can possibly lead to any complications between this Government and Germany * * * We cannot imagine what an inquiry, however searching, can bring forth that is not now known * * * As for action, we shall be surprised if Germany does not disavow its commander's deed before any demand for reparation is made. Commander Thierichsens is a better sailor than international lawyer. What he did to the Frye is utterly indefensible, but what he has done with his own ship is wholly admirable * * * The obvious thing for Germany to do is to accept her own Captain's report of the occurrence and, recognizing its violation of the laws of nations, make suitable reparation to the American citizens injured. The case is too clear a one to require any prolonged diplomatic correspondence. Germany has but to pay the bill—and give the commander the Iron Cross.

Called "A Grave Mistake."

From The Sun.

The almost brotherly treatment which the dislodged Americans say they received aboard the Eitel Friedrich was a pleasant sequel to what seems to have been a grave mistake of judgment and an unfortunate demonstration of overzeal on the part of the German commander.

We do not doubt that when the facts of the case have been shaped for presentation to responsible authority at Berlin the German Government will welcome the opportunity to do itself justice by making due compensation to the owners of the Frye and proper reparation to the American Flag that went down with the last of the great Bath clippers.

Blew Up Germany's Embargo.

From The Press.

Perhaps the commander of the Eitel has the proof, or believes he has, that the cargo was destined to the British Government or to an agent of the British Government for belligerent use * * * The stupidity that would commit the act without practically absolute proof of its legal justification is almost unthinkable.

But whether the commander of the Eitel can prove his case or not, his action leaves his Government between the devil and the deep sea. For his Government has made all manner of Germany technically contraband in that the Government seizes and holds all wheat within German territory. Yet Germany denies the right of the Allies to intercept and seize wheat destined to Germany.

Right or wrong, therefore, in his particular act of the blowing up of the American ship and her cargo, the commander of the Eitel at the same time blew up the submarine embargo case of his Government.

FRYE AN ALL-AMERICAN SHIP

Was Owned by 38 Individuals, Six of Whom Are Women.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Destruction of the ship William P. Frye by the German commerce destroyer Prinz Eitel Friedrich struck from marine lists the pride of the American sailing fleet in point of size and equipment and one of the largest square-rigged craft in the world.

Her loss falls not upon a corporation, but upon individual members or connections of the Sewall family, famous among New England shipbuilders and owners since the days when American clipper ships carried the commerce of the world in all the seven seas and fought the losing battle against steam craft that ended American maritime prestige.

The Frye was built in Bath, Me., and was registered in 1901, with thirty-eight individuals, six of whom are women, appearing as joint owners. That ownership has never changed and those who hold allotments of the 128 shares into which the venture was divided are scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. The ship was named after the late Senator Frye of Maine and to the day of his death was a source of pride to the Senator. It is recorded that he declared himself more honored in having his name upon the stern of an American-built, owned, and operated sailing vessel than if the fleetest of Atlantic steam liners had borne it.

The Frye was a sister ship of the Star of Lapland, also built at Bath, and because of a minor difference in the size of a deckhouse of the latter, was seven tons smaller in measurement, the Lapland leading American sailing ships with 3,381 gross tons, against 3,374 recorded for the Frye. Of the 128 ownership shares in the Frye, only half a dozen persons held more than one or two shares apiece.

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Cash in banks and offices	$ 830,566.89	Unearned Premium Reserve	$1,915,193.77
Government and other bonds and stock	5,482,304.10	Reserve for Contingent Claims and Claim Expenses (less Reinsurance) and other liabilities	1,619,525.97
Real Estate, Mortgage and Collateral Loans	140,880.88	Capital Stock	2,000,000.00
Unpaid Premiums (excluding $239,809.02 —ninety days overdue) and other assets	1,032,923.13	Surplus	1,901,955.26
Total	$7,436,675.00	Total	$7,436,675.00

This includes "special deposits" required by the laws of various states, etc. The Company also owns other assets worth over $100,000 which are not included in computing our surplus. The sum of $239,809.02, past due premiums, is not included. Our Premium Reserve is figured pro rata and not upon 50% basis. Securities are carried at the valuations fixed by the Insurance Departments.

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Germans Capture 3,100 in a Series of Battles Over Front Eighty Miles Long.

NEW GUNS SHELL OSSOWETZ

Weather Hampers Carpathian Operations—General Who Signed 200 Death Decrees Captured.

LONDON, Friday, March 12.—Big battles are in progress in North Poland, between the Niemen and Vistula Rivers. The Germans apparently are falling back in the north, but are fighting a rearguard action, which has reached the importance of a pitched battle, and are taking 600 prisoners with them.

The Germans are again in Augustowo forest, on the East Prussian border, which has been the burial place of so many German and Russian soldiers. They have brought up more guns, but of a lighter calibre, to bombard Ossowetz, while further to the south, in the neighborhood of Ostrolenka, they claim to have defeated the Russians and to have captured six officers, 900 men and eight machine guns. The battle on the roads from Chorzelle to Przasnysz, along which the Germans hope to reach and pierce the Russian fortress line, continues. Here the Germans say they took 1,600 prisoners.

The weather having turned colder, the ground in North Poland has hardened, which will greatly facilitate the movement of troops. This is said to be the first time in history that the weather has favored an army attempting to invade Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—About a million men are engaged in the great battle which began with the renewed German raid from the north last Monday in the direction or Lomza. They are spread over a front of eighty miles, starting from Kolno, which is twenty miles south of Johannesburg, westward to the bend of the Narew above Novo Georgievsk.

The Germans have moved outside their railway supports, but so far their main force is still within two days' march of the frontier. Their strongest blow comes from Chorzelle, along the old Przasnysz Road. Besides hoping to avenge the Przasnysz defeat, it is evidently their aim to attempt to reach the Narew along the Orjitz tributary. This was the line the Russian cavalry followed in its rapid flanking advance northward leading to the German defeat a fortnight ago.

Continued reinforcements for Hindenburg's armies during the last fortnight and the recent readjustment on the narrower front has been noticed and provided for by the Russians. It is not unexpected that the Germans will be allowed to get near the Narew. The situation rather is that they must make this a determined effort with their utmost strength or retreat altogether, because the country where their troops are now spread is the worst conceivable for maintaining an army at the break up of Winter.

Calculations of the total enemy force now employed against Russia is placed at thirty-two German corps over the entire area. Of these six are with the Austrians in the Carpathians, probably eleven are involved in the new battle between the Vistula and Bohr, and the others partly distributed among the intrenched lines holding Poland against a Russian advance, or are held in reserve for use either in the Narew battle or the developing fight for the roads along the Pilica.

The Cossacks captured a General who was commandant at Stanislau during the Austrian occupation. He signed 200 death sentences during the four days of his term of office.

Germans Using Scrap Regiments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The regrouping of forces not merely by a redisposition of units, but by shuffling their component parts, is being practiced in Poland by the Germans to an extent hitherto unknown in warfare, unless after serious defeats. One column, for example, consists of odd battalions from eight different regiments. By means of this regrouping and rapid train transit the Germans have again put strong forces upon the Chorzelle-Przasnysz line, which was advancing along the Orjitz River, that is, the same route east of Przasnysz as taken by previous attacks upon that important junction.

From all the information received, it now appears that the Germans are hoping to capture Ossowetz and are preparing operations north of the Lower Vistula, based upon the Fortress of Thorn, unless and until Ossowetz Fortress has been destroyed. However, these operations must hang rather in the air. The fighting is of a very stubborn character on both sides, and the Germans are continually adding to their forces in this region.

The extent to which this is noticeable has again suggested that the Germans must be drawing upon their internal resources as well as resorting to a very extensive shuffling of the forces already engaged.

THINKS GERMANY BEATEN.

Japanese General Looks for End of War in Six Months.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—General Oba, who from the commencement of the war has represented the Japanese Army on the staff of the Russian Commander in Chief, interviewed by The Bourse Gazette, expressed the firm conviction that the efforts of the Germans were already past the point of culmination. Partial successes by them, such, for example, as their onslaught with superior numbers on the heroic Twentieth Corps, were always possible, but these successes would in no way be reflected on the general course of the campaign.

It could already be felt that the Germans were wasting away. Even their shells recently had not been of steel or cast iron, and that clearly indicated their exhaustion. He was fully convinced that when the Russian troops assumed the aggressive the Germans would be swept away.

Asked how long, in his opinion, the war would last, General Oba said he believed peace could hardly be delayed more than six months. The Spring operations, both from Russia's side and from that of her allies, would, as he had heard, have a decisive character, but by that time the Germans would be still further exhausted, and he did not expect they would be able to offer very serious resistance. He expected decisive military operations in the Spring, or at latest in the Summer.

Many spoke of the difficult economic situation of Germany, but he did not attach very great importance to that factor. He was convinced that even if Germany experienced no deficiency of provisions and munitions of war she would all the same be thoroughly beaten.

TRIBUTE TO THE GRAND DUKE.

High Praise by an English Observer of His Work as Russian Commander

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 12.—Stanley Washburn, who has been on a visit to the Russian Army, pays a high tribute in today's London Times to the Russian Commander in Chief, Grand Duke Nicholas.

"One who has seen and studied the army at first hand," he says, "comes to feel a growing confidence in the future. This optimism, engendered by observation of the machine, is solidified into conviction of ultimate success when one sees the Grand Duke Nicholas, for in this single personality, in the opinion of the writer, is contained a greater asset to Russia than in the rest of her army organization combined.

"When the smoke of battle has cleared away and the painstaking historian in the seclusion of his study reinforced by the perspective of time comes to write of the whole war he will, I believe, put his finger upon the Grand Duke as perhaps the most remarkable individual whom the year 1914 has brought into the public eye.

"The Grand Duke has supplied to this campaign the elements that have made final success possible for the Russians. He is a big man with far-reaching vision, political acumen, and determination to wade steadily forward to victory, irrespective of all obstacles and all temporary setbacks. He has had sufficient intuition into men's characters to surround himself at his headquarters with men of capacity. What he himself lacks he has realized and remedied by placing men about him who do possess it. His mastery is in strategy, while in his other departments he has picked men each of whom is the best that Russia can produce. With an iron character and incomparable determination he binds the whole into a cohesive unit. For once Russia has a Commander in Chief and a General Staff who have but one criterion and one standard—success and efficiency."

TO KEEP PROMISE TO POLES.

Czar to Issue Decree Relating to Autonomy and Language.

LONDON, Friday, March 12.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says it is understood in the Russian capital that an important decree relating to the autonomy of Poland and the recognition of the Polish language will be issued shortly.

Official Reports of War Operations.

ENGLAND.

LONDON.—The Fourth and the Indian Corps advanced yesterday on a front of 4,000 yards for roughly three-quarters of a mile, and captured all the intervening hostile positions and trenches. The corps on the right and left of these two corps also were engaged. More than 700 prisoners were taken.

British aircraft yesterday were active and succeeded in destroying the railroad junctions at Courtrai and Menin.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—A thick fog has greatly interfered with the operations at different points along the front.

The British flotilla has successfully bombarded Westende, Belgium. In the sector of Ypres we repulsed two attacks near Zandworde.

In the region of Neuve Chapelle the British army has repulsed two counter-attacks. The enemy's losses were considerable. In Champagne we made appreciable progress last evening in the wood west of Perthes, where we had gained a footing five days ago. The enemy defended himself stubbornly. In spite of a very violent bombardment and several counter-attacks, we maintained our gains.

In the Argonne, in the region of Four de Paris and Bolante, in the course of fighting previously reported, we captured a mine-thrower and a machine gun.

In the Vosges we repulsed a counter-attack at Reich Ackerkopf.

(*Day Report*)—A British attack yesterday resulted in the capture of nearly one and a half miles of trenches before Neuve Chapelle, in Flanders, and of the village itself. It progressed in the direction of Aubers as far as Pietre mill, and in a southeasterly direction as far as the northern border of Bois du Dubiez; that is to say, a distance of about two kilometers beyond Neuve Chapelle. The German artillery fired only a few shots.

As regards the rest of the front, there is nothing to add to yesterday evening's communication.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—An English aviator has thrown bombs on the town of Menin, in West Flanders. Only one of his missiles exploded, and this killed seven and wounded ten Belgians.

The British yesterday attacked the German positions near Neuve Chapelle. At some points they entered the village. The fighting here still continues. The British advance near Givenchy has been repulsed.

In the Champagne district, the French have delivered two attacks against the positions in the forest east of Souain, which they lost to us the day before yesterday. Both of these attacks were repulsed, and the losses of the enemy were heavy.

In the Vosges the conflict for the possession of the Reich Ackenkopf was resumed yesterday.

To the west of Sereje, to the northwest of Augustowo, we took 600 Russians prisoners and captured three guns and two machine guns.

A fresh Russian attempt to break through the German lines to the south of Augustowo resulted in the annihilation of the Russian forces used in this endeavor.

In an engagement to the northwest of Ostrolenka the Germans were victorious; six Russian officers and 900 soldiers were taken prisoners, while eight machine guns were captured.

The German attacks to the north and to the northwest of Przasnysz have made further progress.

In the fighting to the northwest of Novomiasto 1,660 more Russian prisoners have been made by us.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—The ground won in the recent battles in Russian Poland and on the Western Galician front, to the rear and south of Gorlice, has been strongly maintained. Attempts to regain some of the vantage points failed.

A heavy snowfall in the Carpathians has hampered operations, but in spite of unfavorable conditions battles are continuing at several points on the battlefront.

During the occupation of a height several attacks of the enemy were repulsed and one officer and thirty-five men captured. Some night attacks were repulsed with losses for the enemy. The enemy was repulsed before our positions north of Nadworna and 280 additional prisoners were captured.

On the remainder of the front and in Bukowina calm prevails.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—Between the Niemen and Vistula, battles of extreme obstinacy were fought yesterday in the region of Simno, in the Valleys of the Omulew and Orzyc and in the direction of Przasnysz. On the left bank of the Vistula there is no change.

In the Carpathians all of the enemy's attacks have been repulsed, and near Gorlice our counter-attack annihilated the Austrian units which had attempted, after the failure of an Austrian night attack, to entrench themselves on our front.

In Eastern Galicia, to the south of Niejniew, we succeeded in driving back the Germans.

DARDANELLES GUNS WEAKENING DAILY

More Forts Are Damaged by the Shelling of the Allied Fleet.

MINE SWEEPING AT NIGHT

Cruisers Protect Ships Thus Engaged—Panic in Constantinople Grows as Situation Is Realized.

LONDON, Friday, March 12.—Reports from the island of Tenedos say that the Turkish artillery in the Dardanelles grows weaker daily, and that the latest bombardment by the allied warships badly damaged the forts at Chanak Kalesi.

Two big cruisers spent the night in the strait protecting the vessels engaged in mine-sweeping.

PARIS, March 11.—A vigorous bombardment of the fortifications of the Dardanelles, principally by French warships, was continued yesterday, according to a dispatch from Tenedos to the Matin.

A heavy fog prevented aviators from learning the results of the fire from the fleet, but the replies from some of the Turkish batteries slackened perceptibly.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A wireless dispatch received by the German Embassy today from Berlin reads:

"Constantinople reports that yesterday's bombardment of the Dardanelles was again unsuccessful, and that the disposition at Constantinople is still hopeful. Landing attempts from the enemy's fleets on the outer Dardanelles failed."

The dispatch adds that the German press fully recognizes the merits of the American arguments in the German-American negotiations about naval laws. The Basle Anzeiger is quoted as declaring that England's new measures show neutrals the danger of a "maritime autocracy," and that counter-measures by injured neutrals are probable.

The Supreme Court sentenced a woman to two years in prison, the message states, because she was spying for the British, and two British soldiers, war prisoners, were sentenced to prison for insulting and injuring French non-commissioned officers detailed as superiors in the prison camp.

TURKS' MANY MISERIES.

Government Members Fear to Show Themselves—No Work; Little Food.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CONSTANTA, (Kustendje,) Rumania, Tuesday, March 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Nowhere, perhaps, in Rumania is the fight for the possession of the Dardanelles followed with closer interest than in this important port, now filled with idle shipping.

A cockleshell steamer flying the Italian flag, reeking with onions and garlic, overripe fruit, petroleum, and other self-assertive commodities, crawled into port today, having hugged the coast all the way from the Bosporus.

Shipping departures and arrivals are now so scarce that the Captain of the odoriferous Italian cockleshell found himself something of a hero.

He had Turkish clearance papers, which proved that he had left Galata two days previously. He told me he made the trip from the Bosporus in forty hours, the voyage ordinarily occupying fifteen hours. The shallow draught of his vessel enabled him to navigate inshore, and at night he anchored to avoid mines or the equally unpleasant alternative of being rammed and sunk by a Turkish warship.

According to his statement food is running short in Constantinople. The hamals, or porters, with which Stambul abounds, are without work or money to buy the meagre rations, which are already bringing exorbitant prices. They are becoming a source of grave anxiety to the authorities. Riots in Stambul are frequent. In Galata and Pera the shops are closed and the owners have fled. The streets are deserted in the business quarters.

Pera is guarded by soldiers to prevent the hamals from looting and massacring, and to confine the unruly elements to their own unsavory quarters. The ferry boats between Prinkipo and Haidar Pasha, on the Asiatic shore, have ceased running. There is a shortage of coal, the supply being barely adequate for naval requirements.

Reports of Turkish successes are unable to stem the panic which set in a week ago, with the news of the presence of the allied fleet inside the Dardanelles.

Residents in possession of any money are fleeing from the city. Some are seeking a refuge in Therapia, near the Black Sea. Others seek an asylum in Scutari and the environs on the Asiatic side.

The fear of a bombardment of the city with the arrival of the Allies is causing a stampede, and fugitives are being unmercifully fleeced by the corrupt Turkish officials, who are gathering a rich harvest of backsheesh from such hapless ones as are permitted to leave. Permits to depart are openly sold for cash down.

No steamers are available, and the owners of the caiques, the quaint-looking row boats which ply in the Bosporus, are obtaining three Turkish pounds (about $15) for a mile row across the Bosporus to the Asiatic shore. The fare usually is two or three shillings.

My informant also says the ex-German cruiser Goeben is lying helpless and disabled at Gul Ismid. It was found impossible with her deep draught to tow her into the Golden Horn dockyard. She is already stripped of her heavy armament and guns, and the crew are being used for land defenses. The German commander declares that if the Allies force the Dardanelles he will blow up the Goeben to prevent her falling into their hands.

The Breslau has been patched up and, with several units of the Turkish fleet, is cruising in the Sea of Marmora. Two old warships are anchored in the Bosporus.

The Turks boast that they have mined the Sea of Marmora and also the Bosporus, and that if the Allies force the Dardanelles they will simply court destruction by these deadly submerged engines.

In the meantime there is feverish activity in military circles. The Turks are busy fortifying the hills on the Asiatic side behind the British cemetery at the Haidar Pasha railway station.

Two Turkish German-officered regiments mutinied. The leaders were summarily executed, and the mutineers are now confined in the artillery barracks at Scutari under a strong guard.

Discontent and a spirit of revolt are declared to be spreading in the army. A number of officers who had been Germanophiles and later showed signs of wavering have been removed from their commands. These men, whose hearts were never in this war, which menaces their country with complete ruin and extermination, are said to be anxious to end the war so far as Turkey is concerned. They hope at the eleventh hour to obtain reasonable terms from the Allies.

The Turk's dislike of the war is primarily economic. There is no shipping and no work. The people's livelihood is gone, and they are starving. They have reasoned out cause and effect with the wild, half-savage logic of hungry men, and no German uniform dare venture unprotected in the purlieus of Stambul.

The Government and the members of the General Staff are evincing fear of popular indignation and are being guarded against the peril of assassination. Prominent officers and Cabinet Ministers if abroad in the streets take care to conceal their features in the folds of their headkiks, the shawl-like garments the Turks wear in Winter.

The hospitals, which are few in number, are full of wounded and sick. There is a scarcity of medical supplies and capable surgeons, and also of food. Altogether, the Turkish people are finding their cup of sorrow and suffering filled to overflowing.

FLEE FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

German and Austrian Ambassadors Said to be Moving Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOFIA, March 12, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The exodus of foreigners and natives from Constantinople continues. Among the former is a great number of Germans. I learn from Philippopolis that the hotels are full, and that the family of the Austrian Ambassador has taken a house in the town, while the family of his German colleague is also expected.

Refugees arriving at Dedeagatch today state that a conspiracy against the Young Turks has been discovered and 200 Armenians and a depot of bombs have been seized.

TO COMMAND LANDING FORCE.

Gen. d'Amade Put in Charge of the French Expedition.

PARIS, March 11.—"The expeditionary forces in Northern Africa are made up of troops other than native Algerians and those from France," says a War Office communication made public tonight. It adds:

"They have been placed under the orders of General D'Amade, commander of the French forces in Morocco, by reason of his experience, he having followed the British army operations in the Transvaal. Part of this expeditionary corps is actually on the way to the Levant, where it will join the naval force which is already in action and the contingent sent from Egypt by the Allies."

BRITISH VICTORIES ON WESTERN FRONT

Capture of Neuve Chapelle Threatens Germans' Positions at La Bassee.

GERMAN RAIL LINES CUT

Aviators' Destruction of Menin and Courtrai Junctions Delays Invaders' Reinforcements.

LONDON, March 11.—Of the British victory at Neuve Chapelle, to the north of La Bassée, there is no news beyond the official reports. It is believed, however, that while no great amount of ground has been captured, the improvement in the British position brought about by it is of the greatest importance, and, if pressed further, might compel the Germans to evacuate La Bassée; and perhaps other points which make their line so strong at present.

This advance was unexpected, as lately the principal activity reported from the British front has been in the direction of the other end of the line, near Ypres. The British are now within two miles of the most advanced point gained by General Sir Horace L. Smith-Dorrien last October, when, with one army corps, in an effort to gain Fournes, on the road between La Bassée and Lille, he forced his way as far as Aubers, two miles to the northeast of Neuve Chapelle, but after desperate fighting against tremendous odds, was forced to retire.

Equally important was the success achieved by British airmen in destroying the railway junctions at Menin and Courtrai. These are on one of the German main lines of communication, and their destruction will delay the arrival of new contingents of troops which are reported to be again concentrating in Belgium for another attempt to break through to Calais and Boulogne.

According to Dutch reports these troops have brought with them a large number of boats for the passage of the canals and rivers, and, for the first time in months, they include cavalry units.

There was some fighting in Champagne today, but on the whole the French seem to be satisfied for the present with the progress they have made in that region. In the Vosges the battle for Reichackerkopf has been resumed.

FRENCH IN CHAMPAGNE AIDED THE RUSSIANS

Held the Germans From Reinforcing Eastern Armies, the War Office Asserts.

PARIS, March 11.—"The essential purpose of the operations begun by us in the Champagne region on Feb. 16," says an official statement issued by the War Office tonight, "was to attract to this point of the front the greatest possible number of German forces and to impose upon them the greatest consumption of war munitions, and thus prevent transportation by the enemy of his troops to Russia.

"This purpose has been completely attained, The Germans had in Champagne Feb. 16, 119 battalions of infantry, thirty-one squadrons of cavalry, sixty-four field btteries and twenty heavy batteries. From Feb. 16 to March 10 they had brought there, moreover, twenty battalions of infantry, one regiment of field artillery and two heavy batteries, being equal to one army corps.

"Despite these reinforcements, they failed again to take the advantage and found impossible to transport troops to Russia."

The statement then criticises the German official communications, asserting that, among other things, they have failed to mention that beginning with Feb. 28 what was called a German success in Russia "was changed into a characteristic check."

The foregoing are referred to in the statement as general results. It then gives a résumé of what it describes as local victories, such as the almost complete annihilation of two regiments of the Guard, the taking of 2,000 prisoners and the gaining of a position favorable for the base for new attacks.

The statement concludes by saying that the losses inflicted on the Germans were greater than those suffered by the Russians, and that the Germans were obliged to concentrate upon this part of the front five army corps and also were compelled to use a great quantity of munitions.

PARIS ACTS AGAINST SPIES.

Activity of German Agents Renders the Police More Strict.

PARIS, March 11.—Permits of residence issued to foreigners after March 20 must have a photograph of the holder attached, certified by the Police Commissary, says the Petit Journal. Persons who fail to follow these instructions will be proceeded against as spies, the paper asserts.

The precaution will be taken, it is reported, because of the increasing activity of German agents who are seeking to influence public opinion.

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Take our tip, and come early, while choice is broadest and before the most fetching patterns are snapped up.

Our Stein-Bloch Suits and Topcoats are pure wool, of course, but it is their style of which we're intensely proud.

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Lifting the Lid Off the Bandbox of Style

THE Spring bandbox of New York styles is open.

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Every big tailor in town has learned what is correct for this Spring—and what is provincial.

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He knows what is required in sack-suit and cutaway, in topcoat and waistcoat, to keep the New Yorker's appearance up to the mark.

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With Europe submerged in khaki, he feels a new responsibility—for this city has become the world's style centre.

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Weber and Heilbroner Spring clothes—richer in assortment than ever before, reflect this latest New York knowledge and feeling.

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And at moderate ready-to-wear prices—$20 to $45.

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They give you the clearest, quickest and most correct idea of what you are going to wear—a type of splendidly tailored ready-made clothes exclusive to this house.

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Sale of Men's Shirts

Fine in Quality—Low in Price

On all of these Shirts the Tariff has been Revised Downward—very *much* downward.

Silk Shirts in a comprehensive range of novelty weaves, including exclusive designs and many satin-stripe patterns. The Silks were woven with special regard for their wearing and laundering qualities. All the Gotham Silk Shirts remaining from the recent great sale are included. Sizes 14 to 17. Pleated bosom and plain negligee.

Now **$3.45**

Shirts of Mercerized Cloths, fine cotton and silk-and-cotton fabrics, made with soft cuffs. Distinctive patterns and effective color themes. ¶ Included are 150 imported French Shirts that have been reduced from $3.50 and $4.50. They are of exclusive fabrics, of which some are Russian cords. Pleated bosom, stiff cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17.

At **$1.85**

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Franklin Simon & Co. *call attention to their three separate shops for Men, on 38th Street, a step from Fifth Avenue, devoted exclusively to Men's Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes of the better grade, at popular prices*

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Men's Spring Suits

One, Two, Three or Four Button Models

FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST

Hand-tailored Suits of tartan plaids, club checks, overplaids, English tweeds, pencil or chalk striped cassimeres or worsted, Oxford vicuna, navy serge or unfinished worsted.

18.50 24.50 40.00

SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Men's Silk Lined Suits

Three Button Soft Roll Model

FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST

Of tartan plaids, overplaids, shepherd checks, English tweeds, striped cassimeres, Oxford vicuna or navy serge, full or half lined with silk, including sleeves and vest back.

20.00

Regular Price $30.00

Men's Silk Lined Top Coats

Dressy Chesterfield Model

FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST

Single breasted Chesterfield model of black or Oxford vicuna, silk lined, plain or silk lapel, hand tailored.

16.50

Regular Price $21.50

Men's Furnishing Shop

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SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Men's Silk Shirts

Of heavy granite crepe or tub silk, light and dark grounds, in a large variety of combination stripes and colorings. Sizes 13½ to 17.

3.50 *Regular Price $5.00*

Men's Negligee Shirts

Of mercerized cloth or woven madras; French Cuffs.

1.15 *Value $1.50*

Men's Spring Scarfs

Of imported silks in large open end shapes.

1.35 *Value $2.50*

Men's Spring Scarfs

In the newest designs, in a large open shape.

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Men's Pajamas

Of mercerized woven madras, surplice neck.

1.35 *Value $2.00*

Men's Gloves

Capeskin Gloves, English cut thumb, in tan or grey.

1.15 *Regular Price $1.50*

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4 West 38th St.—Store Floor—*Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue*

Slater & Morrell Shoes COLLEGE LASTS

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Spring Showing of Men's Shoes

Black, tan, or patent calf shoes or Oxford ties with genuine buckskin tops in all the new colors of fawn, taupe, brown, natural or white. Several very unusual models of seamless front lace shoes in tan or back; also all of the conservative models.

5.00 to 9.50

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Our organization is in a state of preparedness all the time and does not have to go through any warming-up processes.

Whenever a new proposition happens along, we swing into line literally at the drop of the hat.

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ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH
Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

Little "Tid-bits" of Wrappers for
Baby

"If only my babies were not ALL grown up . . ." said one woman wistfully as she looked at these little baby garments.

One wrapper is of white cashmere, hand embroidered throughout with little pink flowers and white leaves; pink fancy *buttonhole* edging; French knots of pink silk thread; tiny pink rosettes at the neck. A veritable "tid-bit" of a wrapper, **$7.98.**

The other wrappers sell for as little as **$1.98.** For the Baby, *too*—this is a store of delightful surprises.

Bloomingdales'—Second Floor.

Photograph Frames
That Are Just a Little Different

Mahogany-veneered; pretty imitation marquetry; simple, tasteful, and (*with its rich dark colorings*) affording an excellent background for your favorite photographs. Fifty cents, seventy-five cents and a dollar, according to size. The double hinged frame, **$1.25.**

Bloomingdales'—Lex. Arcade Stationery Shop.

The Newest Ideas for Spring in Milady's
Footwear

$5.50

One of the most fetching of the new season's models is the boot of champagne kid, trimmed with patent leather. Also in white Nubuck, with patent leather trimming, as illustrated; the prettiest black-and-white combination imaginable. Light weight extension soles, Cuban Louis heels. Considering the quality, workmanship and beauty, these shoes are very moderately priced at **$5.50.**

The same model as described above, but in patent leather, with white tops, piped with black, in button or lace, at **$3.98.**

New Spats, 98c to $1.50

White, sand, putty gray and fawn are some of the shades.

Bloomingdales'—Second Floor.

Madame—or Miss—Why Not Make Your Own
Clothes?

Expert teachers from the celebrated Pictorial Review Dressmaking School of New York are now in our store to enroll classes for teaching the art of Sewing and Dressmaking.

The course consists of five lessons, of one-half hour each, in which time you are expected to finish completely a garment of whatever style you may select.

The price for the complete course is **$2.00,** and you may make appointments for the days and hours most convenient to yourself.

Bloomingdales'—Pattern Dept., Main Floor.

GERMANS CHECK USE OF SURGEON'S KNIFE

Times Correspondent Finds "Conservation of Limb" Policy in Field Hospital.

GREAT SPECIALISTS ENLIST

Model Outfit Can Be Moved in 12 Hours—Wounded Anxious to Return to the Front.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE TIMES.

LANDWEHR FIELD HOSPITAL, "SOMEWHERE" IN POLAND, Feb. 14.—The German military authorities, true to promise, have shown me everything, (with the slight exception of their 42-centimeter mortars and their new Zeppelins,) and nothing compels your neutral admiration so much as the perfection of the sanitary service here in the East, where the odds are heavy against life saving. With typical Teuton thoroughness, they had given me a straw mattress for the night in this field hospital, (pitched as close to the firing line as the heavy Russian artillery would permit,) so that I could study the "system" at first hand, while, by a lucky coincidence, my fellow-lodgers included Dr. Parthey, the Surgeon General of the 'Nth Army,' who was cruising along the frontier on a tour of inspection, and the famous Cologne specialist, Geheimrat Professor Dr. Tilmann, the consulting surgeon attached to the same army, who had trotted for a night and a day over the frozen mud roads of Poland in response to a hurry telephone call to come and perform a delicate operation.

And right here you learned one secret of German success—every conceivable kind of specialist, interior, exterior, medical, surgical, mental, and moral, is on the job constantly to set the pace for the "salvage companies" in their almost superhuman efforts to lose not a soldier for the Kaiser whom science can save.

The surgeon in charge of the field hospital, who rejoiced in the good name of Dr. Biermann, had just finished his report for the month and submitted it to his chief, Dr. Parthey, who invited me to look it over with him, and the figures gave an interesting insight into the German "conservation of life" policy. Of the 1,357 severely wounded who had been brought in during four weeks, seventeen died. Professor Tilmann, the consulting surgeon, who has visited America and is well known to the surgical fraternity there, said he thought Americans would be most interested in what the analysis of operations showed. It disclosed that the Germans believed not only in "conservation of life" but also in "conservation of limbs," for as the Professor pointed out, the table showed that of the hundreds of operations performed, only one was an amputation of a limb. "Conservative surgery" he called it. He learned that there was no post-battle butchery by enthusiastic young surgeons on the battlefields, and that no German soldier needs to be haunted by the fear of being needlessly maimed for life, that in fact no operation was performed until it was pronounced absolutely necessary by a competent head surgeon, who in case of doubt called in the corps specialist.

Wounded Are Sorted Out.

From the firing line, the wounded are carried to the nearby "Hauptverbandplaetze" or "main bandaging places" where operations are performed only in life-or-death cases. Here the wounded are sorted out. Those who can stand long distance transportation are started back toward the distant base, and the serious cases are brought to the field hospital, where the staff of "conservative surgeons" is large enough to give each one a maximum chance for a "life" or a limb—even when a rush is on.

In the field hospital, again, the motto is "move on." The moment the wounded are able to be moved with safety they are transported to the rear, to wherever the nearest railway ends, where a hospital train is waiting for them. This had meant a terrible ride of more than fifty miles on light, Polish farm wagons, about the only things that could navigate the mud morasses of the Polish "highways" with any sort of speed. The cold, for which the Germans had all been praying, however, proved a boon to the wounded by freezing the roads, while on the day that I arrived the German railroad companies had finished rebuilding the wrecked Russian railway to within twenty miles of the front and were beginning to operate trains on schedule time.

A personally conducted tour of the hospital was full of interest. The peasant huts of Polish villages are unfit for hospital purposes, but somewhere in the neighborhood there is generally one dwelling fit for human beings—a "gut-hof" or country residence of small landed gentry, clearly marked on the detailed German General Staff maps (scale 1:100,000) so that no time has to be lost in looking for a place to pitch your field hospital. This was a one-story rambling, white house, with a cow-stable attachment and four acres of grounds.

A Model Field Pharmacy.

At the right of the entrance hall was the "pharmacy," the walls lined with shelves full of jars and bottles. On closer inspection you discovered that they were sectional units, fitted with handles on the sides, and that in fifteen minutes the whole pharmacy could be packed into the "drug wagon" in the yard outside, and drive on. Dr. Biermann said that if necessary (and it often had been necessary) the whole hospital could be packed up and moved in half a day, bag, baggage, and patients, and that it took a little less than half a day to get settled in new quarters.

Next came the "office," equipped with card indexes, a portable "pigskin" medical library, rubber stamps, and loose-leaf case books. There were three clerks in field-gray uniforms. In the adjoining living room the young assistant surgeons were grouped around an upright piano, playing and singing folksongs and whistling operatic arias for the benefit of the twenty-six patients in the "ward" adjoining, who applauded each number through the open door—even the half dozen victims of head wounds who were recovering from operations of trepanning the skull. Surgeons and patients were all live wires.

"The hotel is fairly empty now," the head surgeon apologized, humorously. "And we don't sing and whistle all the time. Sometimes we work all through the night and the next day and the night after, but just now everything is quiet at the front."

Most interesting was their prize patient, a Russian, who enjoyed the distinction of having furnished the only amputated limb on the hospital records, a naïve, childlike, grateful soul with a ferociously bushy beard. He had had a close call and knew it. He grinned and uttered unbelievable combinations of consonants and kissed the head surgeon's hand, and then he suddenly clambered out of his cot and tried to show how he could hop on his remaining leg, but was gently put back under cover and a Russian cigarette was given to him.

He literally was bubbling over with happiness at being alive. He had lain for days and nights on the battlefield, and was pretty far gone when found and brought in. A significant little anecdote was told about the "Grand Duke," as he had been nicknamed. In the evening when the surgeon who had performed the operation came around to see how he was, the simple moujik reached under his pillow and presently pressed two two-rouble notes into the hand of the astonished physician. He couldn't be persuaded to take the money back; he was anxious and uneasy until he saw the "graft" pocketed; then he became an optimist. The four-rouble fee will be restored to him when he is discharged from the hospital.

The most interesting room, however, was the bathroom, the only one within a radius of ten miles, I was told, and of a spaciousness that you probably couldn't match in all Harlem. It made an ideal operating room, and I was invited to fit into a picture that Rembrandt could have painted to advantage as a companion to the "anatomy lesson." The spotlessly clean white tiling gleamed softly in the dim light of six tallow candles. A powerfully muscled six-foot Silesian Landwehrman, lean from long fighting, lay on the collapsible, steel-frame operating table, the famous Cologne specialist performing an operation for which an American millionaire would have had to pay $10,000 or more—a laparotomy. A military nurse (there are no women nurses so far afield) flashed a small electric searchlight on the "operating zone," another passed the instruments, a third stood ready with the dressings.

Three staff surgeons looked on intently, like students at a clinic, while the master worked. The consolations of religion were close at hand, if needed, in the form of a famous German divine who had donned the humble uniform of an ambulance man and was proud to perform the most menial tasks about the place.

Fighting Line Calls the Wounded.

When the Landwehr patient came out from the anaesthetic, he gazed anxiously into the tired face of the specialist, who looked "all in" from running around Poland in response to emergency telephone calls.

"You'll pull through all right," the specialist said with conviction. The patient looked pleased, and asked in a whisper "how soon he would be back."

"Home?" said the weary professor, gently.

"With my company," the soldier whispered.

"They're all like that," Professor Tilmann said proudly, "all impatient to get back to the front. Our wounded can't hardly wait to get well. The Fatherland need have no fear, with such men."

If there is an ingenious time or space saving device, the Germans have it, or else something better, and quite typical of all their equipment was the field hospital "tool chest," a wooden box about 2 feet long, 10 inches high, and a foot wide, fitted with eight wooden trays. This contained every surgical instrument necessary for performing every known operation. In addition, they had a second instrument chest, of the same size as the other and like it, a model of ingenious compactness, containing "specialties" not indispensable, but desirable in the case of many rarer operations.

A printed inventory pasted on the inside cover of each chest gave the itemized contents of each tray.

The kitchen was in the back yard—a "goulash cannon." It is really a battery, for it can simultaneously shoot a whole menu—stew or soup from the big mortarlike kettle in the centre and coffee and three other hot items from smaller calibre guns at each corner of this astounding combination cooking stove and kitchen on wheels. The Germans are immensely proud of them, and I can well believe the proposition that they have done more for Germany than even the sensational 42-centimeter mortars; but from an apparently well-informed source I learned that the inventor of the original model of the "goulash cannon" was—an American. They have an undeniably American look about them; though "made in Germany," the Land of the Quick Lunch alone could have given birth to the idea.

You are all the time coming across the trail of royalty when afield, (without ever being able to catch up with it;) but here I met the real thing only once removed, for the "field-gray" soldier-cook who officiated at this particular apparatus had been, before the war, the "mundkoch," or "mouth cook," to his Durchlaucht, the Herzog von Altenburg, and the samples of this princely ex-chef's art produced with the simple means at his disposal showed thoroughly justified his reputation as the most popular man on the hospital premises.

"Julius" explained that cooking was done with glycerine. The huge kettle has a double wall and bottom, inside aluminium, outside copper. The space between is filled with glycerine and a local or wood fire started underneath. When the glycerine once gets boiling hot, it apparently will keep your soup or goulash warm for hours. This was, I think, the theory that Julius tried hard to explain to me. Julius was not only cook, but waiter—and it is always a relief to be at the front, if only to encounter waiters who never present checks.

From Julius, too, I learned a news item of especial interest to globe-trotting Americans—that the cooks of the floating palaces, the Imperator, Vaterland, and all the other German steamships that are now temporarily out of the running, have been divided up among the various hospital trains and are now cooking for the wounded. The head cook of the North German Lloyd is in charge of the kitchen car of the Friedlaender-Fulda hospital train de luxe.

The "guest chamber" of the field hospital was an enormous oval tent, tastefully furnished with a straw-stuffed "mattress," a candle in a tin candlestick on the floor, and a nightmare-provoking array of forbidding-looking Polish ancestors, a baker's dozen of them, staring out of tarnished gilt frames on the wall. The fleeing owner, who had stripped his house pretty clean, had evidently forgotten them on purpose.

Everything had been nice and quiet all the evening, but the Russians suddenly took it into their heads to complete the work of the oil-painted Polish ancestors and murder sleep. The continuous sound as of blasting in a distant string of quarries heralded the coming storm. An hour later a telephone message came from the division headquarters to clear for action, as the Russians were about to try to break through. The hospital staff, who knew what was coming, stopped singing and whistling and went to bed, sleeping like firemen, with their boots on. A novice, however, is not put to sleep by this iron lullaby. In the morning hours they began to arrive—a fantastic procession of swinging lanterns coming over the fields, of creaking, dark-gray ambulance wagons and light Polish farm carts, freighted with bandaged bundles—the heavily wounded.

Wounded Are Spartans.

You get a thrill every time you see it—the Spartan spirit of the German wounded. They don't even whimper. Their chief concern seems to be to give no unnecessary trouble, astounding stoicism. The night's receipts were, fortunately, not heavy. On the day before I had learned that the hospital was twelve kilometers from the firing line; on absentmindedly repeating the question at late breakfast, "about fourteen kilometers" was the answer. The front in Poland is a more elastic affair than in France; like the time table, subject to change without notice.

Later in the morning I saw the suggestive novelty of a mounted medical patrol starting out on a disinfecting ride. Their job was to clean up the little hamlet acquired from the Russians in the night and their written orders were most specific: To test all the wells and placard the tainted ones with "Verboten" signs, if any; to disinfect the peasant huts most thoroughly, to examine the remaining inhabitants, to establish a rigid quarantine wherever cholera was found.

The special insistence as to cholera was significant; with other things I had seen and heard, it indicated that the Russians were fighting against a more terrible foe than the Germans—the cholera scourge—for there was evidence of it wherever they had just been. I learned that only the eternal vigilance of the German sanitary service had kept an epidemic from breaking out in their ranks, and that the German soldiers in the East had all been or were being vaccinated against cholera as well as against typhus and smallpox; that sanitation work is being carried on here on a scale unsurpassed except by the Americans on the Panama Canal Zone—and that Poland is being "Gorgasised" as fast as the Germans get hold of it. Russian prisoners are rigorously quarantined in special observation camps, where they are also vaccinated, before being passed on to the prison camps in the interior of Germany.

Italians Arrive to Buy Horses.

Lieut. Amori di Adriano of the Royal Italian Artillery arrived here yesterday from Naples on the steamship Ancona, accompanied by three non-commissioned officers, to purchase horses for the Italian army. Three soldiers, invalided from the French Army on account of wounds, arrived here on the French Line steamship Niagara from Havre. They were Joseph Piere and Charles Lebourhis of Montreal and Charles Derhyn of Holyoke, Mass.

SAYS GERMANS LOOK FOR EARLY VICTORY

Expect Russia to Quit Within Two Months, Hollander Just from Europe Asserts.

FRANCE TO BE BOUGHT OFF

Germany Will So Dazzle Her with a Slice of Belgium as to Turn Her Against England.

H. Stallman arrived in New York last Saturday on the Ryndam. In reading the local papers, Mr. Stallman says he got the impression that the war news received here was one-sided. Having read the special Berlin dispatches in THE NEW YORK TIMES, he decided that this newspaper was open for some impartial news from Europe, and intimated by letter that as a Hollander and a neutral he was in a position to give THE TIMES some news of that character.

Mr. Stallman turned out to be a young man who had traveled much, and who before the war was in business in one of the British dominions. He says he was born in Amsterdam, though, if he had no passport, he might easily be mistaken for a German. He is now on his way to South America. He speaks English fluently, and says "right-o" just where one born within the sound of Bow Bells would be apt to say it.

"I left Melbourne in the middle of July on a White Star liner," he said. "Arriving in London on Aug. 18, I went to Germany for three months, and visited Southern France and Belgium. I spent a fortnight near Ostend and Dixmude. I saw Louvain, and I saw Brussels and Antwerp. Louvain is ruined, but in the two big cities the factories are working under German supervision, the Minerva Automobile Works being busy turning out cars for the German Army and Belgian workmen being in regular employment. In those cities everything is going on as in peace time.

"The last time I left Germany was on Feb. 15. I had been in Berlin, Cologne, Munich, and Leipsic, and the feeling everywhere was that the Germans were going to win. There was no doubt of this in the public mind. The people of Germany were never more united. Socialism no longer exists. I spent a fortnight in a little place in Westphalia among the peasants, and found them still more German than the people in the cities. The simplest peasant believed that England had led up to the trouble, thanks, perhaps, to the fact that they had been so instructed by the schoolmasters.

"Against France the people have no hatred. Russia, they feel sure, is already beaten. It being a question of only a couple of months, in their minds, before she will sue for peace. As for France, the people say such good conditions will be offered to her that she will join Germany against England.

"I was in England about Christmas time. The Germans are well treated in England; better, perhaps, than the English are treated in Germany at present.

"The people of Holland are not pro-English. The better class of business men are pro-German. The people in the street, who may have Belgian relatives, may be anti-German, but nobody is pro-English.

"Holland is economically dependent upon Germany. One might say that The Hague and Rotterdam are pro-German and Amsterdam anti-German.

"The Germans think that Russia can perhaps hold out two months more, if all depending upon how much money England can supply to her. There was a rumor in Berlin that Count Witte, who is the representative of the peace party in Russia, was there in February to talk peace, but that no agreement was reached."

"And what will Germany give France to turn her against England?" was asked. "I think France will get anything she wants."

"Alsace and Lorraine?" was suggested.

"Oh! never. But she may get back that part of her territory Germany has conquered, and, if she wishes, part of Belgium. Germany does not intend to give up Belgium as a country, and she will never part with a foot of her own territory.

"Germany buys anything now," Mr. Stallman continued. "She is taking conservation methods. She has all the money she needs, though where it comes from nobody knows. But you can talk to the meanest man in the street, and if he has 100 marks, he puts it into the war loan, and is happy. He believes this is a war for the existence of his country. I was in Germany for the greater part of six months altogether, and I never heard a word against the war. The women were more enthusiastic for the war than the men. I have seen troops go out at night, their guns decked with flowers and girls accompanying them to the station.

"It is believed in Germany that after the war there will be a more liberal government. The Socialists have proved that they considered their country first, and for that reason the Junker government will have to go.

"It is ridiculous for anybody to say that Holland has any idea of getting into the war. The example of Belgium is enough, and if we were involved we could not count upon France and England backing us up. As a matter of fact not 10 per cent. of the Hollanders want to fight."

OUR ATTACHES AT THE FRONT.

Four Army Observers Were Under German Shell Fire at Arras.

PARIS, Feb. 23, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Military Attachés representing neutral Governments have returned from a week's study of operations at the front, from the sea to Arras. The American Army had four observers—Major Spencer Cosby, Major J. A. Logan, Capt. Nelson E. Margetts, and Capt. J. W. Barker. French staff officers explained the situation in each part of the zone traversed.

The American officers learned that the defense works from the sea to Ypres are not trenches, strictly speaking, but embankments constructed across the flooded country. They are made of sod, bags of sand, bundles of brushwood, and earth. These embankments are from one to two miles apart, and there is almost no small arms fighting. The artillery on both sides endeavors to reach the hostile trenches and destroy them.

The trenches between Ypres and Arras are never more than 350 yards apart, and often only fifteen or twenty yards. The neutral military men were frequently in the front line of the French trenches under fire. When they visited Arras with seven French staff officers German look-outs probably observed the entry into the city of their ten automobiles traveling three-quarters of a mile apart, for they began to bombard the place violently. Shells, big and little, fell all around the attachés for a quarter of an hour, but no one was hit. Some of the shells did not burst.

The neutral officers found everywhere along the French lines a cheerful spirit. The number on the sick list is only about half as much as in times of peace, owing doubtless to regular hours and open-air life, with plenty of simple food and comfortable clothing.

The French soldiers who have been relieved from the trenches and are resting until their next period in the front line, drill and exercise for several hours each day. They are described as disposed to be ever-confident. The effort of the French commanders appears to be not to allow the French soldier to under-value his opponent, and to temper French enthusiasm and confidence.

SEQUESTRATION IN FRANCE.

8,000 Austrian and German Houses in the Government's Hands.

PARIS, March 11.—Aristide Briand, the Minister of Justice, in the Chamber of Deputies, today told of the sequestration of the property of Austrians and Germans by the Government, a fear having been expressed by several Deputies that the law was not broad enough. M. Briand defended the idea of sequestration and the measures that had been taken by the Government in the premises.

These measures, the Minister said, permitted the putting of economic France in the hands of France, and sequestration constituted a sort of economic hostage. He added that a total of 8,000 Austrian and German houses had been sequestered up to date.

PIGS IN GERMANY TOO MANY BY 16,000,000

Agitation to Kill Them Off in Order to Conserve the Supply of Potatoes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, March 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is estimated that there are 20,000,000 pigs in Germany, and the cry now raised is "Death to the pigs" because of the quantity of potatoes they consume. It is calculated that 16,000,000 of the pigs must be killed at the rate of 400,000 daily and their meat purchased by the various communes concerned and preserved.

Each pig killed between now and the middle of April, it is estimated, will insure the existence of ten Germans until October.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—How the Berlin authorities are handling the food situation, distributing bread to the civil population in allowances of 4.4 pounds weekly to each person, is told in a report just received by the State Department from Consul Julius G. Lay.

"The negotiations for the regulation of the bread consumption of Greater Berlin are at an end,'" says Mr. Lay. "It has been definitely decided to apportion the 4.4 pounds allowed each person weekly by means of bread cards. The Lord Mayor of Berlin, after a conference with the rectors of the city schools, has announced the division of the city into 170 bread districts. Each one of these districts has 11,000 to 12,000 inhabitants. The bread cards are not transferable and are valid only for the week of issuance.

"The cards will be given only to a single person and not to whole families. They are numbered, and those issued for the different weeks are of various colors, so as to overcome the possibility of misuse. The punishments for the misuse of the cards are sufficiently heavy to prevent bakers from giving bread to persons who do not possess the proper cards. The amounts designated on the cards are 25, 50, 100, and 250 grams, (0.88, 1.76, 3.53, and 8.82 ounces.)

"The greatest difficulty encountered by the authorities in actually working out the bread question was the lack of available means of inquiries in authoritative quarters, to indicate some points likely to carry weight with the British Government and to emphasize Sir Edward Grey's reply.

"There is a strong feeling in Downing Street that the 'quid pro quo' put forward in the American note does not go far enough. Officials of the Foreign Office point out that since the opening of the war Great Britain has only once interfered with the supply of food destined for Germany, and then only after the German Government, by assuming control of all foodstuffs, had abolished the old distinction between the civil and military population.

"High German authorities have repeatedly denied the British claim that to cut off supplies of food from civilians is a legitimate act of war. Great Britain, it is insisted, never adopted this view until the Germans by their own act made it impossible any longer to draw the line between non-combatants and armed forces.

"Furthermore, it is added, Great Britain is now invited by the United States to forego a clear belligerent right, on the understanding that Germany will abstain from committing two—but only two—of many crimes against both law and humanity.

"An authoritative spokesmen of the British view lay stress on the "inadequacy" of this proposal from two standpoints. They ask, first, what guarantee is forthcoming that Germany will keep to her agreement. Supposing, they urge, that an understanding were reached on the lines suggested by the United States, and the United States secure its strict observance?

It is asserted by them that Germany has violated so many compacts and conventions in this war that British statesmen are disinclined to trust her unsupported word.

Secondly, they urge that the two offenses specified in the American note—submarine warfare on merchant vessels and the mining of the high seas—are far from being the only, or even the worst, offenses of which Germany has been guilty. The claim is set up that she has bombarded unfortified towns, dropped bombs on places inhabited solely by civilians, and sunk both British and neutral ships, as though that were the ordinary legal way of disposing of them.

Great Britain, it is pointed out, has indulged in none of these practices, and such mines as she has been compelled in self-defense to lay have been laid in strict accordance with The Hague conventions.

The policy of the Germans which arouses the most indignation among the directors of the British Government is their continued alleged persecution of the Belgians, millions of whom, it is asserted, "would be at this moment in a state of semi-starvation but for American generosity and assistance."

The view therefore held in the most authoritative quarters of Great Britain is that if there is going to be any question of Germany's conforming to the rules of civilized warfare, with respect to all points, and not merely with respect to the two of them which she has been accused of departing from, it must come up for discussion, and that Great Britain could enter into no agreement on a subject which did not include a radical change in Germany's present proceedings in Belgium.

Finally, it is remarked by the same authority that, these being the factors that mainly influence British official opinion, it may be inferred that the natural sympathy of the British Government with the American suggestion, both on its merits and from its source of origin, must to some extent be mitigated by other and wider considerations.

Wants to Burn Soldiers' Bodies.

PARIS, March 11.—As a measure of precaution against a possible epidemic of disease after the war, Dr. Dumont, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, has presented a bill in the Chamber which provides for the burning of the bodies of all enemy soldiers killed on the battlefield and in addition the bodies of French and allied soldiers which are not identified and of victims of contagious diseases.

Wider Latitude in Code Messages.

The Western Union Telegraph Company announced yesterday that after March 22 the authorized editions of Bentley's, Broomhall's, and Meyer's codes may be used in cable messages to British possessions outside Europe in addition to their use in messages to and from the United Kingdom.

KING GEORGE SIGNS REPRISALS ORDER

Acts on the Day Our Inquiry About the Embargo Program Is Received.

FORECAST OF BRITISH REPLY

Expected to Plead That Germany Cannot Be Trusted to Keep Promises as to Foodstuffs.

LONDON, March 11.—Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, today presented to the Foreign Office a note from the American State Department asking for information about the proposed British plan for cutting off German trade and the effect the plan would have on neutral countries.

The note is identical with one presented in Paris, as France and Great Britain jointly announced that they held themselves at liberty to make reprisals against Germany.

An Order in Council outlining the plan to be followed in attacking Germany's trade was signed today by King George, but the date of its publication is still uncertain. The King signed the order at a session of the Privy Council at Buckingham Palace.

Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons on March 1 that Great Britain and France, in retaliation for Germany's submarine warfare against British shipping, purposed to stop all trade to and from Germany.

The British reply to the American note suggesting that Great Britain allow all foodstuffs to enter Germany in return for Germany's abandonment of her submarine warfare on merchant vessels and her policy of mining the high seas is expected to be forthcoming at an early date.

While the contents of the reply are, naturally, not known, it is possible, as the result of inquiries in authoritative quarters, to indicate some points likely to carry weight with the British Government and to emphasize Sir Edward Grey's reply.

There is a strong feeling in Downing Street that the "quid pro quo" put forward in the American note does not go far enough. Officials of the Foreign Office point out that since the opening of the war Great Britain has only once interfered with the supply of food destined for Germany, and then only after the German Government, by assuming control of all foodstuffs, had abolished the old distinction between the civil and military population.

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NO FAMINE, SAYS HARDEN.

People Living Lavishly, and Talk Hurts Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 12.—The Daily Mail quotes an article by Maximilian Harden, who draws a contrast between the picture of Germany presented by the press and public speakers to foreigners and the truth. He complains there is a deal too much chatter about shortage of food, potato famine, war recipes, and so forth, "a campaign merely intended to arouse hatred of England.

"Even in the brain of the serious people in Germany," he says, "there has grown a crazy theory that the German standard of living has depreciated. Everywhere are appeals, lectures, instructions, and warnings about our food—'eat bread,' 'never scorn dry crusts,' 'cook your potatoes in their skins,' 'collect your kitchen refuse,' 'if you don't eat your pigs your pigs will eat you.' Female busybodies with a craze for notoriety tell us what a delightful mouthful you can make from the eye and tail of a herring.

"Eat your mess yourself, you advertising chatterbox. All this twaddle injures Germany. Are we in danger of famine? This firebrand was merely meant to inflame hatred against England, but soot from that furnace blackens our own face."

Harden proceeds to inquire what is the real state of things.

"Hundreds of thousands," he says, "live more lavishly than in peace times; they live even disgustingly well. What's for dinner? Roast goose, apple pasty, meringue with cream, tinned asparagus, fresh fish, chocolate, and cake.

"There is plenty of employment; foodstuffs are packed to the ceiling; all the streets are well lighted, and cafés are full at 4 P. M. Two dozen theatres are open, hundreds of Cinemas, concerts, and a circus. Spring jackets and between-seasons hats are the thing. It is like a fair, and yet the German lips talk twaddle about famine."

GENERALS IN DISGRACE?

Kaiser Said to Have Decided to Retire Three for Niemen Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—The Kaiser has decided to place three Generals, von Glasenapp, von Grabow, and von Doehm, on the retired list because he holds them responsible for the recent German rout on the Niemen. The German public knows nothing of the defeat and the newspapers are not allowed to publish one word about it.

One newspaper which gave a slight indication of what had happened was suspended for a fortnight. It is said the Generals only obeyed von Hindenburg's orders, and that he is really responsible for the severe check, but it is impossible now publicly to blame von Hindenburg, who is the only hope left to the Germans.

New Cunarder Tuscania to Sail.

The Cunard Line agents announced yesterday that the new steamship Tuscania will leave Liverpool for New York at 5 P. M. tomorrow with passengers and mails instead of the Lusitania, which will sail a week later.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

Coats for Spring—

Silhouettes entirely new—details of *material, cut* and *trim* which afford a radical and pleasing departure from the ordinary—

Sports Coats—of sponge cloth, suede cloth, cut-velour, golfine, and wool guernsey, in the new tropical shades. Smart effects in sash, artist-tie, belted and pocketed styles.

Utility Coats—of smart Tartan plaided materials; coverts and English whipcords in the new shades of fawn, asphalt, putty and lava grey.

Tourist Coats—for motor wear and travel by *sea* or *rail*—a necessity for the trip to Bermuda, Panama—or for the transcontinental tour.

Especially Featuring Values at $35 and $45.

STORY OF SUBMARINE CHASING THE LAPLAND

Pursuit Outside Mersey Bar, Report Has It, as Liner Started For New York.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIVERPOOL, March 11, (Dispatch to The London Chronicle.)—The Red Star liner Lapland left Liverpool today for New York with first-class and third-class passengers, many of them Americans, including some women.

A report gained currency during the day that the steamer, after crossing the Mersey bar, had been chased by a German submarine. The report, however, has not been officially confirmed, and not much credence is being attached to it.

WATSON ANSWERS HARVEY.

British Poet Accuses American Editor of Misquoting Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 12.—William Watson writes to The London Times complaining bitterly that his attitude toward America has been misrepresented by Colonel Harvey in his "open letter to The Times," which appears in the current number of The North American Review.

Colonel Harvey, discussing the relations of America and England during the present war, says: "When William Watson, the poet, curses the 'craven daughter' for not rushing to the defense of the 'noble mother' we have to laugh, though not, of course, in scorn." This was in reference to Watson's recent sonnet "To America Concerning England." But Watson points out that the poem contained no such expressions as "craven daughter" or "noble mother." Continuing, he says:

"Colonel Harvey also represents me as cursing his country. It would not become me to quote my own sonnet in order to show how grotesquely baseless is this accusation. It is more to the purpose to observe that Lord Fisher, in a message to the people of the United States, conveyed to them via The New York Tribune, expressed the wish that the whole people of that great republic might read what I had written, and I leave it to your readers to judge whether the First Sea Lord is likely to have committed such a wanton breach of international good manners as to recommend the American people to read a poem in which their country was cursed and called 'craven,' while the 'nobleness' of England was held up for admiration.

"My poem had already been scattered broadcast throughout the United States by the newspaper press of that country and had evoked innumerable rejoinders, public and private, some of them breathing a ferocity which I was innocent of attempting to arouse; but so far as I know I am not recalled to Berlin. It is now said that the acting Minister to the Netherlands will probably be Dr. von Lincker, who was attached to the legation at Brussels until the outbreak of the war.

GREEK KING EXPLAINS.

Tells British Minister He Is Continuing His Father's Policy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, March 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I am reliably informed that King Constantine summoned the British Minister yesterday morning in private audience.

His Majesty stated that his friendly feelings toward England were not waning, and added that his policy was to follow that set by the late King, whose recommendations in this aspect he proposed to carry out.

ATHENS, March 11.—A decree was published today adjourning Parliament for a month. It is probable that the Chamber will then be dissolved.

A decree to be issued tomorrow will sanction a loan of $8,000,000.

ITALY IS ARMING AS SHE NEGOTIATES

Government Did Not Invite Austrian Offer of Territorial Compensation for Neutrality.

RUSHES WAR PREPARATIONS

Appearances in Berlin Believed to Indicate Approaching Entry into the Conflict of Former Ally.

ROME, (via Paris,) March 11.—The Italian Government apparently is anxious to have it become known that it has not initiated or urged any negotiations for territorial compensation from Austria.

The conversation yesterday between Prince von Buelow, the German Ambassador, and Premier Salandra had to do with the negotiations, as likewise did a conference today between Sir J. Rennell Rodd, the British Ambassador, and Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister.

Military preparations are being pushed with great vigor, the Government desiring to be ready for any contingency.

The Giornale d'Italia, commenting on the reported agreement between Italy and Germany under which the former country would be at liberty to attack Austria, provided certain territorial concessions were not granted, declares the mere fact that such an agreement ultimately would militate against Austria, which is fighting closely allied with Germany, proves the absurdity of such a plan.

LONDON, Friday, March 12.—Contradictory reports are in circulation in diplomatic circles in London concerning the question of Italy's position in the war.

Officials of neutral countries who have arrived here from Berlin say that appearances in the German capital indicate Italy's approaching entry into the conflict, while others assert that an arrangement has virtually been reached under which Italy will not intervene on either side.

It is said that members of the Ministry of the Netherlands decline to discuss the war situation except to reiterate that Holland remains absolutely neutral.

Baron von Muller, the German Minister at The Hague, who is suffering from insomnia, will remain at his post until Easter, when he will leave to take the cure. It was reported recently that he had been recalled to Berlin. It is now said that the acting Minister to the Netherlands will probably be Dr. von Lincker, who was attached to the legation at Brussels until the outbreak of the war.

Former Mayor
George B. McClellan
on
Why the Allies Want Constantinople

An important article that all who follow the progress of the war should read without fail.

With the Germans Before Warsaw
By CYRIL BROWN

A first-hand picture by The New York Times correspondent at the front, which will invite comparison with the best war articles ever written. In

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SUIT OVER CHILD THREATENS MAYO

Susie Wahlers, Another of His Former Office Clerks, Now Accuses Manufacturer.

SCRANTON WIFE INDIGNANT

Declares Marriage Was Legal and Is Said to Have Record of First Wife's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 11.—Suit for the support of her two-year-old child and for damages was threatened against Virginius J. Mayo today by Miss Susie M. Wahlers of 153 Nash Street, who succeeded Lois Waterbury and preceded Lillian May Cook as a member of the office force at Mayo's radiator factory.

At the same time Town Prosecutor F. Raymond Rochford of Hamden, a suburb of New Haven—Mayo lives in Hamden—was awaiting word from Mrs. Florence Mayo of Scranton, Penn., or from the authorities of Scranton—word is reported to be on its way here—concerning the marriage of Mayo at Binghamton in 1890. Prosecutor Rochford and the State Attorney's office were both much interested in the possibility that a charge of bigamy might be brought against Mayo, but both said that the complaint would have to be made by one of the injured parties, and that no action would be initiated by the authorities here.

No attempt has been made as yet by officials here to obtain proof of Mayo's marriage to his present wife—the Hamden wife. That marriage did not take place in New Haven. Prosecutor Rochford said that he would not be justified in incurring the expense of a search of father of Lillian May Cook, the former records in other cities to discover proof that Mayo contracted a second marriage while he was bound by his first marriage until the Scranton authorities have communicated with him.

Frank Cook, the Brooklyn sexton, office girl of Mayo, who committed suicide, came here today and took possession of the letters, clothing, handbag and other effects of his daughter, which were in the hands of the Coroner. He said:

"I believe in the innocence of my daughter. I will say, though, that her death was the cause of these revelations about Mayo. I do not know what they will lead to, but he is certainly undergoing a severe judgment. If my daughter ever suffered anything at his hands, he is being severely punished."

At his house and at his factory Mayo was reported absent several times today. At the residence word was given in the morning that Mrs. Mayo had left the city, but later it was reported that she was at home.

Dr. Sanford's Testimony.

The birth of a daughter to Miss Wahlers was confirmed today by Dr. C. E. Sanford, of 150 Shelton Avenue. He said that he attended Miss Wahlers about two years ago, believing that she was the wife of a traveling salesman. Miss Wahlers said that her child was born on Jan. 23, 1913. Dr. Sanford did not remember the date. A search of the records of the Registrar's office showed that no birth certificate for the child had been filed in January, 1913. Dr. Sanford said that he was certain that he had filed the certificate, as required by law, and that the child probably had been born in some other month.

"I took it for granted that the child was legitimate," he said. "I think the family told me the name was Brown or Wallace."

Miss Wahlers is 24 years old, above middle height, strongly built, pale, with blue eyes and an abundance of brown hair. Her face shows the traces of suffering.

"My father and brother," she said, "have both decided that something must be done for me, and they are going to meet with friends to plan some course. Mr. Mayo has contributed nothing to the support of my child beyond paying $100 at the time of its birth and paying my expenses to New York before its birth. He proposed that he should give me $18 a week and that I should live in a house by myself, as Lois Waterbury did, but I refused to leave my family. Since then he has done nothing.

"Mr. Mayo was a fascinating man. He used to keep me at work late in the evening. I fell under his influence. I am not a bad girl, and I have suffered terribly for what I have done. When I told Mr. Mayo what had happened, he wanted to have me married to a young man of my acquaintance. His insinuations were false, and I would not let him escape his responsibility.

A Scene in Mayo's Office.

Miss Wahlers said that the present Mrs. Mayo was named Wilhelmina, but was called "Minnie" by most of the girls in the office. She told of the scene which led to the departure of Lois Waterbury as an office assistant four years ago, when Mrs. Mayo denounced her husband and the girl in Mayo's office before the entire office force. Almost immediately afterward Miss Waterbury began to reside in Brooklyn under the name of Mrs. James Dudley.

"The only gift I ever received from Mayo, besides the money I have spoken of, was this," said Miss Wahlers, showing a small diamond ring on her hand. "On Christmas Day, 1911, he gave rings like this to all the girls in his office."

Shortly after the birth of the child Herman Wahlers, the father of the girl, who is a master painter, painted Mayo's factory.

"My father had the contract to do this work," she said, "long before this happened to me."

It is said that Mayo's present wife came from Newark, N. J., and was married to Mayo there.

Mrs. John H. Coburn of Chapel and York Streets, one of the closest friends of Mrs. Mayo, said: "Mrs. Mayo is a lovely woman; one of the finest women I know. I have known her only since she has lived here, and I cannot say where she comes from or what her maiden name was. I understood her parents were dead."

A note was sent to Mrs. Mayo this afternoon at her residence, asking her certain questions. The maid, who previously had given word that Mrs. Mayo had left town with friends, said that Mrs. Mayo had read the letter but declined to answer.

Miss Laura Cook, sister of the late Lillian Cook, came to New Haven this morning with her father. She said that no real doubt ever had existed in her mind or that of her father that the body which they had received was that of her sister, in spite of the fact that it could not be easily identified.

"I have come here," said Mr. Cook, "to get my daughter's effects, nothing more. After my talk with Coroner Mix I am convinced that the responsibility for my daughter's death cannot be fixed on any one. It is all over so far as I am concerned. I am contented to leave everything for the future to take care of."

Misdemeanor Outlawed.

The local authorities say that even if Miss Wahlers has the most complete proof of her charges, probably it would be impossible to convict Mayo of any crime, although civil damages might be collected. The one offense with which he might have been charged is a misdemeanor in Connecticut, and that is outlawed now.

The only possible evidence which Miss Wahlers could bring to support a criminal charge, according to the local authorities, would be in connection with her assertion that Mayo paid her expenses to New York City for an improper purpose shortly before her child was born. Miss Wahlers said that Mayo gave her $100 for that purpose and that she went to New York, but became frightened and returned to New Haven without carrying out the purpose of her visit. She said that her trip cost her $13.95, and that she made out an exact account, turning back $86.05 to Mayo on her return.

CALLS MAYO'S DENIAL FALSE.

Scranton Woman Insists She Is His Legal Wife—Proof Reported Found.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 11.—The statements by Virginius J. Mayo of New Haven, Conn., that he never was legally married to Mrs. Florence Weeks Mayo of Scranton and that she and her three children had no legal claim upon him were received with dismay today by the demure, middle-aged woman who says she was married to Mayo in Binghamton on May 14, 1890, when she was 17 years old.

Mrs. Mayo said yesterday that she hoped she never would set eyes on Mayo again, but when she read his statement today her eyes flashed and her lips tightened.

"He couldn't face me and say that," she snapped as she crumpled the newspaper and threw it from her. "It's a pile, a cruel, wicked lie. And when I say that I'm thinking of my three daughters more than of myself."

From a source close to Mrs. Mayo it was learned later that her agitation had been eased by assurances from her attorney, Frederick E. Scott, that investigation of the death records of Cleveland, Ohio, had shown that Mayo's first wife died in that city before his marriage to the Scranton woman, and that consequently the second marriage was not bigamous. Neither Mr. Scott nor Mrs. Mayo would discuss the investigation of the Cleveland records.

When he appeared in Scranton, a short time previous to his elopement with Miss Weeks in 1890, Mayo was accompanied by a girl about 6 years old, who, he said, was his child by his deceased wife. This girl, it is said, is the present Mrs. George Kerr of Pelham Manor.

Mayo was employed as an electrical engineer by Hunt & Connell, a firm long since dissolved, and he is well remembered by local electricians as having done the electric wiring at Hillside Home, the Lackawanna County Almshouse, and in other buildings. It was one of the men who worked with Mayo who told Mrs. Florence Weeks Mayo that her husband was dead. This man died several years ago.

"He had never been a good husband and I never wanted to see him again," says Mrs. Mayo in explaining her failure to investigate the report of Mayo's death.

An interesting sidelight on the marriage of the Mayos was found today in the issue of The Scranton Times of May 17, 1890. The announcement of the marriage published on that date read:

"Miss Florence Weeks, the estimable daughter of Mr. F. B. Weeks, was married at Binghamton last Wednesday to Mr. V. J. Mayo of Belmont, N. Y. Miss Weeks has a large circle of friends who wish her the greatest felicity obtainable. The young couple somewhat surprised their friends, but all join in wishing them abundance of happiness. Mr. Mayo is an electrician and an artist in his line, and has made many friends during the short time he has resided in this city.

"The first intimation that Scranton people had of the union was when the young couple stepped from the train at the D., L. & W. station and afterwards registered at the Westminster Hotel. In social circles throughout the city yesterday and last evening it was the topic of conversation, but only the best things were said of the young couple, and all wished them a happy life. Mr. and Mrs. Mayo will reside at the Westminster for the present."

The Westminster Hotel mentioned adjoined a shoe store of which Florence Weeks's father was the proprietor. Mayo boarded at the hotel and Miss Weeks spent much of her time in the store. They met casually, and their elopement to Binghamton followed in a few weeks.

Mrs. Mayo is on the verge of nervous breakdown. She has directed her attorney to proceed against Mayo, but the lawyer has not yet announced his line of attack.

RUMORS ABOUT MAYO IN 1903.

Concerned Bigamy, and J. S. Wise Says He Wanted Him Prosecuted.

John S. Wise, ex-United States District Attorney, who was receiver for the bankrupt firm of Mayo & Rohrer, of which Mayo was a member in 1903, said yesterday: "At the time I was receiver for Mayo's firm there were rumors that he was a bigamist, and I wanted to have him prosecuted, but the creditors wanted their money as quickly as they could get it, and the winding up of the receivership went forward without the delay that this might have caused. Mayo went about with a grown daughter at that time. When he left New York, shortly after this, he took a Mrs. Mayo with him."

Mrs. Virginia Mayo Kerr, said to be a daughter of Virginius J. Mayo, who lives in Pelham Manor, is identified by other residents of that suburb as Mrs. George F. Kerr of 429 Pelhamdale Avenue. Her husband is said to be a commuting clerk, though reports from New Haven indicate that Mr. Mayo described him as an artist. Reporters who called at the Kerr residence yesterday rang the bell long and unavailingly, though voices could be heard inside. Local messengers bearing letters had the same experience, and none of the inmates of the house would answer the telephone.

Mrs. Kerr is described by neighbors as a woman of about 30. The couple, who have no children, have lived in Pelham Manor for two years.

Search of the records of the County Clerk's office in Newark, N. J., from 1880 on fails to discover any indication of the marriage of Virginius J. Mayo.

Charles W. Huist, a lawyer of 170 Broadway, living at Englewood, N. J., is suing Virginius J. Mayo in the New Haven courts for $267 due him for legal services and for which a judgment was obtained in this city in 1902. The case will come to trial next Wednesday. The judgment was recorded in the County Clerk's office in Brooklyn last Tuesday. Mayo owns a home at 546 Fourth Street, occupied by Lois Dudley, which is said to be worth $20,000 and which is said to be liable to attachment to satisfy the judgment.

CARRANZA ADVISED TO OPEN RAILWAY

New Bryan Note Thought to Demand Right of Way for Mexico City's Food.

TEXT OF STRONG PROTEST

Reply Considered Conciliatory, but Not Entirely Satisfactory—Spain Reports Four Subjects Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Secretary Bryan today sent another note to General Carranza, but was unwilling tonight to state the character of the note or the subject with which it dealt. The presumption here was that it was a response to Carranza's note of March 9 answering the strong representations of the United States Government of its increased concern over the situation in Mexico City and telling Carranza in plain words that is General Obregon should evacuate Mexico City, leaving the population without protection, Carranza and Obregon would be held responsible for any violence against foreigners.

The second note was dispatched quickly after the receipt of Carranza's reply, and the impression prevailed in diplomatic quarters that the United States had determined in advance to make representations for the unrestricted passage of Americans and other foreigners from Mexico City to Vera Cruz.

Carranza's note produced no formal comment.

In so far as it gave assurances of an intention to protect foreigners and their interests, it was regarded favorably. General Carranza's denial that General Obregon had intended to incite the population of Mexico City to riot or to prevent the entrance to the capital of food supplies, was followed, in the note which went forward today, by a request that if this were true, trains should be furnished to carry freight into the city.

It was intimated in one responsible quarter tonight that today's note probably related to the sisal hemp matter, growing out of the embargo against the shipment of that product to this country.

Sisal hemp is used in making American binder twine and Yucatan is the chief source of supply. Unless this raw product is allowed to move to the United States, the binder twine industry will be seriously affected, the supply of binder twine will be so limited that it will be difficult to harvest the great grain crop of the West this Summer, and grain will rot in the fields.

This is a situation of staggering economic possibilities, so much so that Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture and Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce have been co-operating with Secretary Bryan, who has been endeavoring to bring about an arrangement with Carranza for the removal of the embargo.

The indications are that the Carranza Government will not be averse to the removal of the embargo and the exportation of the sisal hemp if arrangements could be made for the payment of the export duties on the basis of the value of the hemp.

Response Falls Short.

The Carranza response to the American representations on the Mexico City situation was made public by Secretary Bryan today with the text of the United States note. Carranza, instead of sending his note to Secretar Bryan, sent it direct to President Wilson.

The note, while conciliatory in tone, was not wholly satisfactory, and the Wilson Administration is insisting that railroad communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City should be kept open so that food shipments may enter and Americans and other foreigners leave the capital if they wish. In his note Carranza again speaks of the intention of Obregon to evacuate the city without saying when.

In general, Caranza's reply, which was published in late editions of THE TIMES this morning, denies the charges against Gen. Obregon of stirring up the people and that he sent food out of the starving capital. Carranza says he has always tried to give protection to foreigners, and will continue to do so. He made no attempt to conceal his resentment over the strong terms of the American demands, and says he would be justified in not answering our protest.

Carranza's reply also expresses the hope that all Americans and foreigners will leave Mexico City immediately, to save their Governments from embarrassment, but, as was pointed out in regard to Secretary Bryan's message of March 5, which reiterated the warning from this Government that all Americans should leave, it will be a physical impossibility for Americans or foreigners to depart if the road to Vera Cruz is not kept open. The British Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico City in his note to the British Embassy here, handed to Secretary Bryan yesterday, also emphasized the importance of through and open communications being provided. This is being urged most strongly on Carranza.

Text of the American Note.

The American note delivered by Consul Silliman, to which General Carranza has replied, was as follows:

We have been anxious and perplexed over the statements in dispatches from Mexico City regarding the situation there, and have concluded that the best course at present is for you immediately to see General Carranza and present to him a most earnest and emphatic note in the following sense:

The Government of the United States has noted with increasing concern the reports of General Obregon's utterances to the residents of Mexico City.

This Government believes they tend to incite the populace to commit outrages in which innocent foreigners within Mexican territory, particularly the City of Mexico, may be involved. This Government is particularly impressed with General Obregon's suggestions that he would refuse to protect not only Mexicans but foreigners in case of violence and that his present manifesto is a forerunner of others more disastrous in effect.

In this condition of affairs the Government of the United States is informed that the City of Mexico may soon be evacuated by the Constitutionalist forces, leaving the population without protection against whatever faction may choose to occupy it, thus shirking the responsibility of what may happen as a result of the instigation to lawlessness before and after the evacuation of the city. The Government of the United States is led to believe that a deplorable situation has been willfully brought about by Constitutionalist leaders to force upon the populace submission to their incredible demands and to punish the city on account of refusal to comply with them.

When a factional leader preys upon a starving city to compel obedience to his decrees by inciting outlawry and at the same time uses means to prevent the city from being supplied with food, a situation is created which it is impossible for the United States to contemplate longer with patience.

Conditions have become intolerable and can no longer be endured. The Government of the United States therefore desires General Obregon and General Carranza to know that it has, after mature consideration, determined that if, as a result of the situation for which they are responsible, Americans will suffer by reason of the conduct of the Constitutionalist forces in the City of Mexico, or because they fail to provide means of protection to life and property, it will hold General Obregon and General Carranza personally responsible.

Therefore, having reached this determination with the greatest consideration, the Government of the United States will take such measures as are expedient to bring to account those who are personally responsible for what may occur.

Washington still lacked confirmation today of the reported evacuation of Mexico City and its occupation by Zapata troops and indications were that evacuation had not taken place. The Villa agency here tonight admitted that its unofficial announcement of Tuesday night that Zapata troops had entered the city was premature. The Villa agency issued this statement:

"In the absence of official information, the Washington agency of the Convention Government of Mexico is inclined to believe the reported evacuation of Mexico City by Obregon and its occupation by General Zapata premature.

"A message, dated yesterday, was received this afternoon from General Filipo Angeles at Monterey indicating that he still occupies the city despite the reports of its capture by the Carranzistas. The message made no mention even of an attack by the Carranzistas.

"The Convention Consul at Del Rio, Texas, wired this afternoon that 500 fleeing Carranzistas had reached Las Vegas, across the Rio Grande River from Del Rio. They were headed by Gov. Acuna, who after fleeing from Piedras Negras and taking refuge on the neutral soil of the United States at Eagle Pass, returned to Mexican territory."

EL PASO, March 11.—Regarding the military situation at Mexico City, General Villa, in answer to a telegram, sent from Torreon under date of today the following message to The Associated Press:

"Replying to your message of today, I also have received news that Mexico City has been evacuated by the forces of Obregon, and that it is probable that the Zapata forces have entered. But I have not received any news from my advanced troops in the south or from the general headquarters of Emiliano Zapata."

FOUR SPANIARDS KILLED.

Ambassador Calls Attention Also to Looting in Mexico City.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Señor Riaño, the Spanish Ambassador, informed the State Department today that four Spaniards had been assassinated in Mexico City, and presented reports of the looting and burning of private residences in the outskirts.

He made no specific request for action.

200 FILIBUSTERS CAUGHT.

Party in Autos Stopped at Rio Grande by American Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

ALPINE, Texas, March 11.—United States troops patrolling the Mexican border stopped an automobile filibustering expedition which started to cross at the Candelaria Ford, near here, late last night. Two hundred border Mexicans and refugee Mexican Federal soldiers had been recruited here by opponents of Villa and were loaded into automobiles for transportation across the river into Chihuahua State. Learning of this from his outpost guards, Capt. Rainey, of Troop G, Fifteenth Cavalry, dispatched his entire troop to the Ford and intercepted the filibusters.

Many escaped in the darkness, but Marciano Robelo, Vicente, and Jesus Ramos, Juan de Lao, and other leaders of the Mexicans, were captured and will be held for the United States authorities. The Mexicans expected to form the nucleus of a large expedition against Villa's forces in the State.

VILLA TO ATTACK MONTEREY.

Main Army Entrains at Torreon to Move Eastward.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, March 11.—General Villa is said to have changed his plan of campaign and to be moving east from Torreon toward Monterey instead of south toward Mexico City, as was announced. With 10,000 troops loaded on thirty trains, Villa is expected to leave for Monterey tonight or at sunrise in the morning.

This information was brought to the border today by reliable Americans, and indicates that Villa is starting to drive all Carranzistas out of the Coahuila coal fields, take possession of the northeastern zone to Piedras Negras, and then gradually force a wedge south toward Mexico City, and the southeast. The Constitutionalis forces now occupy the western seaboard, the eastern coast, and the southeastern section. Villa has dispatched Colonel Rudolfo Fierro to take Manzanillo on the Pacific Coast.

General Felipe Angeles is in command of the Monterey troops, although Villa will have general supervision there. The Monterey-Torreon Railroad has been repaired, the nineteen bridges replaced, and troops are now moving over it. General Angeles has admitted that, had the Carranzistas pressed their advantage when he was cut off from his base at Torreon, he would have been forced to surrender to General Gonzales. But the Carranzistas were caught between two forces of Villa's army and lost one killed, many being killed by bombs from American-piloted aeroplanes. The Carranza troops retreated toward the Sabinas coal fields and are now being pursued.

HELD FOR $200,000 FRAUDS.

Adolf Jacobson and Ten Others Accused of Swindling Merchants.

After a search lasting for three months, which was conducted by Assistant United States District Attorney Frank M. Roosa and Post Office Inspectors Barber, Schaeffer, Pollitt, and Kenyon, a band of alleged commercial swindlers was arrested yesterday, arraigned before Commissioner Houghton and held in $5,000 bail each on a charge of using the mails to defraud.

The two principals in the alleged scheme were said to be Adolf Jacobson, or Jansen, and his son, William Jacobson, who have for some years had offices on the Manufacturers' Trading Company at 15 Whitehall Street and live at 13 Orient Avenue, Jersey City. The other defendants are Edward Stern, Simon Weissburg, Emil Erber, Nathan Nadleman, Louis Wetstein, Emil Zipper, Morris Stavsky, Lindwig Lasker, and James Grand. The latter, the Post Office inspectors said, were only the salaried employes of the Jacobsons.

The scheme of the defendants, it is charged, was to establish concerns bearing names of marked similarity to reputable firms with high commercial rating and then to order merchandise on credit. They would omit to pay for the goods received, it is asserted, and when an attempt was made to collect it would be found that the concern, it is said, had closed and left no trace behind it. The goods thus obtained, it is alleged, were sold through the Manufacturers' Trading Company.

In the complaint Erber, Nadleman, Wetstein, Zipper, and Stavsky are charged with having run at 263 Greene Street the Pan-American Supply Company, and later at 1,433 Second Avenue the Manhattan Merchandise Company. Stern and Weissburg, according to Mr. Roosa, operated as M. Peria at 19 East Fourteenth Street. Grand, it is alleged, was working as the Eagle Skirt Company of 25 East Twenty-sixth Street and Lasker as the Standard Trading and Commission Company of 128 Pearl Street.

The authorities reckon that the alleged frauds amounted to $200,000, and further arrests may be made in connection with them.

WILL PAY $10,000 TEACHERS.

Estimate Board to Grant Funds Today for Vocational Training.

The Board of Estimate will direct today that $10,000 each be paid to Dean Herman Schneider of the University of Cincinnati and William Wirt, Superintendent of Schools at Gary, Ind., for ten weeks' services in introducing co-operative, vocational, and prevocational systems into New York schools.

This is the most ever paid in this city for school services of such short duration. Superintedent Maxwell gets only $10,000 a year. When the Board of Education agreed to pay Schneider and Wirt $10,000 each it was with the understanding that Mayor Mitchel gave hearty approval.

The Board of Estimate will also appropriation $139,180 of the $236,500 appropriated for the establishment of vocational training in the schools.

BAFF WITNESS SHOT IN A UNION FEUD

Doyle, Held When Poulterer Was Killed, Is Dying and His Two Companions Are Hurt.

SHIELD A POLICE SUSPECT

Injured Men Say They Do Not Know Who Fired at Them from a Doorway.

One of three men who were shot from a doorway in Washington Street, between Franklin and Harrison Streets, yesterday afternoon, was Luke Doyle, who is dying in the Hudson Street Hospital. Doyle was one of the witnesses held by the District Attorney in his inquiry into the murder on Nov. 24 of Barnet Baff, the West Washington Market poultry dealer.

The other two men shot with Doyle were Michael Costello, who the police say is a west side gangster, and Jeremiah Sullivan, business agent of a labor union. William F. Mangan, business agent of another union, was arrested for the shooting, though none of the injured men identified him as their assailant.

Policeman Charles Clark of the Beach Street Station said he had seen Mangan throw away a revolver and run. Clark and Traffic Patrolman Harns caught Mangan at North Moore and West Streets. When they returned to the place where the men were shot, the revolver could not be found. Mangan was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where Doyle, Sullivan, and Costello admitted knowing him, but they persisted in their assertion that they did not know who had shot them. Mangan denied that he was guilty of it.

Doyle Mortally Hurt.

Doyle was shot in the stomach. Costello, who was wounded in the shoulder, was able to leave the hospital last night and go to his home at 30 Eighth Avenue. A bullet passed through the clothing over Sullivan's chest, but made only a slight wound. He, with Mangan, was taken to Police Headquarters and questioned, and from there to the District Attorney's Office, where Assistant District Attorney Deuel was unable to get any information from them concerning the shooting. Sullivan said he was hit first, apparently from a shot fired from a doorway as they were passing 345 Washington Street, a few minutes after 2 o'clock in the afternon. He ran without attempting to see who was attacking them, he told Mr. Deuel.

Doyle, who is thirty years old, and lives at 128 Essex Street, Jersey City, was arrested on Dec. 31, and held in $10,000 bail as a witness in the Baff case, which has never been cleared up. He has been employed as a teamster and helper in Washington Market. Assistant District Attorney Deuel thinks the shooting was the outcome of a feud between rival labor unions.

The trouble between the men goes back to last October, it is said, when Mangan, Doyle, Costello, and Sullivan were all members of the local Union 449 of the International Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers' Brotherhood, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind. The charter of this union was revoked by the national body, after which Mangan joined another local union under the same affiliation known as Local 654, which meets at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street.

Formed a Rival Union.

Sullivan and others formed an independent organization, which has been competing with Mangan's union. The trouble culminated on Monday, it is said, when fifty-five of the teamsters of the J. Pitman Company at 204 Franklin Street went on strike, and Sullivan induced them to join his union after he had obtained an increase of pay for them and had adjusted the strike. Sullivan lives at 622 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn.

According to Inspector Faurot, who examined Mangan and Sullivan, detectives arrested Costello and others in an attempt to clear up the murder of James Dunn at West and Eleventh Streets on Nov. 5, following a fight over a gambling dispute. He said Costello had been in Elmira, broke his parole, was arrested, and the police supposed he was back in the reformatory until they heard of the shooting yesterday. Mangan and Sullivan will be arraigned in the Tombs Court today.

Mangan, while at the District Attorney's office, was allowed to communicate with his attorney, Mann Trice of 287 Broadway. Mr. Deuel was unable to get a statement from Doyle at the hospital last night. He said Doyle's correct name, he believed, was Saminski.

Pass Right In!

This way for *"Polygamy"*—Park Theatre, 59th Street and Columbus Circle! Get your tickets, pass right in, have the time of your life!

When you weep, don't be ashamed; when you laugh, laugh loud; when you thrill to the end of your spine, remember that your neighbor is getting his own particular thrill, same as yourself. It's a great show—so great that it runs on month after month.

We guarantee every seat. Your money back at the box office as you pass out, if you want it. This guarantee of satisfaction is complete, absolute, unconditional. So come, and *don't come alone.* You take no chances on "Polygamy."

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"It is a story of such intense interest that the reader is swept along from page to page until he fairly lives through each desperate adventure in which 'Buck' participates. It is one of the most fascinating of all Zane Grey's tales."—The Boston Globe.

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Tax Free in New York State. No Declaration Necessary Under Federal Income Tax Law.

This offering is specially recommended to those having money which they wish to invest conservatively.

Temporary certificate will be issued, which will later be exchanged for the bonds when these are received from the State. Main Floor, Rear Balcony.

1,562 Men's Suits
1,128 Men's Overcoats
All at Very Largely Reduced Prices
Still Remain for Good Choosing in
The March Clothing Sale

Isn't that enough to assure a man's being reasonably certain of finding what he likes?

This does not take account of the hundreds of odd garments such as Raincoats, Separate Trousers, Dusters and the like, which also bear reduced prices.

The idea, of course, is to clear decks as completely as possible before our Spring Clothing business gets under full headway.

Here are the five principal groups:

Men's $45.00 and $50.00 Overcoats	$25.00
Men's $35.00 and $45.00 Winter Suits and Overcoats	19.50
Men's $30.00 and $32.00 Winter Suits and Overcoats	16.50
Men's $25.00 and $28.00 Winter Suits and Overcoats	14.00
Men's $18.00 to $22.00 Winter Suits and Overcoats	11.50

Clothing for Boys

Boys' $6.50 Norfolk Suits, 2 pairs of trousers	$3.95
Boys' $10.00 Norfolk Suits, 2 pairs of trousers	6.50
Boys' $15.00 Norfolk Suits, 2 pairs of trousers, 6 to 16 years	7.50
Boys' $6.50 Velvet Vestee Suits, 3 to 8 years	3.50
Boys' $7.50 Corduroy Suits, 6 to 18 years	4.50
Boys' $8.50 Mackinaws, 6 to 14 years	3.95
Boys' $7.50 Reefers, Spring weights, 2½ to 10 years	3.50
Boys' $8.50 Reefers, Spring weights, 2½ to 9 years	4.85
Men's $3.00 to $4.00 New Spring Derbies and Soft Hats	$1.85

Fourth Floor

Men's $3 and $4 Derbies and Soft Hats, $1.85

These hats come from one of the foremost makers in the United States; because he is very particular that every one of his labeled hats be absolutely perfect, these are classed as "seconds."

Derbies in all the newest spring blocks; light in weight and perfect in fit.
Soft Hats in a wide range of styles and colors including every popular model.
All sizes are here in practically every style. Fourth Floor

Men's Silk Socks at Lower Prices

50c Silk Socks 28c Pair
In plain colors and good novelty styles; a standard, serviceable quality sold regularly at 50c a pair.

Nutoe Socks 35c a Pair
Made of very fine silk yarn with every vulnerable point doubly reinforced; colors and black and white. Main Floor

Mail Orders Receive Immediate Attention, and Should Be Sent Without Delay to Avoid Disappointment.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Anticipating Easter Needs, we will hold Today and Saturday
OUR ANNUAL MARCH SALE OF
Men's Finest Spring Shirts

All sizes, 14 to 18, in every line, being the largest and most varied stock of High Grade Shirts presented on one occasion at such unprecedented concessions in price. Every shirt made strictly for us from our own selections of the newest shirtings.

Other New Shirts

MERCERIZED AND SILK STRIPED SHIRTS—Mostly the new crepe weaves with rich self or silk stripes. *Values $2.00 and $2.50* 1.45

TENNIS SHIRTS OF WHITE CHEVIOT—Fine quality with pointed soft collar attached. Generous sizes. *Value $1.50* 95c

High Grade Pure Silk Shirts
New Patterns, Weaves and Color Combinations.

Satin Roman Stripes on white grounds	*All sizes Values $4.50, $5.00, $5.50* 3.45 *3 for* $10.00
Satin Black and White Bold and Neat Stripes	
Satin Two-Tone Stripes on Self White-Grounds	
Satin Striped Pleated Novelty Shirtings	
Satin Jacquarded Patterns in Rich Colorings	
Satin Stripes on the Newest Tinted Grounds	
Satin Hair Line and Pencil Stripes	
Satin Tape or Candy Stripes	

NOTE—Graduated sleeve lengths or alterations free of charge.

PURE SILK CREPE DE CHINE SHIRTS—Handsome assortment of self or satin stripes on clear white grounds. Graduated sleeve lengths. *Value $6.50 to $7.50* 3.95

FINEST SILK MIXED SOFT SHIRTS—Anderson's silk mixed crepe weaves. Bright scroll and floral grounds with the stripes of the most wanted shades. *Value $3.00 to $3.50* 1.95

SILK STRIPED FLANNEL SPORT SHIRTS—Made with the new sailor collar—open front or buttons up. Rich silk stripes. *Value $3.00, $3.50* 1.95

FLANNEL SHIRTS WITH PIQUE COLLARS—A touch of dress to the comfortable flannel shirt. Stylish soft white pique collar. French cuffs and linen neck bands. *Value $3.00* 1.95

ODD AND BROKEN LINES OF SHIRTS—In Madras, Percale, Flannels and Mercerized Fabrics from previous sales. *Value $1.45, $1.65, $1.95* 95c

Broadway & 19th Street

SERVICE BOARD NEGLECTED DUTY

Continued from Page 1.

tice of law since he became a Commissioner and his use of the offices of the commission for the holding of hearings as a referee.

The use of one of the commission's automobiles is likewise brought against Commissioner Cram, who told frankly to the committee how he went, after the accident to his leg, to and from in it to Westbury, L. I., and how he used it to visit Piping Rock. It is also alleged that the evidence before the committee shows that he devoted too little time to the work of the commission.

The Laxity of Williams.

Against Commissioner Williams a special point is made in the charge concerning the failure to insist on the provision of reasonable service by the railroad companies, and that he was responsible especially for the B. R. T., against which complaints have been numerous. The Governor says the testimony shows he permitted the adjournment for a year of the case dealing with the provision of more cars in Brooklyn without informing the public that that matter was not to be pressed until the subway negotiations were complete.

Then Commissioner Wood is asked to explain how he came to admit ignorance on a number of important points of the Public Service Commission act, and why he permitted the letting of the signal contract for the Centre Street loop line to drag along as he did.

No charges have been preferred against Commissioner Maltbie, although the committee in its majority report made several criticisms concerning him. His term has expired, and if the Governor does not wish to reappoint him all he had to do is to nominate his successor. As a matter of fact, it is expected that before a month is passed there will be an entirely new Public Service Commission in New York.

Hayward Slated for Chairman.

Colonel William Hayward and Travis H. Whitney are considered to be practically safe for nomination, the former for Chairman. Two other men thought likely to be appointed are O. C. Semple, assistant counsel of the commission, and Kingsley L. Martin, for a time Bridge Commissioner under Mayor Gaynor. The fifth place is expected to go to a man from the Bronx, and in order to keep the political complexion of the commission bi-partisan, he would naturally be a Democrat.

William A. Orr, secretary to Gov. Whitman, arrived yesterday evening from Albany with the charges which had been preferred by the Governor against the Public Service Commissioners. He arrived too late to serve them last night and is expected to go this morning to the commission's offices to hand the charges formally to Chairman McCall and Commissioners Cram, Williams, and Wood.

GIVE 'WATER CURE' TO STATE'S WARDS

Investigator Charges "Barbarous Punishment" of Girls at Hudson Training School.

CALLS CONVICTS BETTER OFF

Skimmed Milk for Boys at Another School, While the Officers Have the Cream.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—According to John H. Delaney, former Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy, whose department recently was abolished, "convicts in the penal institutions of the State receive better treatment than children receive in the State reformatories." Mr. Delaney's findings and the disclosures made in the course of the inquiry are embodied in a report which will be sent to the Legislature tomorrow.

The removal of David Bruce, Superintendent of the State Agricultural and Industrial School at Industry, an institution established for the reformation of boys, and the selection of a new Superintendent to take the place of Dr. Hortense V. Bruce, who is in charge of the training school for girls at Hudson, are recommended in the report.

The Agricultural and Industrial School at Industry is described as being "the worst managed institution in the State." "Morbid" is the word used to describe the attitude of the Superintendent at the school at Hudson toward the inmates—girls between 12 and 16 years of age. Radical changes in the management of this institution are recommended.

The report on the prisons and reformatories was written by Charles H. Jackson, who was chief examiner in the defunct department. He asserted that the inmates at Industry, boys ranging in age from 9 to 16, were starved and subjected to neglect also in the matter of clothing, baths, education, and recreation.

"The truth is that all of the resources of the institution are made subservient to the needs and conveniences of the officers and employes," Chief Examiner Jackson reports. "Cream is for the officers; the boys get skimmed milk. There is a large amount of butter made at the institution's creamery, but it is all eaten by the officers and employes. The boys' share is just two slices of bread buttered once a week. A variety of meat is supplied at the officers' table. Mutton is bought and served only to officers.

"The hogs which are raised on the farm supply pork only to officers and never to the boys. The best portions of the beef purchased are for officers, while the undesirable and tougher portions are sent to the boys' cottages for boiling. Matron after matron at this institution said that she needed double the supplies furnished to give good meals to the little boys."

Economy in Soap.

"The clothing given the boys is very poor, ragged, and dirty. All the small boys whom I saw were barefooted. In the month of the inspection no toilet soap for bathing had been furnished the boys. A matron said the soap allowance had been cut off entirely, and she was allowed only enough soap to scrub the floors. The only bath the boys get is once a week under a shower in the cellar.

"There is nothing humanizing in the life at Industry. The boys are regarded as so many little prisoners who are undergoing sentences. In all of the 1,400 acres of land there is no field set apart for baseball or athletic sports. No physical exercises are taught the boys. A baseball and bat is provided for the cottage, but of other toys there are none. After supper the little boys are told they can play half an hour, and they make a feeble attempt at playing ball in a circumscribed ground."

Girls Barbarously Punished.

The routine at the Hudson River Training School, to which, according to the report, many girls are committed for destitution alone, is thus described by Mr. Jackson:

"The Hudson Training School for Girls was established for the purpose of training girls, both scholastically and industrially. Its name indicates a school. The managers and the officers, however, have changed this original idea and have made the institution a penal one entirely. Discipline is most rigorous, and for the slightest infraction of rules the girls are punished, deprived of privileges, and for graver offenses barbarously punished.

"Strict silence is maintained, and punished if broken, from the time when the little girls arise in the morning until they enter the recreation room at 6 o'clock at night. No talking whatever is permitted these little girls except during the period between 6 and 7:40 in the evening.

"These children, and many of them are under 14, arise in the morning and dress themselves in silence. They descend to the dining room and eat breakfast in silence. They remain in their room and finish their work there in silence. They go to school, walking two by two from the cottage to the school building in charge of a matron, in silence; in school there is silence; while returning to the cottage and while at dinner there is silence; at the training school in the afternoon, on returning to their cottage, in going to the singing school, at supper there is unbroken silence. What healthful training can be given youthful minds and bodies which insists upon this inhuman policy of silence and repression? The rule of silence formerly prevailing in the State prisons has in large measure been abolished, and yet in a training school for little girls this rule is still rigorously enforced."

The report thus describes some of the punishments alluded to as barbarous:

"The punishments in this institution are most severe. For a slight infraction of discipline such as, for instance, saying, 'My goodness,' after a statement made by a teacher, or a matron, the girl has her meals at a different table and is deprived of a dessert. If a girl speaks an immoral or profane word, her mouth is washed out with four tablespoonfuls of a compound prescribed by the physician, consisting of asafoetida, gentian, and nux vomica.

"For more serious cases strips of plaster are fastened diagonally across the mouth extending from the temples to the jaw on both sides of the face, with a wide piece across the mouth. According to the Assistant Superintendent this plaster is kept on for twenty-four hours, but it was explained, 'we always lift the mouth plaster for meals.'

"Water Cure" for Disobedience.

"Where a girl has been impudent, has refused to obey an officer, or is unduly unruly, she is punished by what might popularly be termed the 'water cure.' The girl is taken to her room by the Assistant Superintendent, accompanied by a trained nurse of the hospital and one of the matrons of the cottage. The bedding is removed from her bed, a blanket, rolled, is placed on the wire springs. The girl's clothes are loosened and her hands are handcuffed behind her back and leg irons are put on her.

"In this condition she is laid across the roll of blankets on the bed. The Assistant Superintendent sits on the knees of the girl while the hospital nurse dips a towel in water and holds it, sopping wet over the mouth of the girl for ten minutes. The girl being frightened, strangles, and in the endeavor to breathe through the wet towel draws in the water. This treatment either strangles or suffocates her and is kept up until the girl gives in.

"For cases which require more severe punishment than the 'water cure,' solitary confinement in isolation cells is provided. These cells are small rooms, about 6 by 8 feet, without windows, and with a door similar to a refrigerator door and lighted by a skylight heavily screened in the roof. The cells are deadened, so that no ordinary sound can be heard by an occupant. There is nothing in the cell, and the girl is obliged to sit all day on the bare floor. She is provided a supper and a breakfast of dry bread and water, and for her dinner has a meat and vegetable. For exercise she is turned loose in a high-fenced yard for an hour daily. The Superintendent complains that these isolation cells are not entirely soundproof, and the Board of Managers has requested an appropriation of $15,000 to remedy this defect.

"No punishment of similar severity prevails in State Prisons where the most desperate criminals are confined; no such punishments are found in any reformatory for boys and men in the State of New York."

In an introduction to the report on the prisons Mr. Delaney says:

"In my judgment, the prison system of the State should be established upon the basis of 'Work.' Every convict should earn his living while in prison. Sanitary cells, good food, and a reasonable amount of recreation should be furnished, but the sentence of 'Imprisonment at hard labor' should be strictly enforced. The prisons of this State should be self-sustaining through their industries, and no punishment is too severe for lazy and rebellious convicts.

"It is time to check the development of maudlin sentiment upon the subject of crime. The idea that these convicts are merely unfortunate victims of social conditions is erroneous. They are almost all criminal, lazy degenerates, but little above the level of the brute in mentality, glorying in their criminal achievements, and returning to the society of their kind as soon as released from the prisons. Society owes no consideration to such as these. They should be put at labor early in the morning and kept at labor at least as long as a law abiding man must work to support his family."

The report on institutions also contains complete accounts of the investigations of all the State Hospitals for the Insane, with the flat assertion that "as a matter of fact, the New York institutions for the insane have nothing of a hospital character except a name. They are as much custodial asylums today as they were twenty-five years ago."

ATTACKS LIGHT DECISION.

Westchester Company Asks Service Board for Rehearing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—Application was made to the Public Service Commission for the Second District today for the reopening of the rate case affecting the Westchester Lighting Company, which supplies gas and electricity to many Westchester communities. The case has been before the commission practically since it was organized. The application was made by Joseph S. Wood, representing residents of Port Chester, White Plains, Tarrytown, and East Chester, and by lawyers representing the lighting concern. The commission recently ordered a reduction in the rate from 15 to 12 cents a kilowatt hour.

John A. Carver, representing the lighting company, found fault in the method of appraisal. It appears that the commission had ordered a reduction in the price of electric current on the strength of earnings amounting to 9 per cent., and had permitted the rate for gas to remain what it was because the earnings on gas were found to be only 4.3 per cent. Mr. Carver said the commission was not justified in separating the functions relating to the two commodities, and added that if this had not been done the average arrived at in the matter of gas earnings would not have justified the reduction.

Commissioner Decker said he would agree to a reopening of the case if the company would supply the experts needed for a new appraisal. Mr. Wood said that if the company were forced to employ its own experts in such a case, the commission might just as well go out of business.

TO OUST MARRIED TEACHERS

Assembly Bill Authorizes Their Dismissal by Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—The teacher-mother question is to come up in the Legislature. Assemblyman Nehrbauer of Queens today introduced a bill that provides that any woman teacher who marries after appointment as a teacher shall be subject to dismissal. The measure also provides that the dismissal shall not be subject to review by the State Commissioner of Education.

At any time within ten years after dismissal for marrying, a teacher might be reinstated upon proof of the inability of her husband to support her.

JOB HEDGES WHACKS DIRECT PRIMARY LAW

Calls It Bunking the Public and Says He Won't Take Part.

PLEADS FOR CONVENTIONS

Asserts State Would Benefit by Return to Old System—Calder Opposes Argetsinger Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—Job E. Hedges, in a plea today for a return to the old-time party convention before the Joint Senate and Assembly Committees at a hearing on the Argetsinger-Mackey Elections bill, said:

"The direct primary is neither direct nor primary. Outside of that, it is all right.

"I am through with the political game that is predicated upon bunking the public upon something about which it knows nothing and doesn't want to know."

Mr. Hedges began by saying he represented no one but himself, but that he had been a good party servant and would be a good party servant long after many who listened to him were dead.

"The State would be benefited by a return to the party convention with final jurisdiction of nominations," he continued. "I have no patience with a law that puts upon a man the duty to perform something he won't do. I am with the primary if you can make men vote. But you can't do it. This law presumes that the voter will vote, but he doesn't and won't. A large part of the electorate has to be brought, driven, or carried to the polling booth, at what great expense to the parties every one of you knows.

"The trouble with this primary law is that you presume that the individual will go to the polls and vote for ideas and ideals. You presume he will be aggressive for good things and for good men. That's all bunk. The average man doesn't vote for anybody or anything; he votes against. No man ever votes for an ideal candidate unless he votes for himself. Ours is a government by default. Indeed the serious political thought of today consists in an interchange of rhetorical epigrams of praise and damnation. That's all it amounts to.

"The primary law is all right if you can make people think, but how's that to be done? God only knows. The genius of the primary is the idea that a man will do something he knows in advance he won't do.

"To get constructive government and progress, you've got to look beyond the individual you put on a pedestal in the primary law. The crowd never does anything. It is the congregation under leadership, and in politics, that is the party. The party takes the initiative, and upon the party leaders should be the responsibility of choosing candidates.

"I will suggest an amendment to this bill to the effect that there be official party conventions and that their choices of tickets be put before the electorate with a full opportunity for the voters to name a different ticket if the convention ticket doesn't suit them. Thus you will get the best men.

"Talk about your petitions all you wish. What does it mean to have on your petition the name of a man who doesn't know you? The primary is nothing more than a character reference, with very poor references. It's bunking the public, who don't know anything about it—and don't want to know."

The Argetsinger-Mackey bill provides for a return to the party conventions, still permitting nomination by petition in addition to the regular ticket, and for direct party voting.

William M. Calder of Brooklyn spoke against the bill. He said the direct primary did not break down party politics, but gave the voters of the party a right to name the man who best expressed their views, without any change in those views.

Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo spoke against that section of the bill which transfers to the State Superintendent of Elections the Elections Bureau of the Secretary of State's office. He made the point that the Secretary of State's office under the Constitution was the custodian of records. He interested the committees by advocating that the entire machinery of election be turned over to his office and guaranteed a saving of $200,000 a year in administration.

John T. Dooling, former Commissioner of Elections for New York County, appeared on behalf of the New York County Democratic Committee. He was in favor of a return to conventions, but opposed that section of the bill which provides for straight ticket voting.

Several up-State Commissioners of Elections opposed sections of the measure which would legislate them out of office.

Passes Mothers' Pension Bill.

ALBANY, March 11.—The Senate today passed the Hill bill to provide pensions for widowed mothers. The measure calls for the establishment of Boards of Child Welfare in each county of the State, but their creation is permissive. The object is to prevent children from being separated from their mothers by being sent to asylums. The bill now goes to the Assembly.

MAY SUMMON ROOT AS ALBANY PILOT

Republicans Are Off the Course and Threaten Mutiny Under Present Leaders.

WHITMAN TRIES FOR PEACE

Compensation Bill Stays in Deadlock—Assembly Majority Stands Firm in Opposition to "Rider."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—Republicans in both Senate and Assembly are on the verge of an open revolt against the present leadership in the Legislature. So serious is the situation that, according to information emanating from a responsible source, ex-Senator Elihu Root will be asked to come to the Capitol and assume the part of peacemaker. So far there has been no open demonstration to indicate trouble, but a general paucity of important legislation in the last two weeks, the deadlock between the Senate and Assembly over the Compensation bill "rider," and the frequent resort to caucuses and conferences on the part of the Republicans in both houses to the observant have foreshadowed coming trouble.

Gov. Whitman today summoned all the legislative leaders of his own party and tried his hand at making peace, but it was said tonight that there was only slight prospect that success would attend his efforts.

A clash of personal ambitions, distrust of the motives behind some of the pending legislation, disputes over patronage in which Gov. Whitman himself is a factor are the forces which for weeks have been working for Republican dissension. At a conference of the Republican Senators today, at which everyone of those who participated was sworn to secrecy, violent attacks were made on both Speaker Sweet and Senate Leader Brown, and it was said that the names of Gov. Whitman and Controller Travis, who are at odds over the Governor's tax reform bill, were dragged into the discussion.

At the same time the Republican Assemblymen met in caucus to take action on the course to pursue with regard to the pending bill for an emergency appropriation to carry the Compensation Commission through to the end of the present fiscal year. This was after a Conference Committee, composed of members from both Houses, had failed to arrive at any compromise on the so-called Sage rider which was tacked on the Appropriation bill in the Senate. The rider provides for direct settlement and payment of claims to injured workmen by employers and by casualty companies carrying compensation insurance.

Assembly Leader Harold J. Hinman, immediately after the report of failure to concur had been handed in the Assembly, made an attempt to force the Assembly to concur in the Senate plan. Assemblyman John L. Sullivan of Chautauqua arose in opposition and the caucus followed, at which the Republican Assemblymen once again determined to resist the plan or the Senate majority. The Republican leaders in the Senate tonight said that they intended to stand their ground and insisted that the bill, in order to be passed in the upper house, must carry the "rider" with it.

A special committee, with Speaker Sweet at its head, began work tonight on an amendment to the "rider" which would permit direct settlements with injured workmen by employers, but would bar the casualty companies from the same privileges. Assemblyman Sullivan, who led the revolt against the "rider" when the bill first was sent to the Assembly from the Senate, is a member of the special committee.

Assemblyman Sullivan in a formal statement tonight said:

"I am through with secret conferences and caucuses. We have had enough. There are a great many other Republicans who are disgusted also. If some people here in Albany want to put through a crooked program in secret they may go ahead and try to do so, but they will find more open opposition than they figure on.

"This compensation matter must be settled in the open. I did not refuse to confer with the sub-committee tonight. I am perfectly willing to meet with them, but I told them I would not be bound by anything they might do. Neither will I be bound by any action the Republican leaders may decide upon. I speak not alone for myself, but for a good many other members of the Assembly—and I have good reason to believe there are men of the same mind and determination in the Senate—who will not give their support to any law which will give the insurance companies the right to settle claims with injured workmen.

"We will favor an amendment to let employers do the settling direct if they wish. Employers, as a rule, are honest and honorable and would give the workingman a fair deal, but this cannot be said of the insurance companies. The aim of the Senate, apparently, is to give the best of it to the insurance companies, and by caucus and secret action get all the Republicans into line with them. This they will not be able to do. We shall insist upon this compensation matter coming right out on the floor of the Assembly."

The Assembly committee adjourned without reaching any agreement on the bill.

Gov. Whitman is very much concerned over the discord among the Republicans in the Legislature, because of the prospect that many measures which he recommended in his message as part of the administration program, including his tax bill, may be held up indefinitely or fail of passage unless some plan of co-operation between the Senate and Assembly is arranged.

WHITMAN SIGNS ALIEN BILL.

New Law Validates Contracts Affected by Court of Appeals Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—Gov. Whitman today signed the Spring bill amending the alien clause in the labor law so as to enable contractors on public work to employ alien labor when American laborers are "not available." The bill was passed in both houses of the Legislature this week under an emergency message from Gov. Whitman after it had been amended so as to provide in definite language that on public contracts American workmen must be given the preference.

The new law also provides for the validation of contracts which had been affected by the recent decision of the Court of Appeals upholding the prohibition against the employment of non-citizen labor on public work, which was an important feature of the labor law prior to the Governor's action today.

KILLS BALL DODGING BILL.

Senate Declines to Stamp Out Coney Island Pastime.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—The Senate today took up the Gilchrist bill which would make a misdemeanor of the practice in vogue at Coney Island of hurling baseballs at a negro's head. The bill was defeated by a vote of 25 to 12.

"If this bill passes," said Senator Thompson of Niagara, "this legislative session will go down in history as a huge joke. The bill itself is a joke. You might just as well pass a bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a one-thousand-dollar fine, to give bad peanuts to a good monkey. By the provisions of this bill any person who permits a ball to be thrown at him would be committing a crime."

WHITMAN'S FIGURES DON'T CONVINCE SAXE

Glynn's Counsel Reiterates There Is No Need for $18,000,000 Tax.

CITY EXPERTS TO DECIDE

But Even Their Conclusions Will Not Reconcile Mr. Saxe to Governor's Criticism of Glynn.

John G. Saxe, who was counsel to Gov. Glynn, issued another statement yesterday in his controversy with Gov. Whitman regarding the necessity for a direct State tax of $18,000,000 to meet what Gov. Whitman in his message to the Legislature described as a deficiency which should have been met last year. Mr. Saxe said Gov. Glynn, in 1914, made adequate provision for the contribution to the sinking fund of 1915, and was able to do so without imposing a direct tax.

"Gov. Whitman, therefore," said Mr. Saxe, "is absolutely in error in charging that, if his administration provides this year for a direct tax for the sinking fund for 1916, Gov. Glynn is responsible; and if he meant the public to believe that a direct tax is necessary for the sinking fund for this year he was even more in error. The two items cannot be lumped together without an obvious reduplication."

Regarding Gov. Whitman's statement that there are a number of additional items aggregating $15,795,000 which are charged against the Glynn administration and which would make necessary a direct tax to meet, Mr. Saxe said:

"As I have already pointed out, these items are readily divisible into two classes—those which are supply and deficiency items for 1915 and those which are not needed for 1915. I have already discussed the latter and will not do so again. The former amount to $9,345,000. The Controller has estimated the items of supply and deficiency to be passed in 1915 for 1915 at $9,935,840.50, and following precedent he has arrived at that figure by taking the exact amount of the same items of special appropriations for 1914, estimating that they should be substantially the same in 1915 as 1914. Gov. Whitman includes this $9,945,840.50 in his $63,694,527.74, and I insist that in order to make out the necessity or expediency of a direct tax on account of any items of supply and deficiency, he must show that the probable deficiency will be in excess of the Controller's estimate to the amount needed for such direct tax and that he obviously proved nothing by asserting that the necessary items are $9,945,000, or considerably less than the Controller's estimate of $9,945,840.50."

Mr. Saxe said that when the city experts have completed their examination of the figures of the State Controller's office they should furnish a scientific estimate as to what bills will be needed this year, and he added:

"So far as my position is concerned, however, the result of their investigation will have nothing whatever to do with the point I make. I am directing my attention solely to the Governor's message to the Legislature required by the Constitution, requiring him to communicate 'the condition of the State,' and in defence of Gov. Glynn I reiterate that Gov. Whitman has no justification in charging Gov. Glynn's administration with one cent of these various items on which he bases his assertion that there must be a direct tax of $18,000,000. Gov. Whitman's message, even as he and his advisers attempt to construe it by Wednesday's statement, does not require, justify or excuse a direct tax of $18,000,000."

Ask Mercy for Street Urchin.

Joseph Sheridan of Jersey City, better known as "Mickey," is a prisoner in the rooms of the Gerry Society in that city on the heinous charge of trying to steal a ride in the Hudson Tunnel. "Mickey" has a record of four previous arrests, but he also has influential friends. He is a street urchin, making money by dancing and singing in saloons, plays truant, and goes to prize fights. He developed talent as a minstrel and was taken up by the Men's Club of the Lafayette Reformed Church, under whose sponsorship he appeared recently as an "entertainer" at several amateur performances. He has won many friends among church people, who are pleading for his discharge.

10-YEAR-OLD EGGS IN CAKE.

Federal Court Jurors Took Nibble and Seemed Pleased.

Cake made of eggs ten years old was handed around yesterday to the jury in the Federal District Court before Judge Humphrey, and some of the jurors took a nibble at it. Then Dr. Ernest L. Smith, former Professor of Biological Chemistry of Fordham Medical School, who was on the stand, took a big bite of it and smiled his satisfaction.

Robert Herbst, an importer, is suing ex-Collector of the Port Edward S. Fowler, Louis A. Coolidge, his Deputy; Henry Clarence Stuart, and the American Transfer Company for $12,000 because in 1908 a consignment of preserved Chinese eggs in which he was interested was destroyed as unfit for human consumption. The eggs had been preserved in a solution of from 2 to 2½ per cent. of boracic acid.

Dr. Smith, who was called as an expert for the plaintiff, assured the court that it was possible to keep eggs 10, 20, or even 100 years by this method without impairing their quality.

The trial is still proceeding.

RUTGERS ALUMNI LEGACY.

Irving S. Upson Bequeaths Estate to Endowment Fund.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 11.—The will of Irving S. Upson, late Registrar of Rutgers College, made public today, provided that his estate, aside from personal property, should go to the Rutgers College alumni endowment fund, subject to three life interests in the income. Of his personal estate of $3,288, $100 is to be paid to his brother, Edmund J. Upson, and the balance is to be divided equally between Lewis and Edna Upson.

The rest of the estate is left in trust to create the Irving Strong Upson trust fund. The Trustees are to invest the principal and pay the interest semi-annually, one-third to George S. Soull of Newark, one-third to Luther H. Martin of New Brunswick, and one-third to the general income account of Rutgers College. On the death of Mr. Soull and Mr. Martin the principal is to be transferred to the alumni endowment fund. The amount of the estate is not given.

CELESTINS
VICHY
Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government
Natural Alkaline Water
Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and relieves Gout, Indigestion and Uric Acid.
Ask your Physician
Note the Name
CELESTINS

This Player Piano
ABSOLUTELY FREE for a NAME

Send in the name you suggest today
READ BELOW

THREE years ago when the Hallet & Davis Piano Co. placed on the market a player piano of small size, they wanted a suitable name for it. The name selected was "Princess" Model—a name typifying smallness and neatness.

We are about to place on the market a new player piano made in the big daylight factory of the Conway Company (division of the Hallet & Davis Piano Company, Boston). This instrument is destined to occupy the most commanding position in the player piano field. Owing to its price it will go into thousands of American homes.

The price of this latest player piano is to be $390. We want a suitable name for it, and we will give one of these player pianos, as shown in the cut, *absolutely free*, to the person submitting the name which is most suitable. *Anyone* may send a name.

This instrument stands for honest merit, at the most moderate price. The quality of material is sterling throughout, and we give with it our absolute written guarantee. The case is simple; but the finish is beautiful. The keys are not genuine ivory, which is scarce and high priced, but are composition ivorine, perfect in appearance and durability.

The player action is simple, but to the great surprise of the manufacturers, this very simplicity has added to its sensitiveness and responsiveness. You can play so easily that the instrument seems to respond unconsciously to your feelings and emotions. It is true in tone—it is a real musical instrument.

The Price is F. O. B. Boston $390 It is exactly right. 6% interest on time payments.

We expect to advertise it nationally in the magazines. Therefore this is a preliminary announcement. It is also an opportunity for someone to obtain one free. All you have to do is to think of a name and send it in. In case of a tie, duplicate awards will be given. Your coupon must be in by Thursday, March 25, 1915, at 6.00 P. M.

All you have to do is fill out this coupon or exact written copy and send today.

COUPON

HALLET & DAVIS PIANO CO., Dept. T 3-12
18 East 42nd Street, New York.
I suggest this name for the new $390 Player Piano
_____
My Name _____
Address _____
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Have you a piano or organ? _____
Are you interested in a player piano or piano? _____

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GREENHUT'S
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain
Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps in the Forenoon—Single Stamps in the Afternoon.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
It Is Good for 50 (FIFTY) S. H. Green Trading Stamps FREE with Purchase of $1 or More Today (Friday) Only (March 12.)
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
N. Y. Times, 3-12-15. J. B. GREENHUT CO. 25

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS
56-Piece "Open-Stock" Porcelain Dinner Sets, $4.25

This set comes in a neat pink spray design, and is a remarkably good value at the price named.
100-Piece Sets—SAME AS ABOVE in grade and decoration; complete for 12 persons; include soup tureen, 3 large meat platters, etc. $8.75
100-Piece Limoges China Dinner Sets—specially imported by us; neat rosebud border design; complete for 12 persons; include soup tureen, 3 platters, bread and butter plates, etc. $19.75

MAIN BUILDING
Silks—Silks—Silks
A Springtime Sale Planned to Meet the Great Easter Demand.
Favorite weaves in most desirable colors and tints; also plain black. And now glance at Greenhut's way of pricing. THERE IS A SAVING ON EVERY ITEM in the Sale which begins TODAY.

Tub Silks—32 inches wide; great variety of color stripes on white grounds; yard..... 45c
Pongee—36 inches wide; very desirable for spring and summer wear; natural tan shade only; yard..... 49c
75c Dress Poplin—5000 yards; full range of colors, evening shades included; yard..... 49c
85c Black Messaline—36 inches wide; fine heavy quality; yarn dyed; good black; yard..... 59c
85c Satin Messaline—35 inches wide; full assortment of colors including ivory, also black; yard..... 59c
$1.25 Black Satin Duchesse—35 inches wide; yarn dyed; excellent quality; yard..... 85c
$1.25 Black Peau de Cygne—40 inches wide; extra heavy, splendid wearing quality; yd. 88c
$1.50 Colored Crepe de Chine—40 inches wide; full range of colors including evening tints; heavy quality; yard..... $1.10
$1.50 Colored Charmeuse—40 inches wide; fine heavy quality; full range of colors; also white and black; yard..... $1.10
Colored Chiffon Taffeta—35 inches wide; bright lustrous finish; full line of colors; special, yard..... $1.25
Now, really, can you match these silk specials in New York? Why not shop around and try?

MAIN BUILDING
This Fine 26-Piece Set of "Rogers" "R. C." Silver-Plated
Table Ware for $5
This ware is doubly silver plated on an 18 per cent nickel base. It is guaranteed for five years. The pattern is the popular "grape" in French gray. The set is contained in a moreen-covered drawer chest. The pieces:
6 Knives | 6 Table Spoons | 1 Sugar Shell
6 Forks | 6 Tea Spoons | 1 Butter Knife

MAIN BUILDING
Newest Spring Overcoats
All Sizes
For Men and Youths
Sale Prices Are
$10, $12.50, $17.50 & $20
Most fashionable models in a wealth of this Season's favorite fabrics. There is a worth-while saving on every garment you select. Come—Today—See for yourself.
NEW COVERT SPRING OVERCOATS IN SEVERAL SHADES AND NEW STYLES.
NEW IMPORTED ROUGH TWEED OVERCOATS IN SWAGGER AND CONSERVATIVE STYLES—PLAIDS AND NEAT MIXTURES.
OVERCOATS IN PLAIN BLACK, OXFORD GRAY OR CAMBRIDGE—silk lined to the edge, or lined with silk or serge.
NEW BALMACAANS IN ALL THE BEST SPRING FABRICS.
See these coats before you finally decide on your new SPRING TOP COAT.

MAIN BUILDING
Amazing Sale of Men's and Women's "Resewn" Kid Gloves 58c
Today, a Pair . . . . . .
Truly the best lot of resewn gloves we have ever offered. EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED, which means that you may return any that do not give satisfaction. The defects in these gloves have been carefully remedied, and for all practical purposes they are as good as new.
Black, white and colors.
When absolutely perfect, gloves of these grades are priced at $1 to $1.50 a pair, some even more.
Remember: You may bring back any that do not prove entirely satisfactory, before or after wearing.

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS
A Timely Purchase of Fine Thin Blown Imported Glassware
from the famous house of Bawo & Dotter
Everyone who keeps house, every restaurant and boarding house proprietor, should attend this sale. It is the more opportune because glassware of all kinds is going up in price, exports from Europe being steadily diminished.
LAY IN A STOCK WHILE YOU CAN AT THESE PRICES, which give a fair idea of the bargains you can get at Greenhut's today:

Goblets..... 9c
Finger Bowls..... 9c
Cut Hollow Stem Champagnes..... 9c
Clarets..... 9c
Small Beer Goblets..... 9c
Cocktails..... 8c
Lemonades..... 8c
Hot Whiskey Glasses 8c
Sherbets..... 8c

30c Window Shades 21c
Today, at . . . . . .
Standard quality; self-acting; spring roller kind; all fresh from the factory. Finished size, 3 x 5 ft. 9. Complete with equipment, which includes slat, nails, brackets and crochet rings. Colors: Olive Green, Ecru, Green, Nile and White.
$1.50 pair Scrim Curtains—trimmed with lace insertion and edge; hemstitched borders, today..... 98c

Domestic Glassware
A Factory Clearance
Today, Each, 2c to 5c
The glasses range in size from whiskeys to large beer tumblers; five sizes in all. Marvelous values.

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY—WE GIVE S. H. GREEN TRADING STAMPS

BROADWAY PROTEST AGAINST GRATINGS

Service Board Urged to Get Better Method of Subway Ventilation.

BACTERIA IN FOUL AIR

Owners of $50,000,000 Realty Present Alternative Plan for Consideration.

Protest against the method of ventilation, which the Public Service Commission proposes to have used in the new subways as far as it affects Broadway from Twenty-fourth to Fortieth Streets, was made yesterday at a hearing given by the commission to a number of prominent property owners. They objected to the gratings four feet wide, which it is proposed to install fifteen inches within the curb-line of the sidewalks practically continuously, and to the placing of air chambers directly below the sidewalk.

Jesse I. Straus, of R. H. Macy & Co., was Chairman of the committee of the Broadway Association, which brought the matter before the commission, and among those who formed the deputation were R. W. Taft of the Greeley Square Hotel Company; Walter S. Gilson, of the Hotel Martinique; Robert W. Goelet, of the Goelet Estate; W. D. Bloodgood, of the Martin Estate; Warren Cruikshank, H. G. Opdyck, John David, C. B. Collins, N. L. Ottinger, J. D. Thompson, President of the Broadway Association, and W. E. Maynard, of the Fifth Avenue Building Company.

The matter was first brought to the attention of the commission in October, 1913, by Mr. Opdycke as consulting engineer of the Broadway Association, but yesterday William R. Willcox, counsel of the committee, presented the plans of George Hallett Clark. He said that to give up so large a proportion of the sidewalk of a crowded street like Broadway to ventilating gratings would inevitably increase greatly the congestion of the thoroughfare, as pedestrians would as far as possible avoid the gratings and crowd into the rest of the space which was left unincumbered.

Women, in particular, he urged, would be likely to avoid the gratings, and serious damage might be done to the adjoining property by the streams of foul air which would be arising from the subway through the gratings into the face of pedestrians. Mr. Willcox in a brief also discussed at length the question whether the city had the legal right thus to use the streets and whether the property owners would not have a good case on which to sue for damages.

Mr. Clark then explained the system of ventilation. Instead of trusting to the air in the Subway being driven out through the gratings to the street above by the force of the trains rushing through the Subways, he proposes to provide electric fans, which would expel the foul hot air and would draw in clean cool air. Then he would do away altogether with the sidewalk gratings and would erect air chambers along the top of the Subway structure beneath the street car tracks, which would give on to ventilators.

Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer of the commission, raised several points of objection and said he did not believe there was any better way of ventilating the new Subways than that proposed already by the commission.

To prove the foulness of the Subway air as it is today plates showing the bacteriological life to be collected from it were placed in exhibit, and then Mr. Straus urged on the commission that property of the value of $50,000,000 would be affected between Thirtieth and Fortieth Streets if the sidewalk gratings were installed. The taxes received from this property in a single year, he argued, would pay for the installation of such a device as Mr. Clark had suggested.

The commission will take the matter under its consideration.

Wm. W. Cole, Circus Pioneer, Dead.

William Washington Cole, one of the first circus men of this country and the managing director of Barnum & Bailey's in 1906, died on Wednesday night in his apartments at the Hotel Biltmore, in his sixty-ninth year. Mr. Cole bought the twenty-story building in Twenty-sixth Street, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue, giving in part payment the Bank of Metropolis Building, in Union Square, the whole deal involving $10,000,000. His widow is his sole surviving near relation.

SEES END OF WAR IN BROTHERHOOD

Jane Addams Says the Opposition to Militarism Is Becoming Irresistible.

SHOWN BY UNION'S STAND

English Seamen Sheltered German Captives—Jew's Dying Prayer Crazed Man Who Killed Him.

Miss Jane Addams, who was the chief speaker yesterday afternoon at a meeting held under the auspices of the Collegiate Common Sense League for International Law and Order, told a large audience in St. Paul's Chapel, at Columbia University, that there was already so strong an international feeling against war that it had become almost impossible. To show how strong this sentiment was, Miss Addams, who was introduced by Professor Franklin H. Giddings, cited a case related to her by an officer of the International Seamen's Union.

"After the war started, about half of the members of the union entered the navy," she said, "and an English boat manned by members of the union captured a German boat, on which were also union men. When the Englishmen brought in their captives they asked the Government to put the captives in their charge. If the Government took them they would be treated as enemies, and as members of the union the Englishmen felt that the Germans were their friends. So they bought land outside London, put up some shacks on it, and there the German seamen were cared for by the English sailors out of the meager funds of the union."

She then told of an eminent philologist who, when he learned that many of his associates, also men of distinction, had perished in the trenches, had said that he could not reconcile himself to the loss of these men whether they were his countrymen or in the ranks of the enemy.

"This feeling of men as scientists must assert itself over the national feeling," said Miss Addams. "Already the larger life is there and must prevail over the other, which is more or less ephemeral. This war spirit cannot last in spite of the splendid patriotism upholding it. It is archaic."

"There was one man, a Polish Jew," the speaker continued, "who was spearing another man with a bayonet, think of that in these days! And as the other man succumbed he threw up his arms and repeated the prayer for the dying in Hebrew. It was too much for the man who had attacked him. His reason gave way. There are closed vans which take men back from the field. In spite of their patriotism, their will, and their splendid courage, they lose their minds.

"A reporter who was four months at the front told me that in all that time he never saw a flag or heard a drum. He said the men looked like sewer diggers. He said that with one battery in action the Captain was lying in a pool of water with his ear at a telephone. Every once in a while he would give an order and wearily the men would get up and fire and go down again. That was what they had been doing for days, and in the meantime their number had been reduced from eighty to twenty-six.

"It seems to me that the militarists should apologize to the world. The pacifists can say at least that they are fighting to save human life."

Pledges were distributed among those at the meeting, and the signers promised to oppose militarism and the militaristic spirit, and to endeavor to promote international law and order. Miss Addams also spoke at a noon meeting at the College of the City of New York, to inaugurate a series of meetings against war.

A Benefit for Children's Theatre.

A benefit performance for the Children's Educational Theatre is being arranged for Sunday night, April 11, in the Cort Theatre. Three one-act plays will be presented by a group of well-known actresses. "The Woman of It," by Mary Shaw; "The Traveling Man," by Lady Gregory, and "The Vision of the Blind" will be the playlets, and in them Alice Brady, Louise Dresser, Louise Drew, Grace Filkins, Martha Hedman, Olive Oliver, Adelaide Prince, Lillian Russell, and Mary Shaw will appear.

PORTUGUESE ENVOY QUITS.

Minister to France Says He Won't Serve Under a Dictatorship.

PARIS, March 11.—Joao Chagas, the Portuguese Minister to France, has resigned.

"The present Cabinet is an extra-Parliamentary one, and I will not serve under a dictatorship," said Senhor Chagas in reply to inquiries as to the reason for his retirement. "My whole career rises up against such a capitulation of my conscience. I cannot forget that I was the first Constitutional Premier Portugal had. The present régime may not last long, but I thought it my duty to resign my diplomatic post.

"Nothing can explain the creation of the present dictatorship. Portugal has been quiet and life there normal. Of course, there are party struggles there as in other free countries; but material order was not threatened when the executive power was placed in the hands of Pimenta Castro.

"The abandonment of constitutional rule can benefit only the adversaries of the republic. They are exaggerating daily incidents and even inventing sensational stories such as the one sent out from Badajos about the Democrats of the North electing a second President in opposition to President Arriaga, who, as a matter of fact, continues to be universally respected."

Joao Chagas was Premier and Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet formed in September, 1911, which resigned in November of that year.

General Pimenta Castro was appointed Premier on Jan. 29 of this year and assumed the task of forming a Cabinet.

Jersey Wants a Boylan Law.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 11.—Ten persons, most of them women in a hysterical condition because their customary supply of drugs had been placed beyond their reach through the passage of the Harrison act, have been admitted to the three hospitals in Paterson since March 1. A committee of physicians and others will meet tomorrow to consider the drafting of a bill to be presented by State Senator William McGinnis, which will provide for the care of drug fiends in a manner similar to the Boylan law in New York.

LURED BY PHONE, ROBBED.

Lipman Told Surprise Awaited Him Near By—He Went and Was Beaten

Five times yesterday was Abraham Lipman, a paper-cutter of 148 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, called from his desk at his office at 359 Pearl Street to answer the telephone. Each time he was informed a surprise awaited him, but when he asked who was speaking the man rang off. At 5 o'clock came the last message, and this time he was told to go to a certain place near by and see what would happen to him. In great excitement Lipman told his employes he intended to find out who this mysterious caller might be, and rushed out.

A few minutes later he returned. He was covered with bruises, his collar was torn, and he bore every sign of being badly beaten. Moreover, his diamond ring and pin, a gold watch and charm, and $15 in cash were gone.

The police were called, but Lipman was unable to give them a description of his assailants or even where he met them. Dr. Donnelly wanted to take him to the Volunteer Hospital, but his son Samuel said he would rather see him home, where he could be attended by his family physician.

THAW'S ESCAPE PLANNED BY HIM

Continued from Page 1.

and Mr. Stanchfield then walked forward and joined in the consultation. At times he spoke so rapidly that many of his explanations were difficult to understand.

At another point Mr. Cook attempted to draw from Thaw a brief reply as to his reasons for not seeking freedom through a certificate issued by a Superintendent of the asylum. Instead of a brief answer, Thaw talked for several minutes, refusing to permit the attorneys to check his flow of words by their protests.

Thaw Explains Murder Plea.

On points of the law involved in his trial for the murder of Stanford White, on the other hand, Thaw for a time seemed to baffle his questioner. He said, for instance, that he had never entered a plea of not guilty on the grounds of insanity in his trials for the murder of White, and when counsel believed Thaw had stepped into a trap he explained that the jury had freed him because he was insane at the time he shot White in 1906, and not because he was insane at the time of his second trial in 1908.

"The commission appointed by Justice Fitzgerald at my first trial, subsequent to the death of Mr. White, held that I was sane," he said. "That was the reason my counsel submitted the plea of insanity at the second trial. It was not submitted because I was insane when I was tried. I never authorized such a plea on that ground. Why, the jury knew perfectly well that I was sane."

As the cross-examination proceeded Thaw, whether from weariness or some other reason, became visibly agitated. He brightened up somewhat during a clash between counsel, when Mr. Kennedy, angered by an objection entered by Mr. Stanchfield to one of Mr. Cook's questions, jumped to his feet with a loud protest. Thaw leaned forward, a broad smile on his face, and shook his hand at Kennedy, motioning him to sit down.

"Sh!" he exclaimed, and seemed greatly pleased when Justice Page sustained Mr. Stanchfield's objection.

It was difficult to obtain any idea of the impression which Thaw made upon the jurymen, for they are the type of men who do not seem to be given much to an outward display of their emotions. They knew, because of Mr. Stanchfield's opening address, that counsel was anxious to get them to form an opinion as to Thaw's sanity, and in placing Thaw on the stand had adopted this method as the best in view of the exclusion of testimony by alienists.

For a time the jurors watched Thaw with the greatest interest, but as the examination and cross-examination dragged out into the second hour, this interest seemed to lag. Thaw's mother, sister, and brother, however, it was noticed, followed every word and movement of the defendant with the closest scrutiny. His mother smiled at Mrs. Carnegie when the session was ended at 5 o'clock, apparently highly pleased with her son's appearance on the stand.

Thaw in His 44th Year.

Mr. Stanchfield opened the direct examination by obtaining from Thaw the fact that he was 43 years old and that his home was in Pittsburgh. He said he was taken to Matteawan on Feb. 1, 1908. He next told of his attempts to gain liberty through habeas corpus proceedings, and said that he had never obtained a jury trial. He had since been told, he said, by a brother of Justice Morschauser, before whom his first habeas corpus was brought in 1908, two months after his incarceration, that he could have had a jury trial if he had asked for it.

Thaw said there were between 800 and 900 inmates at Matteawan. "That's as near as I can remember, you know," he said; "it was some time ago when I was there."

"What were your duties?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"I assisted in the steward's office. I used to make out the reports on the typewriter. Sometimes I helped to carry boxes into the storehouse and assisted in keeping the sitting room in order. Yes, I had some leisure time."

"You read a great deal?"

"Yes; I tried to fill up the time in that way. I had read most of the books at the asylum, but I managed to get some of my own. I read history, science, and psychology, and also lighter topics."

Thaw testified that he ate at the table with the mechanics, chauffeurs, and other employes. He next said that he had been informed that the statutes did not permit his release on the certificate of a Superintendent. Mr. Stanchfield endeavoring to show by that line of testimony that the defendant had, before he ran away, endeavored by every other means to obtain his release.

"Now," said Mr. Stanchfield, "you knew you were sane. What did you believe would occur if you remained in the asylum?"

Feared Insanity Unless Free.

"I thought," replied Thaw, "that I might later justify my confinement. In other words, I felt that my mental condition might not withstand the horrors of the place."

When Mr. Stanchfield sought to show by the witness that patients suffering from all forms of insanity were incarcerated in the asylum and that some were placed in straitjackets, Mr. Cook objected on the ground that such testimony was irrelevant in the conspiracy trial. Thaw made no effort to answer and quietly accepted the Justice's ruling in favor of the State.

"Came there a time preceding Aug. 17, 1913, when you were convinced that you had the right to leave the asylum?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"Yes," said Thaw, "there were different periods during the Spring and early Summer of 1913."

"Did you talk to a lawyer concerning the question whether, if you believed you had recovered your sanity, you had a right to leave Matteawan?"

"Yes. I was advised that there was no law to prevent my leaving Matteawan."

A short consultation followed in which the Justice took part, and then Thaw gave the name of the lawyer as Alfred Henry Lewis.

"He told me," said Thaw, "I would commit no crime as long as there was no violence and no bribery involved. I was told that a patient in an asylum was not charged with crime."

"Did you have a conversation with any one about automobiles?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"Yes. After consideration I decided to leave the institution and to have the automobiles ready when I left."

Thaw was told that he must give the name of the man with whom the arrangements were made and named Hoffman.

Q.—What did you tell him? A.—I told him to have two automobiles ready.

Q.—Why did you want two cars? A.—I was afraid one might break down.

Q.—Did you fix the hour? A.—Yes. I was very particular about that. I told them to be outside the hospital [illegible] after 7 o'clock in the morning and [illegible] the hour when I would meet them by [illegible] the milk wagon drove up.

Q.—Had you been outside the gates before? A.—Yes. A few steps.

Q.—On Aug. 17, 1913, did you believe yourself to be sane? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you intend to commit any crime? A.—I was exceedingly particular not to commit a crime. I did not know at the time that there was any crime about what I did. I don't know now except by means of indictment.

Directed Auto Flight.

Thaw said that after he left the asylum he had given directions as to the route to be taken. He said that he had never seen any of his co-defendants, and he could recognize none of them except Butler and Thompson. His intention, he said, had been to go to his home in Pittsburgh by getting a train in Connecticut for Detroit and thus avoiding New York State.

Questions as to Thaw's knowledge about the findings of commissions appointed to decide his sanity were ruled out by the court, as was an effort to establish that a Pittsburgh bank had, after a physical examination, decided to issue checks to his signature.

In the cross examination Mr. Cook went back to the murder of Stanford White. This gave Thaw a chance to get in evidence the fact that the Fitzgerald commission had found him sane, which was ruled ont on direct examination.

"Was not an elaborate defense of insanity prepared? Was an effort not made to show this by the history of your family and by your school teachers?" he was asked.

"No," said Thaw. "No one was called to show that I was insane. But there was evidence to indicate that I was insane before the Fitzgerald commission showed that I was sane. Now I don't want to be captious, but those are the facts. There was no contention that I was insane, and I sat there in court and heard everything."

Thaw was asked if he knew Dr. Austin Flint and replied, "I know him slightly."

"You were acquitted at the trial on the grounds of insanity?" shouted Mr. Cook.

"No, Sir," retorted Thaw, "Now, I don't want to seem to be disagreeable about this."

Thaw next gave his long explanation of the reason for not seeking freedom on a Superintendent's certificate. Dr. John W. Russell, he said, told him that he could not free him on a certificate.

"He said the only way was to put me out of the door and I told him that was quite satisfactory."

Thaw Reproves Kennedy.

The court ruled out testimony about the Anhut case when Mr. Cook asked if Thaw had sent word to Anhut through Hoffman. It was at this point that Thaw reproved Kennedy.

Thaw testified that for a time last Summer Mr. Lewis had been paid by him. Mr. Cook referred to Mr. Lewis as Thaw's "press agent" and the defendant smiled.

"He told you there was no crime in your leaving the asylum?" asked the attorney.

"Yes," retorted Thaw with a grin, "and he was backed up later by W. T. Jerome in a brief filed in New Hampshire. I think you could get a copy to read if you cared to send there for it."

Asked if he had ever talked with Mr. Lewis about arranging for his flight, Thaw asked for time to think.

"Now I'n not trying to hedge," he exclaimed. He sat quietly with his head in his hands for perhaps a minute and then replied:

"I think I had not, but I don't want to be too sure of it. There may have been some slight comment."

When it came to the question of the co-conspirators Thaw did everything in his power to avoid testimony damaging to them, but the admissions were forced out of him. Several times he made such remarks as "Now, I tell you I'm not stuffing you," or "I'm trying to give you the exact facts." He said that he took Thompson to Canada, hired him just as he would his housekeeper or servant and paid him a salary. He was finally forced to tell what he paid Butler.

"I paid him about $6,000," he said.

"And that's what you call having a hired man?" asked Cook.

"Yes," retorted Thaw.

"That's what you gave him for this day's work?"

"Yes."

Thaw said he paid Thompson nothing for his services on Aug. 17, but after that paid him a salary, perhaps amounting to $30 in all. Duffy, he said, accompanied them to Canada, and he let him come, thinking he might be useful, but paid him nothing. He admitted he made a little present to Thompson, and, after much sidestepping and many evasive answers, said that the total received by Thompson, including a "gift" and expenses, was $1,000.

"And that's what you call a hired man?" asked Mr. Cook.

"Yes," answered Thaw.

Thaw received no communication from any of the co-defendants while he was in Matteawan, he said. The cross-examination was not concluded when the hour for adjournment arrived, and, although Mr. Stanchfield protested, the jury was excused until this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Earlier in the day Mr. Stanchfield, in cross-examining Deputy Sheriff Bernard Kelsey of Colebrook, N. H., the last witness for the prosecution, asserted that Thaw would make sanity the basis of his defense on the ground that as a sane man he had committed no crime on which conspiracy could be hinged, by "walking out of Matteawan."

This stand brought flatly before the court the question of admitting the testimony of alienists at the trial. At the request of Mr. Stanchfield Justice Page expressed his opinion, saying that he felt he would have to exclude testimony on this question, aside from that which would simply go to show that at the time he was alleged to have conspired to escape from Matteawan Thaw knew the nature and quality of his act.

Argument Over Sanity Issue.

The jury was then sent from the courtroom, and in a long argument Mr. Stanchfield contended that Thaw was sane at the time of his escape and had a right to leave Matteawan; that in reality he acted in self-defense, as he believed the conditions of his incarceration would destroy his reason.

Mr. Stanchfield quoted the case of men who had mutinied at sea, but who had been held blameless because it was proved that the ship was unseaworthy. This, he said, was a parallel case.

"Do you mean to contend," said the Justice, "that a man who believed himself to be wronged has the right to break jail?"

"If the jail was so filthy that it would endanger his health and kill him, then he would have the right to break out after using all recourse of law," said Mr. Stanchfield.

Justice Page ruled that no such conditions existed, but Mr. Stanchfield held that in theory the cases were the same. The Justice held that this was not an investigation of a State asylum. Mr. Stanchfield said that he was prepared to call alienists and laymen to prove that Thaw was not actuated by criminal intent, but believed himself to be sane, and thought he was committing no crime.

"How can your honor say that Mr. Thaw when he believed himself to be sane was not justified in endeavoring to obtain his freedom?" he asked.

"He cannot," said the Justice, "sit as his own judge and jury and try his own case. To give such a decision is to abolish law and justice. Do you contend that one of the conserved rights of the inmates is to break out?"

Mr. Stanchfield next argued that while Thaw's act was unlawful it was not criminal. While Thaw was insane in the eyes of the law, he said, there was no evidence to show that he really was insane and he thought he had the right to show that Thaw was sane. The court, however, clung to its ruling and argument was ended.

Court Discharges O'Keefe.

Motions for the dismissal of the indictment on the ground that no conspiracy had been proved by the State were then made and Thaw's counsel heard them denied, with no little satisfaction, as they feared such a move which would kill the chance of getting their client on the stand. Justice Page decided to consider O'Keefe's case separately and discharged him.

"Were it not for the fact that this trial is in the Supreme Court of this State and before a Justice for whom I have the profoundest respect I would be tempted to call it a travesty on justice," said Mr. Stanchfield in his opening address at the afternoon session.

"My object before you twelve men is going to be to prove that if Mr. Thaw on Aug. 17, 1913, believed himself to be sane his act was an act to promote the administration of justice. It is not necessary for me to picture to you the suffering of a sane man confined in a madhouse, and if he believed he was sane and that his further commitment would render him insane his act was in the furtherance of the law. The State, on the other hand, must prove that there was an unchangeable belief on the part of Thaw that he acted to obstruct justice and pervert the law.

"What you must decide," he said in closing, "was whether Thaw believed he was committing a crime in walking out of Matteawan or acted in self-preservation."

By calling Charles P. Bancroft, a member of the sanity commission appointed by the New Hampshire Federal Court in December, 1913, to examine Thaw relative to the question of bail, Mr. Stanchfield attempted again to get the issue of Thaw's present mental condition before the jury, but the Justice remained firm. Mr. Stanchfield then announced that he had present a number of alienists, among them Dr. D. Percy Hickling of Washington, and asked if the same ruling would be given as to their testimony. The Court replied that it would. Dr. Hickling was called, but such testimony as he was allowed to give proved of no value, and the other witnesses were excused.

Sheriff Holman A. Drew of Coos County, N. H., who was Thaw's custodian in New Hampshire, took the stand and answered many questions as to Thaw's acts while in his charge, but objection was made and sustained when he was asked if he believed Thaw to be rational. Then Mr. Stanchfield read a list of twenty-five witnesses, prominent persons in this State and New Hampshire, who were ready to testify, but when told that they would not be allowed to express an opinion as to Thaw's sanity they were not called.

Counsel for Thaw are getting ready for quick action if a verdict is brought in today, and Thaw, in one way or another, is released from the custody of New York County. They will immediately seek a writ of habeas corpus in this county, probably requesting Justice Page to give them ample time to take such a step.

While Deputy Attorney General Cook said that if Thaw was released he would immediately be taken over by attendants from Matteawan, Mr. Stanchfield said that he was sure there would be no railroading of his client and that, in any emergency, the writ for a habeas corpus here could be obtained before Thaw could be taken out of the jurisdiction of the county.

The angle the conspiracy case took yesterday made it evident that, despite the verdict given by the jury, Thaw must rest his hope of proving his sanity, and thus escaping return to Matteawan, in habeas corpus proceedings. In that way Mr. Stanchfield now hopes to obtain the jury trial of Thaw's sanity, which Justice Page refused him.

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Attractively featured in the regular stock are:

Smart Two or Three-Button Model Suits, in fancy mixture cheviots, with patch or regular pockets; 34 to 39 chest measure 15.00 19.50

Spring Overcoats, with the regular or raglan shoulder; in cheviots or tweeds; 34 to 39 chest measure 15.00 21.00

Boys' Spring Coats and Suits

Attractive values featured in the regular stock include

Smart Reefers, of fancy mixture cheviots or blue serges; 2 to 11 years 6.75 8.50

Single Breasted Spring Overcoats, in gray or tan mixture cheviots; 6 to 14 years 10.00 12.50

Norfolk Suits, in a variety of new wool materials and models; two pairs of knickerbockers; 7 to 17 years ..... 8.75 to 13.50

Pajamas that "Fit"

For Girls and Misses—1st Floor

These garments easily demonstrate the superiority of our standard measurements, to which all of our children's apparel conforms. Generous cut, breadth across back, plenty of width for sleeve, leg and seat. Displayed in the regular stock in sizes 30 to 38 bust measure:

Of White Madras 1.25

Of Fancy Striped Woven Madras, trimmed with pearl buttons and frogs 1.75

Of Silk Finished Soisette in light blue or pink, trimmed with pearl buttons and frogs 2.25

Girls' Smart Jumper Blouses

Children's Muslinwear Dept.—3rd Floor.

New Spring and Summer styles are being displayed in a variety of attractive materials, including a number of our own exclusive models, at moderate prices.

Twelve Different Styles are shown in the regular stock, in various materials, 6 to 14 years ..... 1.50 to 4.50

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Drawers	.39	.49	.59	.69
Band Skirts	.39	.49	.69	.98
Gowns	.49	.75	.98	1.50
Princess Slips	.75	.98	1.50	1.95

Distinctive Best & Co. Styles At Attractive Prices

For Girls and Misses to 17 Years—4th Floor

A number of new models in outer apparel are ready, featuring the smartest of spring and advance Easter styles for girls and misses, of the usual Best & Co. authoritative standard; and of particular interest in the regular stock may be mentioned

Girls' Semi-Empire Dress Coats, of navy serge or English checks; 10 to 16 years 12.75

Girls' Two-piece Tailor-made Suits, in smart new models; fine serges or checks; half silk lined; 12 to 16 years 19.50

Misses' Short Top Coats, of handsome wool checks; 14, 16 and 17 years 15.00

Misses' Chiffon Taffeta Afternoon Dresses, in the new light and dark shades; 14, 16 and 17 years 19.50

Particular Attention Is Directed Saturday to

The First Showing of Girls' Imported French Hats

On the 4th Floor

Presenting a most attractive display of new Paris models which offers a choice selection for the Easter season. And many charming creations are also included from our own workrooms. Moderate prices prevail.

Children's Inexpensive Dresses

WE have succeeded in producing a remarkable line of play dresses, serviceable, attractive, suitable in colors and practical. Inexpensive, but not at all cheap-looking: wonderful little dresses at the price.

Although we have left out any unnecessary elaboration (which requires extremely good judgment, we believe) you will recognize a very evident extra value in the materials and making.

As an example of this new line, you may very well ask to see the dress we have illustrated—a pretty little design, thoroughly practical—"button-on" skirt and bloomers—which is priced at $1.75.

Tub Dress, of plain or checked gingham, in a pretty Russian model; 3½ to 7 years 1.25

Russian Bloomer Dresses, in attractive ginghams; 3½ to 7 years 1.50

Kiltie Bloomer Dresses, with skirt and bloomers buttoned separately to blouse; plain and striped ginghams combined; 3½ to 7 years 1.75

Humpty-Dumpty Bloomer Suits, in colors or white; 3½ to 7 years 1.95

Middy Suits, of white or colored jeans; 4 to 15 years 2.50

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

INSANE WIFE KILLS FAMILY AND HERSELF

Relatives Find Mrs. Brandley, Her Son, and Husband Dead in Their Home.

PISTOL BY WOMAN'S SIDE

Police Think Husband Was Shot While Asleep—Boy's Body Lay Near Mother's.

William G. Brandley, his wife, Mrs. Lillian Brandley, and their son Lucas, 12 years old, were found dead from bullet wounds yesterday afternoon when relatives entered their home at 97 South Munn Avenue, Newark, to ascertain why Mrs. Brandley and her son had failed to keep a dinner appointment at the home of Mrs. Brandley's mother, Mrs. Eleanor Grey of 46 Vermont Avenue.

Mrs. Frank Lowney of 21 Alexander Street, Newark, a sister of Mrs. Brandley, when she was unable to enter the Brandley house yesterday, telephoned to George C. Brandley, a brother of W. G. Brandley and a civil engineer employed by the Newark Board of Works. Mr. Brandley found that the window leading to the bedroom had not been locked and climbed into the house in that way. The bed was empty, but the bedclothes were in disorder. A trail of blood led to a hallway and into the dining room, where the body of Brandley lay. He wore pajamas, and there was a bullet wound in the left side of his neck and another in his chest.

When Brandley found that his brother was dead he notified the police. Capt. Corbally of the Seventh Precinct, Lieut. Farrell, and Detective Donnelly were assigned to the case. They found Mrs. Brandley's body resting on a pile of cushions on a couch upon which lay the body of her son. Mrs. Brandley had a bullet wound in the mouth and the boy had been shot through the head.

The police believe that Mrs. Brandley while insane shot her husband, her son, and then herself. The tragedy is believed to have occurred during the night. A revolver was found beside Mrs. Brandley's body.

Theodore Schrafft, who lives on the floor above the Brandleys, told the police that he did not hear any shots fired, but about midnight there was a crash, as though something had fallen in the flat below. Mrs. Schrafft said that she heard the noise, too, but, like her husband, attached no importance to it.

The brother of the dead man said that he could think of no reason for the shooting. He said that his sister-in-law had been irritable and nervous of late, but that she and her husband seemed to be happy. So far as he knew there had been no domestic or financial difficulties in the family. Brandley was employed as a carriage trimmer by J. M. Quimby & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To the many friends who have expressed their kind wishes and congratulations on our change of location and our showing of spring models, we extend our sincere thanks.

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PROGRESS OF WAR RELIEF.

Belgian Fund Gains $3,099—Comfort Kits Run to Big Figures.

The Belgian Relief Fund was increased by $3,099.70 yesterday, and now amounts to $972,950.94. Subscriptions should be sent to the Belgian Relief Committee, 3 and 10 Bridge Street, or to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. Yesterday's donations of $10 or more were:

H. R. Towne	$1,000	Ann F. Harper	$10
E. Barr	200	Helen Straw and	
Mrs. W. Brandreth	10	E. K. Hatfield	20
Asheville Com.	465	Maude A. M. Janes	10
Troy fund	273	F. B. Town	10
Mrs. R. B. Symington	50	F. Cleveland	30
O. L. Spiegelberg	10	Memory of Rena	10
Mrs. J. W. Smith	10	Mrs. S. Ilker	10
E. W. Elsworth	10	Mary C. Steel	10
A. C. Hughes	10	Mrs. E. H. Van Ingen	10
Mrs. O. Horsey	10	A. J. De Berard	15
A. W. Brown	10	A. Everitt	10
Mrs. W. E. Coykendall	10	Ridgewood, N. J.	20
Mrs. A. B. Wolfe	25	Mrs. M. Armstrong	10
Mrs. P. Salterthwaite	25	C. P. Treat	25
T. D. Thacher	25	Herald (col.)	62
Miss Elsa Kingsley	15	G. G. W.	100
		Mrs. A. M. White	250

Red Cross Fund.

The Red Cross Fund now totals $468,066.20. Of this amount $286.45 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. Yesterday's subscriptions of $10 or more were:

E. Brown	$200	P. W. Banning	$12
Staats-Zeitung	71		

For Relief in France.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, was increased by $112 yesterday. The fund now amounts to $61,111.97. Yesterday's subscribers who gave $10 or more were:

Mrs. C. H. Russell	$50	Catherine Lahore	$10
Mrs. J. P. D. Lanier	50		

Gifts for Polish Relief.

The American Polish Relief Committee, which is collecting funds for noncombatants in Poland, acknowledged the following additions to its collections of $10 or more:

Mrs. F. S. Bangs	$10	Asheville Com.	$235
Mrs. T. E. Hale	10	Mrs. L. Steward	25

The total receipts to date are $25,836.97.

Paris Ambulance Hospital.

The fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, contributions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounts to $351,855.02, of which $910 was received yesterday from the following:

A. D. Club	$485	C. H. Sherrill	$400
Emily V. Hammond	25		

Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to August Belmont, 200 Fifth Avenue, now totals $124,943.19. New subscriptions of $10 or more received yesterday were:

Mrs. C. C. Fitts	$35	F. H. Main	$10
Oswald Villard	25	Mrs. A. Naumberg	10
Maria R. Martin	10	H. B. Wilcox	10
H. M. Addinsell	10		

Work for Unemployed Girls.

The Emergency Relief Committee for unemployed Jewish girls has put 112 girls in the trade extension rooms conducted under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee and the Vacation War Relief Committee. The committee has also placed several girls at the Manhattan Trade School, and has 250 in its workrooms. Following is a list of some of the recent contributions:

Mrs. A. Cahn	$200	Mrs. S. Hirsch	$13
Mrs. L. Cohn	10	Mrs. Arthur Hess	5
Mrs. A. Cohn	25	Mrs. L. Josephthal	50
Mrs. B. Cohen	5	Mrs. L. Kohns	100
Mrs. W. Erdman	25	Mrs. W. Liebman	25
Mrs. J. Frankenthal	10	Mrs. H. Lehman	200
Mrs. L. Grumbach	25	Mrs. A. Liebman	50
Mrs. L. Gimbel	10	Mt. Nebo Lodge No. 257	25
Mrs. A. Kohut	50	M. Morgenthau	25
Mrs. J. E. Heimerdinger	75	Mrs. M. Morgenthau	5

Big Pile of Comfort Kits.

Figures compiled by C. L. Segelken, auditor for the Lafayette Fund, show that 27,200 kits have been shipped, with 1,000 more to go forward on the Niagara on Saturday. In these kits 490,149 articles have been sent, with 15,400 personal donations added. If the cases in which the kits were packed were placed one upon another, they would make a pile within nine feet of the total height of the Woolworth, Singer, Metropolitan, and Municipal Buildings.

JAPAN AND CHINA CLOSER.

Satisfactory Settlement Now Looked For—Railway Lease Extended.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TIEN TSIN, March 11, (Special Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—At yesterday's conference of representatives of China and Japan, China agreed to an extension of the lease of the Antung-Tugden Railway. Her willingness to comply with such of Japan's demands as are reasonable is leading to an expectation that satisfactory settlement will be reached in due course.

The Peking press is denouncing what is called the weakness of the President and his advisers in dealing with Japan.

PEKING, March 11.—At the conference today between representatives of Japan and China concerning the demands made upon China by Japan, the Japanese delegates showed a conciliatory attitude. They made slight concessions from the letter of their demands as previously presented.

A compromise was reached in the matter of the railroad and mining concessions in South Manchuria, but it was agreed that Japan should have the preference in future railroad loans and the right to prospect for mines for a fixed period, and operate a large proportion of the mining properties so discovered.

EX-ARCHDUKE IS DEAD.

Nephew of Emperor Renounced Rank to Wed Professor's Daughter.

MUNICH (via Amsterdam and London, Friday, March 12.)—Ferdinand Burg, who was formerly Archduke Ferdinand Charles of Austria, is dead.

Ferdinand Burg was 51 years old. He was a nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph and brother of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, whose assassination at Sarajevo, Bosnia, last June 28, had much to do with the outbreak of the European war.

The name of Burg was assumed by the Archduke Ferdinand Charles in 1911, and all his privileges as a member of the Imperial family were renounced when he married in Switzerland the daughter of Hofrat Czuber, a professor of engineering. The Emperor some years previously had declined to permit the Archduke to renounce his rank and marry. Finally, however, he gave his consent to the union and grated the Archduke an annuity of $8,000.

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SAYS MAYOR ROBERTS PLANNED FRAUDS

Terre Haute Chief of Police Testifies Executive Ordered Him to Make Out Blanks.

HAD AIDS IN SALOONS

Proprietors Made Out Illegal Applications—City Controller Distributed the Blanks.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 11.—"Mayor Donn M. Roberts told me to make out about 2,500 registration applications for the last election," testified Edward Holler, former Chief of Police of Terre Haute, at the trial in the District Court today of Mayor Roberts and twenty-seven others, charged with election fraud conspiracy. Holler, who has pleaded guilty, had been named by a number of witnesses as the leader in the City Hall registration scheme. "Roberts said to me," continued Holler, "'Get some boys and make out the applications.'"

In reply to questions by District Attorney Frank C. Dailey as to how the applications for registration should be distributed over the city, Holler testified that Roberts said to him, "You know about how many each ward will stand. Use your own judgment." Holler said all these applications for registration were illegal and made out for fictitious persons.

George Kintz, another who has pleaded guilty to the indictment, preceded Holler on the stand, but was excused at the request of District Attorney Dailey, on the ground that he he got in "better condition." The Judge ordered Kintz into the custody of the Marshal.

Holler was asked to testify regarding a conversation he had had with Jack Hines, who also has pleaded guilty, but A. O. Stanley, chief counsel for the defense, objected on the ground that no conspiracy had yet been proved, and therefore conversations between alleged co-conspirators was irrelevant. Judge Anderson overruled the objection, and Holler said Hines told him of a plan to take a number of men from Danville, Ill., to Terre Haute, for registration purposes, and Holler told him to go ahead.

Going back to the filling out of the registration applications from cards bearing the names of fictitious persons, Holler said that he turned the cards and more than 1,500 applications over to E. E. Talbott, City Controller, and a defendant on trial.

"Roberts," Holler testified, "told me to take them to Talbott and he would give them out to the floaters on registration day. Holler also told about the work on registration day, declaring that Hilton Redman, a defendant, and son of Judge Eli Redman, procured many of the machines used. Some of the machines were owned by the city, he said. He said he saw Talbott pay some of the repeaters $5 for the first day's work.

Holler told of visiting a number of saloons, where, he said, applications for registration were being made out illegally. In Frank Hess's saloon, he said, Hess and his wife both were filling out blanks, and these were being given to men to register.

Ernest Silvers, another of the eighty-eight who has pleaded guilty, corroborated a statement by Holler that he had handed the Police Chief a card on which was written "O. K. Donn," and that Holler gave him work as foreman of "a gang of repeaters" on registration day. Silvers said Roberts gave him the card.

Silvers testified that the men with him the first day received $5 and less on the second day. On the third day, he asserted the men were paid at the rate of 25 cents for each registration and some received $6 and $7.

Four foreign-born boys, ranging in age from 17 to 20 years, testified regarding the activities of the Roberts crowd on registration day. One of the boys asserted Steel told him to tell the Registration Board he "was 22 or 21 years old."

Chauffeurs and men who said they were foremen of "repeating crews" detailed the manner in which fraudulent registrations were made and how Roberts flew into a rage when an automobile loaded with repeaters stopped in front of Democratic headquarters, which was a registration place also.

"Get away from here!" shouted Roberts, calling the men a vile name, testified Otto Treppler, who said he was foreman of the automobile with its load of repeaters that arrived in front of headquarters.

Several men who had acted as foremen testified that they had received their registration applications from Controller Talbott, and that they passed them out to the men under them, who tried to register them at the various precincts. Some of the men, it was said, registered twenty-five times.

FIND HEAD OF SLAIN MAN.

Remainder of Body Whose Torso Was Discovered Jan. 1 Was in Sewer

The head and limbs of Rufus W. Dunham, a collector for the Cowperthwait Company's store at Flatbush Avenue and Nevins Street, Brooklyn, whose torso was found embedded in the ice on the West Meadows, between Ulmer Park and Coney Island on the afternoon of Jan. 1, were discovered yesterday morning by workmen in sewer catch basins in Tenth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Patrick Hussey, while cleaning the basin at Forty-sixth Street a little after 10 o'clock, found the head, the top of which had been crushed in by a blow, and about the same time Frank Salerpino, similarly engaged at Forty-fifth Street, found the limbs, together with a black overcoat, trousers and vest, a white bedspread, a red cloth, and a blue-striped outing shirt.

The parts were identified by Harvey Birkel of 547 Tenth Street, head collector for the Cowperthwait Company, and Harvey Islip of 395 Warren Street, a timekeeper for the firm. Coroner's Physician George W. Tong will hold an autopsy on the head this morning.

Dunham was last seen by friends on the afternoon of Dec. 19, when he left the store to collect installments on furniture from Italian families in the Red Hook section. From the way the torso was cut up, it was believed at the time that the work had been done by an expert butcher. Coroner Frank Senior said yesterday that he thought the other parts of the body had been in the sewer basins since the murder was committed.

CARRIED GUNCOTTON IN BAG.

New Yorker Accused of Transporting Explosive All Over Country.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 11.—A dapper little man, carrying a small black handbag, stepped into his room in the Jefferson Hotel in St. Louis tonight. Waiting for him with a warrant for his arrest was E. J. Brennan, a Federal agent. The black handbag contained guncotton. A quantity of the explosive was also found in the man's room.

The prisoner was Dr. Herman Bodenheim, a chemist, of 4,302 Viero Avenue, Bronx Borough, New York City. He was arrested on a charge of shipping high explosives in violation of the interstate commerce regulations.

Federal agents have been shadowing Bodenheim. Last week he was tracked from New York to Cincinnati, and from that city to Chicago. He escaped from the Bismarck Hotel in Chicago last Monday night by a matter of minutes.

With him on his journeys about the country, it is alleged, went the little black handbag, containing enough guncotton to wreck a hotel or demolish a passenger train. The interstate laws provide for the shipment of high explosives, when properly marked, but never on passenger trains. When arrested, Dr. Bodenheim had a round-trip ticket from New York to San Francisco, routed by way of Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Salt Lake City, Seattle, San Diego, Los Angeles, and a number of other cities.

In the complaint sworn to against Bodenheim he is alleged to have shipped 100 ounces of guncotton to the R. R. Donnelly & Sons Company of Chicago. It is said that other Chicago firms have received consignments of the dangerous substance from Bodenheim.

The guncotton which Bodenheim sold all over the country was manufactured by him at his laboratory in New York. It is used in certain processes of engraving. According to the Government officials, Bodenheim is in the habit of making trips about the country selling his product to printers and engravers at a lower price than they can ordinarily buy guncotton for. He was enabled to sell it cheaper, it is said, because he packed and shipped it dry, instead of wet with a solvent, as is permitted in the interstate commerce relations. When packed dry the explosiveness of the guncotton is highly intensified.

Dr. Herman Bodenheim, chemist, lives at 4,302 Viero Avenue, the Bronx. A woman who answered the telephone last night said she was Mrs. Bodenheim, but refused absolutely to talk of the arrest of the doctor.

ANARCHISTS ASK FOR DELAY.

Their Counsel Want St. Patrick's Cathedral Bombs Analyzed.

Simon O. Pollock, of counsel for Frank Abarno and Carmine Carbone, who are under indictment for setting a bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral March 2, yesterday appeared before Judge Swann in General Sessions and made eight motions for his clients, including a request for inspection of the minutes of the Grand Jury, motion to set aside the indictment, request for privilege to conduct an independent chemical analysis of the alleged bombs, and a petition for a bill of particulars. Francis J. Greco, of counsel for Carbone, also moved to inspect the Grand Jury minutes.

The attorneys asked until Monday to prepare arguments on the demurrer, but wanted to argue some of the other motions at once. When Judge Swann suggested that some authority be shown for the request to see and analyze the bombs, William G. Keir, Mr. Pollock's associate, broke out vehemently:

"The stuff they call bombs and explosive is probably sand. It is important to go into this matter thoroughly."

"But," said Judge Swann, "Abarno said, standing here in court, that he made a bomb."

"He couldn't," said Mr. Keir. "He didn't know how. A man may have half a dozen chemicals—your Honor may have them—in his possession and not know what they are."

Judge Swann decided that all the motions, including the demurrer, would have to be argued this morning. When Assistant District Attorney Train asked him to set a date for the trial Mr. Keir broke in "There will never be any trial. It won't get that far. The indictment will be thrown out."

PALMER OBTAINED RESPITE.

Went to President in Behalf of Five Convicted Philadelphians.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—No official statement was forthcoming today in explanation of the action of President Wilson in granting a stay of the prison sentences imposed on the five officials of the International Lumber and Development Company who were about to be taken to the Eastern Pennsylvania Penitentiary yesterday, when the stay order was received in Philadelphia. All that is known publicly here of the circumstances is that the stay was granted at the request of ex-Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, who had an interview with the President at the White House Tuesday night.

It was reported here that ex-Judge George Gray of Wilmington, Del., who had presided over the session of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which had denied the appeal of the convicted men, had been concerned in bringing about the stay of execution. Judge Gray said tonight that he had made no appeal in behalf of the convicted men, and would not do so.

Marie Ganz Pleads for Her Brother.

Maury E. Ganz, the eighteen-year-old brother of "Sweet Marie" Ganz of 220 Delancey Street, was held in $1,000 bail for trial by Magistrate Appleton in Tombs Court yesterday, charged with attempted grand larceny. Mrs. Emma Enkowitz of 129 Monroe Street testified that she found the young man's hand in her pocket while she was listening at an I. W. W. meeting. Marie Ganz appeared and pleaded for her brother's freedom. Magistrate Appleton, however, said he had no discretion in the matter, as the testimony in court forced him to hold Ganz for trial.

HOTEL MEN DENY CAMPBELL CLAIMS

Old Employes of Grand Union Say Heiress of James Campbell Was Not Born There.

NEVER SAW CRIB IN HOUSE

Heard of No Birth There in 21 Years—Assert There Was No Bedroom Over Kitchen, as Alleged.

In an effort to disprove the claim that Mrs. Lois Ann Campbell Burkham is the daughter of the late James Campbell of New York and St. Louis, and that she was born on March 17, 1893, at the old Grand Union Hotel, Park Avenue and Forty-second Street, three men who were employes of the hotel at that time testified yesterday on behalf of the sister and the seven nephews and nieces of Mr. Campbell, who are seeking to break his $16,000,000 will. The witnesses were sure that no baby was born at the Grand Union Hotel under the circumstances alleged by Mrs. Campbell, and contradicted the testimony of other witnesses for the defense.

William P. Merritt, 58 years old, a hotel man of East Elmhurst, L. I., testified that from 1881 to 1894 he was chief room clerk at the Grand Union, and had never known a baby to be born in the hotel. In the thirteen years he was at the Grand Union before he left to go to the Herald Square Hotel, he said, he was absent from his work only two and one-half days, and that he most certainly would have known had a child been born in the hotel.

The plaintiffs' attorneys sought to refute the testimony of Mrs. Michael J. Mahoney of 126 West Eighty-seventh Street, who had deposed that she visited Mrs. Campbell two hours after the birth of Lois Ann; that she saw the baby in a crib or cradle at that time, and that Mrs. Campbell's room was directly over the hotel kitchen.

Mr. Merritt said there were no rooms for guests on the floor above and directly over the kitchen, and denied that any crib or cradle ever had been brought into the hotel while he was chief room clerk. He said the birth of a child would have been reported to him.

B. A. Birge of 31 First Street, Weehawken, N. J., who has been assistant manager of the Hotel Belmont for nine years, but who from 1885 to 1906 was employed at the Grand Union in various capacities, testified that in March, 1893, he was night room clerk and that, to his knowledge, Mrs. Campbell had never stopped at the hotel. In his twenty-one years at the Grand Union, he said, he never had heard of a birth there. Had there been a baby born at the hotel, he thought he would have heard of it. In nine years at the Hotel Belmont only one birth has occurred, he said, and every employe knew of it soon afterward.

So far as Birge knew, no cradle had ever been brought into the Grand Union. He was certain that had such ever been the case the occurrence would have made an impression upon his memory.

At the instance of counsel for the legatees, a photograph of Mr. Campbell, taken about the time of Lois Ann's birth, was produced. Birge could not identify it as that of Mr. Campbell, but believed he had seen the subject of the portrait at some time. The photograph, at the request of attorneys for the defense, was marked as an exhibit.

Michael Toner, aged 55, of 406 West Twenty-eighth Street, hotel clerk at the Grand Union for thirty-four years, said the bringing of a one-day-old child and its mother to the hotel would have excited comment among the employes, because, he said, it would have been an unusual occurrence. He said he had never, in all his years at the hotel, heard of anything of that kind.

It was announced yesterday that the defense would resume the taking of depositions of witnesses residing in and about New York today.

The plaintiffs will be allowed to examine one more negative witness today, although the commission under which that side's depositions are being taken expired yesterday. While yesterday's hearing was before Notary Helen P. Younkin in the law offices of Austin, McLanahan & Merritt at 139 Broadway, today's hearing will be in the offices of Sullivan & Cromwell, at 61 Wall Street. John J. Tierney, a notary public, will preside. The hearing will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

DE HIRSCH FUND BIRTHDAY.

Charity Formed Twenty-five Years Ago to Aid Immigrants.

The Baron de Hirsch Fund completes the first twenty-five years of its existence today. Started as a relief agency to ameliorate the condition of indigent Russian refugees, the fund has developed many lines of activity.

The first meeting of the Fund Committee was held in this city on March 13, 1890. The trustees and the officers elected at that meeting were Meyer S. Isaacs, President; Jacob H. Schiff, Vice President; Jesse Seligman, Treasurer; Dr. Julius Goldman, Honorary Secretary; Henry Rice, James F. Hoffman, and Oscar S. Straus, of New York, and Mayer Sulsberger and W. H. Hackenburg, of Philadelphia.

Through its "removal" work the Fund directs the immigrants to the country district and the small towns.

KING PRAISES OUR WORK.

Sends a Telegram to Australia's Panama Fair Representative.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, March 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The following message has been received by Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson, the Governor of Australia, for transmission to Alfred Deakin, the Australian Commonwealth's representative at the Panama Exhibition:

"The King is much gratified to know that Australia is represented at the Panama Exhibition to celebrate the success of the enterprise whereby, thanks to the great work of the United States, the old world is drawn closer to the Commonwealth and southern seas.

"His Majesty wishes all success to the Australian pavilion."

Premier Fisher has telegraphed as follows to Mr. Deakin:

"Australia's contribution to the great exhibition is dedicated to the promotion of the arts of peace and abiding friendship with the United States."

18 DEAD IN SPANISH TRAIN.

Disaster Due to a Landslide—Actors Among the Victims.

MADRID, March 11.—Eighteen persons lost their lives and many others were severely injured last night when the mail train from Vigo to Madrid was wrecked in a deep defile in the Province of Asturias.

The accident is believed to have been due to a landslide. The train ran into a huge rock betwen the rails. Two passenger coaches and the baggage car were piled on top of the engine.

The slide continued, for heavy boulders fell on top of the coaches and crushed them in.

Among the dead are several members of a theatrical company, including the director, M. Augolosti.

A relief train was sent out from Madrid as soon as news of the disaster came to hand.

C. R. BRADBURY EXONERATED

Charges Against the Lawyer and Max Babb and C. H. Kelly Dismissed.

The charges against Charles R. Bradbury, a lawyer of 51 Chambers Street, Max Babb, and Charles H. Kelly, who were alleged by Samuel Welk of 239 East Twenty-ninth Street to have impersonated officers, were dismissed by Justice Freschi, sitting as a Magistrate, last Saturday.

Welk alleged that on Nov. 28 Babb and Kelly represented themselves as from the District Attorney's office and took him to the lawyer's office, where he was told that he was in the office of the District Attorney and must sign a certain paper.

Bernhardt Continues to Improve.

BORDEAUX, March 11.—The condition of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has so much improved that her doctors have decided to issue no further bulletins.

COFFEE blending is an art and to insure success the coffees must be chosen by an expert and must be scientifically roasted as they are in

HOTEL ASTOR GUESTS' COFFEE

Over fifty years of experience in blending and roasting are back of this wonderful blend and insure a cup quality that delights the epicure and proves a revelation to the uninitiated.

Served now and always at the Hotel Astor.

Sold in sealed tins only. Bean or steel cut, chaff removed. Thirty-five cents per pound.

If you would "try before you buy," send us a two-cent stamp, and your grocer's name for our "get acquainted" tin, enough for five cups of good coffee.

B. FISCHER & CO.
Importers
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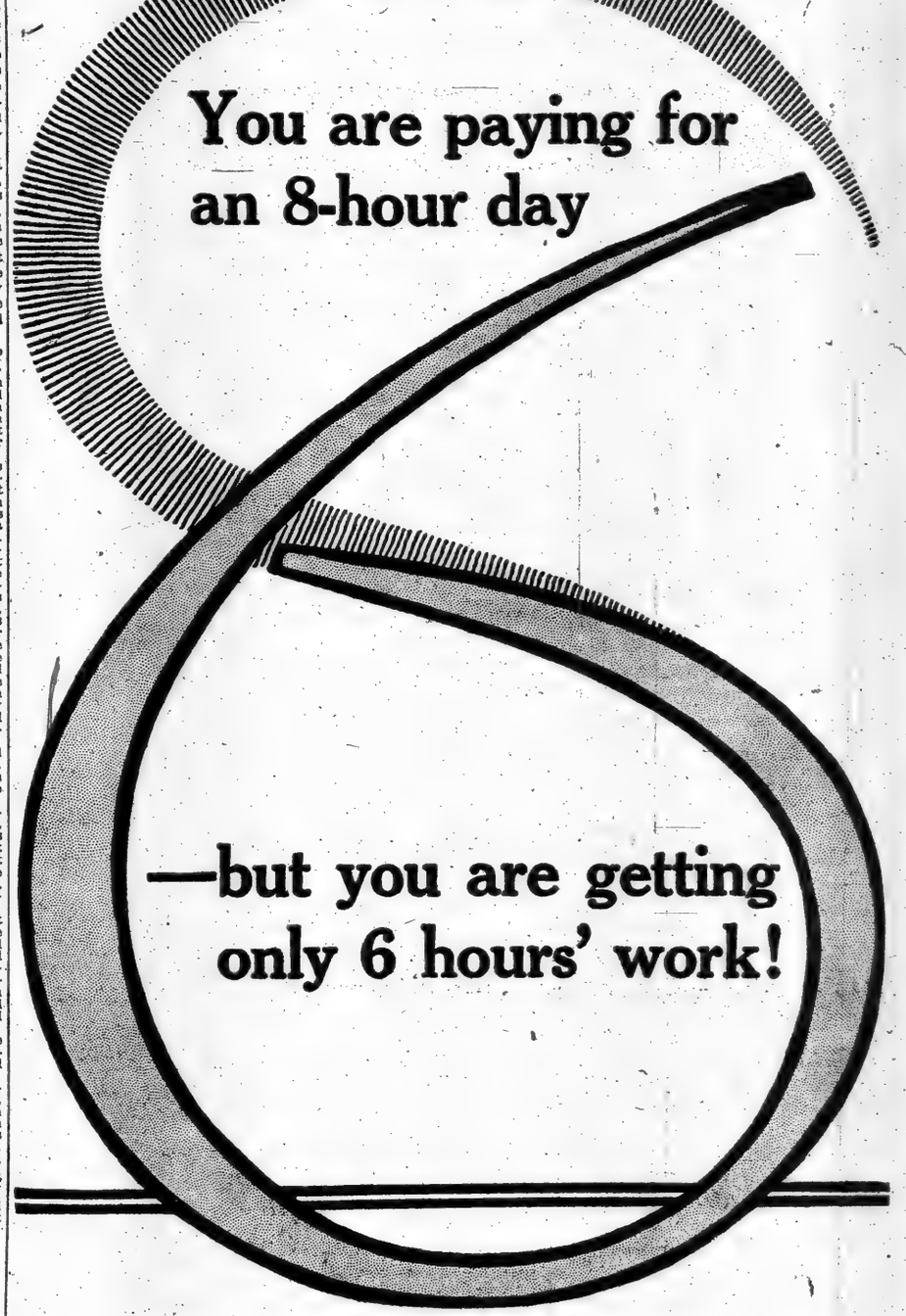
You are paying for an 8-hour day



—but you are getting only 6 hours' work!

THAT'S exactly what you are doing—if you compel your stenographers to *waste* two hours every day.

Waste them? Certainly—every minute a stenographer spends at your desk—or at anybody else's desk in your office—*taking* dictation or *waiting* to take it—is absolute waste. Waste of money—waste of time! You are simply having every letter written twice, once in shorthand and once on the typewriter.

And you can prove that waste before the end of the first day's demonstration of the Dictaphone in your own office on your own work.

Waste is only one side of it. There's your *convenience*—another side of it! But we can't hope to do more here than suggest what the Dictaphone system means. The subject is vital enough to *you* to make it worth your while to find out something *more* about it.

Just reach for your 'phone—*now*—while you think of it—and call Barclay 6286—that's the Dictaphone. Or, drop into the Dictaphone office. The number is 261 Broadway, at the corner of Warren Street and Broadway. And whether you telephone or call be sure to ask for a copy of our book "How One Man Saved Money." You'll find it well worth reading.

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED
261 Broadway, Corner of Warren Street

The only "Dictaphone" is *the* Dictaphone.

Dictaphone—our trade name.
Man at the desk—our trade-mark.
Never one without the other.

(This Advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)

WOOD TOLD TO SHUN AMERICAN LEGION

Improper for Army Officers to Mix in Such a Movement, Garrison Writes General.

BUT APPROVES ITS AIMS

Wood Had Explained He Merely Had Told Aid to Assist in Preparation of Application Blanks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Wilson Administration frowns upon army officers having any connection with private military organizations like the American Legion, which proposed to enroll 250,000 former soldiers, sailors, National Guardsmen, and others, as an emergency force. This fact was communicated to Major General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., Commander of the Department of the East at Governors Island, in a letter written officially by Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War.

Secretary Garrison informed General Wood that, while he hopes the work upon which this organization has embarked will ultimately prove useful, it is considered undesirable for officers of the army to have any connection with organizations outside of the War Department which are dealing or contemplate dealing with the same subject matter.

Theodore Roosevelt has been actively identified with the American Legion movement. The name of General Wood and that of Capt. Johnston of the army were also connected with the movement, but it has been made plain that they were not acting in any official capacity.

Secretary Garrison called upon General Wood for facts as to his and Capt. Johnston's connection with the movement. General Wood sent a preliminary letter, explaining that he was not officially concerned with the movement, and followed it up with a more detailed report. This report has been under consideration by Secretary Garrison for several days, and upon it was based the letter in which the Secretary of War frowns upon army officers having any connection with the American Legion. Here is Secretary Garrison's letter:

Army Officers Should Hold Off.

Washington, March 11.

My Dear Gen. Wood: I have just had opportunity to read your report concerning your connection and that of Capt. Gordon Johnston with the American Legion.

I note therefrom that your personal participation consisted of a general commendation of the proposition as stated to you and a suggestion that your aid, Capt. Gordon Johnston, would help in the matter of the proper classification and grouping of those who might join the legion.

So far as I have been able to gather, the purpose of this organization is to list, classify, and keep track of men of suitable age who have had previous military training or possess special qualifications, so that in the event of the need of such it would be easy to locate them and avail of their services where required.

The desirability of the War Department having such information and being in a position to avail itself in time of need of the services of such persons has been recognized, and the most efficient way to accomplish its purpose has been and is being studied by it. Until the War Department has completed its consideration of the matter and has determined upon the way to deal most effectively therewith I consider that it is undesirable for officers of the army to have any connection with organizations outside of the War Department which are dealing, or contemplate dealing, with the same subject matter.

For reasons which seem to me to be too obvious to require elaboration, those who are in charge of the military affairs of the nation should limit their activities with respect to military or quasi-military organizations to such as are connected directly or indirectly with the War Department—those over which the War Department either has jurisdiction or concerning which it has a well-defined official relationship.

I recognize, as you did, that the location, classification, and keeping track of this available material is of value. I had ordered studies to be made to devise a plan which would effectively place at the disposal of the War Department the services of these people if they were needed. I am hopeful that the work which this organization has embarked upon will ultimately prove useful to the department, but I consider it inadvisable for any one under the jurisdiction of the War Department to have connection with such private organizations.

Much of the public comment concerning this particular organization seems to be based on a misconception of its purpose and object, but that fact merely serves to emphasize what I have said above concerning the inadvisability of those connected with the national military establishment having to do with organizations not under its jurisdiction and with which it has no official connection. Sincerely yours,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON,
Secretary of War.

Secretary Garrison also made public today this extract from General Wood's report as to his and Capt. Johnston's connection with the American Legion:

Wood Gave Aid's Services.

"On Feb. 12, 1915, Mr. Arthur S. Hoffman and Dr. J. F. Häusmann, the former an editor of one of the Ridgeway magazines, the latter a former medical officer of Volunteers, called at my office in response to an appointment. The object of their call was to present to me a plan concerning which they had previously written me * * * and which they had been working on for some time—to list, classify, and locate men of suitable age who had previous military training or possessed special qualifications, with the idea that such a list of men would be of material value to the War Department in case of any sudden emergency and also a possible source of reserves. They stated to me briefly the project, showed me their proposed application blank, and plan for listing and classifying men with special training, qualifications, &c.

"I told them I would look into the matter, but that I could not in any way give it official approval or speak for the department; but so far as I could see the plan appeared to be a good one and worthy of further consideration, and if, when the organization was established, they would again present the matter to me with a statement of conditions, I would gladly present all the facts, together with a statement of my opinion, to the War Department. I have not seen either of the gentlemen since that day or had any correspondence with them.

"They impressed me as sincere, earnest, and actuated by a desire to be of real assistance to the Government, and I believe the work which they have undertaken will be of such assistance, as men of previous military experience or special qualifications are already applying for membership in great numbers. During the interview in question they asked my advice concerning the method of grouping and classifying men with special qualifications. I told them that I had not time to go into this matter, but I was sure Capt. Gordon Johnston, my aid, would be glad to assist them, and I turned them over to him, and he gave them such assistance in the preparation of their blanks as he was able to. Capt. Johnston has continued aiding the committee with such advice and assistance as he could properly furnish."

ROOSEVELT TO AID LEGION.

To be Adviser with Root and Former Members of the Cabinet.

The American Legion, which in less than two weeks has received more than 30,000 applications for membership, announced yesterday the appointment of an Advisory Council to consist of nine members. Seven of the nine have accepted. Among the seven are an ex-President, three ex-Secretaries of War, two ex-Secretaries of the Navy, and an ex-United States Senator.

The former President is, of course, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. The former War Secretaries are Jacob M. Dickinson, Luke E. Wright, and Henry L. Stimson. The former Naval Secretaries are George von L. Meyer and Truman H. Newberry, while the former Senator is Elihu Root. The names of the other two members of the council will be announced as soon as their acceptances are received.

The first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Legion was held yesterday afternoon and elected the following officers: President—E. Ormonde Power; Vice President—Julien T. Davies, Jr.; Treasurer—Henry Rogers Winthrop; Secretary—Dr. John E. Hausmann.

Applications for membership in the Legion are coming in by the hundreds in every mail. All sections of the country are represented.

GIRL WINS A FORTUNE.

Court Gives Miss Barker Share in Million-Dollar Estate.

After years of litigation over an estate of $1,000,000 left by Charles Barker, who made a fortune in Brooklyn real estate along Fulton Street many years ago, the right of Miss Beatrice Arabella Barker, 16 years old, his great-granddaughter, to participate in the fortune was established yesterday in a decision by Justice Blackmar.

The girl had previously lost a similar suit, but Justice Blackmar said in his decision yesterday that the former action had not brought out evidence to support the contention of other heirs that the girl was not a legitimate descendant of her great-grandfather.

TO BUILD LENOX HILL HOUSE

Committee Will Depend on Late Gifts for Half of $100,000 Fund.

Although only half of the $100,000 they set out to raise had been collected at noon yesterday members of the Lenox Hill Settlement Campaign Committee were so elated that they decided to go ahead with their new building and rely upon the generosity of belated contributors to complete the fund.

The new settlement house, which will be used instead of the 20-year-old building at 448 East Seventy-second Street, will be in East Sixty-ninth Street between Avenue A and the East River. It will be a five-story building with an inclosed roof garden. Work will begin at once and it is planned to open the new home by next November.

At the final luncheon of the committee in the Hotel Savoy yesterday, it was announced that $50,435.10 had been collected.

More than 250 attended the luncheon, among them Mrs. Jesse L. Straus, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Dr. and Mrs. George Draper, Mrs. Louis Marshall, Mrs. Daniel P. Hayes, Mrs. Adrian Van de Sande Bakhuysen, wife of the Dutch Consul, who has just returned from her honeymoon; and the Misses Carol Harriman and Marion Clark.

Following the luncheon there was an auction sale of relics of the campaign. One was a brass basket in which the settlement children had kept their 356 pennies which helped to start the new building fund. Mr. Bell was the auctioneer and after lively bidding the basket went to Miss Harriman for $50.

A pound box of tea was sold to Dr. Draper for $5 and a Henry Huit portrait was knocked down to Dr. Seth M. Milliken for $60.

ATTACKS BIG STICK POLICY.

Kruttschnitt Assails Government Attitude in Railroad Affairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 11.—Julius Kruttschnitt, chief executive of the Southern Pacific Railroad, testifying again today in the Central Pacific-Southern Pacific dissolution suit, in referring to the Government's attitude toward railroads, said:

"The Government is a great big man wielding a great big stick, and the stick is growing bigger and being used oftener. The Interstate Commerce Commission is one man choking another man to death.

"Government management of enterprises is a failure."

The ideal condition for the railroads, he asserted, would be "a single private control of all railroads in the United States not exposed to Governmental regulation." These were answers given by Mr. Kruttschnitt to questions put by Edward F. McClennen, counsel for the Government, in the course of six hours of cross-examination. Yesterday Mr. Kruttschnitt, giving direct testimony, was on the stand five hours.

He refused to retract the charge he made yesterday that ex-Attorney General Wickersham had forced the Southern Pacific Company into a tentative sale of the Central Pacific to the Union Pacific.

"I will admit, however," the witness said "that in my heat and exasperation, I overstepped the mark when I said we were being robbed of the Central Pacific."

Mr. Kruttschnitt concluded his testimony this afternoon and an adjournment was taken.

MURTHA AS AN EDITOR.

Ex-Inspector to Start Paper Devoted to Police and Civil Service.

Ex-Police Inspector John J. Murtha announced yesterday his intention to start a paper devoted to police and civil service news. Within two weeks he expects to have ready for distribution the first number of The Weekly Guardian.

The former Inspector spent a year on Blackwell's Island for conspiring to keep a witness in the police graft case out of the State. He disclaimed any intention last night of playing politics in his new paper. He said that it would be strictly neutral. Murtha is to be the editor in chief and for the present the editorial rooms will be the Murtha home in Flatbush. The paper will start with eight pages.

UNION LEAGUE HONORS ROOT

Members Tender Their Re-elected President a Reception.

Former Senator Elihu Root, who resigned the Presidency of the Union League Club to go to the United States Senate in 1909 and was re-elected upon his retirement, was the guest of honor at a reception held last night at the club, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street. For the first time since his re-election he presided at the club's business meeting.

The reception was followed by a dinner, at which speeches were made by four former Presidents of the Club—Joseph H. Choate, Samuel W. Fairchild, General Horace Porter, and George R. Sheldon.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
NEW OFFICE NOW OPEN
Cor. SMITH & LIVINGSTON STS.
BROOKLYN

CANAL TOLLS REACH $400,000 A MONTH

496 Vessels Passed Through the Waterway During First Six Months of Operation.

OVER $2,000,000 COLLECTED

Grain, the Principal Shipment—38,239 Tons of Cotton Sent to the Far East.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—During the first six months of its operation the Panama canal handled between the two oceans a total of 496 vessels carrying cargoes which total 2,367,244 tons. The tolls levied during that period amounted to $2,133,442.80 and are now averaging $400,000 a month.

The first six months of the commercial operation of the canal were completed at the close of business Feb. 14 last, the canal having been opened for traffic Aug. 15, 1914. The distribution of the 496 vessels using the canal during that period, over the most important routes followed by vessels using the canal to this time, is summarized herewith:

Route.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
U. S. coastwise eastbound..	97	499,430
U. S. coastwise westbound..	109	493,272
U. S. Pac. Coast to Europe	58	344,583
Europe to U. S. Pac. Coast.	16	59,616
S. Amer. to U. S. and Europe	69	378,386
U. S. and Europe to S. Am..	31	128,922
U. S. Atl. Coast to Far East	48	287,782
Far East to U. S. Atl. Coast	2	14,500
Miscellaneous routings	13	60,572
Vessels without cargo.....	45	.....
Totals	496	2,367,244

As between passages eastbound, or from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and westbound from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the traffic totaled 252 vessels and 1,340,625 tons of cargo eastbound and 244 vessels and 1,026,619 tons of cargo westbound.

Over 41 per cent. of cargo handled has been in movement between ports of the United States in what is classified as United States coastwise trade. Over 21 per cent. of all cargo has been between the Pacific coast of North America, principally the United States, and Europe, and approximately an equal proportion, 21 per cent., has been moving on the route between the west coast of South America and the seaports on the Atlantic seaboard of the United States and Europe. Traffic between Atlantic seaports and the Far East has amounted to over 12 per cent. of the whole. Altogether the foregoing routes have been used for the transit of all but approximately two and one-half per cent. of the cargoes sent through the canal.

The six principal commodities shipped through the canal have been in order of their tonnage: Grain, nitrates, coal, refined petroleum products, lumber, and cotton. Grain shipments have amounted to 303,124 tons, of which all but 15,733 tons were shipped from the west coast of the United States and Canada.

A total of aproximately 11,914,000 bushels of nitrates was shipped from the west coast of South America to various ports in the United States and Europe. Coal, all moving to the Pacific, amounted to 251,745 tons. Of this quantity, 83,081 tons were shipped from the Atlantic seaboard of the United States and 68,664 tons from Great Britain.

Refined petroleum and other products amounted to 102,456 tons, of which 87,857 tons were shipped from the Atlantic seaboard of the United States to China, Japan, and Korea, and 14,599 tons were shipped from Tatalara, Peru, to Great Britain. Shipments of lumber have amounted to 56,078 tons. All but 900 tons were from the west coast of North America.

Raw cotton shipments have amounted to 38,239 tons, en route from the Atlantic seaboard of the United States to the Far East. Over 70 per cent. of the cotton passing through the canal has been consigned to Japan.

Compares Germs to Submarines.

In a lecture last night at the Morris High School, Dr. Eugene L. Fisk, Director of Hygiene of the Life Extension Institute, advocated the liberal use of the X-ray on the jaws of persons suffering from obscure disease and great care of the teeth so as to resist the first attacks of cell and germ life. Dr. Fisk likened these attacks to those of submarines, which establish a base in some such locality as the gums and tooth sockets and then, by migrating through the blood and lymph channels, reach other tissues of the body, where they cause serious damage.

DESPONDENT EXPORTER ENDS HIS LIFE IN PARK

Arthur R. C. Muller, of Naval Militia, Shoots Himself Because War Hurt His Business.

The report of a gun shot in Fort Washington Park shortly after dark last night attracted the attention of Mounted Patrolman Haack of the West 177th Street Station, who was riding in Depot Lane, near Riverside Drive. He summoned Patrolmen Foster and Ellis and, carrying lanterns, they headed their horses toward the thick woods in the park.

Every section of the wood was searched before Patrolman Haack came upon the body of a man about 35 years old, which lay in a clump of bushes. The man was dead with a bullet hole in his forehead. Beside the body lay a big army revolver.

Cards in the man's pocket indicated that he was Arthur R. C. Muller, a tobacco exporter of 532 West 153th Street. A note was scribbled on one of the cards asking the finder to notify Ernest Muller, his father, living at 123 West Eightieth Street, and another note asking that Robert Reilly of 523 West 124th Street be notified.

Ernst Muller, founder of a tobacco concern at 39 Beaver Street, arrived at the West 177th Street Police Station late last night and identified the body. He said all day he had expected just such news as the police had given him. A letter left on Wednesday night on his desk in his offices had indicated that something was wrong, Mr. Muller said, and he had spent all day looking for his son.

"My boy must have been temporarily insane," said the father. "Two years ago he lost his mother, and that caused him to become despondent. Just before the war started he started in the tobacco business for himself, but the delay in shipments seemed to worry him, and although he was doing very well, he became despondent. He had a friend in Belgium, moreover, from whom he had not heard since the beginning of the war, and this added to his grief. He was unmarried."

Young Muller was an athlete, and had won many prizes at the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, of which he was a member. He was also a member of the First Battalion of the Naval Militia.

PLANS FOR NEWSBOY CLUB.

Business Men to Conduct Ten-Day Campaign for $250,000.

Representatives of the various newspapers in the city and other professional and business men met in downtown Delmonico's at noon yesterday and discussed plans for a ten-day campaign next month to raise $250,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection and equipment of a Newsboys' Home Club. This Committee on Organization was named:

Ralph Pulitzer, William F. McCombs, Thomas H. Watkins, Irving T. Bush, Henry J. Cochran, Richard W. Meade, Frank Gulden, and L. M. D. McGuire.

This committee will meet today in the Pulitzer Building to discuss the choice of fifty men to head as many teams to raise the money. A list has been prepared of the names of 17,000 men and women to be interviewed, and it is expected that this list will have been increased to 25,000 by the time the campaign begins.

Mayor Mitchel is a member of the Executive Committee, which has 116 members, and which will be augmented before the beginning of the campaign. William Shillaber, Jr., was elected unanimously as the luncheon to be Chairman of this committee, and Emil Scholz was elected Secretary.

Mr. Shillaber, explaining the need of a real home club for the boys, said the newsboys of New York were "the pick of the second generation of immigrants," among the most enterprising of the city's youths. He said that the earnings of nearly all of them went to the support of poor parents and needy brothers and sisters.

"We want to get a permanent endowment fund," said he, "which will provide workshops and opportunities for vocational and business education for the youngsters. We plan later to extend the activities of the club to Brooklyn and the Bronx through branch clubs."

$12,000 for "Blind Joe's" Death.

A verdict for $12,000 damages in favor of the relatives of Joseph McKivett, known to thousands as "Blind Joe," a newsdealer, who was killed by an automobile while he was trying to get on a trolley car at Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street, Manhattan, on the night of Nov. 8, 1913, was returned against Abraham and Aaron Sherwin, clothiers of 750 Broadway, by a jury before Justice Blackmar in the Queens County Supreme Court last evening. McKivett was the main support of two sisters and a brother, who was helpless. His stand was at Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, Manhattan.

COURT WON'T STOP FEDERAL'S PRESSES

Holds That Printing Plant Has Not Damaged Dwellers in West 39th Street.

IS A BUSINESS SECTION

Seismograph Showed Negligible Vibration in Apartment Houses—Injunction Is Denied.

In a decision given yesterday, Supreme Court Justice Guy said that the section of Manhattan borough west of Broadway, from Thirty-fourth street to Forty-fifth street "has been developing into more and more of a business section by the coming of stores, loft buildings, storage warehouses and manufacturing, including printing and publishing establishments."

The decision refused the application of Jennie Garewich and others, who own apartment houses at 251-255 West Thirty-ninth street, for an injunction restraining the Federal Printing Company from continuing its business in that neighborhood. The defendant company's plant is at 231-249 West Thirty-ninth street. It is a very large printing concern, turning out every week thirteen trade publications, some of them having a national reputation, and two quarterly publications besides doing a lot of job printing. The presses run frequently at night and according to the plaintiffs the vibration caused by their operation shook pictures and mirrors from the walls of the adjoining dwellings.

To disprove the statements that the presses shook the buildings of the plaintiffs a seismograph was used. Experts swore that the vibrations were practically negligible, even when all of the forty large and fourteen smaller presses were in operation. The plaintiffs contended that they had just as much right to the quiet enjoyment of their dwelling as they had when the buildings were erected twenty-five years ago. Then the section was chiefly occupied by residences.

Justice Guy disagreed with them and said that the defendants had satisfied him that since 1901, when the work of constructing the new Pennsylvania Railway station began, the section had been growing largely to be a business section. Among the big concerns that have located in it were mentioned The New York Times Annex, the Gorham Manufacturing Company, the McCall Company, the American Press Association, Scribner's, and the Pictorial Review.

Justice Guy held that the building of the defendant company was especially constructed so as to reduce "the vibration of the building caused by the operation of the machinery." He said the noise and vibration were not sufficient to affect the comfort of ordinary persons. He found the plaintiffs were not entitled to any money damages or to an injunction.

KINGSBURY DROPS NURSE.

Her Story Not Satisfactory to Commissioner Kingsbury.

Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury yesterday suspended Miss Roseanna Harrigton, a nurse at the New York City Children's Hospital and Schools on Randall's Island. This action is a development of the investigation being made by the commissioner and the District Attorney's office into the death of Bernard Feeney, a forty-year-old patient on the island, who, it is alleged, died in 1914 as the result of a beating. Miss Harrington, it is said, at first agreed to tell all she knew of the case, but her answers were not satisfactory to Mr. Kingsbury.

The trial of Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, the suspended Superintendent of the Randall's Island institutions, on a charge of mismanagement, has been postponed from Saturday until next Thursday. This action was taken at the request of her counsel, Elihu Root, Jr., of Root, Clark, Buckner & Howland of 31 Nassau Street.

Commissioner Kingsbury said yesterday that he had received information that Dr. W. S. Bainbridge, one of the Randall's Island medical staff, had much evidence regarding alleged irregularities on the island. These facts, he said, had been gathered during a previous investigation.

PROTEST CHURCH TAX.

Presbytery Seeks Co-operation of All Sects in Fighting New Bill.

A committe of members of the New York Presbytery which met yesterday in the Presbyterian Building at 156 Fifth Avenue, to consider the question raised by the bill now before the Albany Legislature to tax property of more than $100,000 belonging to churches, charitable, educational, and other institutions decided to make an effort to procure the co-operation of all religious denominations in opposing the bill. The committee also drew up a letter of protest to be sent to Gov. Whitman, the Lieutenant Governor, and Speaker Sweet of the Assembly, which criticised the system making greater taxation necessary.

"It should be borne in mind," the letter said, "that the State's necessities for increased income should be made by adoption of economy and of a sound taxation policy."

Among the reasons for the protest set forth in the letter were that private educational institutions, hospitals, charity organizations, and churches were doing an important work by which the State was directly benefited and which the State would have to take up itself if the organizations were discontinued.

If the bill became a law, the letter set forth, it would close a number of churches in this city. It pointed out that valuations of church properties in this city were due largely to the very high values of the land on which they stood, but this was of no benefit to the congregation.

The Rev. Dr. Wiley, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Church Erection and a member of the committee which met yesterday to consider the tax question, said, after the meeting, that an effort would be made probably to have not only the churches of different denominations unite to fight the bill, but to have persons interested in educational institutions join in the movement.

While none of the churches on the committee would discuss for publication the political aspect of the bill, it was said that, under the present conditions, with a newly elected Republican administration in Albany, it would undoubtedly be dangerous for the Legislature to pass the bill, which has been reported by the Assembly Committee and is now before the Assembly.

But the need of some kind of a bill to enable the State to gain revenue from large church properties under certain circumstances was admitted by one member of the committee. He said that, in his opinion, the State was entitled to part of the increased value of church property at the time of its sale. A bill of this nature, he thought, would meet with little serious opposition.

SCHOONER DRIVEN ASHORE.

The L. A. Plummer Is in Danger of Being Pounded to Pieces.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 11.—The three-masted schooner L. A. Plummer, from Baltimore to Mystic with a cargo of phosphate, was driven ashore on the shoals of Little Egg Harbor by heavy seas this afternoon, and tonight is in danger of going to pieces under the continuous pounding of the waves. Her crew of six men and several life savers are aboard the vessel, hopeful of floating her at next high tide. The Little Beach and Brigantine life saving crews are standing by to take them off in an emergency.

The sea is running high, the wind is strong, and the life savers report that the vessel's danger increases each moment. A call has been sent for a revenue cutter.

The L. A. Plummer was built at Bath, Me., in 1882. She hails from Boston, and Raymond Foster of that city owns her. She is 129 feet long with 12-foot beam.

The wrecking steamer I. J. Merritt left New York Harbor late last night bound down the coast to make an effort to float the schooner L. A. Plummer.

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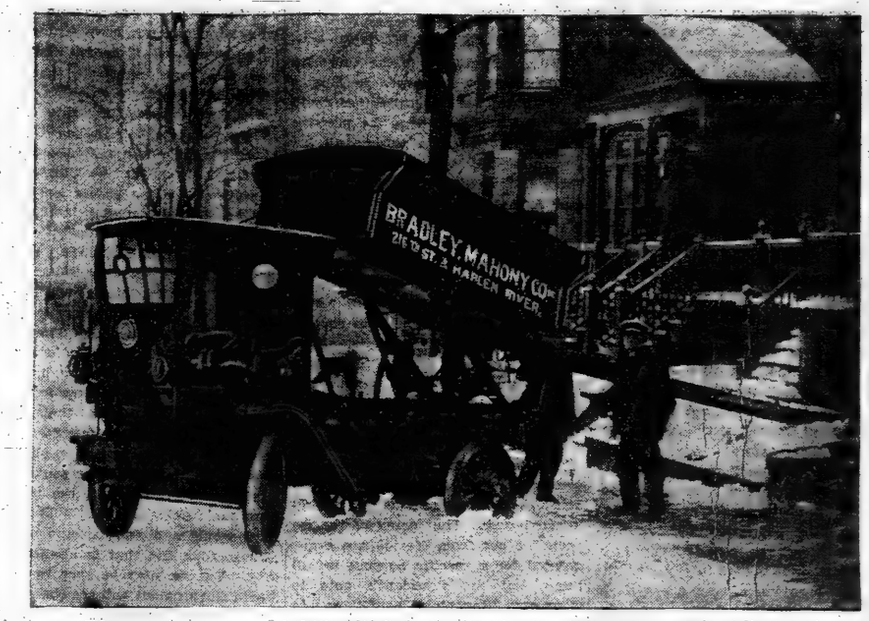

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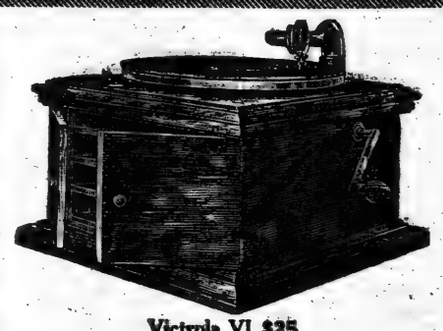

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1915.

THE INVESTORS' HARVEST.

Whoever has cash in hand can get the promise of more in return for its loan than at any recent period. That is always the case when cash is scarce and hard to get, although now the banks have stores of idle funds. It is mostly in dull times, when profits are low, that borrowers must bid up to get accommodations. The State of New York is now compelled to pay 4.08 per cent. for $27,000,000, although within ten years it has borrowed at 2.84 per cent. Switzerland has just borrowed in New York $15,000,000 on one, three, and five year notes at around 6 per cent. It can borrow under 5 per cent. at home, but the increase in interest on funds to be spent here is less than the loss on exchange if the funds were borrowed at home and sent here. Germany is borrowing here on 5 per cent. bonds at a discount to realize 6 per cent. at maturity. Canada has borrowed $40,000,000 here in the half year since the war began, Russia has arranged a credit of $25,000,000, France of $10,000,000, and there are several other round amounts. Besides there is talk of arrangements between banks on opposite sides the ocean for credits which are in substance Government borrowings, although the form is avoided.

Altogether it is safe to say that the foreign borrowings here are well in the second hundred million. All the foreign borrowings are above the recent foreign standard, and come into direct competition with home loans. This is formidable in the case of Canada. It has been accustomed to borrow in England to pay its balances to us. Now it is borrowing here to pay its balances to England. The British market is closed to Canada's borrowing for business uses, but it is advancing Canada credits for expenses on war account. For the fiscal year just closed Canada has a deficit of $110,000,000, and for the year just opening it expects to have obligations on war account of $100,000,000. Within a year Canada will about double its national debt, and is under strong incentive to look to this market for all but its war expenses, and for the current payments on account of them. The borrowings of foreign Governments in their own markets are in billions, six billions already, and billions more to come. The savings of the world cannot absorb such a volume of offerings without displacements of investments, for which it is necessary to offer inducements.

It is that which constitutes both the investors' harvest and the test of estimates of credit throughout the world. This occurs at a time when the investor is at a disadvantage, through failure of the usual sources of information. Austria has stopped its bank reports. Germany has stopped its commercial reports. England and France have no markets in the usually understood sense for consols and rentes. Sterling exchange is dealt in for demand as the standard, indicating a continuing dislocation of normal credits between New York and London. It therefore means little that yesterday it was reported that allotments of £50,000,000 exchequer notes were made on a 3½ per cent. basis. Money of that sort is not available outside of British markets, while the money lent to the State of New York was the world's best, and therefore could have commanded a higher return in either Canadian or Swiss loans. It is worthy of remark, also, that the Governments of the world are financing themselves on the same plan as that which got the American railways into trouble. Even England and France, while borrowing in hundreds of millions, are compelled to promise to pay at a near maturity. The market for their long-term or irredeemable promises to pay is so thoroughly artificial that it is imprudent to put out more of the same sort. Their markets would not endure seeing the national credits depreciated below the present pegged prices. Their hope is the same as that of our railways, that better times will enable the refunding of their short-term borrowings on better terms. It was not so in the case of our railways, and it may not be so in the case of the world's nations. Money is borrowed and spent faster than it is accumulated. The spending is a stimulus now, but when the time of refunding comes there will be a competition between the demands of Governments on account of the past and of industry and trade for the future.

In other words, the strains of the present are transferred to the future, and this is done in the sight of all men. No one can complain that he lacked his day of determination upon his policy or has been pressed upon his obligations. Never has the skill of financiers been more evident of shown better results than in tiding the world over the great crisis at the declaration of war. The markets were closed for months, during which all were able to collect and marshal resources, instead of making hurried sacrifices. This week's British loan of a quarter billion dollars is a device of the same sort. Ultimately it must be converted into consols. France is making similar great temporary borrowings, which ultimately must be converted into rentes. The price at which those conversions will be made will establish new standards of national credit and will go far toward fixing the price at which we may have to repurchase our securities sold abroad. If we put values behind our securities they will not be sacrificed by foreign investors. If the foreign borrowings here increase, the yield upon them will be considered in comparison with the advantages of our own securities. Considerations of this sort will give Wall Street a wider outlook than it has ever had before, and will give it some new perplexities, which is only another way of expressing a form of reward for correct judgments upon difficult affairs.

HELP MAY BE NEEDED.

The exact measure of the authority of VENUSTIANO CARRANZA in Mexico is unknown, but his arrogance could not be greater if he were the supreme ruler with power to enforce all his demands. No European ruler would think of replying to a perfectly polite and formal note from the President of the United States that its terms would justify him in ignoring it and that he answers merely because his silence might be misconstrued as justification of the charges on which the note is based. The note reveals the ridiculous vanity and pretentious folly of CARRANZA. It does, to be sure, contain a renewal of his familiar assurances of his good will toward all foreigners, but it does not carry conviction of his ability to protect them, while its assertion that certain reactionaries "are making an effort to bring about complications" is utterly unconvincing. That many of the reports we get from Mexico are exaggerated for a specific purpose we all know, but the President's note to CARRANZA touching conditions in Mexico City was not based on falsehoods, but on clear statements made to him by Consul SILLIMAN and to their several Governments by the foreign envoys. CARRANZA repeats his suggestion that if the diplomats in Mexico City feel unsafe in the capital they can make their abode elsewhere, in Vera Cruz or Puebla. That he may not be able to hold the capital he frankly admits.

The situation, therefore, has not measurably improved. In fact, it grows worse, and the assassination of four Spanish subjects, reported yesterday, will tend to increase the international strain. There is no excuse, however, for the intemperate criticism of President WILSON'S policy in which some of the Republican newspapers are indulging. He did not make the situation, and his calmness and patience in the face of its perplexities are most encouraging. He has kept us out of war with Mexico, he has restrained the hotheads and ignored the mischief makers.

It seems advisable, however, in view of the dark outlook, for the United States to enter once more into an understanding with the South American republics, with a view to some kind of concerted action in this Mexican matter. The situation may become unendurable, and the neighbors of Mexico may have to interfere sooner or later. If interference of any sort can be avoided, so much the better. It is not our business how awkwardly the Mexicans proceed with the work of forming a popular Government, if they are able to form one, or how long the operation lasts. We are certainly not going to be forced into intervention by the influence of persons who think they would profit by intervention. But if the Mexican people need outside help, all their American neighbors who have proved their capacity for self-government ought to join in giving it to them.

A GERMAN COMMANDER'S BLUNDER.

After due investigation of the destruction of the American ship William P. Frye, we have no doubt that it will appear that Germany must disavow the act of the commander of the Eitel Friedrich, make proper expression of her regrets, and compensate the owners of the vessel for their loss. She must do these things in order to make her practice square with her professions, for if she does not disavow and repudiate the action of Commander THIERICHENS in sinking the Frye, her carefully prepared justification of the war zone declaration will go by the board, and with it the note she addressed to our Government. Moreover, she cannot find in the Declaration of London, which she declares has been adopted as her rule of conduct on the seas, any sufficient warrant for the destruction of an American vessel on the high seas bound for an English port with a cargo that was contraband only if intended for the armed forces of Great Britain.

The question hinges on that point. The cargo of wheat with which the Frye was laden, with Liverpool as its destination, according to the ship's papers, was consigned "for orders." As the Captain of the Frye explained, this is the custom of the trade in respect to wheat exports. Certainly the papers furnished no evidence that the wheat was intended either "for the use of the armed forces" of the British Government or for any "department of the enemy State." It is the adopted rule that foodstuffs may be treated as contraband only when the evidence that they are intended for military use is reasonably clear and convincing. There is no such evidence in the case of the Frye. Germany has strenuously protested against the practice of Great Britain in seizing cargoes of grain bound for her ports, a policy which she denounces as one of extreme cruelty, since its purpose is to starve the German nation into submission. Any attempt to justify the sinking of the Frye would at once invalidate all protests against the seizure of the Wilhelmina, which was a parallel case. Our attitude is that of protesting against the treatment of both ships. But the sinking of the Frye was a much more flagrant and unbearable violation of our rights than the detention of the Wilhelmina. Whatever action Commander THIERICHENS felt that he might take in respect to the cargo, he had no shadow of right to destroy the ship. He was not in danger, there was no reason why he might not have thrown the cargo overboard, if he felt that that was the proper course to take, and permitted the ship to go on its way.

The Commander of the Eitel Friedrich appears to have taken it upon himself to make law to fit the case in hand. In doing that he violated law established by far higher authority, and he showed complete indifference to the rights and opinions of Americans, which it would be easy to construe as an affront were it not practically certain that his act will be disavowed by his Government and he himself called to account. There has been too much disregard of our laws and of our neutral position by German agents in this country in sending supplies to cruisers of their country upon the seas, in falsifying our passports, and in other prohibited acts, which we naturally resent. Unless promptly disavowed, the unwarrantable sinking of the William P. Frye would add another and graver offense to a list that is already too long. But we may be sure that the Berlin Government will see the necessity of prompt reparation.

FOUR CABINET OFFICERS.

After saying that, in view of the present critical state of affairs, "some uneasiness exists in the country over the fact that such men as WILLIAM J. BRYAN and JOSEPHUS DANIELS are at the head of the State and Navy Departments," The Cleveland Leader goes gloomily on:

> President WILSON is a strong man—possibly too strong in some respects—but aside from him, where is there a really strong man of national stature, who is entitled to public confidence in big things, in the councils of the Democratic Party of today?

There are two of them in the Cabinet alone. LINDLEY M. GARRISON, Secretary of War, and FRANKLIN K. LANE, Secretary of the Interior, are paired on this matter with Mr. BRYAN and Mr. DANIELS. Mr. GARRISON and Mr. LANE measure up to standards set by Cabinet officers in the past.

THE FAVORITE SONS.

The Republican Party is about to enjoy the luxury of its first favorite-son campaign in twenty-eight years. A favorite-son campaign comes whenever a party finds itself without any figure of Presidential size who stands out sufficiently to waken general enthusiasm and to make it obvious that he is the man of the hour. In such a case it is everybody's race; and every man who is thought to be of Presidential size puts himself in the hands of his friends, who set about capturing his own State delegation for him as a necessary preliminary to subsequent dickers in the National Convention. Thereupon sundry little men, not of Presidential size at all, who in ordinary times would never dream of aspiring to the Presidency, join the procession, figuring that in the press of candidates there may be a deadlock and a chance for the dark horse.

The last time this happened to the Republicans was when the man of that hour, BLAINE, took himself out of the race in 1888, and a free-for-all immediately developed. There was a cloud of candidates that covered the horizon; as far as the eye could reach there was nothing but a welter of candidates. They were so many that Indiana had two, HARRISON and GRESHAM, and as she only needed one, Illinois took GRESHAM and made him her favorite adopted son. How far the rush extended may be gathered from the fact that Pennsylvania's favorite son was a humble, respected, and totally unknown Mayor of Philadelphia, gifted with the name of FITLER.

The same situation now presents itself again. In a favorite-son campaign it is necessary to begin the contest early—a year and a half before the convention meets is none too early—because it requires the hardest kind of work in such a multitude for one man to get sufficiently far above the crowd to be seen with the naked eye. Hence it is that the Republican campaign of 1916 is now on. Only a few of the probable entries have been made so far, but between now and next Fall there will be many more.

The list to date, however, is fairly impressive, considering that it is only March, 1915, and that the convention will meet in June, 1916. Ohio has no less than four, Gov. WILLIS, ex-Senator BURTON, ex-Ambassador HERRICK, and Senator-elect HARDING. Illinois has Representative MANN; Idaho, Senator BORAH; Iowa, Senator CUMMINS; Massachusetts, Senator WEEKS; Pennsylvania, Gov. BRUMBAUGH; Missouri, ex-Gov. HADLEY; Indiana, ex-Vice President FAIRBANKS; New York, Gov. WHITMAN; Wisconsin, Senator LA FOLLETTE. Of course Ohio will not go into the convention with four favorite sons; that matter will be thrashed out between now and then, and she will have only one in 1916.

Back of this medley are two figures of really dominating size—Justice HUGHES and ex-President TAFT. But Justice HUGHES will hardly consent to make the race—if he did the favorite sons would take to the brush like rabbits—and the Taft talk has so far consisted chiefly of kindly comments on the high standing he has gained by his course since he left the White House. If it continues to be a favorite-son fight to the doors of the convention, it will mean a long and deadlocked session, no candidate having any great predominance over the others, and finally a nominee chosen as the result of dickers and deals and backstairs conferences between party leaders, as HARRISON was chosen in 1898.

AUCTION BRIDGE.

The Sun becomes positively cryptic when it asks, with an assumed expression of innocence, "Has any woman ever learned to play auction?" This is the cruelest assault on the abler sex lately made. There are so many hundreds, if not thousands, of women in this town who still give most of their waking hours to the game of bridge and have united to keep it a social factor, that it stands to reason that some of them must have gained appreciable skill at the make and the discard and learned to take their partners out when the threat of doubling casts its shadow on the table. What, if an occasional male card player who assumes habitually that card sense is a purely masculine attribute has been disappointed at the failure of a signal or two, which, indeed, his fair partner may have regarded as intrinsically good signals employed at the wrong time? We are willing to affirm that there are women who comprehend all the finesse and strategy possible in auction—comprehend, though they may not invariably apply them properly.

Has any man ever thoroughly mastered auction bridge so that he can play through six rubbers, for instance, without an error? When women are devoting all their minds and energies to a science such as this, it is worse than cruelty, it is a clear falsification of contemporary history, to ask if any woman has learned to play auction in a tone which indicates that no woman has the intellectual equipment needed. Let us admit that mastery of auction is rare, and let it go at that.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

There Were Those Who Believed It!

When Dr. EDMUND VON MACH publicly announced on the authority of somebody identified—or identifiable—only as "a Miss KING of Boston" that the Belgian Minister to this country had allowed himself to be quoted as denying the truth of every story about German "atrocities" in Belgium, it was of course perfectly obvious to every sane hearer or reader of the statement that—well, that "Miss KING of Boston" is an untrustworthy witness.

The Belgian Minister could not have said anything of the kind without impugning the veracity of men whom he has every reason to trust, including Cardinal MERCIER and the members of the commission appointed by his own Government to investigate the treatment of the Belgians by their conquerors. Whether or not Dr. VON MACH himself believed that M. HAVENITH thus repudiated the testimony in his possession is a question that may well be left unanswered, but, strange as it may seem, the doctor was not mistaken in assuming that there were people who would accept even this wild absurdity, not as the expression of an individual opinion, but as actual disproof of all the accusations that have been made against the Germans in Belgium.

Credulity like that is amazing, but it exists, and therefore was M. HAVENITH wise in writing the letter on the subject that was printed in THE TIMES yesterday. That he could put his contradiction in terms so suavely courteous was a brilliant result of his diplomatic training, for he had every excuse for using language of the harshest sort. But though M. HAVENITH'S letter was gently phrased, his emotions yet found clear expression when, as reason for asking its publication, he wrote that "Dr. VON MACH'S proceedings and methods afford me no ground to hope that he will himself retract his assertion."

That way of putting the case neatly avoids the use of short and ugly words, but it nevertheless fully attains all of the desirable effects of their employment. Meanwhile "a Miss KING of Boston" remains an interesting—impersonality.

Her Name Deserves Retention.

Whether the old house which is one of New York's to few historic edifices shall in the future be called "Washington's Headquarters," or whether it shall retain for the future the name of "Jumel Mansion," which it has borne for over a hundred years, is not, of course, a question of importance enough to justify excitement or blood-boiling on any large scale. Considered calmly, as the circumstances demand, however, it is easily seen that the proposed change is neither necessary nor desirable.

In the course of the Revolutionary War Washington used as headquarters many houses in turn for various periods, and each of them as well deserves the name as this one does. Most of them, as a matter of fact, already bear it, so that the designation long since lost the quality of distinctiveness, which is the best quality a name can have. Moreover, with all due respect to the Father of His Country, the fact that he lived in and conducted military operations from this house for a few weeks really is not the most interesting of its "associations."

They lie, beyond any doubt, in the circumstance that there resided Madame JUMEL, a lady who, though some incidents and episodes in her career may be open to comment adversely critical, was a notable figure all through her long day, and did as much as any woman of her time, if not more than any other, to supply American annals with the romantic and picturesque elements which tend to make history readable. All contemporary chroniclers agree in describing her as a charming and efficient representative of aristocratic society as it existed in that era, and it is her graceful shade, not that of the great and good WASHINGTON, that starts the reveries of the appreciative as they wander about the heights where she reigned as a sort of queen.

To rob her of her one monument would be discourteous—it would be unkind—it shouldn't be done. WASHINGTON'S memory is safe enough without this added reminder, while Madame JUMEL, if deprived of her "mansion," would drift rapidly into unmerited oblivion.

New York Uses Its Library.

In the annual report just issued by the public library which is so much more truly New York's than are the public libraries of some other cities theirs, New Yorkers can find many excuses and an even greater number of good excuses for the satisfaction which they are not always able to feel.

Not only does the report show that we have a collection of books ranking well up in both size and quality with the world's half dozen largest and best, but, what is much more important, it reveals us as highly appreciative of this precious possession and making good use of it.

There have been, as was inevitable, occasional complaints of the way what may be called the business of the library is conducted, and doubtless in this, as in every other "institution," there exists something of that confusion as to means and ends for which there is no other name than "institutionalism." That has been brought, however, to not far from the irreducible minimum, and the privileges and potentialities of the library probably are enjoyed by the metropolitan millions on terms as little restrictive as due regard for the safety of its contents permits.

Both the number of books taken from the central and branch buildings and the number of those consulted in the reading and working rooms are increasing at a much more rapid rate than is the population of the city. This is an encouraging fact, and significant, not only as to the conduct of the library, but as to the habits of the local public.

A Curious Gift for a Sultan.

In the news that the Kaiser has bestowed an iron cross on the Sultan in recognition of personal efforts to defend the Dardanelles there is a double provocation for—well, for thought.

In the first place, crosses, of whatever material, seem to be rather incongruous decorations for the head of a faith that with some vehemence prefers different symbols. On the other hand, it is more than gently amusing to think of Turkey's present ruler as playing an effective part in war or anything else. Almost nothing has been heard of his activities since he succeeded the man whose fault was the doing of too many things, most of them highly reprehensible.

The Sultan must have earned his iron cross by docility, if at all, but should he carry complaisance to the point of wearing this token of his ally's favor, it is likely to excite uncertainty among the Moslems as to whether it was he or the Kaiser who recently changed his religion. And that may lead to more trouble in whatever may be left of Turkey after the operations now in progress reach their inevitable termination.

NORTHERN BANK.

A Depositor Asks for an Accounting of Its Funds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there any way by which depositors of the Northern Bank can obtain information as to the condition of the affairs of that bank?

This question was submitted to the State Banking Department a year ago, and the unsatisfactory reply was received that no statement had been published or would be filed by the department. It is over four years since the Banking Department took charge. No dividends have been paid since November, 1911. Forty per cent. of the deposits remain unpaid.

Is the Banking Department of the State exempt from an accounting which would be demanded from any other going concern? What has become of the suit brought against the bank over a year ago? Are the resources of the bank applied to salaries all this time?

In view of the present widespread distress, the prompt settlement of such affairs as the Northern Bank might bring relief to many.

DEPOSITOR.

New York, March 9, 1915.

THE UNREMEMBERED DEAD.

"For those who die in war, and have none to pray for them."—Litany.

We lay a wreath of laurel on the sward,
Where rest our loved ones in a deep repose
Unvexed by dreams of any earthly care,
And, checking not our tears, we breathe a prayer,
Grateful for even the comfort which is ours—
That we may kneel and sob our sorrow there,
And place the deathless leaf, the rarest flowers.

Though Winter's cruel fingers brown the sod,
It's dearer far than all the world beside!
Forms live again—we gaze in love and pride
On youthful faces prest close to our own.
Eyes smile to ours; we hear each tender tone.
Grief's smart is softened—less the sense of loss.
This grave we have, at least; we're not alone!

And they must know of our unchanging love—
Our tender thought—our memory—our prayers!
And in our constancy, ah! each one shares
To whom death comes on distant battlefields.
When life's last breath not even the solace yields—
"There's one who'll mourn for me—whose tears will flow!"—
Not even a grave is theirs, unnamed, unwept!
God rest their souls—the dead we do not know!

ELLA A. FANNING.

LESSONS OF THE WAR TO MARCH NINTH.

Its Tax on the World Beyond All Computation—Interdependence of Nations and the Superiority on Short Notice of Defense Over Prepared Attack Emphasized.

By CHARLES W. ELIOT,
President Emeritus of Harvard University.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The observant world has now had ample opportunity to establish certain conclusions about the new kind of war, and its availability as means of adjusting satisfactorily international relations; and it seems desirable in the interest of durable peace in Europe that those conclusions should be accurately stated, and kept in public view.

In the first place, the destructiveness of war waged on the scale and with the intensity which conscript armies, the new means of transportation and communication, the new artillery, the aeroplanes, the high explosives, and the continuity of the fighting on battle fronts of unexampled length, by night as well as by day, and in stormy and wintry as well as moderate weather, make possible, has proved to be beyond all power of computation, and could not have been imagined in advance. Never before has there been any approach to the vast killing and crippling of men, the destruction of all sorts of man's structures—buildings, bridges, viaducts, vessels, and docks—and the physical ruin of countless women and children. On the seas vessels and cargoes are sunk, instead of being carried into port as formerly.

Through the ravaging of immense areas of crop-producing lands, the driving away of the people that lived on them, and the dislocation of commerce, the food supplies for millions of noncombatants are so reduced that the rising generation in several countries is impaired on a scale never approached in any previous war.

In any country which becomes the seat of war an immense destruction of fixed capital is wrought; and at the same time the quick capital of all the combatants, accumulated during generations, is thrown into the furnace of war and consumed unproductively.

In consequence of the enormous size of the national armies and the withdrawal of the able-bodied men from productive industries, the industries and commerce of the whole world are seriously interrupted, whence widespread, incalculable losses to mankind.

These few months of war have emphasized the interdependence of nations the world over with a stress never before equalled. Neutral nations far removed from Europe have felt keenly the effects of the war on the industries and trades by which they live. Men see in this instance that whatever reduces the buying and consuming capacity of one nation will probably reduce also the producing and selling capacity of other nations; and that the gains of commerce and trade are normally mutual, and not one-sided.

All the contending nations have issued huge loans which will impose heavy burdens on future generations; and the yield of the first loans has already been spent or pledged. The first loan issued by the British Government was nearly twice the national debt of the United States; and it is supposed that its proceeds will be all spent before next Summer. Germany has already spent $1,600,000,000 since the war broke out—all unproductively and most of it for destruction. She will soon have to issue her second great loan. In short, the waste and ruin have been without precedent, the destruction of wealth has been enormous, and the resulting dislocations of finance, industries, and commerce will long afflict the coming generations in all the belligerent nations.

All the belligerent nations have already demonstrated that neither urban life, nor the factory system, nor yet corroding luxury has caused in them any physical or moral deterioration which interferes with their fighting capacity. The soldiers of these civilized peoples are just as ready for hand-to-hand encounters with cold steel as any barbarians or savages have ever been. The primitive combative instincts remain in full force and can be brought into play by all the belligerents with facility. The progress of the war should have removed any delusions on this subject which Germany, Austria-Hungary, or any one of the Allies may have entertained. The Belgians, a well-to-do town people, and the Serbians, a poor rural population, best illustrate this continuity of the martial qualities; for the Belgians faced overwhelming odds, and the Serbians have twice driven back large Austrian forces, although they have a transport by oxen only, an elementary commissariat, no medical or surgical supplies to speak of, and scanty munitions of war. On the other hand, the principal combatants have proved that with money enough they can all use effectively the new methods of war administration and the new implements for destruction. These facts suggest that the war might be much prolonged without yielding any results more decisive than those it has already yielded; indeed, that its most probable outcome is a stalemate—unless new combatants enter the field.

Fear of Russian invasion seemed at first to prompt Germany to war; but now Germany has amply demonstrated that she has no reason to look with any keen apprehension upon her territory, and that her military organization is adequate for defense against any attack from any quarter. The military experience of the last seven months proves that the defense, by the temporary intrenchment method, has a great advantage over the attack; so that in future wars the aggressor will always be liable to find himself at a serious disadvantage, even if his victim is imperfectly prepared.

These same pregnant months have also proved that armies can be assembled and put into the field in effective condition in a much shorter time than has heretofore been supposed to be possible; provided there be plenty of money to meet the cost of equipment, transportation, and supplies. Hence, the advantages of maintaining huge active armies, ready for instant attack or defense, will hereafter be less considerable than they have been supposed to be—if the declaration of war by surprise, as in August last, can hereafter be prevented. These considerations, taken in connection with the probable inefficacy against modern artillery of elaborate fortifications, suggest the possibility of a reduction throughout Europe of the peace-footing armies. It is conceivable that the Swiss militia system should satisfy the future needs of most of the European States.

Another important result of the colossal war has been achieved in these seven months. It has been demonstrated that no single nation in any part of the world can dominate the other nations, or, indeed, any other nation, unless the other principal powers consent to that domination; and, in the present state of the world, it is quite clear that no such domination will be consented to. As soon as this proposition is accepted by all the combatants, this war, and perhaps all war between civilized nations, will cease. It is obvious that in the interest of mankind the war ought not to cease until Germany is convinced that her ambition for empire in Europe and the world cannot be gratified. *Deutschland ueber alles* can survive as a shout of patriotic enthusiasm; but as a maxim of international policy it is dead already, and should be buried out of the sight and memory of men.

It has, moreover, become plain that the progress in civilization of the white race is to depend not on the supreme power of any one nation, forcing its peculiar civilization on other nations, but on the peaceful development of many different nationalities, each making contributions of its own to the progress of the whole, and each developing a social, industrial, and governmental order of its own, suited to its territory, traditions, resources, and natural capacities.

The chronic irritations in Europe which contributed to the outbreak of the war and the war itself have emphasized the value and the toughness of natural national units, both large and small, and the inexpediency of artificially dividing such units, or of forcing natural units into unnatural associations. These principles are now firmly established in the public opinion of Europe and America. No matter how much longer the present war may last, no settlement will afford any prospect of lasting peace in Europe which does not take just account of these principles. Already the war has demonstrated that just consideration of national feelings, racial kinship, and common commercial interests would lead to three fresh groupings in Europe: one of the Scandinavian countries, one of the three sections into which Poland has been divided, and one of the Balkan States which have a strong sense of Slavic kinship. In the case of Scandinavia and the Balkan States the bond might be nothing more than a common tariff with common ports and harbor regulations; but Poland needs to be reconstructed as a separate kingdom. Thoroughly to remove political sores which have been running for more than forty years, the people of Schleswig-Holstein and Alsace-Lorraine should also be allowed to determine by free vote their national allegiance. Whether the war ends in victory for the Allies, or in a draw or deadlock with neither party victorious and neither humiliated, these new national adjustments will be necessary to permanent peace in Europe. All the wars in Europe since 1864 unite in demonstrating that necessity.

Again, the war has already demonstrated that colonies or colonial possessions in remote parts of the world are not a source of strength to a European nation when at war, unless that nation is strong on the seas. Affiliated commonwealths may be a support to the mother country, but colonies held by force in exclusive possession are not. Great Britain learned much in 1775 about the management of colonies, and again she learned in India that the policy of exploitation, long pursued by the East India Company, had become undesirable from every point of view. As the strongest naval power in the world, Great Britain has given an admirable example of the right use of power in making the seas and harbors of the world free to the mercantile marine of all the nations with which she competes. Her free trade policy helped her to wise action on the subject of commercial extension. Nevertheless, the other commercial nations, watching the tremendous power in war which Great Britain possesses through her wide, though not complete, control of the oceans, will rejoice when British control, though limited and wisely used, is replaced by an unlimited international control. This is one of the most valuable lessons of the great war.

Another conviction is strongly impressed upon the commercial nations of the world by the developments of seven months of extensive fighting by land and sea, namely, the importance of making free to all nations the Kiel Canal and the passage from the Black Sea to the Aegean. So long as one nation holds the Dardanelles and the Bosporus, and another nation holds the short route from the Baltic to the North Sea, there will be dangerous restrictions on the commerce of the world—dangerous in the sense of provoking to war, or of causing sores which develop into malignant disease. Those two channels should be used for the common benefit of mankind, just as the Panama Canal or the Suez Canal is intended to be. Free seas, free interocean canals and straits, the "open door," and free competition in international trade are needed securities for peace.

These lessons of the war are as plain now as they will be after six months or six years more fighting. Can the belligerent nations—and particularly Germany—take them to heart now, or must more millions of men be slaughtered and more billions of human savings be consumed before these teachings of seven fearful months can get accepted?

For a great attainable object such dreadful losses and sufferings as continuation of the war entails might, perhaps, be borne; but the last seven months have proved that the objects with which Austria-Hungary and Germany went to war are unattainable in the present state of Europe. Austria-Hungary, even with the active aid of Germany and Turkey, cannot prevail in Serbia against the active or passive resistance of Serbia, Russia, Rumania, Greece, Italy, France, and Great Britain. Germany cannot crush France supported by Great Britain and Russia, or keep Belgium, except as a subject and hostile province, and in defiance of the public opinion of the civilized world. In seven months Great Britain and France have made up for their lack of preparedness and have brought the military operations of Germany in France to a standstill. On the other hand, Great Britain and France must already realize that they cannot drive the German armies out of France and Belgium without a sacrifice of blood and treasure from which the stoutest hearts may well shrink.

Has not the war already demonstrated that jealous and hostile coalitions armed to the teeth will surely bring on Europe not peace and advancing civilization, but savage war and an arrest of civilization? Has it not already proved that Europe needs one comprehensive union or federation competent to procure and keep for Europe peace through justice? There is no alternative except more war.

CHARLES W. ELIOT.
Cambridge, Mass., March 9, 1915.

ART NOTES.

Union League Club's Exhibition of Paintings—Maurice Sterne's Work.

At the Union League Club exhibition this month an attempt has been made to satisfy a wide variety of tastes, none of them bad, but some far better than others. The walls dedicated to works by Monet, Renoir, Pissarro, and Sisley will draw the connoisseurs. The splendid Renoir, "Baigneuse assise," is one of the series of regal nudes by which his reputation as a painter is most firmly established. Who would care that the lovely bather is sitting upon rocks of strawberry and cream coloring, with the acid greens and hectic reds that haunted the master's palette early and late? The curves of the plump young figure recall the painter's fondness for Ingres. A captious observer finds the face babyish and the form mature, which interests him; but the lover of art will see the naturalness of the naïve gesture, the excellent structure of the anatomy, the blithe and tender rendering of the flesh.

Another extremely interesting picture is "The Verdict," by Forain, a monochromatic court-room scene such as Daumier would have done with an observation more profound and an execution more suave. He would have made it a bitter commentary upon life, but Forain has made it simply life. There are three Monets, the largest a grave, conventional roadway scene with trees and a cart, and a sky vanishing toward light on a horizon. It is more beautiful than the dappled cliffs of a later date. The other foreigners are Zuloaga, incisive with his carved and stained "Paquita" of the brown ribbed hair and red lips; Charles Ricketts, with his elegant and theatrical Don Juan; Israels, with a big, wholesome picture of children on a beach; William Maris and James Maris, neither at his best; Kever, Pieters, and Neuhuys, for sake of whom club visitors will turn their backs on the plump splendors of Renoir. The Americans are Bicknell, de Haven, Dessar, Dufner, Kost, and Yates.

A Painter of Bali.

Maurice Sterne has been spending nearly two years at Bali and now shows the artistic spoils of his sojourn there at the Berlin Photographic Company's galleries, where exotic art is more at home than elsewhere. Obviously he was greatly impressed by the Hindu rites of the worshippers on this little island of the East Indian Archipelago, and has made interesting records of them with an appreciation of their ancient quality. He equally is interested in the daily life, the commonest pursuits of which, he says, are carried out with "a dignity and grandeur familiar to us from the finest ancient art alone." In the market place he finds suggestions of sacrifice and incense: "In geometric designs they arrange their fish for sale; the fruit is piled up in perfect pyramids; like golden queens they sit enthroned among the richly colored stuffs, and not unlike goddesses they emerge from the miniature mountains of rice." It would be easy for an artist to lose his head amid all this prepared magnificence. He seems to have nothing to do but transcribe it. He has of course a much more difficult task. He has to mingle its ingredients with his personal emotion. This he seems not quite to have done as yet. He has been too humbly the observer, not autocratically the interpreter. His pictures come to the verge of illustration, but they are illustration of the highest order, and will give immense pleasure to those who would not perhaps have felt the added virtue of a severer synthesis. The pictures will be on view until March 27.

Several Exhibitions.

Robert Reid announces that his exhibition of portraits at the galleries of Jacques Seligman & Co. will be extended to March 20.

An exhibition of drawings and studies by Gilbert White for the mural decorations of the New Haven County Court House will be open at the New York School of Applied Design for Women until March 14. The hours on week days are from 10 to 4 o'clock, and on Sunday 1 to 5.

At the Snedecor Gallery is the annual exhibition of Western paintings by William R. Leigh until April 3. Mr. Leigh's painting, "The Stampede," was selected to represent him at the Panama Exposition in San Francisco as a typical American subject by an American figure painter.

Señor Monturiel is holding an exhibition of drawings and paintings at the galleries of the Maison Ad. Brath et Cie. His subjects are in most instances Spanish, and he shows a predilection for scenes from the life of laboring people. His sympathetic feeling and gentle mood are reflected in his work, but the structure of his figures lacks character.

COTTIER ART SALE TODAY.

Paintings, Books, and Furniture, in Collection at Auction.

The auction sale of the paintings, miscellaneous objects of art, and books of Cottier & Co., which have been on view in the upper galleries of the Anderson auction rooms, begins this afternoon and will be carried on during the evening.

An altar frontal of the best sixteenth century workmanship is conspicuous among the furniture and art objects, which include many examples of the work of both the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The frontal is of crimson satin and is richly embroidered in gold after the fashion of the Renaissance. With it three distinctive altar robes, it comes from the treasury house of a convent near Florence, Italy. An interesting piece of furniture is an armchair copied from one at Hampton Court and covered with tapestry of the seventeenth century.

A Venetian water color by F. Hopkinson Smith, a notable example of his early work, is noticeable among the paintings. Two paintings on leather panels by Albert P. Ryder the veteran American artist, have made an impression on those who have seen the collection, and among the other pictures are ones from the brushes of the impressionist, Edward J. Steichen, William Hamilton Gibson, Frederic H. Kaemmerer, Cazanova y Escorach, J. S. Copley, and William Ritschel.

Among the objects of art are an eighteenth century mirror in polychrome of Italian workmanship, antique mahogany tables, cassoni, damasks, candlesticks, bronzes, and an antique Chinese Buddha of stone.

RECORD N.Y.U. ENROLLMENT

2,913 Students Now Registered at the School of Commerce.

According to the figures for enrollment in the School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance of New York University, made public yesterday, 441 new students were received during February. This, when added to the number enrolled in September, brings the number of students now in the school to the record total of 2,913. The increase over the registration for the same period last year is 447.

Since its establishment in 1900 the school has grown from 60 students to the present total.

MI-CAREME GAYETY LURE FOR SOCIETY

Dancers in Costume at Carnival at the Ritz for the West Side Juvenile Club.

FOR MONTESSORI SCHOOLS

Ball at the Plaza and Moving Pictures of Work of the Pupils—Toy Balloons Among Favors.

Socie was attracted last night by several large Mi-Carême affairs, including the carnival and dance at the Ritz-Carlton for the benefit of the West Side Juvenile Club, and the ball at the Plaza in aid of the free Montessori Tenement Schools.

An informal vaudeville entertainment preceded the dancing, those taking part in a pantomime and dance being Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Geer, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Adams, Miss Marjorie Shannon, Miss Beatrix Buel, Theodore Steinway, and Henry Smith.

Many of the guests came in costume, and there were several large costume dinners before the carnival, the hostesses taking their guests to the Ritz-Carlton. One of the largest dinners was given by Mrs. Robert R. Livingston for Miss Sara Delano and her fiancé, Roland L. Redmond. The guests, all of whom were in costume, included Mr. and Mrs. Howland S. Davis, the Misses Elizabeth Clarkson, Gladys Fries, Miriam Harriman, Katharine Greene, Helen Flake, Margaret La Farge Catherine Colt, Gretchen Damrosch, and Beverley Duer, Jonnston Redmond, Carl Boker, Clemence Barnwell, Paul L. H. Chapin, Reginald Auchincloss, Frank Burton, Thomas Harris, Robert R. Livingston, and Mr. Watson.

Among the younger set at the carnival were the Misses Caryl Hackstaff, Isabel Hoyt, Ina A. Kissel, Ruth Moller, Jane N. Morgan, Genevieve L. Sanford, Marie Tailer, Tesson Thayer, Louise and Margaret Trevor, Mercedes de Acosta, Kathryn P. Mallory, Audrey Osborn, Margaret S. Porter, Vouletti Proctor, Mary J. Schieffelin, and Schuyler M. Meyer, Edward S. Brockie, J. Horton Ijams, Ernest S. Ballard, J. Fahys Cook, W. Shippen Davis, J. Henry Harper, Charles Hunt C. Richards, Joseph L. Seligman, John H. Stewart, Percy S. Weeks, Guy Van Amringe, William M. Brewster, De Courcy L. Hard, Tracy Hoppin, Harold Imbrie, and Robert Swan.

The carnival spirit also prevailed at the Montessori school dance at the Plaza, and there was a side attraction of moving pictures, showing the work of the free Montessori tenement schools in New York and other cities. All sorts of carnival favors were sold, including grotesque noses, paper headgear in fantastic designs, confetti, and toy balloons.

Among the boxholders, which included many society women who have been active members of the committee in charge of the dance, were Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Mrs. John J. Watson, Jr., Mrs. Sherrill, Mrs. Charles Lewis Tiffany, Mrs. Arthur H. Scribner, Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Mrs. John A. Mitchell, Mrs. William C. Demorest, also Mrs. Seton, Mrs. Sherrill, Mrs. Biggs, and Mrs. Conklin.

Among the girls who sold favors were the Misses Ellen Compton, Julia C. Conklin, Betty Joyce, Elizabeth Hoisington, Dorothy Rennard, Florence Singer, Jean Robb Stewart, Marjorie Bruce Stewart, Anabel Thomas, Helen Wilmerding, and Genia Morris.

Capt. Watson of Gov. Whitman's staff was present, with other members, all in dress uniform. James S. McGuire was Chairman of the Floor Committee.

Under the auspices of the North Carolina Society a dance was held last night at the Hotel Astor. The dancing, which was general, took place in the north ballroom.

The Mi-Carême festivities will wind up tonight with the entertainment which Auxiliary 8 of the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm will give at the Plaza, and the ball at the Paul Jones Club at the Vanderbilt for the benefit of the sailors and mine sweepers of the British fleet, under the patronage of Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. Raymund L. Bayliss, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, and Mrs. James B. Eustis. Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel are to attend the dance at the Vanderbilt, also the Governor of Rhode Island, R. Livingston Beeckman, and Mrs. Beeckman. The decorations and diversions are to be of a naval and military character.

Speaking Contest at Columbia.

The annual school speaking contest under the auspices of Columbia University was held last night at Earl Hall. Otis Green of the Lake Placid High School won first prize. His topic was "War Should Be Abolished." William A. Dietz of the Mount Vernon High School won second prize, and Jacob Tumposky of the Utica High School third prize. The prizes were $50, $30, and $20. Dean H. P. Keppel of Columbia presided, and the judges were the Rev. William Montague Geer, Abraham V. W. Jackson, and Geddes Smith.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The date for the reopening of the Hippodrome as a temporary home for motion pictures has been set for Saturday night of next week. The circus will end its stay there tomorrow night.

Bess Ryan, who created the role of Fashion in the modern morality play "Experience," has returned to the cast after an absence of several weeks. Miss Ryan withdrew to prosecute a breach of promise suit against a Boston millionaire. The trial lasted more than six weeks and the jury disagreed.

Robert Warwick has been engaged for the role of Count de Morsay in the Frohman-Belasco revival of "A Celebrated Case."

To give time for additional rehearsals, the first performance of "Taking Chances," in which Lou-Tellegen will be starred, will be given Wednesday instead of Monday night in the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre. Dodson Mitchell has replaced Gaston Mervale in the cast.

Ann Sutherland and George Giddens have been engaged by Arnold Daly for the roles of Mrs. Clandon and William, the waiter, respectively, in his forthcoming revival of Shaw's "You Never Can Tell" in the Garrick Theatre.

Max Hirschfeld has been engaged as musical director of the Princess Theatre's musical comedy, "Nobody Home."

Dr. W. A. Hunsberger, member of the International Peace Forum, lectured in the place of Sir Douglas Mawson at Weber's Theatre yesterday afternoon. A severe cold prevented Sir Douglas from telling the story of his antarctic adventures.

At the last of the series of matinees to be given by the students of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in the Empire Theatre next Thursday afternoon Ibsen's "Little Eyolf" will be acted.

A party of crippled children from the auxiliary school conducted on the old ferryboat Southfield, supported by the Alumnae Society of Miss Spence's School, were the guests of the Shuberts at the matinee performance of the Forum in the Hippodrome yesterday. The children were chaperoned by Miss Eva McAdoo.

The fiftieth performance of "The Clever Ones" was given in the Punch and Judy Theatre last night. Tonight in the Playhouse the seventy-fifth performance of "Sinners" will be given.

Al Jolson will make his last appearance at the Winter Garden before leaving for the Pacific Coast at the Sunday night concert.

New York's second midnight revue will be introduced Monday night at Chez Maurice. It was written by Harry Carroll, who will appear in it with other members of the Winter Garden company.

Genevieve Reynolds, an actress, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. She places her liabilities at $1,504 and her assets at $200.

ARCHITECTS GIVE 'BALLADE.'

War Skits a Feature of the Beaux Arts Housewarming.

Arrayed in the costumes of France and her allies, 200 members and guests of the Society of Beaux Arts celebrated last night the formal opening of the society's new home at 126 East Seventy-fifth Street, formerly the private stable of Mortimer L. Schiff. The housewarming took the place of the society's annual ball, and was called a "ballade"—which is Latin Quarter slang for party.

The entertainment was held in the big exhibition room on the ground floor, the walls of which were draped with decorative banners of gold and black that set off the brilliant colors of the costumes worn. The blue and red uniforms of the French soldiers predominated among the members, all of whom had studied architecture in the Paris Ecole des Beaux Arts. British and Russian uniforms were also in evidence, while many women came as Red Cross nurses.

Two original playlets were presented by the younger members, after which there was a midnight supper followed by dancing. The first play, "Her Portrait," was the work of Charles L. Lawrance and Philip Cusachs, and was modeled after the thrillers seen at the Theatre du Grand Guignol, Paris. It dealt with a jealous husband, who invites his artist friend to see the unveiling of his wife's portrait and then reveals the head of the wife he has murdered stuck in the canvas. Mr. Lawrence himself played the part of the husband, Mrs. Samuel A. Weldon was the wife, and Mr. Cusachs was the artist. Others in the cast were Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Julia Appleton, Miss Mary Wyborg, H. E. Sedgwick, Mrs. Robert L. Gerry, and W. Lawrence Bottomley.

"The White Featherbed or Inside the Sheets" was an amusing double burlesque of "The White Feather" and "Inside the Lines." The villain Snarl Gummihalz was a German spy whose one aim was to obtain the plan of the British soldiers socks "so that they could all fight on an equal footing." He got the plans in his possession but was duly thwarted in the end by "Admiral Woodhead, of the Superdreadnought Discouragible, stationed off Geneveva." There were many war jokes and songs.

Donn Barber, in ballet attire, did a dance as "Donna Barberina Pfalover." The play was written by Lawrence Grant White and Frederick R. King, and the cast included Bradley Delehanty, Murray Hoffman, Miss Virginia Townsend, Frederick Rhinelander King, Mr. White, and Mr. Ware.

The portrait for the first play was done by William N. Taylor, the artist, and the scenery was by William Baehr. The committee in charge of the entertainment was composed of Lawrence Grant White, Charles Lawrance, W. Lawrence Bottomley, Frederick R. King, H. G. Sedgwick, Lloyd Warren, Philip Cusachs, Bradley Delehanty, and Harry Allen Jacobs.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. H. Pleasants Pennington, Francis G. Burke Roche, Mr. and Mrs. James Otis Post, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, F. Burrall Hoffman, Jr., Mrs. Robert Bacon Livingston Pell, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Delano, Mrs. M. R. Sedgwick, Miss May Pyne, C. L. Addison, Mr. and Mrs. Solon Borglum, Mr. and Mrs. George Howe of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Lloyd Warren, and Henry Hornbostel.

SAMUEL H. ADAMS MARRIES.

Writer Weds Jane Peyton, Actress —They Sail for West Indies.

Samuel Hopkins Adams, the writer, and Miss Jane Peyton, the actress, were married yesterday morning at 4 West Fortieth Street, the home of Miss Josephine Wright Chapman, a friend of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. W. McCurdy, pastor of the Morningside Presbyterian Church, in the presence of a few relatives and friends, Miss Chapman and George M. Weaver, Jr., of Utica, a college mate of Mr. Adams, were formal witnesses.

Jane Peyton has been prominent in a number of stage productions during recent years. When David Belasco presented "The Woman," she appeared in the title rôle. Before that time she was a member of the casts of "The Heir to the Hoorah" and "The Earl of Pawtucket."

Mr. Adams is best known for his magazine and newspaper articles. He has written many short stories and several novels, including "The Clarion." He is a member of The Players, the Alpha Delta Phi Club, and is a trustee of Hamilton College, where he was graduated in 1901.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams sailed on the steamship Sixaola for the West Indies after the wedding. They will make their home at Ensenore, Cayuga County, where Mr. Adams has a country place.

Miss Peyton's marriage to Grant Bates Post was declared void by the Supreme Court of Illinois, in February. Miss Peyton had been separated from Mr. Post for several years. The Illinois court found that no legal marriage had existed because of a technical complication in her divorce from Arthur Weld, who is now dead.

MISS BIDDLE'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Philadelphia Girl Will Wed Angier B. Duke on April 28.

Miss Cordelia Drexel Biddle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia, who is to marry Angier B. Duke, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke of this city, on April 28, in Philadelphia, will have Miss Mary Duke, the bridegroom's sister, as her maid of honor. The bridesmaids are to include the Misses Hope Deale, Pauline Dieston, Ruth Coxe, Charlotte Harding Brown, Margot Scull, all of Philadelphia, and Ellen Yuille of this city.

William Sturgis of New York is to be best man, and the ushers will be Ernest R. Hudson, Philip Boyer, Edwin V. Kann, Walbridge S. Taft, Esmond P. O'Brien, of New York; Livingston Biddle and A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., of Philadelphia, and Gustavo D'i Rossa, of Boston.

SOCIAL NOTES.

A musicale for the benefit of the New York Cooking School will be held this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the house of Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, 2 East Ninety-first Street.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who expects to open Marble House at Newport for the Summer about the middle of June, will go to her new estate at Great Neck, L. I., April 1 for the Spring.

Mrs. William Carroll Rafferty will give a bridge party, followed by a tea, in the rose room at the Waldorf-Astoria this afternoon.

Mrs. Franklin Q. Brown of 34 East Thirty-eighth Street is to entertain the Colonial Dames of America at her home on Friday, March 19.

Under the auspices of the Tuesday Knitting Society a dance is to be given at the Vanderbilt on Tuesday evening, March 16, in aid of the unemployed women of New York. This society has furnished the soldiers on the European battlefields with 7,000 woolen scarfs during the Winter.

Students to See "Lady Ursula."

A private performance of "The Adventure of Lady Ursula" will be given next Thursday afternoon in the Maxine Elliott Theatre for the young women who are students or teachers in the schools affiliated with Columbia University. Invitations have also been extended to professors of Columbia, who will occupy the boxes. The play is a costume comedy of the eighteenth century, and the matinée has been arranged by Joseph Brooks and the students to give the students an idea of the manners of the period.

College Calls Brooklyn Pastor.

The Rev. Dr. Charles W. Flint, pastor of the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, has received a call to the Presidency of Wesley College of Art and Theology at Winnipeg, Manitoba. He has not reached a decision as to the call. Dr. Flint has been pastor of the New York Avenue Church for two years. He is a graduate of Wesleyan University and Drew Theological Seminary.

HENRY SYMONS ART OBJECTS ON VIEW

Rare English Porcelains and Early Venetian Glass in Vast Collection to be Sold.

OLD AND CURIOUS CLOCKS

A Bronze Bust of W. E. Henley by Rodin, Miniatures, Jewelry, and Fine Embroideries.

At the American Art Galleries more than two thousand objects of art are on the walls and in cases, covering many grades of quality and interest and making a happy hunting ground for the industrious and well-informed collector who likes to find his special type of acquisition for himself. The collection to be dispersed is that of Henry Symons, a London expert and collector, who has gleaned from many famous collections.

The glass, which includes examples of early Venetian and fifteenth century German, comes from the collection of the late Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry. The group of old English porcelains is charming in general effect, and includes a number of rare subjects in Chelsea, Bow, and Derby. There also is a large group of the homelier and sturdier Leeds and Staffordshire, much of the former coming from the collection of Lady Chandos-Pole. Ralph Wood figures, admirably modeled, depend nevertheless more upon their rarity value than upon their aesthetic appeal. Among the Wedgwood pieces is a reproduction of the famous Portland or Barberini vase expertly declared to be among the "First Fifty," which means that it is one of either the twenty reproductions made during the original Josiah's lifetime or the thirty made within five years after his death while the workmen trained by him were still at the potteries.

The section of the early English wares is, indeed, the feature of the whole collection, and is certain to attract collectors and connoisseurs in this especial field, which offers a wide choice and endless entertainment. Another extremely interesting feature is the section of old and curious clocks. Here is "Honest" George Graham's famous "Orrery Clock," which shows with approximate exactness the movements of the earth around the sun and the moon around the earth. Here are "Act of Parliament" clocks made in 1797 for country inns when Pitt imposed a tax upon all who carried clocks or watches; here are chiming lantern clocks repeating clocks by Thomas Ogden, the Quaker watchmaker of the eighteenth century, bracket clocks, hanging clocks, tall clocks, and pedestal clocks, all with something to say of the history of their times.

Among the bronzes are several good pieces, one an inkstand of Italian Renaissance design given to Riccio and surmounted by a well-modeled nude boy reading a book. A door-knocker of bold design and the nude figure of a man attract particular attention, but there are no pieces of the very highest rank over which to linger. The Renaissance cabinet of the School of Celiini, in carved steel damascened with gold with subjects taken from Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," is one of the curiosities of an age that sloped toward the curious in its declining years, remarkable in workmanship and lacking the stamp of genius.

A bronze bust of W. E. Henley, by Rodin, is noted in the catalogue as that made by the sculptor as a labor of love in appreciation of Henley's promptness in recognizing Rodin's genius in the Magazine of Art, of which he was the editor. The bust was borrowed by Rodin from Henley's family in order that a marble replica might be made of it for the English nation. The marble bust is now in St. Paul's Cathedral, and the bronze was purchased from the Henley family after Mr. Henley's death. The execution has the strong realism characteristic of Rodin's work in portraiture.

There are one or two fine crucifixes in the collection, the eighteenth century furniture forms a large and interesting section, there are miniatures and jewelry and trinkets, a few fine textiles and embroideries, there is practically everything that one buys and sells from an anticuarian standpoint of interest in the art of the past. It will take a week to disperse them all, and the sale will begin on March 15.

SON BORN TO GOV. WHITMAN.

Legislature and Host of Friends Extend Congratulations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—A son was born to Gov. Charles S. Whitman and Mrs. Whitman at 3 o'clock this morning. The first baby boy ever to come to the Executive Mansion, weighed seven pounds. He will be named Charles Seymour Whitman, Jr. Gov. and Mrs. Whitman have one other child, Olive, aged 4.

The news of the arrival of the addition to the Governor's family reached the Capitol early and both branches of the Legislature took official cognizance of the event. President Pro Tem. Brown of the Senate introduced this resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Senate tender its hearty congratulations to the Governor on the addition to the Executive force at the Mansion and express its profound interest in the welfare of Mrs. Whitman and the future Governor."

In the Lower House Assemblyman Joseph D. Kelly of the Twelfth New York District, Charles F. Murphy's home, moved that "the privileges of the floor be extended to Charles S. Whitman, Jr."

Hundreds of congratulatory messages were received at the Executive Mansion today, along with a wagonload of flowers for Mrs. Whitman.

Gov. Whitman's smiles had an extra radiance all day. When he received the newspaper men for the afternoon audience he was asked:

"Have you heard from the new Governor?"

"Yes," he replied. "Very vociferously, early this morning. However," he added, "I have not yet discussed the financial situation with him nor the necessity for a direct tax."

Asked if the youngster were to be named for his father, the Governor replied:

"Yes, that's all I have to give him."

In August, 1907, a daughter, Elizabeth, was born to Gov. Charles E. Hughes and Mrs. Hughes.

Bauer and Casals in a Joint Recital.

Harold Bauer, pianist, and Pablo Casals, 'cellist, gave the fifth of their joint recitals this season at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon and again there was a large audience. The program comprised Bach's Sonata in G and Beethoven's in C, the latter composer's Variations in E flat on a theme by Mozart, "Le dove prende amor," and Grieg's Sonata in A minor. The work of this pair, whose perfect devotion to spirit of the composer and the best principles of ensemble playing is even more notable than their individual excellence as artists, has by this time become so well known that there is little to be discovered about their playing. As had those of previous recitals, yesterday's audience enjoyed a well studied and deeply felt exposition of interesting music. A portion of the Beethoven variations was repeated at the insistence of the auditors.

MME. SEMBRICH'S RECITAL.

A Large Audience at Her Second Appearance in Carnegie Hall.

There was the familiar throng of people filling Carnegie Hall; the familiar eagerness of anticipation, the familiar enthusiasm and pleasure in her offerings at Mme. Sembrich's song recital yesterday afternoon. It was the second one she has given in New York this season, and was originally set for a fortnight or so earlier, but was postponed on account of Mme. Sembrich's indisposition at that time.

Her program yesterday was, as her programs always are, composed with much skill from a wide familiarity with the literature of song, and after the pattern that she has so often adopted. It contained a number of songs that she has not sung before. Masters of the older period, of the German Lied, and later ones, Russian, French, and German, were represented; and at the end came a group of folk songs of various nations, in which Mme. Sembrich has given in other years so much pleasure. Several she repeated, and at the end of each group she added others; the list was long before she had finished.

Her voice was not in quite so good condition as it was at her first recital earlier in the season. The unfavorable condition passed away in large measure after the first few songs but it did not entirely disappear. There were some of her numbers that she sang with almost her old brilliancy. If there was not all the beauty of quality or steadiness of tone in mezza voce that she produces when she is at her best and if there was the need of a certain effort and caution that sometimes hampered her in such passages there were often power and vibrancy when she gave forth her voice more freely.

All the more to be admired, perhaps, were the resources of technical skill that never failed her, and that enabled her to triumph over difficulties; and the artistic powers, the insight, the means of expression, that filled her singing with beauty and charm, and that delighted her hearers as they had so often before. One of her older songs was an air by John Bartlet, an almost unknown English composer of the seventeenth century, "Whither Runneth My Sweetheart," that she had to repeat. After the "Non so piu Cosa" from "The Marriage of Figaro," she gave Mozart's "Das Veilchen" with exquisite grace, by which time she had regained a fuller and rounder tone.

The voice was still better in the next group; the long and beautiful phrasing in Loewe's "Des Glockenthürmer's Töchterlein" was of her best. There was a severe test, well met, in the sustained measures of Schumann's "Stille Thränen," and the aerial delicacy of his "Röselein," as she gave it, the audience insisted upon enjoying a second time. Songs by Tschaikowsky and Rimsky-Korsakoff she sang in Russian, the latter a lively shepherd's song from the opera of "Snegouvotchka." Unfamiliar was "Les Papillons" of Ernest Chausson, who is gayer in it than the modern Frenchmen often allow themselves to be, and this, too, she repeated. Strauss's "Einkehr" is not familiar on her programs; it has much beauty, with some characteristically abrupt harmonic changes.

In the following group it was natural that "Annie Laurie" should call for a spontaneous burst of applause. When she began it, and "My Heart Is Sair" gave almost as much pleasure. Most striking of all these songs was the dreamy, modern Greek cradle song, Chopin's "Friegen," and the "Ninna Nanna Koimesou," which Mme. Sembrich first made known at a folksong concert some years ago. She ended with songs in Little Russian and Polish—and then added more.

THE MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

Ancient and Modern Music at Second Concert of 22d Season.

The Musical Art Society ended its twenty-second season last evening with a concert in Carnegie Hall which, like most of Spring concerts of the society, brought forward music of the old ecclesiastical styles largely relating to the season of Lent. There were also modern part songs, in which the folksong element was prominent, and a double chorus extremely interesting from a historical point of view, by Giovanni Gabrieli. The first group of churchly music comprised three responses by Palestrina, in which the intoning of a chanter is answered by the chorus; a motet, "Jesu dulcis Memoria," by Victoria, of the same school; a "Crucifixus" for eight voices, by Antonio Lotti, dating a century and a half later, and modern hymns by Gustav Schreck, one of Bach's successors as cantor of St. Thomas's Church, in Leipsic, and by Sergei Rachmaninoff, the Russian composer, who visited New York a few years ago.

The composition by Giovanni Gabrieli, organist of St. Mark's Church in Venice, an innovator, "In Ecclesiis," is notable as one of the earliest attempts to unite the orchestra with choral singing. It is written for a chorus of the usual four voices and another of a single soprano, alto, and two tenors, and six instruments—a viola, two trombones, and three "cornetti," obsolete wooden instruments, which were represented on this occasion by trumpets with bags tied around the bells. No great modification of the trumpet tone was gained, however. The music had an archaic and tentative effect, very different from the assured and perfected style of the older composers heard in the preceding numbers, which Gabrieli was trying to supplant. It therefore made much less impression upon the modern audience, but those who wished to look beyond the immediate pleasing of the ear it was extremely interesting.

The modern pieces included a chorus by Grieg called a "psalm," though not derived from the Hebrew psalms of the Old Testament,) based on old Norwegian church melodies. It is one of Grieg's last compositions, and its naïve quality and the beauty and effectiveness of its treatment make it extremely touching. There was an arrangement for chorus by Otto Goldschmidt of a not very striking song by Kjerulf, another Norwegian composer, a lively song in the Russian folk dance spirit by Gretchaninoff; two part songs by Sir Edward Edgar, both constructed with the device of a phrase repeated by some of the voices as an accompaniment for a melody above it sung by the others, and Percy Grainger's original setting of a gay old English folksong, "In Seventeen Come Sunday," in which the chorus is gradually more and more reinforced by a band of brass instruments. Edgar's songs struck the fancy of the audience to such a degree that a repetition of both was called for.

The singing of the chorus was notably better than at the first of the season's concerts last December. The quality of the tone was much improved, as was its homogeneity; and there was a greater finish of ensemble and a greater accuracy of intonation. It is well that this was so, and that Mr. Damrosch should guard against any deterioration of a standard that has been kept so high for so long.

MARGARET ANGLIN'S ROLES.

Will Act Shakespeare's Plays as Part of Tri-Centenary Celebration.

Margaret Anglin has accepted the invitation of Percival Chubb, National Chairman of the committee of the Drama League formed to arrange a tri-centenary celebration of the death of Shakespeare in 1916, to organize and head a company of Shakespearean players to give performances of the poet's plays in St. Louis and other cities. The first performances will be given in May of next year in Forest Park, St. Louis, and will subsequently be repeated in other cities. The choruses, singers, and supernumeraries who will take part in the pageants will be assembled and rehearsed locally.

During her regular season in modern plays Miss Anglin will give a special Shakespearean matinée each week, and preceding the tri-centenary series she will have an individual season of at least a month. Signor Gustavo Salvini has written her, expressing his desire to be associated with her on an American tour, and Miss Anglin hopes to arrange for the appearance of the son of the famous Italian tragedian, who has won distinction in his native country on his own account.

RICH MEN'S ESTATES PUT IN QUARANTINE

Cattle in Westchester County Infected with Dreaded Hoof-and-Mouth Disease.

TO KILL 400 HEAD TODAY

State Places Armed Guards on the Robbins Farm—Pets, Too, Will Be Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 11.—All of Westchester County, in which are the estates of John D. Rockefeller, Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard, William Rockefeller, John D. Archbold, the Iselins, Reads, Harrimans, and others of the very wealthy, was put under quarantine today because of the discovery of the dreaded hoof-and-mouth disease among cattle on several farms. More than 400 head of cattle will be destroyed tomorrow.

Alvin Huson, Commissioner of Agriculture for the State, issued the orders on which Sheriff Ulrich Wiesendanger acted, and this afternoon armed deputies were put on guard at the dairy farm of William Collins on the Sprain Road, Yonkers, and at the Robbins farm on the Tuckahoe Road at Tuckahoe.

The deputies had orders to kill all pigeons, sparrows, cats, dogs, and birds in general which are supposed to be carriers of the hoof-and-mouth germ. The employes were quarantined also until the destruction of infected cattle shall have been completed. Mr. Huson and Sheriff Wiesenanger are taking every precaution to prevent a further spread of the disease, for many wealthy residents of Westchester have herds of great value.

Deputy Sheriff Donnelly, with several deputies, took charge of the Collins farm, where it has been decided to kill twenty-three head of the dairy herd. Mr. Collins told Sheriff Wiesendanger he believed his herd had been infected by two cows which were sent to him from the Robbins farm to pasture.

Only five animals were found to be infected on the Robbins farm, but it was decided to kill the whole herd of 140. Equally drastic measures will be taken on every farm in the county until Westchester shall be free of the hoof-and-mouth disease. By a wholesale sacrifice now officials believe that a great slaughter in the future may be averted.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 11.—Twenty-two prize Holstein cows, valued at more than $50,000, belonging to August Benhert of Cranford, were slaughtered today following the discovery by the State Board of Health of the presence of hoof-and-mouth disease. The Benhert herd, kept for fancy breeding purposes, was recognized as the most valuable in Union County. It is believed the disease was contracted from germs contained in a carload of feed recently purchased from the West.

"MME. SANS-GENE" SUNG.

Miss Farrar in Title Role—"Haensel und Gretel" in Afternoon.

There was a performance of Giordano's "Mme. Sans-Gêne" at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. Miss Farrar was heard in the title rôle, and among the others were Messrs. Martinelli, Amato, de Segurola, and Althouse, Mr. Toscanini conducted.

In the afternoon there was a special performance of "Hänsel und Gretel." Miss Mattfeld was Hänsel and Miss Schumann, Gretel, while Carl Schlegel sang the rôle of the father for the first time here. Mr. Reiss was the Witch, Miss Braslau the Sandman, and Miss Garrison the Dewman. Richard Hageman conducted. After the performance of Humperdinck's opera there were several ballet divertissements.

COLLEGE FOR JERSEY GIRLS.

Club Federation Moves for $75,000 School at Rutgers.

Decorated in Colonial blue and buff and with furniture of the Colonial period, the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs formally opened a committee room on the sixth floor of the Hotel McAlpin yesterday afternoon. One feature of the room is a copy of the Francis Scott Key chair.

A reception was given by the management of the McAlpin from 4 to 6 to Mrs. William R. Roper, president of the federation, in the Winter Garden of the hotel. During the afternoon the women discussed the raising of $75,000 for a woman's college for New Jersey, to be affiliated with Rutgers, and built on a twelve-acre site on the Raritan River, presented by a Trustee of the college. The 17,000 members of the federation are to devote themselves to the task of raising money for the college for their girls, 800 of whom now go outside the State each year for education.

Among the women present were Mrs. Thomas B. Stillman, Jersey City, Vice President at Large; Mrs. George B. Philhower, Nutley; Mrs. H. M. Edwards, Glen Ridge; Mrs. Brice Collard, Jersey City; Mrs. John V. Cowling, Millville; Mrs. R. Elmer Shoemaker, Bridgeton, and Mrs. Lemual Skidmore, Summit.

YOUNG SCORES IN WILL FIGHT

Contestants in Nordica Case Must Submit More Proof.

FREEHOLD, N. J., March 11.—Judge John W. Slocum, who is hearing the contest over the probate of the will made by Mme. Nordica Young, the singer, held today that the contestants must submit further proof to substantiate the will made in 1914, which they seek to substitute for a testament drawn in 1910.

Counsel for the contestants of the 1910 will, made in favor of George W. Young, Mme. Nordica's husband, sought to have counsel for Mr. Young agree to have the testimony taken in Thursday Island, Java, where Mme. Nordica died, used in the New Jersey proceeding, but he refused to agree to the proposal unless he could have a representative present when the testimony was taken by the commission to be assigned for the purpose. This was finally arranged. The testimony will be taken under the New Jersey laws.

A further hearing relative to the 1910 will will be held on Thursday, Sept. 9, when it is expected the Thursday Island testimony will be available.

AUTO TRUCK HITS CAR.

Four Passengers Hurt on Twenty-ninth Street Crosstown.

An automobile truck with which Harry Cohen, driver for Rosenstein & London, grocers of 240 East Twenty-ninth Street, was making deliveries last night collided with a west-bound Twenty-ninth Street car near Third Avenue, breaking many of the car windows. Three of the passengers were cut by flying glass.

Dr. Charles C. Hawkins of 2,067 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx, was cut on the scalp; his sister, Miss Annie Hawkins, of 2,121 Vyse Avenue, the Bronx, was cut on the left eye; their mother Mrs. Catherine Hawkins of the latter address, was cut in the right ear; Mrs. Mary Sheridan of 141 East Forty-seventh Street was badly bruised. Dr. Hall of Bellevue Hospital treated all the injured and they were able to go home.

DEATH OF DOTY BROTHERS.

Ethan Allen, Paper Manufacturer, and W. S. Expire 12 Hours Apart.

Funeral services for Ethan Allen Doty, one of th oldest paper manufacturers in the country, and his brother, Warren S. Doty, who died at the home of the former within twelve hours of each other, will be held today. Ethan Allen Doty died from heart disease at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, while the death of his brother, which resulted from an affection of the kidneys, occurred at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The services for Warren S. Doty will be held this afternoon, while those for Ethan Allen Doty will take place this evening.

For several months Ethan Allen Doty had been busy removing the manufacturing plant of his concern from Brookly to Reading, Penn., and had been aided in the work by his brother, who was in the employ of the firm. The two brothers became ill in Reading, and both were brought to the Brooklyn home of Ethan Allen Doty on Sunday morning.

Ethan Allen Doty was born in Manhattan seventy-eight years ago. In 1856 he entered the employ of the paper manufacturing firm of Doty & Bergen, of which his father was the head. Later he succeeded his father's interest, upon the death of the latter, and in 1889 the concern assumed its present name—Doty & Scrimgeour. The offices of the firm are at 74 Duane Street, Manhattan.

Mr. Doty was formerly active in Republican politics in Brooklyn. He was at one time Chairman of the Civil Service Commission in the old City of Brooklyn, and was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated William McKinley for his first term as President. He was active in the Union for Christian Work, and gave liberally to charity. Mr. Doty had been President of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn and a Director of the Fifth Avenue Bank, Franklin Safe Deposit Company, and other corporations. He left a wife and a son.

Warren S. Doty, who was 66 years old, was also born in this city. He is survived by his widow.

FUNERAL OF ALBERT POLIS

Held on the Vaterland, Where Line's Director Died.

Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon in the first-class dining saloon of the Hamburg-American liner Vaterland at Hoboken over the body of Albert Polis, a Director of the company, who died on board on Feb. 26. The saloon was draped with flags and there were several floral pieces, including a large wreath of lilies from the German Consulate.

The services were read by the Rev. Henry Brueckner of the German Alliance Evangelistic Society, and the band of the Vaterland played the funeral march as the coffin was carried from the saloon to the hearse.

Mr. Polis was a widower, and the funeral was delayed until the arrival of his daughter from Hamburg, where the body will be taken for interment. Julius P. Meyer, General Manager of the Hamburg-American Line in New York; Capt. Hans Ruser, the Commodore of the Fleet, and many other officials of the company attended the services.

MRS. C. A. SCHIEREN DEAD.

Survives Her Husband, Ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, by a Day.

Surviving her husband, ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, by about twenty-four hours, Mrs. Mary Louise Schieren died yesterday morning at her home, 405 Clinton Avenue, that borough. Mrs. Schieren had been unconscious most of the time since Tuesday, and died without knowledge of her husband's death. The couple had been ill with pneumonia at their home for some time. They will be buried together tomorrow.

Mrs. Schieren was born in Manhattan seventy-four years ago, and was a daughter of George W. Bramm and Louise M. Bramm. For many years she had taken an active part in church and charity work in Brooklyn. She was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, and was also interested in the work of the Brooklyn Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society and other organizations. Mrs. Schieren was a prominent member of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer. She is survived by three sons and a daughter.

ROLF BOLDREWOOD DEAD.

Novelist Succumbs in Melbourne, Australia, at Age of 89.

LONDON, March 12.—The death is announced at Melbourne, Australia, of Rolf Boldrewood, the novelist, who was born at London in 1826 and whose real name was Thomas Alexander Browne.

In early life he was one of the pioneer squatters in the goldfields of Victoria. His first novel, "Robbery Under Arms," was published in England in 1888 and one of his latest novels, "A Tale of the Golden West," was published in 1906. Among his other works are "The Miner's Right," "A Colonial Reformer," "A Sydney-Side Saxon," "A Modern Buccaneer," "The Crooked Stick," "The Babes in the Bush," "War to the Knife, or Tangata Maori," and "The Last Chance."

Charles A. Harrington, U. S. N.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Assistant Naval Constructor Charles A. Harrington, U. S. N., died yesterday at the Naval Hospital at Las Animas, Col., according to advices received by the department today. He was a native of Massachusetts, who entered the navy as a cadet in 1900, and after serving as Ensign was appointed an Assistant Naval Constructor in 1907. In this grade he served at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. Two years ago he was the Navy Department's Inspector of Hull Material in the Pittsburgh district. His last active duty was as Superintending Constructor stationed at Long Beach, Cal.

Albert Baldwin, Jr.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—Albert Baldwin, Jr., President of the New Orleans National Bank, Vice President and Treasurer of the Times-Picayune Publishing Company and an officer of many other local corporations, died suddenly tonight. He was 50 years old and was born in this city.

Obituary Notes.

Miss MATHILDE PHILLIPS, younger sister of the late Adelaide Phillips, the contralto, and herself a singer of note, is dead at her home in Marshfield, Mass., at the age of seventy-two years.

JOHN OWEN HUGHES, with the brokerage firm of Jesup & Lamont for eighteen years and the President of the Eastern Slate Company at Hoosick Falls, died yesterday at his home, 20 West Park Place in Rutherford, N. J., in his thirty-third year.

FREDERICK A. DOUGLASS, who was retired last June on a pension after twenty years of service as a keeper in the New Jersey State Prison at Trenton, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday on a Pennsylvania Railroad train in the Market Street station in Newark.

ISAAC PHILLIPS, 52 years old, a clock manufacturer, of 86 West Eighty-fif

RITCHIE DEFEATS WELSH---ST. NICHOLAS WINS HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP---BASEBALL

RITCHIE THE WINNER BUT WELSH SMILES

Ex-Champion Smothers Title Holder, with Little Damage to Latter.

CROWD HOOTS CHAMPION

Women in Well-Filled Madison Square Garden Applaud Britisher's Escape from Severe Beating.

As champion boxers go, Freddy Welsh of England stands at the head of the class as the one who has been able to cling to his title without having to do any real fighting to hold it.

Before a throng which nearly filled Madison Square Garden last night, Welsh put up a very dismal exhibition against Willie Ritchie, the California boy from whom he won the title in England last July. Welsh wouldn't box, he wouldn't mix, he wouldn't lead. He just stalled continuously, held Ritchie's hands tightly under his arms in innumerable clinches, while the Californian waved his arms around like a windmill, pounding and battering promiscuously, as the evasive Welsh feinted, sidestepped, danced, and ducked away.

It was a disappointing bout. Welsh smiled all the way through, but Ritchie must be declared the winner as decisions are calculated in limited round bouts.

Ritchie's crude boxing and his insistent aggressiveness made it appear as if he was doing much serious damage, but he wasn't. What action the bout produced came from Ritchie. Welsh didn't seem to be there for action. He messed and faked through the ten rounds on simply defensive work, and very seldom tried to land. Occasionally he saw a sure opening and then ser ver straight left jabs or body blows, but most of the time he kept Ritchie working his arms busily, and Willie was always willing to do this.

The Crowd Disapproves.

Through many of the rounds the big crowd hissed and hooted Welsh for his inactivity.

The crowd was strong in its partisanship for Ritchie and everything that Welsh did was construed as an effort to avoid mixing it with the Californian. Welsh did the best he could. In fact his generalship was almost perfect because he followed a line of campaign which protected his interests at all times. He couldn't hope to match Ritchie's rugged give-and-take method so he tried to worry the American into wasting all the blows and energy possible.

Ritchie hasn't boxed for a long time, and at the start he judged his distance badly and missed many times. As the bout wore on, however, he tugged and tussled and roughed it in the clinches and made desperate efforts to squirm out of the embraces in which Welsh continually trapped him.

The referee, Billy Roche, with the jeers of the crowd ringing in his ears, pleaded vainly with Welsh to box, but Welsh only smiled and stalled. "I'm doing the best I can," said Welsh to the referee. It was a hopeless plea to ask Welsh to make it a contest.

Welsh has had so much experience at just this sort of contest that he danced through the ten rounds with about a third as much effort as Ritchie. The Californian tried as hard as he ever tried in his life, but against this aggravating defensive of the medieval he could not make an attractive glove contest alone. He tried to hit Welsh hard, but most of his blows were half blocked or spoiled by the champion's dexterous ring tricks.

Ritchie Worked Hard.

Ritchie worked like a Trojan. It was a fine chance for him to win back the good-will of his fellow-countrymen for his defeat at Olympia. But early in the bout, although Ritchie felt that he was getting the better of it, there was a look of disappointment on his face because Welsh was working the self-same game on him that he worked in England.

The scene at the Garden was the most spectacular that had been seen at a ring contest in this city in many a day. In the big crowd were many women. Here and there throughout the arena boxes and the balconies was the flash of color of a Spring hat or a new sand-colored gown. Men whose names and faces are known in all walks of metropolitan life were there. Clubmen in their toppers, lawyers, artists, actors, and the familiar figures which ones sees parading Broadway and Fifth Avenue every day were there in force.

The entrance of the two boxers stirred up much enthusiasm. First there came Ritchie with his retinue of handlers. They entered like court attendants of an ancient King. While the band blared forth the national anthem the parade wended its way through the aisles, at the fore one of the attendants carrying a big American flag. The Garden shook from top to bottom with ringing cheers. Then came the champion, Welsh. He, too, entered in state. Behind the great silk-like figures of the champion and his followers paraded to the ring. His reception was not as clamorous as that which hailed the Californian.

The big amphitheatre was all set for a stirring contest. Expectations for this bout ran high. So the disappointment was great when in the first few rounds it was seen that Welsh was out to let Ritchie do all the work and all the worrying while he held back, took things easy, and made his opponent box for all he was worth.

There wasn't a single round in which Welsh showed well. If it had been a foot race instead of a boxing match all the honors would have gone to the champion. He was never set to give or take a blow. Not an instant was he still, but kept gradually backing away, leading Ritchie on and on, blocking his blows, feinting from the piston-like left jabs of Ritchie until he had inveigled him into a clinch, there to hold him and lie against him until the referee, in desperation, pried them apart in disgust. All the warnings which Welsh got were received with a smile. He was determined not to box, and there was no power to make him.

The lightweight title which Welsh holds is a valuable asset. He plans to keep it as long as possible. He is well along in years for a boxer, and there is no steam left in his punches, and his hands are not as strong as they used to be. So Welsh boxed with the idea of conserving all of his waning talents. With a craftiness and generalship of which he is a past master, he was able to keep away from the fiery onrush of the Californian.

In a way there is merit to that sort of skill, but it is not what the boxing public expects of a champion, and while last night's bout attracted a gate receipt of probably between $18,000 and $20,000, it is safe to say that if Welsh was matched for a bout here soon it would not draw a five-dollar bill.

Boxers nowadays don't go in for the real old-time fisticuffs which the old-ring days produced. The ten-round game of today lends itself to a far more prosperous future than the old-time fighters used to enjoy.

So far as the detail of the bout was concerned, there was a monotonous sameness about all of the rounds. Welsh's skillful use of his hands and arms kept him safe against Ritchie's dogged persistent boring in. Only once was there a real boxing rally and that was in the ninth round when for a brief time Ritchie cornered Welsh. The two stood toe to toe and hammered away at each other without any resultant damage.

Ritchie threw all caution to the winds and boxed wide open. It cannot be said that Welsh could not have taken the aggressive, because there was plenty of opportunity. Ritchie's style was such that he could have found plenty of open avenues to Ritchie's face and body if he had cared to take advantage of them. As it was he was content to wait and wait and stall and stall and smile sarcastically while the crowd jeered him and cheered his opponent.

THOSE WHO WERE THERE.

Men Prominent in Many Respects Saw the Big Garden Bout.

Seldom has Madison Square Garden held a more representative gathering. Men from all walks in life, from the dignified financier and business man to the bookmaker and follower of the boxing game, were on hand to see the two lightweight boxers perform. It was a reminder of the days of the Horton law, when it was considered quite the thing to be near the ringside. As is customary in these affairs, the amusement professions were largely represented with grand opera and theatrical stars. Among the former were John McCormack, Clarence Whitehill, and John Brown of the Metropolitan Opera House force.

Nearly every sport, amateur and professional, sent its quota of followers. Members of the medical profession found relaxation from their exacting duties. Literary men rubbed elbows with professional gamblers and men about town, while lawyers and legal luminaries dropped their briefs and musty law books to swell the crowd. It was however, ordered and well behaved and the big gathering was dispersed without any untoward incident.

Perhaps no bout recently attracted as many out-of-town followers of boxing. Philadelphia, Boston, Scranton, Trenton, Waterbury, and many nearby towns sent big delegations, which materially helped to swell the attendance to about 8,000.

Among the leaders in the theatrical profession were Bob Hilliard, J. Fred Zimmerman, Meyer Livingston, Morris Greer, J. M. Kerr, Richard Carle, Sam Bernard, Lew Fields, Joe Weber, Joe Schenck, Bert Feihleman, George Rolandow, Maxey Blumenthal, William Fox, William A. Brady, Martin Herman, Harry Martell, and Jim Lowery.

Society, finance, and law were represented by Reginald C. Vanderbilt, L. Eldridge, M. D. Whitman, Russell Colt, Judge Peter Schmuck, John Gerken Lawrence, M. D. McClave, Harry Waterbury, Robert D. Wrenn, Charles Belmont Davis, R. L. Barton, John Fox, Jr.; John Davis, William H. Van der Poel, Dr. Charles E. Locke, Dr. William Furness, Dr. M. F. Clarke, A. C. Schwartz, Charles Mayer, and Lyle E. Mahan.

Among the others noticed in the arena were: George W. Johnson, Robert Smith, Gene McGuire, Walter A. Kinsella, Jim Coffey, Honest John Kelly, Patsey Donnelly, Bob Vernon, Jack McGuigan of Philadelphia, Fred Allen, Ed Barrows, Jim Foster, Billy Gibson, Jimmy Britt, George Perry, Jack Gleason, Manny Chappell, Val O'Farrell, Walter J. Moore, Sol Manheimer, Alderman John McCann, ex-Police Inspector J. McLaughlin, Alderman W. P. Kennedy, Young Corbett, Leach Cross, Jack Mason, Jack Sullivan, George Considine, Charles Dana Gibson, Loney Haskell, and Happy Ward.

POLICE HANDLE CROWDS.

Speculators Foiled at the Ticket Windows.

Part of the big crowd that jammed Madison Square Garden last night started to form in line at the Twenty-sixth Street box offices, where the $1 and $3 tickets were sold, as early as 6 o'clock. Half an hour later the line at the $1 window had increased to about 200. Sergt. Thornton and ten policemen from the Twenty-first Precinct Station, in command of Capt. Sexton in citizen's clothes, handled the crowd, but, as it grew in proportions, it was necessary to call out some reserves, and by 8 o'clock ten additional bluecoats had been summoned.

At 7:00 o'clock the dollar line extended along Twenty-sixth Street to Fourth Avenue, and up that thoroughfare to Twenty-seventh Street, with recruits falling in as fast as the fans purchased tickets at the box office and passed into the Garden. There were about 500 men in this line, and for more than an hour and a half this long line continued purchasing tickets at the rate of about fifty every three minutes. As soon as the joyful fight fan would procure his pasteboard he passed into the entrance and another hurried to take his place. The dollar office closed at 8:45 o'clock, when the upper gallery had been packed to the rafters, and the most disappointed man in the world last night was the one who was next in line when the window closed.

The line at the three-dollar window dwindled away at 9:30 o'clock, with but few tickets left for sale. At the windows on Madison Avenue, where tickets were on sale at $5, $7.50, $10, and $15, there was a steady stream of purchasers, with the police busy keeping them in line. About 9:30 the avenue was jammed with autos pouring out their occupants, and the tooting of auto borns, the clanging of auto bells, and the shouting of the fans made it a pretty noisy corner.

The management of the Garden frustrated all attempts at ticket speculating by the most stringent rules ever laid down at a boxing club. Every person had to purchase his own ticket at the window where the tickets were sold for $1 and $3, and if he did not pass right into the entrance he was hustled back to the window, his ticket taken away, and his money refunded. These same rules, with some slight modifications, were in force at the windows where the higher-priced tickets were sold.

The big crowd was well behaved and orderly, and it was not necessary for the police to make an arrest, although they had a busy job keeping the people moving.

SHUGRUE NEARLY BLIND.

Jersey City Boxer to Go Under Operation to Save Sight.

That recent reports relative to the improved condition of Joe Shugrue's eyesight have been greatly exaggerated is made evident in the latest development in the case of the Jersey City boxer, who is threatened with total blindness. Pete Fitzgerald, manager of the boxer, gave out a statement yesterday after a visit to Shugrue in a sanitarium, in which he practically substantiated the first reports of the seriousness of the impairment of Shugrue's eyes.

The Jersey City lightweight is confined in a semi-darkened room, and is totally blind in the right eye, while the cataract forming over the left eye is increasing every day. However Shugrue is still able to discern things with his left eye.

An operation has been decided upon as the only means of saving Shugrue's sight. Manager Fitzgerald yesterday said:

"Specialists treating Joe Shugrue have not detected any improvement in his eyesight and an operation will in all probability be performed very shortly. Joe has taken treatment willingly and he hopes that an operation will take place. Final consultation will be held by the specialists tomorrow to determine the next move. Joe is in fine humor which shows that his courage is standing by him in his affliction."

Wrestlers to Contest for Title.

The final match to decide the welterweight wrestling championship of the East, catch-as-catch-can style, will be held at Central Hall, Corona, tomorrow night. After many preliminaries the contenders are Young Monday, who has been before the public for years, and Peter Wickes of Brooklyn, the twenty-one-year-old boy who has been kept under cover by his tutor, George Bothner, who believes he is now fit for titular honors.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
$2.00 Gloves at $1.00 a pair

Dark Gray Suede
Brown Mocha
Tan Kid & Buckskin
Beautiful Madras Shirts, $1.25
Spring patterns, soft or stiff cuffs.
Short Stiff-Bosom Shirts, 69c
E. & W., Arrow Shirts, Bates St. & Lion Brand
Regular $1.00 and $1.50 Value.

ST. NICK HOCKEY CHAMPION AGAIN

New Yorkers Beat Boston A. A., Breaking Tie for First Place in League.

For another year the championship of the Amateur Hockey League will remain with the St. Nicholas Skating Club seven. Confident of duplicating the victory over St. Nicholas in Boston, the players from the Hub invaded St. Nicholas Rink last night for what was not only the final game of the league series, but the one which decided the championship. And after it was all over the Boston A. A. men had met with a 5 to 2 defeat as the parting echo of the hockey season.

For the first few minutes of the first period it seemed that there was to be a hockey exhibition that would surpass anything that the local rink has seen this season. There was every element that brought the play to a high standard, and during that time the St. Nicholas men were second best. It was a pace that was too fast to continue and after the teams had steadied down the St. Nicholas players were the masters both on attack and defense. The first half ended with the score 3 to 2 in favor of the local seven and in the final period two additional goals were added.

The match brought out the biggest gathering of hockey enthusiasts that has marked a game during the year. Every seat in the ring was taken, and crowded densely behind the reserved seat holders were the standees three and four and at some points five deep. It was a typical hockey gathering, with none too partisan a sentiment, so that the visitors were accorded a generous amount of the applause. Hobey Baker was the favorite with the crowd, and the instant the puck came to him was the signal for wild outbursts of cheering. During the latter half of the game his play shone more brilliantly than ever; he had skated his covering Boston men to the point where they were unable longer to hold him, and repeatedly he brought every spectator to his feet by one of his electrifying runs. When all is said Baker seemed to be the one who tipped the balance in favor of the St. Nicholas team. Certainly without his wonderful skill there would have been a tie and tuck struggle.

From the point of view of really brilliant hockey the match held no great preponderance of ability. Not that the men did not have the ability; they did have that, as was evidenced every now and then by some striking bit of work, but the contest was too important for either side to take any chances. One was impressed with the idea that there was a studied carefulness, and this did not always make for the most exciting kind of a contest.

The most brilliant play of the evening was the result of the clever stickwork of Baker. He took the puck from behind his own cage and started down the ice for what was to prove the second tally for St. Nicholas. For the instant he had shaken off the Boston men who were assigned to the task of holding him in check, and raced down the rink, three opponents following him like angry bees. He crossed over in front of the Boston net and, sweeping close in, shot the puck past Chadwick for the goal which tied the score. It was the first instance in the game when Baker had succeeded in getting loose, and the crowd went wild in its approval of his effort.

When the teams came on the ice for the first half the Boston men showed a dash to their play which carried them into an early lead. Clifford, after four and a half minutes of play, pierced the St. Nick's defense and scored the first goal unassisted. A little more than a minute later Hicks, who was the running mate with Clifford, went clear in and scored a second time for the visitors. It began to look as if the vaunted defense of St. Nicholas team was to be found wanting. And with Baker being covered closely there were some few doubters who predicted an easy victory for Boston. Shortly after Hicks's tally St. Nicholas scored a lucky count, and this was the turning point. Fox shot for the goal, but it was wide, and then, unexpectedly, the rubber carromed off Huntington's stick and landed in the net. From then on all of the scoring was to the credit of St. Nicholas.

The final count of the first period was by Baker on a pass out from behind just before the whistle closed the half.

The second half brought misfortune to the Boston goal tender, Chadwick. A stick struck him over the eye, and for fifteen minutes the game was held up while he was being doctored. When he did return to the ice he seemed just a little afraid of the hard shots that were sent against him, and St. Nicholas caged two goals for the period, one by Ellis and the other by Baker. The line-up:

St. Nicholas.	Position.	Boston A. A.
Carnochan	Goal	Chadwick
Trimble	Point	Robbins
Willette	Cover point	Huntington
Baker	Rover	Hicks
Ellis	Centre	Clifford
Cox	Left wing	Hopkins
Fox	Right wing	Hornblower

Goals—First Half: First for Boston A. A. by Clifford in 4:31; second for Boston A. A. by Hicks in 5:50; third for St. Nicholas by Fox in 6:28; fourth for St. Nicholas by Baker in 8:25; fifth for St. Nicholas by Baker in 17:45. Second Half: First for St. Nicholas by Ellis in 4:58; second for St. Nicholas by Baker in 12:38. Penalties—Hopkins, 1 minute; Hicks, 2 minutes; Fox, 2 minutes, and Cox, 2 minutes.

Referee—William Russell, Hockey Club. Assistant Referee—Dr. Foster, Boston A. A. Goal Umpires—E. Garon, Hockey Club, and T. Kelly, Irish-American A. C. Timer—W. J. Croker, Wanderers. Penalty Timer—William Roche, Wanderers.

Aberdeens Beat Boston Arenas.

BOSTON, March 11.—The Aberdeens of Ottawa defeated the Boston Arena seven in a hockey match tonight, 4 goals to 3. The visitors scored all their goals in the first period, and then played defensively.

WILLARD OFF FOR HAVANA.

Financial Arrangements Now Seem to be Satisfactory.

EL PASO, Texas, March 11.—Jess Willard and his manager, Tom Jones, left today for Havana, where Jack Johnson is waiting to meet Willard in a world's championship bout on Sunday April 4. This was taken as indicating that the financial arrangements for the battle had been arranged satisfactorily.

Tonight's Boxing Shows.

The Lenox A. A. will offer four ten-round bouts at its boxing show tonight. Willie Andrews, the feather weight of the Mangin Social Club, will oppose Johnny Keyes, and Pinky Burns will clash with Young Rose. The other bouts will bring together Battling Allen and Young Seiger, and Fighting Jack Nelson and Harry Phillips. The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street Club will have three bouts tonight, including Italian Joe Gans against Young Hickey, Jack Dorman against Kid Burns, and Young Cohen against Willie Jones. The New Polo A. A. will also offer its weekly boxing bill tonight.

Four Games at Thum's.

Hal Coleman won his second start in Thum's amateur 18.3 balkline handicap billiard tournament, defeating W. C. Charlton, whom he gives 100 points handicap, 500 to 177. Coleman made his high run in the nineteenth inning, when he gave a beautiful exhibition of balkline nursing, running up 40 points, and then missed an easy carrom shot. Coleman's high run was 40, and his average 6. Charlton's high run was 35, and he averaged 3 27-50.

In the second game H. Stern defeated J. Allen by the score of 225 to 110. Stern conceded 25 points to his opponent. His high run was 39, and he averaged 4 33-48. Allen's high run was 15, and he averaged 2 16-47.

The third game was won by A. Rieman, giving Charlton his second defeat in one day. The score was 225 to 183. Charlton being allowed 25 points. T. Willis and E. Frey struggled along for eighty-four innings in the fourth game, when Willis managed to gather enough points to complete the game and win, the score being 250 to 201. Troy received 25 points handicap.

YANKEES LIGHT HITTERS.

Regulars Defeat Yannigans, 1 to 0—Two Hits for Youngsters.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 11.—The Yankee regulars had to go into the seventh inning today to push a single run over the plate, and this lone counter decided the battle against Duke Farrell's Yannigans, 1 to 0. But for an error by Frank Truesdale on an easy pop fly the teams might have gone far beyond the regulation distance, as both were hitting poorly and Bill Donovan had spread the tip that he would not call the game until one side had won it.

The line-ups today were identical with those in the game played yesterday except in the pitching box. The six batsmen who performed yesterday were all excused by Donovan today, and as the day was the warmest encountered here, Wild Bill allowed his fingers to labor longer. Cole and Fisher worked three innings each, and the four closing chapters were pitched by Lewis and Smallwood, the last named being the star pitcher of the Savannah club.

King Cole, who complained yesterday of a sore arm, announced himself ready after a warm-up under the baking sun, and Donovan put him to work with the regulars, with Ray Fisher on the mound for the Yannigans. The celebrated King allowed only one hit, a sizzling drive to left by Paddy Baumann, during his three innings. Fisher was touched up for three hits, but they did no damage. Smallwood, who is further advanced than the other Yankee boxmen, handed up both speed and curves when he succeeded Fisher, and for three innings he had the Yanks helpless. Peckinpaugh, Cree, and Cook fanned before the charms of the local hero, much to the delight of several hundred natives in the stands. But the Yanks finally got to Smallwood. Maisel opened the seventh with his second double; High beat out a bunt, and, after Truesdale had allowed Mullen's pop fly to sizzle through his fingers, Boone came through with a scorching drive to left, which scored Maisel. High could easily have scored on the hit, if another run had been needed. Lewis, the Hoboken semi-pro, had to do some fancy pitching in the fifth inning, when with one out the Yannigans filled the bases on two errors and a hit batsman. Lewis got out safely by forcing Smallwood to pop out, after which he tossed Daley out at first.

Running catches by Cree, Daley, High, and Baumann and the hitting of Maisel and Nunamaker featured the contest. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Regulars	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1	6	0
Yannigans	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	2	2

Batteries — Cole, Lewis, and Sweeney; Schwert. Lewis, Smallwood, Nunamaker, and Pickering.

Phillies Win from Cuban Reds.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 11.—The Philadelphia Nationals won their third game from the Cuban Reds, 6 to 3, here today. The Phillies will play the Athletics here tomorrow in the first of a series of three games. Score:

	R.	E.
Philadelphia	6	9 3
Cuban Reds	3	10 3

Batteries—Demaree, Mayer, Rixey, Burns, and Adams; Parese, Fernández, and Farrer.

New Baseball League for Ohio.

LIMA, Ohio, March 11.—It became known here today that negotiations were progressing looking to the formation of another baseball league to be composed of eight Ohio cities. A. W. Lawson, formerly connected with the Reading, Penn., club of the Atlantic Coast League, announced that he had made contracts with the members of the Lima Independent team and that parks in this city and Newark have been leased. Efforts are being made, Lawson said, to place clubs in Akron, Canton, Zanesville, Springfield and other towns.

Third Defeat for Mack's Team.

TAMPA, Fla., March 11.—The Chicago Nationals made it three straight from the Philadelphia Americans here today by taking the final game of the exhibition series, 5 to 4. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	5	7	2
Philadelphia	4	7	3

Batteries—Adams, Zabel, Standridge, Hargrave, and Bresnahan; Harper, Bressler, McAvoy, and Schang.

Yale Freshman Breaks Leg.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 11.—Charlie Eddy of Bay City, Mich., one of the most promising candidates for the Yale freshman infield, broke his right leg at the ankle while practicing base sliding in the cage. He was taken to the college infirmary, where the fracture was reduced by Dr. Sanford. He will be out of the game this season.

Drawn Games in English Soccer.

LONDON, March 11.—Three important Association league games were decided today, postponed through the Cup ties being played on Saturdays. In the first division, Chelsea shared the points in their away game with Sheffield United, each side scoring once. Oldham Athletic entertained West Bromwich Albion which also resulted in a draw enabling the home club to regain their lost position at the top. One second division game was played, Barnsley beating Birmingham by 2 to 1, which brings them level with Preston North End at second place. The draw for the semi-final ties of the English Cup to be decided on March 27 resulted as follows: Everton vs. Chelsea or Newcastle United, Bolton Wanderers vs. Oldham Athletic or Sheffield United.

Trinity College Football Schedule.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 11.—The football schedule of Trinity College for 1915 has been announced by the management as follows:

Sept. 25—Norwich University at Hartford, Oct. 2—Brown at Providence; 9—Bates at Hartford; 16—Amherst at Hartford; 23—Williams at Williamstown, Nov. 2—N. Y. U. at New York; 6—Tufts at Hartford; 13—Boston College at Hartford; 20—Wesleyan at Hartford.

Pastime A. C. Election.

At the annual election of the Pastime Athletic Club, the following officers were elected: president, Fred Winkler; vice president, P. O'Connor; treasurer, James Birch; secretary, Luke O'Neill; recording secretary, Walter Mulhall; Captain, Myles McHugh; first lieutenant, Captain Ray Ferguson; second lieutenant, Captain K. F. Hearns. A novice cross country run will be held on Sunday, April 11 and the weekly runs and walks which have been held each Sunday will be continued.

GIANTS THAW OUT IN LIVELY GAME

Larry Doyle's Team Defeats Snodgrass's Nine, Although It Was Outbatted.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Tex., March 11.—The Giants today again buckled down to inter-club battling. Two scratch teams, the Doyles and the Snodgrasses, clashed for seven innings. The Doyles won, 6 to 4, after an encounter featured more by the pitching of the Indian Class and the catching of Louis Wendall of New York City than anything else. It was the first game of the week and the weather, which had been so balky, was fairly good until late in the afternoon, when it clouded up and became chilly. The contending teams were as follows:

Doyles—Beschor, s. t.; Grant, 3b.; Doyle, 2b.; Robertson, l. f.; Merkle, 1b.; Fletcher, s. s.; Murray, r. f.; Wendall, c.; Erickson, Huenke, and Perritt, p.

Snodgrasses—Pies, c. f.; Burns, l. f.; Lobert, 3b.; Thorpe, r. f.; Snodgrass, 2b.; Brainard, s. s.; Holke, 1b.; Smith, c.; Glass, Gipe, and Flanagan, p.

The winners did not hit as hard as the losers, but they had the advantage of wild hits by the opposing pitchers and capital base running. A wild spell by Gipe and a timely hit by Wendall in the sixth inning gave the winners two runs, their margin of victory. Base running and the run-and-hit were tried extensively, and the stealing of Beschor, Doyle, Robertson, and Merkle, who twice worked the double steal in dashing manner, helped to win the game. Holke and Brainard worked the run-and-hit cleverly for the other side.

The losers also tried the double steal. McGraw keeping the men on the move all the time on the bases, but Wendall's accurate pegging and the good returns of Fletcher and Doyle foiled the compound thefts. Wendall also blocked off base runners at the plate in bold and expert fashion. Perritt pitched only one inning. He did not try hard and was flogged for two singles.

The best pitching was done by Glass, who displayed a few curves and moist balls. These bothered the opposing batters, particularly those who had not seen any curves this year. Glass has a side arm and an overhand hurl for the moist ball, and John McGraw says he can break the damp delivery two ways like Russell Ford.

The base hit makers of the day were Beschor, Grant, Doyle, Robertson, Fletcher, Murray, and Wendall, one each. For the other side were Pies, one, Thorpe, two; Brainard, one; Holke, two, and Smith, Glass, and Marshall, one each. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Doyles	1 6 1 1 0 2 1—6	7	1
Snodgrass	1 0 0 0 2 0 1—4	9	2

SUPERBAS PLAY A GAME.

Beat Stetson College Boys, Who Are Attacked with "Stage Fright."

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 11.—Stetson University of Deland, Fla., had the honor of opening Ebbets Field this afternoon in a game with the Superbas. Unfortunately for the thousand or more spectators, many of whom came from miles away in automobiles, they saw a poorly played game. The collegians were attacked by a very bad case of stage fright in the opening inning, when the National Leaguers piled up 7 runs. Final score: Brooklyn, 16; Stetson University, 0.

About the only satisfaction that Manager Robinson got out of the contest was an opportunity to work three of his new pitchers, Cadore, Smith, and Ragon, all proved too much for the university lads, who scored only two hits.

The first serious accident that has happened to the Superbas on a Spring training trip in years occurred this morning when Karst, a young infielder, who lives in Philadelphia, dislocated his right foot while attempting to steal second base. The youngster will be unable to play for several weeks.

Tomorrow the Superbas will play a team from the Ormond and Clarendon Hotels. On Saturday the Birmingham Club, winner of last year's Southern League pennant, will open a three days' series with the Brooklyns.

Brooklyns Well Limbered Up.

Special to The New York Times.

BROWN'S WELLS, Wis., March 11.—With the thermometer registering 75, Manager Mages put the Brooklyn squad through two more stiff workouts today. The men have limbered up so well that the manager decided that the ball tossers were ready for a regular nine inning game, and in furtherance of this idea they will play the nine representing the Hazelhurst High School tomorrow. They are said to be a good aggregation of players, and a rattling good game is looked for. Tom Seaton is in splendid shape and undoubtedly will work several innings. Wilson and Jim Bluejacket will also get a chance to show how they can curve them over. There are three badly crippled men in the camp now. Bill Chapelle, the big twirler is ailed with chills and fever. Al Holt's case of charley horse in the left leg became so serious over night that the short stop candidate did not don a uniform today. Ed Gagnier who played regularly at short stop last season is hobbling around on his right leg, having strained a tendon in the other member. Manager Magee announced tonight that Mike Simon, the former Pirate, would supplant Grover Land as the Brookreds first string catcher.

No Sanction for Atlantic League.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 11.—Secretary John H. Farrell, of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues whose approval for a proposed schedule of the Atlantic League was said to have been secured, denied to-day that he had given such approval. The schedule calls for a divided season with games limited to Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. Secretary Farrell said:

"I did not approve this plan and in fact was not consulted about it. Any protection for leagues playing Saturday and Sunday only is contrary to our constitution and cannot be extended."

It is considered probable therefore, that the proposed Atlantic League will not come under the protection of the National Association unless other schedules are adopted.

PRINCETON RELAY WINS.

Tigers Outrun Pennsylvania Team at Interclass Games.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 11.—Princeton's two mile relay team won from Pennsylvania in the gymnasium here tonight by a margin of a third of a lap. The Tigers' victory came easily, Meredith, who ran last for Pennsylvania, had a lead of a quarter of a lap to overcome when he started and he was unable to gain on Hayes, Princeton's anchor man. Atha, running second for Princeton against Dorsey, made the fastest time of the race and added twenty-five yards to the lead that Moore had secured for the Tigers. Meredith, in the final half mile, made a desperate effort to overtake Hayes, who at one time had a lead of a half lap. The task was too much and Meredith ran himself out in a series of sprints. Hayes was not pushed hard at the finish.

The distance was 48 yards over two miles. Princeton's time for the race being 8 minutes 20 seconds. Billy Moore, the former De Witt Clinton High School star, Atha, Mackenzie and Hayes ran for Princeton. Pennsylvania's team comprised Stout, Dorsey, Humphreys, and Meredith.

The relay race was the feature of the annual interclass indoor games, which was won by the Juniors, with a total of 34 points. The Seniors took second place with 25 1-3 points. The Sophomores were third with 24 1-3, and the Freshmen last with 6 1-3.

Morrison's performance in the mile was the best of the evening. He covered the distance in 4:33, a creditable performance for a twelve lap indoor track. Barr, 1916, and Durell, 1917, had a nip and tuck struggle in the half mile, Barr winning in 2 minutes 8 seconds, in the closest finish of the meet.

In the interclass six man relay races the Sophomores defeated the Seniors and the Freshmen won from the Juniors. The final in this event will be run off tomorrow. The Sophomores won the tug-o-war with the Freshmen, easily.

$100,000 AUTO RACE.

Indianapolis Speedway Probably Will Stage 1,000-Mile Event.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 11.—A super-sweepstakes for a purse of $100,000 in gold is the new plan announced today by the management of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, it being the culmination of all 500-mile events, and to be for a distance of 1,000 miles. The originator of the plan is A. C. Newby, President of the National Motor Vehicle Company and a Director of the speedway, who plans to stage a contest such as the world has never seen.

The race is to be by invitation, entry being limited to makes of cars having won previous 500-mile contests. To date four such makes are eligible, Marmon; National, Peugeot, and Delage, with possibly a fifth after the next contest has been run. Entering three cars each, or possibly five, as did Mercedes in the last French Grand Prix, this would make a field of from fifteen to twenty-five machines.

To qualify a speed of ninety miles an hour for twenty laps of the speedway would be necessary, with the start at 6 A. M. Drivers would take tricks of 250 miles each during the contest, to avoid every possibility of fatigue.

No definite date has been set for the event as yet, but it is likely that it will be held either next Fall or take the date of the regular 500-mile event next year.

NO OLYMPIC GAMES HERE.

Paris Report Says They Will Be Held in Berlin in 1916.

PARIS, March 11.—"In well-informed sporting circles," says the Havas Agency, "it is said that the Olympic games will not be held in the United States, despite the report to the contrary. The neutral nations, in accord with President Poddbiensky of the German Olympic Committee, have decided that the games will be held in Berlin, as agreed upon before the war, despite the protestations of Baron Pierre De Coubertin and Count Clary of the French Olympic Committee.

"It is unnecessary to add that if the Olympic games are held in Berlin, England, Russia, and France will not take part in them. Inquiry at Lyons fails to confirm the report of a meeting having been held there by the Olympic Games Committee, at which it was decided to hold the games in the United States."

Cornell Men Going to Games.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 11.—Coach Jack Moakley will take fourteen track men out of town to enter the races of the Meadowbrook and Pittsburgh Athletic Clubs to be held Saturday in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, respectively. The one-mile relay team, made up of Lewis, Starr, Bartsch, and Souder, will meet Pennsylvania's crack mile quartet in Philadelphia, while the two-mile four, composed of Potter, Hoffmeir, Irish, and Windnagle, will run against Princeton and Pennsylvania in the western part of Pennsylvania. Alma Richards will enter the high jump and shot-put at Meadowbrook, while Lukens, Acheson, Millard, and Gubb, all hurdlers, will get into their first Winter competition in the form of sticks at the same games. Boynton will run in the mile handicap at Pittsburgh. Pennsylvania's mile team will be composed of Meredith, Lockwood, Kaufman, and Lippincott, and Moakley does not expect the shorter distance men from Cornell to defeat them.

Nicholson Depauw Track Coach.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., March 11.—John P. Nicholson, of St. Louis, member of the American Olympic team in 1912, will coach this year's track team at Depauw University, it was announced here today. Nicholson was prominent in middle-western collego athletics a few years ago.

POGGENBURG TO PLAY MAYER FOR TITLE

Class A Billiard Championship Will Be Decided Tonight.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	High Run.	High Averages.
J. Mayer	6	0	118	20
E. M. Gardner	3	3	75	14 8-23
J. F. Poggenburg	4	1	74	13 23-29
C. Heddon	3	3	66	14 22-27
R. M. Lord	2	2	75	11 18-21
E. L. Milburn	1	4	63	11 22-23
C. Huston	1	5	71	8

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Joseph Mayer of this city and J. F. Poggenburg of New York won their matches today in the Class A amateur billiard tournament, and will meet each other tomorrow night for the national championship. Mayer tonight defeated E. W. Gardner of New York, the title holder, 400 to 380, while Poggenburg took the afternoon game from R. N. Lord, Chicago, 400 to 390. Mayer made a high run of 111 and averaged 9 4-11. Gardner's best effort was 44 and his average 8 28-44.

Remarkable uphill work by the young Chicago player in the closing innings, when the veteran Poggenburg was holding an apparently insurmountable lead, was a feature of the contest. At the close of the twenty-fifth inning the former national and international champion had 189 more points than his opponent, and needed only 62 to complete his string. Lord slightly decreased this lead in the next few innings, and in the thirty-first, thirty-second, and thirty-third gathered runs of 75, 43, and 27, while Poggenburg, whose stroke was excellent in the opening innings, missed many easy chances.

Lord won the bank but failed to score on his opening shot, leaving the ivories in good position for Poggenburg, who ran 22, and then lost one by missing both balls. Runs of 16, 20, 31, 53, 48, 40, and 38 brought him quickly to the 300 mark. After making 25 in the twenty-third, he failed to make double figures again for nineteen innings. Lord tied the score in the forty-third, and looked like a winner until he missed an apparently easy single rail bank. Summaries:

Poggenburg—21 15 20 2 31 0 0 0 11 1 3 33 0 19 6 0 2 10 48 40 38 0 25 9 4 8 7 x 3 4 8 2 6 5 3 1 1 1 2 0 2 2 10. Total, 400. High run, 48. Average, 9 13-43.

Lord—0 13 3 3 9 10 1 0 0 6 1 2 16 51 1 8 9 9 7 4 1 0 0 8 16 1 2 19 5 73 43 27 3 2 0 0 0 11 1 5 16 18. Total, 390. High run, 75. Average, 8 28-43.

xOne off, missed both balls.

HURT PLAYING BILLIARDS.

Hayman Wrenches His Knee in Match Against Montgomery.

When both players were within a few points of game in their 2,000-point match at English billiards at Doyle's Billiard Academy last night George Hayman suffered a painful accident when he threw out his left knee as he suddenly turned around a corner of the table, and the match had to be postponed. Hayman, who injured his knee some years ago while playing cricket, made a sudden turn at the table and his knee cracked, the pain causing him to grab the table for support. He was ass

POTASH MADE HERE AT IMPORT PRICE

10,000 Tons Derived from Pacific Seaweed Sold in New York Last Week.

CAN EXCEED GERMAN SALES

James H. Scott Tells of Commercialization of Kelp and Salmon Canning Waste.

In New York last week 10,000 tons of American potash made from seaweed was sold at a price which was the same as that of the German potash salts during normal times. According to ex-Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, enough potash can be obtained from this source to obviate the necessity of importing this necessary ingredient of cotton fertilizers.

James H. Scott of Alaska, Seattle and London is the man who made the sale. Mr. Scott is one of a small group of Westerners who have embarked in the commercialization of kelp. He is also the man who started utilizing the waste of the great salmon fisheries of Alaska and turning it into marketable products.

Some years ago Mr. Scott became interested in kelp from hearing Mr. Wilson speak about it. He had seen a lot of it on his voyages from Seattle up the coast, and he got some of his friends interested. They found the supply of kelp had not been exaggerated by Mr. Wilson, and that once you got it, it was easy to convert into potash. The problem was to harvest it.

Three years ago Mr. Scott and his associates spent in devising a dredge and harvester. At the end of that time he was "broke," as he put it yesterday at the Imperial, but he had got what he wanted. As, however, the device cannot be patented, it is a secret.

"Some years ago Government investigators tackled the problem of obtaining potash at home," said Mr. Scott, "and since the beginning of the war the high price of German potash has made acute the necessity of producing potash in the United States. Considerable money and time have been spent by myself and a small group of men out on the Pacific Coast in perfecting a process for the commercial harvesting and manufacture of what is known as 'giant-bladder' kelp, the heaviest and largest of all the Pacific Ocean seaweeds. This giant kelp, in its completed form, contains over 20 per cent. of potash, as well as other substances valuable to fertilizer consumers.

Could Exceed German Imports.

"I have former Secretary Wilson for my authority when I say that the possible production of potash obtained exclusively from the Pacific Coast kelp beds could be made to exceed the total imports of potash from Germany.

"We have perfected a submarine kelp harvester, with a cutting device mounted between two pontoons, having one duplex horizontal cutter and two vertical duplex cutters, the propelling machinery being directly behind the cutting machine. This harvester cuts through the kelp groves a swath about sixteen feet wide, and from two to ten feet below the surface of the water. The kelp grows, as a rule, in water averaging from thirty to fifty feet in depth, but we have found that by cutting five feet below the water we are able to harvest 85 per cent. of the total weight of the kelp.

"The plant, when cut, is automatically gathered from the water by a process I adopted from the method used to employ when a boy in catching eels on the Long Island Shore, and by a simple device cut into six-inch lengths. The harvester, with the scows attached, has a capacity of delivering 50 tons of wet kelp per hour. This is put through a process, and when dried produces five tons of material containing over 20 per cent. potash.

"Contrary to the general opinion of agriculturists, nowhere in the world does kelp or any other kind of aquatic plant life contain within 30 per cent. as much potash as is found in the kelp groves of the North Pacific.

"The bulk of the potash salts imported into the United States is known as 'kainite,' which contains an average of 12½ per cent. of actual potash. Another grade, known as 'manure salts,' contains an average of 20 per cent. potash. As far as the potash goes, this would be equal to that of kelp, but the cotton grower is interested in kelp not alone because of the content of potash. The remaining bulk, being vegetable matter, is valuable because it is a humus, carrying with it no land weeds or disturbing elements to plant life; and experience has proved that in a soil inclined to be heavy the absorption of moisture by kelp when it is applied has a marked tendency to lighten the soil and permit the air getting deeper into the ground.

Sending Five Carloads Here.

"We have been operating for a year, but it has not been until the Panama Canal was opened that it has been possible to make shipments around to this side of the country at a profit. A consignment equal to five carloads of kelp will be delivered in New York, via the canal, within sixty days."

In addition to his kelp business, Mr. Scott is manager for the Fish Canners' By-Products, Ltd., and, so far as the Pacific Coast is concerned, is the founder of the industry of turning salmon waste into profitable merchandise.

"Of course, on the Atlantic side of the country, the menhaden industry has been going for many years," he said, "but on the Pacific there was absolutely nothing done to utilize salmon waste. For years, ever since the start of the salmon industry out there, the heads and tails of salmon used in the factories were dumped by the thousand tons into the ocean, where they fouled the waters. To indicate the vast quantity of this waste, we handled 22,000 tons of it during the thirty days of our season last year. The canneries are located within a radius of 200 miles from Ketchikan, Alaska, and we send around to them boats that make collections every twenty-four hours.

"From this refuse we make fish oil, fish flour and fish meal, fish glue and animal charcoal. We only started this industry last year. Perhaps the reason why nobody ever did it before was because of the great distance and the lack of facilities. Our plant is located near Ketchikan."

To the Resident Buyer:

Instead of scouring the New York Market for much wanted merchandise, why not make the market come to you?

Your advertisement in the "Buyers' Wants" column of The New York Times will do it. In twenty-four hours you will receive at your door the choicest offerings from manufacturers who are anxious to do business with you.

They look for such advertisements in the "Buyers' Wants" column on the Business Page of The New York Times every day. Will they see yours there to-morrow?

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

TO TRY COTTON CASE HERE.

British Appeal Court Refuses Application to Limit Hearings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 11.—Arising out of the American cotton frauds of 1910, involving about $5,000,000, an important decision was rendered by the Court of Appeal today.

The case was the appeal of A. Hannay & Co., New York, against an earlier decision regarding a declaration asked for by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The trust company sued for a declaration that it was not liable to Hannay & Co. in respect of money paid on certain bills of exchange by well-known New York bankers. An injunction was also asked for restraining Hannay & Co. from suing the Guaranty Trust Company in the American courts.

Concerning the money paid on one bill of exchange, there has been litigation in New York, and judgment was obtained in the Supreme Court. Later this judgment was set aside and a new trial ordered, which is now pending in New York. The injunction sought to restrain Hannay & Co. from proceeding with the action in America or instituting proceedings regarding other bills.

In the opinion of the Lords of Appeal, rendered today, the object of the present proceedings was to compel the defendants to try the whole question in England and not in America. If a declaration were made it might be used to guide the court in New York on a determination of points of law; but the real intention was apparently to make it not worth while for the defendants to proceed with the American litigation.

The court held that there was jurisdiction to make a declaration, but by a majority of the Judges dismissed the appeal on the ground that there was no case for summary procedure. The action will therefore go to trial in New York.

GARBAGE BILL TO BE SIGNED.

Fetherston's Interest in Incinerator Patents Given to the City.

After a hearing yesterday on the bill passed by the Legislature to amend the city charter in relation to the final disposition of the city's garbage, Mayor Mitchel announced that he would sign it. Only four persons appeared to oppose the bill and they merely wished to make sure that incinerators would not be built in residential neighborhoods. The bill gives the Board of Estimate the power to make contracts extending over fifteen years.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston protested against the statement in a morning newspaper that he was part owner of improved garbage reducing devices and that the contractor using such devices would profit greatly by having the city use them.

"If in the language of the law that constitutes 'libel,' said the Commissioner, "I shall sue. All the rights I ever had in any incineration patents were made over to the city."

The Commissioner made this explanation of his connection with the patents:

"I was partly instrumental in perfecting certain machines or parts of machines used in the incinerating of city refuse while I was Superintendent of Street Cleaning of the Borough of Richmond. The Power Specialty Company, upon whose invention the improvements were made, obtained patents from the Government and as the inventor of the improvements my name appeared on the patent papers, but as a representative of the city. All rights which then or now rest in my name belong to the city. I never got a cent and never will get a cent out of them."

RARE SHAKESPEARES SOLD.

Second Folio Edition, Published in 1632, Bought for $450.

A copy, slightly defective, of the second folio edition of "Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories and Tragedies," London, 1632, was obtained for $450 by George D. Smith at the sale of the late James S. Ginnell's library by the Merwin Company yesterday.

A fourth folio edition of Shakespeare, London, 1685, also slightly defective, went to E. H. Wendell for $190. "The Analysis of the Hunting Field," London, 1846, with illustrations by Henry Alken, the rare first edition of one of the most interesting and desirable of sporting books, was bought by Mr. Wilson for $72.50. The same bidder paid $80 for "The Annals of Sporting and Fancy Gazette," London, 1822-4, a rare magazine with colored plates by Alken and others.

Lathrop C. Harper gave $100 for a fifteenth century "Book of Hours," a Flemish manuscript on vellum of 161 leaves, with 12 full-page beautifully executed miniatures.

A defective copy of "Vitas Patrium," translated from French into English by William Caxton and printed at Westminster in 1495 by Wynkyn de Worde, Caxton's assistant and successor, brought $24.

"Mr. William Shakespeare: His Comedies, Histories and Tragedies, Set Out by Himself in Quarto," with introduction by Edward Capell, London, 1767, David Garrick's copy with his bookplate, went to George D. Smith for $80.

The total was $3,100. The sale will be concluded in two more sessions today.

NEW APPEAL FOR JOBLESS.

Mayor's Committee Needs More Funds for Emergency Shops.

The Mayor's Committee on Unemployment issued yesterday another appeal to the public for help to continue the emergency workshops for the unemployed. It is signed by Former Judge Elbert H. Gary, City Chamberlain Bruere, George W. Perkins, and H. P. Davison.

Some of the unemployed, the appeal states, have earned at least enough money to provide themselves with something to eat and somewhere to sleep and still have a number of hours left each day in which to look for permanent work. Twenty-six workshops, it states, have been opened, and work is being provided for 5,400 men and women, not including 320 in the seven scholarship classes. The appeal concludes:

"Not a dollar is being spent for rent, heat, light, or superintendence. All these are being donated, so that the money given goes directly into the pockets of the men and women who so sorely need help. These men and women are largely of a class who have not been out of work before. They do not wish to accept charity. The committee is giving both time and money to this most worthy cause. Won't you help these worthy men and women through this very trying period? Checks should be sent to the Mayor's Committee on Unployment, H. P. Davison, Treasurer, 23 Wall Street."

TO PUT CURB ON COMSTOCK.

Bill for State Commission to Pass on Art Works.

Anthony Comstock's authority to censor art works will be curbed if a bill which Assemblyman Aaron E. Feinberg is to introduce passes the Legislature. Mr. Feinberg made that announcement yesterday in the Tombs Court, where he was defending Theodore Goldberg, owner of an art store at 8 Barclay Street, and his son, Harold, who, Mr. Comstock charged, sold him a picture of a nude woman.

Assemblyman Feinberg's bill will create a commission to pass on the morality of pictures sold in this State. He told Magistrate Appleton that Mr. Comstock was unfair to the small art dealers, and to prove it produced a newspaper picture of a group of the Panama-Pacific Exposition and asked the Magistrate if it was not as indecent as the one for which the Goldbergs were arrested.

Goldberg and his son were held for trial in Special Sessions.

COTTON ADVANCES DESPITE FREE SALES

Market Closes Firm at Best Price of the Day—Shorts Cover Liberally.

GAINS IN SOUTHERN SPOT

Heavy Call at Ports to Fill Out Cargoes to Forestall the British Blockade.

In spite of heavy realizing by recent buyers as well as operators who have been arrayed on the bull side for several months, the cotton market yesterday displayed an excellent tone and moved to still higher levels. The close was around the best prices of the day, and at no time was there any reaction of consequence.

Some of the big spot interests were free sellers and New Orleans also sold freely here. Short covering was on a fairly liberal scale, but there is still believed to be a big bear commitment in existence which probably will not be disturbed unless the market shows a tendency to go through its previous high level, which was 9.50 for October.

More and more attention is being directed to the reduction of acreage and the opinion is gaining that the South has already committed itself extensively to a curtailment of the cotton area and that a further moderate advance in price would not materially affect this decision. The acreage planted to cotton last year was 36,722,000 acres. The excess in the acreage of Fall-sown oats of 1,903,000 acres and of Fall-sown wheat amounting to 1,812,000 acres, all of which presumably should be subtracted from the cotton acreage this season. This would leave a theoretical acreage of 33,000,000 acres for the coming season available for cotton, provided there should be no increase in the acreage alloted to corn, Spring-sown oats, or other food plants. Such a contingency is highly improbable, and, therefore, it looks as if there would be an automatic reduction in cotton acreage quite apart from any tendency to let a certain amount of land lie idle.

Southern spot markets yesterday were steady and unchanged to 13 points higher. There is a big demand for reports to fill in cargoes so as to get cotton on board and thus forestall the blockade announcement of the British Admiralty.

Exports continue on a liberal scale. A total of 62,000 bales was cleared yesterday, 25,000 for Great Britain and 37,000 for the Continent.

A meeting of Cotton Exchange members is called for 3:15 o'clock this afternoon to consider the Clearing House plan which is said to be in fairly completed form. It seems to be a foregone conclusion that a Clearing House system will be adopted and influential members of the Exchange believe that the plan which has been worked out will be found satisfactory to practically the entire membership.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 6@13 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, 8.85 for middling upland.

The range of contract prices was as follows, closing firm:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.67	8.60	8.67@8.69	8.67@8.69
May	8.97	8.86	8.94@8.95	8.91@8.92
July	9.20	9.11	9.18@9.19	9.14@9.15
October	9.47	9.38	9.45@9.46	9.41@9.42
December	9.68	9.57	9.63@9.64	9.59@9.60
January	9.72	9.70	9.72@9.74	9.68@9.69

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	5,317	10,533	6,408
New Orleans	3,064	6,459	3,911
Mobile	108	534	1,122
Savannah	4,398	8,328	2,462
Charleston	875	1,351	207
Wilmington	841	2,871	229
Norfolk	2,104	2,179	912

Total port receipts, 16,926, against 15,276 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	663	1,022	637
Memphis	2,472	12,012	1,593
St. Louis	324	3,287	1,643
Houston	5,555	8,448	3,822

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	6,000 to 7,000	15,663	6,238
New Orleans	1,000 to 3,500	5,030	4,725

Total exports yesterday, 62,455; so far this season, 5,821,273, against 7,401,705 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	Stocks. 1914.
5,910	New Orleans	8.38	378,778	277,990
150	Mobile	8	41,820	27,005
2,458	Savannah	8½	193,786	77,307
2,213	Galveston	8.75	486,706	347,168
—	Wilmington	8¾	58,996	16,121
1,995	Norfolk	8.25	73,937	58,851
1,689	Augusta	8.19	139,923	70,831
3,400	Memphis	8.12	219,490	151,905
—	St. Louis	8½	37,322	34,259
3,232	Houston	8.70	173,226	160,270

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 10 points advance, at 5.17d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, 57,000 bales, including 55,100 American. Closed quiet.

SEE MENACE TO EXPORTS.

Witnesses in Foreign Trade Oppose Lighterage Charges.

This country cannot hope to build up its export business if it permits the trunk-line railroads to hamper exporters by lighterage charges and by cutting down the allowance for free storage on export freight from ten days to two days, as proposed, according to witnesses who testified yesterday before Examiner C. V. Burnside of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The hearing relates to the proposals of the trunk lines to charge for lightering freight from the New Jersey terminals and to reduce the time allowances on free storage on their docks and piers.

S. W. Baker, representing the American Locomotive Sales Company, protested against the proposed extra charge for heavy pieces of freight. His company, as shipper of locomotive parts, would suffer in particular under such a plan, he said. He estimated that $40 would have to be added to the price of each locomotive if extra carrying charges were allowed.

William A. Fuller, traffic manager of the Palmer Lime and Cement Company, contended that a lighterage charge of 12 cents to points in New York Harbor would benefit lime and cement companies of Maine and other Coast States, which would be able to undercut his company's prices because of the all-water routes.

Michael Cohen, President of Michael Cohen & Co., dealers in limestone, contended that there should be no lighterage charge on rough limestone. The danger of breakage in handling was very small, he said.

RAILROAD'S EARNINGS DROP.

Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington's Net Off $146,000.

The annual report of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company, owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the year ended Dec. 31, shows a net income of $1,229,152, a decrease from the previous year of $146,629. The total operating revenues were $20,357,562, a falling off of $904,778. Operating expenses were $16,508,035, a reduction of more than a million dollars.

The operating income, despite the losses in the various departments, was $173,035 above the previous year's record, but increases in rents and interest on capital obligations wiped out the increase. After paying 4 per cent. in dividends, amounting to $1,005,520, the balance of $228,632 was applied to equipment improvements.

LONDON TRADING ACTIVE.

Money and Discount Rates Quiet—American Shares Firm.

LONDON, March 11.—The Stock Exchange maintained a steady undertone. The chief activity centred in Kaffirs and oil shares, especially Russians and Egyptians, but Colonial loans, Russians, Japanese bonds, and American gold bonds were frequently marked. Among the miscellaneous shares Marconi and Armaments were the most active.

The American section was moderately active and firm, with quotations a fraction above yesterdays' final New York closing.

Money and discount rates were quiet.

THE $15,000,000 SWISS LOAN.

Telegram from Berne to a London Paper Tells of Success Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 12.—A telegram from Berne to The Morning Post records the successful raising by the Swiss Government in the United States of a loan of $15,000,000.

The issue, which is 5½ per cent., and the loan is divided into three equal installments, falling due in one, three, and five years, respectively.

NEW ERIE NOTE ISSUE.

Road Authorizes $10,000,000 to Run One Year at 5 Per Cent.

The Erie Railroad has authorized the issuance of $10,000,000 new one-year 5 per cent. notes, dated April 1, 1915. J. P. Morgan & Co., as fiscal agents of the road, have formed a syndicate to handle the issue, and the notes will be offered at 99.

Proceeds from these notes, together with the proceeds of the recent sale of $13,400,000 Erie & Jersey and Genesee River bonds, will pay off notes maturing this year, amounting all told to $20,550,000 and, in addition, the company will be reimbursed in part for expenditures for equipment made during the last year amounting to about $5,000,000. There will be no further note obligations to meet until April 1, 1916, when the new notes fall due.

The new notes are secured by bonds valued at $19,920,000 and stock valued at $6,190,000. Holders of old notes maturing March 1 and April 1 of this year may exchange their notes for the new notes, at par, plus accrued interest, as far as they are available. The new notes are callable at 101½.

Frederick D. Underwood, President of the Erie, in a letter to J. P. Morgan & Co. regarding the notes, said the Erie had spent more than $100,000,000 for additions, betterment, and equipment since 1900.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	100¼	101¾
American Light & Traction	310	315
American Light & Traction pf.	107½	109
Adirondack Electric Power	12	14
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	39	42
*American Gas & Electric	89½	91
*American Gas & Electric pf.	49	50
American Power & Light	82	85
American Power & Light pf.	81	83
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf.	60	63
American Waterworks & Electric.	4	5½
Am. W. W. & El. partic. pf.	15	45
Am. W. W. & El. 1st pf.	45	50
Cities Service	46	49
Cities Service pf.	53	57
Colorado Power	14½	16
Colorado Power pf.	87	89
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	53½	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	80	82
Dayton Power & Light	28	32
Dayton Power & Light pf.	80	85
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond & Share	45	55
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	71	75
Empire District Electric pf.	90	95
Federal Light & Traction	15	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	25	30
Lincoln Gas & Electric	25	35
Northern Ontario Light & Power	11	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	50	54
Northern States Power	23	28
Northern States Power pf.	89	91½
Ozark Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	45	46
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	82	83
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	16	18
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	63	68
Southern California Edison	72	76
Southern California Edison pf.	90	93
*Standard Gas & Electric	4	5
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	17	18
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	6	8
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power pf.	33	37
United Light & Rys.	44	47
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	68	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	63	68
Utah Securities	13	15
Western Power	16	18
Western Power pf.	61	65

*Par value $50.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 11.—Of forty-four corporations organized today with aggregate capital stocks of $1,372,000, twenty-one had capital stocks under $5,000. The other twenty-three are:

New York Bottling Co., carbonated, aerated waters, beverages, trucking, autos, advertising, $750,000; A. Liebler, J. E. Ladin, A. Ludorff, 515 West 57th St.

Continental Silk Mills, textiles, $100,000; G. and J. Leerburger, J. Hesslein, 95 Maiden Lane.

The Pickman Co., Pawling, syrups, extracts, oils, dairy products, $150,000; P. G. McIvers, H. P. Young, William D. Davies, 5 Nutgrove St., White Plains.

Davison-Nymack Engine Corpn, Bellston Spa, engines, tools for generation and transmission of power, $50,000; Ralph H. Davison, W. Namack, S. I. Foster, Amsterdam.

O. C. Arlitz & Co., autos, accessories, $25,000; G. L. Stamper, D. Morris, O. C. Arlitz, 10 West 60th St.

The Phelps Heating Specialty Co., machinery, appliances, $50,000; C. S. Ashley, H. J. Neuschafer, R. A. Koontz, 295 Broadway.

Security Vehicle Lock and Brake Co., safety devices, $50,000; B. Rivkin, L. Troop, S. Liss, 1,231 Clay Ave., Bronx.

Ideal Springless Shade Roller Co., shade rollers and devices, $40,000; same directors.

Wrought Metal Products Co., Buffalo, glass, electrical supplies, $15,000; M. F. Dumble, H. R. H. Richards, J. H. German, Buffalo.

Pan Mexican Coffee Co., cultivation, groceries, tobacco, $25,000; J. Pinero, H. E. and R. C. Del Castillo, 621 Second St., Brooklyn.

L. G. & S. Realty Corpn, realty, $10,000; A. Gutman, H. Stern, S. Levi, 325 Central Park West.

Acme Sanitary Equipment Co., sanitary devices for apartment houses, $10,000; S. Loudon, B. S. and M. Ponzner, 52 Vanderbilt Ave.

Royal Kimono Co., wearing apparel, $10,000; J. and C. Chambers, W. Eisenhardt, 113 Park Place.

Niagara Cast Stone Corpn., Buffalo, cement blocks, building material, $7,500; F. W. Kester, W. T. Bromley, W. C. Tuberville, Buffalo.

National Positive Lock-Nut Co., fastening devices, $10,000; S. Liss, L. Tropp, M. Furitz, 1,028 40th St., Brooklyn.

Richmond Lighterage Co., transportation, ship owners, $5,000; F. L. Anderson, J. H. Tunley, W. E. Franks, 16 Davis Av., West Brighton.

Adjustable Wheel Co., Peekskill, wheels, $6,000; J. W. Husted, J. H. Murray, R. C. Weaver, Tarrytown.

Superior Hat Co., millinery, $5,000; J. Fixner, J. Poluselli, J. Schneider, 425 East 10th St.

The Duzets Co., machinery, power plant appliances, $5,000; C. S. Ashley, H. J. Neuschafer, R. A. Koontz, 295 Broadway.

The Schuylerville Concrete Co., contracting, construction, electrical work, $5,000; A. M. Jacobs, J. C. O'Brien, J. J. Reddy, 78 West 130th St.

American Innovations, jewelry, novelties, hair and millinery ornaments, $5,000; J. and C. Zeppa, M. Caputi, 344 Pleasant Av.

The Amsterdam Trimming Store, trimmings for clothing, $5,000; J. Mannen, E. and G. Siegel, 125 West 22d St.

Schoen Leasing Co., Bronx, realty, brokerage, $5,000; J. Rosenberg, H. M. Schlosshelmer, Desider Schoen, 853 Westchester Av.

Authorization: Co-operative Department Store, syndicates, Hartford, Conn., $500,000; Rep. R. H. Karmen, 511 West 42d St., Manhattan.

Capital increase: Consumer's Profit-Sharing Association, Rochester, $10,000 to $25,000; Lugerman & Morrison, Manhattan, $30,000 to $80,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Henlein & Greentree, Manhattan; New York Bottling Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 11.—Charters filed today:

George Innes Co., Camden, real estate, $200,000; Geo. Innes, Phila.; Chas. S. Morton, Saskatchewan, Canada; Edw. T. Curry, Camden.

New Way Paving Co., Netcong, $10,000; J. B. Salmon, Hackettstown; F. B. Earl, E. Orange; H. K. Selmon, Stanhope.

Arteus Press, Inc., Newark, $200,000; E. W. Gray, H. C. Stevens, G. H. Winship, Newark.

William Ellis Co., Camden, oils and greases, $15,000; Alfred Ellis, Hannah Ellis, Phila.; Rob't Downs, Clayton.

Atlantic Hardware, Atlantic Highlands, $10,000; W. H. Orth, L. A. Hollub, G. Orth, Atlantic Hds.

Hudsex Investment Co., Newark, $10,000; Catherine Hendlin, V. D. Dyer, Newark; Edward A. Rior an, Harrison.

Goldberger Bros., Inc., Town of Union, real estate, $25,000; H. A. Goldberger, A. Goldberger, N. Y.; J. Philip Zippel, W. N. Y.

STEEL CORPORATION MAY REDUCE BOARD

Clayton Act Renders It Difficult to Fill Vacancies with Men Who Are Eligible.

WILL MEET ON TUESDAY

Plan Is to Cut Directorate from 24 to 18, the Larger Number Having Been Found Unwieldy.

A special meeting of the Directors of the United States Steel Corporation will be held next Tuesday to consider the reduction of the board from twenty-four to eighteen. If a quorum can be obtained and the plan is adopted, it will necessitate the dropping of only one of the present Directors, as there are now five vacancies. The Director whose resignation will be accepted has been inactive in the affairs of the corporation for some time. The most recent vacancies were caused by the deaths of Norman B. Ream and Gardiner M. Lane.

The change probably will result in a reduction of two in the Finance Committee, which now consists of seven members in addition to Chairman E. H. Gray and President James A. Farrell.

One reason for the proposed change is the difficulty of obtaining a quorum with so large a board as twenty-four, which has been considerable on several occasions. Another is found in the provisions of the Clayton act rendering it difficult to fill the vacancies with new men of sufficient calibre who would not become ineligible within the next two years. For the same reason it is not unlikely that further changes will be made later in the personnel of the board.

There are two provisions of the Clayton act that might affect Directors of the Steel Corporation. One says:

That from and after two years from the date of the approval of this act no person at the same time shall be a Director in any two or more corporations any one of which has capital, surplus, and undivided profits aggregating more than $1,000,000, engaged in whole or in part in [interstate] commerce * * * if such corporations are or shall have been theretofore, by virtue of their business and location of operation, competitors, so that the elimination of competition by agreement between them would constitute a violation of any of the provisions of any of the anti-trust laws.

It might be difficult to determine, except through the courts, just how this clause would apply, but this is not the case with the other provision reading as follows:

That after two years from the approval of this act no common carrier engaged in [interstate] commerce shall have any dealings in securities, supplies, or other articles of commerce, or shall make or have any contracts for construction or maintenance of any kind to the amount of more than $50,000 in the aggregate in any year with another corporation, firm, partnership, or association when the said common carrier shall have upon its Board of Directors or as its President, manager, or as its purchasing or selling officer, or agent in the particular transaction, any person who is at the same time a Director, manager, or purchasing or selling officer of, or who has any substantial interest in such other corporation, firm, partnership, or association, unless and except such purchases shall be made from, or such dealings shall be with the bidder whose bid is the most favorable to such common carrier, to be ascertained by competitive bidding under regulations to be prescribed, by rule or otherwise, by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The question of the most favorable terms is not always the chief consideration with a railroad in buying rails, for instance, as it is customary for a road to apportion its orders among steel companies along its lines in the ratio of the traffic they furnish to the road. Transactions of $50,000 are inconsiderable among the railroads. So that the effect of this clause would be to make it practically compulsory for a man like Henry C. Frick to retire as a Director either of the Steel Corporation or of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Otherwise the Pennsylvania could not buy more than $50,000 worth of supplies a year from the Steel Corporation without competitive bidding in which the Steel Corporation was the lowest bidder, all things considered.

The present board of the Steel Corporation, with its five vacancies, is:

TO APRIL, 1915.

Robert Winsor,	James H. Reed,
William H. Moore,	Henry C. Frick,
Peter A. B. Widener,	Percival Roberts, Jr.

TO APRIL, 1916.

Thomas Murray,	Elbert H. Gary,
J. S. Phipps,	George W. Perkins,
J. P. Morgan,	Edmund C. Converse,
James A. Farrell,	Alfred Clifford.

TO APRIL, 1917.

Samuel Mather,	Henry Walters,
Daniel G. Reid,	Robert Bacon.
George F. Baker,	

The Steel Corporation is the first of the large companies to take any action with reference to the limitations imposed by the Clayton act, which will not be operative for nearly two years.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of March show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Four roads	$1,611,799	+$78,935
Five roads	2,613,542	—337,906
Total, (9 roads)	4,225,341	—238,971

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for January—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$38,854	$48,228	$9,374
Net after taxes	11,915	11,574	*341
Def. aft. chgs.	3,732	4,718	991
7 mos. gross	340,549	419,870	79,321
Net after taxes	82,738	125,854	43,118
Def. aft. chgs.	32,188	72,818	*40,066

RUTLAND RAILROAD for January—

Gross	242,623	262,418	19,796
Net after taxes	28,943	24,688	*4,256

*Increase. †Surplus.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
*Gross rev	38,760,280	37,279,319	34,593,806
Exp., taxes, and amortz.	21,196,317	19,852,198	18,501,512
Net rev	17,563,943	17,427,121	16,092,297
Charges, &c.	15,938,606	15,178,922	14,039,071
Surplus	1,625,337	2,248,199	2,053,224

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net profit	900,593	778,812	675,012
Repl., repairs, and deprec'n.	205,861	209,951	167,285
Balance	694,732	568,861	507,727
Interest, sinking fund, &c.	89,879	105,256	77,812
Surplus	604,854	463,604	430,414
Dividends	270,000	240,685	225,914
Surplus	334,786	222,919	203,500
Prev. surplus	1,341,697	1,118,776	988,268
Total surplus	1,676,482	1,341,695	1,189,768

UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Total earnings	9,084,533	8,813,194	8,615,070
Expenses	1,188,143	1,142,087	1,080,378
Net profits	*7,896,400	7,471,107	7,524,691
Dividends	4,440,236	4,440,236	4,440,236
†Sinking fund	801,300	790,500	774,500
Balance	2,654,864	2,240,371	2,309,955

*Including miscellaneous income. †To retire Philadelphia Gas Works investment.

SELL OUT ATLANTIC GAS.

Auction in Ten Days of Securities Behind $2,500,000 Bonds.

Judge Augustus N. Hand in the Federal District Court yesterday signed the decree for the foreclosure sale in the suit brought by the American Trust Company, as trustee, against the Atlantic Gas and Electric Company and Calvert Brewer, as trustee in bankruptcy of the company, and the Pennsylvania Utilities Company.

The Atlantic Gas and Electric Company is directed within ten days to pay the clerk of the court $1,731,367.34 for the benefit of the holders of the first lien 5 per cent. sinking fund bonds, Series A, dated Dec. 1, 1912, and $802,529.18 for the benefit of the holders of Series B bonds. In the event of a default the bonds and stocks put up as security for the two series of bonds are to be sold at auction on the County Court House steps. Edward H. Childs has been appointed special master for the sale.

FAVORS CONKLING BILL.

Merchants' Association Urges Repeal of Full Crew Law.

The repeal of the full-crew law is being urged by the Merchants' Association on the ground that it means needless expense of $1,000,000 for the railroads of the State. In a letter to Assemblyman Frank L. Seaker, Chairman of the Assembly Railroad Committee, the association advocates the passage of the Conkling bill, calling for the repeal of the law.

"The financial situation of the railroads throughout the United States," says the letter, "has for some time been extremely serious, and their lack of sufficient revenue, whereby they have been unable to provide the reasonable accommodations required by the public, has been a contributory cause of the seriously depressed business condition.

"In view of this situation, the Interstate Commerce Commission, in granting them slightly increased rates, also urged upon them the necessity of the utmost economy, in order to better their financial condition.

"Under these circumstances, it is most unreasonable that the State of New York should by law impose upon the railroads wholly wasteful outlays to the extent mentioned. We think, therefore, that the railroads should be relieved of the useless burden they are now carrying. This will be brought about by the repeal of the existing law, which is provided for by Assembly Bill 53."

BRUCE L. RICE FAILS.

Member of Cotton Exchange Was Short of the Market.

Announcement was made on the floor of the Cotton Exchange yesterday that Bruce L. Rice, a member of the Exchange and a floor trader, was unable to meet his obligations. Mr. Rice had been doing business as Bruce L. Rice & Co., with offices at 25 Broad Street. He was short of the market.

The failure was regarded as a small one, and had no noticeable effect on the market. It was said that about 3,000 bales of cotton had been covered for his account and that losses sustained by members could be secured by the sale of the seat on the Exchange if such a course were necessary.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Harris, Winthrop & Co. have issued a pamphlet on "How to Invest in Standard Securities by the Partial Payment Method."

Officers of the Electric Properties Corporation were re-elected at this meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday. The annual report to stockholders will be ready for distribution in two weeks.

The New York Stock Exchange membership of Victor M. Reichenberger was sold yesterday to Harold Hartshorne for $44,000, an advance of $2,000 from the last sale.

Phelps, Dodge & Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 a share and $1 a share extra, payable March 30 to stockholders of record March 20.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

A

The business man who is seeking a liquid investment should not overlook stability and income return.

Public utility companies sell a staple product. Their short term securities possess a ready market, and on account of their high income return they are an unusually attractive investment at this time.

We will be glad to have you phone, call or write for our current List T of $100, $500 and $1,000 denominations.

Yielding

6 to 6¾%

BOND TOPICS, our monthly paper, is also free upon request.

A.H. Bickmore & Co.
111 Broadway, N.Y.

A Selection For Investors

The inability of many investors to decide now, upon safe and profitable uses for their money, has prompted us to prepare a special letter which explains briefly the advantages of purchasing the particular securities it suggests.

Send for letter No. 151

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston Detroit
London Paris
William P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

SAFETY OF PRINCIPAL
PROMPT INTEREST PAYMENT
OPPORTUNITY FOR PROFIT

If it is your desire to take advantage of prevailing conditions in the investment markets, make it a rule to purchase only those bonds possessing all the above elements to a satisfactory degree. If you are in doubt as to just what bonds to purchase, or if you are not entirely familiar with bonds as a form of investment, we shall be pleased to cooperate with you in making selections along lines of conservatism.

Ask us to send you Circular 1480 "General Bond Circular."

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
43 Exchange Place, New York

Is Your Money Idle?

Every dollar you own should be working for you.

The safe and easy way to make it work is to invest in high-grade bonds.

We have them that yield from 4¼% to 5½%. May we send you a list?

Ask for Circular M-10.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne
15 William St., New York

Underlying Bonds
Yielding 4½% to 5½%

Corporation Notes
Yielding 5% to 6%

Particulars on request.

Harvey Fisk & Sons
Established 1865
62 Cedar Street

Municipal Bonds
of
Highest Grade
We shall be glad to send
OUR SPECIAL CIRCULAR "T"
describing 15 different issues, which we own and offer for sale.

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
14 Wall St. New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

Akron, Ohio
5%
Improvement Bonds
Due Serially 1919 to 1924.
Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.
Price on application.

Sidney Spitzer & Co.
115 Broadway, New York
Chicago Toledo Cincinnati

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Close at Advance—Foreign Flotations in This Market—State Bond Offering.

On a volume of trading little changed from that of the previous day the stock market yesterday maintained its very firm undertone and made enough progress in a sufficient number of issues to show a slight net gain in the general level of prices. The action of the list indicated very clearly the market's conviction that the new element introduced into our diplomatic relations with the belligerent countries of Europe by the sinking of an American grain-ladened ship by a German cruiser would be handled in a way to avoid the creation of any more difficult situation than that which heretofore existed. Mexico was still much in the minds of bankers, but the stock market was more impressed by the lack of selling pressure than it was by any consideration that suggested important international questions. The little impression which has been created upon prices by recent sales by bear traders and the resistance which the market has shown to reaction even after the market had reached a stage at which reaction was expected have strengthened the courage of those whose operations have been chiefly responsible for such degree of activity as the stock market has lately been showing.

Bankers were considering yesterday a number of suggestions looking to the establishment of foreign credits in one shape or another. It was definitely indicated that France is again looking to this market for funds and report suggested that Italy as well as one or two other countries of Europe were arranging to finance here part of their requirements growing out of their purchases in the American market. The Swiss loan seemed to have spent its influence for the time being at least in strengthening Swiss exchange which receded a little. There was an easier tendency in French exchange as well as in sterling, although the movements in those quarters were not very great.

It was again plainly indicated that foreign loans placed here would be used practically exclusively for the purchase of goods in this market. This would hold true of any advance to France, as it would in all probability of advances to other markets of Europe. The proceeds of the Swiss loan have already been, or are to be, spent in this country very largely for grains which have been purchased here for Swiss account. It is well recognized, of course, that our foreign trade has prospered much more than our domestic trade, which continues to feel, although fortunately in lessened degree, the handicaps which were imposed by the war and which emphasized reactionary tendencies which were making themselves felt before the outbreak of the struggle in Europe. It is thus true that an unusually large proportion of the product of some of our industries is now going abroad. It is understood that about 25 per cent. of the present output of the Steel Corporation represents orders for export, which is much in excess of the usual proportion.

Interest in the local bond market centred largely in the new State bonds which were being offered by the syndicate which was the successful bidder at Wednesday's public sale. The experience of the day indicated that there was a substantial demand for the bonds above the price paid by the syndicate, although the taking of bonds yesterday was influenced by the necessity which confronted the market of readjusting the views which it had entertained in advance of the public sale regarding the probable issue price of the bonds. The trading in bonds on the Stock Exchange was considerably reduced in volume.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Auto Stocks to the Front.

Some of the automobile stocks on the Exchange had a field day in yesterday's session. There was nothing unusual in Maxwell Motors' advance, as the two classes of preferred and the common stock have been climbing for a month, but their upturn was so brisk that the Street began to wonder if their maximum quotations were anywhere in sight. Starting from 41½ last December, the first preferred has risen until it sold at 75¼ yesterday, and the common from 14½, when it was listed in December, has advanced to 32½. At 31½ the second preferred stood more than 14 points above its initial quotation on the board. Another issue to step into the limelight yesterday was Willys-Overland common with an upturn of 5½ points on sales of 2,200 shares.

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Subtle Reasoning.

Traders on the long side of the Maxwell Motor shares have a popular explanation of the reason why the common sells higher than the second preferred—that is, it is popular with them, but not with many of their colleagues because it has been mentioned so often. The reason is, as the traders say, that the second preferred is limited to 6 per cent. dividends, while there is no limit on the common dividend stock. As dividends are not being paid on any of the Maxwell issues, and the first preferred is more than 14 per cent. in arrears, it requires one much skilled in the subtle reasoning of the market to grasp the exact meaning of this explanation.

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Earnings and Good-Will.

The lever underneath the advance of the Maxwell issues, considering them collectively, has been talk of excellent earnings. With reiteration of gossip of this sort the market community has been persuaded that the next annual report could show a decided change in items of the balance sheet, whatever be the fortunes of shareholders in the distribution of dividends. The statement for the 1914 year showed that goodwill, models and patents were valued at $26,500,000, this total being by far the greatest item on the side of assets. There would be opportunity to write off a substantial part of this rather intangible asset in case rumor proves to be fact, namely, that earnings have been running at the rate of 12 per cent. on the common stock after allowing for preferred stock dividends.

***

Wabash & Mo. P. Bear Inspection.

The condition of the property of the Wabash Railroad, as operated under receivership, was favorably commented on yesterday by a number of railroad men and bankers who attended the recent meeting of stockholders of the Missouri Pacific and who inspected the Wabash between St. Louis and Detroit. It was said that the improvement, as compared with a year ago, was marked, and optimistic predictions as to the road's future earnings were made. A reorganization plan, they said, might be expected within two weeks. Predictions of better earnings were made for the Missouri Pacific, too. B. F. Bush's work was praised even by those who opposed his selection two years ago.

***

Cars Standing Idle.

The number of idle freight cars on the railroad lines of the United States and Canada on March 1, according to the figures of the American Railway Association, was 304,284. This is an increase over the corresponding month last year of 90.1 per cent. As an index of trade these figures are significant, and furnish some explanation of falling freight earnings. The increase in idle cars over Feb. 1 was about 8½ per cent. Of the total surplus for March 1, 58,293 cars were coal and gondola cars, indicating the effect of the mild weather on the coal-carrying business. The increase over Feb. 1 was reported particularly from the West and Central South.

***

A Place for Western Pacific.

The report from California that Gov. Johnson favored the acquisition by his State of the Western Pacific Railway, now in receivers' hands, caused amusing comment among railroad men acquainted with Western Pacific's tussle to make ends meet. The only parallel to this projected solution of the road's affairs was found in the acquisition by the State of Texas about five years ago of the short line running between Rusk and Palestine, Texas, and known as the Texas State Railroad. This road, about thirty-four miles in length, connects with the Cotton Belt Line and the International & Great Northern. It appears that despite a high passenger rate and freedom from taxes, the Texas State Railroad suffered a deficit in operation last year of $28,000. On the other hand, the Panama Railroad, owned by the United States Government, has shown handsome surpluses for years. But railroad men say the Panama Railroad ought to make money because it has no opposition.

Paris Trading Quiet.

PARIS, March 11.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per centrentes, 71 francs 67½ centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 37½ centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1915.

	Stocks. (Shares.)
Total sales	171,655
Same day last year	195,255
Year to date	11,335,747
Same period last year	18,926,468
Average price and change 50 stocks	61.58 + .11
Same day last year	69.05 — .34

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks of which odd lots were traded in yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100 share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
31⅜	31⅝	5,100	Alaska Gold Mines	30½	31½	30½	31½	+1
8⅞	9	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
55⅝	55¾	2,500	Amalgamated Cop	54⅞	55⅝	54⅞	55⅛	+ ⅜
39½	39¾	2,700	Am. Beet Sugar	39½	40⅛	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
27½	28	600	Am. Can	28⅛	28⅜	27⅞	28	— ⅛
94½	95	400	Am. Can pf	95	95	95	95	+ ¼
4⅝	5⅛	200	Am. Br. & Leather	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	...
28½	27⅞	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	...
28¾	29¼	3,200	Am. Ice Securities	28⅛	29⅝	28⅛	29	+1¼
9¼	9⅜	100	Am. Linseed	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
64½	64⅞	800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	64¾	64¾	64½	64½	+ ½
24	25	200	Am. Steel F'dries	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
103	103½	200	Am. Sugar Refin	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅜
110	112½	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	110⅞	110⅞	110	110	—1
120⅝	120⅝	310	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120½	120⅝	120½	120⅝	+ ⅛
220½	224	100	Am. Tobacco	224	224	224	224	+2
107½	108	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	108	108	108	108	+1
16½	17½	400	Am. Woolen	16	16⅞	16	16⅞	+1
26¼	26⅞	100	Anaconda Cop. Co	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅜
95⅞	96	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	95⅞	96	95⅝	95⅞	...
94	100	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	94	94	94	94	+2
67¼	67½	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	67	67½	67	67¼	+ ¼
68	68½	100	Baltimore & O. pf	68½	68½	68½	68¾	+ ½
...	...	10	Bank of Commerce	167½	167½	167½	167½	...
55¼	55⅝	2,000	Bethlehem Steel	55⅞	56¼	55⅝	55⅞	+ ⅝
104½	105½	500	Bethlehem Steel pf	105	105¼	105	105¼	+ ¾
87	87¼	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87¼	87¼	87¼	87⅜	+ ⅛
17⅛	17¼	500	California Petrol	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
159¾	160½	500	Canadian Pacific	160½	160¼	159¾	159⅝	— ¾
33⅝	33⅞	700	Central Leather Co	33⅞	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	...
101½	102½	100	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	102	102	102	102	+1½
117	118	10	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	118	118	118	118	...
41¾	42¼	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	42⅛	42¼	42	42	+ ⅛
87⅝	87⅞	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	87⅝	87⅞	87⅛	87⅝	+ ¼
123	123½	100	Chi. & Northwest	123¾	123¾	123¼	123¾	+1
21½	22	900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	22½	22½	22	22	—1
36⅛	36⅜	1,200	Chino Copper	36	36⅝	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
21	39	8	Clev., C., C. & St. L	23⅜	23⅜	22⅞	22⅞	...
116	116½	500	Consolidated Gas	115	115⅜	115	115⅜	+ ⅜
46	47	200	Continental Can	46	46¼	46	46⅜	+ ⅜
91	93¼	300	Continental Can pf	91	92	91	92	+1½
11⅜	11⅞	7,650	Corn Products Ref	11¼	11⅞	11¼	11½	+ ⅝
70½	71¼	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	71½	71¾	71¼	71¼	...
10	12	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	12	12	12	12	+ ¼
114	114½	17	Detroit Edison Co	114½	114	114	114	...
9¼	9	500	Distillers' Secur	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
22⅜	22⅞	17,600	Erie	22¼	23⅛	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜
36⅝	37	4,200	Erie 1st pf	36⅞	37⅜	36⅝	37	+ ⅝
29½	30	500	Erie 2d pf	29	30	29	30	+1
...	22	10	Federal M. & S. pf	22	22	22	22	...
107	107½	65	Gen. Chemical pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	...
139½	140½	400	General Electric	140	140¾	140	140	...
92	94	700	General Motors	92½	93½	92¼	93	+ ¾
92	94	60	Gen. Mot., odd lots	93⅝	93⅝	92⅝	92⅝	...
32⅝	33	525	Gen. Motors pf	96	96¼	96	96¼	+ ⅜
116	116½	2,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	31⅞	32⅜	31⅜	32⅜	+1½
116	116½	800	Great Northern pf	115⅞	116⅜	115⅞	116	+ ½
31	31⅛	700	G. N. certs. or prop	31	31¾	31	31⅛	...
51⅛	51⅝	900	Guggenheim Explor	51¼	51¾	51¼	51⅝	+1½
116	117	50	Hocking Valley	116	116½	116	116⅝	...
103	108	100	Illinois Central	102½	102½	102½	102½	— ½
20	20¼	2,600	Inspiration Copper	20⅛	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	12⅝	100	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	12¼	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
55⅝	56¼	3,150	Int.-Met. pf	55⅞	56¼	55⅜	56⅛	— ⅛
93	94½	120	Int. Harvester, N. J.	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
36	37	100	Int. Paper pf	36	36	36	36	—1
21⅞	22¾	200	Kansas City South	22	22	21¾	21⅝	— ⅛
111	111¾	200	Kresge (S. S.) Co	111⅝	112	111⅝	112	+1
135	136	100	Lehigh Valley	135½	135½	135½	135½	— ⅛
215	218	100	Liggett & Myers	216	216	216	216	+1
...	66	100	Loose-W.-Bis. 2d pf	65	65	65	65	...
...	178	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	179¾	179¾	179¾	179¾	— ¼
...	...	100	Lor.(P.) seller 6 flat	178	178	178	178	...
31⅞	32¼	4,240	Maxwell Motors	30⅜	32½	30⅛	31⅞	+1⅝
74⅜	75	7,700	Max. Motors 1st pf	72	75¼	73⅜	74⅜	+3¼
30⅜	31	9,850	Max. Motors 2d pf	28⅞	31⅛	28⅞	30⅝	+2⅝
66½	67	1,100	Mexican Petrol	67	67¾	66½	66⅝	— ¾
20⅜	21	1,300	Miami Copper	20½	21	20¼	21	+ ⅜
113½	115	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	114	114	114	114	+ ⅜
11⅜	11⅝	2,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10	11⅝	10	11⅝	+ ⅜
29	30	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	30	30	28⅝	30	+2½
11¼	11¼	4,100	Missouri Pacific	11¼	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
49⅜	50	300	Montana Power	49¼	49⅝	49¼	49⅜	+ ⅜
100	102½	200	Montana Power pf	101	101	100½	100½	...
78	85	100	Nat. En.& St.pf.x d	80	80	80	80	...
54	55	500	Nat. Lead Co	54½	55	54¼	54½	+1
106	108	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	+1¼
12⅜	12¾	100	Nevada Con. Cop	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	...
83⅜	84	4,300	N. Y. Central	83⅝	84	83⅝	83⅝	+ ⅛
52	52¼	200	N. Y. N. H. & H	51½	52½	51⅝	52	+ ¼
102	102	200	Norfolk & Western	102	102	102	102	...
103¼	103⅝	200	Northern Pacific	102⅞	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛	+ ⅛
105¼	105⅜	800	Pennsylvania R. R	105⅜	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	20⅝	1,100	Pittsburgh Coal	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
92	93	1,200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	91	93	91	92⅝	+1⅝
27	27½	300	Pressed Steel Car	27	28½	27	27	+1
27	27½	100	Press. S. C. odd lots	26	26⅝	26	26⅝	...
86¼	87	430	Pressed Steel C. pf	86	86¼	80	80¾	+ ⅛
150	151	200	Pullman Co	151	151	150¼	150¼	— ¾
2	2¼	100	Quicksilver pf	2	2	2	2	...
17⅛	17¼	1,200	Ray Con. Copper	17¼	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	...
145⅞	145¾	9,200	Reading	144⅞	145⅞	144⅜	145⅜	+ ⅛
⅝	⅞	100	Rock Island Co	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
1	1	100	Rumely (M.) Co	1	1	1	1	...
13¼	14½	50	Seaboard Air Line	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	...
32½	34½	200	Seaboard Air L. pf	33⅜	33⅜	32½	33½	+ ¼
203	204	100	Sears, Roebuck Co	203¾	203¾	203½	203½	...
125¼	...	100	Sears, Roebuck pf	125½	125½	125½	125½	+ ½
84	84⅞	2,600	Southern Pacific	84	84⅞	83⅞	84¼	+ ⅜
97	97	50	South. Pac. pf. rcts.	97	97	97	97	...
15⅜	16¼	200	Southern Railway	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
49¾	51¾	300	Southern R'way pf	50¾	50¾	50	50	—1½
65	66	20	Standard Milling pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	...
47¼	47⅞	900	Studebaker Co	47	47¼	47	47⅜	+ ⅛
93	95	100	Studebaker Co. pf	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¾	+ ⅜
28¼	28⅝	1,900	Tennessee Copper	27⅝	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅜
134⅜	135⅝	500	Texas Co	135	135¾	135	135¼	+ ¼
13⅜	14	200	Texas & Pacific	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ¼
13⅞	14	75	Tex. & P. 2d odd lots	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	...
51⅞	52	8,200	Third Avenue	53	53¼	51⅞	51¾	—1
51⅞	52	50	Third Av. odd lots	51⅝	51⅝	51¾	51¾	...
1½	2	200	Toledo, St. L. & W	2	2	2	2	...
97¼	98	100	Twin City Rap. Tr	97½	97½	97½	97½	...
3	6	400	Union Bag & Paper	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
120⅝	120½	4,610	Union Pacific	120	120⅝	120	120⅜	+ ⅛
79½	80	150	Union Pacific pf	80	80	80	80	+ ¼
43¾	44⅞	100	United Cigar Mfrs	45½	45¼	45½	45½	+ ½
102	105	200	United Cigar M. pf	103	103¾	103	103¾	— ¾
25	25½	100	United Rys Inv. pf	26	26	26	26	—2
45⅛	45¾	15,700	U. S. Steel	44¾	45⅝	44⅜	45⅛	+ ⅛
105	105⅜	200	U. S. Steel pf	105⅜	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜	+ ⅛
53⅛	53⅝	1,400	Utah Copper	53	53⅝	53	53½	+ ⅞
88	89	100	Wells Fargo Exp	88	88	88	88	...
89	89	10	Wells F. E. odd lots	89	89	89	89	...
22⅜	23½	1,600	Western Maryland	22⅜	23½	22½	23	+ ⅝
37	38	700	West. Maryland pf	36	37	36	37	+ ½
63⅞	64¼	700	Western Union Tel	63⅞	64¼	63⅞	64⅛	+ ⅞
68¾	69	500	Westinghouse E. & M	68¾	69	68¾	69	+ ⅞
100½	100¾	2,200	Willys-Overland	101½	109½	101½	100½	+8½
102¾	103¼	1,400	Woolworth, (F. W.)	103¾	103¾	102¾	103	—1½
116½	117½	10	Woolworth pf	116½	116¼	116¼	116½	...

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	68.58	68.57	68.80	+ .14
Industrials	54.52	54.18	54.36	+ .08

COMBINED AVERAGE.

March 4	61.14	60.67	60.71	— .09
March 5	61.48	60.72	61.42	+ .71
March 6	61.51	61.12	61.21	+ .21
March 8	62.05	61.44	61.81	+ .60
March 9	61.91	61.47	61.56	— .25
March 10	61.70	61.31	61.47	— .09
March 11	61.75	61.37	61.58	+ .11

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Mar. to date	62.05	Mar. 8	59.86	Mar. 1	61.58
Mar., 1914	71.32	Mar. 23	68.66	Mar. 9	70.26
Mar., 1913	74.53	Mar. 19	70.99	Mar. 19	72.85
Mar., 1912	81.74	Mar. 27	76.29	Mar. 1	80.81
Yr to date	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	61.58
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

Britain's Bank Statement.

LONDON, March 11.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£121,000
Circulation decreased	237,000
Bullion decreased	115,132
Public securities increased	8,836,000
Other deposits increased	10,922,000
Public deposits decreased	1,746,000
Notes reserve increased	104,000
Government securities increased	220,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 24.47 per cent.; last week it was 23.71 per cent.

Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, March 11.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Notes in circulation inc	110,542,000 francs
Treasury deposits increased	2,502,000 "
General deposits increased	7,526,000 "
Bills discounted increased	78,788,000 "
Advances decreased	70,536,000 "
Gold in hand increased	1,463,000 "
Silver in hand decreased	10,000 "

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	44.75	46.75	44.00	48.00
Lead	3.90	4.00	3.90	4.00
Iron, No.2X fdy.	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted at 14⅝@15c a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Thursday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	64	15	0	64	7	6
Copper, futures	65	2	6	64	15	0
Tin, spot	180	0	0	188	0	0
Tin, futures	165	10	0	164	10	0
Lead	21	0	0	20	17	6
Spelter	44	10	0	44	10	0

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Little Changed in a Very Dull Session of Trading in the Curb Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 87,390 shares of stock and $313,000 of bonds. In addition, there were sales of 1,000 rights. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 8,485; oils, 1,055, and mining, 77,850. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡Am. Th't Soc pf. w. i.	⅞	1	⅞	1
90	Nat. Cl. & S.	54	54⅝	53⅜	53⅜
155	N.Cl. & S. pf.	97	97	97	97
200	Riker & Hege.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
500	Corp.R. & H.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
990	Sterling Gum	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Tob. Pr. pf.	93	93	93	93
3,050	U Cig. S. new	9⅝	9⅝	19½	9½
100	U.Cig. St., old	93	93	93	93
100	U.Cig.St., Can.	2	2	2	2
1,900	U.Pr.Sh., new	3⅞	3½	3⅝	3⅝
800	‡World Film	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

RIGHTS.

1,000	N. Y. Cen. rts	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
900	Anglo-Am. Oil	15	15	15	...
4	Atl. Refining	545	545	545	+ 5
15	Eureka P. L.	222	220	222	+ 1
3	Illinois P. L.	129	129	129	+ 2
10	Indiana P. L.	98	98	98	+ 1
10	Nat'l Transit.	31½	31½	31½	...
11	Ohio Oil	131	131	131	+ 1
105	Pierce Oil	13½	13	13¼	+ ⅛
26	Prie O. & G.	226	226	226	...
25	P. P. L., w. i.	146	146	146	— 1
5	Solar Ref.	240	240	240	+ 5
49	S. Penn Oil	270	268	269	+ 2
20	South. P. L.	208	204	208	+ 2
63	St. Oil of Cal.	294	290	292	...
1	St. Oil of Ind.	85	85	85	— 1
15	St. Oil of Ky.	255	252	252	— 3
5	St. O. of N. J.	397	395	393	+ 1
78	St. O. of N. Y.	190	188	190	— 1
10	Swan & F. Co.	125	125	125	...
10	Vacuum Oil	180	180	180	...

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,200	‡Atlanta	35	35	32	32
300	‡Beaver Cons.	27	27	27	27
1,000	‡Booth	32	32	32	32
300	Braden Cop.	7	7	7	7
2,500	‡Cale'n Min.	73	75	70	71
100	Canada Cop.	1	1	1	1
700	‡Carib. Cob.	50	50	50	50
1,800	Cons. Nev.-U.	¼	¼	¼	¼
1,000	‡Dia. B. B.	3	3	3	3
300	‡Florence	57	58	57	58
2,000	Goldf. Cons.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
4,200	‡Goldfl. Mer.	23½	23½	23	23
25,300	‡Jumbo Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	95	99
400	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
3,600	‡Kewanaa	18	19	18	18
800	‡Mck.-Dar.	48	48	46	46
300	Nev. Hills	27	27	27	27
100	‡N. Utah B.	37	37	37	37
50	Nippissing M.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,500	‡†Oro	9½	10	9½	10
900	Stand. Sil.-L.	1⅜

WHAT CAPITAL WILL COST

Will capital be cheap or dear after the close of the war? A discussion of this problem and its effect on present investments, which is of interest to all buyers of securities, appears in the current issue of the Straus Investors Magazine.

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WOULD GIVE BANKS TRUST CO. POWERS

Amendment to State Law Proposed for the Benefit of National Banks.

BITTER FIGHT EXPECTED

Similar Privilege Sought in Other States—To Come Before Reserve Bank Directors Next Week.

The Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank have under consideration a resolution recommending to the New York Legislature an amendment to the State banking law which would permit national banks to exercise trust company powers if the Federal Reserve Board approves. A bill for this purpose is to be introduced in the Senate at Albany by Chairman Marshall of the Banking Committee. The resolution will come up for action at the meeting of the Reserve Bank Directors next Wednesday.

The introduction of the Marshall bill is expected to arouse violent opposition on the part of the trust companies of the State and all hands are prepared for a bitter fight, which will be only a local phase of a contest for which the forces are gathering in a number of other States. A side issue will be an effort by the State banks to obtain trust company powers, if the national banks do. To this the Federal Reserve Directors, who are interested in the bill, will offer no objection. They have not felt, however, that it was any of their business to take up the cudgels for the State banks, none of which is a member of the Reserve Bank, as all the national banks are.

The interest of the Federal Reserve forces in the matter grows primarily out of the troubles they have been having with the country banks over the system of check collections that is shortly to be put in force. The country banks have complained bitterly of the loss of exchange charges to which they will be subjected, saying that in many cases these charges are an important part of their revenues. For this reason it was finally decided to make membership in the collection system optional. At the same time it has been the desire to offer to those that come in at the start and as an inducement to those that hang back some advantage to offset the prospective disadvantage in respect to exchange charges. This inducement would consist of giving them trust company powers, as a new source of revenue.

The Federal Reserve act gives the Federal Reserve Board power "to grant, by special permit, to national banks applying therefore, when not in contravention of State or local law, the right to act as trustee, executor, administrator or registrar of stocks and bonds, under such rules and regulations as the said board may prescribe."

Barred by New Banking Law.

While the bill was before Congress the so-called Van Tuyl Commission was at work preparing a revision of the State banking law. The law did not at that time prohibit the exercise of these functions by other than trust companies, but in order to preserve the rights of the trust companies a clause was inserted that had that effect, barring out either State or national banks, and this provision was contained in the new banking law as enacted. This it is now proposed to elliminate.

The trust companies will oppose the bill tooth and nail, and those who are pushing it realize this and are prepared for the fray. The trust companies are already at work in States where there is no prohibition of the extension of these powers to national banks to have such a statute enacted.

Only half a dozen States now have such a prohibition. In these States it is expected that force can be far removed from the Federal Reserve system will make the same effort as in New York to have the law repealed, and that the State banks will join in in their own interest. If these efforts are successful the trust companies will demand that all the powers of State banks, in States where they do not already possess them, shall be extended to them, with the result that there will be no difference, except in a name, between a State bank and a trust company.

The trust companies do not intend, however, to stop with these measures. They attack the constitutionality of the clause of the Federal Reserve act quoted above, and some of them are hard at work to bring about a test case. There is an especial concentration of effort in Michigan, where there are only five trust companies. A brief arguing the constitutional question has been filed with the Federal Reserve Board by Henry M. Campbell, counsel for the Union Trust Company of Detroit.

Attack Reserve Act Clause.

He argues that the clause is an invasion of acknowledged State rights. He says the clause may be interpreted as either a delegation of legislative authority by Congress to the Federal Reserve Board or the assumption of authority by Congress to confer trust powers direct upon national banks. His argument may be summarized as follows:

Authorities on constitutional law are unanimous that legislative power cannot be delegated to any other body or department. If the paragraph is intended to mean that Congress confers such powers direct upon national banks there are three distinct lines of attack.

Congress has neither the express nor implied authority to convey such corporate powers. Distinction is made between powers conferred upon national banks under the National Bank act and such as are contemplated in the Federal Reserve act.

Such grant of powers in connection of State law because it is an inviolable principle of constitutional law that states possess exclusive jurisdiction over such property transactions, private contracts, &c., are involved in trust administration. Furthermore, the states impose regulations upon trust companies which could not be enforced upon national banks, which are subject solely to Federal supervision.

A State has no authority to confer upon national banks corporate powers not conferred upon them by Congress.

The President of one of the Michigan trust companies conferred recently with Uzal H. McCarrol, President of the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the trust company section of the American Bankers' Association, with a view to co-operation in a test of the constitutionality of the clause in the Federal Reserve act. The section has taken no action on this point so far. It is in a somewhat delicate position, as it consists of the trust companies that are members of an association that includes also national banks and State banks. The section has sent out to its members, however, without comment, an editorial from the Bankers Trust Companies, calling attention to the menace in various States and taking strong ground against the proposed extension of trust powers.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.55	4.45
Bal. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.90	4.80
Chas. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.75	4.60
Chi. & Northwest	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.38
Chi., Ind. & Lou.	1914-'23	5½	5.15	4.80
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.75	4.62
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.20	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie R. R.	1914-'23	4½@5	5.05	4.90
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	5 @5½	4.88	4.70
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.62	4.45
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.85	4.40
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	5.60	5.20
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.20	5.20
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.88
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	4½	4.50	4.38
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.25	5.00
Penn. Gen Fr. Lines	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.40	4.20
St. L. & M. So.	1914-'23	5	5.28	4.85
Seaboard A. Line	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.85
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5	4.96	4.70
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.62	4.50
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	6	5.15	4.85

STATE RATES HURT ROADS.

Have Made It Impossible to Earn Living, Says Traffic Manager.

CHICAGO, March 11.—State regulation of freight rates in southwestern territory, especially Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, were held responsible for so lowering the rates on grain and grain products that "the railroads cannot make a living on carrying these commodities," C. E. Perkins, freight traffic manager of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain systems, made this statement in testifying today before the Western railroad freight rate case.

Mr. Perkins asserted that the Interstate Commerce Commission's regulations of interstate rates was largely influenced by State rates, and as the latter had been steadily lowered, the railroads felt justified in asking for an increase of 1 cent a hundred pounds.

The witness drew particular attention to Texas as the largest consuming State in the Southwestern group, and traced the history of grain rates there. He said because of rate reductions in Texas the railroads have been forced to reduce rates from all interstate points to Texas.

The witness gave a detailed history of rates in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, saying the rates in each State for years have either remained stationary or declined. He said rates in Louisiana were lower than those in Texas.

Tomorrow the hearing on grain and grain products is to be completed, and on Saturday the railroads' position for increased rates for carrying meat and cattle is to be considered.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14½	15	14½	15
Atlantic Refining	545	550	540	550
Borne-Scrymser	250	260	250	260
Buckeye Pipe Line	107	109	107	109
Chesebrough Mfg.	645	660	645	660
Colonial Oil	90	100	90	100
Continental Oil	220	225	220	225
Crescent Pipe Line	36	38	38	38
Cumberland Pipe Line	47	50	47	50
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	213	223
Galena-Signal Oil	160	163	160	163
Galena-Sig. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	126	128	126	128
Indiana Pipe Line	97	99	96	98
National Transit	31	33	31	33
New York Transit	215	220	215	220
Northern Pipe Line	88	90	88	90
Ohio Oil	130	132	130	132
Pierce Oil	13	13½	13	13½
Pierce Oil, cv. Cs., '24	77	80	78	80
Prairie Oil & Gas	227	229	228	229
Prairie P. L., (w. i.)	146	149	149	149
Solar Refining	235	240	235	240
Southern Pipe Line	205	208	205	208
South. Penn. Oil	268	272	263	267
S. W. Penn. P. L.	113	117	113	117
Stand. Oil of Cal.	283	291	283	293
Stand. Oil of Ind.	405	408	405	408
Stand. Oil of Kan.	335	345	335	345
Stand Oil of Ky.	250	253	252	255
Stand. Oil of Neb.	310	320	310	320
Stand. Oil of N. J.	392	394	392	394
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	190	192	190	192
Stand. Oil of Ohio	229	423	418	423
Swan & Finch	125	130	125	130
Union Tank	81	83	81	83
Vacuum Oil	180	183	180	183
Washington Oil	30	35	30	35

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sep., 1915	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
6s	Sep., 1916	102⅜	103	102⅜	103
6s	Sep., 1917	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
4½s	March, 1963	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4½s	May, 1957	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4½s	Nov., 1957	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4½s	May, 1917	100⅜	101⅛	100⅜	101⅛
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	100⅜	101⅛
4½s	March, 1964	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
4½s	March, 1962	99½	99⅝	99⅜	99⅞
4½s	Sep., 1960	99½	99⅝	99⅜	99⅞
4½s	March, 1930-60	96⅝	96⅞	99⅜	100
4s	May, 1959	95¼	95½	95¼	95½
4s	Nov., 1958	95¼	95½	95¼	95½
4s	May, 1957	95¼	95½	95¼	95½
4s	Nov., 1956	94½	95¼	94¼	95¼
4s	Nov., 1955	94½	95¼	94½	95¼
4s	Nov., 1936	95½	96¼	95½	96¼
4s	1918-1919	99	100	99	99
3½s	Nov., 1954-55	84⅞	85½	84⅝	85½
3½s	May, 1954	84⅞	85½	84⅝	85½
3½s	1950-1954	84⅞	85¼	84½	85¼

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,747	Con. Power rts.	7c	7c	7c	7c
325	Cosden	5½	5½	5½	5½
100	Cosden pf.	6	6	6	6
5	Fidelity & Dep.	144½	144½	144½	144½
1	Union Trust	66	66	66	66
430	Un. Rys. & El.	25¾	26	25½	26
500	Way. Oil & G.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

BONDS.

$2,000	Cent. Ry. ext. 5s.	103½	103½	103½	103½
2,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s..	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
200	City Balt. 4s, '16	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
5,000	City Balt. 4s, '62	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000	C. & I. Ry. 5s.	95	95	95	95
2,000	C. P. notes, w.i.	98½	98½	98½	98½
1,000	Elk. Fuel 5s...	94½	94½	94½	94½
6,000	Knox. Trac. 5s.	103	103	103	103
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s..	98½	98½	98½	98½
1,000	Mt. V.-W. C. D. 5s	37½	37½	37½	37½
6,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Duck 5s, cfs.	37	37	37	37
1,000	N. & P. Tr. 5s.	81½	81½	81½	81½
3,000	Un. R. & E. inc. 4s.	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
1,000	W., B. & A. 5s	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Com. Edison	137	137	137	137
6	Dia. Match	93	93	93	93
50	Illinois Brick	61½	61¾	61½	61½
120	Mont. Ward pf.	113½	114	113½	113¾
10	Nat. Carbon	132	132	132	132
152	Nat. Carb. pf.	120	120	119½	119½
170	People's Gas	120	120½	120	120
60	Stewart W.	51	51	51	51
5	Quaker O. pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½
360	Sears Roebuck	204	204	203½	203½
40	Sears R. pf.	126	126	126	126
100	Pacific Gas	45	45	45	45
10	Public Service	83	83	83	83
3	Public S. pf.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
82	Swift	107¼	107⅝	107¼	107¼
70	Union Carbide	156	156	155½	155½

BONDS.

$20000	Chi. Ry. B 5s.	77¼	77½	77¼	77¼
25,000	City & C. Ry. 5s	73	73	73	73
18,000	Com. Ed. 1st.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝
5,000	Chi. Gas 5s.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2,000	Chi. Tel. 5s.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
20,000	Ch. P. T. 5s.	98	98	98	98
5,000	Ogden Gas 5s.	94½	94½	94½	94½
1,000	Swift 5s.	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Amer. Can	28	28	28	28
35	Am. Gas N. J.	100½	100½	100½	100½
50	Baldw. Loc. pf.	93	93	93	93
85	Cambria Steel.	42¼	42¾	42	42
45	Elec. St. Bat.	49	49	49	49
300	Erie	22¾	23	22½	23
10	Gen. Asphalt.	26	26	26	26
5	Ins. Co. N. A.	21	21	21	21
100	Int. Sm. Powd.	30	30	30	30
25	L. Sup. Corp.	7	7	7	7
8	Lehigh Nav.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
3	Lehigh Valley.	67¾	67¾	67½	67½
6	Minehill	55½	55½	55½	55½
20	North. Central	85	85	85	85
509	Penna. R. R.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62½
16	Penna. S. Mfg.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
12½	Phila. Elec.	24¼	24¼	24	24½
800	Phil. R. T. t. c.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
118	*Phila. Trac.	77	77	77	77
10	Pr. Steel Car.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
105	Reading	72¼	72¼	72⅝	72⅝
525	Ton. Belmont.	7	7	7	7
730	Ton. Mining.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
77	Union Trac.	34½	35	34½	35
270	Un. Gas Imp.	84¾	85¼	84½	85¼
650	U. S. Steel.	45	45¾	45	45⅞
6	W. J. & Sea.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. G & E. 5s	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
12	Cam. St. sc. '16	96½	96½	96⅛	96⅛
1,211	Cam. St. sc. '17	96¾	96¾	96¼	96½
7,000	Cheetaw 5s.	97	97	97	97
3,000	City 3½s, '20, reg	97	97	97	97
400	City 3½s, '20, reg	97	97	97	97
1,100	City 4s, '41, reg.	100¾	100¾	100¼	100½
1,000	Keyst. Tel. 5s.	94	94	94	94
8,000	L. Nav. con. 4½s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
1,000	L. V. g. con. 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
43	Phila. Co. sc. '16	90½	90¼	90¼	90¼
43	Phila. Co. sc. '18	80	80	80	80
1,000	Phila. Elec. 4s.	79	79	79	79
1,000	Welsbach 5s.	91½	91½	91½	91½

*Ex dividend.

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. W. Glass pf.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
100	Citizens' Trac.	50	50	50	50
250	Col. Gas & El.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
90	Mfrs. L. & Heat.	48¼	48¾	48¼	48¾
20	Nat. Fireproof.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
55	Nat. Firepf. pf.	18	18	17⅞	17⅞
10	Ohio Fuel Oil.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
102	Ohio Fuel Supply.	41½	41½	41¼	41¼
60	Pitts. Brewing.	4½	4½	4¾	4¾
30	Pitts. Brew. pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½
470	Pitts. Coal	20¼	20¾	20⅛	20⅜
40	Pitts. Oil & Gas.	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
175	Pitts. Pl. Glass.	105½	106	105½	106
195	Pure Oil	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	San Toy	13c	13c	13c	13c
70	Union Sw. & Sig.	95	95	95	95
25	U. S. Steel	45	45	45	45
50	West'house Air B.	118	118	118	118
50	West'house Mach.	12½	12½	12½	12½

BONDS.

$4,000	P. A. & M. 5s.	99½	99¾	99¼	99¼
6,000	P. Coal deb. 5s	93¾	93	92¾	93
1,000	W. Elec. cv. 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼

PUBLIC TAKES STATE BONDS

Syndicate Finds Good Demand at 104 1-4—Market Stimulated.

The syndicate consisting of the National City Bank, Harris, Forbes & Co., the Guaranty Trust Company, Brown Brothers & Co., and White, Weld & Co., which bought the $27,000,000 New York State bonds at 103.459 on Wednesday, offered them publicly yesterday at 104¼. A heavy demand appeared, and it was said last night that a substantial amount of the issue was taken by dealers and investors.

The successful offering by the State stimulated the municipal bond market generally, and a reason why the syndicate members were not able to announce the amount of new 4½s sold was that they were too busy to check up accounts. A bank disposed of $300,000 City of Cleveland 4½s, and other important issues recently bought were distributed within the day by other institutions. One house which participated in the State purchase reported its busiest day in several years.

Selling the new bonds at 104.25, the syndicate makes a gross profit of approximately ¾ of 1 per cent. Bonds sold to dealers, however, are placed at 104½, leaving for the dealer a margin of ⅛. The aggregate profit, making allowance for the price to dealers, was figured at about $168,000, from which certain syndicate expenses are to be paid.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.50
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100⅝	4.40
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅝	101¼	3.50
Ana. Cop. Co.	5	Mar., 1917	99⅝	99½	5.25
Argen Gov't.	6	Dec. 15, '15	100⅛	101	4.70
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec. 15, '16	100⅝	100⅝	5.60
Argen. Gov't.	8	Dec. 15, '17	100⅝	100⅝	6.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.95
Beth. Steel.	5	June 1, '15	100¼	100½	3.30
B'klyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.05
Can Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102⅜	103¼	5.55
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	102¾	103¼	5.70
C., St. W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1915	100¼	100½	3.95
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94½	95½	8.25
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
Con. Power.	6	May 1, '17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	2.00
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100¾	3.70
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98¼	98¾	6.30
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	101¼	101⅝	3.70
Gen. Rubber.	6½	July, 1915	100¼	100¾	3.30
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	100	100¼	4.87
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	97⅜	97½	5.87
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	96	96½	5.87
Har. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	98½	99½	11.00
Hav. El. Ry.	5	May, 1918	99¼	99½	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	101½	101¾	4.10
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	99¼	100	5.00
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.45
L. S. & M. S.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.95
L. G. & El.	6	April, 1918	97	98¼	6.50
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1915	88⅝	90⅜	46.00
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	2.95
Min. G. El.	8	June, 1918	99½	100	8.00
New Y. Nav.	6	May, 1917	95	92½	9.60
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.15
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15, '15	100⅛	100⅜	3.80
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.85
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1915	99¾	99¾	11.00
Nor. St. Pow.	6	June, 1917	96½	98½	6.50
Pac. G. & El.	5	Dec. 15, '15	100	100⅜	4.55
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	3.25
P. S. Corp. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.80
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99¾	99¾	5.60
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97	97⅜	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	99½	99⅞	5.05
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	94	96	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	98	97½	7.00
United Fruit.	5	May, 1917	100⅞	101¼	5.40
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	97¼	97⅝	5.75
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	97	98	7.00
West P. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
West. Power.	6	July, 1915	100¼	100⅜	5.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	96	97⅜	7.00

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	105	110	105	115
American Cigar pf.	91½	93	91¾	93
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	65	73	65	73
Conley Foil Co.	275	300	275	300
Johnston T. F. & M.	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
MacAndrews & F.	170	177	170	177
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	101	99	101
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	225	235	215	225
P. R.-Am. Tob. scrip	170	180	170	180
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	280	290	280	290
R. J. Reynolds T. pf.	118	119	118	119½

RAILROADS.

30	At., T. & S. F.	96	96	96	96
10	A., T. & S. F., pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½
75	Bos. & Albany.	175	175	175	175
15	Boston Elevat.	89½	89½	89½	89½
1,130	Bos., & Maine	33¾	33	33	33
10	C., J. & S. Y. pf.	104	104	104	104
49	Conn. River.	147	147	147	147
70	Fitchburg pf.	64⅞	65	65	65
34	Mass. Elec. pf.	47½	48	47½	48
510	N. Y., N. H. & H.	51½	52½	51½	52¼
25	Union Pac. pf.	79¾	79¾	79

DR. DAVIS ANSWERS BEDFORD CHARGES

Never Has Defended Rebecca Hall and Believes Segregation Is Immoral.

VICE WAS UNAVOIDABLE

Policy Was to Keep Abnormal Girls Because There Was No Other Institution for Them.

Correction Commissioner Katharine B. Davis last night issued a formal statement in answer to the report of the Special Committee of the State Board of Charities regarding the Bedford Reformatory. Commissioner Davis was superintendent until she was appointed to her present place. In her statement concerning conditions when she had charge of the institution she said:

"I held, and the Board of Managers supported me in my contention, that in the interests of the public, it was our duty to retain in the reformatory all women legally committed there who could materially profit.

"It is my firm belief that it is both immoral and illegal to return to the committing courts the kind of cases which the State Board of Charities recommended, unless there are custodial institutions to which they can be immediately committed.

"No member of the Bedford management ever defended the construction of Rebecca Hall. For years I have consistently fought the interior cell block. Rebecca Hall was built as a reception house before the Board of Managers was appointed for this institution. The completion of the new building will make its use unnecessary, the consummation to which we have looked forward for fourteen years.

"My position on the question of segregation of the white and the colored I set forth at the hearing. In my judgment this also is immoral. It is my firm belief that morality is not a question of color. When large groups of abnormal individuals of one sex are congregated together, a certain amount of vice is unavoidable.

"Self-government was introduced in Bedford before it was in existence in any other reformatory in New York State. It was never found practicable to carry it out in all the buildings of the institution. An overwhelming majority of the girls themselves voted in opposition to this a number of times.

"Lack of appropriations often made it impossible to clothe the girls as we wished, to supply material for industrial work or even for educational work.

"The disciplinary building, when it was built, was the most approved building of its type with which we were familiar. It was built with the approval and sanction of the State Board of Charities. It is true that inmates were kept confined there for weeks at a time. This was because they would not be decent members of society.

"The institution was at all times open to the public, and was inspected by twenty-seven different sets of inspectors. It is difficult to understand why these charges were not made earlier if the State Board of Charities believed that the abuses existed."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Rendered on Knicknacks, Showcards, and Textiles.

Raphael Tuck & Sons Company lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in claims relating to the classification of paper articles in the form of valentine novelties. Duty was assessed as post cards printed, except by the lithographic process, at 25 per cent. ad valorem. They were claimed properly dutiable as lithographic prints at lower rates.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, were overruled in contentions affecting desk pencil stands, each with a small glass base and upright metal stem, to which is attached a pencil chain. Metal is the component material of chief value in the article, which is plated with a thin coating of gold. Duty was taken at 50 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal plated with gold or silver. The importers alleged that the goods were dutiable at only 20 per cent. as brass articles, polished.

The Pera Cigarette Company was sustained in the claim that hinged tin boxes, printed by lithography, imported empty, but designed for holding cigarettes, are properly dutiable at the rate of 60 per cent under the act of 1909 as "smokers' articles."

The Kaufmann & Strauss Company imported placards or show cards composed of cardboard with flock coated paper on which are mounted metal letters. Duty was levied at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the metal schedule of the old tariff, while the importers claimed 35 per cent. as manufactures of paper. As it was shown that the paper in the articles is of greater value than the metal, the protest was sustained.

Henry Glass & Co. were partly sustained in claims regarding the duty rate on union table damask composed of flax and cotton. It was classified as manufactured of flax and taxed 35 per cent. ad valorem under the present law. The goods were claimed to be in chief value of cotton, properly dutiable as manufactures of cotton at 30 per cent. An official analysis showed that the goods invoiced as "quality 400" is dutiable as claimed, while that invoiced as "quality 500" is in chief value of flax, and therefore dutiable as assessed.

The H. B. Claflin Corporation was sustained as to Turkish towels imported under the act of 1913. The Collector returned the goods as articles made from piled fabrics at the rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem. The board held that the merchandise should be admitted as towels made of cotton at 25 per cent.

FULL TIME FOR 4,500 MEN.

Missouri Lead Mines to Resume Operations Up to Capacity.

BONNE TERRE, Mo., March 11.—Announcement was made here today that all the lead mines in St. Francois County would resume operations on full time March 16. Forty-five hundred employes will be affected.

Since last October the mines have been running five days a week and have curtailed output 25 per cent. below full capacity. Four mining companies will be affected.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

ARTHUR L. BRAUS.—Three petitions in bankruptcy have been filed against Arthur L. Braus, dealer in cloaks, suits, and women's apparel, with office at 7 East Thirteenth Street and twelve retail stores. The first petition was filed by Myers & Goldsmith for these creditors: W. R. Altman: $2,200; M. E. Cohen & Co., $200, and Carl Light, $250. The other petitions were filed by these creditors: I. Sandberg, $225; Halper & Freedman, $285, and the J. R. Waist and Dress Company, $198, and by J. M. Dunn, $100; Elias Lissner, $671, and Max Goldstein, $27. He has been in business ten years, and Bradstreet's took away his rating in January last. Liabilities are $150,000 and assets $75,000. He made an assignment on Wednesday to John E. Joyce. Harry B. Singer, attorney for the assignee, said that Mr. Braus had conducted business at the following places: 232, 238, 240, 242 Sixth Avenue, 10, 14, 16, and 32 East Fourteenth Street, Manhattan; 504 and 478 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 775 Broad Street, and another on Broad Street, Newark; 124 Tremont Street, Boston, and 164 Merrimack Street, Lowell, Mass.

JACOBSON & FRIEDMAN security brokers, bonds and stocks, at 111 Broadway, composed of Joseph S. Jacobson and Nehemiah Friedman, have filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $37,567 and nominal assets of $51,150, consisting of claims, $1,100; accounts, $50, and shares of stocks and bonds, $50,000. There are 250 shares of stock par value $25,000, and $25,000 bonds of the Cent-a-Drink Filters Company, all in litigation; 223 shares Comstock Tunnel Company, and 10 Pettibone Mulliken Company, all pledged, no value. Mr. Jacobson has individual debts of $683, and Mr. Friedman of $400. Among those mentioned in the schedules as creditors are the Cent-a-Drink Filters Company, $25,000, on underwriting of bonds, &c., litigation pending; H. Content Company, $4,772, Dr. E. Reinhardt, $3,000; Freezer & Cohen, $1,042; Hanover National Bank, $718, breach of contract; A. A. Heller, $700, and Jennie Jacobson, $1,240. Both partners had been in the employ of a banking firm and started in business for themselves in September, 1913.

ISAAC ROSENFELD.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isaac Rosenfeld, manufacturer of furs, at 38 West Thirty-second Street, by these creditors: David M. Robbins, $1,000; Edward Martin-Otto Kahn, Inc., $122, and J. Jablow's Sons, $33. Liabilities are said to be $8,000 and assets $2,500. He also made an assignment yesterday to Barnet Fabricant.

MAISEL-SILBERMAN COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Maisel-Silberman Company, Inc., manufacturer of skirts, at 112 East Twenty-third Street, by these creditors: Mildred Berkman, $310; Benjamin Grabisch, $97, and Edward Golden, $291. Judge Hough appointed Asa B. Kellogg receiver. Liabilities are $7,000 and assets $1,000.

DONATO M. CEFOLA.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Donato M. Cefola of 2,297 First Avenue by these creditors: Carmela Priore, $2,150; Robert Elkan, $94, and Louis Steinberg, $28. Mr. Cefola was interested in real estate. He was formerly the owner of property on East 109th Street and 116th Street, which were transferred in October and December last. Liabilities are said to be more than $3,000 and assets are $844, said to be in the hands of Nathaniel Phillips, receiver in supplementary proceedings, and $324 on deposit with the City Chamberlain. Judge Hough signed an order restraining Mr. Phillips from further proceedings in the judgment on which he was appointed receiver until further order of court.

GENEVIEVE REYNOLDS, an actress, residing at 224 West 114th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,504, for services during an illness in 1904, and for borrowed money in 1904. Her assets consist of a few pieces of furniture, $25, which are exempt; cash, $18, and insurance, $208. She has five creditors. Dr. R. Coleman Kemp, $60, professional services; Anna M. Galbraith, $237, board and attendance at a sanitarium; John A. Quin, $400, loans; Lynn Pratt, $200, loan, and Jeannette Vera Camp, $50, loan.

E. M. WOOD of 136 West Forty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $10,335 and no assets. The debts were mainly contracted in Asheville, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla.

MORRIS EDELMAN, foreman in a cigar factory, Gelding, 217 East Eighty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $15,541 and no assets.

WILLIAM H. FRANK.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William H. Frank, manufacturer of auto tops and bodies, of New Rochelle by these creditors: Bedford Hardware Company, $267; New Rochelle Publishing Company, $162, and Irma Pantz, $77.

NATHAN BITZICK of 153 Delancey Street, formerly a wholesale poultry dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $18,011 and assets of $1,493, consisting of claims, $1,380, and accounts, $113. He owes $1,342 to two railroads for freight, $539 for telegrams, and $284 for telephones. Lambert Suydam is a creditor for $2,188 on a deficiency judgment. He has been in business ten years and bought mainly in the West, in Iowa, and at Kansas City, Mo.

SCHREIBER & EINZIG.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Dec. 15 against Schreiber & Einzig, wholesale dealers in butter and eggs at 332 Greenwich Street, on a settlement at 30 cents on the dollar cash.

A. L. CHATTERTON & CO., dealers in books and stationery at 334 Fourth Avenue, which had departments in department stores in Brooklyn and Chicago, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $47,356 and assets of $35,304, consisting of office furniture, $500; stock of merchandise in Chicago, $14,000; accounts from a Chicago company, $3,800; a claim against a Brooklyn department store, $20,000, and cash, $4. Among the creditors are the H. B. Claflin Company, $511; B. W. Chatterton, $15,919, money loaned, and D. W. Chatterton, $1,000, loan.

MAX EILENBERG, dealer in furniture at 1,313 Third Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $12,187 and assets of $4,047, consisting of stock, $2,000; fixtures, $50; cash in bank, $9; accounts, $188, and goods sold secured by chattel mortgages, $1,800.

GREAT BRITAIN DRESS COMPANY, INCORPORATED, of 146 West Twenty-eighth Street has filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,913, nominal assets of $4,258, and actual assets of $1,859.

WELLS, MOWBRAY & NEWMAN, INCORPORATED, electrical supplies, at 125 West Broadway, New York, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $6,597 and assets of $5,387, consisting of stock, $2,000; fixtures, $1,000; accounts, $1,817; note, $300; cash, $237, and insurance, $33.

FLEISCHMAN & BREUER, manufacturers of aprons, at 44 West Fourth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $4,385 and assets of $3,683, consisting of stock, $2,000; machines and fixtures, $1,000; accounts, $672, and cash in bank, $11.

Bankruptcy Discharge.

Judge Hough has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to ALPER & FRUMAN, cloak manufacturers of 315 Church Street; liabilities, $16,054.

Out of Town.

CHICAGO.—Max J. Rosenberg, a salesman, voluntary petition; liabilities, $23,975; assets, $00.

CHICAGO.—Lipman, Pastor & Berkenfield Company, manufacturers of dresses, involuntary petition filed in behalf of H. A. Caesar and others of New York; liabilities and assets not given.

CHICAGO.—Hammond Brewing Company of West Hammond, Ill., involuntary petition; liabilities, $827,000; assets, $200,000; Central Trust Company of Illinois appointed receiver.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 11.—Voluntary petitions filed today: L. R. Wright & Co. and Louis R. Wright and Oscar L. Hitchcock, individually, as members of the firm. Liabilities of the company, $960,164.54; with assets of $84,337.06, of which $4,693.50 is exempt. The company holds $864,018 in municipal and county warrants, issued for construction of municipal buildings, &c.

Louis R. Wright, individually, listed liabilities $2,073; assets of $30,667, of which $8,410 is exempt.

Oscar L. Hitchcock, individually, listed liabilities of $4,744 and assets of $27,173, of which $9,035 is exempt.

Special to The New York Times.

WACO, Texas, March 11.—Voluntary petition of J. A. Loughridge, haberdashery; liabilities $30,586.72, and assets $20,999, of which $12,750 is exempt.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County; the first name being that of the debtor:

Art Color Printing Co.—A. McMahon, $3,136.
Auto Directories Co.—S. Lewenkrohn, $546.
Augenblick, William—M. A. Henkel, $8,329.
Anderson, Samuel—J. Berman, $121.
Alexander, Max—Matthew Wilson & Co., $165.
American Cities Realty Co.—B. Fisherop, $244.
Blanc, Emil—People, &c., $200.
Besdine, Louis—S. Goldenthal, $126.
Briggs, George A.—Nonka Realty Co., $200.
Braun, Joseph—J. Tomkins, $992.
Bocssel, Carl A.—Oppenheim, Collins & Co., N. Y., $295.
Blum, Harry—A. L. Kass, $3,531.
Bennett, Joseph H.—M. H. Hosen et al., $103.
Brock, William—City of N. Y., $157.
Barnet, Miriam & Herman Bass—City of N. Y., $152.
Bono, Bernzio—D. C. Kassel, $968.
Bitzick, Nathan—Erie R R. Co., $475.
Borkstrom, Eric—V. Berlin, $773.
Barrett, Wm. M., President—A. Leavitt, $600.
Cartier, Louis P.—E. B. Meyrowitz, Inc., $101.
Cangioria, Samuel—People &c., $200.
Chester, Chas. H.—M. Schnurmacher, $252.
Corniot, Rose—S. H. Stone et al., $113.
Cohen, Louis—Howell Demarest Co., $834.
Cohen, Rose & Samuel—F. J. Mazoyer, $371.
Clements, J. Morgan—J. Clements, costs, $127.
De Cellem, Grace—R. Batchelor, $2,947.
D. & S. Underwear Co.—H. Helfgott, $349.
De Pass, Eliot A.—Gerald de Meredi, Benjamin Odlo, Walter L. Lascelles, and Michael de Mercado—Standard Milling Co., $3,219.
Elder, Herbert E.—W. B. Butler, $141.
Feldman, Henry—F. E. Boehmcke, $203.
Feldman, Max and Morris—S. Steiger, $277.
Gilthausen, Paul—C. Oertly, $728.
Gildersleeve, Press—S. Wallace, $1,355.
H. S. Horton & Co. and Illinois Surety Co.—D. Hanly, $6,597.
Haight, Allen T.—E. S. Thomas, $309.
Hardy, Mary F.—L. Hubbell, $2,150.
Herbert, Dongan Construction Co.—F. Coyle, $2,444.
Harris, Carl, by gdn.—City of N. Y., costs, $127.
John Mulstein Co. and Louis Brooks—J. Asch, $536.
Jones, Lewis A.—Federal Brass & Bronze Co., $107.
Kunkel, John O.—W. N. Farley, $1,820.
Katz, Joseph—M. Schulman, $121.
Kreiezer, Barnard—N. Le R. Edgar, $226.
Karelsen, Jacques E.—American Exchange National Bank, $1,079.
Lamon, Lauren G.—City of N. Y., $155.
Levine, Joseph B., and Max Posner—H. S. Elsman et al., $4,052.
Kilroy, Nicholas A.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y., $420.
Lee Av. Theatre Co.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y., $656.
Leindorf, Emil—J. Sauer, $180.
McAvoy, Frederick and Edward—W. Watson et al., $1,037.
Marchbank, Rose A.—M. A. Oliwerter, $549.
Merrick Fireproofing Co.—J. Frari, $1,020.
McDonald, James P.—R. F. Rivinac, $1,138.
Same—Same, $1,138.
Same—Same, $1,403.
Same—Same, $1,828.
McGarry, Joseph E.—Altman & Co., $314.
Merber, Selig—J. D. Tobias, $169.
McMahon, Thomas J.—S. Gurvitch, $314.
Martin, Samuel C.—Madison Square Press, $350.
Mastemann, Luise—S. H. Stone, $110.
Nicholas, Andrew P.—C. C. Pearson, $580.
N. Y. Central & H. R. R. R. Co.—E. C. Davidson, $191.
N. Y. Railways Co.—A. Burberg, $226.
O'Rourke, John J.—United Electric Light & Power Co., $207.
O'Neill, Henry G.—Columbia Garage, Inc., $181.
Oppenheimer, Hugo, Isaac Oppenheimer, Richard Adler, and Louis Kronengold—City of N. Y., costs, $111.
Poffenbatger, Wm. L.—F. F. Drysdale, $129.
Pure Water Apparatus Co.—R. H. Kirk, $716.
Planet, Inc., Co.—H. McCluskey, $226.
Plaisted, Archie—Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Co., $189.
Petetti, Joseph—J. Lurie, $730.
Russian Transport and Ins. Co.—G. Nikola, $6,167.
Rogers, Annie R., nad Lorlys Elton Rogers—F. R. Wood, W. Dolson Co., $194.
Rosen, Samuel—Armour & Co., costs, $112.
Steffens, Cord, and Commercial Trust Co. of N. Y.—W. W. Farley, $1,820.
Smallfield, Stephen P.—S. Oransky, $175.
Schwartz, Gildale—F. O. Boyd & Co., $118.
Seminole Distributing and Distilling Co. and Felix Prince—L. Jarmulowsky et al., $524.
Same—Same, $487.
Squire, Chas. B.—H. Buxton, $1,377.
Turner, Thomas W.—A. Bowers, $118.
Tomlinson, Elizabeth—A. Weidmer, $106.
T. R. Smith Realty and Construction Co., Inc.—Leonard Bros., $811.
Vincent, Charles—People, &c., $200.
Weinberg, Florence—Fifty-ninth St. Madison Ave. Co., $178.
White, James—H. L. Ferguson, $723.
Williams, Eleanor M.—E. F. Eble, $1,083.
Weiss, Charles—A. Brancata, $290.
Weiss, Joseph—M. Gittelson, $250.

In Bronx County.

Baisler, George P.—J. Butler, $495.
Borkstrom, Eric—V. Berlin, $773.
Birnbaum, Wolf—J. Elfenbein, $188.
Bargmann, Louis—H. L. Meyer, $250.
Lynch, James—J. Whalen, $206.
Miller, Israel—M. Zinn et al., $1,070.
Falkendorf, Harry—H. Amling, $91.
Franz, Walter—H. Franz, $74.
Iarla, Dominic—M. S. Schwind, $17.
Marcus Building Co., Barnet Miller and Martin, Charles P.—L. Smidt, $93.
Samuel Raines—I. Gold, $215.
Posik, Joseph—C. J. Kraemer et al., $188.
Posick, Joseph—J. Jiburg et al., $118.
Presser, Abraham—M. Spain, $99.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Adams, Albert J.—G. A. Lewis, Dec. 12, 1913, $209.
Green, Lillie, and Bernard Barth—People, &c., March 11, 1915, $500.
Herring, Harry—B. Dickman, March 6, 1908, $121.
Hoffman, Annie, and Lazarus Levy—B. Cohen, Sept. 26, 1914, $360.
Hoffman, Annie: Isaac Hoffman, and Lazarus Levy—H. Krakower, Sept. 26, 1914, $123.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—F. Raymond et al., March 10, 1911, $106.
Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y.—J. Lesem, Jan. 2, 1914, $1,431.
Same—Same, Nov. 17, 1914, $131.
Leggett, Julius A.—M. L. Leggett, Dec. 9, 1914, $154.
Solomon, Abraham—J. Bernstein, Jan. 1, 1912, $570.
Selwznek, Louis J.—J. H. Edwards, Dec. 19, 1908, $546.
Same—A. Frankenstein, April 15, 1912, $538.
Warner, Benjamin S.—N. Y. Telephone Co., Aug. 9, 1911, $260.
Walbloom Construction Co., Morris Walzer, Howard Bloomgarden, Philip Grossman Plumbing Co., and Sadie Grossman—M. B. Rich, March 2, 1910, $216.
Zimmerman, Sol and Annie—M. Klein, Aug. 7, 1910, $304.
Strait, S. and Arnot, William M., and Harvey B. Jr.—J. Howlings, Jan. 20, 1915, (vacated,) $111.
Weinberg, Louis—L. Livingston, Dec. 31, 1914, (vacated,) $634.
Hall, Clinton M.—Reliance Service Co., Inc., Nov. 9, 1914, (vacated,) $783.
Windsor Land and Improvement Co.—H. J. Ruby, Feb. 1, 1915, (canceled,) $1,006.
B. & L. Auto Lamp Co., Inc.—Bellamore Toomey Co., March 2, 1915, (canceled,) $144.
Higgins, Timothy J.—C. T. Silver, March 5, 1915, $584.
Kann, Julia; Minnie B. Blumenthal et al.—E. C. Orr, Jan. 12, 1911, $2,649.
United Manufacturing Trimming Co.—E. Coffin, Jan. 12, 1911, $675.

In Bronx County.

Jacobs, Samuel E.—M. Oppenheimer, March 2, 1915, $98.

AGAINST SHIPPING BAN.

Importers Meet to Make Protest Against British Action.

Merchants in many lines of the importing trade met yesterday under the auspices of the American Importers' Association at the rooms of the New York Crockery Board of Trade, 149 Church Street, to protest against the announced intention of Great Britain and her allies to place an embargo on the exportation of non-contraband merchandise from Germany and Austria on neutral vessels to neutral countries.

Henry D. Cooper of James F. White & Co., President of the Association, presided. More than one hundred were present, including the representatives of firms in the crockery, embroidery, dry goods, notions, toy, dyestuff and miscellaneous lines having business relations with Germany and Austria.

After the meeting, which was private, Secretary Rolston said he was unable to divulge the action taken, but indicated that later a statement would be issued, telling the objections to the British plan as announced, and the steps taken to bring about modifications of the forthcoming order in Council signed yesterday. It is understood, however, that a committee was appointed to call upon President Wilson and Secretary Bryan and present a formal protest, together with a request that the Government take energetic action to safeguard the interests of American business men.

Once Laborer, Now a President.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, March 11.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Yale & Towne Company, a large hardware manufacturing company, here today, Walter C. Allen, who has been employed by the company for the past twenty-three years and who has advanced himself by stages, was elected President in the place of Henry R. Towne, who retires after forty-six years in that position. Mr. Towne was made Chairman of the Board of Directors.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was only moderately active and price changes were more or less irregular. Early in the day there was a substantial decline as a result of commission house selling prompted by evidences of less active export inquiry and on lower markets abroad. The cash position was again strong, and this had a stimulating influence on the price of May wheat, which advanced 5 cents from the low of the morning. At the close May was ¾c net higher, while the late months were ⅛c lower to ⅛c higher compared with the previous close. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.63¾; and No. 2 hard at $1.63, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.60, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba $1.61¼, cose, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	....	....	1.62½	1.61	1.01¼
July	....	....	1.27½	1.27¾	97

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

May	1.63½	1.57¾	1.60¾	1.60⅝	..
July	1.28⅝	1.27	1.28¼	1.28¼	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.55	1.49	1.52½	1.51¾	93¼
July	1.21	1.17⅝	1.19⅝	1.18¾	86½
September	1.10¼	1.07¼	1.08½	1.08⅝	81½

CORN.

The market for corn was heavy as a result of commission house selling on the liberal supplies in sight, but prices rallied on reports of a better cash demand, especially in the Southwest, closing with a partial reaction, but net unchanged to ⅛c higher.

Argentine shipments for the week were estimated at 7,900,000 bushels, with 1,242,000 last week and 493,000 bushels last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 83¾c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	73⅝	71⅛	72¾	72½	66¾
July	75⅞	74	74⅝	74⅝	66½

OATS.

The oats market was stimulated by reports that a large cash house in the West had purchased a million bushels of May against sales of that amount for export, and closing quotations were ½ to ⅝c net higher. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 63c; No. 2 white, 63½c; No. 3 white, 62¼c; No. 4 white, 61½ to 62c; fancy clipped white, 64 to 65¼c; ordinary clipped white, 63½ to 64½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	57¾	56⅝	57⅝	56⅝	39⅜
July	53⅛	52	52¾	52½	39¼

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products declined early in response to scattered selling on the lower hog markets, but rallied with grain, and on indications of some improvement in the cash demand for meats. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 38,000; estimated for Friday, 26,000; Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 10,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	10.57	10.45	10.57	10.50	10.77
July	10.82	10.67	10.77	10.72	10.97
Ribs—May	10.15	10.00	10.12	10.05	11.47
July	10.45	10.32	10.42	10.35	11.60
Pork—May	17.75	17.45	17.67	17.57	21.50
July	18.12	17.87	18.07	17.95	21.55

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was comparatively quiet and prices were easier in absence of the stimulus of aggressive demand, closing 3 to 9 points net lower.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	..	6.85@7.00	6.70
March	....	..	6.65@7.00	6.70
April	6.80	6.74	6.76@6.80	6.85
May	6.91	6.90	6.88@6.90	6.92
June	7.05	7.00	7.00@7.02	7.05
July	7.12	7.09	7.09@7.11	7.13
August	7.21	7.19	7.17@7.19	7.21
September	7.26	7.25	7.25@7.27	7.28
October	....	..	7.00@7.05	7.00

COFFEE.

A show of firmness in the Brazilian cost and freight position had a stimulating influence on prices in the local coffee market and closing quotations were 7 to 12 points net higher. In the local spot market prices remained practically unchanged on the basis of 7¾c for Rio No. 7.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	....	..	5.65@5.68	5.55
April	....	..	5.75@5.76	5.63
May	5.79	5.78	5.79@5.81	5.70
June	....	..	5.84@5.86	5.73
July	6.85	6.80	6.84@6.86	6.73
August	....	..	6.90@6.92	6.82
September	6.96	6.95	6.90@6.98	6.89
October	....	..	7.02@7.04	6.93
November	....	..	7.08@7.09	7.01
December	7.15	7.15	7.15@7.16	7.08
January	....	..	7.20@7.22	7.12

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Adams, Albert J.—G. A. Lewis, Dec. 12, 1913, $209.
Green, Lillie, and Bernard Barth—People, &c., March 11, 1915, $500.
Herring, Harry—B. Dickman, March 6, 1908, $121.
Hoffman, Annie, and Lazarus Levy—B. Cohen, Sept. 26, 1914, $360.
Hoffman, Annie: Isaac Hoffman, and Lazarus Levy—H. Krakower, Sept. 26, 1914, $123.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—F. Raymond et al., March 10, 1911, $106.
Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y.—J. Lesem, Jan. 2, 1914, $1,431.
Same—Same, Nov. 17, 1914, $131.
Leggett, Julius A.—M. L. Leggett, Dec. 9, 1914, $154.
Solomon, Abraham—J. Bernstein, Jan. 1, 1912, $570.
Selwznek, Louis J.—J. H. Edwards, Dec. 19, 1908, $546.
Same—A. Frankenstein, April 15, 1912, $538.
Warner, Benjamin S.—N. Y. Telephone Co., Aug. 9, 1911, $260.
Walbloom Construction Co., Morris Walzer, Howard Bloomgarden, Philip Grossman Plumbing Co., and Sadie Grossman—M. B. Rich, March 2, 1910, $216.
Zimmerman, Sol and Annie—M. Klein, Aug. 7, 1910, $304.
Strait, S. and Arnot, William M., and Harvey B. Jr.—J. Howlings, Jan. 20, 1915, (vacated,) $111.
Weinberg, Louis—L. Livingston, Dec. 31, 1914, (vacated,) $634.
Hall, Clinton M.—Reliance Service Co., Inc., Nov. 9, 1914, (vacated,) $783.
Windsor Land and Improvement Co.—H. J. Ruby, Feb. 1, 1915, (canceled,) $1,006.
B. & L. Auto Lamp Co., Inc.—Bellamore Toomey Co., March 2, 1915, (canceled,) $144.
Higgins, Timothy J.—C. T. Silver, March 5, 1915, $584.
Kann, Julia; Minnie B. Blumenthal et al.—E. C. Orr, Jan. 12, 1911, $2,649.
United Manufacturing Trimming Co.—E. Coffin, Jan. 12, 1911, $675.

In Bronx County.

Jacobs, Samuel E.—M. Oppenheimer, March 2, 1915, $98.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,390 packages. General business is unsatisfactory, and the effort to broaden the demand is causing some further reductions in values. For the fancier lots of fresh creamery 30c became an outside rate, fine goods selling at 29½@29¾c, and a good deal of the fresh stock from 24@27c. Held creamery dull and weak. Ladles are moving a little better, exporters taking about 800 tubs, mostly at 19c. Good packing stock wanted and slightly firmer. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 29c; higher scoring, 30c; firsts, 26@28¼c; seconds, 23½@25¼c; thirds, 21@23c; creamery held, extras, (92 score,) 25¼@28c; firsts, 23½@25c; seconds, 21¼@23c; thirds, 20@21c; State dairy, finest, 27@28c; good to prime, 24@26c; common to fair, 19@23c; renovated, extras, 22½@23½c; firsts, 21½@22c; lower grades, 19@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21¼@22c; ladles, current make, firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 18@18½c; lower grades, 16@17¼c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 16½@17c; lower grades, 14@16c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 34,705 cases. There was heavy speculative buying on Wednesday afternoon, and a good deal of stock changed hands, with a firmer feeling than was in evidence during the morning. But the market is a little of the snap yesterday under very heavy arrivals. The finest Northern and Central-Western eggs sold up to 18½c, but Missouri and Tennessee went mainly at 18¼c, while pretty good seconds at 18c. A few marks of Western eggs are graded and bring 19c, very rarely a fraction more. Near-by eggs are slightly firmer, with the best henner whites bringing 23c; quite readily. Fancy eggs continue to decline under increasing receipts. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 20@20½c, extra firsts, 19c; firsts, 18¾@18¾c; seconds, 17¾@18c; thirds and poorer, 17@17¼c; dirties, No. 1, 17@17½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23c; defective, 20@21c; gathered whites as to size and quality, 20@21c; Western, gathered whites, 20@21c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 21c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 19½@20½c; duck eggs, Baltimore, per dozen, 34@35c; Western 32@33c; Tennessee and other good Southern, 31@32c; far Southern, 29@31c.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

AN OPEN LETTER TO EVERYBODY.
Gentlemen: We want to buy for cash 1,000,000 pounds of old books and old records to be ground into paper pulp. What quantity have you to offer? See or telephone our Mr. Gatto, Main Paper Stock Co., 25-31 Peck Slip.

WAISTS WANTED.
The S. S. Kahn Co., Oakland, Cal., is open for good-looking crepe de chine waists, to cost not over $10.50 per dozen. Call with samples, Flatiron Bldg., N. Y.

WE HAVE A LARGE QUANTITY of silk and serge dresses on hand to close out at a price. Nilrep Manufacturing Co., 6 West 20th St.

WASH DRESSES,—Snappy styles to close out cheap; latest designs; medium line. Jacobs Dress Manufacturing Company, 200 East 20th St.

Salesman has established trade; Brooklyn, Jersey, suburbs, wants a representative line for medium dry goods stores. N 46 Times.

JOBBING TRADE, M. M. Kirschenbaum & Brother, Baltimore; best-made pile and cloth coats. Showing Room 300, Broadway Central Hotel.

JOBBER IS READY TO PLACE good sized orders on good, snappy wash dresses up to $2.50; all this week and next week. 115 West 27th St. 3d floor.

Will buy for cash striped silk and crepe de chine materials, any quantity. Call Chelsea 2674.

SPECIAL JOBS in waists and petticoats to close out cheap. New York Silk Garment Company, Room 1,403, 1,133 Broadway.

SALESMAN WANTS LINE ladies' leather belts; sell Jersey and Penna. on commission; also men's belts. H 215 Times Downtown.

Light loft, 42x100, sublet; electrical wiring, automatic alarm, elevator service, steam heat; cheap rent. Green, 15 Greene St.

CONTRACTORS WANTED for ladies' silk waists. Call all next week with samples, between 4 and 6, Room 1,121, 35 West 32d St.

CASH FOR JOBS ladies', misses' wearing apparel. Gross, 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

JOBS in men's and boys' clothing; cut prices. A. Schnap & Sons, Astra, 394 Broadway.

OPEN FOR JOBS suits, dresses, and waists, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday.3½@4 " " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Crude Rubber Is Very Quiet.

There is very little doing in the crude rubber market at the moment. The manufacturers are doing practically no buying at all and trading is limited to the dealers covering on shorts. Upriver fine, the best grade of Para rubber, is held here at 57 cents a pound, spot, against the same figure in Para and 29 shillings in London. On pale crêpe, which is scarce here because of the shortage of tonnage, there is some discrepancy between the English price and the American, which is about 67 cents a pound. On smoked sheets the same situation prevails to a large extent, the figure in this case being 68 cents.

Novelty Houses Affected.

The novelty houses that did not exercise foresight in getting supplies from abroad while the way was still open are now placed in a rather trying position. A large number of the importers have quantities of goods stored at shipping points in Germany without a chance of having them forwarded until the war is over. The situation is the usual one. The desirable merchandise is scarce and in demand. The goods purchased abroad are owned by American firms, but that will not prevent their confiscation in the event that the vessel carrying them is stopped at sea. It is enough that goods have either been made or shipped from Germany.

Suit Duplicate Orders Good.

A good duplicate business is coming forward on Spring suits from the parts of the country where their disposition at retail has not been retarded by the coyness of Spring. Masculine effects seem to be favored quite a good deal in tailored suits for the early Spring offerings, and on these effects, together with semi-tailored models, a good part of the present duplicating is being done. Gabardines, poplins, and serges are the favored materials at the moment. Quite a few shepherd checks are being used. Blues, principally navy, top the popular suit colorings at the moment, with sand, putty, and gray also in the running. For later in the season silk suits are being offered in taffetas, failles, and poplins.

Peculiar Dress Goods Situation.

Many selling agents in the dress goods market regard the trading being done at present as a "guessing game." The idea is to guess wh

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

206—W. V. Chapman v. G. Sobelin.—Submitted.

207—Southern Pacific Co. v. U. S.—Submitted.

208—United Surety Co. v. Am. Fruit Product Co.—Passed, to be restored.

194—U. S. v. Thomas E. Wing.—Argument continued.

192—New Orleans Taxpayers' Protective Assoc. v. The Sewerage and Water Board of New Orleans.—Argued.

193—Tony Rossi v. The Commonwealth of Penn.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for today: 195 and 196, 198, 199, (and 275 and 676,) 201, 204, 205, 206, 208, 212, and 213.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Humphrey, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Case on: Herbst<Fow. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Fl., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Schroeder Lamp Wks< Nat Metal S & S.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 337, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Olsen<Penn R R.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Room 823, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Robinson<Vanoscope Co.

Ovavage<Phillis & Read Ry.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—At P. O. Bldg.—Motion calendar.

Adjourned motions:
DeSevoise<Woul.
US<Bernardand.
Goldsborough<Levering.
Lopes<Hartman Goldsmith Co.
Crim<Triest.
De Tonnay<Van Dyke
Mansell<Republic Mfg. Co.
Pederson<De Farenede
Blauner<Reisler.
Cunard SS Co<CNY.
Weingart<State Mut L A Co.
Same<Mass Mut L I Co.
Same<Hancock.
Wartkus<L V Coal Co
Mt Waldo G W Co<
Thompson Sta Co.

New motions:
Hildreth<Brewster.
Simpson<Payon.
Steingraf<Vellore.
Vane<Wood.
McCarthy<Allen.
Walsh<Constantine.
Renping<Ham Am SS.
O'Rourke<Patterson.
Re McIrts Motors Sales Co.
Cantrell & Cochran< Seitz.
Same<Rector.
US<L V RR.
Mercer<Int &c.
Finch<Davis.
Townsend<Cohan & H
Heaney<Pannell.
Wanten<Gedney.
Re Horowitz.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 337, Post Office Building, at 10:15 A. M. Admiralty. Call calendar.

Sanbern<McAllister.
West Shore R R<Tug Flemington.
Clinton P S Co<Tug G N Southwick.
Harms & Co<Abendroth Bros.
Susquieh C Co<Tug E G Murray, &c.
Hagar<Am Car & Fdy Co.
L V Transp Co<CNY.
Balaban<Tug Wyomissing.
Flanagan<Tug Ashburnham.
N Eng S S Co<Packard & Co.
Thomsen<Barber & Co
Timmins<Lighter Polhemus.
Cain<F V Smith Cont Co.
Thompson<SS Pastores.
Ocean SS Co<Colsmer.
Armour Fertilizer Co< Tug F. E. Richards.
L V Transp Co<Tug Transfer No. 29.
Payne<St'b't Old Colony.
Showan<SS Olaf.
Am Transp Co<Sch'r Augusta W. Snow.
Beekman<SS Kennebec.
Jamieson<Penn R R.
Johnson<CNY.
Petition of Schussler, (Scow Imp.).
Halifax S & G Co< Tug Buccaneer.
Bailey<The Mfrs' Lumber Co.
Central Leather Co< SS Van Dyck.
Brown-Pattison Co< Tug John E. McAllister.
Jamieson<SS Manna Hata.
Penn & Read Coal Co <Barge R. E. Van Wicker.
McLain<SS Dwinsk.
N Y & Balt Transp Co<SS Westlands.
Wilson Shipping Co< SS Manna Hata.
Am Rattan, &c, Co< SS St. Patrick.
Lehigh Coal, &c, Co< Staples Transp Co.
Penn R R<Tug Downer No. 9.
Dailey<NY, NH RR.
White Star Tow Co< L I R R.
Burns<Tug Media.
Shamrock Tow Co< Ferryboat Union.
Bleakley<St'b't Providence.
Merritt & C D & W Co<SS Iroquois.
Owners' Tug Transfer No. 21. (limitation.)
Morrow<Tug Catherine T.
Burt & Mitchell< Lighter Alice.
Goode<Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
Stein<SS Zuiderdijk.
S I Shipbuilding Co< Lesinsky.
Lezinsky<S I Shipbuilding Co.
Rose<Tugboat Albany

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy trials, at 10:30 A. M.—Re Trautman Corp'n, alleged bankrupt; re Martha Perna, alleged bankrupt.

MOTION CALENDAR—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M.

Discharges:
Serena C Faucett,
Charles Tindel,
Fred H Browe,
Louis Lokeitz and Joseph B Finkel,
Frank M Munn,
Paul Weinstock,
Conrad Stubenbord &
Jas W Stubenbord,
Isidor Lentchner,
Frederick Lundy,
Harry Bromsen,
Herbert M Peterson,
Frank Lax,
William Scott.

Composition:
Herman Schafer.

Motions:
Abraham L Kass (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., Room 312, P. O. Bldg. Admiralty calendar.

Burns<Tug J C Reickert.
Reichert<Tug J P McGuirl.
Rugge<Penna RR Co.
Connell<Tug H B Moran.
Fletcher<Sylvan Dell.
L I Mach Co<Barge F L Jones.
Leh Val RR<Boat B S Hinkley.
Same<Boat Donald.
Same<Boat Samuel.

Bleakley<Steamboat Providence.
Daly<Tugs Norwalk and Coleraine.
Wortendyke<Tug Tran No 8.
Higgins<Anglo-Algerian SS Co.
Hudson Navig Co<SS Iroquois.
Burrows<Tug H. B. Keene.
Weber-Bunke Co< Scow Hemstreet.
Olsen<CNY.
Ely<Tugs NYC No. 2, &c.
Jamieson<Tug George S. Tice.
O'Rourke<Pattison & Bowne.
Falchuk<Holland-Am Line.
Ocean SS Co<Oelsmer.
Armour Fertilizer Co< Tug F. E. Richards.
L V Transp Co<Tug Transfer No. 29.
Payne<St'b't Old Colony.
Showan<SS Olaf.
Am Transp Co<Sch'r Augusta W. Snow.
Beekman<SS Kennebec.
Jamieson<Penn R R.
Johnson<CNY.
Petition of Schussler, (Scow Imp.).
Halifax S & G Co< Tug Buccaneer.
Bailey<The Mfrs' Lumber Co.
Central Leather Co< SS Van Dyck.
Brown-Pattison Co< Tug John E. McAllister.
Jamieson<SS Manna Hata.
Penn & Read Coal Co <Barge R. E. Van Wicker.
McLain<SS Dwinsk.
N Y & Balt Transp Co<SS Westlands.
Wilson Shipping Co< SS Manna Hata.
Am Rattan, &c, Co< SS St. Patrick.
Lehigh Coal, &c, Co< Staples Transp Co.
Penn R R<Tug Downer No. 9.
Dailey<NY, NH RR.
White Star Tow Co< L I R R.
Burns<Tug Media.
Shamrock Tow Co< Ferryboat Union.
Bleakley<St'b't Providence.
Merritt & C D & W Co<SS Iroquois.
Owners' Tug Transfer No. 21. (limitation.)
Morrow<Tug Catherine T.
Burt & Mitchell< Lighter Alice.
Goode<Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
Stein<SS Zuiderdijk.
S I Shipbuilding Co< Lesinsky.
Lezinsky<S I Shipbuilding Co.
Rose<Tugboat Albany

Newtown Cr Tow Co< Schr Florence Creadick.
Bleakley<Tugs Wm E Cleary & Transfer No 10.
J B King Transp Co< CNY.
Re limitation of liability of tug Arrow.
Stutges<SS Rosenberg.
Hendricks<Stm tug C Moran.

Harris<Snyder Co et al.
Ortelero<Dougherty.
Kinsella<Kinsella Un Prop Co Ltm.
Lever<Gallagher.
Skeele Coal Co<Baker.
Walker & Co<Leeming
Wynn<Grifenhagen as sheriff.
Int Handker Mfg Co< Morse et al.
Morris et al as trus &c<Lennon et al.
Re Emmet as super of ins.

Stand Mail Order Co< Kaufman et al.
Kinsella<Kinsella Un Prop Co Ltm.
O'Connor<Levine.
Harburger as sher et al<Wcester F Ins.
Josmer as sheriff of Jef Co et al<Agriouit Ins Co.
McDonnell<Prendergast, as comp, &c, et al.
Cooper<J B Greenhut & Co et al.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Bijur, J.—Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.

Arrigo<Degnon Cont.
Michaelis<Rapp.
Horowitz<Smith.
Lincoln Mtg Co<NY Teleph Co.
Curran<Woods.
Kuschman<Casaline.
Guar Tr Co<2 Av RR.
Re CNY (7 Av.)
Geyer<NY Cons RR.
Sullivan<Atl Steved.
Pearse<Vanneman.
Jaeger<Jaeger.
McCallam<Best Mfg.
Kratzman<P Ryan Const Co.
Forte<Carpenter.
Ahr<Ahr.
Diamond<Leibing.
Jabalie<Nat City Bk.
Same<Taylor.
Thomas<Wendell & Evans Co.
Van Nort<Van Nort.
Fowler<Babcock.
Juliet<Loomis Manning F Distrib Co.
Sorin<Beakes Dairy.
Laurillard<Anglo-Am Film Corp.
Same<Robertson.
Bahrenburg<Bahrenburg.
Tortorelli<Fried.
Horowitz<Dunkak.
Re Borg.
Re J F Boyle Co, &c.
Sartorius<De Young.
Goldenberg Bros Co< Kuper.
Berg<Hyman.
Meyerhoffer<Mitchell.
Stand'd Comput Sale< Hartigan.
Guar Fity Corp< Schiff.
Loundes<Sup Council Cath Kn of Amer.
Menge<NY Comm Tenement'y Commission.
Jupp<same.
Blaine<same.
Cox<Boynton.
Cleaviand<same.
Rudd<Powell.
Brown<Degnon Con.
D C Grant Co<Lefler, &c.
Hardin<Robinson.
Latuszky<Latuszky.
Re Bierman.
US Motor Cab Co< J W De Mallie.
Ross, Jr<Schwoerer & Sons.
Nielson<Degnon Cont.
Re McClellan.
J Ogden Co<Interior Metal Mfg Co.
Cross<Waldowsky.
Cromwell<Cooper.
Harper<Babcock, &c.
Inkelas<Inkelas.
Re Szalita.

Amanda Wright,
Magdalena Voikal,
Maria White,
Henry Miller,
N. M. Shaffer, Jr.,
Elise E. Van Bauer,
Dennis Lehane,
Rebecca Kalisher,
August Mietz,
Carolina A. McCready,
Max Schaich,
Mary A. Feeney.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested will: James Neil.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Mundy<G RR of N J.
Stern<Blumenthal (2.)
Werblin<Koeter.
Lindsay<Stuyvesant Ins Co.
Kolodny<Nevelott Stat Co.
Alpern<Empress Dress
Lloyd Fresco, &c, Co< Dodd.
Laubentracht<Marks.
Finkelstein<Hyman.
Stand'd Diam'd Co< Spero.
Same<Millman.
Bloch<Jones.
Feinberg & Feinberg< Ash.
Wollner<Mayerson.
Craig<Baldwin.
Quinn<Valentine.
Lauter<Martin.
Everart<Hilands.
Watters<Plumbers' Trade Pub Co.
Abbott<Williams.
Winston M C Co< Rosenstein.
Mell<Weiss & Klau Co
La Rocca<Moyer Eng, &c, Co

Bagarello<F & L Bldg
McCabe<Am Ever Ready Works.
Munson-Whitaker Co< Russell.
6 Av & 23 St Corp< Date.
Zubow<Univ Discount.
Hickey<NY Rys (2.)
Rosenblatt<Mendes.
Hudson Wrecking, &c, Co<Aldrich.
Feldman<May.
Diskin<Oppenheim.
Cameron<Glassberg.
Scheaer<Lambert.
Levy<Hirsh.
Meyers<Friedman.
Fleischer & Co< Schoen & Sarkady.
Lobel<Eagle Spr Wat.
Levy<same.
Springer<Stevens.
1st Nat Bk, &c<Long Acre Sq Theat Co.
Montyhan<Devaney.
Packard Asme Gar< Parloghy.
Bobrek<B H RR.
Applebaum<Rosenblum.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Glauberg<Harris.
Tringle<Converse.
Friedman<Schatz.
Bloom<Rosen.
Corn Exch Bk<Miller.
Napolitano<Rader.
Sleotsky<Kaplan.
Rosenberg<Gane.
Seelig<Kuper.
Manning<Siegel.
Williams<Rose.
Friedman<Rees & Rees.
Sullivan<Knight.
Smith<Clay Cont, &c.
Dreschler<Mickisch.
Lyons<Bradley Cont.
Duddy<Keystone Reed
Arcuri<Miller Reed.
Huluszka<Freiman.
Halperin<Horowitz.
Jackson<Berger.
Bronstone Bros Co< Mormar.
Percia<Olinton.
Popper<Miller.
Landes<Curtis-Blaisdell Co.
Harris<Gossett.
Hogan<Von Praag Rty
Prudent<Henning (2.)
Kushnick<M Zimmerman Co.

Berger<Regal Raincoat Co.
Rosenberg<Goldstein.
Grossman<Yackel.
Weil<Ocean Acci, &c, Corp.
Gromicko<138 St Amuse Co.
Gargulla<Patterson.
Mendlowitz<Lanes (2.)
Semple<Trousdale.
Stusser<Stookman.
Diamond Longo.
Profeta<Calcagno.
Young<Brand.
Schwarzwalder Co< Harris.
Moss<Finkelstein.
Koch<Roebling Const.
Adelstein<same.
Pope<Silverson.
Brown<Hunter.
Friedman<Reed.
English<Gorman.
Gimbel Bros<Martinson.
Schlessel<Tull.
Wrotny<Nas El RR (2.)
Sheldon<Trimborn.
Case on.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.

Sherwin & Berman< Lincoln-Steele-Fleming Co.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Commercial calendar, at 10 A. M.

Eagle Imp Co<Wagner.
Fernandez<Waddey.
Straus<Ballou.
Hegeman Pr Co<Hopkins.
Means<Jones.
Shafer Co<Brown Bros.

Roth<Rogatin.
Feinberg<Cohen.
Meyer & Carmody Imp Co<Weddle.
Lubetkin<Speidener.
Beckmann<Reside.
Clear.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J. Case on.

PART V.—Ransom, J. Case on.

PART VI.—Allen, J. Case on.

PART VII.—McAvoy, J. Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Rector, Church Wardens, &c., Incarnation<Cohen—J. Campbell Thompson. Re Ruggiero—Chas. A. Oberwager. Meyer<Donnelly—Gustav Lange, Jr. Greenberg<Bklyn H. R. R.—Safford A. Crummey.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Re Spiro—John D Lannon.

SUPREME COURT — Lehman, J. — Post< Thomas—Clarence E. Deming.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Sasma<Bohaty.
Eidt<Terrett.
Martens<Martens.
Englert<Kendall.
Murray<Gaffney.
Trillich<Sida Const.
Ohl & Co<Stand'd Stl Sections Co.

Faraccinia<Faraccinia.
Klappert<Eitar Rlty.
Re Chernin.
Re Put New Comm (E 179th St.)
Singer<Singer.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J. Case on: Kreuter<Kreuter. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Will for probate: Charles Sibley May.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.

Lagonia<Casterisano, Greenberg<Golden.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—No day calendar.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions.

Hammett<Hammett.
Re Eikema (Buskirk.)
Schnitzer<Teller (2.)
Re Morgan (Crosney.)
Mills<Mills.
Re O'Dea.
Ralston<Crandell (2.)
Craft<Weston.
Tucker<Smith.
Re Joyce.
Duringshoff<Hahn.
Concordia Cont Co< Downing.
Walls<Spalding.
Kushin<O'Brien.
Chalmers<Chalmers.
Bklyn Tr Co<La Moyne.
Duley<Duley.
Feeser<Feeser.
Re W 11th St.
City Tax Lien Co< Murray.
Johnson<Harper.
Riley<Isaacs.
Concordia Cont Co< Downing.
Goldstein<Hines et al.

McKenna<Connolly.
Reser<Reser.
Gutman<Blum et al.
Stearns<Reynolds.
Pines<Hoye et al.
Smith<Fattelli et al.
Ostergren<Warren et al.
NY Mkt Gard Ass'n< City (2.)
Benham<Charter Feat
Severn<Lacka Coal.
Re Ring.
Schofield<Bakerman.
Kaplan et al<Cloth Hat Mak Union.
Eppolito<Eppolito.
Howe<Gubitz.
Union Stove Wks< Thomas.
McCullough<Richey.
Schiff<Gabel.
Ohland<Jamaica Est (8.)
Peck<Cook.
Gerard<Johnson.
Bechtold<Bechtold.
Pines<Hoye.
Woods<Spaulding.

PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelby, J.

Mitchell (foreclosure)<Moses.
Poppolardo<Poppolardo.
Moorhus<Moorhus.
Eastabrooks<Eastabrooks.
Clark<Amer Steel Bar
Caselemovo<Caselemovo.

Desmond<Strauss.
Rashlet<Rashlet.
Harris<Brody.
Duckworth<RR Oper Ass'n.
Eckof<Q Co Coal Co.
Michaelson<Michaelson.

The remaining cases called and marked ready on the reserved calendar of March 4, 1915, will be added to the day calendar from time to time as these cases are disposed of.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 1,888.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Van Siclen, J.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day will be carried over to the following Monday.

Nagle<C I & B RR.
Miller<Nassau RR.
Doyle<NY Rys Co.
Rosenberg<B H RR.
Oletto<Ritchie & Co.
Sullivan<Bradley Con.
Krasner<Martin.
Weinstein<CNY.
Deobach<Gair Co.
Parnes et al<Borgenicht et al.
Kahle<Dodd.
Colling<CNY.
Faggiani<Fraitas et al
Pendleton<Nassau RR.
Meagher<Bradley Con.
Wilde<Obermeyer & Liebmann et al.
Ketcham<Wicks.

Thompson<C I & B RR et al.
Bradley<NY Rys Co.
Emig<B H RR.
Welt<E H RR.
Bklyn Tr Co<Gottlieb.
Greene<Greene.
Cope<Nassau RR.
Skelly<Wetmore.
Olson<Mooney.
Mosher<Landsman et al.
Smith<Jacknowitz.
Elberth<CNY.
Steler<Nassau RR.
Soslawsky<B H RR.
Strelecker<Leibowits et al.
Brotino<B H RR.
Applebaum<Rosenblum.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day, upon this call.

Farley, Conn, &c< Botturo.
Same<Masso-Morasco-Romano.
Webb<N Y Rys Co.
Korb<E H R R.
Alper<Sokol.
Meredith<Burt et al.
Rhall<Assoc Oper Co.
Rosenback<CNY.
McAlpine<Glucklin.
Neails<Penn Mut Life.
Wright<Taylor.
Richardson<Grandmont.
De Fuccia<Wennemer Co.
Gang<CNY.
Costello<Busch.
Feinberg<Necker.
Demeo<Bradley Con.
Quinn<Thatcher & Son
Gibbons<L I RR.
Klein et al<No Am Knit Mills Co.
Brighton B Dev Co< Danyes et al.

Rosa<Nassau RR.
Gibbs<B H RR.
Schlossberg<Zeitlin.
Sandzer<Rabinowitz.
Mack<B H RR.
Farrell<Nassau RR.
Rabinowitz<McArthur Bros Co.
Stack<B, Q Co & S R RR.
Miller<N Y Cons R R.
Kline<same.
Robinson<Greenberg.
Moore<Bush Term Co.
Kuhn<Forman.
Jacobson<Kirkham Co et al.
Earrs<C I & B R R.
Hoffleit<B H RR.
Graf<N Y Cons R R.
Benigno<Rogers Imp Co et al.
Wawek<Hirschberg et al.
Nick<Obermeyer & Liebmann.
Kamph<B H R R.

Highest number reached on the calendar, 5,045.

Surrogate's Court.

Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—Roy, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M. Actions triable by court without a jury.

Bridgman<Heine.
Boglioli<Boglioli.
Bolonik<Seedman.
Rose<Marcus Bldg Co.
Kaufman<Sais.

Fuchs<Hollow Wall Co.
Connor<Doyle.
Weltman<Zimmerman.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

VOLGELER, THERESA, (died Dec. 21, 1913;) deposits, $8,491; net estate, $8,241; Frederick Voigeler, husband of decedent, beneficiary.

WARNER, MARIE, (died April 17, 1914;) net estate, $1,115; John H. Warner, husband of decedent, beneficiary.

ASSENHEIMER, Dr. EDWARD M., (died April 30, 1914;) net estate, $179,866; Augustus Assenheimer, father of the decedent, is the sole beneficiary.

ORF, RUDOLPH, (died Dec. 17, 1913;) deposits, $2,786; net estate, $2,275; Adolphus Orf, brother, and 8 nephews and nieces of decedent are the beneficiaries.

BLEICHNER, ALBERT, (died March 15, 1913;) net estate, $19,067; Mrs. Marie Bleichner, widow of decedent, is sole beneficiary.

CORDES, HERMAN, (died March 23, 1913;) assets, $9,193; total debts and expenses of administration, $16,813, leaving no net estate.

ALBANESI, JULIA J., a school teacher, (died Sept. 12, 1914;) net estate, $12,427; the Little Sisters of the Poor receive $3,000; the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart, $1,000; Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association, N. Y. City, $1,000; St. Vincent's Hospital, $1,000; Miss Ella Spellman, not related, $1,000; Herman A. Heydt, executor of the estate, not related, $3,327, and there were bequests to four other friends of the decedent.

DONOGHUE, MARGARET, (died Oct. 13, 1914;) deposits, $987; net estate, $797; Jeremiah T. Regan, not related to decedent, beneficiary.

KUNZMANN, FRANK, (died May 22, 1914;) net estate, $5,964; Mrs. Christina Kunzmann, widow of decedent, beneficiary.

SCHNAIER, GUSTAVE, (died June 9, 1914;) net estate, $7,345; Mrs. Celia Schnaier, widow of decedent, and the four sons are beneficiaries.

CARLIN, LUKE F., (died Nov. 23, 1914;) net estate, $13,923; Thomas F. Carlin, Edward J. Carlin, Anne E. Carlin, and Bridget F. C. Carlin, brothers and sisters of decedent, each received $3,480.

WEISS, LIPMAN, (died June 16, 1913;) net estate, $773; debts of decedent amounted to $821.

LOUGHREY, CHARLES, (died Aug. 21, 1914;) net estate, $34,954; Mrs. Caroline Loughrey, widow of decedent, receives a life interest in all.

RYAN, EDWARD, (died Nov. 11, 1914;) deposits, $19,485; net estate, $18,515; the entire estate passes to William Ryan, brother of the decedent.

MARKHAM, SARAH, (died July 1, 1913;) net estate, $2,894. The five sons of the decedent were beneficiaries.

SOMMER, CAROLINE W., widow of Louis Sommer, (died May 19, 1914;) net estate, $78,486; Augusta A. Anger, Charles F. Sommer, George H. Sommer, Arthur T. Sommer, Louis F. Sommer, and William F. Semmer, the children of decedent, were each given a legacy of $10,000 and a life interest in one-sixth of the residue estate.

SCOTT, ANNE LOUISE, (died May 16, 1914;) deposits, $9,019; net estate, $7,002. Graham Scott, son of decedent, beneficiary. During her lifetime the decedent had an income from a trust fund under the will of William A. Scott, deceased, but its amount is not disclosed in the report.

WILLIAMS, DAVID, (died July 17, 1914;) net estate, $8,637. Lillian Almonde and Gwendolyn Heggum, daughters of the decedent, are the beneficiaries.

MONHEIMER, JONAS H., formerly credit man with H. B. Claflin & Co., (died Aug. 10, 1914;) net estate, $34,087. Mrs. Henriette Monheimer, widow of decedent, is given a life interest in $33,982, and the remainder and residue of the estate passes to the three sons of decedent.

READ, EUNICE W., Cambridge, Mass., (died March 7, 1909;) entire personal estate $51,309; assets taxable in New York State, stocks, $3,428; net value $5,100.

LOCHMAN, JULIUS, (died July 27, 1914,) (supplemental report.)

KING, FANNIE, (died Aug. 3, 1913.) The decedent's own estate had a gross value of $67,337, net value $59,684. She also held the power of appointment under the will of her father, Charles King, deceased, over a trust fund amounting to $70,750. Under the will, Charles K. Berwin, Gabriel A. Berwin, Nathan A. Berwin, and Albert J. Berwin, nephews of the decedent, each received $31,232; Mt. Sinai Hospital $500; Hebrew Benevolent Orphan Asylum $500, and there were minor bequests to friends, employes, and other relatives.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ANDERSON, MAX C., (No petition.) Nora Howard Anderson, widow, gets residuary estate; there are other minor bequests.

BERRY, MARCELLUS F., (March 4.) Personalty over $10,000; to widow, Bertha, all jewelry and personal effects and income from residue for life; at her death $5,000 to daughter, Irene, if she be unmarried; residue equally to children.

BREIVOGEL, PAULINA, (Feb. 28.) Personalty $15,000; $500 to grandchild, Frances Sigel; $4,000 each to children, Cornelia Marie Greenbaum, Heinrich G. Breivogel, and Paulina Sigel.

BUCK, ANNA T., (Feb. 15.) Realty $3,000; personalty $600; all to husband, Francis D. Buck.

COOK, EMILY, (Feb. 22.) Personalty over $25,000; six children receive residue.

FRICK, ROSALIE C., (March 4.) Realty over $1,000; personalty over $1,000; John Frick, husband, gets $15,000, furniture, and diamond pin and two diamond rings; sister, Kate Thielman Chatillon, gets all silverware and income from residue for life; jewelery to six nieces and nephew equally, who also receive $2,000 each as remainder interest in residue.

GRAEFE, JAMES JOACHIM, (Jan. 10.) Personalty over $1,000; all to widow, Christina.

NICHOLS, ALICE SHEPLEY, (Feb. 28.) Personalty about $40,000; to son, J. Donaldson Nichols, watch, painting, and one-third of residue; Margaret Nichols Hardenbergh, daughter, all personal effects and one-third of residue; Shepley Nichols, son, picture, one-third of residue and about $2,000; Henry Pierce Nichols, husband, $1,000 and life estate in residue; other gifts of minor character.

WHEELER, ELLEN, (July 3, 1914.) Personalty $435; all to niece, Mary Jane Redmond.

WRIGHT, WILLIAM, (April 30, 1913.) Realty $1,500; personalty $500; to Belinda Wright, widow, $1,500; sister, Mary R. McCavitt, $500; Annabel Cown, $10.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly n. and n. e.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle w. to n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle shifting winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; gentle n. to n. e. winds.

La.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle n. and n. e. winds.

East. Tex.—Cloudy Fri. Sat., cloudy; gentle n. e. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Okla.—Unsettled Fri. Sat., fair.

Tenn., Ky., and Ind.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ohio—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle to moderate n. winds.

Ill.—Fair Fri. and Sat., gentle n. w. to n. winds, becoming variable.

L. Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Upper Mich., Iowa, Mo., and Minn.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Wis.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle w. winds, becoming variable.

N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Fair Fri., warmer in cen.; Sat. fair.

Kan.—Unsettled Fri., probably rain or snow. Sat. fair.

Utah. Neb., and Ark.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

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ATLANTIC CITY
THE LEEDS COMPANY

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HOTEL DENNIS
Atlantic City, N. J.
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Bookings being made for EASTER WEEK.

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On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths, running water in rooms. Orchestra.
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Virginia Avenue, near Beach.
Capacity 200. Open all year. Rooms en suite. Private baths. Electric Lights. Elevator. Sun Parlor. Free Booklet.
Monroe Hutchins, Prop.

WESTMONT HOTEL, Rhode Island Ave. and Beach; for home comforts, modern appointments, unsurpassed cuisine at specially low rates. Always open. Tonic and curative baths.

HOTEL BOTHWELL.
Virginia Av., Second House from Boardwalk and Steel Pier. Every Appointment. Highest standard in cuisine and service. Booklet.

New Clarion Kentucky Ave., 34 House from Beach; directly in front; open all year. Geneva B. K. BOMPARD.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Mills, J.—Case on: Chamberlain<Chamberlain.

PART II.—Keogh, J.—Naturalization.

PART III.—Morschauser, J.—Recess.

Surrogate's Court.

SAWYER, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate: Bridget Dermody, Frank A. Lindquist.

Administration's accounting: Amelia K. Willis.

Petition for trustee to resign: Louisa Roe. Trustee's accounting: Martha Jane Hall. Executor's accounting: John E. Marshall, Louisa Roe.

County Court.

PLATT, J.

Conners<NY & Stam Ry (2.)
Acton<Westch St Ry (2.)
Curran<Donovan.
Kuritzky<Amato.
Gengenbach<Vil of Elmford.
Hiler<Ebling Brew.
Nati Surety Co<Jones.
Alamshah<Tamras.
Popelosky<Simpson.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Blackmar, J.—At 10 A. M.

Cases must be ready for trial when reached in their order.

Almash<Barrett as Pres Adams Exp Co.
Hueg<Belt Line Ry Corp.
Stueber<Jurgen.

Sharkey<NY & Q C Ry Co.
Reisert<Knick Ice Co, Luft an Inf<Kaminsky
Clarke Estate<CNY.

Highest number reached on the general calendar, 1,000.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Batiscan, at Buxham, March 9.
SS Lutetian, at Pauillac, March 9.
SS Henry Tegner, at Aalborg, March 3.
SS Paddington, at Spezia, March 9.
SS Saturnus, at Spezia, March 9.
SS Antilla, at Dundee, March 10.
SS Taurus, at Kirkwall, March 9.
SS Stanley Dollar, at Panama, March 11.
SS Harry Luckenbach, at Panama, March 11.
SS Zacapa, at Colon, March 11.

Sailed.

SS Joannis Contzis, from Gibraltar, March 9.
SS Vitalia, from Falmouth, March 11.
SS Santa Cecilia, from Panama, March 11.

Passed.

SS Wieldrecht, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Makura ..... Mar. 12

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Panama Maru ..... Mar. 15

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru ..... Mar. 15

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Sado Maru.. Mar. 18

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. about March 20, SS St. Louis.

France—Close at 5 P. M. March 13, SS Niagara.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 7 P. M. March 15, SS Canopic.

Greece—Close at 12 M. March 16, SS Ionanina.

Italy—Close at 5 P. M. March 12, SS Duca degli Abruzzi.

Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. March 12, SS Maartinsdyk.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Feb. 4; Shanghai, Feb. 13; Kobe, Feb. 18, and Yokohama, Feb. 19—which arrived per steamer Panama were dispatched East from Seattle on March 10, and mails dated Hongkong, Feb. 9; Manila, Feb. 11; Shanghai, Feb. 13; Yokohama, Feb. 21, and Honolulu, March 3, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru, were dispatched East on March 10. These mails are due in New York on the mornings of Sunday, March 14, and Monday, March 15, respectively.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:18 | Sun sets..6:04 | Moon rises..4:48

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:03	5:36	11:31	11:44
Governors Island	5:41	6:14	12:03	12:00
Hell Gate	7:31	8:04	1:43	1:40

Arrived—Thursday, March 11.

SS Ancona, Palermo, Feb. 24.
SS Albes, Genoa, Feb. 8.
SS Madonna, Marseilles, Feb. 20.
SS Niagara, Havre, Feb. 28.
SS Santurce, San Juan, March 1.
SS Thorsa, Cienfuegos, Feb. 23.
SS Mandeville, Jamaica, March 5.
SS Santa Clara, Caibarien, March 8.
SS Farmand, Jacasa, Feb. 23.
SS Soriand, Philadelphia, March 8.
SS Aragon, Georgetown, March 4.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Europa	Naples	Feb. 27
Minas Geraes	Santos	Feb. 13

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DONNELLY MOTOR EQUIPMENT CO., Bankrupt.—No. 20,788.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Louis L. Kahn, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 22nd day of March, 1915, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 33 54th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., (Bush Terminal.)

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Shock absorbers, parts, tools, buffing machine, office furniture, Oliver typewriter, safe, etc.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on March 18th and 19th, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustees reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated New York, March 6th, 1915.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

SAMUEL C. DUBERSTEIN, Atty for Trustee, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CENTURY IRON WORKS, Bankrupt.—No. 21,068.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Wayne M. Musgrave, the trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 22nd day of March, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 629 Concord Avenue, Borough of Bronx, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Stock in trade, iron and steel, office furniture, and fixtures.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on March 18th and 19th, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated New York, March 6th, 1915.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Trustee, 27 Pine Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WOLK & KISS, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Mar. 12th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of human-hair goods, chairs, desks, tools, stove, electric fixtures, safe, etc.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver.

GOLDSMITH, ROSENTHAL, MORK & BAUM, Attorneys for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the bankruptcy of CHARLES SIMON SONS, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupts will be sold at public auction under the direction of Louis L. Kahn, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 22nd day of March, 1915, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 33 54th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., (Bush Terminal.)

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Shock absorbers, parts, tools, buffing machine, office furniture, Oliver typewriter, safe, etc.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on March 18th and 19th, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustees reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated New York, March 6th, 1915.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

SAMUEL C. DUBERSTEIN, Atty for Trustee, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CENTURY IRON WORKS, Bankrupt.—No. 21,068.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Wayne M. Musgrave, the trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 22nd day of March, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 629 Concord Avenue, Borough of Bronx, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Stock in trade, iron and steel, office furniture, and fixtures.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on March 18th and 19th, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated New York, March 6th, 1915.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Trustee, 27 Pine Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELKEN RABINOWITZ, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Mar. 17th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 3 P. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of manufactured furs, scarfs, muffs, skins, etc.

ABRAHAM COHEN, Receiver.

HARRY J. MOSKOWITZ, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB LEHRER, bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Mar. 19th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 11:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's and boys' caps, piece goods, rags, machines, machine stands, motor, fixtures, &c.

FREDERICK T. DAVIES, Receiver, 309 Broadway, N. Y. C.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern Dist. of New York.—In the matter of FRANK M. RANDALL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, verified the 11th day of March, 1915, setting forth among other things that he has offered terms of composition, which terms have been accepted in writing by a majority in number of all creditors whose claims have been allowed, and which represents a majority in amount of such claims; that the consideration to be paid by the bankrupt to his creditors has been deposited with the undersigned, and that the money necessary to pay all debts which have priority and the costs of the proceedings have been duly deposited in a duly designated depository, and asking that said composition may be confirmed by the court.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing before the honorable Judge of the United States District Court on March 22d, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also to attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy, 82 Beaver Street, New York City.

Dated New York, March 11th, 1915.

NO. 20606.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York. MARTIN B. LEVY, JACOB SCHWADE, and MOSES A. SPRINGER, individually and as co-partners doing business as LEVY, SCHWADE & CO., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Martin B. Levy, Jacob Schwade, and Moses A. Springer, bankrupts, have filed their petition praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, both individually and as members of the firm of Levy, Schwade & Co., and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 12, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 11th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 20521. —JAMES J. DOYLE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that James J. Doyle, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 13, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 12, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 11, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20,844. —In Bankruptcy.—MOE A. ISAACS, individually, MOE A. ISAACS and HARRY N. DINS, copartners, comprising the firm of ISAACS BROTHERS, and the firm of ISAACS BROTHERS, Bankrupts.

The above named bankrupt was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 15, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 24, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 11, 1915.

NO. 21177.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—EDWARD D. McDONALD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward F. McDonald, bankrupt, has filed his petition praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 12, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MAX GROSSMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 21060.

Notice is hereby given that Max Grossman, Bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 10th, 1915, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 22nd, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 11th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 20521. —JAMES J. DOYLE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that James J. Doyle, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 13, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 12, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 11, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 20948. —MORRIS SIMON, individually and as a member of the firm of CHARLES SIMON SONS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated March 6, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 12, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 12, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 21142.—In the matter of ISRAEL TOWBIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Israel Towbin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 10th, 1915, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 22d, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 11, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20165. —In Bankruptcy.—ADOLF MANDEL, Alleged Bankrupt.

Take notice that on March 4th, 1915, the above proceeding was referred to me as Referee to pass upon a proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication. A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 25, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 11, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21152. —In Bankruptcy.—ORSER KRESSEL and SAMUEL FIRSTENBERG, individually and as co-partners trading as KRESSEL & FIRSTENBERG, Bankrupts.

Orser Kressel and Samuel Firstenberg, individually and as co-partners trading as Kressel & Firstenberg were duly adjudicated bankrupts on February 10, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on March 25, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20,982. —In Bankruptcy.—CARL HERIG and CHARLES MILTENBERGER, individually and as co-partners, doing business as THE KNICKERBOCKER CAFE & RESTAURANT, Bankrupt.

The above-named bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 25, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 24, 1915, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 11, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21328. —In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL COHEN, Bankrupt.

Samuel Cohen was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 8, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 25, 1915, at 11:45 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 11, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21090. —In Bankruptcy.—PETER MANTOVANI, also known as PETRO MANTOVANI, Bankrupt.

The above-named was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 11, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 24, 1915, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,313. —In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS WOLF, Bankrupt.

Louis Wolf was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 5, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 25, 1915, at 10:15 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 11, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,261. —In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM J. DE LAMATER, Bankrupt.

William J. De Lamater was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 25, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 25, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 11, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20172. —In Bankruptcy.—HERBERT P. CROWLEY, individually and as a member of the firm of KAMMANN & CROWLEY, Bankrupt.

The above named was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 26th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 25, 1915, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 11, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20,982. —In Bankruptcy.—CARL HERIG and CHARLES MILTENBERGER, individually and as co-partners, doing business as THE KNICKERBOCKER CAFE & RESTAURANT, Bankrupt.

The above-named bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 25, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 24, 1915, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 11, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21328. —In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL COHEN, Bankrupt.

Samuel Cohen was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 8, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 25, 1915, at 11:45 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 11, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21090. —In Bankruptcy.—PETER MANTOVANI, also known as PETRO MANTOVANI, Bankrupt.

The above-named was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 11, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 24, 1915, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,313. —In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS WOLF, Bankrupt.

Louis Wolf was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 5, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 25, 1915, at 10:15 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 11, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,261. —In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM J. DE LAMATER, Bankrupt.

William J. De Lamater was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 25, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 25, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 11, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20172. —In Bankruptcy.—HERBERT P. CROWLEY, individually and as a member of the firm of KAMMANN & CROWLEY, Bankrupt.

The above named was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 26th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 25, 1915, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 11, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20,982. —In Bankruptcy.—CARL HERIG and CHARLES MILTENBERGER, individually and as co-partners, doing business as THE KNICKERBOCKER CAFE & RESTAURANT, Bankrupt.

The above-named bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 25, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 24, 1915, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 11, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,320. —In Bankruptcy.—PHOENIX CONCRETE STEEL CO., Bankrupt.

Phoenix Concrete Steel Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 9, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on March 23, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 11, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,320. —In Bankruptcy.—PHOENIX CONCRETE STEEL CO., Bankrupt.

Phoenix Concrete Steel Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 9, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on March 23, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 11, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,261. —In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM J. DE LAMATER, Bankrupt.

William J. De Lamater was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 25, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 25, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 11, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,230. —In Bankruptcy.—CATHARINE A. POWERS, Bankrupt.

Catharine A. Powers was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 25, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 25, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 11, 1915.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Syndicate Leases Block on Upper Broadway for a Public Market—Active Trading in the Bronx—Another Theatre for Times Square Section—Many Suburban Sales.

As the result of the closing of the Fort Lee free public market, a syndicate of marketmen which has just been organized announced yesterday that a long lease had been taken of the vacant triangular block on the west side of Broadway, between 129th and Manhattan Streets. The property is just north of the entrance to the Manhattan Street Subway station and but two blocks east of the Fort Lee ferry, where the free market has been situated, but was formally closed yesterday.

The block leased for the new market is owned by the Pinkney estate and the lease was closed through the law firm of Elkus, Gleason, & Proskauer. The market syndicate has been organized by Edward Herrman, an attorney, and work will begin at once toward preparing the block for its new uses. With the exception of two old frame buildings the block is vacant. A number of substantial booths, painted white will be erected and other improvements installed.

The block has a frontage of 132.9 feet on Broadway, 164.6 on Manhattan Street and 268.8 on 129th Street. The Fort Lee public market was one of the series started last Fall by Borough President Marks and was opened Sept. 1, but further use of the site was recently refused by Dock Commissioner Smith.

Investor Buys in Greenwich Village

Courtlandt F. Bishop has added to his holdings in the old Greenwich Village section, by the purchase of 1 Horatio Street, from Herman Hanauer. The property consists of a four-story building, on lot 16.8 by 90.11, between Amsterdam and Convent Avenues. Moore, Schutte & Co. were the brokers.

Bronx Borough.

The Bronx continued to show good activity yesterday, furnishing several deals. The three-story frame dwelling at 1,368 Franklin Avenue, 25 by 145, being 70.6 feet south of Jefferson Place, was sold by Charles Barthen to Pollock & O'Neill. It was held at $17,000, and figured as the minor part of the deal in the sale reported last week of the five-story apartment house on the northwest corner of Southern Boulevard and 183d Street, 35 by 117 by Arnold, Bryne & Baumann for Pollack & O'Neill. The Franklin Street house was in part payment.

Gottlieb F. Schnall has purchased from Benenson Realty Company, 667 Crotona Park North, a five-story new law house, on plot 40 by 100. The buyer gave in exchange 462 East 147th Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 99.7, located 140 feet west of Brook Avenue; also 529 Jackson Avenue, a two-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 100, between Trinity Avenue and 149th Street. A. J. Madden negotiated the trade.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for Minnie Zimmerman the plot of vacant land 100 by 100 feet located on the north side of Newbold Avenue, 88.3 feet west of Zerega Avenue, Westchester.

Two lots, each fronting 40 feet on the south side of Fordham Road, east of Tiebout Avenue, have been sold by Mrs. Donnelly to a builder.

134th Street.—Harriet H. Janusch has sold 406 and 408 East 134th Street, a five-story factory on a plot 50 by 100 feet, between Brown Place and Brook Avenue.

James T. Barry purchased for investment 1,817 Mohegan Avenue, a five-story and basement brick and stone apartment house erected on a plot 50 by 100 feet, running through from Mohegan Avenue to the easterly side of Vineyard Place.

Brooklyn.

I. Salzberg sold for Mrs. E. F. French of Daytona, Fla., to Louis Hussakof of Brooklyn an eleven-room single cottage on a plot 40 by 100 feet on the north side of Fiftieth Street. The premises are known as 1,537 Fiftieth Street.

The Bulkley & Horton Company has sold 1,104 Park Avenue, corner of Hampton Place, a three-story dwelling, for Duer, Strong & Whitehead to a client for occupancy.

Long Island.

Edward A. MacDougall of the Queensboro Corporation announces the sale of three two-family houses in Twenty-fifth Street, near Roosevelt Avenue, Jackson Heights, Elmhurst. One was purchased by Walter A. Hayman of Elmhurst, L. I., and the other two by Daniel W. Wardwell of Rome, N. Y. The houses are half a block from the Twenty-fifth Street Station of the Corona Rapid Transit, now building.

In the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Queens the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot 100 by 100 feet in Sterling Street to Joseph Lawson, and a plot 80 by 100 feet in Oxford Place to Albert Carlin.

At Flushing, Sarah Skeuse has sold a dwelling at 3 Hamilton Street to George Clemmino; Albert Collins has bought from Edward Lenhard a nine-room cottage on a plot 50 by 100 feet at 71 Fifteenth Street, and Louis M. Frank has purchased from the Lawyers Title Guarantee and Trust Company a plot improved with a stucco dwelling on Twenty-sixth Street and Depot Lane, Broadway-Flushing.

New Jersey.

The old Terhune homestead, on Maple Avenue, Ridgewood, near Hackensack, has been sold by ex-Judge Cornelius Doremus as Special Master at partition sale, making the first transfer of this historic site since 1804. It still remains in the family, being bought in by Mrs. Julia Terhune Tilleston of Jamaica, L. I., a cousin of the late Congressman Peter I. Terhune, who lived on the homestead many years. The Terhune family first settled on this estate in 1730. The remains of a rubber plant that was conducted on the estate and operated by slaves are still kept in good order as a historic landmark.

At Garwood the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot, 40 by 100, on Hemlock Avenue, to Christopher Heker, and a plot, 20 by 100, on Willow Avenue to A. E. Howard.

Westchester County.

The Westchester Land Exchange sold for a client, H. E. Porter, a large plot on Greenacres Avenue, at Scarsdale Estates, to a New York business man. The plot has a frontage of 110 feet and is attractively situated for residential purposes.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, has leased to Ernest H. Hessels of White Plains, agent for the Ford Automobile Company, in Central Westchester County, an English stucco residence, on Gorham Road, Scarsdale.

The Belvedere apartment house, a five-story structure completed last Fall on the American Real Estate Company's Lawrence property, in South Yonkers, has been sold to an investor. It was fully tenanted shortly after its completion.

$170,000 Lease to Moving-Picture Theatre Building.

As a site for a $35,000 moving-picture theatre the three old buildings occupying a plot 50 by 100 on Eighth Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of Forty-fourth Street, have been leased by the Salomon Reich estate to L. S. Bolognino.

The lease is for a term of twenty-one years, at an aggregate rental of about $170,000. The property is known as 693 to 697 Eighth Avenue, and the work of tearing down the old structures will begin about July 1.

Tenement Property Leased.

G. Tuoti & Co. have leased for Miss Mary A. Cunningham and another the five-story tenements known as 233 and 235 Mulberry Street, at an aggregate rental of $13,320.

Di Felice Brothers have leased from Max Siff 1,523 Brook Avenue, in the Bronx, a six-story tenement for five years, at an aggregate rental of $19,250.

L. Porrino has leased to V. Baolta 56 and 58 King Street, a six-story tenement, for five years, at an aggregate rental of $30,000, for A. M. Lasser.

Recent Buyers.

Phelan Brothers are the buyers of 540 West Fifty-third Street, a five-story building, sold recently by the Irving Savings Institution.

Joseph Schur is the buyer of the dwelling 243 East Fiftieth Street, sold Wednesday for Elick Berlinger. Mr. Schur owns 245, adjoining, and now controls a plot 33 by 100.

Bradley.—Bradley of the Bradley Construction Company is the buyer of the five-story American basement house at 319 West Seventy-fourth Street, sold recently by E. M. Stiger, through Slawson & Hobbs. On the same block, at 305, is the residence of his father, William Bradley.

The house just sold occupies a lot 26 by 80, and was held at $85,000. It was built by day's work for the former owner by Harvey Murdock from plans by C. P. H. Gilbert.

New Washington Heights Market.

Plans have been filed with Building Supt. Ludwig for the construction of a one-story and two-story market at 549 to 559 West 180th Street and 560 West 181st Street. It will have a frontage of 150 feet on the former and 25 feet on the latter street. The Newton Holding Company, Edward B. Gethin, President, is the owner, and the Boston Leasehold Corporation, Henry M. Rambach, the lessee. Oscar Lowinson is the architect and has placed the cost at $25,000.

$4,000,000 Building Gain in Greater New York for February.

Approximately complete returns to Bradstreet's Journal for the month of February (137 cities reporting out of 152 usually sending in returns) show that there were 14,733 permits of an aggregate value of $42,993,455 recorded in February this year, as against 16,123 permits valued at $48,785,876 in February a year ago. There is here indicated a decrease of 8.6 per cent. in permits and of 11.8 per cent. in value from a year ago.

In January this year the decrease in value from a year ago was 10.3 per cent., while in the last three months of 1914 the decrease from a year ago was 25.7 per cent.

The detailed reports by cities show that New York (four boroughs reporting) indicate an aggregate gain of nearly $4,000,000, or 50.8 per cent., over February a year ago. Other large cities reporting gains are New Haven, 131 per cent.; Springfield, 137 per cent.; Philadelphia, 46 per cent.; Rochester, 2.6 per cent.; Cleveland, 23.9 per cent. Minneapolis, 62.8 per cent.; St. Paul, 115 per cent.; Atlanta, 40.6 per cent., and Washington, less than 1 per cent.

First Mortgage Guarantee Annual Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the First Mortgage Guarantee Company of New York City, held yesterday, the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: W. H. Williams, J. A. Wigmore, C. R. James, Cyril Crimmins, Stewart W. Eames, Charles F. Jones, E. Covert Hulst, J. A. Leach, Daniel N. Brady, H. P. Williams, J. J. Halloran, J. James, Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., Samuel Riker, Jr., W. Elmer Payntar, Paul Bonnge, Joseph P. McMahon, and Jules S. Bache. The board elected the following officers: President, William H. Williams; Vice President, Clinton R. James; Treasurer, H. Teshae Williams; Secretary, Arvine C. Leach.

Commercial Leases.

M. & L. Hess have leased the store, basement, and sub-basement at 9 Bond Street to Syrkin & Black.

The Burlington Realty Company of 209 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, has closed a ground lease for a term of years on a plot on the west side of Flatbush Avenue extension, between Tillary and Johnson Streets, having a frontage of some sixty-nine feet on the extension. They have also leased the store at 211 Bridge Street, facing the Manhattan Bridge Plaza, to Michael J. Hurley.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for Harry Richman the store and basement at 1,987 Broadway to the Combination Rubber Manufacturing Company for a term of years.

Chris Schierloh leased the store and basement 47 Vesey Street for a term of years to Richard Davis.

Burby, millinery, gowns, and ladies' apparel, for many years at 534 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the Fifth Avenue Bank, has leased for a long term of years the store and basement at 715 Fifth Avenue, sixty-sixth Street. Extensive alterations are contemplated. These premises were held at $20,000 a year. John N. Golding represented the lessor and Douglas Elliman & Co. the lessee.

George R. Read & Co. have leased for P. Ballantine & Sons the five-story building 134-138 Washington Street, corner of Albany Street, to the Empire Carting Company; for James L. Breese the five-story building 136 South Street to S. L. Johnston & Co.; in conjunction with Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, the building 70 West Street to the Standard Express Company; for Andrew C. Zabriskie, the store and basement in the building 133 Liberty Street to Charles W. Leveridge, Inc.

The Charles T. Noyes Company has leased the ground floor, basement, and rear of the second floor in the building 1,162 Broadway for William R. Appleby to the Physical Culture Restaurant Company for ten years at an aggregate rental of about $75,000.

George L. Brettell has leased for a term of years for Charles B. Squires to Deutsch Brothers, now at 123d Street and Third Avenue, the three-story loft building 129 East 124th Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

27th St, 151 to 159 West, n s, 106.2 ft e of 7th Av, 3x99.9x27.3x98.9; twelve-story loft and store building; withdrawn.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

173d St, 535 West, n w corner of Audubon Av, 100x100, six-story apartment house; adjourned sine die.

By Joseph P. Day.

118th St, 130 West, a s, 336 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100 two-story dwelling; O. J. Metzger et al. against Harry Schreier et al., Harold Swain, attorney; Carl Ehlermann, Jr., referee; due, $16,181.58; taxes, &c., $3,425.91; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

136th St, 118 West, s, 269 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11, three-story dwelling; Lincoln Trust Co. against J. E. Weigand et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; H. E. Deming, referee; due, $10,991.68; taxes, &c., $537.03; to the plaintiff for $10,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Mercer St, 235, w s, 125 ft e of 3d St, 25x100, six-story loft building; N. Y. Savings Bank against C. M. Busch et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; W. F. Clare, referee; due, $41,511.44; taxes, &c., $371.10 to the defendant for $36,300.

By J. H. Mayers.

Lexington Av, 2,011, e s, 28.9 ft n of 122d St, 14.5x60, 3-story tenement; Corn Exchange Bank against Nathan Dreeben et al.; Albert Fuld, attorney; Marcel Levy, referee; due, $1,674.67; taxes, &c, $162; subject to a first mortgage of $6,000; to the plaintiff for $6,150.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James L. Wells Company.

Maclay Av, 2,410, e s, 96.11 ft n of Zerega Av, 18.7x92; R. de la Cortina against M. J. Hogan et al.; Williamson & B., attorneys; C. E. Moore, referee; due, $1,961.22; taxes, &c., $497.80; to the plaintiff for $1,900.

Maclay Av, 2,412, e s, 115.8 ft n of Zerega Av, 18.3x92; Smith Williamson against D. J. Daly et al.; Williamson & B., attorneys; C. E. Moore, referee; due, $1,968.22; taxes, &c., $477.45; to the plaintiff for $1,500.

By Charles J. Dunn.

Unionport Road, 1,221, w s, 196.8 ft n of Van Nest Av, 25.1x107.8x25x109.10; C. M. McBride, guardian, against Charles Ringelstein et al.; Franz

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Conditions have changed but little during the last twenty-four hours, although pressure exhibits a slightly rising tendency.

There were light snows and rains in the lower lake region, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, and some snows in Western Texas, New Mexico, and Southwestern Colorado.

There were also showers in Central Arizona and on the North Pacific Coast. Elsewhere the weather was fair. Temperature changes were unimportant.

Except for scattered snows Friday in Eastern Colorado and rains or snows in Kansas, fair weather will prevail Friday and Saturday over the country, except in the North Pacific States, where rains are probable.

It will be somewhat colder Friday in New England, but as a rule temperature changes will not be of consequence.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate to fresh northwest to north; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate and mostly west.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Friday, Saturday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	27	34	4 P. M.	30	43
6 A. M.	26	33	6 P. M.	30	38
9 A. M.	26	36	9 P. M.	28	34
12 M.	29	41	11 P. M.	24	34

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 38; for the corresponding date last year it was 27; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 36.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 34; at 8 P. M. it was 35. Maximum temperature, 43 degrees, at 1 P. M.; minimum, 33 degrees, at 6 A. M. Humidity, 57 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 51 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.76 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.81 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

12:20—24 Bridge St.: Hugo Loewy...Not given
1:25—690 Hudson St.: unknown....Not given
1:30—718 3 St.; L. Lebilsky.....Slight
2:20—15 West St.; George Carcus....$1,000
3:30—207 E. 78 St.; Sec. Hershkowitz & Raynes.....Not given
8:00—633 W. 185 St.; J. P. McDonald. Slight
8:06—128 E. 94 St.; Joseph Du Vivier. Slight
9:20—184 Rivington St.; Sadie Kandinah. $500
9:30—238 Pearl St.; Hamburger Bros. Co.....Slight
9:35—166 Madison Av.; Mrs. — Baker. Slight
10:30—128 Monroe St.; Sarah Berkowitz. Slight
10:35—40 St. and 3 Av.: E. T. Gibbons, (auto).....$10
10:35—320 E. 22 St.; Mary Hyberg.....Slight
P. M.
12:20—402 Convent Av.; J. Schanker.....None
2:30—235 E. 11 St.; Israel Kaplan.....$25
3:30—225 West End Av.; Carlson Realty Co.....Slight
8:20—326 E. 91 St.; Mrs. — Weissbread.....Slight
5:30—158 W. 100 St.; Sadie Horradsky. Slight
6:40—432 E. 138 St.; J. Scharzbaum. Slight
6:50—1,844 Madison Av.; B. Benjamin. Slight
7:00—201 W. 132 St.; Richard Foby.....Slight
7:10—338 8 Av.; Jos. Marando.....Slight
9:25—2,070 2 Av.; auto, 4344 N. Y.....Slight
9:30—1,892 2 Av.; Refinishing Bed Co. Slight
10:00—203 E. 121 St.; Harry Hundert. Slight
11:40—240 E. 79 St.; S. Deutsch.....Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Capt. J. J. Kingman, Corps Engrs., and Capt. J. N. Hodges, Corps Engrs., detailed as members of Examining Board at Washington Barracks, D. C., appointed Feb. 3, vice Capts. H. C. Jewett and W. Wells, relieved.

Following officers of Corps of Engrs. will report to Maj. A. P. Wooten, Corps of Engrs., President of Examining Board at Washington Barracks, for examination for promotion: 2d Lieuts. G. F. Lewis and H. Brand, Jr.

Capt. E. C. Kilbourn, C. A. C., to this city about April 6 for duty.

Maj. S. J. Durfee, Med. Corps, report to commanding officer, Presidio, Cal., for duty as Q. M., relieving Capt. G. F. Connolly, Q. M. C., who will be assigned to duty as Assistant to the Quartermaster.

1st Lt. M. Lanza, Inf., is relieved from duty as Inspr.-Instr. of the organized militia of Louisiana, May 1, then join the regiment to which assigned.

First Lieut. C. B. Hodges, 4th Inf., is detailed as Inspr.-Instr. of organized militia of Louisiana.

Chaplain J. H. Kennedy, 7th Cav., report to commanding officer, Fort Crockett, Tex., for treatment at hospital.

Lt. Col. F. R. Keefer, Medical Corps, detailed a member of Examining Board at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., appointed Jan. 5, vice Maj. J. B. Clayton, Medical Corps, relieved.

Capt. H. L. Laubach, General Staff, to Fort Bayard Hospital, sick.

Col. S. W. Roessler, Corps of Engrs., is retired, May 1, after more than 41 years' service.

Leaves: First Lt. E. L. Field, inf., 2 months, and 2nd Lt. J. H. Carruth, Corps of Engineers, 10 days.

Navy.

Comm. W. C. Cole, the Helena, home and wait orders via transport Mar. 20.

Ens. G. B. Junkin, radio station, So. Wellfleet, Mass., to the Fulton.

Surgns. H. O. Curl, to West Virginia, to the Maryland, and J. D. Manchester, the Maryland, to home and wait orders.

P. A. Surgeon J. C. Parham, the St. Louis, April 1, to home and wait orders.

Gunners: G. D. Samonski, Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., April 1, to Fore River Shipbuilding Co. connection fitting out the Nevada, and on board when commissioned; S. C. Washington, receiving ship at Phila., Penn., to the North Dakota, and D. T. Mulvihill, the North Dakota to works of E. W. Bliss Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Des Moines, at Progreso; Annapolis, at San Diego; Nashville and Tacoma, at Guantanamo; Olympia, at Port-au-Prince; Gloucester, at New York Yard; G-4, at Philadelphia, and the Raleigh, at Mazatlan.

Sailed — Culgoa, Newport for Hampton Roads; Panther, Monaghan, Perkins, Sterritt, Roe, Preston, and B. E. Smith, Key West for Guantanamo; Fulton, Boston for Newport; Terry, Charleston for Guantanamo; Cleveland, La Paz, for Mazatlan, and the Dolphin, Washington for New York.

The Collier Vulcan, now at Phila., will leave about 13th inst. for the Eastern Mediterranean with a cargo of coal for the Tennessee and North Carolina.

The Baltimore, now at Charleston, has been ordered re-inspected, when ready for sea, to Norfolk, and then to Pensacola, Fla. Upon arrival at Pensacola the Baltimore will be considered as assigned to duty with the auxiliary division, Atlantic Fleet.

Coast Guard.

First Lieut. B. H. Camden, to the Miami; 2nd Lieuts. J. S. Bayils, the Tuscarora, to the Manhattan, temporary duty; J. F. McGourty, the Windom, and relieved from duty on Apache, to the Miami, and W. J. Kessler, the Unanga, to the Mackinac, 10 days' leave en route.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education has disapproved the bill entitled "An act to amend the Greater New York Charter in relation to the powers of the Board of Aldermen to fix salaries of officers and employes."

The Committee on High and Training Schools has still under consideration the nomination of Edward C. Zabriskie, as Principal of the Washington Irving High School.

Local school boards of Districts 2, 4, and 11 have submitted to the Board of Education semi-annual reports as required by the charter. These reports will be analyzed and referred to the appropriate officials and committees.

John J. Hogan has been appointed as an attendance officer.

The resignation of Henrietta H. Kretz, (formerly Herrmann,) as clerk to District Supt. Strachan, and to the Local School Boards of Districts 33 and 35, has been accepted, to take effect April 1, 1915.

Four rooms, not needed for elementary school purposes in P. S. 4, Queens, have been set aside as an annex to the Bryant High School.

A social and recreation centre has been established in P. S. 22, Queens, for one night a week for the remainder of the season.

The sessions of the social and recreation centre conducted in P. S. 135, Manhattan, will be extended from two to four nights a week for the remainder of the season.

The Board of Superintendents has been requested to submit to the Board of Education a definite plan for the correction of speech defects.

The indoor championship games of the Evening High and Trade Schools will be held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, on the evening of March 20. A special feature will be a two-mile bicycle race, handicap. Full information concerning the meet may be obtained from the general manager, John T. Nicholson, Principal of the Washington Heights Evening High School, on West 145th Street.

TELEPHONE YOUR LOSS.

Announce loss of property immediately in The New York Times. Best opportunity of recovery. Telephone 1000 Bryant. —Advt.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Mar. 12: Patrol. E. Foley, 149 to Traf. Subdiv. A; C. Pope, Traf. Subdiv. A to 149.

Temporary assignments: Surg. M. H. Williams 9 S. D., in charge 7 S. D. in addition to his own, 2 days; 6 A. M., Mar. 12; Patrol. D. J. Foley and W. J. Burkhart, 1 to E. 8 H. Squad, duty in office of 1st Deputy Comr., 10 days, noon, Mar. 10; J. Conniff, 6 to Dist. Atty.'s Office, N. Y. County, 5 days, 9 A. M., Mar. 10; S. P. Marschall, 2, to C. O., 30 days, 8 A. M., Mar. 13.

Leaves of absence: With full pay, Surg. D. J. Donovan, 7 S. D., 2 days, 6 A. M., Mar. 12, 1915, to be deducted from vacation; without pay, Patrol. J. F. Byrnes, 21, 1 day, 8 A. M., Mar. 15; J. G. Davis, 26, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 11; J. P. Larkin, 148, 1 day, noon, Mar. 14; C. S. Robinson, 162, 1 day, 8 A. M., Mar. 10.

Full pay while sick: Patrol. E. Smith, 4 Insp. Dis., 10 P. M., Jan. 16, during disability; R. F. Griffin, Jr., 26, 1:35 P. M., Nov. 9, 1914, to 12.01 A. M., Nov. 14, 1914; 1:45 P. M., Dec. 3, 1914, to 12:01 A. M., Dec. 6, 1914, and from 1:30 P. M., Dec. 6, 1914, to 12 P. M., Jan. 2.

Fines imposed: Patrol. T. Hynicka, 4, (absent,) 8 days; F. H. Wilshere, 10, (absent,) 1 day; C. G. Potters, 17, (improper patrol,) 2 days; J. Devlin, 18, (intoxicated,) 30 days; J. T. Kelly, 18, (absent from fire and reserve,) 3 days; C. E. Conahan, 21, (absent,) 1 day; T. Unger, 22, (absent,) 4 days; J. McCarron, 24, (absent,) 2 days; A. G. Cooney, 28, (absent,) 4 days; W. J. Ardiff, 32, (absent,) 1 day; T. B. Fahey, 62, (absent,) 3 days; E. A. Smith, 62, two charges, (absent, 2 days, (absent,) 3 days; F. Mulvihill, 62, (absent,) 2 days; A. Podolsky, 63, (absent,) ½ day; V. R. W. Cristiano, 63, (absent,) ½ day; B. Sattig, 68, (failed to obey order,) 10 days; J. Meaney, 68, now 87, (improper language to superior officer,) 5 days; J. Flanagan, 69, now 15, (absent,) ½ day; J. F. Gallagher, 143, two charges, (improper patrol,) 2 days, (improper patrol,) 3 days; J. W. Hillbert, 146, (absent,) 1 day; J. Shaughnessy, 148, (absent,) 3 days; J. Burke, 149, (absent,) 2 days; W. G. Howey, 153, (improper patrol,) 3 days; P. L. Lenz, 153, (absent,) 2 days; G. Henenlotter, 158, (absent,) 5 days; T. J. Kilmartin, 158, (improper patrol, refused to comply with order,) 20 days; F. P. Laffey, 165, (absent,) 10 days; F. P. Neylon, 172, (absent,) 2 days; J. J. McLean, 285, (absent,) 3 days; W. F. Raleigh, 162, (improper patrol,) 3 days; J. F. Murphy, 167, (improper patrol,) 1 day; Frederick Carman, 172, (improper patrol,) 2 days; F. R. Fitzgerald, 281, (absent,) 1 day; George Foisey, 169, (absent,) 1 day; J. H. McGovern, 172, 2 charges, (absent,) 2 days, (improper patrol,) 2 days; D. B. McGuinness, 172, 2 charges, (absent,) 2 days, (improper patrol,) 2 days.

Suspended from duty: Patrol. J. M. Coffey, 10, 6:30 A. M., Mar. 11; W. J. M. Harte, 165, 3:17 P. M., Mar. 10.

Death reported: Patrol G. F. Kassing, 150, 6:55 A. M., Mar. 11.

Appointed Special Patrol: Wm. Tubridy, with City Magistrates' Courts, Mar. 10.

Fire Department.

Death: Fireman (1st g.) John J. Finley, Eng. 8, at 5 A. M. yesterday. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 938 East 61st St., at 9:30 A. M. tomorrow. Interment at Calvary Cemetery. Members of Eng. Co. 8 will act as funeral escort and pallbearers. They will report in full uniform at company quarters at 9:15 A. M.

The Instructors at the Fire College will be resumed Monday. The following company officers will report at Fire College, 157-159 E. 67th St., at date and time specified. First and second sections, to consist of the following officers, will report at 10 A. M. on days designated, beginning Mar. 15, for class period of six weeks. First section to report on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; second section on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. First section: Capt. F. J. Hennessey, Eng. 265; Lieuts. H. B. Donnelly, Eng. 12; J. Brown, Eng. 13; G. A. Buchanan, Eng. 18; J. V. Stapleton, Eng. 27; W. F. Kensel, Eng. 5; G. L. Moore, Eng. 14; E. H. Burns, Eng. 72; W. J. Head, Eng. 26; J. A. Kennelly, Eng. 84; J. F. Flanagan, Eng. 154; J. B. Griffin, Eng. 157; F. H. McLaughlin, Eng. 279; H. F. Kuch, Eng. 29; L. J. Conlon, Eng. 23; D. A. Sullivan, No. 1, Eng. 76; P. F. Leyden, Eng. 220; J. Neiderreiter, Eng. 268; C. E. Hunt, H. & L. 20; C. A. MacCready, H. & L. 16; J. R. Gill, H. & L. 21; E. Gallagher, No. 2, H. & L. 25; B. Parcell, H. & L. 33; G. F. Browne, H. & L. 131; G. C. Strauss, H. & L. 115.

Second section: Capt. A. M. Shaw, H. & L. 105; Lieuts. D. C. Sullivan, Eng. 31; H. Schoener, Eng. 15; T. O'Connor, Eng. 27; J. P. Shannon, Eng. 30; G. R. Moje, Eng. 8; J. J. Brennan, No. 1, Eng. 14; C. J. Murphy, Eng. 28; A. A. Harmon, Eng. 33; H. M. Siegel, Eng. 93; A. T. Metzler, Eng. 159; J. V. Sheehan, Eng. 251; J. F. Finnell, Eng. 90; A. H. Hodge, Eng. 239; T. J. Smith, Eng. 226; J. H. Corr, H. & L. 32; J. Kerwin, H. & L. 42; W. H. Roche, H. & L. 20; P. J. Sullivan, No. 6, H. & L. 3; H. J. Joyce, H. & L. 16; M. J. Walsh, H. & L. 4; J. J. Tait, H. & L. 40; J. J. Porter, H. & L. 46; J. P. Hoffman, H. & L. 147.

Penalties imposed: Fire. G. W. Chadwick, Eng. 55, (absence) seven regular leaves withheld and warned; Fire. J. A. Lynch, Eng. 59, (neglect of duty,) seven regular leaves withheld and warned.

Charges dismissed: Fire. F. E. Boylan, Eng. 54; Fire. J. B. Corigan, H. & L. 4.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Commission has decided to reduce the minimum height for firemen in the coming examination to 5 feet 7½ inches. The chest expansion has been increased from 36½ to 37 inches, the mobility remaining the same—3 inches. The same weight—140 pounds—also remains.

United States.

The commission announces for March 17, at the New York Custom House, a competitive examination for assistant in city marketing investigations, for both men and women, to fill a vacancy in the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary ranging from $1,400 to $1,800 a year. The duties will be to assist in carrying on investigations of problems peculiar to the provisioning of urban populations as well as those connected with the various agencies and methods concerned in the distribution and marketing of farm products in the cities.

Competitors will be examined in practical questions, theses or discussion, education and experience. Graduation from a four years' course in a college or university of recognized standing, and at least one year's experience in some phase of marketing work connected with the handling or distribution of farm products in the larger cities, or for persons lacking a degree, a four years' high school course and at least four years of such experience are prerequisites. Applicants must not have reached their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

$2,000,000 building loan money; 3½% to 5%. Lexington to 7th Av. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 10 EAST 33D ST.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 158 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A superb dwelling; electric light; parquet floors; finest plumbing; private street in eighties; bargain; might trade. M. M. Hayward & Co., Broadway and 100th St.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. B. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

162d St., 519 West.—Eleven rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; $75 monthly.

39 East 31st St. for price of land, $53,000. L. N. Slade, 228 E. 17th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

162d St., 519 West.—Eleven rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; $75 monthly.

Real Estate Wanted.

Cash promptly paid for property threatened with foreclosure; give details. G. Rampola, 192 Bowery, New York City.

Wanted—Small cottage or bungalow to rent for season, commuting distance. Levison, 473 Kent Av., Brooklyn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents an agate line.

CORNER BUILDING, 46,000 SQ. FT.

Splendid light, complies with factory laws; sprinkler system, two large electric elevators; store street level; two driveways; steam heat; long lease; near Canal and Hudson Sts.

RENT, 30c. A SQ. FT.

Write for particulars.
G 579 Times Downtown.

BROOKLYN FACTORY. — Convenient location; two-story; light all around; suitable any manufacturing; over 11,000 feet floor space; rent $140 month. Trustee, X 271 Times Annex.

Have YOU a lease on your hands to dispose of? We specialize in sub-leasing offices and lofts and can doubtless relieve you. The SUB-LEASING COMPANY, 1,472 Broadway. Bryant 5785-5786.

Sublet very reasonable, office at 92 William St.; 975 square feet; modern corner building; good light. Apply to Greenbaum & Greenbaum, 115 Broadway.

Deskroom—Woolworth Building; stenographic, phone; references; $15. B 825 Times Downtown.

40th St., 8 West, new 20-story building. OFFICES 229 SQ. FT. TO 4,600 SQ. FT. Ewing Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

BALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

354 4TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST.
Floors, offices, and show rooms.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Mount Vernon.

ALL GOOD HOUSES AT MOUNT VERNON.
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANDERSON REALTY CO., TEL. 585.
OPPOSITE NEW HAVEN STATION.

Scarsdale.

Scarsdale.—Ideal country home for rent, unfurnished; 12 rooms; modern improvements; garage; outbuildings; extensive grounds. Henry Franck, 141 Broadway.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

HALESITE-ON-HUNTINGTON BAY.

Completely furnished, beautifully situated Summer cottage, "Greenbrier"; master's bedroom, 2 baths, 4 servants' bedrooms, bath; large hall, living room, den, open fireplaces; steam heat; servants' dining room and laundry; 1½ acres ground; shade trees, pergola, garage, tennis court, Summer house; pool and fountain; flowers, vegetables, fruit trees; near yacht and country clubs; extremely complete and desirable country home; $1,000 cash, balance liberal terms. George Taylor, 7 East 48th St. Phone Murray Hill 2652.

HALESITE-ON-HUNTINGTON BAY.

Summer home; 6 bedrooms, bath, sleeping porch; 2 acres high ground; beautiful view; pergola, garage, tennis court, Summer house, pool and fountain; flowers, vegetables, fruit trees; near yacht and country clubs; extremely complete and desirable country home; $1,000 cash, balance liberal terms. George Taylor, 7 East 48th St. Phone Murray Hill 2652.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA—18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day. Little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown Street, two blocks north L. I. R. R. Sta., Jamaica.

If you are looking for a little house and a large plot of ground, near station and trolley, churches and stores, $675 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. D., store, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

CORNER PLOT, 40x100.—9-room house, stucco or shingles; all improvements; hardwood trim; $4,200. C. G. Stewart, Bellaire Park Gardens, Queens, L. I. Phone 6123W Hollis.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Farm, 95 acres; house, 18 rooms, bath; ample outbuildings; 40 sheep, 9 cows, 4 horses, 10 sows, 250 fowls, wagons, implements, and tools, all for $5,000; $1,500 cash; balance terms. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices: 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Homesteads, Meadowbrook, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to SEND, D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 601 Times Building, New York City.

Cranford.—New, attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $6,800; select residential district; also lot; all improvements; terms. Free transportation any day. Call on or write Droescher, 77 Warren St., New York.

FOR RENT—House in MONTCLAIR; nine rooms and bath; steam heat; all modern improvements; newly decorated; ten minutes from Lackawanna Station, half block from trolley. X 262 Times Annex.

Rare opportunity, lot 70x550; new house, 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, oak floors, fireplace; 20-mile view; select neighborhood; near station; $5,000; terms. Smith-Singer, Ridgewood, N. J.

10-room new house, all improvements; 2 baths; large lot; 5 minutes railroad station; block to trolley; 12 miles out; terms easy. Inquire M. C., 138 East 31st St.

Two acres, fine seven-room house; improvements; main road. Write John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J. Thirty minutes out by express.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Summer homes, cottages and bungalows, fully furnished, at moderate rentals, at Sound Beach, Conn.; fine drives, bathing, boating and golf; open for inspection on Sundays. Percy T. Adams, Sound Beach, Conn.; or New York phone, 3034 John.

BEAUTIFUL NEW 14-ROOM HOUSE, on water front at Riverside, Conn., cheap. H. W. HOPTON, 542 5th Av., New York City.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

One thousand acres mountain and valley; southern New Hampshire; good farm, good buildings; herd of registered Guernseys; an opportunity. J. B. Jameson, Concord, N. H.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Woodridge, 1st St., house, 16 rooms; acre ground; stable; $50 month; $8,000; $250 down. Englewood, Genefee; $20 month; $3,500. Ridgeledge house, 2 acres, $35, Brooklyn, 53d St., three-story fine residence, $50 month; $13,500; $250 down. 300 Macon St., $45. Seashore, Tottenville, $250. Ackerman, 187 Greenwich St., N. Y.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Lake Champlain.—Six-room furnished cottage; on shore; south of Essex; $150 season. E. W. Leaning, Loudonville, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—On the north shore of Long Island, in the Glen Cove-Piping Rock district, 5 to 10 acres of land, with trees, shrubbery, and garden; house 12 rooms, 2 baths; garage or stable, with necessary outbuildings. J. E. Huishizer, Room 773, 200 5th Av., New York City.

Wanted.—10-room house, all improvements; barn, 3 to 5 acres land; within 1½ hours New York; Long Island preferred; rent up to $800 a year. N 18 Times.

New homes; sale and rent; bargains. Grant, 14 South 5th Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

To Let—Furnished.

Elegant furnished floor by the season; open for inspection Morris, 14 N. Beach, 87th St., Holland Station, Rockaway Beach.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St., Col. Av.
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE 2 AND 3 ROOMS, with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished, $40-$55 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Special concessions on lease and unfurnished to October 1st.
Near Subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970.

A.—A.—THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $45 up. By month 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $55 up. or year
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants.
Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway, at 70th.—Light corner apartment, two large rooms and bath, to sublet until October; attractively furnished or unfurnished. Inquire at hotel or phone W. P. Smith, 8240 Morning.

St. Nicholas Av., (Northwest Corner 127th.)—Unusually attractive furnished suites 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity, shower baths; special low rents to desirable parties.

176th, West, (214 Audubon Av.)—Front corner; elevator; 5 delightfully large rooms; ideally furnished, every detail; complete housekeeping; immaculate home. Markham. Phone Audubon 3810.

Six-room apartment; handsomely furnished; box-springs and hair mattresses; every convenience; references; would divide. Phone Schuyler, 4,818.

70th, 226 West.—Completely furnished, 4 room and bath apartment; 1 living room, 2 bedrooms, and large outside kitchen; new building; up to date. Apply Superintendent.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Two rooms and bath; charmingly furnished; southerly exposure; 8 windows; 'phone, electricity.

Attractive two-room, kitchenette, bath; new building; most livable quarters for gentlemen; centrally located. Maye, 301 West 57th.

148th, 600 West.—Light corner apartment, 7 rooms, well furnished; overlooking Hudson; near Subway. Telephone Audubon 2440.

121st, 509 West, (Columbia grounds opposite.)—Beautiful, sunny apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished complete. See Yetman.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Four-room apartment, completely furnished, to sublet. Inquire office.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Furnished apartments, 4 to 10 rooms and bath. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, 79th and Broadway.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms; reasonable; long lease. Mrs Meek, Apt. 6B.

Very choice, attractively furnished, Fifth Av. apartment to rent. Apply 20 Fifth Av.

44th St., 25 West.—Two newly decorated rooms, bath adjoining; five with kitchen.

136th, 502 West.—Four-room front apartment, furnished; one flight; piano; $45. Schofield.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 E. 32d St.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 E. 27th St.

To Sublet.—2 rooms and bath, Hotel Blackstone, 50 East 58th; 9th floor. Telephone Plaza 7870, 11-1 P. M.; 4-6 P. M.

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Modern apartments; seven large, light rooms; $45-$55.

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Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

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57TH, 349 WEST.—Sunny, front hallroom; running water; excellent board; references; phone.

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MRS. ANGLE CARRIED BALLOU OUTSIDE

Told Police Chief That She Expected Injured Man to Revive in the Open Air.

SAID THAT BALLOU FELL

And, Not Knowing of His Death, Wanted Him to Tell Story—Defendant Weeps in Court.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, March 11.—William H. Brennan, Chief of Police of Stamford, was on the stand most of today at the trial of Mrs. Helen M. Angle, who is charged with causing the death of Waldo R. Ballou. Brennan testified that Mrs. Angle told him that Ballou had received his injuries on the night of June 23 by a fall down the stairs in the Rippowam Building in Stamford and that she afterward carried the injured man outside the building where he was found, in the hope that the fresh air would revive him.

While relating his story, especially that part in which he was telling of the admissions Mrs. Angle made to him, Brennan often alluded to Mrs. Angle as "Helen," and said that she called him "Bill."

Several times during the day Mrs. Angle with difficulty repressed her emotions, and once, when the witness was telling of the manner in which he had announced Ballou's death to her after learning of it over the telephone from the hospital, an audible sob escaped her. Her father, Leonard Blondell, who has sat close beside her in the court room throughout the trial, put his arm about her shoulder and drew her toward him. After a moment she recovered her self-possession and listened composedly to the testimony.

Chief Brennan testified that he knocked at Mrs. Angle's rooms for admittance a short time after he was told of the finding of Ballou's body on the sidewalk. There was no response at first, and he kept knocking, when a voice behind the door asked who it was. He replied that it was the Chief of Police. Then the voice in the room said: "Is that you, Bill?" On opening the door she said to the witness: "Can I see you alone, Bill?"

Mrs. Angle was very much excited, Brennan said, and asked: "What does all this mean?"

"I asked her if anything had happened between her and Ballou," Brennan continued. "She replied that nothing had happened, cross my heart. I asked her why she told me that when all the evidence pointed the other way. She wanted to know what had happened, and I told her that Mr. Ballou had been seriously injured and taken to the hospital. I told her to tell me everything that happened. Then she said: 'For God's sake, call up the hospital and find out his condition.'"

The Chief said that he did go to the telephone and came back with the news that Mr. Ballou was dead. When he told Mrs. Angle of Mr. Ballou's death she exclaimed: "Won't he tell it? Is Mr. Ballou dead? You don't mean to say that he will not tell the story."

The witness related in detail all the conversation that occurred at that time, but said that at no time would Mrs. Angle make any statement as to the cause of the injury to Mr. Ballou. She kept repeating, "Nothing happened," but she was very anxious to know what they would do to her, and if they would send her to prison.

During the time that the Chief was talking to Mrs. Angle one of the policemen found a battered and bloody straw hat in a covered box in her bedroom. The Chief said he asked Mrs. Angle how the hat came to be in her room, and she said that Mr. Ballou was overcome with a weakness Sunday night and left the hat with her to clean.

Chief Brennan said he told Mrs. Angle that he did not believe her story, as the blood which was on the hat was fresh, and Mrs. Angle said in reply: "You know, Bill, that this is the result of drink. Ballou was drunk and he fell down the stairs, and it was all the result of a fall."

The policemen who had been searching her rooms at the time, the Chief said, found a white silk shirtwaist that was covered with blood about the neck and left shoulder and a black skirt that was also spattered with blood. They were both hanging over the back of a chair in the bedroom.

Chief Brennan said when he showed the garments to Mrs. Angle she denied that she had been wearing them that night.

Chief Brennan was still on the stand when the court adjourned for the day.

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Sun. at 8:30. Concert (50c to $1.50). Van Barentzes, Pianiste; Frieda Hempel, Luca Botta and Orch
Next Mon. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Botta, Scotti, Rossi, Leonhardt, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 8. Magic Flute. Gadski, Hempel, Schumann; Sembach, Witherspoon, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. Mat. at 1:45 ($1 to $5). Carmen. Farrar, Alda; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. at 7:45. Goetterdaemmerung. Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Weil, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. at 8:15. Traviata. Hempel; Botta, Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Next Tues. at 8. Aida. Destinn, Ober, Sparkes; Martin, Tegani, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

4th Biltmore Morning Musicale
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore.
THIS MORNING AT 11:30.
JOHN McCORMACK
The Celebrated Irish Tenor.
MABEL GARRISON Soprano
LUCILE ORRELL 'Cellist
Reserved Seats now at Biltmore Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston.
Mr. McCORMACK will sing "The Snowy Breasted Pearl," "Maria," "Agnus Dei."

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
This Afternoon at 2:30, Carnegie Hall.
Soloist, PERCY GRAINGER Pianist
SCHUBERT, Symphony C major; STRAUSS, "Love Scene" from "Fuersnot"; GRIEG, Concerto for Piano & Orchestra; DVORAK, Overture "Carneval."
To-morrow (Sat.) Evg., 8:15, Carnegie Hall.
Third Saturday Eve. Concert
AT POPULAR PRICES.
Tschaikowsky Program
Including SYMPHONY "PATHETIQUE."
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Last Concert of the Season.
Carnegie Hall, Tuesday Aft., March 16 at 3.
All Tschaikowsky Program
SOLOIST GABRILOWITSCH
Symphony No. 5; Piano Concerto B flat.
Seats 35c. to $1.50. Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

MR. WALTER DAMROSCH
Will donate the entire receipts of his six EXPLANATORY RECITALS AT THE PIANO
Wagner's Nibelungen Trilogy
to the Vacation War Relief Committee.
Second Lecture This Afternoon at 3 on "WALKUERE."
Tickets 50c. to $1.50. at Box Office Aeolian Hall.

AEOLIAN HALL | TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. EMILY | VIOLIN RECITAL
GRESSER
Tickets 50 cts. to $1.50. Box Seats $2, at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL, PIANO RECITAL | Sunday Aft. at 3 | MARCH 14
MARK HAMBOURG
Seats 50c to $2, at Box Office. Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, To-morrow Aft. at 3.
VIOLIN RECITAL—ALBERT SPALDING
Andre Benoist, Accompanist. (STEINWAY PIANO).
Tickets 50c to $2 at Hall. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Eve., Mar. 16, at 8:15.
Mrs. H. H. A. Beach
Assisted by GEORGE SHEFFIELD, THEODORE SPIERING & OLIVE MEAD QUARTET, in CONCERT OF BEACH COMPOSITIONS.
Mgt. M. H. HANSON. (Steinway Piano.)

CARNEGIE HALL, Next Sunday Aft. at 3.
7th CONCERT IN N. Y. JOHN McCORMACK
TICKETS NOW AT BOX OFFICE.

MME. BELL-RANSKE'S
IBSEN
Interpretations: Sundays 3:30 P. M.
The BANDBOX Thea., E. 57th St

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., March 16, at 3
SONG RECITAL PAUL REIMERS
Tickets, 50c. to $3. Mgt. Music League of America.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Evenings 8.
Matinee Tomorrow. Best Orch. Seats $1 & $1.50.
MAID IN AMERICA
Sunday Night Concert—AL JOLSON, Others.

44TH ST. Thea., W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:10
Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:10.
BIGGEST HIT IN TOWN
TRENTINI—CRAWFORD
Victorious | THE Peasant Girl | Stupendous

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th, nr. B'y. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
Phyllis Neilson-Terry The Adventure of Lady Ursula.

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St.
Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy,
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

39TH ST. THEA., near Broadway. Evs. 8:30.
LAST 3 TIMES—MARIE—WED. EVG., MARCH 17
Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:30.
DRESSLER "A MIX-UP."
LOU-TELLEGEN
In Taking Chances, New Comedy.

Princess 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30, incl. Sun. Daily Mats. (Ex. Sun. & Tues.) 2:30.
JAMES BARNES presents HIS WONDERFUL MOTION PICTURES,
Through Central Africa
Wild Animals—Native Customs.

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
THE ONLY GIRL
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

WEST END All Seats 25c. Mats. Tuesday and Thursday.
Mat. Saturday 25c & 50c. Evgs. 25, 50c, 75c.
JESSIE BONSTELLE STOCK CO. | This Week, "Passing of The Third Floor Back."

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mat. Tomorrow 25c, 50c, 75c.
"MILESTONES" Dramatic Sensation of New York & London.
Next Week—Wm. Faversham in "The Hawk."

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
LAST 3 WEEKS ETHEL BARRYMORE
in Her Triumph, "The Shadow."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8.20. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. at 2:20
ELSIE FERGUSON in OUTCAST LAST 3 WEEKS

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
WATCH YOUR STEP
Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam.
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON
in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy,
DADDY LONG-LEGS

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th Street. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
Klaw & Erlanger's Entertainers
IN THE NEW MIRTHFUL MUSICAL MEDLEY.
FADS and FANCIES

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Evs. 8.20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:20.
"Miss Starr Wonderful."—Sun.
FRANCES STARR
IN MARIE-ODILE.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20.
MATINEES TOMORROW & Wed. 2:20.
TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
ILLINGTON IN THE LIE by HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

Wallack's
LILLAH McCARTHY, GRANVILLE BARKER
Tonight 8 sharp; Sat. Mat. 2 sharp; also Mar. 19 & Mat. Mar. 20
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
Sat. Evg. 8:15; also Mar. 15-16-17-18-20 & Mat. Mar. 17.
Bernard Shaw's Androcles & The Lion

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8.20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK
"KICK IN"

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'y 2:15. TWICE DAILY, 8:05 Incl. SUNDAYS. 8Sharp
To avoid paying extortionate prices to speculators secure your tickets in advance. Seats selling 4 weeks ahead.
Evs. & Sat. Mat. Orch.....$1 & $2 | 1st Balc....75c, $1, $2 | 2d Balc.....25c & 50c
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SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF 40.
Unprecedented Triumph!!
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE!!
"It Is Worth $5 a Seat." —Ev. Journal.
THE BIRTH OF A NATION
N. B.—See Seats of Prices Above.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Sunday; moderate northwest winds, becoming variable Sunday.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,867. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. CNE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ZAPATA TROOPERS KILL AN AMERICAN

John B. McManus of Chicago Shot Down as Mexico City Changes Hands.

FLAG AND SEAL IGNORED

Washington Demands Punishment of Slayers and Indemnity —Leader Promises to Comply.

OTHER FOREIGNERS ROBBED

Capital Welcomes New Faction, Which Takes Steps at Once for Relief of the People.

American Demand Handed to the Zapata Leader

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 12.—One of the American Staff of the Brazilian Legation, Mr. Fuller, delivered a new note to Gen. Salazar in his offices at the National Palace at 1 P. M.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Mexican situation has taken an even more serious turn because of outrages suffered by foreigners in Mexico City during the withdrawal of the Carranzista forces, commanded by General Obregon, and the entry of the Zapata troops under Geenral Salazar.

John B. McManus, a prominent and highly respected American citizen residing in Mexico City, originally from Chicago, was shot and killed in his home by the advance guard of the Zapata troops. He was assassinated at close range. The outrage was perpetrated while the American flag was flying over the McManus residence and while the official seal of the Brazilian Government was on his front door, where it had been placed by the Brazilian Consul to protect McManus against the fury of those who were bent on revenging themselves on him.

President Wilson regards the death of McManus as a most serious matter, and is insisting, through the State Department and the Brazilian Minister in Mexico City, that the assailants of McManus be fully punished. A demand has also been made by the United States Government for reparation, an apology, and damages commensurate with the crime. Demands of this character were made by the Brazilian Minister upon General Salazar before he reported the matter to the State Department. When he notified Secretary Bryan of this action he was immediately assured of the full approval of his demand and urged to leave no stone unturned until the murderers of McManus were punished. This demand was made after a Cabinet meeting despite the fact that General Salazar had already told the Brazilian Minister, so he reported, that all who had anything to do with the death of McManus would be punished.

Other Outrages Committed.

While withdrawing his forces from Mexico City on Wednesday night General Obregon was unable to afford full protection, and other outrages were committed, for which the Carranza Government will be held strictly responsible. During the interim between Wednesday night and yesterday morning the city was without protection except what could be provided by the Municipal Council.

While full details of the death of McManus have not been received, there is every indication that the Zapatistas are endeavoring to make it appear that the attack on the American's home was a matter of personal revenge undertaken by individual members of Zapata's band, as they said he had shot three of their number when the Zapatistas abandoned the capital a little over a month ago, when Provisional President Garza fled to Cuernavaca upon the approach of General Obregon's forces.

The story of the death of McManus, as reported to the State Department by the Brazilian Minister in Mexico City, is as follows:

When the Zapatistas abandoned the capital at the end of January, some of Zapata's band tried to loot McManus's home. The American at that time, it is claimed, went to the defense of his family and property, and shot and killed three of the band. This rankled in the hearts of those who were concerned but managed to escape with their lives, and they decided to even scores when they re-entered the capital.

About 9 o'clock yesterday, when the Zapatistas' advance guard first entered the town, a group of Zapata men went to McManus's home. They were understood to be bent on having revenge on the American and looting his place. That their purpose was anticipated appears to be indicated not so much by the fact that the American flag was displayed above the McManus home as by the fact that the Brazilian Consul had attached his official seal to the doors of the residence as a protection.

Telling of the assault upon the McManus home yesterday, the dispatch from the Brazilian Minister informed the State Department that accounts differed as to who fired the first shots, some eye-witnesses saying that upon the arrival of the Zapata advance guard before McManus's home, the Zapatistas fired, and McManus responded, while others said that McManus fired first, and that the Zapatistas returned the fire. After they had killed McManus the Zapata men broke into the house and looted the place. The Brazilian Minister's dispatch stated that when McManus's body was found his hat was seen to be full of bullet holes, and that these showed that the shots had been fired at close range.

Assailants to be Punished.

Senhor Cordoza, the Brazilian Minister, complained to General Salazar as soon as he learned of the death of McManus.

Continued on Page 5.

MR. M'ADOO RALLIES AFTER OPERATION

Condition Highly Satisfactory, Says Bulletin on the Secretary's Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—At 9 o'clock tonight the following bulletin was issued at Providence Hospital, where William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury and son-in-law of President Wilson, was operated on today for appendicitis:

Secretary McAdoo rallied from the operation well, and tonight is resting quietly. His condition is regarded as highly satisfactory.

GRAYSON,
FAUNTLEROY,
OLD.

The operation was performed shortly after 10 o'clock by Dr. A. M. Fauntleroy. Dr. Carey T. Grayson, the White House physician, is in charge of the case. Dr. E. H. H. Old administered the anesthetic. Mrs. McAdoo, her sister, Miss Margaret Wilson, and her cousin, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, were in an ante-room. The operation was concluded at 11 o'clock. President Wilson and the other members of the Cabinet were at once told by telephone of the favorable outcome.

It was said that Mr. McAdoo was in the best of condition when he went upon the table, and that barring unforeseen complications, which appear to be only a remote possibility, he would be able to leave the hospital at the end of a fortnight. It will be at least a month, it was said, before he is able to take up his duties at the Treasury Department.

SINGS ACROSS CONTINENT.

Mrs. Comstock's Voice Carried by Phone from New York to Fair.

The executives of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company were the hosts and their wives and friends were the guests yesterday afternoon at the first reception ever held by telephone, and it was a transcontinental reception at that.

The more than sixty women who were present in the offices of the parent organization of the Bell system at 15 Dey Street conversed across the continent with telephone men in the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's building on the grounds of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Through Mrs. Union N. Bethel, the wife of the senior Vice President of the company, the greetings of the telephone women of the East were sent to the women of the West and to the officials of the exposition. In responding, Mr. G. W. Peck, one of the Bell system's representatives at the Fair, said:

"It is indeed a pleasure to demonstrate to you today this latest achievement of the Bell system. In its accomplishment the ladies have inspired and encouraged those who have actually done the work, and thus their part has been a large and important contribution to transcontinental telephony. I know that all telephone officials join me in thanking you all for your co-operation and encouragement."

An unusually interesting feature of the affair was the singing of "Annie Laurie" across the continent by Mrs. Louis N. Comstock, of Upper Montclair. In 1884 Mrs. Comstock sang from New York to Boston over the first telephone line between these two cities.

The reception committee consisted of Mrs. Bethel, Mrs. John J. Carty, Mrs. Nathan T. Guernsey, Mrs. Charles G. DuBois, Mrs. C. H. Wilson, Mrs. Arthur A. Marsters, Mrs. Charles E. Scribner, Mrs. A. L. Salt, Mrs. Frank B. Jewett, Miss Thurber, Miss Milne and Miss Thayer.

KILL 146 INFECTED COWS.

Robinson and Collins Herds Near Yonkers Are Diseased.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 12.—Under direction of Sheriff Wiesendanger of Westchester County and the State Veterinarian, Dr. R. C. Jenks of Ossining, Deputy Sheriffs killed 146 cows on farms on the outskirts of Yonkers to prevent the spread of the foot-and-mouth disease, which had broken out among the cattle.

The cows were shot and then buried in a trench 150 feet long and 12 feet deep. The bodies were covered with quicklime. The cows came from the Robinson farm and the William Collins farm on the Tuckahoe Road. On Thursday morning five cows were found infected, and by noon today fifty were found to have the disease.

Practically the entire County of Westchester is now under quarantine, and the plague is becoming so serious that Sheriff Wiesendanger has asked Dr. Jenks to make his State headquarters in the Sheriff's office, so that a close watch can be kept on all suspected cattle.

Included in the quarantine are the valuable cattle owned by Oliver Harriman, G. F. Leith of Purchase, and the thirty prize-winning Guernsey cows owned by William Popham Platt, County Judge, at White Plains.

JERSEY BARS HIGHER RATES.

Railroads' Plea to Increase Passenger Tariffs Denied.

TRENTON, N. J., March 12.—The New Jersey Board of Public Utility Commissioners today announced that it would deny the application of the railroads for an increase in passenger rates for intrastate traffic.

The order of suspension put into effect by the board pending an investigation of the reasonableness of the proposed rates expires on Sunday at midnight. The formal order stating reasons for denying the application of the railroads will be issued in a few days.

In a preliminary statement tonight the commission said the burden of proof to justify the proposed increases was upon the railroads, and in this effort they had failed.

SATURN'S CREPE RING WIDER

Remarkable Phenomenon Is Observed from Flagstaff Observatory.

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., March 12.—The crepe ring of Saturn has been observed and measured at the Lowell Observatory here, it was announced today. It has been persistently wider on the east than on the west side of the planet during the last month by a difference of five one-hundredths.

No phase, effect, or defect of illumination of the constituents of the ring, it is said, is sufficient to explain the phenomenon on account of the diminutive size of the meteorites composing it.

CHARLESTON, AUGUSTA, SAVANNAH, FLORIDA, HAVANA.
4 Trains Daily, Compartment Cars, via Atlantic Coast Line. Office, 1218 B'way.—Advt.

THAW JURY SPLIT; RETIRES FOR NIGHT

After Six-Hour Argument, They Are Locked Up to Report This Morning.

SIX TO SIX, REPORTED VOTE

Justice Page Instructs Arbiters That Dowling Commitment Is Not Involved.

FORBIDS OPINION ON SANITY

Stanchfield and Cook Exchange Hot Shafts in Summing Up—Plans of the Defense.

After deliberating for five hours and fifty minutes, the jury before which Harry K. Thaw and four co-defendants are on trial in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court on a charge of conspiracy, announced at 11:20 o'clock last night that it had been unable to agree on a verdict. The information was conveyed to Justice Alfred R. Page, who is presiding, in his chambers. He ordered that the jury be locked up for the night, and adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock this morning.

It was said at that time that the jury was evenly divided—six for acquittal and six for conviction. There was nothing to indicate that the jurymen were inclined to differentiate in the individual standing of the five defendants.

Most of the lawyers had given up hope of a verdict when the jury reported, and Thaw, who was in the custody of the Sheriff in another room, was not brought into court. The order of Justice Page was read to those in the courtroom by Clerk Penny. The impression was general that there was little hope of an agreement, and that the trial would result in the discharge of the jury.

Thaw's Plans Outlined.

While John B. Stanchfield was not in court, Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., of the Thaw counsel outlined the course that would be followed in Thaw's interest in the event that there was no verdict in this remarkable trial.

"I would look on a disagreement as in our favor," he said. "If there is a disagreement there may not be another trial, as it is unusual in a misdemeanor case. But there is nothing definite about that because of the unusual importance of this case in many ways.

"Our first step, if the jury is discharged without rendering a verdict, will be to ask that Thaw be returned to the jurisdiction of New Hampshire on the grounds that he was extradited upon the order of the United States Supreme Court for conspiracy, and that no conspiracy had been proved to warrant that extradition. That motion would be made before any effort to obtain a writ of habeas corpus in this county."

Ready for Any Emergency.

Mr. O'Brien was asked what course would be followed if Thaw was released, following a disagreement, and the officials of Matteawan attempted to seize him and take him immediately to the asylum.

"I do not think Dr. Kieb, the Superintendent of Matteawan, or any other official will do anything like that," he said. "Mr. Thaw will not be railroaded. But of course we are ready for any emergency."

When the jury was locked up, Mr. Cook, as the representative of the State, would not comment on the situation which might be created by a disagreement. The crowd which had waited in the room earlier in the evening in hope of a verdict had dwindled to a great extent, and there were more newspaper men present than spectators.

It was said that the jury had once stood 7 to 5 for the acquittal of the five defendants. At no time, it was said, did those who favored conviction have a majority.

It was reported that Thaw was well pleased with the way things were going. He was taken back to the Tombs.

What part, if any, the efforts made at the trial by Mr. Stanchfield to get the question of Thaw's mental condition before the jury had played in the situation created was the topic of much comment. The opinion was expressed that the inability of the jury to agree was founded to a great extent on the intricate question whether Thaw honestly believed at the time he planned to get out of Matteawan that he had the right to escape.

Crowd in Courtroom.

That an agreement would not be reached quickly was indicated early in the night.

A recess had been taken at 7 o'clock, and the jury, after one hour and fifty minutes spent at the dinner table in a near-by restaurant, returned to its deliberations ten minutes before the hour which had been set for court to reconvene.

The courtroom was crowded, and a throng of men and women was waiting in the hallways, their entrance to the room having been refused. The jurymen were watched eagerly, but there was nothing to indicate whether any progress had been made when they filed in.

At 9:23 o'clock a rap on the door had aroused every one in the courtroom to attention and it was expected that a verdict would be rendered. Mr. Stanchfield had not arrived then, but was represented by Abel I. Smith, one of his associates. Deputy Attorney General Cook, who came to represent the State, had a confident smile. Instead of announcing a verdict, Frank F. Bailey, the foreman, said that information was desired on several points and the jurymen filed into the room and took their places in the box.

Thaw had been taken into the room a short time before that. He seemed in the best of humor, and finding his way to the counsel table blocked by several chairs, he climbed over them with the agility of an athlete. Now he left his seat, and moving to a chair nearer the jurymen, sat looking at them intently, shifting his great eyes from one end of the box to the other.

It became evident at once that, instead of finding it easy to reach a verdict, the jury had disagreed over several points of law in connection with the Justice's charge.

Jury Gets Instructions.

The jury first wanted information about the question of criminal intent, as involved in the charge of conspiracy, and that part of Justice Page's charge which related to the subject was read. It involved the point that the walking out of Matteawan was not in itself a crime and that in order to be guilty of a conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice Thaw and the co-defendants must have acted in the knowledge that they

Continued on Page 6.

German Secretary of the Treasury Dissects Diplomatic Documents of the Triple Entente.

Dr. Karl Helfferich, one of the most prominent men in the German Empire, quotes from the "White Paper" of England, the "Yellow Book" of France, and the "Orange Paper" of Russia, to show that responsibility for war lies with those nations and not with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

IN TOMORROW'S TIMES.

HUSBAND SLASHES WIFE IN HOSPITAL

Woman, Helpless in Cot, Cut Across Her Back, Arm, and Cheek by Razor.

SCREAMS START A PANIC

Policeman Who Grapples with Giant Also Wounded—Prisoner Planned to End His Own Life.

When the gong sounded at 8:15 o'clock last night for the departure of visitors from Lincoln Hospital, 141st Street and Concord Avenue, the Bronx, the twenty-nine other women patients in Ward 9 saw that Mrs. Mary Lashway's husband, Albert, a big, heavy-set man, still lingered by her bedside. They saw the woman look pleadingly at the man and speak to him. Then they saw Lashway jerk a razor from his pocket and slash his wife across the cheek.

The woman shrieked and the other patients screamed also in fright. Lashway slashed again, and the blade of his razor bit into the woman's right arm. On Feb. 15 she fell downstairs in her home, 390 Mott Avenue, and broke her right leg. The bone was not yet set, but in her terror Mrs. Lashway tried to jump from the bed. She failed, and as she sank back Lashway drew his razor twice across her back.

Mrs. Lashway's screams and those of the other patients made a din which resounded through the hospital and terrorized 270 other patients, men and women, in wards through the five floors of the hospital. The place was in an uproar, and doctors and nurses, knowing no more than did the patients, ran among them striving to quiet them. At the telephone switchboard Thomas Clarke called up the Bronx Police Headquarters and asked for the reserves.

In Ward 9, meantime, a fight had started which sent some of the women into fainting spells. Across the hall Policeman Darcey of the Alexander Avenue station had been sitting on guard by the bedside of a woman who had tried suicide. At the first alarm he ran across the hall, nightstick in hand.

Lashway, making for the door, met him at the threshold and lashed out with the razor. The blade crossed the policeman's fingers, but he kept his grip on his club and brought it down on Lashway's head. The man seemed not to feel the blow. He cast aside his razor and grappled with the policeman. Darcey swung his club as best he could, but Lashway, a giant in size, pinned his arms.

Bitter Struggle in Ward.

Though the whole hospital was aroused no one seemed to trace the trouble to Ward 9. The men fought all over the room, upsetting chairs and tables, smashing into cots, whose occupants cowered under the covers. Whenever Darcey could free an arm he brought his club down on Lashway's head, but his blows could not stop the man.

Then at last several doctors and orderlies ran in. One grabbed a blanket, which he stripped from a cot, and flung over Lashway's head. Then several leaped on the man. Half smothered, he struggled till at last his arms were pinned beneath the blanket. Meantime the reserves had arrived under Sergt. McCauley, and Lashway was taken to the Alexander Avenue Station, where he said he was 51 years old and had no home. He was locked up.

Mrs. Lashway, suffering greatly from fright and shock, was taken into another ward, where her wounds were dressed. She said she had provoked the attack on her by pleading with her husband to stop drinking. She said he had been drinking heavily for a long time and the hospital authorities bore her out. They said that since Mrs. Lashway had been in the hospital Lashway had called frequently, almost always under the influence of liquor, and would quarrel with his wife when she pleaded with him to stop. At last Supt. Gwyer gave orders that he must submit to an examination by a physician before he could be admitted to the ward in future, but he slipped in last night.

Planned to Kill Himself.

In the station house six stitches were put in Lashway's scalp, where Dorcey's club had wounded him. In his pocket was a note, addressed to no one, and scribbled on pad paper. It said:

Notify my wife's friends, Mr. and Mrs. Carter of 307 East 135th Street. One of my boys is in Mount Loreito, S. I., two in St. Agnes's Convent, Sparkhill, N. Y., and two in the St. Dominican Home, Sixty-third Street and Second Avenue. One by name of Cyril Lashway. I do not know where he is. I have started five hours for this woman and it does not seem to do any good. I am now about to finish it. I give my love and best wishes to the children, and tell them papa died for them. A. LASHWAY, no home.

Patrick Carter said that Cyril, a boy of about 11 was with him and his wife. The Carters declared that Lashway had been a drunkard and that his wife was a hard working woman who had tried hard to keep a home for her family. After her accident Lashway lost the Mott Avenue home and Cyril called at the Carters for help several days ago. They took him in. He didn't know where his father had gone, but said Lashway had summoned an ambulance from Lincoln Hospital, and told Dr. Miller that his son had sprained his leg. The doctor asked the boy and he denied it. Dr. Miller left and Cyril told the Carters his father beat him then for interfering with his plan to get a temporary home for the lad. Then he went out and it was the last Cyril had seen of him.

In the station Lashway said he had meant to end his own life and would have done so had not Darcey intruded.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Equal to the best Champagne.—Advt.

WARSHIP TORPEDOED NEARLY 200 PERISH

German Submarine Sinks British Auxiliary Cruiser Bayano Off Scotland.

ONLY 26 ARE RESCUED

Picked Up After Four Hours Afloat on Rafts and Overturned Boats—Attacked in Early Morning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AYR, Scotland, March 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The British auxiliary cruiser Bayano was sunk on Thursday morning off the west coast of Scotland, and out of a crew of about 220 only twenty-six, so far as known, were rescued. She is believed to have been struck by a torpedo from a German submarine.

On Thursday afternoon eighteen survivors, who had been picked up by the small steamer Palmerino were brought to the Scottish harbor. Three of the crew who sustained injuries were sent to the hospital. The Captain of the Palmerino reports that eight other survivors were seen by him to be picked up by another vessel.

He came upon the wreckage of the Bayano about 8 o'clock Thursday morning and rescued the eighteen men, some of whom were clinging to an upturned boat and others to two rafts. They had been in the water for over four hours and some of them were in a very exhausted condition. The weather was calm when the rescue was made.

The Bayano, it was stated, disappeared within three or four minutes after being torpedoed. The Captain of the Palmerino reported that before he saw the boats he passed a large quantity of wreckage in the sea.

From survivors it was ascertained that the ship was struck about 4:45 on Thursday morning. It was pitch dark at the time.

They saw nothing of a submarine. About a third of the crew of the Bayano were asleep at the time, but there was no panic, and every man went to his post. There was no time to get out the boats, but some of them that were cut away were smashed in the descent.

The bulk of the men were drawn into the vortex by the sinking of the ship. One man stated that he was jammed between the funnel and a stay and was carried down into the sea for what seemed an indeterminable time before he got loose. The ship went down by the bow with the poop at a tremendous angle out of the water.

One of the crew had been giving out life belts while the ship was going down and the Captain commanded him for his deed, tapping him on the shoulder and saying, "Good lad, save yourself." The Captain had also a word of praise for the other members of the crew and he stood, cool and collected, on the bridge as the ship went down.

The Admiralty Report.

LONDON, Saturday, March 13.—The Admiralty announces the loss of the auxiliary cruiser Bayano while the vessel was engaged in patrol duty. In its statement of the disaster the Admiralty says:

"On the 11th of March wreckage of the Bayano and bodies were discovered, and circumstances point to her having been sunk by an enemy torpedo.

"Eight officers and eighteen men were rescued, but it is feared that the remainder of the crew were lost.

"The Captain of the Belfast steamer Castlereagh reports passing Thursday morning a quantity of wreckage and dead bodies floating in lifebelts. He attempted to search for possible survivors, but was prevented by the appearance of an enemy submarine, which gave chase for twenty minutes."

The Belfast correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says the Bayano was torpedoed Thursday morning at 9 o'clock off Corsewall Point, Wigtonshire, Scotland.

The eighteen survivors of the Bayano were rescued by the Belfast steamer Palmerino. They were afloat on a raft. Another steamer picked up one of the Bayano's lifeboats, which was adrift, and also two of her rafts. The survivors were landed at Ayr.

The Captain of the Palmerino, in an interview with The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Belfast, said that the collier was on a voyage from Belfast to Ayr when, at 8:30 o'clock Thursday morning, four miles from Blackhead, he saw a low-lying object in the water. His first impression was that it was a submarine, but he did not alter his course until after a closer inspection when a cluster of men were observed making signals with garments attached to an oar.

Story of the Rescue.

When the collier got closer the crew of the Palmerino found two rafts and a ship's boat upturned, with twenty-six men on one of them.

"Two of the men," said the Captain, "had no other clothing than shirts, and others only their sleeping garments. One had an ugly wound on his head and was covered with blood, while nearly all of them were bruised and bleeding. They were more dead than alive from wet, cold, and exposure, but cheered us as we neared them. Boats were promptly lowered and the men were transferred, which took a long time, owing to the difficulty of moving the wounded and famished members of the group."

The Captain said that two of the rescued men were so far gone that in another half hour they would have perished. Eighteen of the men on the raft, including two doctors, were removed to the Palmerino. After these were safely got aboard a boat was making a second journey to the raft when the armed merchantman Tara arrived on the scene and took off the remaining eight survivors.

"The men were given warm clothing and restoratives," continued the captain. "They were overjoyed at their

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Insist on ANGOSTURA BITTERS in your Bronx; splendid tonic, delicious flavor.—Advt.

INSISTS THE EITEL WILL RAID AGAIN

German Cruiser to Leave Drydock Today—Ready for Sea in Three Weeks, Says Captain.

FATE IS WITH WASHINGTON

Time Limit on Her Stay Will Be Kept a Strict Secret at Capital.

MUST PAY FOR THE FRYE

President Wilson to Demand Full Reparation — Report Germany Will Disavow Captain's Act.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 12.—With her hull scraped clean of barnacles collected during her 30,000-mile cruise, and newly painted, the Prinz Eitel Friedrich will leave the drydock of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company tomorrow morning, but, according to the estimate of her Commander, she will need three weeks to make repairs before she will be fit for the high seas. Whether that much time will be allowed before the United States insists that the practical rules of neutrality require that the German cruiser be interned remains to be seen. But the general opinion here is that interning is inevitable.

There is little doubt that in far less than the three weeks mentioned by Commander Thierichens as necessary for repairs several British cruisers will have gathered off the Virginia Capes in readiness for the Prinz Eitel's dash for the sea. Mariners here think that even on a dark and foggy night the Prinz Eitel would have most of the chances against her escape, while in any other weather she would have no chance at all.

For the present the cruiser will tie up at the pier of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, while the ship's crew repair the clogged boilers. The United States, through Collector of Customs Hamilton, who is in close touch with Washington, has indicated its willingness to allow the Prinz Eitel time for repairs, but incidents of the day suggested that the Government was not willing to leave it altogether to the German Commander how long that should be. It is suggested here that Commander Thierichens, in insisting that he will put to sea again, is merely trying to keep English warships on the lookout for him, and the longer he can keep up the deception the better it will be for the German "blockade" of Great Britain.

Today the Prinz Eitel Friedrich was inspected, not only by her officers and experts of the shipbuilding company, but by a United States naval board from the Norfolk yard. The board was headed by Naval Constructor Dubose, and included Lieut. Commander Norris and Lieut. Allen. The board's report was made to Rear Admiral Beatty, in command of the yard, and will be forwarded to the Navy Department at Washington. The board's findings have not been disclosed.

Supplies to Be Limited.

Following the visit of the board, Mr. Hamilton wrote a letter to Commander Thierichens, expressing the wish indicated yesterday for a definite statement as to just how long he expected to remain in American waters, just how much coal he wanted to take on, and just what provisions. The Government has already indicated its intention of limiting these supplies to the amount necessary in peace times to carry the Prinz Eitel to the nearest German port, and not to permit her to take on enough to fit her for an extended cruise of a privateering sort.

Mr. Hamilton sent this letter to Commander Thierichens today:

Replying further to your letter of March 11, I have the honor to request that you advise me definitely, at the earliest moment within your power, of the necessary repairs needed and the length of time required to make your vessel seaworthy.

You will also please be good enough to advise me of the character and quantity of stores and fuel necessary to carry your vessel to the nearest port of your home country.

Being charged with the enforcement of the neutrality of the United States in these waters, I have the honor to request that you advise me of all the supplies you desire to purchase while here.

Immigration officials are still holding on the Prinz Eitel Friedrich the immigrants taken from the French steamer Floride. Their disposition will be considered by immigration officials tomorrow.

Mr. Hamilton today forwarded to Washington by special delivery his detailed report on the Prinz Eitel Friedrich's arrival and the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye. The Collector already had discussed the subject by telephone with Treasury authorities, acquainting them with the important facts in the case. The report is addressed to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, and will receive the particular attention of Assistant Secretary Peters, in charge of customs.

The statement on the sinking of the Frye, which the commander of the Prinz Eitel has made to Collector Hamilton, is understood to be a very brief document, giving little more than a statement that the Frye was sunk; the latitude and longitude in which the German raider came upon her, and a very brief recital of the taking off of the Frye's crew. It is understood that the commander of the Eitel has reserved a more detailed statement of his reasons for sinking the Frye for the German Embassy authorities with whom he is in communication.

Capt. Kiehne of the Frye left here for Baltimore this evening with his family. From there he will go to Washington to supplement in informal discussion with officials of the Treasury the sworn statements he made to Mr. Hamilton. His crew is already ashore and is scattering to ports where ships are in need of men.

Beer for Eitel's Men.

Before leaving Newport News the men indicated in a substantial manner their appreciation of the treatment they had received on board the Prinz Eitel. Some of the English Captains have complained that they did not receive the consideration due to masters of ships, and have

Continued on Page 2.

DRESDEN OUT AGAIN; GETS A NEW VICTIM

British Bark Sank Off the Chilean Coast—Crew Reaches Valparaiso.

VALPARAISO, March 12.—The crew of the British bark Conway Castle, sunk by the German cruiser Dresden off Corral (a seaport of Chile) on her way to Liverpool with a cargo of barley, was landed here today by the Peruvian ship Larton.

The Conway Castle, a ship of 1,591 tons, left Newcastle, N. S. W., on Sept. 11 for Valparaiso, where she arrived Nov. 28. Her movements after that date are not recorded in the maritime records.

The sinking of the Conway Castle is the first exploit of the Dresden reported since the naval battle off the Falklands, in which she took part. After this fight British and Japanese cruisers are reported to have searched for her vainly in the South Pacific for some time. She is supposed to have been in hiding.

FRENCH LINER SUNK.

Destroyed by Kronprinz Off Brazil Passengers at Pernambuco.

BUENOS AIRES, March 12.—The Diario announces that the British steamer Churchill arrived today at Pernambuco with the crew and 143 passengers of the French steamer Guadeloupe. The Guadeloupe was sunk near the Island of Fernando de Noronha, in the South Atlantic, 125 miles off the east extremity of Brazil by the German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm. The Guadeloupe sailed from Buenos Aires on Feb. 13 for Bordeaux.

The Guadeloupe was a vessel of 2,974 tons, and was built in 1907. She was owned by the French Line. She was commanded by Capt. Jasseau.

MANY ADDITIONS TO CONTRABAND LIST

Wool, Tin, Copper, Leather, Hides, Lubricants and Anilines Now Made "Absolute."

LONDON, March 12.—Announcement was made today that the British Government had added the following articles to the absolute contraband list:

Wool, woolen and worsted yarns, wool tops and noils, tin, chloride of tin, tin ore, castor oil, paraffin wax, copper, iodine, lubricants, hides and all kinds of leather suitable for military equipment, ammonia and its salts, urea, aniline and its compounds.

Tanning substances of all kinds are added to the conditional contrabant list.

Foodstuffs for animals, heretofore on the conditional contraband list, are broadened to include "oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels and animal and vegetable oils and fats, other than linseed oil, suitable for the manufacture of margarine cakes and meals."

This apparently makes cottonseed and all cottonseed oil products conditional contraband.

GERMANS FORTIFYING THE TURKISH CAPITAL

250,000 Men in the Defenses Around Constantinople—The People Very Nervous.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, March 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The Nieuws Van Den Dag publishes a letter from its Constantinople correspondent which was brought to Amsterdam by a trustworthy courier. The correspondent says 2,500 German marines and artillerymen are in the vicinity of the Turkish capital, with the fleet or in the fortifications.

New girdle fortifications are being immediately around the capital and other fortifications are being pushed on the Asiatic side, while all are being put on a war footing. Altogether there are 250,000 men in these forts, and in case of necessity 400,000 men could be concentrated around the capital within twenty-four hours. The population is very nervous in consequence of all these preparations.

Until the Allies' action against the Dardanelles began the Turkish authorities did not believe the Allies had any chance of success. Field Marshal von der Goltz Pasha and his officers, however, hold a different opinion concerning the capabilities of the Allies and are now working energetically to improve the defenses of Constantinople itself.

GERMANS ASK RIGHT TO DISCUSS PEACE

Economic Societies Petition Chancellor to Allow Them to Talk Over Terms.

LONDON, Saturday March 13.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says that German agrarians, manufacturers, and business men have petitioned the Imperial Chancellor to allow the discussion of terms of a prospective peace so that the German people may have their say when the peace treaties are signed.

BERLIN, (via London,) Saturday, March 13.—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, in an editorial referring to yesterday's petition by economic organizations, reasserts the inadvisability of discussing peace terms at this juncture. The paper says that such a discussion might weaken the impression abroad of complete German unanimity in the determination to persevere to the utmost.

It would be better, says the editorial, to gain a definite victory before talking about the reward for all the sacrifices made and the shape a peace treaty should take. The polemical attitude of the associations against the decision of the highest military and civil authorities is inopportune and will not hasten victory in the field, asserts the paper.

THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH—Rubber. Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schultz Stores.—Advt.

BRITISH PRESS ON TOWARD LILLE

Paris Reports Further Advances by Gen. French's Troops North of La Bassee.

GAIN NEAR ARMENTIERES

Epinette Occupied by British Troops, Shoving Back the Foe for Some Distance.

NEW DRIVE AIDS RUSSIANS

Will Prevent Detachment of Germans in the West to Help Hindenburg's New Campaign.

LONDON, Saturday, March 13.—Just as the French attacked the Germans in the Champagne district when Field Marshal von Hindenburg started his great operation to drive the Russians out of East Prussia last month, so the British Army, operating in Flanders and Northwest France has undertaken the task of relieving the pressure on its Russian ally, now that the Czar's forces are again being attacked in North Poland.

This is part of the general plan of the allied commanders. When one is attacked the other attacks, so as to compel the Germans and Austrians to keep strong forces at every point, and prevent them from sending new troops where they could do the most good.

The Germans in the East are now reported to be moving on Przasnysz, half a million strong, to crush the Russian troops in that region. To prevent this army from being further strengthened the British are thrusting at the German line north of La Bassée and to the eastward of Armentières.

The sweeping advance of British and Indian troops around Neuve Chapelle, and in the general direction of Lille, on Thursday, is regarded by some English newspapers as the beginning of active operations on the left wing of the allied front. It has now been followed up by further advances in the same district, according to the night bulletin issued by the Paris War Office, which said:

In the sector of Neuve Chapelle the progress of the British Army has been followed up. After repulsing two strong counter-attacks, this army took possession of that part of the German line, which was situated between the Hamlet of Pietre and the mill of the same name, and captured about 400 prisoners, including five officers.

Berlin admits that fighting is going on in this region, but says the British attacks have failed. The official statement says:

The British, who have occupied Neuve Chapelle, advanced several times last night to the eastward, but were repulsed. Also to the north of Neuve Chapelle minor British attacks yesterday were repulsed. The fighting in this district still continues.

Another British success is chronicled in the Paris night bulletin. King George's forces are reported to have occupied the village of Epinette, three kilometers east of Armentières.

Activity is being shown also by the Belgian troops in Flanders. Two divisions of the army under King Albert advanced between 400 and 500 meters in the direction of Schoorbakke, to the southeast of Nieuport.

To the east of Lombaertsyde also the Belgians have taken a German fort about 100 meters in front of their line of trenches, according to the Paris War Office.

The French troops, says the same authority, are still pushing ahead in the Champagne district. Northeast of Mesnil several German trenches were carried Thursday night, it is stated, and similar advances were made northwest of Souain.

The Berlin official report chronicles a renewal of naval operations on the Belgian coast, saying:

Two battleships of the enemy, accompanied by two torpedo boats, fired on Westende, on the Belgian coast to the north of Nieuport, yesterday. Seventy shots were fired without doing any damage. When our batteries became active the warships of the enemy retreated.

BRITISH ADVANCE MENACES LA BASSEE

Germans Intrenched Strongly In Aubers After Retreat From Neuve Chapelle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTH, OF FRANCE, March 12 (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—On Tuesday morning British troops occupying the first line of trenches before Neuve Chapelle were warned that something of grave importance was about to happen. At once they held themselves in readiness to obey the orders of their leaders.

A yell of enthusiasm arose from 1,000 throats when at 8:30 o'clock the word of command was given to go forward. In a few moments the first German trenches were taken, their defenders being unable to hold them, despite their sustained rifle fire. Barbed wires were slit through in an instant, and the soldiers passed rapidly from trench to trench.

"They were often full of mud," said a wounded lad to me just back from the front. "We simply rolled over one another, sometimes head first into the mud, but it didn't matter. The Germans scattered and ran. In three-quarters of an hour we had covered most of the ground separating us from Neuve Chapelle."

In front of this little village of 600 inhabitants, which the Germans had defended with several lines of trenches, things became rather more difficult. Nevertheless, the place was carried by storm and the attack pushed on in the direction of Aubers. There, however,

our troops encountered a resistance which they were unable to break down.

The Germans, who had been falling back at full speed and had realized that they could not make a stand at Neuve Chapelle, had organized rapidly in front of Aubers trenches and breastworks stretching along the whole front from the village to a little wood situated on its east side. They furnished these works with a certain number of machine guns and opened a terrible fire on the soldiers advancing to the attack.

This later position of the battle cost us heavily in loss of life. Their machine guns certainly saved the Germans from greater loss than they suffered, although that meant some thousand of men hors de combat for them.

Nevertheless, the British troops have kept a firm grip on their new positions so brilliantly won, and, although fighting is still going on, they have not yielded an inch of ground.

The German artillery took hardly any part in the action. At the very outstart of the battle the Germans realized that they would have no chance of staying the flood of steel by gunfire and that the best thing to be done was to look after the safety of the artillery itself. Consequently their artillery tactics during the battle consisted chiefly in getting into safety all the guns that were particularly exposed to danger and might be easily moved.

In the course of the night, (that is, Tuesday-Wednesday) the Germans attempted a fierce artillery fire on the troops in occupation of Neuve Chapelle, but without success. The artillery combat is raging at this moment for possession of the new positions.

Naturally we could not carry off so brilliant a success without losing a large number of men.

It now becomes highly probable that La Bassée will before very long fall into our hands, despite the efforts that the Germans are making to defend this strategic point. As a result of the new victory La Bassée is in a critical situation. It has become a sort of a peninsula in the midst of a hostile sea.

The great importance of La Bassée springs from its physical situation. To the north and west of Bethune exists what is known as the low country. It is a fertile plain, absolutely flat and cut up by numerous waterways. La Bassée commands this plain from the very minute height of about ten yards only, but these ten yards are sufficient to give it special importance and a dominating view over all the rest of the countryside.

The situation of La Bassée is no less important as regards the region to the south. It commands the wide plain of Lens and its fall would possess capital importance in respect to the operations that are going on in the neighborhood of Notre Dame de Lorette, which are so often mentioned in bulletins.

Some of the wounded are soldiers who have arrived from England within the last two or three days. I know one personally who arrived on Tuesday morning. He took part in the action and was wounded the same day and sent back to the rear. The next day he arrived in England. Thus in twenty-four hours he won enough glory to last him for the rest of his life. Fine feats of arms are recorded on the part of all the regiments engaged, among which are to be counted the Canadians and Indians.

News of this British success at Neuve Chapelle has made a profound impression throughout the North of France. Civilians as well as soldiers are disposed to look upon it as the first signal that heralds a great advance toward Lille.

$600,000,000 FOR FRENCH BONDS

Foreign Subscriptions Besides Amount to $136,000,000.

PARIS, March 12.—Deputy Albert Metin, reporting for the Budget Committee in the Chamber of Deputies today upon the bill authorizing the Government to raise the issue of national defense bonds to 4,500,000,000f. (approximately $900,000,000) announced that the subscriptions in France to these bonds already had reached 3,003,000,000f., ($600,600,000.)

This amount, added to the foreign subscriptions, Deputy Metin said, made a total of 3,684,000,000f., ($736,800,000.) of which 51,800,000f. ($10,360,000) had been placed in the United States.

GERMANS MOVING UP TROOPS.

Large Force Sent to La Bassee, Others to Attack Near Coast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE BELGIAN FRONTIER, March 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—The Germans in Belgium admit the seriousness of their reverse at the hands of the British in the region of La Bassée.

The dispatch to that district yesterday of additional infantry, who have just arrived from Germany, is estimated to amount to two or three divisions and shows their intention not to accept defeat without further sacrifices.

I learn that these reinforcements have been moving by way of Courtrai. All other traffic, even the movement of the wounded, has been held up.

More howitzers also have been sent south from Ghent.

A courier who arrived at the frontier this afternoon from Knocke after great difficulty brings the information that the entire area from Knocké to Westende is full of infantry awaiting orders to attempt to overwhelm the Allies below the Great Dune by an avalanche of troops.

The Germans are trying in every way to prevent details of the La Bassée reverse reaching Holland through civilians, three of whom were shot last night at various frontier posts while trying to cross with messages.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Saturday, March 13.—The Handelsblad's Sluis correspondent says:

"The German offensive assumed a new phase yesterday afternoon, south of Dixmude, where a strong attack was opened, supported by heavy artillery.

"The concentration of German troops toward Ypres and La Bassée continues.

"All the troops in North Flanders have been sent in the direction of Ypres and La Bassée and great troop movements have been taking place by way of Bruges and Courtrai."

BRITISH WON BY TEAM WORK.

Official Report Ascribes Neuve Chapelle Success to Co-operation.

LONDON, March 12.—A report of the recent activities of the British Army in the field from the headquarters of Field Marshal Sir John French—one of the semi-weekly communications recently arranged for by the Government—was given out today by the Official Information Bureau. It is dated March 11, and describes the fighting which led to the capture of Neuve Chapelle, announced yesterday, as follows:

"Since my last communiqué the situation on our front, between Armentières and La Bassée, has been substantially altered by a successful initiative on the part of the troops engaged. Shortly after 8 A. M. on the 10th of March these troops assaulted and carried German trenches in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle.

"The co-operation between the artillery of all branches and the infantry was very good, with the result that the losses incurred were not great in proportion to the results achieved. The mutual support which individual battalions afforded each other during the operations was a marked feature of the attack.

"Our heavy artillery was very effective. Apart from the observed results, prisoners' statements confirm the accuracy of our fire and the damage caused by it.

"Before noon we captured the whole village of Neuve Chapelle. Our infantry at once proceeded to confirm and extend the local advantage gained. By dusk the whole labyrinth of trenches on a front of about 4,000 yards was in our hands. We had established ourselves about 1,200 yards beyond the enemy's advanced trenches.

"The number of German prisoners captured and brought in to headquarters during the day was 750. There are probably more to come in.

"During the 11th the enemy made repeated efforts to recover the ground lost. All his counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy loss.

"We continue to make steady progress, and hard fighting continues. The local initiative displayed by our troops daily is admirable. It says much for the spirit which animates the army. The success achieved on the 10th and 12th is a striking example."

INSISTS THE EITEL WILL RAID AGAIN

Continued from Page 1.

suggested that the American prisoners received particular favors. However, that may, the Americans were well satisfied.

Today they took up a subscription and sent with their compliments eight barrels of beer to the crew of the Prinz Eitel and cigars for the officers' mess. The Prinz Eitel was almost out of beer and yesterday placed a contract for several tons of drinking water.

A dispute with members of the crew of the Frye developed today over their wages. Capt. Kiehne decided to pay them only until Jan. 28, when the vessel was destroyed. Some of the men are demanding full pay up to the day they were landed here.

Some of the sailors on the Prinz Eitel Friedrich have expressed anxiety for the safety of the German cruiser Karlsruhe. No wireless, reports from the Karlsruhe, it was said, had been received by the Captain of the Eitel Friedrich. He, however, believed that to be due to the fact that the Karlsruhe was not using her wireless because of fear of hostile ships. The Eitel Friedrich did not use her wireless for sending purposes, for the same reason.

SAYS EITEL IS HERE TO STAY.

Skipper of the Frye Feels Sure the Cruiser Will Be Interned.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 12.—"I can say positively that the Prinz Eitel Friedrich never will leave this port until the end of the European war."

This declaration was made tonight by Capt. H. H. Kiehne, master of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, which the German raider destroyed on Jan. 28. Capt. Kiehne had just said good-bye to Commander Thierichens of the German cruiser. He had paid off his crew and was leaving for Washington, by way of Baltimore, to reveal the details of his ship's destruction directly to heads of the Government.

"Why do you make such a positive statement?" the American skipper was asked.

"That I will not say," he replied. "But I know she has come here to stay until the war is over."

Notwithstanding this the Commander of the Eitel Friedrich tonight reiterated that it is his purpose to leave American waters as soon as possible.

Capt. Kiehne threw additional light on the coming of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich to this port, and insisted that the German Commander deliberately chose Newport News as a haven of safety.

"After Feb. 20," said the Captain, "the Germans entirely changed their tactics. Up to that time whenever a smoke smudge was sighted there was a cry of 'Alarm, alarm!' every man was ordered to the guns, and the ship sailed straight for the smoke. After the sinking of the Willerby there was a change.

"From then on the Friedrich ran from everything. On the last three nights I knew that the officers were getting the wireless from the British cruisers. On the last two nights before passing into the Virginia Capes the order to the crew was 'everybody to the guns; nobody to sleep.' On the last night two of the British cruisers were within ten miles of us."

Capt. Kiehne said that several of the German officers asked him ten or twelve days ago if he knew where they were going to put in.

"I told them I knew they were going to Newport News, where they could find a good shipyard," said Kiehne. "Then they asked me what I considered the best course to follow to escape capture. I told them to hang to the longitude right up and then to strike due westerly into the coast. This is exactly what they did."

AMERICA TO DEMAND FULL PAY FOR THE FRYE

Wilson to Take Up the Case With Germany as Soon as Investigation Is Complete.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Administration will soon take up with the German Government the case of the destruction of the American sailing ship William P. Frye by the auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich and will demand damages and full reparation for the loss of the ship and any loss that Americans may have sustained in the destruction of the cargo.

Before making representations to the German Government, President Wilson will await reports from Collector Hamilton at Newport News, following up his telegraphic messages of today, transmitting the answers of Commander Thierichens to questions submitted by his reasons for destroying the Frye, Capt. Boy-Ed, Naval Attaché of the German Embassy, who was sent from New York to Newport News to confer with Commander Thierichens, passed through Washington today en route to New York to report to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, on the Prinz Eitel Friedrich's case. While here Capt. Boy-Ed declined to discuss the United States Government, seeking any phase of the matter. At the German Embassy it was said that no request had been sent to Berlin for instructions, and none had been received.

Assistant Secretary Peters of the Treasury Department conferred with the President today on the loss of the Frye and the status of the Prinz Eitel, and the situation was considered in the Cabinet meeting. After Mr. Peters's conference with the President it was learned that the Government's view was that there was no justification for the destruction of the Frye, and that the Administration believed the German Government could neither justify the action of Commander Thierichens nor hesitate to make prompt and complete reparation for the loss of the Frye.

Dispatches from Berlin via Amsterdam, saying the German Government regarded the sinking of the Frye as unwarranted, and that the incident had created a painful impression among German officials, interested Administration officials and held out the hope Germany would not attempt to justify the act of the German commander. The expectation is that the German Government will disavow the commander's act and attribute it to overzealousness.

This, however, would not relieve the German Government of responsibility for the acts of its official agent, the commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

Confidential reports reaching the Administration indicate that the Prinz Eitel will ultimately intern. She will be allowed to make necessary repairs to render her seaworthy, but after the lapse of that time, probably about three weeks, the vessel will have the alternative of interning or leaving port within twenty-four hours after notice is given to her Captain.

If the Prinz Eitel decides not to intern, but to renew her cruise, the United States will keep secret not only the time limit for repairs, but the hour of her departure. When the German gunboat Geier put into Honolulu, British and Japanese cruisers kept up a night and day vigil outside the harbor and Great Britain, through its Ambassador here, repeatedly asked the United States Government how long a time would be given to the vessel to make repairs. Information was refused, however, on the ground that to reveal it would be to inform the waiting hostile cruisers and deprive the Geier of the usual opportunity afforded under the rules of international law for escape from a neutral port.

Admiral Beatty of the Norfolk Navy Yard notified Secretary Daniels today that he had appointed a board of examination headed by Naval Constructor W. G. Dubose to make a thorough examination of the Prinz Eitel, and determine what repairs were necessary to make her seaworthy. Admiral Beatty said this board had begun its examination of the ship, but that this could not be completed today because the vessel, while in dry dock, had fires in her furnaces, and the boilers could not be examined while hot. It would be Monday, the Admiral explained, before the examination could be finished. This means no decision as to the time the Prinz Eitel Friedrich may remain can be reached until early next week. Admiral Beatty telegraphed that he was mailing a full statement of the condition of the vessel as thus far disclosed by the examination.

Official Reports of War Operations.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—To the east of Lombaertzyde, in Belgium, we have taken a German fort about 100 meters in front of our line of trenches. About a mile and a half east of Armentières, in France, nine miles northwest of Lille, the British troops have occupied the village of Epinette. In the sector of Neuve Chapelle the progress of the British army has been followed up. After repulsing two strong counter-attacks, this army took possession of that part of the German line which was situated between the hamlet of Pietre and the mill of the same name, and captured about 400 prisoners, including five officers.

In Champagne on Thursday evening we carried, in front of the ridge northeast of Mesnil, several of the enemy's trenches and took some prisoners, including officers. On Friday we made some progress in the same region.

Further west, parallel with the Tahure Road, northeast of Souain, we have occupied several German trenches.

On the heights of the Meuse parts of a trench in which the Germans had succeeded in gaining a footing yesterday evening were recaptured by us this morning.

At Reichackerkopf we repulsed night attacks and advanced about 600 feet.

(*Day Report*)—In Belgium two divisions of the Belgian army advanced between 400 and 500 meters, notably in the direction of Schoorbakke, to the southeast of Nieuport.

On the remainder of the front nothing has taken place to add to yesterday's official statement.

ENGLAND.

LONDON.—During the night of the 11th-12th and in the early morning several counter-attacks were easily repulsed by the Fourth Corps and the Indian Corps, with heavy losses to the enemy. Sixty prisoners were captured in a night attack, and also the village of Le Pinette was captured by the Third Corps with slight loss.

Mist and fog now prevail, and hinder operations.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—Two battleships of the enemy, accompanied by two torpedo boats, fired on Westende, on the Belgian coast to the north of Nieuport, yesterday. Seventy shots were fired without doing any damage. When our batteries became active the warships of the enemy retreated.

The British, who have occupied Neuve Chapelle, advanced several times last night to the eastward, but were repulsed. Also to the north of Neuve Chapelle minor British attacks yesterday were repulsed. The fighting in this district still continues.

It was quiet in the Champagne district yesterday. In the Vosges a heavy snowstorm prevailed, and only minor operations took place.

To the north of the Forest of Augustowo, in Russian Poland, we vanquished a force of Russians which avoided complete defeat by retreating hastily in the direction of Grodno. We took more than 4,000 prisoners, including two commanders of regiments, and we captured three cannon and ten machine guns. Furthermore, from the Augustowo district the Russians began a retreat in the direction of Grodno.

At a point northeast of Ostrolenka, during an attack we captured three Russian officers and 220 men. To the north and to the northwest of Przasnysz, the German attacks have made progress. In this district we took over 3,200 prisoners yesterday.

A recent Russian official bulletin announced two great Russian victories, one at Grodno and the other at Przasnysz. In each of these engagements the Russians claim to have vanquished or annihilated two German army corps. If the chief in command of the Russian army really believed this the events of the last few days will have corrected his opinion concerning the fighting power of the German army. The offensive movement of the Russians before Grodno, through the Augustowo Forest, resulted in failure. Near Przasnysz, German troops, after giving way for a short time, are again two and a half miles north of that town. Since relinquishing Przasnysz the Germans have taken prisoners a total of 11,460 Russians on battlefields between the Vistula and the Orsyc Rivers.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—The positions of our troops, newly won in Russian Poland and Western Galicia, have been strengthened. The enemy's attacks are no longer repeated.

Near Inowlodz, on the Pilica River, east of Tomaszow, in Poland, our artillery yesterday after a brief but vigorous action silenced several hostile batteries.

In the Carpathians, after a bitter fight, we captured a place on the road between Cisna and Baligrod and the adjacent heights were cleared of the enemy during a heavy snowstorm. In the western neighboring sector a strong hostile attack failed. On the remainder of the front in the Carpathians, as well as in Southeast Galicia, no particular events occurred owing to the heavy snowstorm, which lasted all day.

North of Csernowitz, in Bukowina, the situation is quiet.

In the southern war theatre nothing has occurred for a considerable time.

Unimportant skirmishes have taken place at some points on the Montenegrin frontier.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—In the Suwalki region the enemy still holds Simno and Augustowo and has assumed the offensive in the Seiny region, where fighting is proceeding. On the right bank of the Narew their artillery fire is intense. On the front of Omoulev and Orshyd, and also in the direction of Przashysz, the enemy's offensive has been held in check by the Russian troops.

On the left bank of the Vistula there is no change in the situation.

On the front of the Gorlice and Lupkow Passes, in the Carpathians, there has been a series of energetic Russian counter-attacks. To the south of Gorlice parties of the enemy crossed the Senkouka and attempted to fortify themselves on its right bank. They were annihilated. Russian scouts surrounded three Austrian detachments, which advanced at different places, and they all surrendered. The greatest success achieved was by means of a Russian flank attack where the principal Austrian operations had been carried on.

The Russians captured the villages of Lupkow and Smolnik and also the surrounding heights, and seized two howitzers, two field guns, and seven Maxims and field hospitals with their staffs. The total number of prisoners captured was 4,000, including 70 officers.

In the region of Rabbe-Kosiawka, the enemy repeated his furious attacks fruitlessly, they being repelled with enormous losses.

In East Galicia, at Niezwiska, on the Dniester, Cossacks nearly annihilated three squadrons of Prussian Hussars. Twenty-five hussars and ten of their officers were made prisoners.

REBUKE FOR NEUTRALS.

Only Aroused When Our Interests Suffer, Says London Chronicle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, March 13.—The Daily Chronicle in an editorial this morning, says:

"The United States has good reason to be angry with the German auxiliary cruiser which sank the American merchantman William P. Frye bound for England with a cargo of wheat, but it is a mistake to say, as so many American papers are saying, that it is a 'quite unprecedented outrage on neutrals.' The Germans already have done just the same thing to many other neutral ships, for instance, the Dutch merchantman Maria, bound with wheat for Dublin and Belfast and sunk last September by the Karlsruhe, or the Norwegian merchantman Simaintha, bound for England with wheat and sunk last month by the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

"The only thing 'unprecedented' about the William P. Frye case is that the victim is American. We note this merely as a fact and without suggesting any reproach that American feeling against violation of neutral rights is seldom moved unless they are American rights. Nearly thirty Dutch and Scandinavian merchantmen were sunk by mines with scarcely a whisper of American protest, but as soon as a single American ship, the Evelyn, went down off Borkum, the United States was indignant from one end to the other. It is the same now with submarine piracy. Had any of the Norwegian vessels torpedoed been American, the United States attitude toward this unspeakable barbarism would have been different from that of President Wilson's last note.

"As we have said, we suggest no reproach. Other neutral countries have taken exactly the same course. Nothing is more worthy of notice by the historian of this war than the way in which the neutral countries totally failed to combine to protect any neutral right as such and the alacrity with which the big neutrals have shut their official eyes to the wrongs of the little ones. It is one of those facts, like the omission of the neutrals to protest against even the most flagrant breaches of The Hague Convention, which could not be predicted and which only the event could show, but which, having been shown, must profoundly affect the calculations of international statesmanship after the war. It has destroyed for the present any idea that the nations can be depended on to uphold public rights for their own sake apart from motives of direct self-interest or bonds of definite alliance.

"Yesterday's London Gazette contained an important new Order in Council making considerable additions to our list of absolute contraband. The articles now banned for the first time include raw wool and wool or worsted yarns, hides, skins, and leather; tin, with its ore and chloride; certain oils and lubricants, copper, iodine, and ammonia. These additions can all, we think, be fairly justified by the importance of the articles in question for modern military purposes, and although none of them is permitted to be made absolute contraband by the Declaration of London, it must be repeated that the contraband lists in that document are the very last thing which could reasonably bind a power like ourselves, which has not benefited under the document as a whole. The various nuts and oils used for foods or feeding stuffs we also added to the list of conditional contraband, but there is nothing in the proclamation which alters the general position of food as conditional and not absolute contraband, or which deals with those wider measures lying outside the categories of contraband and blockade altogether, which were outlined by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons as a policy of reprisal for Germany's piracy. For that we must await the issue of the promised Order in Council."

The Morning Post says:

"Responsibility can, of course, be laid by the German Government upon the Captain of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, and that is the method which probably will be adopted, together with offers of restitution and an apology. Should these be accepted by the Government of the United States, the question will arise as to what should be done with the Captain of the German cruiser.

"If he has disobeyed the instructions of his Government, he is clearly unfit to exercise his command, and he should be removed from it. Again, it is contrary to the observance of neutrality that a belligerent man-of-war should be permitted so to furnish herself as to have been able to resume warlike operations, which was her state when she entered a neutral port.

"The judgment of the great Lord Stowell was that 'no proximate acts of war are in any manner to be allowed to originate on neutral grounds.' The case of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich permits of some fine distinctions for the repairing and revictualling of a belligerent man-of-war which, within certain limits, are permitted to, in a sense, enable a ship to continue acts of war.

"But the aforesaid limits are to be fixed not by the belligerents, but by the neutral power. It is also within the competence of a neutral power to refuse hospitality altogether or to confine it to a stay on the part of the belligerent to twenty-four hours, the alternative being internment.

"But all of these rules are based on the assumption that the belligerent vessel has been conducting herself according to the law of nations. The Prinz Eitel Friedrich does not fall within that category. She has sunk enemy merchant vessels and one neutral vessel in time of war.

"The only power to enforce the law of nations resides with neutral countries, for the simple reason that belligerents are already at war with one another, and war is the ultimate appeal. The most powerful among the neutrals is the United States. The action of the American case under consideration is, therefore, of peculiar interest."

CAPTIVES FROM EITEL JOIN IN PROTEST

Officers of Four Ships Sign a Statement Complaining of Treatment by Germans.

KEPT IN FOUL QUARTERS

Party of 134 Seamen Here to Take Ships for Home Ports in France and Russia.

The crews of four ships that had been sunk by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, arrived here yesterday afternoon by the Old Dominion Line steamship Princess Anne, on their way home to France and Russia. There were 134 officers and men in the party. Seventy-four were from the French Line steamship Floride, twenty-four from the French ship Pierre Loti, twenty-three from the ship Jacobsen, and thirteen from the Russian bark Isabel Browne. The bark had sixteen men originally, but three of them were Germans and had to join the Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

The officers of the ships told the reporters that they had not been treated badly by the Germans, but that conditions might have been better. The food was poor, the water was brackish, and their quarters were unpleasant. During the hot days in the tropics the men were kept below in the stifling hold, and nearly suffocated. In the cold latitudes all the hatches were kept open and they were nipped by frost.

Thomas Lang, chief officer of the Floride, said the Captain and officers of the captured ships were annoyed by an interview given out by Capt. King of the British ship Invercoe, in which he said that the Germans had treated their prisoners "royally."

Officers Sign Protest.

To show their resentment a protest was drawn up on board the Princess Anne and signed by Capts. V. Le Roux of the Jacobsen, Transchant of the Pierre Loti, Amar Eriksson of the Isabel Browne, and Thomas Lang of the Floride, and twenty-five officers of the four ships. It was written in French by a Russian Finn in pencil on a piece of sugar paper and corrected by a Guernseyman. The following is a fair and free translation of the document, which Mr. Lang said would be forwarded to the French Government:

The officers of the captured vessels of different nations have signed a protest against the statement made to the daily press by Capt. King of the Invercoe that they were treated "royally" on the part of our "conquerors." Capt. King tried to gain the favor of the Germans by his attitude toward them, because otherwise he would have been treated more severely on account of the energetic attitude of his officers and apprentices in refusing to sign an agreement not to bear arms against Germany in the war.

The officers and crew of the captured vessels were not treated harshly, but they have not been shown any consideration on the part of the Germans. The food was detestable and insufficient. The supply of water was short and salty. The healthy were compelled to live with the sick in a close, ill-ventilated hold. This is treatment for prisoners of war, perhaps, but it is not "royal."

In the tropics we were kept below and refused fresh air and water, and all the hatches, except one, were kept closed. In the northern latitudes everything was thrown open and, as we had no stoves, we nearly froze to death.

Story of Ill-Treatment.

Capt. Eriksson of the Isabel Browne, a tall, muscular mariner, said his ship was captured by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich on Jan. 26, in latitude 30 south and longitude 25 west. "The Captain of the German warship asked what the nationality of the ship was, and then sent a crew on board to take charge and see the sails furled.

"At 6 in the morning," the Captain went on to say, "sailors from the Prinz Eitel came on board and removed all the provisions, wines, and stores from below, and then told me to send my men to fetch their personal effects on deck, as the ship was to be sunk. About 8 o'clock a charge of dynamite was placed in the forehold and the Isabel Browne sank. We were bound from Taital to Falmouth with a cargo of nitrate. At 10:30 o'clock that same morning the French ship Pierre Loti was sighted and we were sent below hatches until she had been captured. In the afternoon we were called on deck to see her sunk. She was loaded with barley from Seattle to Falmouth for orders, and that evening the Jacobsen, with a similar cargo from Seattle to Falmouth, was sighted and captured. Next morning we saw six shots fired into her, as the dynamite charge that had been placed in the hold did not explode.

"I asked the Captain of the Prinz Eitel to give me back my log and the ship's papers, but he replied that they had been lost when the ship went down. This I know to be untrue, as I had seen the papers in his hands afterward on board his own ship.

"For four weeks guards were placed over our quarters forward in the steerage, where we were kept five in a room and were not allowed to talk with each other or go upon deck to get the air in the tropics except when a ship was to be sunk, and then all the prisoners were sent on deck to see the sight.

"For the last two weeks on board we were allowed to go on the foc'sle deck for two hours in the forenoon and two in the afternoon to get the air, which was very cold but refreshing after the confinement in the hold. The food was not so bad, but the water was undrinkable on account of its brackishness."

One of the officers of the Floride said the vessel left Lisbon on Feb. 7 and went across to Dakr on the African coast and was steaming across toward Pernambuco, Brazil, when she was captured on the morning of Feb. 10 by the German cruiser. She had some French passengers for Buenos Aires and the remainder were Portuguese emigrants going to Brazil. Several shots were fired into the Floride before she sank.

The French officers were sent to the Hotel Brevoort yesterday by the Consul and the crew to the New Hotel, at the foot of Barrow and West Streets. They are to sail for Havre tomorrow on the Niagara. The Russian officers and crew went to the same hotels and will sail next week for Russia via Copenhagen.

SAIL AGAIN, SAYS THIERICHENS

Insists Raid Is Not Over, and Men Are Ready for Another Chance.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 12.—Commander Max Thierichens, Captain of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, gave some more interesting details of his 30,000-mile cruise today. He described again the capture of the French ship Jean with her cargo of fine Cardiff coal, which was such a boon to him, and how he towed her to Easter Island.

In the course of the conversation he was asked if his sea raid was ended.

"We have not given it up by a long way," he exclaimed, bringing his fist down on the table. "We had luck and we shall have more, I hope."

The Commander explained that before he landed the crews of the Jean and the Kildalton he ascertained that an Englishman's yacht was in the harbor and that word could easily be taken for their relief.

Next to coal, the greatest need the Eitel felt on her long journey, the Commander said, was water.

"The Eitel anchored in the rain belt, near Pernambuco," he said, "and spread all sails—not perpendicularly, but flat—and waited, and in forty-eight hours the rains descended and the tanks were filled.

"We were out of the track of liners," the Commander continued, "and could hardly believe it when we saw the French steamship Floride approaching."

Here he paused to give a word of sincere praise for the Floride's Captain. "There is a real gentleman," he said, with enthusiasm, referring to Capt. Moisson. "At first his patriotism and the loss of his ship made it hard for him to compose himself on our ship, but later when he had accepted the situation, he bore his position like a true gentleman."

The Commander's glance chanced to fall on a few green sprays of wheat growing from a box in his cabin window.

"You can't imagine what that little growing green meant to us," he said. "Even in the cities you can at least look into a florist's shop. But through these months on the sea, we yearned for it. So when we reached Easter Island, we filled baskets with earth and then a competition began. All we had to plant were beans and peas and we soon found that they were not growing. We were just about ready to give up ever seeing our window gardens green when there came a wheat ship. We planted some of it and you see it is growing."

A strange little Christmas tree at the Commander's elbow, still bearing its gold and candles, was a relic, the officers said, of the Christmas celebration. On the stand was a souvenir of his birthday celebrated yesterday in this port. It was an elaborately framed poem which the Commander explained was the present of one of the non-commissioned officers. Later, as the Commander went on deck, the poet was personally congratulated with a warm hand-shake.

Hanging on the wall in the Captain's cabin was the shell of a tropical fish, and lying on the table were photographs which he proudly displayed as his "furthest south" record. They showed two icebergs and a wide gray ice field.

"We went far south of the Horn," he explained. "For it was after the battles on the coast, and we were afraid of the Straits. Then we were up in the tropics, shooting sharks.

"Despite the changes of weather and the hazards of the cruise," the commander added, "we have not lost a single life, and the crew we have today is the same to a man as that which left Tsing-tao many months ago, and they are ready to take another chance."

MAROONED BY EITEL; SAFE.

Crews of the Jean and Kildalton Reach Panama from Easter Island.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, March 12.—The crews of the British bark Kildalton and the ship Jean, including seven English apprentice boys about 15 years old, who were on the Kildalton, were brought here yesterday from Easter Island by the Swedish ship Nordic. They are enjoying today the first good food they have had in two months.

Capt. William Sharp of the Kildalton said: "We were put ashore on the lonely island on New Year's Eve with a small amount of coffee, sugar, and beans, and found a few Kanaka natives and Englishmen. The manager of the Easter Island freighting company there was most hospitable, but there was not enough food to feed forty-eight extra men. We made our food last as long as possible, but it was gone in a month.

"After that we fished for food and got a small amount of native vegetables and bananas, although we never were in danger of starvation. All the time the weather was excellent and we enjoyed ourselves, but we watched constantly for ships, and at night burned bonfires.

"When we were captured by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich she sank our general cargo. From the Jean they took 3,000 tons of coal, which the Germans needed badly. We were well treated on the German ship, which reported having sunk a big French steamer and a freighter shortly after Christmas. She also sank many other French and English sailing vessels.

"The boarding crew which took over my ship was made up of 100 heavily armed Germans. The crews of other captured vessels are said to have been landed at other small islands or deserted spots on the coast of South America.

"No ships saw our signals at Easter Island until the afternoon of Feb. 26, when the Nordic saw them and put in. We had been captured before Christmas and spent Christmas Day aboard the Prinz Eitel Friedrich. The Germans held a celebration which we attended. The Nordic took off all my crew and all but seven Frenchmen who desired to go to Chile.

"A touch of romance was added to our stay on the island—a French sailor fell in love with a Kanaka girl, married her, and got a job from the English manager of the Easter Island Trading Company, who performed the ceremony in English. He will settle and live there. Both of the crews and the entire population of the island attended the ceremony.

"One member of my crew, David Campbell of Glasgow, died on the island from stomach trouble, so we had a wedding and a funeral during our exile."

The Englishmen will be sent to Southampton in a few days. The Frenchmen will go to France on the next ship. Both crews were objects of much interest today in Panama.

STEAMER ANTILLA HELD UP.

American Shipment of Graphite Going Before British Prize Court.

LONDON, March 12.—The American steamer Antilla, from New York, Feb. 9, for Malme and Copenhagen, is at Dundee discharging that part of her cargo which is to go before a British prize court.

The Antilla came into Kirkwall on Feb. 26 and was detained. She reached Dundee on March 10.

A consignment of about 50 tons of graphite is the portion of the cargo of the Antilla that is in question, according to Phelps Brothers & Co., who loaded the steamer here.

The vessel put into Kirkwall voluntarily, said a member of the firm. She had about 5,000 tons of general cargo on board, all of which was shipped by American firms direct to bona fide purchasers in Denmark and Sweden. We were advised by Capt. Corneli on March 4 that the ship was held by British authorities and a protest was at once filed with the British Government through the State Department.

"We were further advised yesterday that owing to the crowded shipping conditions at Kirkwall the Antilla was taken to Dundee."

PAY FOR NEUTRAL SHIP.

Frankfurter Zeitung Favors Damages for Norwegian Vessel.

A willingness to make reparation for the sinking of a neutral merchant ship similar to that now presented in the case of the William P. Frye is shown in the Frankfurter Zeitung of Feb. 23, received here yesterday, which contains an account of the sinking of the Norwegian bark Semantha by the German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, while the Norwegian ship was off the Brazilian coast about 20 deg. south latitude, bound for the English Channel, on Feb. 6. The report of the sinking of the Semantha was sent by the Norwegian Ambassador at Buenos Aires. The ship was insured for $27,500 on a war insurance policy. Its crew was rescued and sent to Buenos Aires. The Semantha had a displacement of 2,280 tons and a cargo of 3,600 tons of wheat.

"The newspapers tell very little about this incident," says the Frankfurter Zeitung. "We await details and hope that damages will be paid from the German side. This occurrence, as we realize, does not bear any relation to the German submarine blockade."

REPRISALS ORDER IS NEARLY READY

London Hears American Note Caused Delay, but Did Not Modify Cabinet's Policy.

HOLD CONDITIONS UNUSUAL

And Warrant Extraordinary Action —Story of Second Sharp American Note Denied.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 12.—The long-expected Order in Council, which is to give the exact details of the Anglo-French policy of reprisals against the German submarine "blockade" will be issued within a few days.

Reports, which were current last night that the King had signed this order, doubtless arose from the fact that he had signed an Order in Council respecting additional contraband, which appeared in tonight's gazette.

Various reports have been current here as to the reasons that delayed the issue of the Order in Council regarding reprisals.

The American contention that the declaration of an absolute blockade of the German coast would be a preferable measure received close consideration, it is understood, and enlisted the support of some of the Ministers. There is, however, good reason to believe that after a careful examination of all the arguments, the preponderant opinion of the Cabinet was that while the proclamation of a blockade would meet certain objections raised by the neutral nations to the suggested reprisals policy, it would not fit in with Great Britain's desire to conserve such remnants of international law as the present war had left in force.

The Anglo-French argument is that the policy of reprisals which the Order in Council will define is simply an exceptional policy, designed to meet an exceptional case, or in other words exceptional methods of warfare which it is felt the humanitarian sentiment of the world will be bound to disapprove.

In the meanwhile secrecy seems to be regarded as necessary by the British authorities in regard to the attitude of the United States Government upon the Anglo-French policy of reprisals. It seems apparent that Washington has addressed to both French and British Governments a note concerning the reprisals policy, but no information concerning this note can be obtained in official quarters here.

Similar reticence does not seem to be maintained at the Quai Dorsay, where it has been acknowledged that a communication has been received from the American Government.

A Washington dispatch to the Birmingham Daily Bryan had sent another communication to Great Britain and France, voicing the objections of the United States to what was termed "an improperly proclaimed and unenforced blockade." The note was perfectly friendly in tone, but, according to the Birmingham Post's correspondent, it insisted that the United States had a right under existing treaties to trade with all countries. This right was subject only to authorized stoppage of contraband.

The note, it was said, emphasised the necessity of a regular blockade in accordance with international law and until and unless that were done the United States would feel at liberty to carry on its commerce as usual.

Extraordinary reluctance was shown in official quarters here to admit that any note, such as the Birmingham Post's dispatch indicated, had been received, but THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has ascertained that a communication has been received from Washington.

The silence of the British authorities was apparently due to reluctance to make public any message received from Washington, until the United States Government had full opportunity to take the American public into its confidence.

Full and open discussion of such matters as the policy of the Allies in regard to what is described here as German "piracy" is advocated in several influential quarters here.

ONLY ONE NOTE TO ALLIES.

Officials Deny Report of Second Sharp Communication.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—High officials tonight expressed interest and amusement over the Washington dispatch to the Birmingham Post, which intimated that Secretary Bryan had sent a further communication to England and France, voicing objections of the United States Government to what was termed an "improperly proclaimed and unenforced blockade."

One official tonight flatly denied that any representations of the character described by the Birmingham Post has been sent to England or France. He said that no protest had been made, that no representations had been made and that only notes had been sent, inquiring how it was proposed to carry out the Anglo-French policy of restrictions against German trade.

This statement was confirmed in another quarter. The United States Government, it was stated, said nothing in its note of inquiry about insisting that the United States had a right under existing treaties to trade with all countries or that this right was subject only to authorized stoppage of contraband, or that the United States had emphasized the necessity of a regular blockade, or that the United States would feel at liberty to carry on its trade as usual with Germany until and unless a regular blockade were established.

Whatever the views of this Government may be toward the question after the British Order in Council is issued, setting forth the rules under which the policy of embargo will be conducted, it is understood that no action will be taken nor views expressed by this Government to England and France until after the text of the new British order has been received.

HAS SUNK 111 STEAMERS.

And 15 More Vessels Other Than Battle Craft, Germany claims.

AMSTERDAM, Holland, March 12.—The Mittag Zeitung of Berlin has published a list of merchantmen said to have been destroyed by the German Navy since the beginning of the war. According to it German vessels have sunk 111 steamers with a total tonnage of 400,000; four auxiliary cruisers with a total tonnage of 52,000; one sailing vessel, one schooner, eight mine-sweepers, and one troop transport.

WARSHIP TORPEDOED NEARLY 200 PERISH

Continued from Page 1.

rescue. They said the Dayano sank a few minutes after being torpedoed. There was a terrific explosion and the vessel went

SHIPS SMASH MORE DARDANELLES FORTS

Dardanus Batteries Silenced and Chanak Shelled at 18,000 Yards' Distance.

RUSSIA AIDS FROM NORTH

Black Sea Fleet Believed to Have Bombarded Bosporus Forts—Turks Still Claim Success.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, March 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It is reported from the Island of Tenedos that the batteries at Dardanus, on the Dardanelles, have been entirely destroyed.

Fort Hamidieh was also badly damaged yesterday, and the allied fleet directed a well-sustained fire from a distance of 18,000 yards against Chanak-Kalesi. The town was damaged, and the inhabitants took refuge in several of the villages on the Asiatic littoral. Fort Chimikli [of this group?] alone continues to hold out.

Dragging for mines continues, but two mine fields remain intact.

LONDON, Saturday, March 13.—It is learned through diplomatic sources in London that the Russian Black Sea fleet probably began a bombardment of the Bosporous ports yesterday in active co-operation with the allied fleet which is attempting to force its way to Constantinople through the Dardanelles from the south.

"Resultless," Germans Hear.

BERLIN, March 12, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—Dispatches reaching here from Constantinople tell of a further resultless bombardment by the Allies of the Turkish forts on the Dardanelles. The operations have been hindered by stormy and foggy weather.

A British landing corps, variously estimated at from 1,000 to 2,000 men, is reported to have been repulsed and compelled to retire to the vessels.

One report says these men were either killed or captured by the Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, March 8, (via Berlin, March 11, and London, March 12.)—The fire of British warships on Turkish positions in the Dardanelles has been well directed, on the whole, but at times inefficacious.

The Turks, on their side, have shown a fair degree of accuracy in their marksmanship, and have compelled the British vessels to exercise great caution in approaching the Ottoman batteries.

A correspondent of the Associated Press witnessed the bombardment directed on March 5 against the positions at Kilid-Bahr, on the European side of the strait. He could see the fire of either side, and note how all the shots fell. The vessels engaged were British ships of the Agamemnon type.

The firing started at 11:50 A. M. and lasted until 4:25 P. M., when the British withdrew. Their fire had been rather scattered. Some of it was directed against Dardanus and other points on the European side of the strait. The material damage inflicted was only slight.

At Kilid-Bahr the British fire was well directed on the whole, but it was not very effective. Of about thirty heavy shells ten fell close to the Turkish batteries, while the others mostly fell short. Many of them struck at the water's edge. A British vessel which ventured within range of the Kilid-Bahr batteries was subjected to a well-aimed fire from them. She retreated hastily. The vicinity of these particular batteries was then avoided for the rest of the day.

British Ships' Narrow Escapes.

Later in the afternoon two other British vessels came within range of a hidden Turkish battery and had narrow escapes from the shore fire. During all the afternoon the British vessels inside the strait were obliged to manoeuvre actively, because as soon as any one of them stopped it invariably drew a fairly accurate Turkish fire.

It was evident that the British were exercising the greatest caution.

At about 3:45 P. M. several hydroplanes of the Allies appeared and made a reconnoissance. To the observers it was apparent that they dropped bombs on a village on the European side of the strait. The airships retired when fired upon.

THE TRIUMPH'S WORK IN SMASHING FORTS

Crew Tell of the Attacks on the Dardanelles—Ship Seventeen Times In Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, March 13.—A correspondent of The Daily Mail, in a dispatch from the Aegean Sea, gives a vivid account of the part played by the British battleship Triumph in the bombardment of the Dardanelles.

"With shell shots through her funnel, and the muzzles of her fourteen 7.5-inch guns that projected along her broadside stained and blackened with much firing—thus the Triumph came steaming out of the distance and, making a signal to the big collier that followed her, set herself to coal.

"It was a breather for the ship that has had more fighting than any other in the British fleet and that has fired more heavy shells than any other ship in the whole history of the navy, if you can call it a breather to take in 108 tons of coal in the first forty minutes.

"The Triumph has been seventeen times in action in this war. She has been hit fourteen times and has fired 2,000 rounds. What she now knows about bombarding forts and being shelled by them in return would fill a three-volume novel. She came from Tsing-tao to the Levan., and there has had a hand in everything that has been going.

"It was on Feb. 15 that the Triumph assisted at the opening of operations against the Dardanelles. The destroyers made dashes to within 1,000 yards of the batteries at the entrance to the strait, but the Turks did not fire on them. Then the Albion bombarded Fort 1 on the Gallipoli Peninsula and destroyed a battery between Cape Hellas and Point Texel.

"The Triumph opened a slow, deliberate fire with her 10-inch guns at 7,700 yards. The Queen Elizabeth was lying further out, sending 15-inch shells. The enemy did not reply and the Ark Royal, the waterplane parent ship, reported that Battery 50 was undiscoverable. Trenches and barbed wire to oppose a landing were seen, however, also troops at the top of the cliffs.

The Ship's Big Day.

"Bad weather, which lasted from Friday, Feb. 19, until Thursday, Feb. 25, obliged the fleet to confine its activities to patrolling. Then came the Triumph's big day. They found Battery 50 at last, and pounded it to pieces. The Gunnery Lieutenant, whom the Triumph's crew privately claim to be one of the most accomplished masters of his craft in the navy, said he had never remarked so vividly before the terrific force of modern heavy projectiles. There were three runs into the strait made on this day. The Vengeance and the Cornwallis went first, the French warships Gaulois and Bouvet second, and then came the turn of the Albion and the Triumph. They steamed to within 3,000 yards, and stuck there under a tornado of shells for three-quarters of an hour, picking out one gun after another of Battery 50. Gun after gun turned a somersault under a direct hit, and bricks, earth, and heaps of old stone, cannon balls which had been lying in the forts for a hundred years went rocking into the air.

"That night the Turks set fire to the ruins of the forts and the barracks.

"Bad weather started again, and brought another stand to the operations. On the 26th the only Turkish defenses left at the entrance were a few howitzers and field guns. Then French and English mine sweepers passed into the strait. The Triumph also destroyed an observation post for mines.

"March 1 found all the defenses of the Dardanelles up to but not including the narrows reduced, with the Albion and the Triumph ordered to make a run against Fort Dardanus. The ships were under such heavy fire that they were deluged with spray from shots falling all around.

Shots Fall on Quarter-Deck.

"Two shots fell on the Triumph's quarter-deck, and one bruised the armor belt. Of two that pierced her, one burst in the Captain's cabin and destroyed the furniture, and one fell near the gunroom.

"In the evening a party was landed and blew up and dismounted the guns that were left in the batteries. They were packed with guncotton or some other explosive and hurled so far across the sea that the Triumph had to move off, 'flaming chunks of gun going up like fireworks' is how a gunnery lieutenant described it.

"Since then the Triumph has seen more brisk moments, which make a stirring yarn that must be held back for good reasons.

"Amid it all they found time to have a concert, at which 'The Shade of Nelson' in two acts was the farce performed, with immense success."

WARNING BY SMYRNA VALI.

Port Will Be Converted Into a War Area if Allies Attack It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, March 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Reports from Smyrna, by way of the Island of Tenedos, are to the effect that the Vali, in an official communiqué, states that if the port is attacked by the enemy's warships the town will be converted into a war area.

As a measure of precaution inhabitants who are non-combatants are asked to leave the town and to go into the interior, where all necessary steps to insure their safety will be taken.

The Allies' Consuls have demanded the establishment of a neutral zone, but as yet the Vali has not replied.

SAYS RUMANIA WILL FIGHT.

Jonesco Asserts Action Will Follow Forcing of Straits.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 12.—The Temps publishes an interview which its Bucharest correspondent obtained with ex-Prime Minister Jonesco, in regard to the Dardanelles.

Asserting that he was sure that the Allies would succeed in forcing the strait, M. Jonesco declared that the military results, though important, as involving communication between Russia and her allies, would be less so than the political results, which would cause the intervention of several powers now neutral, among them Rumania. Greece and Bulgaria were also likely to act.

Personally, M. Jonesco said, he would have preferred the strait to remain in Turkish hands. He had accordingly advised the Turkish Ministers to maintain peace, but German influence was too strong.

Despite Rumanian anxiety about Russian ambitions in the Dardanelles, M. Jonesco concluded:

"I am convinced that a satisfactory solution of the difficulty will be found in due time as a result of the deliberations and concessions of all parties concerned."

Bulgarian Artillery at Greek Border.

LONDON, March 12.—Bulgaria is transporting heavy artillery to Janthe, near the Greek frontier, according to a Saloniki dispatch to The Daily Mail.

Think Gen. Sievers May Be Suicide.

BERLIN, March 12, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Frankfurter Zeitung has received a dispatch from Petrograd intimating that General Sievers, commandant of the Russian Tenth Army Corps, which was defeated in the Winter battle at the Mazurian Lakes, has committed suicide. The authority for this inference seems to be the fact that reports have been in circulation concerning a mourning service held for the General in a Lutheran church.

GERMANS CAPTURE 11,460 RUSSIANS

Have Gathered These In Since Being Driven from Przasnysz, Berlin Avers.

GREAT PITCHED BATTLE ON

Russians In the Carpathians Storm Lupkow and Smolnik Villages and Take 4,000 Prisoners.

LONDON, Saturday, March 13.—The battle taking place on the eastern front, experts say, is the biggest pitched battle of the war, no fewer than a million men being engaged in it. The Germans in their official report claim to have made some advance, while Petrograd considers it likely that the Russians will have to fall back beyond Przasnysz, as they did last month, before making their stand. It probably will be days before a definite result is attained in this battle, as, with the frozen roads, the Russians can push forward reinforcements and choose their battle ground.

Meanwhile another German army has appeared on the Pilica River front, south of the Vistula, probably, military observers say, with the idea of inducing Grand Duke Nicholas to withdraw men from the north, where the real blow is being struck.

It is announced officially by the Germans that in their operations in the north since their recent defeat at Przasnysz they have captured 11,460 Russians. They also deny the Russian assertion that at Grodno and Przasnysz two German army corps were annihilated in each battle.

Along the foothills of the Carpathians, fighting between the Austrians and Russians continues amid wintry weather conditions. The Russians report the capture of the villages of Lupkow and Smolnik and the surrounding heights. In this operation they seized two howitzers, two field guns, and seven Maxims, and the field hospitals with their staffs. The total number of prisoners captured was 4,000, including seventy officers. In East Galicia, at Niezwiska on the Dniester, Cossacks nearly annihilated three squadrons of Prussian Hussars, twenty-five hussars and ten of their officers being made prisoners.

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent sends a semi-official communication issued in the Russian capital, which says:

"The bombardment of Ossowetz has weakened somewhat. The Germans are sparing their shells, bombarding the fortress on the 11th only between the hours of 5 and 7 in the evening.

"The German offensive on our positions at Przasnysz is being conducted rather feebly. Their artillery has developed a violent fire, but the infantry prefers to intrench 1,500 paces from our lines. The German operations on the 11th were characterized by extreme prudence.

"To the east of Plock, near the village of Cikanowo, our fire, directed against an enemy battery, exploded a great quantity of ammunition."

BERLIN, March 12, (via London.)—Correspondents with the Austrian Army Headquarters say that battles between the Russians and Austrians are raging in the Carpathian Mountains under weather conditions which hitherto had been regarded as prohibitory. The mercury is reported to have dropped to 13 degrees below freezing point Fahrenheit, and the lowering temperature has been accompanied by icy snowstorms.

The Russians continue, nevertheless, the correspondents say, to send troops in close formation into battle. Although suffering enormous losses the Russians are said to be trying to recover their lost positions without regard for the lives sacrificed. The struggle is described as a battle on ice.

AIRMEN BOMBARD OSSOWETZ.

Aeroplane Activity in Both Russian and German Armies Reported.

PETROGRAD, March 12.—Bombardment of the fortifications at Ossowetz by German aviators without, however, causing damage, and other operations by aircraft attached to both armies are recounted in a semi-official communication issued last night. The statement says:

"The weather for the past few days has been excellent for aeroplane reconnoissances on the northern fronts. Both sides have been very active in this respect and also have used dirigibles. The enemy's aviators dropped twenty bombs on Ossowetz, without damage to the fortifications.

"On the right bank of the Vistula we captured an aeroplane. On the Pilica our aviators attacked and defeated a German aeroplane. At certain points the enemy dropped incendiary bombs without causing damage.

"Our aeroplanes did excellent work in correcting artillery fire and the enemy's aviators evidently were similarly serviceable for their artillery succeeded in firing projectiles of all sorts on our positions, including shells containing poisonous gases and shells so old they failed to explode.

"In the Pilica region the Germans have brought up new troops, not to break our line but to withstand our offensive."

FINE LILLE FOR ITS CHEERS.

$100,000 Levy Imposed Because of Demonstration Over Prisoners.

BERLIN, March 12, (via London.)—Because of the inhabitants of Lille, a city of France occupied by the Germans, making a demonstration in honor of a group of prisoners of war brought into the city, the German military authorities in control imposed a tax of 500,000 francs ($100,000) to be paid by the city before March 20.

The people of Lille were forbidden to leave their houses between 5 o'clock in the evening and 7 o'clock in the morning.

GERMAN BULLET HITS GEN. MAUNOURY

Comes Through Embrasure From Trench 30 Meters Away—He Broke von Kluck's Drive.

PARIS, Saturday, March 13.—An official statement, issued by the War Office, says:

"In the course of an inspection of an enemy first-line trench 30 meters (about 28 feet) away, General Maunoury, commander of one of our armies, and General de Villaret, commander of one of the corps of his army, were wounded by bullets. They were examining the German line through an embrasure.

"The doctors have not yet given an opinion on the gravity of their wounds."

Gnral Michl Maunoury is distinguished for having made the surprise attack on General von Kluck's flank on the morning of Sept. 6, 1914, which was the beginning of the end of the German drive toward Paris.

General Maunoury is reported to have commanded the French in the battle at Soissons in January.

General Maunoury was born in 1847 at Maintenon. At the beginning of the war he was a division commander in charge of the artillery of the forts of Paris. He is an officer of the Legion of Honor and has been a member of various commissions, as well as Chief of the Ecole Supérieure de Guerre. His promotions have been normal: Lieutenant of artillery, 1865; Colonel, 1897; General of brigade, 1901, and General of division, 1906.

The French Army list shows two Generals de Villaret—E. G. T. de Villaret and A. M. A. de Villaret.

RUMANIA WILL CEDE LAND.

Agreement with Bulgaria Near Conclusion, M. Istrati Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, March 12, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Fridjm correspondent of a Swiss newspaper has just had a conversation with M. Istrati, President of the Rumanian Academy, who was returning from Paris to Bucharest. M. Istrati confirmed the report that Bulgaria and Rumania have almost concluded an agreement by which Bulgaria will undertake to remain neutral or to enter the war side by side with Rumania, on condition of the latter restoring to her about three-fourths of the territory conferred on her by the Treaty of Bucharest after the second Balkan war.

"If," he continued, "we have not yet come in, that is because, in view of the menace from Bulgaria, we have had to act as the gendarmes of Europe to save the poor Serbians. We left the Bulgarian question in the hands of France, England, and Russia. Six months have passed, and they still have not been able to do anything, so that we have been trying to come to an arrangement with Bulgaria ourselves, and have arrived at the understanding of which I have just spoken, which is, if not actually concluded, at any rate in a fair way to being so.

"If Constantinople is taken by the Allies, King Ferdinand will not hesitate a moment longer. Rumania has just mobilized ten classes, and I think that in about a fortnight or ten days intervention will be an accomplished fact. We shall have 700,000 men, 500,000 of whom will be sent to the northern frontier. We are not afraid. If necessary we will die. But we will do so fighting, as Belgium did."

LONDON, Saturday, March 13.—The Sofia correspondent of The Daily Mail says that Halil Bey, President of the Turkish Chamber, has arrived in the Bulgarian capital.

"His mission," says the correspondent, "coincides with the reported offer of territorial concession by Turkey to purchase Bulgarian aid or neutrality."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 12.—According to the Cri de Paris, Joseph Reinach, one of the proprietors of the Figaro and President of the Commission on Army Medical Services, is the only Frenchman to know the truth about Bulgaria's intentions, as the result of a recent visit to Sofia, where he was received by the King.

M. Reinach turns a deaf ear to all inquirers, but is willing to state:

"King Ferdinand reveres the memory of his mother, Princess Clémentine, who once wrote to the Duc d'Aumale: 'I detest most in the world these Prussians.'"

Saks Knit Overcoats for Spring

$17.50 and $25.00

¶ The fabric is in splendid weight for Spring.

¶ Greens, grays and blues. Skeleton lined. Knee length. Narrow shoulders. Self collar. Boxy effect. A full measure of the famous Saks tailoring excellence.

¶ There is the story in tabloid.

¶ These are Spring Overcoats of minute excellence, with a tendency toward the exquisite.

¶ Call them natty, trim, or dapper as you like. They are an ideal Spring Overgarment for young men and for the older chaps who are growing older only in years, and doing it gracefully.

¶ Prices are worth repetition —$17.50 and $25.00.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

DECLARES GERMANY WILL KEEP BELGIUM

Centrist Leader Says She Will Never Relinquish Territory Gained at Such Cost.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANCHESTER, March 12. — The Hague correspondent of The Manchester Guardian writes that the feature of an interview with one of the principal leaders of the Centre Party in Germany that was accorded to a Dutch journalist was his emphatic declaration that Germany would not relinquish Belgium.

The interview took place in Belgium and is published in the Weekly Voorhoede.

"We shall not give back Belgium," said the German politician. "That is entirely out of the question. A land that we have had to conquer at the cost of so much blood and so many tears we shall never relinquish. Against that we shall always set ourselves."

The speaker went on to make the usual accusations about Belgium having become the dupe of England and having been sold to her.

"Do you think this war will last long?" he was asked.

"I suppose it will," was the answer, "unless Germany is soon placed in a position to conclude a glorious peace. Germany will open no peace negotiations unless it has prospects of such peace."

The German political leader, whose name is not given, went on to assert that Belgium was backward in social laws and institutions compared with Holland, and that workmen there lived under an out-of-date régime and enjoyed nothing like the welfare of the German or Dutch workman. The moral was, of course, the need for the advent of a German administration.

The journalist observed that there were many in Holland who thought that the fault for all that had happened lay at the door of the Kaiser, and that confirmation of this was to be found in the fact that everything was in such a fine state of readiness for war in Germany.

"It is an infamous libel to assert that Germany sought this war!" was the reply. "But it had been known to us for some years that British forces were working in the dark in order sooner or later to force war upon us. Since 1907—and that secret I may now make public—our army really always stood ready for war."

GREECE REASSURES FRANCE.

New Premier Says Neutrality Will Give No Cause for Complaint.

PARIS, March 12.—"The statement of neutrality issued by my Ministry seems to me sufficiently clear to leave no room for anxiety in France as to the policy the Cabinet will follow," declared Premier Ghounaris of Greece in a statement to the correspondent of the Havas Agency at Athens, who informed him that the change in Ministry had created a strong impression in France.

"In any case," continued M. Ghounaris, "I can add that the policy of neutrality spoken of in the Ministerial declaration will be understood and carried out exactly in the same way as by the preceding Cabinet without a feeling of hostility for anybody. We Greeks love France from motives of gratitude and also above all from the impulse of our hearts.

"France will have no occasion to complain of Greece who on her side hopes and counts always and under all circumstances on the kindly assurances of the former. Faithful to our alliance with Serbia we shall continue in perfect understanding with Rumania to pursue a watchful policy, always mindful of the integrity of our territory and the maintenance of our national aspirations."

The Ministerial declaration referred to by M. Ghounaris was issued at Athens on March 10, after he had completed the formation of the new Cabinet. It expressed the belief that the observance of neutrality was imperative on Greece if she wished to protect her national interests.

SPAIN PUTS ON EMBARGO.

Stops Exportation of Many Foods, Coal, and Raw Materials.

MADRID, March 12, (via Paris.)—The Government has issued a decree prohibiting the exportation of the following articles: Oils, fish, fresh meat, cattle, eggs, poultry, beans, lentils, wheat, flour, chick-peas, sulphur, coal, minerals, jute, linseed, and ferromanganese.

Export duties of varying rates are imposed on the following articles: Nitrate of soda, gold and silver coin, potassium salts, sulphate of copper, sulphate of aluminium, oilseeds, potatoes, rice, early vegetables, barley, oats, bacon, hams, salt pork, and wool.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Boys' Shop

Devoted exclusively to Boys' and Youths' Clothing.

Hats and Furnishings. Sizes 3 to 18 years.

Now located on FIFTH FLOOR of FIFTH AVE. BUILDING, with exceptional light, increased space and facilities; reached by special elevators in our new FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING.

Boys' Spring Suits

New Norfolk models with extra knickerbockers of Scotch tweed, homespun, cassimere, cheviot and worsted, in all colorings; also navy blue serge. 7 to 18 years.

6.75 to 24.00

FOR (To-day) SATURDAY

Boys' Spring Norfolk Suits

With extra trousers. 7 to 18 years.

New English model of navy serge; also gray or brown Scotch mixtures, homespuns and tweeds, coats mohair lined, trousers lined throughout.

Regular price $9.75 7.50

Boys' Spring Top Coats

Spring Top Coats and Reefers of covert cloth, serge, shepherd checks and tweeds, in English models. 3 to 18 years.

5.75 to 16.50

FOR (To-day) SATURDAY

Boys' Silk Lined Reefers

SIZES 3 TO 10 YEARS

Of navy blue English serge, double breasted model, patch pockets, lined with black guaranteed satin, finely tailored. *Regular Price $7.50* 5.75

Boys' Covert Top Coats

SIZES 10 TO 18 YEARS

New English models of tan or gray covert cloths, yoke and sleeves Venetian lined, patch pockets, hand tailored. *Regular price $16.50* 12.50

Youths' Negligee Shirts

Of woven madras in all white or colored stripes, with separate collar to match, French cuffs. 12 to 14 neck. *Regular price $1.25* .85

Boys' Negligee Blouses

Of Russian cords and mercerized materials, also cotton crepes with separate or attached collar, French cuffs. Sizes 7 to 15 years. *Regular price $1.25* .85

Boys' Shoe Shop

A Separate Shop on the third floor

Boys' Shoes—*Damp-proof soles.* The "Franklin" orthopedic shoes, made of durable velour calfskin, blucher laced, welted damp-proof soles. Sizes 11 to 6. Widths A to E. *Special* 2.95

Boys' Dress Shoes—*Buttoned or laced.* Of patent colskin, made on comfortable fitting lasts with medium weight soles and low heels. Sizes 2½ to 6. Widths B to E. *Special* 3.75

MOVE MORE WARSHIPS TO GUARD OUR PORTS

Cruiser Brooklyn Sent to Boston; Force Here On Neutrality Duty Increased.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Although officials here continue to deny that evidence has been discovered to bear out stories of a plot to turn German steamers, laid up at American ports, into warships and rush them out to sea, developments of the past three days have demonstrated the Government's determination to take extraordinary precautions against any violation of neutrality.

Four warships and a coast guard cutter have now been detailed for patrol duty in Boston and New York harbors. Wednesday the naval yacht Dolphin was ordered from Washington to New York, and yesterday the destroyers McDougal and Drayton, from Guantanamo, and the cutter Mohawk, from her cruising grounds off Sandy Hook, were ordered to join her. Today the armored cruiser Brooklyn was ordered to Boston.

Assistant Secretary Peters of the Treasury was an early White House caller today and had a long talk with President Wilson. He is in direct charge of customs matters and the preservation of neutrality by foreign ships in American ports is under his charge. A few hours after his talk with the President Mr. Peters left for New York. It became known tonight that he was expected to confer in New York with officials of both New York and Boston Custom Houses. In the harbors of these two cities are some of the finest of the merchant fleets that kept the German flag flying in the North Atlantic lanes before the warships of the Allies made ocean travel unsafe for enemy ships.

Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone held a conference yesterday at the Custom House on the neutrality situation with Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; Capt. Ralph Earle of the U. S. S. Dolphin, and Capt. Godfrey L. Garden of the U. S. Coastguard ship Mohawk. The Dolphin arrived in New York yesterday to join the Mohawk on guard duty.

Collector Malone said last night that he had called the conference to discuss the necessary methods of co-operation and the positions to be taken by the different ships for the purpose of enforcing the neutrality of the port.

Mr. Malone said that he did not know of anything new in the situation regarding the neutrality question that had occurred since he saw President Wilson. He said that Mr. Peters often comes through New York on Friday night on his way to his home in Massachusetts.

With regard to the visit of the Collector of the Port of Boston, Mr. Malone said that it was very likely he was coming to confer with him on the neutrality situation, as the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie was laid up in that port under similar conditions to the German ships in Hoboken.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

The Final Clearance of All Men's Sack Suits Ends Today

Sack Suits at $22.00
Sack Suits at $17.00
Sack Suits at $12.00

A slight charge for alterations if any are required.

Fifth Floor

Today a Sale of Men's Hats

660 DERBIES
430 SOFT HATS
At $1.70

THE DERBIES are in Spring styles, in proportions and styles of crown and brim for every man. About half are "seconds," but so nearly perfect that you will hardly discover the defect. The balance are perfect. We vouch for the wearing quality of all, and the satisfaction each will give.

THE SOFT HATS are the "seconds" from one of America's foremost makers. Very good styles and colors. Main Floor

Just Around the Corner is Easter.

For Today's Selling

Men's Union Suits

Special at $1.45 a Garment

Fine lisle, white ground, with a hair line stripe of pink or blue. Just the proper weight for wear now, and on until Summer. ¶ Also fine white cotton ribbed mesh Union Suits.

Both kinds in ¼ sleeve and ¾ leg, also "athletic" (no sleeve) and knee length; have closed crotch, and are form-fitting. Sizes 34 to 46.

At this price we believe these Garments are Unequalled.

Main Floor

Today This Important Sale of

13,800 Pairs Men's Silk Half Hose at 32c

Six Pairs for $1.85

There are slight irregularities in the weaving of some. Others are "seconds" because of some other equally slight defect. All, however, are thoroughly dependable, will give complete satisfaction, and are what men call "a splendid buy."

BLACK clocked with *WHITE*
WHITE clocked with *BLACK*
GRAY clocked with *WHITE*
TAN clocked with *WHITE*
PALM BEACH with clocks of black and various colors.

All sizes, double soles, heels and toes, high spliced.

Main Floor

Today at 89c

Men's Chamois Gloves

Only 1000 Pairs

The popular yellow chamois, from one of America's best makers. One clasp, prix seam sewed; regular and cadet fingers.

May be Washed With Soap and Water—

And they will wash *well* several times with ordinary care. Here are Gloves of one of the most-wanted kinds at a great price advantage. Main Floor

Clearance of Sweaters

A group of 74, mainly in small sizes. Some are imported Swiss knit. A few in women's styles. Have been reduced from $5.00 and $6.50. At $2.95

Sweaters that were $2.95. A lot of 173, in Oxford, Navy or Maroon. Of fine wool, with roll collar or V-neck. At $1.95

Main Floor

DORAN BOOKS

MARCH 1915

THE VALLEY OF FEAR By A. Conan Doyle

A New Sherlock Holmes Story

Sherlock Holmes is back in the Baker street rooms and at his best. It is ten years since we have had a Sherlock Holmes story and the hero seems to have gained in vigor and subtlety and fascination during the time. Watson, too, is better than ever. . . . The latter part of the story is set in America."—*Hildegarde Hawthorne*, in *New York Times*. Color illustrations by Arthur I. Keller. Net, $1.25

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"Those persons who read for the surface story only will find RED FLEECE an exciting tale, full of movement and color; others will like it for its admirable portrayal of character, its romance, its vivid pictures of men and events. A woman of the future, strong and sweet and entirely honest, at once 'intrepid and exquisite'; a man brave and clean-cut and finely poised; the pitiful inarticulate Russian peasants, maimed for a cause they do not understand."—*New York Times*. Net, $1.25

ARUNDEL By E. F. Benson

"Mrs. Hancock is a gem of purest ray serene, and my words that would praise her are impotent things. The mistress of Arundel seems to be the best thing Mr. Benson has yet given us; worth a whole race of *Dodos*. For comparison one turns instinctively to Jane Austen, and I can sound no higher praise."—*Punch*. Net $1.25

JAMES By W. Dane Bank

"JAMES immediately challenges comparison with 'The Financier,' by Dreiser and 'Tono-Bungay,' by Wells, as the story of a freebooter of finance, his selfish love and ruthless ambition. James is a more vivid and vital personality than the heroes of the other novels; we are quite persuaded of his reality as well as of his rascality."—*The Independent*. Net, $1.25

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

GEORGE H. DORAN COMPANY, New York

Publishers In America for HODDER & STOUGHTON

No Smarter Suit Than A Stein-Bloch

We truly believe that in all New York no smarter clothes are to be had than our Stein-Bloch Suits and Topcoats for Spring.

Softly tailored of exclusive fabrics in our own guarded Style-Models, $20 to $45.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

New Spring Styles and Fabrics for Young Men

De Pinna Spring clothes are ready—representing the authentic fashion in this difficult field.

In both custom and ready-to-wear apparel the latest English styles are reflected, in fabric as well as model.

Suits and Spring topcoats—patterns and models exclusive to this house—correct to the last detail—with the thorough De Pinna tailoring which has been the foundation of recognized leadership.

Young Men's New English Norfolk Suits

Made of imported English homespuns in grays and tans—a special and popular Spring offering for young college men, at $18 and $22.

These are two-piece suits, 32 to 40 in. chest measure, tailored to present the necessary neglige appearance without departing from desirable smartness of line.

English Special Style First-Long-Trouser Suit

Bidding adieu to the boyishness of knickerbockers, and avoiding the too mature appearance of a business suit.

This suit is intended for the young man from 13 to 16—his first long trousers.

In a selection of appropriate fabrics.

De Pinna Made-to-Measure Clothes for Young Men

This is one of the very important branches of the De Pinna business—materially widened in scope this Spring.

There is a complete showing of the newest English woolens, with a profusion of particularly attractive things in imported English flannels and overplaids for Spring sack suits.

The always useful morning coat suits are properly cut and tailored, according to the latest fashion requirements.

You have the opportunity in this department, maintained for young men only, to pick the most exclusive patterns, ranging in price from $40.

Young Men's New English Haberdashery

In the only haberdashery store maintained exclusively for young men and boys.

A large selection of Spring neckwear of imported English silks—the most fashionable things that London has to offer.

De Pinna Spring silk and madras shirts in a wide range of patterns.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

OFFER WITH STRING IS MADE TO ITALY

Austria Said to Have Agreed to Territorial Concessions if Teutons Win.

VON BUELOW FORCED ISSUE

London Credits Reports and Awaits Rome's Decision—Local Italians Expect Nation to Fight.

LONDON, Saturday, March 13.—Authoritative reports reaching The Hague from Berlin seem to indicate that Germany, with a view to obtaining Italy's neutrality, has induced Austria, despite vigorous opposition by Emperor Francis Joseph, to agree to make territorial concessions to Italy if Germany and Austria are victorious in the war.

It is understood at The Hague, however, that although Italy has taken this tentative offer under consideration, no definite agreement has yet been reached, and Italy's decision is awaited with much concern in all circles here.

Dispatches from Rome and Berlin intimate that Prince von Bülow, German Ambassador to Italy, officially raised the question of territorial concessions to Italy as the price of Italy's friendship. Germany, it is stated, has been doing the negotiating on behalf of Austria.

It is said that Germany has been trying to induce Austria to cede to Italy both Trent and Trieste. Baron Stephan von Burian, the Austrian Foreign Minister, according to report, has not opposed the cession of Trent, but objected to parting with Trieste, while the aged Austrian Emperor has refused to consent to the loss of any part of his dominions.

It is reported that Germany wants to have the matter settled now, for fear that, should the Dardanelles be forced, Italy would be more than ever inclined to throw in her lot with the Allies, so as to insure the safety of her interests in the Eastern Mediterranean, while depending upon her army to recover her lost provinces nearer home.

German emissaries, according to dispatches to London newspapers, are busy in Bucharest and Sofia, endeavoring to convince Rumania and Bulgaria that they should remain neutral.

So far as is known by Italians in New York, who are in touch with their Government, Italy and Austria are not negotiating, nor has Italy or Austria made any proposition to open such negotiations.

The Giornale d'Italia of Rome, which is in closer touch with Premier Salandra than even the so-called Government organ, La Tribuna, has repeatedly cautioned its readers not to believe the stories that Italy was bargaining with Austria for the price of the former's neutrality.

As to suggesting that Prince von Bülow, the German Ambassador, had reached an agreement with the Salandra Government under which Italy would be at liberty to attack Austria, provided certain concessions were not granted, the Giornale stated only last Thursday that the mere fact that such an agreement would ultimately militate against Austria, the ally of Germany, proved the absurdity of such a plan.

It is stated by Italians here that all matter published in the German press in regard to Italo-Austrian negotiations, either directly with Austria or indirectly through Germany, represents a policy in which the wish is father to the thought, and that a fair expression of this policy is to be found in a recent article sent from Vienna to the Frankfurter Zeitung. This article said in part:

"Only one debatable difference between Italy and the Dual Monarchy can at the most be said to exist. Austria is in possession of territory which is not absolutely indispensable for her strategical security or trade, which is inhabited by Italians and which is passionately claimed by Italian nationalists.

"That is the Trentino in South Tyrol, and perhaps a little piece on the River Isonza, near Goerz. The administration of the district is entirely Italian.

"We cannot believe that an agreement concerning these wishes is not attainable in a friendly way. Negotiations in such matters can only be carried on on the basis of Paragraph 7 of the published Triple Alliance agreement, which promises Italy compensation in certain cases. But it should be carefully noted that only to an Italy remaining within the Triple Alliance can compensation be given, and, of course, only on the basis of complete reciprocity.

"A simple discussion between the leading statesmen of all the three powers will banish every shade of misunderstanding and clear the situation. Italy will spare her strength for the great task on the other side of the Mediterranean, and for her correct and sensible attitude will receive, under the guarantee of her friend, the promise of the fulfillment of her comprehensible desire. Any other policy would be foolish and criminal."

According to the Giornale d'Italia as well as Premier Salandra's speeches, however, Italy has so far refrained from indulging in the "simple discussion" suggested by the German paper and so far remains with her "hands free."

INQUIRIES ABOUT DACIA.

United States Asks France What the Prize Court Is to Do.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The United States has sent an inquiry to France to learn its purpose regarding the American steamer Dacia, now before a prize court at Brest. The ship, with cotton from Galveston, was seized by a French cruiser.

Papers submitted to the State Department by the owner of the Dacia, formerly a Hamburg-American steamer, will, in the opinion of the officials here, make a very strong case to support the validity of her transfer to American registry.

BERLIN NEWS ITEMS.

New Mines Laid in Dardanelles—Hint of Finnish Conscription.

BERLIN, March 12, (via Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency gave out today the following items for publication:

"Herr Eyschen, Prime Minister of Luxemburg, in the Chamber of Deputies, expressed confidence in the German assurances concerning the future of Luxemburg, whereupon the Chamber gave the Cabinet a vote of confidence.

"A dispatch received from Constantinople says expert engineers are working day and night strengthening the Dardanelles. The mine chains have been considerably augmented, and the passage of the waterway by warships of great draught is now impossible.

"The Stockholm Dagbladet reports that the visit of Emperor Nicholas to Helsingfors probably is intended to prepare the people for a proclamation of conscription. Up to the present the men in Finland have been free from military service. The frontier is being closely watched to prevent the people from crossing into Sweden. The most prominent Finnish Senators have been summoned to St. Petersburg. Several Russian Provincial Governors have given warning against an extended conscription of Russian peasants, declaring that the number of men required for agricultural work already is insufficient.

"The Dutch Government has notified Great Britain and France that it has prohibited ships flying false flags to move in Dutch territorial waters, and that the Captains of vessels disobeying the prohibition decree will be sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

"A letter from a Spanish business man to a Swiss friend, which is published by the Cologne Gazette, says that as French industries are almost at a standstill, there is a great demand from France for Spanish goods. The Spaniards, however, fear that the French will be unable to pay for goods, owing to the existence of the moratorium.

"As the French had imprisoned and taken into France as hostages a number of Alsatians, the German Government, on the demand of the Alsatians, adopted similar measures in the occupied parts of France. The French Government has now declared that it is ready to exchange these prisoners.

"According to a letter from a German war prisoner in Japan the Japanese have treated their prisoners very well in Tsing-tao."

GERMAN PRESS IN A FURY.

Segregation of Submarine Crew Draws Hot Attack on England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Saturday, March 13. (Dispatch to The London Daily News).—German journalists are tearing their hair and uttering threats of revenge at the news that the crew of the submarine U-8 are to be treated differently from other prisoners. The Hamburger Nachrichten, in a wild outburst, declared that the Admiralty wanted a scapegoat to cover its chagrin at the German advantage in submarines, and added:

"There is not a shadow of evidence that the U-8 sank the missing steamer Oriole, and her loss was probably due to mines or perhaps to the stupidity of a drunken crew. What will now happen to the brave officers and crew we do not know, but they are in the power of a nation from which experience teaches us anything can be expected; a nation that out of cowardice lowers its flag; exercises deceit with neutral flags; exercises every unthinkable roughness toward those unable to defend themselves; carries on war with lies, deceit, and dishonor and promises head money for murdered Germans. It is a nation that tries to hire assassins and whose officers personally rob unarmed civilians and steal purses of money. It is already proved that it has thrown over all feelings of shame.

"The Fatherland stands behind the men of the U-8 and will not allow unkindness of any kind. We have many English, French, and Russian prisoners and can make reprisals accordingly. If up to now Germany has hesitated to do so, we now dare hope it will no longer wait."

ANGRY WITH HARVARD.

Professor Meyer Wants Germany to Drop Exchange Professors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, March 13.—The Daily News says:

"Professor Edward Meyer, the well-known historian of antiquity, makes an onslaught in The Vossische Zeitung on Harvard University, at which he lectured a few years ago as one of the exchange professors. The occasion is rather a curious one.

"At present Dr. Kuno Franke is lecturing at Harvard on German philology. He, of course, is a German patriot, but, having been invited by Congressman Richard Bartholdt, the well-known leader of the American Germans, to a meeting to consider ways and means of forming a national organization to restore the true neutrality of America,' he replied by declining the invitation on the ground that the Germans ought not to form a class party of their own, as this would make them an object of hate throughout the country.

"For this he is angrily taken to task by Professor Meyer. But what, it may well be asked, has Harvard University to do with it? Professor Meyer says:

"'The pretty theory of neutrality which Professor Franke propounds is obviously not his own invention, but has been suggested to him by the university at which he teaches, and presumably its President, Professor Lowell; for Harvard University takes now a leading part in the anti-German agitation. It has withdrawn invitations which were sent out to Germans living in America to deliver lectures, on the plea of neutrality, but French professors are welcomed to it, and so are Japanese.

"'In January Professor Lowell invited Louvain professors to join the teaching staff, and he, a doctor honoris causa of Berlin University, signed a petition to President Wilson protesting against the idea of suppressing the trade in arms with the Allies as being opposed to the principle of neutrality.'

"Hence Professor Meyer's anger and his strong recommendation that all exchange of professors with Harvard should cease now and for all time."

$600,000,000 LOSS CAUSED TO POLAND

200 Towns and 9,000 Villages Have Suffered in the Maelstrom of War.

DESTITUTE TOTAL MILLIONS

Conditions Far Worse Than in Belgium Depicted in Appeal by General Relief Committee.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, March 13.—Concurrently with the Petrograd announcement that an important decree relating to the autonomy of Poland will shortly be issued, The Daily Chronicle publishes the following:

"For no country, not even stricken Belgium, has war spelt greater tragedy than for unhappy Poland. The people of Belgium, despite their intense sufferings, can find some comfort in the knowledge that their misfortunes spring from a common cause and are mitigated by a common inspiration, but the Poles have no such satisfaction. An appeal by the General Relief Committee for the victims of the war in Poland brings home the meaning of the war to that distracted country.

"Over a line of 650 miles some 3,000,000 Austro-Germans and 4,000,000 Russians are fighting each other. For more than six months they have been treading down and tearing in turn the Polish land and famishing and exterminating its inhabitants. Forced to fight in two opposite camps for a cause which is not their own, the Poles must engage in fratricidal strife and put by both sides in the first line of battle they very often kill one another in bayonet charges.

"The Poles have hitherto furnished 1,500,000 soldiers, almost equally divided between the Russian and Austro-German armies. Up to now 400,000 of them have been lost, killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. Everywhere the tide of fighting has repeatedly overrun the country. It has submerged about 200 towns and 9,000 villages. The material damages amount to more than £120,000,000, ($600,000,000.) About 5,000 of these villages have been razed to the ground either in battle or in retreat. To stay pursuit innumerable country houses and farms have been burned. More than 100 churches have been pulled down and more than 1,000 badly damaged.

"All stores of corn and forage have been seized or destroyed and 1,000,000 horses and 2,000,000 cattle have been taken for the armies or have perished for want of pasture. Ruin has come equally upon the peasant population and the great landowners who have forfeited considerable investments. The rural population of 7,000,000 is reduced to beggary.

"Three-quarters of the towns are equally in the midst of the operations of war. Some, like Kalisz, with 50,000 inhabitants, have been destroyed. Others, great industrial centres, such as Czenstochowa and Sosnowice of 70,000 inhabitants each, and Lodz, which was twice captured, with 450,000 inhabitants, are suffering a terrible financial crisis. Warsaw, the capital, with its 900,000 inhabitants, nearly twice as populous as Brussels or Rome, has also been sorely tried by being constantly threatened with capture, overwhelmed by aerial bombardment, and cut off from the wealthiest western districts of the country.

"All factories have stopped working. Many are greatly damaged; 100 very important ones have been destroyed. The whole of the industrial production, amounting to above £80,000,000 ($400,000,000) yearly, has been ruined, and 400,000 workmen are now without means of subsistence, together with a multitude of artisans and tradesmen deprived with their families of any earnings. The great majority of townsmen, 3,000,000 in number, are destitute.

"In these circumstances Poland appeals to the civilized nations for aid. Donations may be sent to the Swiss National Bank at Lausanne."

BOURSE BARS FOREIGN STOCKS

Wishes to Prevent Enemy Nations from Raising Cash in France.

PARIS, March 12.—The French Minister of Finance, Alexandre Ribot, said today that the governing body of the Bourse had decided to exclude provisionally from transactions in that market all securities owned by foreigners. Explaining the significance of this move, M. Ribot said:

"You have asked if this was not adverse to the interests of Americans. The purpose of the regulation is to prevent the sale in France of German and Austrian owned securities, with the object either of drawing cash from this country or of depressing and manipulating the market. Our friends, the Americans, will not be affected by this agreement, because, with the exception of a few American stocks, securities listed on the French Bourse are not held in America. National defense bonds, some of which have been taken in the United States, are not listed on the Bourse. They are really bills discountable at the Bank of France."

Concerning the financial resources of the French people, M. Ribot said:

"The private stores of cash of the farmer, small tradesman, and workingman have scarcely yet been touched for Government needs. Subscriptions for short term bonds from these accumulations are flowing in steadily and seemingly inexhaustibly, almost without effort and simply in response to the invitation extended by public notice. Cash from every commune in France is being placed at the disposition of the Government."

M. Ribot added that there was genuine appreciation in France of "American good will and sympathy."

NEVADAN EVADES MINES.

And Satisfies a Submarine's Curiosity on Voyage Here.

Capt. Greene of the American-Hawaiian steamship Nevadan, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, where she landed her cargo of cotton, reported that he passed several mines in the North Sea. On Feb. 28 the Nevadan encountered a German submarine. Soon after the officer on the bridge sighted the periscope the dark gray craft came alongside the Nevadan and remained on the surface about five minutes, traveling with the steamship. Then the submarine, apparently satisfied that the Nevadan was an American ship, dived under the waves.

Capt. Greene said that while the Nevadan was at Bremen the ship was visited by Capt. Smith of the American steamship Evelyn, which was sunk off Borkum Island on Feb. 21. He said that his cable report to his owners had offended the German authorities because of the statement that the vessel had been blown up. Capt. Smith added that he would remain in Germany until the investigation into the loss of the ship was concluded.

BEACHY HEAD LIGHT DARK.

Britain Orders Removal of Beacon Ship in Submarine Zone.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Warning that the lightship off Beachy Head, England, was being withdrawn was conveyed to the State Department today in a dispatch from the American Consul General at London dated March 11. Beachy Head is the place near which several vessels have been sunk by German submarines. These messages from the Consul General read:

Admiralty issues notice that light vessel with No. 9 painted on sides, showing group flashing four white lights moored off Beachy Head, latitude 50 degrees 33 minutes 25 seconds north; longitude 0 degrees 9 minutes 20 seconds east, will be withdrawn as soon as possible without notice. Otherwise the main coast lights and the fog signals on the English coast between Selsey-Bill and Deal are now in the same condition as they were previous to the outbreak of war.

The following orders regarding compulsory pilotage between Downs and Great Yarmouth came into operation at 6 A. M. March 10

All ships while bound from and navigating in waters from Downs pilot station to Gravesend; from Downs pilot to Great Yarmouth; from Gravesend to Great Yarmouth, and while in navigation in waters from Gravesend to London Bridge, or vice versa, must be conducted by London Trinity House pilots.

Dungeness pilot station being discontinued pilotage is not compulsory between Downs station and Dungeness except for ships bound into or out of harbors Dover and Folkestone. On March 10 Trinity House pilot stations were established and merchant vessels, while not under compulsion of pilotage, are very strongly advised to take pilots at the Downs and Great Yarmouth to the sunk light vessel, where ships crossing the North Sea between 51 degrees 40 minutes and 51 degrees 54 minutes north latitude, but no others, can obtain pilots for the River Thames and the Downs. Pilots can be obtained at London and Harwich for Downs and Great Yarmouth, including the Thames and its approaches.

TOWN WAS MADE A TRAP.

Germans, Deceived by Artillery Attack, Were Caught Between Two Forces.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 12.—The Intransigeant's Boulogne correspondent sends details of the recent English success from information obtained from a wounded officer. While the French artillery maintained a heavy fire to prevent the enemy weakening their centre position, the British infantry attacked northwest and southwest of Neuve Chapelle simultaneously, the task being easier because a previous cannonade had forced the evacuation of the advanced trenches.

Thus, before the Germans realized the plan, they were surrounded by columns advancing from these two points. They made an effort to break through, but the fusillade forced the retreat of the troops and the surrender of many.

The dispatch closes:

"The British accomplished with slight loss a brilliant operation, resulting in the capture of a large force of the Germans in a position they had already tried several times to storm."

BIG SWISS POSTAL DEFICIT

Due to the Cost of Sending Prisoners' Letters Without Charge.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, March 12. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle).—The humane work of acting as postal intermediary for belligerent prisoners and interned is mainly responsible for the Swiss Post Office deficit of $1,600,000 up to the end of February.

Between prisoners and wounded, including English, French, Germans, and Austrians, Switzerland has sent 17,000,000 letters and over 500,000 small packages post free. Some of the packets were forwarded to Germans in Japan and South Africa, some to Austrians near Siberia, some to English prisoners in Prussia, and some to Serbians in Austria.

PEOPLE OF BUDAPEST HUNGRY AND ANGRY

Besiege Bakeries for Dole of Mixed Flour, Which Makes Unpalatable Bread.

DISEASES SPREAD ALARM

Typhoid, Smallpox, and Cholera Ravage the Prisoner Camps—Much Sickness at the Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, March 13.—The Morning Post publishes the following dispatch from Budapest, dated March 5:

"I witnessed scenes today at the City Hall I shall not forget for some time. Bakers and grocers were told to appear there this morning in order to get a slip of paper which would entitle them to one or two sacks of flour from the mills. Two sacks contain 170 kilos of flour, and before the shop of every baker and grocer 500 people have been standing since early in the morning, waiting for the baker or grocer to return and divide his meagre stock among them. How much one customer can get one can imagine, yet the struggle in the City Hall as well as on the streets before the bakers' and grocers' shops was one that showed how real the pinch of hunger has become.

"At the City Hall early in the morning some 400 bakers were standing before the office room door on one side of the corridor and 400 grocers on the other side. The procession confinued late in the afternoon, as it took ten minutes to finish with one. The impatience of the others, who were swearing and thronging, can be imagined, as well as the state of mind of the customers of these poor men waiting somewhere in other parts of the city for the shopkeeper to return and dole out the one pound of mixed flour, brown with maize, which, when made into bread, is almost unrelishable.

"At last toward 6 o'clock in the evening all the shopkeepers had received their slips, but by the time the last of them got to the mills three miles away these were closed, and a new torture and anguish awaited them. They dared not return home without the flour, for the hungry people outside their shops were threatening and impatient.

"The price of food is so high already that everybody is of the opinion that it is impossible the war can last longer than October, for by the time the new harvest is reaped the civil population, at least in Austria-Hungary, will be on the very verge of starvation. For example, a kilo of lentils costs 45 cents, rice 40 cents, one cabbage costs 20 cents, while other green vegetables cannot be had at all.

"A committee sits permanently to decide the formalities on the bread coupons that are to be inaugurated, and it has been decided that a family of five members shall have 150 rolls and nineteen loaves of bread monthly. This would mean that a growing person could only have half a roll for breakfast, and the same for lunch and dinner. There is an immense scarcity of milk, partly because the cows and cattle have been requisitioned for the military, and partly because they cannot feed them, and also because farm laborers and dairymen have been called to the colors, and there are no hands and no adequate transport facilities to bring milk up to the city.

"Even the question of food is causing less uneasiness and excitement than the alarming spread of infectious diseases among the military, and in the Russian and Serbian prisoners' camps. These camps are so much infected with typhoid, smallpox, and cholera that it is dangerous even to approach them. The Winter has been more severe than for many years before, but the diseases instead of subsiding have increased day by day. Naturally everybody dreads the approach of Spring and warmer weather, when these diseases may be expected to become more rampant. Even rich people cannot evade the danger, for they cannot leave the country, nor can they discover a spot in the whole kingdom where safety may be found.

"Sickness also decimated the military during the Winter campaign in the Carpathians. More than 1,000 soldiers, who were left lying there in the snow, sometimes for a week at a time, and were not strong enough physically to withstand their privations and sufferings, contracted consumption, and thousands and thousands of soldiers have come back from the front unwounded, but mere wrecks of humanity, pale-faced and yellow, thin, and almost dying.

"A friend of mine, who traveled from the Carpathians to Budapest the other day tells me he was in a compartment with half a dozen officers and he could not stand the terrible coughing and unceasing suffering of the poor men, so he went into another compartment, where he found the same conditions. He tried at least a dozen other compartments, only to obtain the impression that the train was filled with consumptives."

ADOLPH BRODSKY SET FREE.

Russian Violinist's Release Obtained by Ambassador Penfield.

VENICE, March 12.—Through the efforts of Frederic C. Penfield, the American Ambassador to Austria, the Austrian Government has released Dr. Adolph Brodsky, an eminent violinist, who had been interned in Hungary for several months. Dr. Brodsky is a Russian subject.

The Ambassador had been besieged with appeals from the United States, Great Britain, and Italy to obtain the release of the violinist.

DENIES LAPLAND WAS CHASED.

White Star Line Got No Report of a Submarine Pursuit.

LONDON, March 12.—The report that a wireless message from the steamer Lapland reached Liverpool, saying she had been chased by a German submarine after leaving Liverpool, has been denied by the White Star Company. The Lapland left Liverpool on March 11 for New York, and she has on board many American passengers.

The company asserts that it has heard nothing from the vessel since she sailed, and therefore assume that all on board is well.

BRITISH COTTON SHIP SUNK.

Indian Prince from Galveston for Havre Reported Destroyed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GALVESTON, March 12.—A cablegram was received here today saying that the British steamship Indian Prince, which sailed from Galveston on Feb. 18 with 14,024 bales of cotton for Havre, had been sunk. She was on her maiden voyage.

The notice of the disaster was received by Langbehn Brothers' agents here from the owners' agency at Liverpool.

CALL OUT 1916 RECRUITS

PARIS, March 12.—The Chamber of Deputies today passed a bill calling out the 1916 class of recruits.

These recruits will not be sent to the front, however, until after the men of the older classes are utilized.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Two Large Cargoes of Cotton Shipped from Norfolk.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—The following vessels cleared from this port today for the war zone:

The Else, Danish, for Aalborg, with a cargo of grain.

The Otta, Norwegian, for Christiania, with a cargo of grain.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, March 12.—The following ships cleared from this port to day for the war zone:

The Barnesmore, British, for Liverpool, with a cargo of 9,809 bales of cotton, valued at $429,607.

The Pacific, British, for Marseilles, with a cargo of 243,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $375,220.

The Everilda, British, for Havre, with a cargo of 7,020 bales of cotton, valued at $301,158, and 40,000 bushels of wheat valued at $39,200, and 336 bags of fuller's earth, valued at $117.

GALVESTON, March 12.—The one ship leaving this port today for the war zone was:

The Cythian, British, for Liverpool, with a cargo of 12,500 bales of cotton, valued at $562,000, and 3,589 pieces of stoves, valued at $700.

ALLOWS PLUMBAGO EXPORTS.

British Order in Regard to Shipments to This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The British Embassy today issued the following statement concerning shipment of plumbago from the United Kingdom to the United States:

"The British Government has authorised the Governor of Ceylon to grant licenses for the direct shipment of plumbago by regular shippers to the United States. Plumbago will be consigned in all cases to his Majesty's Consul-General in New York, who will give delivery only after actual sales to manufacturers have taken place and after the latter have presented to him duly signed guarantees that the plumbago will be used solely in manufacture in the United States.

"The arrangement applies also to plumbago exported from the United Kingdom to the United States."

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *Fifth Avenue*

Extraordinary Sale of Men's Shirts & Hose

Continued To-day

"McCreery" Shirts

95c

Men's Half-Hose

29c

Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street

Excellent Values in

Men's Hand-Tailored Suits for Spring

$18.50, $20.00, $22.50

The smartest of the new models in two, three and four button styles. Splendid materials in stripes, checks and plaids. Sizes 34 to 44 stout.

Men's Fine Imported English Overcoats — *$20.00*

Spring models of tweeds, cheviots and the new covert cloths, regular or raglan sleeves, some with silk yoke and sleeve lining.....Usually $25.00 to $30.00

Hand-Tailored Spring Overcoats — *$25.00*

Dark Oxford grays or blacks, full silk lined, silk faced or plain lapels, smart Chesterfield models.....Special value

Fourth Floor

B. Altman & Co.

will continue the following this day (Saturday):

A Specially Prepared Sale of Men's Silk Shirts

at pronounced concessions from the regular selling prices.

Men's Negligee Shirts (plain or plaited), made of medium-weight imported Habutai silk in plain and satin stripes, or in plain white . . . . . at $3.50

Men's Negligee Shirts, made of heavy-quality imported Habutai silk in plain white and a wide range of new patterns, including plain or satin stripes . . . . . at $4.65

Men's Negligee Shirts, made of rich imported silk of heavy quality, presenting a diversity of patterns . . . . . at $7.50

A Special Sale of Men's Spring Overcoats

in smart, distinctive models, at prices much below those usually asked for garments of equal worth.

Men's Imported Overcoats, made of the new, fashionable light-weight fabrics, including cassimeres, fancy cheviots and silk mixtures; with silk-lined yoke and sleeves, at $21.00

Men's Covert Overcoats, made in America; presenting the new shades of tan and olive; in box-back as well as form-fitting models, all having silk-lined yoke and sleeves, at $19.50

(Men's Wear Department, First Floor)

An Interesting Sale of Young Men's Spring Suits

presenting an unusual opportunity for securing high-grade Suits in authoritative styles at most attractive prices, includes Suits of cassimeres, tweeds and worsteds, showing the new striped and over-plaid effects; some lined throughout, others half lined, all excellently tailored . at $18.50

Suits made of other fabrics, cut on modish lines and having all the fine qualities of custom-tailored garments . at $23.50

(Young Men's Department, Second Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue

34th and 35th Streets | New York

HARPER'S BOOKS

The Turmoil
By Booth Tarkington

The best selling book in America.

"I want to be the first to register my opinion that Booth Tarkington's new novel, 'The Turmoil,' is the biggest thing that has been done in fiction during the last ten years. 'The Turmoil' will stand the test of a great book. The 'Tired Business Man' will revel in it. The school girl will find it the most charming love story she has read in months. The reader of literary taste has waiting for him a book of rare truth and strength."—Albert Frederick Wilson, N. Y. University.

When a Man Comes to Himself
By Woodrow Wilson

The distinguished author voices his belief that every man, like Kipling's ship, finds himself some day. Live by enthusiasm, he urges; don't be driven by necessity. And if you fail, make failure a stepping-stone.

The Lone Star Ranger
By Zane Grey

"Few stories so effectively combine high romantic interest with truth and genuine insight as does this of Mr. Grey's."—Waco Times-Herald. "There is something about this story of a hunted young man that makes it easily the strongest book of the new year."—Grand Rapids Press. "'The Lone Star Ranger' is a glowing tale of a lurid period in the history of our great Southwest"—affirms the N. Y. World.

A Dealer In Empire
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A brilliant historic novel of Spain in the 17th century, picturing its magnificence and cruelty, its court intrigues, and dangers, and the devotion of women. Here is the dramatic story of the great and ambitious Olivares who dreamed of welding an empire to conquer the world.

The American Girl
By Anne Morgan

This little book, by the daughter of the great financier, is filled with helpful suggestions to her young countrywoman in the four points of her life's highroad—her education, her responsibilities, her recreation, and her future.

The Ladder
By Philip Curtiss

A delightful, optimistic story of the possibilities of American life. The hero—a casual man who found it easier to climb than to fall—passes through various sections of its social strata as farmboy, factory-worker, soldier, State Senator and playwright.

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By Eben E. Rexford

Contains all the information necessary for starting and keeping in order an outdoor flower-garden or indoor plant. Here is the manual for the man or woman who sighs to have growing things about, but who is bewildered by the numberless directions of so many volumes on the subject.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
The Most Interesting Magazine in the World.

WAR TO SEND WORLD HERE FOR ITS MONEY

W. P. Hamilton Discusses Financial Arrangements to be Expected with Peace.

INFLATION ONE DANGER

Dr. Clapp Tells Patria Club Germany Cannot Be Starved—Rapid Recuperation.

Dr. Edwin J. Clapp, Professor of Economics in New York University, and William P. Hamilton, editor of the Wall Street Journal, discussed the economic aspects of the war in Europe, before the Patria Club, last night.

Dr. Clapp advanced the opinion that it is going to be hard to starve Germany and added that it was not impossible that Germany might feed her army and her civilian population, even with her outside supply of foods entirely cut off. He also predicted that when the war ends this country will be the financial centre of the world, and that recuperation will be rapid.

Mr. Hamilton said that in the long run all nations, neutral and as belligerent, would suffer greatly because of the war, and that even though she escapes invasion Germany, with her commerce halted and her seaborne traffic extinct will, if the conflict lasts as long as two years, be in a position similar to that in which the South found herself after the civil war. Fortunately for the world, Mr. Hamilton pointed out, much of the damage of war is to the surface and can be speedily repaired.

In Dr. Clapp's opinion the cause of the war was not directly economic. The war, he said, started exactly where it appeared to have started, and that was in the Balkans. Both Germany and England, he added, maintained that they had not started it, and in that claim he said both were right. If, as some have argued, the commercial rivalry between England and Germany caused the war, it would mean that there could never be any hope for permanent peace on earth.

Where the Loss Lies.

"It is entirely probable," Mr. Hamilton said, "that industrial concerns wiped out in Belgium may be years in reaching their old productive level. But the ruined cities are still cities, and can be rebuilt. The railroads are there in their essence, and it is possible to flood a coal mine, but that mine cannot be destroyed.

"The destruction is rather in the copper fired in shells, the cost of ammunition in general, the waste of clothing, where a soldier wears out twelve suits a year instead of two, to say nothing of shoes and accoutrement. The loss of able-bodied men from industry is irrecoverable, as indeed is the loss of output of those concerns which cannot be diverted to making war supplies. The loss of horses and livestock is serious and difficult to replace. The net loss in ships sunk at sea, the cargoes damaged, and stores of commodities destroyed by shell fire, and in many other ways easily imagined, must always be added to the tremendous bill.

"From this is to be deducted the large saving in economies and enforced thrift. Never has the world been through such a period of prosperity as in the past twenty years. The consequence has been a stimulation of personal extravagances, which have grown so greatly and so fast that their aggregate cost has been unnoticed. It is wonderful what people can do without when it becomes a necessity.

Restriction of Commerce.

"One economic consequence of the greatest importance will be the restricted interchange of commodities between all nations, neutral and belligerent alike. This will affect particularly the nations which have been dependent upon Europe for their working capital. A great deal of development in Canada must necessarily be greatly curtailed particularly in the matter of municipal enterprises. South America may buy from us, if we are in position to take the place of Europe. But our own capital will be demanded to finance the large volume of American securities held abroad which will come to this market in order to provide capital for restoring conditions in the belligerent States."

One result of the war, Mr. Hamilton said, would be the restriction of immigration to this country, due to the fact that the laborers of Europe will be needed at home to repair the war damage.

"The world," concluded Mr. Hamilton, "must pay for war or any other extravagance by one means or another, and with all the set-offs, moral and economic, the price is growing heavier day by day.

"But as a necessary consequence of the conduct of the world war there has been an enormous inflation of currency here and elsewhere. The German total is mounting appallingly, and our own Federal Reserve system permits an extension of credits which we never had before, while Great Britain is legally on a paper basis, although its issues thus far are virtually secured by gold.

Stimulates Speculation.

"Now, inflation of this kind is calculated to stimulate activities of a speculative nature, and it is entirely probable that we may have a movement in securities upward even before the war is over, and quite conceivably in the present year. This might carry a considerable distance ahead.

"There was something of the kind in this country after the civil war, in spite of the destruction that struggle involved. It was paid for in the depressed years following the panic of 1873, but it was real enough while it lasted. I am inclined to think an inflation boom would be much shorter with worldwide conditions, and perhaps more violent. The ensuing collapse would certainly be severe, and although I do not counsel prophecy in such matters, it might be expected somewhere about 1917 if the war terminates in the Summer or Autumn of this year."

ZAPATA TROOPERS KILL AN AMERICAN

Continued from Page 1.

and demanded punishment and reparation. General Salazar replied that the men responsible for McManus's death would be fully punished. This part of the dispatch from the Brazilian Minister was blurred in the cipher transmission, and it was thought that punishment might already have been dealt out to the men yesterday afternoon, though State Department officials could not be certain of this point.

Secretary Bryan said the Brazilian Minister had acted immediately on his own initiative, demanding punishment first and reporting the facts afterward, and that his action had been at once approved by President Wilson. Instructions were then sent requesting Senhor Cordoza to keep the matter before the Zapata authorities continually until the assailants of McManus had been punished and reparation obtained.

In reply to a direct question Secretary Bryan said that no action had been decided on up to this time beyond the demand for reparation and punishment, but that the Government would not fail to do everything in its power in the case.

The Brazilian Minister also reported that he went at once to the new military post commander, General Salazar, and took up the question of food and transportation. General Salazar expressed his appreciation of the efforts that had been made by the Diplomatic Corps and the International Committee in behalf of those beleagured in Mexico City during the closing days of the Obregon régime, and then promised to do everything to maintain order and give full protection to the lives and propery of foreigners.

Chances for Food for Capital.

Senhor Cordoza notified the State Department there was to be a meeting of the International Relief Committee in Mexico City late yesterday afternoon and that the Zapatistas promised to have a representative at that meeting. They also promised to co-operate with the International Committee and the Diplomats in obtaining transportation to and from Mexico City. The State Department has taken up with the Carranza Government at Vera Cruz and with the Villa-Zapata forces the question of a joint arrangement between them for keeping the railway open.

It is hoped that some plan may be made similar to the one which worked so well during the occupancy of Vera Cruz by General Funston's forces when the main line of railroad was kept open through the American and Mexican lines.

According to the report from the Brazilian Minister to Secretary Bryan, members of the American colony in Mexico City, as well as other foreigners in Mexico City, are greatly alarmed over the killing of McManus, as it has been feared for a week that the evacuation of the city would be followed by attacks on foreigners. This alarm was heightened by other outrages which occurred in Mexico City on Wednesday night during the evacuation of the place by the Carranzistas.

Señor Cordoza notified Secretary Bryan that the French Minister had reported an assault upon the home of a French subject in the suburb of Coyoacan, near the Country Club, south of Mexico City. The German Minister reported the looting of the house of a German subject in the same suburb. The British Chargé d'Affaires also reported the looting of a British subject's house. The Swedish Minister reported that a Swede had been killed, and the Spanish Minister reported that four Spaniards had been killed. These were killed before Obregon's troops evacuated the city.

As to the Swede, who was killed in the city proper, General Obregon, just before leaving the city, had a certificate issued testifying that the Swede had been killed by Carranzista soldiers, so that indemnity might be requested. General Obregon also gave an apology for the death of the Swede, and handed over 1,000 pesos for use in paying the funeral expenses.

The Villa confidential agency here was greatly concerned over the official accounts of the death of McManus. Enrique Llorente of the Villa agency, said that if the facts were as stated he greatly regretted them, and was certain that such acts would not be condoned or tolerated by Villa or Zapata, and would be punished adequately.

Zapatistas Welcomed.

Secretary Bryan late this evening issued this statement:

"The department is advised that the Zapata troops occupied Mexico City at 9 A. M. on March 11 in perfect order and amid popular enthusiasm represented by all classes. The authorities who have just assumed control of affairs in the city have promised that everything in their power will be done toward bringing in the much-needed supplies to relieve the people. The Zapatista Chiefs have expressed their appreciation of the efforts made by the Diplomatic Corps to help the city. They have also promised to do everything possible to maintain order and give protection to foreigners and nationals. It was stated in these advices that the Relief Committee would meet on the afternoon of the 11th and that the Zapatistas would send a representative to discuss details of a plan to obtain transportation facilities. At 4 P. M. March 11 the city was still quiet and more Zapata forces were coming in."

FRIENDS TELL OF McMANUS.

Great Service to Foreign Colony—Former Clash with Zapatistas.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 12.—John B. McManus was one of the best-known, most respected, and most responsible members of the American colony in Mexico City, according to a prominent Chicagoan who has large interests there. He was financial agent for Bryant, McIlhenny & Co., a big firm which manages a large group of mines in the Guanajuato district. He had been in business in Mexico City for some fifteen years and was a leader in the affairs of the American colony. He had considerable property and a large sphere of influence.

Mr. McManus was a son of Patrick and Margaret McManus. The family home was for twenty-six years at 4,840 Grand Boulevard, a Chicago landmark, formely the home of Judge Anthony. McManus was educated in the public schools.

His sister, Miss Elizabeth McManus, a teacher in the Chicago public schools, residing at 4,950 Prairie Avenue, says she last heard from her brother early in February, the letter being dated from Mexico City on Feb. 4. Among other things he wrote:

"A friend of mine 'phoned me in the morning of Jan. 15, advising me to keep the gates closed and to prepare for trouble. I didn't pay much attention to it because I was busy at work. Fortunately, however, I carried two U. S. Krag rifles up to the roof of the house.

"Along about 11:50 A. M., I heard a racket at the front door and saw my porters light out on the run. I could see some khaki uniforms through the cracks and heard the bunch demanding me to open up. I called to them from the roof and told them plainly that the door would not be opened and that any Greaser who tried to climb over would be shot. One of the men climbed off his horse and started to climb to the roof of the portico lodge. He asked me in Spanish if I didn't intend to open up.

"There was nothing to do but plug the bandit, so I let go with my Krag and caught him just below the stomach. He let out a yell and grabbed for the flagpole, but he hobbled backward into the street. By this time I saw that I was in for a fight, so I started in plugging at the balance of the bunch, which did not number over nine or ten. They all ran like a pack of yelping dogs, and I kept plugging away as they ran across the prairie. They left a large amount of loot in the doorway which had been stolen from other homes."

Last November McManus suffered the loss of $27,000 in money which one of his employes was conveying by steamer to a bank at Progreso. The Mexican authorities declared that because the boat anchored at New Orleans such transportation of money was contrary to Mexican law, and the shipment therefore was confiscatory. Some time after this he lost $6,000 in a raid on his farm.

McManus gained the good-will of the Mexican populace of the capital when he started a pure milk dairy some years ago. The enterprise was brought about through the illness of his little daughter, the youngest of four children. He opened the dairy to supply pasteurized milk, and afterward he continued it in operation.

In the battle of Mexico City two years ago, when the drivers were afraid to bring out the wagons, he harnessed the horses and drove a cart through the streets himself. Unable to cover the complete route, he made it a point to deliver milk at all homes where there were young children. His cart was a familiar a sight as the machine guns in the shell-torn residence sections until the end of the battle.

DENVER, March 12.—C. D. Wood, a Denver real estate dealer, and a brother-in-law of John B. McManus, received a message from the State Department at Washington today informing him of the killing of McManus by Zapatistas in Mexico City. The State Department telegram included a message from Mrs. McManus, dated yesterday, and transmitted by the Brazilian Minister. It said:

Johnnie killed this morning. Attack on house. Rest of us all well. Were not there at time. RUTH.

Mrs. McManus was Miss Ruth Wood of Denver.

A recent letter to Wood from Mrs. McManus said:

"The raids are so frequent that we cannot leave the children at our ranch. I have been uneasy about John, for he shot two Mexicans not long ago, and there is a bunch after him. The Mexicans were members of a big gang of robbers who were here to loot the place. I think some of the accommodating friends of these two slain robbers are waiting to stick a knife into John."

E. Dean Fuller of 2 Rector Street, who has branch offices in Mexico City, where he frequently met John B. McManus, said yesterday that he had seen and spoken to Mr. McManus on Jan. 9, the day before Mr. Fuller left Mexico City. Mr. Fuller said:

"Mr. McManus was known to every American in Mexico City and to most of the members of the foreign colonies. He was one of the leading members of the American Colony. He was 38 years old, and had a wife and four children. Mrs. McManus was Miss Ruth Woods of Denver, and later of Guanajuato. They were married about eight years ago.

"A man with a great deal of courage, Mr. McManus, would, on the other hand, never provoke a quarrel. His dairy was about a mile from the National Palace, and it was the principal one from which the Americans and many members of foreign colonies obtained their supply of milk. During the ten-day battle in the city Mr. McManus, at great risk to himself, personally superintended the delivery of milk to his patrons, and thus the American and foreign colonies were saved from a milk famine, which would have been serious at that time. His death will be keenly felt by many Americans whose personal friend he was."

CARRANZA MORE FRIENDLY.

Reply to His Note Pleases Him—Railway Problem Up.

VERA CRUZ, March 12.—It was announced today in official circles that President Wilson's acknowledgment of General Carranza's reply to the note from Washington relative to conditions in Mexico City had pleased the officials at Carranza's headquarters, who regarded the reply as conciliatory. Charles A. Douglas, counsel for General Carranza, who left today for Washington, said he regarded the crisis as having passed.

It is asserted that President Wilson assured General Carranza that the original American note was not intended to be offensive, but was a message of friendliness.

The people in Vera Cruz are not informed as to what is transpiring in Mexico City. It is officially admitted that Carranza's troops have evacuated the former capital and it is assumed that the followers of Zapata have taken their place.

John R. Silliman of the American Consular service has transmitted to General Carranza the request of the Washington Government that Carranza grant permission for the movement of Red Cross supplies over the portion of the railroad between Vera Cruz and Mexico City, which he controls. A reply probably will be given tomorrow. Unofficially it is said that General Carranza will make no objection to the transportation of these supplies.

FIVE TEXANS LOST IN MEXICO.

Friends Fear They Were Killed Trying to Escape from Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, March 12.—Fearing that five Americans have been shot while attempting to escape from a Mexican prison, the American cattlemen on the border are making every effort tonight to locate John Lynes, a Texas cattleman, and four cowboys, Robert Martin, Harry Burns, James Crowe, and Peter Baker, who accompanied Lynes to Chihuahua to buy a big herd of Mexican cattle.

A message written on a piece of cigarette paper was received from them, saying that they were being held incommunicado in the Chihuahua prison as spies, and that they feared for their lives. This morning a delegation of prominent border cattlemen went to Juarez and were informed by General Tomas Ornales that he had an official telegram from Chihuahua saying that the five men had "escaped." As few men ever escape from prison in Mexico and live to tell about it, friends of the cattlemen are wiring Washington and Chihuahua in an effort to find out about them.

PEOPLE CROWD CHURCH.

Pray Amid Wreckage Caused by Labor Organization.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 12.—Closer examination of Santa Brigida Church shows the damage, materially speaking, is not so bad as the first view indicated. The religious statues smashed were not of great intrinsic value. The stained glass windows, frescoes, and mosaics are intact. The paintings have one or two bullet holes or cuts, but the damage can be repaired.

This morning the church was visited by crowds of Catholics. The statue of the Sacred Heart, which had received minor injuries, was erected in the middle of the church with two lighted candles, and many crossed themselves and prayed there.

Some marble slabs on the high altar are missing and the gilt bronze tabernacle door was wrenched away.

All this damage was done while the building was occupied by the Casa del Obrero, the labor organization here.

The Red Cross has been busy incinerating the dead in the recent fighting in the Valley of Mexico.

Today they made an expedition between Guadalupe and Santa Clara, and tomorrow they will go into the hill country above Chapultepec and Molino del Rey, where the dead are said to be rather numerous, belonging to both sides.

MINING MAN STILL IN JAIL.

Report on Leonard Worcester, Jr., Sent to Washington.

EL PASO, March 12.—Leonard Worcester, Jr., an American mining man, has not been released from the penitentiary at Chihuahua City, although the Washington State Department has made representations in his behalf. George C. Carothers, State Department agent to the Villa Government, who is in El Paso, made a complete report today of the incident to the Washington Government.

JAPAN MODIFIES DEMANDS ON CHINA

Promises to Forego Some of the Claims Which Threatened Trouble.

WILL ABATE MINE CLAUSES

Originally Required That Concessions to Foreigners Should Have Her Sanction.

PEKING, March 12.—Japan has definitely modified her attitude toward China in the matter of insisting upon compliance with the demands she made upon the Chinese Republic soon after the occupation by Japan of the German concession of Kiao-Chau. These demands for some two months have been the subject of negotiation at Peking.

Having already agreed to the Chinese counter proposals to discuss the affairs of Manchuria and Mongolia separately, the Japanese representatives have now orally informed China that they will forego completely several of their demands. Furthermore, Japan is prepared to modify the proposed clauses concerning the Hanang, Tayeh, and Ping-siang mining concessions and revise her requirements concerning Japanese residents and traders in Manchuria and Mongolia.

The conferences are still proceeding. The demands as now presented have been drafted in the form of a treaty or agreement between China and Japan.

Soon after the Japanese forces were successful in wresting the possession of Kiao-Chau, the German concession in Shantung Province, China, from its defenders, Tokio announced the beginning of negotiations at Peking, the purpose of which was to "determine the future status of Japanese relations with China and to decide certain questions concerning the future development of the Chinese Republic."

Japan presented to China a total of twenty-one demands which have been described as far-reaching, both in their political and commercial aspects. Soon afterward Japan handed to the legations at Tokio of the great powers a memorandum concerning these negotiations, but in this document only eleven demands were mentioned. Explaining this discrepancy, Japan later declared that certain matters which had been long pending between the two countries had not been included.

China was much concerned over the demands made upon her by Japan. She protested against them on the ground that they infringed upon her sovereignty and conflicted with existing treaties between China and other powers. The course of these diplomatic conferences at Peking (sessions have been held twice and three times a week for nearly two months in an effort to reach an understanding) were watched with deep interest at Washington, London, Berlin, and Petrograd. It was realized that important political developments might come from them. On several occasions the significance and the actual status of the negotiations between Japan and China have been mentioned in the British House of Commons.

Dispatches from Peking a few days ago said that Japan had virtually threatened China with force unless she accepted her demands, and these were followed by messages from Tokio and Yokohama saying that Japan was sending fresh troops to Manchuria to strengthen the existing garrisons there. These movements were interpreted in Japan as being in preparation for important eventualities.

The demand of Japan mentioned specifically in the foregoing dispatch concerns mining concessions. It provided that mining concessions conflicting with existing concessions at Hanang, Tayeh, and Ping-siang should not be granted to other foreigners if a Chino-Japanese company, hereafter to be formed, should disapprove such action.

NEW AEROPLANE RECORD.

U. S. Army Machine Up 7 Hours and 5 Minutes with Three Aboard.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 12.—What is said to be a new American endurance record for an aeroplane carrying passengers was established here today by Lieut. P. Q. Jones, U. S. A. With two Corporals in his machine, the officer remained aloft seven hours and five minutes.

The total distance covered was, approximately, 441 miles at an altitude of 5,000 feet maximum.

The Show for Lent

You can't exactly mope all through Lent. It isn't normal. The play "Polygamy" is good for the heart, good for the mind, and good for the conscience. It is a varied play. At times you are torn with emotion; then you buck up and want to fight; then you laugh and slap your knee and say, "Great!" Come to see "Polygamy" *at our risk*—and bring your friends. We will hand your money back after the performance if you are not utterly pleased.

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12 ft. 4 in. x 9 ft. 10 in.	$181.00	13 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft. 0 in.	$198.00	13 ft. 5 in. x 10 ft. 4 in.	$277.00
13 ft. 11 in. x 9 ft. 3 in.	$193.00	13 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 10 in.	$262.00	22 ft. 3 in. x 13 ft. 8 in.	$608.00
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	Was.	Now.
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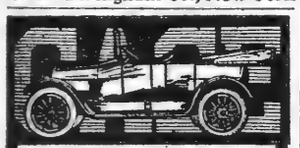

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THAW JURY SPLIT; RETIRES FOR NIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

were committing a crime by thwarting justice.

Next the jury inquired about an important ruling of Justice Page—made at the request of Mr. Stanchfield—that if the evidence showed Thaw, in walking out of Matteawan and arranging for his escaped from the jurisdiction of the State, was acting under an honest misconception of his right a verdict of not guilty must be returned. This ruling was read, but before the jury could retire Mr. Cook was on his feet.

The attorney said that when Justice Page rendered the decision there had been a misunderstanding on the part of the counsel for the State, and he asked that the court instruct the jury that his ruling on the question of "honest misconception" be simply taken into consideration and not used as a final reason for acquittal. This was granted.

Just before they returned to their room the jurymen asked if points brought out in the questions of the attorneys to talesmen, when the jury was being selected should be considered in arriving at a verdict. The court instructed them that these questions were asked solely to test their eligibility as jurymen and should not play a part in the trial. Just what points the jurymen referred to was were not made known.

As the jury left the room, Mr. Cook stepped over to where Thaw was sitting and touching him on the shoulder said:

"If you had pleaded guilty, you would not have caused me all this trouble."

"If you had left me alone I would not have caused you any trouble," Thaw replied, with a smile.

Bad Day for Thaw.

When the jury began its deliberations at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Thaw and his attorneys were pretty well satisfied that, whatever the verdict, the decision because of the rulings of Justice Page would have little bearing on any further proceedings to obtain his liberty. It had been a thoroughly unsatisfactory day for Thaw as well as for the other defendants, whose case had been weakened by the testimony which Thaw gave in confessing that he paid $7,000 to those who aided him in effecting his escape.

And Thaw had other reasons for discomfort than the fear of spending perhaps a year on Blackwell's Island for the crime of conspiracy. In the courtroom, not twenty feet from him, were Superintendent Kieb and Assistant Superintendent Moore of Matteawan. There was a report in the courtroom, which reached Thaw, that the officials were there to complete the party, headed by Capt. Lanyon, a private detective retained by the State, which would convey him immediately to Matteawan if he was set free by the jury and the opportunity for quick work presented itself. He watched these officials with some apprehension, despite the assertions of his counsel that he need not fear being "railroaded" to the asylum from which he escaped in 1913.

There was a further report that the State's officials had an automobile ready in which to take Thaw away if he fell into their hands, but Deputy Attorney General Kennedy denied that this course would be followed, especially if it were possible to catch a train.

The one bright spot in the day's proceedings for Thaw appeared when Mr. Stanchfield, in summing up, presented his reasons why Thaw should be not only freed of the conspiracy charge but released from further danger of going back to Matteawan. But there followed the arguments of Deputy Attorney General Cook, who summed up for the State and, what was, from the viewpoint of Thaw, even worse, the charge of Justice Page to the jury.

Justice Page's Charge.

The Justice said flatly that he was not sitting on the legality of the Dowling commitment by which Thaw was sent to Matteawan in 1908 after his acquittal, on the ground of insanity, of the charge of murdering Stanford White. He told the jurymen, with the greatest care as to detail, that they must not consider the issue of Thaw's mental condition, except in forming their opinion of his ability to realize the nature of his act in conspiring to make his escape.

The Dowling commitment, on which the State officials expect to seize Thaw and take him back to Matteawan, the Justice said, could be abrogated in only two ways; either by a certificate of the Superintendent of Matteawan as to Thaw's sanity, indorsed by a Supreme Court Justice, or through habeas corpus proceedings.

Justice Page told the jury with emphasis that the verdict could have no effect on the Dowling commitment, which was in no way involved in the conspiracy trial, and he refused the request of Thaw's counsel to charge the jury that it might bring in, with its verdict, an opinion of the prisoner's present mental condition.

These rulings made it evident to the defense that its act in placing him on the stand, in order to give the jury an exhibition of his sanity, had been futile.

Thaw was recalled to the stand yesterday morning when the trial was resumed and the other defendants, ex-Assemblyman Richard J. Butler, Thomas Flood, Eugene Duffy, and Roger Thompson, who had been struck such a sorry blow by his previous testimony, wriggled uncomfortably in their chairs. To his counsel, who in putting him on the stand had taken the risk of his conviction for conspiracy in exchange for the opportunity to get him before the jury, any further admissions were unimportant.

Mr. Cook first questioned him about his conversation with the late Alfred Henry Lewis regarding his escape from Matteawan, but Thaw would not admit that Lewis had anything to do with the arrangements.

What Lewis Told Thaw.

"Did Lewis tell you it was lawful to employ men to aid you in going away?" he was asked.

"I don't know about that," said Thaw. "But he did tell me it was perfectly lawful for me to go. Mr. Justice Morschauser told his brother that I had the right to leave, but he didn't advise me directly, and said nothing about automobiles."

Thaw was asked who the two men were who were with him in the taxicab after he slipped through the gates at Matteawan.

"I didn't know them then," he said. "Of course I have since been informed, but that is all. Do you mean to ask for my recollection of something as long ago as August, 1913?"

Next Thaw testified that he had given Richard J. Butler $5,000 of $6,000 he had paid him, in cash, at his home in Manchester about six weeks before his return to New York on the ruling of the United States Supreme Court. The additional $1,000, he said, was given to Butler in this city by his (Thaw's) secretary, H. J. Rice.

"Do you feel that you owe Butler more?" he was asked.

"I should not think so," was the smiling reply.

"Do you believe you were ever insane?"

"Now that is a matter in which one needs the best expert advice," replied Thaw cautiously. "According to experts I was insane once, but I felt I was sane when I left Matteawan."

"Well," asserted Mr. Cook, his face within a few inches of Thaw, "is it your judgment that you were sane when you shot Stanford White?"

A vigorous objection was made by Mr. Stanchfield, who said that he had been anxious to establish Thaw's sanity through a number of allenists, but that privilege had been refused.

"I've been shut off," he said. "Now if this door is to be opened and I can come in as well, I will gladly withdraw my objection."

The objection was sustained.

Thaw admitted that he had paid counsel fees for Roger Thompson, the chauffeur, when Thompson was locked up in Canada because he aided in his escape, but did not state the amount. He also attempted to exonerate Thompson from the conspiracy charge, by saying that he could not state that Thompson positively knew who he was until well after the actual escape from Matteawan had been effected.

Stanchfield Sums Up.

After character witnesses had been called in behalf of Thompson and further motions for the discharge of Thaw and his co-defendants had been denied, Mr. Stanchfield began his summing up.

The attorney contended that the records were barren of facts that a conspiracy had been hatched in New York County, where the indictment was found, and then he launched into a bitter attack on Deputy Attorney General Franklin Kennedy, whose remarks in connection with an effort to get the Anhut bribery case before the jury had aroused his anger.

"Mr. Kennedy," he said, "has been making his living for the past four or five years prosecuting Thaw, and, in fact, that was his only means of making a living."

"You've begun making yours by it now," retorted Mr. Kennedy.

"Mr. Kennedy's remarks yesterday," continued Mr. Stanchfield, "were such that he received a rebuke from the court for what the court held was the grossest piece of unprofessional conduct he had ever heard. Now I want to ask you twelve men if you are going to send Thaw to prison on the statements of a man of that calibre."

Mr. Stanchfield also referred to Mr. Cook as an up-State lawyer who was amazed by the payment of $6,000 by Thaw for the services of Butler for twenty-five hours. He said that "during the unpleasantness" abroad he had paid $1,000 for an automobile to carry him from Vichy to Dieppe in France.

"It only took twenty-four hours," he said, "but I wanted to get out of Vichy."

Attention was called by Mr. Stanchfield to the fact that Thaw had told frankly of the expenditure of $6,000, when he might as well have said $800 or $60.

"I put Thaw on the stand," he said, "so that you could see his mental condition. I knew that the State considered Thaw insane and had been prosecuting him for years as insane and is prosecuting him now as insane. They claim that he is insane and yet sane enough to commit a crime, and they want to punish him as well as send him to Matteawan.

Talks of "Private Vengeance."

"Unless there is behind this prosecution some private vengeance to gratify, why is it that the State has gone to this extraordinary expense of money, multiplying thousands upon thousands of dollars to bring him back on this little penal expedient? I believe the State of New York in the past five years has spent $50,000. Why should he be singled out for this treatment unless there was behind the viciousness of the prosecution some private interests to be served?

"I don't know what you think about my ability in the art of cross-examination, but I surely hope that the time will come when Mr. Kennedy will take the stand and I may cross-examine him about this case."

"I hope it may," shouted Mr. Kennedy.

"If it does," retorted Mr. Stanchfield, "you will remember the occasion for some time to come."

"I'd tell this jury a lot of things about this case," retorted Kennedy. "I'll take the stand."

"You may," was the reply. "You'd be sorry for it."

Mr. Stanchfield spoke at length of Thaw's status at the asylum, stating that the moment Thaw regained his sanity every hour of his incarceration was illegal. He recounted the answers he had drawn from employes of Matteawan which showed Thaw as a neatly dressed, educated man and proved that he never was violent. Thaw's demeanor on the stand, he said, not only showed his frankness and honesty, but was stronger proof than anything else of his sanity.

Mr. Stanchfield also attempted to place all of the blame for the alleged conspiracy on Thaw, but he reiterated that the State and court had admitted Thaw's action in leaving Matteawan was not in itself a crime. The other defendants, he said, were hired agents who had no knowledge of the conspiracy. Thaw, he said, was willing to accept the full blame for anything which had been done by them.

Cook Sums Up for State.

At the afternoon session an hour and a half was devoted by the counsel for the other defendants in summing up for their clients, and then Mr. Cook began the argument for the State. There had been a delay of twenty-five minutes, caused by the non-appearance of Eugene Foley, juror No. 9, but the court asked for no explanation. Mr. Cook began with a reply to the attack on Mr. Kennedy by Mr. Stanchfield.

"The purpose of the State," he said, "is not to hound Harry K. Thaw, but we are here to see that the laws of the State shall not be dragged into the mire by any man however powerful, physically or financially. When Mr. Stanchfield said what he did about Mr. Kennedy I considered it unjust, discreditable, if not unmanly. It is no pleasure for us to appear to oppose every move which Mr. Thaw makes and to face the able counsel which always surrounds him. We get no money, make no living out of prosecuting Thaw.

"So, let us strip our minds of any thought of desire to persecute him. Any time that Thaw will quit we will quit with him, but so long as he seeks to set at naught the laws of the State, and to set in turmoil an institution founded under the laws of the State, the Attorney General will be forced, in keeping his oath of office, to send us.

"I am glad that Mr. Stanchfield got back from Vichy. If he is compensated in this case for his efforts the same as Butler was for his he would be able to return to Vichy and bring away all of the refugees in automobiles.

"I see nothing to excite the people in this case. We have attempted to try it as a plain, legal prosecution without hysteria or high lights. We believe Thaw was insane when he came to Matteawan and we believe he is insane now, but that issue is not before us here.

"It was not a crime for him to escape from the asylum, but it was unlawful to conspire as Thaw did to escape the administration of justice as provided by the Dowling commitment. If this is not conspiracy, then I say there is no conspiracy and conspiracy cannot be proved. I care nothing about the punishment of Thaw; neither does the Attorney General, but we demand a vindication of our statutes. We demand that they shall be respected by a man who by the use of money seeks to set them at naught.

Damaged His Co-Defendants.

"If it was necessary at the close of our case that these defendants—Butler, Flood, Thompson, and Duffy—should be damaged further, then that damage was done by Harry K. Thaw in his testimony on the stand."

The asylum at Matteawan was not, as Thaw's counsel described it, a madhouse full of horrors, but one of the most perfect institutions of its kind, Mr. Cook said.

"What does counsel want?" he asked. "Is it the intention to make it possible for the other inmates, 800 in number, to walk out if they have $7,000 and Butler and his gang are handy?"

There was a storm of protest over this, Abraham Levy, counsel for the co-defendants, requesting that the Judge direct the jury to disregard such statements. The Judge said his general instructions would cover such points. Not in the least discouraged, Mr. Cook returned to that line of attack.

"Whether or not there was a gang around when Thaw walked out of the gates of Matteawan," he said, "I say now that the Molly Maguires and the Hudson Dusters had nothing on this crowd."

Several of the lawyers were on their feet shouting protests, but the Justice made no comment as Mr. Cook resumed his argument along other lines.

Mr. Cook had still another gibe for Mr. Stanchfield. At an earlier session Mr. Stanchfield had referred to an opinion on a question of law expressed by Assistant District Attorney Arthur Train as one which, in view of his literary and legal ability, should be given great consideration.

"At a recent trial," said Mr. Cook, referring to the trial of Henry Siegel, "I heard Mr. Stanchfield say that he had little respect for a statement by Mr. Train because he 'had his head in the clouds,' and that was because Mr. Train wrote the story 'The Man Who Rocked the Earth.'"

When Justice Page began his instructions to the jury, Thaw and his counsel listened intently, realizing that the instructions would have a most vital effect not only on the present trial, but on the further steps to obtain Thaw's release from the Dowling commitment.

Insanity Issue Barred.

"Whether sanity or insanity is to be considered by you has been decided," said Justice Page. "I have decided that it is not."

After he had dealt this blow to the hopes of the Thaw lawyers, the Justice went on to say that the jury should confine itself to the question of fact involved in the case. He reviewed the Thaw case after Thaw's acquittal at his second trial on the ground of insanity, and he read the provisions concerning Thaw's confinement at Matteawan contained in the Dowling commitment.

Justice Page explained at length the crime of conspiracy. He said that it was not necessary for the State to prove a previous acquaintance between Thaw and the men who aided him by having automobiles ready, but must show that those who were accused acted in concert.

The Justice said that Thaw committed no crime when he walked out of Matteawan, and that the crime, if there was any, rested in the conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice—an act which must be done with criminal intent. No verdict of guilty could be found against the defendants, he said, unless criminal intent was shown beyond a reasonable doubt. Taking up the sanity question in detail, he said:

"You are not sitting here to determine a question which must be brought before the proper court in the proper way. If this issue is brought before you and you express an opinion one way or the other it would have no effect on the order under which Thaw was sent to Matteawan."

In discussing the case of Thompson, Justice Page said that it was somewhat different, as there was nothing to show that he had acted under orders other than those issued by his employer up to the time he met Thaw. The jury must determine whether Thompson, after that time, entered into a conspiracy. He ruled that the conspiracy need not be hatched in New York County in order to form the basis of an indictment in that county, if it could be shown that an act connected with the conspiracy occurred in New York County.

Mr. Stanchfield took an exception to the ruling of Justice Page on the sanity issue and to the ruling to the effect that the Dowling commitment held Thaw must be confined at Matteawan until released by one of the two methods specified. He requested the court to instruct the jury that if it decided beyond a reasonable doubt that Thaw had committed the act alleged under the honest misconception of his rights, they must acquit. To this the court consented.

Request of Defense Denied.

A request that Justice Page charge the jury that Thaw be acquitted if it was proved he honestly believed his reason would be affected if he remained longer in Matteawan was denied and exception was taken. Still another request that the jury be instructed that it was no crime to walk out of an asylum for the insane, although it was a crime to escape from a prison like the Tombs, was granted.

It was 4:50 o'clock when Mr. Cook ended his summing up for the prosecution and before Justice Page began his charge a ballot was taken by the jury to determine whether adjournment should be taken today before the charge was made. It was said that this vote stood five for adjournment and seven to have the charge made. This was taken as an indication that there might be a quick verdict, as the five jurors consented without protest, and for half an hour after Justice Page concluded his charge most of those in the courtroom, including the counsel for both sides, remained.

In anticipation of a quick termination of the case yesterday, there was a big crowd in the courtroom and perhaps 200 persons attempted to get in who could not slip past the guards. One of those in the audience was "Sweet Marie" Gans, who gained some notoriety as an I. W. W. agitator during the disturbances caused by the unemployed. There were perhaps fifty women in the courtroom. One of them, who lost interest in the case after Thaw left the stand, took a pair of socks from a bag and began to knit. She said she was knitting for the soldier in Europe.

Thaw seemed in better physical trim and proved an excellent witness. His examination was not prolonged, however, and no questions were asked which would tend to agitate him.

Butler and the other defendants seemed much depressed after their enforced night in the Tombs awaiting a verdict. It was the testimony of Thaw on Thursday so damaging to them that was responsible for their commitment.

It was said yesterday that counsel for the co-defendants had not been taken into the confidence of counsel for Thaw and had had no knowledge of the admissions which Thaw was prepared to make in an effort to get the question of his sanity before the jury.

Up to the time that Thaw testified and told of paying Butler $6,000 and Thompson $1,000 the co-defendants had confidently expected a quick acquittal because their identification as the men who aided Thaw—except Butler—had been a bit uncertain and founded largely on circumstantial evidence.

Attorneys for the State were elated over what Thaw had made known. There was an intimation that steps to obtain an indictment against H. A. Hoffman, the former Under Sheriff of Dutchess County, who Thaw said had arranged for the automobiles, would be taken up at once despite the fact that Hoffman has gone to Vancouver, B. C.

PINKNEY ESTATE LAND POOR

Papers in Court Show Steady Deficit from Carrying City Lots.

Emery J. Thomas, husband of the late Grace Watt Thomas and administrator of her estate, yesterday filed objections to the accounting of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company as trustee of his wife's interest in the $6,000,000 residuary estate of her aunt, Mary G. Pinkney, who died on Dec. 8, 1908. Mr. Thomas says the trust company has placed $413,191 of principal, whereas $75,000 of that amount should be placed under income and given to him as administrator.

Mr. Thomas recites that after Mary G. Pinkney's specific bequests were paid there remained about $6,000,000, much of it in unimproved lots from which there was no income. He recites that the gross income was only $101,703, and that the carrying charges of the estate have amounted to $315,030, leaving an annual deficit of $213,257.

Mr. Thomas also says his wife was a favorite of Mrs. Pinkney and that she gave Mrs. Thomas more than $35,000 a year.

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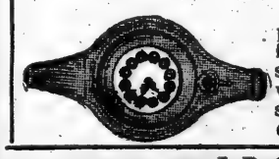

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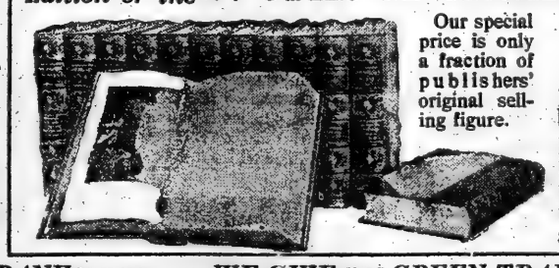

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READY TO ISSUE WARRANT FOR MAYO

Scranton Prosecutor Will Act on Charges of Desertion if Asked to Do So.

NO CASE IN CONNECTICUT

Authorities Will Take No Action Unless the Women Concerned Initiate Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 12.—Prospects of Virginius J. Mayo of New Haven facing charges of abandonment and non-support preferred by Mrs. Florence Weeks Mayo of this city, loomed up today with an announcement by George W. Maxey, District Attorney of Lackawanna County, that he was ready to aid the woman in proving her claim upon the wealthy manufacturer.

The moment Mrs. Mayo gives the word a warrant will be issued for Mayo, the District Attorney says, and strong efforts will be made to have him extradited for trial in the Common Pleas Court of Lackawanna County.

Discussing the likelihood of Mayo's being extradited to face charges in Scranton, the District Attorney said that extradition in such cases was difficult unless a case had unusual features. The Governors of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, he said, would both pass upon the merits of Mrs. Mayo's claim before signing the extradition papers.

Abandonment and non-support, under the Pennsylvania statute, constitute a misdemeanor punishable by a jail sentence at the discretion of the court. In such cases, however, the usual procedure is to exact a promise from the undutiful husband to provide support for his family. Should Mayo be arrested at the instance of the woman, who says he deserted her, it is felt that the court would probably allow her a substantial settlement.

Neither Mrs. Mayo nor her lawyer, Frederick E. Scott, would discuss their plans today, but it is known that she is determined to press her claim unless Mayo recedes from his present position. His denial that he was ever legally married to Florence Weeks Mayo strikes at the legitimacy of three young women of whom Mrs. Mayo says he is the father, and it would be to establish their status rather than to exact money from the New Haven man that she would proceed against him in the courts. While they refuse to discuss the data in their possession, Mrs. Mayo and her lawyer say they have positive proof that Mayo was a widower at the time of his marriage to her in Binghamton in 1890. Records in Cleveland, they say, prove that the first Mrs. Mayo died before that ceremony; but if it should develop that they are mistaken in this and that Mayo had a wife living when he eloped with Florence Weeks he could not be prosecuted for bigamy. He would be protected by the statute of limitations, which makes prosecution impossible after two years.

The alleged non-support case in Hazleton from which Mayo is said to have fled many years ago, forfeiting a small bail bond, would likewise be useless as a means of getting him back within the jurisdiction of the Pennsylvania courts. Prosecution in that case would be impossible without the co-operation of the bondsman, and it is understood that he was reimbursed by Mayo some time after the bond was declared forfeited.

The next move expected on the part of the Scranton party in the Mayo case is a trip to New Haven by Mrs. Florence Weeks Mayo to identify the radiator manufacturer formally as her husband. She has already identified him to her own satisfaction from pictures, and the fact that he is the father of Virginia Mayo of Pelham Manor, N. Y. Virginia Mayo accompanied her father to Scranton at the time of his marriage to Florence Weeks, and she was six years old at that time. She would now be twenty-seven, and this is said to be the age of the young woman whom Mayo acknowledged as his eldest child.

Frederick Wahlers, a musician, of 837 Prescott Avenue, Dunmore, cousin of Susan Wahlers of New Haven, the latest accuser of Mayo, said last night that Susan, a girl of eight years, lived with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Wahlers at Prescott Avenue and Grove Street, Dunmore, when Mayo lived in Scranton with his wife, Mrs. Florence Weeks Mayo.

"Herman Wahlers is a brother of my late father, August Wahlers," said Frederick C. Wahlers today. "He lived with his family at Prescott Avenue and Grove Street, Dunmore. About nineteen years ago the family moved to New Haven, where my uncle had worked as a painter. There were in the family, besides Herman Wahlers and his wife, three children, two boys, Herman and Emil Wahlers, and the daughter, Susie, who was about 8 years old, when the family moved away from Scranton. Susan, of course, did not know Mayo here; she was only a child. In course of time she finished a course in the New Haven High School and became a stenographer. She was employed by Mayo in his radiator factory, and that was her undoing."

Mr. Wahlers was perfectly familiar with charges made by the family against Mayo, but declined to discuss them. His father, August Wahlers, served a term as Treasurer of the Borough of Dunmore, and was one of the best known citizens of that town.

Hamden Prosecutor's "Hands Tied"

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, March 12.—There will be no prosecution of criminal charges against Virginius J. Mayo, unless either his present wife or his earlier one, Mrs. Florence Mayo of Scranton, make a complaint against him, according to Prosecutor F. Raymond Rochfort of Hamden. Officials here take keen interest in the reports from Newark that the present Mrs. Mayo was formerly Miss Wilhelmina Meyer, and that she was married to Mayo in Brooklyn, because the record of that marriage may open the way to a prosecution.

"Even if records are found which seem to indicate that bigamy has been committed," said Prosecutor Rochfort, "our hands are tied, unless either one of the women who are alleged to have been wronged start proceedings.

"According to her statement, the Mrs. Mayo of Scranton could proceed criminally in either of two ways, charging bigamy or non-support, which is now a felony in most States. In neither case would the trial take place here, however."

Mayo was reported absent both at his factory and at his home today. A friend of Mrs. Mayo's said that she had gone to Key West. This was denied, however, by Benjamin Slade, counsel for Mayo, who said that both Mr. and Mrs. Mayo intended to remain at New Haven for the present at least. He said that Mayo had gone to New York in the morning with an employe to make some purchases of machinery and returned in the afternoon.

Mr. Slade was asked yesterday if Mayo still denied that Mrs. Florence Mayo was his first wife, in spite of the proof of her marriage in the records of Binghamton. The lawyer would not answer. He was asked if he was engaged in preparing a defense against the charge of bigamy. He refused to answer that question either. He would not discuss the charges of Miss Susie Wahlers that Mayo was the father of her two-year-old child, and said finally that for the present he would have to refuse to answer all questions concerning the charges against his client.

An employe at the Mayo factory said tonight that, in spite of the various exposures of incidents in his past life, Mayo had appeared to be in high spirits. He came into the office in the morning, according to this employe, with a sheaf of New York papers under his arm, read them attentively, and laughed occasionally. One thing that afforded him great amusement, it was said, was a headline in one of the papers that he was in hiding.

Dr. C. E. Sandford, who admitted yesterday that he had attended Susie Wahler when her child was born and insisted that he filed the birth certificate, appeared at the Registrar's Office late in the afternoon and filed the certificate for the birth, which had taken place more than two years ago, in place of the father's name is the word "unknown." He said that an examination of his office accounts had showed him that the child was born in January, 1913, and that he decided to examine the records in view of statements that the child's birth was not registered. Finding that there was no record of the child's birth, Dr. Sandford at once corrected the record. In spite of his defense that his failure to file the certificate was inadvertent, Dr. Sandford is liable to a fine of $10, and he may be called upon by the New Haven Medical Society to explain his neglect.

Miss Wahlers said today that she would decide on Monday whether to bring suit against Mayo. Her father had consulted a lawyer, she said, but had not made up his mind as to the course of action to be taken.

MAYO MARRIED NEWARK GIRL.

His Present Wife Was Miss Wilhelmina (or Minnie) Meyer.

It became known yesterday in Newark that the present wife of Virginius J. Mayo, the New Haven manufacturer, was Miss Wilhelmina Meyer, formerly of Newark, who was known there in the neighborhood of Ferry and Magazine Streets as Minnie Meyer. Her father is now living with his second wife on a farm in Caldwell, N. J.

Miss Meyer is said to have married Mayo in Brooklyn about eleven years ago, after she had inherited a large sum of money from her grandmother. It is said that this money practically started Mayo in his present business. The Meyer woman was a niece of Christian Stengel, one of the founders of the Stengel & Rothchild leather manufacturing firm. Stengel, who was a survivor of the Titanic, died about a year ago.

Alfred Stengel, the present Superintendent of the leather concern, is a first cousin of Minnie Meyer. He was asked yesterday about her, but refused to give any information.

It was learned yesterday that at the time Miss Meyer told her father that she was going to marry Mayo the parent objected on the ground of the difference in the ages of the two, and threatened to disown her.

Fire in Equitable Building.

A small blaze in the subcellar on the Cedar Street side of the Equitable Building yesterday afternoon caused a flurry of excitement in the neighborhood. A still alarm was sent in, bringing Engine Company 6, and because the engine's hose was attached to the standpipe on the west side of Broadway, the hose being stretched across the street, surface traffic was delayed ten minutes until the fire was put out. The damage was slight.

HELD FOR GIRL'S DEATH.

Cambridge Pharmacist Says She Took a Narcotic Drug.

CAMBRIDGE, March 12.—Joseph St. Pierre, proprietor of a pharmacy in North Cambridge, and Bernard Lehand of Somerville, were arrested today charged with the murder of an unidentified young woman, who was found unconscious on the street early today and died later at a hospital.

The police say their investigations indicate that the defendants met two young women in Boston last night and accompanied them to St. Pierre's store. One of the women, known to the police only as "Alice," is said to have returned to Boston. The one who died was known as "Esther." She was well dressed and wore a wedding ring.

According to Chief Inspector Hurley of the local police the defendants said that the woman known as Esther took a narcotic drug before either of them could restrain her.

Sigma Xi Elections at Columbia.

Elections to the honorary fraternity of Sigma Xi and the new officers at Columbia have been announced. The fraternity, which is limited to the scientific schools, corresponds to the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity of the college division. The officers elected are: George Pegram, President; J. K. Finch, Vice President; William Campbell, Corresponding Secretary; W. W. Hiffler, Secretary-Treasurer; Charles B. Berkey, Councilor. The following were elected from the students in graduate work: E. G. Griffin, A. K. Lobeck, Bertha Merril, R. S. McEwen, J. H. Northrup, H. H. Plough, J. F. Ritt, A. P. Tanberg, J. R. Tuttle, Alexander Weinstein, F. S. Wright, C. E. Nighman, R. L. Beatty, W. P. Kraus, F. E. Edebohls, B. H. Belknap, D. L. Greenleaf, J. Fallas, W. E. Reid, Wallace White, H. F. Allen, W. L. Stock, H. W. Howrie, H. J. French, Emil Muser, S. H. Hartig, F. W. Zohon, and E. H. Paddock.

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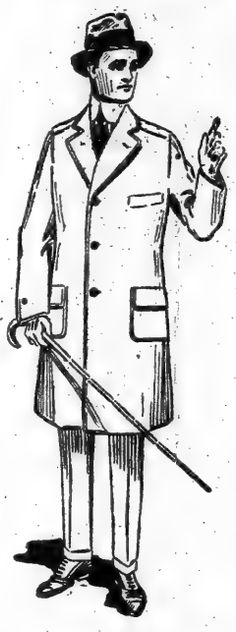

Initial Showing

Spring Overcoats of Covert Cloth $16.75

The smartest Overcoats for Spring are of Covert in many new shades of tan and gray. The correct models—either extremely full with loose back—or shapely form-fitting and with narrow high shoulders—are all knee length.

The cleverly cut collars are of the covert or of velvet. Pockets are in patch effects—and in many novel styles. Yokes and sleeves are silk-lined.

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Specials in Men's Underwear (Garment) 24c

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Of Cravenette Donegal Tweed in quiet mixtures, fashioned after The Tyrolean model; 7/8 length, with detachable hood.
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New full length models of Donegal Tweed in smart mixtures, with belted back, set-in Raglan sleeve and convertible collar.
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Sizes 14 to 18 at Remarkable price concessions
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Rizzo's Slayer to Ask New Trial on Affidavits Repudiating Testimony That Convicted Him.

Death threats against witnesses whose testimony convicted Oresto Shillitoni of the murder of John Rizzo were suggested by District Attorney Perkins as the reason for their recantation of the testimony in affidavits made public yesterday. This was the District Attorney's answer to a statement made earlier in the day by Martin W. Littleton, Shillitoni's counsel, in which he announced that the affidavits would be the basis for a new trial for Shillitoni.

The four witnesses who recanted are Nellie De Carlo, John Verno, Frank Chieffe and Gennaro Sollitti. In their affidavits they assert that they were forced to swear away Shillitoni's life by the police. Shillitoni was charged not only with shooting Rizzo but also with killing Patrolmen William B. Heaney and Charles J. Teare, who attempted to arrest the murderer of Rizzo. The murders were committed on May 3, 1913, and Shillitoni was tried and convicted before Judge Malone in March, 1914.

Following Mr. Littleton's announcement that he would seek a new trial to save Shillitoni from the death chair, the District Attorney and the Police Department began investigations, which, they said, would not only strengthen the case against Shillitoni, but would disclose remarkable methods of gang intimidation. According to District Attorney Perkins, Assistant District Attorney Isidor Wasservogel questioned three of the witnesses.

"They are in abject and pitiable fear for their lives," Mr. Perkins said, "in the event that the man against whom they have testified is executed. They admit this freely. Who is terrifying them and by what threats? These are the momentous questions which demand solution.

"Any application for a new trial for Shillitoni will be resisted, for I am convinced of the truth of the testimony given by the witnesses upon the trial, and am convinced there was nothing whatsoever in the nature of a 'frame-up' in the case. Those matters were all gone into at the trial and settled by the jury, which had before it proof that the witnesses who testified there had previously been sought out by friends of the defendant and by them induced to say in substance that they knew nothing of the commission of the crime."

"The importance of these affidavits," Mr. Littleton said yesterday, "in so far as it relates to the application for a new trial, lies in the fact that these witnesses shortly after the homicide made affidavits in which they then disclaimed any knowledge of the tragedy, and they now say in the affidavits exactly what they stated in their first affidavits before they had been placed in the House of Detention and come under the long espionage of the police.

"The application for a new trial will rest upon the well-recognized rule that, if a witness on a trial swears to a substantial state of facts which will determine the result and thereafter recants that testimony and swears that it was false, without inquiring into the truth or falsity of either statement or both, in the very interest of the orderly administration of justice and to the end that justice shall be obtained in each trial, the court will set aside the verdict and order a new trial.

"The defendant will naturally avail himself of this circumstance to reveal the unreliable character of the witnesses on whose testimony he was convicted."

McADOO TALKS TO POLICE.

Lectures on Presentation of Cases in Magistrates' Court.

The first of a series of lectures at Police Headquarters took place yesterday afternoon when Chief Magistrate McAdoo addressed nineteen Inspectors and ninety Captains, choosing as his subject, "The Police and the Magistrates."

The lecture dealt in the main with the presentation of cases by policemen in the Magistrates' courts, and the speaker outlined a method by which the man new to the force might be helped in the arraignment of prisoners. The policeman but a short time in the department was prone to make mistakes in the presentation of cases, said the Chief Magistrate. One common fault, he said, was overstatement, useless enlargement, and repetition.

Magistrate McAdoo, following the lecture, talked with some of the Inspectors, and they pledged themselves to do all in their power to increase the efficiency of the patrolmen in the matter of court work.

Commissioner Woods is planning for two or three lectures each week in the Headquarters trial room, and hopes through them to centre the interest of the higher officials in the technical branches of police work.

MONKEYS OVERRUN A SHIP.

One, Spilling Red Pepper on Stove, Drives Cook from Galley.

Jake Schmidt, hunter of reptiles and simians, returned yesterday on the United Fruit steamship Almirante from a three months' expedition into the forests of Colombia in search of the blue-faced monkeys, which are very rare.

Schmidt said that he managed to catch one specimen on the bank of the Sinu River, through the aid of Indians, but the animal died from the cold after passing Hatteras on Wednesday. The same afternoon four of the monkeys he had in cages escaped from the afterhold and ran all over the ship, pursued by the crew under the orders of the purser, as they invaded the passengers' quarters.

One spider-built simian, all fur and crinkly bones, with yellow eyes which are known locally as the "devil's own," went into the ship's galley, where the cook was flavoring the pea soup for the crew with a little cayenne pepper. The monkey seized the bottle from the startled cook's hands and sprinkled the rest of the pepper over the red-hot stove. The cook scrambled out on his hands and knees, with a towel over his mouth to prevent his throat being scorched.

The other monkeys went up aloft by the stays from mast to mast, and were finally captured in the smoking room after dinner when they were driven down from aloft by the cold wind.

In addition to forty snakes, iguanas, lizards, and 200 monkeys, Schmidt brought up 250 parrots, macaws, and parroquets. He managed to catch a green nest snake in the forest near the Magdalena River, but it died on the voyage shortly before the blue-faced monkey succumbed to the cold. He said that this species of reptile got its name through building its nest in trees, which deceived birds and mice until it was too late for them to escape.

WOMAN FINED FOR USURY.

Tolman's Former Employe Promises to Go Out of Business.

Mrs. Georgia L. Mittnacht of 163 East Forty-fourth Street, a money lender, was fined $200 yesterday in Special Sessions after she had pleaded guilty to a charge of usury. She admitted charging $77 for a loan of $49.50, to be repaid in twenty weekly installments of $3.85, which amounted to 250 per cent. per annum.

According to a probation officer's report, the defendant once worked for D. H. Tolman, who is now serving a term in prison for usury. Seven years ago she went into business at 29 West Forty-second Street, and later moved to the Forty-second Street Building, where she did business as "G. Mittnacht, Real Estate." She admitted that the "real estate" was a blind. On ther promise to retire from business, the Court imposed a fine instead of a jail sentence.

Charles Karsch, another usurer, who did business as the Security Finance Company at 135 Broadway, also pleaded guilty to usury and was fined $100.

MEXICAN MONEY A PUZZLE.

St. Regis Guest Unable to Exchange It for American Equivalent.

F. C. Rile walked into the St. Regis the other day and registered from "Balboa, C. Z." He explained that he had been living in Mexico, and had got out of the lower part of the country and made his way to the Isthmus of Panama, catching a steamer at Colon.

He wore a sombrero, flannel shirt, heavy boots, and carried out the impression that he had been making money where he had come from by throwing a gold belt upon the marble desk. He displayed the contents, which were gold and silver coin, much of it Mexican. It is said there has not been seen so much gold in the hotel at one time since the days when Russell Hopkins, then Consul General of the Republic of Panama at Atlanta, now a resident of the New York, used to entertain the Panaman officials that came to New York in the earlier days of the Republic.

Mr. Rile said he wanted to get the money changed into American money, according to "Baron" Schwefler, the room clerk. Schwefler was willing, but the cashier, after trying to figure out what Mexican exchange was, was afraid he would be cash out if he attempted to oblige the visitor, so Mr. Rile concluded he would take his money out to Oklahoma.

OUSTS HOSPITAL HELPER.

Kingsbury Discharges Employe During Randall's Island Inquiry.

Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury yesterday dismissed Joseph P. Blake, a hospital helper in the New York City Children's Hospital on Randall's Island, where he had been employed since October, 1911. Blake's resignation came as one result of the investigation of Randall's Island institutions now being conducted by the Commissioner and the District Attorney.

Deputy Commissioner William J. Doherty, who has been in charge since Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, the Superintendent, was suspended on charges of mismanagement, reported to the Commissioner that Blake tried to resign four times during the day. He was questioned by Assistant District Attorney J. Ward Follette and later was discharged on the charges of having been under the influence of liquor.

The District Attorney is still continuing his inquiry into the death of Barney Feeney, an inmate of a pavilion on Randall's Island whom, it is claimed, died as a result of a beating.

STATE NOW INSISTS BALLOU WAS STRUCK

Original Complaint Against Mrs. Angle Amended After a Long Wrangle by Opposing Counsel.

SHE PLEADS NOT GUILTY

When Called to Answer New Charge —Defendant Wanted to Tell Her Story to Coroner.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, March 12.—State's Attorney Homer S. Cummings surprised the lawyers engaged in the defense of Mrs. Helen M. Angle in the Superior Court today when he asked Judge W. H. Williams for permission to amend his original complaint against the accused. The amendment, which was admitted by Judge Williams, allows the State to insert in the original complaint the fact that weapons or certain instruments were used in bringing about the death of Waldo R. Ballou. The contention over the amendment took up all forenoon.

Judge Downs, who argued against the proposed amendment, for the defense said that to admit it would amount to "a denial of justice to this accused." Judge Downs argued at length that the case had been tried up to this point on the allegations previously made, that nothing had occurred to warrant the proposed change, that it would result in injustice to the accused to attempt to retry the case on "this new allegation," and that one of the witnesses previously examined was now out of the courts jurisdiction. He could conceive of nothing that would be more prejudicial to a fair trial.

Jacob B. Klein of counsel for the defense also argued against the amendment.

State's Attorney Cummings argued that the amendment was submitted before the State had closed its case, and was offered in the interests of a fair trial.

After the new amendment was admitted by the court Mr. Klein asked for an adjournment until Monday to give the defense time to go over the amended complaint. This was denied by the court and the jury was called in. The amended complaint was then read and Mrs. Angle was asked to plead to it. She pleaded not guilty.

The attendance of women was greater today than at any time in the history of the Court House. This was brought about by a rumor that Mrs. Angle would take the stand.

The first business of the day was the identification of the blood-stained clothing of Mr. Ballou, which was placed in evidence as an exhibit. The apparel was identified by Chief of Police William Brennan of Stamford. Counsel for the defense wanted to know where Ballou's shoes were. The chief replied that he never could find them.

The theory held by the police for a time that Ballou was hit on the head with a flatiron appears to be breaking down by the State's witnesses when under cross-examination. Chief Brennan testified today that Mrs. Angle told him she was assisting a Mrs. Barrett and was ironing some aprons for her on the night that Ballou called. This was also the statement made by Mrs. Angle to Mrs. Klahre, the police matron.

The defense also brought out the fact from Chief Brennan that Mrs. Angle was peeved because she was not allowed to tell her story to the County Coroner, but he added that it was her own attorneys who prevented her.

James Heffernan, a detective sergeant, testified to several interviews he had with Mrs. Angle. The last time he talked with her she was apprehensive. Heffernan testified that on one occasion Mrs. Angle asked him:

"Have they found anything that I hit him with?"

"I did not give her any answer," Heffernan said, "and she then said:

"'Mr. Ballou called on me that night. He had been drinking. He went out early, and I finished my ironing for Mrs. Barrett. Shortly after I returned, and was about to retire, I heard a knocking at the door. I asked who was there, and Mr. Ballou said, "It is Jimmy." I opened the door, and he said that he had dropped a book and not to be alarmed at the noise. Then I closed the door, but upon hearing a noise I went down to the front entrance in my bare feet. On my way back I stumbled over a hat, and I picked it up and put it in the cedar chest.'"

"Did you have any other interview with her?" counsel asked Heffernan.

"Yes, about noon of the same day," the witness replied. "This time she told me that she would tell everything as she knew it. She said that Mr. Ballou went out early. Some time after he left she heard a noise, and she went out and found him lying at the foot of the stairway. She said that Ballou told her that he had hurt his head, and she assisted him out into the fresh air."

Mrs. Klahre, the police matron, while testifying gave it as her opinion that Mrs. Angle had been drinking when she was arrested immediately after the finding of Mr. Ballou on the sidewalk. Mrs. Klahre stated that Mrs. Angle spoke to her a number of times about the accident to Ballou, but the prisoner always maintained that there had been no feeling but friendship between them, and that Mr. Ballou wanted to marry her, but he was not a demonstrative man.

"I asked Mrs. Angle if Mr. Ballou was jealous of any one," said Mrs. Klahre, "and she replied no, that there was no one to get jealous of."

Continuing her testimony Mr. Klahre said:

"I asked her if when Mr. Ballou called at her room on that night he did not meet another man in her room, and Mrs. Angle replied: 'As God is my Maker, there is nothing like that!'"

The witness was under cross-examination when court adjourned until next Monday.

HELP FOR JEWISH GIRLS.

Emergency Relief Committee Adds $1,000 to Its Fund.

The Emergency Relief Committee for Unemployed Jewish Girls has raised more than $1,000 recently through the efforts of Mrs. Julius Beer and her committee for their fund. Besides maintaining 150 girls in workrooms, the committee is paying 75c a day for 100 of the older Jewish women, who are sewing at the Emanu-El Sisterhood and the Harlem Federation, where workrooms have been established. The committee is also giving scholarships to 75 girls at the trade annex of the Julia Richman High School; 10 at the Manhattan Trade, and 4 at the Clara de Hirsch Home.

The following is a list of some of the contributors:

Mrs. C. D. Mordecai	$50
Mrs. Henry Oppenheimer	10
Miss Alice Seligsberg	10
Mrs. J. Oppenheimer	10
Mrs. Arthur Sachs	25
Mrs. C. Seasongood	5
Jack W. Shiffer	50
Mrs. Walter A. Shiffer	50
Mrs. Sam Steiner	10
Mrs. Henry B. Smith	5
Mrs. William Straus	10
Mrs. Percy Straus	75
Mrs. Richard Stein	15
Mrs. Marcus Straus	10
Mrs. Stephen Wise	50
Mrs. L. Seeberger	25
Mrs. Max Lowenthal	100
Mrs. Benjamin Comprecht	10
Mrs. Felix Warburg	100
Mrs. Herbert N. Straus	65
Mrs. E. Arnstein	50
Charles L. Bernheimer	25
Henry Wertheim	25

Mrs. Ira Leo Bamberger of the Hotel Netherlands is the Treasurer, and contributors are asked to send funds to her.

GIRL, 13, SOUGHT STAR ROLE

Came Here from Philadelphia with Film Scenario She Had Written.

A small girl appeared at the Universal Film Manufacturing Company, 1,600 Broadway, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and demanded to see the manager. She said she was Agnes Malloy, 13 years old, and that she had written the scenario of a moving picture in which she wanted to be starred in the heroine's part.

She told the moving-picture folk that she lived with Mrs. Margaret Nagle, her aunt, in "Lehigh Avenue, near the Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia." She said her aunt had given her the money to come to this city and that she had left Philadelphia in the morning.

She repeated this story to Lieut. Noble in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, but he sent her to the Children's Society and telegraphed to her aunt when he found that she did not have a cent of money and no return ticket to Philadelphia.

One-Armed Man Drowns Himself.

Believing that no one would employ a one-armed man, Anthony Rausch, 45 years old, formerly a lineman, committed suicide yesterday by drowning himself in the bathtub in his brother-in-law's apartment, 519 East Eighty-fifth Street. George Schulze, the brother-in-law, found the body when he returned in the afternoon, and Dr. Blake of the Reception Hospital said the man had been dead several hours. Schulze said that Rausch lost his right arm three years ago as the result of burns from a havily charged wire.

CALLED 'WOP,' SHOOTS TWO.

Young Man, Avenging "Insult," Wounds Policeman Accidentally.

Joseph Schaffer, 19 years old, of 128 Fulton Street was shot through the right arm last night at 8 o'clock at Fulton and Church Streets by Angelo Russo, a porter, 21 years old, of 194 Prospect Street, Brooklyn, who resented being called "wop."

Policeman Hughes of the Greenwich Street Station, who tried to grab the revolver, received a slight flesh wound in his right arm. Schaffer and Hughes were attended in the Hudson Street Hospital by Dr. Fielder. Schaffer returning to his home and hughes to his post. Russo was arrested and charged with felonious assault.

Russo said he resented the word "wop," and when Schaffer greeted him by it on Thursday night, without knowing it was offensive to Russo, the latter made threats to shoot Schaffer on sight. Schaffer was standing at the corner last night and was warned by another youth that Russo was "after him with a gun." Seeing Russo approaching Schaffer met him and asked if he intended to shoot him.

Hot words followed, and when Hughes reached out to grab Russo he fired. A crowd of commuters was at the entrance to the Hudson Terminal Building at the time, and several women became hysterical. Russo did not attempt to escape, but exclaimed:

"I did right. He insulted me."

The prisoner said he bought the revolver in New Jersey yesterday so that he could shoot Schaffer.

MITCHEL ASKS INDORSEMENT

Wishes His Nominators to Investigate Administration and Report.

Mayor Mitchel sent a letter yesterday to Norman Hapgood, who was Chairman of the Committee of 107 that nominated Mr. Mitchel for Mayor, suggesting that the members of the committee should have an opportunity to find out how the present administration had carried on the City Government and that a general discussion of the problems now before the city be had. The Mayor's letter said in part:

This committee, comprehending all the forces of fusion, is the only organized body that stands behind the entire program of the present administration.

It would be helpful to the administration and serviceable to the community if the Committee of One Hundred and Seven as a body should from time to time measure up the results accomplished by the Government for which it is responsible, and participate in a discussion of the city's needs, problems, and progress.

Mr. Hapgood replied that he thought well of the suggestion and added that he had invited the members of the committee to a dinner next month, to be followed by speeches and a discussion.

48 YEARS IN U. S. SERVICE.

O. H. Tittman, Superintendent of Coast Survey, Retires.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Otto H. Tittman, Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey since 1900, retired from office today after forty-eight years of Government service.

He will be succeeded by Dr. E. Lester Jones, now Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries.

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RAILWAY WORKMEN DEBATE CREW LAW

Brakeman Legislator and Pennsylvania Engineer Draw Crowd of 8,000.

PRESIDENT REA HIRES HALL.

Act Declared to be Merely Legislation to Create Jobs for Some Particular Persons.

A locomotive engineer and a brakeman, both employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, met in a challenge debate last night on the subject: "Resolved, That the full crew law should be repealed."

Interest in the speakers and their topic drew 8,000 persons to the Elks Hall, Jersey City, where only a few more than one-half could be accommodated.

The engineer, Hart J. Fackenthall, who pulls a fast passenger train between New York and Philadelphia, and Francis P. Boland were the speakers. Besides being a brakeman Boland is a member of the New Jersey Legislature. He challenged President Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania Railroad to debate the crew law.

"My salary won't permit me to pay for the hire of a hall," wrote Brakeman Boland, "but I'd like to meet any opponent of the law whom you may select to debate it with me." President Rea thereupon hired Elks Hall for the night, and Fackenthall volunteered to represent the company's side. There were more railway trainmen and brakemen in the audience than engineers and railway officials, and the cheering for Boland was louder and more frequent, but Fackenthall aroused enthusiasm at times. President Rea was not present, but a number of railway officials found standing room in the aisles. Joseph McGovern, ex-Recorder of Hoboken, was Chairman of the meeting. He announced at its conclusion that there would be no decision on the debate, each auditor being allowed to decide for himself who had won.

Law to Make Jobs.

Fackenthall opened and closed the argument. He characterized the law as arbitrary and unjust, enacted, he said, chiefly to make jobs for certain particular men.

"Why, the trainmen and brakemen have easy lives today, compared with the old days of the link-and-pin system of coupling cars," began Fackenthall. "In the old days we spent most of our time, force, and energy doing work that has been banished by modern improvements and safety devices. I and other railway men have struggled together to get these improvements adopted by the roads, including mainly the automatic couplers, track and signal safety devices."

Here are some of the things, he said, railways are paying for in extra cost for improvements: $850 more for each locomotive, one of which is worn out daily on the Pennsylvania Road and sent to the scrapheap; $55 more for each freight car, $7,500 a mile for signal service for a four-track road, and $140,000 for every signal tower system.

"Is it reasonable and just to ask the roads, after compelling them to do this, to employ men whose services are made useless by modern improvements?" he asked. "You might as well ask the great newspapers to do away with typesetting machines and the marvelous printing presses of today, which do the work of hundreds of men required in the old days. I know of nothing which may be compared with railway operations today better than the progress that has been made in the printing press and the typesetting machine. The full crew law simply creates a lot of supernumeraries."

Says Law Makes for Safety.

Assemblyman Boland insisted the law was for humanity and economic betterment. He said the trainmen and brakemen had more work and responsibility under modern conditions, chiefly because of heavier traffic and longer trains, both freight and passenger, and that the additional men, particularly the head brakeman, required by the law, meant greater safety for the traveling public. He contended there were less accidents and loss of property and life since the law became effective.

Boland cited reports of wrecks in February and March, where members of full crews had saved other trains from running into the wrecks, mentioning the New York and Washington Express and the Pittsburgh and New York Express as examples. The expense of the crews would be saved by the roads, he suggested, to meet dividends or interest on borrowed money.

"I know when the Pennsylvania road had twenty-five private cars, representing an investment of $350,000 and maintenance cost of $2,000 each a year, when the road, with others, asked for the increased freight charge of 5 per cent, these private cars were changed in name to 'business cars,' and the porters on them are now called 'messengers,' and the cost of all is charged as expense of operation. I notice, too, that whenever President Rea travels he always has a full crew in charge of his train; and if that is thought good by him, it ought to be equally as good for the traveling public."

Says Signals Saved Wrecks.

"It is not a question of how the railroad spends its money; I don't care, because it is none of my business," said Fackenthall, replying.

"The full train crew had no more to do with preventing wrecks mentioned by my opponent than I had," he said. "When the wrecked cars were derailed and fell across another track on which an express was approaching they set block signals for two miles back on that track. There could not be an accident. That's what modern railroading is today.

"You cannot accomplish anything by dragging in politicians to settle things for you. It only makes matters worse. We do not say that sometimes a full train crew it not desirable, but it should not be a hard and fast rule. It can be proved that railway wrecks and accidents have not decreased under the full train crew."

STUFFED DOG FOR MITCHEL.

Association to Exhibit It to Convince Him Muzzles Are Cruel.

Members of the Dog Lovers' Protective Association of America, Incorporated, at a meeting last night in the Hotel Gregorian, decided to adopt new tactics to persuade Mayor Mitchel to abolish the rule which requires all dogs in the city streets to be muzzled.

At the "charity dog show" to be held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on March 19 and 20, for the benefit of the city's unemployed, they are going to exhibit a stuffed dog leashed and muzzled and labeled "Within the law." The scheme was suggested by Mrs. James G. Rossman, wife of the President of the association, and was taken up enthusiastically by the other members.

"As you all know," said Mrs. Rossman, "the Mayor is getting the glory for this charity show, when it is the dogs that deserve it. I hope when he visits the show and sees our exhibit it will touch his heart so that this cruel muzzle and leash law will be stopped."

According to Mr. Rossman, the Mayor has declined to give the association and other organizations of dog fanciers a hearing, saying that he intends to back up Health Commissioner Goldwater in the matter.

A pedigree six feet long was exhibited to the association by John F. Colling, President of the Long Island Kennel Club and owner of the champion English bulldog Gerwell Monarch. The document went back fifteen generations, and was said to be the longest pedigree in existence.

Thirty new members were elected.

FINDS YOUTH IN SUFFRAGE.

Professor Zueblin Says Women's Enthusiasm Will Do Great Good.

In an address to his "Fellow-citizens and fellow-citizens to be" at the Suffrage Shop, 663 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, Professor Charles Zueblin took the anti-suffrage organ, The Woman's Protest, for a text, and treated those opposed to the vote for women with what he spoke of as "a kind consideration for the aged."

"The anti-suffragists have survived the normal period of life," he said. "We must be very kind to the old, very gentle to the hopelessly old. All the young believe in woman suffrage."

He quoted the magazine, The Woman's Protest, as saying that the suffragists, in their fervor at a big suffrage convention, had exhibited the "worst kind of camp-meeting revivalism."

"We are cursed in this country with a cold, hard intellectualism, in which people exaggerate their own intellects and resist emotion," he said. "The great good that I believe enfranchised women will do will be in their enthusiasm, and as new brooms they will sweep clean. Women in the long run will not accomplish things simply because they are women, but because they work as the men—for human service."

"Feminism," he said, "gives woman the opportunity to express her individuality as man has had to express his, and with this, man's opportunity is broadened. A feminist is not necessarily a suffragist, but she naturally is."

'JANE,' NEW SUFFRAGE PLAY.

Miss Albertson Returns to Stage to Play the Title Role.

"Jane," a new playlet, written by a well-known dramatist as suffrage propaganda, is to be acted through the State by Miss LHlian Albertson, known on the stage through her work in "Paid in Full," but now Mrs. A. J. Levy and no longer a professional actress. For the last few years Mrs. Levy has been devoting her leisure in working for the Woman Suffrage Party, and as a part of this work, a gift to the cause, she has returned to the stage temporarily.

She will make her first appearance in "Jane" at the Colonial Theatre next week, and Monday night suffragists will attend in large numbers to make it a gala performance. Afterward there will be a supper at Healy's Restaurant, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street. Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, and Mrs. Theodore Rousseau are among the patronesses of the supper.

Miss Doris Stevens to Speak.

Miss Doris Stevens of the Congressional Union will speak on the suffrage amendments at the headquarters of the Women's Political Union, 663 Fifth Avenue, this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Ex-State Senator Everett Colby of New Jersey will also speak. The Chairman of the meeting will be Mrs. John Winters Brannan, daughter of Charles A. Dana.

FRENCH LINE DROPS HAVRE.

Ships Hereafter Will Make Bordeaux Their Home Port.

The agents of the French line announced yesterday that Bordeaux will be the French port for the company's ships instead of Havre, beginning with the sailing of the Rochambeau on March 20.

The Touraine will leave on March 27 and there will be regular sailings weekly thereafter.

The reason assigned for the change of ports was the uncertainty of naval operations in northern waters. It is eight hours by express train from Bordeaux To Paris. The harbor of Havre has been much congested since the war began by English transports and storeships.

A SIREN OF THE SNOWS

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HISS MAYOR'S NAME AT 'TOWN MEETING'

Hecklers Interrupt Speakers and Throw Cooper Union Audience Into Uproar.

DENOUNCE JUDGE GARY ALSO

Efforts of Committee on Unemployment Are Ridiculed—Lights Put Out to End Meeting.

An experiment of the People's Institute in bringing the "town meeting" idea to New York—the second to be tried this Winter—resulted last night in a gathering at Cooper Union which hissed ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee of Unemployment, denounced Mayor Mitchel as "a dead one," and shouted a constant stream of epithets at John R. Shillady, who came to make an accounting of the work of the Mayor's Committee for the city administration.

The crowd packed Cooper Union to the doors, and it seemed to be in an angry mood from the start. Its members demanded that speakers from the floor have equal time with every speaker on the platform.

At one point in the proceedings, while a dozen men were shouting various epithets directed against the city administration, a well-dressed youth shouted in tones that commanded a hearing:

"I'll tell you what we're coming to do, the work that Judge Gary and George W. Perkins wouldn't do. It's a French revolution. We'll have the revolution, and then we'll handle the problem."

The idea drove the crowd into a hysterical outburst of cheering and applause that kept it busy for several minutes.

As the outbreak began to subside another heavy voice cut in with: "No, not a French revolution; a new American revolution." This started another demonstration.

Invited Mayor's Cabinet.

The town meeting was called under the auspices of the People's Institute. It was announced that the speakers would be Frederic C. Howe, United States Commissioner of Immigration; the Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, City Chamberlain Henry Bruere and Dr. John B. Andrews, Secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation. Dr. James P. Warbasse of Brooklyn, who presided, announced that not a single member of the Mayor's cabinet, or the Mayor, had responded to the invitation to attend. Dr. Warbasse then announced that out of the hundred-odd members of the Mayor's Committee only two were present. John R. Shillady, he announced, would substitute for City Chamberlain Bruere, who had decided at the last moment not to come.

Dr. Holmes got a noisy welcome when he opened the speechmaking with a fling at a group of rich women whom he designated as "The Moneybilts."

"The people must handle this problem of unemployment, and if it can't be done under the laws it is time the laws were changed. It is a sickness that we must heal. I have almost prayed unemployment might become a contagious disease, so that we would all fear it because it destroys the souls of men as well as breaking their bodies down. Then we would meet it as we meet yellow fever in New Orleans, or the plague in California. We would stamp it out at all cost."

When Mr. Shillady rose to speak, Samuel A. Stodel took things into his own hands from a place well back in the centre of the auditorium. Stodel has a Cooper Union reputation due to the fact that seven years ago he asked ex-President Taft the question, "What is a man out of a job to do?" and received the answer that immediately became world famous, "God knows."

Hisses and Cheers.

Stodel shouted that there had been unfair tactics at previous meetings by which those from the platform took up nearly all the time. He demanded "a fifty-fifty split." He was hissed down in some parts of the hall and cheered in other parts.

"Do you want to hear Mr. Shillady?" put in the meeting's Chairman when he could make himself heard. The answer was a volume of epithets in which "Chestnuts, no!" stood out from the group as a whole.

Mr. Shillady tired of the disorder and turned to leave the platform, whereupon the cat calls increased. He turned suddenly, came back and shouted:

"I wish I could come down and take one or two of you fellows by the neck and you'd see whether I'd speak or not." Then the audience became quiet.

Mr. Shillady outlined the work of the Mayor's Committee without much disorder until he mentioned the Municipal Employment Agency.

"It furnishes men for strikes!" shouted a young man. "It's a scab, strike-breaking agency!" The crowd seemed to have some previous information on the topic. At least it cheered the sentiment to an echo.

"Oh, sit down!" the young man cried at Mr. Shillady, and he then made a revolutionary speech, without waiting for Mr. Shillady to abandon the platform.

Immigration Commissioner Howe, who tried his skill at holding the crowd, got an ovation.

He said he had come to challenge the city's municipal policy of letting "the poor bear their poverty alone." He denounced the private charities as a group of organizations "to whom it was a shame for the Government to abandon the caring for the maimed and hurt in the industrial battle.

"No 18-year-old girl," he said, "should be sent down to investigate whether any given case is worthy. We must shift the burden from the backs of the poor to the backs of all of us."

In intervals between the speechmaking from the floor and from the platform resolutions were passed denouncing the relief workshops of the Mayor's Committee because of the low rate of wages paid, demanding that the charter be amended to permit direct relief by the Municipal Government, denouncing the bread lines "in the richest city in the world as a disgrace to the City Government," and demanding a universal eight-hour day as a help in curing the unemployment situation.

The final speech denounced Judge Edward E. McCall for holding too many jobs. While the crowd was still hooting the lights were turned out, which brought the meeting to an end.

Stole Rugs from Shop and Fled.

Two young men rushed into the Oriental rug store of Costikyan & Co. at 12 East Fortieth Street, yesterday afternoon, grabbed up two of the most valuable rugs, and fled. Notwithstanding that several employes hurried out into the street after the thieves, there was no trace of them. Bystanders said they saw the young men leap into an automobile, which sped toward Madison Avenue.

ATTACK BUILDING INSPECTION BILL

Strong Protest Against Measure Expected at Public Hearing Today at City Hall.

OPPOSED BY REALTY MEN

Proposed Centralization Gives Board of Estimate Too Sweeping Power, Says E. P. Doyle.

A strong protest is likely to be made against the provisions of the Wagner-Smith bill dealing with the inspections of buildings in this city when it comes before the Senate and Assembly Committees on Cities at a public hearing in the Council Chamber of the City Hall this morning. The real estate interests consider that the bill places in the hands of the Board of Estimate far broader powers than those who favored a simplification of the inspection system ever intended.

The bill empowers the board to "consolidate, readjust, reorganize and reconstitute, in whole or in part, any or all of the various departments, boards, bureaus of such city and the several boroughs thereof, in so far as their jurisdiction relates to the inspection, construction, alteration, conversion, equipment, occupance or use of buildings and structures in such city." This is to be accomplished before Jan. 1 next, and all acts which would operate to defeat or limit these powers will be repealed by the bill.

The Board of Estimate approved the bill yesterday, the Borough Presidents being overridden by the votes of the Mayor, the Controller, and President McAneny. It is likely, however, that the representatives of many of the governmental and administrative boards of the city will oppose before the Legislature a statute which would give the Board of Estimate such sweeping powers over their operations.

Edward P. Doyle, a member of the Committee on Legislation of the Real Estate Board, called attention yesterday to the extent of these powers.

"The bill," he said, "not only affects the inspection of public buildings, but it gives the Board of Estimate authority over their construction, alteration, and use. Moreover, the word structure includes such matters as subways, streets, and sewers, which are now under other competent authorities.

"It seems to me the Board of Estimate is trying through this bill to assume all the functions of government in the city, and to encroach on the powers of the Board of Education, the Court House Board, the Public Service Commission, the Bronx Parkway Commission, the Libraries, Museums, and the Armory Board, and every board which has anything to do with public buildings."

Mr. Doyle also expressed alarm about the effect such a centralization of authority might have on the building bureaus of the boroughs. He emphasized the necessity of leaving to the boroughs the authority to draw up building regulations to fit their own needs. He said the endeavor to apply to the borough of Richmond, which in the main is a purely country district, the rules and ordinances which have been made for the congested portions of the city had been ridiculous. Already the orders of various city departments have been found impossible of application to Staten Island, he said, and he regarded any extension of the principle of centralization as likely to injure greatly the value of real estate.

Mr. Doyle said that apparently the bill would give the Board of Estimate power to override the Board of Aldermen and the Sinking Fund Commission in all matters affecting buildings, and he asserted that the measure was an attempt to gain power on the part of the Mayor, the Controller, and the President of the Board of Aldermen, under the guise of economy in consolidating the bureaus and departments dealing with the inspection of buildings.

When the bill was under discussion yesterday before the Board of Estimate, President McAneny said that a good deal of the annoyance caused to builders by the multiplication of inspections had been caused by the action of the State Labor Commissioner in acting independently of the Bureau of Buildings. He, therefore, proposed a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Labor Commissioner to accept the certificate of the Building Bureaus with regard to the construction of new factory buildings.

START CITY'S DAY ON TIME.

Charities Department Will Cut Vacations of Late Employes.

When employes of the Charities Department appeared for work in the Municipal Building yesterday a woman seated in front of a clock checked off the time of their arrival.

The woman explained to the late arrivals that to be five minutes late would cut half an hour from vacation time. Employes half a minute late lose fifteen minutes from the Summer vacation.

"Watch your step," warned the young woman, "and if the elevators are slow, climb the stairs."

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ASSERTS CAMPBELL DRANK TO NEW BABE

Mrs. J. J. Shaw Testifies She Visited Mrs. Campbell Soon After Child's Birth.

PICKS OUT HIS PHOTOGRAPH

Witness Selects Financier's Picture from Several — Local Hearings in Will Suit End.

Two witnesses whose testimony was considered of great weight testified for the defense in the James Campbell will contest yesterday before Robert Gibson, Jr., a notary public. The hearings, morning and afternoon, were held in the law offices of Sullivan & Cromwell, at 49 Wall Street, and they concluded the taking of depositions of New York witnesses. It is expected the contestants will call several important witnesses from the East when the case is heard in the Circuit Court in St. Louis, Mo., later this month.

Mrs. John J. Shaw of Westfield, N. J., gave testimony in rebuttal of that taken by counsel for the legatees on the two previous days in the offices of Austin, McLanahan & Merritt, 139 Broadway. The previous testimony was intended to disprove the contention of Mrs. Campbell and her lawyers that Mrs. Lois Ann Campbell Burkham, bride of Elzey G. Burkham of St. Louis, Mo., is the legitimate daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and the rightful heir to a large share of the Campbell millions allotted her under the contested will.

L. F. Ottofy, representing the contestants, seized upon a moment when the counsel for the defense was engaged in a consultation to hand the witness seven photographs of different men and all of the style predominating about 1888, from which he asked Mrs. Shaw to choose the photograph of Mr. Campbell. Mrs. Shaw hastily ran through the pictures to the sixth one and held it up before the defense could register objections. Attorneys for the defense were on their feet immediately and seized the photographs with evident intentions of having them barred from introduction as evidence, in fear Mrs. Shaw might have selected the wrong portrait. Mrs. Shaw, however, had selected Mr. Campbell's photograph and the defendants' counsel immediately saw to it that all seven photographs were marked as exhibits to accompany her deposition.

Mrs. Shaw, who testified for nearly two hours, said her husband was an accountant for a firm at Elizabeth, N. J. They now reside with their three daughters at Westfield, and in 1893, at the time of the Campbell daughter's birth, they lived at 150 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn. The witness said she remembered distinctly the date of Lois Ann Campbell's birth, March 17, 1893, because she was married only three days later, and ten days or two weeks later she visited Mrs. Campbell at the Grand Hotel, following receipt of an invitation extended in a letter written by Mrs. Campbell to see the new-born daughter.

The Campbells had a three or four room suite at the hotel, she said. She found Mrs. Campbell in bed, with a nurse in attendance, and having the appearance of a woman who recently had become a mother. At the direction of Mrs. Campbell, she said, the nurse fetched from an adjoining room a tiny infant. Mrs. Shaw said the baby bore resemblances to members of Mrs. Campbell's family, the Shellands, in the mother's estimation.

With a man to whom she was introduced, but whose name she could not recall, Mrs. Shaw testified, Mr. Campbell entered the suite. Mrs. Shaw congratulated Mr. Campbell and he reciprocated by ordering wine—she could not remember whether it was champagne—to "celebrate the event," as Mrs. Shaw expressed it. He seemed delighted over the arrival of the heir. Later, about 1911, Mrs. Shaw had takn luncheon with Mrs. Campbell at the Campbell Summer home at Mead's Point, Greenwich, Conn., and in the afternoon of that same day saw Lois, then 18 years old.

Mrs. Campbell, the witness deposed, was born near Cooperstown, N. Y., the daughter of a lawyer named von Platner, and was married in Ohio to Dr. Surlen A. Taylor, a physician and druggist, who died about 1884. After her first husband's death she became a stenographer. Mrs. Shaw thought, and it was in this capacity that she first met Mr. Campbell. Mrs. Shaw then was a stenographer and boarded in Brooklyn.

Mr. Ottofy brought out that Mrs. Shaw's appearance as a witness resulted from a letter, urging her to testify, received from Mrs. Campbell last week. This letter was in reply to a note Mrs. Shaw sent Mrs. Campbell, reminding her of the visit to the Grand Hotel to see the baby.

The chief surprise in Mrs. Shaw's testimony occurred when Mr. Ottofy brought out in cross-examination that Mrs. Campbell had told her nothing, when Mrs. Shaw visited at the Grand to see the baby, of having been taken ill suddenly on the street and of having been placed in a cab and taken to the Grand Union by a driver who misunderstood instructions to take her to the Grand Hotel, where Mr. and Mrs. Campbell were stopping.

The contestants' attorneys laid stress on this point and on the witness's statement that the letter asking her to go to the Grand Hotel to see the child was well written in a hand she recognized as Mrs. Campbell's. This letter was received within ten days after the child's supposed birth and was written when Mrs. Campbell must have been confined to her bed.

Carl Helmond of 517 East 162d Street testified that he did upholstery work at the Grand Union Hotel at the time of the child's birth. His statements were favorable to the defense.

Guy Phillips Left No Estate.

Guy Phillips, Assistant Secretary of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and President and Director of the Opera House Realty Company, when he committed suicide in the City Investment Building on July 2, 1914, left a total estate of only $371, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. Against this sum there are debts and other deductions of $605, which leaves the estate $234 in arrears of payments to creditors.

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STEAL BERNHARDT PAINTING

Thieves Make Off with Work by Actress from Theatre Here.

An oil painting by Sarah Bernhardt, said to be worth $1,000, was reported to the police as stolen from the lobby of the Punch and Judy Theatre, in West Forty-ninth Street, last night. There is no clue to the thieves' identity. Not even the time is known that the painting was taken from its place on the wall beside the ticket seller's window.

The ticket seller said that between 5 and 7 P. M. several men passed up the stairs beside the ticket office leading to the manager's office, and that one of them could have easily stolen the picture and passed it out through a window.

The painting is the property of Charles Hopkins, owner, manager, and leading man of the theatre. It was presented to him by Mme. Bernhardt in 1907 at New Haven, when he was President of the Yale Dramatic Club, in appreciation of the services of the Yale students taking the part of "supers" in Mme. Bernhardt's production of "Camille."

It shows a dog standing on a river bank, watching a boat sail past. French farmhouses are in the background. A brass plate on the frame reads, "My Pet Dog—By Sarah Bernhardt." It is signed "Nerve," a pseudonym of Mme. Bernhardt, with the date 1887. Detective Hauser of the Second Branch has been put on the case.

CUNARD TAXIS IN COURT.

Steamship Line Asks Injunction to Protect Private Stand.

The Cunard Steamship Company applied yesterday to Judge Hough in the Federal District Court for a temporary injunction restraining Mayor Mitchel, Police Commissioner Woods, and Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith from interfering with its maintenance of a private taxicab stand at the foot of Fourteenth Street on the North River. The rule against such a stand, which Lucius H. Beers of counsel for the Cunard Company told the court became effective on Nov. 16, had interfered with the cab service established years ago by the steamship line for the convenience of its passengers, and was also a breach of the lease of the pier to the company.

Assistant Corporation Counsel George P. Nicholson, who appeared for the city, maintained that the establishment of the stand by the Cunard Company was a violation of the lease, since that prohibited it from assigning directly or indirectly any portion of the pier to any concern. Moreover, he contended that the rule against the maintenance of private hack stands was adopted for the benefit of the public at large, to prevent it being "buncoed" by taxicabs equipped with unreliable meters.

Decision was reserved.

HOME FOR DUTCH SAILORS.

Minister van Rappard Gives Queen's Message at Opening.

The Holland Seamen's Home at 310 Hudson Street, Hoboken, was formally opened yesterday afternoon by Chevalier W. L. F. C. van Rappard, Minister from the Netherlands to the United States. After being introduced by the Rev. J. Hiemenga, President of the Eastern Home Missions of the Christian Reformed Church, the Minister said that he had been personally requested by Queen Wilhelmina to attend the opening of the home.

The Queen, he said, wishes the institution all possible success, and she was especially thankful to those who had undertaken the project and would give her personal attention to the work.

Officials of the Consulate, the Holland Society, and the Holland-America Line were present at the opening of the home. There was a reception for the Dutch seamen in the evening. The building has four stories and a basement, and contains reading, writing, and social rooms, with a large auditorium for church services, concerts, and plays for the benefit of the seamen.

CITY BREVITIES.

"Race Prejudice and Race Assassination" will be the subject of the sermon of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise tomorrow morning at the Free Synogogue.

J. C. Hemment, F. N. G. S., will present his illustrated lecture, "African Safari," at the Lotos Club March 18.

At the public meeting of the Bronx Young Men's Hebrew Association at Morris High School, the Bronx, tomorrow night, Borough President Marks, Edward Polak, J. Edwin Goldwasser, Douglas Mathewson, George M. Schulz, and Judge Louis D. Gibbs will speak.

LONG ISLAND OFFERS TRACKAGE TO CITY

Railroad Proposes to Solve the Problem of Rapid Transit to Flushing and Bayside.

CITY MAY SAVE $6,300,000

President Peters Says Plan Eliminates Cost of Corona Line Extension to Little Neck.

The Long Island Railroad Company, through Ralph Peters, its President, has made a proposal to the Public Service Commission which if adopted will solve the problem of rapid transit to Flushing and Bayside for the next ten years. At the present time the line in this direction from the Queensboro Bridge is under construction only as far as Alburtis Avenue, Corona, but it has been decided to begin in the near future its extension to Main Street, Flushing. Beyond this, however, it has been found impossible for financial reasons to hold out any immediate prospect of extending the road.

Mr. Peters has suggested that the city might acquire trackage rights over the Whitestone branch of the Long Island Railroad from the end of its own line to the city limits. He proposes that the junction between the company's tracks and the dual system line be made at a point in Flushing Meadows near the interlocking tower at Flushing Junction, and that from that point the Interborough and B. R. T. trains, which will both use the Corona line, will be able to run by way of Flushing (Bridge Street) to Whitestone, and by way of Flushing (Main Street) to the city line at Little Neck.

He says there is no doubt that the Long Island's tracks are ample to accommodate its own as well as the city's business, and that a suitable contract could be worked out, in which the cost of maintenance, operating expenses, and taxes, including the cost of power furnished, could be divided on the usual wheelage basis, while the city paid an annual rental for the trackage rights.

The city would have the right merely to transport such passengers as might desire to use the line, while the Long Island Railroad would have the right to carry all freight, express, and mails as well as passengers over these tracks, and would in addition retain all station and train privileges.

Mr. Peters estimates the cost of the extension of the Corona line to Little Neck in accordance with the dual system plans at about $4,260,000, and of the construction of a branch to Whitestone at about $2,500,000, and he puts the interest and depreciation charges on this expenditure at more than $500,000 a year. On the other hand, the cost of building the connection between the city's Crotona line and the Long Island Railroad near Whitestone Junction would be only $500,000. So he reckons that this arrangement would save the city an expenditure of nearly $6,300,000.

Finally Mr. Peters proposes that if any such bargain is effected the contract for the trackage right should cover ten years, with a privilege of renewal for another ten years, and he offers to appoint a committee to confer with the Public Service Commission on the subject. The commission referred this suggestion to its counsel and engineer for examination and report.

Meanwhile, George S. Coleman, chief counsel of the commission, notified it yesterday that the difficulty, which had stood in the way of the legalization of the extension of the Corona line to Bayside, had been overcome. As at first drawn, it was presumed that the route would have to pass in front of the Long Island Railroad station at Jackson Avenue, and that it would be necessary to get the consent of the railroad company to validate it. This the company refused, and it seemed as though there was a deadlock.

Mr. Coleman, however, has expressed the opinion that there is sufficient leeway permitted by the legal description of the route to permit its diversion so as to avoid the railroad property. As a majority of the other property-owners have given their consents, there remain no legal obstacles to its construction.

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Mr. Symons in England holds a position almost without a parallel. He is, and for many years has been, a sort of "middleman" between the great dealers of London and Paris on the one hand and the owners of old English porcelains and other objects of art upon the other. Scarce a public sale takes place in England, Scotland, or Ireland at which he is not present in person or represented by trustworthy agents, while the collectors are not few with whom he is on intimate terms and with whose collections he is thoroughly familiar.

Devoting to this purpose his time, his energies, and his resources, it follows that he has acquired for himself, as well as for the experts with whom he is in constant touch, a really noteworthy gathering of the things that are to-day most highly esteemed by collectors the world over.

Although it is difficult to focus one's attention upon any one article or group of articles, attention may be directed to the Collection of old glass formed by the Fifth Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, to the Sixteenth Century Cabinet of Milanese gold damascened Steel, to the Louis Seize Clock, with its marble figure by Falconet, and to the early French Cofret de Marriage of Carved Applewood.

A word, too, should be said concerning the group of clocks made for presentation to Chinese Princes and Mandarins, which so well exemplify the ingenuity of the Eighteenth Century English Clockmakers.

Finally, so far as I am aware, no such offering of old English Porcelains, no such examples of Square and Crescent marked Worcester, no such profusion of old Bow, Bristol, and Chelsea Figures have ever been placed on public view in New York.

It is not strange that this should be so, for Mr. Symons enjoys the reputation of being one of the best judges of old Porcelains and Potteries in England. HORACE TOWNSEND.

The sale will be conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,
2, 4 and 6 E. 23d Street, Madison Sq. South, New York.

WHY PALMER INTERVENED.

He Explains His Appeal to President for Lumber Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A. Mitchell Palmer, Democratic National Committeeman from Pennsylvania, who induced President Wilson to grant thirty days' respite to the five men convicted in the International Lumber Company scandal, today explained his activities in the case. Mr. Palmer denied that he was counsel for the men, and that he had benefited in any way in intervening. His appeal to the President, he said, was made after going over the record and reading letters from Senators Cummins, La Follette, and Kenyon, and from ex-Judge George Gray, who sat in the Circuit Court of Appeals, which heard the case on appeal.

President Wilson acted after the letters of these three Progressive Senators and Judge Gray and the petition for a pardon had been read to him. The President consulted with the Attorney General before acting, and Mr. Palmer said he had granted the respite because the usual thirty days allowed for a pardon appeal had expired before the case was heard for the second time by the Supreme Court.

"There is no occasion for excitement about this case," said Mr. Palmer, "and no earthly excuse for attempting to make a sensation out of a regular and orderly procedure. When the facts were presented to me I went into them carefully, examined the record, and convinced myself that at least some of the defendants were guiltless of moral turpitude or violation of law, and that there was merit in their plea for pardon. Believing them I asked the President to take such action as would result in giving them the time ordinarily allowed in such cases for the department to act upon the pardon petition."

TWO WOMEN DIE OF GAS.

Mrs. Emma Byers May Have Killed Herself and Aged Mother.

Mrs. Emma Byers, 50 years old, and her mother, Mrs. Rachel Jacquel, 75 years old, were found dead with the gas turned on, last night by Miss Emma Byers, daughter of Mrs. Byers, in the bedroom of their home at 1,023 Napier Avenue, Woodhaven, Queens Borough.

Miss Byers had been out during the afternoon and on her return smelled gas. She found her mother and grandmother, sitting in easy chairs with the gas jets full on and the bedroom full of gas. She telephoned for help, and Dr. Edward Buxbaum of St. Mary's Hospital in Jamaica and Dr. E. S. Hyland of 186 Shelton Avenue, Jamaica, responded in a motor ambulance with a pulmotor. They found that it was impossible to resuscitate the women.

Miss Byers told the police that her mother had recently shown signs of mental derangement, and it is thought that, seeing Mrs. Jacquel asleep in the chair, she turned on the gas. Mr. Byers is a traveling man and is on a Western trip.

W. A. CHATER'S BODY FOUND.

Discovered Floating in the Bay—He Vanished on Jan. 12.

The body of William A. Chater, a reporter on The Journal of Commerce, who disappeared from his home, in Bay Street, Bay Ridge, on the night of Jan. 12, was found floating in the bay off Seventy-ninth Street, near his home, on Thursday afternoon, and taken to the Brooklyn Morgue, where it was identified yesterday by his widow.

Mr. Chater was 53 years old and had been suffering from depression resulting from an attack of influenza which he had last December. He was born in England and had been employed on various New York newspapers for the last twenty years. For a long time he was the correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette and recently of The Liverpool Journal of Commerce.

TELLS OF KILLING NEW BRITAIN PRIEST

Man Held for Murder in Wilmington Confesses to Participation in Another Crime.

DENIES ACTUAL SLAYING

But Says He Planned the Murder of Father Zebris — Police Blame Men for a Third Killing.

WILMINGTON, March 12.—Bernard Montvid told the local police today that he witnessed the murder of the Rev. Joseph Zebris, a priest of the Lithuanian Church at New Britain, Conn., and his housekeeper, Feb. 8. Montvid and Peter Krakas are held here for the murder of a policeman last Saturday.

Montvid said, according to the police, that Peter Krakas was the principal in the tragedy.

Montvid declared that the priest had been killed because he refused demands for money. Three other men besides himself, Montvid said, had accompanied Krakas to Father Zebris's house on the night of the murder. The names of the other men were not made public by the police.

In his confession, according to the police, Montvid said the murder of Father Zebris was planned in a New Britain saloon, and that the same night Krakas, himself, and three other men left their boarding house and went to the priest's home. He remained outside, the confession states, as guard, while his companions entered the parochial residence through the front door. Half an hour later they reappeared, and Krakas, the confession goes on, said, "Everything is done. I could not get any money, and I killed him."

While making the confession, the authorities say, Montvid became alarmed and urged them not to inform Krakas of what he had done and to keep it from the public, "for I would be killed."

Krakas and Montvid were arrested on Saturday after a sensational pistol battle in which Francis X. Tierney, a policeman, was killed, and three other policemen and two citizens were injured. The men had tried to pawn valuable watches, and when an attempt was made to arrest them as suspicious characters, Krakas opened fire on the police. Krakas was captured after being wounded, and Montvid, who did not fire a shot, was taken into custody with difficulty.

The prisoners say they had come to Wilmington from Baltimore, but when New England railroad and theatre tickets were found upon them the authorities suspected they had something to do with the New Britain murders, and the police of that city were notified.

Delaware authorietis intend to hold Krakas for the murder of Tierney, and have announced that if Montvid cannot be held for a capital crime in Delaware he may be turned over to the Connecticut authorities.

The confession was voluntary, Montvid having sent for Chief Black and the other officers, and after they arrived he detailed the circumstances of the tragedy. He will be taken to Connecticut to answer for that crime.

The police did not interview Krakas, not considering it necessary, as he has to answer for the killing of Policeman Tierney.

It is evident, the police here say, that the two men thought the authorities were after them for the New Britain murder, which explains why they made the vicious attack to get away last Saturday.

NEW BRITAIN, March 12.—Chief of Police Rawlings has been advised of the confession of Montvid to the murder of Father Zebris and his housekeeper. A report from the New Britain detectives stated that it was believed these men also took part in the murder of a druggist at Brookline, Mass., last December.

BOSTON, March 12.—Charles J. Merrill, a drug clerk, was the victim of the Brookline murder referred to by detectives in connection with the alleged confession of Montvid at Wilmington, Del., to the murder of Father Zebris, the New Britain priest.

Merrill on the night of Nov. 30 was fatally shot by two men who entered the store where he was employed and demanded money. Merrill succeeded in shutting the door of the safe before he fell. The robbers escaped with the contents of the cash registers.

HOLD-UP MAN BEATEN OFF.

Banker Goodwin Captures Bandit and Saves His Money.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLVILLE, N. J., March 12.—A gunman tried tonight with the aid of two revolvers to hold up Wilbert Goodwin, teller of the Millville Trust Company, who carried a valise containing several thousand dollars. Goodwin had been at Woodbine collecting the weekly deposits and was passing a dark alley when the highwayman pushed two revolvers of large calibre into his face and commanded him to put down the valise. Goodwin seized the fellow and was almost rendered unconscious by a heavy blow on the head by the butt of a revolver, which inflicted a deep wound.

One of the pistols was knocked from the gunman's hand, but he held the other against Goodwin's breast and attempted to discharge it. The young teller seized his hands, and the bullet flew wild.

Harry Dummett heard the shot and assisted the banker in overpowering the bandit. He was held until a policeman arrived, and was landed in the city jail. He gave his name as Charles Williams, a tailor, of Buffalo.

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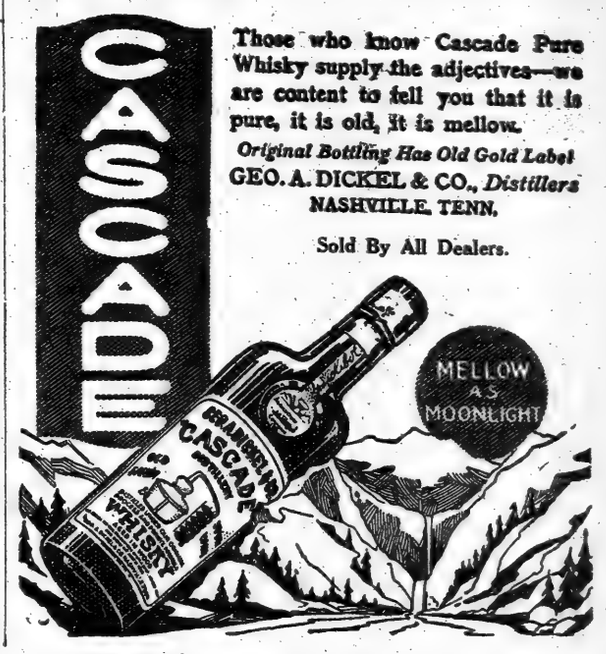

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Germany's Case *before* The Supreme Court of Civilization

Dr. Karl Helfferich, German Secretary of the Treasury, reviews the "White," "Yellow" and "Orange" Papers to show that the responsibility for the war lies with the Allies and not with Germany and Austria-Hungary

Dr. Helfferich arrives at an entirely different conclusion from that of James M. Beck, whose masterly analysis of the same documents, written for The New York Times, has won international fame

Tomorrow's Sunday Times

BASEBALL---BILLIARDS---ATHLETICS---BASKET BALL---GOLF---SWIMMING---BOXING---TENNIS

YANKEES SUDDENLY BECOME SLUGGERS

Nine of Nineteen Hits Made by Two Teams Go for Extra Bases—Game a Tie.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 12.—The batting lethargy which had afflicted the Yankees during the first two practice games disappeared today when the regulars and Yannigans got together in their daily skirmish. Hits whistled their way to all sections of Athletic Park with the result that each team picked up more runs than both had collected in the two previous encounters. Manager Donovan sounded the recall at the end of the eighth inning with the score at 7—7. The players were weary at this stage from running bases and chasing long drives around the lot.

Nine of the nineteen hits made by the two teams were for extra bases, four being good for two bases, four for three sacks, and one for a home run. Paddy Baumann had the distinction of driving out the first circuit hit of the year in the fifth inning. He crashed into one of Jack Warhop's underhand flings and drove the ball far over Pete Daley's head, all the way to the fence.

Fritz Maisel, who led both teams in hitting, made a bold bid for a home run in the same inning, but was nipped at the plate after Daley, Hartzell, and Baumann had relayed the ball to Nunamaker. Maisel got three triples and a home run, while Daley got a single, single, while Daley got a single, double, and triple. Lute Boone contributed a pair of healthy clouts, each good for three bases.

Donovan rearranged the Yannigan line-up, as Bill Tamm is nursing a sore shoulder. Baumann was called in from right field to third base. Kelly was shifted to right field, and Charley Mullen assigned to first base for the Yannigans. Pipp played the entire game at first base for the regulars, and he showed plenty of speed in the bases, stealing three times. Aragon starred in the field with several fine stops and a running catch of Sweeney's pop fly in short left field.

Keating, Warhop, and Ring did the pitching for the regulars, the last named working two innings and the others three innings each. Keating was in rare form and allowed neither hit nor run, while he occupied the box. Five hits, including Baumann's homer, netted three runs off Warhop, and Ring was nicked for four hits and as many runs in two chapters. Ring's wildness helped the Yannigans to tie the score, as he gave four passes. The regulars did most of their hitting and scoring off Brown, who pitched the first three innings. Pich allowed only two hits and two runs in three innings, and Cheney three hits and one run in two innings. Cheney is a member of the Savannah Club. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Regulars	2	0	2
Yannigans	0	0	0

Batteries—Keating, Warhop, Ring, Schwert, Sweeney; Brown, Pich, Cheney, Nunamaker, Pickering.

SUPERBAS UP IN AIR.

Several of Them and Mrs. Aitchison in Flights with Ruth Law.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 12.—Clarendon-Ormond proved a slightly stronger opposition to the Superbas in this afternoon's game, at Ebbets Field, than the collegians from Deland did yesterday. Several of the players have had minor league experience, but their one great weakness was the inability to solve the curves of Brown, Coombs, and Schmutz. Score—Brooklyn, 12; Clarendon-Ormond, 1.

The big surprise was the ease with which Jack Coombs worked for three innings. The former Mackman was on the firing line for three innings. So good was his work that Manager Robinson left the players' bench to get a better line on the "iron man." Jack, like the other twirlers, Brown and Schmutz, took many liberties with his wing. Coombs fanned four of his opponents. George Cutshaw was "high hook" with the stick, hammerin out a trio of safeties, among them being a pair or doubles.

During the game this afternoon Manager Robinson excused several players from time to time so that they could accept the offer of President Johnson of the Binghamton club to make a flight with Ruth Law, the aviator. Among those who made the trip were Brown, Miller, Smith, Cadore, Schmutz, and Mr. and Mrs. Aitchison. Others will take advantage of the offer tomorrow. Mrs. Aitchison made the highest flight of all, and circled the park several times during the game.

Changes in Minor Leagues.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 12.—Secretary John H. Farrell of the National Association today made public the following changes relating to minor league baseball players and clubs in the United States and Canada:

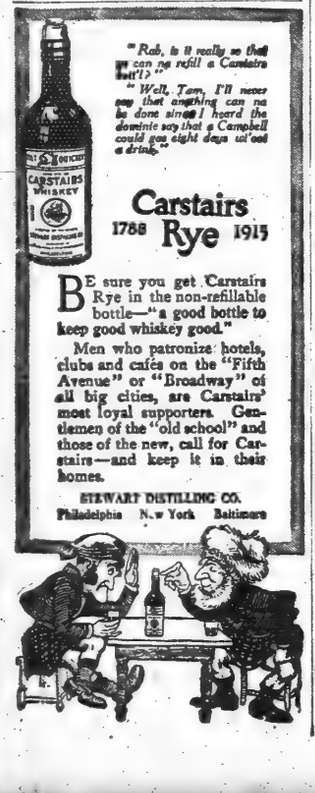
In the Georgia-Alabama League the franchise and players of the Gadsden, Ala. Club are transferred to Griffin, Ga., and Opelika and Selma, Ala. are dropped. The franchise and territory of Cordele, Ga., in the Georgia State League, are transferred to Dothan, Ga. The territory of Wheeling, West Va., Erie, Penn., and Youngstown, Ohio, is added to the Central League. The Newark, N. J. Club has withdrawn all claims to Pitcher Donald of the Brooklyn National League Club.

Results of Training Camp Games.

At Macon, Ga.—Boston Nationals, 19; Mercer University, 1.

At Tampa, Fla.—Chicago Nationals, 7; Cuban Reds, 0.

At St. Petersburg, Fla.—Philadelphia Nationals, 5; Philadelphia Americans, 5.



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STEWART DISTILLING CO.
Philadelphia N.w York Baltimore

GIANTS BLANK YOUNGSTERS.

Several Players Incapacitated by Colds and Stiffness.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 12.—The divisions of Giants which will play in Dallas and Waco respectively tomorrow and Sunday met in combat this afternoon and the Regulars shut out the Second Team, which is the division booked for Waco, by a count of 6 to 0. The Regulars had better pitching, as provided by Stroud, Tesreau, and Schupp; better batting, as provided chiefly by Bescher, Merkle, and Johnson, and better adaptability to the raw weather. The teams were as follows:

Regulars—Bescher, centre field; Burns, left field; Lobert, third base; Doyle, second base; Snodgrass, right field; Merkle, first base; Fletcher and Beatty, shortstop; Johnson, catcher; Stroud, Tesreau, and Schupp, pitchers.

Second Team—Piez, centre field; Grant, second base; Kores, third base; Robertson, left field; Thompson, right field; Brainard, shortstop; Holke, first base; Marshall, catcher; Cook, Fromme, and Flanagan, pitchers.

Beatty will play second base in Dallas instead of Doyle, who has a cold. Fellow-sufferers from the ailment are Mathewson, McLean, and Meyers. Meyers took to his bed again today, his cold being stubborn. Bill Ritter, the young pitcher, is ill in bed with grip. Arthur Fletcher left the game with a pain in the side, the result of a strain, he says, and which he thinks will not amount to anything.

The pitching corps nominated for Dallas consists of Erickson, Schauer, Glass, and Williams, and for Waco, Perritt, Stroud, Kirmayer, and Schupp. Stroud went along in good style this afternoon. So did Tesreau, who had speed in plenty and takes readily to cold weather. So did Schupp. None of the three pitchers allowed more than one hit an inning. However, Charley Piez, who has been consistently good so far, slammed each of the regular pitchers for a hit.

Cook and Fromme were plodded hard each in one inning. Cook's arm has been sore, but he thinks the warm-up this afternoon worked the kink out of it. Anyway, he was doing better when he gave way to Fromme. Jim Thorpe guarded the right field precinct capitally, and Bescher batted and fielded well. Holke made a rattling nab of a foul undismayed by the probability of falling over a heap of loose bats. Lobert and Brainard were sure and active fielders.

Ivory was exhibited by Catcher Marshall and by Davy Robertson, and McGraw, as his caustic comment thereon showed, was not edified by the display. Marshall's offense was hurling a bunt violently to first base when he could have tossed to third and forced a runner. Robertson's lapsus mentis was sleeping on the third base line in preference to coaching. While Pyle slept a teammate was caught napping at second. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Second Team	0	6	0
Regulars	6	10	0

NEWARK FEDS TO STAY.

"Outlaw" League Will Appease Kansas City Stockholders with Cash.

Newark will have its Federal League baseball team. This much was definitely and absolutely settled, according to the big wigs of the new element in baseball who held a meeting yesterday at the Biltmore Hotel.

It was a special meeting, and instead of only the Executive Committee attending representatives from every club in the association except St. Louis were there.

The action of the Kansas City folks to retain a club in their town and prevent its transfer to Newark was the real reason for the session. Kansas City won't have a Federal League club, but the gentlemen who stood by it during its more or less rocky career will get something in the shape of coin. It was also rather definitely settled that no other franchise will be transferred this year.

In addition to the decision regarding Newark President Gilmore made only one other official announcement.

"We took up the matter of seven players who were under contract to the Federal League and jumped to organized baseball. It was decided to take no reprisal measures. We will wait until the Landis decision is announced. We swore in court that we had not signed any players who had straight contracts and we are not going to take any action now that will weaken our position.

In consequence of the league's decision no fight will now be made against Pol Perritt, Ray Caldwell, Rip Hagerman, Wingo, and others who jumped back to organized baseball after signing Federal contracts.

It developed that the court proceedings in Chicago were suspended because the Kansas City men were of the opinion that Sinclair could be induced to operate the club in their city. Sinclair refused to listen to any such proposition.

"We have a free and clear title to the franchise and we will run the club no place but Newark," was his firm declaration.

In view of the fact that the Newark club is in to stay and that a new backer has bought the Indianapolis club, it looks very much as if the Kansas City folks will have to be taken care of in a financial way. From the outset, it was said that they really want no club, but part of the money they sunk in the venture. The league got $25,000 for the franchise and will probably turn that over to the litigants.

Brookfeds Shut Out Hazlehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

BROWN'S WELLS, Miss., March 12.—The Brookfeds served up a coat of whitewash to the Hazlehurst nine in their first exhibition game here today. The score was 8 to 0. Manager Magee supplied the battery men to the local aggregation, but the Brookfeds' batsmen clearly demonstrated why they led the "outlaw" league in batting last season, hitting the offerings of Cullop, Bluejacket, and Chappelle almost at will.

Lafitte and Finneran were on the mound for Brooklyn and both showed that they were fast gaining midseason form. Each of them was touched for but one hit, and each struck out four batters. The Brookfeds' line-up follows:

Anderson, lf.; Hofman, 1b.; Evans, rf.; Cooper, cf.; Westerzill, 3b.; Reed, 2b.; Simon and Land, catchers, and Lafitte and Finneran, pitchers. This is how the Brookfeds will start the season, although Manager Magee may yet decide to play Hap Myers at the first sack. Pitcher Martin Walsh, who played with the Bridgeport team of the Eastern Association last season, reported tonight.

Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Brookfeds	1	0	3
Hazelhurst	0	0	0

Batteries—Lafitte, Finneran, Simon, and Land; Cullop, Bluejacket, Chappelle, and Watson. Umpire—Dick Carroll.

Izzy Hoffman Peoria Manager.

PEORIA, Ill., March 12.—H. C. (Izzy) Hoffman, three years coach of the Philadelphia Athletics, and last year manager of the Reading Club of the Tri-State League, today was appointed manager of the Peoria Three I League team for 1915, succeeding Clarence Rowland, now of the Chicago White Sox. Hoffman comes with high recommendations from Connie Mack. He will report here about April 1.

More Red Sox Go South.

BOSTON, March 12.—The second division of the Boston American Baseball team, accompanied by Manager Dave Shean and other memebrs of the Providence Internationals left today for Hot Springs, Ark. Larry Gardner, Olaf Henricksen and Harold Janvrin were the Red Sox players in the party. They expect to be joined on the way by others.

Union Club Beats 12th Regiment.

A margin of one run was the advantage which gave the Union Club a victory over the Twelfth Regiment officers yesterday afternoon in the Interclub League series, the score being 7 to 6. The members of the teams scorned the idea of playing the baseball game in the armory, in spite of the chill in the atmosphere, and for seven innings romped around the Fifth Avenue ball park.

MAYER WINS CLASS A BILLIARD HONORS

J. F. Poggenburg Defeated in Final Amateur Championship Game, 400 to 218.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	High Run.	High Average.
J. Mayer	6	0	118	29
J. F. Poggenburg	4	2	74	13 23-29
E. M. Gardner	3	3	75	14 8-28
C. Heddon	3	3	66	14 22-37
E. M. Lord	2	4	75	11 18-21
E. L. Milburn	2	4	63	11 22-23
C. Huston	1	5	71	8

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Joseph Mayer of Philadelphia tonight won the Class A amateur billiard championship of the United States, defeating J. F. Poggenburg, New York, in the final match of the fifteenth annual tournament of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. The score was 400 to 218.

Mayer had a high run of 86 and averaged 16. Poggenburg's best effort was 37 and his average 8 18-25. Mayer won all his matches, while the New Yorker takes second place in the standing with four victories to his credit and two defeats.

The local player also won the high run and high average prize, his run of 118 made in his match with Milburn and average of 20 to his match with Heddon being the best of the tournament. Mayer, who was the 1913 champion, was in better form than the other former champions who opposed him. His great stroke and ability to nurse the balls for long runs enabled him to outplay Poggenburg, who was the titleholder in 1905 and 1911, and Gardner, the 1906, 1910 and 1914 winner.

The former international champion held Mayer safe in three of the first five innings tonight and led, 47 to 11, until the local man got the balls together in the six and ran 86 by a great display of dead ball carroms and massé shots. Displaying a flash of his championship form, Poggenburg then made 37, his ball on the thirty-third shot taking four cushions before it counted. Mayer nursed ivories for four more in the same inning, and had another great run of 77 in the sixteenth.

Poggenburg's stroke was poor and several times he failed on single-cushion shots and set-ups. He made a game effort to overcome Mayer's lead, running to 10 in the thirteenth and eighteenth innings, but was stopped in both instances when he failed to connect with single cushion carrom position shots.

Mayer played the rails for 31 in the twentieth and brought his total up to 377 by a run of twenty-eight. Eight carroms in the next inning, and fifteen more, including several hard bank shots, enabled him to complete his string and annex the 1915 championship. Summary:

Poggenburg—0 20 27 6 0 1 37 0 5 22 14 2 3 0 6 19 6 5 3 10 3 0 16 0. Total—218. Average—8 18-25. High run—37.

Mayer—7 0 4 0 0 86 75 12 0 4 0 2 0 2 24 77 21 3 0 31 9 0 20 8 15. Total—400. Average—16. High run—86.

AFTERNOON GAME.

Milburn—2 7 16 18 19 20 1 0 21 19 13 4 1 4 8 11 0 5 23 0 1 6 4 20 1 4 18 29 0 0 0 1 10 12 0 13 6 5 1 20 5 6 12 1 10 2 5 0 3 5 0 2. Total—405. High run—29. Average—7 22-54.

Lord—0 0 3 5 4 19 0 1 0 3 6 3 6 0 3 14 9 4 0 25 0 5 2 0 5 0 25 11 12 5 9 4 4 15 15 15 0 5 1 4 0 0 13 0 2 1 3 24 0 10 3 0 4. Total—320. High run—34. Average—6 2-5.

White Wins with Cue.

Charles E. White, the Brooklyn billiardist, successfully conceded a handicap of 50 points to M. Isaacs of Harlem last night in the second night's competition of the Manhattan amateur handicap 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue. The final tally found White a winner by the score of 250 to 196 in forty-two innings. The contest, considering Isaacs' handicap, was close, as the latter needed only four more points to win, when the Brooklyn billiardist tallied his final point. White made high runs of 35, 30, and 23, with an average of 5 40-42. Isaacs' highest runs were two of 17 and 16, with an average of 4 30-41.

Coleman Victor at Thum's.

Hal Coleman, champion of the Class B amateur billiard players, last night defeated J. Allen, 300 to 95, in the 18.2 amateur balk-line handicap tournament at Thum's White Elephant Academy. Coleman's high runs were 56, 45, and 32, and his average, 7 20-41. Allen's best efforts were 11, 10, and 9, and his average, 2 15-39. In the afternoon match A. Rieman easily defeated H. Stern by a score of 225 to 157. The victor's high runs were 32, 25, and 22. He averaged 7 9-20. Stern's best innings increased his count 21, 15, and 15. His average was 5 2-31.

Winners at Three Cushions.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Fred Eames, Denver, defeated John Hahman, Minneapolis, 50 to 48 in ninety innings in the first game of today's play in the world's three-cushion billiard championship. Eames had a high run of 5, Hahman 3.

George Moore of New York beat Jess Lean of Chicago 50 to 34 in sixty-four innings. Moore's high run was 6, Lean's 5.

HYDE WINS FLORIDA GOLF.

Brooklyn Player Easily Defeats H. Pemberton in Final.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 12.—James R. Hyde, South Shore Field Club, Brooklyn, won the Florida State golf championship today, defeating H. Pemberton, Montreal, 6 and 5, in the thirty-sixth hole final. Hyde led by 2 up at the turn in the morning, having gone out in 35 and he added three more holes before the morning round was over. Pemberton took three of the first five holes in the afternoon, but Hyde soon got them back again and the match ended on the thirteenth green with victory for the metropolitan player.

In the second flight, A. F. Huston, St. Davids', won by 2 and 1 over A. F. Southerland, St. Andrews', while D. W. Paige, New York and E. A. Reid, Toronto, were respective winners in the third and fourth flights over Dewitt Paige, Hartford, and V. B. Hubbell, South Shore, by the narrow margin of 1 up.

Amherst Gymnasts Victorious.

By a narrow margin the Amherst gymnastic team defeated the Columbia team last night in the Morningside Heights gymnasium. The final score showed the visitors ahead by the score of 28 to 26. The outcome of the meet rested in the balance until the final event, the tumbling, in which McTerman of Amherst carried off the first honors. The Columbians finished in the club swinging event, in which Smith and Leonard of Amherst tied for first place. P. Blackamkar carried off two firsts for Columbia in the parallel bar and side horse events, and J. McCormack of the home team took first in the flying rings event. The summaries:

Horizontal Bars—Won by P. Bhadkamkar, Columbia; W. M. Leonard, Amherst, second; F. Clarke, Columbia, third.
Side Horse—Won by A. E. Ralston, Amherst; E. Pape, Columbia, second; F. Clarke, Columbia, third.
Parallel Bars—Won by P. Bhadkamkar, Columbia; C. Herrschaft, Amherst, second; H. Kohout, Amherst, third.
Club Swinging—H. Smith and W. Leonard, Amherst, tied for first; E. H. Higgins, Columbia, third.
Flying Rings—Won by J. McCormick, Columbia; C. Herrschaft, Amherst, second; R. Mills, Columbia, third.
Tumbling—Won by E. McTierman, Amherst; F. Clarke, Columbia, second; R. Mills, Columbia, third.

Walkers' Club Elects Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Walkers' Club of America, held last night, officers were elected as follows: Samuel Schwartz, President; R. F. Remer, Vice President; F. Heath, Racing Secretary; Adolph Arnold, Treasurer; Al Schneider, Financial Secretary; J. H. Hocking, Pathfinder; A. E. Rode and F. Gage, Assistant Pathfinders; Board of Governors—Edward Renz, Simon Gross, Fred B. Curtiss, F. Lackmaker, and Fred Hill.

Penn. Fencers Lose at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 12.—Yale's fencing team defeated University of Pennsylvania here tonight, five bouts to four.

YALE'S BASKET BALL TITLE.

Ellis' Defeat of Dartmouth Clinches Intercollegiate Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 12.—Yale won the intercollegiate basket ball championship tonight for the first time since 1907, defeating Dartmouth, 36 to 15. Yale finished the first half in the lead, 12 to 4. Dutch Arnold starred in the scoring for Yale with 12 points, tossing six out of eleven goals from fouls. Both fives substituted freely in the last half. A son and a grandson of former Presidents of the United States played for Yale in the persons of Charlie Taft and Newell Garfield. Summary:

Yale.	Position.	Dartmouth.
Kinney	Left forward	Williams
Weiner	Right forward	Eskeline
Smith	Centre	Rector
Taft	Left guard	Pelletier
Arnold	Right guard	Winship

Goals from field—Kinney, 5; Arnold, 3; Stackpole, 3; Smith, 2; Weiner, 1; Rhett, 1; Winship, 3; Pelletier, 2; Rector, 1; Eskeline, 1. Goals from fouls—Arnold, 6; Wiliams, 1. Substitutions—Kinney for Weiner, Stackpole for Kinney, Sisson for Williams, Steele for Eskeline, Conway for Taft, Garfield for Smith, Rhett for Kinney, Pelletier for Steele. Referee—H. Thorpe, Columbia. Umpire—E. Thorpe, De La Sale. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

COLUMBIA TIES FOR THIRD.

Defeats Princeton in Basket Ball—Cornell in Second Place.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 12.—Columbia won from Princeton at basket ball here tonight, 22 to 20, in the fastest game of the local season. The result puts Cornell into second place in the final standing and gives Columbia a tie for third with Princeton.

Both teams played at top speed throughout and the lead shifted often. Princeton led, 11 to 10, at the end of the first period, but a Columbia spurt at the start of the second half put the New Yorkers in the running again.

Haas and Trenkmann starred for Princeton. For Columbia Dwyer's fast floor work and Benson's accuracy in shooting four goals stood out. Both teams complained vigorously of the umpiring. Line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	Princeton.
Dwyer	Left forward	Jacobson
Calder	Right forward	Ferres
Burghard	Centre	McTigue
Benson	Left guard	Trenkmann
Lee	Right guard	Haas

Substitutions—Princeton: Paulson for Ferree, Gill for Haas, Haas for Jackson. Columbia: Lee for Burghard, Kornsand for Dwyer, Dwyer for Lee. Field goals—Dwyer, (3,) Calder, Lee, (2,) Kornsand, Trenkmann, Haas, Paulson, Gill, Ferree, (3.) Foul goals—Benson, 8 out of 10; Haas, 6 out of 9. Referee—Mr. Reed of Springfield. Umpire—Mr. Deering of Manhattan. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Widmayer to Lead Amherst.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., March 12.—Theodore L. Widmayer, 1917, of New York, was elected Captain of next season's basket ball team today. He has played a heady and reliable game at centre in every game of the past season, and leads the team in the number of points scored. The Captain-elect is also President of the sophomore class, and is a graduate of Morris High School, the Bronx.

N. Y. U. Freshmen Win Last Game.

In their last game of the season, the New York University freshman basketball quintet yesterday defeated the Cooper Union five by the score of 26 to 21.

BOSTON TERRIERS BENCHED.

A. Straus's Monte Carlo Star Gets "Blue" as Best in Show.

Monte Carlo Star, owned by A. Straus, won the blue ribbon for the best dog of the show of either breed last night at the specialty match of the Boston Terrier Breeders' Association at the Albemarple-Hoffman. The reserve went to E. Ramsey's Midnight Maiden.

There were thirty classes scheduled, but only eighteen of them filled. In spite of this shortage of dogs it was one of the best exhibitions given by this young organization.

The puppy classes were particularly well represented. In this division Mrs. Rose of Rockaway Beach showed a high-class little animal, an offspring of Mrs. Dunn's famous Westminster Kennel Club champion, Some Boy. E. G. Pollock's Ringleaders Keno and James Edwards's Tommy Duke, and his brother, Billy Duke, owned by T. Nicholson, won the blues in the classes in which they were entered.

In the bitched classes F. C. Gordon's Annette Taylor took the first prizes in the classes for six to twelve months old puppies, also in the novice bitches, twenty-two to twenty-seven pounds. The awards follow:

Mixed, Puppies, 3 to 6 Months.—Won by Charles Constaine's Outlaw; H. E. Mason's Queen, second.
Puppy Dogs, 6 to 12 months.—Won by F. Y. Tucknott's Yankee Boy.
Novice, Dogs, under 17 pounds.—Won by J. Edwards's Tourist Duke.
Novice Bitches, under 17 to 22 pounds.—Won by F. Y. Tucknott's Yankee Boy; J. J. Theis's Tommy Hooker, Jr., second.
Novice, Dogs, 22 to 27 pounds.—Won by E. G. Pollock's Ringleader's Keno; T. Nicholson's Billy Duke, second.
Limit, Dogs, under 17 pounds.—Won by James Edwards's Tommy Duke.
Limit, Dogs, 17 to 22 pounds.—Won by A. Straus's Monte Carlo Star; J. G. Voorheis's Voorheis Halloo Boy, second.
Limit, Dogs, 22 to 27 pounds.—Won by T. Nicholson's Billy Duke.
Open, Dogs, under 17 pounds.—Won by James Edwards's Tommy Duke.
Open, Dogs, under 17 to 22 pounds.—Won by A. Straus's Monte Carlo Star; Mrs. J. G. Voorheis's Halloo Boy.
Open, Dogs, 22 to 27 pounds.—Won by E. G. Pollock's Ringleader's Keno.
Best Dog.—Won by A. Straus's Monte Carlo Star; Mrs. J. G. Voorheis's Halloo Boy, reserve.
Puppy, Bitches, 6 to 12 months.—Won by F. C. Gordon's Annette Taylor; M. Morgan's Organ's Midget.
Novice Bitches, under 17 pounds.—Won by E. Ramsey's Midnight Maiden; M. Morgan's Organ's Midget, second.
Novice, Bitches, 17 to 22 pounds.—Won by F. C. Gordon's Annette Taylor.
Limit, Bitches, 22 to 27 pounds.—Won by A. Sanderson's Baby Doll III.; Mrs. N. Held's Babe VI.
Best Dog or Bitch.—Won by A. Straus's Monte Carlo Star; E. Ramsey's Midnight Maiden, reserve.

News for the Athletes.

The entries received for the fourth annual diamond meet of Manhattan College, to be held in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory on March 16 numbers more than 900. Besides Caldwell, Mahoney, and Colby of the Boston A. A., Kiviat and Egan of the Irish-American A. C., all of whom are entered in the Jasper Three Quarter, entries have been received from O'Connor, N. Y. A. C., and Devanny, who will make his first appearance in New York City under the colors of the Melrose A. C. The ten contesting schools competing for the Herman Ridder trophy include the following: Bloomfield, De Witt Clinton, Commerce, Commercial High, Yonkers, Dickinson, and Brooklyn, also Manhattan and Fordham preps.

The Inter-settlement Athletic Association will hold its thirteenth annual indoor championships at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory this evening. The Treasurer, J. V. Hoole, reports that over 400 entries have been received from the twenty-four different settlements in the city. The program includes eleven junior and eleven senior events.

Features of particular interest among the eighteen military athletic events on the program of the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association for the games to be held in the armory at Sixty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, on Saturday, March 20, are two special races open to outsiders under the A. A. U. rules. The events comprise a National Guard relay race, in which members of the different organizations are invited to compete, and an invitation 880-yard run, with a limit handicap of 40 yards, open to outside athletes.

Racing Promoters Fighting Now.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 12.—Hot Springs racing promoters in conference here today decided to bring action in the Chancery Court here tomorrow to compel Secretary of State Hodges to proclaim a law the Sawyer Racing bill legalizing parimutuel betting and providing for State supervision of horse racing. The Governor asserts he vetoed the measure. Supporters of the measure say he acted too late.

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CLINTON SWIMMERS SCHOOL CHAMPIONS

Commerce Boys Defeated by Only One Point—Four Records Fall.

When Cann of High School of Commerce splashed across the finish line in the 100-yard swim of the high school swimming championships at the natatorium of the College of the City of New York last night, he broke the fourth record which fell at last night's aquatic sport. In this same event Fitzgibbons of De Witt Clinton brought victory to his school when he finished second, several feet behind Cann and only a few inches ahead of Albanus of Commerce. It was really Fitzgibbons to whom the lion's share of Clinton's winning of the championships belongs, for had he not finished those few scant inches ahead of Albanus the swimming trophy would not rest at Clinton this year.

The first of the four records that fell was the result of the fast swimming of the Commerce relay team. The four lengths of the pool were covered in 2:47 4-5, three-fifths of a second lower than the record made in 1913 by the De Witt Clinton team. Commerce won this event easily, Cann finishing 20 feet ahead of Wiley of Clinton. O'Sullivan, Clinton's speedy water athlete, was the next to lower a record when he negotiated the 220-yard swim in 2:46 3-5, which was two seconds faster than the time made by Smith of Clinton last year.

Leo Glebel of Stuyvesant established a record in the plunge for distance that officials believe will stand for years when he floated 69½ feet. The time allowed for the plunge is one minute and as the schoolboy's body floated along face downward, in the water the crowd waited breathlessly for the judge to call the time limit. When time was called there was still some slight forward movement to his body. The best record made previous to last night in this event was 65 feet by L. Schwartz of Clinton in 1913. Cann's time in the 100-yard swim was 1:02 1-5, and three-fifths seconds faster than the record made by Frerichs of Commercial in 1912, and equaled by Vollmer of Stuyvesant in 1913.

Clinton, Commerce, and Stuyvesant were nip and tuck through the entire meet in school scores, and it was not until the last event was completed that Clinton had won the swimming trophy by one lone point. The scores were: De Witt Clinton, 19; Commerce, 18; Stuyvesant, 16; Erasmus, 5; Townsend Harris Hall, 4; Manual Training, 4.

The summary:

800-Foot Relay.—Won by Commerce, (Callahan, Wilson, Albanus, Cann;) De Witt Clinton, (O'Sullivan, Fitzgibbons, Zlevitz, Wiley,) second; Erasmus Hall, (Long, Francis, Irvine, Fay,) third; Townsend Harris, (Friedlander, Cohen, Jacobs, Lehman,) fourth. Time—2:47 4-5.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Parker, De Witt Clinton, 129 points; Galbraith, Commerce, second, 125½ points; Cagney, Stuyvesant, third, 115 points; Liebner, De Witt Clinton, fourth, 105 points.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by O'Sullivan, De Witt Clinton; Grebel, Stuyvesant, second; Munson, Townsend Harris, third; Crawford, Townsend Harris, fourth. Time—2:46 3-5.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Hamilton, Stuyvesant; Ashby, Manual Training, second; Callahan, Commerce, third; McManus, Manual Training, fourth. Time—0:28 3-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Glebel, Stuyvesant, 69 feet 6 inches; Horgan, Erasmus Hall, second, 64 feet 6 inches; Greenman, De Witt Clinton, 62 feet 10 inches; Brier, Commerce, fourth, 62 feet.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Cann, Commerce; Fitzgibbons, De Witt Clinton, second; Albanus, Commerce, third; Hamilton, Stuyvesant, fourth. Time—1:02 1-5.

A. A. U. Swimming Schedule.

Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the National Championship Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union, yesterday announced the dates for eleven indoor aquatic championships which will be decided between March 24 and April 16. The schedule is divided between Eastern and Western clubs, and is so arranged that the Western swimmers can compete in all the title events in the East without making more than one trip, and vice versa for the Eastern swimmers. Westminster Kennel Club will hold the 500-yard championship on March 26 and the fancy diving competition on April 8. The schedule:

150-yard back stroke, Pittsburgh A. A., March 24; 500-yard swim, New York A. C., March 26; 220-yard swim and plunge for distance, Brookline G. A. A., March 27; fancy diving, New York A. C., April 8; 200-yard swim, 50-yard swim, and 200-yard breast stroke, Chicago A. A., April 14; 100-yard swim and relay race, 400 yards, Illinois A. C., April 15; water polo, Illinois A. C., April 16.

Union College Swimmers Lose.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 12.—Union College swimming team were defeated here tonight by the Andrus Club of West Ryan, by the score of 34 to 19. This was Union's first meet in the Foote Memorial Pool of the new gymnasium.

Week-End Boxing Bouts.

A number of fast boxing bouts are scheduled for this evening. At the Broadway Sporting Club there will be three star ten-round engagements, the most important of which will be the bout between Charley Weinert of Newark and George Rodel, the Boer. Both men will enter the ring weighing close to 178 pounds.

The bout arranged for the Irving A. C. between Jack Britton and Phil. Bloom should prove of exceptional interest to boxing fans. Both boys have a large following, are known to be good boxers, and the fact that they have been brought together will insure plenty of lively scrapping.

The Fairmont A. C. will put on a special bout between Eddie Campi, the feather-weight of the Coast, and Battling Lahn of Brooklyn. The Californian has not been seen around New York for nearly a year. He is said to be a faster boxer than Kilbane, and since his last meeting with Williams has developed a knockout punch.

Kid Taylor will box Hughie Rodden in the main event at the Vanderbilt A. C.

The new 135th Street Club has arranged an all-star program for its patrons. Young Cohen, the English boxer, will have as an opponent Willie Jones of Brooklyn in the main bout, and Italian Joe Gans is booked to box Young Hickey.

A number of old favorites will appear at the Long Acre A. C., among them Pinky Burns and Young Rose, Battling Allen and Young Selger. The windup will be between Fighting Jack Nelson and Harry Phillips.

Cornell Foilsmen Beat Columbia.

Cornell's foilsmen triumphed over the Columbia fencing team last night in the local gymnasium by a score of 7 bouts to 2. The Ithacan team showed clever work with the foils on the strips against the Blue and White and with many of the bouts close, nevertheless, had the better of the meet all the way. The summary:

First Round.—C. T. Chapman, Cornell, defeated H. Lauber, Columbia, 4—2; L. Mouquin, Columbia, defeated V. White, Cornell, 7—5; A. B. Aquilera, Cornell, defeated R. Allison, Columbia, 7—1.
Second Round.—C. T. Chapman, Cornell, defeated L. Mouquin, Columbia, 7—3; V. White, Cornell, defeated L. Arnaud, Columbia, 10—5; A. B. Aquilera, Cornell, defeated H. Lauber, Columbia, 9—6.
Third Round.—C. T. Chapman, Cornell, defeated L. Arnaud, Columbia, 10—6; V. White, Cornell, defeated H. Lauber, Columbia, 10—8; L. Mouquin, Columbia, defeated P. De Lima, Cornell, 11—10.

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CLINTON RUNNERS WIN.

Take High School Relay Race at Wanamaker Cadet Games.

The junior employes of the John Wanamaker store of this city had the Seventy first Regiment Armory all to themselves last night for the second military review and games. In point of importance the military review took precedence over the games, for it came first and took up a big part of the evening. The infantry corps of the store was reviewed by Lieut.-Colonel James Hollis Wells of the Seventy-first Regiment, with Colonel August J. Schauz commanding. The athletic events were nearly all closed to the John Wanamaker Commercial Institute, though there were some open track events which brought a representative high school entry.

The really big event in the high school races was the half-mile relay, which brought out an entry of eight teams. First place went to the De Witt Clinton High School team by a wide margin. On the first relay a Clinton runner showed his heels to the other contestants and established a lead that was steadily advanced through the succeeding relays. On the final relay Wettles had such a wide margin of advantage that he was never called upon to extend himself.

The 600-yard high school race went to a representative of the Bloomfield, N. J., High School, E. Garlock. He was well up with the leaders at all times, though he did little of the pacemaking until the final lap of the event, when he shot ahead and had five yards advantage over M. Plam of Erasmus Hall High School at the tape.

The one and a half mile event, which was closed to the Millrose A. A., was in point of entries the feature attraction, but it lost some of its quality through a failure of several men to start. Devanney, who was the scratch man, did not take part in the event, and the real scratch man, who was on the thirty-yard mark, was N. Giannakopulos. After only a few laps he had overtaken the high handicap men, and from then on he was in the lead. J. M. O'Connor, who was the second man in the event, and the Greek for a considerable distance, the final two laps were too much for him and he dropped back, so that Giannakopulos won by fully forty yards, and he had lapped practically every one of the other contestants.

The only high school event went to F. Dougherty of Erasmus Hall. It was a scratch race and the winner breasted the tape a few inches ahead of his Eastern District rival, G. Chianchiano.

The New York representatives of the Wanamaker stores scored a decisive victory in the one mile inter-institute relay. The summary:

Summary of the open school events:
100-

The New York Times.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1915.

DISCOVERING THE CLAYTON LAW.

There are many to whom it will come as a surprise that the Steel Corporation is preparing to obey the Clayton law. They will be more surprised to learn what the law requires. Corporations having a million dollars "capital, surplus, and undivided profits," and engaged in interstate commerce, and being competitors, may not have Directors in common. Other corporations of the same sort may still do the forbidden acts, which are forbidden not because of their immoral quality, or their detriment to the public interest, but because Congress said so. The thing specified as objectionable is the "elimination of competition by agreement." Recent economic history abounds with instances in which that business policy has been followed by enlargement of trade and reduction of prices. If the law shall prevent what it is aimed at, the result may be smaller corporations, reduced volume of trade, and higher prices. That result cannot be predicted because it cannot be foreseen whether the law will be enforced, or whether business will conform to it.

What is clear is that the law is not aimed at what is inherently or necessarily or universally wrong. If that were the case it would be necessary to forbid it entirely, and not to make the test of the prohibition the size of the corporation. It is a plain interference with the course of trade by men unacquainted with what they were regulating, and obsessed with theories about how trade should be managed. The sensible way of the common law is to wait until something happens, which is wrong under the conditions of the case, and then to punish it. Prohibition by statute of acts of the indeterminate moral quality of those in question makes no allowance for varying conditions, but forbids and punishes by class, the good and the bad together. It will annoy good men more than it will punish bad men. It is an added impediment upon the organization of prosperity by those who know how, with no assurance that the results will be good. The prospect is that the invitation to evasion will be accepted by the less scrupulous, with consequent disadvantage to those of high standards.

Another requirement of the law is that common carriers in interstate commerce shall not do more than $50,000 business with corporations if the two concerns have officials in common. Here the injury aimed at is clearer. An officer having a foot in each corporation may be on both sides of the bargain between them, and one corporation may benefit at the expense of the other. Any such act of bad faith ought to be punished, and if the facts were clear could be punished. The objection to the statute is the same as in the other case. It prevents good acts in order to punish bad ones. The test is not the quality of the act, but the size of the business. Corporations may do an unlawful business below $50,000, which they may not do above $50,000. If they wish to do business of a good sort above the limit they must conform to the law in a manner which is an impediment to business. It is clear that a man who might be a Director both of a railway and the Steel Corporation might consult the best interests of both, precisely because he knew the business of both. He might tell the Steel men where to sell, and he might tell the railway men where to buy, to mutual advantage. Men like to do business with those whom they know well rather than with strangers. But under the law if the Steel Corporation and the Pennsylvania Railway wish to do business on a scale which is small for either of them they must subject themselves to much red tape. Or they can cut the tape by not having Directors of the sort the law forbids. The Directors of the Steel Corporation have not been of the sort that weaken a business undertaking. Their loss will be a real loss, in return for which there are the doubtful benefits of the law. Manifestly the law is grossly wasteful, since it forbids men to make full use of their knowledge, ability, and experience, and deprives business of their services.

It is clear that the crusade against the forms of business is not over. It is carried on by men who have a fixed idea that profits are robbery and that wealth is a crime. Instead of looking at the substance and quality of the acts of those who make money they attack their methods, as though the fault lay in the manner and means rather than in the accomplishment. That organizers make wealth as truly as laborers dig a ditch is no part of the philosophy of those who think they benefit the community by restraining initiative rather than by punishing evil acts. The Clayton law was to make clearer another statute which was remade in the courts. It thus far makes clear only that business is to be hobbled rather than reformed, because those who drew the law had no clear idea of the nature of the acts they dealt with on a standard of size rather than of morality. The statute in these respects may do no great harm, nor is it clear that it will do much good. It is just another annoyance to business, which lately has been a succession of annoyances, some pinpricks, some stabs.

ANOTHER COMPLICATION.

The killing of Mr. McMANUS while he was defending his house from attack in the City of Mexico is an incident which may have grave consequences. The American flag was flying from the house and the doors had been officially sealed by the Brazilian Consul. The State Department acted with unusual promptness in dispatching a note of protest to SALAZAR, the Zapatist commander of the troops which occupied the capital after the evacuation by OBREGON on Wednesday night. The dispatch must be as promptly answered and the answer must be satisfactory to the American Government. It is fair to assume that the killing of McMANUS was not authorized by SALAZAR or ZAPATA, but it must be clearly explained, and the perpetrators, if they are found guilty of crime, must be punished. One of the reports says that a band of Zapatistas, who entered the city in advance of the main force, went directly to the house of McMANUS, intent upon killing him because he had shot three of their comrades who attacked him while they were previously in control of the capital. This may not be true, but if it were it would not excuse murder. McMANUS was a well-known resident, a foremost man in the American colony, and highly respected.

The incident is particularly deplorable, as it comes at a time when the tension in our international relations might otherwise have been relieved. ZAPATA, in spite of his cruelty in warfare, has executive ability. In his brief term as ruler of the capital some months ago he policed the city well and did all he could for the comfort of its inhabitants. He has returned, evidently with a disposition to co-operate with the relief committee and facilitate the distribution of food. In the absence of a strong man with a cleaner record, ZAPATA's new victory might have been a cause for congratulation.

But international complications have been increasing. Representations have been made to the Government at Washington recently touching the killing of four subjects of Spain and one of Sweden. In each case a satisfactory explanation may be forthcoming. If McMANUS habitually went about armed, as a combatant, for instance, it is doubtful if h's killing can be called murder. But the proof must be unquestionable. The United States must take note of the slaughter of foreigners in Mexico.

SCHOOLMASTER ROOT.

It is a pathetic spectacle that the Republican Government of this State presents. Returned to power by a great majority after four years in the wilderness, in three months it has got itself into such a snarl that it cannot get out alone and, according to report, it has appealed to ex-Senator ROOT to come to Albany and untangle it.

The Governor, charged with having made a mistake of $18,000,000 in his estimate of the deficiencies which must be covered by a direct tax, replies that he only made a mistake of $8,000,000. The Senate and Assembly are engaged in a civil war so bitter that one house will not even agree to a resolution setting an adjournment date because it was proposed by the other. But the fight between the Senate and Assembly is only a part of the warfare, for each house is itself divided into bitterly hostile factions. Mr. SULLIVAN, the leader of the independent Republicans in the Assembly, serves notice that he will not enter any Republican caucus and will not be bound by any conference. Speaker SWEET and Senate Leader BROWN, we are told, are "hardly on speaking terms." Legislation is apparently on the brink of paralysis.

We used to be told that the Republican Party was the party of efficiency, and that factionalism prevented the Democrats from getting anywhere when in office. But the Democrats never presented a more saddening spectacle than this.

The climax of this demonstration is furnished by the helpless way in which all hands turn to Mr. ROOT, as if he were a magician, and beg him to come to Albany and pull them out of the hole; hypnotize the warring factions into friendship, still the clamor, and tell them what to do next. Perhaps the Republicans do need a strong man to coerce them into being good. Normally in such a case they would turn to the Governor they elected, but he seems as helpless as they, and apparently they never think of asking him to use the rod on them; they bare their backs only to the switch of the ex-Senator.

Mr. ROOT is thus invited to become the Governor, Senate, and Assembly of the State of New York, positions to which he was not elected. He spoke prophetically when he said that in laying down the Senatorship he would not leave public life. So far as action, efficiency, and capacity for government are concerned he is qualified for his new task. He seems to have given up the Senatorship only to receive the offer of an even higher office. The position tendered to him is that of the Government of the State of New York, executive and legislative.

THE ALIEN LABOR LAW.

The law forbidding the employment of aliens on public works having been amended in a manner which is not by any means satisfactory, but is a repeal in all but form, it is now in order to offer to those who produced that result the comfort which they tendered to the contractors who broke the law by giving employment to men who needed it on terms acceptable to them. The unions said that the contractors were not entitled to sympathy in the loss of a few millions through compulsion by law to pay double wages. The law was on the books and in their contracts, and the penalty of loss was no more than was meet for lawbreakers. Well, now the law is practically off the books, and the labor representatives who procured its repeal through their demand for its enforcement are entitled to no more sympathy than they gave the contractors.

Unionists now see, or should see, that they were badly served by the enactment of the law, and even worse served by the necessity of repealing it in a manner which revealed the sort of legislation their leaders seek in the interest of labor. It is a betrayal of wage-earners, as well as inhumanity, to pass laws forbidding employment to those needing it most. It is peculiarly unworthy of Americans to seek employment in that way, and it ought to be obnoxious to any fair-minded worker to take wages made high by law rather than by merit.

That is a wrong done against everybody who finds it hard to earn a living. The cost of labor is almost by itself the cost of living. Laws increasing the cost of supporting a family cannot be popular with those who are complaining of how hard it is to earn a living. Laws raising the cost of public works beyond the endurance of the taxpayers cannot make work, and cannot long remain on the books. If the union leaders had been content with their triumph in causing such an enactment all might have been well. It was the insistence upon their pound of flesh which has caused the present trouble. It is worth while to point the moral, for there are other laws which can endure only so long as they are not enforced.

A JOKE ABOUT "JOKERS."

It is suggested from Albany that the defects of the Public Service law are responsible for the deficiences of the Public Service Commissioners. No doubt there might be a better law, since it is a human enactment, but also there might be a better administration of the law as it stands. That is the real question concerning the efficiency of the Commissioners. Was it the fault of the Commissioners that they did not bring good complaints under the law? Or was it the fault of the juries that they rejected all complaints which were brought, save one for $1, in the case of the facetious President of the Third Avenue Railway? If twenty-seven bad suits were brought it was the fault of the Commissioners, not of the law. It was their duty either to bring good complaints, or, if that was impossible, it was their duty to find it out in less than twenty-seven trials, and ask for amendment of the law.

The same test is applicable to the suggestion that the orders of the Commission ought not to be reviewable by the courts. The alternative is that the Commission ought to be allowed to make orders which would not stand the test of the courts. Surely that sort of Public Service law would be no joke, and it would be a "joker" to leave court review out, rather than to put it into the law. Why should the misdemeanor penalty be made more severe when it is not made effective as it stands? If the Commission had enforced the penalty, and the offenders repeated their offending in contempt of the punishment, the case might be maintained. It will not do to shift criticism from the Commissioners to the law. The Commissioners ought to be judged on their acts. It will be time enough to condemn the law when it breaks down under efficient enforcement.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Commendable Form of Foolishness.

When an enterprising youth threw a brick through the window of an Eighth Avenue jewelry store, seized as much of the valuable merchandise thus exposed as he could conveniently and quickly reach, and started to run away, of all the many people who saw the reprehensible proceeding, only one man, who is said to be a vaudeville actor, made any attempt to capture the criminal and recover the stolen property. The immediate consequences and rewards of this man's act were not particularly well calculated to inspire others to emulate it, for he was promptly knocked down by the thief's accomplice and then shot in the arm by the thief himself.

These mishaps—which might easily have been more serious and even a death wound—presumably caused the other observers of the affair to congratulate themselves on having attended strictly to their own business, and of course there would be no difficulty at all in proving that from the individualistic point of view the policy of non-interference in such cases is the only wise one. Just the same, however, even those who would make this argument and act upon its conclusion must feel in their hearts that he who saw the situation as one demanding instant action on his part, and who took action without thinking of the danger to himself, was a better man and better citizen than themselves.

No doubt he "acted on impulse," which is something that is generally reprehended, but it happened to be an impulse that is of the very highest social value, and the community where similar impulsions had been wholly replaced by a constant and consistent consideration for personal interests and safety would be in a very bad way. Between recklessness and cowardice there is, indeed, a golden mean, and there are times for flight as well as times for fight, but as the dividing line is so hard to find, the truly judicious person takes care to keep himself at some distance on the right side of it. Which side that is instinct tells every one of us in unmistakable terms. And it is the side of the higher, not of the lower, expediency.

A Competent War Correspondent.

At the beginning of the European war, and for some time thereafter, it was solemnly decided by many commentators that, as military operations are now conducted there is no opportunity for representatives of the press to gain for themselves the fame so often earned by their predecessors in the simpler conditions of the past. With battles no longer narrowly restricted as to duration and extent, and with strict censorships everywhere, the war correspondent certainly has in some ways a harder time than formerly, and he simply cannot be, as then, the critic of tactics and strategy. But already means and devices for getting around difficulties that cannot be overcome have been found, and with the disadvantages and inhibitions there have come certain advantages and compensations, especially in the shape of new and vastly improved facilities for the transmission of intelligence over long distances.

What can still be accomplished by the modern war correspondents, even in this greatest of wars, has in recent months been brilliantly illustrated many times in the news columns of THE TIMES, and none of them has been more successful in at once submitting to censorship and still telling in detail much of what happens on the battle lines than has the young man whose narrative of adventure and observation with the German army in Poland is continued in the Magazine Section of tomorrow's issue.

From it THE TIMES readers can learn exactly how the fighting is done there, how it differs from that carried on in France and Belgium, and how the men who are doing it appear to one to whom they have evidently seen fit to disclose—and to let him publish—all that is not likely to be of military service to the enemy. In other words, freedom within limits carefully defined but not narrow has been accorded to Mr. BROWN, and he has used it with intelligence and appreciation. Whether or not one believes the Germans to be really as confident of ultimate victory as he portrays them as seeming to be, the accuracy of his picture, as a picture of the visible and audible, cannot be questioned.

Winter's Worst Is Passed.

With the 12th of March, date ever memorable in New York's weather annals, now safely passed, he is not a very venturesome prophet who proclaims as of knowledge, not hope, that the Winter is passed, and that we are to have here no more snow of any consequence. A severe storm is still possible, of course, but it is a possibility of the safely negligible sort.

The Great Blizzard of '88 came later in the year than any other like culmination of meteorological disturbance remembered by even our oldest inhabitants, and the chance that the record of that year will be outdone, or for that matter equaled, is not worth taking into account.

A "hard Winter" this has been in some ways for lamentably many New Yorkers, but its difficulties and hardships have been so tempered in other ways that it can as truthfully be praised as a Winter open and mild—phenomenally the reverse of hard. Of really cold weather we have had only two periods, both brief, and only twice has there been enough snow to make attempts at its removal necessary. The absence of snow has not been entirely advantageous, since it has deprived many of employment its presence would have given, but the compensations for lack of this particular kind of work are numerous, even for those who would have done it, and the saving of the city money for expenditure for more productive purposes is a benefit shared by all, indirectly if not directly.

Snow in New York City always is either a calamity or a nuisance, according to its amount. To utilize it for either business or pleasure we are so ill-prepared and ill-equipped that for every Winter day that passes without a snowfall satisfaction with fortune or gratitude to Providence should be expressed—the one or the other according to the preferred theory of Things as They Are. Anyhow, Winter is over, and a good riddance to it! But it is still wise to keep one's rubbers where they can easily be found.

The New Short Skirts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an admirer of THE TIMES I was sorry to read the editorial article in last Sunday's issue entitled "Short Skirts," for it seemed to me below the high standard of your work. No thinking man or woman could disagree with what you said at the outset, in commendation of the skirt cut short and sufficiently ample to give freedom of motion. The only difficulty is that we know, from sad experience, that a thing so sensible cannot remain long in vogue.

It is characteristic of Dame Fashion that when she does the right thing in one place, she more than counterbalances by an error somewhere else. The shorter skirts, which bring the feet into view, are the excuse for shoes of even more abominable shape than any which went before. When the toes are crowded down together, at an angle of forty-five degrees, into these cunning little cornucopias, the victim must limp along as best she may, and so derive no benefit from the improved skirt, which should increase her ease and confidence in walking.

You remark naively that the new skirt gives evidence that women are more bow-legged than men. This is no matter for surprise. They must be bow-legged or knock-kneed, for the foot has no stable support, but balances on a heel the size of a dime, which is carried way forward under the instep.

These are all "true facts," as the small boy said, and have been known to women for many, many years. No one expects that they will change their practices in dressing, since they contend that the Creator made them frail, and therefore they must so live as to carry out the part.

A NATURE LOVER.

Hartford, Conn., March 12, 1915.

CHINA LOOKS TO US.

Our Government Urged to Use Its Good Offices with Japan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In behalf of all the Chinese students, numbering more than 800, and representing nearly all the eighteen provinces in China, now studying in the colleges and universities of the Eastern States, I wish to call to the attention of the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES the vital importance to the United States of the Japanese demands, which threaten the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the infant Chinese Republic.

In the treaty of 1858 with China, signed at Tien-tsin, the United States promises in Article I. that

> if any other nation should act unjustly or oppressively, the United States will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement of the question, thus showing their friendly feelings.

There is no question that if the United States Government would insist upon an "amicable arrangement" of the present difficulties, Japan would gracefully yield to the just demand of your Government.

If the United States does come to our assistance at this time, it is highly improbable that future friction between these two countries will ever result in disaster. Aside from these greater considerations, there are important advantages to be derived by the United States from her commercial relations with China; they will be enhanced by her most friendly relations with that country. This is increasingly important in view of the completion of the Panama Canal. Again, is it wise and desirable for the Americans to permit an aggressive nation like Japan to build up a still greater empire in the East? The Japanese have not the same patience as we Chinese in the solution of troublesome immigration questions. It is almost a moral certainty that if the United States should get into war with a strong Western nation she would have Japan upon her back. So, you see, the time may come soon when the Chinese will have an opportunity to repay their obligation in full to the American people.

America is no longer isolated. She must play her part in the world's politics. While she may not make any "entangling alliances," she cannot afford to disregard changes in other countries affecting her vital interests. The young men of China urge the American people to continue to stand by their traditional friendly relations with China. If the Americans do not fail the Chinese, the Chinese will not fail them. Z. T. NYI,

Chairman of the Chinese Students' Alliance, Eastern Section, U. S. A.

New York, March 12, 1915.

A NEGRO BENEFACTOR.

Funds Needed for the Street School for Manual Training.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Austria declared war who thought the bolt would hit Alabama? Yet the war has forced the colored people there to sell their small cotton crops for less than cost. And now what shall they do? Learn a new agriculture, move to the already overcrowded cities, or starve at home?

At Richmond, Ala., in a large community of both white and colored people a colored young man had seen the helplessness of his race in such emergencies; had recognized that only education, the teaching of truck farming, general agriculture, and other industries were the "remedy indispensable." He opened a school with fifteen boys and girls in a small room having one door and one window. Soon a hundred eager pupils in a larger room were making good progress in the primary branches, busy learning domestic industries and in planting in January crops that could be harvested in March, to be followed by other crops in succession that would command sale and also feed the laborers.

Later his sister joined the young man for his consecrated life work for their race and others also, with barest necessities provided, came to share the enterprise, till now 300 learners under six teachers are in the school. Meantime a few friends in Boston and elsewhere gave aid, whose gifts and the constant self-sacrifices of the leader and his teachers achieved a comfortable school building, and this work, inaugurated ten years ago, is now, it is believed, assured.

But the people, among and for whom it is, are poor, very poor; and though full of courage and devotion under new ambitions and ideals, cannot provide the much more still needed for the full equipment of the work. This school has two horses, but needs a pair of mules, cows, a kit of carpenter and blacksmith tools, a tool house and shop, a wagon, a liberal supply of seeds, and many other helps.

The white citizens near testify to the decrease of crime, the greatly improved moral tone of the vicinity, and the improvement of the meager, insanitary homes of the colored people. They also recognize the benefit to the white population in gaining for them honest and intelligent laborers.

The appeal of this Street School for Manual Training at Richmond, Ala., under the leadership of its originator, Emmanuel Brown, should win help enough to make it a great success in its own county and to make it a shining model for the thousand other Southern counties sorely needing just such a noble institution. AMELIA S. QUINTON.

New York, March 11, 1915.

Mercenary Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Frederick the Great not only did not send any Germans to fight on the side of the British in our Revolution, but he opposed the idea vigorously and loudly expressed his disgust with those mercenary and mean-spirited Princes who sold their helpless soldiers into this semi-slavery. Among these Princes were the Duke of Brunswick, the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and the Princes of Waldeck and Anhalt-Zerbst.

Moreover, Frederick the Great did more than this. He gave orders to his customs officers that a tax should be levied upon all such soldiers as should pass through Prussian territory as upon "cattle exported for foreign shambles."

It is well to remember also that the idea of hiring these soldiers was born in the stubborn brain of George III., then and afterward incapable of understanding the Anglo-Saxon spirit of government. His plan was opposed in both branches of Parliament and by many German subjects. R. B. A., Jr.

New York, March 11, 1915.

The State Board of Pharmacy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the pre-election discussion of civic conditions Gov. Whitman was quoted as saying that the rottenness of the various State boards, and especially the State Board of Engineers, was never more pronounced than under the administration of Gov. Hughes; and in this connection it would appear to be well to call Gov. Whitman's attention to the condition which exists in the State Board of Pharmacy at the present time. This board is notoriously Republican in its personnel, and it is a well-known fact among the informed that since the State Government has again come under the domination of the Republicans this board has inaugurated a pernicious campaign against the druggists of this city and State, ostensibly in the guise of public service, but in reality nothing more or less than organized persecution for the purpose of collecting tribute, better known as blackmail. M. D.

New York, March 11, 1915.

THE JESTERS.

Ev'n he, the master of the songs of life,
May speak at times with less than certain sound—
"He jests at scars who never felt a wound."
So runs his word! Yet on the verge of strife,
They jest not who have never known the knife;
They tremble who in the waiting ranks are found,
While those scarred deep on many a battle-ground
Sing to the throbbing of the drum and fife.
They laugh who know the open, fearless breast,
The thrust, the steel-point, and the spreading stain;
Whose flesh is hardened to the searing test,
Whose souls are tempered to a high disdain.
Theirs is the lifted brow, the gallant jest,
The long last breath, that holds a victor-strain.

MARION COUTHOUY SMITH.

NEW ALIEN LABOR LAW VOID?

Treaty Rights Invoked in an Appeal to the United States Supreme Court and the Latter's Recent Policy in Such Matters Discussed.

BY F. CUNLIFFE-OWEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

International difficulties are likely to ensue from the disposition made during the past week by Gov. Whitman and by the Legislature at Albany of the anti-alien labor law of the State of New York. If it had been repealed in its entirety, as originally intended by the Governor, all further trouble would have been averted, and the proceedings recently instituted in the Supreme Court of the United States to invalidate it would therefore have become unnecessary. In its amended form, however, it cannot fail to prove a source of endless trouble not only to the State of New York but to the entire nation, and it will probably engage the attention of the State Department at Washington and of the highest tribunal of the land for a long time to come.

The amendment which was adopted last week in lieu of a repeal provides that "preference shall be given to citizens over aliens; aliens may be employed when citizens are not available." This satisfies no one, barring the Legislature at Albany, and is bound to result in much confusion. It has the effect of making everybody except the employer a judge of whom he must employ to keep within the law. If he hires an alien adapted to the work in hand and a citizen comes along and demands the place, the employer must, under the amended law, discharge the skilled and tried alien and take on the untried citizen, or be haled to court. Indeed, the contractors can never know just where they stand or when the next walking delegate will appear or lawsuit break out to upset their working forces.

Moreover, alien labor and the representatives of the countries concerned are taking exception to the amended law on the ground that it discriminates against foreigners in a manner contrary to the provisions of the treaties with the United States. Treaties in America form the highest laws, overriding national, State, and municipal statutes. On this ground it is held that the amended anti-alien labor law of New York is an infraction of the Constitution of the United States, and this contention is to be pushed in the Supreme Court at Washington, and is also to form the subject of a considerable amount of diplomatic negotiation on the part of certain foreign powers.

Much of the alien labor employed in the State of New York and elsewhere on the Atlantic seaboard, in the South, and in the Middle West consists of Italian citizens. Now, Article III. of the treaty of Feb. 26, 1871, between the Kingdom of Italy and the United States expressly stipulates that

> the citizens of each of the high contracting parties shall enjoy in the States and Territories of the other the same rights and privileges as are or shall be granted to natives; being exempt, however, from compulsory military service on land or sea, in the regular forces, in the National Guard, or in the militia, and likewise exempt from any judicial and municipal office.

These rights are claimed by all other European aliens, either by reason of special stipulations in their international agreements with the United States or else by virtue of "most favored nation" clauses. Thus, Article V. of the treaty of March, 1899, between Great Britain and the United States, exacts that "citizens or subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall, in the dominions of the other, enjoy the rights which have been or may be accorded to the citizens or subjects of the most favored foreign nation."

Now the interpretation of treaties belongs here to the Supreme Court of the United States, which may put any construction that it sees fit on treaty provisions. There are several objections to this condition of affairs. Treaty provisions are, according to American jurisprudence, supreme lex of the United States, and the Federal Court of Appeals determines cases in which alien interests are involved on the strength of the stipulations of such treaties. But treaty provisions are not immutable. They are liable to be amended or repealed. Moreover, the treaties themselves are no longer absolutely binding. The experience of late years has shown us that they are far more frequently broken than adhered to, and we have the widely published and now historic expression of opinion by the Chancellor of the German Empire in August last, that treaties are, after all, "mere scraps of paper" and unworthy of consideration where the interests and destinies of one or the other of the signatory nations are concerned. A decision granted by the Supreme Court of the United States, on the strength of a clause of the American Constitution or of a Federal statute, is of a lasting character, and may be considered as forming a valid supplement to the law of the land. But a decision founded upon a treaty provision cannot in these modern days have the same permanent character or value. A decision of the Supreme Court based on a treaty provision is like a house built on very shifting sand.

Foreign powers not unnaturally take exception to the practice of the United States in subjecting international treaties to the interpretation of the Supreme Court at Washington. Inasmuch as these treaties are exempt from any such judicial review abroad, the foreign powers consider that they are placed at a disadvantage. Especially has this been the case in recent years. Formerly the construction placed by the Supreme Court upon foreign treaties was of the most liberal character, and as shown by a remarkable pamphlet by Marcel Viti of Philadelphia, one of the most eminent members of the Pennsylvania bar and for a number of years past the legal adviser of the Italian Government at Washington, this policy was adopted

> not only in order to carry out the true intention of the parties in cases where the language of the treaty was not sufficient to establish the intention in technical terms, but also as an evidence of good faith on the part of the United States Government in signing the treaty.

One of the most striking illustrations of this attitude was given in the case of the children of a former South Carolinian, married to a British officer during the Revolutionary War, and who claimed to inherit certain lands in South Carolina under the treaty with Great Britain in 1783. This case was decided in 1830. The Supreme Court in delivering its judgment declared that

> if the treaty admits of two interpretations, and one is limited and the other liberal, one of which will further and the other exclude private rights, the most liberal exposition must be adopted.

Again, in 1879, the Supreme Court at Washington was called upon to deal with a case involving the property of a Swiss citizen who had emigrated to Virginia, and died there in the possession of certain lands in the State, to which his relatives in Switzerland laid claim. The State courts of Virginia denied the claim on the ground that the provisions of the treaty of 1850, between Switzerland and the United States, did not operate to change the Virginian law barring the right of aliens to recover the ownership of land. But the Supreme Court of the United States reversed this decision, and declared the treaty supreme, reaffirming in its judgment what it had decreed half a century previously, in the South Carolina case above quoted, and stating once more that

> when a treaty admits of two constructions, one restrictive as to the rights to be claimed under it and the other liberal, the latter is to be preferred. Such is the settled rule of this court.

In 1900 the treaty with France was passed upon by the highest tribunal of the land at Washington, and Justice Field, in delivering the opinion of the court, holding that the provisions of the treaty superseded all State laws to the contrary, added that "it is a general principle of construction with respect to treaties that they shall be liberally construed, so as to carry out the apparent intention of the parties to secure equality and reciprocity between them."

In 1901 the Supreme Court, in reviewing the provisions of the now defunct treaty with Russia in connection with a dispute concerning a sailor employed in the construction of the Muscovite battleship Variag at Philadelphia, gave expression to the following opinion: "As treaties are solemn engagements entered into between independent nations for the common advancement of their interests and the interests of civilization, and as their main object is not only to avoid war, and secure a lasting and perpetual peace, but to promote a friendly feeling between the people of the two countries, they should be interpreted in that broad and liberal spirit which is calculated to make for the existence of a perpetual amity, so far as it can be done, without the sacrifice of individual rights or those principles of personal liberty which lie at the foundation of our jurisprudence."

Recently, however, the Supreme Court has adopted a policy which can only be regarded as constituting a departure from these praiseworthy principles. Thus, in 1909, an appeal from the tribunals of Pennsylvania was made by an Italian widow of the name of Maiorano to the Supreme Court of the United States, based upon the treaty of 1871 with Italy. It was a case in which the woman had been denied the right in Pennsylvania to recover damages from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for the death of her alien husband. This contention of the Pennsylvania tribunals was upheld by the Supreme Court, which declared: "If an Italian subject sojourning in this country is himself given all the direct protection and security afforded by the laws of our own people, including all rights of actions for himself or his personal representatives to safeguard the protection and security, the terms of the treaty are fully complied with, without going further and giving to his non-resident alien relatives a right of action for damages for his death, although such action is afforded to native residents' relatives, and although the existence of such an action may indirectly promote his safety."

The Supreme Court rendered another decision in conformity with these views in a suit brought three years ago by Bridget McGovern of Ireland against the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, under the Employers' Liability act, to recover damages for the death of her son. She, too, was denied the right to sue, on the ground that she was a non-resident alien.

Again, last year an appeal was brought by an Italian alien against the Pennsylvania statute barring aliens from the privilege of licensed hunting within the State and prohibiting their possession of a shotgun or rifle. The Supreme Court denied the appeal on the ground that

> the prohibition was within the rights of the State of Pennsylvania in the protection of public safety, and therefore not contrary to any treaty pledge.

So strongly did the Italian Government take exception to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the widow Maiorano, in denying her right to sue for damages for the death of her husband, that it caused its Ambassador at Washington, the Marquis Cusani di Confalonieri, to negotiate an amendment of its 1871 treaty with the United States, in which the amendment particularly stipulated that "the citizens of each of the high contracting parties shall receive in the States and Territories of the other the most constant security and protection for their person and property, and for their rights, including that form of protection granted by any State or national law which establishes a civil responsibility for injury or for death caused by negligence or fault, and gives to the relatives or heirs of the injured party a right of action, which shall not be restricted on account of the nationality of the said relatives or heirs, and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or shall be granted to nationals, provided that they submit themselves to the conditions imposed upon the latter."

This treaty, which was signed at Washington on Feb. 25, 1913, and ratified immediately afterward by the Senate, and which is known as the Cusani-Knox treaty, will, I hear, be invoked, as well as the previous treaty of 1871, by Italy, in connection with her protest to the United States Government, and in the appeals of her subjects to the Supreme Court at Washington, against the amendment of the anti-alien labor law adopted at Albany last week; while other powers whose citizens contribute to the labor element in America are likely to take similar diplomatic and judicial action under the terms of the most favored nation treaty clause.

Judging by the policy pursued by the Supreme Court of the United States during the past decade, the appeals to it in the matter will be unsuccessful, and the highest tribunal in the land will decline to afford relief to the aliens, or to interfere with the new anti-alien labor legislation of the State of New York. This may involve the negotiation of new treaties, or at any rate of the amendments of existing treaties, providing the foreign powers are willing to conclude agreements that are subject to interpretation by the Supreme Court of the United States, which may be liberal, as it was for the ninety years ending in 1903, or illiberal, as has been the case during the last decade. F. CUNLIFFE-OWEN.

New York, March 12, 1915.

OFFICIALS SQUABBLE OVER CITY SALARIES

Borough Presidents Take Exception to Standardization Methods.

TWO $10,000 ALLOWANCES

Board of Estimate Allows $107,000 for Vocational System Started by Westerners.

When the question of standardizing salaries of city employes came up in the Board of Estimate yesterday an animated discussion arose over the proposition to increase the salaries of some employes and abolish certain places entirely. The board was unanimous in deciding to allow $10,000 each to Dean Herman Schneider of the University of Cincinnati and William Wirt, Superintendent of Schools at Gary, Ill., for ten weeks' services in introducing the co-operative vocational and prevocational systems in the city's public schools. The board also approved an appropriation of $107,000 to continue the work begun by these experts.

Borough President Pounds of Brooklyn said he had tried to obtain increases in the salaries of employes in his office by abolishing a place paying $1,800 a year and had requested the Salary and Grades Committee to raise the salary of another place $300, and that while the committee approved the elimination of the $1,800 office it had refused the increase to the employe who was to do extra work. President Mathewson of the Bronx said that the board in countenancing this plan was resorting to sandbagging.

Water Commissioner William Williams criticised the method by which salaries in his department were equalized, and said that the Budget Committee of the board had made the salary of the auditor of his department $3,500, although he had received $4,500 last year, and the same rate was allowed in the budget for this year. The Commissioner said the auditor had saved $20,000 to the city, and had more work to do than most of the city auditors, who received larger salaries. The Commissioner had recommended the elimination of several places in order to provide slight increases to other employes, and the committee recommended that the eliminations be approved, but that the increases be disapproved. The report was referred back to the committee, and the Commissioner will be allowed a hearing in the matter.

President Mathewson also had fault to find with the way the Bureau of Standards was making salaries uniform.

Controller Prendergast said it had been the policy of the board not to increase salaries. President Connolly of Queens thereupon told the Controller that a good many increases, nevertheless, had been made in the Department of Finance, and that there were many high-priced officials there. The Controller retorted that since he had been in office salaries had been decreased in his department on an average of $200 a year.

President Pounds replied that the Controller had added 100 extra men to his staff, and that every time he, the Borough President, asked that a position be abolished it did not mean necessarily that he could get along without any one to fill the vacancy.

"Every year we try to cut the budget to the bone," put in the Mayor, "but we have found in the last six years that there is always room for extra cutting and we are never down to the minimum when we think we are."

After this talk, the board reviewed the salary schedule of the Bellevue and Allied Hospitals to provide for an increase in the salary of John Goldman, a hospital helper, from $880 to $480 a year, as it was said that Goldman spoke seven languages and assigned some 500 patients a day to the clinics where they were to be treated.

A report of the Committee on Tax Budget recommended that the board request the heads of departments, bureaus, or officers of the city and county governments to fill no vacancies now existing or occurring in the year 1915 without the approval of the board. The report was laid over for one week. This recommendation does not apply to the uniformed forces of the city, citizens in the labor class, the custodial forces in penal and correctional institutions, or mechanical plants where emergency conditions arise.

DR. GULICK IS EXONERATED.

Directors of the Camp Fire Girls Praise His Management.

President Luther H. Gulick of the Camp Fire Girls of America was cleared of all the charges brought against him by a dissatisfied few in the organization at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Directors at 461 Fourth Avenue. Dr. Gulick emerged from the meeting all smiles.

"It's great to be investigated," he said. "It makes you famous, if nothing else. This particular investigation is going to do the Camp Fire Girls more good than harm."

The investigating committee's findings were summed up in a set of resolutions which the board adopted. They praised Dr. Gulick's financial policy for having put the Camp Fire Girls on a self-supporting basis and exonerated Mrs. Gulick from all blame for being on the organization's pay roll.

"We express our appreciation," the Directors said, "of the fact that our income on articles produced by her at her expense has exceeded $5,000, while the total amount paid by us has been but $900."

The Directors asserted that the membership was steadily growing and that

MRS. ROCKEFELLER DIES AT POCANTICO

Succumbs to Heart Attack After Taking a Glass of Milk from Her Nurse.

MR. ROCKEFELLER IN SOUTH

Expected to Arrive Here Today with Son—Oil Man Attributed His Success to Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, March 12.—Mrs. John D. Rockefeller died suddenly at 10:20 o'clock this morning at the Rockefeller home in Pocantico Hills. Death was due to heart disease.

Mrs. Rockefeller had been in poor health for several years, but recently had been showing distinct signs of improvement. This week she was visited by her specialist and blood tests were made which were very favorable.

Everything was going on in the usual way this morning. Workmen were busy in Mr. Rockefeller's rooms papering and painting so that they would be ready when he returned from Ormond, Fla.

Mrs. Rockefeller was in unusually good spirits when her nurse gave her a glass of milk, which she was taking regularly. She sat up in bed, drank the milk slowly and remarked that it tasted very good. Then she leaned back on her pillow. The next moment she was seized with a sinking spell. The nurse rushed to her aid and Mrs. Rockefeller's sister, Miss Lucy M. Spelman, and her cousin went to the nurse's assistance. In a few minutes, however, Mrs. Rockefeller was dead. She passed away before Dr. Paul Allen could do anything to stimulate her heart.

News of Mrs. Rockefeller's death was kept a secret on the estate, but word was telephoned to the Standard Oil Company offices, 26 Broadway, New York, where the death was announced. Mr. Rockefeelr and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his family went to Florida several weeks ago. They were immediately communicated with and started home.

Funeral to be Quiet.

At Pocantico Hills it was said that they are expected sometime tomorrow afternoon, but the exact hour is not known. They will be met at the Pennsylvania Station in New York by automobiles and brought here. No announcement of the funeral arrangements will be given out until Mr. Rockefeller arrives. It is believed that the burial will be in Cleveland, and that the funeral will be held Sunday afternoon in Tarrytown. It will be very quiet, and only relatives and immediate friends will be present. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin is expected to officiate.

Mrs. E. Parmalee Prentice, one of Mrs. Rockefeller's two daughters, was summoned from New York. The other daughter, Mrs. Harold Fowler McCormick of Chicago, is in Switzerland recuperating from an illness. Her husband was about to sail tomorrow to join her, but canceled his passage and came here at once.

As it approached Mrs. Rockefeller wanted to be outdoors and only one day this week she was carried out into the gardens to look at the flowers. She wanted a new invalid chair, so that she could get around the ground better, and an hour before she died the housekeeper dispatched a messenger in New York to get a chair such as Mrs. Rockefeller wanted.

Mrs. Rockefeller's illness dates back to the Fall of 1912, when she was stricken with pneumonia. She recovered from this at Hot Springs, Va., but on returning to Cleveland in June, 1913, she again became ill, due largely to her weakened condition and advanced years. She remained in Cleveland until February, 1914, when her physician decided that she was well enough to be taken to New York, going to the Rockefeller mansion there. Last November she was brought here.

Hundreds of telegrams from the country over and cablegrams from abroad, expressing sympathy for the bereaved family, are flooding the local telegraph office.

Mrs. Rockefeller Born in Ohio.

Mrs. Rockefeller, who before her marriage was Laura Celestia Spelman, was born at Wadsworth, Ohio, on Sept. 8, 1839. She was her husband's junior by two months. Her father, Harvey B. Spelman, was a well-to-do merchant. He was born in New England, and followed the course of the pioneers toward the advancing western frontier. As a child Miss Spelman lived at Burlington, Iowa, and at Akron, Ohio, where her father made a small fortune in the dry goods business.

She moved with her family to Cleveland when commercial pursuits were no longer engrossing Mr. Spelman. The family built one of the largest homes in the city and Mr. Spelman became a member of the Legislature.

In the Central High School Miss Spelman met Mr. Rockefeller when both were 15 years old. The courtship did not begin at once, as outside of school hours the friends of young Rockefeller were mostly country boys and farm hands.

Laura Spelman's schoolmates knew her as a quiet, studious girl. She surprised her teachers by insisting that she be permitted to take the course in bookkeeping at a time when the courses chiefly attracted the interest of boy students. She dressed in a manner to indicate a fondness for plain clothes of simple design. She went to church regularly and became one of the most devout members of the Plymouth Congregational Church.

First Job Paid $500 a Year.

For several years after Mr. Rockefeller and Miss Spelman completed their school course together they were separated. Miss Spelman's parents sent her to Worcester, Mass., to complete her education, while Mr. Rockefeller literally "tramped the streets" of Cleveland in search of employment. In this period Miss Spelman encouraged him with kindly letters which still were free from the tone of the romance that later drew them together. Mr. Rockefeller's first position was at $500 a year as a bookkeeper, a position he accepted after seeing hopes of a college education slip away from him.

Miss Spelman, on returning from Worcester, became a school teacher, her first class being Grade "A" in the East Fourteenth Street School in Cleveland. Mr. Rockefeller occasionally called to see her at the school and accompanied her to her home. As both were deeply religious in their sentiments and neither cared for the ordinary diversions of the day, they became agreeable companions and warm friends.

In this period Miss Spelman was described by her superiors in the school service as "a splendid disciplinarian and a perfect teacher." She was promoted to be assistant principal of the school. Mr. Rockefeller brought to her home the books on which he worked as bookkeeper and together they would go over them on the occasion of evening visits. At no time during the courtship did they ever attend a theatre or a dance.

In business affairs Mr. Rockefeller soon gained recognition. He prospered beyond his first expectations, and as soon as he felt that he could do so he asked Miss Spelman to become his wife.

Upon the occasion of the marriage on Sept. 8, 1864, Miss Spelman formally abandoned the Congregational Church in order that she might belong to the same Church as her husband. She entered the Baptist Church and remained a member until the time of her death.

Clung to Simple Living.

The first home of the young couple was a modest brick house on a side street, where they continued to live while Mr. Rockefeller's wealth rolled up until it was mentioned in seven figures. The couple then moved into the mansion in Euclid Avenue. But it was characteristic of Mr. Rockefeler that she still retained in her new home her fondness for simple living.

It was in the Euclid Avenue home that Mrs. Rockefeller reared her four children. A fifth died in infancy. She refused to join any clubs, and entertained only few persons outside of church associates. Although the Rockefeller wealth increased rapidly, the family continued for a long time to keep only one horse. In the house there were two maidservants and one man who acted both as coachman and hostler. Mrs. Rockefeller insisted on doing much of the housework herself, and in teaching her children she laid stress upon the need for thrift and frugality. It is related that she paid one of her daughters a special sum of pin money each month for keeping watch on the gas jets to see that all were turned off when the gas otherwise would be wasted.

Last September, on the occasion of the golden wedding anniversary, Mr. Rockefeller had a brass band come to Pocantico Hills to surprise Mrs. Rockefeller with a concert on the lawn. Mrs. Rockefeller, then an invalid, was carried out of the house just as the band commenced to play the Mendelssohn "Wedding March." On the day after the golden wedding anniversary Mrs. Rockefeller celebrated her seventy-fifth birthday.

During a speech in Cleveland last July Mr. Rockefeller recalled that Mrs. Rockefeller kept the books on his business when it was too small to warrant the employing of a clerk, and that afterward she remained his constant business adviser.

"But for her business sagacity," he said, "I would still be a poor man. Many times her advice has been counter to my ideas, but her judgment has invariably proved the better."

TRIBUTES FROM FRIENDS.

Schoolmate Tells of the Rockefellers' Early Married Life.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 12.—"Whatever is good about me, whatever success I have made, I owe it to her."

This was John D. Rockefeller's tribute to his wife to old friends the last time they were in Cleveland together.

"And the same thing expressed in similar words was what I heard him say twenty-five years ago," remarked one who was present.

"I can go back further than that," added another. "He was absolutely devoted to his wife before they were married. She was on friendly terms with several young men, but she seems always to have been John Rockefeller's choice out of all the women in the world, and he had eyes for no other."

"John was a awkward and homely, just a countrified boy," said a very close friend of the Rockefellers, who was in their class at Central High School today. "But I saw that 'Cetty' Spelman and Johnny Rockefeller thought a great deal of one another from the beginning. We girls couldn't see why. Perhaps 'Cetty' wasn't exactly rich and beautiful, but her father was as well off as any of the girls in our class, a member of the Legislature, and somewhat known for his philanthropic work, so—you know how those things are among children—we thought that it was strange for her to rather show a leaning toward Johnny.

"I think that 'Cetty' had more influence on the girls in the class than any other. She was deeply religious. 'Not the sort of a person who wanted to talk about it all the time, and try to convert others to her way of thinking; she merely had very pious notions about everything, and, by example more than by talking, she exerted a strong influence upon the rest of us. For one thing, she didn't believe in dancing and theatregoing, because she did not think that it was proper for church people to engage in pursuits that she considered worldly. As a little girl she could sing and play on the piano, and while Johnny Rockefeller played the violin. Perhaps their music made them enjoy some of those first hours together, but I don't believe it was that so much as their admiration for one another.

"Johnny didn't graduate and he didn't go to college, because he couldn't afford to do so, and I know that he tramped around a good deal looking for work; but even at this time Cetty encouraged him. She saw that he was ambitious, and she thought that he was honest, which probably appealed to her more than anything else.

"I remember when she told me that she was engaged to marry him. I said: 'Why Cetty Spellman!' and I must have looked surprised, for she explained to me some of the reasons for making her choice, the principal one of which was that she loved him better than she would ever love any one else.

"Soon I saw why she made her choice, and I have known ever since why she never regretted her action. If ever a couple were intended for one another it was the Rockefellers.

"'Cetty' and her sister went away to college in Massachusetts. When she came back she became a teacher in the old Brownell School. And she always kept up a good deal of church work, being a Congregationalist until her marriage, when she joined the Baptist Church, to which her husband belonged. It was said at that time that she was a splendid teacher, and she was soon promoted to be Assistant Principal. We girls could understand that. She was a little thing, but she was a good disciplinarian; and then again, as in her own school days, not so much by what she said, but by her constant actions.

"When Johnny and 'Cetty' were married they went to live in a little two-story brick building on Cheshire Street. They were as happy as two kittens. Then the money began to come. It didn't seem to make any difference to John and 'Cetty'—not to their old freinds. We used to wonder at it, but we would have wondered more if we had not known 'Cetty' so well. She was just as simple and just as much of a dear little thing after they were millionaires and moved out on Euclid Avenue as when we were all youngsters in school.

"I've always seen them every year when they came back to Cleveland, and John has joked a good deal because I was 'never allowed' to speak to him when he was a boy, acting upon the advice of my teacher. I knew that 'Cetty' was telling. Her letters have been more infrequent in the last few years. But a month ago I got a letter from her in her own handwriting. She told me that her cheeks were as rosy as they used to be when she was a girl, and said that she was being wheeled out for a little while every day, so I thought may be she was better. Poor John and Lucy; she meant so much to them.

"'Once 'Cetty' said to me, 'To be a good wife and mother is the happiest and hardest privilege of a woman.'"

ROCKEFELLER HURRIES NORTH

Accompanied by His Son, He Leaves Florida for Pocantico Hills.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 12.—Called from Florida to New York by the death of his wife, John D. Rockefeller, with his son and daughter-in-law, passed through Savannah on the Seaboard Air Line at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The party was held at Savannah five minutes.

W. Rockefeller Unable to Come On.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., March 12.—William Rockefeller, who is at his Winter home on Jekyl Island, will not be permitted by his physician to attend the funeral of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, it was announced here today. He was advised it would be unsafe. Mr. Rockefeller, according to his secretary, is suffering from a severe cold and his physician fears the effects of a colder climate. The secretary added that Mr. Rockefeller's health was not materially changed for the worse.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller.

Price and Supply unaffected by War

Conditions in Europe have not curtailed the supply and no change has been made in the price of the

Famous Natural Laxative

Hunyadi Janos Water

Patrons can readily obtain this water at all Drug Stores at the *usual price.*

Standard remedy for biliousness, sick headache, torpid liver and

CONSTIPATION

Recommended by Physicians

Refuse Substitutes

MISS BISBEE TO WED OLIVER C. HARRIMAN

Debutante Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Bisbee Is Engaged to Banker's Son.

MISS JENKINS BETROTHED

Barnard College Senior to be the Bride of Francis H. Geer, son of the Rev. W. Montague Geer.

Two important engagements in society have just been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Bisbee of 60 East Seventy-eighth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Loise R. Bisbee, to Oliver Carley Harriman, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman of this city.

Miss Bisbee was a débutante of this Winter, although not formally introduced, as she did not leave school until midwinter. She is well known in the younger set. Mr. Harriman was a sophomore at Princeton University, but left college this Winter and is now with the Guaranty Trust Company. He has two younger brothers, John and Borden Harriman.

His father is a prominent banker of New York, a cousin of the late E. H. Harriman, and a brother of the late J. Borden Harriman. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Stephen H. Olin are his sisters. The Harriman country place is at White Plains, N. Y., and Miss Bisbee's parents have a country place at Bedford Hills, N. Y. No date has been set for the wedding.

The engagement of Miss Helen Hartley Jenkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Walker Jenkins, of 232 Madison Avenue, to Francis Hunt Geer, son of the Rev. W. Montague Geer, vicar of St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity Parish, has also been announced.

Miss Jenkins is the granddaughter of the late Marcellus Hartley, a prominent merchant of this city. She was introduced to society three years ago. She is a senior at Barnard College, where she has been active in college affairs, and is widely identified with amateur theatricals in college and society. She has one sister, Miss Grace Hartley Jenkins, who will be a débutante of next Winter. Her mother has continued her grandfather's work at Hartley House, and is especially interested in the Teachers' College, where she has endowed a department of nursing and health.

Mr. Geer is a graduate of Columbia University, class of '12. He has three sisters, Mrs. Eliot Goodwin of Washington, D. C., and the Misses Cornelia and Gertrude Geer. Enos Throop Geer and Montague Geer, Jr., are his brothers. No date has been set for their wedding.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Percy Grainger, the Soloist, Plays Grieg's Concerto.

The Philharmonic Society gave a concert in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon which will not be repeated to another audience, but which seemed greatly to interest the one that heard it—an audience that filled the hall. The symphony was Schubert's in C major, and orchestral numbers were the final scene from Richard Strauss's opera of "Feuersnot" and Dvorak's overture, "Carneval." Percy Grainer was the soloist; he played Grieg's concerto for pianoforte, it being his first appearance here in the performance of a concerto with orchestra.

Mr. Grainger plays Grieg's music with special sympathy; he was a friend of the composer; has an especial interest in the folk music with which Grieg was so much concerned, and knows and loves the Sandinavian countries. All of which may have opened to him a valuable preparation for the performance of this concerto. Mr. Grainger has also the competence that comes from a poetical temperament, youthful vigor, a powerful hand upon the pianoforte, and a highly developed technique.

He played the concerto with an ardent and impulsive enthusiasm, with an evident gusto, and let none of its meaning escape. The work today does not seem so important, so spontaneous as it once did. The performance, however, made a deep impression upon the audience and Mr. Grainger was heartily applauded.

ACT PLAYLETS AT THE PLAZA.

Amateurs Appear at Benefit for the Chapin Home.

The Plaza ballroom was filled last night for the theatricals and dance in aid of the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm at Jamaic L. I. Three playlets were presented by amateurs and among those taking part were several members of the Comedy Club.

The first playlet was Pinero's "Playgoers," a domestic episode, in which Francis Guerrlich, Frederick C. Guerrlich, Mrs. Henry W. Aring, and the Misses Ann Calisher, Ethel Mapes, Marjorie Cochran, and Emily C. Baker took part. The second, Fenn and Price's "'Op-o'-Me-Thumb," had as a setting a laundry in Soho, Ann Calisher was Mme. Didier, and Mrs. Aring, the Misses Laurada Chipman, Fanny P. Wilcox, Ethel Stickney, and Ralph W. Carey filled the other parts.

The third and last was "A Pantomime Rehearsal," by Brandon Thomas and Weedon Grossmith, and those taking part were Evert Jansen Wendell, Howard M. Peck, Francis Guerrlich, Vinton Freedley, Ralph W. Carey, and the Misses Helen Zagat, Beatrice P. Wood, Marjorie Cochran, Ethel Mapes, Adele Potts, and Katherine Rogers. Miss Rogers sang an interpolated solo in the last playlet.

Among the patronesses, most of whom were present, were Mrs. George Legg, Mrs. John F. Degener, Mrs. C. S. Pinkney, Mrs. Ludwig Sutro, Mrs. Charles F. Waterbury, Mrs. C. R. E. Rushmore, Mrs. Eugene E. Mapes, Mrs. Richard U. Clark, Mrs. Gilbert Crowell, Mrs. John P. Laflin, and Mrs. William A. Hoe.

CONCERT AT MRS CARNEGIE'S.

A Large Audience at Benefit for New York Cooking School.

There was a large attendance yesterday afternoon at the concert given at the residence of Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, 2 East Ninety-first Street, for the benefit of the New York Cooking School.

The artists included Miss Eleanor Owens, soprano; Miss Aldine Van Blarcom, pianist, and M. Michel Guslikoff, violin.

The school is the only one of its kind in New York, and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn is President. The Board of Managers, the majority of whom were at the concert, are Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Miss Susan Nicoll Frost, Mrs. Clarence Blair Mitchell, Mrs. Robert L. Bacon, Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark, Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mrs. William T. Blodgett, Miss Elizabeth W. Dodge, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mrs. Columbus O'D. Iselin, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Kean, Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, Mrs. William Pollock, Mrs. Hugh J. Chisholm, Mrs. James J. Goodwin, Mrs. Harold Minott, and Mrs. Hiram W. Sibley.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN H. BARBER, at one time President of the New England Firemen's League, died in Central Falls, R. I., yesterday. He was 63 years of age.

MALACHI L. JENNINGS, an attorney of Boston, member of the State Ballot Law Commission and well known in Democratic politics, died suddenly in Boston yesterday.

Passengers for Genoa.

Some of those booked to sail today for Genoa on the Duca degli Abruzzi are:

J. C. Althea, M. F. Bates, Mrs. M. C. Bensel, E. J. Earley, Mrs. A. Freed, Mrs. S. H. Holman, F. Dackman, Miss Pleasant Stoval, Miss R. Minich, and Mrs. H. Granados.

Tourists for Panama.

Some of those booked to leave today on the Tenadores for Panama are:

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brooks, G. D. Foster, W. L. Head, B. F. Houston, S. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Bissell, Dr. W. S. Brooks, W. M. Carson, J. T. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. L. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Anderson, Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Fulton, and Miss Lucy Marshall.

MISS DALLETT ENGAGED.

Daughter of John Dallett, Jr., to Wed William Thorn Kissel.

The engagement is announced of Miss Frances A. Dallett, a daughter of John Dallett, Jr., and of Mrs. Edith L. Freeman Dallett, who died in London on Sept. 1 last, to William Thorn Kissel, a son of Mrs. Gustav Edward Kissel of 12 East Fifty-fifth Street, and Wheatsheaf House, Morristown, N. J.

Miss Dallett, who now makes her home with her aunt, Mrs. Joel Francis Freeman at 410 Park Avenue, was to have made her début the past season, but was prevented by mourning. Miss Dallett is a member of the Fencers' Club.

Mr. Kissel is a Harvard graduate, class of 1908, and a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, Racquet and Tennis, and the Morris County Golf clubs and the Essex Hounds. He is a descendant of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, and is a brother of the Misses Dorothy, Jeannette and Louise B. Kissel, a nephew of Rudolph H. Kissel, and a cousin of the Misses Ina, Eleanora and Barbara Kissel and of Gustav H. and Rudolph H. Kissel, Jr.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

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CARUSO STILL MYSTIFIES.

Failure to Appear at Monte Carlo Stirs Curiosity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 12.—Caruso has not yet appeared in opera at Monte Carlo though he was announced for ten performances.

As far as musical New York is concerned Caruso has vanished completely. During the past week those in touch with musical conditions have been speculating freely as to the reasons why there has been no word of his arrival at Monte Carlo or of his singing there, since his first appearance was to have occurred Tuesday or Wednesday of this week. The officials at the Opera House have professed themselves as much in ignorance over his whereabouts as anyone else.

General Manager Gatto Casazza received a cable dispatch late last week announcing his safe arrival in Naples and it was supposed that he would start immediately for Monte Carlo, a trip of about half a day.

Since that time no one, as far as is known, has received word from him. The above cable dispatch to THE TIMES is the first definite news from Monte Carlo. Although it does not say whether the season has opened, the inference that it has not is well justified, because Caruso's appearances were the one thing on which the hopes of a successful season were founded, and it is hardly believable that a first performance would have been risked without the éclat of his presence. He told friends here several weeks before he left that he was to make his first appearance as Radames in "Aida" on March 9.

Those who, when the first announcement was made here of Caruso's intended departure, said it was ridiculous to think of a season of opera being given at Monte Carlo this year, and that the tenor had some other reason for leaving, have been pronounced in their I-told-you-so attitude during the last few days, as news of the opening failed to come across the cables.

The crop of rumors that first arose was somewhat stilled when he actually sailed on scheduled time, but they have begun to assert themselves again lately. They ranged all the way from the allegation he had quit because an attempt was made to reduce his salary to another that he was losing his voice, not failing to take in some rumors of an intended marriage, by the way.

COTTIER ART SALE, $5,948.

A Painting by Samuel Coleman Brings Highest Single Price, $335.

Returns for the sale of Cottier & Co. at the Anderson Galleries yesterday were $5,948, $3,898 for the furniture and art property of the afternoon and $2,555 for the paintings, prints, &c., of the evening. A painting by the American artist, Samuel Coleman, "Towboats in the Highlands of the Hudson," signed and dated '66, brought the highest single price of the day, going to J. O. McDermott for $335.

In the afternoon sale B. E. Henry paid $200 for a Circassian walnut table made by the firm, 5 feet 8 inches long by 3 feet 2 wide; A. S. Gilroy gave $440, $220 each, for a pair of seventeenth century English arm-chairs with original frames covered with fine petit point tapestry; an Italian frontal Italian, seventeenth century, went to B. F. Darlington for $275; F. B. Walters paid $275 for a walnut arm-chair, copy of a famous model in Hampton Court, covered with seventeenth century Flemish tapestry, and $160 for an original sixteenth century Italian cassone, while to Mrs. Leland went a sixteenth century Italian walnut table for $155.

A signed panel, "Calves in Pasture," by Emile Van Marcke, went to C. B. Williams in the evening sale for $265; F. Hunter paid $160 for "White Phlox in My Garden," Voulangis, France," by Edward J. Steichen, a contemporary American painter; to J. L. Newman went "Holland River Landscape," by W. B. Leenders, a contemporary Dutch painter, for $105; a panel, "The Wonder Book," Meyer von Bremen, went to H. R. Reimer for $165, and A. M. Gold gave $275 for "The Sultor," by Antonio Casanova y Estorach.

The sale was completed in the two sessions.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney sailed yesterday from England on the Adriatic for this port. She came over in December for the holidays and returned to Paris in January.

The wedding of Miss Anna Stafford Wilcox and Elmo G. Stokes of New York will take place on Thursday evening, March 18, at the Gotham. The Rev. Dr. Edward P. Johnson of New Brunswick, N. J., will officiate.

The marriage of the Rev. Stanley Matthews Cleaveland, curate of the Church of St. Timothy and Zion, and Miss Marian Van Buren of Washington, D. C., will take place in that city in St. John's Church on April 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Lindabury and their débutante daughter, Miss Margaret Lindabury, have left the St. Regis for their country place at Bernardsville, N. J., and will go there soon for a trip to Southern California.

The Lotos Club will give a ladies' day entertainment at its clubhouse, 110 West Fifty-seventh Street, on Friday, March 26, from 3 until 5 in the afternoon.

The College Woman's Club will give the second of a series of dances on Friday evening, March 19, at the Gotham to raise money to assist students through college. Mrs. M. Dryden Brewer has charge of the tickets.

Mme. Sembrich in Polish costume will be present at the tea garden of the International Flower Show at the Grand Central Palace on Friday, March 19, the day the American Polish Relief Committee has charge, and the Russian Balalaika Orchestra will play. On Monday, March 22, Colonel Roosevelt will be the guest of honor, when the Committee for American Hotels for Refugees in Paris has charge. His daughter, Mrs. Richard Derby, is Chairman of the committee.

Last night the Paul Jones Club held a dance at the Vanderbilt for the benefit of the Sailors' Fund for sending clothing and tobacco to the British sailors and nine sweepers. The room was done in cherry blossoms, climbing roses, and smilax and French, Belgium, Russian, and English flags were used. At the entrance were miniature red, white, and blue lights and Japanese umbrellas.

MARSHALL FIELD BETTER.

Suffers from Attack of Rheumatic Fever Contracted at Palm Beach.

The condition of Marshall Field, 3d, who was taken ill while on his honeymoon at Palm Beach, Fla., and was brought here in a private car, was much improved last night, it was said at the home of his wife, who was Miss Evelyn Marshall.

Charles H. Marshall, a brother-in-law of Mr. Field, said that the patient stood the trip from Palm Beach to New York very well. "Mr. Field is suffering from a slight attack of rheumatic fever, and not from typhoid fever," said Mr. Marshall.

"Physicians attending him say that his condition is much better, and that he is getting along very well."

Trench-Gardner Wedding in London

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Miss Helen Dulcie Gardner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wade Gardner of Eastbourne, England, to Charles John Le Poer Trench, which was celebrated on March 10 at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, London. The Rev. R. M. Cole-Hamilton performed the ceremony. Mr. Trench is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Le Poer Trench of Staten Island.

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681 Fifth Avenue

'DIE MEISTERSINGER' AT METROPOLITAN

Wagner's Comedy Given Its First Performance This Season—Toscanini Conducts.

FRIEDA HEMPEL AS EVA

Johannes Sembach Sings Walther with Beauty and Power—Reiss a Delightful David.

Eva	Frieda Hempel
Magdalene	Marie Mattfeld
Walther von Stolzing	Johannes Sembach
Hans Sachs	Hermann Weil
Beckmesser	Otto Goritz
Veit Pogner	Carl Braun
Kothner	Carl Schlegel
David	Albert Reiss
Ein Nachtwachter	Robert Leonhardt
Conductor	Arturo Toscanini

Wagner's comedy comes late into the répertory at the Metropolitan Opera repertory at the Metropolitan Opera formance there last evening; and as has been the case in several years, it was under the direction of Mr. Toscanini. It is not strange that he should have an irresistible desire to undertake the direction of "Die Meistersinger" himself, as well as of "Tristan und Isolde," for it offers much that makes the strongest appeal to a musician of his calibre and the score offers a temptation for the kind of elaboration, of refinement of which he is so great a master. On the other hand, it is a work that, in its dramatic spirit, its atmosphere, its true significance, is not easily open to the full comprehension of any but a Teuton born and bred. And with all his genius and versatility and supreme musicianship he is an Italian.

This has been observed before in the representations that Mr. Toscanini has conducted in previous seasons, and it was again borne in upon lovers of "Die Meistersinger" as they heard it last evening. The performance had an infinity of beauties. Mr. Toscanini reveals in the orchestral score, wreaks himself upon it. His performance is a marvel of rich and changing color, of exquisitely wrought detail. He elucidated points that are often lost, that are subordinated to the wonderfully euphonious, a delight to the ear. But Mr. Toscanini has considerably less interest in what goes on upon the stage, and some of its most significant points he sometimes fails to give their due prominence.

His reading is occasionally lacking in dramatic plasticity, in the elasticity that gives the actors an opportunity to make the most of the situations, to develop the potentialities of the comedy. There are passages in which the listener feels the need of a more flexible tempor, a greater yielding to considerations more dramatic than musical. Some of his tempos seemed unduly deliberate, as those in which scenes of excitement are developed.

A feature of chief significance in last evening's performance was the first appearance of Johann Sembach as Walther von Stolzing. He was one of the finest of Walthers heard in this house for a long time. Not for long has the music been so well sung, with such beauty and power of voice, with such excellent and such excellent declamation and intelligible diction. Not for long has there been so ardent, so romantic, so poetic a figure; so appropriate, so well-composed, and dramatically effective a representation of the Françonian knight.

The admirable Eva of Mme. Hempel, the classic Beckmesser of Mr. Goritz, Mr. Reiss's delightful David, and Mr. Braun's Pogner are well known and well established in public favor. Mr. Weil can hardly claim so much for his impersonation of Hans Sachs, though it is intelligent and consistently carried out, it has not all the drastic humor, the tenderness, and poetic dignity that this figure in the comedy should have.

New Features for 'Watch Your Step'

"Watch Your Step" will be freshened up Monday night at the New Amsterdam Theatre by the addition of several new features. In the first act a new song called "Lead Me to Love," will be sung by Sallie Fisher and William J. Halligan. In the second act a new scene will be interpolated for Vernon Castle and George Dowling. Two new features will be added to the third act—a new one-step by the Castles, a new song called "Watch Your Step" sung by Miss Castle and chorus. Irving Berlin wrote the music and lyrics of all the new numbers.

Festival in Neighborhood Playhouse.

In the Neighborhood Playhouse this afternoon and tomorrow afternoon a Russian festival, arranged by Louis Chalif, and presented by him and his pupils will be given. The program will be the same as that offered earlier in the season at the Biltmore and will consist of Russian folk dances, songs and instrumental selections of Russian music. Tonight and tomorrow night the program of playlets first acted last Saturday night will be repeated.

CAPT. W. McC. LITTLE DIES.

Retired Officer Served Long in the Naval War College.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 12.—Capt. William McCarthy Little, U. S. N., retired, one of the best-known residents of this city, died this afternoon at his home here in his seventieth year.

He was born in Maine and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1866 and gazetted to the Atlantic Squadron. Capt. Little was made an Ensign in 1868 and served with the U. S. S. Franklin on the European station until 1871. He was promoted to be Master in 1869 and in March, 1871, was made a Lieutenant. After two years' leave he was attached to the Torpedo Station and from 1874 until 1877 was assigned to the U. S. S. Swatara, leaving the ship for duty at the New York Navy Yard, where he remained until the end of 1878. Capt. Little then served on the training ship Minnesota, the U. S. S. New Hampshire, and U. S. S. Adams, and in 1884 was retired at Newport.

Capt. Little was active in the work of the Naval War College and was referred to as "The Father of the War Game." He was first assigned to the college in 1900 and remained until 1912, when he was detached by order, to be again returned to duty at the college in August, 1913, being permanently retired in January, 1915, at his own request.

He is survived by his widow and two sons, Capt. Louis M. Little of the United States Marine Corps, in charge of the United States Legation at Peking, and Julian Little of New York, and by two daughters, Mrs. Reginald Norman and Miss Alice McCarthy Little.

Schieren Double Funeral Today.

Tentative plans have been formed for public services in memory of ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, who died on Wednesday. A committee of prominent men of the borough will meet on Monday and organize to arrange for the services, which will probably be held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Sunday, March 21.

The double funeral of Mr. Schieren and his wife, Mrs. Mary Louise Schieren, who survived him by only one day, will be held this afternoon at their late home, 465 Clinton Avenue.

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MISS K. A. PAGE TO WED.

Ambassador's Daughter Engaged to C. G. Loring of Boston.

LONDON, March 12.—Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, and Mrs. Page have announced the engagement of their daughter, Katharine A., to Charles Greely Loring, son of the late General Charles Loring of Boston.

Miss Katharine Alice Page is the only daughter of the Ambassador and Mrs. Page, and was graduated from Bryn Mawr in 1913 and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Her eldest brother, Ralph W. Page, married Miss Lelia H. Tuckerman and lives at Pinehurst, N. C., where he is a cotton planter, as does also her youngest brother, Frank C. Page, also a cotton planter. The second brother, Arthur W. Page, who married Miss Mollie W. Hall, succeeded to his father's position as managing editor of The World's Work and lives at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

BOSTON, Mass., March 12.—Charles G. Loring is an architect with offices at 77 Water Street. He is at present in England, where he has been for several weeks. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and also of Harvard—from the former in 1906 and from the latter in 1908. He formerly lived at 11 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Confirmed.

RUBIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rubin of 22 East 93d St. announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Arthur Lincoln, on Saturday, March 13, at 9 A. M., at the Congregation Kehilath Jeshurun, 117 to 121 East 85th St. At home Sunday, March 14, 3 to 6. No cards.

Married.

TRENCH—GARD'NER.—On March 10, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, London, England, by the Rev. R. M. Cole-Hamilton, Charles John Le Poer, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Le Poer Trench, New Brighton, Staten Island, to Helen Dulcie, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wade Gard'ner of Eastbourne, England.

Died.

ACKERMAN.—On March 11, Julia, beloved wife of T. Ackerman, youngest daughter of F. G. Schmidt, Kingston, N. Y., and Mrs. Julia Schmidt, Bedford Park, N. Y. City. Funeral from her late residence on Sunday, March 14, at Saugerties, N. Y.

BEACH.—On Friday, March 12, Sarah C., wife of the late William W. Beach. Funeral private.

BLOODGOOD.—On Friday, March 12, 1915, at her late residence, 95 Bowne Av., Flushing, Joseph Francis Bloodgood, M. D., son of the late Isaac and Mary Bloodgood. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUHRENDORF.—On March 11, Frederika D. Buhrendorf, in her 63d year, beloved wife of John F. Buhrendorf. Funeral services from her late residence, 1,592 Jessup Av., Bronx, Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment Fernciff, on Sunday afternoon, at 4:30.

COLE.—At Hotel Biltmore, on March 10, 1915, of pneumonia, William Washington Cole, aged 66 years. Services at Hotel Biltmore, Saturday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

CURTIS.—Elizabeth. Funeral, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) on Sunday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

DARLINGTON.—On Thursday, March 11, 1915, at his residence, 1,321 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Penn., Stephen P. Darlington, in his 76th year. Funeral service at his former home in West Chester, Penn., Saturday, March 13, at 12:30 P. M.

ENGLISH.—In New Haven, Conn., March 12, 1915, Frances Lewis Hotchkiss, widow of John English, in the 92d year of her age. Funeral service private. Kindly omit flowers.

FAIRGRIEVE.—At Cranford, N. J., March 12, Jane Fairgrieve, widow of James Fairgrieve. Funeral private. Interment, Trinity Cemetery.

FERRIS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, March 10, at Jacksonville, Fla., Joseph A. Ferris, aged 72 years. Funeral services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., at 2 P. M. Sunday. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

FRAN

PHILADELPHIA WARD IN PARIS HOSPITAL

City Gives $15,000 and Will Send Surgeons and Nurses to Care for Wounded.

RUSSIANS TO HOLD BAZAAR

New Jersey Organization for Belgian Aid — More Than Half a Million for Jews.

The committee collecting funds for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris received yesterday $15,000 for the Philadelphia committee to support a Philadelphia ward of forty beds in the hospital for six months. Other wards bear the names of New York, Providence, New Haven, and Buffalo. A force of surgeons and nurses from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School will go this Summer to take charge of a division of the hospital for three months. The fund now totals $366,905.02, of which $15,050 was received yesterday from the following:

Phila. Com.	$15,000
Windsor Mach. Co.	25
Potter & Johnson Mach. Co.	25

Contributions to the fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street.

Russians to Hold Bazaar.

At a meeting of prominent Russian-Americans and others at the Hotel McAlpin on Thursday night, plans were approved for a bazaar in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory from April 12 to 17, under the auspices of the Russian-American War Relief Society. The bazaar is to be held under the patronage of Mme. Bakhmeteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador, who with Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt will have a villa in the bazaar. Mrs. Vanderbilt has given a Russian wolfhound to be disposed of as a prize. The President of the committee is Mme. Olga de Moravsky Kluge. Mme. Petschen is Vice President, Mme. Kohanick Treasurer, and Mme. Turkevitch, Secretary.

Work for Belgian Relief.

Dr. John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton, has accepted the chairmanship of the New Jersey Committee for Relief in Belgium. The organization will be completed at a mass meeting in Alexander Hall, Princeton, tonight, at which Dean McClenahan, who has just returned from Belgium, and Capt. J. F. Lucey, of the executive staff of the commission, will speak. The Secretary of the New Jersey committee is George McGrew of Plainfield, and among the members of the Advisory Committee are Hamilton Wright Mabie, Thomas A. Edison, Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, Albert H. Baldwin, Frederck Frelinghuysen, and Mrs. Caroline B. Stevens Wittpenn. Mr. Baldwin is the Treasurer of the committee.

The Belgian Relief Fund was increased by $1,852.17 yesterday, and now totals $974,863.11. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's contributors who gave $10 or more were:

Providence Journal	$607	Mrs. G. S. Scott	$25
Mrs. H. V. Van Henkelom	100	H. C. King	10
Morris Kinney	50	Mrs. H. W. Winkinson	25
C. H. Russell	50	Mrs. A. Vanderhulil	20
Henry Torrance	50	Graham Simne	20
Miss C. L. Morgan	250	Mrs. W. B. Rankine	25
Anonymous	100	Robert T. Craig	50
Mrs. L. H. di Zeregra	10	Mrs. J. K. Tod	10
Mrs. K. Bates	15	Mrs. J. H. Sorchan	10
Henry G. Makin	25	Mrs. J. C. Greenway	25
H. M. Armstrong	25	Mrs. H. Whitaker	35
Clark Mills friends	20	Mrs. Ally	10
W. V. Ewing	10	John R. Adams	10
Eugene A. T. Smith	10	St. Matthew's Ch.	
Mrs. H. T. White	25	Hillsboro, N. C.	10
Mrs. A. L. Tyler	25	R. H. Woodman	15

British American Fund.

The British American War Relief Fund of 200 Fifth Avenue acknowledges the following subscriptions of $10 or more:

W. M. Patch	$100	T. Cary	$25
Mrs. H. Pearce	50	Anonymous	25
Mrs. C. H. Robbins	25	Dr. J. Hutchinson	10
Miss L. S. Schieffelin	25	J. C. Clark	10

Aid for Serbs.

The following additional subscriptions of $10 or more to the Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee of America, the offices of which are at 70 Fifth Avenue, were acknowledged yesterday:

Prev. reported	$13,198	Bayard Cutting	$100
Friend	1,000	New Haven Com.	75
Fannie Villard	50	West Side Com.	25
Owen Wister	25	Mrs. C. M. Graff	20
Eugenia Cassatt	100	Irene Brown	10
Susan Raymond	10	Mrs. W. T. Brown	25
Mary Cadwalader	50	Mrs. A. Miller	10
H. J. James	25	Helen R. Child	10
E. B. Crane	15	Louisa Benton	10
Elizabeth Larson	10	Gertrude Hoyt	25
Mary Brockett	100	Emerg. Aid Com.	
J. C. Pumpelly	25	Philadelphia	339
T. T. Cuyler	25	Miscellaneous	36

The fund now totals $15,318.41. Murray H. Coggeshall is the Treasurer of the committee. It was announced yesterday that in addition to the subscriptions above acknowledged $200 had been received from Jules J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador.

Jewish Relief Gifts.

The fund of the American Jewish Relief Committee for Sufferers from the War, subscriptions to which should be sent to Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer, 52 William Street, now amounts to $555,311.19. New subscriptions of $10 or more received yesterday follow:

Cent. Com. A. J. R. C.	$10,000	Tarrytown Cong.	$42
I. Rokeach, B'k'n.	150	M. Levy, Wilmington, Del.	100
Gutta Seligman, Augusta, Ga.	100	Israel S. S., Terre Haute	17
Beer Chaim Cong., Cumberland, Md.	54	St. Louis Com.	5,158
Rutte Com.	10	Max Levy, Stockton, Cal.	60
E. Benjamin	50	Oakland, Cal.	25
M. Epstein	10	Beth Hamedrash Hagodol	50
J. C. Hts. Com.	15	Beth Gimel, Ottumwa, Iowa	15
Lancaster, Penn., Com.	1,000	Phila. Com.	5,000
Cong. Israel, Hot Springs	10	Portsmouth, Va., League	150
Ladies Gates of Prayer	50	Jewish Workers' Alliance	43
Shaareth Israel, O. B.	20	Lit. Soc., Beaumont, Texas	50
Beth Israel Cong., Honesdale, Penn.	50		
Emanu-El S. S., Milwaukee	100		

Vacation War Relief.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is the Treasurer, now amounts to $63,674.05. New subscriptions acknowledged by Miss Morgan are as follows:

Nellie Inglis	$100	Polish Relief	$350
C. Simpson	200	N. Y. File Co.	28
Emergency Relief	651	Alliance Emp. Bu.	109
Mrs. E. S. Harkness	100	Assn. for Improvement of Condition of Poor	700
Mrs. R. Burnside	10	Emergency Relief Com	212
Mrs. A. Belmont, Jr.	14	Girls' Prot. League	125
Mrs. H. Brown	25		

Hospital Supplies for England.

The British War Relief Association, Inc., 132 West Twenty-seventh Street, has received a request from Highfield Hall, Red Cross Hospital, Southampton, England, for supplies, bandages, and dressings. On the next outgoing steamer the association will send a large packing case to this hospital.

The association acknowledges the following gifts of $10 or more:

Prev. acknowledged	$2,856	Mrs. Phelps	$15
Friend	1,000	Edith M. Leeson	25
Mrs. J. T. Watson	25	Mrs. F. McCullagh	26
Montefiore Assn.	50	Mrs. Walford	12
W. Magoon	16	Miss E.	10
Miss C. P. Wilder	25	Cleary W. Mc-	45

Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer, 200 Fifth Avenue, now amounts to $125,273.19. Yesterday's donors whose gifts were $10 or more were:

E. Sammis	$200	R. E. Mages	$10
C. H. Haydon	25	Miss L. F. Fenton	10
M. D. Fink	23	H. K. Goethine	10
J. A. Haltow	10	H. H. Treadwell	10

Aid for Belgian Physician.

The Committee of American Physicians for the Aid of the Belgian Profession which has a fund totaling $4,611.50 acknowledges the following additional subscriptions of $10 or more:

Dr. Grace Wolcott, Boston	$10
Dr. H. E. Perry, New Bedford	10
Pittsburgh College, Pittsburgh	45
Dr. E. C. S. Taliferro, Norfolk	30
Dr. W. H. Wilder, Chicago	25
Thunder Bay Med. Soc., Ontario	25
Hot Springs Medical Society	25
Dr. G. R. Little, Wichita	25

For Relief in France.

Contributions received yesterday by Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, for relief of destitute women and children in France amounted to $531, making a total of $61,642.97. The donors of $10 or more were J. Hanvette-Michelin, Milltown, N. J., $100; Capt. James H. Bradford, Jr., Galveston, Texas, $10; Charlotte Renauld, $25; Mrs. John Jay Chapman, $25, and proceeds of M. Brieux's lecture, $350.

FLOATERS GOT GOOD PAY.

One Testifies That He Got $8 a Day for Voting in Terre Haute.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 12.—Tat at least ten applications for registration were made out in the Democratic County Headquarters and on the instructions of Mayor Donn M. Roberts, was the testimony of Cortlandt Rector, in the Terre Haute election fraud trial here today. The witness said Mayor Roberts showed him a slip of paper on which were written about ten names and addresses. There were also a number of blank applications for registration and Rector asserted that Roberts told him to fill them out from the list. He testified further that Roberts told him to "put in just any age."

Lester Hull, who has pleaded guilty, testified that Roberts sent him to Chief of Police Holler, who sent him to E. E. Talbott, City Controller, and a defendant. Talbott, the witness said, gave him prepared applications for registration with instructions to register them. He said he registered thirty or forty men and that Talbott paid him $8 for the day's work. On election day Hull said he and Josh Hawkins, who was indicted, but never arrested, voted in almost every precinct in the city of Terre Haute.

Ben Tucker testified that he voted five times and each time was given a dollar by Dennis Shea, Sheriff, who is a defendant.

The court will not hold a session tomorrow, as Judge Anderson left late tonight for Sheboygan, Wis., to attend the funeral of W. H. Seaman of the United States Circuit Court.

LEADERS SEEK HELP IN ALBANY STRIFE

Steering Committees in Both Houses Will Try to End Discord.

SENATOR BROWN EXPLAINS

Expects Senator Root, but Asserts That He Is Not to Take Command of Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—For the first time in recent legislative history both branches of the Legislature are working under the guidance of steering committees. These extraordinary bodies, not provided for in the rules of either house, have been appointed, apparently in an effort to stop the rising strife within the Republican majorities.

While Senate Leader Brown made every effort to have it appear today that the differences which have arisen between the Republican majority in the Senate and that of the Assembly over important legislation were not of so grave a nature that they could not be composed readily, the Assembly "steering committee" at a meeting behind closed doors again failed to agree on any compromise plan which might restore harmony between the two houses. The steering committee of the lower house will not meet again until next week. The Senate steering committee has not met at all.

It was admitted today by the legislative leaders that ex-United States Senator Elihu Root would appear on the scene before long, probably early next week. Senate Leader Brown, however, strenuously denied that there was anything in the relations between the Senate and Assembly that called for his presence, and asserted that he would come to the Capitol merely to make arrangements for the meeting of the Constitutional Convention next month, of which the former Senator will be the presiding officer.

"While Senator Root undoubtedly will have conferences with myself and others leaders," said Mr. Brown, "there is no justification for the report that he has been summoned to the Capitol to straighten out any tangle or compose any difference. Mr. Root has been in constant communication with me for more than six weeks relative to arrangements for the meeting of the Constitutional Convention. He is coming for the purpose of completing those arrangements and for this purpose alone.

"Everything here is moving along satisfactorily. There is absolute harmony within the Republican majority of the Senate. As far as I am aware the relations with the Assembly are not such as to preclude a satisfactory adjustment if we go about it man-fashion. Our relations with the Executive Chamber are harmonious."

Senator Brown then announced that "in order to facilitate the work of the Senate and in order that there should be no ground for the charge in certain quarters that the Senate is being run on the 'boss principles' he had asked for power to appoint a steering committee." This matter was thrashed out at the secret conference of Republican Senators yesterday. Senator Brown said that the decision was unanimously in favor of granting his request.

"I want to have a body of men," said the Senator, "less unwieldy than a conference of all the Republican Senators to consult with in the matter of mapping out policy whenever occasion arises."

Senator Brown announced that he would be Chairman of the steering committee and that he had appointed on it the following members of the upper house:

Senators Henry M. Sage of Albany, George F. Argetsinger of Rochester, George F. Thompson of Niagara Falls, J. Henry Walters of Syracuse, Ogden L. Mills of New York, and Charles W. Wicks of Saugerties, Oneida County. With the exception of Senator Mills all the members of the steering committee are looked upon as hard and fast organization men.

Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet is Chairman of the Assembly steering committee. The other members of this committee are Harold J. Hinman of Albany, (majority leader of the Assembly;) Alexander Macdonald of Franklin, John L. Sullivan of Chautauqua, Simon L. Adler of Monroe, R. Hunter McQuistion, and George R. Brennan of Kings.

While it is generally admitted that the leadership of Senator Elon R. Brown in the upper house has been such as to attract to him the almost solid following of the Republican majority in that branch of the Legislature, there is chaos in the Assembly. Majority Leader Harold J. Hinman, who succeeds Boss Albany bailiwick of William Barnes, practically has been deposed. On more than one occasion he has found himself in a minority of one and on other occasions he has had the Democratic minority alone with him.

Speaker Sweet himself has not been able at all times to wield the influence in the Assembly that the prestige of his office should give him. Just now Assemblyman Macdonald, who is Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, where appropriations originate, is the most powerful man in the lower house.

John L. Sullivan, who recently has assumed the leadership of the independent element among the Assembly Republicans, suddenly has become a commanding figure in the Legislature. He represents a district where Congressman Charles M. Hamilton is the Republican leader. Congressman Hamilton, during the recent factional strife in the Republican organization, was, perhaps, the most influential of the up-State leaders who stood arrayed against the continued leadership of William Barnes.

Recently pressure has been brought to bear on the Congressman in an effort to have him call the Assemblyman off the warpath, but thus far he has not responded. Senator Mills, who was one of his brothers-at-arms in the fight on the Barnes leadership, was asked by Senate Leader Brown recently to use his good offices with Congressman Hamilton to the end that Mr. Sullivan might be subdued. The Congressman declined to act. The Speakership at next year's session has even been dangled before the eyes of Mr. Sullivan as a tempting peace offering. All of this has been in vain.

"They have taken him up on the mountain, but when Sullivan reached the mountain top he appeared to have been stricken blind," said one of the Chautauqua County leaders who was at the Capitol today.

URGES EXCISE ECONOMY.

Controller Recommends Cut of $88,000 in Department Estimate.

ALBANY, March 12.—A reduction of $88,280 in the appropriation asked by the Excise Department for 1915-16 was recommended today by Controller Travis. Too much money is being spent in the legal bureau of the department, it is charged, the cost of collecting $5 on bond actions being $1. W. W. Farley, a Democrat, is the present Excise Commissioner.

TO VALUE WENDEL ESTATE.

Transfer Tax Appraiser Ordered to Proceed—Contest Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 12.—Surrogate Sawyer today appointed Transfer Tax Appraiser William C. Clark of Mount Vernon to appraise the estate of the late John G. Wendel.

Now that Mr. Clark has been officially directed to proceed with the appraisement, it is said that the matter will be hastened and that the heirs will fight against the State taxing certain property.

The petition for the appraisement was made by the two sisters of Mr. Wendel, Miss Ella A. Von E. Wendel and Mrs. Rebecca A. D. Wendel Swope. Mr. Wendel died in Santa Monica, Cal., on Nov. 30 last.

TRACING BODENHEIM TRUNK

Federal Authorities Looking for the Guncotton—Gives Bail in St. Louis.

CHICAGO, March 12.—A trunkful of guncotton, sufficient to wreck a train or a railway station should it explode, was the article which Federal agents were looking for today. The trunk with its dangerous contents was declared to be the property of Dr. Herman Bodenheim of 4,302 Vireo Avenue, New York, who was arrested yesterday in St. Louis on a charge of having unlawfully transported explosives. The trunk is said to have been traced through St. Louis and Kansas City and is now probably speeding across the Western country.

Dr. Bodenheim probably will be arraigned here tomorrow. After a preliminary hearing before a United States Commissioner it is the intention of the Federal authorities to send him to New York, where a formal charge against him is expected to be made.

No definite statement has been made by the Government authorities of the purpose of sending by train such a quantity of the explosive. One explanation which was offered today was that by shipping the explosive in a dry state instead of the usual wet condition, the arested man had been enabled to undersell competitors.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—Dr. Herman Bodenheim of New York gave bond before the United States Commissioner here today for his appearance here on April 10. On that date, it was agreed he will give bond for his appearance in Chicago later, to answer the charges on which he was arrested here last night.

G. B. Bonstelle, Inspector in the Federal Bureau of Explosives, said that the Government had information on which to base additional charges against Bodenheim and that Bodenheim's plant in New York had been closely watched.

At Dr. Bodenheim's home, 4,302 Vireo Avenue, the Bronx, his family refused to talk about his arrest. Neither Mrs. Bodenheim nor any of her four daughters, the youngest of whom is 18, were willing to discuss the matter. From the neighbors it was learned that Dr. Bodenheim was employed by a chemical manufacturing company, with offices in Brooklyn, and that he had announced before leaving this city that he was going to San Francisco.

CASSIDY AIDING SCANLON.

Using His Influence for Alleged Assailant of Mrs. Ellert.

"Curley Joe" Cassidy, the former Democratic boss of Queens County, now in Sing Sing serving a term for selling a judicial nomination, is interesting himself in the case of Mrs. Clara Ellert, who says that she was attacked in the Cassidy Clubhouse in Long Island City. The former boss, according to report, is bringing his influence for Harry Scanlon, who is soon to be put on trial as a defendant in the case. This was learned yesterday from Deputy Attorney General Lerner, assigned to conduct the case for the State, who said that he had talked in Sing Sing to James Heffernan, already convicted of participation in the attack.

Mr. Lerner said that Heffernan at first appeared inclined to turn State's evidence in the base, but that later he said:

"I saw Joe Cassidy at luncheon and he told me to keep my mouth closed. Joe told me that Mat Smith had been him before luncheon, having come to the prison with Mrs. Cassidy, and that he and Smith had talked about the coming trial of Scanlon. Smith saying he had heard a report that I was about to peach. Joe told me nothing of the kind, and that he and others would take care of me before long. So I am not going to talk.

"'But I will say one thing. If Smith had not come here and warned Cassidy to get after me I would have talked to you like a clergyman, and what I could tell would make the Scanlon case an easy one and probably bring some of the other big fellows here to join Joe and me.'"

District Attorney Smith of Queens County, who was excnerated of neglect of duty in an investigation following the case, said last night that he had been to Sing Sing with Mrs. Cassidy to see Cassidy about business pertaining to the Democratic Club in Long Island City.

EXPEDITE ARABIC'S MAIL.

Delayed Letters from Europe Will Be Delivered Before Noon.

Postmaster Morgan has completed arrangements to have the two big mail tenders go down the harbor to meet the White Star Line steamship Arabic when she anchors at Quarantine at 3 o'clock this morning from Liverpool with 8,264 sacks of mail in her hold. This is the record number for any single vessel westbound, the Postmaster said.

The contractors have all been notified to have their trucks ready to haul the mails up to the Post Office when they are landed, and a big staff will be put to work to endeavor to get out all the mails in the forenoon before the business offices close. The mails for cities outside of New York will be carted direct to the railroad stations.

This will be the first mail to reach New York from England since March 1, when a very light mail arrived on the New York.

OSBORNE MAY QUIT WORK.

Sing Sing Task Undermines Health —Is Operated On.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing Prison, underwent an operation at the Homeopathic Hospital this afternoon for an abscess in the nasal passages. He will be confined to the hospital for several days.

Dr. J. I. Dowling, who performed the operation, visited Mr. Osborne at Sing Sing Prison on Wednesday, and it was upon his advice that Mr. Osborne came here for the operation. Dr. Dowling said tonight that the operation was a success.

Mr. Osborne had been working hard in connection with his duties at Sing Sing Prison, and suffered a similar attack two weeks ago, and grippe developed, which later affected his nasal passages.

It became known tonight that Mr. Osborne had been told by physicians that he must give up his work at Sing Sing, as it was undermining his health. Dr. Dowling would not comment on this matter, and Mr. Osborne was not able to verify a report that he had consented to give up his prison work.

TO REPAIR CITY STATUES.

Art Associates to Provide Funds for Their Protection.

Acting under the suggestion of Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, the associates of the Municipal Art Commission held a meeting in the City Hall yesterday, when a resolution was passed providing that a committee be appointed to supervise the repair of public monuments in the city.

Commissioner Ward had an inspection of all statues in the city parks made at the time of his appointment, which disclosed the fact that many of the monuments of the city were badly in need of renovation and repair, and as much work was done upon them as the funds then at his disposal would allow. Steps will be taken by the committee to provide for a definite sum to be devoted to the upkeep of all the monuments of the city.

NEW CITY CHAPLAINS.

Fetherston Names Protestant, Catholic, and Jew for Street Cleaners.

For the first time since its organization the Department of Street Cleaning now has its own chaplains. Commissioner Fetherston has appointed three clergymen, a Roman Catholic, a Jew, and a Protestant to look after the spiritual welfare of the men employed in the department.

The appointees are the Rev. Aniceto Silvioni of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church in Thompson Street, Rabbi Edward Lissman of the Hebrew Tabernacle in Harlem, and the Rev. E. Briggs Nash of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Father Silvioni was born in Italy about thirty-five years ago. He is a reservist, and went to Italy when the European war began, but returned soon afterward. Rabbi Lissman is a native of England. He founded the Hebrew Tabernacle in Harlem. Mr. Nash was born in Michigan.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

166—St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co. v. F. M. Conarty.—Leave to file brief as amici curiae granted.

676—D. A. McDougal v. Edmund McKay.—Leave to file brief as amici curiae granted.

212—Washington-Virginia R. R. Co. v. Real Estate Co. of Philadelphia.—Passed to be restored.

182—State of South Carolina ex rel Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co. v. F. H. McMaster, as Insurance Commissioner; and

196—State of South Carolina ex rel Louis Sherfesee et al v. Same.—Argument commenced.

193—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co. v. R. R. Commission of Wisconsin.—Argument commenced.

195—Lena Pigeon v. William Buck et al.

275—Elias Roberts v. William Underwood; and

676—D. A. McDougal v. Edmund McKay.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until Monday.

Monday—Call for 193, (and 275 & 676.) 201, 204, 205, 206, 208, 213, 214, 219, and 51.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—FIRST DEPARTMENT.

DECISIONS.

J. M. C. Lawrence, respt., v. C. E. Littlefield, as admr., &c., impld., with L. H. Morris et al., impldrs.—Orders reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and demurrers sustained, with $10 costs. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J. Orders filed.

M. J. Donohue, as recr., &c., applt., v. City Water Power Co. et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by McLaughlin and Laughlin, JJ. Order filed.

78th St. & Broadway Co., respt., v. Purssell Mfg. Co., applt.—Determination affirmed, with costs, Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Metropolitan Trust Co. of N. Y., indy., &c., applt., v. E. K. Stalle et al., impld., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements; and motion granted, with $10 costs, with leave to defendants-respondents to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. Opinions by Scott and Laughlin, JJ. (Laughlin and McLaughlin, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Same v. same.—Orders reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements; motion to vacate temporary injunction denied, and motion for injunction pendente lite granted, with $10 costs. Opinions by Scott and Laughlin, JJ. (Laughlin and McLaughlin, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Same v. same.—Motion granted.

Fambrosis Society, respt., v. Royal Benefit Society, applt.—Judgment modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

J. L. Ward et al., applts., v. Union Trust Co. of N. Y., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Tinton Bldg. Corpn., applt., v. J. V. Ganley, as Clerk of Bronx Co., respt.—Order reversed and motion granted, without costs. Opinions per curiam. Order filed.

H. Schwartz et al., respts., v. Minsker Realty Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., vs. A. Lehman, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Asphalt Paving and Contracting Co., applt., v. City of New York, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

M. T. Harmon, respt., v. H. L. Prentice et al., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

J. C. Bushby, respt., v. L. H. Berkeley et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

A. Greenberg, applt., v. Goldberg & Greenberg, Inc., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

A. Greenberg applt., v. M. Goldberg, impld., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

G. A. Raftery, applt., v. J. B. Carter et al., respts.—Judgment and orders affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Richmond, Washington & Chesapeake Ry. Co., respt., v. Northern Neck Construction Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

I. Cohen, suing, &c., applt., v. Illinois Surety Co., respt.; Giuseppe Sciabalia, suing, &c., v. same.—Judgments reserved, with costs, and judgment ordered for plaintiff as directed in opinion. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J., (McLaughlin and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

A. C. Van Riper di Mombercelli, respt., v. M. Van Riper et al., appltg., &c., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

E. J. Chalmers et al., applts., v. National Cash Register Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re A. G. Park et al.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Scott and Hotchkiss, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

G. W. Simpson, respt., applt., v. George L. Kumpf, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

N. Nalewajko, respt., v. Tennessee Copper Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event, on the ground that the finding of the jury that the plaintiff was free from contributory negligence was against the weight of evidence, (Scott and Hotchkiss, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

D. W. Twombly, appit., v. City of New York, respt.—Determination affirmed, with costs, and judgment absolute ordered against plaintiff on stipulation. No opinion. Order filed.

B. A. Cavanagh, respt., v. P. McGovern et al., appits.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

J. Sullivan, respt., v. P. Alvino et al., appits.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

J. Koehne, respt., v. Hotel Astor, Inc., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke and Scott, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

P. A. McKenzie, applt., v. Frederick R. Wood, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

J. Wien, respt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., applt.—Determination reversed, with costs, and judgment of Municipal Court affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Laughlin and Hotchkiss, JJ., (Hotchkiss, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

J. P. Reid, as admr., applt., v. G. Wuerfel et al., respts.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on the ground that the order is not appealable. Order filed.

W. D. Martin, respdt., v. New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., applt.—Judgment and orders affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

L. C. Schliep, respt., v. R. Perkins, applt. —Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

C. Burger, respt., v. G. B. Agnew, applt.—Determination and judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants in all courts to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

A. J. Farley, rel., v. A. Woods, as Comm'r, resp.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

J. Keenan, rel., v. D. I. McKay as Comm'r, respt.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

H. Heller, applt., v. S. Levinson, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, together with $10 costs on motion to vacate judgment and such sums as plaintiff was obliged to pay in part of the expenses of the reference, and judgment reinstated, with leave to defendant to apply at Special Term to open his default as stated in opinion. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J. Settle order on notice.

Re Brown.—Reference ordered to Hon. Roger A. Pryor, official referee. Settle order on notice.

Re E. B. Goodman.—Application denied. Settle order on notice.

L. Korn v. J. H. Freedlander.—Motion denied without costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Cavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

COHALAN, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate: Anna T Buck, Jane McCarthy.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cavegan, J.—East River Sav Inst<Gilsey—Geo C Austin. Re Kavanagh—Percy J King. Re Lacher—Herbert R Limberg.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Grassi Bros< O'Rourke—Francis W Pollack.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Re Abramson—Morris Moskowitz. Re Raphael—Roy M Robinson, August<Le Fevre—Abraham Nelson, Barroughs<Ambrose Realty Co—Maurice Mark, Jay<Mennella—Ely Rosenberg.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Chas H Young<Frederick E Nathan—Phineas Lewinson, Myra S Lamason<Beckie Meister—Edward T Galloway, Rachel Podesta< James G Andriaccio—Bert Cohen.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Mary E Edson<Eig Z Halpein—John T Donohue.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Cordier<Weiss—William T. Quinn, Caldwell<Rothkirch Building Co.—John Davis, Sullivan< Schrank—J. Phillip Van Kirk.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Conron Bros. Co.<Bernard Schachner—William J. McKeown.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Second Department—Rule 111 is hereby amended by substituting the words "second Friday" in place of "third Monday" so that hereafter appeals in non-enumerated causes will be heard on the first Monday and second Friday of each term. Rule IV. and VI are also amended accordingly. This change takes effect for the April term.

DECISIONS.

Rob. Grafton, respdt., v. J. Oscar Ball, applt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Re application of City of N. Y. relative to acquiring title to, and extending Woodbine St. from Knickerbocker to Irving Av.—Motion granted, without costs.

Re application of Enoch Johnson, for admission to the bar.—Application granted.

V. Lo Re, respdt., v. P. Federman, applt. and C. Rieger, respdt.—Motion granted, without costs.

W. Kieley, rel. vs. W. H. Lent et al., respdt.—Writ sustained and relator discharged.

W. H. Shanon, Jr., respdt., v. E. Horton, applt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Amer. Agriculture Chem. Co., applt., v. A. Brooks & C., Brooks, respdts.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

M. Beherer, respdt., v. M. Ernst, applt.—Judgment of County Court of Richmond reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

H. W. Brush, respdt., v. F. M. Constable, applt.—Order reversed and verdict reinstated with costs.

Carpenter Motor Vehicle Co., respdt., vs. R. W. Marshall, applt.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

E. V. Hamer, applt., v. Nassau R. R., respdt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Holland Laundry, applt., v. Travelers' Ins. Co., respdt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Re judicial settlement of the accounts of I. W. Osborne, &c.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Kings affirmed in so far as appealed from with costs to the trustee and life tenant, payable out of the estate.

H. L. Johnston, respdt., v. H. D. Johnston, applt.—Interlocutory judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

P. E. Mills, applt., v. C. E. Derrick, respdt. —Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

M. E. Moore, respdt., v. Otto Gas Engine Wks. applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to review if this action is not diligently prosecuted. No opinion.

J. Murray, &c., applt., v. E. S. Smith et al. and Besson & Co., respdts.—Judgment modified in accordance with opinion by Jenks, P. J., and as so modified affirmed, without costs. Parties may submit proposed findings to this court within twenty days. Settle order before the Presiding Justice.

L. Loevin and E. D. Hays, rel., v. E. S. Griffing, as Mayor of New Rochelle, respdt.—Determination annulled and a new hearing directed, with $50 costs to the relators to abide the event.

Raymond Concrete Pile Co., appit., v. J. Thatcher & Son, respdt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Thomas, J., reads for a reversal and for judgment in favor of plaintiff for the price of the piles in dispute.

E. W. Simpson, respdt., v. J. S. Simpson, applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

H. Thompson, &c., respdt., v. Bellas, Hess & Co., appit.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

A. M. Warren, respdt., v. W. C. Albro and F. Van Slyck, &c., appits.—Order modified by requiring as a condition of the amendment that plaintiff pay to the defendants all the costs and disbursements of the action to the date of the order; and as so modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to the appellant. No opinion.

T. Zorn, &c., respdt., v. E. S. Pendleton, applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

S. Zorn, respdt., v. E. S. Pendleton, appit.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate n. and n. e. winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle winds, mostly n. and n. e.

Fla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate win

SERVICE BOARD MEN WILL FIGHT CHARGES

At Least Two Are Eager to Face Governor and Tell Him What They Think of Inquiry.

THE SPECIFICATIONS IN FULL

Committee Report Closely Followed as to Dereliction, Inefficiency, and Use of Autos.

William A. Orr, Secretary to Gov. Whitman, went to the office of the Public Service Commission yesterday morning with four large envelopes containing charges against Chairman McCall and Commissioners Cram, Williams, and Wood. He explained his mission to Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the commission, and Mr. Whitney went to tell the Chairman.

Mr. McCall was conferring at the time with officials of the New York Edison Company, but in five minutes he came into Mr. Whitney's office, was introduced to Mr. Orr, and smiled broadly as he said: "I'm glad to meet you, Mr. Orr. I understand you have something for me from the Governor."

Mr. Orr handed over the envelope addressed to the Chairman, and Mr. McCall returned to his office.

Then Commissioner Williams shook hands with the Governor's Secretary and said: "I'm glad to see you, Mr. Orr, notwithstanding the nature of your mission."

Commissioner Wood was a little more formal, but Commissioner Cram accepted his envelope with a bright smile.

Only one of the present Commissioners received no charges, Commissioner Maltbie. His term expired on Feb. 1, and he is now in office merely till his successor is appointed.

None of the Commissioners would talk about the charges, but all said they would make full defense. It is understood that all will avail themselves of a public hearing, and that at least two look forward with pleasure to meeting the Governor face to face to tell him just what they think of the investigation and the charges.

The formal summons was signed by the Governor, countersigned by Mr. Orr, and attested with the seal of the State. The Commissioners were notified that the joint Legislative Committee had filed a report of its investigation; the charges, based on that report, were inclosed, and the Commissioners were bidden to file their answers with the Governor by noon on March 23.

The Charges Against McCall.

Here are the charges against Chairman McCall:

First—He has been inefficient and neglectful of his duty in failing to supervise the handling by the subordinates of the commission of complaints of citizens regarding service on street railroads, and in failing to give support to the efforts of said subordinates necessary to enable them to accomplish satisfactory results.

Second—He has been inefficient and neglectful of his duty in failing to inform himself of the outstanding orders of the commission regarding service on street railroads.

Third—He has been inefficient and neglectful of his duty in permitting street railroad companies to violate the orders of the commission and in failing to resort to the remedies provided by law to compel compliance with said orders.

Fourth—He has been inefficient and neglectful of his duty in failing to compel street railroad companies to furnish such service to the public as could reasonably have been required under existing conditions.

Fifth—He was inefficient and neglectful of his duty in failing to require the Bradley Construction Company to cease work on the Lexington Avenue route of the Subway, after having been advised by the chief engineer of the commission that this work would be useless in the event that the dual Subway system was adopted.

Sixth—He has been inefficient and neglectful of his duty in permitting unreasonable and unnecessary delays in the final determination of matters taken up by the commission in formal hearings.

Seventh—He was guilty of misconduct in office in devoting a considerable portion of his time to the private practice of law at a time when he should have been devoting all of his time to the business of the commission and acquainting himself with the duties of his office, the existing orders of the commission and the details of administration of the commission's affairs and in absenting himself from the stated meetings of the Public Service Commission, at which important business was transacted, in order to attend court on the same days in the interest of private clients.

Eighth—He was guilty of misconduct in office in using an automobile belonging to the Public Service Commission for his own private purpose, and also in using the office of the Chairman of the Public Service Commission as a place for the taking of testimony in connection with his private practice.

Mr. Cram's Alleged Deficiencies.

The first five charges against Commissioner Cram were the same as the first, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth against Chairman McCall. Two others were individual to him. They were:

Sixth—He was guilty of misconduct in office in using an automobile belonging to the Public Service Commission for his own private purposes, as more fully specified on Pages 16 and 17 of said report.

Seven—He has been inefficient and neglectful of his duty in failing to devote the time and attention necessary to the faithful and efficient performance of the duties of his office, as is more fully specified on Pages 15 and 18 of said report.

Only six charges were made against Commissioner Williams. Of these four were the same as the first, third, fifth, and sixth counts against Chairman McCall, and he is also required to answer these special accusations:

Third—He has been inefficient and neglectful of his duty in failing to compel street railroad companies, and especially the street railroad companies in the Borough of Brooklyn, over which he had direct personal supervision, to furnish such service to the public as could reasonably have been required under existing conditions.

Sixth—He was guilty of misconduct in office, adjourning the hearing in Case No. 1436, involving the question of increasing the car equipment on the elevated lines in Brooklyn for a period of more than a year without disclosing to the public the fact that the commission had determined not to order additional elevated cars until final decision had been made as to the adoption of the dual subway contracts, and in neglecting to make an order in said proceedings requiring additional car equipment.

Against Commissioner Wood the same charges are brought as in the first, second, third, fourth, and sixth specifications against Chairman McCall. The charges referring to him exclusively are:

Say Wood Didn't Study Law.

Sixth—He has been inefficient and neglectful of his duty in failing to familiarize himself with the provisions of the Public Service Commissions law.

Seventh—He was inefficient and neglectful of his duty and was guilty of misconduct in office in unnecessarily delaying the putting of a contract for the construction of a signal system in the Centre Street Loop.

The Harlem Property Owners' Association, of which Isaac Hyman is Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, has sent to Gov. Whitman a copy of a resolution in which he is asked, in selecting new Commissioners, to appoint men of technical and administrative experience, and not men whose sole qualifications would be sincerity and ability along other lines.

Reynolds Tobacco Company Report.

The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company reports net earnings in the year ended Dec. 31, after charges and expenses, of $2,916,564, as compared with $2,862,567 in the preceding twelve months. The surplus after dividends was $1,216,564, against $1,062,567 the year before, and the total surplus at the end of 1914 amounted to $8,823,708.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Containers, Tools, and Prints Among the Things Passed On.

In sustaining a protest by P. Hanson, Baltimore, the Board of General Appraisers yesterday decided that iron drums used as containers for permanganate of potash imported under the Tariff act of 1909 are entitled to free entry as the usual coverings for the commodity. The Collector's action in returning the drums at 30 per cent. ad valorem as drums or containers not specially provided for was reversed.

The American Express Company was sustained in a contention relative to chainmaking machines imported under the act of 1913. They were returned for duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal, and were claimed dutiable at 15 per cent. ad valorem as machine tools. Judge Fischer says that the uncontradicted evidence shows that these machines are driven by power rather than by hand and that they work upon metal with the aid of a cutting tool. The General Appraiser, thereiore, held that the machines are within the definition of machine tools.

Albert Lorsch & Co. and the C. H. Eden Company were sustained in protests dealing with the classification under the tariff of 1909 of metal parts of collar and cuff buttons. It was shown that the articles differ somewhat from similar goods already passed upon by the board in that they are not susceptible of a line measurement. Notwithstanding this, the Collector assessed duty at three-fourths of 1 cent per line per gross, plus 15 per cent. ad valorem, as parts of metal buttons not specially provided for. The board upheld the contention that the goods are properly dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem as buttons or parts not susceptible of the line measurement.

F. G. Harper & Co., Los Angeles, were sustained in claims for lower duty on medallions composed of lithographic prints imported under the old tariff. The articles are incased in front by pieces of glass and held together by circular frames of metal, while attached to the articles on the back are metal chains for convenience in hanging. Duty was assessed as manufactures of metal, lithographic prints, and common window glass, respectively, under the appropriate paragraphs of the law. The board held that the medallions are entireties properly dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures in chief value of metal.

The American Express Company and F. L. Roberts & Co. won in protests for lower duty on printing paper entered under the present act. The merchandise was shown to be printing paper suitable for books and newspapers such as is provided for in the free list. The Collector's action in taking duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem as paper not specially provided for was reversed.

L. Rubellis Sons, Philadelphia, and Luis Passalacqua, San Juan, Porto Rico, claimed that the Custom House authorities exacted an erroneous duty on cotton cloth by estimating the wrong number in the yarn. Analyses made by the Appraiser's laboratory in this city showed that the appraising officials took the correct numbers, the protests being overruled.

WHAT IS COMING IN.

A Drop Shown in General Imports and Dry Goods Last Week.

General imports and dry goods fell off rather sharply in the week ended March 6, according to the Custom House report issued yesterday. The week's total was $16,942,168, against $19,768,791 the week before and $17,404,469 in the week before that. Dyestuffs made a poor showing in the week. Indigo imports were down $480, and aniline colors to $10,608. Argols had a value of $114,975, and chemical salts $41,875.

Watches, jewelry, and precious stones were appraised at $191,711, and leather, hides, and findings at $1,167,664. India rubber manufactures and waste were valued at $2,427,495. Cocoa imports were 26,937 bags, valued at $584,533, while coffee entries aggregated 202,002 bags with a value of $4,168 and imported were valued at $187,707. No imports of fresh beef are reported. Ivory imports, which have been running low for a long time, rose to $18,991 last week. Imports of cotton totaled 1,734 bales, valued at $81,847.

Imported dry goods for consumption totaled $2,144,669, silk entries being appraised at $712,703. The week before these entries had a value of $2,325,886, and $3,760,699 in the same week last year. Withdrawals of dry goods from bonded warehouses last week amounted to $718,200, while those entered for warehouse totaled $637,463. Withdrawals the corresponding week last year amounted to $734,578, while the entries were $934,305.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 12.—Forty-one corporations chartered today had aggregate capital of only $306,250. The companies with $5,000 and over were:

Ricketts & Co., mining, metallurgical, chemical engineers, $50,000; Thomas H. Burnet, Percy V. Ricketts, and Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., Glen Ridge, N. J.

Viking Film Company, theatrical films, $25,000; Arthur W. Owen, Minn Whitmore, William S. Forsyth, 173 West 78th St.

Hotel and Catering Supply Company, Buffalo, hotels, restaurants, buildings, cafe., catering, $15,000; Joseph C. Bergman, Joseph G. Zeitler, Fred P. Seames, Broadway and Washington Sts., Buffalo.

Mayberry Realty Company, Rochester, to acquire property of Elizabeth B. Wright, continue and maintain same, $17,000; May F. Elizabeth, M. and Charles U. Wright, Rochester.

Smith, Norem & Co., commission, jobbers, brokers, purchasing agents, automobiles, boats, $20,000; Ralph U. Krause, Hilmer P. Norem, Walter M. Smith, 1,790 Broadway.

Automatic Sash Lock Company, Rochester, machinery, appliances, $20,000; Fred W. Edgren, Charles B. Miller, Emil Olson, Rochester.

B. L. B. Manufacturing Company, automobile accessories, motors, engines, $12,000; Godfred N. Nelson, George G. Bouthinon, Louis E. Bregand, 105 East 59th St.

Fenwell Securities Corporation, New Rochelle, realty, construction, agents, brokerage, building, materials, $10,000; Joseph F. Walter, Richard L. Fallon, James E. Lynn, 341 Main St., New Rochelle.

The F. F. Realty Co., agency, brokerage, managerial, $10,000; Fredk. S. Hatch, Adolphe E. Gazan, Edw. Pierce, 15 North Fifth Av., Rockaway Park.

Maidson, men's wear, furnishings, $10,000; Samuel W. Hymes, Rebecca and Oscar N. Ostroff, 126 West 127th St.

The Smith-Howard Co., Jamestown, realty agency, brokerage, insurance, construction, commercial, $10,000; Paul R. Sullivan, Charles D. Howard, Charles R. Smith, 110 Bruce St., Jamestown.

Eleda Amusement Co., theatrical proprietors, concert halls, motion pictures, photoplays, $10,000; Ralph L. Joseph, Jerome M. Blum, Maurice Frank, 2,146 Honeywell Av., Bronx.

Phillips Improvement Co., realty, contracting, trucking, stevedore, elevating, lighterage, warehousing, $10,000; Henry J. Block, David Shamforoff, John B. Phillips, 243 West 145th St.

One Hundred and Fifty East 125th Street Co., realty, merchandise, $10,000; Walter J. Graham, Christine I. Johnson, Paul J. Byck, 1,777 Broadway.

L. Devoto & Co. macaroni, biscuits, crackers, ravioli, tortellini, $10,000; Louis A. Valente, Joseph M. Edelson, Luigi Devoto, 233 Summit Av., West Hoboken, N. J.

Tirrose Realty Corpn., Rockaway Beach, order additional passenger, merchandise, mercantile, $5,000; Albert Stern, Tillie and Harry Hartstein, Rockaway Beach.

Ramapo Farming Co., agricultural, meat, fruit, preserves, brewers; planters, miners, $5,000; Rae Hartman, Louis and Fl. Hyter, Michael H. Marks, 518 West 135th St.

Motherhood Educational Society, motion pictures, $5,000; Ella S. Wolborsk, Emery C. Weller, John Sloan, 151 West 170th St.

Barber & Bergman Company, Rochester, tailoring, wearing apparel, $5,000; Gilbert F. Barber, Charles A. and Maria Bergman, Rochester.

Quick Service Taxicab Company, operate taxis, $5,000; Mae. Daniel, and Thomas P. O'Hare, 100 West 69th St.

Popkin Chemical Company, Bronx, drugs, chemicals, $5,000; Max and Annie Popkin, Edward Fuchs, 2,011 Lexington Av.

Mark's Tailoring Company, $5,000; Morris and Alexander G. Altschuler, Gussie Marks, 434 Brook Av., Bronx.

Columbus Circle Gasoline and Oil Company, petroleum and products, lubricants, $5,000; Edward M. Grossman, Edgar I. Ahrweiler, Maurice Deutsch, 30 Church St.

Wunsch Silk Glove Company, silks, cloth, hosiery, gloves, $5,000; Thomas D. Eaton, Julius Wunsch, Arthur J. Archibold, 224 East 89th St.

Authorizations: Missouri Valley Realty Company, St. Louis, Mo., brokerage; repres., Louis B. Forscher, 39 East 20th St., New York. A. D. Kneuper Specialty Company, Newark, N. J., realty, patented articles, distributors, $50,000; repres., A. F. Bachman, 32 Wall St., New York. Prudential Oil Corporation, Wilmington, Del., $5,000,000; repres., Benjamin W. Dudley, 17 Battery Place, Manhattan.

Capital increases: Gould Storage Battery Company, New York, $5,000,000 to $6,200,000; Eclipse Silk Waist Company, Manhattan, $6,000 to $50,000; repres., A. F. Bachman.

Capital decrease: King Poster Mounting Company, New York, $100,000 to $10,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Pneumatic Gas Lighting Company, Manhattan; White Realty Company, Manhattan; Bullock-Fortin Electric Company, Oneida; Sears & Pruyn, Rome.

MAY CALL MEMBERS OF COMMERCE BOARD

Thompson Committee Wants Their Views on New York's Service Commissions.

STUDIES AN EXPENSE BILL

Van Santvoord Itemizes His Chicken Pie Suffering—Railroad Trip Is "300 Miles of Danger."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—Senator George F. Thompson, Chairman of the legislative committee that is investigating the Public Service Commissions, announced at the close of today's hearing that he would ask members of the Interstate Commerce Commission to appear on Monday to give the committee their views as to proposed changes in the New York Commissions to promote dispatch and efficiency and to avoid duplication of work by the Federal and State boards. If he fails in getting the Interstate Commerce Commission members to come to Albany, a sub-committee of the investigating body will go to Washington to confer with the National Board.

Commissioner Frank Irvine said on the stand today that there was no conflict between the two bodies other than that which had existed since 1789 over the jurisdiction of State and Federal bodies. This was growing less all the time, he said. He opposed any change in the territory allotted to the two Public Service Commissions.

The committee listened with interest today to a reading of the expense accounts of the Chairman of the up-State Commission, Seymour Van Santvoord. The Controller evidently hadn't the sense of humor of the Thompson committee, for he had described the accounts as "horrible." Here are the "horrors" of a trip to New York as described in Commissioner Van Santvoord's account:

June 11-12—To 300 miles of danger at 2 cents a mile—Albany to New York and return, $6.

To the price of luxury in a Pullman car, going and coming, (exclusive of whiskbroom and other uninvited attentions,) $1.50.

Having inadvertently neglected to preserve tangible proof that the below affidavit is not a perjury in respect to the said Pullman car charge, out of reference to the Controller's views, (in which I heartily concur,) the claim for this item is not pressed.

To two-thirds of charge for one night's lodging, at what I once heard described by a zealous Presbyterian clergyman as "that palace of gilded sin," the Waldorf-Astoria, $4.

To amount paid to satisfy the modest but insistent demands of the intercostal subdiaphragmatic vacuities, $2.

Newspapers, Salvation Army contributions, fees, tips, and other promiscuous entertainments, disbursements for all of which are disallowed by the Cerberus of the Controller's office, $0.00.

On a trip to Poughkeepsie Mr. Van Santvoord's experiences were more or less routine with the exception of an encounter with a lunch counter chicken pie:

July 1—To chicken pie and sundries trifled with at the Cafe Francaise, Poughkeepsie railroad station, 80 cents.

Paid for trained nurse and medical attendance at my house from 12 A. M. to 7 A. M., July 2, made necessary by the last above-mentioned alimentary indulgence, including amount given to charity in expiation of the sin of excessive use of language during said painful experience, $50.

Note.—Because timidity is the better part of graft, no claim for reimbursement is made for the last-mentioned item, but if the honorable Controller can stretch his conscience to the extent of allowing the claim, deponent will not scruple to receive the amount.

The "Honorable Controller" couldn't and the item was not allowed.

The Thompson committee expects to finish with the up-State commission at the hearing scheduled for next Monday.

MORE STEEL FOR RUSSIA.

Contracts for 40,000 Tons of Light Rails Placed in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, March 12.—The Russian Government has ordered 40,000 tons of steel rails of light weight from American rail mills, a portion of which has been placed with the Carnegie Steel Company and the Cambria Steel Company, it became known here last night. The order is one of the largest "light" rail orders placed in several years.

The Russian and French Governments have also placed additional orders for barbed wire with companies in the Pittsburgh district. The last order calls for approximately 15,000 tons and is valued at more than $500,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

THE KEEPSDRY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY of 145 West Eighteenth Street, which had contracts for an armory for Troop B at Albany and for work on the State Capitol, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $116,458 and nominal assets $110,547. The petition was filed for the purpose of placing its affairs in such a position that the New York State Bank of Albany would make a loan to complete the armory contract. It will take $10,000 to complete the work, and the bank has consented to advance the money provided it is protected by receiver's certificates. Judge Hough appointed Joseph J. Cunningham receiver and authorized him to continue business for twenty days. The company made an assignment to Mr. Cunningham on Feb. 4.

MEMORIAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INCORPORATED, dealer in granite monuments and headstones, 7 East Forty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $12,373 and assets $13,735.

AETNA CONTRACTING CORPORATION.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Aetna Contracting Corporation of Nyack. It was alleged that the company allowed judgments to be taken against it.

MAX DREIWITZ, salesman, of 1,851 Prospect Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,168 and assets $4,505.

CHARLES A. BENSON of 75 West Twenty-first Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,517 and assets $8 cash.

HENRY DEUBNER, candy maker, of 2,022 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,363 and no assets.

SALI ADLER of 107 East 116th Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,059 on two deficiency judgments on foreclosure of mortgages on 250 East 178th Street.

SAMUEL SCHLACHTER of 927 Home Street, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,524 and assets, one estate in two six-story apartments at 319 and 321 South First Street, Brooklyn, valued at $110,000, mortgaged for $72,000, and 24 Ludlow Street, New York, valued at $32,500, mortgaged for $26,000.

ABRAHAM KANTAROWITZ, dealer in beds and bedding at 932 East 163d Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $4,133 and assets of $2,090, consisting of stock, $2,000, and accounts, $90.

CHAIR FRUCKING COMPANY of 612 West Forty-eighth Street has filed schedules showing liabilities of $51,197 and assets of $568 in accounts.

ABRAHAM FREED.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition filed on Dec. 19 against Abraham Freed, trading as Freed Company, manufacturer of waists at 153 West Twenty-third Street, on a settlement at 30 cents on the dollar.

THE PRINCESS BUTTON COMPANY, INCORPORATED, of 32 West Twenty-second Street, has made an assignment to Benjamin Levine.

FRANK RESIDE, dealer in pictures at 34 West Thirty-eighth Street, has made an assignment to Arthur Reside.

CHARLES W. STELLHORN, grocer at 605 Amsterdam Avenue, has made an assignment to Emanuel Anmuth.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

Troy, N. Y.—Simon Silverman, trading as B. and S. Tailoring Company, petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $10,504, assets of $3,000.

Fall River, Mass.—The Higgins Fraze Company, dry goods department store, which was petitioned into bankruptcy on Jan. 27, has filed schedules showing total liabilities of $102,903, of which $281 is for wages, $500 preferred claims, and $102,122 is unsecured. The assets are estimated at $119,804.

DALLAS, Texas, March 12.—Voluntary petition, Texas Fixture Company; liabilities, $29,655; assets, $4,200.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 385 business failures in the United States during the week, against 418 in the previous week and 274, 289, 241, and 252 for the corresponding weeks of 1914 to 1911. The Middle States had 100, New England 27, Southern 131, Western 75, Northwestern 16, and Far Western 36. Canada had 170, against 166 for the preceding week. About 89 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000 and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Arthur, Daniel V.—Jeannette Co., $527.
Anastos, Vlasios—S. A. Singerman, $161.
Brocker, Claude W.—Meyer, $162.
Brown, William G.—J. I. Case, $3,594.
Bon Ray Film Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $141.
Bennett, Sol or Solomon—W. H. Baker, $159.
Coon, Lewis—L. D. Bulkley, $173.
Cavapaugh, Alice J.—C. Mohr, Jr., $1,677.
Same—J. M. Shindell, $519.
"Clement"—G. M. Greenwood, $5,120.
Delano, Mortimer J.—D. Beau, $151.
Durfield, Pitts—J. F. De Beau, $177.
Drouillard, James P.—Equitable Realisation Corp., $474.
Duval Co.—B. Ruttenberg, $578.
De Clyne, Emil—J. C. Whitten Co., $828.
Ellingwood, Freda—S. H. Longstreet et al., $109.
East India Marine & Fire Ins. Co.—G. Nikola, $5,150.
Forrester, Robert R.—D. W. Ritchey, $543.
Ferlazzo, Giuseppe—Webster Mfg. Co., $200.
Fowler, Ella—Ivy Courts Realty Co., $315.
Fasio, Cono—Meyer & Nelson, $161.
Fittanti, Giuseppe—Consul General of Kingdom of Italy, $127.
Same—Same, $930.
Same—Same, $2,809.
Gans, Milton H., executor—Aetna Life Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn., costs, $104.
Gaynor, Samuel—American Slicing Co., $154.
Ginsberg, Jacob G., and Frank Abelson—S. Dorfman et al., $1,167.
Hammerstein, Oscar—Eureka Tile Co., $1,753.
Hennessey, Realty Co.—M. Leerburger, $114.
Hassler, J. Wyllis—M. E. Rench, $646.
Hobert, Sarah H. D.—I. T. Rodman et al., $4,403.
Hagler, Isidore, and Nathan Woloski—L. Schister, $296.
Henry Birkenstock Studios—P. E. Cabaret et al., $158.
Hager, Charles—City of N. Y., $228.
Harris, Jacob—Claudere Realty Co., Inc., $129.
Harden, Edward St. G.—A. H. Cobden, $1,157.
Imperial Stock Laundry Co.—E. V. Kohnstamm et al., $262.
Isakson, Julius—R. Fizal, $472.
John J. Mitchell Co. of New York, Inc.—Consolidated Engraving Co., $397.
Kleinfeld, Philip—W. Rafel, $180.
Koppel, Fischel—B. Weissman, $151.
Krex, Charles—J. Schulman, $384.
Leschinsky, William—Columbia Paper Box Co., $1,620.
Lane, George—Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co., $123.
Levy, Abraham—B. Altman & Co., $124.
Lenowitz, Dora, Morris Lenowitz, and Abraham H. Rosenzweig—H. Meisler et al., $350.
Megibon, David—Donald W. McLeod & Co., $559.
Morgan, Frank C.—New York Telephone Co., $146.
Markham, Francis—J. M. Dreher, $361.
Moore & Munger Co., Inc.—Topford Detachable Limousine Co., $851.
Miles, William—M. Eiseman, $534.
Medwin, Louis, and Aaron Rosenstein—S. Ferecca, $164.
Meyer, George W.—B. C. Faulkner et al., $2,359.
Marry, Patrick—P. S. Bolger, costs, $114.
Moverman & Rosen Co., Inc.—Schlecht & Klie Co., $108.
Newman, Joseph A.—James M. Beatty Co., $264.
Nelberg, Benjamin—I. Manowitch, $372.
Olldort, Joseph B.—C. B. Broder, $251.
Pines, Charles—F. Niesmitta, $500.
Plummer, Katherine S.—Tullie & Blanchard, Inc., $464.
Quirk, John H.—John Daniell Sons & Sons, $489.
Richmond, Jennie F.—E. Burgan, $172.
Reliance Louis, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., $1,000.
Ramer, John L., Maurice Reinhardt, and H. Reinhardt—E. A. Hohner, $955.
Rosenbaum, Louis—Michael McNamara Varnish Work, $486.
Robert Fulton Realty Co.—Story & Flickinger, Inc., $2,620.
Reside, Frank—D. Beckmann, $640.
Rankin H.—S. P. White et al., $1,316.
Same—Same, $1,857.
Rubenstein, George—G. H. Huber, $104.
Steeplechase Co.—E. Mann, $1,500.
Samuels, Harry, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., $1,000.
Samger, Richard D.—L. Stern, $113.
Shapiro, Simon—S. Beckerman, $200.
Spellman, Frank P.—G. Berkowit, $381.
Strauss, Abraham—S. Levy, $107.
Schirner, Arthur C.—A. W. Hepp et al., $1,024.
Schwartz, Adolph—L. Richard, $369.
Smith, Frank E.—R. B. Mitchell, $633.
Stead, Hayden R.—O'Neill Adams Co., possession—property and $29, or $941.
Schuitz, P. David—Little, Brown & Co., $162.
Schlang, Charles and Rosa—German Exchange Bank, $1,837.
Seminole Distilling and Distributing Co., Felix Prince, and Charles Prince—Merchants' Realization Co., Inc., $432.
Semansky, Jacob—H. A. de Windt, $1,955.
Samuelson, Nathan—M. Kaplan, $140.
Standard Sand and Gravel Co.—M. T. A. McMahon, $4,089.
Sherwin, Abraham and Aaron—J. McKevitt, $13,126.
Talmadge Construction Corp.—Harris Flooring Co., $146.
Taggart West, Inc.—R. J. Turnbull, $821.
Tevis-Hanford Co.—F. D. Kellogg, $10,504.
Table Co., Inc., and David Weinstein—M. Zimmerman Co., $245.
Tabard Cigarette & Tobacco Co.—J. A. Cook, $6,844.
Von Kada, Lajos—Knickerbocker Stable Co., $817.
Westerman, Charles H.—Andean Commervia Co., $7,423.
Webb, Harry—R. Webber et al., $419.
West, Catherine J.—Benmore Realty Co., Inc., $871.
Weigert, Robert E. L.—German Journal Corp., $167.
Weinstein, Moses—I. L. Marrow, $225.
Whitehurst, Margaret—M. J. McShane, $335.
Zibelli, Christina and Giuseppe—N. Reisler Iron Works, Inc., $263.
Zurn Plaggino City of N. Y., $438.
Harry A. Haupt Mfg. Co.—Same, $1,279.
Hazeldem Mineral Spring Co.—Same, $229.
American Metals Recovery Co.—Same, $1,393.
Braunstein Bros. Co.—Same, $270.
I. Adelman, Inc.—Same, $270.

In Bronx County.

Barrent, Harry—D. Krasney et al., $14.
Carucci, Checchina—J. M. Anderson, $5,068.
Caggiano, Tony V.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $22.
Coon, Lewis—B. Altman & Co., $1,153.
Cavanaugh, Alice J.—C. Mohr, Jr., $1,677.
Cohen, Julius—B. Rothblatt, $153.
Carter, Arthur A. and William H.—Cosmopolitan Bank, $265.
Ettenberg, Morris—C. H. Smith, $1,501.
Fish, William, Jr.—B. Altman & Co., $384.
Feist, Henry and Rose—J. Greenbaum, $242.
Greenbaum, Arthur S.—B. Altman & Co., $102.
Kuntze, Charles—J. F. Meehan, $107.
Kelly, Orville J.—S. Freeman, $41.
Laegen, Henry—V. Stoller et al., $104.
Levin, Jacob B., and Max Posner—H. Elsman, $4,502.
McGarry, Joseph A.—B. Altman & Co., $314.
Medwin, Louis, and Aaron Rosenstein—S. Ferecca, $164.
Morey, Louise—H. Simon, $64.
Nelson, Ben—R. Dombkowsky, $69.
Stern, Julius—B. Altman & Co., $311.
Schields, Louis G.—B. Altman & Co., $124.
Seely, Wallace—B. Altman & Co., $755.
Standard Damp Proofing & Roofing Co. and Mooney Schreiber—Canfield Oil Co., $634.
Sida Construction Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $48.
Spencer, Frank A., Jr., as receiver—C. Strauss, $17.
Von der Linden, Edward H.—F. G. Fisher, $30.
Vogel, Adolf—Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc., $62.
Welsh, Susan T.—B. Altman & Co., $366.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Dunshee, Mary E.—G. J. Eltz, May 19, 1913, $384.
Feldman, Frank—M. Sonberg, Nov. 18, 1914, $265.
Buckner, Wm. P.—S. W. Shipway, Jan. 6, 1913, $551.
Spreiregen, Aaron—Sulzberger & Sons Co., May 18, 1914, $138.
United Mfr. Trimming Co.—108 Madison Av. Realty Co., Jan. 29, 1915, $519.
Mandel, Henry, and Charles Dempsey—Central Union Gas Co., Nov. 8, 1909, $102.
National Tape Co., Inc.—R. E. Eggleston, Dec. 9, 1914, $1,102.
N. Y. & Brooklyn Paper Co.—S. Maniscalco, March 10, 1916, $274.
Pitbladdo, Grant E.—J. Neustadt, May 7, 1914, $121.
Beers, Lucius H.—City of N. Y., Jan. 26, 1914, (reversed,) $511.
Strapsovits, Benjamin—Nathaniel Flaher & Co., March 8, 1915, $210.
Same—B. Lebovitz—March 10, 1914, $231.
Simpson, Thomas—E. W. Knowlton, Nov. 16, 1914, $785.
Tedroes, Nami—S. Haddad et al., Dec. 11, 1914, $101.
Sautell, James, and Antonio Cardona—People, &c., Feb. 25, 1915, $1,000.
People's National Fire Ins. Co., Philadelphia—I. Blumberg, March 8, 1915, $1,980.
Illinois Surety Co.—People, &c., Feb. 15, 1915, $21,116.

FOR THE RELIEF OF THE IMPORTERS

Liquidation Entries Are Suspended on Merchandise from Germany and Austria.

COINS LOW EXCHANGE VALUE

Depreciation of the Mark and Crown Has Resulted in This Rather Unusual Action.

With the receipt yesterday by Collector Malone of an order from the Treasury Department to suspend the liquidation of entries on merchandise from foreign countries where a depreciation in currency has taken place, a serious situation is alleviated for the time being at least. During the last few months the currency of Germany and Austria-Hungary has been steadily depreciating, while Collectors of Customs throughout this country have been exacting duties on the basis of the values proclaimed by Secretary McAdoo on Jan. 1 last.

While the fluctuations have at times moved slightly upward, the general tendency in the case of German marks and Austrian crowns has been downward until at the present time the values of these coins are 15 or more per cent. below the exchange values proclaimed by the Treasury's head and used by Customs officers in liquidating duties on goods from the two countries concerned. The mark, for instance, which was proclaimed by the Secretary the first of the year as the equivalent in American money of 23.8 cents, has at times depreciated to around 16 cents. The Austrian crown, decreed by the Secretary to be worth 20.3 cents in United States currency, has dropped quite as much as the mark.

Up to this time, however, the Treasury authorities have not been inclined to take any action for the relief of the importing interests, which have been under the necessity of paying the American duties on the basis of the proclaimed values, whereas the merchandise involved possessed a lower value than the liquidated value. The situation became so serious that importers here with German and Austrian connections retained Edward P. Sharretts, Frederick W. Brooks, Jr., and other attorneys to confer with the Treasury Department. The officials of the department indicated that they were unwilling to take drastic action looking to a suspension of liquidations without further information from abroad. In view of this attitude, the legal representatives of the importers were surprised when told yesterday of the department's action.

The department's order to Collector Malone, and presumably to other Collectors, is to stand pending an investigation to be conducted through the Department of State, by United States Consuls stationed in Germany and Austria. Collectors will continue to take duties for the present based on the Treasury's proclaimed values, but final liquidation will be postponed until the Department agents are able to file their reports. This means in practice, that importers will eventually receive the benefit of any lower rate of exchange that the department may conclude to adopt, without compelling merchants to go to the expense of litigating claims before the Board of General Appraisers and the Customs Court.

The next official revision of exchange values of foreign currencies takes place April 1, and it may be that by that time the Treasury Department will be in a position to modify materially the values recorded Jan. 1. If not, the present suspension of liquidations will be continued. While it is believed that the present statute, under which the Secretary acts in proclaiming values, gives him the discretion to make an allowance in liquidating duties when the value in United States currency of the foreign currency is at least 10 per cent., more or less, than the value proclaimed, only one head of the department has ventured to use this perogative, this case arising several years ago, and relating to the Indian rupee. His action at that time was sustained by the Federal courts.

"In normal times," Mr. Sharretts said yesterday, "these questions are academic, because there is very little difference between the pure metal values, exchange values, and proclaimed values of standard currency. Now, however, importers are very anxious to know what effect this depreciation will have on their customs duties, and many of our clients have sought legal advice. In my opinion, the object of the law is to assess duty on a value in United States currency that corresponds with the actual value of the goods at the date they were shipped.

"If such actual value is lower than the proclaimed value of the currency of any particular invoice, the importer should see to it that the requirements of the statutes and regulations that are conditions precedent to relief in such cases are fully complied with."

EDISON CO. DEFENDS RATES.

Ask Service Board to Exempt Part of Bronx from Order.

Several objections to the proposed cut in the rates of the New York Edison Company from 10 to 8 cents a kilowatt hour were made yesterday by officials of the company at a conference with the Public Service Commission. The company was represented by Henry J. Hemmens, counsel; Charles Murray, Vice President and General Manager, and Joseph Lieb, General Superintendent.

They suggested that the eastern part of the Bronx should be exempted from the order of the commission, and argued that if the small consumers received a 20 per cent. cut the larger consumers would expect at least a 10 per cent. reduction on the wholesale rate. Moreover, they asserted that business conditions did not justify any reduction at present. The profits of the company in 1914 were less than in 1913, and, if the receipts of the last two months were a guide, they would be still less in 1915.

The Merchants' Association, which has taken the ground that the profits of the New York Edison Company are derived from the large consumer, and that he rather than the small consumer should receive the advantage of any cut, was represented by Frederick B. De Berard. He urged that a physical valuation of the company's property should precede any rate reduction.

It is believed that the commission at its Tuesday meeting will order the cut.

WORKING BELGIAN MINES.

Industry Returning to Normal Conditions, Says German Chancellor.

BRUSSELS (via Berlin and London), March 12.—According to Privy Councilor Bornhardt of the Economic Commission appointed by the German Government to promote Belgian business interests, progress is being made toward normal industrial and transportation activity. It is stated that 107,000 miners are working half time in the coal mines, as against 145,000 who operate the mines normally. The daily production of coal has reached 35,000 tons.

The iron industry has been backward in resuming work because 85 per cent. of the product previously was exported, and at present the export business is almost at a standstill. Nevertheless, some Dutch, Spanish, and Italian orders have been received recently.

The iron trade also is handicapped, according to Herr Bornhardt, by the virtual impossibility of importing foreign ores, upon which it is almost entirely dependent.

The zinc smelters are busy working up the existing stocks of ore, but the further importation of ores will be difficult. The glass industry is still idle.

Herr Bornhardt says the main lines of the railways are being operated by the German military, but that the other lines have resumed traffic under Belgian management. Freight and passenger traffic is increasing steadily, the canals are again operating, and general business confidence is returning, according to Herr Bornhardt.

BUSINESS WORLD

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DIVIDENDS.

The Chatham and Phenix National Bank of New York

A quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business the 20th instant. Transfer books will be closed from the 22d to the 31st instant, both inclusive.

B. L. HASKINS,
Vice-President and Cashier.
New York, March 12th, 1915.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

General Price Level Falls—The Supply of Investment Issues a Factor.

In the course of yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange some ground which was gained by the leading issues was lost with enough more to show the first substantial setback in the general level of prices which has occurred since the start of the recovery which began in the last week of February. In the early trading there was a sharp forward movement in a number of issues, notably in the automobile stocks, but the market as a whole did not take kindly to this movement. It was indeed cited as one of the reasons for the later reaction in the list as a whole. A more substantial reason for the fall was found in the Mexican news which brought forward again for active discussion the possibility of American intervention in that country—a possibility which constituted so prominent a feature of market discussion a year ago.

Some expressed surprise yesterday that the sinking of an American ship, which the entry of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich into an American port brought to light, has caused no more market concern than it has. That no doubt is because the financial community is convinced that such representations as we may make in respect to this matter will be made on such solid ground as to preclude an unfavorable response from Germany. In the afternoon a specific market irritant was supplied by the sharp break in Southern Railway preferred on the formal announcement that the April dividend on this stock will not be paid. They had been clearly foreshadowed by the failure of the Directors to act on the dividend at their last meeting, but yesterday's formal announcement came when the market was weakening, and it led to a break of over three points. That sentimentally affected the rest of the market and emphasized the reaction.

All of these influences have to be considered in judging yesterday's break, but another factor is to be found in the evidence which is being currently afforded that the investment market has for the time being been supplied with as large a volume of securities as it can readily absorb. Moreover, bankers foresee a continuance of a relatively large supply. The ability of this market to absorb securities rather than the wants of borrowers is likely to be the determining factor in the output of securities. This statement takes count of course of the applications which are coming to this market from foreign sources which have already been substantial and which will increase largely if this market continues to offer favorable response to loan suggestions from abroad. It is understood that an Italian issue here is likely, but that it probably will be postponed until other financing which has precedence over it has been disposed of. The proposal for a French credit here is still under negotiation.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Damper on the Market.

The stock market yesterday appeared to suffer from two influences—the Mexican situation and a surfeit of activity in the automobile issues. There were brokers who predicted when the Maxwell and General Motors stocks swept forward immediately after the opening that the rest of the list would be quiet and sag through neglect. It was pointed out that when the recent upturn of Mexican Petroleum was approaching its maximum the ordinarily active shares turned dull. The trading public, it was said then, was disturbed by the extraordinary enthusiasm expressed by a few for a single stock. The same application was made yesterday to the dullness of the middle of the day, when the auto issues were rampant.

***

Discounting Dividend Omission.

It could not be said that the passing of the Southern Railway preferred stock dividend was a great surprise to the Street. The company's earnings had of late told their own story. However, there had been enough interest in the shares on the buying side to hold the price well above the minimum of 43, and even the announcement by the Directors failed to force the shares down to the minimum. The lowest quotation for the day was 45, this representing a gross decline of 4¾ points. A glance backward would make it appear as though the stock had discounted a possible dividend alteration late in February, for the minimum was then touched. The first mortgage and development bonds also are considerably higher than they were toward the end of last month.

***

Detroit United 4 1-2s Move About.

The Detroit United Railway consolidated 4½s have reflected this week the possibilities of the special meeting of stockholders on March 31. At that time it will be decided whether the offer made by the City of Detroit to assume mortgage indebtedness of $24,900,000 in exchange for the company's lines within the city is acceptable to stockholders. On Wednesday the bonds leaped upward from 73½ to 79, on Thursday they dropped back to 77, and yesterday, after opening at 75½, quickly recovered to 77. A number of years have passed since the company first began to experience difficulties with the city about its franchise, and in that time, brokers say, a tenacious short interest has been built up in the bonds. Occasionally something causes a commitment to be covered, a demonstration of this sort was believed to have caused the rise on Wednesday without warning.

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Views on the Bond Market.

The demand for the new State 4½ per cent. bonds continued on a heavy scale yesterday, although there was reported a slackening in purchases of other municipal issues. Differences of opinion exist among bond men about the market, considering its probably absorptive power at this time. Some hold that the State issue, the Swiss note issue, and scattered distribution of other securities in the last few days have supplied enough new material to answer the investment call for a time. Others state that the market is sound enough to take up a great many more bonds without affecting prices appreciably.

New Rock Island Directors.

Four new Directors are to be elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company in Chicago on April 12, and it is said that an entirely new board will be elected, thus following the house-cleaning methods of the Missouri Pacific. Wall Street heard yesterday that Edward W. Sheldon, William Woodward, and Charles G. Dawes, representing, respectively, the United States Trust Company and the Hanover National Bank of this city and the Central Trust Company of Illinois, would be three of the new Directors. These men are members of the Proxy Committee which will control the stockholders' meeting.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	226,989
Same day last year	216,335
Year to date	11,562,636
Same period last year	19,142,803
Average price and change 50 stocks	61.06 — .52
Same day last year	69.50 + .45

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100 share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
31⅝	31⅞	4,600	Alaska Gold Mines	31½	32¼	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
53⅞	54	9,250	Amalgamated Cop	55¼	55⅝	53⅝	55⅞	—1¼
90	91½	40	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	
39⅞	40	4,600	Am. Beet Sugar	39½	40⅝	39½	40	+ ⅝
27	27⅜	775	Am. Can	27¾	27¾	27½	27½	— ¾
94½	95½	200	Am. Can pf	95	95	94⅞	94⅞	— ⅛
40½	42	100	Am. Car & Fdry	41	41	41	41	— ½
48¼	50	100	Am. Cities pf	48¼	48¾	48¼	49¼	—11¾
81	81½	50	Am. Coal Products	81½	81½	81½	81½	
45	46	50	Am. Cotton Oil	46	46	46	46	
95	99	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	
84	90	11	Am. Express x d	85	85	85	85	
26½	27	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	26¾	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	28¾	2,200	Am. Ice Securities	29	29½	28½	28½	— ½
9	9½	400	Am. Linseed	9⅜	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
26½	29	100	Am. Linseed pf	27	27	27	27	+ ⅛
20½	22	100	Am. Locomotive	21	21	21	21	+ ⅝
4¾	5	100	Am. Malt	5	5	5	5	
63	63½	3,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	64⅜	64⅜	63	63¼	—1¼
102⅜	103	20	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	
24⅜	26	900	Am. Steel F'dries	25	25½	25	25½	+1¼
102	103	500	Am. Sugar Refin	103½	103½	102	102	—1¼
120	121¼	900	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120½	120½	120	120	— ⅝
120	121¼	10	do., odd lots	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	
107½	108	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	— ⅛
17	17⅜	700	Am. Woolen	17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¾
84	85	200	Am. Woolen pf	83½	84½	83½	84½	+3⅛
25¾	26¼	200	Anaconda Cop. Co	26⅛	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	— ¼
95⅝	95⅞	1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	96	96	95⅝	95⅞	— ⅛
97½	98½	100	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	98	98	98	98	— ⅞
29⅜	30	400	Baldwin Loco	30⅝	31	30	30	
66½	67	1,800	Baltimore & Ohio	67⅜	67⅝	66½	66½	— ¾
67⅞	68¼	400	Baltimore & O. pf	68⅝	68⅝	68	68	— ½
54¼	54⅝	5,400	Bethlehem Steel	55½	55½	54¼	54¼	— ⅞
87	87½	800	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87¾	87¾	87	87½	—
4	4¾	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅝
17⅛	17⅜	1,200	California Petrol	17⅜	17⅞	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
49	51½	100	California Pet. pf	50	50	50	50	+1⅝
159½	159⅝	2,100	Canadian Pacific	160½	160½	159½	159½	— ¼
33¾	33⅞	1,300	Central Leather Co	33⅝	33⅝	33¼	33¼	— ⅝
101⅜	102	100	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	— ½
41½	42	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	42¼	42¼	41⅝	42	
86	86¼	2,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	87⅛	87⅛	86½	86¼	—1⅛
123	123¼	100	Chi. & Northwest	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	+ ⅛
20½	21	1,080	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	21½	21½	20⅝	21	—1
35¼	35¾	100	Chino Copper x d	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
114½	115¼	200	Consolidated Gas	115¾	115¾	114½	114½	— ½
11¼	11½	3,500	Corn Products Ref	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
69½	71	20	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	71	71	71	71	
6	7	400	Den. & Rio Grande	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	— ⅛
22¼	22⅜	3,700	Erie	22¼	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
23½	23⅝	15	do., odd lot	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	
36½	36¾	2,300	Erie 1st pf	37⅛	37⅜	36½	36½	— ½
29	29¼	300	Erie 2d pf	29⅜	30	29½	29½	— ½
139	140	200	General Electric	139	139½	139	139½	— ½
96	96¼	5,800	General Motors	94	98⅛	94	96½	+3½
94¼	96½	720	General Motors pf	96¼	96¾	96¼	96½	+1¾
34½	35	13,350	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	33¾	35¼	33¾	34⅞	+2⅝
97½	99½	100	Goodrich pf	99	99	99	99	+ ⅞
113¾	115⅝	705	Great Northern pf	116	116	115¾	115¾	— ⅛
30½	31½	300	G. N. certs.ore prop	31	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
49⅛	49½	200	Guggenh'm Exp.x d	50	50	49¼	49¼	— ⅞
114	116½	10	Homestake Mining	110¼	116½	116½	116½	
20	20⅛	2,700	Inspiration Copper	20½	20¾	19⅞	20	— ⅛
12¼	12⅜	1,400	Inter.-Met. v. t. rctfs	12¾	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
58⅞	59	2,800	Inter.-Met. pf	59	59	58⅝	58⅝	
54	57	200	Kan. City South. pf	55½	55¾	55	55	—1
109	110⅞	200	Kresge (S. S.) Co	111	111	110½	110½	—1½
103½	106½	100	Kresge (S. S.) pf	106	106	106	106	— ½
134½	135½	900	Lehigh Valley	135⅞	135⅞	134½	134½	— ⅝
217	219	100	Liggett & Myers	218	218	218	218	+2
217	219	50	do., odd lot	218½	218½	218½	218½	
118	120	200	Liggett & Myers pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	
19	22	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
112¼	113¾	100	Louis. & Nash	113	113	113	113	— ⅝
123	129	2	Manhattan Elev	128	128	128	128	
30⅜	31¼	4,900	Maxwell Motor	32½	35¾	29¾	30⅜	+1½
73½	73½	10,440	Max. Motors 1st pf	70¼	76¼	72⅜	73¼	—1½
30¼	30⅝	9,755	Max. Motors 2d pf	31¼	32¼	30¼	30¼	— ½
65⅜	66⅜	2,200	Mexican Petroleum	67	67⅞	66	66	— ⅝
20⅜	20⅝	800	Miami Copper	20⅜	21	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅛
114	115	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	114⅝	114⅞	114⅝	114⅞	+ ⅞
114	115	70	do., odd lot	114½	114½	114½	114½	
10⅜	10⅝	2,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10¼	11⅛	10¼	10½	— ⅜
27¼	30	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	27	27	27	27	—3
10⅜	10⅞	9,500	Missouri Pacific	11½	11½	10½	10⅝	— ⅝
118½	121	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	+ ⅛
123	126⅛	8	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	123	123	123	123	
10½	11	100	Nat. Enf. & St. Co	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
53	54	300	Nat. Lead Co. x d	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ½
52	54	30	do., odd lot	52	52	52	52	
12	12¼	300	Nev. Con. Cop. x d	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
61¼	62½	380	N. Y. Air Brake	58	60	58	60	+3½
82⅞	83¼	600	N. Y. Central	84	84	83	83	— ⅝
51⅜	51½	3,700	N. Y., N. H. & H	52½	52⅝	51¼	51½	— ⅛
24½	25¼	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	25	25	25	25	— ¼
101	102	100	Norfolk & Western	102	102	102	102	
68	69	100	Northern Ohio	68	68	68	68	—1
102¼	102⅝	350	Northern Pacific	103¾	103⅝	102⅝	102⅝	— ⅛
18½	19	200	Pacific Mail	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18¼	—1¼
103½	105½	700	Penn. R. R.	105½	105½	105⅛	105⅛	— ⅜
20	20¼	700	Pittsburgh Coal	20⅜	20⅜	20	20	— ⅜
90⅜	91½	400	Pittsburgh Coal pf	92¼	92¼	91	91½	—1⅝
27½	27⅞	1,300	Pressed Steel Car	27⅞	28¾	27½	27½	+ ½
27⅛	27⅝	15	do., odd lots	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
86½	88	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	86½	86⅝	86⅛	86⅛	+ ⅛
150½	151	500	Pullman Co	150½	150⅝	150⅝	150½	+ ⅛
1¾	2	100	Quicksilver pf	2	2	2	2	
19⅜	20⅛	100	Railway Steel Sp	20⅛	20½	20½	20½	+1½
17	17⅜	1,425	Ray Con. Copper	17¼	17¼	17	17	— ¼
76	76⅜	25,800	Reading	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	—1⅝
19⅝	20	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
76	76⅜	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	76½	76½	76¼	76¼	— ⅛
⅞	⅞	100	Rock Island	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1	1¼	1,000	Rock Island Co. pf	1¼	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
13	13¼	300	Seaboard Air Line	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
32½	33¼	200	Seab. Air Line pf	33⅜	33⅜	32½	32½	—1
200⅛	201½	275	Sears, Roeb. & Co	200½	203¾	203	203	— ⅛
200¼	201½	50	do., x d	200¾	200¾	200¾	200¾	
83¼	83½	3,210	Southern Pacific	84½	84⅝	83	83½	—1½
14⅞	15	1,100	Southern Railway	15⅞	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
45	45¼	1,910	So. Railway pf	48¼	48¼	45	45¼	—4½
43¼	46½	100	Stand. Milling. s 20 f	45½	45¾	45¾	45¾	
47	47¾	7,250	Studebaker Co	47½	48⅝	47	47	— ⅛
93	95	100	Studebaker Co. pf	94	94	94	94	+ ½
27¼	27⅝	2,500	Tennessee Copper	28	28¾	27½	27½	—1⅛
131	133½	200	Texas Co. x d	133	133	132	132	— ¾
14	14¼	1,100	Texas & Pacific	14	14½	14	14¼	+ ⅛
14	14¼	50	do., odd lot	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	
51¾	51⅝	2,900	Third Avenue	52	52¼	51⅜	51½	— ½
1¾	3	200	Tol., St. L. & W	2	2	2	2	
119¾	119⅞	8,100	Union Pacific	120¼	120⅞	119½	119½	— ⅜
7½	8½	200	Union Pac. Rys. Inv	8	8	8	8	—3
22	24	500	United Rys. Inv. pf	24	24	21¾	23	—3
102¼	103	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	103	103	103	103	— ½
44⅝	44⅝	18,016	U. S. Steel	45¼	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ½
104⅜	105	400	U. S. Steel pf	105¼	105¼	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅝
104⅜	105	50	do., odd lot	105	105	105	105	— ¼
51⅞	52⅛	2,300	Utah Copper x d	53	53	52	52	— ¾
21½	22⅜	1,100	Western Maryland	22	22	21⅜	21⅜	—1¼
34	38½	100	West. Maryland pf	38½	38½	38½	38½	— ½
64	64½	800	Western Union Tel	64½	64¾	64	64	— ⅛
68	68⅜	1,600	Westingh. E. & M	69¼	69½	68⅝	68⅜	— ⅝
116	120	100	Westingh. 1st pf	117	117	117	117	—2
107¾	108¼	1,200	Willys-Overland	109⅞	112	108	108	—1½
107¾	108¼	100	do., odd lots	111⅞	111⅞	107¾	107¾	
99⅜	100¼	800	Willys-Overland pf	100	100¼	100	100	+2¾
99⅜	100¼	145	do., odd lots	99	100¼	99⅞	100	+ ⅛
102¾	103½	1,900	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	103	104½	103	104	+1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5½
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2⅜@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	1½	2
	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.	
On time	2½@2⅝	2⅝@3	3¼	

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months....3½@3¾ 6 months....3¼@4
Sixty to ninety days....5¼@5½
Other Names.
4 months....4 6 months....4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.80⅝	$4.79⅝	$4.79⅝
Cables	4.80⅝	4.80	4.80

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.79⅝	$4.80
Paris	5.28¼	5.27⅜
Berlin	.83⅛	.83⅜
Austria		15.90
Holland	.39⅛	.39⅛
Italy	5.06	5.05
Russia		.42
Switzerland	5.40	5.39

South American Rates.	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
Buenos Aires	42.27	42.47
Rio	26.56	26.69

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.78	$4.77¼	$4.77⅝	$4.77

New York Clearing House exchanges, $295,573,557; balance, $32,091,208; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $523,651.

The local banks have lost $3,432,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 10c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 10c discount; Montreal, $6.87½ premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 24 2-16d, off ⅛d; in New York, 51⅛c, off ⅛c.

LONDON MARKET FIRM.

War Loan Issues Active and Dear—American Stocks Attract Attention.

LONDON, March 12.—The favorable war news received since yesterday's close imparted firmness to the stock market today. War loans, home rails, and investment bonds were active and dearer, Kaffirs continued to rise, and oil and Marconi shares were again active.

American securities attracted more attention. Erie, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and Canadian Pacific were the most frequently marked. The latter eased off in the late trading, but the rest of the list closed firm.

Money was plentiful and discount rates were dearer.

Paris Prices Heavy.

PARIS, March 12.—Prices were heavy on the Bourse today. Three per centrentes, 71 francs 35 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 25 francs 39 centimes.

DRAWS $26,000,000 IN CASH.

Bank of Manhattan Co. Receives State Bond Sale Proceeds.

The Bank of the Manhattan Company, which is fiscal agent for the State of New York, took away from the Clearing House in cash yesterday $26,120,000, the amount of its credit balance, due to its receipt of the proceeds of the State bond sale.

Checks in payment for the bonds amounted to $27,933,930, including the premium, and were drawn in approximately equal amounts by the five members of the syndicate, except that the National City Bank was limited by law to $5,000,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., was elected a member of Executive Committee of the First Mortgage Guarantee Company yesterday to succeed H. P. Read, resigned. The stockholders at the annual meeting authorized President W. H. Williams to select an additional Director to serve on the Executive Committe for one month, the Directors to succeed one another in the work.

Robert L. Smith was yesterday elected Assistant Secretary of the Broadway Trust Company.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Continued Dullness in the Curb Market—Downward Tendency in Prices—Bonds Active.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 88,721 shares of stock and $147,000 of bonds. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 14,142; oils, 404, and mining, 74,175. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	†Am. Thrift S. pf., w. i.	1	1½	1	1½
200	B.-Am. T. Co., ordinary	18	18	18	18
200	B.-Am. T. Co., ord. bearer	18½	18½	18½	18½
85	Kelly S. Tire	112	113	111½	111½
35	Kelly S. Tire new 1st pf.	84	84	84	84
212	Nat. C. & S.	54	55	54	55
93	N. C. & S. pf.	97	97	96¾	96¾
2,000	Riker & Heg.	7¼	7¼	7	7
100	†R. & H., new	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,200	Sterling Gum	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
15	S. Warner	54	55	54	54
3,800	U. Cig. S. new	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
400	United Cigar S. pf., new	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
2,700	U. P. S., new	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,500	†World Film	4¾	4¾	4¼	4½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	Anglo-Am. Oil	14½	14¾	14¾	— ¼
12	Illinois P. L.	127	126	127	
2	Indiana P. L.	96	96	96	—2
10	Nat. Transit	31½	31½	31½	
10	N. Y. Transit	210	210	210	—2
28	Ohio Oil	131	130	130	—1
10	Pierce Oil	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
5	Prs. O. & G.	228	228	228	
10	Solar Refining	240	240	240	
10	Southern P. L.	206	205	206	—2
25	St. Oil of Cal.	293	291	291	—1
37	St. Oil of N. J.	394	390	393	
45	St. Oil of N. Y.	190	189	189	—1

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,100	†Atlanta	31	31	30	30½
300	Braden Copper	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6¾
400	Butte & Sup.	46½	46½	46¼	46¼
8,100	†Caledonia Min	70	70	64	65
450	*Caribou Co.	47	47	47	47
1,200	Cons. N.-Utah	¼	¼	¼	¼
100	First Nat. Cop	1½	1½	1½	1½
300	*Florence	57	57	57	57
150	Goldfield Cons	1⅝	1 11-16	1⅝	1⅝
4,800	†Goldfield Mer.	22	22	21	21
135	Greene-Can.	27	27	26½	26½
1,200	Iron Blos.	1.03	1.03	99	99
29,900	*Jumbo Ext.	88	95	85	92
100	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	†Kiwanas	18	18	17½	17½
150	La Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	*McK.-Dar.	45	48	45	48
200	†N. Utah B'm	38	40	38	40
650	Nip'g Mines Co	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,000	†N. Butte Dev	—	—	—	3-16
3,000	†*Oro	8	10	9	9
1,700	Stand. Sil. Ld.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	Stewart	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	*Ton. Belmont	5	5	5	5

COTTON MARKET A SHADE EASIER

Close Showed a Net Loss of 10 to 11 Points for the Day—Tension Less Acute.

MUCH INTEREST IN EXPORTS

Large Shipments Will Leave New Orleans Within Next Month—Clearing House Plan.

Cotton was reactionary yesterday, and the supply of contracts caused by the liquidation of the last three days seemed sufficient to meet the requirements of buyers for the time being, and the result was a setback of about 15 points, with a slight recovery before the close, which made a net loss of 10 to 11 points for the day. Some of the important trade interests have been free sellers on the bulge, and with the technical position eased somewhat by free covering, the tension is not so acute as it was.

The export situation continues to absorb attention. Clearances yesterday were approximately 50,000 bales. New Orleans advices stated that 360,000 bales would leave that port within the next month for Europe in order to take advantage of the consent of Great Britain to permit shipments of all cotton under contract before March 2. It is also believed that fully 450,000 bales more will be shipped from other Southern ports during March. This movement is merely the result of an effort to forestall the operation of the British blockade order. Even after this outgo subsides there will remain the regular export movement to Great Britain, France, and Russia, as well as shipments to neutral countries which will not be under the suspicion of the Allies.

The week-end figures were without particular influence. The into-sight for the week was 294,371 bales, against 176,921 last year. The total for the season was placed at 12,145,000 bales, against 13,228,000 last year. Spinners' takings for the week were 285,000 bales, against 276,000 last year.

A meeting of the members of the Exchange was held in the members' gallery after the closing of the market to consider changes suggested in the by-laws of the Cotton Clearing House Association. The alterations were of a formal nature and will be ratified at a later meeting. The number of Directors was increased from five to seven and certain suggestions were made in regard to calling of margins, size of commitments, and levying of assessments.

New Orleans wired late in the afternoon: "Large exports are chiefly in fulfillment of old contracts made before the war. Continued small mill takings show exports bearish. Supplies piling up. European blockade beginning to tell. New business nominal."

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to ¼c higher. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points decline; 880 for middling upland.

The range of contract prices was as follows (closed barely steady):

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.65	8.53	8.54@8.55	8.67@8.69
May	8.97	8.81	8.82@8.83	8.94@8.95
July	9.18	9.03	9.05@9.06	9.18@9.19
October	9.46	9.30	9.33@9.34	9.46@9.46
December	9.64	9.50	9.51@9.52	9.63@9.64
January	9.66	9.66	9.60@9.62	9.72@9.74

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	6,924	15,062	6,258
New Orleans	9,331	4,359	4,722
Mobile	234	463	1,718
Savannah	3,987	8,042	2,167
Charleston	1,201	1,357	177
Wilmington	820	1,859	279
Norfolk	2,926	2,619	979

Total port receipts, 43,559, against 27,649 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	556	790	336
Memphis	1,218	4,447	1,589
St. Louis	159	3,902	3,111
Houston	8,543	6,400	4,769

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	6,000 to 7,000	11,877	4,766
New Orleans	9,500 to 11,000	9,869	3,129

Total exports yesterday, 49,837, so far this season, 5,822,650, against 7,437,886 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	Stocks. 1914.
4,040	New Orleans...8.38	370,583	216,780
250	Mobile 8.06	42,051	28,723
1,389	Savannah 8⅝	181,578	78,038
1,[illegible]	Galveston 8.76	487,830	346,988
	Wilmington	59,216	19,087
2,020	Norfolk 8.25	75,521	58,842
1,615	Augusta 8.19	138,602	69,904
3,200	Memphis 8.12	217,392	150,068
	St. Louis.....	37,035	33,383
2,447	Houston 8.70	171,856	160,077

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a moderate demand business in spot cotton, with middling unchanged at 5.17d. Sales, 7,000 bales. Receipts, 28,000 bales, including 13,000 American. Closed quiet.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4	@4½	4.57 4.45
Baltimore & Ohio	1914-'23	4½		4.55 4.45
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½	@5	4.62 4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'23	4½		4.90 4.80
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½		4.75 4.62
Chi. & Northwest	1914-'23	4½		4.55 4.40
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½		5.12 4.75
Chi., St. L. & N.O.	1915-'24	5		4.75 4.65
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5		5.20 5.05
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.55 4.45
Erie R. R.	1914-'23	4½	@5	5.00 4.88
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4	@6	4.85 4.70
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½	@5	4.60 4.40
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5		4.55 4.38
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5		5.65 5.20
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5		6.20 5.20
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½	@5	5.00 4.90
Nort. & West.	1915-'24	4½		4.50 4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6		5.25 5.05
Pa. Gen. Freight	1914-'23	4	@4½	4.40 4.20
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'23	5		5.20 4.90
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5		5.00 4.88
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½	@5	4.90 4.60
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½		4.80 4.50
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5		5.10 4.70

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s Sep., 1915	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101⅝
6s Sep., 1916	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
6s Sep., 1917	104¼	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
4½s March, 1963	104¼	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
4½s May, 1957	104½	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
4½s May, 1957	104¼	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
4½s May, 1917	100⅜	101¼	100⅜	101¼
4½s Nov., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	100⅜	101¼
4½s March, 1964	99¼	99⅜	99⅜	99⅝
4½s March, 1962	99¼	99¼	99¼	99⅜
4½s Sep., 1960	99¼	99½	99¼	99⅜
4½s March, 1930-60	99⅜	99½	99⅜	99½
4s May, 1959	95	95½	95¼	95½
4s Nov., 1958	95	95½	95¼	95½
4s May, 1957	95	95½	95¼	95½
4s Nov., 1956	94½	95¼	94½	95¼
4s Nov., 1955	94½	95¼	94½	95¼
4s Nov., 1936	95½	96¼	95½	96¼
4s 1918-1919	99	100	99	100
3½s May, 1954-55	85¼	85¼	84⅞	85¼
3½s May, 1954	85	85¼	84⅞	85¼
3½s 1950-1954	84⅞	85¼	84⅞	85¼

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	47.00	49.00	44.75	46.75
Lead	3.90	4.00	3.90	4.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	$14.00	$14.50	$14.00	$14.50

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted at 14⅞@15c a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	64	15	0	64	15	0
Copper, futures	65	5	0	65	2	6
Tin, spot	189	10	0	189	0	0
Tin, futures	187	10	0	185	10	0
Lead	21	7	6	21	0	0
Spelter	44	10	0	44	10	0

GOLD POOL WOUND UP.

Checks Sent to Subscribers for Their Share of Profits.

The $100,000,000 foreign exchange gold fund was officially wound up yesterday, when checks were sent to the subscribers throughout the country for their proportionate shares of the profits, the total of which was about $50,000 after the payment of expenses. The expenses were $16,542.67, of which $11,205.81 was the cost of transporting gold to New York and Ottawa, and the rest was for cablegrams, clerk hire, printing, stationery, postage, and like items. No fees were paid to any member of the committee, of which Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank, was Chairman, and White & Case, who acted as counsel, declined any compensation.

The amount of gold actually paid into the fund was a little more than $27,000,000. About $10,000,000 was sent to Ottawa for the account of the Bank of England, and against this a corresponding amount of exchange was sold. Some of this realized a profit, but as the rates declined because of the operations of the pool, among other things, the ccmmittee was left with a credit against which it had to sell exchange at a loss.

The proceeds of these sales were remitted to the subscribers, and after rates of exchange had turned against London the fund remaining in the hands of the committee was distributed, leaving only the profits to be determined and divided. For the five months the banks had their money on deposit with the committee the profits were at the rate of about ½ of 1 per cent. per annum, but the pool was organized, not for profit, but to help straighten out the general financial situation.

DRY GOODS TRADE BETTER.

Quite an Improvement in Shipments Since First of Month.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"There has been some improvement in the volume of shipments since the first of the month, and current distribution is about equal to that of the corresponding period a year ago.

"Buyers continue to visit the market in larger numbers than last year. Collections are about normal.

"Fashions decree silks, and orders for silk dress goods are much heavier than a year ago. The wool dress goods business is also exceptionally heavy. Prices of raw wools and of manufactured woolen cloths continue to advance. Silks and poplins and black and white shepherd checks are big items in the wool dress goods business."

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Bradstreet's says:

Poor roads, unsettled weather or smallot buying in larger lines are probably responsible for the feeling of disappointment visible in many markets. These features contrast with increased operations in heavy manufacturing, diminished idleness, activity in shipbuilding, a slight improvement in Spring retail trade at some few centres, some expansion in mail-order business, excellent Winter wheat crop conditions, heavy investment demand for bonds, a slightly more cheerful stock market tone, and irregular betterment in collections. But the tendency to buy often and sparingly indicates conservatism, in the face of reports of light stocks, this manifestation being noteworthy at the South, where the low price of cotton is an incubus, and at some southwestern centres.

Bank clearings for the week ended with Thursday, March 11, aggregate $2,869,772,000, a loss of 19 per cent. from last week, of 11.9 per cent. from this week last year, and of 13 per cent. from the like week of 1913. Outside of New York the total is $1,355,087,000, which sum shows decreases respectively of 13.5, 8.2, and 7.5 per cent. from last week, last year, and the same week of 1913.

OUR BANKING POWER RIVALING LONDON'S

Seven of the National Banks Here Show Aggregate Deposits of $1,090,980,943.

UP $100,000,000 SINCE JUNE

Equal Those of England's Largest Two Institutions, with Hundreds of Branches—Cash Holdings Grow.

The great and growing banking power of New York City is illustrated anew in the showing made by the national banks alone in their reports of condition on March 4, in response to the last call of the Controller of the Currency.

In the accompanying table comparison is made with their reports of June 30, 1914. Their total deposits were $1,645,013,382 on March 4 as against $1,549,634,200 on June 30, an increase of nearly $100,000,000. Their cash was $346,583,771 as against $314,713,900, an increase of nearly $32,000,000. Total resources were $1,936,516,473 as against $1,912,682,500, an increase of about $24,000,000.

These great increases have taken place, too, during the time when the Federal Reserve system was being put into operation. It had been predicted that the system would materially cut into the deposits of the interior banks with their New York correspondents. The growth of cash holdings has gone on despite the reduction made by the Federal Reserve act in the required reserves from 25 per cent. of the deposits to 18 per cent. of demand deposits and 5 per cent. of time deposits.

There are seven national banks in the city having deposits of more than $100,000,000 each. These are the City, with $328,465,893; the Commerce, with $164,611,653; the Chase, with $146,084,240; the First, with $118,199,782; the Hanover, with $116,340,798; the Park, with $112,034,888, and the Mechanics and Metals, with $105,243,689. The deposits of the seven aggregate $1,090,980,943.

The first compilation made by the Clearing House from reports to the Controller of the Currency of the condition of all the banks in the city—including State banks and trust companies—was on April 1, 1867. On that date, less than fifty years ago, the aggregate deposits of all institutions was $199,309,904. The present deposits of the City Bank alone exceed this total by about 65 per cent. The aggregated deposits of the seven banks named exceed those of all the national and State banks in the country, as shown by Government statistics, as late as 1880, when these were $1,042,455,645.

London always has had banks larger than any here, and within the last year or so two of them have greatly increased their size by a series of consolidations with others. There has been a sharp rivalry between the London City and Midland and Lloyd's Bank, Limited, each to keep ahead of the other in deposits. The race has been nip and tuck, and at a recent date those of the London City and Midland were £118,066,602 and those of Lloyd's Bank, Limited, £116,266,806. Figuring the pound sterling at $4.86, the larger bank's deposits are equal to $573,900,886 and the other's to $567,340,892, a total of $1,141,241,778. Neither is nearly double that of the National City Bank, and together they exceed but slightly the aggregate deposits of the biggest seven banks here.

Even this comparison is largely deceptive when the method of doing business in Great Britain, as compared with ours, is taken into consideration. The great London banks have literally hundreds of branches, whereas the National Bank act does not permit the national banks to have any domestic branches.

Many of the branches in England are in large cities, like Liverpool and Manchester. The local deposits are large, and the amount of the bank's resources needed for local purposes is correspondingly large. The amount of money and credit actually available for the use of London alone by either of its premier banks may easily be less than that of the City Bank here.

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS IN JUNE AND MARCH.

	Condition March 4, 1915. Total Deposits.	Total Cash.	Total Resources.	Condition June 20, 1914. Total Deposits.	Total Cash.	Total Resources.
Amer. Exchange	$71,773,948	$15,384,740	$87,083,811	$76,313,200	$14,014,300	$90,179,300
Bk. of N. Y., N.B.A.	31,893,852	3,949,324	41,414,078	37,678,400	5,756,100	45,245,400
Chase	146,064,240	19,196,406	173,165,662	146,872,900	31,064,500	166,312,600
Chatham & Phenix	26,364,405	6,814,410	31,142,013	27,131,800	5,527,400	31,974,100
Chemical	30,680,346	3,793,583	42,063,016	29,748,800	5,818,300	41,817,600
Citizens' Central	35,086,171	2,710,671	32,022,722	27,653,900	5,986,100	33,884,900
Coal & Iron	7,359,011	489,408	9,473,259	8,229,700	1,950,900	10,497,100
East River	2,123,902	279,067	2,714,289	2,218,800	503,000	2,585,400
Fifth	5,017,812	580,500	5,983,081	4,737,800	890,200	5,726,000
First	118,199,782	14,347,513	156,349,088	124,893,800	23,793,900	163,700,100
Garfield	9,540,128	3,521,720	12,168,000	11,289,400	2,657,400	13,933,400
Hanover	116,340,798	20,074,033	155,193,577	119,803,400	26,048,600	138,018,200
Importers & Traders'	27,526,599	3,486,520	36,735,460	27,498,500	6,879,206	36,783,900
Irving	62,019,440	12,580,672	71,593,586	56,478,500	12,322,600	66,606,800
Liberty	36,138,239	5,215,239	41,529,243	33,336,900	7,300,900	37,940,600
Lincoln	16,215,979	1,760,121	20,748,114	22,576,300	7,551,100	27,225,100
Market and Fulton	10,695,774	3,127,190	15,859,339	11,417,600	2,594,300	14,439,300
Mech. and Metals	105,243,689	14,115,192	131,348,020	122,662,800	27,195,900	142,236,100
Merchants' Exch'ge	9,942,341	1,189,424	12,214,740	9,896,500	2,318,900	12,189,300
Merchants'	25,282,867	3,328,553	22,879,056	28,509,500	7,088,900	34,497,000
Nassau National	5,626,117	1,415,553	11,020,230	9,191,100	1,704,300	11,624,800
Nat. Bank of Com.	164,611,653	22,421,252	221,486,674	154,520,700	25,600,000	210,004,900
Nat. Butch. and Dr.	2,008,600	392,629	2,032,257	2,259,700	484,500	2,820,100
National City	328,465,893	120,904,871	$15,363,936	274,114,300	66,253,700	352,444,900
National Park	112,034,888	14,561,090	136,990,451	111,294,900	21,442,900	134,212,500
New York County	9,998,580	2,594,737	12,569,842	10,008,300	2,043,400	12,621,100
Seaboard	36,829,874	5,734,227	41,054,631	35,536,900	7,557,700	39,561,900
Second	13,908,237	1,908,098	20,099,024	13,305,700	2,934,700	18,881,900
Union Exchange	9,911,909	860,000	12,238,360	11,913,400	484,400	14,327,400
Total	1,645,013,382	346,583,771	1,936,516,473	1,549,634,200	314,713,900	1,912,682,500

TO OPPOSE MARSHALL BILL.

Trust Companies to Fight Favors for National Banks.

Edwin G. Merrill, President of the Union Trust Company, who is President of the Trust Companies' Association of the State of New York, will call a meeting of its Executive Committee next week to consider plans for making a fight on the Marshall bill at Albany, which would make it possible for the Federal Reserve Board to grant trust company powers to national banks in this State. There is no doubt that the association will oppose the bill, and all that needs to be considered is the best way in which to go about it. A hearing will probably be asked for and a strong delegation sent to Albany to protest against the proposed legislation.

The New York State Bankers' Association, which includes State and national banks, as well as trust companies, is not expected to take any position either for or against the Marshall bill. The State banks, which might be expected to seek trust company powers if they are to be granted to national banks, have no separate organization.

Sloss-Sheffield Co. Passes Dividend.

The Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company yesterday passed its quarterly preferred stock dividend, due on April 1. Three months ago the dividend was declared in scrip bearing interest of 5 per cent. The annual statement of the company for 1914, recently issued, showed that earnings had been adversely affected by the dull market for pig iron.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Weakness marked the closing dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. This represented a reversal of form compared with the early market, when for a time firmness ruled. News of the killing of an American citizen by Zapatistas in Mexico City was responsible for selling in the afternoon, as there were intimations from Washington that the Mexican situation might become grave once more. The passing of the Southern Railway preferred dividend and the deferring of the dividend upon Sloss Sheffield preferred also had an adverse effect. Strength developed in the grain department, with May wheat opening at $1.62⅝ to $1.62¾, against a closing price on Thursday of $1.60¾. Its lowest was $1.62, and it touched a high of $1.64⅝, closing at $1.63⅝.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Alaska Gold	32	32½	31½	31⅞
1,990	Amal. Copper	55¼	55⅝	53⅞	54
340	Am. Beet S	39¼	40⅛	39¼	40
240	Am. Can	28	28	27¼	27¼
210	Am. Ice Sec	29½	29¾	28¾	28¾
960	Am. Smelting	64⅝	64⅝	63	63½
40	Am. Sugar	103¾	103⅝	103½	103½
60	At., T. & S. F.	96½	96½	95⅝	95⅝
30	Balt. & Ohio	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
270	Beth. Steel	55⅞	56¼	54⅝	54½
20	Cal. Petrol	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜
160	Can. Pacific	160	160	159½	159⅝
170	Cent. Leather	33⅜	33⅝	33¼	33¼
50	Ches. & Ohio	42¼	41¾	41¾	41¾
120	Corn Products	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
650	Erie	23½	23½	22⅝	22⅝
210	Erie 1st pf	37¼	37¼	36⅝	36⅝
400	Goodrich Rub	24½	25⅜	24½	25⅜
20	Gt. North. pf	116	116	116	116
10	Inter.-Met.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
310	Inter.-Met. pf	59	59	57⅞	58⅜
20	Lehigh Valley	136½	136½	134⅝	134⅝
120	M. M., 1st pf	76¼	76¼	73½	73½
100	M. M., 2d pf	31⅜	31⅜	30½	30½
200	Mex. Petrol	66⅞	66⅞	66	66
20	Mo., K. & T.	11⅛	11⅛	10¼	10½
770	Mo. Pacific	11⅜	11⅜	10⅜	10⅜
60	N. Y. Central	83⅜	83⅜	82⅝	82⅝
200	N.Y., N.H. & H.	52¼	52⅝	51½	51½
70	Nor. Pacific	104	104	102⅜	102⅜
20	Pennsylvania	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
10	Pressed S. Car.	28½	28½	28¼	28¼
20	Ray Copper	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
9,800	Reading	145¾	145¾	142⅜	142⅝
230	Southern Pac.	84⅜	84⅜	83	83½
150	South. Ry.	15⅝	15⅝	14⅜	14⅜
150	Studebaker Co.	47⅜	48⅜	47	47
160	Tenn. Copper	28	28	27¼	27¼
70	Texas Pac.	14½	14½	14½	14½
290	Third Ave.	51⅞	51⅞	51½	51⅞
50	Union Bag	54	54	54	54
3,380	Union Pac.	120⅜	120⅞	119½	119⅝
6,250	U. S. Steel	45⅞	45⅞	44⅝	44⅝
10	Utah Copper	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
20	West'h'se Elec.	69¼	69¼	69½	69½
28,440					

MINING STOCKS.

1,300	Atlanta	.32	.32	.30⅝	.30½
1,000	Dia'd'l B.	.06	.06	.06	.06
100	Elkton	.45	.45	.45	.45
500	Gold'd Merg.	.21	.21	.21	.21
2,900	Jumbo Ext.	.86	.95	.86	.94
700	Occidental	.75	.75	.75	.75
800	Tonopah Ext.	2.82½	2.82½	2.82½	2.82½
500	Union Cons.	.20	.20	.20	.20
7,300					

KILL READING INDICTMENTS.

Court Sustains Road's Objection to Grand Jury Proceedings.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Indictments against the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, charging it with failing to file tariff rates for hauling coal by barges, with the Interstate Commerce Commission, were quashed on motion of the defendant's counsel today in the United States District Court.

The court sustained the objection of the defendant to the presence in the grand jury room of two Government stenographers, who had been appointed special assistants to the Attorney General. It was ruled that these appointments were illegal because neither of the men had been admitted to practice at the bar.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.07	Mexican	.38
Belcher	.30	Occidental Com.	.79
Best & Belcher	.06	Ophir	.10
Caledonia	.30	Overman	.11
Challenge Con.	.03	Potosi	.01
Chollar	.02	Savage	.04
Confidence	.20	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.13	Sierra Nevada	.08
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.18
Crown Point	.23	Yellow Jacket	.08
Gould & Curry	3.64	Silver Bars	.51⅛
Kentucky Con.	.02		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.95	Comb. Fraction.	.08
Jim Butler	.72	D'field Daisy	.05
MacNamara	.04	D'field Black B.	.03
Midway	.15	Florence	.56
Mispah Exten.	.30	G'field Con. M.	1.55
North Star	.15	G'field Merger	.21
Rescue Eula	.10	Jumbo Exten.	1.02½
Tonopah Exten.	2.65	Lone Star	.06
Tonopah Merger	.38	Silver Pick	.08
West End	.83	Vernal	.05
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.25
Atlanta	.30	Round Mountain	.37
Booth	.28	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.05	Manhattan Con.	.02
		Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	8	9	Jackpot	6	8
Elkton	43½	45	McKinney	30	31
El Paso	.130	..	Old Gold	..	½
Findlay	¾	1	Portland	114	115
Gold Dol.	4½	5	Vindicator	125	150
Isabella	16	16⅜	Rav. B. H.	3	4

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Receipts and expenditures:

	March 11.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$677,035	$7,564,647	$146,249,109
Int. rev., ord.	1,140,364	10,173,373	226,441,398
Cor. & in. tax.	20,793	475,240	10,882,352
Miscellaneous	87,939	5,268,564	51,372,076
Total rcpts.	1,936,113	23,448,825	434,884,882
Expenditures	4,574,254	24,628,907	519,421,587
Deficit	2,683,120	1,180,082	84,536,704

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was dominated largely by growing evidences of an actual scarcity of cash wheat, and during the day values were firm and higher, closing with net gains of 2⅝c for the May position and 1½c to 1⅝c for the new crop months. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.66¼ and No. 2 hard $1.67¾, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.53¼, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba $1.68, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.66	1.62¼	1.01⅞
July	..	..	1.29½	1.27½	97⅞

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

May	1.64⅝	1.62	1.63⅝	1.60⅝	..
July	1.30	1.29	1.29⅝	1.28¼	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.55⅞	1.53	1.55¼	1.52½	93⅜
July	1.21¾	1.20	1.21	1.19⅝	88⅛
September	1.10¼	1.08⅝	1.09⅝	1.08½	87⅜

CORN.

The corn market was stimulated by the firmness in wheat and on some further evidence of a slight improvement in the cash demand in the Southwest. Offerings were not particularly heavy, and while the visible supply continues to discourage aggressive buying, traders were disposed to take a favorable view of the market, and at the close of the day prices were ⅝@⅞c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 84½c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	75⅛	73⅜	73⅝	73⅜	67½
July	75⅞	74⅜	75⅛	74⅝	67⅞

OATS.

The export demand for oats was again very liberal and sales for the day were estimated at nearly 2,000,000 bushels. Prices showed only moderate gains, however, closing ⅝@1⅛c net higher. The local spot market was firm; standard quoted at 64c; No. 2 white, 64½c; No. 3 white, 63¼c; No. 4 white, 62½@63c; fancy clipped white, 65@66½c; ordinary clipped, 63½@64½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	59	57½	58⅝	57⅜	39¾
July	55⅛	53	53⅝	52⅝	39¾

COFFEE.

A steadier feeling seems to have developed in the coffee market, and, while trading continues quiet and traders are still disposed to proceed with caution, there seems to be more confidence on the buying side, and holders are less disposed to sell. The total volume of business yesterday amounted to 13,500 bags, and at the close of the day values were 5 to 12 points net higher. In the local spot market prices were ⅝c higher, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾c.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	5.73@5.74	5.65
April	..	..	5.81@5.82	5.75
May	5.89	5.84	5.88@5.90	5.79
June	..	..	5.90@5.92	5.84
July	6.95	6.88	6.94@6.96	6.84
August	..	..	7.01@7.02	6.90
September	7.08	7.02	7.07@7.09	6.96
October	..	..	7.14@7.15	7.02
November	..	..	7.19@7.20	7.08
December	7.20	7.20	7.24@7.25	7.15
January	..	..	7.29@7.30	7.20

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was irregular although prices were generally higher prompted by an advance in the price of live hogs and in sympathy with grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 19,000, estimated for Saturday, 13,000; Kansas City received 5,000 and Omaha, 16,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last. Close.	Year.
May	10.30	10.27	10.30	10.37	10.87
July	10.82	10.80	10.82	10.77	11.05
Ribs—					
May	10.17	10.15	10.12	10.12	11.60
July	10.47	10.45	10.45	10.42	11.70
Pork—					
May	17.82	17.70	17.70	17.67	21.67
July	18.22	18.12	18.12	18.07	21.72

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was comparatively narrow with no decided tendency either way and at the close the March position showed an advance of 9 points on covering, while the other months were net unchanged to 2 points higher.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.74	6.65
March	6.75	6.75	6.74@6.80	6.65
April	..	..	6.76@6.83	6.76
May	6.91	6.88	6.88@6.89	6.88
June	7.04	7.04	7.00@7.06	7.00
July	7.13	7.08	7.10@7.12	7.09
August	7.20	7.18	7.19@7.20	7.17
September	..	..	7.26@7.30	7.25
October	..	..	7.05@7.20	7.00

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,380 packages. The supply of high grade fresh creamery has shortened up somewhat, and with a little more buying interest the market advanced about ½c. Other qualities did not sympathize; indeed, there is a full supply of these and they are offered quite urgently. Hold creamery dragging. Renovated sells very slowly at irregular prices. Ladles slightly firmer, due to a moderate export inquiry. Packing stock cleaned up quite closely and feeling somewhat firmer. Creamery, extras, (ninety-two score,) 29@29½c; higher scoring, 30@30½c; firsts, 28@28¾c; seconds, 28¼@25½c; thirds, 24@25c; creamery, held, extras, (ninety-two score,) 26@26c; firsts, 23½@24½c; seconds, 21¼@23c; thirds, 20@21c; State, dairy, finest, 27@28c; good to prime, 26@26c; common to fair, 24@25c; renovated, extras, 23½@23½c; firsts, 21½@22c; lower grades, 19@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21½@22c;

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Associated Bible Students.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway. 10:30 A. M.—"God's Best Day." 8 P. M.—"The Bible in Motion Pictures." 8 P. M.—"The Way of the Cross."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 12-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge. 3 P. M., Discourse; 7:30 P. M., Bible Study. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 123 West 57th St. REV. ERNEST RISLEY EATON, will preach tomorrow, 11.—"Is Death the End?" 8.—"Can a Man Who Is Down Climb Up Again?" Prayer meeting Friday night, led by Mr. Eaton.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St., Amsterdam Av., Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor. 11, Mr. H. N. McKinney, City Missionary. Third in Lenten Series on "The Saviour's Sufferings." "His Walk to Death."

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., Pastor. Rev. DAVID RAINS GRIFFITH will preach at 11 A. M.; at 8 P. M., Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM. Sunday School, 9:30; Bible classes, 9:40 A. M. Friday Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. Pastor I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. 11 A. M.—"BEGINNING TO POSSESS." 8 P. M.—"AN UNSEEN GOD AND AN UNSEEN DEVIL, THE KEY TO ALL THE CONFUSION IN THE WORLD. THE STRUGGLE OF THE DEVIL FOR THE FINAL POSSESSION OF THE EARTH RAPIDLY APPROACHING ITS CLIMAX."

FORT WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH, 600 West 181st St. Rev. Enos J. Bosworth. 11 A. M. "BEARERS OF BURDENS AND HEWERS OF WOOD." 8 P. M. "THE WAY OF DECEIT."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.—JAMES M. BRUCE, Acting Pastor, 11, 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor. Dr. DAVID LEE JAMISON will preach morning and evening. 11 A. M.—"THE NAME THAT IS SUPREME." 8 P. M.—"THE CLOUDS OF HEAVENLY WITNESSES."

Union Bible Class, 9:45. Dr. B. Sherwood Dunn, Leader. Topic: "A United Nation."

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., near 127th St. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, D. D. 11 A. M.—"Knowing God." 8 P. M.—Forum Meeting. Rev. Bouck White will speak on "The Church and Revolution."

WASHINGTON HTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th Street and Convent Ave. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M.—"Thomas and Matthew." 8 P. M.—"What About Mexico."

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West and 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Fifth Church, Madison Av. and 38th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,) 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Sunday School, 10 A. M. Holy Communion, 10:15. Church Service, 11. Pastor will preach. Subject: "The True Will to Power." Pastor's Class, 12:20. Open to all.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Dr. Jefferson preaches, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 7 P. M., "The Kingdom Within." Wednesday, 8 P. M., Lecture by Dr. Jefferson. "Savonarola."

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH, Corner Clinton and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn. Dr. NEHEMIAH BOYNTON preaching. 10:30 A. M.—"The CHURCH and MODERN RESPECT." 7:30 P. M.—Organ Recital. 7:45 P. M.—"The GUEST of a SINNER."

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St. Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D. "The Challenge of the War to Everyday Life." 4, Young People's Meeting.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. 11 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. JAMES M. PHILPUTT. Sunday School, 10 A. M. Chinese School, 5 P. M.

LENOX AVE. CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 64 West 126th. Preaching 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. REV. GEO. B. STEWART, PASTOR.

Ethical Culture.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St. 11 A. M., Mr. A. W. MARTIN, Speaker. Subject: "AM I MY BROTHER'S KEEPER? 8 P. M., Dr. D. S. MUZZEY, Speaker. Subject: THE FORMALIST.

Jewish.

"BETH-EL TEMPLE," FIFTH AV. AND 76TH STREET. REV. DR. MAX HELLER SCHULMAN, SUNDAY MORNING AT ELEVEN, "THE SABBATH IN AMERICA."

FREE SYNAGOGUE. Carnegie Hall—Sunday at 11. Dr. Wise: "The Crime of Race Prejudice and Race Assassination." All are welcome.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Today, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "The Problem of Life and Death." Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. Louis S. Mann of New Haven, Conn., on "Non-Compromise—A Philosophy of Life." Monday, 11 A. M. sharp, Dr. Enelow on "Philosophic Judaism." Daily Noon Service 12:30. All are welcome.

Lutheran.

Church of the Advent. Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 and 8.

ST. JAMES'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d. Dr. Remensnyder; Service 11.

Methodist Episcopal.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50th St., east of 2d Av. Rev. W. M. CARR, Minister. At 8 o'clock Sunday evening Mr. J. Harris Jones will continue his Travelogue, PALESTINE AND EGYPT, describing his visit to Damascus, where three prominent Druze leaders were hung in the public square by the Turks on the morning after his arrival, and the probable effect of this policy on the Mohammedans in the present war.

GRACE, 104 nr. Col. Christian F. Reisner, 11, "Jesus & Homelife." 7:45, "Influential New Yorkers." Miss Biers, Harpist and Whistler.

MADISON AVENUE. MADISON AV., COR. 60TH ST. Preaching, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., by the Rev. ALLAN MacROSSIE, D. D.

PARK AVE. CHURCH, 86th St., 10 A. M. Lecture, ARCHIBALD L. BOUTON, "The Spirit of Literature." Evg. Sp. Music.

UNION CHURCH, 48TH ST. AT BROADway, J. LEWIS HARTSOCK, Minister.—11, "That Which Is Known Of God, Is Manifest In Man." 8, "A Trumpet Call."

New Thought.

Aeolian Hall, 32 to 36 West 43d St. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays, 11 A. M., F. W. Sears, Speaker. Hear the Wonderful Pipe Organ.

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, Laurel Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11.—Pastor, Rev. W. John Murray. Subject: "God the Healer."

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 76th St. Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Healing meetings Tuesday, 8 P. M.; Friday, 8 P. M.

LECTURE SERVICE, 11 EAST 41ST ST., Sunday, 11 A. M.; Subject, "THE MAGNET OF GOD." Speaker, WALTER NEWELL WESTON. Friday Eve., "Psychology in Business." Public Invited.

MARY ETHERIDGE CHAPIN, CONSTRUCTIVE THINKING. Sunday talks, 11:15, Hotel Biltmore. March 14, "The Greatest of These." Classes, interviews, studio 23 West 44th St. Mondays, Tuesdays, Saturdays, classes, 3:15, 8:15. Sunday evening talks, 8:15. Saturday, 12:15, popular class on Concentration.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches 11 and 8, West End Presbyterian, Amsterdam Av., cor. 105th. Lenten Services, 3; "How Will We Recognize Dear Ones in Future Life?"

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D. Minister preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 57TH ST. and MADISON AV. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. REV. HUGH BLACK at 4:30 P. M.

"COME AND SEE." SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West. ROBERT WATSON, Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D., will preach at both services. Offering for the Assembly's Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Midweek Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Palmer.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St., near Broadway. Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. 11, Dr. Work. 8, Rev. P. E. Erickson.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. The REV. KARL REILAND at 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor; Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister. The pastor will preach 11 A. M. and also at choral service, 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street. Rev. JOHN BALCOM SHAW, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 141ST ST. 11 AND 8. REV. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., MINISTER IN CHARGE.

THE BRICK CHURCH. Fifth Av. and Thirty-seventh St. Ministers. { WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY. DR. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4 o'clock. Bible School at 9:40 A. M. General Bible Discussion Class at 10 A. M. Prof. Charles T. Terry, Leader. Midweek Service, Wednesday, at 8:15 P. M. Noon Service Every Weekday, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. CHARLES REYNOLDS BROWN, D. D., Dean Yale School of Religion. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th St., Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. } Rev. Evans preaches 11 A. M. Dr. Atterbury at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 9 A. M.—The Holy Communion (in Italian.) 10 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Canon Jones. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. E. Briggs Nash. 8 P. M.—Gounod's "Mors et Vita." Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 5 P. M. (Choral except Monday and Saturday.) Lectures Wednesday and Friday at 4:30 P. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AVE. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. GOUNOD'S "GALLIA" at 4 P. M. Daily Service at 5 P. M., with short address. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST. The Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. Services, 8, 10:15, 11 A. M. Organ Recital, 7:30 P. M. Evensong, 8 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway, at 71st St. The Rev. EDWIN J. VAN ETTEN, Rector. Services 8 and 11, (Rev. C. P. Tinker); 8 P. M., (Rev. Frank Heartfield.) Short Daily Service, 12:16.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon at 4.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Lexington Avenue and 35th Street. Professor E. S. Drown, Cambridge Theological School, will give the third lecture in his course on the "Divinity of Christ" on Friday, March 19. Subject: "The Uniqueness of Christ."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St. The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. 8—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Service, Sermon, (Rector.) 8—Evening Prayer, Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6TH AV. AT 20TH ST. Choir Communion. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rector. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 3:00 P. M.—Children's Service. 3:15 P. M.—French Service. 4:00 P. M.—Confirmation Instruction. 8:00 P. M.—Preacher, S. L. Roussel, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av., 35th St., the Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, sermon, rector. 4—Evening Prayer, address, rector.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. HARRY LEDERER. 8:00 A. M. Morning Prayer; Preacher, the Rector ..... 11:00 A. M. Evening Prayer ..... 4:15 P. M. Organ and Harp Recital ..... 7:30 P. M. Service: Preacher, Rev. Stanley M. Cleveland ..... 8:00 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT. 45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

EIGHT DAY MISSION AT THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, Waverley Pl. & West 11th St. (we ' of 7th Av.) MARCH 14th to 21st. Every evening at 8. THE REV. P. GAVAN DUFFY, MISSIONER.

FATHER HARVEY OFFICER, O. H. C., will preach a "Sermon to non-Catholics" on "AUTHORITY AND THE SACRAMENTS" on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock in the CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th. Seats Free.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; and 11, (Rector). 4 (Mr. Washburn); 8 (Mr. Edwards).

ST. ANDREW'S, (HARLEM,) Corner 5th Av. and 127th Street. Rev. Geo. R. Van De Water, D. D., Rector, preaches 11 A. M. on "Lot's Wife." Rev. W. Bright of Georgia, 8 P. M., on "Colored Work." Rector next Wednesday Night on "English Language and English Bible."

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St. The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., will preach. 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer, Preacher, Rev. Warner F. Gookin. 5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital. 8:15 P. M.—Illustrated Stereopticon Lecture on the Orient, Rev. S. N. Ussher.

DAILY LENTEN NOON-DAY SERVICES. Preacher next week, Rev. Dr. Dickinson S. Miller.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., east of 3d Av. All seats free—All welcome. KARL REILAND, Rector. Service 8, 11, (Rector,) and 8. Special music every Sunday Evening.

SAINT IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Avenue and 87th Street. Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Sunday masses at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Week days: Mass 7 and 10. Vespers (Address) at 5. Wednesdays and Fridays: Short Service (Sermon) 8:15 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Holy Communion, 8; Children's Service, 9:45. Morning prayer and Sermon, (BISHOP COURTNEY,) 11. Evening Prayer and Sermon, (Mr. EACHMAN,) 4.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 94th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AVE. AND 53D ST. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.) 4—Evensong and Address, (Rector.) 8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music. Daily Lenten Services, 10 A. M., 5 P. M., (Rector.)

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11, Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rector.) 4, Evensong, Dvorak's Stabat Mater. 8 Mass Meeting on Unemployment. Speakers: Mr. Bailey B. Burritt, Mr. J. W. Sullivan, Mrs. George S. Frank.

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. Communions: 7, 8, and 9 o'clock; 10:30, SERMON by DEAN ROBBINS; GARRETT'S MASS. Vespers, 4 o'clock. Sermon, 8 P. M., by Rev. FATHER OFFICER, O. H. C. The Rev. Fr. BULL, S. S. J. E. will preach the DAILY SERMON AT NOON.

Reformed.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av., 54th St. Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. The Minister, Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., will officiate.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. & W. 149th St., (nr. Amsterdam Av.) PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Min. 11 A. M.—Dr. John C. Chapman will preach. 8 P. M.—"Stubborn People."

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street, Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—Preaching by the Rev. Robert Bruce Clark, D. D. 8 P. M. —Dr. Tilton will preach.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. J. CARLETON PELGRIM will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—"Do We Want a Revival?" 8 P. M.—"God's Sons and Daughters."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Church School, 9:45 A. M. Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M. Dr. Wilbur C. White, Leader. Quartet, accompanied by Organ, Harp, and Violin. Lenten Service on Friday, 12:20 to 12:50, preceded by 20-minute Organ Recital.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—"Descended Into Hell; Ascended Into Heaven." 4:30 P. M.—"The Second Chance." Cantata. "The Glory of the Resurrection." Part 1. Charles G. Spross.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings for worship, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan; Lafayette and Washington Sts., Brooklyn; Man's Meetings, Manhattan, 9 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Socialism.

CHURCH OF THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION, Bryant Hall, 6th Av. at 42d. Sundays 3:30. BOUCK WHITE, Leader. Courtliness to all, malice toward none.

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M. "Brotherhood and the War." Yanes Thompson.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 23 W. 45th St. —Public lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M. Subject, "Breath," by Mr. B. B. Gattell.

Spiritualist.

CHRISTENSEN, Tuxedo Bldg., Cor. 59th & Madison Av.—Every Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Thursday, 8 P. M. Sunday, Wednesday, 3 P. M.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Speaker: Mrs. T. U. Reynolds of Troy, N. Y. Fabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (Unitarian,) 4th Av. and 20th St. Rev. Dr. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister. Rev. WM. LAWRENCE BULLOCK, Associate, will preach. Subject, "CHRISTIANITY AT THE CROSSROADS." Services at 11 A. M. Also on Wednesday ev'g at 8:15, second free Lecture, JOHN MILTON in series, "GREAT CHAPTERS IN THE HISTORY OF LIBERTY." All cordially invited.

CHURCH of the Messiah, Park Av. at 34th. —JOHN HAYNES HOLMES will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "THE DUTY AND OPPORTUNITY OF AMERICA IN THIS PRESENT CRISIS." 8 P. M., "What Unemployment Means to the Unemployed." Speakers: Twenty Unemployed Men.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at 11 A. M. "WHO PUT THE GOOD IN GOODNESS." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.— Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., "The Simplicity That Is in Christ," and at 4:30 P. M., "The Way." Thursday, Lenten Service, 3:30; Organ Recital, 4 P. M.

Y. M. C. A.

DR. FRANK CRANE, "ARISTOCRATS." West Side Y.M.C.A., 57th St. & 8th Av., 4 P.M.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE AND MOTION Pictures, Peoples and Religions of the World. HARRY C. OSTRANDER. Special Music. Y. M. C. A. College Quartet. 25d St. Y.M.C.A., near 7th Av., Sunday at 3:45

Other Services.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St. Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor. Sunday, 10:30 A. M., preaching by the pastor; 8 P. M., Miss Frances M. Parsons, just returned from Jerusalem, will give an address on present war conditions in Palestine.

THE REV. DR. FREDERICK LYNCH, editor of Christian Work, will preach at the morning service in Edgehill Church, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 West 80th. Swami Bodhananda, "Health and Happiness," 3 P. M.

"When I survey the wondrous cross On which the Prince of Glory died, Love so amazing, so divine, Demands my life, my all." McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION. Meetings nightly, 7:45; Sunday, 3. Drunkards especially invited. 316 Water St. Via all L Lines.

8TH AV. MISSION, 290 8th Av., S. Wray, Supt.—Meetings every night. WELCOME.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange Street, Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject: "What Is Man?" A Study of the Divinity in Man. Evening subject, "The Ferment of American Society," by Wright. Second Sermon in the Series on the Messages of Certain New Books.

Ethical Culture.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Academy of Music, Lafayette Av.—11 A. M., Dr. Henry Neumann, "Fatherhood: A Neglected Field in Moral Education."

Presbyterian.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of South Oxford St. 10:30 A. M., Dr. ALBERTSON on "The Immortal Life," fifth in the series on Life, Death, and Immortality. 7:45 P. M., Mr. Nolan Rice Best on "A Man and His Reading," fifth in the series of evening addresses.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway station. Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP.—Services at 11.

DIRECTION.

Free Information on all Schools. Amer. Sch. Assn., 1,012 Times Bldg. Bryant 6160

FOR SALE.

SUITS, OVERCOATS, Etc., $12. $1 DOWN—$1 WEEKLY MEN'S CLOTHES ON CREDIT. HAMILTON-MARTIN CO., Tailors, 171 Broadway. Enter 5 Cortlandt St.

DIAMONDS on CREDIT

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Record Lease for Forty-second Street Building—Block Front Sold on Fordham Heights—Good Brooklyn Market—Fifth Avenue and Other Commercial Leases.

A striking object lesson of the increase in rental values in the Grand Central section was shown yesterday in the leasing for nineteen years of the six-story commercial building, recently completed by the Hallet & Davis Piano Company, at 18 East Forty-second Street. The new tenants are Herbert & Huesgen, opticians of 311 Madison Avenue. For the entire period they will pay an aggregate of about $500,000. The annual rental ranging from $22,500 to $27,000, averaging $25,000 for the term.

Two years ago, on May 1, 1913, the property was leased for twenty-one years by the Hallet & Davis Piano Company from the owners, Isidore S. and Max S. Korn, on a sliding scale basis, the maximum being $14,000, with $12,000 as the average. The company has since erected the new building, and besides showing a handsome profit in so short a time, it exemplifies the advancing rental values in that part of the city. The present lease is a record for such a structure covering a twenty-two-foot frontage. It is midway in the block between Madison and Fifth Avenues, just a little east of the Forty-second Street entrance to the new Rogers Peet store, the fee of which is held by the owners of the 18 East Forty-second Street property.

Besides taking the unexpired nineteen years of the original lease the new tenants have also taken the renewal privilege of twenty-one years from the Hallet & Davis Company. Both leases were recorded yesterday.

Clark T. Chambers was the broker in the transaction. The lessees were represented by Adolph and Henry Bloch, attorneys, and Knowlton Durham acted for Hallet & Davis.

Deals in Harlem.

Samuel Bogen sold to a client of George W. Brettall, 2360 Third Avenue, a four-story building on a lot 25 by 100, adjoining the southwest corner of 128th Street.

Annie D. Maddox has sold 270 West 126th Street, a four-story building, on a lot 22 by 99.11, adjoining the southeast corner of Eighth avenue.

O. Micell has sold for a client to Gaetano Riccio, a tenement at 327 and 329 East 108th Street, on a plot 50 by 100.11.

Ownership of New Market Block.

The triangular block on the west side of Broadway, between Manhattan and 129th Streets, is not entirely owned by the Pinkney estate, stated yesterday in mentioning its lease for a new public market. The easterly and larger part is owned by the Pickney estate. For the westerly and triangular part, 135 on Manhattan Street, and 152 on 129th Street the owner of record is Peter De Witt. Hopkins and Boyd negotiated the lease.

Fordham Heights Block Front Sale.

The Fordham Heights section of the Bronx, which has shown active realty and building development recently, furnished another big deal yesterday in the resale by M. B. Larkin for P. Donohue of the block front on the north side of 183d Street between Valentine and Tiebout Avenues. The street frontage is 200 feet, 98 on Tiebout Avenue and 69 on Valentine Avenue. The seller acquired the property a few weeks ago. The buyer is a builder who is preparing to improve the property with apartment houses.

Bronx Sales.

Lauter-Blackner, Inc., sold for the McEvoy & Koester Contruction Company the five-story flat 1,817 Mohegan Avenue, on a plot 50 by 100, to James T. Barry, who gave as part payment a plot of four lots 100 by 90, on the northeast corner of 182d Street and Webster Avenue. The plot will be improved at once with two five-story apartments by the construction company.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have resold for Richard Dunn the six lots on the east side of Arthur Avenue, 125.72 feet south of 180th Street, to a client of D. Thomas Costar, who will improve the land by the erection of three five-story new-law tenements.

An investing client of H. H. Cohen has purchased from the Coryell Building Company, Frank G. Coryell President, for cash, 1,500 Hoe Avenue, a new five-story apartment house, on a plot 50 by 100, located 100 feet south of 172d Street.

The two plots recently reported sold on Fordham Road were on the west side of Tiebout Avenue, being 262 and 264 Fordham Road, the first, 40 feet front, sold by Mrs. C. Collins, and the other, 35 feet, sold by E. McCabe.

Brooklyn.

The Realty Associates have sold the private dwellings 1,176 Union Street to Edward E. Albee and 43 Sterling Street to Elijah G. Cocks; also ten lots on the south side of Fifty-first Street, 100 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, to the Borough Park Homes Company. They will erect ten one-family semi-detached fancy brick dwellings on the plot.

The Kingscar Realty Company has sold to a client of Thomas Ford the new three-story private dwelling 1,377 Carroll Street, on a lot 20 by 130 feet, adjoining the northeast corner of Kingston Avenue in the Bedford section.

Martin A. Ansbro has sold the three four-story apartment houses, consisting of twenty-one apartments and three stores, 6,826, 6,830, and 6,832 Third Avenue, for P. J. Carley for $50,000.

Samuel Gailtzka has sold for M. Murphy to Stecher & Walsh a plot 100 by 100 feet in Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 226 feet east of Fourth Avenue. Stecher & Walsh will improve with up-to-date apartment houses; for Cohen & Lang of Manhattan the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, a plot 100 by 100 feet to Simon Abels, who will improve with five three-story single flats with stores.

I. Salzberg has sold for T. B. Martin to D. Elkind a plot 40 by 100 feet on the north side of Fiftieth Street, 260 feet east of Fourteenth Avenue.

Flushing and Bayside Sales.

The Bayside Estates Company has sold to Stephen Maxon a plot of twenty-two lots fronting 360 feet on the north side of Maxwell Avenue, 200 feet on the east side of Gardiner Street, and 160 feet on the west side of Bayside Road. The consideration was $15,800. The property adjoins the Penwood section.

The Flushing Development Company has sold to the Flushing Realty Owners Company fifty-one lots at Murray Heights, Flushing, fronting 100 feet on the north side of Crochewn Avenue, 607 feet on the east side of Twenty-eighth Street, and 328 feet on the west side of Twenty-eighth Street.

George Harnden, a builder of Bayside, has purchased from Mrs. A. Yeager a plot 700 by 175 feet on Ninth Street and Bayside Boulevard.

Westchester County.

Angell & Co. have sold a plot of fifty lots in the Woodycrest subdivision of Ardsley, on the Putnam Division, to a builder, who will commence the erection of several houses at once; two houses on Brambach Avenue, Scarsdale, N. Y., for Charles F. Russell, and to Walter J. Egan a house on a plot 50 by 100 feet, Battle Avenue, White Plains.

New Home for Museum of Safety.

Pease & Elliman have rented for Caroline H. Johnson of Stuttgart, Germany, represented by Harris D. Coit as attorney, the store and basement at 14 to 18 West Twenty-fourth Street to the American Museum of Safety, located for a number of years in the Engineers' Building in West Thirty-ninth Street.

Commercial Leases.

The eighth floor of the building being erected by the Murray Hill Investing Company on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street has been leased to the R. Wallace & Sons Manufacturing Company, silversmiths. George R. Read & Co. and E. A. Manning represented the the lessees and Frederick Southack, Alwyn Ball, Jr., represented the owners.

Pepe & Brother have leased for the Title Guarantee and Trust Company to a client the building at 48 Morton Street.

Hulbert & Huberth have leased the building at 332 Monroe Street to Isaac Grossberg.

George R. Read & Co. have rented for the Chesebrough Building Company the second floor of 20 Pearl Street to the National Greek Line.

Albert J. Moore has leased for Walter J. Salomon a store at 47 West Forty-second Street, adjoining Stern Brothers, to Vincent D. Sheridan.

M. & L. Hess have leased the west store at 131 West Thirtieth Street to Joseph Levine and the store and basement at 127 West Thirtieth Street to Ruhe & Sonen.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co., Inc., have rented for E. A. Halligan to the Eastern American Chair Company, successors to the Crocker Chair Company, the entire building at 435-437 West Nineteenth Street for a term of years.

Duff & Brown Co. have leased for Mary C. Van Cott to Edward Schawack the store floor of the building 1,745 Amsterdam Avenue.

E. Loewenthal & Son, Inc., have leased for Anna Grossman to Ben Ross the garage now in course of construction, 60 by 90, at 1,262 Boston Road for five years at a gross rental of $9,100.

M. M. Hayward & Co. have leased the entire second floor loft in the Thompson Building, 511 and 513 West Forty-second Street, for a term of years to the Co-operative Department Stores Corporation.

Duross Company have leased the store 16 East Thirteenth Street to Frederick Strothmann. Also the vacant plot 35 by 100 at the southwest corner of Delancey and Goerck Streets for the City of New York to William Gruber.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

John Finck has placed the following loans: $100,000, covering 114-118 West Forty-fourth Street; $70,000, covering 692 Eighth Avenue; $9,000, covering 164 East Eighty-seventh Street; $16,000, covering 447 Lexington Avenue; $6,000, covering 511 West Twenty-seventh Street; $16,000, covering 133 Mott Street; $24,000 at 5 per cent., covering 211 West Eighteenth Street; $40,000 at 5 per cent., covering Amsterdam Avenue northwest corner of Seventy-sixth Street; $40,000 at 5 per cent., covering Columbus Avenue, southeast corner of Sixty-eighth Street.

Smith & Phelps have placed a first mortgage of $7,000 on the vacant plot 100 by 100 situate at the northwest corner of 166th Street and Woodycrest Avenue.

Polizzi & Co., Inc., have secured an extension of the first mortgage of $22,000 on premises 512 East Thirteenth Street, for a term of three years, from May 1, 1915.

Rapid Transit Legislation.

The most important action that must be taken before it will be possible to construct the tunnels under the East River at Sixtieth Street, for the operation of the Broadway-Fifty-ninth Street Brooklyn Rapid Transit Subway trains, is the passage of certain permissive legislation.

The Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens has been informed by the Public Service Commission that the necessary bills have been drafted, and are now in the hands of the Corporation Counsel or his approval, or for any changes, and will undoubtedly be introduced in Albany within the next week or ten days.

Unless this legislation is passed before the adjournment of the Legislature on April 24, this entire matter may be seriously delayed, and every effort will be made by the business interests of Queens Borough to secure immediate action by the Legislature as soon as the bills are introduced.

The legislation required is amendments to the Public Service Commission law, and the Rapid Transit law, in order to enable the city to make changes in

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BAKER, Mrs. CORNELIA P., who was at one time wife of Aubrey Boucicault, deceased. (April 11, 1914;) net estate, $306; Mrs. Renee Brucicault Sealy, daughter of decedent, is the beneficiary; jewelry, $1,482; furs, $675; furniture and apparel, $200; deposits, $1,276; accrued income from trust fund created by will of Agnes R. Holbrook, $3,500; debts of decedent were $4,568.

CULVER, MATILDA. (July 29, 1912;) deposits, $5,783; net value, $4,930; Rudolph Schaefer and Walter Schaefer, grandnephews, each received $2,182; Henry S. Schaefer, nephew, $435; Alfred Schaefer, nephew, $180.

EATON, Mrs. ELIZABETH K., (July 17, 1914;) net estate, $31,886; Louise Wilson, not related, gets personal property valued at $1,500 and life estate in $25,386; Grace Willard, not related, gets $1,000; two cousins each receive $500; deposits, $3,515; furniture and jewelry, $1,471; stocks and bonds, $28,-901; will also disposes of real estate at Owl's Head, Me.

LEVY, Mrs. CAROLINE, (Aug. 4, 1913;) net estate, $5,594; six sons, two daughters, and two nieces, beneficiaries; deposits, $616; notes, mortgages, and personality, $8,382; stock, $2,100.

OTT, FRANK, (Dec. 15, 1913;) net estate, $7,296; Mrs. Mary Healy Ott, widow, beneficiary; deposits, $7,882; stocks, $74; personality, $9.

RUSSELL, JOHN J., (Oct. 7, 1914;) net estate, $10,105; Mrs. Isabella Russell, widow, $7,579; William J. Russell, son, $2,526; deposits, $9,206; personality, $95; stocks, $1,860.

STIER, GEORGE J., (July 31, 1914;) net estate, $64,053; Mrs. Matilda A. Stier, widow, gets life interest in realty valued at $19,500 and residuary estate valued at $29,-881; John J. Reedt, nephew, is given 90 shares of stock of George J. Stier, Inc., $6,791; Emma S. Reedt, sister, cash bequest of $7,000, and remainder interest after the death of decedent's widow; William F. Stier, nephew, receives $1,000; 265 Elisabeth St., $17,500; 298 Elizabeth St., $19,500; deposits, $10,480; mortgages and personality, $11,727; 90 shares George J. Stier, Inc., 298 Elizabeth St., $6,721; decedent died at Carlsbad, Austria, and the expense of transportation, on account of the European war, is placed at $3,000.

WALDO, HOWARD L., an official of the Badische Co., importers, (April 19, 1914;) net estate, $13,418; the beneficiaries were Mrs. Clara Waldo, widow, and three children; deposits, $1,988; insurance, $2,500; commissions due decedent from Badische Co. for stock repurchase, $3,414; personality, $1,840; stocks, $832; the decedent also owned realty and personality situated in Connecticut, which does not appear with respect to a painting, "Draught of Fishes," attributed to Rubens, is appraised at $500.

WALKER, FRANCES NAOMI, (Oct. 5, 1914;) net estate, $11,779; Elizabeth G. Baldwin, sister, beneficiary; deposits, $2,524; personality, $50; mortgage, $5,065; bonds, $5,096.

YOUNGER, HANNAH, (April 8, 1914;) net estate, $4,281; a mortgage of $4,500; deposits, $375; William Younger, son, beneficiary.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Complainant, against ATLANTIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, CALVERT BREWER, Trustee of Atlantic Gas and Electric Company, in Bankruptcy, and PENNSYLVANIA UTILITIES COMPANY, Respondents.—Notice of foreclosure sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on March 14th, 1915, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court, wherein American Trust Company is complainant, and Atlantic Gas and Electric Company, Calvert Brewer, Trustee of Atlantic Gas and Electric Company in Bankruptcy, and Pennsylvania Utilities Company, are defendants, I, Edward H. Childs, duly appointed by said decree Special Master for the purpose, among other things, of making sale of the personal property therein directed to be sold, shall offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, under the terms and conditions provided in said decree, at the north entrance of the County Court House of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and said Southern District of New York, on the 27th day of March, 1915, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon on that day, both in three separate parcels and in the separate lots constituting each of said parcels, respectively, the following stocks, bonds, notes, and other securities:

PARCEL ONE.

LOT ONE: Certificates representing 650 shares of the common stock of the Binghamton Light, Heat and Power Company, of the aggregate par value of $65,000.

LOT TWO: Income and Purchase Money Certificates, issued under Declaration of Trust of the State Street Trust Company, dated January 15, 1913, representing 1299 shares of the preferred stock of the Binghamton Light, Heat and Power Company, of the aggregate par value of $129,900.

LOT THREE: Income and Purchase Money Certificates, issued under Declaration of Trust of the State Street Trust Company, dated January 15, 1913, representing 3704.23 shares of the common stock of the Binghamton Light, Heat and Power Company, of the aggregate par value of $370,425.

LOT FOUR: Promissory Note of the Binghamton Light, Heat and Power Company, dated March 31, 1913, for $19,100.

LOT FIVE: Promissory Note of the Binghamton Light, Heat and Power Company, dated March 20, 1913, for $187,500.

LOT SIX: Certificates, representing 1000 shares of the Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock of the Sayre Electric Company, of the aggregate par value of $100,000.

LOT SEVEN: Certificates, representing 1500 shares of the common stock of the Sayre Electric Company, of the aggregate par value of $150,000.

LOT EIGHT: Certificates, representing 7281 shares of the Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock of the Eastern Pennsylvania Power Company, of the aggregate par value of $729,100.

LOT NINE: Five Year Six Per Cent. Construction and Purchase Money Notes of the Eastern Pennsylvania Power Company, dated February 1, 1912, of the aggregate par value of $894,000, together with any and all right, title and interest of the Trustee in and to any coupons dated August 1, 1914, heretofore attached to said notes.

LOT TEN: Promissory Note of the Eastern Pennsylvania Power Company, dated March 31, 1913, for $90,000.

LOT ELEVEN: Promissory Note of the Pennsylvania Utilities Company, dated March 31, 1913, for $18,500.

LOT TWELVE: Promissory Note of the Pennsylvania Utilities Company, dated March 31, 1913, for $6,000.

LOT THIRTEEN: Certificates, representing 488 shares of stock of the Morris and Somerset Electric Company, of the aggregate par value of $48,800.

LOT FOURTEEN: First Mortgage Bonds, dated May 1, 1912, of the Slate Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, of the aggregate par value of $20,000.

LOT FIFTEEN: First Mortgage Bonds, dated June 1, 1912, of the Nazareth Electric Light and Power Company, of the aggregate par value of $20,000.

LOT SIXTEEN: First Mortgage Bonds, dated January 2, 1912, of the Slate Belt Electric Street Railway Company, of the aggregate par value of $2,500.

LOT SEVENTEEN: First Mortgage Bonds, dated November 1, 1899, of the Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson Street Railway Company, of the aggregate par value of $14,000.

LOT EIGHTEEN: Bond of the Chemung Land Company, secured by First Mortgage on certain real estate, dated October 31, 1912, of the aggregate par value of $6,000.

LOT NINETEEN: Promissory Note, dated March 31, 1913, of The Jersey Corporation for $2,800.

LOT TWENTY: Promissory Note of The Jersey Corporation, dated March 31, 1913, for $18,000.

LOT TWENTY-ONE: Certificate, representing 25 shares of the common stock of the Pennsylvania Utilities Company, (old Company,) of the aggregate par value of $8,500.

PARCEL TWO.

LOT ONE: First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Pennsylvania Utilities Company, of the aggregate par value of $1,372,000.

LOT TWO: Promissory Note of the Binghamton Light, Heat and Power Company for $51,666.57, dated January 2, 1914.

PARCEL THREE.

LOT ONE: Five Year Six Per Cent. Construction and Purchase Money Notes of the Eastern Pennsylvania Power Company, of the aggregate par value of $77,000, together with any and all right, title, and interest of the Trustee in and to any coupons, dated August 1, 1914, heretofore attached to said notes.

LOT TWO: Promissory Notes of the Binghamton Light, Heat and Power Company for $89,719.41, one note for $80,000, dated May 29, 1914, and one note for $9,719.41, dated July 1, 1914.

LOT THREE: Income and Purchase Money Certificates, issued under Declaration of Trust of the State Street Trust Company, dated January 15, 1913, representing 50 shares of preferred stock of the Binghamton Light, Heat and Power Company, of the aggregate par value of $5,000.

LOT FOUR: Income and Purchase Money Certificates issued under Declaration of Trust of the State Street Trust Company, dated January 15, 1913, representing 134 shares of the common stock of the Binghamton Light, Heat and Power Company, of the aggregate par value of $13,400.

LOT FIVE: Promissory Notes of the Jersey Corporation for $98,182.11, one note for $89,-332.11, dated September 1, 1914, and one note for $8,850, dated September 1, 1914.

LOT SIX: First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Pennsylvania Utilities Company, of the aggregate par value of $1,628,000, together with all the right, title and interest, if any, of the Trustee in and to two certain notes of the Pennsylvania Utilities Company, drawn to the order of the Atlantic Company, dated on or about June 30, 1914, and August 31, 1914, for $2,100 and $23,263.20, respectively, aggregating $25,363.20, now in the possession of the defendant Calvert Brewer, as Trustee in Bankruptcy of the Atlantic Company, and together with all the right, title and interest of the Trustee in and to any and all securities or assets of the Atlantic Company not specifically enumerated or set forth in this decree.

For further particulars with reference to the property to be sold and the terms and conditions of sale, reference is hereby made to the above mentioned decree of foreclosure and sale. Copies of said decree may be obtained at the office of the undersigned, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

Dated, New York, March 12th, 1915.

EDWARDS H. CHILDS, Special Master.

ALFRED A. WHEAT, Solicitor for Complainant, 52 Nassau Street, New York City.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Low pressure that has prevailed over the Atlantic Ocean is moving eastward, and pressure conditions over the United States have become a little more active with high pressure prevailing east of the Rocky Mountains. West of the mountains it is comparatively low, with light rains in Nevada and the Pacific States. There was no other precipitation of consequence.

Temperature changes were not important, but a rising tendency developed in the Plains States after the unusually low temperatures of the last week.

There will be scattering rains or snows, mostly rains, over the middle and northern districts west of the Rocky Mountains Saturday and probably Sunday, while to the eastward generally fair weather will continue.

Temperatures will not change materially.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North and Middle Atlantic States will be moderate northwest; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate, mostly north and northeast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	20	31	4 P. M.	33	40
6 A. M.	17	29	6 P. M.	30	36
9 A. M.	18	30	9 P. M.	28	31
12 M.	30	34	11 P. M.	28	30

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 33 degrees; for the corresponding date last year it was 26; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 36.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 28 degrees; at 8 P. M. it was 33. Maximum temperature, 40 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 26 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 42 per cent. at 8 A. M., 36 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.96 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
2:25—93-95 Greene St.: not given	Slight
2:45—366 W. 58 St.: Frank Caughlin	Slight
3:20—233-235 Greene St.: Glassman & Steuber	Not given
3:45—610 E. 17 St.: Charles Cohen	Slight
8:35—405 Lenox Av.: H. von Derleith	Slight
8:50—128-130 Broome St.: Barnet Daly	$200
10:25—380 E. 166 St.: E. W. Farmer	None
11:10—500 W. 114 St.: Peterno Bros	Slight
11:20—264 W. 145 St.: F. W. Hodgkin	Slight
P. M.	
1:05—89 W. 106 St.: Adolf Riger	Slight
2:15—891 Kelly St.: M. Butterman	Slight
2:30—2,180 S. Av.: Mrs. Lillian Bell	$500
2:50—326 E. 125 St.: Edward Closs	Slight
4:35—120 B'way: Equitable Building	Slight
5:50—380 Prospect Av.: B. Berger	Slight
6:10—231 Crosby St.: Arnold Constable	Slight
6:10—975 E. 165 St.: Joseph Israel	Slight
7:40—1,000 Fox St.: Abraham Silver	Slight
9:30—331 E. 122 St.: Jacob Schicks	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired, 12 P. M., Mar. 11: Patrol. E. J. Holden, 166, at $480.84 a yr., appointed Sept. 16, 1901.

Transfers and Assignments, 1 P. M. Mar. 11: Patrol. A. A. Dennerich, 39, to 68, 8 A. M., Mar. 12; J. T. McCarthy, 2, to Com'r's office; Herman Sunn, 25, to Com'r's office; C. R. Herting, 171, to 2; F. Cordes, 153, to Com'r's office.

Temporary Assignments: Patrol. D. J. McNichol, 5, to Det. Bu., 10 days, 4 P. M. Mar. 11; C. Festa, 13, to 11 Insp. Dist., 30 days, 4 P. M. Mar. 11; J. P. Halligan, 26, to 4 Insp. Dist., 10 days, 4 P. M. Mar. 15; H. L. Hoffmann, 26, to Det. Bu., 5 days, 9 A. M. Mar. 14; J. Imperial, 28, T. J. O'Brien, 29, and W. J. Smith, 276, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad No. 1, 15 days, 8 A. M. Mar. 14; M. A. Miraglia, 28, and F. May, 31, to 2 Insp. Dist., 10 days, 9 A. M. Mar. 15; T. A. Gilroy, 31, to 10 Insp. Dist., 10 days, 8 A. M. Mar. 16; J. A. Kee, 169, and T. F. Gilroy, 13 Insp. Dist., to Det. Bu., 10 days, 8 A. M. Mar 14; J. A. Knapp, 292, to Det. Bu., 10 days, 12 P. M. Mar. 14. To Det. Bu. from precincts indicated, 10 days, 4 P. M. Mar. 15; J. F. Shea, 5; A. J. Padrucco, 22; M. B. Friedlander, 38; L. Rappoit, 43; F. A. P. Flynn, 7; C. F. Kane, 25; J. J. Wey, 39. To Det. Bu. from 14, 15 days, 8 A. M. Mar. 13: J. F. Larkin, J. E. Ryan, J. F. Shevlin, H. Kent.

Assignment discontinued: Patrol. A. Garone, 158, to 11 Insp. Dist., 4 P. M., March 11.

Leaves of absence (without pay:) Patrol. H. Meyer, 17, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., March 17; O. T. Wanzer, 29, 1 day, 5 A. M., March 20; J. M. Gorey, 37, 1 day, 8 A. M., March 12; M. B. Fleming, 39, 1 day, 8 A. M., March 14; A. Caravetta, 38, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., March 15.

Full pay while sick: Patrol. T. Hackett, 10, 1:15 P. M., Jan. 13 to 12 P. M., Feb. 8; N. Campo, 22, 1:30 P. M., Jan. 7 to 12 P. M. Feb. 15; M. De Grazio, 26, 9:45 A. M., Jan. 6, to noon, Jan. 19; D. F. Haggerty, 170, 1 P. M., Feb. 28, during disability.

Fines imposed: Patrol. J. Platt, 15, Jan. 23, failed to report breaking windows, 1 day; G. J.—Murphy, 2, Jan. 14, failed to prevent or discover burglary; failed to properly patrol, 1 day. J. W. Donaldson, 23, Jan. 1, (1) improper patrol; (2) left mount unattended, 2 days; Ed. J. Fay, 26, Jan. 6, failed to prevent or discover burglary, 1 day; G. H. Klinger, 28, (2 charges), Aug. 28, 1914, absent from post, 5 days; Dec. 24, 1914, absent from post, 5 days; R. J. Tracy, 38, (2 charges), Oct. 15, 1914, absent from post, 6 days; Jan. 23, absent from post, 2 days; G. J. Braendly, 40, (2 charges), Aug. 28, 1914, absent from post, 5 days; Jan. 18, absent from post, 4 days; W. Goetz, 43, Dec. 9, 1914, (1) absent from post, 6 days; A. Anderson, 80, Dec. 18, 1914, conduct, 15 days; W. A. Krauss, 143, Jan. 5, improper patrol, 2 days; V. R. Raynor, 143, Dec. 26, 1914, absent without leave, 1 day; J. J. Donohue, 145, Jan. 2, failed to signal, 5 days; B. McCormick, 144, Dec. 27, 1914, improper patrol, 3 days; A. J. Leydet, 148, absent, 5 days; T. J. Sullivan, 174, absent, 2 days; C. S. Norrell, 276, failed to prevent burglary, 1 day.

Reprimanded: Act. Det. Sergt. E. J. Finn, D. B., failed to take action; Patrol. W. Sanders, 153, absent; Matron Della Nally Bell, 12, failed to discover sex of prisoner.

Charges dismissed: Patrol. H. Powers, 10, failed to prevent burglary.

Restored to duty: Patrol. Jas. McCarron, 26, 4 P. M., March 11.

Fire Department.

T. J. Dunnigan, Jr., is employed as a laborer in the Bur. of Fire Al. Tel. for 30 working days, at $2.50 a day, 8 A. M., Mar. 8.

Reinstated: G. Murray as clerk, having resigned a similar position from the Dep. of Public Char., at $600 a year, 9 A. M., Mar. 11; and assigned to the Bur. of Rep. and Supps., Div. of Appns.

Resignations accepted: Asst. Inspr. of Combustibles G. H. Bailey, Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Insp., 5 P. M., Mar. 31. Ass. Insp. of Comb. T. McWilliams, Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. Insp., 9 A. M., March 11.

Reassigned: Stenor and Typr Rosetta A. Lee to Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Record., at $500 a year, 9 A. M., Feb. 1, vice B. Biscow, resigned; Stenor. and Typr. H. A. Barern to Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Record., at $900 a year, 9 A. M., Feb. 20, vice F. J. Sullivan, resigned.

Leave of absence, with pay: Thirty days, 9 A. M., Feb. 20, to Clerk Mary B. Starck, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., Purc. Div., (illness;)

Transfers at 8 A. M., March 13, (mutual:) Fire. 1st g., J. Black, Eng. 240, to H. & L. 100; J. J. Norton, H. & L. 100, to Eng. 240.

Temporary detail: 8 A. M., March 13, Eng. of Steam. B. A. Redmond, Eng. 91, to new Fire Al. Tel. Sts., no. side 180th St., Devoe St. to Bronx Park Ave., the Bronx, while on sick report.

Amendment: To Special Order 45, to include Capt. J. F. Kelly, of Eng. 20, who will report with Second Section, at 10 A. M., March 16.

Special, without pay: Fire. 3d g. T. H. Maloy, Eng. 93, 12 hours, 8 A. M., March 14; Fire. 1st g. L. Marsullo, Eng. 3, 24 hours, 8 A. M., March 13; Fire. 3d g. J. Rosenberg, Eng. 33, 24 hours, 8 A. M., March 15.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Announcement is made of the results of the following physical tests:

Finger-Print Expert—Passed, 185; failed, 18.

Superintendent of Municipal Lodging House —18 passed, 7 failed.

Secretary of Committee on Markets — 27 passed, 10 failed.

Inspector of Blasting—45 passed, 5 failed.

Playground and Gymnasium Attendant—67 passed, 35 failed.

Cleaner, (female,) Brooklyn—36 passed, 7 failed.

Cleaner, (female,) Queens — 45 passed, 6 failed.

United States.

The commission announces for March 17 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for expert mechanician, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the position of mechanician and instrument maker, at a salary from $1,400 to $1,800 a year, in the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, for service in the field. Competitors will be examined in elementary physics and mechanics, training and experience. Age, 25 years or over on the date of the examination.

On the same date will be held a competitive examination for fireman, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., at entrance salaries of $720 a year. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, copying from plain copy, physical ability, training and experience. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information as to these two examinations may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Changes in C. A. C.: Capt. F. N. Cooke from coast defenses of Manila Bay to 123d Co., and First Lieut. H. T. Burgin from 139th Co. to unassigned list, report to commanding officer, coast defenses of Manila Bay, for duty on his staff.

Changes in C. A.: First Lieut. J. B. Maynard from 127th Co. to unassigned list, report to commanding officer, coast defenses of Galveston, for duty on his staff, and First Lieut. E. K. Smith from staff duty in coast defenses of Galveston, report to commanding officer of those defenses for assignment to a company in his command.

Maj. M. G. Spinks, C. A. C., from duty as assistant to Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, effective not later than April 20, then to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty as commander of that fort.

Navy.

Ens. C. M. Cooke, the K-2, to command the E-2.

Ens. Stewains J. Sperl, the Sonoma, home waits orders; Ens. F. S. Low, reception ship at Phila., to Sonoma, and F. C. A. Plagemann receiving ship at Phila., to the Tennessee.

Chief Machs. E. W. Dobie, Phila. yard, to the Wisconsin, and J. H. Harmon, the Wisconsin, to the Illinois.

Cable from Commander in Chief, Asiatic Fleet, dated Manila, March 11: Lieut. Commander O. G. Murfin, the Monterey, to the Saratoga; Lieuts. F. Berschauer, Mare Island Hospital, and L. E. Morgan, the Cincinnati, to Mare Island Hospital; J. Gra. Lieut. C. S. Keller, the Barry, to the Cincinnati.

Ens. D. O. Thomas, the Quiros, to home wait orders; E. M. Woodson, the Cincinnati, home wait orders; H. G. Gates, to the Monterey; G. H. Whitehead and C. F. Greene, to the Vicksburg; W. L. Quigley, the Wilmington, to the Mohican; S. E. Bray, to the Mohican, and K. P. Gilchrist, to the Barry; P. A. Surg. E. A. Vickery, to Canacao Hospital; Chaplain C. C. Wright, Olongapo Station, home wait orders; Gunner A. Boquett, the Monadnock, home wait orders; Chief Carp. J. I. Haley, the Cavite Station; Machinist F. F. Webber to the Saratoga.

Pay Inspector A. A. Harrington, who died at Las Animas, Col., March 10.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Sonoma at New York Yard, Fulton at Newport, North Carolina at Beirut, Ontario at Guantanamo, and the Nereus at Olongapo.

Sailed—Georgia, Guacanayo Bay, for Vera Cruz; Olympia, Port-au-Prince, for Guantanamo; Arethusa, Port Arthur, Texas, for Newport via Guantanamo, Wheeling, Guantanamo, for Port-au-Prince, and the Patuxent, Guacanayo Bay, for Guantanamo.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A written examination of applicants for license as male teacher of shopwork in the elementary schools will be conducted by the Board of Examiners on April 12 and 13 at the Board of Education Hall. No person will be eligible whose age on April 12 is under 21 or over 45 years. Two hundred and eight teachers of shopwork are now employed in the 228 workshops in the elementary schools. The salary is $900 for the first year and thereafter an annual increase of $100 until the maximum of $1,900 is reached in the eleventh year.

The Board of Examiners will conduct a written examination of applicants for license as teacher of cooking in the elementary schools in the Board of Education Hall on April 15. Applicants must be 21 years but not over 40 years of age on that date; however, a holder of a permanent license to teach in the elementary schools shall not be regarded as ineligible on account of age until she has reached her fifty-first birthday.

City Supt. Maxwell tomorrow will have completed all but one year of his present term of office, which will expire on March 14, 1916. He was elected Superintendent of Schools of Greater New York in 1898, and has held that office continuously ever since. Previous to 1898 he was Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Brooklyn.

Principals of the elementary schools of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Districts have adopted resolutions expressing their high appreciation of and regard for the late Supt. of Schools John Jasper and recording their great regret at his demise. A copy of the resolutions has been sent to Supt. Jasper's family.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

LURIA, LEISER, (Nov. 30, 1914;) personality over $10,000; sons, Mendel, Kalmen, and William each receive $3,000, specifically; son, Sissel, $1,500; grandchild, Vera Rubinstein, $1,000; grandchildren, Sophia and Rebecca Lerner, each receive $500; Ida Lerner, daughter, $500; $2,000 is left to executors to be distributed to charities as per memo. left for them; residue equally to sons, William, Mendel, Kalmen, and Sissel; son Philip gets business of Luria & Son, and is to provide $10 weekly to widow, Mrs. Miriam Luria, for life, who was otherwise provided for by testator prior to his death.

RODENSTEIN, LOUIS A., (Jan. 31;) personalty upward of $10,000; all to widow, Sarah Cooper Rodenstein.

VEIT, FRANK, (Dec. 25, 1914;) realty, $750; personalty, $1,050; widow, Barbara, gets $5; daughter, Aloise Zicha, $800; son, Frank G., $995.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River; no bluff; sale or lease. E. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Brick, 1-Fam., $4,700; 2-Fam., $6,200. Easy terms; write or call. First Bros., 350 Enfield St., (Elderts Lane,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

QUEENSCOURT.—Semi-bungalows and cottages built for sale and rent; fine neighborhood; restricted; 28 minutes from Manhattan; come and see. J. MEAD BRIGGS, cor. Creed Av. and Fulton St., Queens, L. I.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

162d St., 519 West.—Eleven dooms, 2 baths, 8 toilets; $75 monthly.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED.—List of properties for sale and to let; have inquiries for one and two-family houses, and Concourse and Jerome Av. lots. Fitzgerald, 501 Tremont Av.; phone 633 Tremont.

Wanted—Small cottage or bungalow to rent for season, commuting distance. Levison, 473 Kent Av., Brooklyn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents an agate line.

BROOKLYN FACTORY. — Convenient location: two-story; light all around; suitable any manufacturing; over 11,000 feet floor space; rent $140 month. Trustee, X 271 Times Annex.

40th St., 8 West, new 20-story building. OFFICES 229 SQ. FT. TO 4,600 SQ. FT. Ewing Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices: 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresmere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 601 Times Building, New York City

FOR RENT—House in MONTCLAIR; nine rooms and bath; steam heat; all modern improvements; newly decorated; ten minutes from Lackawanna Station, half block from trolley. X 262 Times Annex.

Rare opportunity, lot 70x250; new house, 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, oak floors, fireplace; 20-mile view; select neighborhood; near station; $5,000; terms. Smith-Singer, Ridgewood, N. J.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Gentleman's place, (1½ acres,) mile from station; 10-room house, barn, plenty fruit, kitchen garden; fine location; rent $85 monthly. J. Drake, 29 Broadway.

SUMMIT, 5 acres, concrete house, 14 rooms, all improvements, barn, shade, fruit; fine location and surroundings; sacrifice $21,500. No. 6433 Drake, 29 Broadway.

Two acres, fine seven-room house; improvements; main road. Write John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J. Thirty minutes out by express.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Lake Champlain.—Six-room furnished cottage; on shore; south of Essex; $150 season. E. W. Leaning, Loudonville, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

To Let—Furnished.

Elegant furnished floor by the season; open for inspection Morris, 14 N. Beach, 87th St., Holland Station, Rockaway Beach.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Distinctive country houses, Westchester County. Rousseau Realty Co., 2 East 23d St.

Mount Vernon.

New homes; sale and rent; bargains. Grant, 14 South 5th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Yonkers.

707 and 788 North Broadway, Yonkers, in the River View Colony.—Two-story dwellings; high class; low price; newest improvements; beautiful location; terms to suit. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA, a minute to L. I. R. R., hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

For Sale or Rent, Furnished.—Must sacrifice immediately modern improved shingle dwelling, ten minutes from station, Lynbrook; price, $4,550; cash $1,450, balance easy terms; direct correspondence solicited; no agents. Graduate, X 251 Times Annex.

FREEPORT.

THE QUEEN'S SUBURBAN CITY.

Detached cottages on large plot; city improvements; will sacrifice; several cottages to let. SEALY, Freeport, or 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

AT NORTH FREEPORT.

6 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, reception hall, all modern improvements and steam heat; fine shade; near trolley and stores; $2,000, $100 cash, $20 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

CORNER PLOT, 40x100.—9-room house, stucco or shingles; all improvements; hardwood trim; $4,200. G. C. Stewart, Bellaire Gardens, Queens, L. I. Phone 6123W Hollis.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Summer homes, cottages and bungalows, fully furnished, at moderate rentals, at Sound Beach, Conn.; fine drives, bathing, boating and golf; open for inspection on Sundays. Percy T. Adams, Sound Beach, Conn.; or New York, pLone 3834 John.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

One thousand acres mountain and valley; southern New Hampshire; good farm, good buildings; herd of registered Guernseys; an opportunity. J. B. Jameson, Concord, N. H.

Real Estate—For Sale or Exchange.

TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

Will sell or trade property worth $50,000, free and clear. Summer and Winter residence, Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H. J. Green, 89 State St., Boston, Mass.

Apartments to Let

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

West Side.

176th, West, (214 Audubon Av.)—Front corner; elevator; 5 delightfully large rooms; ideally furnished, every detail; complete housekeeping; immaculate home. Markham. Phone Audubon 3433.

70th, 226 West.—Completely furnished, 4 room and bath apartment; 1 living room, 2 bedrooms, and large outside kitchen; new building; up to date. Apply Superintendent.

Corner apartment, four rooms, furnished, southern exposure, elevator; April 1 to Nov. 1; no children, no dogs; sublet; $45. Call mornings, Apt. 2S, 611 W. 177th St.

Six-room apartment; handsomely furnished; box-springs and hair mat'ress; every convenience; references; would divide. Phone Schuyler, 4,818.

Attractive two-room, kitchenette, bath; new building; most livable quarters for gentlemen; centrally located. Maye, 301 West 57th.

146th, 600 West.—Light corner apartment, 7 rooms, well furnished; overlooking Hudson; near Subway. Telephone Audubon 2446.

181st, 509 West, (Columbia grounds opposite.) —Beautiful, sunny apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished complete. See Yetman.

138TH, 507 WEST.—Four-room apartment, completely furnished, to sublet. Inquire office.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Furnished apartments, 4 to 10 rooms and bath. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, 79th and Broadway.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms; reasonable; long lease. Mrs Meek, Apt. 6B.

Very choice, attractively furnished, Fifth Av. apartment to rent. Apply 20 Fifth Av.

East Side.

Apartments to let furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 E. 32d St. HOTEL OXFORD, 35 E. 27th St.

Private house; floor; specialist, physician with large practice; improvements. 58 East 54th.

Apartments to Let

Thirty cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

West Side.

To sublet unfurnished, attractive 9-room corner apartment, West End and 101st St., large and sunny rooms; 2 masters' baths, many large roomy closets; large white tiled kitchen; 2 maid rooms, bath; laundry on top floor; live steam with steam or open air drying; owner going to country; would accept reasonable price. Superintendent, 838 West End Av.

Manhattan Av., 240, 246, 254, (820 West 111th St., opposite Morningside Park.)—Beautiful apartments of 4, 5, 6 rooms; $28 to $50; phone service; half block from 110th St. "L" Station.

AT 41 PINEHURST AV., COR. 179TH. Six-room, elegant apartment; $60. Also suitable for physician. Seven-room apartment; $85.

Desirable one-room and bath apartments; Right off Fifth Avenue. Apply to Superintendent, on premises, 23-27 West 36th St.

420 Riverside Drive, (Apt. 7-D.) 5 rooms; 2 baths; overlooking Hudson; all outside; airy, light; long or short term lease. Telephone, Morningside 7869.

Eight sunny rooms, outside exposure, suitable furnished rooms; at Subway, elevated stations; elevator; references. 59 West 65th St.

Attractive 6 room and 2 bath corner apartment; elevator; fireproof building; northeast corner Broadway and 80th St.

A large five-room apartment to sublet; all modern improvements; one block from Columbia; rent $59. 414 West 121st St. Apt. 41.

Five large housekeeping rooms to sublet, $60; elevator building; restaurant optional. 40 Morningside Av. corner West 118th St.

180th, 804 West, corner Pinehurst Av.—Beautiful seven-room elevator apartment; improvements.

15 Fort Washington Av., (Rio Grande, near 158th and Broadway.)—2, 3, 5 rooms; $30, $60; river views.

202 West 130th St. Modern apartments; seven large, light rooms; $45-$55.

139th, 515 West.—Five rooms; walk up; hall service; $32.

110th, 137 West, (Semiramis.)—Facing Park; 6, 7 rooms; $55-$70; concessions.

Specially desirable, unfurnished Fifth Av. apartment to rent. Apply 20 Fifth Av.

East Side.

Studio Apartment.—Large, sunny room and bath. 10 East 50th St.

Bronx.

Franklin Av., 1,321, (169th.)—Elegant 4-5 room apartments; every improvement; select tenants.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Thirty cents an agate line.

Apartment of six or seven rooms, below 59th St.; must have open fireplace and light and airy rooms; rent not to exceed $100. Answer Box X 269 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST, (5th Av.)—Desirable, large rooms; private bath; steam; reasonable.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.—Large and small rooms with table board; Southern cooking.

53D ST., 37 AND 62 EAST.—Rooms, with board; references; table board.

West Side.

54TH ST., 54 WEST. Rooms; table board.

87TH, 325 WEST

SHIP BILL INQUIRERS TAKE UP THE TIMES

Question Its Managing Editor About Its Editorials and Ownership.

NO ADVERTISING INFLUENCE

On News or Editorial Policy of The New York Times, He Testifies—Doubts It Exists Elsewhere.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The special committee of the Senate appointed to inquire whether shipping or other influences were exerted for or against the passage of the Administration Ship Purchase bill took up today the attitude of THE NEW YORK TIMES to the bill, questioning Carr V. Van Anda, managing editor of THE TIMES, who had been summoned before the committee about this, and, incidentally, wanting to know about the attitude of THE TIMES toward other matters, including the parcel post and the railroads. From this the Senators diverged to questions about the influence of advertising upon newspaper opinion generally.

Mr. Van Anda testified that he was the managing editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and that in that capacity he engaged reporters, correspondents, and editors, and supervised the news department of the paper. He was asked what he had to do with the editorial page and replied that he had nothing to do with it beyond taking part in the daily editorial council and exercising an oversight at night to detect possible errors. Nevertheless Senator Walsh read several extracts from editorial articles in THE TIMES opposing the Administration's Ship Purchase bill, and asked the witness to explain this statement and that, in spite of the witness's protests that the editor of the paper was the proper person to elucidate these matters. Although the resolution creating the committee specified for investigation only matters connected with the Ship Purchase bill, both Senator Walsh and Senator Sutherland wanted the witness to discuss the attitude of THE TIMES toward the parcel post and toward the railroads in general, which he declined to do. One of Senator Walsh's remarks after reading an extract from an editorial article was:

"THE TIMES felt that it ought to come to the rescue of the railroads in this controversy with the Government concerning the amount of pay they ought to have" [for hauling the mails.]

To which the witness replied:

"THE TIMES may have felt that it ought to come to the rescue of honesty."

Again, Senator Walsh asked: "Are we to understand that THE TIMES takes a position of antagonism to the prosecution of the trusts?" and Mr. Van Anda replied: "Well, what one is to understand depends upon one's understanding; there is the printed word, and, as I explained a moment ago, I am not the proper official interpreter of those things." He added that it struck him there was impropriety in so questioning him if it was the intention to get insinuations on the record by addressing them to the wrong witness.

A Little Question of Editing.

This line of inquiry was then dropped and Chairman Walsh took up a London dispatch published in THE TIMES of Sept. 9 last, dealing with the high charges then prevalent for transatlantic travel, due to lack of ships. Senator Walsh said he had read practically the same dispatch in The World and The Tribune of the same date, but did not find in THE TIMES one paragraph that appeared in both The World and The Tribune. This was as follows: "The situation illustrates one advantage of Government-owned steamships. If they were available now they could afford competition which would compel the British lines to keep their rates normal." Chairman Walsh asked:

"Can you tell us distinctly why it was that that part of the dispatch was deleted by THE TIMES?"

Mr. Van Anda—I can.

The Chairman—Please do so.

The Witness—According to my recollection that part of the dispatch was deleted by me for the very good and sufficient reason that that was an expression of opinion by the writer, which is a privilege we do not permit to correspondents and reporters. They may state the facts, but inferences are to be left to the editorial page or to the understanding of the reader. That paragraph is very distinctly in advocacy of one side of a case, and it was stricken out according to an established rule.

The Chairman—That is a rule that obtains in newspaper offices generally, is it not?

The Witness—I am not so sure that it does. I think perhaps we enforce the rule a little more closely than some other newspapers. I do not mean to reflect on newspapers that permit expressions of opinion by their reporters and correspondents, but I do say that we do not permit—

The Chairman—You are a journalist, I am sure, of very extensive experience. That doctrine is rather general among newspapers, is it not?

The Witness—There are many and very striking exceptions.

Q.—It had no reference, however, to the general attitude of THE TIMES on the Ship Purchase Bill, Mr. Van Anda? A.—No.

As to the Influence of Advertising.

Chairman Walsh then took up another subject:

Q.—Does your newspaper get any advertising patronage from the steamship lines? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—Are you able to inform us about what revenue it derives from that source annually? A.—I might give you in a general way some information on that point, although there was no time to prepare a specific compilation of that particular branch of our advertising after I received word to come here; but I can say that in 1914, under the classification of "Steamship and Travel" advertising, THE TIMES printed 434,927 lines out of a total volume of advertising amounting to 9,164,927 lines. Those 434,927 lines include, as I said, advertising under the general head of travel as well as steamships. I should say that 200,000 lines probably would be a liberal estimate for the steamship advertising, and the revenue from that, I should think, probably would not have been more than $50,000.

Senator Walsh did not pursue this subject further, but Senator Sutherland returned to it later:

By Senator Sutherland: You have given the approximate amount which was paid to THE TIMES for shipping advertisements? A.—That is a mere estimate. Of course the exact figures could be provided if the committee wishes them.

Q.—Do you care to say anything upon the question of whether or not the payment of that sum of money to THE TIMES would influence its attitude or policy toward the shipping bill? A.—I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the payment of that or any other sum of money by shipping interests or any other interests would have not one iota of influence upon the conduct of THE TIMES.

Q.—That is, the attitude of opposition to the Ship Purchase bill on the part of THE TIMES would have been the same, if that newspaper were not getting paid for advertising from the interest? A.—It would have been the same unquestionably. If the committee means to imply that THE NEW YORK TIMES can be "purchased" for $50,000 or for any other sum, THE NEW YORK TIMES, I feel quite warranted in saying, very much resents any such imputation, or any form of question designed to carry before the public on the record of this committee any such insinuation. That could be attributed only to malice or a most extraordinary credulity.

Chairman Walsh—As a matter of course, it will not be necessary for you to submit at this time your views or opinions concerning the course that the committee has taken.

Mr. Van Anda—It may not be necessary, but it may be desirable.

The Chairman—If the inference is not a just one, I dare say that the public will be able to recognize the fact.

The witness: There is my expression, and it is on record

After several questions about the attitude of newspapers in other cities on the Ship Purchase bill, as to which the witness professed ignorance, Chairman Walsh said:

"Are we to gather from what you have said that the advertising business of newspapers generally exercises no influence at all upon the attitude and policy of the paper?"

Mr. Van Anda—Speaking for THE NEW YORK TIMES—

The Chairman—I was not speaking of THE NEW YORK TIMES. I was asking you your opinion generally.

The Witness—I should not like to extend my opinion much beyond the New York field, although I think it safely could be done, for I think it would be the same. I do not think advertising influences the policy of any New York paper; I should be very much surprised to learn that it did, if such were the case.

The Chairman—So that the rule that the counting house controls the editorial page in one to which you do not give credence?

The Witness—As far as our paper goes, the idea that the "counting house," as you term it, should have anything to do with it is absurd.

The Chairman—I want you to dissociate your own paper for the present as being immune.

The Witness—One actually knows so little beyond his own environment that one would not like to state, but I should not think it would have much weight.

The Chairman—You would feel that an inquiry conducted by a committee of the United States Senate into the exactness of the suggestion that newspapers are more or less influenced by their advertising columns would be one that the newspaper fraternity ought to resent?

The Witness—I certainly would say that if they really are as free from any such influences as those papers with which I am familiar, they might very justly resent it. As I intimated a moment ago, the entertainment of such an idea seems to me to imply a degree of credulity that is hardly equaled in any case, except that of the so-called green-goods "come-on." Of course there are people who would believe anything.

The Owners of The Times.

The witness had been asked to bring a list of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK TIMES. All newspapers are required by law to publish twice a year a list of all stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more of the total issue of stock. Chairman Walsh asked if the witness had brought the published list. The witness replied that he had brought the full list. Senator Sutherland said the committee would be content with the names of all stockholders of THE TIMES holding 1 per cent. of the total.

Chairman Walsh—I have no particular purpose myself in following it any further than the official report—that is, if you have any hesitancy about it; but if you have not, we would be very glad to have you supply us with a list.

Mr. Van Anda—We haven't any hesitancy in supplying any information whatever about THE TIMES. We perhaps might question the right of any body to ask it, but if the question of giving it were raised we would not hesitate to supply it. There is nothing in it to be concealed. I believe there are forty-three stockholders of THE TIMES. There are 10,000 shares of stock, of the par value of $100 each, making $1,000,000 capital. Of these forty-three stockholders, seven who are employed daily in the production of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and none of whom has any other occupation, own 8,308 shares, a trifle over 83 per cent. There are five other stockholders, some of whom have been employed by THE TIMES and some of whom are the heirs of deceased employes of THE TIMES, whose total holdings amount to 526 shares. That makes 8,834 shares owned by what you might term the office family—persons employed, or who have been employed, in the production of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The thirty-one other shareholders average only thirty-seven shares each, and I have here a complete list of the forty-three, if you care to have them.

The Chairman—I do not think that I care to go further. The published list gives us what percentage of the total list?

The Witness—It gives you everybody who owns as much as 100 shares.

The Chairman—What percentage of the whole would that be?

The Witness—About 01 per cent. of the stock ownership is represented in the list published under the legal requirements.

The Chairman—That will be all that anybody will care for, I am quite sure.

The Witness—Do you wish me to read those names off to you?

The Chairman—You have the names of the published list?

The Witness—Of course, while I have not the published list, the names will be those that appear in this list as owning 100 shares or more.

The Chairman—Kindly give them to us.

The Witness—John G. Agar, 275 shares; Edward Cary, 125 shares; Mrs. Annie M. McClymonds, 100 shares; Charles R. Miller, 1,422 shares; estate of John Norris, 250 shares; Adolph S. Ochs, 6,190 shares; Walter S. Sullivan, 220 shares; C. V. Van Anda, 200 shares; Louis Wiley, 100 shares.

The Chairman—Is Mr. Ochs actively associated with the paper?

The Witness—Mr. Ochs is the President of the company and is the publisher of the paper, and he is actively engaged in that business and no other. He is there daily.

Another question raised by Chairman Walsh was whether a headline over a dispatch relating to the Ship Purchase bill agreed with the statements in the dispatch. Senator Walsh and the witness read both carefully together, and the witness maintaining that headline and dispatch agreed, the Senator dropped the subject.

The Chairman announced that he would request Charles R. Miller, the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, to attend the hearing on Monday next.

RYAN DECLINES TO ANSWER.

Warned by Congress Committee, He Will Consult Counsel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Allan A. Ryan, son of Thomas F. Ryan of New York, today refused to tell the Senate Committee that is investigating the alleged influences exerted for or against the Government Ship Purchase bill what his business was or with whom he conversed during recent visits to Washington while the bill was under consideration in Congress. He was informed of the penalty for recalcitrancy, advised that he might consult counsel, and excused until Tuesday, when he will again come before the committee to say whether or not he will answer the questions put to him.

Mr. Ryan stated that his errand here had nothing to do with the Ship Purchase bill. He declined to answer these questions asked by Senator Walsh, Chairman of the committee:

"Did you have any conversation with any member of the Senate with reference to pending legislation while here? With what branch of the Government was the business that called you here? Did your business have anything to do with legislation pending before Congress?"

Senator Walsh read to Mr. Ryan the provisions of the statutes which impose a fine of not more than $1,000 nor less than $100 and imprisonment in a common jail for not less than one month nor more than twelve months, as punishment for persons who refuse to make answer to Congressional committees.

"Any conversation I may have had during my stay in Washington," said Mr. Ryan, "had nothing to do with the Ship bill. I feel that I have the right to refuse to answer questions such as these. In legislative hearings and in courts in which I have appeared as a witness, I have been allowed to refuse to answer questions that did not relate to the question under discussion. I mean no disrespect to the committee, of course."

The committee examined Claude H. Bennett, the manager of an information bureau in Washington, in regard to his reports to a client of his, the International Mercantile Marine Company. Among other things he was asked why he reported to this client that Representatives Page of North Carolina and Shirley of Kentucky went to the White House last September to tell the President that opposition to the Ship Purchase bill was too great to get action on it in Congress at that time. He was also asked why he included in his statement the fact that Representative Page was a brother of the Ambassador to Great Britain, Walter H. Page. Mr. Bennett said that he was simply reporting something that had occurred, and the reference to the brother of Ambassador Page was only incidental.

WOMAN, 92, DENIES SHE NEEDS GUARDIAN

Miss Celina Lazell's Attorney Tells Surrogate She Can Manage Her Own Affairs.

A NEPHEW OPPOSES HER

Petitioner Fights for Her Interest in Estate of Uncle Who Died 29 Years Ago.

Surrogate Cohalan yesterday was asked in open court to decide whether a woman at 92 years of age is capable of knowing her legal rights, whether she is competent to advise and consult with her attorney, and, incidentally, whether she is capable of choosing a lawyer to look after her interests.

The case is that of Miss Celina S. Lazell of Fanwood, N. J., who is fighting to receive her interest in the $30,000 residuary estate of her uncle, Charles Thurber, a clergyman, who died twenty-nine years ago. Her lawyer, William R. Dorman of Dorman & Dana of 48 Wall Street, told the Surrogate that there was nothing in the law that had ever adjudged a woman incompetent because of advanced years. Mr. Dorman has recently been appointed to care for the interests of Miss Lazell, the only surviving child of Sophia T. Lazell, deceased sister of the testator.

David A. Curtis, a nephew of Miss Lazell, has petitioned the court, through his lawyer, J. Appleton Morgan, to be appointed her special guardian in the proceeding. Among other reasons advanced for the appointment of Curtis is that Miss Lazell will be unable to sign receipts for the funds she might receive from Eliphalet W. Tyler of Upper Montclair, N. J., trustee of her uncle's estate.

Mr. Dorman read a letter in court addressed to him by Mr. Morgan, lawyer for Curtis, in which Mr. Morgan referred to Miss Lazell as his (Dorman's) "ancient client." The letter also proposed that there would be unanimity of effort to adjust the matter amicably in the Surrogate's Court if Miss Lazell would consent to turning over to the nephew 25 per cent. of her gross interest in the estate of her uncle. Mr. Dorman also told the Surrogate that there was a card inclosed in the letter giving a schedule of the trouble that might arise unless such proposition were received favorably.

Mr. Morgan admitted writing the letter to Mr. Dorman, but disclaimed any knowledge of the card and its contents. Surrogate Cohalan inquired in detail as to how the letter and card were delivered to Mr. Dorman, and the latter told the court that they had come in a special delivery letter through the mails. The Surrogate reserved decision.

There is also an application for a construction of the Thurber will for the purpose of determining whether $26,000 of the residue shall go to Miss Lazell or be divided by her and six of her nieces. Direction is also asked as to the disposition of the remaining $4,000. There are twenty-five legatees in all who claim a share in the estate, according to the papers on file.

Lawyer Dorman maintained that his client was physically able, and that her mind is bright and clear, and that there is nothing about her condition that prevents her from exercising a normal and proper direction of her affairs. He opposed the appointment of Mr. Curtis.

LEE LEFT ALL TO WIDOW.

Will of Man Who Shot Himself, Filed for Probate.

The will of Robert L. Lee, member of the New York Yacht Club and the Racquet and Tennis Club, who died in Roosevelt Hospital on Feb. 15 as the result of a self-inflicted pistol wound, was filed for probate yesterday. It disposed of a personal estate in excess of $10,000, all of which is left to the widow, Mrs. Josephine Claiborne Lee of 70 West Fifty-fifth Street.

A codicil substitutes Mrs. Lee as one of the executors in place of James Halliday, who died after the making of the will. The other executors are Charles N. Lee, brother of the testator, and Clinton Gilbert, a friend.

WOMAN DIES IN CHURCH.

Mrs. G. N. Fenno Stricken in Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Ida Fenno, 55 years old, wife of George Norton Fenno, of 1,076 Teller Avenue, the Bronx, while listening to a lecture by Miss Margaret Slattery in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, last night, complained of feeling ill.

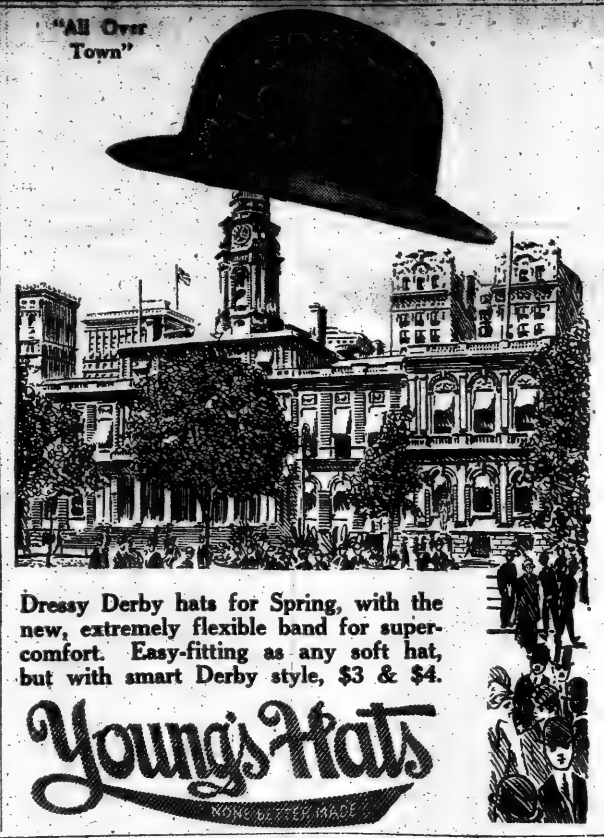
A moment later she fainted, and two friends, Miss F. Phinney of 138 West 104th Street, and Miss Sadie Irving of 422 West Ninety-seventh Street, carried her to the vestibule to get some fresh air. Dr. Arthur Sherman of 499 Park Avenue, was called. He found Mrs. Fenno dead of heart disease. About 2,200 persons were in the church.

Mrs. George B. McClellan Buried.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 12.—The body of Mrs. Elton Mary McClellan, widow of General George B. McClellan, the famous Union commander in the Civil War, was buried in Riverview Cemetery here this afternoon. Simple committal services were the only ceremony. Mrs. McClellan died at Nice, France, where she had lived since the death of her husband in 1885.

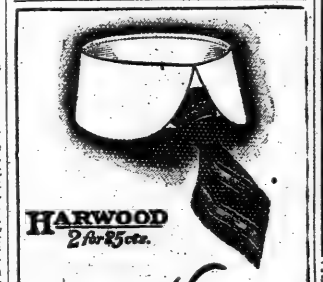
"All Over Town"



Dressy Derby hats for Spring, with the new, extremely flexible band for supercomfort. Easy-fitting as any soft hat, but with smart Derby style, $3 & $4.

Young's Hats

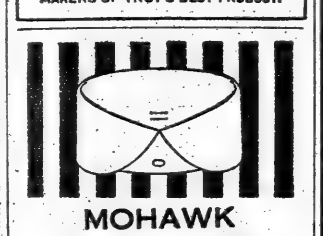
MONDEL MADE



HARWOOD 2 for 25 cts.

An E&W RED-MAN COLLAR

EARL & WILSON, MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.



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MADE WITH PATENTED SLIP-OVER BUTTONHOLE TIE SLIDES EASILY

Lion Collars

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

ANOTHER OLD LANDMARK TO GO.

HARRIS COHEN & BRO.

168-170 Park Row,

After 40 Years of Successful Business, Will Retire by May 1st.

The entire stock of Men's & Young Men's

SUITS & OVERCOATS

is now being sold at greatly reduced prices. Our Thousands of Old Friends and Customers will appreciate this sale.

Final Clearance

$25 $30 $32.50

Hart Schaffner & Marx Winter Suits and Overcoats

$16.50

IF you are tired of the Suit or Overcoat you have worn all winter finish the season in a new Hart Schaffner & Marx Suit or Overcoat—and begin next winter in the fresh new garment you bought at a saving of $8.50 to $16.

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores: Broadway, Cor. 29th St. Broadway below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores: Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St.

HIPPODROME

6th Ave., 43d to 44th Street. Daily Mats.

LAST 2 TIMES — WINTER CIRCUS

1,000 Main Floor Orch. Seats, $1.00. 1,500 Fine Balcony, 50c; Entire Gallery, 25c.

PLAYHOUSE 45th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.

MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15.

SINNERS

BIGGEST SUCCESS IN NEW YORK.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St. & 8th Ave.

LAST MATINEE TODAY AT 2.

Last Performance Tonight at 8.

LIFE

Never Will Be Seen in New York Again.

Don't Miss World's Biggest Play.

NEXT MONDAY — BLUE BIRD — Farewell to New York. Children's Mat. Wed. & Fri. at 2:30 & Sat. at 2:15

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Tues. 2:15. Matinee Today at 2:15.

WHITE FEATHER

Thrills. Laughs. No Violence.

48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Thursday 2:15.

THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.

THE ONLY GIRL

By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20.

Most Wonderful Play in New York.

EXPERIENCE

Best Balcony Seats, 75c and $1.00.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 44. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20

The Play That Has Everything

UNDER COVER

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Matinee Today. Best Orch. Seats $1 and $1.50.

MAID IN AMERICA

Sunday Night Concert—AL. JOLSON, Others.

44TH ST. Thea., W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:10.

BIGGEST HIT IN TOWN.

TRENTINI—CRAWFORD

Victorious — THE Peasant Girl — Stupendous

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th, nr. B'y. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.

Phyllis Neilson-Terry — The Adventure of Lady Ursula.

BOOTH. Evenings 8:30. Matinee Today 2:30. Mr. Holbrook Blinn in THE TRAP with Miss Martha Hedman.

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8.45. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy, A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS. All Seats $2.00.

Princess 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30, incl. Sun. Daily Mats. (Ex. Sun. & Tues.) 2:30.

JAMES BARNES presents HIS WONDERFUL MOTION PICTURES.

Through Central Africa

With Animals—Native Customs.

39TH ST. THEA., near Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Last Matinee Today 2:30.

LAST 2 TIMES — MARIE WED. EVG., MARCH 17 — DRESSLER "A MIX-UP." LOU-TELLEGEN

In Taking Chances, New Comedy.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. LAST 4 WEEKS

London Gaiety Co. in To-night's the Night

Geo. Grossmith, Emmy Wehlen, James Blakeley, Maurice Farkoa, Lauri de Free, Fay Compton. ALL GALLERY SEATS 50c.

WEST END Mats. Tuesday and Thursday. All Seats 25c.

Mat. Today 25c & 50c. Even. 25c, 50c, 75c.

JESSIE BONSTELLE STOCK CO. This Week. "Passing of The Third Floor Back."

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. "MILESTONES" Mats. Today 25c, 50c, 75c. Dramatic Sensation of New York & London.

Next Week—Wm. Faversham in "The Hawk."

Season 1914-1915

PIANOLA RECITAL

AT AEOLIAN HALL 29 West 42d Street

Saturday Morning, March 13, 1915, 11 o'Clock.

Admission Without Charge

Fourth of a Special Lenten Series

Master Ward Lay, Soprano Soloist, Cathedral of St. John the Divine

Dion W. Kennedy at the Organ

Gerard Chatfield at the Pianola

1. Offertory on Two Christmas Hymns. *Guilmant*
   Mr. Kennedy at The Organ.
2. Ballade, Key F ..... *Debussy*
   Mr. Chatfield at the Pianola.
3. (a) Kamennoi-Ostrow, Op. 10, No. 22 ..... *Rubinstein*
   (b) In the Fairy Glen, Op. 66, No. 2 ..... *Lemare*
   Mr. Kennedy at The Organ.
4. O, Dry Those Tears ..... *Bisgo*
   Ward Lay
   Mr. Chatfield at the Pianola.
5. Die Gotterdammerung—Finale ..... *Wagner*
   Mr. Kennedy at The Organ.

You are Cordially Invited

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

Today Mat. at 2. Aida, Destinn, Ober; Martin, Scotti, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.

Tonight 7:45 (75c to $3). Lohengrin. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Goritz, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.

Sun. at 8:30. Concert (50c to $1.50). Van Barentzen, Pianiste; Frieda Hempel, Luca Botta and Orch.

Next Mon. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Botta, Scotti, Rossi, Leonhardt, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.

Wed. at 8. Magic Flute. Gadski, Hempel, Schumann; Sembach, Witherspoon, Goritz, Reiss. Cd., Hertz.

Thurs. Mat. at 1:45 ($1 to $5). Carmen. Farrar, Alda; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.

Thurs. at 7:45. Gotterdammerung. Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Weil, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.

Fri. at 8:15. Traviata. Hempel; Botta, Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco.

Sat. at 1:45. Walkuere. Gadski, Kurt, Matzenauer; Sembach, Whitehill, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.

Sat. at 8 (75c to $3). L'Oracolo. Bori; Botta, Scotti, Didur, fell'd by Paglliacci. Destinn; Martin, Didur, Tegani. Cond., Polacco.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Next Mon. at 8. Aida. Destinn, Ober, Sparkes; Martin, Tegani, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.

HARDMAN PIANO USED.

BELASCO THEATRE—THIRD RECITAL To-morrow (Sunday) Evening at 8:30.

DAVID and CLARA

MANNES

Lekeu, Mozart, Wolf-Ferrari, Beethoven Kreutzer. Seats 75c to $1.50 at Box Office. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. VIOLIN RECITAL—ALBERT

SPALDING

Andre Benoist, Accompanist. (STEINWAY PIANO). Tickets 50c to $3 at Hall. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer.

Aeolian Hall, Piano Recital | Tomorrow (Sun.) Aft. at 3.

MARK HAMBOURG

Seats 50c to $2, at Box Office. Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., March 16, at 3. SONG RECITAL PAUL —REIMERS

Tickets, 50c. to $2. Mgt. Music League of America.

BANDBOX THEATRE, 236 East 57th Street. MARCH 16TH LAST SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT

LEO ORNSTEIN

Tickets at Room 1133, Aeolian Building.

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th St. East of B'way.

CLEVER ONES

Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Friday & Saturday, 2:30.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Matinee Today. Best Orch. Seats $1 and $1.50.

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Next Week—Wm. Faversham in "The Hawk."

RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY

MODEST ALTSCHULER, Conductor.

LAST CONCERT, Sat. Eve., March 20.

CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

WORLD PREMIERE OF SCRIABINE'S

Poem of Fire

"PROMETHEUS"

Introducing the Tastiera Per Luce. (Colored Light Key-Board)

"Prometheus" will be played twice same evening.

Soloists { Louise Cox, Sopr. (Metrop. Opera) / Margaret Volavy, Piano.

SYMPHONY

Society of New York

WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.

Last Concert of the Season.

Carnegie Hall, Tuesday Aft., March 16 at 3.

All Tschaikowsky Program

SOLOIST GABRILOWITSCH

OSSIP

Symphony No. 5; Piano Concerto B flat.

Seats 35c. to $1.50. Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

PHILHARMONIC

SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.

This Afternoon at 2:30, Carnegie Hall.

TO-NIGHT AT 8:15, CARNEGIE HALL.

Third Saturday Eve. Concert

AT POPULAR PRICES.

Tschaikowsky Program

Including SYMPHONY "PATHETIQUE."

Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

This Afternoon at Carnegie Hall

N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Walter Damrosch ..... Conductor

DANCE MUSIC—DANCES

by members of the METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE BALLET.

Tickets at Office, 1 West 34 St. & Box Office.

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY & TUESDAY. 2:15.

YEAR'S BIGGEST HIT HELLO BROADWAY

With Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier, 100 Others.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wednesday 2:20.

ON TRIAL 500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony 50c., 75c., $1.00.

PARK Col'n Circle, 59th. Phone 9590 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15

POLYGAMY Popular Price Mat. Today. Best Seats $1.50

Preceded by 1-act comedy, The Dickey Bird

LONGACRE WEST 48TH. Evenings 8.30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.

Inside The Lines

Bronx Opera House 149th St., nr 3d Av. Matinee TODAY.

A PAIR OF SIXES, with RALPH HERZ. Next Week—JOHN BUNNY (in Person) & Big Co.

LYRIC 42 St. B'way CHARITY BENEFIT

Theatre—United Krakauer Charity Aid Society

SUNDAY NIGHT, 8 SHARP.

PROCEEDS DEVOTED TO JEWISH POOR. IRVING BERLIN, BERNARD GRANVILLE, BELLE BAKER, CONROY & LE MAIRE, FOX & DOLLY, BLOSSOM SEELEY, HARRY CARROLL, THURSTON HALL, BERT LESLIE, BELLE BLANCHE, LILLIAN SHAW, HARRY TIGHE, LEO CARRILLO, RITA GOULD, LONEY HASKELL, R. L. GOLDBERG, BILLY GOULD, ANDY RICE, JOSKA DOLLY, MANY OTHER STARS. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

HEAR BOTH SIDES.

THE TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIA

Illustrated lecture by Dr. C. C. Young, Russian Chautauqua lecturer, traveler, and explorer, for the benefit of the RUSSIAN-AMERICAN WAR RELIEF SOCIETY, Inc.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tuesday Evening, March 16, at 8 o'Clock.

Tickets 50c to $2.50, at the Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL, Monday Aft., March 15, at 3. Second Piano Recital by COPELAND

50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. Burlesque. THE ROSELAND GIRLS. | Mat. To-day

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

Today Mat. at 2. Aida, Destinn, Ober; Martin, Scotti, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.

Tonight 7:45 (75c to $3). Lohengrin. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Goritz, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.

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HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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Lekeu, Mozart, Wolf-Ferrari, Beethoven Kreutzer. Seats 75c to $1.50 at Box Office. Steinway Piano.

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MARK HAMBOURG

Seats 50c to $2, at Box Office. Knabe Piano.

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LEO ORNSTEIN

Tickets at Room 1133, Aeolian Building.

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th St. East of B'way.

CLEVER ONES

Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Friday & Saturday, 2:30.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. LAST 3 WEEKS — Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE

In Her Triumph, "The Shadow."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8.20. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. at 2.20. ELSIE FERGUSON in OUTCAST LAST 3 WEEKS

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. WATCH YOUR STEP Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20

Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam.

Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic

Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3083 Bryant.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. at 2:15. RUTH CHATTERTON

In Jean Webster's Charming Comedy, DADDY LONG-LEGS

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.

Klaw & Erlanger's Entertainers IN THE NEW MIRTHFUL MUSICAL MEDLEY, FADS and FANCIES

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Ev. 8.30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"

LAST A LAUGHING RIOT.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:20. FRANCES STARR IN MARIE-ODILE.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Eve. at 8:20. MATINEES TODAY & Wed. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15. ILLIN

Spring Fashion Section,
Rotogravure: Part 1

The New York Times

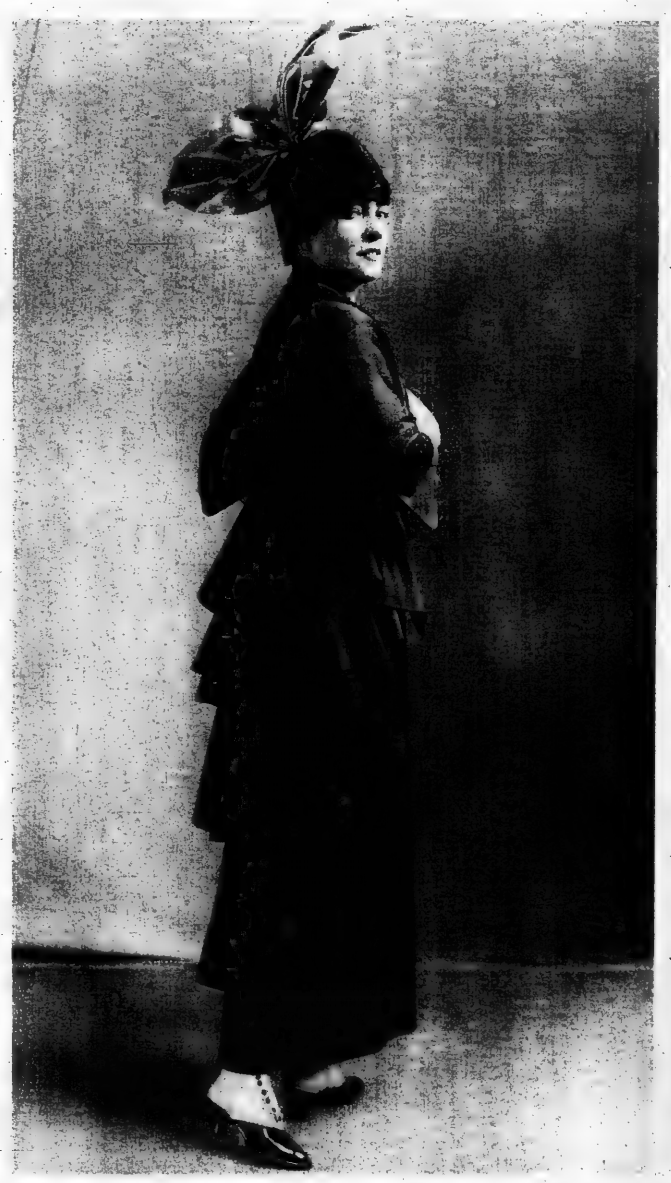
Sunday,
March 14, 1915

War-Time Frocks France Sends to America

Wrap of Blue Faille Trimmed With Black Velvet Ribbon
(By Revillon Freres.)

Black Satin With Blue Iridescent Paillettes on the Bodice. By Cheruit
(Imported by Maison Maurice.)

Gown of Black Lace and Jet Over Black Satin. Scarf of Iridescent Blue Beads on Net.
(From Arnold, Constable & Co.)



Cellot Coat Suit of Midnight Blue Cloth, With Flounced Skirt, Showing a Narrow Hem; the Hat Was Made by Leontine, and Is Called the "War-Lord."
(Imported by J. M. Giddings & Co.)

Shrimp Pink Taffeta, Embroidered in Silver; By Jenny
(Imported by Stern Bros.)

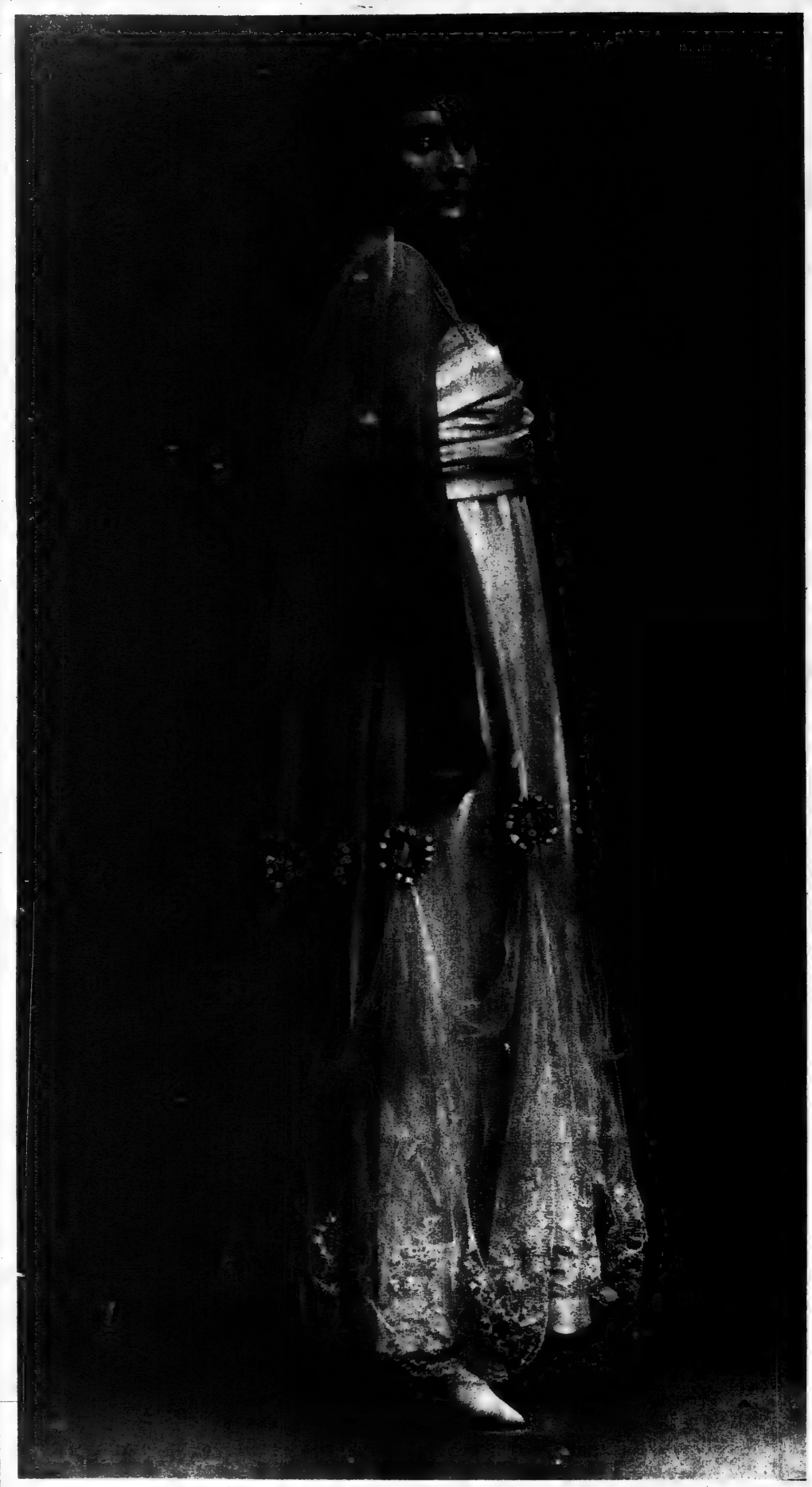
(All photographs taken especially for The New York Times by Joel Feder.)

The Times's
New Rotogravure Process

The New York Times

Sunday,
March 14, 1915

SKIRTS SHOWING ACCEPTED WIDTH OF HEMS FOR THE SPRING



The New Dance Skirt, Very Wide, Made of Taffeta Trimmed With Moss Rose Buds
(Imported by Oppenheim, Collins & Co.)

Gown of Plaid Gros de Londres and Blue Crepe
(Imported by Stern Bros.)

Green Satin Striped Poplin With White Taffeta
(Imported by Lord & Taylor.)

Pleated Skirt in Costume of Blue Satin Striped Taffeta. The Leghorn Hat is Trimmed With Blue and Pink
(Imported by B. Altman & Co.)

Gown of Black Faille Showing the Extra Wide Skirt Made of Bias Bands
(Imported by Saks & Co.)

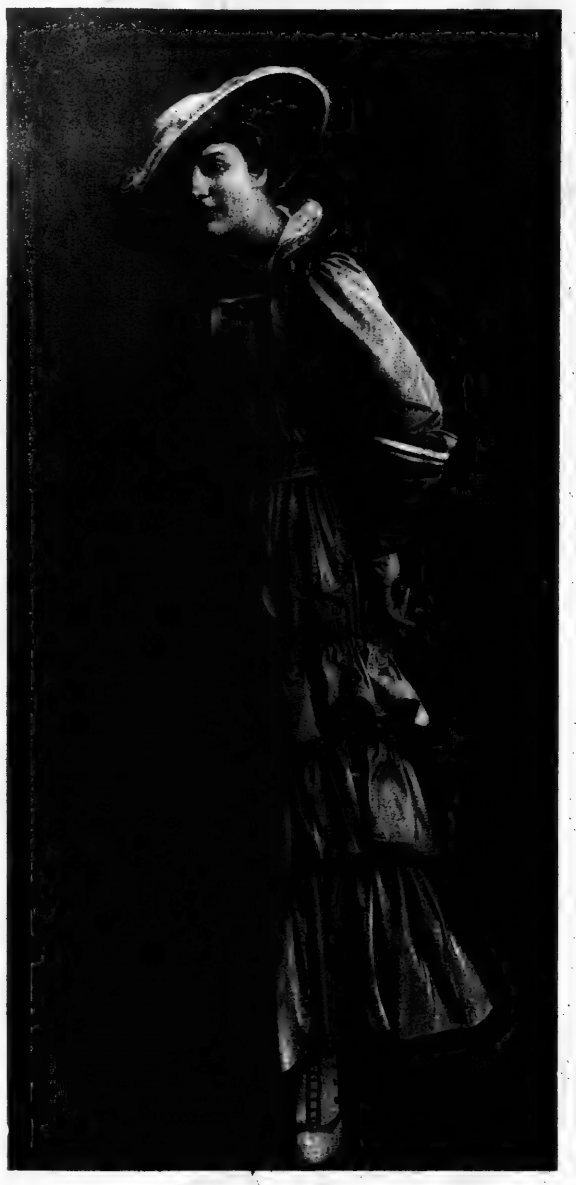
The Times's
New Rotogravure Process

The New York Times

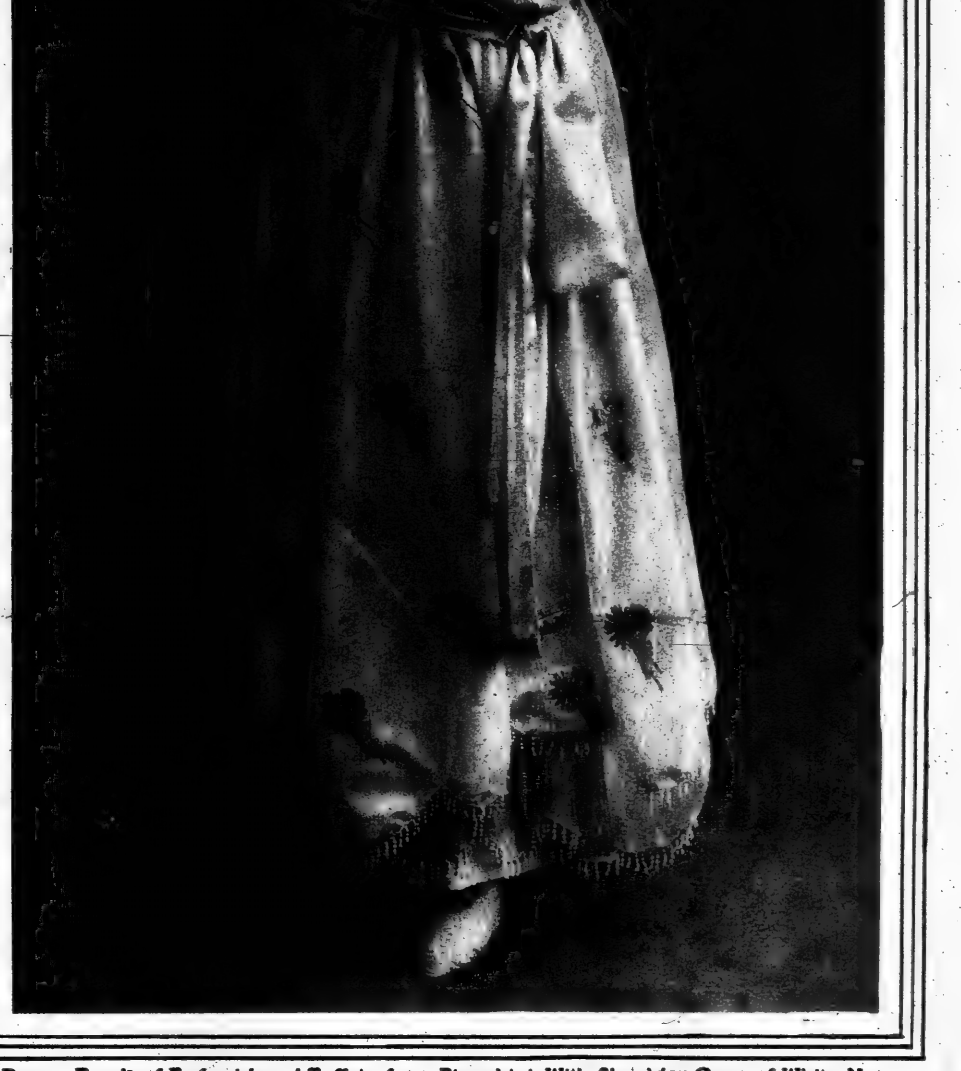
Sunday,
March 14, 1915

AFTERNOON FROCKS SHOWING IMPORTANT CHANGES

Pompadour Frock of Yellow and Black Chiffon and Satin.
(R. H. Macy & Co.)



Frock of Soldat Blue Taffeta, With Bead Embroidery. By Paquin.
(Imported by Gimbel Bros.)



Dance Frock of Embroidered Taffeta from Bianchini, With Shoulder Cape of White Net.
(From Boswit, Teller & Co.)

Gown of Flesh Tulle With Silver Lace, Rhinestone Girdle. By Kilen.
(Imported by Franklin Simon & Co.)

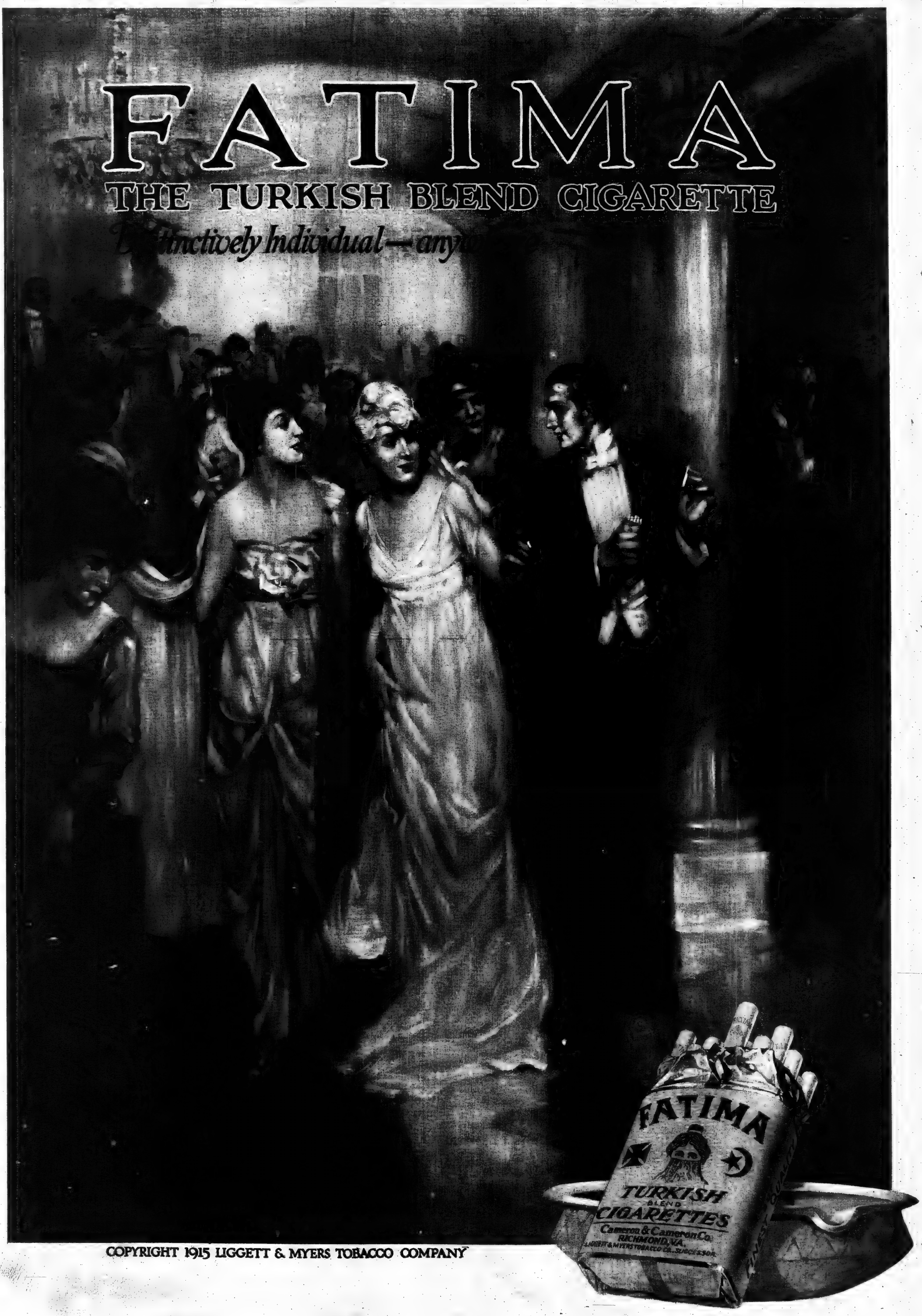
White Net Garden Party Frock, With Bodice of Pompadour Satin; Hat With Pink Embroidery on Blue Chiffon Crown.
(From James McCreery & Co.)

Black Satin With Gold-embroidered Net; Neckpiece of Blue and Black Net. By Premet.
(Imported by George Bernard & Co.)

FATIMA

THE TURKISH BLEND CIGARETTE

Distinctively Individual—any



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Afternoon Gown of Pussy Willow

Either plain or figured. New full skirt, gracefully draped in the back. A tri-sectional sleeve of full length, with piping of self material and trimmed with buttons. Vestee and collar of embroidered organdie forming a fichu at back. Girdle made of a combination of self material and velvet ribbon. This model is low neck.

SPECIAL $52.50

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Waists $4.75
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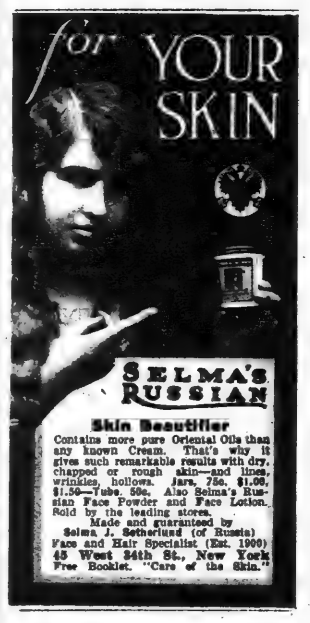


SELMA'S RUSSIAN

Skin Beautifier

Contains more pure Oriental Oils than any known Cream. That's why it gives such remarkable results with dry, chapped or rough skin—and lines, wrinkles, hollows. Jars, 75c. $1.00, $1.50—Tube, 50c. Also Selma's Russian Face Powder and Face Lotion. Sold by the leading stores.

Made and guaranteed by Selma J. Setherlund (of Russia) Face and Hair Specialist (Est. 1900) 45 West 34th St., New York. Free Booklet, "Care of the Skin."

Jane Grey

appearing in "Kick In," wearing a

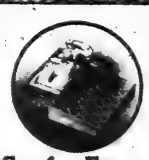
London Feather Hat

$5 to $10

London Feather Co

21 WEST 34TH STREET

PARFUMERIE RIVIERA



Trifles for Easter Gifts

Cool Scents from Fresh Spring Flowers of the Riviera

Marvellous thefts of true flower odors from Apple Blossoms, Arbutus, Lilac, Lilies of the Valley, Sweet Pea, and Wood Violets, in various dainty packings at from twenty-five cents to twenty-five dollars.

PARFUMERIE RIVIERA PARIS

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A Smart Sports Coat of Palm Beach cloth

The New Coats and Semi-Wraps for Spring wear are now displayed in representative assortments which include everything that is really smart in

Women's and Misses' Outergarments

Our Paris Models, which have only just arrived, we consider the smartest collection we have ever been able to procure, and entirely different from any shown in this city in colors and designs.

Stein & Blaine

Ladies Tailors

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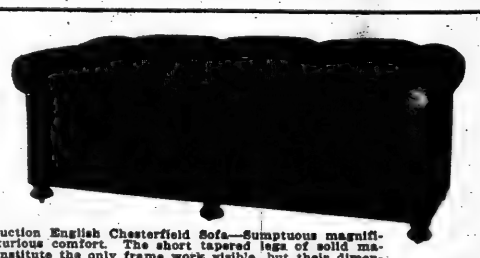

Reproduction English Chesterfield Sofa—Sumptuous magnificence—luxurious comfort. The short tapered legs of solid mahogany constitute the only frame work visible, but their dimensions harmonize with the impression of solidity gained from the upholstery. Size 78 or 84 inches. Covered in Denim or Chintz..... $62.50

Reduced from $95.00.

Also in other sizes, as desired. Either tufted or down cushion seat. We carry a complete line of high grade furniture in every period and design and for every room.

All upholstery work made in our own shop. Your inspection of same is invited.

Special discounts on orders taken for slip-covers during March and April. An abundance of Imported and Domestic Cretonnes, Linens, Swansdown, etc., on hand. Our representative will gladly call with samples.

GREENBERG & BUXBAUM, Inc.

Furniture—Upholstery—Interior Decorating.

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Girls' and Children's Exclusive Model Dresses.

A collection of children's practical frocks in simple designs, selected from our extensive stock, which offers unusual styles, employing the most desirable fabrics and colors.

No. 300. Girls' Pique Dress in White only; 6 to 14 years 2.95

No. 301. Girls' White Linen Dress with detachable Suede Leather Belt, collars and cuffs in contrasting colors; 6 to 12 years 3.95

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No. 303. Girls' "Dutch" Dress of Zephyr Gingham in White, Ox Red, Pink, Copenhagen, and Tan, with hand embroidered White French Lawn Guimpe. 4 to 12 years 2.00

No. 304. Girls' Lingerie Dress elaborately trimmed with Val. lace, satin ribbon sash and rosettes. 3 to 8 years 2.95

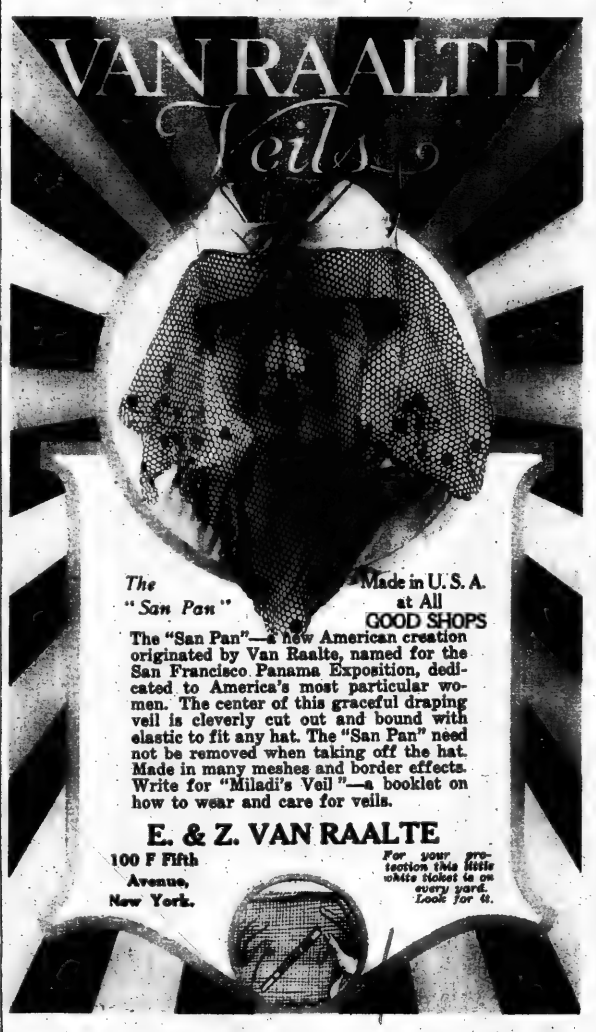
No. 305. Girls' Repp Dress in Pink, Blue, and White, with accordion plaited Lawn Ruffle at neck and sleeves; Velvet Belt; 4 to 12 years 2.00

No. 306. Girls' French Linen Dress in Pink, Green, Rose, White, Copenhagen, and Tan; Hand embroidered; White Vestee, Collar and Belt; scalloped edge. 6 to 14 years 5.50

No. 307. Girls' Guimpe Dress of Repp in White, Pink, and Blue, with White Crepe Guimpe. 4 to 12 years 2.95

No. 308. Girls' French Linen Dress in White, Blue, Green, Rose, Tan, and Pink, with pleated Lawn Guimpe. 6 to 12 years 4.90

VAN RAALTE Veils



The "San Pan"

Made in U. S. A. at All GOOD SHOPS

The "San Pan"—a new American creation originated by Van Raalte, named for the San Francisco Panama Exposition, dedicated to America's most particular women. The center of this graceful draping veil is cleverly cut out and bound with elastic to fit any hat. The "San Pan" need not be removed when taking off the hat. Made in many meshes and border effects. Write for "Miladi's Veil"—a booklet on how to wear and care for veils.

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For your protection this little white ticket is on every yard. Look for it.

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Everything in Women's Apparel

Our Spring Showing of Original Creations is up to our usual high standard. Every garment is designed on the premises; Moderate prices prevail.

FOR THE YOUNG MISS

Smart and attractive dresses of latest designs.

FOR THE STOUT FIGURE

Apparel that combines perfect fit with style.

FOR NORMAL FIGURES

Authoritative styles in a most fascinating variety.

FOR THE EXPECTANT MOTHER

MME. LEONARD'S SELF-ADJUSTABLE MATERNITY APPAREL.

One of our latest productions. Elegant three-piece costume of imported faille. Appropiate for spring afternoon wear.

Our new Spring Catalogue is now ready for distribution. Send to Dept. T.

If interested in Maternity Apparel, write for Cat. T.M.

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BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Misses' "Poche" Sport Coat & Hat To Match

Special at 20.00

Exact replica of a Jeanne Lanvin model'—typical of youth and freedom in every line; developed from sport cord in bamboo, white, columbine, Belgique and hunter's green. Collar may be adjusted as shown in the smaller silhouette below. Sizes 14 to 18.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention

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The HARDMAN Five-Foot Grand

Occupies no more space than an upright.

Caruso says, "Its tone is wonderful."

$650

Easy Terms if desired

HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY—Founded 1842

Hardman House: 433 Fifth Avenue (between 38th and 39th Sts.)

Brooklyn Store: 524 Fulton Street (near Hanover Place)

A Skin you love to touch

can be yours when you understand the skin and its needs

So few people really understand the skin, that "a skin you love to touch" is rarely found.

Whatever the condition that is keeping your skin from being beautiful, it can be changed. Is your skin colorless, sallow, coarse textured or excessively oily? Are there little rough places in it that make it look scaly when you powder?

Whatever the trouble is, you can make your skin what you would love to have it. Like the rest of your body, your skin is continually being rebuilt. As *old* skin dies, *new* forms. Every day, in washing, you rub off dead skin. *This* gives you your opportunity.

In the books that noted skin specialists have written you will find this advice: The best way to make this new skin so strong and healthy that it will truly be "a skin you love to touch" is by proper cleansing with a soap carefully prepared to suit the nature of the skin.

It was to meet the need for such a soap that John H. Woodbury, after thirty years' study and treatment of the skin, prepared the formula for his now famous Woodbury's Facial Soap.

Begin tonight to get its benefits

To make your skin "a skin you love to touch," begin this treatment tonight. Just before retiring, wash with Woodbury's in the following way: With warm water work up a heavy lather of Woodbury's in your hand. Then work this cleansing, antiseptic lather into your skin—always with an upward and outward motion. Rinse with warm water, then with cold. Then rub your face for several minutes with a *lump of ice*.

Use this treatment persistently, and in ten days or two weeks your skin should show a marked improvement. Use Woodbury's regularly thereafter, and before long your skin will take on that finer texture, that greater freshness and charm of "a skin you love to touch." A 25c cake of Woodbury's is sufficient for a month or six weeks of this treatment. Get a cake today and begin tonight to get its benefits.

Woodbury's Facial Soap is for sale by every dealer and druggist in Greater New York and, in fact, by dealers everywhere throughout the United States and Canada. Made by The Andrew Jergens Co., New York and Cincinnati.

Woodbury's Facial Soap

For sale by dealers everywhere throughout Greater New York.

Write for this picture!

This is Clarence Underwood's conception of "a skin you love to touch." Mail coupon below and we will send you a copy without advertising on it, reproduced in full colors by a new and beautiful process. Write or mail coupon today!

The Andrew Jergens Co.
1801 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio

I enclose 10 cents for a full color reproduction of Clarence Underwood's new painting, "A Skin You Love to Touch," and a cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap, large enough for a week's treatment.

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City .....

State .....

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Near the Waldorf

OUR Tea Room is a delightful place for "a bite of lunch" or afternoon tea, and a visit with a friend.

Though in the heart of New York's busiest shopping district, one finds all the quiet and restfulness of the little "Wayside Inn" of song and story—perfect cooking and service—at a moderate price.

If you have not tried Repetti Caramels, one of the most famous of the Repetti sweetmeats, send us 25 cents, with the name of your dealer, and we will forward you a dainty sample box by mail.

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SPECIAL

M6104—Stunning Suit of French serge, navy, black, putty, battleship gray, plum or dark green. Specially designed for maternity, harmonizing figure lines throughout entire period.

SPECIAL PRICE, **24.95**

M6104

MATERNITY APPAREL

Modish garments for every occasion, reflecting the best style features of the season at astonishingly low prices. We conduct on the premises one of the largest retail manufacturing establishments in the world, and sell direct to you at manufacturer's prices.

Coats Suits Skirts
Waists Negligees Corsets
Street and Evening Gowns

Just from the press—an authoritative catalog, with over 500 photographic illustrations of maternity and infants' wear. Sent free, out of town, upon request. Dept. L-11.

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FRESH AIR Without Draft

Sanitary—Stormproof

HAVE YOU THE PROPER VENTILATION IN YOUR OFFICE, APARTMENT AND BATHROOM? IF NOT, USE THE

Bohem Adjustable Pressed Steel Window Ventilator

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1A	29 inches to 35 inches	$3.75
2A	37 inches to 44 inches	$3.50
3	45 inches to 52 inches	$4.50
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Should be in every Home and Office where Sanitary Conditions are desired.
DEMONSTRATION BY APPOINTMENT
T. A. BURTON
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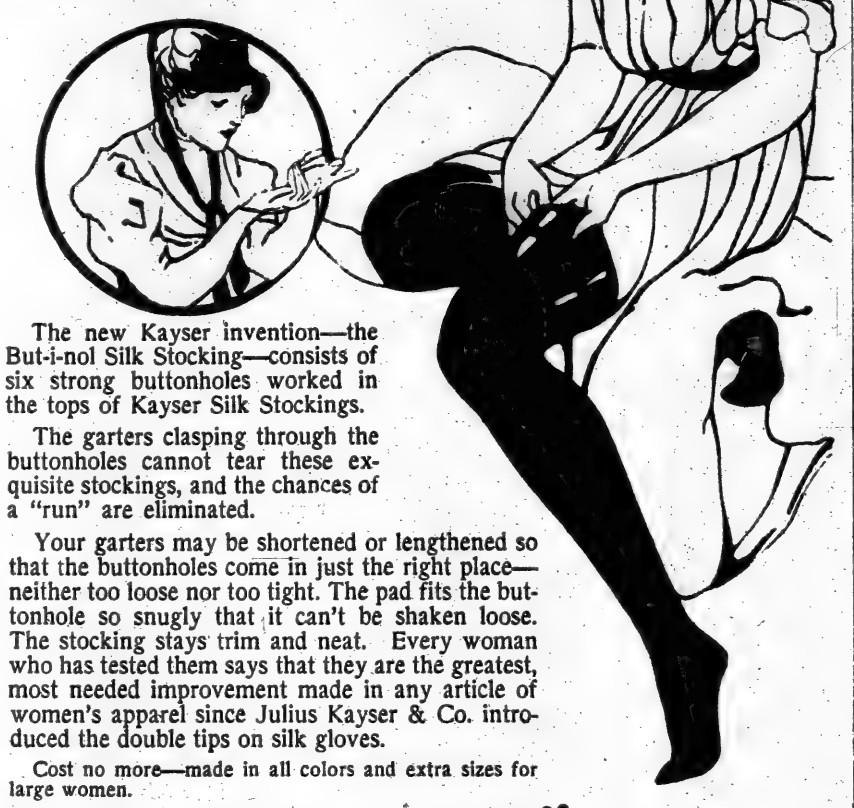
Copenhagen Art Fayance

Honey Pot — Price 4.75

The beauty and charm of your tea table will be greatly enhanced by one of these exquisite honey pots. Your biscuits, scones and waffles will have an added sweetness covered with honey served from this cool and home-like pot. Copenhagen Handicraft has fashioned this honey pot—skilled fingers have carved the life-like little bees and clever artists have decorated it. An appropriate Easter or wedding gift.
Shipped carefully packed, charges prepaid anywhere in the United States upon receipt of $4.75.
Send for Illustrated Booklet.
ROYAL COPENHAGEN PORCELAIN AND DANISH ARTS
256 Fifth Ave., New York.

Six button holes do for silk stockings what double-tips did for silk gloves



The new Kayser invention—the But-i-nol Silk Stocking—consists of six strong buttonholes worked in the tops of Kayser Silk Stockings.

The garters clasping through the buttonholes cannot tear these exquisite stockings, and the chances of a "run" are eliminated.

Your garters may be shortened or lengthened so that the buttonholes come in just the right place—neither too loose nor too tight. The pad fits the buttonhole so snugly that it can't be shaken loose. The stocking stays trim and neat. Every woman who has tested them says that they are the greatest, most needed improvement made in any article of women's apparel since Julius Kayser & Co. introduced the double tips on silk gloves.

Cost no more—made in all colors and extra sizes for large women.

"Kayser"

But-i-nol Silk Stockings
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Pat. Aug. 30, 1913

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Ave., 37th and 38th Sts., New York

Misses' Spring Suits—*14 to 20 years.*

"Country Club" and "Cross Country" Models

No. 91—"Country Club" Suit of gabardine, in navy, putty, gray, green, white or black, also checks and tweeds, semi-loose belted coat, inverted plaits front and back, convertible choker collar, belted two-piece skirt, patch pockets.
Special **29.50**

No. 93—"Cross Country" Suit of serge in navy, putty, white or black, also checked worsted or homespun, semi-military coat, silk lined, silver ball buttons, collar inlaid with moire silk, two-piece belted skirt with hip pockets.
Special **29.50**

No. 95—"Country Club" Suit of checked worsted, covert cloth or navy, putty or white gabardine, tailored coat, patch pockets, convertible collar inlaid with moire striped silk, circular gored skirt with patch pockets,
Special **29.50**

Spring and Summer Style Book
"CORRECT DRESS"
Mailed out of town. Apply to Dep't "E."

FUR STORAGE
Dry Cold Air Improved Method.
Furs Remodeled or Repaired

Neilson-Terry, England's noted actress, writes—

Edward Lassere, Inc.,
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Kindly send me six bottles of Wincarnis and let me know where I can obtain it outside of New York. I am so very glad to learn that this wonderful English tonic is for sale in this great country.

Yours very truly,
Phyllis Neilson-Terry.

Wherever English people go they ask for Wincarnis

Although Wincarnis has only recently been introduced in the United States, this famous tonic has been popular in Europe for more than thirty years.

When Phyllis Neilson-Terry arrived in New York on her first trip to America, she immediately placed an order for Wincarnis.

Is your work like that of Miss Neilson-Terry; is it of a nature that consumes nervous energy? Does the constant strain wear you out?

The vitality you need comes only through bodily strength and steady nerves.

This vitality you must get from your *food*.

Your body and brain cannot give *you* what you do not give *them*.

Your problem is to find some form of food which will meet the demands of your system, some food whose elements will furnish the necessary physical, mental and nervous energy.

Wincarnis is a liquid tonic-food

There are no drugs in it. Here are its three and only ingredients:

Extract of Beef; Extract of Malt, and a specially selected tonic Wine of a famous vintage.

These three ingredients, all foods of the highest value, are combined by an original process, which retains and enhances their health-giving properties in a palatable and easily digestible form.

If you are working under tremendous pressure and mental strain, if you feel nervous and run down **Try a short course of Wincarnis.**

Remember that physicians prescribe *Wincarnis* because they know from experience of many years that it always justifies the claims made for it.

You can satisfy yourself of the merits of Wincarnis at our expense. Sample bottle with 24-page booklet, "How to Get Well," sent for 10 cents, to cover cost of packing and forwarding. The sample itself is free. Use the coupon below.

Booklet free on request.

Two Sizes: $1.50 and 85c.

WINCARNIS
The Famous English Tonic

Prepared in Norwich, England by Coleman & Co., Ltd., Contractors to His Majesty's Forces and to the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Although Wincarnis has already a large sale in the U. S. and Canada, and is distributed in most of the principal cities—if your dealer does not carry it, write for complete list of dealers to

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Test Wincarnis Free—Use This Coupon

Edward Lassere, Inc., U. S. Agents,
400 West 23d Street, New York

Send me the free trial bottle of Wincarnis and your booklet, "How to Get Well." I enclose 10 cents (coin or stamps.)

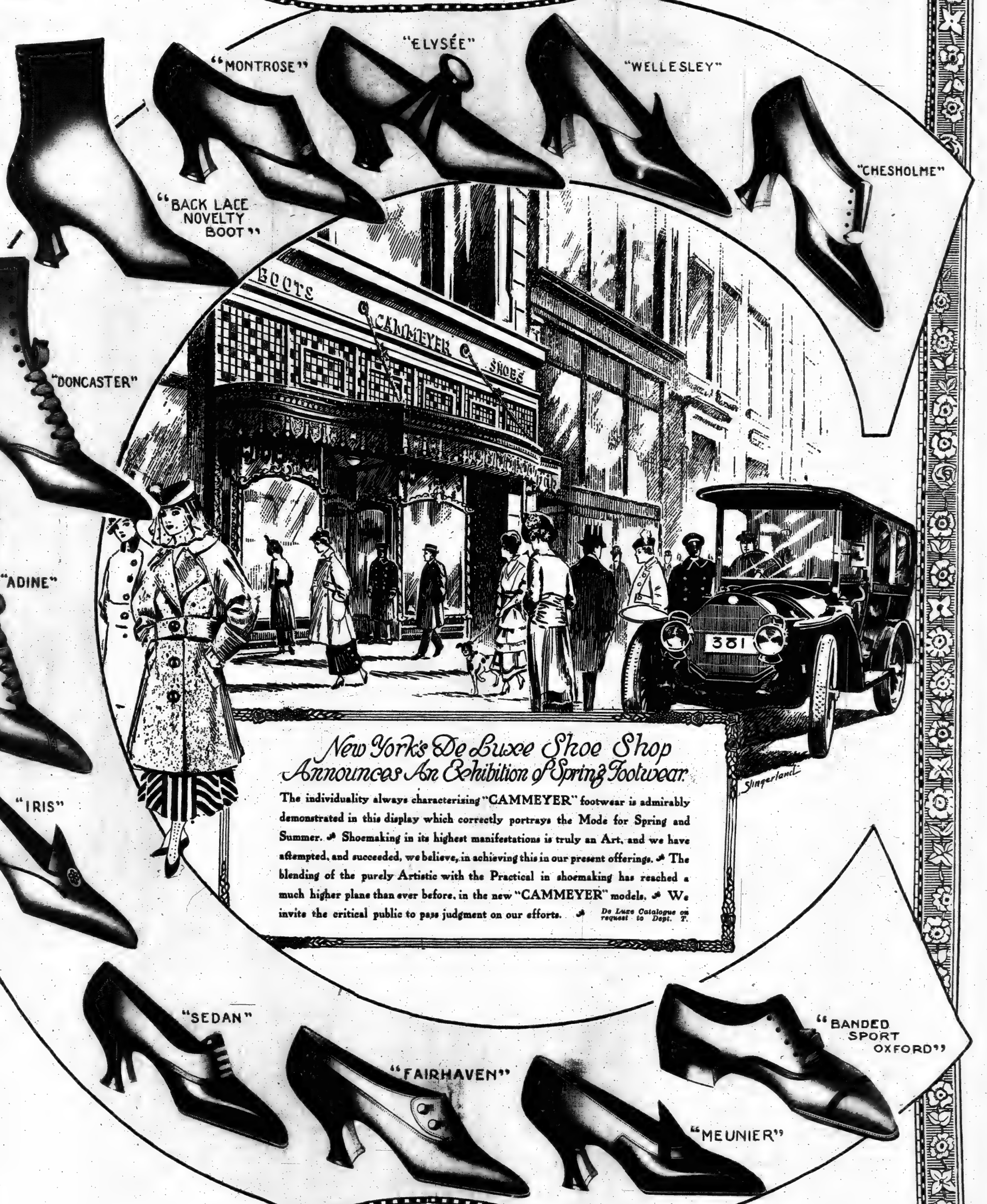
Name .....

Address .....

City .....

N. Y. Times, March 14.

Spring CAMMEYER NEW YORK 1915



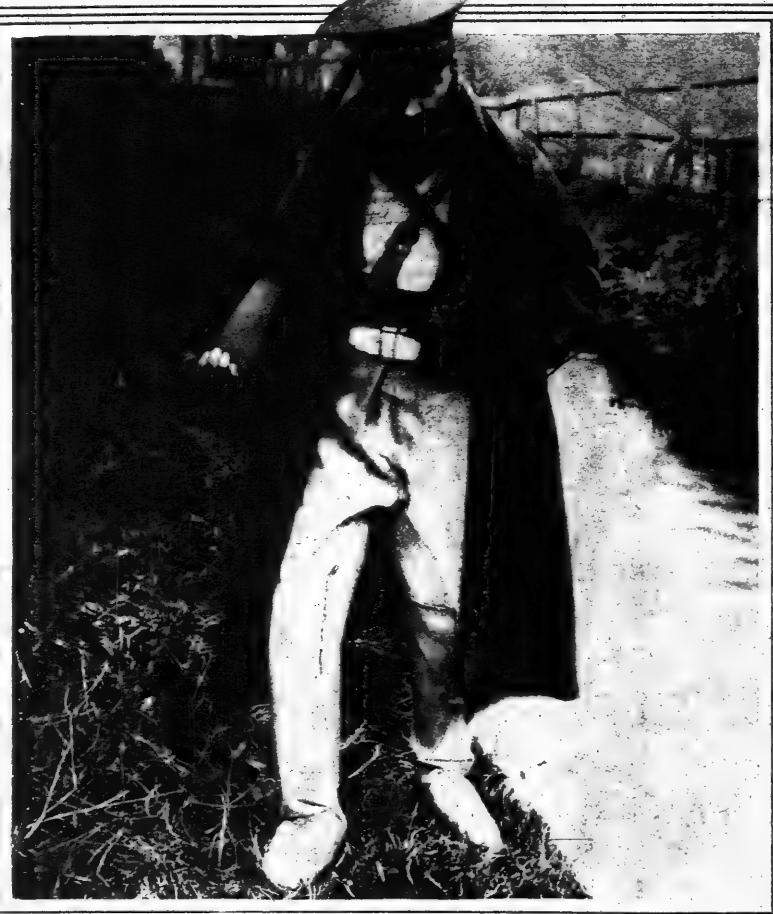
New York's De Luxe Shoe Shop Announces An Exhibition of Spring Footwear.

The individuality always characterizing "CAMMEYER" footwear is admirably demonstrated in this display which correctly portrays the Mode for Spring and Summer. ☙ Shoemaking in its highest manifestations is truly an Art, and we have attempted, and succeeded, we believe, in achieving this in our present offerings. ☙ The blending of the purely Artistic with the Practical in shoemaking has reached a much higher plane than ever before, in the new "CAMMEYER" models. ☙ We invite the critical public to pass judgment on our efforts. ☙ *De Luxe Catalogue on request to Dept. T.*

New York's
DeLuxe Shoe Shop
Fifth Avenue 381
Between 35th & 36th Sts.

The New York Times

REGENTLY ORGANIZED GERMAN TROOPS, PRONE ON THE SNOW AND ICE, DEFENDING A WOODED POSITION IN NORTHEAST FRANCE
(Photo by Leipziger Presse-Buro.)



BRITISH SOLDIER PROVIDED WITH WADING TROUSERS FOR USE IN THE WATER-FILLED TRENCHES OF WEST FLANDERS
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)

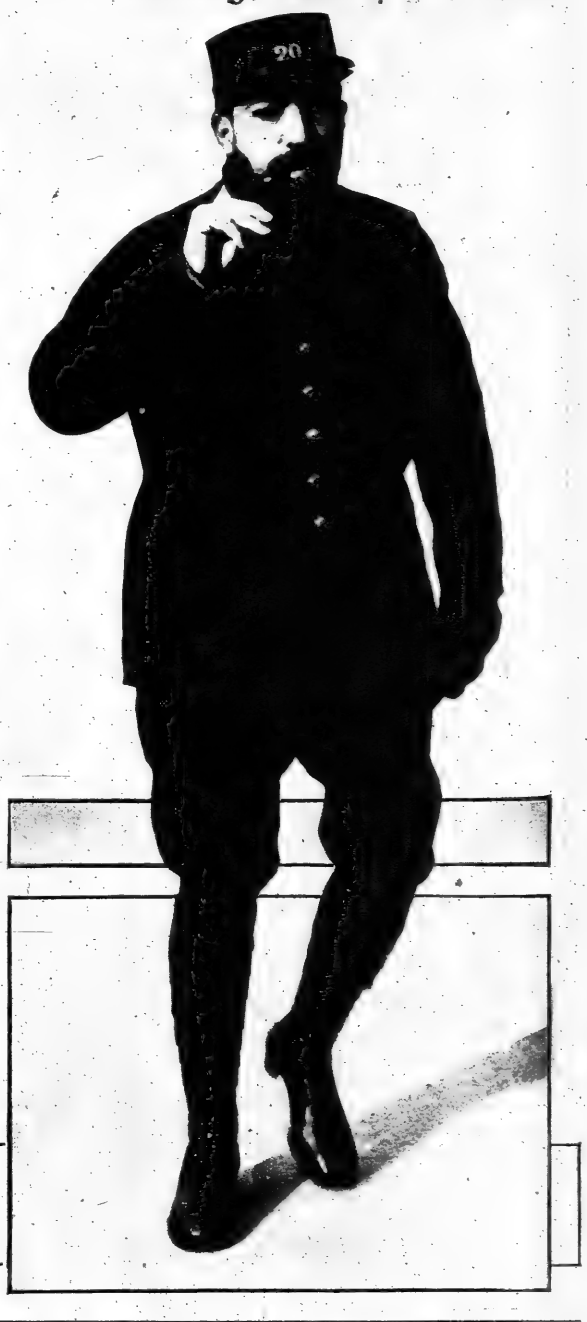
Royal Scots Territorials Firing a Salute Over the Grave of Capt. Erdmann, Commander of the Ill-fated Bluecher, Who Died in the Edinburgh Castle Military Hospital With Pneumonia Contracted from Exposure When His Ship Sank

(Photo by American Press Ass'n.)

AUSTRALIAN BOY SCOUTS PLEDGING THEIR SUPPORT TO ENGLAND AND CHEERING KING GEORGE V
(Photo from Doubleday, Page & Company.)

BELGIAN BLACK TROOPS DRILLING AT IRUMU, BELGIAN CONGO
(By Courtesy of James Barnes.)

THE CELEBRATION OF THE KAISER'S BIRTHDAY BEFORE THE GERMAN "GREAT HEADQUARTERS" IN NORTHERN FRANCE.
This Is Believed to be the First Photograph to Reach America Showing the German Great Headquarters in the Western Field of the War.
(Photos by Paul Thompson.)



PAUL POIRET,
the Noted Paris Designer of Women's Fashions, as a Soldier of France.

COUNTESS DYONIS SECHENYL,
Who Has Received the Austrian Golden Cross of Merit for Services on the Battlefront in Taking Down the Last Messages of Dying Soldiers.

(Photos © by American Press Assn.)

GEN. VON HEERINGEN AND HIS STAFF ON THE STEPS OF THE "GREAT HEADQUARTERS, SALUTING THE ASSEMBLED TROOPS AND CALLING FOR A "HOCH" FOR GERMANY AND THE KAISER.

CAPT. F. S. DIMMER, WINNER OF THE VICTORIA CROSS, DRILLING THE SOUTHEND BATTALION, VOLUNTEER NATIONAL GUARD ENGLAND'S NEW CITIZEN ARMY ORGANIZED FOR HOME DEFENSE.
(Photo © by International News Service.)

BRITISH SOLDIERS, HURRIED IN MOTORBUSES TO THE FRONT, CHEERING AS THEY PASS THROUGH A FRENCH VILLAGE.
(Photo © by American Press Assn.)

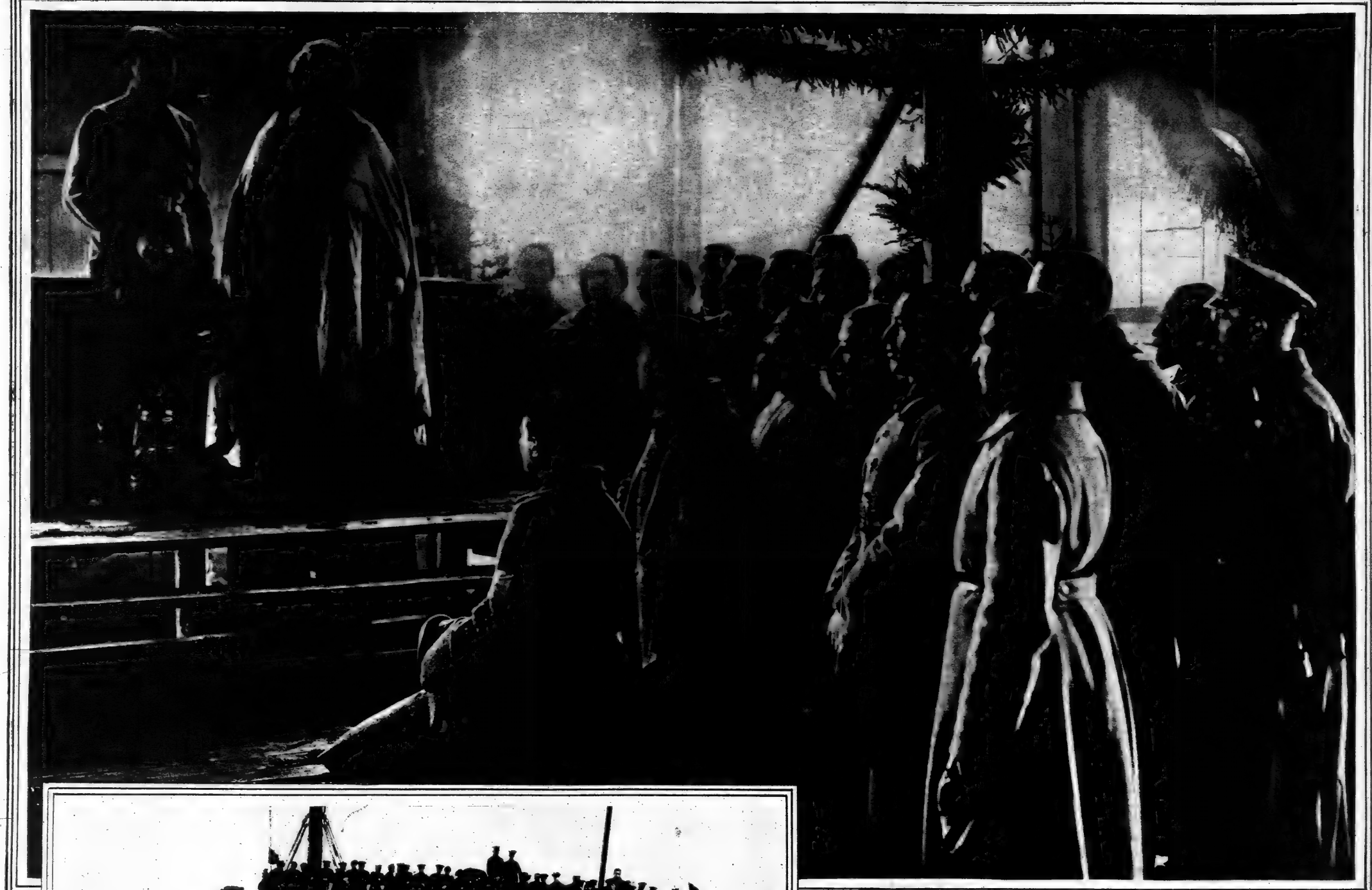
THE GERMAN EMPEROR WITH HIS TROOPS IN THE EAST.
This Photograph, Taken on Feb. 7, Near Lowicz, on the Bzura River, Shows the Kaiser, in Conversation with Gen. von Mackensen, in the Centre, and a Fellow Officer.

(Photo © by American Press Assn.)

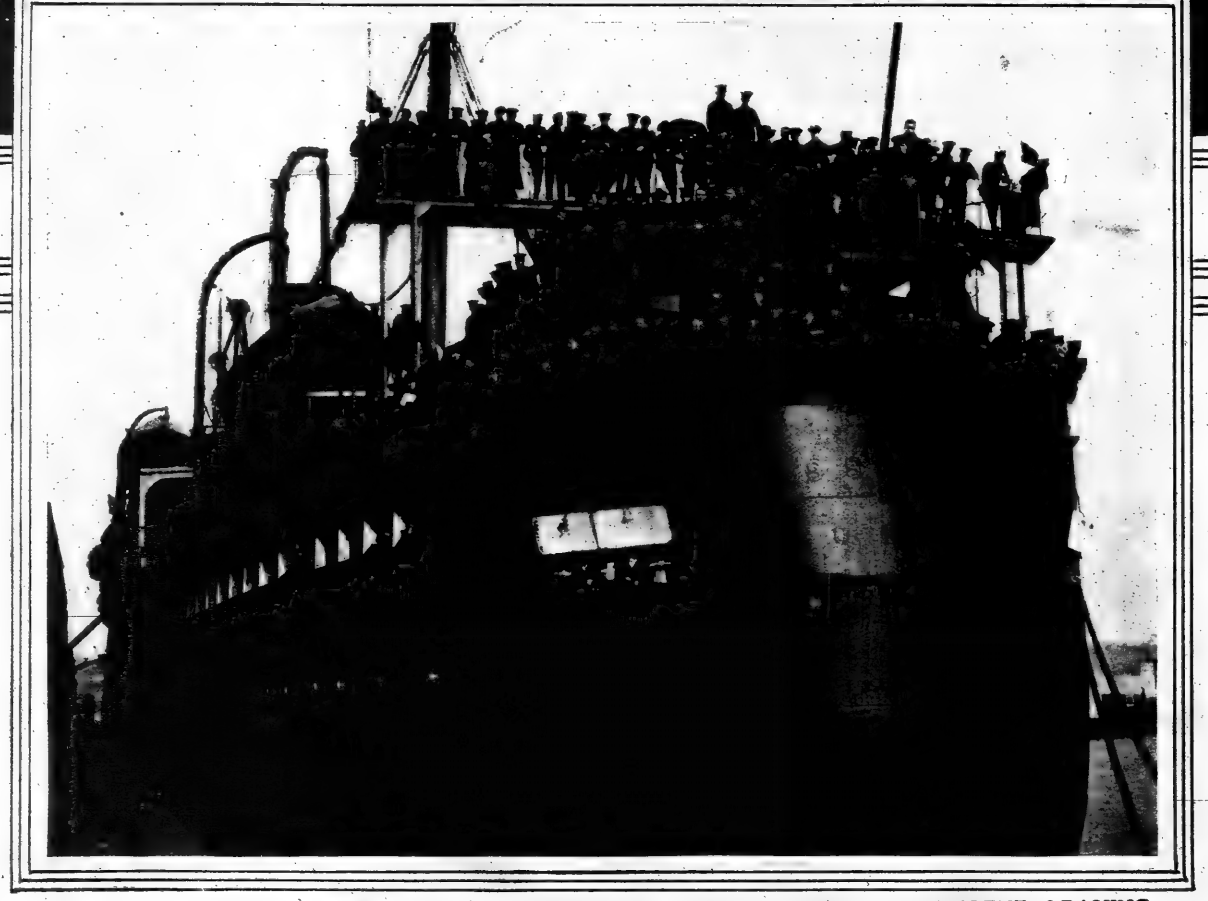
A GERMAN SUPPLY TRAIN HALTING FOR A REST IN RUSSIAN POLAND
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

THE FIRST BATTALION, FIRST INFANTRY BRIGADE, AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE, GATHERED AT THE FEET OF THE SPHINX
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)

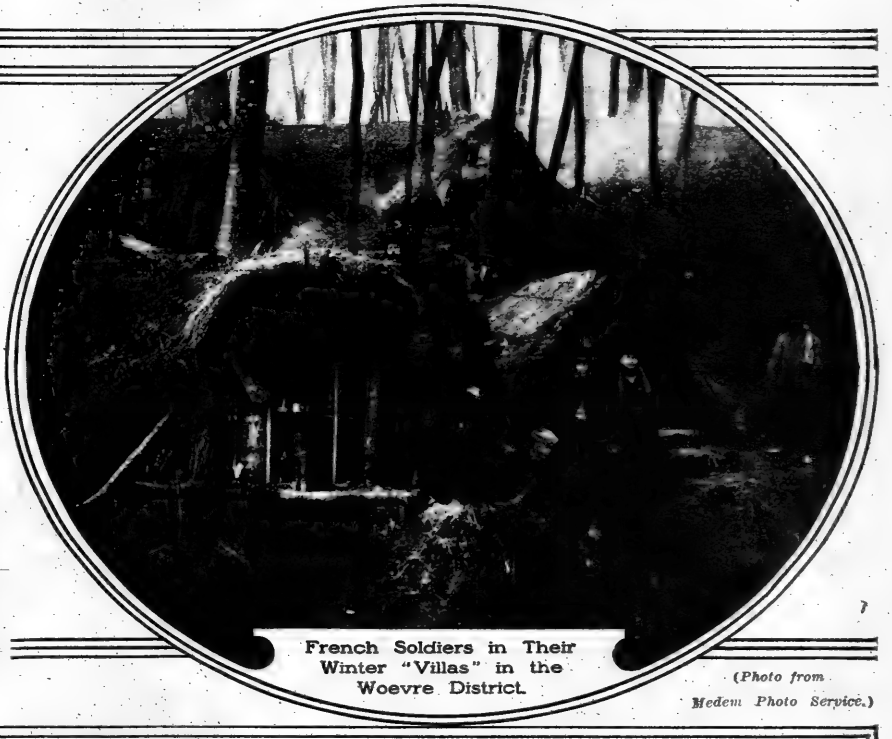
FRENCH PRIEST PRONOUNCING THE BENEDICTION AT MASS HELD IN A GLEN Behind the French Lines. This Photograph Was Made by a French Soldier Who Sent It to His Sister Here. The Monument on the Right Was Erected by French Soldiers to Their Comrades Killed in This War, Each Contribution Being Limited to a Cent.



RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR AT GUBEN, GERMANY, ATTENDING SERVICES CONDUCTED BY ONE OF THEIR OWN PRIESTS.



CANADIAN TROOPS, SECOND CONTINGENT, LEAVING MONTREAL ON THE MISSANABIE FOR SERVICE AT THE FRONT.



French Soldiers in Their Winter "Villas" in the Woevre District.

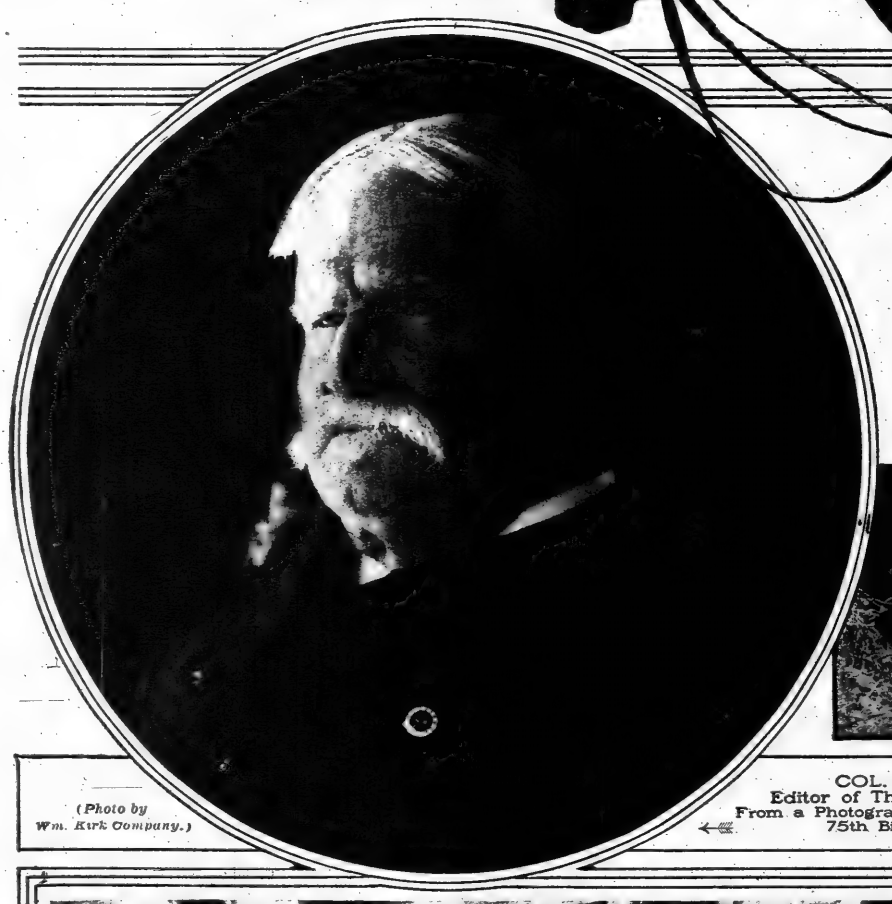
(Photo from Medem Photo Service.)

GERMAN DOG WEARING THE IRON CROSS, Having Saved a Regiment from Probable Annihilation by Giving the Alarm When the Russians Approached by Night.
(Photo from News Illustrating Co.)

AUSTRIAN INFANTRY ON THE FIGHTING LINE AT BUKOWINA.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

MRS. WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT, JR. AND DAUGHTER MURIEL IN CHICAGO ON THEIR WAY TO SAN FRANCISCO

Lord Wimborne Who Lifted the Polo Cup Last Year, Reviewing His Guard of Honor Following His Recent Inauguration As Lord Lieutenant of Ireland

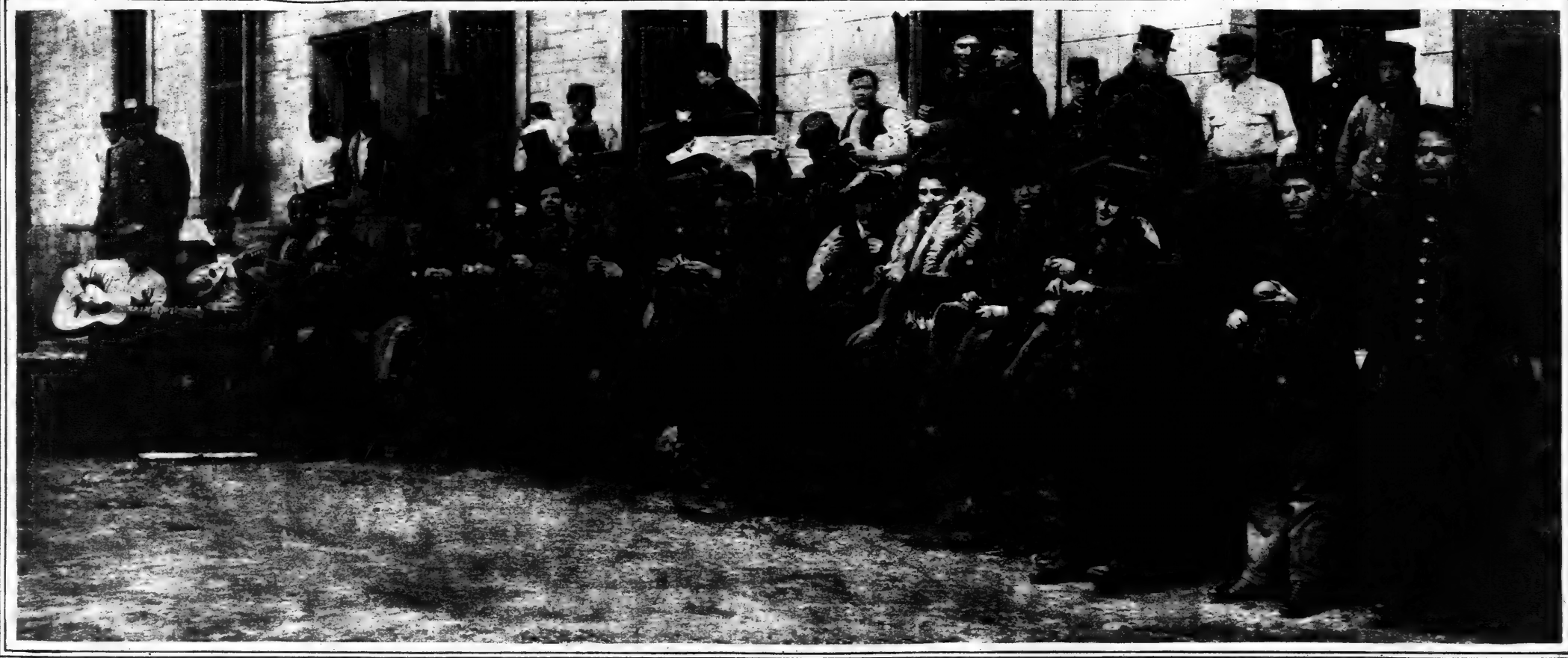


(Photo by Wm. Kirk Company.)

COL. HENRY WATTERSON,
Editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal.
From a Photograph Taken at Palm Beach on His 75th Birthday, Feb. 16th, Last

MISS ELEONORA SEARS,
With Her Favorite Mount, at Coronado Beach, California

MRS. BOURKE COCKRAN Inspecting Socks Contributed by New York People to Fill British Comfort Kits



SING SING CONVICTS KNITTING IN THE PRISON YARD WHILE THE PRISON MANDOLIN CLUB GIVES A CONCERT
(Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)

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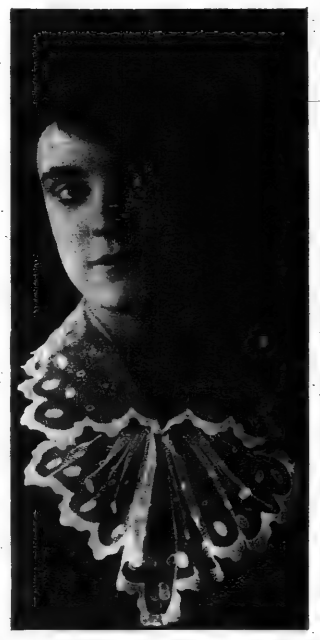
"That Something New"



ANOTHER NOVELTY IN NECKWEAR

Designed by

TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY.

George Bernard Co

Originators

THE success of our efforts to secure distinctive models is reflected in the exquisite beauty of our advance Spring Showing of

Gowns, Suits, Frocks, Hats

Correct in Style—
Right in Price

Our New Department Featuring

Hats at $10

is especially worthy of attention.

Fifth Avenue at 31st Street, New York

Dix-Make

HOUSE *and* PORCH DRESSES

YOU can always look trim and neat about the house when you wear Dix-Make House Dresses.

While designed for all practical needs, they are modish, refined and tasteful. In many styles and all sizes.

Model illustrates one of 200 styles, Dix-Make House Dress, No. 881, price $3.00.

Dix-Make Uniforms for Nurses and Maids are recognized as the best made. In many smart styles for all sizes. Sold by leading stores.

Write for desired Style Book—L1 (House Dresses), L2 (Nurse Uniforms), L3 (Maid Uniforms).

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SPECIAL

for Monday and Tuesday

ADVANCE Guard inside Lace Boot in ten different two-tone combinations to match the newest shades in Spring Suits.

To order or in stock, **7.00** the Pair

Usually 9.00

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Short Vamp & S. M. B. Shoes
MY ONLY STORE

Exceptional Values in

Waists and Skirts

of the latest cut and in the newest materials,

From $4.00 & $6.00 to $10.00 & $12.00

or can be copied in any materials desired.

ALICE KELLY,
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Mail Orders Promptly Filled

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Wear Corliss Laced Stocking

The ideal support for Varicose Veins, Weak Ankles, or any Limb Troubles. SANITARY, as they may be washed or boiled. COMFORTABLE, made to measure. No elastic; adjustable; laces like a legging. COOL, and made of light material. Always fits. ECONOMICAL. Cost $1.50 each, or two for same limb, $2.50, postpaid.

Call or write for self-measurement blank No. 4.

N. Y. CORLISS LIMB SPEC. CO.,
140 West 42nd St., New York.

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GRAF'S "HYGLO"

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

NAIL POLISH POWDER

GIVES your nails a brilliant, transparent, lasting polish, delicately perfumed, daintily tinted, and absolutely waterproof. Get your generous FREE sample of HYGLO by mailing us a card with your name and your dealer's. HYGLO is on sale everywhere. Valuable premium coupon with every package.

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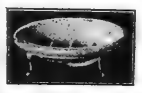

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Made a beautiful and durable WHITE.

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Wear my famous Rubber Garments a few hours a day, and your superfluous flesh will positively disappear. By inducing perspiration these garments cause the safe and speedy reduction of all unnecessary flesh. They cover the entire body or any part. They are endorsed by leading physicians.

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This garment is very effective where reduction is desired in the bust, hips, back and abdomen.

Also Union Suits, Stockings, Jackets, etc., for the purpose of reducing the flesh anywhere desired. Invaluable to those suffering from rheumatism.

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Specially for reducing the bust and upper part of the body above the waist line.

BUST REDUCER, $5
Made of Dr. Walter's famous flesh-reducing rubber with coutil back.

The reducing qualities of this garment are remarkable; at the same time it gives added comfort and style.

Write at once for further particulars.

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This garment can be worn comfortably under the corset—reduces the bust, hips, and thigh. Neck and chin reducers, $3.00, as shown above, restore wrinkled and saggy muscles to a firm, healthy condition. Chin only, $2.00.

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Who takes your gowns that are out of style and which you may think worthless and makes them into creations that are up-to-date in every detail, with all the chic and line of the latest Parisian ideas.

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Also Artistic Gowns,
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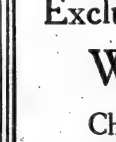

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A perfect face cream
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THE EAGER INTERNAL BATH (a Syringe Operated by weight of Body) relieves Constipation without Drugs, restores digestion and ambition, gives appetite for food, quiets the Nerves, induces natural sleep, freshens the complexion, invigorates, allays fever, cures headache. Price $6. Combination fits all standard rubber bags, $3.50. Send 2c stamp to Dept. T for illustrated booklet. Eager Colon Cleanser Co., 737 Washington Ave., B'klyn, N. Y. Tel. Prospect 6109.

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When on 34th Street, Stop in and See Me.

I will personally suggest the most becoming and original style after studying your contour.

Charge 50c.

Extra Hair Pieces if required at very moderate prices.

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Entire Third Floor.
Opposite Waldorf.

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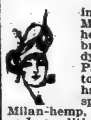

into the newest shapes of Hemp, Milan-hemp, Milan, Lisere, Leghorns, Panamas, and fancy braids; resewed, cleaned, and dyed into the latest shades. Paris copied samples displayed to try on and select from. New hats made in latest exclusive spring styles, in Milan, Hemp, Milan-hemp, Lisere, and Silks, all colors and qualities. Hats trimmed to order. Ostrich Feathers made to order, also cleaned, colored, repaired, and remade into Novelties. Latest Flowers.

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All your last season's frocks can be successfully rebuilt after the fashions of to-day.

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Adaptable With or Without Corset

Immediate Reductions as Follows

38 Bust Reduces to 36
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Constructed of Elastricot, scientifically contoured to nature's model, the Ovida is the most successful Figure-Shaping and Health-Making garment ever invented.

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Regular sizes 32 to 52

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STRIKING THE FAMOUS Westminster Chimes on deep toned selected TUBULAR RODS 8 day quarter hour chime.

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Send for Illustrated Catalogue T. Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

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***Shampoo Jacket* at $2.50**

Every woman seems to want one of these shampoo or boudoir jackets. Made of soft Oriental cotton crepe, which absorbs the moisture of the hair bath and requires no pressing after use. Made most attractive by hand embroidery, in rose, wistaria or cherry blossom design in white thread. Buttons of cotton crepe. Hand embroidery closes the set-in sleeves and the front.

As convalescents' bed jackets they are both serviceable and attractive. Used with petticoat to match in color make delightful negligees. In pink, blue, watermelon pink and lavender. Sizes 34 to 44. And the price is only $2.50.

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Straight, lanky hair CAN be made beautifully wavy, and permanently so, if the correct process is employed. To make the hair kinky, frizzy or crimpy does not beautify it, but rather makes it look unbecoming, indeed if it does not injure its texture. The long, even undulation of hair that is naturally wavy—the perfect hair—can now be acquired in a brief, pleasant treatment. A REAL, PERMANENT HAIR WAVE, IS THE

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The inventor of this famous process, Mr. C. Nestle, is an authority on the construction and development of the hair. Mr. Nestle has actually waved, or supervised the waving of, 30,000 heads at the well-known Nestle establishment in London (48 South Molton St.) His experience and remarkable success in this work are without parallel.

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Indestructible Oriental Pearl—Black Enamel mounting $20

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Send remittance or references with order. Catalogue sent out of town upon request.

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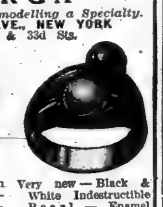

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Contains no grease, simply dip into water, and apply to the MOUSTACHE and BEARD. Will also keep the HAIR in any form and shape you desire. On sale and in use in all leading Barber Shops; also Drug Stores, or mailed on receipt of price, 50 cents.

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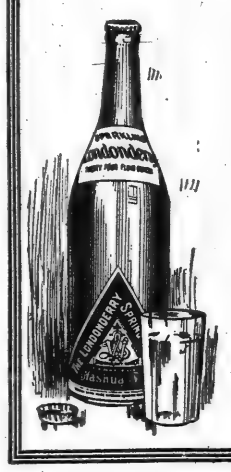

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Sold by Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., and others who supply the critical. Served at the better hotels, cafes and clubs.

—before you buy another pound of rice—

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Comet Rice

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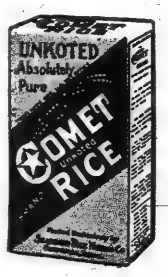
no glucose—no talc



Nothing is put on, so there's nothing to wash off. Comes to you in a neat, clean carton—its contents untouched by human hands. Have your grocer send you a package—try one of the recipes printed on it—or try it in your own favorite way. We won't find it necessary to *urge* you to buy your *second* package. Tear out this advertisement now, and put it in your purse to remind you.

Something new! Comet Natural Brown (unpolished) Rice. Ask your grocer.

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The finest kind of bread—light, tasty biscuit—flaky pie crust—mouth melting doughnuts.

All from the same flour.

What a great thing that is for the housewife—saves so much trouble. You can do it with

Heckers' FLOUR

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Supremely good flour for all household uses.

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Complete 23" high 9" wide **$8.50**

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Last year we sold 250,000 of the bulbs and have received hundreds of testimonials as to their merits.

ORDER YOUR BULBS NOW so as to have them to plant when you begin making your garden.

Simple cultural directions with every package.

Cut out this advertisement and enclose with Dollar Bill, Stamps or Money Order, or present at our Store and secure this splendid collection of Gladiolus Bulbs for only $1.00, prepaid to your home, anywhere in the United States, with our 1915 Spring Catalogue.

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Venus Lavender Cream

will help you to do so. It imparts a dainty fragrance that lingers as though the very fields of lavender were surrounding you; leaves an invigorating freshness and tonicity; nourishes the tissues, and allays the effects of wind and sunburn.

Venus Lavender Cream

is an ideal skin food which will help retain nature's special gift to woman—a soft, satin-like, transparent skin.

Creme de Luxe

Purity and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Jars: 75c., $1.25 and $2.00
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Very convenient as a couch or as a bed for the unexpected guest.

Regularly $18.50, now specially priced at **$16.**

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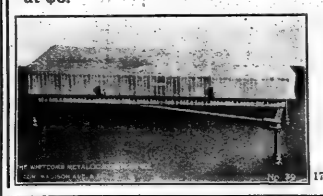

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Well and Tree Platter.
Size 18½x13½ inches. Price $14.50.
Heavy deposit of pure silver on copper.

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We have the largest display in New York City and at very reasonable prices. Each piece is liberally guaranteed.

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GRAY, FADED HAIR

Given Its Natural Color

Be that natural color black, brown, drab or red, by an application of

La GOUTTE-a-GOUTTE

But one application necessary, and no after shampoo is required.

Then your hair will be soft and glossy in its naturalness, the color will be fadeless and will not rub off or stain by contact.

La Goutte-a-Goutte is harmless, does not discolor the scalp, and can be applied by yourself in a few minutes in the privacy of your own home.

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PEROXIDE of Hydrogen
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Used by the leading Physicians and Hospitals for over 30 years.
You are safe when you demand
Marchand's
Why not use the best

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"The Norfolk"
$14.50
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Essentially a chair for the tired body. Soft, roomy and very comfortable.

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Our artificial, hand-carved teeth are recognized as being practically perfect in construction and appearance. Porcelain inlay work a specialty.

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A non-alcoholic Hair Tonic. Alcohol has a tendency to hurt the hair roots. Hair-I-Tone contains no alcohol. It nourishes the roots, stimulates a healthy scalp circulation, invigorates the sickly follicles and does a splendid work in building up a vigorous hair growth. 29c. per tube, postpaid. Zanols Balmy Hair Shampoo, 29c. Write for "The Care of the Hair."

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Settle the matter to-day.
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$1.00 Bronze Plaque

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Uprights $500 up
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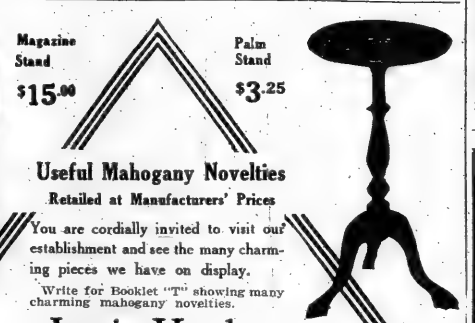

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GATE-LEG TEA TABLE
Closed, 4" x 31". Half-open, 17½" x 31". Open entirely, 31" x 31". Made of solid mahogany. Special at $15.75

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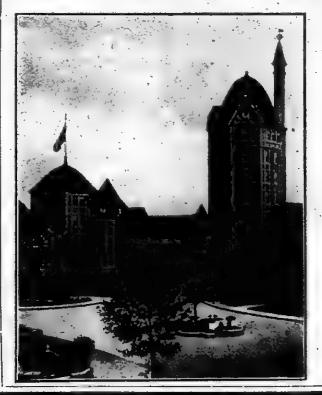

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Greaseless Cream
An absolute protection against chapping and wind burn, insuring a perfect complexion.

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Removes all dirt from the pores, leaving skin clean, clear and velvety.

All Stores.
25c and 50c

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DOMES OF SILENCE

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Make your furniture glide. Save rugs, carpets, floors and your furniture. Look for the name inside caster. At all dealers or from us.

Domes of Silence Co., 17 State St., N. Y.

HANDSOME HANDS

require careful manicuring. Treat your nails by Prof. Theo. Miller's Non-Cutting Method. Sets and Requisites sold by department stores and druggists. Mignon Set, complete pocket equipment in attractive case, sent postpaid for $1. Others up to $3.50. Write for Treatise on Nails—free.

THEO. MILLER MFG. CO.,
Edison Co. Bldg., N. Y. C.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Regularly $68.00
$51.50

The Lining
of a Refrigerator
Tells the Tale

There may be other important differences, but no Refrigerator is better than its lining.

BOHN SANITOR REFRIGERATOR

has a lining of genuine Porcelain **fused into steel at intense heat.** There is a vast difference between this and the usual process of laying on enamel paint (sometimes called "porcelain enamel") and baking it dry. We will be glad to demonstrate the difference in detail.

Bohn Sanitor Refrigerators are made by the Manufacturers of the famous Bohn Syphon Refrigerators and maintain the same standard of materials and construction. In fact, we will guarantee them to be more efficient than any other make except the Bohn Syphon.

The Model illustrated, No. 15, is 40x25x66¾ inches and has an ice capacity of 250 pounds. Priced regularly at $68.00, it is temporarily reduced, under our introductory offer, to $51.50. During the introductory period, the many other styles and sizes are correspondingly reduced. Write for catalog.

White Enamel Refrigerator Co.
of New York 53 West 42nd Street

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Pathephone
THE NEW PHONOGRAPH

A good phonographic reproduction can be had only through the use of the PATHÉ unwearable Sapphire. Above are shown the two means of reproducing the sounds. The first is a sapphire of round shape, the other a sharp-pointed needle. Imagine these two ends rubbing on a surface of only moderate hardness. Which one will scratch that surface? The answer is evident.

CALL FOR DEMONSTRATION AT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DEALERS:

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Henry B. Fye & Co., 2918 Third Ave., New York.
Mirkin & Susser, 1529 Madison Ave., New York.
The Mathers-Carruthers Music Co., 4181 Broadway, New York.
R. G. Warner, 1223 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.
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PATHÉ FRÈRES
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Best French Models

A close affiliation with the manufacturers allows us to sell to you duplicates of the gowns carried by the best houses on the Avenue for 25% less than *their* price.

The workmanship is splendid. The garments are new and every one of them is guaranteed with the purchase-money-refund plan.

Model 495 (Illustration). Two-piece wool poplin, navy blue, trimmed with lemon peau-de-cygne, with plain circular skirt and the modish flare back coat. Very pretty lines and smartly trimmed.

Other colors, too. Sizes 14 to 44.

Established price $25.

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK $15.75

The Wonderful New Frentex Sport Suits for Women

A knitted cheviot with great elasticity and flexibility. *Now being worn not only by society women, but the younger set, too, at Palm Beach, Pinehurst and Greenbrier.* Perfect freedom of movement—will improve your looks as well as your game of golf or tennis. Shower-proof. 12 *models*—16 *colors.*

$18.50 to $29.50

These prices are much less than elsewhere.

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Leaflet on request.
Relief Guaranteed.

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You've Often Said, with a Sigh.

Let me create a new gown from your favorite old frock. I will give it fashion's latest chic touches. Your best friend would not recognize it. Hand work only.

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The Blyn Shoe

STYLES FOR EASTER 1915

Style 1344½

$3

An Easter Model

Ladies' Patent Colt and Gun Metal Paris Pumps, with cloth tops in the new sand and gray shades, cut jet ornaments; Spanish heels and welted soles. A style that sells in other shops at a dollar more.

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689 Broad St.
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The New Spring Styles set a New Standard for Variety, Ornateness and Novelty. Their Originality and Value are even ahead of the usual Blyn Standard.

Eleven Big Bright Blyn Stores are ready with your Easter Footwear.

Novelties are shown in profusion—the conservative and between styles are fully represented.

All leathers and combinations of them—combinations of leathers and cloths—new toe shapes—diversity of vamp and quarter trim and almost unlimited variety of ornamentation.

The season's choicest productions at Blyn popular prices offer economies that will be particularly appreciated now.

Style 1376

$3.50

For Early Spring

Ladies' gray Nu-Buck Ties with tips and trimmings of gun metal calf, Spanish heels and welted soles, also same style trimmed with patent colt.

A model that wins favor for its beauty of line, trimness, fit, and big value.

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We are sole agents for Red Cross Shoes in Greater New York and Newark.

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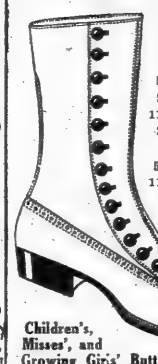

Style 822 Patent Colt Gun Metal

Sizes.	
5 to 8	1.75
8½ to 11	2.00
11½ to 2	2.50
2½ to 6	3.00

Tan Russia

5 to 11	2.00
11½ to 2	2.50
2½ to 6	3.00

Also in white Nu-Buck at moderate prices.

Children's, Misses', and Growing Girls' Button Shoes. Of choice patent colt, gun metal and tan Russia calf, in all sizes for children, misses and growing girls. Fashionable, comfortable and perfect fitting, thoroughly well made and low priced.

Style 73 English Last

$3.50

A Popular Spring Style

Men's flat last gun metal lace shoes with dark gray cloth tops—broad shank, low broad heel, blind eyelets; same style in mahogany Russia calf, with brown cloth tops, $4.

Red Cross Model 800½

$4

Ladies' Patent Colt Red Cross Shoes with cravenette cloth tops; narrow, plain toe, flexible welted soles and spool heels. A trim style that yields extreme comfort through long wear.

Ten Big Best Family Stores—Easy to Reach—Easter Shoes for Everybody

J. Blyn & Sons
GUARANTEE SHOE CO.
Factory, 511-519 E. 72d St.

WEST SIDE STORES: 222-224 W. 125th St. 6th Ave. and 27th St. 8th Ave., 39th & 40th Sts.

EAST SIDE STORES: 3d Ave. and 122d St. 3d Ave., 86th & 87th Sts. 3d Ave., 150th & 151st Sts. 162 Bowery, nr. Broome St.

BROOKLYN STORES: Broadway, nr. Park Ave. 185 Fulton St., opp. A. & S. Broadway, nr. Greene Ave.

AMAZING

Vacuum Cleaners Offer

By all means read here our wonderful bargain prices on all standard vacuum cleaners. Positively 70 different styles of electric and hand power machines—the products of 46 different factories—now offered at an amazing slash in prices.

The facts are simply these: We buy in large quantities for spot cash. We have eliminated the big profits of the canvasser and agent. We are now selling direct to the consumer at one small profit. We are smashing all fixed retail prices in the great direct selling plan. Here are a few prices for comparison. Look them over.

ELECTRIC	Reg. Price.	Sale Price.	ELECTRIC	Reg. Price.	Sale Price.
Rapid	$22.50	$17.75	Magic	$38.00	$32.75
Liberty	25.00	21.75	Baby Hoover	40.00	34.00
Frantz Premier	25.00	22.75	Monarch	75.00	63.50
Cadillac	30.00	25.75	Santo	125.00	104.00
Ohio	30.00	26.50	Duntley	125.00	111.60
Western Electric.	32.50	27.50	Bee A	125.00	117.50

HAND-POWER CLEANERS

Hand-power cleaners have been wonderfully improved in the past year. Some of them do just as good work as electric cleaners, except that they are not quite as easy to operate. We have a very large and carefully selected assortment.

		Reg. Price.	Sale Price.
Combination Carpet Sweepers and Vacuum Cleaners.	Duntley	$9.50	$4.95
	Sovereign	12.50	6.90
	Domestic	11.50	8.45
Long Tube Style, Hand Power.	Everybody	4.50	3.75
	Rex	6.00	4.75
	Gem	10.00	6.75

"Hydra" Water-Power Vacuum Cleaner, $12.50 $10.85

While we at all times sell at less than regular prices, we occasionally have a particularly good bargain to offer like the following:

Extra Special This Week

Type "D" Eureka Electric, latest 1915 model, with large fan and motor; regular price $40.00. **$29.50**

A large purchase of a very popular $7.50 Hand-Power Cleaner enables us to sell them for a limited time at **$2.95**

Don't think of buying ANY Cleaner until you get our price on it.

Remember when you buy from us you save the agent's commission and the dealer's large profits. You also get absolutely brand new goods. The above is only our partial list. Call and see the largest assortment of vacuum cleaners in the country or send your name and address at once—to-day—for complete free price list No. 13. State whether you have electricity or not. We pay express charges anywhere. Address all mail to main office.

Muenzen Specialty Co.'s **"Vacuum Cleaner Shop"**
Wholesale and Retail.

Brooklyn Branch, 529 Fulton St. Bet. Duffield St. & Elm Pl. Phone 3937 Main.

Main Office, 131 West 42d St., near B'way. Over French Shriner's Shoe Store. Phone, 6310-6311 Bryant.

Downtown Branch Booth 53, Hudson Term'l Concourse, 30 Church St.

OPEN MONDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 9:30.

Secret of Many Beautiful Complexions

AN INDIVIDUAL FACE POWDER

MANY ladies have used totally the wrong color and the wrong kind of face powder for years before discovering why they always have a shiny nose, a slick, greasy-looking skin, or a horrid "made-up" appearance.

With the marvelous silk meshed twin face powders, Poudre Petalias and Poudre Fascination (six colors) you can obtain an individual face powder suited to every complexion and every texture of skin.

POUDRE PETALIAS is a very fine, heavy, adhesive powder, especially for ladies with shiny noses, enlarged skin pores or a greasy, oily or rough skin.

POUDRE FASCINATION is a very fine, light, specially adhesive powder that is absolutely invisible on the skin. For ladies with soft or delicate skins and those who do not want a powder to show.

Many ladies prefer to blend the above powders by mixing them half and half or in other proportions to obtain an individual powder of their own just to suit their skins.

SIX packets containing six different colors of the above powders will be sent to any lady for 10c., stamps or silver. Address TOKALON, Dept. 923B, 20 West 22nd Street, New York. Poudre Petalias and Poudre Fascination are sold everywhere at 50c per box, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Your money will be refunded if they do not at once increase the beauty of your complexion and give you perfect satisfaction. Sold by R. H. Macy & Co., J. B. Greenhut Co., James Drug Stores, Kalish Pharmacy, leading stores in Brooklyn, etc.

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GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE Direct from Factory.

One of the Most Noted Styles
NEW ENGLAND
Solid Mahogany

Windsor Arm Chair

Special at $7
REGULARLY $15

Solid Mahogany Rocker, $8

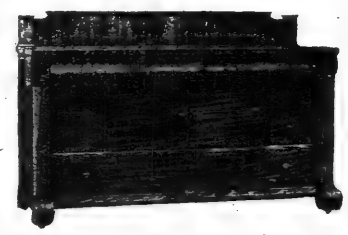
DISCONTINUED PATTERNS
at 50% of Regular Prices.

Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppelwhite, Colonial, etc. Dining Room Suites, 10 pieces, $100 up; regularly $200 up. Queen Anne, Louis XV., Louis XVI., Sheraton, etc. Bedroom Suites, Mahogany and Walnut, $75 up; regularly $150 up.

ODD PERIOD PIECES $4 up.
Chairs, Desks, Tables, etc., *in wide variety*

COTTAGE FURNITURE A SPECIALTY

Manufacturers, 115 & 117 W. 23D ST.
MANGES BROS. *Established* 1852.
and 108 & 110 WEST 24TH ST., N.Y.



$89.00

WE have selected several exceptionally handsome dining-room pieces in Solid Mahogany and are offering them this week at prices much below normal.

The Sideboard illustrated is of the very finest construction and richly finished. Its length is 6 feet. The China Closet to match is specially priced at $57.00; the Serving Table at $31.50; the Extension Table at $48.00.

You will find here a great variety of designs in Dining Room Suites, which well deserve your particular attention.

W. A. Hathaway Company
62 West 45th Street, New York
"Furniture of the Better Kind"

NEW SPRING MODELS

Patent Colt or Dull Vamp, with grey buckskin quarter; two buttons $5.50

Patent Colt or Dull Vamp, with grey quarter and heel; patent leather inlay on tongue $5.00

Patent Colt or Dull Leather, with sand cloth top; ornament at throat $5.00

White Calf; two buttons; Patent Leather Inlay; black Louis XV. heel $5.50

Silk Hosiery to Match 95c

An inspection of our large variety of new Spring Models will show wonderful values at remarkably Low Prices.

404 Sixth Ave., N. Y. Bet. 24th and 25th Sts.

L. M. HIRSCH
Sample Shoe Co.

Chapeaux de Paris

1 East 53rd Street

Display of French Hats for the Season

Showing the Latest Creations

Under Personal Direction of Lizzie Cummins

IF YOU CAN WEAR A 16, 36 or 38 SIZE—

Buy a Sample Suit at ½ the Usual Retail Price.

As wholesalers we have no further use for these samples and we are selling at less than retail "sale" prices.

SUITS $9.75 to $19.75
COATS & DRESSES $5.00 to $15.00

SAMPLE CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
1204 Broadway
(only address)
Near 29th St.
Over Shanley's.

Heckerfeck

REMOVAL SALE

Prior to Removal

of our uptown shop from 588 Fifth Avenue to our new shop at

586 Fifth Avenue at 47th St.,

we are offering at greatly reduced prices, special lots of Hosiery for Men, Women and Children, and some special lots of Men's Neckwear.

No. 3 of Lot No. 29.

LOT NO. 29.

$2.95 the pair. 3 for $7.50. Finest French Silk, French Silk and Lisle, and many pairs of best made domestic Silk Stockings. Hand clocked, open work, fancy and plain. Many colors and designs. Were $3.50 to $4.50 the pair.

Many other special lots of select, beautiful goods at from $3.95 to 25c. the pair. Less by the dozen.

Sale only at 588 Fifth Avenue

PECK & PECK
EXCLUSIVE HOSIERY
448 Fifth Avenue at 39th Street
588 Fifth Avenue at 48th Street
NEW YORK CITY

Hand Played Music Rolls

will prove a revelation to any user of machine-made rolls. For they represent the *actual rendition* of music by accomplished pianists and are in every sense splendid musical interpretations.

Such rolls and *only such rolls* we are offering you, in operatic, classical, and popular selections. In addition, we are furnishing an intelligent and courteous service that makes the selection of music rolls at our studio a keen, artistic pleasure.

Drop in or write. **Mail orders receive prompt attention.**

Telephone Murray Hill 2645.

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· THE HOME OF · HAND PLAYED MUSIC
505 FIFTH AVE.

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Hair Merchants — Ladies' Hairdressers
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Coiffure Nouvelle

A CHARMING coiffure, that is exceptionally attractive and exceedingly simple to arrange, combines our Featherweight Transformation and our Wavy Torsade with ends curled.

In the making of all our transformations we use only superior Soft and Wavy French Hair.

Our new Booklet "T," just issued, sent on request.

Massaging Hairdressing Hair Dyeing Manicuring Scalp Treatment

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Waltz Hesitation
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The one distinctly expert school that has been selected by New York's Fashionable and well-to-do people.

Terms Reasonable.

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American Authority on Modern Dancing.
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Ambre Royal
The Powder of Royalty
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Six Delicate Tints

Send 25c for Acquaintance Box

No. 51 COLD CREAM SOAP (Solidified) 50c
Finest Toilet Soap in the World

Violet (PRONOUNCED VE-O-LAY)
Importing Offices:
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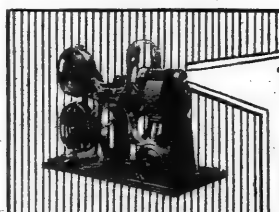
Parfum des Fees
THE LATEST IN FRENCH PERFUMES

Made in concrete form and put up in an elegant polished casing to fit into the Opera bag, pocket book, fan bag or purse. Indispensable in traveling

FRANK M. PRINDLE & CO.
71 W. 35th St., N.Y.



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For the Home, School or Club. Over 8,000 in Use.

No wiring or electric connection necessary. Turning the handle generates its own (incandescent) electric light. Uses special non-inflammable film. New subjects always available to every owner in Pathescope Film Exchange, or you can take your own Motion Pictures with a Pathescope Camera. See them at the Pathescope Salon, Aeolian Hall, New York.

Operators, Machines and Films furnished for Evening Entertainments, etc.

BERTHE MAY'S
Maternity CORSET

The only corset of this kind made for its own purpose—can be worn at any time, allows one to dress as usual and preserves a normal appearance.

Call at my parlors or write for BOOKLET NO. 21. Sent free under plain envelope. Mail orders filled with complete satisfaction.

Similar corsets for ordinary wear for young girls, stout women and for invalids.

Berthe May 10 E. 46th St. New York
(Opposite the Ritz-Carlton.)

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Save Time, Money, Work and Worry

COTONET
A Net Belting for Summer Waists & Dresses

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INVISIBLE WAIST FOUNDATION

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COLLAR SUPPORTS
(Patented)
ARE THE BEST

SILK PADDED ENDS — SILK PADDED ENDS
WIDE AT ONE END — NARROW AT OTHER

For Sale at Notion Dept. of All Good Stores. Write for Catalog.

Grean Dressmaking Specialties
32-34 West 18th St., N. Y.

STYLISH GOWNS

Made to your individual order from pretty line of latest Silks, Satins, Crepe de Chines, Poplins, etc.,

AT $20.00

Linen, Voile and Cotton Dresses, $10.

Above prices include materials.

Exceptional Value

GRAVES.

Mail Orders Filled. 92 WEST 83D STREET. Phone Riverside 8538.

You never tasted a better flavor or a crisper food than Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes.

Look for this Signature:

W. K. Kellogg

Women "who know" find *Poinciana Cerate* the most perfect preparation of its kind extant, "a masterpiece" for the toilet table, and in the true sense of the term "the toilet cream par excellence." Jars, 50c, $1.25 and $2.50. Tubes, 25c.

At your dealer or by mail. Sample sent upon receipt of stamp to cover postage.

G. B. MERRIAM
Lake Placid, N. Y.

DERMATINE.

An astringent that contracts soft or relaxed parts of the skin and gives to the face a tone of health and color. Nourishes and strengthens tissues.

Send 25c. for Sample Bottle.

HELENE SWIFT'S BEAUTY CREATIONS
109 West 45th St. Phone Bryant 5814
(At Druggists & Dept. Stores.)

Frederic's New Scientific PEARLS
"withstand the most severe wear, can be washed and cleaned without the slightest fear of injury."

What Is a Home Without a Child and a Cuckoo Clock?

CUCKOO CLOCKS and other Black Forest Clocks, FROM $2.25 UP.

Weatherhouses in all styles and prices; Swiss Hand Carvings for Prizes, Presents and Souvenirs; China and Wooden Novelties.

Repairs on Cuckoo Clocks Done Promptly.

SWISS CLOCK CO., 85 Barclay St., N. Y. City.

Exquisite Blouses

French Models—No Two Alike.

All the very latest designs—chic and dainty.

$5—$6—$7—$9—$10—$12

Values range from $9 to $22

All these waists have those *French finishing touches put there by master hands,* which mean so much to well-dressed women noted for their individuality in dress.

MAXON——Model Gowns
1552 Broadway (46th St.) N. Y. City

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Sunday and Monday; moderate west to northwest winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,868. ... NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 14, 1915.—104 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THAW ACQUITTED; SANE, JURY THINKS

Volunteered Unofficial but Unanimous Opinion That Was Not in the Verdict.

FINDING DEBATED 19 HOURS

Motion to Return Prisoner to New Hampshire Will Be Argued Tomorrow.

GRIFENHAGEN IN FIST FIGHT

Exchanges Blows in Court with John Lanyon, Detective—Thaw's Co-Defendants Are Freed.

The jury before which Harry K. Thaw and four codefendants were tried on the charge of conspiracy in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court rendered a verdict of not guilty at 12:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

But more significant to Thaw in his fight to prevent his return to Matteawan was a private opinion formed by all of the jurymen that he was a sane man who should not be confined in an asylum for the criminal insane. John D. Blackburn, Juror No. 12, of 415 Fort Washington Avenue, made this statement to a TIMES reporter:

"While I cannot discuss our verdict, you may say this: The jurymen were unanimous in the belief that Thaw is sane. Of course they could not incorporate that opinion in the verdict, as the Court ruled that it was improper and would have no effect. But had the Court not ruled to that effect the jury would gladly have stated its belief in Thaw's sanity."

Sanity Opinion Unanimous.

Mr. Blackburn's statement was corroborated by Frederick J. Emmerich, Juror No. 4, of 660 West 179th Street.

"Yes," he said, "the unanimous opinion was that Thaw is sane. Of course that could not be included in the verdict."

It was after eighteen hours and fifty minutes of deliberation, when hope of an agreement had been given up by those in court, that the verdict was announced. The members of the jury agreed not to discuss what had occurred behind the closed doors, but it got out, despite this effort at secrecy, that the decision was founded on the belief Thaw acted under an "honest misconception of his rights" when he escaped from the State Asylum at Matteawan on Aug. 17, 1913, and did not have criminal intent in mind in the previous weeks, when he arranged for the automobiles which took him beyond the borders of the State. The verdict seemed to please the majority of those in the court room and corridors, but there was no attempt at a demonstration.

While the acquittal did not give Thaw his liberty, it paved the way for further proceedings which his counsel firmly believe will set him free. Counsel for the State immediately made a request that Thaw, the conspiracy charge being disposed of, should be turned over to the agents of Matteawan, who were in court, and should be returned to that institution under the Dowling commitment of Feb. 1, 1908.

Hearing Set for Tomorrow.

Abel I. Smith, who appeared in court for Thaw, interposed a motion that the prisoner be returned to New Hampshire, from which he was extradited on the charge of conspiracy eighteen months after his escape. He based his petition on the fact that no conspiracy had been shown and th the extradition therefore was invalid. Justice Alfred R. Page, who presided, set tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock as the time for argument and remanded Thaw to the Tombs pending his decision.

Meantime attorneys for the defense will prepare to sue out a writ of habeas corpus in this county and Justice Page himself may be asked to grant it if he refuses to send the prisoner to New Hampshire. This writ assures a test of Thaw's sanity before a Supreme Court Justice in his fight to abrogate the old Dowling commitment. He may ask for a jury trial and on this point the court has power to decide.

It was understood last night that counsel for Thaw had concluded to let him decide the course to be followed now. He was told by counsel, it was said, that there was an excellent chance of getting him back to New Hampshire. Thaw replied that his present inclination was not to press that motion, but to remain in New York and fight through habeas corpus proceedings to settle for all time the question of his mental condition in the eyes of the law of this State.

The prisoner would make known his decision to his lawyers tomorrow morning, it was said. The private opinion of the jurymen as to his sanity pleased Thaw and his attorneys greatly. These jurymen probably will be called as witnesses if the habeas corpus proceedings are started.

Came to Blows in Court.

While the trial in itself was marked by many dramatic scenes, a touch of the sensational was added just before the jury reported by a hand-to-hand fight in court, in the presence of Justice Page, between Sheriff Grifenhagen, Thaw's custodian, and John Lanyon, a private detective retained by the State. Several solid blows were exchanged and the Sheriff, stripping off his coat, struggled to get away from those who restrained him, and continue the affray. At one time in the fight Justice Page himself placed his hands on Lanyon and pushed him back.

This remarkable scene unnerved Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, mother of the prisoner, and she wept and had to be attended to by her daughter, Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie. It followed a request by Abraham Levy, counsel for Butler

Continued on Page 8.

ENGLAND'S 6 NEW SHIPS; 32 KNOTS, 16-INCH GUNS

To be Ready Before the Year's End and to be the Last Word In Naval Construction.

England now is building six battle cruisers of 32 knot speed, which will be mounted with a new sixteen-inch gun.

Such is the assumed perfection of the building arrangements under the special speeding plans prepared by the Admiralty that these ships, it is expected, will all be launched within five or six months from the date of laying down, and they will therefore be in condition well within the present year.

These ships are supposed to be "the last word" in naval construction. They will, of course, all have their proper complements of light cruisers and destroyers.

A 16-inch gun should hurl a ton of explosive from sixteen to twenty miles. Artillerists usually calculate a mile-fire radius for each inch of calibre in the big guns, but the latest large calibre guns are believed to have bettered this proportion. It has been said, for instance, that the new 15-inch guns of the superdreadnought Queen Elizabeth would drop shells almost twenty miles away.

SAMUEL BOWLES, EDITOR, IS DEAD

Publisher of The Springfield Republican Expires at His Home at 63.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 14.—Samuel Bowles, editor and publisher of The Springfield Republican, died at 12:35 o'clock this morning. He was 63 years old.

Mr. Bowles was a sturdy champion of reforms, of movements to improve the city in physical and civic ways. He was an active advocate of the "safe and sane" Fourth of July celebration which Springfield was one of the first cities to adopt.

On June 12, 1884, Mr. Bowles married Elizabeth Hoar, daughter of Judge Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar of Concord, Mass., brother of the late Senator George Frisbie Hoar. They had two sons, Samuel and Sherman, who are in newspaper work in Boston and Philadelphia, respectively. Former Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles of Boston is a cousin.

Samuel Bowles was the third of his name and lineage to be identified with journalism in Springfield. His grandfather, Samuel, 2d, was a printer in Hartford and New Haven, and removed to Springfield, where he founded The Springfield Republican in 1824. This was a weekly, and was the ancestor of the present paper, to which it was transformed by Samuel Bowles, 3d, who remained in active control until 1878.

The Bowles family are descended from the immigrant John Bowles, who was an elder in the First Church in Roxbury in 1640, and one of the founders of the Roxbury Free School. His descendants were all distinguished, his son being a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1671, an elder and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. There were other Harvard graduates in the direct line, and several who were officers in the militia and Judges in the General Court at Roxbury.

Samuel Bowles, the late editor of The Springfield Republican, was educated to succeed his father. He was schooled in the private and public schools of his home city and traveled extensively abroad, writing for the paper from the various capitols of Europe. He took special courses at Yale during 1871 and 1872, and followed this with a term at the University of Berlin. In 1873 he joined the editodial department of the paper and in 1875 became business manager.

It was during the first year of his management that the Springfield Republican began to issue a Sunday edition. Gradually he made other changes, until his paper became regarded as one of the best edited and most powerful in the country.

THE MONTROSE ASHORE ON AFRICAN COAST

Canadian Pacific Liner Sends Out Call for Help—May Have Troops Aboard.

MONTREAL, March 13.—The Canadian Pacific liner Montrose is ashore on the west coast of Africa, and is sending out wireless calls for assistance, according to a dispatch from Bordeaux, France.

The Montrose is the steamer on which Dr. Crippen, the notorious murderer of London, was arrested. Since December last the ship has been stranded twice, once on the shore near Bordeaux, and later on the English coast.

The Montrose has been under charter to the British Government for some time as a troop ship. Whether she had soldiers aboard from India and South Africa on the present trip is not known here.

SPEED BOAT TRIAL FATAL.

Two Brothers Thrown Into River—One Saved by Hero Medal Holder.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 13.—Edward Palmer, 34 years old, single, was drowned in the Delaware River here today while he and his younger brother, Frank, were trying for the first time their speed boat the O. U. Kid.

The craft was in the middle of the river, and in making a snort turn it turned and threw both occupants into the water. Ralph Rooder saw the accident from a sand dredging machine and put off in his steaem launch. He was too late to save Edward, but rescued Frank.

Rooder saved two young women from drowning a few years ago near the scene of today's accident and received a Carnegie medal.

SAVED BOY IN PARK LAKE.

Autoist Leaped In to Get Him—Boy Rescues Another in River.

Willie O'Connell, aged 6, of 422 East Sixty-sixth Street, as he fell into the lake in Central Park, near the Seventy-second Street entrance, yesterday evening, screamed wildly and attracted the attention of Paul Plenzlein of 371 West Twenty-third Street, passing in his automobile. Plenzlein jumped in, dragged Willie ashore and took him in his car to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station. Dr. Morse took the boy to Flower Hospital to be recuperated.

Daniel Higgins, who is only 13, jumped into the East River last night when seven-year-old James McLarnon of 417 East Sixty-third Street fell off the dock at the foot of that street. Higgins brought the boy out and Dr. McFeeley, summoned by Patrolman McCarthy, took him to Flower Hospital.

AUGUSTA-ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
9:15 A. M. Drawing Room-State Room Cars Daily. Superior Roadway. 1212 Broadway.—Advt.

FRYE CASE BEFORE GERMAN EMBASSY

Von Bernstorff Seeks Views of the State Department for a Report to Berlin.

PRESENTS EITEL'S EXCUSE

Envoy Explains That Cruiser's Commander Thought the Declaration of London in Force.

BRITISH WARSHIPS ON GUARD

Squadron of Five Vessels on Watch for German Raider—Her Hopes of Flight Vanish.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambasssador, called at the State Department today and had an informal conversation with Robert Lansing, counselor of the department, regarding the case of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich and the sinking of the American sailing ship William P. Frye.

After the conference Count von Bernstorff said he had called only to talk the matter over informally and to learn the views of the Government of the United States. He presented no note, made no representations, and said that he had received no instructions from his Government.

Counselor Lansing, when asked if he had learned the attitude of the German Government toward the sinking of the Frye, said:

"We do not know what will be the attitude of the German Government."

While the German Ambassador's call was informal and he said he had no instructions from his Government, his attitude today strengthened the belief here that the German Government would offer reparation and express regret for the destruction of the Frye and her cargo. Count von Bernstorff presented the excuse that had been given by Commander Thierichens of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich in justification of the sinking of the Frye.

His excuse was that he thought the Declaration of London was in force and binding on naval officers, and did not learn differently until after he had reached Newport News. If the Declaration of London had been in force the German Government might justify the sinking of the Frye, but since this declaration is not binding, and is not recognized by the United States, Germany will be bound by the general principles of international law, and will be responsible for the mistake that was made by the commander of the German cruiser in destroying the Frye.

Gets the Captain's Story.

Before calling at the State Department, Count von Bernstorff conferred with Capt. Boy-Ed, Naval Attaché of the German Embassy, who had been sent to Newport News to obtain Commander Thierichens's version of the Frey's destruction. In discussing the action of Commander Thierichens, the German Ambassador said the officer had explained that when he left Tsing-tao last August he assumed that all naval officers engaged in the war were bound by the Declaration of London, and that he had nothing to follow except that declaration in deciding what to do with the vessels he captured.

As the Frye's cargo of wheat was consigned "to order" to Queenstown, which was a fortified port, the wheat could be treated as absolute contraband, and for this reason, the Ambassador said, the commander argued that he had a right to destroy the ship, so long as there was no prize court to which he could take the vessel. The Ambassador said that the Captain of the Prinz Eitel did not know that a German prize order had been issued by the Berlin Government on Aug. 3, which had held that the consignment of foodstuffs to a fortified port was not adequate evidence of contraband, and that it was incumbent upon the belligerent to prove that goods were contraband before they could be confiscated. This prize court order of Aug. 3 had modified the provisions of the Declaration of London, which the German naval officer had been following.

Count von Bernstorff said the case of the Frye would be settled in accordance with the recognized principles of international law, and not on the Declaration of London, which had not been adopted by the Allies, and which the United States Government did not now regard as binding on itself or any other nation.

Von Bernstorff's View.

"The German Government," said Count von Bernstorff, "has not the slightest intention of disregarding legal niceties. We shall observe all the amenities due from one friendly nation to another."

The Declaration of London placed wheat in the conditional contraband list. Article 33 of the Declaration on which the Captain of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich bases his excuse, provides that "conditional contraband is liable to capture if it is shown to be destined for the use of the armed forces or of a Government department of an enemy State, unless in this latter case the circumstances show that the goods cannot in fact be used for the purposes of war in progress." Article 34 provides that "the destination referred to in Article 33 is presumed to exist, if the goods are consigned to enemy authorities, or to a contractor established in the enemy country who, as a matter of common knowledge, supplies articles of this kind to the enemy. A similar presumption arises if the goods are consigned to a fortified place belonging to the enemy, or other place serving as a base for the armed forces of the enemy."

The German Captain regarded Queenstown, the place where the Frye was to stop for orders, and to which point the wheat had been shipped, "to order," as a fortified place, and accordingly considered the wheat to be absolute con-

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TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

consists of 104 pages as follows:

I. Spring Fashion Section.
II. Picture Section.
III. General News.
IV. Editorial and Sports Section.
V. Magazine Section.

Page.
1-2-3. With the Germans in Poland, by Cyril Brown.
4. 1870 No Help to German Commerce, Says Viscount G. d'Avenel.
5-6. Why Allies Want Constantinople, by George B. McClellan, Former Mayor of New York.
7. Shortage of Ammunition in War, by A Veteran Diplomat.
8-9. The War's Victor Will Defy United States, Says Professor Roland G. Usher.
10-11. America's Chance for Leadership, by Norman Angell.
12-13. Impressions of the Passing Show.
14. Lost Land Found in Hudson Bay.
15-16. Amazing Chemical Discoveries by Dr. Rittman.
17. Mexico's Latest Man of the Hour—Gen. Alvaro Obregon.
18. A Talk with Cecil Chesterton.
19. Tea Garden to Help War Victims.
20. Liquor Men's Sweeping Claims.
21. "A Source of Innocent Merriment."
22-23. Hoentschel Gothic's Importance.

VI. Review of Books—(Folded in Magazine Section.)
VII. Annual Spring Fashion Section, Society, Drama, Music.
VIII. Germany's Case in the Supreme Court of Civilization, Automobiles, Real Estate, Business and Financial.

ROCKEFELLER TRAIN IN VIRGINIA WRECK

Hurrying Home to Dead Wife's Side, He and His Son Are Delayed by Collision.

PICKED UP BY A SPECIAL

Two Hours' Lost Time Nearly Made Up in Run to New York—Funeral This Afternoon at Pocantico Hills.

After being in a wreck when their train smashed into a freight train at Milford, Va., yesterday morning, John D. Rockefeller and Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., reached this city from Ormonde, Fla., at 8:01 o'clock last night aboard a Pennsylvania Richmond and New York express, and proceeded at once from the Pennsylvania Station in automobiles to Tarrytown to be present this afternoon at the funeral of Mrs. Rockefeller. The accident delayed their arrival here by only seventeen minutes, though they were held up for two hours at Milford. They made up the difference in time on a special train to Washington, where they connected with the regular Richmond Express for this city.

The Florida Special on which the Rockefeller party had made the first part of their journey from Ormode, passed Richmond at 10:25 o'clock yesterday morning, and was traveling at high speed when, about noon, it ran into an open switch at Milford.

The crew of a freight train which had just taken a siding to let the flyer pass, had failed to close this switch, and the engine and forward coaches lurched onto the siding, running at undiminished speed and crashing head-on into the rear of the freight train.

Rockefellers Escape Injury.

The heavy train plunged into the freight cars and the forward passenger coaches were ripped and torn. Windows were shattered far back in the train, and passengers, tumbled from their seats, were showered with jagged bits of glass.

The Rockefeller party were in the fifth car, a Pullman. They were badly shaken up and thrown about, but neither Mr. Rockefeller, his son, nor daughter-in-law was injured. As soon as the cars jolted to a stop the financier hurried out on to the tracks.

The one thought of the Rockefeller party was speed. The accident over, without injury to any of the passengers, their great desire was to be on the way again. They walked about the wreck, consulting with railroad men, as did the other passengers, and at last arrangements were completed to make up a special train at Milford.

Aboard this the journey was continued to Washington, the Rockefeller party riding in a special car. They arrived at 3:10 o'clock and left at 3:22 on the New York Express, which ordinarily gets away from Washington at 3:03 o'clock. Once more speed was the chief aim of the Rockefellers and the railroad folks, and the express pulled into the Pennsylvania Station on time to the minute.

Funeral This Afternoon.

The Rockefeller party went immediately to Tarrytown by automobile. Employes and several private detectives from the Tarrytown estate met them at the station. Mr. Rockefeller appeared to be stronger and in better health than at the time he started to Florida, and he walked from the Pullman car to the automobile without assistance.

Announcement was made last night that the funeral of Mrs. Rockefeller will take place at the Pocantico Hills mansion this afternoon at 3:30. The service will be a simple one. Immediate relatives and intimate friends only will be privileged to attend. The Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfskin of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church will officiate. Music will be furnished by the church quartet and organist. It is reported that the body of Mrs. Rockefeller will be placed in the vault of John D. Archbold, Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, for a time. It will then be taken to Lakeview Cemetery, Cleveland, for interment.

To expedite the departure of the Rockefellers from the station three automobiles sent to meet them two cars from Tarrytown, and one of John D. Rockefeller Jr.'s were taken through the baggage room entrance on Thirty-first Street and Seventh Avenue, beneath the concourse of the station, to the train baggage room under the exit concourse at the Eighth Avenue end of the station. The Rockefellers ascended from the track platforms in a baggage elevator to the automobiles, and thus left the station without having to pass through the waiting rooms or street levels.

Interment in Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 13.—Illness may prevent several members of the Rockefeller family from attending the funeral of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller in New York, and some of them will be unable to attend the services which it is believed will be held here, probably Tuesday.

Relatives here declare that following services in New York the body will be brought here for interment in the family burial lot in Lake View Cemetery, after short services here at the First Baptist Church, of which both Rockefeller and his wife were active members.

Mrs. Harold F. McCormick of Chicago, a daughter, will be unable to attend the funeral, as she is in Switzerland recovering from an illness. William Rockefeller, brother of John D., is still at his Winter home on Jekyl Island, off the coast of Georgia, and will not be able to attend. It is also doubtful if Mrs. W. C. Rudd of this city, Mr. Rockefeller's sister, or her husband, will be able to attend the services in New York, as they both are ill. They may be able to attend the services here.

Frank Rockefeller, brother of John D., who lives here and now is in the South for his health, is not expected to return for the funeral.

ROOSEVELT BABIES HEIRS TO $4,000,000

Fortune of Maternal Great-Great-Grandfather Will Go to Children of Theodore, Jr.

THREE FUNDS IN TRUST

Theron R. Butler, Who Died in 1886, Left $1,600,000 Estate, Which Has Since Tripled in Value.

Little Theodore Roosevelt, 3d, grandson of ex-President Roosevelt, and the boy's little sister, Miss Grace Green Roosevelt, are the prospective heirs to the $4,000,000 trust estates of their great-great-grandfather, Theron R. Butler, who died at his residence, 433 Fifth Avenue, on Jan. 19, 1886. The fact came to public notice for the first time yesterday when the United States Trust Company, as trustee, filed its accounting of the estates in the Surrogates' Court. Lawyer Daniel J. Mooney, of 5 Nassau Street, was designated by Surrogate Cohalan to receive citations in behalf of the Roosevelt children. He is to be appointed special guardian to look after the interests of the children in the proceeding started to approve the accounting.

Under Mr. Butler's will three trust estates were created, the income from which is now being enjoyed by his granddaughters, Mrs. Mary Green Hartwell of 27 East Sixty-third Street, Mrs. Alice Green Hoffman of 17 East Fifty-fourth Street, and Mrs. Grace Green Alexander of 846 Park Avenue, who is the grandmother of the little heirs. The will also provided that the funds were to go to the children of the granddaughters. Mrs. Hartwell and Mrs. Hoffman are childless. A further provision directed that the funds go to the children of the surviving grandchild at the death of the others. Accordingly, the entire trust funds will go to Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., mother of the two children, who will inherit the estates at her death.

The accounting shows that Theodore Roosevelt, 3d, was born on June 14, 1914, and Grace Green Roosevelt on Aug. 17, 1911, and that they live with their parents at 165 East Seventy-fourth Street.

The trust company report shows that there was a principal on hand on March 2, 1915, of $3,294,202.55, and that the income from rents and other sources since July 6, 1911, the date of a former accounting, aggregate $571,728.55. Payments from the income include $457,793 to the three granddaughters; $67,336.68 for maintenance of the real estate, and $9,465.35 for other items. There is a small cash balance of income on hand. Payments since July 6, 1911, to the beneficiaries are given in the report: Mrs. Alice G. Hoffman, $154,586.57; Mrs. Mary G. Hartwell, $151,603.21, and a similar sum to Mrs. Grace G. Alexander.

Under the stewardship of the trust company, as trustee, and Henry S. Moore, whom it succeeded in the care of the trust estates, the principal has grown from an original $1,600,000 to its present proportions.

McADOO MAKING PROGRESS.

President May Visit Patient at Hospital Today.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Secretary McAdoo, operated upon yesterday for appendicitis, was said tonight by his physicians to be making satisfactory progress.

Mrs. McAdoo, President Wilson's daughter, saw her husband today, and the President plans to visit the hospital tomorrow or Monday.

DELCASSE SEES PEACE BEFORE THE HARVEST

French Foreign Minister Said to Have Made a Confident Prophecy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 13.—The recent Anglo-French successes impart a note of increased confidence to the comments in the press.

The Temps thinks that "the lack of determination of the enemy's counter-attacks indicates a weakening of energy, which is emphasized by the fact that the troops facing the Allies belong to a crack corps."

Although official warnings have been issued against underrating the difficulties of the Allies' task the French Cabinet shares the prevailing optimism. M. Delcassé recently informed a Paris newspaper man that he expected the war would be over before harvest.

High hopes are based on the results of forcing the Dardanelles, which is regarded as merely a matter of time.

FLORIDA, THE CAROLINAS, GEORGIA.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
Best Trains, Best Service, Shortest Way. Atlanta-Birmingham, Inq. 1184 B'way.—Advt.

Continued on Page 3.

GERMANS TORPEDO 8 SHIPS IN 3 DAYS; BRITAIN HAS LOST 137 TRADE VESSELS

Submarine Blows Up a Swedish Steamer Flying Her Own Flag; Six of Her Crew Lost

HULL, (via London,) March 13.—The Swedish steamer Hanna was torpedoed by a submarine off Scarborough, on the east coast of England, early this morning. Fourteen survivors of her crew were landed here this evening by a steamer which picked them up. Six of the crew were either drowned or killed by the explosion.

The second mate, who was on the bridge at the time of the attack, said tonight that he did not see the submarine, which attacked the Hanna without warning. He saw the torpedo approaching the vessel, but it was too late to manoeuvre the ship so as to avoid it. The explosion caused the forepart of the deck to fall in, imprisoning several of the crew in the forecastle.

The vessel continued to float for half an hour after being struck, giving the survivors time to take to the boats.

The Hanna was bound from the Tyne for Las Palmas, Canary Islands. When she was torpedoed she was displaying her national colors, according to the survivors, and had her name and nationality painted on her sides in letters reaching from the bulwarks to the water line. Therefore, the rescued men assert, it was impossible for her to be mistaken for a British ship.

FORCES OF ITALY READY TO STRIKE

Fleet Under Abruzzi Prepared for War—Troops on the Austrian Frontier.

BUELOW'S MISSION FAILS

He Offered Too Little for Italy to Accept, Too Much for Austria to Yield.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 13.—The moment of supreme decision approaches. Soldiers are already near the Austro-Italian frontier, drilling daily, and looking at the snow on the top of the mountains, the melting of which will probably mark the day of the march forward.

All the regiments of artillery are testing the new cannon, proclaimed to be superior to any other field guns existing.

At the end of this month 10,000 reserve officers will reach their posts. Twenty thousand non-commissioned officers have been recalled to the colors.

The entire fleet is in readiness, and its sailors look to the Duke of the Abruzzi, on his flagship, the new dreadnought Count Cavour, as a naval hero who will continue the traditions from Duilius to Andrea Doria.

Report of von Buelow's Failure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 13.—The dispatch from Rome to THE NEW YORK TIMES saying that the supreme moment for Italy is approaching coincides with information received that Prince von Buelow, who went on a special mission to Rome, has shot his last bolt.

The chief reason assigned for this failure of German diplomacy is that Berlin sought to offer something which Austria-Hungary was unwilling to give, while withholding what Italy was particularly anxious to acquire. In other words, Italy was asked to be satisfied with the Trentino, and nothing was said of Triest, which Germany (according to far-seeing Italian opinion) conceives will ultimately become a port of Germany, opening up Mediterranean commerce to her enterprise.

To Italy, Triest is as important as the Trentino, though the Austrian occupation of the latter tongue of land alongside the Lago di Garda is probably more acutely galling to Italian pride.

Italy's Dreadnought Squadron.

The five dreadnoughts which will form the Duke of the Abruzzi's squadron have for Italians sentimental as well as naval interest.

The most formidable fighting machine in the squadron, the Caio Duilio, is named after the famous Roman Admiral and Consul, Caius Duilius, who won the great naval battle with the Carthaginians off Mylae, Sicily, in B. C. 264. The Caio Duilio was laid down in April, 1912, at Castellamare; and the Andrea Doria, a sister ship, named after the famous Genoese Admiral and statesman of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, at Spezia.

Each of these has 22,000 tons displacement, a complement of 957 men, and a recorded speed of 22.5 knots an hour—although the maximum speed of Italian warships is a secret—and each carries 13 twelve-inch, 16 six-inch, 18 three-inch guns. A broadside can be delivered by all the twelve-inch guns, or eight can be trained ahead and five astern.

These ships are also provided with three torpedo tubes and the last word in torpedo defense in the shape of a patent net with booms. Originally they would not have been ready for service before next May, but work on them was hastened; they had their speed trials toward the end of January, and their gun trials a month later. The Caio Duilio was placed in commission on March 1, and her sister ship is to follow as soon as the officers and crew can be assembled.

The Duke will also have under his command the three sister dreadnoughts—the Conte di Cavour, named after Victor Emmanuel II.'s Great Premier; the Giulio Cesare, and the Leonardo da Vinci, the latter named after the great Florentine painter, poet, and engineer of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, who was also one of the first naval architects of his time.

These three are of the same size as the Caio Duilio, but their armaments, aside from the 13 twelve-inch guns, are different, they having 18 4.7-inch and 14 three-inch guns. They were completed last year.

The fifth dreadnought, the Dante Alighieri, is, as befits the namesake of the great Italian poet and wanderer, in a class by herself. She has a displacement of 18,400 tons, and a complement of 900 officers and men. She was completed in 1912, with 12 twelve-inch, 20 4.7-inch, and 12 three-inch guns. Her length is 590 feet, being only 27 feet less than that of the others.

The enormous annihilating force of the Duke's fine dreadnoughts may be calculated when it is known that they can

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BRITISH ADVANCE STILL UNCHECKED

Sir John French Reports Further Progress in the Neuve Chapelle Region.

GERMANS ARE REINFORCED

Artillery Superiority Paved the Way for British Success, Which Has Heartened Allied Line.

LONDON, March 13.—Continuance of the British advance in the region of Neuve Chapelle toward Lille is recorded by Sir John French, Commander in Chief, in a dispatch to the War Office. Almost at the same time comes an illuminating account of the operations, from the British Army "eye witness," which indicates that the British success has been largely due to the work of the artillery, in which they have apparently achieved superiority over the artillery of the Germans.

The fire of the Allies' heavy guns was the fiercest that has yet been heard in the war, and confirms what heretofore had only been rumored, that the British and French have brought up to the firing line an enormous number of guns of all calibres.

The guns opened the way for the advance by the Indian troops, which carried them beyond the Village of Neuve Chapelle, while an aeroplane, by dropping bombs on the railroad, prevented the Germans from bringing up reinforcements.

Of the latest operations General Sir John French says in his official dispatch:

A little further progress in the war was made today by the Seventh Division in the direction of Aubers. The fighting has been very severe as the enemy was strongly reinforced this morning, opposite my right, by at least two divisions. We captured 612 prisoners, however, and I hear there are more to come in.

Our aircraft have been very active, and the railroad junctions at Don and Douai have been destroyed.

The successes, already won, have greatly heartened the British troops after their Winter in the trenches, and have given them hope that when the great general movement is begun they will be able to carry all before them.

The Germans, according to reports, are already sending large numbers of troops to Flanders in the belief that a general offensive on the part of the Allies has begun. The impression in London is, however, that the British thrust is only part of the Allies' strategy, which aims at keeping the Germans busy on both fronts, thus preventing them from concentrating at any one point.

Figure British Gained Four Miles.

PARIS, March 13.—The advance of the British troops in the vicinity of Neuve Chapelle is estimated at about four miles, according to a dispatch received today from Bethune. The Germans, it is stated, have been forced back beyond the forest (probably Bois de Ries).

This advance of the British includes their various forward movements since the beginning of their activities at this point.

The official War Office report gives this account of the advance in that region:

The British troops continue to progress. They crossed the Brook of Layes which runs parallel to the road from Neuve Chapelle to Fleurbaix. At the end of the day they reached a road known as the "Highway to Hell," which runs from the northwest to the southeast toward Aubers and to the suburbs of that place.

To the southwest of Filtere (Pietre?) they carried several groups of houses which were being strongly prepared for defensive purposes.

The total number of prisoners captured during the day was 1,000. The Germans lost several machine guns.

To the left and to the right of the British army French troops supported them with many heavy artillery and machine guns and infantry fire.

Canadians Fought Bravely.

The Matin's correspondent at Armentières telegraphs:

"The bombardment with which the British preceded their attack on Neuve Chapelle and Aubers was particularly effective. Their work was so good around Lille that the German headquarters was moved from that city to Tournai, foreshadowing a general withdrawal of troops.

"The Germans lost very heavily in the fighting, for the British and Canadians fought with magnificent bravery. Their success overwhelmed them with joy. All the soldiers, coming back from the front, are beaming with pleasure and singing cheerily.

"One thousand German prisoners were taken. Several hundred of these, including some officers, who were captured at Aberville, were lodged temporarily on canal barges on the Lys.

"The German officers are unbending and are trying hard to maintain their

Continued on Page 3.

Submarine War Renewed and British Collier Sunk In North Sea.

RAID NEAR SCILLY ISLANDS

Three Vessels, Including the Indian Prince, Attacked There in One Day.

FATE OF SOME UNKNOWN

Admiralty Reports 90 Merchantmen and 47 Fishing Craft Lost Since War Began.

FLEES UNDER GERMAN FLAG

British Skipper Hoists Enemy's Ensign When Hailed by Submarine, but Ruse Fails.

LONDON, March 13.—The Admiralty announced tonight that the British collier Invergyle was torpedoed today off Cresswell, England, and sunk. All aboard were saved.

This brings the total British losses of merchantmen and fishing vessels, either sunk or captured during the war, up to 137. Of these ninety were merchant ships and forty-seven were fishing crift.

A further submarine casualty today was the torpedoing of the Swedish steamer Halma off Scarborough, and the loss of the lives of six of her crew.

The Admiralty announces that since March 10, seven British merchant steamers have been torpedoed by submarines. Two of these, it is stated, were sunk, and of two others it is said that "the sinking is not confirmed." Three were not sunk.

The two steamers officially reported sunk were the Invergyle and the Indian City, which was torpedoed off the Scilly Islands on March 12. The crew of the Indian City was reported rescued.

The two steamers whose reported sinking is not yet officially confirmed are the Florazan, which was torpedoed at the mouth of the Bristol Channel on March 11, all of her crew being landed at Milford Haven, with the exception of one fireman, and the Andalusian, which was attacked off the Scilly Islands on March 12. The crew of the Andalusian is reported to have been rescued.

The Adenwen was torpedoed in the English Channel on March 11, and has since been towed into Cherbourg. Her crew was landed at Brisham.

The steamer Headlands was torpedoed on March 12 off the Scilly Islands. It is reported that her crew was saved. The steamer Hartdale was torpedoed on March 18 off South Rock, in the Irish Channel. Twenty-nine of her crew were picked up and two were lost.

Supplementary to the foregoing the Admiralty tonight issued a report giving the total number of British merchant and fishing vessels lost through hostile action from the outbreak of the war to March 10. The statement says that during that period eighty-eight merchant vessels were sunk or captured. Of these, fifty-four were victims of hostile cruisers, twelve were destroyed by mines, and twenty-two by submarines. Their gross tonnage totaled 309,945.

In the same period the total arrivals and sailings of overseas steamers of all nationalities of more than 300 tons net were 4,745.

Forty-seven fishing vessels were sunk or captured during this time. Nineteen of these were blown up by mines and twenty-eight were captured by hostile craft. Twenty-four of those captured were caught on Aug. 26, when the Germans raided a fishing fleet.

Britisher Ran Up German Flag.

PENZANCE, (via London,) March 13.—The British steamers Indian City, Headlands and Andarusian were torpedoed off the Scilly Islands on Friday morning by the German submarine U-29. The Indian City was sunk, but no lives were lost.

In describing his experience Captain Williams of the Indian City, who has arrived here, said: "At 7:30 o'clock Friday morning, when nine miles south of St. Mary's Island, I sighted what I thought was the periscope of a submarine 300 yards away. The submarine dived and came up astern.

"I kept the steamer going, but the submarine caught up with her, and through the megaphone the commander told me to put my flag up. I hoisted the German ensign. The commander then told us to get into the boats, which we did. He then blew up the steamer."

Shore Crowds Watch Fight.

An eye-witness of the torpedoing of the British steamers Indian City and Headlands off the Scilly Islands tells the following story of the event:

"About 8 o'clock Friday morning a German submarine torpedoed the steamer Indian City within sight of Hughtown, on St. Mary's Island. The submarine remained in the vicinity about an hour and was an object of keen interest to the islanders, who watched developments as the crews of the steamer rowed their boats toward the shore.

"Immediately the attack became known two patrol boats, which were in the roadstead, put to sea and hastened in the direction of the submarine, on which they opened fire. The submarine was then about two miles from shore, and the miniature battle was keenly followed by the sightseers crowding the shore. When the patrol boats approached the submarine she suddenly submerged herself, but reappeared a few minutes later about two miles further west. The patrol boats stopped to pick up the crew of the Indian City, and then gave chase to the submarine; but the pursuers were easily left behind by the hostile craft, whose speed was too great for them.

"After evading the patrol boats, the submarine sighted the steamer, Head-

lands of Hartlepool and went in pursuit of the ship. The chase was brief, the German easily overtaking the steamer when seven miles south of Saint Agnes Island. Both vessels were seen to be constantly turning and manoeuvring as a result of the merchantman's efforts to escape destruction. Finally the steamer stopped and a large quantity of steam was seen escaping from her safety valves. Then it was noticed that preparations were being made to leave the steamer, and a few minutes afterward the crew was observed in a lifeboat pulling away.

"At 10:40 o'clock in the morning I saw through the telescope an upward rush of black smoke, apparently the result of the explosion of a torpedo. The Headlands evidently was struck amidships, for she began to settle down by the stern. The submarine went off to the westward and apparently was pursuing a third steamer when she disappeared from the view of those on shore.

"The crew of the Indian City, numbering thirty-seven, and the twenty-three men from the Headlands were landed at Saint Mary's Island at 3 o'clock in the afternoon."

PLYMOUTH, (via London,) March 13.—It was the German submarine U-29 that torpedoed the British steamer Adenwen. The attack occurred twenty-five mils off Casquets, in the English Channel, at 7:30 o'clock on Thursday morning.

Cresswell, where the British collier Invergyle was sunk, is a small fishing village on the North Sea coast of Northumberland, England's most northern county. It is 17½ miles north and a little east of Newcastle, and about 400 miles west and a little north of the German naval base behind Helligoland.

Of the seven steamers mentioned in the Admiralty statement two, the Adenwen and the Hartdale, are not mentioned in marine records. Concerning the other five these facts are given:

The Indian City was a new steamer of 2,921 tons. She was on the way from Galveston, Tex., for Havre with her first cargo, which consisted of 14,026 bales of cotton. She sailed from Galveston on Feb. 18 and touched at Newport News.

The Invergyle had a tonnage of 1,141 and was 276 feet long. She was built at Grangemouth, England, in 1907 and was owned by the Invergyle Steamship Company of Glasgow.

The Andalusian was owned by the Ellerman Lines of Liverpool. She was built at Middlesboro, England, in 1911. She had a tonnage of 1,432 and was 258 feet long.

The Florazan was built at Sunderland, England, in 1913, and was owned by the Liverpool Shipping Company of Liverpool. She was 385 feet long and had a tonnage of 2,986. The Florazan was last reported as arriving at Havre on Jan. 27.

The Headlands was a steamer of 1,933 tons and was 314 feet long. She was built at West Hartlepool, England, in 1892 and was owned by the Sefton Steamship Company of Liverpool. The latest report concerning her movements said that she arrived at Port Talbot, England, on February 2, from Marseilles.

SET TRAPS FOR SUBMARINES.

Three Reported Caught in Iron Nets Spread in English Harbors.

LONDON, March 13, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—At harbor entrances and at other strategic points around the British Isles the Admiralty has set miles of submarine traps to catch German underwater craft engaged in blockading England. It is reported that three submarines were caught during the first ten days of the blockade, but confirmation is lacking.

The traps set for submarines are not unlike gill nets used by fishermen. Malleable iron frames ten feet square, three frames joined, are sunk to a depth of thirty feet suspended from immense buoys. The submarine is a blind thing under water steering by chart and compass. Entering one of these frames its sides are caught, causing the lower frame to buckle upward, catching the propeller. Thus held the craft is in the position of a fish floundering in a net, and its occupants are doomed.

From time to time the British sailors visit the buoys and inspect the frames, much as a fisherman would look after his set lines. If the report that three submarines have been caught is correct then those who inspected the traps must have brought to the surface something which only this modern war with its modern equipment could have furnished —crews of dead men asphyxiated at their posts in their enmeshed boats.

CASTLE SUNK ON FEB. 27.

Shows the Dresden Was in Chilean Waters Within a Fortnight.

VALPARAISO, Chile, March 13.—It was learned today that the British bark Conway Castle, sunk off Corral, on the Chilean coast, by the German cruiser Dresden, was sent to the bottom on Feb. 27.

The crew of the Conway Castle was taken into Valparaise yesterday by the Peruvian ship Larton. The date of the sinking, given in the foregoing message, shows that the Dresden was in Chilean waters two weeks ago. Previous to this she had not been reported since the close of the naval engagement off the Falkland Islands on Dec. 8. It is not, however, known definitely just when she resumed her commerce-destroying activities.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Grain Cargoes Leave Baltimore—More Cotton from Galveston.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—Vessels which cleared from this port today for the war zone were:

The Steinstad, Norwegian, for Bergen, with a cargo of grain.

The Nedines, Norwegian, for Aarbus, with a cargo of grain.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 13.—The Warren Line steamer Bay State left this port today for Liverpool with a cargo of 300 sacks of mail, 56,000 bushels of wheat, 1,300 tons of steel, 1,500 tons of provisions, 1,200 barrels of grease, 1,000 barrels of extract, twenty carloads of lumber, 10,000 sacks of flour, 2,500 bales of cotton, 200 tons of machinery, and a large amount of miscellaneous freight.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 13.—Only one ship left this port today for the war zone. It was the Van Hogenderp, Dutch, for Rotterdam, with a cargo of 5,500 bales of cotton valued at $258,063.

BRIBE TO SINK A SHIP.

Cologne Gazette Publishes an Odd Charge Against British Government.

The charge that the British Government offered a money prize to the Captain of a Dutch vessel if he would sink his ship and report that she had been sunk by a German submarine has been made in The Cologne Gazette, according to a dispatch from Cologne to The Frankfurter Zeitung of Feb. 22, which has just been received here. The Cologne Gazette is a semi-official organ in the German naval circles. The dispatch reads:

"The Captain of a Dutch ship declares, according to a report of The Cologne Gazette from Rotterdam, that the English Government made an offer of 100,000 pounds sterling to him in case he would sink his ship, and then report to Rotterdam that it was sunk by a German submarine.

"The Zeeland Association, which, as is known, has suspended its traffic with England, has had high offers made to it by the British Government and high insurance held up for it, in case it would carry mail from the Continent to England, but allow its ships to return empty from there to the Continent."

DR. McLAUGHLIN DECLINES.

Massachusetts Health Commissioner Will Not Go to Serbia for Red Cross.

BOSTON, March 13.—Dr. Allan J. McLaughlin, State Health Commissioner, stated today that he would decline an assignment as health representative in Serbia of the American Red Cross and Rockefeller Foundation.

His decision was influenced by the wishes of Gov. Walsh that he remain in the State's service.

BRITISH ADVANCE STILL UNCHECKED

Continued from Page 1.

confident attitude. The men are a mixture of the very old and very young. They seem depressed and are a sad sight. Their well-worn uniforms are bespattered with mud.

"The battle continued on Thursday as fiercely as ever. The British do not disguise their confidence in their ability to make a prompt clearance to the northward."

German Bulletin Admits Check.

BERLIN March 13, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—The German official report of today on the progress of the war speaks thus of the fighting in Flanders and northwest France:

To the south of Ypres isolated British attacks were easily repulsed. Our movement for the recapture of the village of Neuve Chapelle began successfully, but thereafter encountered a superior British force, and for this reason it was not continued.

The British in this locality have been showing great aerial activity. The day before yesterday one and yesterday two British aviators were brought down by German fire.

Send 2,000 Prisoners to England.

HAVRE, March 13, (via London, March 14.)—Two thousand German prisoners, captured by the British, arrived here tonight on their way to England.

TERRIFIC GUN FIRE HERALDED ADVANCE

British Won Practically All of Neuve Chapelle In Half An Hour.

LONDON, March 13.—The British offensive, which resulted in the capture of Neuve Chapelle and the country beyond it, began early Wednesday morning with a bombardment by a large number of guns and howitzers, according to an "eyewitness" with the British expeditionary force in France.

"Our men in the trenches," he says, "describe this fire as being the most tremendous in point of noise and actual effect they have ever seen or heard. The shrieking of shells in the air, their explosion, and the continuous thunder of the batteries were merged into one great volume of sound. The discharges of the guns were so rapid that they sounded like the fire of a gigantic machine gun.

"During the thirty-five minutes it continued our men could show themselves freely and even walk about in perfect safety. Then the signal for attack was given and in less than half an hour almost the whole of the elaborate series of German trenches in and about Neuve Chapelle was in our hands.

"Except at one point there was hardly any resistance, for the trenches, which in places were literally blotted out, were filled with dead and dying, partially buried in the earth and débris, and most of the survivors were in no mood for further fighting.

"To the northeast of the village, however, a body of Germans, ensconced in some inclosure, continued to hold out for a few hours. Three attacks, in spite of the extreme gallantry with which they were conducted, failed to dislodge them, but about noon the arrival of reinforcements drove the Germans from their last stronghold in the village.

"This part of the fighting was remarkable for the manner in which every part of the attacking line afforded one another mutual support.

"Meanwhile on the right, from the direction of Richebourg, a similar advance had been made toward Bois du Biez, a small rectangular wood, lying about 1,000 yards to the southeast of Neuve Chapelle. Here also little resistance was met with, and our line reached a point about 400 yards from the wood.

"In the afternoon the troops who had seized Neuve Chapelle advanced still further to the east, gaining nearly 400 yards, while on their left again, north of the village, our forward movement progressed for a considerable distance and the fighting continued long after darkness had set in.

Bayonet Won "Port Arthur."

"The enemy were by this time thoroughly shaken, and in some parts of the field were surrendering in groups. Throughout the day the Germans continued to hold out in a strong position at the angle of the crossroads south of the village, where they were established in a network of trenches and barbed wire. This position had been known as Port Arthur, and a hard struggle raged for some hours around it, until at 7:30 in the evening, when it was stormed at the point of the bayonet.

"By nightfall we were in possession of all of the enemy's trenches on a front of four thousand yards, representing an advance of more than 1,200 yards from our original trenches at the furthest point.

"The number of prisoners captured is officially reported to be 750, but there is reason to believe that others were taken who have not yet been sent in.

"During the day two remarkable feats were performed by our airmen. One, flying at a height of only 150 feet in order to make sure of his mark, dropped a bomb on the important railway bridge at Menin, destroying one of the piers. Another, flying over the Courtrai railway junction, dropped a bomb on the station and completely wrecked it. These two points are of vital importance to the German communications.

"The German batteries on this day made no effective reply to our artillery fire."

"On Thursday, March 11, the fighting continued almost as fiercely as on the previous day. The enemy attempted counter-attacks at various points, and especially from Bois du Biez, but our guns opened on the wood with so much effect that the Germans did not emerge from its shelter. A little ground was gained at various points, but on the whole the situation remained very much as it was on the previous day.

German Attacks Repulsed.

"The enemy's resistance had stiffened, but all his efforts to drive us from the positions we had gained were repulsed with loss. The German artillery had now become more active; Neuve Chapelle was heavily shelled, and the whole line was swept with shrapnel.

"It is difficult to give an idea of the result of this striking success upon our men. They have been paying off old scores; they have now inflicted on the enemy something of that ordeal which he inflicted upon us in the earlier stages of the war by dint of superior numbers and weight of artillery. The enemy for the time being was beaten and on the run. It was the consciousness of this which filled the hospitals and ambulances with the cheeriest crowd of wounded ever seen there.

"If any further proof of this was wanted it could be found in the spectacle of an Irishman, shot through the breast, recounting to a delighted audience his experiences in a stentorian voice, audible in the furthest corner of the large clearing hospital; it could be found also in the sight of groups of injured men on the roads talking and laughing as they limped back to our firing line.

"The columns of prisoners as they marched back, threading their way through ambulances and transports and between the waiting ranks of our reserves, afforded no little encouragement. The faces of many of them were bright yellow from the effects of the lydalite; the majority looked shaken, and all admitted that the attack had come as a complete surprise.

"Our success does not lie in the fact that we gained an extent of ground probably greater than has ever been gained in so short a time since the commencement of the present form of trench warfare, but in that our men, in spite of the disheartening effects of months of inactivity in the trenches, have shown the utmost dash through the operations.

"They have had to advance over very deep ground under a heavy fire, carrying a very heavy weight in equipment and tools; yet no task has proved too great for them.

"All the wounded have borne testimony to the extraordinary devotion and gallantry of the regimental stretcher bearers and bearer parties, who worked until they dropped from sheer exhaustion under a hail of shrapnel and machine gun fire, which swept the open fields during the advance."

MAUNOURY WILL RECOVER.

Poincare Visits and Decorates General Who Lost an Eye by a Bullet.

PARIS, March 13.—President Poincaré called yesterday afternoon on General Michel Maunoury, who was wounded while inspecting a German trench, and at the request of General Joffre, the Commander in Chief, and Alexandre Millerand, Minister of War, conferred upon him a military medal.

The bullet, which struck General Maunoury, destroyed his left eye and broke his jaw. He has no fever and is in good spirits. His condition is said by his surgeons to be excellent, and no complications are feared.

General de Villaret, who was wounded at the same time, was struck in the forehead, and a trepanning operation was successfully performed yesterday. His condition causes no anxiety.

Official Reports of War Operations.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—*(Night Report)*—After the lively engagements of the preceding days an almost complete calm on both sides characterized this day along the entire front, although there were occasional artillery actions.

We have consolidated our positions everywhere. When the ground gained by us at Eparges came to be cleared up we discovered further machine guns, which bring the number lost by the Germans at this point to four.

At Bois le Pretre we checked an attack which the Germans attempted.

(Day Report)—In the bend of the Yser the Belgian army has consolidated and increased the results obtained by it on Thursday.

The British troops continue to progress. They crossed the Brook of Layes, which runs parallel to the road from Neuve Chapelle to Fleuvaix. Between this road and Aubers they captured several trenches. At the end of the day they reached a road known as the "Highway to Hell," which runs from the northwest to the southeast, toward Aubers, and to the suburbs of that place. To the southwest of Eltere they carried several groups of houses which were being strongly prepared for defensive purposes. The total number of prisoners captured during the day was 1,000. The Germans lost several machine guns.

To the left and to the right of the British army French troops supported them with many heavy artillery and machine guns and infantry fire.

In the Champagne our progress continues. At the end of the day on the northern slopes of the ridge to the northeast of Mesnil we captured 150 prisoners, including six officers.

In the Vosges, on Reichackerkopf, the enemy, after a violent bombardment, attempted an assault which was, however, brought to a halt by our fire.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—To the south of Ypres isolated British attacks were easily repulsed. Our movement for the recapture of the village of Neuve Chapelle began successfully, but thereafter encountered a superior British force, and for this reason it was not continued.

The British in this locality have been showing great aerial activity. The day before yesterday one and yesterday two British aviators were brought down by German fire.

In the Champagne district there has been a renewal of fighting at isolated places. All the attacks made by the French have been repulsed, the enemy losing heavily. Two hundred French soldiers were taken prisoners. Fog and snow have hampered the operations in the Vosges.

The Russians have retreated from the Augustowo district, and the country to the northeast, until now they are beyond the Bobr River and under the guns of Grodno. At a point northeast of Przasnysz, near the Orsyc River, a Russian attack has been repulsed.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—Fighting in the Carpathians, on the road from Cisna to Balgorod, continues. A height for which we had been fighting for some days, came into our possession yesterday. Our troops blew up parts of the enemy's position, and took over 1,200 officers and men prisoners. A Russian counter-attack against this position and adjacent heights was repulsed with severe losses.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—There have been no important collisions anywhere along the front. On the left bank of the Niemen and on the roads leading to Grodno only engagements of local character have occurred. North of Simno, we routed a small detachment with our cavalry and took some prisoners and two guns.

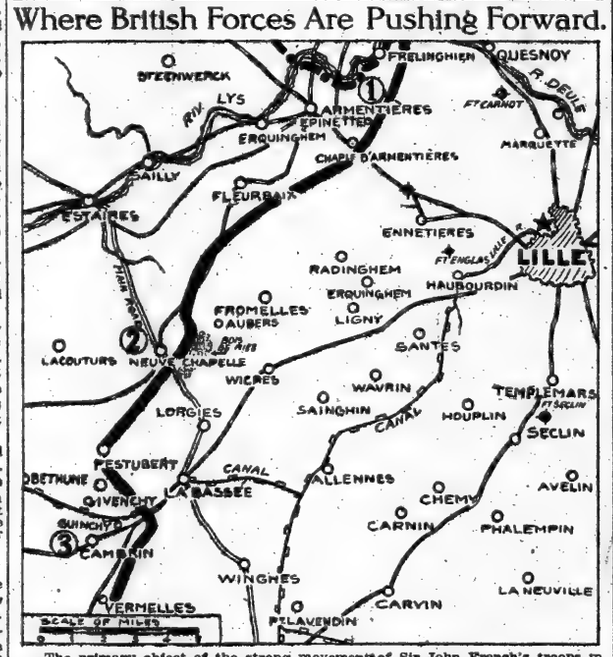
In the vicinity of Kopciewe, hostile columns suddenly found themselves under the fire of our artillery and suffered serious losses. After having repulsed the enemy in the sectors of the wood nearest Augustowo, our troops concentrated in the region of Lapsk.

On the right bank of the Narew and Bobr Rivers, there has been no change. The artillery at Ossowetz has continued to operate successfully against the siege batteries. An attempt by the Germans to assume the offensive on Friday along the River Orsyc resulted in no gain of ground. In fact the enemy was compelled to cede us some small villages and small sections of the forest.

North of Prasnysz the Germans approached to within 1,500 paces of our trenches, but did not succeed in their offensive, which was checked by our fire, and they had to withdraw their front. In the trenches evacuated by the Germans we captured many rifles and much ammunition.

In the Carpathians and Galicia a fierce snowstorm and deep snow drifts have hindered the operations, but nevertheless we have forced the Austrians to retire from their positions in the Smolik district. The enemy has attacked us again in the Kozlowka region but without success.

Where British Forces Are Pushing Forward.



The primary object of the strong movement of Sir John French's troops in Northwest France is presumably to gain Lille, possession of which would materially hamper the Germans in the use of railways to rush reinforcements to strategic points on the battlefront in this whole region.

The chief successes of the British troops since Wednesday have been achieved east of Armentieres (1), where the little village of Epinette has been captured and in and around Neuve Chapelle (2). Here, according to an unofficial dispatch to Paris, a total gain of four miles has been made, beginning with the swift storming of that town on Wednesday. There is still some doubt whether the Germans or the British hold Bois de Ries, southeast of Neuve Chapelle.

Berlin has reported a British attack on the German lines near Guinchy (3), but apparently the German forces have held their own.

"WE MUST TAKE PARIS," KAISER IS QUOTED

Refugees Say in Paris His Speech to the Troops Roused Little Enthusiasm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 13.—The Petit Parisien gives details received from refugees of the Kaiser's visit five weeks ago to La Fere Junction, south of St. Quentin. Escorted by fifty White Cuirassiers of gigantic stature, who never left him, he stayed three days, but the inhabitants did not know where he slept. Despite his efforts to appear cheerful, they noticed that he had aged and was dispirited, while his parting speech to the garrison, "If it costs the last man and cartridge, we will reach Paris, we must take Paris," roused little enthusiasm.

The Kaiser walked daily on the esplanade, where the band played to encourage the soldiers, and it was noticed that music always played longer when the news was unsatisfactory.

The refugees declared that the Germans did not treat the town badly, but recently removed all the males to Germany and sent the women to Switzerland. Evidently the French successes in the Champagne forced the enemy to prohibit the risk of information leaking out about the movements of troops at the important railway centre.

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SAYS SIEGE TACTICS WILL WIN THE WAR

But the Austro-Germans Must Be Attacked on All Sides, J. L. Garvin Thinks.

CONSTANTINOPLE THE KEY

Its Capture Will Vindicate Sea Power and May Greatly Hasten the Allies' Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, March 14.—J. L. Garvin, reviewing in today's Observer the events of the past week, says:

"All the old lessons of sea-power have been vindicated in as full measure as even Admiral Mahan could have desired. Nothing could imperil the rest but the failure of the British Government to organize with the decisive energy of a Carnot. We have at last begun to approach it this week—the vast military and technical effort required to finish the work. Though seapower saps the enemy's economic strength in a way that eats gradually toward his vitals, its operation is slow, and we have never encouraged the view that Germany can be reduced within any tolerable period by economic means alone.

"Sustained and connected by seapower, the military action of the Allies must then be so comprehensible and gigantic in itself as to lighten the investment of the central empires, to cut off their supplies more and more by land, to insure a deeper invasion of their territories.

"The Allies, in a word, have to face the full logic of siege war, though the siege is not of cities alone, but of empires. They have to develop the tactics of true siege craft into a continental and naval strategy working toward the same closeness of investment, with the same variety of approach, and pursuing with the same concerted unity of aim the paramount object of breaking through all outer defenses and reducing the citadel.

"The war problem, in a word, must be regarded as all one. We must not look at it too exclusively from the standpoint of the muddy angle of Flanders; but, even for the future of the struggle in the West, Constantinople is more surely a master key than Antwerp. Through the opening of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus the sea power of the Allies might gain a more direct and vital bearing on the whole military problem than through the command of the Strait of Dover and the Channel.

"Only when the central empires can be attacked not only on two sides by disconnected efforts, west and east, but on all sides, will the operations of investment be complete enough for the final purposes of a siege war.

"The Grand Alliance as a diplomatic compact becomes every day firmer instead of disintegrating, as the Germans hoped; but even the Grand Alliance can not be a real strategical combination until the forces of Great Britain, France, and Russia are in full working concert from the North Sea to the Black Sea. Until that is achieved nothing more will be established than preliminary conditions of the success assured by the triumph of sea power.

"On land the central armies still seek and hope to shatter the Allies on one side or the other in a way that would break up the siege altogether, or at least prevent the circle from closing for months. We have been defeating that effort and foiling the huge sorties of the German and Austrian forces. It may take us some months yet to obtain this mighty pressure.

"As for all the rest of the colossal task before the Allies, and especially before this country, the main work is yet to do. They have still to get their key-position of Constantinople. The central empires are like a vast, four-square fortress, pressed or menaced from two quarters, but still free on its southern, or weakest, side. The northern face fronts the Baltic, where the Germans consider themselves unassailable, and we must admit it to present one of the most interesting difficulties that amphibious siegecraft ever tackled.

"The Allies have in any case still to create the assured and crushing preponderance of men and guns and ammunition which they must possess before they can batter clean through the enemy's present lines and break into the heart of his dominion. From the earliest ages this sort of smashing superiority in the mechanical enginery of war has been the chief secret of siegecraft. Sea power again puts the enemy on lower rations and hinders the replenishment of his indispensable material; but only the successes of the Allies' land operations at a later stage in the granary areas of Hungary and East Prussia could bring the German Empire from shortage to scarcity and from dearth at last to stark famine and surrender.

Victory Perhaps a Year Away.

"It may well require another year of struggle before it comes to that, as in the end it will if the Governments of the Allies are remotely equal to the task before their peoples. It will not be soon. We do not underestimate the strength of the place, its power to hold out for a long time yet, the stocks of its supplies, the confidence of its inhabitants, the capacity of its famous workshops and forges, the vigor of its garrison, or its defending armies.

"If we do not underestimate these things, let us see to it that they are not exaggerated, as there is some marked tendency to do. There is nothing in them but what is expected and almost normal, if we consider what siege war is when the siege is not of cities but of empires. There is nothing in the obstacles, big as they are, but what is manageable by the superior strength which the Allies have it in their power to develop. Stupendous as are the processes of attack and resistance in this war of the peoples, the problem is of a kind that has existed since Troy, though about as much larger in degree as the Encyclopaedia Britannica is larger than the Iliad.

Constantinople the Master Key.

"We must not be misled by distinctions between major and minor operations such as are utterly irrelevant to the present issue. A siege war is all one. Constantinople at present the chief key to the main purpose of turning the whole European situation more decisively to the advantage of the Allies. It is vital to establish direct and free contact between all the forces, naval and military, of Russia, France, and Great Britain. Bloody and stubborn engagements at the outset must be expected, but success in them would finish the job. The more strongly the Allies undertake their military business the sooner will the work be put through and the sooner will all the forces engaged in it have been released for work elsewhere. Once the Allies grasp Constantinople their cause, in our estimation, will never look back."

FRYE CASE BEFORE GERMAN EMBASSY

Continued from Page 2.

traband subject to confiscation and destruction.

The State Department today began the formal preparation of its case against Germany for reparation and payment of damages for the destruction of the ship. The most important step in this direction was the relation under oath by Capt. H. H. Kiehne of Baltimore, who commanded the Frye, of the full story of how the American vessel was destroyed. This took place before Counselor Robert Lansing of the State Department, who not only traced the voyage of the Frye from Seattle to the point in the South Atlantic where she was sunk, but gave minute details of the affair.

Kiehne at State Department.

Capt. Kiehne had first conferred with Assistant Secretary Peters of the Treasury Department, who accompanied him to the State Department. William D. Sewell of Sewell & Co., of Bath, Me., who owned the Frye, was in the party. Capt. Kiehne and Mr. Sewell were introduced to Secretary Bryan, but the latter did not go into the merits of the Frye case with them, turning the matter over to Counselor Lansing.

Members of the Neutrality Board also heard Capt. Kiehne's story. The Captain, as well as Mr. Sewell, were cautioned by officials of the State Department not to discuss the case for publication. After conferring with the Solicitor of the State Department and calling upon Secretary Daniels at the Navy Department Capt. Kiehne took an afternoon train for his home in Baltimore.

Counselor Lansing said tonight that copies of all the papers of the William P. Frye had been furnished to the State Department. Mr. Lansing said that the originals were in possession of the Captain of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, who had a right to retain the originals as part of the case, and that all this Government could ask were copies of the documents.

The next step will be the presentation of the formal claim of Sewell & Co. for the loss of the ship, and the claim of the owners of the cargo for any loss they may have sustained. This claim was prepared in formal shape for use by this Government in its presentation of the case to the German Government.

Unless the sinking of the Frye is viewed as an aggravated case, only compensatory damages would be demanded, but if the case is viewed as aggravated it would be possible also to put in a claim for punitive damages.

FIVE BRITISH WARSHIPS IN WAIT FOR THE EITEL

German Cruiser Out of Drydock, But Her Chance of Getting Away Has Vanished.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 13.—The last hope of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich's again taking to the high seas vanished this morning when incoming ships brought word that five British cruisers were lying off the Virginia Capes. The Prinz Eitel has left the drydock, but even if the engine repairs, which probably will occupy two or three weeks, were completed, she would have no chance of getting away. It is expected that Commander Thierichens will maintain publicity that he intends to take her out in order to keep the British on watch, but there is every probability that his ship will be interned for the durstion of the war.

Captain Downs of the American tank steamer Ardmore, formerly the German ship Delphine, who came in this morning, said that he had sighted one British cruiser of the County class, although he could not make out whether she was the Berwick, the Lancaster or the Essex. Captain Harry Lord, now of the Angio-Patagonian, who, as Captain of the California, was an important witness before the Senate Committee investigating the Titanic disaster, came into port today and said he had seen a British man-of-war about six miles out.

"But she frightened me at first," he added. "I thought she might be a German. In the distance she looked just like a converted passenger steamer."

Members of the crews of incoming ships said that wireless messages disclosed the presence of several British warships outside.

There is some interest here as to the status of the Ardmore. Having changed her registry from German to American, she went to New Orleans for a cargo of oil which she now has on board. She will take on coal and then clear for a port in French Algiers. As the destination is under the jurisdiction of the Allies, her agents hope that her previous German registry will not be raised as a reason for her seizure by British or French ships. Collector Hamilton has received instructions to refuse clearance to the Ardmore.

The enlistment of two sailors from the American ship Frye, sunk by the Prinz Eitel, as seamen on board the Prinz Eitel is now the subject of official consideration. The men, apparently were Germans liable for military service, but as they were taken from an American ship any objection on their part to detention by the German cruiser would bring up a question of police jurisdiction. Secretary Bryan, in a letter to Senator Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, has indicated that the United States would not tolerate the taking of belligerents from vessels flying the American flag.

Captain Kiehne of the Frye said he did not think the two men, Charles Frank and Robert Rogge, objected to detention, but Collector Hamilton has reported the incident to Washington and is awaiting instructions.

A representative of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, owner of the sunken French liner Floride, from which passengers were taken by the Prins Eitel, arrived here today to look after the situation. The French company, it is said, will transport the ineligible aliens to New York and later convey them to the South American ports to which they were destined.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., March 13.—Two of the five foreign warships gathered off the Virginia Capes to prevent the escape of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich have been definitely identified as the British cruisers Essex and Suffolk. Two of the others are said to be British, but unknown, while the third is believed to be French.

The Essex and Suffolk, shipping men declare tonight, were positively identified during the past twenty-four hours by several British commanders of incoming steamers. The others were not close enough to the usual lines of passage in and out the Capes for definite identification. No flags are displayed on these warships, and careful examinations through powerful glasses failed to disclose any names on bows or sterns.

The Suffolk and Essex are guarding the northern and southern passages to the entrance to the bay, while two are further at sea, to north and south, to prevent any vessel from slipping past by hugging the coast. Another seems to be cruising up and down the entire length of Patuxent. The ships are plainly visible to residents at Virginia Beach and Cape Henry.

EITEL'S CAPTIVES HERE.

Crews of British Ships to be Sent Home on the Arabic.

Sixty-seven members of the crews of the three British ships captured by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, who were landed at Newport News on Thursday, arrived here yesterday from Norfolk aboard the Old Dominion steamship Madison.

They were sent to the Seaman's Church Institute, South Street and Old Slip, by the British Consul, and will return to England on Wednesday by the White Star liner Arabic. The men belonged to the steamships Wellerby and the Mary Ada Short and the sailing ship Invercoe.

GERMAN INTEREST IN THE FRYE

Press Gives Much Space to the Story, but No Comment.

BERLIN, March 13, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, N. Y.)—Berlin newspapers give much space to the report from the United States concerning the arrival at Newport News of the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, and particularly to the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye. Much prominence is given to a London dispatch alleging that American public opinion is wrought up over the destruction of the Frye.

In the absence of definite or official information, no comment on the incident is made by any newspaper.

HOW ONE SEA PRIZE ESCAPED.

Germans Had to Use the Chase Hill to Send Passengers Ashore.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, March 13.—The date upon which the French steamer Guadeloupe was sent to the bottom by the German auxiliary cruiser Kronprins Wilhelm is Feb. 21. This shows that her crew and 145 passengers were on board the British steamer Chase Hill three weeks before they were disembarked at Pernambuco yesterday.

After sinking the Guadeloupe the Kronprins Wilhelm captured the British steamer Chase Hill, from Newport, England, and the crew and passengers were placed on board. It was the intention to sink the Chase Hill as soon as the steamer Corrientes arrived on the scene, she having been summoned by the Kronprinz Wilhelm by wireless. But the Corrientes did not appear; she was being detained at Pernambuco. Consequently it was imperative to make use of the Chase Hill to convey the passengers of the Guadeloupe to port.

Agents of the French Line here were not surprised to learn that the Guadeloupe had fallen a victim to the German cruiser. She had been running very regularly, and her route was easy to ascertain. Her crew numbered about 150 men. When sunk she was on her way from Rio Janeiro to Dakar, in Senegal, Africa.

The Guadeloupe, a French steamer of 2,974 tons, was sunk by the Kronprinz Wilhelm in the South Atlantic, 125 miles off the eastern extremity of Brazil.

France Watches Frye Incident.

PARIS, March 13.—Keen interest is manifested here in the sinking of the American sailing ship William P. Frye by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich. The newspapers all give prominence to the incident and express the opinion that it will still further open the eyes of the Americans to German naval war methods, thus disposing them to receive more favorably than they otherwise might the reply of France and England to the American memorandum on the Franco-British note.

Paris Thinks We Will Seize Eitel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 13.—The press devotes much space to the Frye case, mainly filled with excerpts from American newspapers. Where attempt is made to forecast American action the writer's hopes generally lead him to expect the seizure of the Eitel Friedrich.

FIVE BRITISH SHIPS LIKE THE ELIZABETH

Will Soon Be Commissioned, Forming Most Powerful Unit in the World.

ONE A GIFT FROM MALAYS

Big Guns of Each Vessel Can Be Fired in a Broadside Weighing 68,000 Pounds.

A broadside of the eight 15-inch guns that make up the main battery of England's new and now famous superdreadnought Queen Elizabeth weighs approximately 13,800 pounds, or a little more than six and one-half tons. Each projectile fired from one of the Queen Elizabeth's great guns weighs about 1,700 pounds, and the cost of shot in powder alone is between $700 and $800. It is estimated that the value of each gun is about $80,000, so that to arm the Queen Elizabeth with this greatest and most destructive of naval batteries cost Great Britain $640,000.

These statistics were compiled by an ordnance officer of the United States Navy, and they indicate the seriousness of the problem that confronts the German-commanded Turks in their efforts to stop the huge warship as it slowly batters its way through the Dardanelles.

The new United States Naval Year Book shows that Great Britain has five ships of the Queen Elizabeth class, each of which should be in commission within the next few weeks. These five ships comprise a complete naval division which in offensive power constitutes the greatest and most destructive naval unit the world has ever known.

The ships of the unit, in addition to the Queen Elizabeth, are the Warspite, Barham, Valiant, and Malaya, the last named being a gift to Great Britain from the federated Malay States. It is considered certain that the Warspite is already in commission, and it is also probable that the Barham is ready to take her place in the first line of battle. The Valiant and the Malaya are both reported more than 80 per cent. completed, and should be ready by the first of next Summer at the latest.

This new division of British superdreadnoughts will total in tonnage 137,500. The great 15-inch guns are so arranged that all can be fired in either broadside, which means that from this single division of ships could be hurled, if necessary, a combined broadside the projectile weight of which would be approximately 68,000 pounds, or about thirty-four tons. The cost of the smokeless powder that would be necessary in such a broadside would total approximately $25,000.

In the February issue of The Journal of the United States Naval Institute, published at Annapolis by the officers of the navy, there is a quotation from a recent article, dealing with the ships of the Queen Elizabeth class, that appeared in a recent issue of The United Service Gazette of Great Britain.

"The warships coming nearest to the great British ships," says the Gazette, "will be the United States battleship New York, and the Rio de Janeiro, while the German battleships of the 1912 program will be much inferior in weight of broadside, estimated by experts to be only as far down as 63 per cent. The 24-knot speed of ships of the Warspite group will make them of the greatest strategical as well as tactical use to naval commanders during a war, for a fast squadron of such formidable fighters will give the side to which they are attached a great advantage in nearly all conceivable circumstances. The six-inch guns forming their secondary batteries will be placed in highly protected turrets, and not mounted in batteries behind armored superstructures as in the Iron Duke type.

"There was a great outcry a short time back about the Empress of India experiments having been useless owing to the vessel's sinking before she could be got into harbor and thoroughly examined. We pointed out at the time that this conclusion was premature, and that a great deal of information had, as a matter of fact, been gained by visits paid by gunnery experts to the ships between the series of attacks. As a result of these experiments we now see the 6-inch guns of the Warspite placed in turrets, as it was found that the 6-inch guns from one of the Town class of cruiser engaged in the attack on the old Empress played such havoc with her superstructure that it would have been impossible for men to have fought a secondary battery behind it. This result only confirmed the experience of the Japanese in the Sea of Japan, where the Russian crews were thoroughly demoralized by the fire from Admiral Togo's secondary guns."

The main battery of the superdreadnought New York, which is referred to by The United Service Gazette, consists of ten 14-inch guns, each of which fires a projectile weighing 1,400 pounds, or about 300 pounds less than the weight of the projectile hurled from the 15-inch guns of the Queen Elizabeth and the Warspite.

SERVED IN KAISER'S ARMY.

Yale Student Dismissed by Request After Being Wounded.

Karl Llewellyn, a Yale student, 21 years of age, and the son of William F. Llewellyn, Vice President of the Ice Properties Company, returned yesterday from Europe on the Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II., after serving in the German Army and being dismissed by Emperor William at the request of his father through Ambassador Gerard.

When he was asked to relate his experience at the front yesterday, Mr. Llewellyn said that he would give out the full particulars later. He will lecture at St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, next Thursday evening, on the war. His friends said that Karl went to Germany at the age of 14 and stayed there at school until he came back three years ago to enter Yale.

He was in Germany when the war started and joined the Seventy-eighth Infantry. He was severely wounded in one of the battles in Flanders, and was left on the field for dead. He laid there twenty-four hours and was then picked up by some Red Cross bearers and sent to a hospital in Würtemberg, where he remained until recently, and then started for New York via Copenhagen with funds supplied by Ambassador Gerard from Berlin.

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WE SEND CANDY EVERYWHERE BY PARCEL POST:

On or

EASTER MAY SEE DARDANELLES FALL

Prediction of the British Admiral — Fog Again Delays Allies' Operations.

USING 70 MINE SWEEPERS

Long-Distance Fire Prevents Turks from Repairing Forts — Ottomans' Marksmanship Improves.

PARIS, March 13.—Vice Admiral Carden, commanding the British fleet operating against the Dardanelles, has expressed the opinion that the Allies will be able to hammer their way through the strait before Easter, (April 4), according to an Athens dispatch to The Journal.

The bombardment of the Dardanelles forts was resumed yesterday (Friday) morning by French and British battleships, says a dispatch to the Matin from Athens. Seventy small mine-sweepers are reported to be continuing their efforts to clear the mine fields under the direction of officers representing the British and French navies.

"The allied fleets," says the Matin, "still have eight or ten forts and a certain number of coast batteries to reduce, but it is the general opinion that they will enter the Sea of Marmora within a fortnight if the land forces co-operating with them also can continue their advance."

The operations of French and British warships against the fortifications at the entrance to the Dardanelles and in the first mine field on March 10 and 11 are described in an official statement issued tonight by the Ministry of Marine. The communication says:

"During the day of the 10th, in bad weather, two British warships shelled two forts at Bulair, (on the Gallipoli Peninsula, on the Gulf of Saros,) while two other British battleships bombarded the light batteries which command the Bay of Morto at the entrance to the Dardanelles.

"During the night of the 10th-11th mine-sweepers entered the strait under cover of the guns of a battleship and a cruiser and succeeded in operating in the first mine field, notwithstanding a hot fire from the guns of the defenses.

"French divisions resumed on the 11th operations begun the day before against the fortifications of Bulair and the light batteries above the Bay of Morto."

On March 11, says an Athens dispatch to the Havas Agency, the warships did not enter the strait. Their object seemed to be by long-distance fire to prevent the Turks from repairing certain forts which had been damaged. A bridge two miles from Chanak-Kalesi, over which supplies and ammunition were transported from the Gallipoli Peninsula, is reported to have been destroyed.

"Turkish marksmanship has improved," says the dispatch, "probably owing to the presence of German gunners, but the ammunition is of poor quality, and many of the shells fail to explode."

LONDON, March 13.—Heavy fog has again interfered with the operations of the allied fleet against the Dardanelles, but the ships have kept up the bombardment of the forts at Bulair, through which reinforcements, provisions, and ammunition for the fortifications in the strait must pass.

The warships are also preventing the Turks from strengthening the forts at the entrance to the strait and before Smyrna, which had previously been destroyed or damaged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, March 13. (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Yesterday, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. the bombardment of the forts at Kilid-Bahr, Tfilid, and Tchemeneilk proceeded.

Three ships were struck by shells from the forts, but no damage was done.

TURKS ROUTED BY RUSSIANS.

An Entire Battery of Guns and Many Prisoners Captured.

TIFLIS, March 13, (via Petrograd and London.)—An attempt by the Turkish army operating in Turkish Armenia to drive back the Russian force which has advanced westward along the shore of the Black Sea from Batum has met with defeat.

The Turks assumed the offensive in the River Tchoruk district on March 9, but were thrown back. The Russians captured an entire battery of the Turks' guns.

Reverses have also been suffered by the Turkish forces in northwestern Persia. They were compelled to retreat a considerable distance in the districts of Khoi and Dilman.

At Dilman, which is sixty miles north of Urumiah, the Russians captured several heavy guns and a quantity of ammunition. The Turks lost heavily in killed and wounded, and the Russians took a large number of prisoners.

EARLY SHELLING INEFFECTIVE.

Correspondent Says Fire of the British Ships Was Scattered.

DARDANELLES, Sunday, March 7, (via Constantinople, March 8; Berlin, March 9, and London, March 13.)—The fire today of the British ships upon the Dardanelles forts was cattered and virtually without effect.

From the point of vantage occupied by The Associated Press correspondent on shore, British shells could be seen falling wide of the mark.

During the early afternoon of today (March 7) the Turkish fire forced a British battleship in the Gulf of Saros to retreat.

The bombardment today of the Turkish positions on the Strait led to no more results than did the fire of yesterday. At about 9:20 A. M. four British vessels of the pre-dreadnought type had taken up positions at a point off Dardanus, on the Asiatic side. Their fire, observed from shore, was very scattered, and, as usual in the last three days, it was without effect.

During the operations of today the fire of the British was directed at the forts at Hamidieh and Dardanus, and the works about Kilid-Bahr. The British fire was without system, and in most cases the shells fell wide of their marks. The bombardment came to an end at 4:35 in the afternoon.

At about 10:15 A. M. British vessels entered the fire zone of the Dardanus and Kilid-Bahr forts, which replied promptly. It was seen that two British vessels were struck, and that they steamed quickly beyond range. All four of the ships taking part in this operation then maneuvred around the bay, firing almost at random on the forts and on the Turkish batteries of howitzers hidden in excellent positions in the hills. The firing was so brisk that the sound of it at one time was one continuous roar of detonations. The horizon was filled with drifting powder smoke.

It was learned today from Turkish medical officers that nobody was wounded in the bombardment of the Dardenelles positions of Friday, March 5.

The British Admiralty and the French Ministry of Marine, in statements issued on March 9, two days after the allied fleet's operations against the Turkish defenses, described in the foregoing dispatch, announced that in the bombardment of March 7 Forts Hamidieh 1 and Hamidieh 3 were destroyed by British warships, and that the batteries on Mount Dardanus were silenced by French warships.

The statements added that three of the allied ships were hit, the Lord Nelson, the Agamemnon, and the Gaulois, each being struck three times.

HEARS OF ALLIES' LOSSES.

Two British Destroyers and Two Mine Sweepers Sunk, Agency Says.

BERLIN, March 13, (By Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"A Netherlands news agency with headquarters at The Hague has received a dispatch from Athens saying that in the fighting in the Dardanelles Strait two British torpedo boat destroyers and two mine sweepers have been destroyed, while two big battleships have been disabled."

THE TRIUMPH AT SMYRNA, TOO

Mysterious Paragraph in Telegram to The Times Explained.

PARIS, Friday, March 12.—A telegram from Athens to the Havas Agency says:

"An allied squadron, reinforced by six more warships, bombarded the forts of Smyrna, which replied. The battleship Triumph was hit, but the damage done was slight.

"Mussulmans living in the coast districts have fled into the interior, and several villages have been evacuated by the Turks."

The foregoing may refer to a remark in a special cable dispatch sent by a correspondent in the Aagean Sea printed by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. After describing the adventures of the British battleship Triumph from Feb. 15 to March 1 in the Dardanelles, the correspondent said:

"Since then the Triumph has seen more brisk moments, which make a stirring yarn that must be held back for good reasons."

SHE SAW ZEPPELIN ATTACK.

Mrs. Rinehart Also Interviewed Belgian Royalties and Visited Trenches

Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, the magazine writer, who sailed for Europe on Jan. 9 to study war conditions, returned yesterday on the White Star liner Arabic, after having had an interview with the King and Queen of the Belgians and visited the Belgian trenches. She said her most exciting moment was at Dunkirk, France, after she had landed from London.

"At 9 o'clock," she went on, "we were sitting down to dinner when there was a terrible explosion. The waiters dropped their dishes, exclaiming 'Les Zeppelins!' Nearly everybody fled to the cellar. A few of us went up to the roof. Between 9 P. M. and 3 A. M. sixty-six bombs were dropped on the city, a number of civilians being killed. The windows of the hotel were all broken by the explosions.

"After leaving Dunkirk I had an hour's interview with King Albert of Belgium and his Queen in the little City of Lipin, which had escaped the German shells. I was told that the German commander had ordered Lipin spared, out of consideration for the Queen, who is of Bavarian descent. I found King Albert saddened. His personality is impressive and dominant. Queen Elizabeth is a devoted wife and loyal Queen.

"I visited the Belgian trenches by moonlight. The scene was frightful. Because of the unburied bodies of men and horses a terrible epidemic is to be feared. Between the Belgian and German trenches there is a marsh, known as 'No Man's Land.'

"While I was in the trenches a Belgian soldier played a joke on his comrades which started the guns of both armies, the cannonade lasting far into the night. The Belgians had defended themselves with barbed wire entanglements and had hung tin cans filled with stones on the wires. The soldier comedian tied a string to one of the wires and rattled the cans. The sentries started firing and the artillery joined in.

"I afterward saw General Foch of the French army, who permitted me to see the equipment of the French army, which is very fine; the organization is splendid. He said the French losses in the battles near Ypres totaled 75,000. The Belgians have a wretched equipment. They are miserable in physique, but glorious in spirit."

GERMANS CHECKED BEFORE PRZASNYSZ

Russians Block the First Movement of the New Invasion of Poland.

STOP PARALLEL DRIVE, TOO

Both Sides Report Gains in Carpathians, Where Heavy Snows Hold Up Operations.

LONDON, March 13.—In the East the German offensive against Przasnysz is not developing as fast as expected. The Russians are offering stubborn resistance to their advance along parallel roads, and owing to the inability of the Germans to entrench in the frozen ground have, according to the Petrograd reports, thus far had the advantage in the preliminary fighting. In fact, the Germans are said to have withdrawn their front to the north of Przasnysz.

To-night's official bulletin from Petrograd says:

North of Przasnysz the Germans approached to within 1,500 paces of our trenches, but did not succeed in their offensive, which was checked by our fire, and they had to withdraw their front. In the trenches evacuated by the Germans we captured many rifles and much ammunition.

On the line of attack parallel to this, the Russians say the Germans have failed to gain any ground. This fighting is along the Orzyc River from Chorzelle, at the border where the Germans gathered a strong force for a new invasion of Poland. Here the Russians say they have taken some small villages.

The bombardment of the fortress of Ossowetz continues with Russian artillery replying to the big German siege batteries.

In the Carpathians and Galicia heavy snows have checked the fighting. The Austrians have been forced out of their position in the Smolik district here, according to this report.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The repulse of a Russian attack in the vicinity of Cisna, in the Carpathians, and the capture of a town were reported to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy here late today in a message from Vienna.

"Our positions recently gained in Russian Poland and West Galicia were made secure," the message says. "At Inowlodz several of the enemy batteries were silenced.

"A town on the road Cisna-Baigorod was taken by assault. The adjacent territory was evacuated by the enemy. Strong counter-attacks of the enemy in the neighboring sections failed. On the other front, on account of violent snowstorms, nothing of importance has happened."

The following message was received at the Embassy later:

"Fights along the road from Cisna to Balcorod in the Carpathians continue. Yesterday violently disputed heights were taken by us, and more than 1,200 Russian prisoners taken, among them several officers. Russian counter attacks in the night time against our positions were repulsed with great losses.

"Today five Archdukes in the military academy were promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. Among them two have already seen service as Ensigns."

GERMAN WINGS SPREAD OUT.

Plans for New Invasion Are on a Large Scale.

PETROGRAD, March 13, (via London.)—The Germans appear to be setting the stage with much deliberation for the new attempt on Przasnysz, the city of Northern Poland against which their new and formidable attack is directed. An artillery engagement which is now in progress evidently is intended to feel out the Russian positions and clear the arena for the advance of the German infantry. Under cover of the artillery fire the Germans are placing newly arrived troops.

The Russian General Staff is alive to all these preparations and expresses confidence as to the outcome of this new phase of the campaign.

Contemporaneously with their artillery attacks the Germans are putting out flanking columns to the right and left. Russian forces have come in contact with the column protecting the German right wing in the Plonsk district, at the Village of Chekanow, four miles east of Plonsk, at which place there was a lively skirmish yesterday.

In the Carpathians the Russians have dislodged the Austro-German forces from their fortified positions at Lupkow and Smolnik, driving back their opponents toward the mountain pass commanding that district.

In East Galicia efforts of the Austrians to turn the Russian position in that region of Stanislau have been defeated.

CZAR OFF FOR THE FRONT.

Leaves Tsarskoye-Selo Palace to Visit His Soldiers.

LONDON, March 13.—The Emperor of Russia left the imperial residence at Tsarskoye-Selo this morning for the battle front, according to a dispatch from Petrograd to Reuter's Telegram Company.

SERBIA'S SILENCE STIRS SPECULATION

Unofficial Reports Say Disease Has Proved Worse Than the Austrian Invasion.

LONDON, March 13.—There is considerable speculation in England as to what has happened to the Serbian Army, concerning which nothing has been heard in weeks. The official announcements from Nish ceased some time ago, and it is not known what, if any, operations the Serbian Army is engaged in.

Disease is rampant throughout Serbia, according to special news dispatches, one of which describes this sinister attack as far worse than the first Austrian invasion. The City of Nish, whither the Serbian capital was removed when Belgrade was bombarded, is said to be overcrowded with the sick and the dying. Everywhere hospital conditions are piteously inadequate, and the country faces devastation worse than war.

BERLIN, March 13.—The Overseas News Agency gave out the following today:

"Dr. Tinhoven, chief of the Netherlands Red Cross Mission to Serbia, has returned home, after a long stay in that country.

"He declares that serious epidemics prevail in Serbia, such as abdominal typhus, spotted fever, and dysentery. Many thousands of people have died of these illnesses. Sixty-three physicians have died of spotted fever."

HAMBURG NOT STARVING.

But American, Returning, Expects Bread Ticket System to be Adopted.

John Millen of Kansas City, who has been running an ostrich farm for eight years in Hamburg, with Hagenback's establishment, returned yesterday on the Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II. to see his relatives in this country.

He said that there was no truth in the reports of starvation in Germany. The Government had taken charge of the chief food supplies to conserve them, in its usual methodical manner. In Berlin each family had a weekly bread ticket which entitled the members to draw a certain ration, and he expected it would spread to Hamburg and other cities.

"If Germany does really get hard up for provisions," Mr. Millen went on, "then the rich and poor alike will have to go to station daily for their food, which they will all do, as they are accustomed to the discipline of a paternal Government.

"Owners of gardens and pasture lands are called upon by officials who offer them seed free of charge to plant for next season's crops, and if necessary the Government will supply the labor as well. There is no truth in the report that Carl and Albert Hagenback have been killed or that they have killed their wild animals."

He added that all Germans were confident of winning the war, but expect it to last a long time.

ENJOY 'THE HYMN OF HATE.'

London Students Try Out the Formidable Song Against England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 13.—A couple of days ago the students at the Royal College of Music, London, sang in chorus Lissauer's "Hymn of Hate," the words and music of which were reproduced recently in a London newspaper in order to hear what the so-called formidable hymn sounded like. Sir Walter Barrett conducted the choir.

Sir Hubert Parry, a leading British musician and Director of the college, said afterward:

"Sir Walter asked the students to sing the hymn with plenty of snarl to express honestly the intentions of the composer, but they laughed too much to snarl. However, when they came to the word England they rolled it out in fine style, and Lissauer would have been delighted to have heard its reverberating note.

"What do I think of the music? Well, the man who wrote it certainly knew his business. The music carries out the idea intended, and is unquestionably better than the poetry, and I felt like sending Lissauer a telegram telling him how much we had enjoyed his work and what infinite amusement it had afforded us, but I did not see how I was going to insure the telegram reaching him."

DECORATE SOLDIER-PRIEST.

Brave Deeds of Sergt. Harbot Gain Reward of Military Medal.

TOULON, March 13, (via Paris.)—Admiral Moralles today decorated Sergt. Emile Harbot, an ecclesiastic, (priest,) with the military medal. The service which brought the Sergeant the award was described thus:

"He was seriously wounded in August, but returned to his regiment, although his recovery was incomplete. His conduct was especially brilliant, and by a stroke of remarkable daring he succeeded in cutting the enemy's telephone connections on Oct. 22. He was wounded again on Dec. 20, and only allowed himself to be taken to the hospital on the formal order of his Captain."

The ceremony took place at the Red Cross Hospital here during a reunion of the Society of Military Medalists, veterans of 1870.

TEN BILLIONS SPENT ON WAR UP TO JAN. 1

Lloyd George's Estimate of That for Britain Alone in Year Probably Exaggerated.

PER CAPITA DEBT JUMPS

Exhaustion of Interest-Paying Capacity May Be What Will Terminate the Struggle in the End.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13. — The financial resources of the countries at war in Europe and the war debts that will be created have been made the subject of careful investigation by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. On July 1 last the per capita debt in each of the countries was: Great Britain, $72; Germany, $18; France, $166; Belgium, $97; Austria-Hungary, $48; Russia, $21, and Serbia, $44. The war debt incurred since that date has added the following per capita debt: Great Britain, $34; France, $46; Germany, $39; Belgium, $17; Austria-Hungary, $35; Russia, $15, and Serbia, $44. The present per capita debt is: Great Britain, $106; France, $212; Germany, $57; Belgium, $114; Austria-Hungary, $83; Russia, $36, and Serbia, $88.

The money cost of the great struggle is likely to exceed any war expenditure ever incurred. Mr. Lloyd George, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, estimated that the cost to England alone in a single year would be $10,000,000,000. The advices received by the Department of Commerce indicate that this estimate was exaggerated. The cost to all the powers involved up to Jan. 1, as shown in funded debts, is only $650,000,000 in excess of the British Chancellor's estimate for Great Britain alone. These war loans follow: Great Britain, $1,560,000,000; France, $1,815,000,000; Germany, $2,600,000,000; Belgium, $130,000,000; Austria-Hungary, $1,815,000,000; Russia, $2,600,000,000; Serbia, $130,000,000; grand total, $10,650,000,000.

The daily cost of the war is placed at $50,000,000, distributed as follows: England, $7,500,000 France, $8,750,000; Germany, $12,500,000; Austria-Hungary, $8,750,000; Russia, $12,500,000.

As a measure of credit the actuaries of the Government have worked out an estimate of national wealth. It is recognized that the ability of the various powers to pay interest on the debt created may determine how long the war shall last. When the annual Governmental revenues, over and above actual necessities, appear to be all that can reasonably be expected to be applied to the payment of interest on war debt, the credit of the nations at war will decline and the money powers of the world that are now financing the struggle will call a halt.

The relative national wealth of the countries of Europe and that of the United States appears in the following comparison: United States $150,000,000,000, Great Britain $85,000,000,000, Germany $80,000,000,000, France $50,000,000,000, Russia $40,000,000,000, Austria-Hungary $25,000,000,000, Italy $20,000,000,000, Belgium $9,000,000,000, Spain, $5,400,000,000, Netherlands $5,000,000,000, and Portugal $2,500,000,000.

The European debts prior to the war were: Great Britain $3,305,000,000, Germany $1,200,000,000, France $6,575,000,000, Belgium $740,000,000, Austria-Hungary $2,450,000,000, Russia $4,450,000,000, and Servia $130,000,000.

To raise money for the war England has doubled her income tax, and it now amounts to no less than 8 per cent. in certain classes of incomes; Germany has increased her capital tax and is said to have issued Treasury notes on security of personal notes and jewelry; France has increased the limit of bank notes and has greatly increased all lines of taxation.

The course pursued by Great Britain for the first eight months of the war, it is said, has been to raise by taxes only $80,000,000 of the $1,700,000,000 expended, and the rest has been derived from loans, with arrangements for a gradual amortization.

From the lastest reports from the diplomatic representatives of the United States, the Bureau of Commerce has prepared the following statement, showing revenues, expenditures, and loans of the countries of Europe, from which may be deduced some estimate of the war credit of the various combatants:

Countries.	Revenues.	Expenditures.	Loans.
Austria-Hungary—	$1,167,575,000	$1,169,508,000	$2,450,000,000
Belgium—	46,227,000	148,677,000	825,518,000
United Kingdom—	918,805,000	917,929,000	3,305,000,000
Bulgaria—	30,732,000	36,463,000	135,300,000
Denmark—	30,599,000	28,497,000	95,579,000
France—	914,694,000	914,550,000	6,575,000,000
Germany—	879,656,000	879,076,000	1,197,000,000
Greece—	25,939,000	7,725,000	206,640,000
Italy—	512,860,000	505,841,000	1,177,418,000
Netherlands—	91,823,000	101,845,000	461,649,000
Norway—	41,559,000	41,006,000	97,215,000
Portugal—	81,966,000	80,909,000	947,603,000
Rumania—	103,507,000	103,507,000	316,695,000
Russia—	1,832,585,000	1,832,505,000	4,450,000,000
Serbia—	24,694,000	22,717,000	130,000,000
Spain—	224,004,000	220,548,000	1,814,270,000
Sweden—	73,362,000	73,362,000	161,390,000
Switzerland—	19,073,000	20,350,000	23,614,000
Turkey—	132,242,000	152,198,000	875,654,000

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

Announce the Opening of a

Shoe Department

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Temporarily located on the main floor.

"Bontell" boots and shoes shown in this department will be governed by the same high standard and originality that characterize Bonwit Teller & Co. apparel.

SPECIAL OFFERING OF

Original Imported Paris Model Suits

SHOWN AT THE PARIS FASHION OPENINGS OF FEB. 5TH AND 10TH

125.00 *Cost to import 225.00 and more.*

The best personally selected and authoritative models from Cheruit, Bernard, Lanvin, Georgette Brandt, Drecoll and Doueillet.

Women's "Tailleur" Suits	*29.50*	*35.00*	*45.00*
Women's Sport & Blazer Suits	*39.50*	*49.50*	*65.00*
Women's Costume Suits of Cloth & Silk	*55.00*	*75.00*	*150.00*

Original Paris Chapeaux and Reproductions

The "Clarissa Harlowe" Hat of Evelyn Varon, a large brim 1856 type in the new tortoise shell crin—the sailors of Talbot and Reboux, including the latter's "Puritan"—Talbot's ancien bouquet and ostrich hats. "Suivez-moi, jeune homme," the hat with the long shepherdess streamers—Tricorne, Continental, skull cap, military kepi, turban and officer hats in the favored straws, including the new hedgehog effect Hats from Georgette, Madeleine, Lewis, Renee, Lanvin, Odette, Maria Guy. Also accurate reproductions and originations from the Bonwit Teller workrooms.

A specialized feature—Mourning Millinery produced from original Paris Model Hats

Additional Collection Paris Suits, Coats, Gowns, Blouses

Personally selected by Bonwit Teller & Co. representatives,

Arrived on Steamers "Chicago" and "Niagara"

From Drecoll, Premet, Arnold, Lanvin, Tollmann, Cheruit, Bernard and Callot Soeurs. They will be shown in the Bonwit Teller & Co. display rooms as soon as they come through the customs.

Imported French Hand-made Blouses

6.50 9.75 12.50 up to 65.00

Tailleur and hand embroidered batiste, hairline and blazer stripe handkerchief linen, polka dot patterns, Georgette crepe, crepe de Chine, real lace, old rose point, double frill, jabot and choker collar models.

Women's Sport & Formal Coats & Manteaux

The Bradley English blazer in university stripes, Roman stripe blazers. Guernsey and silk jersey coats with the Garibaldi belt sponsored by Amy Linker, officer's fatigue, golf cord and fuzzy-wuzzy sport coats. White coats in chinchilla, cord cloth, gabardine and corduroy. Soft vicuna field coats, Jenny evening wraps of faille taffeta with ecclesiastic cape wrought in silver embroidery, chiffon velvet wraps. Afternoon coats of Rejance silk, faille, poult de soie, taffeta, voile over soie echec. Callot models in checks, serges, coverts, Cumberland Homespuns.

Daytime Coats of Covert, Tweeds, Checks	*29.50*	*45.00*	*79.50*
Blazer and Field Coats	*25.00*	*35.00*	*55.00*
Afternoon Coats	*29.50*	*35.00 to*	*125.00*
Evening Coats and Wraps	*49.50*	*79.50 to*	*125.00*

Women's Robes Tailleurs, Frocks & Gowns

The dominant style motifs are the Mid-Victorian, Imperatrice Eugenie and Louis Philippe developed in exquisite silken textures with rich decorative broideries, Lilliput fringes, cascades of jet, paillettes and sequins, clouds of tulle, Bianchini embroidered taffetas, chiffon, satin d'armure, poult de soie. Also tailored frocks of crepe de Chine in simple models.

GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, VEILINGS, NECKWEAR, HANDKERCHIEFS, HANDBAGS NOVELTIES, FLOWERS, LINGERIE, CORSETS, NEGLIGEES, PERFUMERY

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Paris *Philadelphia*

FORCES OF ITALY READY TO STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

simultaneously discharge a broadside of 64 twelve-inch guns at a target every minute and a half, delivering a mass of shells weighing 51,200 pounds.

NOW OR NEVER FOR ITALY?

Partisans of the Allies Urge Action Before Turkey's Fall.

ROME, (via Paris,) March 13.—The Italian Government continues to maintain an impenetrable silence regarding negotiations reported to be under way with Austria concerning territorial concessions. Nothing has been added to the semi-official announcement that Italy has instituted no negotiations, but has simply listended to proposals emanating from Germany through that country's Ambassador, Prince von Buelow.

There are persistent reports in Rome that Austria has refused absolutely even to discuss the cession of Triest and would concede only a small part of the province of Trent.

The assertion is made in military circles that Italy now is prepared for any eventuality.

Situation More Complicated.

It is apparent to close observers that the situation for Italy is daily becoming more complicated. It is persistently asserted that she must soon reach a definite decision as to what course she will follow. The case of Greece is being referred to; her assistance, even if offered, might not now be accepted by the Allies, and the same thing might happen in the case of Italy, some Italian observers believe, if she purposed to join the Allies when her help was no longer needed.

Consequently a certain section of the public is today urging the Government to throw in its lot with the Allies while there is yet time and opportunity.

Admitting that Austria-Hungary could be induced to give up her provinces inhabited by Italians, as, for instance, Trent and Triest, which is considered most unlikely, this would still not be enough for Italy, according to the arguments of those who would like to see their country fighting on the side of France, Russia, and Great Britain.

The possible forcing of the Dardanelles by the naval forces of the Allies is regarded here as a prelude to the partition of Turkey. It is imperative that Italy have a voice in any such political division in order to claim her share, but this she could not expect to do if she entered any agreement with the Teutonic allies concerning Trent and Triest.

No official or even semi-official announcement has yet been made concerning the intentions of the Italian Government on this point. The nearest approach to any definite indication of how this question is considered by those who have the direction of the affairs of State in their hands is found in the following paragraph in the Giornale d'Italia:

"Italy can at no cost allow her prestige as a world power to be lowered at the conclusion of peace. She cannot permit her national aspirations to be turned acide, her interests to suffer. This is the will of the people, and it must be the program of the Government. No unjustifiable weakness can be allowed."

"Late Comers Badly Lodged."

The Messaggero concludes an article on the situation concerning Italy's delay in making a decision, as follows:

"England, France, and Russia have planned a military expedition sufficient to take Constantinople. Does the agreement between these three powers exclude Italy entirely, or almost, from the partition of the Ottoman Empire which will be the basis of new arrangements in the Eastern Mediterranean? An old proverb says: 'He who arrives late is badly lodged!' This is the grave danger of Italy, whose policy lacks the promptness necessary for great decisions."

The Corriere D'Italia, the mouthpiece of that section of the public which is unfavorable to war, says that the mobilization when ordered was intended to defend all Italian interests, not only against Austria, but against any attempt to prevent Italy from maintaining the position to which she is entitled in the seas surrounding her.

Von Buelow's Active Propaganda.

Prince von Buelow is continuing his active propaganda, the purpose of which is to induce Italy to stand by Germany. He is assuring the Quirinal that Germany undoubtedly will be successful in prevailing upon Austria-Hungary to satisfy the Italian claims. These date back to the war of 1866, when the Venetian provinces were ceded to Italy, and it is the first time they ever have been recognized in Berlin.

Princess von Buelow is a member of a well-known Italian family. She and her husband have been giving a series of receptions and dinners to which Senators and Deputies, and even members of the Cabinet have been invited.

To this campaign the diplomatic representatives of the Allies are opposing a policy radically different in its outer manifestations. They are not endeavoring to exert pressure upon Italy to induce her to change her attitude. They leave her to judge how her interests will best be served. They do, however, call attention to the way in which the situation has changed since last October. The picture today, as they are constantly presenting it, is that Great Britain has 1,000,000 men on the Continent; France has organized her reserves; the Turco-German attack on Egypt has evidently come to naught; the blockade against Great Britain has been of questionable success, and the forcing of the Dardanelles, with the consequent occupation of Constantinople, is apparently in process of accomplishment.

TENSION IN ATHENS RELIEVED.

Berlin Says Parliament Listened Courteously to the Peace Premier.

BERLIN, March 13, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Dispatches from Athens report unanimously that the political tension in Greece has decreased greatly, and that everything indicates the wisdom of the choice of M. Ghounaris to head the new Cabinet. The correspondent of The Post asserts that the influence of the British Chargé d'Affaires appears to have been somewhat impaired.

Premier Ghounaris received a courteous hearing in the Chamber of Deputies and met no evidences of outspoken opposition.

THINKS GERMANY INVINCIBLE.

Therefore Austria Sees No Need of Buying Italy's Neutrality.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 13.—According to reports current in official circles here a curious paradox is being witnessed, in that, while Austria, which has been entirely unsuccessful in the war, has blind confidence in the ultimate success of the Teutonic allies. Germany, which has much in the way of victory to her credit, is showing less faith in the future. Although Austria has lost belief in her own army, she has full confidence in her German ally, whose army, in her view, is invincible, and whose resources are inexhaustible.

This reliance on Germany has been maintained among the Austrian people by the simple expedient of suppressing all news unfavorable to Germany and exaggerating her successes. Thus, while the people understand that Austria has broken down under the strain, they suppose that Germany is really invincible, and that they have nothing to fear. This confidence has its embarrassments from the German point of view, as Vienna turns a deaf ear to the persistent advice from Berlin to keep Italy neutral through territorial concessions.

Until now the German pressure has taken the form of advice; but events move quickly, and it is noticed, I am told by a diplomatist, that the advice is changing its form and is now more of an admonition than before. This diplomatist, who has just returned from Vienna, says that the irritation in Berlin at Austrian obstinacy and blindness cannot long be resisted, and that when the explosion comes no one can foretell the result.

On the other hand, Austria is also losing patience with her ally. Every day brings into Austria German papers which admonish her to give way and satisfy Italy, without, of course, giving any (from the Austrian point of view) adequate reasons for the sacrifice and voluntary humiliation. Indeed, students of the history and character of Austria maintain that she will never give way to Italy unless forced to her knees by defeat. The hatred and contempt for Italy, which is traditional, and was only added to by Austria's enforced abandonment of her Italian provinces in the last century, will outlive any fear of defeat, and those feelings are much stronger now that she has "invincible" Germany behind her.

The German influence in Vienna and among the governing classes naturally infects the Austro-German inhabitants, and consequently their attitude toward other nationalities under Austrian rule who do not see eye to eye with Germany is making the internal crisis more and more acute.

So far it may be said that Prince von Buelow's mission to Italy has failed. He came offering territorial compensation from the possessions of Germany's enemies. When Rome refused even to contemplate such very hypothetical promises he made an offer of Austrian territory, which, unfortunately, was not ratified by Austria; so that every straw points to the conclusion that at the opportune moment Italy will take what she wants and be free to follow where her interests lead.

E·M·GATTLE & CO

PLATINUMSMITHS 630 FIFTH AVE. JEWELERS

THE acknowledged distinction of Gattle designing makes our shop the logical place for having old jewelry reset. For this purpose the designs of the Gattle Collection are always at your disposal.

Opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral

VIENNA FOOD PRICES DOUBLED BY THE WAR

Speculation by Galician Refugees Blamed in Part—People Eating More Horse Meat.

CHILDREN TO MAKE CROPS

Tens of Thousands, Released from School, Are Being Trained to Plant, Cultivate, and Harvest.

VENICE, March 13.—Word comes from Vienna that many articles of daily food have more than doubled in price there since the war began, and that there has been a secret speculation in foodstuffs which has aroused the indignation of the people in both Vienna and Budapest.

Authoritative quotations of the Vienna markets disclose that flour now costs 8 cents a pound and that dried peas are 11 cents a pound, as compared with 4 cents last July. Split peas now cost 15 cents and lard 40 cents a pound, which is double the price they were selling for when war was declared. Eggs bring 3 and 4 cents apiece, compared with their former price of 2 cents. Beef is selling at from 26 to 30 cents a pound, while pork brings from 24 to 40 cents. The consumption of horseflesh is steadily increasing. Today it costs from 10 to 16 cents a pound, compared with 8 cents last Summer.

Sugar, thanks to the beet product, has risen in price very little. It now costs 8 to 9 cents a pound, which is only half a cent more than before the war. Bread has gone up considerably, and now costs from 8 to 12 cents for a two-pound loaf. The quality leaves much to be desired, as it is only 50 per cent. flour. The remainder is a mixture of meals made from corn, barley, and potatoes. The Vienna bakers, famous for their excellent bread, do not seem to have learned how to mix these ingredients advantageously. Petroleum is quoted at 80 cents a gallon; it cost 26 cents last July. Soft coal has risen by $10 a ton, and it is difficult to obtain at any price.

An announcement by the Government says:

"If we can obtain sufficient labor, the next harvest is assured."

The war having robbed the industries of the country of most of the able-bodied men, tens of thousands of boys and girls have been released from the schools, and, with the married women, are being pressed into service. By a special decree of the Austrian Ministry, all children between 12 and 14 years of age are excused from school work, and this host of child labor is being organized systematically, like an army. The older boys are acting as officers. The purpose is to send these young people out to work in the fields.

Certain peasant laborers in the rural districts demanded higher pay. This induced legislation whereby they are now compelled to labor at the old wages.

By distributing seeds and agricultural machinery the Government has sought to stimulate farming, and it is hoped that the next harvest will not be much below the normal.

It is alleged in both Vienna and Budapest that many refugees from Galicia who have money are employing their funds in speculation in foodstuffs. Not only are the people indignant but the authorities as well. Exploiting the necessities of the small storekeepers and the consuming public is regarded as a poor return for the shelter and hospitality offered to the tens of thousands of the half-starving fellow-countrymen of these Galicians.

This trafficking in food supplies is carried on in secret, chiefly in the coffee houses. Through agents sent to the provinces large stores of food are bought and retailed at exorbitant prices to storekeepers. As these agents were carrying on business without proper trade licenses, they are being prosecuted, and more than fifty of them already have been arrested.

POTATOES WITH WHEAT FLOUR

Mixture for Bread Made Compulsory by Magistracy of Berlin.

BERLIN, (via London,) March 13.—The Magistracy of Berlin today issued orders that beginning March 15 potatoes must be mixed with wheat flour.

Bread coupons may be used only to a limited extent for the purchase of flour, of which only 125 grams may be obtained on a coupon which is good for 250 grams of bread.

LUXEMBURG SEIZES FOODS.

Use of Grain by Distillers Also Prohibited by Government.

LUXEMBURG, (via London,) March 13.—The Diet today empowered the Government to expropriate grain and provisions, and also prohibited the use of grain by distillers.

JAPAN DOUBLES GARRISONS.

Sends 30,000 More Troops to China, Pending a Settlement.

PEKING, March 13.—The Chinese Government has official information that the second Japanese squadron, conveying two divisions of approximately 30,000 soldiers, has sailed for China.

These troops will increase the number of Japanese soldiers in the garrisons in China to nearly 60,000. The new troops will be distributed among Manchuria, Shantung, Tien-tsin and Hankow, where the present forces at the Japanese garrisons number nearly 30,000.

It was made known in Tokio several days ago that new troops would be dispatched to the Japanese garrisons in China. The explanation was given that this was merely a shifting of troops, such as is made at regular intervals, and it was understood that the troops now in China would be withdrawn on the arrival of the new forces. Subsequently, however, it was intimated that the garrisons now on duty would be retained pending the settlement of the differences which had arisen consequent to the presentation by Japan of demands upon China.

HONOLULU, March 13.—A Chinese mass meeting held here today to discuss the Japanese demands upon the Chinese Republic resulted in a message being cabled to the Government at Peking, advising that the Japanese demands be refused, even if the refusal result in war.

ZEPPELIN A GRANDFATHER.

His Only Child Was Married to Count Brandenstein-Zeppelin.

BERLIN, (via London,) March 13.—A son has just been born to Count and Countess Brandenstein-Zeppelin.

The Countess is the only child of Count Zeppelin, inventor of the Zeppelin dirigible balloon. At the time of her marriage the King of Wurttemberg conferred upon her husband, Baron von Brandenstein, the title of Count, with the name of Brandenstein-Zeppelin.

Thus the name of Zeppelin is borne by a descendant of the inventor, although he has no son.

Friends to Hold Anti-War Meeting.

An anti-militarist meeting is to be held under the auspices of the Friends of New York City in the old Friends' Meeting House, Fifteenth Street and Stuyvesant Square, on Tuesday evening next. The speakers will be the Rev. Dr. James H. Ecob of the American Institute for Social Service and Dr. Henry Moskowitz. The meeting is called by the two Yearly Meetings of Friends. These two bodies were separated by a disagreement in 1827, and it is only within the last few years their strong feeling against war has united them on the subject of peace.

JERSEY CITY POLICE TO ENFORCE BLUE LAW

Butcher Shops Ordered to Close Today in Addition to the Saloons.

Jersey City folk who retired last night expecting to do their last shopping for Sunday dinner some time this morning discovered that overnight orders had been issued to the police to close every butcher shop and keep it closed throughout the Sabbath. Candy stores, stationery stores, some groceries, and other provision shops may remain open, as they have in the past, but Chief of Police Frank Monahan issued orders last night that the butchers must close.

The order was the result of a demand made on the police by a delegation of journeymen butchers, who pointed to the fact that the clergymen had caused the excise law to be enforced strictly. They insisted that the old blue laws, so far as they applied to butcher shops, should be observed also.

In some parts of the city, notably where Kosher butcher shops are situated, it had been the custom to close on Saturday, and do business on Sunday, and last night many of the butchers protested that they had orders in their ice boxes which were to be called for today. The police warned them that this made no difference.

Should all the blue laws be similarly enforced Jersey City would find itself able to do just three things legally on Sunday; it could go to church, tend the sick, or take a carriage ride for pleasure. Everything else except "unusual and necessary" tasks are forbidden.

CATHOLIC PEACE SERVICE.

Cardinal Sends to Priests Ritual to be Followed Next Sunday.

Cardinal Farley has sent to every Roman Catholic Church in the diocese of New York the following letter:

"As you are no doubt aware, our Holy Father, Pope Benedict XV., has directed that solemn religious functions be held in all our churches on Passion Sunday, March 21, at which special prayers are to be offered to obtain from the mercy of Almighty God the peace which all desire. I therefore send the copy of the decree issued by his Eminence Cardinal Gaspari, Secretary of State, which defines most clearly the ritual to be followed for these functions.

"You will please give notice on Sunday next, March 14, of this service, and arrange for its observance in your church on Passion Sunday, according to the directions of the Cardinal Secretary of State.

"I would particularly urge you to exhort your people to prepare, by a worthy reception of the Sacraments of Penance and Holy Eucharist, to supplicate with pure hearts the God of all Mercy to end the fearful scourge afflicting the world. The Holy Father grants to all who receive the Sacraments of Penance and Holy Eucharist and assist at one of the functions, or spend some time in prayer before the Blessed Sacrament solemnly exposed a plenary indulgence."

The services will begin with the Conventual or Parochial Mass, to be followed by the exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, a psalm, antiphon, prayers, and collect. The Sacrament will be displayed all day.

Y. M. C. A. TO AID CAPTIVES.

Gets Permission to Work in German Camps—Plan to be Extended.

BERLIN, (via London,) March 13.—A. C. Harte, representing the International Young Men's Christian Association, has obtained permission from the Foreign Office to establish branches of the association for religious work among war prisoners in Germany. Authority has been granted to open branches at the Göttingen and Alstenburg camps, where the prisoners are mainly Russian and French.

Germany is the first country to authorize such an undertaking, but Mr. Harte will ask other belligerent nations to follow this example.

COMPARES SUFFRAGE PLANS

Miss Stevens Explains Merits of Bristow-Mondell Amendment.

Miss Doris Stevens, in charge of the headquarters of the Congressional Union in New York, was one of the speakers at the Suffrage Shop yesterday afternoon and explained the Bristow-Mondell amendment to the Federal Constitution. The union was formed to support this amendment in opposition to the Shafroth-Palmer amendment, which is supported by the National Woman Suffrage Association. The Women's Political Union, which is in charge of the Suffrage Shop, also favors the Bristow-Mondell amendment.

Miss Stevens told the audience at the Suffrage Shop yesterday that he was supporting the Bristow-Mondell amendment because after it had passed Congress and been ratified by the States the women would be enfranchised, while with the other amendment there would be State referendums following the action of the Federal Government, and the women would be required to do much more work, proceeding State by State.

The amendment which the Congressional Union and a number of other suffragists support reads:

Article, — Section 1—The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Section 2—Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article.

Miss Stevens said the Bristow-Mondell measure was the original amendment supported by Susan B. Anthony.

BIG VOTE FOR SUFFRAGE.

1,690 Women Favor It to Only 50 Against at 'Made in U. S. A.' Show.

Those who attended the Made in U. S. A. Exposition in Grand Central Palace yesterday were overwhelmingly in favor of women suffrage, and this notwithstanding an anti-suffrage rally in the hall in the afternoon.

Mrs. Robert Adamson, in charge of the suffrage booth, took the vote. Two voting machines were used, one for the men and the other for women voters, with this result: One thousand six hundred and ninety women voted in favor of giving women the vote, and fifty-nine voted against it, and 956 men voted in favor of votes for women and 131 against.

SHOTS HALT SHIP IN HARBOR

Cutter Stops Oil Tanker for Failing to Display Number.

When the Standard Oil tank steamship John D. Archbold left the harbor at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in ballast for Baton Rouge, La., Capt. Lingo, her commander, neglected to hoist his number and was ordered to stop by the United States Coastguard cutter Mohawk, off Stapleton.

The steamship proceeded and a blank shot from a four-pounder was fired from the Mohawk, followed by a second one, and still no notice was taken of the cutter. Finally a solid shot was fired across the bows of the John D. Archbold, as she was entering the Narrows, and then Capt. Lingo realized that the commander of the cutter wished to speak to him and stopped his ship. A navy tug was sent alongside the oil steamship and to an officer Capt. Lingo explained that he had not known the signals were intended for him. Then the John D. Archbold was allowed to proceed.

Capt. Carden of the Mohawk, said later that the hoisting of the number is required of all outgoing ships, whether American or foreign, and he ran up a signal on the cutter, "G. F. E.," in the international code, which means, "Heave to I wish to board you."

B. Altman & Co.

THE DISPLAY OF NEW STYLES

now being made in the Store's numerous departments includes everything that is smart in Women's, Misses' and Children's Wear; Men's Hats, Coats, Shoes and Furnishings; Young Men's and Boys' Outfits; Silks, Dress Materials of all kinds; Laces and Trimmings; Curtains, Upholsteries and Rugs for the Summer residence; and large assortments of Sports Goods and Travel Necessaries.

Women's Cotton & Linen Dresses
FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY

For the Spring season and the warm days later, B. Altman & Co. have provided an interesting assortment of the most fetching models, principally in dainty, youthful styles.

Many effective combinations are included.

Exclusive Designs in Fine Paris-made Lingerie

figure very prominently in the interesting collection of Women's dainty imported Undergarments now being shown.

Some really beautiful examples of fine needlecraft are here to be found, incorporating exquisite embroidery and materials of cobwebby fineness with the latest designs evolved by the Parisian creators. Among them, shown in the regular stock at the prices quoted, are the following:

Bridal Sets	$45.00 to 750.00
Nightrobes	25.00 to 295.00
Chemises	10.50 to 90.00

Petticoats, Corset Covers and Combination Garments at prices in proportion.

Spring Fashions
FOR MISSES AND THE YOUNGER SET

in Street and Evening Gowns, Tailor-made Suits and Coats

are displayed on the Second Floor

Confirmation Dresses

The Lace Department

The new assortment of Fine Imported Laces, now being shown, is of more than ordinary interest in view of Fashion's present demand for the lavish use of lace as trimming.

This collection includes all the latest and most effective designs in laces, many of which have been chosen by the fashion creators of Europe and America for the adornment of their model gowns. Especially worthy of notice are the Chantilly Lace Sets, which include the full skirt flounces now in vogue; and the new Filet Laces, in hand- and machine-made varieties.

Belgian Real Laces are shown in an interesting selection of Bridal Sets, Veils, etc., many of which are marked at prices far below their real worth.

Infants' Fine Imported Garments
(Hand-made and Hand-embroidered)

are shown in most interesting variety in the semi-private Layette Room, on the Second Floor. Here are assembled the various little garments essential to the baby's complete outfitting, all inexpressibly dainty, yet embodying the practical ideas dominating the modern layette. Among the finer garments are the following, all in the regular stock at the prices mentioned:

Baptismal Robes	$38.00 to 275.00
Long Cloaks of silk	65.00 to 300.00
Bibs and Veils, each	14.50 to 50.00
Crepe de Chine Wrappers	22.50 to 38.00
Also	
Silk Afghans	42.00 to 135.00
Lingerie Pillow Cases	14.50 to 45.00
Bassinets, with accessories, at	$90.00 to 1,650.00

Summer Floor Coverings for Country Homes

The new selections of Holland Rush Rugs, American Homespun Rugs, Wool Art Rugs and Fibre Rugs are now ready, very moderately priced.

Inspection is invited.

An Exceptional Sale of Spring Suitings

specially priced for to-morrow at $1.45 per yard

will comprise Homespuns and Tweeds of excellent qualities, 54 inches wide, in the fashionable brown, green, sand, blue and tan mixtures.

An Unusual Sale in the Dress Goods Department to-morrow will consist of

Semi-made Sports Skirts

made of English covert cloth in the smart brown or green mixtures, specially priced at $6.50

Covert cloth to match, for coats, may be obtained in the same Department at . . . . . per yard $2.75

Semi-made Sports Skirts of black, white or navy blue serge, of shepherd's check in black-and-white, or of homespun in tan or old blue, are offered . . . . at $4.75

All of these Skirts are made on the new circular lines, with flare at the hem and a patch pocket at each side of the front. The side seams are left open to facilitate adjustment to individual measurements.

All Charged or Paid Purchases (including heavy and bulky shipments) will be forwarded Free of Charge, by mail, express or freight, to any point in the United States. The methods of shipment are optional with B. Altman & Co. and no discounts are allowed.

Sheer White Lingerie Fabrics
(25,000 Yards)

suitable for Blouses, Summer Dresses, Undergarments, etc., will be placed on sale to-morrow at unusually low prices.

SOFT-FINISH NAINSOOK (10 yards in box)

39 inches wide	per box $1.75
40 inches wide	per box 1.95

SOFT-FINISH CAMBRIC (10 yards in box)

42 inches wide	per box $2.45 & 2.65

SOFT-FINISH LONGCLOTH

36-inch, per piece of 10 yards	$1.60
42-inch, per piece of 10 yards	1.75

FANCY CREPE VOILE

American-made, 34-inch	per yard 21c.
Imported, 36-inch	per yard 38c.

The above materials are in white only.

An Important Offering of Sterling Silverware

will be a drawing feature to-morrow in the Madison Avenue section of the First Floor, affording an opportunity to purchase really desirable articles for personal use or presentation purposes at remarkable price advantages.

Betty Tea Sets of Lenox china, with decoration of sterling silver deposit, per set $9.75

Sterling Silver Bud Vases at . . $3.75, 4.50, 5.75 & 6.75

Sterling Silver Candlesticks per pair . . . . $4.00 & 6.00

Sterling Silver Bon-bon Dishes, pierced, 4.75

Sterling Silver Call Bells . . at 2.00

Marmalade Jars of engraved glass, with sterling silver cover and spoon; complete at $1.50

25,000 Pairs of Silk Hosiery for Men and Women

will constitute a Sale of special interest for to-morrow, at these prices:

WOMEN'S SILK HOSE

In black or white (with cotton soles and tops) per pair . . . . . 80c.

In black only . . . per pair 90c.

Extra size, in black only (with cotton soles and tops) . . . . . per pair 95c.

Of high-grade, lustrous quality, in black or white . . . . . per pair $1.10

With hand-embroidered insteps and clocks; in black only . . . per pair $1.50

MEN'S SILK HALF-HOSE

In black, white, navy blue, tan and gray; with cotton tops and soles . per pair 32c.

(Six pairs for $1.75)

In black only, with cotton soles, per pair 55c.

In two-toned effects, embracing a large variety of color combinations; with reinforced lisle thread soles . . . per pair $1.35

An Extraordinary Sale of Summer Curtain Materials, to be held to-morrow in the Upholstery Department (Fourth Floor) will comprise

Over 11,000 Yards of Superior-quality Curtain Scrims

38 inches wide, in white, ivory and ecru; in a variety of plain and novelty weaves, including some with lace edging and insertion,

at 18c. per yard

Thirty-fourth Street — Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York — Thirty-fifth Street

BAR FREEDOM'S GATE TO 'PINHEAD' FAMILY

Immigration People Fear Microcephalic Himalayans Can't Earn a Living Here.

OF NO USE EVEN TO SCIENCE

Were on Their Way to Panama Show, but May Be Sent Back to France, Whence They Came.

A group of "peculiar, peaceful, and interesting" specimens of the aboriginal East Indian, five of them, have been halted on their journey from their Himalayan haunts to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and unless the Commissioner General of Immigration interferes they may have to return to the country from which they came.

One of them, Ingoo, is a dwarf, about two and a half feet tall, 42 years old, well formed and muscular, with an intelligent face adorned with a black beard. He is described by Mhervan Irani, who brought him here, as having been the attendant of the Gaekwar of Baroda. His companions are Gormdaa, 52 years old; his sons, Gondia, 20 years old, and Rangya, 5, and his daughter, Lakine, 9 years old.

The Marine Hospital doctors who examined them found the family to be microcephalic imbeciles, which means they have little heads and the mental equipment of 4-year-old children. "Pinheads," the Ellis Island employes call them.

The group arrived on the French liner Niagara on Feb. 11 in charge of Bielle, an intelligent East Indian. It was the purpose of Manager Irani to exhibit them in San Francisco. The Immigration Inspectors sent them to Ellis Island, where a Board of Special Inquiry ordered them returned to Havre, the port of embarkation, on the ground that Ingoo, because of his small stature, might become a charge on the country if left to his own resources, and the family because of their little heads.

The Gormdaas attract much attention among the other detained immigrants. They have sloping foreheads, and the older ones sit on a bench looking with stupid, unseeing eyes upon what goes on around them. Five-year-old Rangya plays like a very small child, her mouth hanging open while she makes strange, crooning sounds. Ingoo, the sturdy dwarf, sits in a toy rocking chair, rocks violently, and swings his symmetrical little legs to the movement of the chair. All are apparently contented and indifferent whether they are admitted to the country or excluded.

Their case was appealed to Washington, where the decision of the Board of Inquiry was upheld. Then a stay of one week was asked for and obtained. When this was up another stay was taken, and then Irani came forward with a new plea for the admission of the Indians. He declares that their coming here is really of scientific value because they are interesting aboriginal natives of the Himalayan regions, and that not only are they intelligent in their way but have a rational conception of life and are pious and strict in observance of Buddhism.

In presenting his new view of the case Mr. Irani said he had known the microcephalic family several years, and he was quite familiar with their habits and customs; so he believes science would be greatly benefited if the savants here had the opportunity to examine them.

The doctors in the United States service, however, do not believe that any scientific value attaches to their stay here. It is said that they are in no sense a reversion to the aboriginal, but simply specimens of arrested head growth and brain development. Notwithstanding the verbiage of the showman, the authorities say that as aboriginals they would not survive a week, for unassisted they would not be able to feed or clothe themselves, let alone resist the attacks of the wild animals of their native region.

The Government, it was announced yesterday, has ordered deportation stayed so that evidence can be presented that admission of the immigrants would be of some value for scientific study and that they are what Irani claims for them. Those who could give such testimony are said to be in San Francisco now, and it will take some time before their evidence can be submitted.

Until this is done and another hearing given the party will occupy a room in the detention section of the Immigration Station on Ellis Island. They require the constant care of the attendant who came with them, and so far as their pious practices are concerned, the attendants at the Island says there has been no visible evidence that they comprehend their meaning.

Two of the family were once exhibited in this country. At that time they were admitted for a limited time only, and the promoters were warned then not to bring them back. Their manager says he received no such warning and if it was given it must have been served upon his attorney.

TO SEE REGULARS PARADE.

Twenty-ninth Infantry Will March Before Embarking for Panama.

The largest number of regular troops to parade in New York in many years will march up Fifth Avenue next Wednesday morning, when the city will say good-bye to the Twenty-ninth United States Infantry, which will sail for the Canal Zone on Wednesday afternoon. The regiment will be commanded by Col. John S. Mallory, U. S. A., and will be escorted by the Seventy-first Regiment of the National Guard of New York, Troop L of the First Cavalry of Brooklyn, a battery of New York field artillery, and several companies of coast artillerymen.

The occasion will be the second this year which will give New Yorkers an opportunity to see a crack infantry company fully equipped for the field on the march. The other occasion was the parade up Fifth Avenue a few weeks ago of the Thirtieth Infantry on its arrival here from Alaskan posts on its way to Plattsburgh Barracks, in the northern part of the State.

Then only the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., served as escort, and there were no regulars in line other than those of the Thirtieth United States Infantry.

The parade of the Twenty-ninth Regiment will start from Battery Park about 9:30 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The route will be up Broadway to Washington Place and thence west to Washington Square and north through Fifth Avenue.

The reviewing stand will be in front of the Public Library, and the reviewing officers will include the division staff on Governors Island, Major Gen. O'Ryan of the National Guard and his staff, and several of the city officials, including probably Mayor Mitchel.

BROOKLYN GUILD CAMPAIGN.

People of Society to Join in Aiding Neighborhood Philanthropy.

More than two hundred men and women well known in Brooklyn society will hold a dinner at the Hotel Bossert on Wednesday evening, beginning a campaign to raise $100,000 for the United Neighborhood Guild. The campaign is to end on March 29.

The guild was formed six years ago to co-ordinate the work of Brooklyn's oldest neighborhood settlement, the Brooklyn Guild, the former Assocg House and Italian Settlement. Its headquarters are at 176 Nassau Street.

The guild conducts a home for resident workers and an Italian settlement, in addition to a sixty-acre farm in Rockland County.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street — *Commencing Monday, March 15th* — *5th Avenue*

Seasonable Merchandise at Unusual Prices

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces

Complete assortments of the later weaves and colors in Plain and Novelty Silks and Satins for Spring and Easter wear, introducing the latest changes of fashion, many of which are authentic model designs of recent importation.

18,000 Yards

Novelty Summer Dress Silks

Especially adapted for Summer frocks; including Monotone, Harlequin, Tile and Shepherd Checks; Paquin, Pekin, Raye and Candy Stripes; Pompadour and Dresden Taffetas and Satins, and Plain and Pompadour Shantung Pongee.

yd. **95c** value 1.50 to 2.50

The largest variety and finest collection of Natural Ecru Tailleur Shantung Pongee Silks ever offered will be placed on sale, in the following widths:

54 ins. wide, heavy weight..yd. **2.75**.....value 4.00
54 ins. wide.....yd. **1.95**.....value 3.00
54 ins. wide.....yd. **2.50**.....value 3.50
42 ins. wide.....yd. **1.35**.....value 2.00
36 ins. wide.....yd. **1.25**.....value 2.00
36 ins. wide.....yd. **95c**.....value 1.50
33 ins. wide.....yd. **95c**.....value 1.50
33 ins. wide.....yd. **85c**.....value 1.25
33 ins. wide.....yd. **68c**.....value 1.00
26 ins. wide.....yd. **58c**.....value 85c

3,000 yards, Heavy Weight, Genuine Chinese Shadow Striped Pongee, especially adapted for men's suits and coats, yd. **1.65** value 2.50

WASH DRESS GOODS

Imported Ramie and French Linen Suitings, in a wide range of this season's most fashionable colors; also White or Black. 45 inches wide. value 75c, yd. **55c**

Printed Cotton Voile, in a large variety of new Spring styles; also Black and White effects. 38 inches wide. yd. **25c** value 40c

Printed Silk and Cotton Crepes and Voiles, in new Dresden designs. 38 inches wide. value 75c, yd. **38c**

White Cotton Japanese Seed Crepe,—36 inches wide. value 65c, yd. **38c**

White Cotton Voile,—crisp finish. 38 inches wide. value 40c, yd. **25c**

HAIR GOODS

"Triplet" Switches, now in vogue, of First Quality Wavy Hair; also Pompadours, in all shades and Gray. Special **5.00**

Unusual Purchase

NEGLIGEES & KIMONOS

All new garments in dainty materials and attractive models, at extraordinary low prices.

750 Morning or Porch Dresses, in Gingham, Percale, Chambray, Crepe or Ratine. **95c, 1.45, 1.75 and 1.95**

475 Kimonos of Albatross,—loose and Empire models; trimmed with lace or embroidery; various colors. **4.95**

375 Slip-ons of Crepe de Chine,—prettily trimmed; variety of colors. **7.50**

300 Dainty Dresses, suitable for afternoon wear; made of Striped Crepe or Voile, and various other fabrics. **4.95**

600 Kimonos of Crepon,—figured or plain designs..... **1.10, 1.50 and 1.95**

RHINESTONE JEWELRY

⅓, ½ and Less Than Half Regular Prices

The surplus stock from a leading manufacturer of Rhinestone Jewelry and Combs, purchased at large concessions from regular prices.

1200 pieces **50c** regularly 75c to 1.25

Hat Pins, Bar Pins and Earrings of Sterling Silver; Shoe Buckles, Ribbon Guards, Hair Pins and Earrings of Silverite mountings. Also a few Sterling Silver Enamelled Bar Pins and Brooches, slightly imperfect.

900 pieces **1.00** regularly 1.50 to 2.00

Hair Pins, Shoe Pins, Shoe Buckles and Ribbon Guards of Silverite mountins; also Sterling Silver Bar Pins and Brooches; some slightly imperfect.

500 pieces **1.95** regularly 3.00 to 12.50

Bar Pins and Earrings of Sterling Silver; Combs, Hair Pins, Barrettes, Brooches and Shoe Buckles of Silverite mountings.

Exceptional Offerings

SILVERWARE

Sterling Silver Sandwich Plates,—pierced design. **11.25, 14.50 and 23.75** values 13.75, 17.95 and 25.75

Sterling Silver Fruit or Salad Bowls,—plain, engraved and pierced designs. **10.50, 17.50 and 19.50** values 12.75, 19.50 and 22.50

Water Pitchers,—silver deposit; rose engraved design; also grape design cutting. **6.50, 12.50 to 19.25** values 10.00, 16.50 to 24.95

Sheffield Plated Ware

On Copper and Nickel Silver

Meat Platters.
13-inch.....**5.00** 17-inch.....**7.50**
14-inch.....**6.00** 19-inch.....**8.75**

Meat Platters,—well and tree design.
17-inch.....**9.75** 19-inch.....**12.75**
22-inch.....**15.95**

Vegetable Dishes,—lock handle.....**5.95**
Gravy Boats and Trays.....**5.00**
Sandwich Plates.....**1.95, 2.50 and 2.95**
Cheese and Cracker Dishes.....**3.75**
Bread and Butter Plates,—7-inch size.....each **85c**

Extraordinary Sale

***25,000 Pairs of* WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY,**

Pair 69c; Regularly 1.00

An extensive assortment of colors, including Bronze, Gold, Pongee, Tan, American Beauty, Suede, Red, Terra Cotta, Champagne, Pink, Sky Blue, Tango, Emerald, Pearl Gray, Battleship Gray, Nile Green, Purple, Mahogany and Black or White. Lisle Tops and Soles.

Advance Spring Sale

WOMEN'S "SOROSIS" FOOTWEAR

Boots, Oxford Ties and Pumps in a choice collection of smart new styles, in addition to a large range of standard models. Made in Gunmetal, Patent Leather, Tan Russia Calf, Glazed Kidskin, White Buckskin and Combinations of Gunmetal and Patent Leather, with Gray or Fawn Buckskin Tops.

3.95 pair.....value 5.00
4.85 pair.....values 6.00 and 7.00

Spring Sale—WOMEN'S BLOUSES

Smart and effective models in a choice assortment of Spring Fabrics; featuring both high and low collars.

Very Special Prices

Dainty Blouses in Flesh color Voile, with fine embroidery down front; hemstitched collar and cuffs, finished with Venise lace.
***Special,* 2.00**

Fancy Stripe Marquisette Blouses, trimmed with Venetian lace; pretty collar with moire ribbon necklet. Very attractive model.
***Special,* 5.00**

Blouses of French Voile, trimmed with exquisite hand-embroidery and Filet lace. Collar may be worn high or low.
***Special,* 12.75**

French Cotton Crepe Blouses, trimmed with scrolls of embroidery, turned back cuffs and convertible collar.
***Special,* 2.95**

Smart Blouses of White Voile, finely tucked and hemstitched, trimmed with Cluny lace insertion and daintily hand-embroidered.
***Special,* 8.95**

Dressy Blouses of fine Voile,—shoulders trimmed with squares of hemstitching; front hand-embroidered, combined with Venise lace.
***Special,* 14.75**

WOMEN'S SPRING APPAREL

Many exclusive styles will be found in the extensive variety of distinctive models offered at the following attractive prices:

Tailored and Fancy Suits

The season's smartest models in Gabardine, Men's Wear Serge, Shepherd Check Suiting, Poplin, Gros de Londres and Novelty Mixtures.
24.50 35.00 45.00 55.00 and upward

Special Offering—Dressy Suits

Reproduction of a high-class model, developed in Men's Wear Serge, Poplin or Shepherd Check Suiting; lined with guaranteed Peau de Cygne, **24.50**

Afternoon and Evening Gowns

Introducing many new and distinctive features, in a wide range of styles and materials, in the season's newest shades.
15.00 25.00 45.00 65.00 and upward

Special Offering—Afternoon and Evening Gowns

An extensive variety of styles in Crepe Meteor, Crepe de Chine, Taffeta, Satin Sublime and Charmeuse. **15.00**

WOMEN'S COATS AND WRAPS

Very latest models in desirable materials, suitable for all occasions, at moderate prices.

Smart and youthful models in a variety of Silk Fabrics, trimmed and lined with contrasting Peau de Cygne. Black, Battleship Gray, Sand and Copenhagen Blue.
27.50 value 35.00

Street and Afternoon Coats in Black and White Shepherd Check Fabrics, Blue and Black Gabardine, Blue Poplin and Covert Cloth; variety of models.
18.50 value 25.00

Utility Coats of English Mixtures,—mannish cut; half and full lined; beautifully finished.
14.50 value 22.50

English Sport Coats,—box model in Plaid and Check Fabrics.
8.75 and **12.75** values 14.50 and 16.50

SPRING FASHIONS FOR LITTLE CHILDREN

The Infants' Department on the Fifth Floor is now displaying new and attractive styles in Coats, Hats, Caps and Dresses, at moderate prices.

Coats of Navy Blue Serge,—box model; tailor finish; emblem on sleeve. Size 2 to 5 years. **3.50** value 4.50

Black and White Check Coats,—Empire model; White pique collar and cuffs. Size 2 to 5 years. **5.00** value 6.50

Short Dresses,—Russian, Empire and long-waisted models, in Lawn, Dimity, Cotton Voile and Chambray; several new smocked designs. White and Colors. Size 1 to 5 years. **95c** to **15.00**

Infants' Hand-made Long Slips and "Gertrude" Skirts specially reduced. Value 1.50 to 2.50 **95c, 1.45 and 1.75**

Remarkable Values

DOMESTIC RUGS

A large purchase of Royal Wilton Rugs at much less than regular prices enables us to offer a most desirable assortment at unusually low prices.

Extra Quality Wilton Rugs,—finest grade, exceptionally beautiful colors and designs; very durable. Size 9x12 feet. regularly 60.00, **42.50**

High Pile Royal Wilton Rugs,—
Size 9x12 ft.....regularly 37.50, **28.00**
Size 8.3x10.6 ft..regularly 35.00, **25.50**
Size 6x9 ft.....regularly 24.50, **19.50**
Size 4.6x7.6 ft....regularly 14.50, **10.50**
Size 36x63 in.....regularly 7.50, **4.75**
Size 27x54 in.....regularly 4.75, **3.50**

Seamless Royal Axminster Rugs from a foremost manufacturer of Axminster Rugs; large assortment of Oriental and plain effects. Size 9x12 ft. regularly 28.50, **22.50**

Pronounced Reductions—Oriental Rugs

A special lot of Heavy Persian Mosul Rugs,—lustrous and silky. Size about 3.6x6 feet. value 30.00, **18.50**

200 Room-size Rugs, ranging from 6x9 ft. to 9x12 ft.....**69.00** to **157.00** value 95.00 to 225.00

Kazakji Rugs,—size about 3x4.6 feet. value 18.50, **11.75**

Rare Turkish Anatolian Mats, **5.00** value 10.50

"McCREERY LINENS"

Unusual Reductions

Satin Damask Tablecloths.....**1.90, 2.50** to **12.50** value 2.50, 3.75 to 25.00
Satin Damask Napkins.....dos. **2.75** to **11.00** value 3.50 to 20.00
Hemstitched Damask Tea Napkins.....value 3.75, dos. **2.50**
Remnants of Table Damask at reduced prices.
Odd Huckaback Towels,—superior quality..**50c, 75c and 1.00** values 70c, 1.00 and 1.50
Italian Towels,—all sizes at ½ regular prices.
Huckaback Towels.....value 3.75, dos. **2.75**
Hemmed Muslin Sheets.....each **42c** to **95c**
Hemmed Muslin Pillow Cases.....each **12c** to **23c**

CUT GLASS

A varied assortment of shapes and patterns, at reductions averaging
one-third less than regular prices
For convenience tables will be arranged on the Main Floor

Decided Reductions

"McCreery MASTER-MADE" Furniture

Dining Room Suites

Ten-piece Suits,—exact reproduction of the Adam model; made of the finest selected Mahogany. regularly 1,000.00, **600.00**

Ten-piece Suites,—Hepplewhite model; made especially for James McCreery & Co. regularly 600.00, **467.00**

Ten-piece Suites,—Sheraton model, handsomely inlaid..... regularly 340.00, **281.50**

Ten-piece Suites,—Adam model; pedestal table.....**275.00** regularly 327.00

Ten-piece Solid Mahogany Suites,—plain Sheraton model. regularly 300.00, **195.00**

Chamber Furniture

Four-piece Solid Mahogany Suites,—all dustproof drawer construction and French plate mirrors, **130.75** regularly 175.00

Four-piece Suites,—Colonial model, with four-post Bed. regularly 275.00, **225.00**

Four-piece Solid Mahogany Suites,—Adam model; made especially for James McCreery & Co. reg. 275.00, **198.00**

Four-post Mahogany Beds...regularly 50.00, **25.00**

Four-post Mahogany Beds...regularly 55.00, **35.00**

Specially Arranged Sale

350 PIECES CRAFTSMAN FURNITURE

At 25% Reductions

Craftsman Chairs with leather seats—
regularly 8.50.....**6.25** regularly 13.50.....**10.00**
regularly 9.00.....**6.75** regularly 14.50.....**10.75**
regularly 9.75.....**7.25** regularly 17.00.....**12.75**
regularly 11.00.....**8.25** regularly 18.00.....**13.50**
regularly 12.00.....**9.75** regularly 20.00.....**15.00**

Craftsman Sofas.....regularly 35.00.....**26.00**

Craftsman Library Tables
regularly 56.00.....**42.00** regularly 20.00.....**15.00**
regularly 35.00.....**26.00** regularly 12.00.....**9.00**

BRASS BEDS & BEDDING

Special Sale of Discontinued Models

Brass Beds with square posts; cane panels.....**50.00** regularly 165.00

Brass Beds with all square posts.....**40.00** regularly 62.50

Brass Beds.....**29.75** and **38.00** regularly 40.00 and 59.00

Brass Beds.....**9.50, 19.00 and 27.50** regularly 15.00, 25.00 and 37.00

"McCreery Luxury" Mattresses...regularly 45.00, **35.00**

"McCreery Special" South American Hair Mattresses...**19.50** regularly 26.00

Pure Layer Felt Mattresses.....regularly 12.00, **8.75**

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Considerably Reduced

Solid Mahogany Boudoir Lamps with 10-inch silk-lined Japanese Bamboo shade, **2.50** value 4.50

Same with 10-inch fancy silk shade, any color. **2.95** value 5.00

Carved Burnished Gold Wood Table Lamps with 18-inch silk shade, silk lined, silk fringe; 2 electric lights. **10.00** value 18.00

Metal Table Lamps,—Verde or Empire Bronze finish; with bent glass Empire shade to match; electric or gas. **10.00** value 15.00

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold Wood or finished in French Gray, Antique Ivory or White Enamel; fluted column; 22-inch Cretonne Empire shade in various patterns, with 4-inch fringe. Complete with 6 ft. of silk cord and two-piece plug. **10.50** value 18.00

Same with 22-inch Silk Empire shade, with 4-inch silk fringe, any color. **12.50** value 20.00

Special Offerings

BLANKET DEPARTMENT

Blankets, White Wool with blue or pink borders; full size..... pair **3.65** and **4.75**

Comfortables, Figured Silkoline,—cotton filled...each **1.45**

Comfortables, Figured Silk Mull tops; plain back and border; wool filled. each **5.00**

Bed Spreads,—Marseilles satin finish; scalloped edges. each **2.75** and **4.25**

M'MANUS CASE PUT BEFORE VILLA ALSO

Northern Leader Shares Responsibility for Killing of American by Zapatistas.

HE IS READY TO PUNISH

But Says He Has No News from the Capital—Forces Concentrating Around Tampico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Administration marked time in the Mexican situation today while awaiting the results of its demands upon General Salazar for the punishment of the Zapata soldiers responsible for killing John B. McManus, a prominent American, while he was defending his home in Mexico City on Thursday morning. Secretary Bryan said late this afternoon that he had received no advices from the Mexican capital today and did not know whether the Zapatistas who had killed McManus had been punished.

Secretary Bryan stated that he had also sent representations to General Villa with regard to the punishment of the men who had killed McManus. The message was sent to George C. Carothers, Special Agent of the United States Government in Villa territory, with instructions to make representations to Villa. The matter was taken up with Villa because the latter had been cooperating with Zapata, and the Villa-Zapata elements have been regarded as the backbone of the so-called Convention Government, of which General Villa is now the leader.

In the absence of advices from Mexico City, officials here today continued to be anxious for the safety of Americans and foreigners in the Mexican capital, though the hope was expressed by Administration officials that the Zapata forces would be able to mtaintain order and afford protection.

Enrique C. Llorente, General Villa's Washington representative, said tonight when asked about the McManus case:

"It should be borne in mind that the McManus incident is only one of a kind that are constantly happening in any country, not only in time of war, but frequently in times of peace. If the death of a foreign citizen or subject is due to any want of protection imposed by treaty upon the Government within whose jurisdiction the deceased loses his life, then it is the duty of that Government to make appropriate reparation, provided always, of course, that its liability under international law is clearly shown.

"There are certain features about the McManus case which give rise to a suspicion that the deceased might not have been entirely without fault. If, as stated, he was guilty of having killed three Zapatistas when the latter entered Mexico City some months ago, it is equally possible that he might have been detected in sniping when the same troops again entered the capital.

"In that case he may have been shot by way of reprisal, which circumstance would tend to relieve the Mexican Government from responsibility, or, on the other hand, he may have been wantonly shot by an irresponsible group of soldiers. Should investigation develop that such was the case, the American people may be assured that the Provisional Government of Mexico will make due reparation through the payment of a money indemnity to the family of the deceased.

"In this incident we will be guided by the policy of the United States, in cases in which foreigners have met death by mob violence within its territory. In conformity with that policy we desire only a reasonable time within which to complete an investigation, and when that is accomplished prompt and suitable action will be taken."

The State Department's report on conditions in Mexico today says:

"The department is informed that the occupation of Piedras Negras by the Villa faction gives it complete control of the coal region of Coahuila. Good order has been established in Piedras Negras and merchants have reopened their stores. It is reported that various issues of fiat money are being accepted. The railroad is rapidly being repaired and trains are now running from Sabinas to Torreon. Communication will not be open from Piedras Negras for a few weeks on account of several large bridges having been dynamited by the Carranzistas.

"A dispatch dated March 12 from Vera Cruz stated that General Carranza had announced that the gunboat Zaragoza at Progreso would detain any vessels found discharging or loading cargo, and that he expected to occupy the port, operating by land and sea. The Constitutionalist authorities at Vera Cruz announced that the Oeampo also had been ordered to Progreso.

"The department is in receipt of a report, dated March 8, covering the general political situation in the Nogales district. It is stated that Gov. Maytorena has dispatched a large force to the south to repel the reported advance of Carranzistas, under General Iterbide. Gov. Maytorena's control extends as far south as the neighborhood of Fundicion, on the Southern Pacific of Mexico Railway. The Carranzistas occupy Alamos, Sonora, and Navajo, to the south, and Agua Prieta in the northeast of Sonora.

"It is said that the phase of the Sonora situation now most serious seems to be the scarcity of food. No cases of actual starvation can be reported, but there are said to be thousands of people who have insufficient food supplies.

"New tax decrees have been issued by Gov. Maytorena. The postage rates were doubled on March 5. The export duties on hides have been raised to 80 cents gold a kilo, and $3 a bag has been levied on garbanzos. Gambling of various kinds has been licensed in Nogales, Cananea, and Naco, and it is reported that the operation of the various games of chance has brought a large number of undesirable persons into Northern Sonora.

"General Calles, the Carranzista leader at Agua Prieta, has prevented the sale of liquor and the introduction of gambling.

"It is said the army of General Juan Cabral in its march from Chihuahua across the mountains into Sonora lost 1,200 horses from starvation and exhaustion. Several men also died, as did many of the 800 women and children who accompanied the expedition. When the expedition reached Cananea it numbered about 2,000 poorly clad persons. The leaders were well supplied with paper money, but, according to reports, were unable to obtain supplies, because there was nothing on hand to purchase."

VILLA PROMISES TO PUNISH.

Hasn't Heard Officially of Killing—Tampico Campaign On.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, March 13.—General Villa will make a thorough investigation of the killing of John B. McManus by Zapatistas and will insist that the slayers be punished. A statement to this effect was issued today by General Villa, who is beginning his Monterey-Tampico campaign, and is an indication that the northern leader considers himself in supreme command of all forces opposing Carranza. In a signed statement which he transmitted to the American press through General Tomas Ornales in Juarez, General Villa said:

It has just been called to my attention that an American has been killed protecting his property near Mexico City. Although I am at present unable to confer with the capital or the commander responsible for that zone, I will insist that, if such a crime against the republic has been committed the man or men responsible be brought before me and punished as such traitors deserve.

A comprehensive plan of campaign in the northwestern war zone has been undertaken. American tourists from the interior declare. Villa intends to clear the entire eastern zone of his enemies, and is dispatching troops north and south from Monterey to accomplish this.

Carranza has massed between 15,000 and 20,000 in and near Tampico under General Luis Caballero. General Maclovio Herrera, General Antonio Villareal, Alfonso Vasquez, and General Pablo Gonzales are in command of the troops forming a crescent around the town. Many troops have been sent there from Vera Cruz, and Carranza is reported to be planning to send General Obregon in person to conduct the defense.

Villa will direct the general campaign, which is expected to start tomorrow. General Felipe Angeles will have charge of the southern wing, which will try to flank the crescent formation, while General Raoul Madero will command the expedition to the north. Villa will direct operations in the centre, with General Rudolfo Fierro. Angeles will have 10,000 veterans, including many former Federal commanders; Madero will command the great body of Maderistas, numbering 5,000, and Villa will command the main division of 8,000 with reserves at Torreon.

General Luis Herrera, with 2,000 men, has been started on a tour of destruction toward the border at Juarez with orders from Obregon to burn all of the railroad bridges, destroy the line of communications, and take the border port if possible.

McMANUS'S FIRST FIGHT.

Drove Off a Band of Zapatistas, Killing Three of Them.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, March 13.—Major H. S. Bryan of Zanesville, Ohio, a business man of the City of Mexico, who was intimately associated with John B. McManus, arrived in Denver last night to visit his brother, Capt. William Bryan.

Major Bryan was with McManus at the time of the killing of the Zapatists about ten weeks ago, which is said to have led to McManus's death when Zapata forces re-entered the city. Mrs. McManus and her four children are now at Major Bryan's home near Chapultepec Castle.

"The killing of the Zapata troops occurred just before I left the City of Mexico," said Major Bryan. "John McManus knew what he was facing when he went back to his home.

"When it was known that Zapata was about to enter the city the first time the Secretary of our company, who was McManus's partner, got a big American flag and hoisted it over the gate.

"When the Zapata forces came in they stopped at the McManus place and about fifteen of them rode in under the flag and looted the place. They took about fifteen horses and mules. The troops who did the looting of McManus's place were under General Genevivo de la O, the Governor of Morelos.

"In the meantime Mrs. McManus and her four children had been taken to our house back of Chapultepec, where we felt she would be safe and where she is now. Half an hour after she and her children had departed eight of Zapata's men rode up and demanded admittance. McManus refused to admit them, and warned them that if they attempted to come in he would shoot. There were plenty of rifles and ample ammunition kept on the roof all the time, as it was never known when an attack would be made.

"One of the bandits climbed upon his horse and swung over to the porter's lodge at the gate. He then climbed on the wall, and as he was climbing there, with the folds of the big American flag blowing in his face, Jack shot and missed purposely, thinking to frighten him away. But the fellow, still tangled in the flag, kept right on coming, so Jack killed him. The men scattered and some ran to the rear of the place where the wall was lower. One of Jack's helpers, a Mexican boy, ran up and begged for a revolver. Jack gave it to him and the boy walked deliberately up under fire at least 300 feet to where one of the men was behind some sheltering rocks and emptied his revolver into the bandit, killing him.

"In the meantime Jack had killed two more in front of the house as they were running around to get in the rear of the place. The rest ran and then Jack telephoned to me. He was as cool and collected as though nothing had happened, and said he had notified the officials of what had occurred and that he intended to protect his property from all such assaults. He was not even arrested, and that afternoon he went out as usual."

McMANUS FAMILY SAFE.

Government Looking After Their Interests, Sisters Are Told.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Punishment of those responsible for the death of their brother, slain in Mexico City by Zapatistas, and protection for his widow and four small children, were demanded today by the sisters of John B. McManus.

"Somebody must and will be held responsible for the cruel murder of my brother," said Miss Elizabeth McManus. "His widow and the four children are there among those ruffians and cut-throats. Their lives must be saved."

Mrs. Dargan, the other sister, has received two notifications from Washington relative to the murder. The first is a formal notice of the death, and the other says the widow and children are safe in Mexico City, and that the Government will look after their interests.

The two sisters called on Congressman A. J. Sabath, and after the interview the Congressman sent the following telegram to Secretary Bryan:

"Vitally interested in McManus family. Request arrangements be made for safety of family in Mexico and body be shipped to United States for burial; also aid be given Mrs. McManus through some reliable representative to safeguard estate. Inform me what can and will be done."

DEFY BOTH FACTIONS.

Three Mexican States to Manage Their Own Affairs.

The States of Yucatan, Campeachy, and Chiapas, Mexico, have revolted against all the revolutionary factions and have decided to run their own affairs as they please until the rest of the republic comes to its senses, according to reports received here yesterday. Yucatan is reported as leading in the movement and it is expected that the State of Tabasco and possibly Oaxaca may join soon.

Statements issued by leaders of the movement are to the effect that they recognize neither the Carranza nor Villa leaders and that they will maintain the sovereign rights of the States with arms, if necessary. They do not express any fear, however, that either faction will find time at present to interfere with the movement. Money in abundance is reported forthcoming in support of the movement, as the business interests of all these States have suffered little as yet and are willing to invest some of their profits in maintaining the peace.

Some weeks ago, the people of Progreso, Yucatan, and of Merida, the capital of the same State, revolted and threw out the Carranza authorities which had been imposed upon them. As the authorities had been left without sufficient troops to handle the revolt, they were powerless. At that time it was made clear that the movement was of local character rather than a national movement.

VERA CRUZ GATES CLOSED.

Travelers from Mexico City Stopped on the Way.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, March 13.—Reports from the interior say Obregon's forces are in touch with Villa troops, and a battle may be under way.

Workingmen along the line from Vera Cruz to Mexico City are sending delegates offering their services to Carranza. Many large factories are short of help on account of enlistments.

Passengers from Mexico City are not allowed to continue their journey here, but must stop at towns along the road, as Vera Cruz hotels and private houses are full. Food prices are rapidly rising.

In spite of the evacuation of Mexico City the cable and telegraph lines are working without interruption.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 13.—Reports here today said General Obregon and his troops, after evacuating Mexico City, proceeded north against San Luis Potosi, intending to join ultimately with the Constitutionalist troops threatening Monterey.

CRUISER AT VERA CRUZ.

The Washington Arrives—Battleship Georgia on the Way.

VERA CRUZ, March 13.—The United States cruiser Washington, in command of Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, arrived off this port today.

The cruiser Washington and the battleship Georgia were ordered to Vera Cruz from Cuban waters with the dispatch of the strong protest to Gen. Carranza over conditions in Mexico City.

MAY SETTLE WITH MAYO.

Belief Grows That the Scranton Wife Won't Prosecute Him.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 13.—Developments of the last twenty-four hours in the case of Mrs. Florence Weeks Mayo make it appear unlikely that the Scranton woman, who says she is the wife of the New Haven manufacturer, will prosecute him for abandonment and non-support, as was suggested yesterday.

While District Attorney George W. Maxey was giving out statements that he was ready to proceed against Mayo and have him indicted in Lackawanna County, Frederick E. Scott, Mrs. Mayo's lawyer, was in New Haven investigating Mayo's financial condition and his real attitude toward the woman. On Scott's return today he refused to discuss his plan of action, but from another lawyer who is interested in the case it was learned that Scott had an interview with Mayo in New Haven.

It is understood that Mayo virtually admitted that his marriage to Florence Weeks Mayo was legal, and that he was inclined to give her claim some consideration. It was said that Mayo, in his talk with Scott, expressed regret that she had projected herself into his present troubles, and intimated that she would be cared for if she followed a course acceptable to him.

At no time have Scranton friends of Mrs. Florence Weeks Mayo believed that she sought a big slice of Mayo's reputed fortune by asserting her claim at this time. As a matter of fact, she did not take the initiative in telling of her marriage to the manufacturer. She was literally snatched from the obscurity of her modest Green Ridge home by newspaper men investigating a rumor, following the exposure of the man's dual life, that he was a former Scranton resident, and that the woman listed in the City Directory as the widow of Virginius J. Mayo was in reality his wife. The first interviewers were met with denials and rebuffs, and it was not until Mrs. Mayo was confronted with a statement, purporting to come from Mayo himself, that he was never married to her that she broke her silence and denounced him as the man who deprived her and her three daughters of the luxuries that he had lavished on other women.

Mr. Scott says he has positive proof that Mayo was a widower at the time of his marriage to Florence Weeks in 1890.

Frank H. Cook of 290 Union Street, Brooklyn, the father of Lillian Cook, the stenographer employed by Virginius J. Mayo of New Haven, who committed suicide, called upon Assistant United States District Attorney Samuel J. Reid in this city yesterday and discussed with him his daughter's relations with her former employer. Mr. Reid told the father that it would be impossible for his office to take action, but he gave Mr. Cook a letter to William M. Offley, Special Agent of the Department of Justice, at 24 Park Row, Manhattan.

Mr. Cook called upon Mr. Offley in the afternoon and spent half an hour with him. Later at his home Mr. Cook was not inclined to discuss his talk with the Federal officer except to say that Mr. Offley had made no promises to him.

"When my daughter went to New Haven I thought everything was all right," Mr. Cook said. "I now want to see the whole mystery surrounding her death cleared up. I am not dissatisfied with the investigation in New Haven, for I think the officials there did all they could; but there are other things that ought to be cleared up.

"I have been reading a great deal about this man, but if Mayo was as black as night I could not put my hand on his shoulder and say, 'You are guilty.'"

Mrs. Cook, who had been listening, interrupted to say:

"My daughter Lillian's death has brought out facts regarding Mayo's relations with other women, and I hope he will be brought to justice."

It is probable that the Mann act may be invoked against Mayo, for it is recalled that Lillian Cook was employed in the Dudley home, the establishment maintained by Mayo in Brooklyn, and later she went to New Haven as his stenographer.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

ASK ATTENTION TO THEIR IMPORTATION OF

Women's Neckwear, Bags Scarfs, Boas and Novelties

Most unusual pieces are shown

FIFTH AVE., at 46th St.

Kurzman

Importer

Fifth Avenue & 35th St.

INTRODUCES CORRECT PARIS STYLE

The prestige gained by the house of Kurzman as leaders of style is unparalleled in the annals of dressmaking.

The most eminent Paris couturières have decreed the correct style for Spring 1915, to be that of the period of

Louis Philippe

exemplifying the new bodice and wide skirt such as this firm introduced last November at the Fashion Fete.

Noteworthy original models of the style from the prominent Paris fashion creators, also the designs of our workrooms may be obtained at very moderate prices.

IMPORTED
Tailor Made Suits
are shown in a
Large Variety of Smart Styles

IMPORTED
Afternoon, Dancing and Evening Dresses
Characterized for Refinement

IMPORTED
Military Suits and Coats
Unusually attractive and distinctive

IMPORTED
Trimmed Millinery
Simple and Chic Styles
suitable for
Tailored Suits and Motor Wear

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Later Spring Models are constantly being added to our large and very diversified collections of

Women's Distinctive Outer Apparel

In both Imported and American-made interpretations of the correct Spring styles for

Dress, Travel, Sport, Motoring or General Wear

THE WALKING SUITS will be found in Tailored, Demi-Tailored and Dressy effects, embodying the newest designs, colorings and fabrics, including taffetas, gros de Londres, gabardines, whipcords, serges, checks, tweeds and corduroys.

THE AFTERNOON DRESSES are shown in a charming variety of taffetas, gros de Londres, poult de soie, silk and wool failles, charmeuse, crepe de Chines, serges, gabardines, flannels, chudda cloths and eoliennes.

THE WOMEN'S COATS are being featured in covert cloths, gabardines, mannish checks, men's wear serge, chinchilla, faille moire, waterfall materials and other desirable novelty silks in the smart high waisted effects.

THE SEPARATE SKIRTS for all occasions are provided in an excellent choice of taffetas; silk failles, crepe de Chines, serges, wool poplins, mannish checks, mixtures, homespuns, chudda cloths, voiles and corduroys.

A Very Exceptional Spring Offering To-morrow of Entirely New Models in

Women's Smartly Tailored Suits

Of foreign serges, shepherd checks, homespuns, gabardines and checked worsteds,

at $22.50, 27.50, 35.00 and 39.50

The Most Recent Importations

OF original models are now being displayed in the Dressmaking Salons on the Third Floor, including

Tailored Suits, Afternoon Dresses, Dance, Dinner and Evening Gowns, Blouses and Trimmed Millinery,

from the foremost Parisian fashion creators, which have been marked at very reasonable prices.

We are prepared to accept orders for reproductions of any of the models shown, from imported materials and trimmings, such as are employed by the foreign modistes, at very moderate cost.

Untrimmed Spring Millinery

LATER styles in Imported and American made models will be found on the Main Floor in an unlimited choice of smart straws and shapes, together with the latest Paris novelties in flowers, fruit, foliage, birds, wings and quills.

Unusually good values will be offered in

Milan Hemp Hats in black and colors, . . at $1.85

Black Milan Hats of superior quality, . . at $2.95

Women's and Misses' Tailored Hats, at $5.00, 6.50

Garlands of Roses, Daisies, Fruits and other trimmings, . . at 95c, 1.25 to 4.50

An Important Offering of Women's

Crepe de Chine Underwear

In tailored effects or daintily trimmed with laces, at very special price advantages.

Crepe de Chine Night Gowns, . at $2.95 & 3.85
Crepe de Chine Combinations, . at 2.85 & 4.10
Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises, at 1.95 & 2.85
Crepe de Chine Underbodices, . at 98c & 1.35

Being Greatly Below Prevailing Prices

A recent importation of new styles in

French Hand-Embroidered Lingerie

will be on sale at the following remarkably low prices:

Gowns, . . . at $1.45, 1.85, 2.50 & 2.85
Chemises, . . . " 85c, 1.00, 1.35 & 1.65
Envelope Chemises, . " 1.65, 1.90, 2.45 & 2.95
Pantaloons, . . . " 90c, 1.10, 1.30 & 1.55

The Annual Spring Sale of Women's

Imported Glace Kid Gloves

will provide pronounced values, at these greatly reduced prices:

2-Clasp Glace Kid Gloves, in tan, black, white; 3 rows of embroidery; Regularly $1.50 — at 85c a pair

8-Button Length Mousquetaire Glace Kid Gloves in white; Regular price $1.95 — at $1.25 a pair

12-Button Length Mousquetaire Glace Kid Gloves in white; Regular price $2.50 — at $1.55 a pair

16-Button Length Mousquetaire Glace Kid Gloves in white; Regular price $2.85 — at $1.95 a pair

Also a very special purchase of

Women's Duplex Fabric Gloves

2-clasp; in pongee, gray and white; Regularly 65c, at 39c a pair

Dress Silks for Spring

In popular weaves at exceptionally low prices

Crepe de Chine, 40 inches wide, in white, ivory, cream, black and colors; Value $1.50 a yard, . . at 95c

Crepe Meteor, 40 inches wide, in white, ivory, cream, black and colors; Value $2.00 a yard, . . at $1.18

Imported Chiffon Taffetas, 39 inches wide, in a soft, high lustrous finish, black only; Value $2.00 a yard, . . . at $1.30

Satin Charmeuse, 40 inches wide, in the desirable suede finish, black only; Value $2.00 a yard, . . . at $1.35

Cotton Dress Fabrics

AN exceptional offering, on the Second Floor, of a large purchase of desirable Summer Wash Goods

At very emphatic concessions from former prices

Embroidered Novelty Voiles, in allover dots and figured effects, on white grounds, also
Attractive Woven Tissues, in an excellent assortment of stripes, plaids and checks on white and colored grounds, — Very special at 19c a yd.

Imported Dress Linens, 45 inches wide, pure flax, in a complete range of Spring colorings; also black and white, — 42c a yd.

A Sale of New Spring Laces

Of very superior quality at large price concessions

Black Silk Chantilly Flouncings, 18, 27 and 36 inches wide, . yard 55c, 1.15, 2.25
Values 95c to $3.50 a yard

Black Silk Bandings, 5 to 9 inches wide, in shadow and Chantilly effects, . yard 15c to 35c
Values 30c to 65c a yard

Black Silk La Tosca Nets, 40 inches wide; Value $1.15 a yard, . . . at 68c

Black Cotton Net, 72 inches wide; Value 58c a yard, . . . at 35c

Women's Silk Petticoats

IN the newest designs for Spring wear at prices very decidedly less than usual.

Messaline Petticoats, in the popular circular model, all fashionable street shades, . . . at $2.85

Attractive Petticoats of Messaline and Taffeta combined, in very full flare designs, . at $3.50

Tub Silk Petticoats, smartly tailored, with full flare flounce, some double panel, at $3.25, 4.50

Pompadour Taffeta Petticoats, some are all pompadour silk; others with silk Jersey tops; in street shades, . . . at $5.95

HOUSES NEAR BREAK IN THE LEGISLATURE

Threatening Reprisals, Senate Leader Brown Insists That Assembly Adopt His Program.

CRISIS IN WORKMEN'S BILL

Assembly Adamant Against Voting $5,000,000 a Year to Casualty Companies Through Sage Rider.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—Elon R. Brown, President pro tem. of the Senate, issued an ultimatum today to the Assembly as to what the upper house expected it to do, and publicly proclaimed that the members of the lower house could expect the passage of no local legislation until they came to time.

Relations between the two houses came to the breaking point today when the Assembly leaders learned of a statement credited to the Senate leader at a conference of upper house Republicans yesterday to the effect that the administration leaders should see to it that they had another leader in the Assembly in place of Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet, who in his amiable way is giving the legislative program as outlined by Senator Brown considerable trouble. The Assembly members feel that Senator Brown would like to have a servant in the Assembly who would place the Speaker in the same position in which the venerable Senator from Watertown has placed Lieut. Gov. Schoeneck, the presiding officer of the Senate, who has been entirely shorn of power, which has been lodged with the President pro-tem. Majority Leader Hinman of the Assembly has not done this in the lower house.

"The Assembly submits that it has the right to its own opinions and convictions, and is in no way subject to the dictates or opinions of the Senate," declared Speaker Sweet today.

Unless there is a change in the situation, Speaker Sweet may continue to smile, for he has control of the powerful Committee on Rules, which will have a strangle hold on all legislation in the final days of the session.

The outstanding feature of the much-muddled situation in Albany is the disregard of the Assembly for the legislative program of the Senate, which is under the complete domination of Senator Brown. The issue has been made on the appropriation item of $425,000 for the expenses of the Workmen's Compensation Commission until Oct. 1, which carries a Senate rider under which casualty companies would be permitted to make settlements direct with injured employes. The Senate passed this bill three weeks ago; the Assembly struck off the rider; the Senate then refused to concur; the matter was sent to a conference committee which could not agree; the Senate refused to pass the bill without the rider. Now a committee of seven Republicans in the Assembly is trying to patch up the situation. To many Senators and some members of the Assembly the question has resolved into whether the upper house can force the Assembly to rescind its action striking off the rider and thereby submit to the humiliation of being dictated to by the Senate. This is, in effect, Senator Brown's attitude.

Says Assembly Backed Down.

"My stand in the matter," he said today, "is that a Republican caucus decided upon the rider before it was introduced. Assembly members, as well as Senate members, agreed upon the rider before it was introduced. The Senate did its duty and shoved through the bill; the Assembly backed down. The lower house cannot treat the Senate in that fashion, and it is high time the Assembly realized that fact."

Speaker Sweet in reply declared that the Senator beclouded the issue.

"The Assembly is not opposed to direct settlements as between employer and employe. We are in favor of that. But we are opposed to allowing the casualty companies to settle with the workmen. We are willing to meet the Senate more than half way, generally speaking, in the interest of harmony, but we will make no compromise that provides for casualty companies dealing with injured workmen. That is final.

"It is not our purpose to legislate dollars into the pockets of the casualty companies, as is the Senate's. Our purpose is to protect the workingmen of the State. We are willing for the appropriation to pass with a rider, if that is what the Senate wants to preserve its dignity. We won't stand on such technicalities, but there is no possible way for the Senate to make the Assembly pass this bill to favor casualty companies."

It is said that the passage of the Sage rider would be worth more than $5,000,000 annually to the casualty companies of the State of New York.

Senator Brown declared the need for retrenchment and the annulment of many laws passed under the Democrats in the last four years, saying he conceived that the people had put the Republicans in power to do just that. He asserted with finality that the big Republican measures must go through or nothing would go through. This means, in effect, that the Senate will hold up all local bills and appropriations of the Assembly members until they come to time. Yesterday a Senate steering committee was named.

After outlining the program he intended to force through the Legislature, Senator Brown said:

"The reason the Legislature is going to stand by what I have outlined is that we feel that the State has had four years of maladministration. The people are desperate for relief, and, if we fail, will visit condemnation upon the party."

Senate's Program of Reform.

The Senator said the Senate would keep the Assembly in Albany until the program was carried out. Among the reforms the Senator said would be carried out were:

The State Hospital Commission to be reorganized under a single head, to replace the three Commissioners.

The State Labor Department and the Workmen's Compensation Commission to be amalgamated.

The Conservation Commission to be reorganiezd.

The expenses of the State Health Department to be cut in half.

The expenses of the State Insurance Department to be materially reduced.

The administrative expenses of State departments to be cut $3,000,000.

The First District Public Service Commission to be reorganized.

The full-crew law to be repealed.

Changes in the compensation and labor laws to be made in the interest of business.

The State Elections Board to be reorganized and the expense cut $300,000 a year.

An additional $4,000,000 of revenue to be raised by nullifying the secured debt exemption of bonds and mortgages hereafter filed; by increasing the automobile tax and by taxing 5 cents on each dollar charged for champagne at retail.

"We will repeal the many harsh restrictions which have been enacted in the past four years at the dictation of organized labor without consulting the business interests of the State," said Senator Brown. "We will pass a special bill appropriating $4,000,000 to carry out outstanding barge canal contracts and a $5,000,000 special Supply bill to meet the manifest omissions of the last Administration to provide for needed expenditures in this fiscal year. We are to pass a $2,000,000 appropriation for new buildings and betterments for the State insane asylums and charitable institutions, $800,000 of which will be available at once and the balance by the time the contracts are executed. This $2,000,000 will no more than provide for improvements the last Administration should have made, appropriations for which were made but which were vetoed by Gov. Glynn.

"The Constitutional Convention is upon us, and its deliberations might lead it to all sorts of nostrums to relieve the weaknesses of government as now organized, and it is up to the Republican Administration to rescue the Government now from such a possibility."

Morning Musicale
Chickering Hall
Tuesday, March 16th, At 11:30 A. M.
Jean Vincent Cooper .....Contralto
Ethel Tozier .....Pianiste
Bernard Sinsheimer .....Violinist
William Durieux .....'Cellist
Admission Complimentary.
Music Rooms Seventh Floor

Murray Hill 9000

Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street

Founded 1826

See Monday's Evening Journal and World for details of
The Semi-Annual Sale Dressmakers' Supplies

First Showing
On Monday, March 15th
Of our Selections of
French Models
(Gowns & Tailor Suits)
From the Noted Paris Dressmakers
Such as
Callot Jenny *Paquin Georgette* *Drecoll Agnes*
Bernard and others
Exact copies will be made at Unusually Moderate Prices
Adam Salon—Fourth Floor

Women's Footwear
Beautiful and Unusual
The "Myrod" Shoe
A revelation—Rumps, Oxfords and Boots..
The Ruffle Pump
A smart semi-dress shoe with ribbon ruffle effect .....
The Button Princess Oxford
The daintiest shoe ever made.....
$6.85
This exclusive footwear is strictly hand-made and usually sells from $10.00 to $12.00

Other Smart Footwear $3.95
In the new Spring styles and leathers.
Usually $5.00 and $6.00
Second Floor

Excellent Values in
Women's Dresses
Dainty Evening Dresses $32.50
Of web lace, trimmed with silk and fancy silk flowers, taffeta silk girdle. Special
Suspender Dresses $19.50
Box pleated skirt of charmeuse, with silk crepe waist in contrasting color. Special
Tailor-Made Serge Dresses $16.50
Buttoned down front, circular skirt, long sleeves, turn down collar. Special
Third Floor

Household Linens
Second Week of the March Sale
Many Special Lines Greatly Reduced
500 Fine Damask Table Cloths
Discontinued patterns and broken lines slightly soiled from handling.
At an Average of ½ Price
$4.50 to $20.75—Usually $9.00 to $41.50
200 Dozen Fine Damask Napkins
Dinner size, $4.75 per dozen—Usually $7.50
Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases
Old-fashioned hand-woven pure flax linen, hand-hemstitched, sewn and laundered ready for use, exclusive to Lord & Taylor.
On account of European conditions we will not be able to offer these grades at these prices after the present stock is sold.
Sheets
$7.50 and $9.85 per pair—Usually $9.00 and $12.50
Pillow Cases
$2.25 per pair—Usually $3.00
H. S. Huck Towels
Closing out a special lot at these prices
$6.00, $6.75, $7.50, $8.00, $9.00 per dozen
Embroidered Huck Towels
37½c to 75c each—Usually 50c to $1.25
Second Floor

Attention Is Directed to Our
Greatly Enlarged Blanket Section
On the 6th floor, 5th Avenue side
A special introductory sale is in progress, offering unusual values in Blankets, Bed Spreads and Comfortables.

Women's New Spring Blouses
A Great Showing of Exclusive Models and Materials
Georgette Crepe, embroidered, lace trimmed, beaded or tailored; also a number of frill models
$5.00, $6.95, $7.95
$12.75 to $38.50
Crepe-de-Chine, hemstitched, embroidered and side frill models for semi-dress or tailored use, in white, flesh, maize and stripes,
$3.95, $5.00, $6.95, $8.75
Satin Blouses in plain colors, and white with black stripes,
$5.00, $6.95, $8.75 to $15.00
Pussy Willow Taffeta, in white or black..... $6.95
Lace, dotted or figured, combined with white or colored chiffon cloth,
$5.95, $6.95, $7.95
Taffeta in checks or stripes (the smart suit blouse),
$5.95, $6.95 to $32.50
Chiffon Cloth, combined with satin or taffeta.....$5.95, $7.95
Tub Silk Waists
A large selection in pongee, habutai and tussah silk in white, natural color and stripes,
$2.95, $3.95, $5.00, $5.95
Mourning Blouses
In all black or black and white, of Georgette crepe, chiffon cloth, embroidered net, pussy willow, crepe-de-chine and taffeta silk. Sizes 34 to 44. Prices according to materials.
Lingerie Waists
For women; also a variety of suitable models for young girls, with or without frill.
Linen, all white, and white with attractive colored stripes,
$2.95, $3.95, $4.95
Voile, batiste and fancy crepes, embroidered, lace trimmed, and tucked tailored models,
$1.95, $2.95, $3.95, $5.95
Third Floor.

Easter Fashions in Suits & Coats
All That is Newest and Best in Models, Fabrics and Trimmings
Many Excellent Values for To-morrow, Monday
Fancy and Plain Tailored Suits
Handsomely Tailored New Models of Gabardines, Men's Wear Serges, Wool Poplins, Shepherd Checks, Hairline Stripes,
$25.00 & $29.50
Fancy and Plain Tailored Suits
Copies of the Latest Foreign Models
Gabardines, Men's Wear Serges, Shepherd Checks; also introducing
The New Combination Suits
Of Fancy Silks and Gabardines, Prices According to Materials,
$35.00, $39.50, $45.00, $50.00
Distinctive Fancy Silk Suits
Reproductions of the smartest Foreign Models of fine quality Bengaline or Silk Poplin in all the popular Spring colorings,
$35.00, $39.50, $50.00 to $60.00
Dressy Three-Piece Silk Suits
Exceptionally attractive models of Bengaline or Silk Poplin in black, navy blue, Belgian blue and putty.
$75.00
Street & Touring Coats
Fancy mixtures in two of the latest and smartest models of the season,
$12.50
Rubberized Spun Silk Raincoats
Tan, navy blue, taupe and black. Extraordinary value $7.50
Street & Touring Coats
Introducing the new mixtures, Covert Cloths, Wool Poplins, Men's Wear Serges, Diagonals and Fancy Checks,
$15.00, $16.50, $19.50 to $29.50
Price According to Materials
Fancy Silk Coats
Copies of late foreign models suitable for Street, Afternoon or dressy occasions, handsomely lined and some trimmed with marabout,
$25.00, $29.50, $35.00, $39.50
Sports Coats of "Golf Cords"
Castor Laurel *Salmon Peach* *Violet Peacock* *Rosalind White*
Delft Blue
$12.50
Splendid Values in Separate Skirts, $5.00 to $12.50
Third Floor

Oriental Rugs
Exceptional Values in Small and Room Sizes
While the source of supply is entirely cut off and importers have advanced their prices, we are continuing our usual low prices until the present stock on hand is sold. Splendid assortment of weaves, designs and colorings to select from.
Beautiful Silky Beluchistan Rugs
$12.50 to $18.50
Usually $18.50 to $27.50—Average size 2.9x4.9
Karabagh & Kazakdjie Rugs
$12.50 to $16.50
Usually $18.00 to $22.00—Sizes 3x4 to 3.9x5.2
Bagdad & Hamadan Mosul Rugs
$14.50 to $18.50
Usually $18.50 to $25.00—Sizes 3x6 to 4x7
Rich Kirmanshah Rugs
Beautiful designs in soft pastel colors
$32.50, $42.50, $57.50
Usual prices $50.00 to $90.00
Khiva Bokhara Rugs (Room Sizes)

10.1x7.8	Formerly	$85.00	$65.00
8.9x7.7	Formerly	$90.00	$67.50
8.9x6.5	Formerly	$90.00	$67.50
10.0x7.7	Formerly	$95.00	$72.50
9.4x8.2	Formerly	$125.00	$85.00

Persian Mahal & Gorevan Rugs
Sizes ranging from 10.0 x 7.4 to 13.4x10.5
$87.50 to $193.50
Usually $125.00 to $300.00
Very Special Values in
Extra Large Size Rugs
Ranging from 10 to 20 feet wide and 20 to 37 feet long.
A Large Importation of Chinese Rugs
just received, and marked at very moderate prices.
Fifth Floor

Imported Lingerie
A shipment just received presents the most exclusive models in a variety of materials, from the daintiest, sheerest batiste, nainsook and crepe-de-chine to the heavier weight fabrics. The assortment affords a selection of styles for practical wear as well as the most elaborate and beautiful lace trimmed garments for trousseaux.
Special Values for To-morrow, Monday
Gowns..... $1.95, $2.45, $2.95, $3.95
Combinations.. $2.45, $2.95, $3.95, $4.95
Chemises..... $1.25, $1.95, $2.95, $3.95
Drawers..... 98c, $1.25, $1.95
Petticoats. 98c, $1.50, $1.95, $2.95, $3.95
Pique Walking Petticoats $1.95, $2.95, $3.95
The New Circular Flounce Silk Petticoats with Underlay
In white, and black and white striped chiffon taffeta, most attractively trimmed with ruching or lace..... $3.95 to $10.75
Prices according to style
Also White Habutai Silk Petticoats, panel back and front, circular flounce with small ruffles.. $3.95
Second Floor

Another Fine Offering of
1,000 Pairs
Lord & Taylor Dutch Curtains
Complete with valance, headed ready to shirr on the rod,
$1.00, $1.35, $1.50 to $2.75 per pair
The curtains at $2.75 are made of imported Scotch madras in beautiful rose colorings (guaranteed unfadable).
To Effect an Immediate Clearance
Decided Reductions Have Been Made on
Curtain Materials by the Yard
Figured Curtain Nets 25c to 65c yard. Formerly 38c to $1.00
Double Bordered Scrims 18c yard. Formerly 35c to 55c
Imported Scotch Muslin 35c yard; formerly 45c and 50c
163 Moth-Proof Cedar Chests
(Slightly damaged in transit)
Have been marked
$4.50, $6.50 up to $12.00
Instead of
$10.50, $11.50, $14.00 up to $22.00
Fifth Floor

Semi-Made Skirts
In the Dress Goods Section
Are shown in a great variety of styles and colors, in the new flare models, at very attractive prices.
Splendid Values for Monday
Covert Suitings $1.98
In new Spring shades for tailor gowns; 54 inches wide. Per yard
Dress Serges $1.10
In navy blues and blacks, sponged and shrunk; 50 inches wide. Per yard
Second Floor

Art Rag Rugs
Advance showing of Rag Rugs of every description from the inexpensive old fashion rug which sells in a 9x12 foot at $9.75, to the extreme art cretonne effects with fancy floral borders at $29.50. Full range of sizes including the round and oval Colonial.
Old Fashion Rag Rugs
Good colorings in the "Hit and Miss" style

30 x 60	$1.10	6.0 x 9.0	$5.25
36 x 72	$1.50	8.0 x 10.0	$7.40
4.0 x 7.0	$2.65	9.0 x 12.0	$9.75

Made Rugs—"Very Special"
During the dull season we have kept our workrooms busy making Rugs from remnants of the best selling patterns of Body Brussels, Wilton Velvets and Axminster Carpets and borders.

6.0 x 9.0	Usual price $20.00	$15.00
8.3 x 10.6	Usual price $32.50	$22.50

Very Special
Inlaid Linoleums, 95c square yard
Imported and domestic makes in tile and parquetry effects. *Fifth Floor.*

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY
24 PAGES
THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL
TEN CENTS A COPY
$5.00 A YEAR
Over Fifty of the Most Interesting and Important War Pictures of the Week, Beautifully Reproduced in Rotogravure. On Sale at All Newsstands.

TO MEET ALL NEEDS WITH OUR PRODUCTS

O. P. Austin Sees Time Coming When This Will Be Done, While Exports Grow.

TROPICAL IMPORTS EXPAND

We Depend on Other Lands for Much Food and Raw Material Our Own Islands Can Yield.

The increase in the use of tropical products by the United States, as well as European countries, was discussed by O. P. Austin, former chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in an address delivered at the West Side Young Men's Christian Association in its foreign commerce course. Mr. Austin urged that the production of these imports be fostered in our own possessions and predicted that we should soon be making at home the high grade manufactures we now import, such as cotton, fibers, silk and chemicals.

"When these two things shall have been accomplished," he said, "when the American manufacturer shall supply the high grade manufactures now imported, but which he will soon be able to produce, and when our new islands shall supply the tropical products which we must have, the United States will occupy the unique position of producing within her own boundaries all of the requirements of her own people, and will continue to supply other nations from her growing surplus the natural products and manufactures which they demand, and which they will continue to demand in increasing quantities."

In taking up this phase of his subject, Mr. Austin said:

"While it is true that we are the world's greatest producer of bread and meat and coal and iron and steel manufactures, we have been in the past entirely dependent upon other parts of the world for tropical products. And it is in these articles that the chief growth in our importations has occurred.

"Year by year the people consume increased quantities of tropical productions for food and drink. Our imports of sugar have grown from a little more than 1,000,000,000 pounds in 1870 to 6,500,000,000 at the present time, if we include that from our own tropical islands; those of coffee from 235,0000,000 pounds to over 1,000,000,000, tea from 47,000,000 pounds to 91,000,000, and cocoa from less than 4,000,000 pounds to 175,000,000.

"But more important than this is the fact that the great manufacturing interests of the country are making greater and greater demands upon the tropics for their supplies of raw materials. The imports of fibres, chiefly tropical, which in 1870 amounted to less than 44,000 tons, were last year 418,000 tons; those of rubber have in the same time increased from less than 10,000,000 pounds to over 130,000,000 pounds; tobacco, from 6,000,000 pounds to 60,000,000 pounds; silk, from 500,000 pounds to over 28,000,000 pounds, and cotton, from less than 2,000,000 pounds to over 100,000,000 pounds.

"The result is that the value of tropical and sub-tropical products imported has grown from $143,000,000 in 1870 to about $750,000,000, including that from our own islands. The value of our imports classified as 'manufacturers' raw materials' in 1890 was $160,000,000 and amounted to 22 per cent. of the total; in the year just ended the value of manufacturers' materials imported was about $635,000,000 and formed about 33 per cent. of the grand total.

Dependence on Tropics.

"What does this mean? Clearly that we are increasing our dependence upon the tropics.

"What does it mean to the producers and manufacturers and exporters of the country? Clearly that they should seek to pay in the products of the field and factory for the increasing millions of tropical products which they import and must continue to import, and that in the great undeveloped markets of South America and Africa and Asia and Oceania, which supply these tropical products, we should seek to enlarge our sales and encourage mutual interchange of commodities.

"What does it mean to this nation, which has recently extended its control over three great groups of tropical islands, with an area of 150,000 square miles, a population of 10,000,000 people, and an unmeasured possibility for the production of the very articles which we are now importing in increased quantities and must continue to import in greater quantities? Clearly that much of this great mass of the necessities of life and manufacture which we are now importing can be produced under the American flag, with American capital, and by American citizens.

"Any one of these Islands, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam, Tutuila, and the Philippine Islands, is capable of producing a part of the hemp, the jute, the coffee, the cocoa, the tropical fruits, the sugar, the high-grade tobacco, and probably the silk and the tea and the India rubber for which we are now sending hundreds of millions of dollars to other countries. I would not see them take a dollar from the earnings of the American farmer, but until he can produce at home the sugar and high-grade tobacco and silk and rice for which we are now sending our millions abroad why should we not expend that money in our own islands, and in so doing build up in them a splendid market for our products of the farm and factory?

"The Hawaiian Islands have increased their producing power more than thirty-fold since we annexed them commercially by the reciprocity treaty of 1876, and have also increased their consumption of our products thirty-fold. In the short fourteen years since the actual annexation of those islands their production has enormously increased and our exports to them have trebled. In the fifteen years since Porto Rico came under the American flag it has increased twenty-fold its supply of tropical products in our markets and correspondingly increased its consumption of American goods. In the fifteen years since the American flag was hoisted at Manila, our exports to the Philippine Islands have increased fifty-fold, and those to all Asia and Oceania have trebled.

Opportunities in Home Market.

"There are four great groups of manufactures which stubbornly held their own in the import trade, despite the efforts of the manufacturers of the country to capture the home market. These four groups are manufactures of cotton, manufactures of fibres, manufactures of silk, and chemicals.

"The value of the importation of cotton manufactures in 1891 was $28,000,000, and by 1914 it had grown to $70,080,000. The importation of manufactures of fibres, which in 1891 was $21,000,000, was $82,000,000 in 1914. The importations of manufactures of silk have averaged about $25,000,000 per year since 1895. The importations of chemicals, drugs, and dyes, $45,000,000 a dozen years ago, are now $95,000,000 a year. Add to these the $32,000,000 worth of manufactures of iron and steel imported last year, the $25,000,000 worth of leather and its manufactures, and the $10,000,000 worth of chinaware, and we get an aggregate of of $300,000,000 worth of the domestic market now being supplied by foreign manufacturers, and for which our own manufacturers may still compete.

"The fact that the share which manufactures form of our imports has steadily fallen and the exportations of finished manufactures steadily increased until we are now constantly exporting 50 per cent. more of manufactures than we import, gives me a complete assurance, a perfect confidence, that American manufacturers will not only capture this remaining $300,000,000 of the home market still available, but will go steadily forward in the work of capturing foreign markets."

Nautical School Cadets Dance.

The second annual ball of the New York State Nautical School took place last night at the Hotel Majestic. Commander C. H. Mathews, U. S. N., was the guest of honor. The school boat is the Newport, off East Twenty-fourth Street. There were 400 at the dance and the cadets were in uniform.

LINDSEY TO CALL ROOSEVELT TO AID

Denver Judge Will Have ex-President as a Witness Against His Accusers.

HAS ASKED FOR WARRANTS

Tired of Baseless Attacks by the Interests, He Says, and Won't Be Driven from the Bench.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., March 13.—Ex-President Roosevelt will be asked to come to Denver and prove the falsity of certain statements circulated regarding Judge Lindsey of the Juvenile Court.

Judge Lindsey this morning asked the District Attorney's office for warrants for the arrest of Dr. Mary Elizabeth Bates, R. P. Rollins, undertaker; E. K. Whitehead, Secretary of the State Humane Society, and Frank L. Rose, a lawyer. He charges them with conspiracy to defame his character.

The former President will be asked to take the witness stand here to prove that on a certain day when Judge Lindsey is alleged by his foes to have committed an act which they declare unfits him for office, the Juvenile Judge was his guest at a dinner at his home in Oyster Bay.

The District Attorney did not issue the warrants, but said he would investigate the matter. Regarding his request, Judge Lindsey said:

"For many months, in fact, ever since I exposed them in 'The Beast and the Jungle,' the interests have been waging a war against me in order to destroy me socially, politically, and in every other way. The people against whom I have asked for informations are simply figureheads, and some are working with money given them by their masters. Some of them are holding public jobs, or have held them, and these were obtained for them by those whose work they are doing.

"I have stood their abuse as long as I can. I have asked for informations for defamation of character because I cannot reach them on charges of subornation of perjury owing to the peculiar Colorado law which does not make the making of false affidavits or the procuring of false affidavits a crime. Even at that I don't know whether or not even an information for conspiracy to defame and injure my character will hold. Mr. Rush and his deputy, Mr. Sales, are now looking up the law on the subject."

Discussing the charges that have been made against him and the manner in which they have been circulated, Judge Lindsey said:

"Quietly the people bent on destroying me have been combing the city and talking with children who have been wards of my court and inducing them to make false affidavits which, if true, would show me up as totally unfit to occupy the bench and unfit to associate with decent people. No means have been too vile and too low for them to accomplish their object.

"Perjured affidavits have been their favorite means. I have in my possession affidavits which, if swearing falsely to them or the procuring of them could be punished in this State, would send their makers and those who produced them to the penitentiary.

"Take this man Rose, for instance. He circulated false reports about me for weeks last Winter. When the District Attorney got hold of him and pressed him regarding the charges he broke down and confessed that every one of his charges was false.

"I have stood it all as long as I could, but now, since my enemies have transferred their activities to the Legislature—and even there, I am told, have introduced false affidavits against me—I have decided to fight with all the means at my command."

There is a bill pending in the Legislature to abolish Judge Lindsey's court.

FIGHT FIRE WITH BROOMS.

New Rochelle Women Hold Back Grass Blaze Until Firemen Arrive.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 13.—Women and children with wet brooms fought a grass fire near Parcot Avenue, Highland Park, New Rochelle, that threatened several houses in that exclusive section. The fire covered an acre, but the women and children kept the flames from their homes until Fire Chief Benjamin B. Badeau, who has just been appointed, happened along in his automobile and ordered out the Olympia Fire Company.

The firemen made short work of the blaze. No one had thought to send in an alarm.

Orders Kobre Solvency Bond Paid.

Judge Hough signed yesterday in the Federal District Court an order directing the Maryland Casualty Company to pay to Bank Superintendent Eugene Lamb Richards, as receiver for Max and Sarah Kobre, the alleged insolvent bankers, $100,000, the amount of the bond it had given for the bankers' solvency. The court stated that at the time the banks closed their doors their liabilities seemed to have exceeded their assets by $820,133.72.

SPELTER IN SHARP DECLINE.

Plans for Increased Production a Factor in Recession.

The rapid changes of spelter prices last week has added additional elements of uncertainty to this market, which has been in a decidedly nervous state since the war began to affect shipping. From around 10½ cents a pound, spelter dropped down to 8½ cents. Then it rose part way to the former price. Two months ago the product was selling at between 4 and 5 cents a pound.

Spelter, the product of refined zinc ore, is used as an alloy in the manufacture of brass and for galvanizing iron. Australia is one of the world's chief sources of supply, and a great deal of the spelter from Australian zinc ores was produced in Belgium before industries became paralyzed in that country. The cessation of imports from Belgium caused a sharp advance here, inasmuch as domestic supplies both of available zinc ore and spelter were normal when hostilities started. It is estimated that no more than 24,000 tons of zinc concentrates were on hand at the reducing plants of the country on Aug. 1.

The Engineering and Mining Journal states that plans are under way for increasing the output of the United States from 360,000 tons of spelter, in 1914, to approximately 517,000 tons a year. Last year's production came from twenty-two plants using about 83 per cent. of their capacity.

While the need of increased supplies is evident among manufacturers, the prospects of greater productive capacity is viewed with some alarm by producers of spelter. In numerous quarters it is feared that with additional capacity and a normal market after the war's influence on imports of ore has passed, there may be a slump of quotations.

BURNED IN BANKER'S HOME.

Servant Sets Her Clothes Ablaze in Kitchen of Morgan Partner.

Anne Heren, a 19-year-old servant in the home of William Pierson Hamilton, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., at 32 East Thirty-sixth Street, had her clothes set on fire as she bent over the range in the kitchen yesterday afternoon. Her screams brought other servants who beat out the fire, and there was nothing for the firemen to do when they arrived in response to the alarm sent in by a frightened maid. had

The girl did not leave the kitchen, and the fire in her clothes was beaten out before it had communicated to anything else, but she was so badly burned about the legs and arms that Dr. Stimson took her to Bellevue Hospital.

Mail Orders Receive Immediate Attention and Should Be Sent Without Delay to Avoid Disappointment.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Exceptional Offerings of New Spring Merchandise

Women's New Spring Apparel

Smart, youthful styles, adapted from French models, notably low in price.

TAILOR SUITS—Of imported serge in a new braid bound model, in black, navy, also shepherd's check. Specially priced 24.50

COVERT COATS—Three choice, high class models, of imported fancy coverts, all silk lined. Specially priced 24.50

GABARDINE COATS—A new Cheruit model of imported gabardine in black, navy or sand, lined with the new checker board silk. Specially priced 28.50

AFTERNOON DRESSES in charmeuse, with chiffon vestee and fancy braided motif at waist line; plaited skirt with yoke. Specially priced 21.50

Sale of the New "Maid in America" Taffeta Silks

On Monday, we will hold a special sale of this newest of fashionable spring silks, created expressly for Arnold, Constable & Co. Soft, crepe finish, admirable for draping and ultra smart for day and evening dresses, blouses and lingerie. *40* inches wide in black, white and popular shades,

At the very special price of

1.75 per yard

Intended to sell at $2.50

Misses' and Juniors' Spring Apparel

Including Lanvin models, delightfully reproduced at very special prices.

MISSES' TAILOR SUITS—Of homespun and tweed; a copy of a Lanvin model, with medium length coat and flare skirt. Specially priced 22.50

JUNIORS' TAILOR SUITS—Of navy serge and shepherd's check, in various models of Parisian simplicity. Specially priced 12.75

MISSES' COATS—Of "Forestry Cloths," in two choice Lanvin models. Specially priced 14.50

GIRLS' COATS—Double breasted, straight model in navy serge or shepherd's check. Specially priced 8.75

"La Sylvina" Corsets

Owned exclusively by Arnold, Constable & Co.

New Spring Models Suited to the Individual Figure

Corset La Sylvina "Perfect in Fit and Finish."

For Slender Figures, in Coutil, Broche, Tricot or Silk, from 5.00 to 45.00

For the Average Figure, in Coutil, Broche, Tricot and Suede, from 5.00 to 25.00

For the Full or Well Developed figure, in various serviceable materials, from 5.00 to 18.00

New Brassieres

Cut on the newest lines in Cambric, Percale, Pongee and Crepe de Chine. Specially priced 50c to 5.00

Spring Petticoats

About ⅓ less than Regular Price.

TAFFETA OR PEAU DE CYGNE—Circular flounce or accordion plaited. 2.95

TAFFETA, PEAU DE CYGNE OR MILANESE JERSEY, in the new widths. 3.95

TAFFETA, PEAU DE CYGNE, MILANESE OR CHIFFON, in best styles. 3.95 and 5.45

Silk Lingerie

Domestic and Imported—specially priced.

UNDER BODICE of Pongee, hand-embroidered. 2.95

NIGHT GOWNS of crepe de chine and pongee. 4.95 to 11.95

ENVELOPE CHEMISE of crepe de chine. 3.95

PETTICOATS of pongee and crepe de chine. 6.45, 6.95, 7.95

Women's Newest French Lingerie

An interesting assortment of hand made, hand embroidered undergarments in simple and elaborate styles, just received from Paris, also many new and attractive models in Petticoats and Matinees, covering a wide range of prices, all notably lower than regular value.

NIGHT GOWNS— 2.50, 2.95, 3.25 *and upward*

PETTICOATS— 1.45, 2.45, 2.95 *and upward*

COMBINATIONS— 1.95, 2.25, 2.95 *and upward*

CORSET COVERS— 1.25, 1.75, 2.95 *and upward*

DRAWERS— 90c, 1.25, 1.65 *and upward*

PRINCESS SLIPS— 2.25, 4.50, 6.75 *and upward*

CHEMISES— 95c, 1.25, 3.50 *and upward*

Special attention given to extra size garments at a slight advance.

MATINEES in various models. 6.25, 7.25, 14.50

Fashionable Spring Silks

Including those made exclusively for us, all being the very highest grade possible to procure. Quality considered—prices are quite below regular.

GROS DE LONDRES—Imported, a rich new silk, resembling faille in weave, but soft and supple as chiffon taffeta; 38½ inches wide, in white, black and all the new day and evening shades. *Regularly $3.50 yard* 2.25

CHIFFON TAFFETA—*35* inch; special Lyons finish in black, white and twenty-two smart shades. *Regularly $1.50 yard* 1.25

BLACK DRESS SATINS—*40* inch; soft finish, high brilliant lustre. *Regularly $2.00 yard* 1.10

BLACK CREPE DE CHINE—*40*-inch; Canton finish. *Regularly $2.50 yard* 2.00

Exquisite Spring Blouses

Two groups, delightfully presenting the season's radical changes in fashion, and offering very exceptional values.

STRIPED CREPE DE CHINE in pastel colorings, white collars
BOX PLAITED CREPE DE CHINE MODEL with Filet vestee, collar and cuffs.
NEW BLACK LACE MODELS, white underneath, new lace trimming.
CREPE DE CHINE, hemstitched in Bolero effect.
} Very Special 5.50

GEORGETTE BLOUSES, embroidered in self colors and combinations; CREPE DE CHINE and GEORGETTE combined in smart Hemstitched models. } Very Special 8.50

Spring Laces

A rarely beautiful collection of the sheerest new weaves and exquisite patterns, adopted by the leading French Couturiers in their Spring Model Gowns and Wraps.

Prices Decidedly Below Value

ORIENTAL HEMSTITCHED EDGINGS, especially adapted for collars and vestings. Yard, 25c to 65c

FILET EDGINGS AND DEMI-FLOUNCINGS—Suitable for tub dresses. Yard, 25c to 75c

EMBROIDERED NET FLOUNCINGS—New designs on fine nets. Yard, 1.95 to 4.25

MODEL METAL FLOUNCINGS—Exquisite, unusual designs in gold and silver on sheer open mesh net. Yard, 3.85 to 12.75

Women's Fine Silk Hosiery

Exceptionally Fine Grades at Unusual Prices

BLACK SILK—Heavy, lustrous, dependable; double soles, heels, toes. *Regularly pair, $2.25.* 1.75
3 prs. for 5.10; 6 prs. for 10.00

BLACK SILK—Desirable weight, with double heels, soles, toes and double silk garter tops. *Regularly pair, $1.35.* 95c
3 prs. for 2.75; 6 prs. for 5.40

BLACK SILK—Medium weight; fancy colored silk tops. *Regularly pair, $1.00.* 68c
3 prs. for 1.95; 6 prs. for 3.85

Silk Underwear

VENETIAN SILK UNION SUITS—Beaded tops, reinforced. *Regularly each, $3.50.* 2.95
3 for 8.75; 6 for 17.25

VENETIAN SILK KNICKERBOCKERS—Reinforced; white, black or pink. *Regularly $2.75 each.* 2.25
3 for 6.65; 6 for 13.25

Easter Linens

A special offering of notably fine Irish Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, in exceptionally choice designs and convenient sizes, at the following attractively low prices:

Table Cloths

2 x2	yards	3.65
2 x2	yards	4.75
2 x2½	yards	4.00
2 x2½	yards	6.00
2 x3	yards	7.50
2 x3	yards	9.00
2 x3	yards	12.00
2½x2½	yards	5.50
2½x2½	yards	6.00
2½x3	yards	7.50

Table Napkins

22-inch,	dozen,	3.75
22-inch,	dozen,	5.50
22-inch,	dozen,	6.00
24-inch,	dozen,	4.75
24-inch,	dozen,	5.50
27-inch,	dozen,	5.50
27-inch,	dozen,	6.00
27-inch,	dozen,	7.50
27-inch,	dozen,	8.00
27-inch,	dozen,	13.00

Toilet Towels

HUCKABACK, hemmed or hemstitched; superior quality; at 3.00, 4.25, 4.50 to 17.50 dozen

Guest Towels

A large assortment at 3.00 to 9.00 dozen

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Announce the Opening of

SPRING STYLES

Showing the latest advance Foreign and American ideas in

TAILOR SUITS, AFTERNOON AND EVENING DRESSES, DANCING FROCKS, WAISTS, COATS, WRAPS, PLAIN AND NOVELTY SILKS AND SATINS, NOVELTY WOOLEN DRESS FABRICS, NOVELTY COTTON WASH FABRICS, LACES, GLOVES, SILK PETTICOATS AND FRENCH LINGERIE.

All of which are offered at 10 to 25 per cent. under the regular scale of prices.

New Neckwear

Accessories for the Easter Costume, Specially Priced

Net Collars, with half vestee front, trimmed with fancy blonde lace. 75c

Quaker Muslin Sets, round collar and cuffs, finished with fine net plaiting. 1.00

Organdie Vestees, fine tucked fronts, with faggoting, and clusters of pearl buttons; soft turnover collar. 1.15

Fine Net Vestees, high Medici collar, trimmed with filet lace edge. White only. 1.15

Fine Net Sets, with tucks and French knots; finished with lace edge. White only. 1.65

Napoleon Organdie Collar, hand-embroidered and finished with flowing black cravat. 1.95

Fine Net Vestee, with high turnover collar of point de Paris lace; fancy pearl buttons. 2.00

Women's Easter Glace Gloves

16 Button Length Glace—Superior quality, in white only. Some sizes incomplete. *Value $3.00 pair* 1.95

16 Button Length Glace—White; finest quality imported. *Value $3.50 pair* 2.65

Elbow Length Glace—New spring shades in tan, mode, and champagne. 3.50

2 Clasp "Regis" Glace—Our exclusive brand in white, black, grey, mode and newest tan shades. 1.25

1 Clasp Glace Pique in a choice assortment of spring shades in tan and grey. Also black and white with black stitching. 1.75

Women's and Misses' Spring Sweaters

Choicest Imported and Domestic Models for Women and Misses, at Remarkable Price Concessions.

Coat Model Sweaters of Pure Wool, in prevailing shades. 3.85, 4.75, 6.75

Angora Sweaters—"Country Club" model. 6.75 and 10.50

Pure Silk Sweaters—Versailles or Monceau model. 25.00

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THE Du Barry SHOP

One Flight Up Two Elevators

No. 392 5th Ave. AT 36th ST.

SPECIAL OFFERING

Monday Tuesday Wednesday—March 15th 16th 17th

Trimmed HATS $5

Everything that's NEW—in Straws, Combinations and Colorings

Lichtenstein Millinery Company

Have just received a large shipment of

TRIMMED HATS

comprising the latest ideas in Millinery. There has been a radical change in styles since the beginning of the season, and we now have every Model shown in Paris up to the time that these goods were shipped.

In the same shipment we have also received a very large assortment of Models of

GOWNS, TAILORED SUITS, WRAPS, BLOUSES, etc., from the Recent Openings held in Paris.

Also some exquisite PARASOLS and novelties in HAND BAGS

Fifth Avenue 47th and 48th Sts. New York

THAW ACQUITTED; SANE, SAYS JURY

Continued from Page 1.

and two of the other defendants, that Lanyon be ordered from the space allotted to the defendants and their counsel while the jury was in the courtroom.

Lanyon consented to retire, but after the jury, which had entered the room to obtain instructions, retired, he walked forward again. Justice Page motioned to him to step up to the bench, and taking the detective to a corner of the room where the Sheriff was standing, said that he had received a complaint that Lanyon had made remarks in the presence of the jury. He said if that was true he would send the detective to the Tombs for thirty days.

"Your Honor, any one who said that told a lie," said Lanyon.

The Sheriff took a step toward Lanyon and it was then that the Justice pushed the detective aside.

As Justice Page started to leave the room Lanyon and Sheriff Grifenhagen came to blows. It was difficult to tell who struck the first blow, but Lanyon asserted that his antagonist died. Lanyon reached the Sheriff's jaw with a solid smash which rocked his head and knocked off his glasses and Grifenhagen hit Lanyon a resounding blow on the neck.

Thaw Accuses Lanyon.

As the Sheriff, struggling from his coat, was pulled away he shouted to one of his deputies to arrest the detective. There was great excitement in the courtroom, and like a flash the crowd was on its feet while attendants cried out for order. Thaw was heard to exclaim that Lanyon, for whom he had formed a strong dislike, had struck the first blow, but after that he stood quietly watching. He looked apprehensively at his mother, who was sobbing and faint from the nervous strain caused by the excitement. At a motion from Thaw his half-brother, Josiah T. Thaw, stepped in front of Mrs. Thaw and shut off her view of the fight.

Lanyon was dragged from the room by a Deputy Sheriff and a court officer before he could get his hat and coat. He was taken to Magistrate Appleton's court, but it had adjourned for the day and no charge was made For the time the detective was kept in another room in the building, and later he was led before Justice Page. At the Justice's request he apologized to the court and to Sheriff Grifenhagen and was released.

The detective had occupied a seat with counsel for the State throughout the trial, much to the annoyance of Thaw and some of his attorneys. He had been retained to gather evidence for the State and to take possession of Thaw for return to Matteawan.

The verdict gave freedom to ex-Assemblyman Richard J. Butler, who had been referred to in the trial as Thaw's general outside of Matteawan; Roger Thompson, chauffeur; Thomas Flood and Eugene Duffy. When they heard the verdict they at first seemed dumbfounded and stood for a few moments stiffly at attention. When Justice Page, at the request of counsel, affirmed their discharge, they hurried from the courtroom.

Upon Thaw the verdict seemed to have little effect. He smiled, but except that took it as a matter of course—as a thing he had expected from the start.

There was a suppressed murmur of approval in the courtroom, but the quiet was not disturbed by any definite demonstration. Counsel who were present stepped forward and made their motions in a few brief sentences. Mrs. Thaw watched her son closely, but would make no other comment than to say that of course she was greatly pleased.

"Gratifying" to Defense.

From the attitude taken by the opposing attorneys it was evident that the outcome of the trial in no way would lessen the determination on one side to win freedom for Thaw, and on the other to get him back to Matteawan. John B. Stanchfield, head of the Thaw counsel, made this statement:

"Of course I am gratified. I believe the verdict will have a great moral effect. The defense was based on the fact that Thaw was sane and that he believed he had no criminal intent when he escaped.

"The fact that the jurors took this view, after observing him on the stand, should go far toward convincing the public at large of his recovery."

For the prosecution Deputy Attorney General Frank K. Cook made this statement:

"So far as we are concerned, we are perfectly satisfied. We performed our duty and kept our faith with the United States Supreme Court and the State of New Hampshire.

"I think the verdict outrageous. It beats the Cleary verdict a mile. It has established a most dangerous precedent, as there is nothing now to prevent the forty murderers now at Matteawan from getting out if they have the $6,000.

"The Attorney General does not think that the courts are impotent in the Thaw case. He does not believe from the exhibition Thaw made on the stand, in his rambling, incoherent utterances, that any court would be warranted in giving him his liberty.

"The motion to send Thaw back to New Hampshire was made only to give the Thaw counsel time to get a writ of habeas corpus. Of course we will oppose it."

There were many evidences that the jury made Thaw the real issue on which to base a verdict. It was believed also that Mr. Stanchfield, by means of his fight to establish that Thaw was competent at the time of his escape to realize the nature and quality of his act had driven home his contention that the lawyer was a persecuted man, sane and likely to lose his reason if longer incarcerated in the asylum. It was said that almost from the start the jury, after listening to Thaw's testimony, had stood eight to four for acquittal.

Jurors' Restless Night.

When the jurymen were locked up after a failure to reach an agreement late Friday night Justice Page set 10 o'clock yesterday morning as the time for them to report if they were ready. He was in his chambers at that time, but no word came from the jurymen, who had had breakfast early at the Broadway Central Hotel. They looked tired and worn—as if they had passed a sleepless night.

There was a big crowd in the courtroom at 10 o'clock, and Mrs. Thaw and her children occupied the seats allotted to them and watched closely the doorway through which the jury must pass to reach the courtroom. As time dragged by and no word was heard, the crowd rapidly dwindled and the feeling was general among spectators and attorneys that no verdict would be reached. The members of the Thaw family left the room at about 10:30 o'clock. Mrs. Thaw appeared a bit worn herself, as if the ordeal of the trial was beginning to tell upon her strength.

Word went about the court building at 11:30 that there was "something in the wind," and the crowd assembled again quickly, filling every seat in the room and jamming the corridors. It was announced that the jury wished instructions and to hear a part of Thaw's testimony. Here are some of the points in Thaw's evidence the jury wished read:

Q.—Did you feel that it was impracticable for you to get out by the means provided by statute? A.—Yes. I felt that there was practically no hope.

Q.—What did you think the result would be if you were incarcerated longer in the asylum? A.—That I might not be able to withstand the horrors of the place.

Q.—What were you advised? A.—I was advised that there was no law affecting my leaving Matteawan so long as there was no violence or corruption involved.

Q.—You were so advised by a lawyer? A.—I was. By Alfred Henry Lewis, a former District Attorney of Cleveland, Ohio.

Q.—Now, on the seventeenth of August, 1913, did you believe yourself sane? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you have any intention to commit a crime? A.—I was particularly careful not to commit a crime.

Q.—Did you intend to commit a crime when you hired the automobile? A.—At that time I had no idea of crime—I have none now, except as the indictment seems to infer.

Ruling Read to Jury.

The jury wanted the testimony about the other lawyers with whom Thaw had consulted and that part in which he insisted that he had believed it lawful for him to leave the asylum and New York State, and it was read. In conclusion the jury asked for the passage from Justice Page's ruling on "honest misconception." The stenographer read it from the records in a loud voice:

"If the jury finds that Thaw had an honest misconception of his rights they should take it into consideration as bearing on his intent at the time he left Matteawan."

During the reading of the Thaw testimony and the ruling the jurymen listened almost with eagerness and most of them copied the questions and answers and the Justice's ruling on pads. Mr. Bailey, the foreman, thanked the court, but before the jurors could leave the room Justice Page called their attention again to the fact that there were five defendants on trial and that separate verdicts could be returned, even if some were found guilty and there was a disagreement about the guilt or innocence of others.

It was ten minutes of the noon hour when the jury filed out. Then followed the fistic encounter between Lanyon and the Sheriff, and the excitement scarcely had subsided when an attendant announced the jury had arrived at a verdict. Neither Mr. Stanchfield nor Morgan J. O'Brien of counsel for Thaw was in the court room, but all of the other attorneys connected with the case were present.

During the trial Thaw occupied a seat somewhat removed from the other defendants, but when called to the bar he was asked to stand in line with them. On his left was Butler and on his right Thompson.

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you arrived at a verdict?" asked Clerk Penny.

"We have," replied Mr. Bailey. "We find the defendants not guilty of conspiracy as charged in the indictment."

"All of the defendants?"

Acquit All Defendants.

"Yes, all of them," was the reply.

The jurymen were asked if they all concurred in the verdict, and they answered "Yes," as if eager to add their corroboration to the words of their foreman.

Mr. Cook moved for the discharge of the co-defendants Butler, Thompson, Flood, and Duffy on the ground that there was no further charge against them.

Butler was the first out of the room, and he kept on walking while he was shaking hands with some friends. "Sure I'm pleased, I'm tickled," said he in a voice that must have disturbed the quiet of the court, for there was a rap for order.

Abraham Levy, counsel for Butler and the others, said frankly: "Yes, indeed, I am happy. I cannot help being elated."

The motions by counsel which followed were but formalities, as an understanding had been reached between counsel and the Court that, in the event Thaw was freed of the conspiracy charge, he would be held at the Tombs until arguments on the motions made could be heard.

Thaw apparently had recovered his health, and he was in fine humor. When he first was taken to court he chatted for several minutes with Mr. Cook, and, with a smile, promised to send to his prosecutor the sweater he was wearing when he had no further use for it.

"You know," said Mr. Cook, "I live in the country and a thing like that is just what I need."

"Well, you shall have it," said Thaw.

After court had adjourned, Thaw was taken to the Sheriff's room, where he was permitted to spend an hour with his mother, brother, and sister. Thence he was led back to the Tombs and sent to his old cell on the second tier. He refused all requests for a statement, but the keepers reported that he was walking up and down whistling as if unable to conceal his elation.

Further than the brief statement Mr. Stanchfield and other members of Thaw's counsel would not tell in detail about their plans.

Outlook of the Defense.

A verdict of guilty, it was said, would not have been looked upon with much disappointment by the Thaw lawyers, as they were firmly of the opinion that he never would go back to Matteawan if a jury found that he was sane enough to be found guilty of conspiracy. On the other hand they were more than content with the verdict of "not guilty," coming as it did in connection with the jury's private opinion as to his sanity.

The Thaw lawyers base their firm belief that a request to return him to New Hampshire must be granted, if pressed, on the theory that the outcome of the conspiracy trial, involving the discharge of all defendants, proved his contention that the conspiracy indictment was a mere subterfuge to get him back to Matteawan and therefore was obtained in bad faith. They admit there are no precedents for such a request, but contend that the whole case is replete with legal points for which there are no precedents. For Thaw, who has so much at stake, to be sent to Matteawan and not returned to New Hampshire, after his extradition on a conspiracy charge which was tossed aside by a jury, they hold, would be a travesty upon the extradition laws.

All thought of returning Thaw to Matteawan before he will have had time to obtain a writ or continue the fight for his return to New Hampshire is now apparently abandoned. Superintendent Kleb and the other Matteawan officials returned to the institution last night.

Thaw received telegrams at the Tombs at night congratulating him on the verdict. Acting Warden White took them to him.

"Now, Harry, I want to see you declared sane and receive your liberty," he said.

"Well," was Thaw's answer, "I am going to make a fight for it."

In celebration of the verdict Thaw ordered the best meal the Tomb's caterer could serve.

FINDS CHAIRS ADD TO THE ILLS OF MAN

Dr. Eliza M. Mosher Tells Posture League Few Persons Sit in Correct Positions.

WANTS SHOES TO FIT FEET

Up to This Time, Dr. Roberts Says, the Opposite Rule Has Been Observed.

In the course of a discussion by physicians and others at the meeting of the American Posture League at the Astor yesterday on such subjects as "Primitive and Civilized Feet," "A Basis for Classification of Feet for a Proper Shoe," and the difference in treatment for "Broadbacks and Those of More Slender Form," the members were startled from their comfortable after-luncheon attitudes when one of the speakers accused them of not sitting properly in their chairs. Dr. Eliza M. Mosher, whose subject was "Seat Construction in Relation to Posture," said:

"Looking around this room, I find almost everybody is sitting incorrectly; certainly not in posture." The audience, mostly women, sat up very straight. "I noticed just one person in correct posture position—a man," continued the woman physician. Dr. Mosher picked up the gilded chair on which she had been sitting behind the speakers' table and put it on the table.

"It is not so much your fault as it is the chair," she added. "Manufacturers make chairs to appeal to the eye, and not to the shape of the human form. This is a very handsome chair, but the back projects inward where it should not and recedes where it should project inward; the seat is too deep, forcing the weight against the muscles and veins of the legs at the edge of the chair. If this league doesn't do something to produce better chairs for the health of the public, then the league should go out of existence."

Laughter and a stealthy movement of high-heeled shoes accompanied Dr. Percy W. Roberts's account of a technical search by the league for a basis for the "classification of feet" and the proper form of shoe.

"The results obtained from the study of tracings of 1,000 feet from every part of the country show that the opinions heretofore held by physicians, manufacturers, and providers of shoes generally were wrong," said Dr. Roberts. "The tracings represent both men and women, and from every walk in life, and indicate three distinct types—evenly balanced or wedge-shaped foot; inward swung foot, which is capable of being compressed in any kind of shoe; but exceeding all as the average foot was the outward swung foot. Shoes heretofore have been made for the inward foot type, making the foot fit the shoe. We hope to start a change to get the proper form of footwear."

Dr. Henry Ling Taylor said American workingwomen injured their health by wearing the dainty and unprotective footwear affected by the wealthy, who have automobiles to keep their feet dry.

Dr. Anna L. Brown, Director of Physical Education and Hygiene of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, said women had no conscience on matters concerning their health. Before they entered industrial life, she said, women could conceal their indispositions in the home, and the workingwoman had shown little improvement in health matters, though the necessity that she should was much greater today.

Dr. S. Josephine Baker, Director of Child Hygiene in the Department of Health, advised practical instruction in health posture for school children. One million of the twenty millions of school children of the country, she declared, were affected by spinal troubles because of lack of proper health measures. Other speakers were Dr. Joel E. Goldthwait, Boston; Dr. William A. Howe, State Medical Inspector of Schools; Harry O. Bullock of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; Dr. Frederick R. Green, Chicago, and Jessie H. Bancroft, President of the league.

ALLIANCE 25 YEARS OLD.

Official to Attend Celebration of Educational Institution.

Plans for celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Educational Alliance, Jefferson Street and East Broadway, next Sunday, are in the hands of a special committee, comprising William C. Popper, Chairman; Justice Samuel Greenbaum, Lee Kohns, Jesse Isidor Straus, Benjamin Tuska, James Frank, Robert Simon, Henry M. Samstag, and Mrs. Morris Loeb. Addresses are to be delivered in the Straus Auditorium by Justice Greenbaum, President of the institution; Mayor Mitchel, Marcus M. Marks, Borough President; Adolph Lewisohn, and Miss Lillian D. Wald, head of the Henry Street Nurses' Settlement.

The Alliance Building will be open the entire day, so as to give the public an idea of the many activities of the institution, the primary object of which is the making of good citizens out of immigrants coming here mostly from Rumania and Russia. In the morning there will be a reception for the young people, who will be addressed by Dr. Fleischman and others, and later in the day men and women of the neighborhood will be received and addresses given in Yiddish by local rabbis.

A special reception will be given for Mayor Mitchel and other guests, and there will be a general inspection of the work done within the institution by its beneficiaries. The following Reception Committee is assisting in the celebration: Mrs. Morris Loeb, Mrs. Adam Frank, Miss Millie Rosenbaum, Mrs. James Abrahams, Mrs. Victor D. Brenner, Mrs. Richard Denzer, Miss Saran Elkus, Mrs. Belle Freedman, Mrs. J. B. Greenhut, Mrs. Albert F. Hochstadter, Mrs. Selma Hess, Miss Edith Sidenberg, Mrs. L. Perera, Mrs. Leo Levy, Mrs. Charles H. May, Mrs. Sidey Rosenheim, Mrs. S. Schulman, Mrs. Leopold Stern, Mrs. Jesse Isidor Straus, Mrs. Walter S. Wechsler, and Mrs. Leopold Weil.

TO HONOR THEODORE SUTRO

Friends to Have a Dinner to Mark His Seventieth Birthday.

Theodore Sutro will be 70 years old today and his friends, "Americans and Germans, including the ladies," are going to have a birthday dinner for him at the Hotel Astor on Thursday evening. Many already have signified their intention of being present to honor the man who, the invitation says, "has always been a good citizen and has always subordinated his own interests to the discharge of what he felt to be his duty in the many positions which he has filled both in public life and in the numerous societies and associations with which he has been connected."

Some of the speakers will be Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former Colonial Minister of Germany; Professor Thomas C. Hall, D. D., Union Theological Seminary; Dr. C. J. Hexamer, President of the German-American National Alliance; Professor Camillo von Klenze of Brown University; Professor William R. Shepherd, Columbia, and Henry Weismann, President of the Brooklyn Branch of the German-American Alliance.

GREATEST MEDICAL SCHOOL

Planned by Chicagoans for Instruction and Research.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Chicago is to have what is expected to be the greatest and most comprehensive graduate school of medicine and sanitary science the world has ever known. Existing public hospital facilities and the brains of the medical profession of the city are to be the nucleus. The institution will be known as the Graduate School of Medicine of Chicago.

The foundation is expected to be ready to start its work by May 1. The school is expected to be as large as four Johns Hopkins Universities or two Harvard Medical Schools. It is expected that at least 8,000 physicians, surgeons, and scientists will be attracted to Chicago annually to attend its clinics.

The school will not be conducted for pecuniary gain. Its sole object will be the advancement of medical science. Cook County physicians will receive post-graduate instruction free. Outside physicians will contribute a nominal sum. A central bureau will disseminate information regarding discoveries made and other work accomplished. Eventually the foundation will be under the control of the large universities of Illinois, thus eliminating any politics or commercialism.

Already 250 physicians and surgeons have tendered their services as instructors. More than 100 more are to be selected, making the largest staff of the kind ever organized. Each one is regarded as an authority.

The foundation will be composed of a number of hospitals, sanitariums, and laboratories in Cook County. It is proposed to have departments of both curative and preventive medicine. The Chicago Medical Society, the County Board, and various charitable associations are the chief backers of the graduate school. The project has been agitated for many years.

JEWISH PARENTS SUE.

BOSTON, March 13.—A bill in equity, seeking to compel the Salvation Army to dismiss from its service Samuel Weinberger, on the ground that two members of the army influenced him to renounce the Jewish faith, was filed in the Supreme Court today. Emanual and Rose Weinberger, parents of the boy, who bring the action, also ask that the Salvation Army be enjoined from receiving young Weinberger back into its ranks until he shall have reached his majority. He is 18 years of age.

The case is said to be the first of its kind in the State.

ACCEPTS BROOKLYN AWARDS

Government Will Purchase Additional Post Office Site for $290,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Byron R. Newton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of public buildings, today approved an order directing the Acting District Attorney of Kings County to notify the court in charge of condemnation proceedings for the Brooklyn Post Office site that the Government will accept the awards made by the majority of the condemnation commission.

The Post Office Appropriation bill of 1913 carried $350,000 for the purchase of additional land and for repairs to the Brooklyn General Post Office. The Government has been desirous of obtaining the remainder of the square owned in large part by the Federal Building, consisting of a plot fronting 122 feet on Washington Street. This is owned by the Mutual Insurance Company and the estate of Henry Well. The condemnation price for the two holdings was $290,000.

Crepe de Chine Underwear
At Very Special Prices

BODICES of excellent *Crepe de Chine*, lace trimmed, pink or white. Unusual value. — At $1

CHEMISE of *Crepe de Chine*, with pretty lace trimming; pink or white; a very good model. — At $2

NIGHT GOWNS of *Crepe de Chine*, in hemstitched or lace-trimmed styles, pink or white. — At $3

Third Floor

Important Specials in Negligees
Available at Saks' Tomorrow

BROCADED TAFFETA SILK NEGLIGEES, in Empire model, with elastic belt. Accordion pleated skirt, collar and cuffs finished with picot edge. Colors pink, blue, wistaria and navy. A few in black. — Now $3.95

FLOWERED, BROCADED CREPE NEGLIGEES (mercerized). Empire model, pleated skirt, white organdie collar and cuffs, with embroidery edge of colors matching the flowers in the fabric. New and very pretty. — Now $1.95

Third Floor

THE MILLINERY SALON

was never better equipped, never more profuse in its assortments; and never was there greater charm in its offerings of

Spring Trimmed Hats for Women
At $5.00, $6.50, $7.50 and $10.00

All the newest French ideas as they land in America are faithfully copied at prices that will literally ASTONISH YOU.

Third Floor

Specially Priced for Tomorrow

Taffeta Silk Petticoats, $3.95

REMARKABLE VALUE. Deep circular flounce trimmed with three rows of pinked ruffles. In black and white stripes.

COLORED TAFFETA PETTICOATS, also of excellent quality, full pleated flounce, with silk dust ruffle, trimmed with two pinked ruchings.

Both exactly right for wear with the new wide skirts.

Third Floor

For Tomorrow, a Special Price

Sterling Mesh Bags at $16.50

A very pretty model. Six-inch frame, quite narrow and plain, or hand-engraved, as preferred. The mesh is reversible, an important point, and is extra heavy and expertly linked. **The price heretofore has been $22.50.**

Main Floor

The Showing of Misses' Suits
An Assemblage for Tomorrow of Very Dressy and Attractive Models at these Popular Prices
$19.50, $25.00 and $29.50

It is impracticable to here describe the very numerous models. Speaking generally, and with accuracy, these Suits embrace all of the accepted best ideas in style for Misses that have been developed this Spring.

Tailored with exceptional excellence in military effects, with braid trimming or box pleated. Novel effects are achieved in the use of buttons. Pockets in various fancies play an important role. Skirts are side-pleated from the belt, shirred at the top, or strictly tailored, with cuff bottom. Some show shirred patch pockets, and have tailored self-material belt.

The fabrics are the most desirable of the season—gabardines, men's wear serges, homespuns, tweeds and checked worsteds.

The Coats of the Suits at $19.50 and $25.00 are lined with *peau de cygne* of self or contrasting color. Those at $29.50 are lined with flowered taffeta or satin.

All the popular spring colors and black. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Second Floor

Tomorrow these Special Values For Children of 2 to 6 Years

Children's Coats at $4.95

BEDFORD CORD, made in box model, wide belt, square sailor collar, turn-over cuffs, lined throughout. Very neat and pretty; a distinctly good child's model.

"Colonial" White Dresses, $2.95

White organdie, high waist, trimmed with fichu lace collar, sash of ribbon; skirt has three lace-edged ruffles.

Second Floor

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Tomorrow, Monday, Will be Sold

175 Women's Dainty Afternoon Frocks
At the Special Price of $14.50

FIVE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL MODELS for Spring. Suitable for general afternoon wear, for the matinee and informal or semi-formal occasions.

THE WAISTS are quite dressy, made of dainty lace with chiffon cloth sleeves. ¶ THE SKIRTS are 3½ or 4 yards wide; circular cut, in shirred or pleated models; and the fabric is either chiffon taffeta, *crepe de chine*, *crepe meteor* or *faille*, in the most-wanted shades, including Hague blue, Belgian blue, putty, sand, reseda, wistaria, navy, and black.

The Price, $14.50, is Very Special

Fourth Floor

Tomorrow, This Specially Arranged Sale of

Women's Silk & Serge Combination Suits
For the One Day Only, at $33.00

COPIES OF SUITS that have been sold at MUCH HIGHER PRICES, true copies, in every respect, and extraordinary value at the price. There are only 100 Suits. The styles are ultra smart to the smallest detail. Fabrics and making are of exceptional grade. Style details follow:

Fourth Floor

MODEL I

Fancy model coat, of which the body and sleeves are satin striped silk or moire Roman stripe faille, with serge bottom. Straps down front and back. The sleeves are of the new "tube" effect, with deep cuff of serge. The back of the coat is finished with long drop ornaments, fashioned of the silk with silk cording, and fastened in front with silk and serge ornaments. Double collar of silk and batiste. Silk skirt with deep, pointed flounce of serge. Serge belt.

MODEL II

Fancy model Coat of satin striped silk or moire Roman stripe faille. Fancy pieces of serge set on and finished with small drop ornaments across the back and front. Close-fitting sleeves of serge, with silk cuff and inset of silk. Double collar of silk and white faille, fastened with large silk ornaments. Skirt is full circular model of silk with fancy, square-cut serge flounce, also fancy belt of serge, forming a yoke.

BOTH MODELS may be had in black with self color silks, or black with Roman stripe silk; Navy with self-color silks, or Navy with Roman stripe silks. All sizes from 34 to 44. Handsomely lined with white *peau de cygne*.

An Important Economy Event For Tomorrow, Monday, Only

Women's Dress and Street Skirts, $6.50

THE NEWEST MODELS, including the high-waisted suspender Skirt; the prevailing popular styles in Sport Skirts; and the accordeon pleated, knife- and box-pleated Skirts. Fabrics are:

Wool Poplin	*Silk Poplin*	*Striped Taffeta*	*Tweeds*
Serges	*Coverts*	*Checked Worsteds*	*Check Silks*
Bedford Cords	*Corduroy*	*Taffeta*	*Fancy Checks*

Fourth Floor

WOMEN'S NEWEST BLOUSES
That are conspicuous for their dainty smartness

BLOUSES of silk laces, prettily and effectively combined with Georgette crepe, in the new Palm Beach shade, flesh or white. Some are of silk shadow lace; very filmy and exceedingly *chic*.

$12.50, $9.95, $6.95

BLOUSES of Georgette Crepe Paradise cloth, *crepe de chine*, in newest models; white, flesh, maize and Palm Beach.

$5.00 and $5.95

BLOUSES of dainty shadow laces, attractively combined with chiffon, over a foundation of flesh-colored chiffon.

$3.95 and $2.95

BLOUSES of tub silks in novelty stripes, *crepe de chine* and washable satin.

$2.95, $3.95, $5.00

Third Floor

CLEARANCE OF FURS
At Prices Which Make Them an Investment

These dependable, thoroughly desirable Furs may be bought now at one-third to one-half reductions. And further:

Storage until next Fall without charge. One-third payment will be accepted now; balance when the Furs are taken in the Fall.

As examples of the price reductions prevailing:

97 Fine Fur Coats, $19.50 to $150
Were $35.00 *to* $350.00

Matched Fur Sets, $11 to $175
Were $25.00 *to* $350.00

Separate Muffs at Great Reductions

A few fine, mounted skins for Rugs and decorative purposes are thus reduced:

Leopard Rugs	$15, $25 and $45
Bear Rugs	$65, $95 and $145
Tiger Rugs	$90, $125 and $190

Sixth Floor

Tomorrow this Remarkable Offering of

Newest Spring Coats for Women
In Smartest Styles at $25.00

SO MANY STYLES that they can only be suggested. The fabrics are covert cloths, forestry and army cloths, serges, poplins, eponges and gabardines. According to fabric, colors are navy, putty, white, black, black-and-white, blue-and-green, blue-and-black, and brown-and-green, the combinations being in checked woolens.

THE POPULAR three-quarters and seven-eighths lengths with shawl, notched or choker collar. Set-in or kimono sleeves. Beautifully trimmed with velvet, silk or self-material. All sizes 34 to 46.

Fourth Floor

Women's High Shoes Reduced
Lines and Styles That Have Been Discontinued for Spring
Now $2.95, $3.95 and $4.85

There are many styles; all are of excellent make. All sizes, but not every size in every style. There are, however, some wonderful economies in the lot.

394 Pairs of Overgaiters; fawn, taupe, light gray, brown and black cloth, and white linen. PRICES WERE $1.00 AND $1.25. — At 79c

872 Pairs Boudoir Slippers, imported, made of fine, strong cloth, with flexible, light leather sole and pom-pom at the instep. Old rose, gray, light blue, dark blue, yellow, scarlet and red. REDUCED for IMMEDIATE CLEARANCE. — At 49c

Second Floor

Two Great Glove Values for Women Tomorrow

MOUSQUETAIRE white glace Gloves of elbow (16-button) length. Imported Gloves, made from fine grain lambskins. — $1.15

WHITE GLACE LAMBSKIN GLOVES with two large, pearl buttons and wide, black, crocheted embroidery on backs. Imported; made from fine grain lambskins. Black, white or tan, with self or contrasting back embroidery. — 69c

Main Floor

Tomorrow, Special Showing of The Newest Spring Models of

CORSETS

A comprehensive assortment of both styles and fabrics, and a wide price-range in the best makes, for Spring and Summer.

La Vida Corsets, $3.00 to $18.00

Pink or white broche batiste or coutil. A Corset *par excellence*.

W. B. Reduso Corsets, $3.00 to $5.00

Of imported white coutil or batiste. Models which give a slender appearance to the figure. ¶ THE W. B. NUFORM Corset at $1.00 to $3.00 is in very graceful models.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

CORSETS IN ODD SIZES, in a variety of makes; all this season's models; sizes 18 to 26. HAVE BEEN **$3.00 to $5.00.** — $1.35

No exchanges, credits, approvals or C. O. D. orders.

Third Floor

Very Special, Tomorrow,

Charming Boudoir Caps, 55c

A maker's surplus stock of lace, *crepe de chine* and net. Made up into numerous attractive models. Mostly but one or two of a kind.

Third Floor

Savings in Boys' Apparel, Tomorrow

Special Sale of Norfolk Suits — At $6.75

TWO PAIRS OF KNICKERBOCKERS. Made in the most desirable of high-grade novelty fabrics. Clever models, effective colors. Cut on smart, dressy, youthful lines, tailored with unusual excellence. Ages 7 to 18 years. We submit these Suits as an exceptional value.

Boys' Spring Top Coats, $5.50

CLEVER belted or Raglan models, made of blue serge, shepherd's check worsteds or fancy mixtures. Mohair lined throughout, or skeleton lined. Ages 3 to 12 years.

Second Floor

"Little Admiral" Romper Suits For the Tiny Folks, at 50c

Made of striped gingham with solid color vestee, collar and cuffs. Very pretty and sturdy, too.

Tailored Wash Hats, at 50c

Linen, pique or duck, trimmed with self- or contrasting-color bands.

Second Floor

Tomorrow, Monday, Special

Boys' Pajamas at 55c

Plain linene, in light blue, pink or white. Also of flannelette in light-colored stripes. All finished with silk loops. Incomplete size-range. ¶ Sleeping comfort for the boys at very small cost.

Second Floor

Gray and White Hair Accessories
The rarest and most difficult Hair Goods to secure, much underpriced

Tomorrow's special sale of gray switches and transformations includes all tones of gray from iron gray to pure white.

Gray Switches, 18 inches	$2.65
Gray Switches, 20 inches	$3.65
Gray Switches, 22 inches	$5.65
Gray Switches, 24 inches	$6.65
Gray Transformations	$5.65
Gray Transformations	$8.65

Experts will match perfectly the shade, sheen and texture of your hair.

Third Floor

CASH REGISTER MEN GO FREE ON APPEAL

Federal Circuit Court Reverses Conviction of President Patterson and 26 Others.

CONSPIRACY NOT PROVED

And Mere Size in Business Is Not a Monopoly — Noted Anti-Trust Case May Be Tried Again.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—Holding that the evidence on one count was insufficient, and that neither of the other two counts should have been considered by the District Court which tried the case, the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit today overruled the decision of the lower court which convicted John H. Patterson and twenty-six other officials or ex-officials of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton of violating the criminal section of the Sherman Anti-Trust act. The Court of Appeals remanded the case to the lower court for a new trial.

The first count charged conspiracy to monopolize the cash register trade of this country, while the other two counts charged the monopoly of the trade. The upper court held that while the first count was in proper form to present to the jury, yet evidence had been introduced concerning National Cash Register competitors that had not been in existence during the three-year limit of law previous to the finding of the indictment. This evidence, the court said, should not have been allowed. The court continued:

"We think that there was conspiracy against competitors during the years that the National Cash Register Company was making its first fight, but the evidence showing that a conspiracy did exist only brings us to the door of the three-year period, and it was for us to decide whether it had entered that door."

Victim of Piracy, Court Suggests.

In the decree the court paid a tribute to the National Cash Register Company. It said:

"In justice to the National Company and the defendants, it should be noted that it was the pioneer in the cash register business and developed it. It owned the basic patents, and must have acquired, in a proper manner, a very great number of improvement patents. In addition, it had the advantage of a very great capacity in the management of its affairs. These two considerations together, without reference to any unfair treatment of its competitors, are sufficient in themselves to account in a large measure for the success it has attained. And it is not unlikely that its trade was pirated by other competitors besides the American of Philadelphia and the Boston, against whom it obtained decrees of infringement, and that these, as well as others, in their competition with it, resorted to some of the tactics complained of here."

In another part of the decree the upper court said:

"The defendants requested the giving of three instructions embodying certain general propositions as to what it was not unlawful for the defendants to do in their separate capacities as officers and agents of the National, to wit:

"First—To require the agents of their company to report the names of persons who had purchased cash registers from competitors or to secure samples of the machines from time to time put on the market by competitors.

"Second—To sell or offer or try to sell National cash registers to persons who had bought and owned competing registers in exchange at such price as was satisfactory to the parties.

"Third—To compare by comparative demonstrations or otherwise competitive cash registers with National Cash Registers for the purpose of demonstrating the superiority of National Cash Registers and thereby induce the prospective purchaser to purchase the National Cash Register.

"No objections can be made to the last proposition, but the other two were too broad. They need qualification. It is unlawful for a defendant to do as stated in the second proposition if the doing thereof involves the purchaser and owner of the competing cash register in breaking his contract with the competitor in any particular or was done for the purpose of driving the competitor out of the cash register field."

Can Be No Reasonable Conspiracy.

In holding that conspiracy had to be proved as existing within three years of the time the indictment was drawn and that the Government had failed to offer convincing evidence to sustain these charges, the Court of Appeals ruled:

"Before the decision in the case of the United States versus Klissel the question of continuance of a conspiracy was in confusion and the authorities in conflict. The position there combated was that a conspiracy could not have continuance in time. It was urged that it could not because it consisted in an unlawful agreement and an agreement does not have a continuance.

"But this is no longer an accurate definition of conspiracy. A conspiracy is constituted by an agreement, it is true, but it is the result of the agreement, rather than the agreement itself. A conspiracy is a partnership in criminal purposes. There is no such thing as a reasonable conspiracy."

The decision holds that the second count is defective because of its uncertainty, and that the third count is defective because it is insufficient and does not charge an offense against the United States. Both of these counts charged that the defendants had tried to monopolize the cash register business in the United States.

"Actually doing business, no matter how large, is not monopoly," the court stated.

"The competitors who were attacked should have called upon the courts to protect them while they were being attacked."

The court held that District Judge Hollister, the trial Judge, had erred in not sustaining the demurrers to the last two counts when they were raised by the defense.

The decision laid stress upon the fact that the trial court had told the jury that the defendants could not be found guilty on the first count charging conspiracy unless they had conspired within the three years. It continued in part:

"But the defendants were entitled to have the jury instructed specifically that they could not be found guilty as to the competitors who ceased to exist before 1907. The defendants asked for specific instructions to this effect. These instructions were given as to six of them. They should have been given as to the other twenty. That such instructions were given as to six made it more prejudicial that they were not given as to the other twenty."

Patterson Hears Decision Read.

Contrary to the custom of simply announcing the result, Judge Cochran read the decision in its entirety. There were more than sixty pages of printed matter, and the reading consumed two hours and five minutes. President Patterson and Attorney J. B. Hayward, both of Dayton, were the only defendants present.

The defendants, indicted at Cincinnati three years ago, numbered thirty. Twenty-nine were convicted and twenty-seven, including President Patterson, were sentenced each to serve approximately a year's time in Ohio jails. The verdict was one of the most sweeping ever given under the criminal section of the Sherman law.

The trial was begun on Nov. 19, 1912. It continued for almost three months, the verdict of guilty being returned on Feb. 13, 1913. Sentences were passed by Judge Hollister on Feb. 17. President Patterson was sentenced to pay $5,000 fine and serve one year in the Miami jail. The others were sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Miami, Montgomery, and Warren County jails. The case of one of the men indicted, Edgar Park of New York, was dismissed, while the sentence of another, George C. Edgeter, was suspended. The sentence of a third, William C. Cummings, was deferred, as he was seriously ill at the time Judge Hollister pronounced judgment.

The cost of the case is estimated at $500,000, of which $100,000 was borne by the Government and $400,000 by the Cash Register Company. One big item was the maintenance of the defendants during their stay in Cincinnati for the trial. A whole floor was engaged at a leading hotel during the three months, and for five days each week the business of the National Cash Register Company was conducted in these quarters. Clerks, stenographers, and other help were kept here. Special trains bore the defendants back and forth between Cincinnati and Dayton on Friday nights and Monday mornings.

May Carry Reversal Up.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Officials of the Department of Justice declined to comment today on the decision in the National Cash Register case in the absence of the entire opinion. Attorney General Gregory will decide what line of action to follow later, and it is possible he will ask the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari, which would bring the case up to the highest court.

It was evident, however, that some department officials were disappointed with the decision, having felt that this case was a strong one from the Government point of view. Ex-Attorney General Wickersham, who began the prosecution, is known to have looked upon it as the most important of the Taft Administration.

DAYTON WILD WITH DELIGHT.

Patterson Welcomed at Railroad Station by 25,000 People.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTON, Ohio, March 13.—Fully 25,000 people assembled at the Union Station tonight to greet John H. Patterson, upon his return from Cincinnati, where the United States Court of Appeals today declared him and his associates entitled to a new hearing on the anti-trust charges. Dayton was aflame with pyrotechnics, bands played and on all hands were evidences of the universal rejoicing because of the signal victory achieved by Dayton's noted upbuilder.

Newspaper offices were besieged with inquiries from early morning until the first extras flashed the news that the decision was favorable to the head of the National Cash Register Company and his assistants. Plans were then immediately set on foot for the great reception tonight.

After an automobile parade of several hundred machines, at the head of which rode President Patterson, a reception was held at the Patterson home at Far Hills. This was continued until late in the night, practically all of Dayton extending felicitations.

NO NEUTRALITY CRISIS HERE

Collector Malone Denies He Reported One to President.

Collector of the Port Malone denied yesterday at the Custom House that he had informed President Wilson the neutrality situation at this port was critical or that he had received orders to refuse clearance to German vessels, as was published yesterday in a report from Washington. The situation here remains unchanged, in his official statement the Collector said:

It is true that I had a conference with the President Thursday night at his request on a department matter which was not then and is not now of moment. I did not, as stated, represent to the President that the neutrality situation in this port was critical. I do not know of any critical situation in the Port of New York, and, moreover, there is no critical situation in the Port of New York.

I have not received any orders from the Treasury Department to refuse clearance papers to any ship of any nationality if I am satisfied that her sworn manifest sets forth accurately the contents of her cargo and her actual port of destination.

The Collector added that the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury was in New York, but his visit had nothing to do with neutrality of the port, or he would have called at the Custom House to see Mr. Malone.

SERVICE FOR MGR. FARLEY.

Cardinal to be Honored at Church This Evening.

Under the auspices of the Xavier Alumni Sodality a solemn vesper service will be held at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth Street, this evening in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the reception of Cardinal Farley into the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

It is expected the service will be attended by many prominent Catholic laymen, as the Xavier Alumni Sodality includes in its membership college men of 142 Catholic and non-Catholic colleges and universities of the United States and Europe.

Cardinal Farley will preside at the vesper service, and the sermon will be delivered by the Rev. John D. McCarthy. After vespers the Cardinal will receive the members and their friends in the Sodality Chapel.

Prize Print Entries Close.

Entries for the prize print contest to be held in conjunction with the first International Exposition of Photographic Arts and Industries at the Grand Central Palace March 27 to April 3, will close at midnight tomorrow. This will be the first exhibition of its kind, and the large number of entries indicates the interest taken in photography.

Color photography will be among the features demonstrated.

CALLS SHERMAN ACT BLIGHT ON BUSINESS

Put Republicans In and Cure Our Ills, H. D. Estabrook Urges, Addressing Chicagoans.

ROOSEVELT AS AN ANARCHIST

Bryan Pigeonholed, Wilson a Business Doctor, Taft Bigger Than His Reputation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Henry D. Estabrook of New York, addressing the Commercial Club of Chicago this evening, compared the merchant law of England, devised and administered by business men and afterward taken up into the common law, with the Sherman act and similar statutes in this country. This law inherited from England, he said, was the law in this country up to the time the Sherman law was enacted.

Mr. Estabrook said he believed it was only necessary to put the Government back into the hands of the Republicans to cure the ills from which business was suffering and sketched the course of events from the time of McKinley to support his contention. In doing so he characterized Roosevelt, Bryan, Taft, and Wilson as follows:

"Mr. Bryan himself is hardly responsible for our present predicament. He has been pigeon-holed in a Cabinet where it would take a card index to locate him, and he is already rich enough to make his further assaults on property more droll than dangerous. He has to be careful or some of his converts will ask for an accounting.

"Some of the things done by Mr. Roosevelt needed to be done, and in robust fashion. For one tried hard to forgive the violence of his words and manner for the sake of the putative motive back of them. I began by admiring him, because, if you will pardon the paradox, he seemed so profanely in love with righteousness; because he wanted peace and was just aching to fight for it; because he was such an ungentlemanly gentleman and such a damned good Christian!

"To old Republicans like myself Roosevelt looms a monster of ingratitude. His own anarchy of speech and conduct has done more to breed anarchy in this country than all other anarchists combined.

Taft Bigger Than Reputed.

"William Howard Taft, whom Mr. Roosevelt fondly expected to be an ad interim incumbent of the Presidency, is and always has been bigger than his reputation, and I say this nothwithstanding a certain vacillation and want of tact in office might indicate to the contrary. Even his unfailing good-nature and ambient smile were handicaps, for the average voter wants his statesman as solemn as cholera morbus. Mr. Taft continued to wield the Sherman act like a battle axe.

"As for President Wilson, who stalked into office over a pons asinorum built by his opponents, he entered upon his duties with a popular feeling for him made up of curiosity and respect. Curiosity was justified. So was respect, for his mental strength was conceded, and no one doubted his loyalty of purpose. Thousands of Republicans had voted for him for one reason or another—principally one—and wished him well.

"Ordinarily one would suppose that a man, whatever his scholarship, should know the syntax of business before he undertakes to parse it. Mr. Wilson disclaims any practical knowledge whatever of business, but deems himself for this very reason all the better qualified to deal with it impartially and aloof. It leaves him at liberty to try out certain theories untrammeled by prejudices begotten of experience."

Mr. Estabrook spoke of the failure of the present tariff to raise enough revenue, adding:

"It was known, of course, that under existing schedules there would be a tremendous slump in revenues—though the slump has far exceeded the estimate; to compensate for which there has been levied an income tax. But the income tax, egregious as it is, has not proved adequate for the purposes of revenue, and so, Heaven help us, we have the war tax with more machinery!

"Would it not strike an efficiency expert that the creation of so much new machinery, still retaining all the old machinery of the Custom House, is lacking somewhat in economy? Particularly if all of it together does not produce the results of the old machine?

Blamed on the Horrid War.

"And with naïve candor we are assured that the theorem—a simple one in addition and subtraction—principally subtraction—would have worked out all right except for the untimely and horrid war.

"The war is horrid, to be sure; but it is likewise convenient. A few years ago everything that did not jibe with theory was laid to the Crime of '73; now it is the War in Europe!

"But, bless you! not even the Custom House and its machinery, the income tax and its machinery, the war tax and its machinery, the corporation tax and its machinery—not Ossa piled on Pelion—meets the situation, and we are now warned to look out for a bond issue to make up an appalling deficit.

"Taken literally, the Sherman act is a blight on enterprise—a manufacturer of crimes without turpitude—a remedy worse than any disease it was supposed to palliate. And yet Cicero, years and years ago, had declared that extreme law is extreme injustice, notwithstanding which truism the Sherman act, together with the numerous progeny begotten by it—this extreme of law—is still enthroned, and business is still prostrate before it.

"Would you not like to see some great American, who looms big in public life, stand forth before all the people and shake his fist in their faces, calling them ingrates and growlers, unworthy of their blessings, reaping today only what they have sown in ignorance and anger?"

VOTE LONG BEACH BONDS.

Eighty Property Owners Authorize $200,000 for Improvements.

Eighty voters, comprising the total voting population of the village of Long Beach in Nassau County, voted yesterday to bond the village for $200,000. This was at the rate of $2,500 a vote. The polls were open from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 8 o'clock in the evening, when it was announced that the bond proposal had been carried.

The bonds are to run for thirty years at 5 per cent. and are redeemable $1,000 a year for ten years, $8,000 a year for the next five years, and $10,000 a year for the next succeeding fifteen years. Title to all the streets in that aristocratic village by the sea is vested in the Long Beach Estates, including title to the trunk sewer which runs through Park Street, as well as the gas franchise.

At present the village is paying the Estates Company from $8,000 to $9,000 for the use of the main sewer and the pumping station. The money raised by this $200,000 bond issue is to be devoted to completing the improvement of the streets throughout Long Beach Village, and in return for this expenditure the Estates Company has agreed to turn over to the Village the title to all the streets, including the trunk sewer, pumping station, and the gas franchise. The Estates Company also proposes to resurface the boardwalk. This proposition met with the hearty approval of the trustees of the village, of which J. C. Gerhard is President.

Among the voters yesterday were L. H. Boomer, proprietor of the Hotel McAlpin in Manhattan; Harry P. Cochran, C. M. Von Bernuth, former fire chief Edward F. Croker, Dr. George B. Wicks, R. A. Clark, George J. Ryan, Dr. J. C. Duffy, P. Schuizeberg, Jr., G. E. Byne, W. B. Wilson, H. M. Bussewein, H. R. Talbot, Otto Seidenberg, Dr. A. Fanoni, and C. F. Earle.

A project is also on foot to organize a bank to be known as the Long Beach National Bank.

ADMITS DISCIPLINE CHARGES

But Hudson Training School Manager Says They Are Not Barbarous.

ALBANY, March 13.—A statement from the Board of Managers of the New York State Training School for Girls at Hudson tonight confirmed the report of the Department of Efficiency and Economy regarding the type of disciplinary measures used at the institution, which was filed with the Legislature this week, but asserted that such punishment is neither barbarous, crude, nor unduly strict.

The report states no fact which we did not know before," the statement says. "Its inaccuracies and distortions are in regard to extent, severity, amount, and results of measures whose use was, of course, learned through information carefully given by school officers themselves.

"Minor forms of correction are such as are used in careful homes, a sort of moral douche," the statement continues. "All persons having charge of children know that small irregularities must be promptly checked. 'My goodness!' may be a sign of insubordination to come. If a child persists in eating her mush with her fingers, any sensible parent sends her to eat alone. Washing out the mouth with a bitter tonic is an especially wise way of checking a careless tongue, and putting a plaster across the lips an emphatic, practical demonstration of what is to be remembered. It reaches an unthinking mind. It is uncomfortable and ridiculous, but not in the least painful.

"Covering the mouth with a wet towel is only for extreme cases of exaggerated violent excitement and is incurred by only four-tenths of one per cent. of the pupils. As the nose is left free, strangling and suffocating are impossible. Handcuffs and leg links are necessary in cases of uncontrolled hysterical violence, such as lead a girl to break all the panes of glass in her window, cut her arms with it, or to dash her head against the wall.

"The presence of three or four officers is required in all cases of serious discipline in order that no person may bear the responsibility and the girl herself may be impressed with the seriousness of the occasion."

The Managers have requested the State Board of Charities to investigate the school and its disciplinary methods as soon as possible.

KILLED IN AREAWAY FALL.

John N. Mackay Walked Through Open Gate and Tripped.

John N. Mackay, 35 years old, a salesman of 445 West Twenty-fourth Street, fell into the subsurface areaway in front of the tenement house at 419 West Twenty-fourth Street last night and was instantly killed. His skull was fractured by the fall. The gate of a low iron railing surrounding the areaway had been left open and Mackay walked through the gate without knowing that he was doing so.

The dead man was at one time employed by the Quaker City Rubber Company of 207 Fulton Street. Letters and papers found in his pockets indicated that he was a brother of Fred J. D. Mackay of Richmond, Va., Secretary of the Middle Atlantic Golf Association, of which the Chevy Chase Golf Club of Washington, D. C., is a member. Mackay had a wife living in Scotland and another brother in Richmond, it is said.

FINAL TELEPHONE HEARINGS

Commission Will Consider Briefs on New Rates in This City.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—Final consideration of the New York Telephone rate question will be had before members of the Second District, Public Service Commission, sitting in New York City, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

There will be no more public hearings in the case, but the commission will receive and give due consideration to any written or printed memoranda or brief upon the subject of the proposed new rate schedule which may be filed in the New York office of the commission up to Tuesday evening.

EDUCATORS PRAISE SCHOOL FOR MOTHERS

Prof. Zueblin Says He Would Extend New York Institution to Include Fathers.

PRESENT TRAINING WRONG

Plans Discussed at Plaza Meeting for Forming a National Association for Home Making.

Professor Charles Zueblin of Boston, speaking yesterday afternoon at a meeting held at the Plaza by the auxiliary of the New York School of Mothercraft, indorsed the plan of the school to establish similar schools throughout the country. He asserted that women were not the only ones that needed instruction regarding parenthood.

"I believe," said Professor Zueblin, "that we need schools of fathercraft in the United States as well as schools of mothercraft."

The professor, who formerly taught sociology in the University of Chicago, said that such schools were needed to teach men sex-hygiene and the science of bringing up children. It was unfortunate, he said, that thus far women had learned all they knew of mothercraft from men. He said that the enlarging of the mothercraft school idea should shift the leadership in this branch of knowledge from men to women. Among the things which he said schools of mothercraft should teach were: how to select the particular kind of food best for each child, how to buy and cook foods, and how to begin the instruction of children.

He said that spiritual education for potential mothers was necessary, as it was impossible for them to find enough of this in the churches, and that gymnastic and other forms of athletic instruction should be a requirement preliminary to the giving of the certificate of "Bachelor of Mothercraft," which is bestowed by the New York school, at 330 West End Avenue, to its graduates.

Another thing which he said should be impressed on the students was that it was a great crime for a woman to be idle and pampered for a long period previous to childbirth. The public schools, he said, would soon have to take up the subject.

Martha Bensley Crow, the author, who was commissioned by the National Bureau of Education to investigate conditions of higher education for women in Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and other countries, also indorsed the Mothercraft School's work. She said that she believed the American girl was more desirous of making the home ideal than the girl of any other country, but that higher education in this country had been mapped out by and for men and had not fitted women for homemaking.

Mothercraft schools should be established in every large city of the country, Mrs. Crow said, and should have a large endowment to carry on their work among all classes.

"I consider this one of the most vital and important works educationally in the country," Mrs. Crow asserted.

Dr. Henry E. Crampton of Columbia was another speaker. He said that eugenics should be among the subjects taught and that women should be told how to overcome bad tendencies of heredity and to develop good tendencies. Miss Mary L. Read, the founder and director of the New York school, showed stereopticon slides depicting work done in the school, and told of the plan to incorporate the National Association for Mothercraft Education and to enlarge the work started at the school. Mrs. John Francis Yawger, who presided at yesterday's meeting, is to be president of the national association, and Mrs. Crow is to be first vice president.

The scope of the present school was described in a pamphlet distributed among those who attended yesterday's meeting. Here is an extract from it:

It is a great responsibility that rests upon the mother and home maker. Her career calls for as thorough and complete a training as that of any other calling. It is a career that seven out of every ten young women follow. There are many young women who appreciate its responsibilities, and who have sought in vain for such a training. The School of Mothercraft is pointing the way. It provides not only theory but much of practice with little children in the home. It opens new vocational fields for educated young women as mother's assistants, and as social workers with mothers and children. This school, now in its fourth year, has the co-operation of many well-known educators, biologists and physicians.

Among the subjects taught at the School of Mothercraft are: The family, its psychology, sociology, and ethics; biology, eugenics, physical care of infants and young children, child hygiene and physical development; dietetics, children's cooking, laundry, sewing, marketing, housewifery, accounts, management, home care of sick children, emergencies, hygiene for mothers, child psychology and mental hygiene, principles of child training and of the kindergarten, children's stories, games, songs, handwork, nature study. Students are not admitted under 18 and the equivalent of a secondary education is required.

BRONX WANTS MORE COURTS

Grand Jury Presentment Points to Crowded Condition of Calendar.

A Grand Jury presentment on the crowded condition of the Bronx County Supreme Court Calendar was filed with the County Clerk yesterday.

The Grand July, among other things, says it finds about 1,000 cases on the trial term calendar and that since Jan. 1, 1914, when a Justice was assigned to the county, 187 cases have been disposed of.

"It is apparent, therefore," the presentment says, "that this county is very much in need of Justices to dispose of the enormous amount of litigation which has accumulated in the short period the county has been in existence.

"We understand that the City of Buffalo, with a much smaller population, has several Supreme Court Justices. Some consideration should be shown to the people of Bronx County, who, we have been informed, number about 700,000.

SPIRIT PRISONER FROM I. W. W. MEET

Force of Police in Hiding to Suppress Anarchist Outbreak in Union Square.

WOODS'S NEW PLAN WORKS

Agitators at Tannenbaum Meeting Advised Unemployed to Seize Food Wherever Found.

The new technique developed by Police Commissioner Woods for handling disorderly gatherings in Union Square was brought into play yesterday afternoon during a mass meeting held to welcome Frank Tannenbaum back to the ranks of the I. W. W. agitators.

Under the new system there was no display of force, but in spite of that fact a man badly wanted at Police Headquarters was picked out of the crowd, hustled before Chief Inspector Schmittberger, who was in charge of the police arrangements, and was then carried away from the square to Police Headquarters.

While the police worked on the case Tannenbaum continued to harangue the crowd, and the people in front of him, who numbered about 1,500 men and boys, listened to him in a languid manner without suspecting that a man among them had been arrested.

What might have happened had the agitators known of the arrest and resisted the police became apparent after the meeting was over. Then a group of detectives filtered out of the crowd. At the same time a column of policemen began to unwind itself out of the depths of a subway excavation station, where they had been held in readiness for any outbreak.

As the detectives and policemen received orders releasing them from duty Inspector Morris explained something of the system by which he held both his own men and the more violent I. W. W.'s in leash.

Police Method Explained.

"There is no use denying the fact," he said, "that at a certain time in his life a healthy and husky young man fairly spoils to get into a fight. We have taken this fact into consideration. The result is that while the detectives are scattered in the crowd we never take the hand of discipline off of them. They are there, but not one of them is permitted to move without orders from above, and a chain of communication is kept up, so that word of conditions is passed on to the older men with cooler heads, and every detective must wait, before going into action, until he gets the word passed to him.

"By this means we make certain that the provocation is a real one before we handle it. In the case of the man taken out of the crowd today word was passed up to us that made us certain we wanted him, and then he was brought out so quietly that nobody in the crowd became aware of what was being done."

None of the police officials would tell why the man taken from the crowd was wanted at headquarters. He was held incommunicado last night, and no statement was made even as to whether or not a charge had been preferred against him.

When the man taken by the police was described to members of the Bresci Circle last night they said they recognized him as one who attended the circle meetings, but they insisted that they knew him as a "police stool pigeon."

The mass meeting as a Union Square event took rank among the minor gatherings at the Square, in spite of the plans that had been made to hail Tannenbaum as a hero. Tannenbaum's speech was made in so low a voice that only those close up to the Square cottage could hear.

Ridicules Roosevelt's Plea.

"I learn from THE NEW YORK TIMES," he said, "that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt wants the people to donate $30,000 to continue to operate the relief workshops until the middle of April, and that he gives as the reason for this that the workshops 'do more than all the preaching ever did to serve as an antidote for the I. W. W. and other radical agitations based on unwisdom and hatred.' Well, I don't hate the capitalists so much as I hate to see you working men let them ride on your backs. I tell you they will be there until you push them off. A world of workers that refuses to be ridden is what I want. And I think I can tell you, on seeing such a group as this after my year in jail, that Colonel Roosevelt isn't prescribing a powerful enough antidote. He'll have to get a stronger one.

"Relief workshops with 50 cents a day in pay won't hold us back. I find the working class is stupid and cowardly. That is its greatest sin. If you weren't cowardly you could solve all your problems by just refusing to work in shops that are unsanitary, in shops where they work you more than eight hours a day, in shops where children are exploited. One big union would give you the power you need. Till you get it you'll always be slaves and deserve to be."

Five other agitators, including Joseph J. Ettor, and Ed. Lewis, made speeches urging the unemployed to make a menace of themselves by cessing to be honest and taking food to eat wherever they come upon it.

German Song Caused His Arrest.

Morris Cohen, 18 years old of 150 Madison Street, was fined $10 by Magistrate Nolan in Yorkville Court yesterday, after singing on a wagon in front of 47 West Forty-second Street. "It's a Long, Long Way to Berlin," while a companion sold copies of the song. A passerby for the sake of neutrality asked Cohen to stop singing. He refused and Patrolman Griswold arrested him on a charge of disorderly conduct.

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Women's Suits

Tailored Serge Suit, effective model, coat trimmed with moire silk, a yoke skirt and trimmed to match coat.	29.75
Military Model Suit of Men's Wear Serge, standing collar of Faille Silk, front of coat trimmed with braid.	35.00
"Cossack" Model Suit, copy of a French model, of silk finish Gabardine, silver embroidery trimmed.	50.00

Women's Coats

Ribbed Gabardine Coats, tailored model, in Black and Navy; silk collar and cuffs; silk lined throughout.	19.75
Novelty Covert Coats, in flare belted model, with cut-in pockets; superior make; silk lined throughout.	25.00
Waterfall Silk Coats, copy of a French model; for afternoon wear; silk lined throughout.	35.00

Women's Afternoon Dresses

Of Faille Silk, Pongee, Chiffon and Novelty Taffeta, Gros de Londres, Poplin and numerous other fabrics, in plain and combination effects.

22.50 29.75 35.00

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Exquisite creations of Chiffon Taffeta, Gros de Londres, Satin, Embroidered Chiffon Laces, Nets and other favored materials in pastel colors.

25.00 39.75 55.00

Misses' Tailored Suits

Suits of Gabardine, Serge, Mixtures and Checks, plain tailored, trimmed, Sport and Norfolk models.	20.00
Misses' Braid Bound Suits, of Serge and Gabardine, in Navy, Black and Tan, also Shepherd Check Worsted.	25.00
Misses' Dressy Suits, of superior plain and fancy fabrics in prevailing colors, trimmed and plain tailored.	29.75
Faille Silk Suits, in a semi-Empire model of superior Faille Silk, in Black and colors, richly embroidered.	37.50

Misses' Coats and Dresses

Misses' Coats, of Gabardine, in Black and Navy Blue, also Covert Cloth in a smart belted model.	15.00
Misses' Covert Coats, in two desirable models of plain or fancy Covert, silk lined throughout.	25.00
Misses' Afternoon Dresses, of Charmeuse in Black, Navy, Belgium Blue, Sand and Brown, a pleated model.	13.75
Dancing Dresses of Charmeuse, in pastel colors, waist of lace and chiffon, rose and silver lace trimmed.	19.75

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Our Season Book with over 500 photos mailed out of town upon application to Dept. "F-1."

That we may send the correct book, please designate the department interested in.

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25 West 38th Street

Easter Apparel

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Very Moderately Priced

Note—Conducting our own workrooms on the premises, we not only offer you unusual models at *low prices*, but advantages, such as duplicating to measure, *with fittings*, and *changing details* to meet the individual tastes.

Serge Dresses	9.85 up	Street Coats	14.75 up
Silk Dresses	14.45 up	Tailored Waists	2.95 up
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APPAREL FOR STOUT FIGURES

Dresses, Suits, Coats, Blouses, Negligees, Corsets

Especially designed for sizes 44 to 56, at the above special prices.

MATERNITY APPAREL

SUITS, DRESSES, SKIRTS, CORSETS, UNDERWEAR in all the latest fabrics and styles. Scientifically constructed, expand as required and harmonize figure lines at all times. AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

CITY HEADS SPLIT ON BOROUGH RULE

Lines Drawn in Board of Estimate Over Bill Governing Building Inspection.

ISSUE IS CENTRALIZATION

Mitchel's Supporters Tell Republican Club Government Should Rest in the Mayor.

Four Borough Presidents, Marcus M. Marks of Manhattan, Lewis H. Pounds of Brooklyn, Douglas Mathewson of the Bronx, and Maurice Connolly of Queens, using as their text the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill, now before the Legislature, to concentrate under one bureau in the boroughs the inspection of buildings, argued in favor of borough autonomy at the Republican Club yesterday. City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, on behalf of Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, and President McAneny of the Aldermen, as the majority members of the Board of Estimate, spoke against the bill, and in favor of giving full responsibility to the Board of Estimate.

All the Borough Presidents insisted that every attempt at centralization of government in the past had resulted disastrously, and that they were fully capable of handling the affairs of their own boroughs, while Mr. Bruere maintained that the future welfare of the city depended upon placing full responsibility in the Mayor's office. Representative William M. Calder of Brooklyn and Park Commissioner Cabot Ward also took part in the discussion, the former siding with the Borough Presidents and the latter opposing the plan to have the parks put under the jurisdiction of the boroughs.

Marks Praises Building Bill.

President Marks held that the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill did away with the duplication of building inspection, and that to place the inspection powers elsewhere would be to lessen borough autohomy. All discussion of borough government was entirely non-partisan, he said, as the Board of Estimate consisted of four Republicans and four Democrats.

"At last week's meeting of the Board of Estimate," Mr. Marks said, "a vote was taken upon a measure which was to give to the board the power to consolidate building functions of borough, city, and State. Three men voted in favor of that bill and five men voted against it, yet, in view of the difference in voting power the report was given out that the Board of Estimate approved the bill. This bill, if enacted, would give three members of the board the power to cut borough responsibilities in two, taking away one of the two departments, namely, the Building Department, from the Borough President's care and handing it over to the central government. Leaving aside any discussion as to the wisdom of such action, I, for one, take the position that since the people of the various boroughs have elected their Borough Presidents to administer two local functions, namely, public works and buildings, they—the people—should be formally consulted before one of those two departments is taken away. Such an important charter change should not be left to the judgment of any three individuals. The people of the City of New York should be consulted, should deliberate, and should express themselves clearly before any radical reconstruction in the Charter is made."

Bruere Favors City Manager.

Chamberlain Bruere in arguing against the bill called it the "Locked Door-Hell-toboggan" bill. He said he thought that within ten years there would be a city manager of New York City.

"Government to be efficient," he said, "must first be organized right, then be subject to public scrutiny and control. Most of the defects in government which are supposed to be due to centralization or decentralization are due to wrong organization and wrong methods. No public office which is obscure is likely to become efficient, or, if by a miracle it does, is it likely long to remain so.

"The intelligence, ability and judgment of the whole community should be at the command of every section of the community. Progressive public opinion in Brooklyn must aid Manhattan, alertness in Richmond must assist the whole city. This is what happens where fusion wins, and it is the corollary of the proposition that New York is a consolidated city and not a federation of isolated communities.

"Contact with public opinion and intimate understanding of public needs are essential to good city government. Every department must acquire it from the police down. When this is done a man will be a New Yorker no matter in what borough he lives, and we shall forget that rivers and bays divide us in the thought that as common parts of the greatest city in the world we shall have at last constructed a government equal in efficiency to the most effecient enterprise men have anywhere conducted, serving the needs of every locality and so serving the city as a whole."

President Pounds said it was not true that there was a divided sentiment in the Board of Estimate over anything but the Building Inspection bill. He said that not more than 5 per cent. of the people were opposed to the bill, and the only question was: "Shall the boroughs have as large a measure of control over the matters that pertain to the people of the borough as have other officials who are not in close touch with borough matters as are the Borough President?" Even the Mayor and his deputies, he said, have too much to do to give full attention to borough matters. A Borough President, he said, could be just as high-minded as any Commissioner appointed by the Mayor.

President Mathewson said that the Bronx had suffered in the past from too much centralization of government, and that too much centralization simply meant an autocracy. He said he did not believe there would ever be a city manager of New York, and if there was, the plan would be a failure. He said he favored the proposal to put the parks and street cleaning under borough control.

Park Commissioner Ward said it wouldn't do to put the control of the parks under the Borough Presidents, because parks and the whole problem of recreation had to be planned as a whole and couldn't be divided up into local units.

HEARING ON BUILDING BILL.

Labor and Real Estate Men Before Legislative Committee.

A sub-committee of the Assembly and Senate Cities Committee held a public hearing in the City Hall yesterday on the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill, now in the Legislature.

William J. Flynn, Coroner of the Bronx, representing the Master Plumbers' Association and other labor organizations, said:

"We of the Bronx believe that all inspection should be placed in a department under the Borough Presidents. The great trouble is that there are too many self-appointed guardians of public officials. The people are in favor of the law being handled by the Borough Presidents."

J. Harris Jones, also of the Bronx, said that the three members of the Board of Estimate who have the majority of votes took themselves too seriously.

"Why should they have any more honesty than the five Borough Presidents?" he asked. "We can trust the Borough Presidents and get to them when we cannot get to the Board of Estimate."

B. M. Kaulkner, representing the Fifth Avenue Association, said that the association was in favor of unified inspection, but opposed the clause that might enjoin the work of the State Labor Department.

"The Labor Department," he said, "makes owners of factories comply with the State law, and seventy-two factories that have been in the Fifth Avenue district have been obliged to move away. We are afraid that this bill will weaken the Labor Department."

Senator Lockwood of the committee said that an amendment had been prepared and would be introduced next week that would meet the objections of the association. Robert S. Binkerd of the City Club charged that the adherents of the bill had arranged to have a demonstration in force at the hearing so as to prevent a conference between the friends and opponents of the bill.

"I am confident," said Mr. Binkerd, "that the members of the Legislature will not be impressed by this preconcerted attempt to turn a conference into a public demonstration."

The committee later held a conference in President McAneny's office and heard arguments from real estate men and builders. Several proposed changes were suggested, and they will be placed before the full committees.

O'RYAN INDORSES LEGION.

National Guard Head Agrees with Gen. Wood on Preparedness.

Major General John F. O'Ryan, commander of the State National Guard, spoke yesterday afternoon to the members of the Graduates' Club in their rooms at the Sherman Square Hotel. He indorsed the purposes of the American Legion, and supported the recently expressed opinions on it and preparedness in general voiced by Major General Leonard Wood, commander of the Division of the East. General O'Ryan said:

"Morale is three-fourths of the story in all warfare, and the best way to insure morale is by discipline. The inherent instinct of self-preservation in man is perhaps nowhere so liable to make for complete demoralization and disintegration of efficiency as upon the battlefield. To discount this disorganizing influence it is essential that the soldier be a man, not only of satisfactory physique and trained in markmanship, but drilled and instructed to obey and comprehend the orders of his superior officers. Such morale in the nature of things cannot be taught in one week or two weeks."

General O'Ryan supplemented views on national defense by a discussion of modern warfare as seen in the European conflict.

SPLINTER WOUND FATAL.

Brooklyn Girl, Injured Last Summer, Dies of Blood Poisoning.

The funeral of Miss Mathilda Dulfer, the 16-year-old girl whose death was caused by blood poisoning resulting from a splinter of wood which entered her foot last Summer, took place yesterday from her home, 258 Schenck Avenue, Brooklyn. Her body was incinerated at the Fresh Pond Crematory and in accordance with her wish her ashes will be "distributed to the four winds of heaven."

While walking along the boardwalk at Rockaway Beach Miss Dulfer stubbed her toe against a broken board in the walk and a large splinter entered the ball of her foot. Two weeks ago an operation was performed and a part of the splinter removed. She died on Thursday in the Swedish Hospital.

Miss Dulfer was a member of the Young Women's Christian Association. She was the daughter of the late Dr. Theodore Dulfer and is survived by her mother, four brothers and four sisters.

PINNED UNDER TROLLEY CAR

Motorman Hurt in Collision with Heavy Coal Truck.

A Union crosstown trolley car and a five-ton coal truck of Robert Gordon & Sons, whose yards are at the foot of East Thirty-seventh Street, collided last evening at Edgecombe Road and 155th Street, and William J. Lemortz, the motorman, was pinned in the wreckage of the front of his car for fifteen minutes. Windows were broken and the passengers were showered with broken class. Several were cut.

Lemortz was cut on the face and hands and badly bruised, but no bones were broken. He was taken to the Washington Heights Memorial Hospital and patched up.

The motorman said John Falky of 438 West 164th Street, the chauffeur, disregarded his signal and tried to pass in front of the trolley car.

GOLDWATER TO QUIT; BRUERE TO FOLLOW

Health Head Wants to Go Back to Mt. Sinai, While Chamberlain Seeks His Life Work.

NO FRICTION, BOTH DECLARE

Dates of Departure Are Dependent Upon Their Own and the City's Interests.

Mayor Mitchel faces the prospect of losing Health Commissioner Goldwater and City Chamberlain Bruere. A report yesterday that Commissioner Goldwater intended to resign recalled the fact that he had taken his present post on a leave of absence as Superintendent of Mount Sinai Hospital, and that he expected to return there as soon as the Mayor could spare him.

About a month ago the Commissioner reminded the Mayor that the date for his return to the hospital was at hand, and the question of his leaving the city administration will depend entirely upon whether or not the Mount Sinai Board of Trustees will extend his leave. If it does not he will probably leave the Health Department on April 1, and if it does he may remain in the city's service until next January.

Chamberlain Bruere said frankly that he considered that the constructive work he undertook when he accepted the Chamberlainship was about finished and that he now has to consider his future as something apart from holding a city office.

Commissioner Goldwater tried to get in touch with the Mayor yesterday, but failing to do so said he would say nothing regarding his future until next week. The Mayor, however, has communicated with Philip J. Goodheart, acting Chairman of the Trustees of Mount Sinai, and has asked if it was not possible to have Commissioner Goldwater's leave of absence extended. He got no definite reply.

While the Mayor would not discuss the prospect of Commissioner Goldwater leaving the Health Department, it was learned that the Commissioner wants to return to Mount Sinai, especially in view of the fact that a $1,000,000 addition is soon to be made to the hospital. The Commissioner is considered an expert in modern hospital construction. It was also pointed out that the Commissioner gave up an income of $25,000 a year to take up the work of the Health Department, for which he receives $7,500, and that he considers his work about completed. The Mayor feels sure that he will be able to keep the Commissioner the remainder of the year.

"Are you anxious to get back to the hospital to take up the work of building the new annex there?" the Commissioner was asked yesterday.

"Although my work there is very interesting," he said, "I cannot imagine a more absorbing task than that of the Health Commissioner."

"Has there been any friction between you and the Mayor?"

"Absolutely none," replied the Commissioner. "I have received nothing but the warmest sympathy and the most whole-hearted support from him."

It is known that Chamberlain Bruere has had several lucrative offers. When he was asked yesterday if he intended to resign he said:

"I have to consider what I am going to do, not for the next three years, but for the next twenty years. I came to this office to do serious work. I think I have about completed it. I ought not to pass judgment upon my labors; that is for others to do. I did not intend to remain here when I took office, for, having done what I intended to do, my work would be merely repetitious. When I reach that point when my job holds me instead of me holding my job, I will quit. But I can't tell now when that will be."

KINGS BULL MOOSE IN ROW.

Some Leaders Object to Manner of Naming Executive Committee.

There is promise of a row in Bull Moose circles in Brooklyn over the action of the Executive Committee of the Progressive organization in Kings County on Friday night in electing a complete list of officers of that committee, with Westervelt Prentice as Chairman. Several of the leaders in the county said yesterday that the election was contrary to rules of the County Commitee, adopted at its last meeting.

"It was decided by the County Committee," said William Hamlin Childs, Treasurer of that body, "that the officers of that committee should also be the officers of the Executive Committee. Any other officers are without standing."

Some of the officers elected by the Executive Committee are looked upon as belonging to an "insurgent" element in the organization.

Killed Lighting Gas Stove.

Burns which she suffered when her dress caught fire as she was lighting a gas stove, caused the death of Miss Gertrude P. Brinckerhoff at her home, 154 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Neighbors who went to Miss Brinckerhoff's aid wrapped rugs around her and put out the blaze. Miss Brinckerhoff was 65 years old, and was a daughter of Dr. Cornelius Brinckerhoff of Poughkeepsie, an inventor of harvesting machines.

Mrs. Putnam Ill in Bermuda.

A cable dispatch was received last night from Bermuda, stating that Mrs. Inez Wilcox Putnam, whose latest novel, "The Little Missioner," has just been published, is seriously ill there with appendicitis. Mrs. Putnam sailed for Bermuda two weeks ago to rest and recuperate. Robert F. Putnam, her husband, and his mother, Mrs. J. Bishop Putnam, sailed yesterday to join her in Bermuda.

CATCH FUGITIVES IN WEST.

"Jake the Brick" and Dr. Stapler Will Be Brought Here for Trial.

District Attorney Perkins received word yesterday of the arrest in Western cities of two men wanted here Jacob Goldman, alias "Jake the Brick," who was mentioned as a possible witness in the Becker case, was caught in Cleveland, and Dr. Anton Stapler, formerly a physician of this city, was arrested in Chicago on a manslaughter charge. Detective Al Thomas left to bring back Goldman and Detective John Armstrong went for Dr. Stapler.

Goldman's arrest was brought about by a Cleveland dispatch in THE TIMES of March 6, in which his presence in that city was mentioned. Lieut. Edward Rayens of the District Attorney's detective bureau remembered that there was a charge of forgery against him here, and he sent THE TIMES clipping and Goldman's picture to the Cleveland police. He is charged with forging a a $346 check, which he cashed at the restaurant of Adolf Pearl in Canal Street last July.

Dr. Stapler was indicted Friday on a five-year-old charge, which it is understood developed during Commissioner Wallstein's investigation of the Coroners. He is held in Chicago under $7,000 bail as the result of the death of Louise Hendricks of 500 West 111th Street, upon whom Dr. Stapler is accused of performing an operation.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Will Hold the Following

SPECIAL SALES MONDAY

Women's Silk Petticoats

Of Pompadour Silk, latest flare models

Of pompadour silk, with scalloped ruffles and ruching, in navy, green, Copenhagen, Belgian blue or white, with floral designs. Special **5.50**

Evening Petticoats

Of Crepe de Chine with Net Ruffles

In white or pink crepe de Chine, with five ruffles of finely pleated net, edged with satin ribbon, finished at side with chiffon roses. Special **6.95**

Women's Cobweb Silk Knickers

Of Brocaded Lace Effect Italian Silk

In pink or white.

Special **2.75**

Women's Cobweb Silk Vests

Undervests of Brocaded Italian Silk

Lace effect, in pink or white.

Special **2.45**

"Victorian" Oxford Pumps

For Women and Misses.

Exclusive model Oxford Pumps of patent leather, with sand color or pearl gray kid back or fawn buckskin back. Also dull leather with battleship gray buckskin back. Light soles and Spanish heels.

Special **5.00**

Silk Hose, Hand Emb'd Clox

For Women and Misses.

Of pure thread silk, in black, white, sand, putty, fawn, champagne, gray, beige, taupe or bronze, with self or contrasting color clox, with lisle or silk sole and garter tops.

Heretofore $2.00 **1.25** 3 Pair for $3.65

Women's Handkerchiefs

Pure Linen Richly Hand Embroidered

Imported Irish linen handkerchiefs, richly hand embroidered and hand drawn hem.

.55 Regular price $1.00

Women's Hand Bags

Of black pin seal leather, lined with black and white striped silk; compartment, purse and mirror, jewel clasp. Special **5.00**

Pure Silk Sweaters

For Women and Misses.

Of pure thread silk, V-neck, covered buttons, two pockets, in Copen, lavender, green, rose pink, light blue, black or white. Special **14.50**

Doeskin or Chamois Gloves

Washable Gloves for Women and Misses.

1 Clasp Doeskin
P. X. M. sewn, white; also one-clasp chamois, white or natural. Special **.85**

8 Button Slip-on
White or natural, pique or P. X. M. sewn, with a shirred elastic at wrist. Special **1.35**

12 Button Mousquetaire
White only, pique or P. X. M. sewn. Special **1.85**

Tailored Walking Skirts

For Women and Misses.

Sport Skirts of shepherd checked worsted or navy or black men's wear serge, button front model, patch pocket and deep fold at bottom, detachable belt. Special **6.50**

Taffeta Walking Skirts, copy of Paris model, of black chiffon taffeta, with shirred and corded back and hips. Special **7.50**

Box Plaited Walking Skirts, black and white pin check worsted or black, navy or white English serge, entire skirt box plaited, detachable belt. Special **7.50**

Established 15 Years

E. CHARLES

62 West 47th Street,

Between 5th and 6th Aves.

Miss Marguerite's Department.

EASTER SALE

Dressy Suits

FOR STREET AND AFTERNOON, of Gabardine, French Serge, Homespun and Poplin.

$14.75 to $26.50

Regularly $22.50 to $38.50

Silk Dresses

Copies of Models by the famous French Dressmakers of Chiffon Taffeta, Crepe Meteor, Faille.

$12.50 to $24.75

Regularly $18.50 to $32.50.

This sale will appeal particularly to the woman looking for Distinctive Styles at Moderate Prices.

End of Season Sale

J. FIELDS

326 Fifth Avenue, Bet. 32d and 33d Sts.

Will Close Out

BALANCE OF LAST SEASON'S STOCK

Afternoon Dresses

in Serge, Charmeuse, and Taffeta. A collection of effective models.

7.50 and 12.50

Evening Wraps

A collection of very beautiful models, in which the best materials are shown, marked at one price

29.50

Showing of Smart Spring Models

EXACT REPRODUCTIONS OF THE BEST PARIS MODELS THAT CAREFULLY REFLECT THE FASHION SO SOUGHT BY THE WELL-DRESSED WOMAN.

Franklin Simon & Co. will make to order in their dressmaking salon

Women's Afternoon or Evening Gowns

Copies of Paris Models in Cloth or Silk Fabrics. *Regular price $85.00.* **65.00**

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

A Store of Individual Shops

Exclusive Easter Apparel

For Women, Misses, Girls, Boys and Infants at Popular Prices

Women's Suits and Gowns

Suits of Imported Cloths or Silk Fabrics ..... 29.50 to 145.00
Afternoon or Evening Gowns ..... 18.50 to 165.00

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

"Callot" Check Suits
New straight front coat suit of "Callot" checks or English serge, with vest and collar of black and white striped silk. *Special* **39.50**

"Cheruit" Silk Suits
New square coat suit, with deep yoke of faille silk in navy, black or sand, embroidered collar and vest. *Special* **49.50**

Women's Coats

Dress Coats and Wraps of Silk and Worsted Fabrics ..... 29.50 to 98.50
Outing Coats of Covert Cloths or Corduroy ..... 16.50 to 59.50

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Military Gabardine Coats
Button-to-neck model in navy or black, lined with pongee silk, featuring the new belted waist line. *Special* **29.50**

Godet Covert Coats
Convertible collar model of Worumbo covert, silk lined, featuring the new straight waist and full skirt. *Special* **39.50**

Women's Waists

Of Crepe Georgette or Crepe de Chine ..... 5.75 to 29.50
French Waists of Linen, Batiste or Voile ..... 7.50 to 29.50

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Linen "Pioupiou" Waists
Military waist of handkerchief linen, in bronze green, soldier blue or rose, organdie collar and cuffs. *Special* **5.75**

Georgette Crepe Waists
Bolero model of hand embroidered Georgette crepe, in white, flesh or sand, organdie collar and cuffs. *Special* **7.50**

Women's Corset Shop

Spring Models—"Parfait," "Binner" and "Helene" Paris Corsets

Featuring the new slightly curved waist line and higher bust, in Tricot, Batiste or Coutil.

3.50 to 18.50

For Monday at Cost of Importation

Women's Paris Models

Suits, Gowns, Coats and Wraps

From Callot, Drecoll, Paquin, Cheruit, Worth, Maurice Mayer, Bernard, Jenny, Brandt, Beer, Georgette and other Paris fashion creators

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

"Country Club" and "Cross Country" Suits

Four New Exclusive Misses' Models—"Style Registered"

Strictly tailored, semi-loose belted or military coat suits of imported gabardine or serge, in navy blue, black, bamboo, white, green or gray; also shepherd checks, homespuns or tweeds. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **29.50**

Girls' Silk-lined Top Coats

Smart tailored coat of navy serge, shepherd checks; mixed tweed or covert, notch collar, turn back cuffs, lap pockets; silk lined. 8 to 16 years. *Special* **9.75**

Misses' Silk-lined Slip-on Coats

Of navy blue gabardine or covert cloth, also imported tweeds; convertible collar; mannish side pockets; silk lined. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **19.75**

Misses' Silk Afternoon Dresses

Of soft taffeta or crepe meteor silk in old blue, rose, sand, navy or black; hand embroidered in gilt thread; collar of filet lace; sleeves of Georgette crepe; new model skirts. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **18.50**

Girls' Hand Smocked Dresses

Three exclusive models of white French batiste or French chambray in pink, blue or tan, hand smocked and hand embroidered. 6 to 12 years. *Special* **4.75**

Boys' Shop

(on Fifth Floor)

Boys' Norfolk Suits
(With extra trousers). English model of Navy Serge, Scotch Mixture, Homespun or Tweed. Coat mohair lined, trousers lined throughout. 7 to 18 years. *Regular price $9.75* **7.50**

Boys' Silk-lined Reefers
Double breasted model of Navy English Serge, patch pockets. Lined with guaranteed satin. 3 to 10 years. *Regular price $7.50* **5.75**

Children's Shop

(on Third Floor)

Children's Smocked Dresses
Hand Smocked Dresses of sheer white nainsook, smocked in pink, blue or white; also of pink, blue or tan chambray, smocked in white. 6 months to 6 years. *Special* **2.95**

Children's Silk-lined Coats
Dressy model of black and white checked Worsted, navy or sand serge; detachable collar and cuffs of white pique; white kid belt. 2 to 6 years. *Special* **12.75**

DECISION AFFECTS MILLIONS IN LOANS

Bank Not Required to Discover If Owner of Collateral Consented to Transaction.

SUIT RESULT OF FAILURE

W. P. Fisher Alleged Stoppani & Hotchkin Had Pledged His Stock Without His Knowledge.

Among the customers of the bankrupt stock brokerage firm of Stoppani & Hotchkin was William P. Fisher, a retired lawyer. He had been dealing with the concern since April 20, 1910. On several occasions he deposited collateral in the form of stock to cover margins. This collateral had been in turn used by the brokers in borrowing money from the Mechanics and Metals National Bank. When the brokers failed Mr. Fisher tried to get his stock back, and, failing to induce the bank to return it, began suit for its recovery. The action was based mainly on the ground of fraud, that additional margin was demanded when the account did not call for it, and that some of the purchases of shares charged to Mr. Fisher had never been made.

The trial of the case consumed nine days and has just ended in an opinion by Supreme Court Justice Shearn that the bank was justified in retaining the stock pledged with it by Stoppani & Hotchkin until the money loaned was paid, and that it would be unreasonable to expect a bank first to discover whether the owner of stock sought to be pledged by a broker was willing that it should be used for this purpose.

Frank M. Patterson, attorney for the bank, said yesterday that the decision affected the transactions of the entire stock market, and was of great interest to every bank, broker, and speculator. He said that about $100,000,000 worth of transactions similar to that described in the suit take place in this city every business day.

It was shown by testimony that Mr. Fisher had pledged 100 shares of the North American Company on April 28, 1910, which he had indorsed in blank on Jan. 17, 1908, on the representation that he was long of 300 shares of Smelters. The plaintiff contended that if all of the customers of the firm had demanded their shares of Smelters, the firm could not have delivered them, and therefore he might have been deprived of his shares.

Justice Shearn described this contention as "far-fetched." Then the opinion said:

"To hold or carry stocks does not mean to keep the identical stocks or to keep the specified number of shares in the broker's safe deposit vault free and ready for delivery on demand. It means readiness and ability to deliver the shares under the rules of the Exchange upon payment therefor."

Concerning the relations between brokers and banks in the matter of handling collateral pledged by the customers of brokers Justice Shearn said:

"But even had the plaintiff succeeded in establishing that the delivery of the bonds and the endorsed certificates of stock in pledge were procured by false representations, he could not recover the securities from the bank with which they had been pledged by the brokers as security for a loan. The securities were quasi negotiable, and the bank was a bona fide holder, having taken the securities in due course with other collateral for a loan of $49,000.

"A blank transfer of a certificate of stock with an irrevocable power of attorney to transfer, signed by the person who appears by the certificate to be the owner, confers upon the holder apparent title to the stock, and the bona fide transferee of such stock from the holder can hold the stock against the real owner, who is estopped from asserting his title."

Justice Shearn said that the exception to this rule only occurs when the charge of common-law larceny enters into the transaction. Then he pointed out the difference between common-law larceny, which involves the taking against the will of the owner, and larceny by fraudulent representations. The opinion said:

"The claim of the plaintiff rests upon the principle that the property was obtained by larceny, and, therefore, no title passed to the purchaser; but we think a plain distinction exists between a larceny by which the property is taken without the knowledge or consent or against the will of the owner and one by false representations."

The court found that Mr. Fisher was entitled to $20,460.65 from Stoppani & Hitchkin, with interest from May 18, 1914, less the amount obtained from the disposal of the stock held by the bank after its claim of $6,585.92 was satisfied. Mr. Fisher loses altogether from the failure of the brokerage concern about $28,000. Richard T. Greene was counsel for the plaintiff.

OSBORNE NOT TO RESIGN.

Denies Physician Advised Him to Quit as Sing Sing Warden.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—Thomas Mott Osborne, who is recovering from an operation on his nose at the Homeopathic Hospital here, denied tonight that he had been advised by any physician to resign from the Wardenship of Sing Sing Prison in order to maintain his health.

"I am sure I do not know how such a report came to be circulated unless by someone who wants to offer his services to the State in my place," said Mr. Osborne. "My nerves are just as good as ever, but I do not know that I can say the same for my nerve. I don't approach an operating table with the same pleasure I once did.

"I don't want my friends to think I am a quitter or that I will have to quit," he continued. "I will be back hard at work again Wednesday."

CATCH BURGLARS AT WORK.

Police, Warned of Western Crook, Trail Him and His Accomplices.

"Freshie Feinberg's back" was the word which was passed around among detectives at Police Headquarters two months ago, when Harry Feinberg came from Toledo, Ohio, and took up lodgings at 227 Cedar Street, Brooklyn. In Toledo he "had beaten a case" in which he and four other men were accused of burglary, and the Toledo police notified the Detective Bureau here when he started for New York.

Detectives Birmingham, McManus, Dowling, Dribben, and l'Heureux of Lieut. Stapleton's squad took up his trail, and presently saw him meet Israel Brown, known also as Benny Coval, and Jacob Diamond, otherwise Jakey Weiss, both well-known burglars, the detectives say.

Yesterday, they say, they saw Coval slip into the building at 58 Bleecker Street, where Herman Michaelson has a saloon on the ground floor. It was about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 8 o'clock, according to the detectives, they saw him toss a key from the window of an empty loft on the second floor. Feinberg and Diamond picked it up and the detectives followed them to 797 Fox Street, the Bronx, where Diamond lived. The watchers say they got some burglar tools there and more in a house in Allen Street, and then went to the Bleecker Street building and entered the public hall, opening the door with their key.

The detectives gave them an hour to work, meantime getting Capt. Kinsler and the reserves of the Mulberry Street station to surround the building. Then they broke in the front door. They say they found the three men inside, who scattered and fled into a hall and there the detectives, exhibiting their revolvers, caught them.

The detectives say the burglars had cut through the wall from the hall into the saloon and inside they found three big jimmies, two pairs of gloves, a flashlight, an electric drill, and six steel bits. The men were locked up at Headquarters.

WILSON NAMES TWO CLARKS

Each a Postmaster in a Vacation Town—New York Postmasters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Clark family fared well in the distribution of patronage at the White House today. The President appointed Frank H. Clark to be Postmaster at Windsor, Vt., which is the Post Office for the President's Summer home near Cornish, N. H., and Clarence L. Clark to be Postmaster at Lyme, Conn., where the President and his family spent their Summer vacations while Mr. Wilson was President of Princeton University. The President knows both men. Before Congress adjourned the Windsor Clark was nominated for Postmaster, but the Senate failed to act. Today's appointment is for the recess of the Senate. Mr. Clark of Windsor is one of the two Democrats who reside in that town.

The following New York postmasters were appointed: Henry Gunther, Jamestown; Ralph E. Wilder, Newark; Clarence H. Kinne, Ovid; Patrick T. Quigley, Auburn; Will J. Davy, Bergen; John J. Drumm, Cedarhurst; Henry F. Pembleton, Central Valley; James English, Chateaugay; George E. Barry, Clifton Springs; Charles S. Stanton, Clymer; James H. McVorry, Dannemora; Edward S. Mason, East Bloomfield; Thomas J. Gallagher, Geneva; H. M. Bonner, Hammondsport; Howard R. Stevens, Hopewell Junction; Eugene S. Smith, Lyons; Isaac W. Turner, Mt. Kisco; H. D. Silbley, Olean; William Nacey, Oswego; Samuel H. Hunt, Palmyra; George W. Salisbury, Phelps; John E. Townsend, Poughkeepsie; William H. Nearpass, Port Jervis; Merle L. Harder, Ray Brook; Edward J. Conley, Red Hook; L. D. McWhethy, St. Johnsville; Charles L. Amoraux, Schoharie; Fred Burns, Walden; Edward N. Skinner, Westfield; Carl Fuller, Williamson.

William H. Blodgett was appointed postmaster at Point Pleasant, N. J.

Ernest Lester Jones, Deputy Fish Commissioner, was appointed Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

WAR RISK BUREAU'S GAINS.

Has About $1,000,000 Profit Now—Saving Evelyn's Cargo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Officials of the War Risk Bureau, which carried insurance on the two American steamships which were sunk by mines in the North Sea, were heartened today by news that 900 bales of cotton from the Evelyn had come ashore and had been salved. It is possible to save cotton that has been wet, and the officials hope to recover a considerable portion of the loss in this way.

Even if the full amounts for which these vessels and the Frye were insured with the War Risk Bureau have to be paid, the bureau will have a substantial profit on this business up to date. Total premiums so far amount to about $1,600,000, of which more than $1,000,000 is now earned, the risks having expired. The gross loss to date from vessels destroyed is $670,653. The Evelyn carried $401,000, the Carib $258,103, and the William P. Frye $11,550.

In addition the bureau had $750,000 on the cotton carried by E. N. Breitung's Dacia, now held for a French prize court. It is expected that the court will allow this cotton to be sold, so that the Government will not have to bear any large loss. The question of indemnifying an insured vessel for delays due to the war has not been passed on.

There has been little or no war insurance written by the bureau since the adoption of the present policy of the British and German authorities toward the blockade and submarine warfare. It is said that no risks have been refused, but that shippers have hesitated to enter the waters contiguous to Germany.

RUSHED TO AID TOURAINE.

Oscar II. Caught S O S of Burning Ship, but Was Not Needed.

The officers of the Scandinavian-American steamship Oscar II., which arrived last night from Copenhagen, said that the ship was held up for half an hour off the Shetland Islands by the British auxiliary cruiser Cadric, that was formerly the White Star liner of that name. She carried fourteen guns on her decks and was manned by part of the crew from the warship Black Prince.

After examining the papers on the Oscar II. she was allowed to proceed.

On March 6, the S O S from the burning French Line steamship Touraine was picked up by the wireless operator, and for two hours the liner steamed at full speed to the rescue until the Captain got word from the Rotterdam that she was on the scene and standing by.

ARMY TO TRAIN STUDENT RESERVE

College Men Expected to Flock to Summer Camps Devised by General Wood.

PRAISED BY COLLEGE HEADS

Presidents Lowell, Hadley, and Hibben Among Those Who Uphold the New Movement.

Officers attached to the staff of Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Division of the army on Governors Island, are completing the preliminary arrangements for a great camp for military instruction to be organized at Plattsburg Barracks in this State next Summer.

It is said that the camp will be a step toward the creation of an adequate military reserve in this country. Those who will receive the training will be college and university students, drawn from New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

This Summer camp for students was General Wood's idea, and he conceived it while he was Chief of the General Staff. It is expected that the attendance at Plattsburg and the three camps in other parts of the country will probably double that of any previous year.

Object of the Camps.

In announcing the plans for the camps the General Staff says:

The benefit of these camps to the nation is that they foster a patriotic spirit, without which a nation soon loses its virility and falls into decay. They spread among the citizens of the country a more thorough knowledge of military history, military policy, and military need, all necessary to the complete education of a well-equipped citizen in order that he may himself form just and true opinions on military topics.

As a military asset these camps are of great value, since they afford the means of materially increasing the military reserve of the United States by instructing a class of educated men from which in time of national emergency would probably be drawn a large proportion of the volunteer commissioned officers, upon whose judgment and training at such a time the safety and even the lives of many of their fellow-countrymen will largely depend.

The ultimate object sought is not military aggrandizement, but to make provision, in some degree, to meet a vital need confronting us as a peaceful and unmilitary people, to the end that peace and prosperity may be preserved through the only safe precaution, viz., more thorough preparation and equipment to resist any effort to break such peace.

The camp will be in command of a regular army officer yet to be named, and all of the instructors will be from the regular establishment. Among those indorsing the project are: President Lowell of Harvard, President Hadley of Yale, President Hibben of Princeton, Chancellor Kirkland of Vanderbilt, and Dr. John H. Finley, the Commissioner of Education of New York. In his letter President Lowell, referring to the war in Europe, said:

The Summer military camps for students have assumed an importance far greater than ever before; first, because the war in Europe has shown that the chance of an unexpected conflict is a more real danger than we had supposed; and, in the second place, because the war has also shown the necessity for a much larger number of officers, or men with at least the rudiments of an officer's training, than our regular army and the militia can possibly supply.

Dr. Hadley Praises the Plan.

President Hadley says: "The present European crisis adds force to every argument which has previously been urged in favor of student camps and the formation of a national defense corps."

Dr. Hadley points to England as a warning to this country. England, he says, has the men to make good soldiers and she can manufacture the arms and accoutrements needed, but the deficiency that she cannot speedily make good is the lack of officers competent to train and lead the new levies. President Hadley then adds:

The seriousness of this situation becomes more and more apparent every day. Many of England's best officers went to the front in the beginning, and with the various corps to which they were attached. This immediate call to duty took away twenty-six hundred such officers, and left a rather scant supply at home to take charge of the new levies. But of the twenty-six hundred first sent out, more than eleven hundred have been lost, and additional officers must be drawn from home to fill the places of those who have fallen. This makes the instructing force quite inadequate, and delays the imperative work of getting new troops ready to go to the front.

Dr. Hadley then points out that while the German loss in officers has been as great as that of England in proportion to the number of men engaged, she has nevertheless escaped the predicament of England, in that in time of peace she prepared herself to meet exactly the situation that has been created. She did this, he points out, by inducing every highly educated man in the German Empire to qualify for duty as a reserve officer.

Speaking of the students who will attend the camps this Summer throughout the country, General Wood said:

They are setting a splendid example, and demonstrating by their action that they appreciate that Americans in addition to the faithful discharge of their civic duties in time of peace, have an appreciation of the obligation to prepare themselves to efficiently discharge that highest duty of the citizen-service for the country in time of war. When a people forego this obligation the nation dies. We want at these camps the largest possible number of young men who possess the required military qualifications; they can render no better service to the country or to themselves.

Students in this part of the country who desire information concerning the camp to be held at Plattsburg can obtain it by writing to General Wood, who is stationed on Governors Island.

NEW PAPERS IN LONDON.

Sunday Pictorial Starts Today; Chronicle to Issue an Evening Sheet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 13.—London will have a new Sunday paper tomorrow, and a second will make its first appearance a fortnight later. Both will be Sunday editions of existing morning papers; but in order to avoid the outcry against the seven-days-a-week newspaper which was raised when The Daily Telegraph and The Daily Mail some years ago tried to issue Sunday editions, distinctive names will be given to both publications.

The Sunday Pictorial is the title of tomorrow's newcomer. It is a product of The Daily Mirror office. Though first in the field, The Mirror's new departure is the result of steps taken in the same direction at an earlier date by The Daily Sketch.

Another London paper which will first see the light this month will be the evening edition of The Daily Chronicle. It will be called The Echo and Chronicle, and will be run on somewhat novel lines. The Chronicle's intentions have long been an open secret in Fleet Street, and the existing half-penny evening papers, The Evening News and The Star, have been spending money like water to offset the competition of the newcomer, which is expected to be very keen. The intrusion of The Echo is likely to be felt most strongly by some of the penny evening papers, two of which are believed in Fleet Street to be in serious financial straits.

One of the penny evening papers has just weathered a curious crisis. The Pall Mall Gazette, which William Waldorf Astor sold along with The Sunday Observer to a syndicate which, after several months' examination, decided not to complete the deal, preferring to lose the option money deposited. Mr. Astor being determined not to carry on the responsibilities of newspaper proprietorship, the future of The Gazette and The Observer has been for some time hanging in the balance; but an arrangement has now been concluded whereby J. L. Garvin continues to edit both papers with the former proprietor's son, Waldorf Astor, as chief proprietor. The proprietary control of the papers passes entirely out of the hands of the senior Astor.

The war is chiefly responsible for the collapse of the journalistic experiment begun when The Daily Citizen, a labor paper, was first issued in London. Henceforward The Citizen will be brought out in Manchester, where it began its career two and a half years ago.

CITY BREVITIES.

Books and magazines printed in Esperanto will be on exhibition tomorrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday, from 7 to 10 P. M., at the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue.

Borough President Marks of Manhattan, Borough President Mathewson of the Bronx, and Edwin Goldwasser will speak at 3 o'clock this afternoon at a meeting of the Young Men's Hebrew Association at the Morris High School, Boston Road and 165th Street, the Bronx.

The United German Singers, under the leadership of Karl Kapp, will give a concert this afternoon on Ellis Island for the benefit of the detained aliens.

The Jewish Women's Relief Association will give an entertainment in the Colonial Theatre, Sixty-second Street and Broadway, next Tuesday for the benefit of immigrants.

Fire destroyed the three-story frame building at 1,048 Castle Hill Avenue, Westchester, last night, rendering homeless the families of Walter Van Dorn and Frank Frey.

WAR DRIVES EDISON TO PRODUCE BENZOL

Erects Plant in 29 Days to Take Basis of Carbolic Acid and Dyes from Coal Gas.

TO BUILD MORE FACTORIES

Expects German "Dumping" System to Retake Trade at Lower Price When Peace Comes.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., March 13.—In a plant erected at Johnstown, Penn., in one-eighth of the time previously required for such construction, Thomas A. Edison is now making benzol, a product which previously was procured from Germany. Mr. Edison is also associated with others in the erection of a plant for this purpose at Sydney, Nova Scotia, and is also making preparations for the erection of a plant at another point.

The method which he is employing is the ordinary one in use in Germany and elsewhere—the absorption of benzol out of the coal gas produced in the manufacture of coke, by the sprinkling of oil in towers through which the coal gas is passed. But though the method is nothing new, the speed with which Mr. Edison got ready to manufacture his own benzol when he found he would have to do it is quite unprecedented. Ordinarily it takes six or eight months to erect a benzol plant; but Mr. Edison set to work and evolved an adapted plant with many modifications, and had it in operation twenty-nine working days after ground was broken.

Had to Have Benzol.

The origin on this new departure by the Edison firm lies in the fact that its factories use a ton of carbolic acid each day. Till the war began this was obtained from England and Germany, but on the outbreak of hostilities an embargo was put upon the export of the chemical and Mr. Edison had to find it elsewhere. He solved the problem by working out a method for the synthetic production of carbolic acid, and set up a plant here for its manufacture. But benzol, which is the foundation of carbolic acid as well as of aniline dyes, then began to run short at the Edison establishment. Thereupon Mr. Edison decided to make his own benzol. He made an arrangement with the Cambria Steel Company for the use of the coke ovens at its works in Johnstown, and put up a new type of benzol absorbing and refining plant which has a capacity of about 2,000 gallons a day. The Edison works are now producing enough benzol and enough carbolic acids for their own needs, and a little more and they are sparing a little to other American manufacturers hard hit by the war. The new factory at Sydney will probably have a capacity of about 3,000 gallons.

"This country allows 20,000,000 gallons of benzol each year to escape into the air in gas from coal in the manufacture of coke," said Mr. Edison. "It is a serious loss. The method I follow is superior to that of extracting it from petroleum, as it gives a finer product, but it costs too much to produce. This is a gamble on the war, for the Germans, when the fighting is over, will resume the manufacture of their own product and sell it here cheaper than we can make it. But I expect to get my money back before the war is ended for the Germans will fight until they are starved or financially exhausted. In the end the Allies will win, I believe."

How Germans Win Markets.

The "dumping" process is what enables the Germans to undersell abroad, according to Mr. Edison, who lays claim to being the first to follow the method. He described it thus:

"It costs, say, 60 cents on a dollar for labor and material, and 40 cents for overhead charges. Add 10 cents for profit. In manufacturing my lamps it occurred to me that without materially increasing overhead charges I could export great quantities of lamps and by adding 10 cents for cost of export I could go into the foreign field and undersell the Germans, for instance. I simply eliminated the overhead charge on the foreign stuff, making the domestic product carry it all. It is a common practice now."

Saying that he sees hard times ahead, Mr. Edison discussed lines of possible legislation for the relief of capital. He said he thought more freedom should be given to capital, with attendant responsibility.

"My idea of legislation would be something similar to that under which the London Gas Light and Coke Company operates," he said. "They are permitted, when they reduce the price of gas one cent to add one-quarter of that to their earnings, and what is the result? Why, they spend money on inventions and devices that reduce expenses and benefit the public. Our laws have scared off investors, especially those who are willing to spend money on propositions which enable people to get work—railroad construction, for instance."

Dr. Rittman's Process.

One of the claims made for Dr. Walter F. Rittman's recently discovered process for making gasoline and benzol from crude petroleum was a product better than that made from coal tar in Germany at a cost that the Germans could not meet with their present methods. An official of the Edison plant said last night that his firm did not know enough about the Rittman process to make any comparison between it and the new Edison plant as to commercial value.

DEAD MAN'S $5,000 FOUND.

Thos. Griffin's Bank Books Hidden Under Carpet Twelve Years.

When Mrs. Julia O'Keefe of 679 East 179th Street, the Bronx, was preparing recently to move her boarding house from 129 East 105th Street the carpets in the house she was leaving were taken up. Under the carpet in one of the bedrooms she found three savings bank books showing deposits and accrued interest amounting to $5,000 to the credit of Thomas Griffin, a conductor on the Lexington Avenue surface line, who lived in the room before May 25, 1903, when he died.

The bank books had been under the carpet for twelve yeears without any one knowing of their existence or of the fact that Griffin had left any money. As far as is known the man had no relatives, and Mrs. O'Keefe said yesterday that she would turn the books over to the Public Administrator Monday.

HAITIAN REBEL CAPTURED.

Ex-President Zamar Brought Into Port-au-Prince, a Prisoner.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, March 13.—General Orestes Zamar, ex-President of Haiti, who has been engaged in a revolutionary movement in the region of Hinche, has been captured by Government troops and brought here a prisoner.

General Zamar headed a revolution in the early part of 1914, and after proclaiming himself Chief Executive of Haiti, was elected President. Later he was overthrown by Senator Davilmar Theodore, who became President, only in turn to be driven out of office by Gen. Vilbrun Guillaume, who now occupies the Presidential office.

LAURA BIGGAR AGAIN IN ALIENATION SUIT

Two Priests Examined in Action of Mrs. Charles C. Hendricks, Who Got a Divorce.

QUSTIONED ABOUT WOMEN

Father McGinley Can't Recall Being Photographed with Two of Them and Classmate.

Questions designed to show that Laura Biggar, the actress, had alienated from Mrs. Charles C. Hendricks, the affections of Dr. Hendricks, the former Brooklyn dentist, who is now practicing law in Atlantic City, N. J., were asked yesterday of several witnesses, among them two priests, before Supreme Court Commissioner Charles Roe in Jersey City.

Mrs. Hendricks, who divorced her husband, has started suit for the second time against Miss Biggar for alienation of the dentist's affections. Justice Keller in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn issued an order for the taking of testimony by Commissioner Roe when several witnesses proved unwilling to visit Brooklyn.

Mrs. Hendricks won her first suit, getting a verdict of $75,000 against the actress. This was reduced to $50,000, cut again to $25,000 by the Appellate Division and set aside by the Court of Appeals, which ordered a new trial on the ground that transcripts of the divorce suit testimony had been introduced improperly into the alienation suit.

The Rev. Thomas Monaghan of St. Leo's Church, Irvington; the Rev. Roger McGinley of St. Aedan's Church, Jersey City, and Mrs. Henrietta Scott of 317 Hambeck Avenue, Jersey City, appeared before Commissioner Roe after the latter had applied to Supreme Court Justice Swayze for an order compelling them to appear.

Father Monaghan told of having been called to the Hendricks home in Grand Street, Jersey City, one night in 1907, when he finally reconciled husband and wife, though Dr. Hendricks was extremely angry and threatened to "pull up stakes."

"Mrs. Hendricks had found a rose from a woman's hat in Charlie's desk," Father Monaghan explained.

Father McGinley, a classmate of Dr. Hendricks in Seton Hall College, had been introduced by the dentist to Laura Biggar. He couldn't recall that he and Dr. Hendricks ever had been photographed in Newport, R. I., with two women not relatives of either of them.

Mrs. Scott testified that Mrs. Hendricks had said Dr. Hendricks abused her, kicked her, and blackened her eye; that he "ran around with other women," and left her without funds. In 1900 Mrs. Scott said she loaned Mrs. Hendricks the money to go to her mother's.

The testimony was completed yesterday and will be certified by Commissioner Roe for use in the trial, which, it is said, will begin in Brooklyn shortly.

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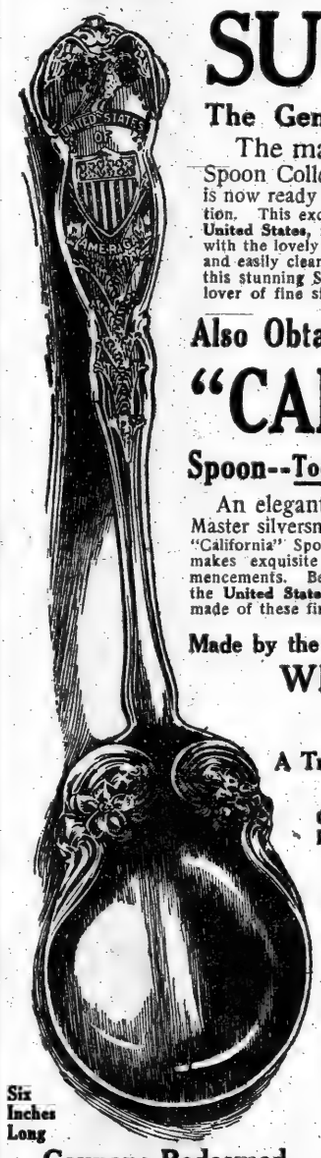

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Guaranteed 50 Pennyweights of PURE SILVER to the gross on an 18 per cent. nickel silver base. Every United States Sugar Shell and every genuine "California" Spoon wrapped in the maker's Guarantee Certificate, which makes either Sugar Shell or spoon exchangeable at any time if not satisfactory.

Coupons Redeemed at 3000 International Souvenir Spoon Company Stations in and around New York City, Jersey City and up State.

Spoon Stations promptly resupplied by calling at

International Souvenir Spoon Co., 450 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

OPEN SUNDAY

The International Souvenir Spoon Co. is solely responsible for this advertisement.

INTERNATIONAL SOUVENIR SPOON COMPANY'S COUPON

N. Y. T., Mar. 14, 1915.

TAKE THIS COUPON and 25c to your nearest Spoon Station and receive this handsome, superfine WM. ROGERS & SON Guaranteed National Seal Sugar Shell

Or for COUPON and 15c Obtain "CALIFORNIA" State Spoon

Get BOTH for COUPON and only 40c.

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Address INTERNATIONAL SOUVENIR SPOON COMPANY, 450 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. Send Stamps or Money Order. Be sure to include COUPON and 25c for each Sugar Shell and 15c for each "California" Spoon, with 3c additional for return postage and individual box container for one spoon. Add 1c for each additional spoon ordered. SIGN HERE. Write plainly. Check spoon wanted; indicate quantity desired.

Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....

GOOD UNTIL USED.

Oscar Michael & Co.
(Formerly W. V. Snyder & Co.)
697 to 705 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.

SPRING OPENING

Monday and Following Days

Presenting attractive displays of the authoritative modes in

Women's Outer Apparel, Millinery, Blouses and All Dress Accessories

No cards have been issued. Please accept this announcement as your invitation to visit the store during Opening Days.

To make this event doubly interesting we shall offer very special underprice features in most departments for Monday and other days throughout the week.

697 to 705 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.

Mme Irene FRENCH MODEL GOWNS

500 Fifth Avenue and 1 West 42nd Street

A Very Unusual Sale

SMART SILK FROCKS $15.

Regularly $19.75, $22.50, $24.75

Twenty-five Stunning New Spring Models

Reproductions of the most exclusive effects of the season.

All the Charming New Colorings are represented.

Materials:—Gros de Londre, Chiffon Taffeta, French Faille, Crepe Meteor

Sizes 16 years to size 44.

No. C. O. D's. No Exchanges.

REMOVAL SALE

LA GRECQUE CORSETS and TAILORED UNDERWEAR

Unusual sale prior to removing to Our New Shop, 379 Fifth Ave.

2,000 La Grecque Corsets from 50c to $5.00

Shapes to fit every figure, together with our entire stock of Tailored Underwear from 50c a garment up

This comprises every garment known in Lingerie. No woman can afford to miss this opportunity to provide an entire outfit for less than manufacturing prices.

Van Orden Corset Co.
45 West 34th St.

EXPLOSION OF OIL KILLS 5, HURTS MANY

Boys Just Out of "Safety" Show Among Dead in Ruins of Crew-Levick Plant.

ONE LAD GAVE WARNING

He Was Killed with Manager Who Investigated Leak in 1,100-Gallon Gasoline Tank.

The explosion of an 1,100-gallon distributing tank full of gasoline, in the pumphouse of the Crew-Levick Company, dealer in petroleum products at Atlantic and Montauk Avenues, East New York, shortly before noon yesterday, killed one man and four boys, seriously injured five others, broke every window in the neighborhood, and resulted in slight injuries to many from falling glass and flying débris. The building was destroyed, a distributing tank containing 1,100 gallons of kerosene going with the rest; and it is considered remarkable that two tank cars, each containing 8,000 gallons of gasoline, which were being switched about in the Long Island Railroad yards, just across the street, at the time of the explosion, were not set off by the flying oil, and that the two 16,000-gallon tanks in the yard back of the pumphouse also escaped.

The Dead.

AVERY, GEORGE F., manager of the plant, 108 Norwood Avenue.

HIGGINS, ALEXANDER N., 11 years old, 174 Warwick Street.

HIGGINS, ARTHUR, brother of Alexander, 8 years old, same address.

IMMER, HENRY G., 11 years old, 186 Warwick Street.

IMMER, HERBERT, 7 years old, brother of Henry G., same address.

The Injured.

ABORDO, Mrs. KATE, 73 years old, 67 Montauk Avenue; cut and bruised by flying debris.

BELL, EDWARD, engineer of a switch locomotive, 4,868 Buford Street, Morris Park, Long Island; bruised by being blown out of the cab.

DENNON, JOHN, 25 years old, 869 Liberty Avenue; burned about the hands by flying oil.

DUNHAM, FRANK, 71 years old, 869 Liberty Avenue; burned by flying oil.

THOMPSON, FRANK, fireman of switch engine, 1,025 Ward Street, Richmond Hill, L. I.; bruised by being blown out of the cab.

The injured were treated by Drs. Costalloe, Flynn, and Clemens of St. Mary's Hospital and Dr. Kallock of the Bradford Street Hospital. Many persons were thrown to the ground by the force of the explosion and suffered minor hurts.

The boys who were killed were comrades, and they all attended Public School 108, and were members of the same Sunday school class in the Lutheran Church of the Reformation on Barbey Street. They are the only children in their families. Yesterday they had all gone to the Concord Theatre, where they saw a photoplay given by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company called "Safety First." Another that followed it was called "The Locked Door, or the Price of Carelessness," and dealt with loss of life at a fire through failure to have the exits in working order.

Killed After Leaving Safety Show.

After leaving the theatre the four lads started to return to their homes, but their attention was attracted apparently by the locomotive shunting tank cars about in the railroad yards, and they stopped to watch it. Then they began to play marbles under the very wall of the two-story rick pump house which stood near the tracks. After they had been playing a few minutes one of the older boys noticed a small trickle of fluid down the brick wall, and the strong smell of gasoline told him that there must be a leaky tank upstairs. He ran into the office, where Mr. Avery, the manager, was at work, together with the secretary, Mrs. Jessie Herbert, of 2,118 Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I. Mrs. Herbert's sister, Miss Naomi Hawkins, had come in from Richmond Hill and was waiting for her sister to finish her work so that they could go to a matinee.

When the boy told him of the leaky tank Avery went upstairs and the boy went back to his game of marbles. Almost at once there was a tremendous explosion, the whole second story of the building burst into flames, and the entire neighborhood was shaken. The two women in the office were thrown to the floor and bruised; in the factory of the Montauk Metallic Bedstead Company, next door, every window was broken and the 150 employes were knocked down. One of them, Nathan Jackson, at work at an open window on the side nearest the pumphouse, was blown clear across the room, a distance of fifty feet. The engineer and firemen were blown out of the cab of the switch engine, which, fortunuately, was out of the way, so that the tank cars it was drawing did not take fire, and persons in the street were showered with flying metal, bricks, and burning oil.

Heat Blisters Passing Train.

A pall of black smoke spread over the neighborhood beneath which the flames burned fiercely. The first fire company had hardly arrived when a Long Island passenger train bearing a crowd bound for theatres in New York came in at a speed of fifty miles an hour and ran by almost within reach of the flames, which blistered the paint off the entire side of the train nearest the fire. Two alarms were sent in, and firemen, under Deputy Chief Thomas Lally, kept the flames from spreading to other property.

The bodies of the four boys were buried under a fallen wall and that of Avery was inside the burning building. Toward the middle of the afternoon the firemen managed to get them out. It was some time before the bodies of the children were identified, and meanwhile the Rev. Joseph O'Brien, one of the assistant directors of the Blessed Sacrament Church, at Euclid Avenue and Fulton Street, read the services for the dying and the dead over them. The Higgins boys were identified at last at the Liberty Avenue police station by their father, Alexander T. Higgins, a Post Office employe attached to Station D, and those of the Zimmer lads by their uncle, Joseph Frisse. Their father is George Zimmer, a printer employed by the Butterick Company, at Spring and Macdougal Streets, Manhattan. The mothers of the boys came to the police station but were not allowed to look at the bodies. The funeral services for the four will probably be held at the same time. Mr. Avery is said to have a wife and children living in New Jersey.

Fire Marshal Brophy and District Attorney Cropsey will investigate the explosion. The immediate cause was thought to have been either carelessness on the part of Avery or a spark from the switch engine. The tanks, according to the State fire law, were emptied every night and refilled in the morning.

The Crew-Levick Company is a Philadelphia corporation. Its main office is at 170 Front Street, Manhattan.

Seek Aid for "Shut-Ins."

A birthday party will be given by the Shut-In Society of this State on Thursday afternoon at the home of Miss Aitken, 702 Madison Avenue, from 3 to 6 o'clock. There will be vocal and instrumental music and readings. The members of the society seek gifts of sick room supplies, wheel chairs no longer in use; books, stationery, working materials for the poorer shut-ins, delicacies, and donations of money for Summer outings.

American-German Women to Meet.

The Association of American Women of German Descent will hold a social meeting at the Hotel Astor tomorrow afternoon. Dr. William H. Rockwell of Columbia University and Miss Ray Beveridge will speak. Miss Miriam Cardoza and Louis Richling will give a musical program. Miss Edith A. Reifart is the President of the association.

SAW WAR-MAIMED TRADED.

Mrs. Maugan Says Limbs of Exchanged Prisoners Were Matched.

Mrs. May E. Maugan, fashion buyer for Gimbels, arrived yesterday on the Arabic after having spent six weeks in Paris, and paid a high tribute to the women of the French capital. She saw the first exchange of prisoners that took place at Boulogne, about a month ago.

"The women of Paris are wonderful," she said. "They have taken hold of the city and seem to be running it. You find them everywhere, on the tram cars, managing the shops, delivering the mail, and filling thousands of positions hitherto occupied by the men who are now at the front. They are sad, though, and I have seen many of them crying. Yet they are brave and steadfast, and make no protest against the war.

"I saw the first exchange of prisoners at Boulogne. The English and French were all crippled. Some had lost arms, others legs, and one or two both legs. The exchange was based on the loss of limbs. For example, a German with an arm gone would be exchanged for an Englishman or Frenchman in the same condition.

"The great change in the fashions, of course, is the full, short skirt and the lovely boots that go with it. The skirt becomes any woman, and is altogether charming. The military idea seems to prevail, one designer being the creator of a 'Turco' costume that is very novel and quite attractive."

Mrs. Maugan brought ten trunks with her instead of the usual packing cases, which are not allowed, and her purchases had to come into this country as personal effects.

BRONX WANTS MAN IN BOARD

President Mathewson Asks Governor for Service Representation.

Borough President Mathewson has written to Gov. Whitman to ask representation on the reorganized Public Service Commission for the Bronx. He said there were rumors that no Bronx man was to be on the commission, and went on:

"I cannot believe this is so, nor do I place much weight upon rumors. Nevertheless, as all things are possible, I am writing this letter to ask that, in the event of the remote possibility of your considering such a plan prior to the time of your final determination, you permit me an apportunity to lay before you, for the fair consideration which I know you will give, the plan of the Borough of the Bronx.

"I feel that it is needless at this time to tell you of its relative importance in the City of New York and of the great interest it has as a borough in the work of the Public Service Commission, particularly so much of that work as relates to the construction of the new rapid transit routes."

LITTLE FOR HUSBAND IN KELLOGG ESTATE

Alfred G. Dale, Who Wed Newspaperman's Widow, Has Life Interest in $50,000 Under Will.

QUIT BANK TO ADVISE HER

Never Dared Ask Wife's Age—More Than a Million in Good Securities Distributed.

Mrs. Annie Kellogg Dale, at one time owner of the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company of Chicago, left a net estate here when she died on Dec. 22, 1912, of $1,281,524, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. There were also realty holdings outside the State, the value of which is not given.

To Alfred G. Dale, husband of the decedent, a life estate in $50,000 was left. He testified at the appraisal hearings that he was an officer in the Corn Exchange Bank when he resigned his position and became secretary to the decedent. He was married in 1904 in a wedding outfit, he says, paid for with cash from a $5,000 check given to him by the decedent, who was a depositor at the bank where he had been employed.

Mr. Dale claimed $125,000 commissions from the estate for services in effecting the sale of the newspaper syndicate for $700,000 for his wife. The sum represented the aggregate amount of checks given to him by his wife for that service, he said, but he had never presented the checks. The claim was not allowed.

Mr. Dale also testified that his wife had repeatedly told him and his mother that he would be named to receive the larger part of the estate, but that it went, under the will, to relatives of his wife's former husband, Ansel N. Kellogg.

Testifying further, Mr. Dale enumerated what he termed peculiarities of the decedent. He said that she was accustomed to sit around the house and smoke cigarettes while he helped in her business affairs. He said he never dared ask her the date of her birth, and that the clergyman who married them did not dare ask how old she might be. She was insanely jealous of him, the witness said.

St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church gets $10,000, and St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, $5,000. Mary Anna Kellogg, Kate Kellogg, George T. and Archibald Kellogg, each receives $28,435; Alice M. Kellogg, $171,871; Frederick K. Trowbridge, $201,871, and G. Trowbridge, Frederick K. Hollister, Arthur W. Hollister and Elizabeth H. Fish, $35,374 each. Eugene and Marion F. Hodenpyl each receives a life interest in $25,000. Mary Swan receives $45,374, and there are a number of minor bequests.

Mary Drisler, daughter of Dean Drisler of Columbia presented a claim against the estate for $10,000 for services as social secretary, and the claim was allowed.

The appraisal shows cash deposits of $4,132; household furniture, jewelry and silverware appraised at $14,007; paintings, $1,233, and stocks and bonds, $1,299,503. The larger holdings are $140,000 bonds of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and $50,000 each of bonds of the Central Pacific, Santa Fé Railroad, Scioto Valley & New England Railroad, Ann Arbor Railroad, Cleveland, Cincinnati & St. Louis, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, the Bush Terminal Company, the Atlantic Coast Line and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

ASKS McCREADY TO ACCOUNT.

Late Millionaire's Grandson Also Wants Uncle Removed as Trustee.

The will of Nathaniel L. McCready, who died a millionaire on Oct. 3, 1887, made his three children, Nathaniel L. McCready, Jr., Eloise M. Robbins and Louisine M. Whaley trustees of the estate. After making a number of bequests to members of the family the will divided the residuary estate into three parts one for each of the three children during life, the trust to revert in each case to the decendent's grandchildren upon the death of the original beneficiary. It was also provided that while one trustee survived the life interest of those who died might be conveyed to a surviving trustee, if there were no grandchildren to inherit.

Both the daughters have since died leaving Mr. McCready the sole trustee. Mrs. Robbins left her life interest to Mr. McCready, but Mrs. Whaley bequeathed her interest to her son Francis Marion Whaley and in due course to the latter's son, who is an infant.

Mr. Whaley began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to compel his uncle, Mr. McCready, to make an accounting of the estate and also to have him removed as trustee.

In his complaint Mr. Whaley said Mr. McCready had never made any accounting and that there had never been any judicial or other settlement. He also said on information and belief that the defendant "has not held or administered the property constituting the principal separate and distinct," but that "he has intermingled the same with his individual property."

Mr. Whaley said his relations with the defendant were unfriendly.

GERM LESSON ON FILM.

Dr. Goldwater's Anti-Fumigation Theory Will Be Shown in Movies.

The contention that fumigation does not prevent the spread of disease, made by Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Health Commissioner, when last November he ordered the discontinuance of formaldehyde fumigation in every borough except Brooklyn, is supported by a health film just completed by the Thomas A. Edison Company. The film is to be used soon to illustrate public lectures on questions of health and sanitation, particularly for housewives and domestics.

The film contrasts the inefficient and efficient methods of disinfection, and, according to its sponsors, further shows the "fallacy of fumigation and why fumigation fails."

One of the physicians who helped to formulate the scenario said that Dr. Goldwater's step abolishing formaldehyde fumigation was a "good one." But he added that the Commissioner of Health should substitute an efficient method instead of "abandoning disinfectants entirely."

"Disinfection and fumigation are of little efficacy in removing "germs left by the ravages of a contagious disease," according to Dr. Linsey R. Williams, Deputy State Commissioner of Health, who so told the New York State Osteopathic Society. He said soap and water and plenty of sunshine did far more good than all the disinfectants and fumigators.

COSTELLO FIRE LOSS $21,000

Valuable Antiques Were Consumed in Fireproof Apartment.

W. G. Pilgram, President of the Equitable Appraisal Company, who appraised the loss in the fire last Sunday morning in the apartment of Alfred Costello, in the Langham Apartments, at Central Park West and Seventy-third Street, announced yesterday that the loss amounted to $21,000. Originally it was estimated at about $7,500. Mr. Pilgram said that the public might learn a lesson from the Costello fire regarding the safety of fireproof buildings. The library of the apartment was ruined completely, the loss in this room alone amounting to $11,000, but the adjoining apartment was in no way damaged by the intense heat.

Many persons have the idea that there is no danger in a fireproof apartment, Mr. Pilgram said, and that the Costello fire illustrated the fact that, while the building was fireproof, the contents of the apartment were still susceptible to fire. The heavy loss in this case was due to the fact that valuable tique furniture, tapestries, bronzes and ivories which Mr. Costello, a retired banker, had decorated his home with, were almost completely destroyed.

DUO-ART PIANOLA

The Duo-Art Pianola played by hand like the conventional piano.

The Duo-Art Pianola playing itself without assistance from any performer.

The Duo-Art Pianola played as a Pianola, with expression controlled by the performer.

THE THREE-FOLD VALUE OF THIS WONDERFUL NEW PIANOLA

The wonderful Duo-Art Pianola is, first of all, a magnificent pianoforte—which in tone, in action, in every detail satisfies the taste of the most critical musician. A pianoforte that is ideal for *hand-playing*.

Second, it may be played by The Pianola method, with a music-roll. Used in this way, it confers upon everyone piano-playing ability of the highest order. No pedaling is required, as pneumatic power is furnished by an electric motor. In other respects it does not differ from the regular Pianola which has achieved such phenomenal success as the standard player-instrument of the world.

But the third and great new feature of The Duo-Art Pianola—the feature which adds such an extraordinary new element of interest—is its *self-playing ability*. By simply inserting a Duo-Art music-roll, and starting the action, this marvelous instrument will play itself and give a performance identical in the minutest detail of expression with the performances of the greatest pianist.

Indeed, its playing *is the playing* of great pianists. Duo-Art music-rolls are made by a musician playing upon a wonderful new recording piano. When the roll thus obtained is placed in The Duo-Art Pianola, the artist's performance is reproduced, faithful to the original in every tone variation, every shade of tempo change, pedaling, phrasing, and all other features.

The value of this new, artistic, self-playing feature of The Duo-Art Pianola cannot be overestimated. Its power to entertain and instruct is limitless. It enables you to call upon the services of the greatest pianist for every occasion. You may have a magnificent concert programme rendered by a great concert pianist; popular music of the day played by those who have won renown as interpreters of such music, or the latest music of the modern dance performed by the ablest dance pianists. Whatever music you prefer you may hear played by professional pianists of the first rank.

The magnificent Duo-Art Pianola, with its three-fold value, is a wonderful addition to any home—an instrument absolutely unparalleled in the whole world of music. It is The Aeolian Company's greatest achievement—the result of years of experimentation. All who have seen it, including many of the world's foremost pianists, have given it unbounded praise.

The Duo-Art Pianola is on exhibition and sale, in New York, only at Aeolian Hall. The public—especially owners of other player-pianos—are cordially invited to hear this wonderful new instrument. Those who desire to purchase will be accorded the most liberal terms of exchange and very convenient monthly payments.

The AEOLIAN Co., Aeolian Hall

"Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World"

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Forty-Second Street, West of Fifth Avenue

Forthcoming Art Events of Extraordinary Importance

Under the Management of

The American Art Association

Proprietors of the American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

ON FREE VIEW TOMORROW, 9 A. M. UNTIL 1 P. M.

TO BE SOLD

Tomorrow (Mon.) and 5 following afternoons at 2 o'Clock and Tomorrow (Mon.) Evening and 4 following, at 8 o'Clock.

By direction of Mr. Henry Symons,

OF LONDON

AND, OWING TO CONDITIONS IN LONDON OCCASIONED BY THE WAR,

A Remarkable and Extensive Collection of

Art Property and Antiquities

DURING EASTER WEEK

The

Art and Literary Treasures

Collected by the late

General Brayton Ives

Constituting a gathering of

Beautiful Art Objects and Antique Rugs of Supreme Quality

Rare and Beautiful Books and Manuscripts

and a Remarkably Important Collection of

Masterpieces of Engraving and Etching of Great Rarity

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE ON PUBLIC EXHIBITION FROM WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31ST, UNTIL the DATE of SALE, INCLUSIVE

—ALSO—

The Most Important Art Event Since the Famous Yerkes and Borden Sales

RUBENS	(2)	POPPNER	(2)
VAN DYCK	(3)	LAWRENCE	(12)
BOL		RAEBURN	(4)
COELLO		REYNOLDS	(15)
VELASQUEZ		ROMNEY	(6)
CRANACH		BEECHEY	(4)
CUYP, J. G.		COPLEY	(2)
GOYA		COSWAY	(4)
HOLBEIN		COTES	(8)
MAES		DOBSON	(4)
METSU		HARLOW	(4)
MURILLO		HOGARTH	(3)
MYTENS		KNELLER	(3)
ZUCCARO	(3)	OPIE	(7)
BOUCHER		ORCHARDSON	(5)
JANSSENS		ALMA TADEMA	
LANCRET		BRONZINO	
LARGILLIERE	(4)	GHIRLANDAJO	
VAN LOO	(4)	BERTUCCI	
MIEREVELD	(2)	FRANCIA	
MIGNARD		BISSOLO	
MOREELSE		BONIFAZIO	
POURBUS		BOCACCINO	
LE BRUN	(2)	CONTE	
WATTEAU		CROCE	
VAN DER WEYDEN		MAZZOLA	
DELF		MONTAGNA	
GUARDI		SOLARIO	
DE KONINCK		VECCHIO	
CONSTABLE		GIORDANO	

On the Evenings of

April 21st, 22nd and 23rd

In the Grand Ball Room of The Plaza

At Unrestricted Public Sale

The Extensive and Very Notable Collection of

Highly Valuable Paintings

By the Great Masters

Of the Early English, French, Flemish, Dutch, Italian and Spanish Schools

FROM THE WIDELY KNOWN

BLAKESLEE GALLERIES

WHICH ON APPLICATION OF THE COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY AND MRS. THERON J. BLAKESLEE, ADMINISTRATORS OF THE LATE THERON J. BLAKESLEE, SURROGATE COHALAN HAS ORDERED A PUBLIC SALE TO BE MADE.

ON FREE VIEW BEGINNING THURSDAY, APRIL 15TH

Catalogue written and attributions verified by the recognized art authorities, William Roberts of London and Dr. Osvald Siren of Stockholm.

Applications for catalogues and requests for further information will receive prompt attention.

On the Afternoons of April 30th and May 1st

By direction of Mr. Benjamin Benguiat

And owing to the dissolution of the well-known firm of Benguiat & Keresey

An Extraordinary Collection of

Beautiful Ispahan and other Rugs and Carpets

of the 16th, 17th & 18th Centuries

CATALOGUE WRITTEN BY MR. JOHN GETZ.

On the Evenings of Wednesday, Thursday & Friday, March 24th, 25th & 26th

At The American Art Galleries

NEARLY THREE HUNDRED

Modern Paintings

By

Foreign and American Artists

including

Many Important Works

To be sold for account of several Estates and Private Owners

On the Afternoons of Friday & Saturday, March 26th & 27th

Antique Japanese Bronzes and Other Art Objects

Belonging to the Estate of the late

Charles F. Smillie

and

An Important Collection of

Miniatures, Greek Glass Empire Furniture and other Artistic Property

Belonging to the Estate of the late

Mary Anna Palmer Draper

The Sales will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY, assisted by Mr. Otto Bernet of

The American Art Association Managers

2, 4 and 6 East Twenty-third Street, Madison Square South, New York.

NEW YORK BOYS WIN AT BOXING

Fast Work Shown by Amateurs in New York Athletic Club Tournament.

New York boxers made an excellent record in the intercity amateur boxing tournament in the New York A. C. gymnasium last night, when they won three of the four bouts scheduled on the program. It was one of the best boxing entertainments of the Winter, and the majority of the bouts were cleanly contested. The local representatives knew more about the finer points of the game than their opponents, and as a result the victories were obtained by a good margin. What the visitors lacked in science they made up in willingness. In spite of the somewhat easy victories, the referee stepped in to exercise his authority in one bout only.

Ed Seizer of the Hamilton Lyceum, New York State champion, and M. Johnstone, Pittsburgh A. A., Middle Atlantic A. A. U. title holder, were the finalists in the 108-pound class. The ring tactics of the local amateur did not please the spectators and they showed their disapproval. Johnstone received the decision on clean work, the verdict being loudly applauded.

The odd poses and peculiar mannerisms of Sol Wittenburg of New York in the 124-pound class injected a deal of comedy in the opening bout and kept the members amused. Comedy failed to earn the decision. Abe Lieberman, brother of Young O'Leary the professional boxer, and F. O'Connor of Albany put up a clever bout in this class. The judges disagreed, but the referee gave the bout to Lieberman on clean work.

The final bout in the 138-pound class brought together two local boys, R. Gleason, Hamilton Lyceum, and J. Simonson, Union Settlement, the visitors having been eliminated in the preliminary rounds. There was plenty of clean punching and Gleason won by a fair margin on points.

Representatives from Pittsburgh and Albany were put out of the running in the preliminary bouts of the 158-pound class, leaving J. Gaddi, St. Bartholomew's Club, and A. Kaufman, Trinity Club, to compete in the final bout. The former after the first round had his man at his mercy and won with ease after three rounds. The summary:

108-Pound Class.—E. Seizer, Hamilton Lyceum, New York, defeated J. McCaffrey, Albany, three rounds, judges' decision; M. Johnstone, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, defeated S. Batteli, Ninety-second Street Young Men's Hebrew Association, three rounds; judges' decision.

Final—M. Johnstone, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, defeated E. Seizer, Hamilton Lyceum, three rounds, judges' decision.

125-Pound Class.—F. O'Connor, Albany, defeated Sol. Wittenburg, New York, three rounds; referee stopped the bout. A. Lieberman, Educational Alliance, defeated J. Lynch, New West Side A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

Final—Abe Lieberman, Educational Alliance, defeated F. O'Connor, Albany, three rounds; referee's decision.

138-Pound Class.—R. Gleason, Hamilton Lyceum, New York, defeated G. Pryel, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, three rounds; judges' decision. J. Simonson, Union Settlement, A. C., New York, defeated H. Sykes, Albany, three rounds; judges' decision.

Final—R. Gleason, Hamilton Lyceum, defeated J. Simonson, Union Settlement, three rounds; judges' decision.

158-Pound Class.—A. Kaufman, Trinity Club, New York, defeated G. Schons, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, four rounds; judges' decision. J. Gaddi, St. Bartholomew's Club, New York, defeated J. Fahey, Albany, three rounds; judges' decision.

Final—J. Gaddi, St. Bartholomew's Club, defeated A. Kaufman, Trinity Club, three rounds; judges' decision.

CUBA MAY BAR BOUT.

Provincial Governor Opposed to Johnson Fighting White Man.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, March 13.—Chances of the Willard-Johnson fight being pulled off in Havana or anywhere else in Cuba are extremely slim, owing to the opposition of provincial and national authorities to contests between a negro and a white man. Provincial Governor Bustillo, who can veto any concession given by local authorities, today expressed himself as utterly opposed to any such contest between races.

This, it was pointed out, was owing to racial feelings. The Cuban Government would not permit even the display of moving pictures of the Johnson-Jeffries fight. Jack Curley has apparently everything fixed up as regards the municipal permits, but troubles are coming from national and provincial quarters and it now looks extremely doubtful whether the contest ever occurs here.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—Jess Willard, heavyweight pugilist, accompanied by Tom Jones, his manager, and sparring partners, left here tonight for Key West, where they will board a steamer for Havana. Willard is to meet Jack Johnson for the world's championship in Havana April 4.

Good Boxing at Broadway S. C.

A large crowd attended the boxing at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn last night and was rewarded with some good boxing in the three ten-round bouts which featured the program. The main event was between Charlie Weinert, the Bayonne heavyweight, and George Rodel, the Boer white hope. The men put up an interesting and satisfactory exhibition for ten rounds and at the final bell Weinert was entitled to the decision by a slight margin. He was the aggressor in the majority of rounds and his blows were more effective, although not heavy enough to floor the Boer warrior.

Jimmy Barry and Dave Moriarty, both Brooklyn welterweights, were the principals in the semi-final event of ten rounds, and the last bell found the former a winner on points. In the last bout on the card the only knockout of the evening occurred, Jimmy Caper of Bay Ridge and Kid Lewis of Waterbury, Conn., were the contestants in this exhibition, and in the fourth round the Bay Ridge entrant ended the bout by crossing a hard right to his opponent's jaw, and Lewis was counted out.

Ovation for Ritchie at Fairmont.

Willie Ritchie, the Californian boxer who boxed Freddie Welch at Madison Square Garden Thursday evening, was introduced to the crowd at the Fairmont Athletic Club last night and received a tremendous ovation. The crowd stood and cheered Ritchie for several minutes. Three ten-round bouts were on the card at the club last night, and in the first battling Lahn of Brooklyn, weighing 119 pounds, outpointed Eddie Campi of the West in every round. Willie Brown of the United States Navy, 124 pounds, was beaten by Milton Biler of New York, 124¾ pounds. In the eighth round Biler cut Brown's forehead above the left eye with a terrific jab, and Brown was very weak during the rest of the bout. Fighting Fitzpatrick of Brooklyn, who was substituted for Kid Herman, boxed ten fast rounds with Johnny Burt of Harlem and outpointed him. Fitzpatrick weighed 143 and Burt 141 pounds.

"77"

For Grip, Influenza, Coughs, Sore Throat

COLDS

The Federal, the State and the Municipal Laws, are aimed to protect the people against Narcotics and habit forming drugs—

Most Cough and Cold mixtures depend upon Narcotics for their soothing effects.

Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" for Colds and Grip is the exception and only does good—not harm.

Pleasant to take, handy to carry, fits the vest pocket.

25c. and $1.00, at all druggists or mailed.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., 156 William Street, New York.

UNION SETTLEMENT WINS.

Clark House Second in Intersettlement Games in Armory.

Union Settlement won the Indoor Games of the Inter-Settlement Athletic Association at the Seventy-First Regiment Armory last night, with a score of 33 points. Clark House finished second with 31 points, and Boys' Club third with 27 points. The meet was closely contested and there was lots of excitement and noise in the big crowd as first one club and then another would forge into the lead. There were several creditable performances in the different events, but wherever a contestant performed better than the record, he had a handicap, which barred his performance from becoming a record.

R. Simon of the Hudson Guild in the 60-yard junior dash, covered the distance in the fast time of 0:06 4-5, which was one-fifth of a second faster than the time made by A. J. Bonns of Union Settlement, who won the 60-yard senior. Simon's performance establishes a new Settlement Association record for the distance.

J. Doolan of the East Side House, with a handicap of 23 yards, won the 880-yard senior run in 2:04 3-5, while F. Balle of the Union Settlement won the junior event for the same distance in 2:11 2-5.

The first heat in both 300-yard runs, senior and junior, went to Clark House. M. Sommerfield won the senior event in 0:35 3-5, but he had a handicap of 3½ yards. In the junior 300-yard race M. Bernstein of Clark House romped home in front in 0:36 1-5.

The relay team of Union Club made a new record in the 220-yard hurdle when he finished the distance in 0:30 2-5. Schwarz started from scratch and took the lead shortly after the half-way mark had been passed. He finished several yards in front of G. Williams of Hudson Guild, who started with one-yard handicap.

The senior eight-lap relay furnished the most exciting race of the meet. Union Settlement, with a 15-yard handicap, won in 2:53 3-5. Boys' Club, with 25 yards, was second, with Clark House, starting from scratch, third. During the first two laps Ryan, for Union Settlement, lost much of his handicap, but Form, the second runner for Union, sped around the track like the wind and not only regained the lost ground but finished his distance well in front. The other two Union runners were able to keep in the lead in their performances.

In an exciting finish M. Collins of Union Settlement beat out M. Shea of Hudson Guild in the mile run. His time was 4:46 4-5, which was fast, but his handicap of 10 yards barred it from being a record. Collins and Shea both started from a 10-yard handicap and jumped to the front after the first two laps. Collins drew considerable distance ahead, and hard as Shea at last sprinted and tried hard to overtake the speedy man, and, although at one point he was nearly abreast of Collins, the latter went ahead and won by several feet.

The senior standing broad jump was won by F. Procht of Christ Church House, who cleared 9 feet 10¾ inches, and his handicap of 6 inches gave him a total of 10 feet 4¾ inches. The junior standing broad jump was won by A. Fabor of Christ Church House with a jump of 9 feet 4½ inches.

Boys' Club jumpers took first in both the senior and junior running high jumps. W. Finkervogel, with a handicap of 7 inches, took the senior event with 6 feet, and in the junior jump W. Schubert of the Boys' Club cleared 5 feet 3 inches.

COLLEGIATE HANDBALL.

Yale Beats Princeton in Close Match in Brooklyn.

Yale defeated Princeton last night in an intercollegiate handball match played in the court of the Crescent Athletic Club in Brooklyn. The score was Yale 4, Princeton 3.

Yale jumped into the lead at the start and easily took the first three games. But from then on, as the Princeton players took a decided brace, the contest was an exciting one and the final result hung upon the last game in doubles. This was won by the New Haven pair after a hard struggle.

The scores follow:

Singles.—W. D. Cummingham (Yale) defeated H. H. von Grain, (Princeton,) 21—10, 21—9; J. F. Trounstine (Yale) defeated S. Trenkman, (Princeton,) 21—14, 21—16; F. Ennis, (Princeton,) defeated C. Street, (Princeton,) 21—12, 21—18; A. E. Huston (Princeton) defeated G. A. Miller, (Yale,) 21—9, 21—13; E. F. Carter (Princeton) defeated F. Shaw, (Yale,) 21—16, 21—13.

Doubles.—Street and Huston (Princeton) defeated Ennis and Miller, (Yale,) 12—21, 21—18, 21—15; Cummingham and Trounstine (Yale) defeated von Grain and Trenkman, (Princeton,) 22—20, 21—18.

Wanderers Win Hockey Final.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, March 13.—In the final match of the National Hockey Association championship series at the Arena tonight the Wanderers of Ottawa beat Montreal by the score of 4 to 1. Montreal's only goal was made by Donald Smith, and Ottawa had to content itself with ragging the puck during the last part of the game. The game was the roughest of the season and contained many penalties.

New York Hockey Club Wins.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 13.—The New York Hockey Club shut out the New Haven seven in ice hockey tonight, taking the game, 7 to 0.

Aberdeen Defeats Arena Again.

BOSTON, March 13.—The Aberdeen hockey team of Ottawa again defeated the Arena seven tonight, three goals to none.

Dartmouth's Scant Win.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 13.—Dartmouth basket ball team defeated Wesleyan 12 to 11 this evening when Harmon of Wesleyan failed to tie the score on a free trial after the final whistle had blown. Close guarding by both prevented free shots. Eaton starred for Wesleyan and Williams for Dartmouth.

Harold G. Harmon of Hartford, Conn., was elected captain of the Wesleyan team directly after the game. He has played at left forward throughout the season. He is a member of the freshman class.

Union Closes Season with Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 13.—Union College closed the most successful basket ball season in its history tonight by defeating R. P. I. by the score of 35 to 16. The Schenectady college team has lost only one game, that to Cornell early in the season, and has won the Northeastern League championship without a defeat, and has also won from Princeton and West Point.

Wesleyan Basket Ball Captain.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 13.—Harold G.G. Harmon of Hartford was tonight elected captain of the Wesleyan basket ball team.

Penn Fencers Outpointed.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 13.—Harvard College fencers defeated a team from the University of Pennsylvania tonight seven bouts to two. Capt. Van Buskirk of Pennsylvania won the only bouts credited to his team, but was defeated in a third match by Capt. Putnam of Harvard.

Britton Easily Wins from Bloom.

Jack Britton had no difficulty in scoring a victory over Phil Bloom last night in a ten-round bout at the Irving A. C. in Brooklyn. He was master of the situation from the very start, and near the close of the bout had his opponent in distress. In the final round Britton landed repeated heavy blows to the head and just fell short of sending Bloom out. In the semi-final Battling Ness was knocked out by Johnny Burke.

Wagner Wins at Federal A. C.

Young Wagner, the east side boxer, was entitled to the popular decision over Tommy Farrell at the conclusion of their ten-round bout, which featured the bill last night at the Federal Athletic Club on the Bowery.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—Forecasts:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Sun. and probably Mon.; gentle shifting winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Sun., probably rain in s.; Mon. fair, gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Fla.—Rain Sun.; Mon. probably fair, with moderate shifting winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; gentle shifting winds.

La. and Tex.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; gentle shifting winds.

Utah—Unsettled Sun., probably rain or snow; Mon. fair.

Ark., Tenn., Mo., S. Dak., Neb., Kan., Okla., Ken., and Ind.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

Ohio—Fair Sun. and Mon.; gentle shifting winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Sun. and Mon.; gentle shifting winds.

Lower Mich., Upper Mich., and Wis.—Cloudy Sun. and Mon.; gentle shifting winds.

Minn.—Unsettled Sun.; Mon. fair.

Iowa—Cloudy Sun.; Mon. fair.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Sun.; Mon. fair.

MEREDITH TAKES MEADOW BROOK '660'

Abel Kiviat a Victor in Dash—New York Policemen Win Race.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Several meritorious and interesting races were seen here tonight at Convention Hall, when the sixth annual games of the Meadow Brook A. A. were held. James E. ("Ted") Meredith, the University of Pennsylvania athlete, who has come to be known as the "peerless middle distance runner," a title formerly held by Mel Sheppard, won one of the keenest races on the long program, when he led home a first-class field in the 660-yard run. Thomas J. Halpin of Boston finished second to the Olympic 800-meter champion and half-mile record holder, while James Burke, a clubmate of Halpin, was third across the line.

The victor's time of 1:23 2-3 fell three and a fifth seconds behind the American record established outdoors last Fall by Homer Baker, English and American half-mile champion, who was among the "also rans" tonight. Baker's showing was all that could be expected, inasmuch as he had been laid up for several weeks with an injured leg.

Meredith, as usual, set the pace throughout. He took matters easy in the early stages, but gave a smashing exhibition in the closing part of the contest, opening a gap between himself and Halpin of fifteen yards before the tape had been crossed.

York athletes carried off a goodly portion of the prizes. John J. Eller, the policeman hurdler of the Irish-American A. C., easily won the 50-yards hurdle race, after finishing third in the 50-yards dash. The latter event went to Alvah T. Meyer, another Irish-American A. C. representative.

Nick Gianakopulos, the sturdy Greek distance runner of the Millrose A. A., a brother organization of the Meadow-brook Club, gave a good account of himself in the road run of about nine and seven-tenths miles, which was held in connection with the indoor games, but he could get only second place. The winner turned up in a Philadelphia boy, William Schilling, of the Boys' Club of the Church Club, who led throughout. Charles Pores, the Long Island lad, who recently won the Brooklyn to Sea Gate marathon, finished a short distance behind Gianakopulos. The distance was somewhat short for him. Hannes Kolehmainen, the Finnish wonder, who was among those entered, did not compete on account of illness.

Alma Richards of Cornell University, the Olympic high jump champion, took the measure of Jo Loomis of the Chicago Athletic Association, national title holder, in the running high jump, leaping 6 feet 6 inches.

The representatives of the New York Police Department had little trouble outrunning the Philadelphia guardians of the law in a special one-mile relay, their time being 3:49 3-5.

A splendid contest resulted in the intercity relay between Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, in which the contestants finished in the order named.

Summaries:

Road Race, (distance about 9 7-10 miles.)—Won by William Schillinger, Boys' Club of Church Club, Philadelphia; Nick Gianakopulos, Millrose A. A., New York, second; Charles Pores, unattached, New York, third. Time—53:39.

Meadow Brook 660-Yard Run, for President's Cup.—Won by James E. ("Ted") Meredith, University of Pennsylvania; Thomas J. Halpin, Boston A. A., second; James Burke, Boston A. A., third. Time—1:23 2-3.

50-Yard Dash.—Won by Alvah T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., New York; second; Clark, Xavier A. A., New York, second; John J. Eller, Irish-American A. C., New York, third. Time—0:05 3-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by P. C. Rupp, Mercersburg Academy, with a put of 53 feet 3½ inches; Dougherty, University of Pennsylvania, second; T. P. McDonagh, Baltimore Y. M. C. A., third.

Pole Vault for Height.—Won by W. I. Newsteller, University of Pennsylvania, with vault of 11 feet 5 inches; W. B. Stark, Marquette A. C., Philadelphia, second; E. L. Sewell, University of Pennsylvania, third.

One-Mile Collegiate Relay.—Won by University of Pennsylvania; Cornell University, second. Time—3:29 2-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by A. W. Farrell, Princeton; G. M. Morris, University of Pennsylvania, second; J. W. Shank, University of Pennsylvania, third. No time announced.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by K. B. McCausland, unattached; J. Eddy, Princeton University, second; E. L. Hussa, Millrose A. A., New York, third. Time—0:52 1-5.

Morris High School Wins Relay.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., March 13.—The Morris High School relay team, composed of Schulman, Taub, Finley, and Ballister, romped away with the one-mile interscholastic relay race, the feature event of the dual athletic meet between the South Side High and the Benedict Prep schools here tonight. The meet was won by South Side by a score of 68 to 55. The Central High team of Newark finished second to Morris in the relay race, with Dickinson High of Jersey City third.

N. Y. U. Gymnasts Beat Amherst.

The gymnasts of New York University scored decisively over Amherst in the N. Y. U. gymnasium last night, the score being 33 to 21. Of six first places four went to the local men, and Billoon of N. Y. U. was a double winner, taking first on the parallel bars and also the competition on the horizontal bar. The two events in which Amherst scored first were the side horse and club swinging. N. Y. U. showed a better balanced team than Amherst, as was evidenced by the large number of seconds and thirds which went to the local men. The summary:

Horizontal Bar.—Won by Billoon, N. Y. U.; Leonard, Amherst, second; Knox, N. Y. U., third.

Side Horse.—Won by Ralston, Amherst; Knox, N. Y. U., second; Lewin and Yanosick, N. Y. U., tied for third.

Parallel Bars.—Won by Billoon, N. Y. U.; Herischast, Amherst, second; Saul, N. Y. U., third.

Club Swinging.—Won by Leonard, Amherst; Simmons, N. Y. U., second; Woolworth, N. Y. U., third.

Flying Rings.—Won by Kotchoysky, N. Y. U.; Herischast, Amherst, second; Kohout, Amherst, third.

Tumbling.—Won by Ramirez de Arellamo, N. Y. U.; Yanosick, N. Y. U., second; McKernan, Amherst, third.

Exeter Boys Gym Champions.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 13.—Phillips Exeter Academy boys tonight won the annual New England interscholastic gymnastic championship tournament, conducted by Harvard College. They scored 43 points. Worcester Academy won fourth place with two points.

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Harvard Wins at Swimming.

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LONG BEACH

"The Atlantic City of Long Island."

Five-mile boardwalk at the ocean's edge. Enjoy the warm sunshine and charming views at sea on the great pathway of ocean going steamers.

40 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, New York, via electric service of the Long Island R. R.

"HOTEL NASSAU"

(open the year 'round)

offers the luxuries and amusements of metropolitan hotels; is fireproof; accommodates 1,000 guests, with every room overlooking the ocean. Excellent cuisine. Phone 7000 Chelsea, Information Bureau, regarding train schedule.

COL. W. H. CROOK DEAD.

Lincoln Bodyguard and Disbursing Officer of the White House.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Colonel William H. Crook, President Lincoln's bodyguard, "My man Crook," as he called him, and the disbursing officer of the White House, to which he had been attached for fifty years, died at his home here today in his 77th year.

He had served through the Administrations of twelve Presidents and was identified with the private lives of all the occupants of the White House since 1865, when he was transferred from the Washington police force and appointed Lincoln's bodyguard. Before this he had served in the Union Army and taken part in many of the principal campaigns of the civil war.

President Grant was an intimate friend of Colonel Crook, and in 1870 appointed him "Executive Clerk to the President of the United States," and in 1877 made him disbursing agent of the White House, which position he held until his death. He used to tell how he drove Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, away from the White House on the occasions before he finally succeeded in killing the President.

Colonel Crook was in one of the White House windows when Garfield was brought back after being shot. The President was conscious and waved his hand to a group of anxious White House employes. When he was dying, Crook heard that he would be helped by squirrel soup, and obtained a special permit, shot the squirrels, and supplied the soup.

In December, 1914, he celebrated his fiftieth year of service in the White House, and there was a reception in his honor. President Wilson and the members of the White House staff presented him with a beautiful cane, and about ten days ago the President gave him one of his pictures, inscribed, "To my good friend, Colonel Crook, from Woodrow Wilson." The President was deeply grieved when told of Colonel Cook's death.

Colonel Crook is survived by his mother, Mrs. Mary A. Garton, who is ninety-six years old.

SCHIEREN FUNERAL PRIVATE

Brooklyn Ex-Mayor and Wife Buried —Public Services Next Sunday.

Funeral services for ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn and his wife, Mrs. Mary Louise Schieren were held yesterday afternoon at their late home, 405 Clinton Avenue, that borough. Mr. Schieren died on Wednesday and Mrs. Schieren on the following day. The double funeral was private, and only members of the family and close friends of Mr. and Mrs. Schieren were present. The Rev. Dr. S. G. Weiskotten, pastor of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, read the service, and three hymns were sung by the Apollo Quartet. The burial was in the family plot in Greenwood cemetery.

Public services in memory of Mr. Schieren, who was next to the last of the Mayors of the former City of Brooklyn, will be held next Sunday in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. A committee of prominent Brooklynites, including Borough President Lewis H. Pounds and Colonel Willis L. Ogden, is arranging for the memorial meeting.

Throng at Mgr. O'Connell's Funeral

Several thousands of people attended yesterday morning the funeral of the Right Rev. Joseph P. O'Connell, rector of the Church of St. Mary Star of the Sea, at Court and Luquer Streets, Brooklyn, who was the oldest Roman Catholic priest in that borough. The mass was sung by Bishop Dennis O'Connell of Richmond, Va., a nephew of the dead priest. He was assisted by the Rev. Thomas Carroll and the Rev. Daniel J. McCarthy, both of Brooklyn. The Rev. Joseph D. Corrigan, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, preached the sermon. The interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery. Mgr. O'Connell, who was 83 years old, died on Tuesday.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES A. REILLY, formerly a member of the Assembly from the Fourth District of Westchester, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Bernard J. Douras, 924 West End Avenue, in his 72d year. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention that nominated Cleveland in 1884, a former University of Pennsylvania, second; T. P. McDonagh, Baltimore Y. M. C. A., third.

Pole Vault for Height.—Won by W. I. Newsteller, University of Pennsylvania, with vault of 11 feet 5 inches; W. B. Stark, Marquette A. C., Philadelphia, second; E. L. Sewell, University of Pennsylvania, third.

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SIR GEORGE TURNER DIES FROM LEPROSY

Sacrificed His Life in His Efforts to Find a Cure for the Dread Disease.

HIS SERVICES IN BOER WAR

Twice Checked Epidemics of Typhoid That Swept British Army by Use of a Serum He Discovered.

LONDON, March 13.—Sir George Turner, knighted in 1913 for his research work in leprosy, died yesterday at Colyton, Devon, from the disease for which he sacrificed his life to find a cure. He was known as the "Father Damien" of the British Empire, after the martyr who gave his life for the lepers of Hawaii, and it was not until after he received his knighthood that the facts of his career became known. In fact, he himself announced that he was a leper, after discovering the signs of the disease on his hands one morning while shaving. The first public announcement was when he refused an invitation to dine with the words, "I will come if you don't mind me being a leper."

Sir George was a graduate of Cambridge University and received his medical education at Guy's Hospital and Montpellier. He entered the civil service of Cape Colony as Medical Officer in 1895 and was Medical Officer of Health of the Transvaal in 1900.

The year after he became Medical Officer of the Cape, the rinderpest broke out and the famous Dr. Koch was engaged by the Government to fight it. He was recalled before his work was completed and Dr. Turner succeeded him and within three weeks had discovered a serum that completed the cure and saved the country millions of dollars.

He volunteered for service at the front when the Boer War began and owing to his age was refused. Later when the campaign was well under way, an epidemic of typhoid swept through the British army and became a more deadly foe than the enemy. Dr. Turner had made deep studies in the cure of the fever, and when he was sent for soon had it under control, and after a few weeks banished it from the army. Lord Roberts wrote enthusiastically of his work on this occasion and gave him all the credit for saving the troops.

Lord Kitchener sent for him in 1901, when the rinderpest again broke out, and he saved Cape Colony a second time from this plague. While doing this work he spent much of his time at his self-appointed mission, the study of leprosy, and was constant in attendance at the Pretoria Leper Asylum, of which he was Medical Superintendent until he retired in 1908 and whose inmates regarded him with passionate devotion.

On reaching the age limit he quit the service and retired to England, where he continued his study of leprosy.

Sir George was a Bachelor of Medicine a member of the Royal College of Surgeons and a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians. He was born in Melbourne and was in his seventy-first year.

Ex-Justice Henry H. Ingersoll.

Henry H. Ingersoll, 71 years old, Dean of the Law School of the University of Tennessee from 1891 until 1914, died on Friday in Knoxville, Tenn. He was a graduate of Oberlin College and Yale University, and was admitted to the bar in 1865, after having served in the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the civil war. Governor Bullock had been Attorney General of the First Circuit, Tennessee, and a special Justice of the Tennessee Supreme Court. He was chosen the Tilden Elector for the First District of Tennessee, was Secretary of the Democratic Convention in St. Louis in 1888, President of the Tennessee Bar Association, and Vice President of the American Bar Association from 1907 until 1912. Mr. Ingersoll was a Trustee of the Emory and Henry College and of the University of the South, Grand Master of the Free Masons in Tennessee, and the author of a number of books on legal matters.

Aron Weil.

Aron Weil, a member of the firm of Alphonse Weil & Brothers, hide and leather merchants of New York and Paris, died yesterday morning at his home, 23 East Sixty-seventh Street. He was a part of France, on Nov. 9, 1862, coming to this country in 1887 to learn the leather business with his three brothers, who had preceded him to New York. He was one of the first merchants of "The Swamp." Mr. Weil was a member of the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce and many charitable institutions. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Dora Weil.

SHIPS REPORTED BY WIRELESS.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 90 miles S. E. of Puerta Plata at 7 P. M. 12th.

SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 13 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Toplia, Sabine to New York, was 351 miles N. of Jupiter at 8 A. M.

SS Esperanza, Santiago to New York, was 454 miles S. at noon.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 288 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Lampasas, New York to Mobile, was 38 miles N. W. of Hamm's Bar at noon.

SS El Mundo, New York to Galveston, was 139 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Nickerie, Haiti to New York, was 355 miles S. at noon.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 220 miles N. E. of Tybee at noon.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 288 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Camaguey, Progreso to New York, was 200 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.

SS Metapan, Limon to New York, was 748 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 167 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 48 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 162 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 523 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Tivives, Livingston to New York, was 341 miles N. of Colon at 7 P. M.

SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, passed Fowey Rock at 7 P. M.

SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 460 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Seminole left Wilmington for New York at 3:30 P. M.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 45 miles S. E. of Mississippi Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Llama, Deal to New York, was 202 miles S. E. of Ambrose Channel at noon.

SS J. D. Rockefeller, New Orleans to New York, was 20 miles E. of Five Fathom at noon.

SS Currier, Guanica to New York, was 127 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Lyra, San Francisco to New York, was 88 miles S. of Ambrose Channel at noon.

SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 90 miles E. of Monte Christo at 7 P. M.

SS Honolulan, San Francisco to New York, was 1,070 miles from Ambrose Channel at 8 P. M.

SS Vesta, New York to Sabine, was 175 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Two first-class corner saloons in Brooklyn to let at very reasonable terms. Inquire William Ulmer Brewery, 31 Belvidere St., Brooklyn.

Automobile accessory in universal demand for sale. $1,000. 140 Nassau, Room 1519.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents an agate line.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE.

35th, 20 East.—Three spacious rooms; parlor floor; one or two doctors.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate Wanted.

Small country place within 30 miles city and mile station; 3 or more acres; small house, (bungalow type preferred;) give full details. N 164 Times.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Pressure has fallen generally except over the Northwest and extreme West, and there is a moderate depression over Florida, accompanied by light rains. There was more or less cloudiness, but no precipitation over the remaining district east of the Rocky Mountains, but to the westward there were rains that were quite general in the Pacific States.

Temperatures have risen as a rule except in the Northwest and they are once more about normal in the South. Except for rains Sunday in Florida and Southern Georgia and scattered rains or snows Sunday and Monday in the extreme Northwest, fair weather will prevail during the next two days east of the Rockies and also over the southern districts to the westward, while over Middle and Northern districts there will be scattered rains.

Temperature changes will be unimportant. Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate north; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast except east off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND MONDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair Sunday and Monday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3, A. M.	24	27	4 P. M.	38	43
6 A. M.	21	28	6 P. M.	36	45
9 A. M.	27	36	8 P. M.	35	42
12 M.	32	43	11 P. M.	32	

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 38; for the corresponding date last year it was 30; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 36.

The temperature at 3 A. M. yesterday was 30, at 8 P. M. it was 43. Maximum temperature 46 degrees at 4:15 P. M., minimum 46 degrees at 3:45 A. M. Humidity 57 per cent. at 8 A. M., 34 per cent. at 8 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.17 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.98 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.

12:15—18-20 E. 12 St.; S. Semons. Not given

12:55—78 Monroe St.; M. Tankerowitz. Slight

2:30—1,451 5 Av.; Mrs. Rosenzweig. $15

9:25—36½ Oak St.; John Maltano. Slight

10:50—705 E. 9 St.; Akerman Tottman. Slight

11:55—418 E. 73 St.; Suburban Home Co. Slight

11:55—451 E. 171 St.; Louis Zethir. Slight

11:55—868 Fox St.; Nathan Goldstein. Not given

11:56—Amsterdam Av. and 190 St.; Barney Estate. None

P. M.

2:45—114 Waverley Pl.; Beadelston & Woers. Not given

3:45—32 E. 36 St.; W. P. Hamilton. Slight

5:15—106 Essex St.; Louis Sobel. Slight

5:25—710 B'way; Ideal Clothing Co. Not given

6:15—17? E. 60 St.; Nellie Doyle. Slight

7:15—417 St. Ann's Av.; G. Leonardis. Slight

7:50—27 Park

OVATION TO ROOT AT WELCOME FEAST

Ex-President Taft and Joseph H. Choate Among Those Who Praise ex-Senator.

HE UPHOLDS MODERN BAR

And Forecasts Constitutional Convention—Choate Calls Speech His Valedictory.

At the Hotel Astor last night 1,200 lawyers of the New York County Lawyers' Association gave Elihu Root a welcome home. To his services in sixteen years of public life as Secretary of War, as Secretary of State, and as United States Senator, the highest tributes were paid, and he listened, too, to the eoniums of those who had been his comrades and opponents at the bar or had listened to his arguments from the bench. General Thomas H. Hubbard was the toastmaster, and among those who were at the guest table to greet him were ex-President Taft, ex-Chief Judge Cullen, Joseph H. Choate, Alton B. Parker, Senator O'Gorman, Judge Rogers, and Judge Willard Bartlett.

In his reply the ex-Senator told how sixteen years ago he had been called at the beginning of his Summer vacation to the telephone to be told that President McKinley wanted him as Secretary of War. He replied that he knew nothing of war and nothing of arms, but he was told that the President was not looking for such a man, but for a lawyer who could direct the Government of the newly acquired Spanish islands and that he was the lawyer needed.

"So I went," Mr. Root said, "to perform a lawyer's duty for the greatest of all our clients, the Government of our country. So, though I have been away for sixteen years, I have never felt I have left the work to which I intended to direct my life."

Proved the Constitution's Value.

Then the speaker told how fascinating it was to apply the great principles of the American Constitution to a people who had been brought up under entirely different ideals, and said that surely no lawyer had ever had a greater opportunity to demonstrate the eternal verity of those principles.

"Now I return and I see the old faces but new conditions from the days when I sat at the feet of Choate, the incomparable. Then we thought only what were the great underlying principles. Now I hear the postulates are all denied. We are told that the law places the dollar above the man, that the liberty of contract must be limited by the inability of the citizen to make a contract which is injurious to himself.

"Who is the man who can bring us back to true principles? In this new era the duties of the bar have changed. We must make men think again in the jurisprudence of their country. No country can retain its industry and liberty without the certainty that rests on an accepted and respected jurisprudence, and it is the bar that must establish it."

Then Mr. Root took up the Constitutional Convention and referred to that of 1894, at which Mr. Choate had presided, as he said, with entire disregard of the rules of Parliamentary procedure. Mr. Choate chuckled and the ex-Senator contrasted the apathy then to the keen interest taken by bar associations, merchants' associations, and innumerable bodies, which were likely to overburden the present convention with amendments.

Praises Work of Modern Lawyers.

"The bar," he said, "has managed to disentangle itself from the consideration of the merits of a particular case to the realization of its duty to the law. I hail with gratification this enlargement in its outlook and the ennobling of the bar of New York. In the last fifty years I have known many great lawyers worthy to carry on the work of John Marshall, and I say worthy to place the bar on that high level of devotion of which Erskine spoke. I place my confidence in the substantial integrity and loyalty of the bar of our city, State, and country."

Joseph H. Choate was greeted so warmly that he said he felt he was being mistaken for the prodigal son where he was only his elder brother.

"I rejoice," he said, "to have lived to see this day and that I have outlived by more than a dozen years the span allotted by the benighted Psalmist, who didn't know what he was talking about, to take part in this great demonstration.

Then he went back to the Constitutional Convention of 1894 and called to mind how he and Mr. Root had lived in Bishop Doane's house at Albany all through the hot summer and worked out the amendments upheld "by consciousness of duty and occasional doses of Scotch whiskey."

Senator Root asked who was to argue and to persuade the people. I know. It will be he whom the nation has just surrendered to take up this heavy task for his State. He said I disregarded Parliamentary procedure. He was quite right. Let him do the same.

"This is my last word. I mean my last word to you, for in these days of Metchnikoff they keep us alive to an incredible extent. In the sixty years I have practiced law I believe the bench and bar of New York have been as preeminent for character, ability, and integrity as at any time. Changes have occurred, and it is to meet these that the convention must strive to adapt the law."

Tributes were paid to Mr. Root from different points of view by Senator O'Gorman, Alton B. Parker, and ex-Chief Judge Cullen. The last reminded Mr. Root that he would have to deal with the question of woman suffrage.

Wants Only Fair Suffragettes to Win.

"Senator Root," he said, "I charge you on your constitutional oath that if you must yield, yield not to the short-haired women, but to the sirens fair of face, so that at least we may approve your taste."

Ex-President Taft said he deplored his difficulty as a professor of constitutional law in explaining to his class some of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

"There must have been some merit in what they said," he explained, "but when their argument seems to have been unusually tortuous, if you look among the list of counsel you will always see the name of Elihu Root on the winning side."

Then he told how, when he was an inoffensive Federal Judge, he was sent for to Washington.

"I met a fox who had lost his tail, and he helped me cut off mine. He told me I had always had my platter up and had been fairly successful in getting office, and now it was the time to work. So he sent me to the Antipodes."

Mr. Taft paid a high tribute to the way in which Mr. Root held the reins of office, and then amused his audience greatly by telling how, when the Government wished to legalize certain of its acts in the Philippines, he and Senator Root drew up together a clause of confirmation. When it was tested in the Supreme Court, however, that tribunal held that it was never intended to confirm anything, and new legislation had to be passed.

"THE NEW YORK TIMES," went on the ex-President, "sent to me a man to ask my opinion of Mr. Root. I told them without hesitation I believed there was no one better fitted for the Presidency in the country. THE TIMES published it, and a man wrote to me and asked if my experience of 1912 had not shown me the people of this country did not care a damn what I thought."

In conclusion Mr. Taft expressed his belief in the future of the American people, and said if it could in one convention appoint Joseph H. Choate President and Elihu Root leader of the majority, and in the next have Root as President, there could not be much wrong with it.

STUDENTS IN GERMAN PLAY.

Columbia and Barnard Societies Unite in Two Performances.

"Der Unsterbliche Felix," by Ernest von Wildenbruch, was given yesterday afternoon and evening in the Brinkerhoff Theatre by the Columbia Deutsche Verein and the Deutsche Kreis of Barnard.

M. Wiener of Columbia, who has starred for the last two years in the Varsity and Dramatic Association plays, took the part of Petrienchen and made a hit. Miss Chesley, who played the part of the Secretary, Erika, is one of Barnard's best actresses, having appeared in French and Italian plays given by the girls in the last year, as well as in a previous German play. The cast follows:

Erika	Elsie Chesley
Laura	Hildegarde Delshmann
Minna	Theresa Mayer
Emelia	Ruth Benjamin
Hanna	Margaret Fries
Erna	Harriet Sinsheimer
Olga	Sophia Amson
Manfred	W. F. Ilsen
Hannoldt	W. T. Mussaeus
Petrienchen	M. Wiener
Ludwig	H. M. Davidson
Dienstmann	W. Steiner
Verehnamnper	G. Finck and A. Holdenstein

The players were coached by Professor Schultze and Professor Braun, both of the German department of Columbia.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONCERT.

Metropolitan Opera Ballet Appears with Symphony Orchestra.

The last of the Symphony Concerts for Young People was given yesterday afternoon by Walter Damrosch and the New York Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall before a large audience. The program was made up of dance music and dances, and members of the ballet of the Metropolitan Opera House, led by Eva Swain, the former premiere, appeared in some of the numbers.

The concert opened with Berlioz's "Carneval Romain" Overture. The other composers represented were Chabrier, Dvorak, Gallmberti, Bach, Lincke, Beethoven, Massenet, Johann Strauss, Delibes, Thomas, and Edward German. The numbers in which the ballet appeared were directed by Victor Kolar, the assistant conductor.

Miss Swain, who had an apparently harmless fall during the dancing of the "Pizzicati" from Delibes's "Sylvia," pleased the audience greatly with her dancing and was encored.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Society Gives a Tschaikowsky Program in Carnegie Hall.

The Philharmonic Society gave the third of its Saturday evening concerts at Carnegie Hall last night. The program was devoted to Tschaikowsky, whose "Romeo and Juliet," Symphony "Pathetique," Theme and Variations from Suite No. 3, Andante Cantabile from the String Quartet in D and Italian Capriccio were given.

The program and the manner of its playing held the audience completely interested throughout the concert, and there was a great deal of applause. At various times, in response to it, Mr. Stransky had the whole orchestra, the first violins, and the concert master rise in acknowledgment. The variety of the forms in which the Russian composer worked was well illustrated by the evening's music, which presented so much contrast in mood and style.

"Aida" and "Lohengrin" Sung.

The operas at the Metropolitan yesterday were "Aida" at the matinée and "Lohengrin" in the evening. In Verdi's work Mmes. Destinn, Ober and Sparkes, and Messrs. Martin, Scotti, Didur, Rossi, and Audisio had the rôles, while Mr. Polacco conducted. Jacques Urlus sang the title rôle in "Lohengrin" in the evening, and Mme. Gadski was the Elsa. Mme. Matzenauer sang Ortrud, and Mr. Goritz, Telramund, while Mr. Witherspoon was the King, and Mr. Middleton the Herald. Mr. Hertz conducted.

New York Theatre Club to Entertain.

The New York Theatre Club will entertain its members and some of their friends Tuesday afternoon in the Hotel Astor. Mrs. Gordon Ritchie will preside, and among the guests of honor will be the casts of "Kick In" and "It Pays to Advertise." The speakers will include William Mack, Roi Cooper Megrue, David Bispham, A. Toxen Worm, and J. S. Blackton. Other numbers will be given by Miss Margaret McKinney, Miss Minni Marshall, Miss Blanche Arral, and Miss Elizabeth Becket.

Miss Williams's Lenten Recital.

A Lenten recital will be given at Sherry's on Thursday afternoon by Miss Louise Alice Williams. It will be a program of plantation songs and dialect stories. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Mrs. Alfred D. Pell, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. Willoughby W. Sharp, Mrs. James B. Duke, Miss Emily de Peyster, and Mrs. Annie Wilson Howe, sister of the President.

Caruso Cables Monte Carlo Debut.

General Manager Gatti-Casazza of the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday received a cablegram from Enrico Caruso sent from Monte Carlo, which establishes the presence of the singer there. The message read: "Thanks. Début magnificent. Thousand greetings." This is the first message the opera house has received since one of last week, reporting the tenor's safe arrival at Naples.

Y.M.C.A. COMPLETING $500,000 BUILDING

Bronx Branch, at 160th Street and Washington Avenue, to be Ready Oct. 1.

FOR MEMBERSHIP OF 3,500

Separate Gymnasiums Provided for Men and Boys—Swimming Pool Is 75 Feet Long.

Construction work is rapidly progressing on the new $500,000 building of the Young Men's Christian Association in the Bronx, and from the present outlook the structure, designed for a membership of 2,500 men and 1,000 boys, will be finished by Oct. 1.

The four-story building, covering the block from 160th to 161st Street in Washington Avenue, will be equipped with up-to-date features. One of the main attractions will be a swimming pool in the basement 75 feet long and 22 feet wide. It will be lined with ceramic tile, surrounded by Spanish tile walls. The tank will have a filtration device to keep the water in perfect condition.

Another feature will be separate gymnasiums for the men and boys, so that the work of the juniors will not interfere with the seniors. A private entrance for the boys will be in Washington Avenue, while the main entrance will be in 161st Street. B. A. Hoover, Secretary of the Bronx Union Branch, prompted the committee to bring about the segregation of the boys.

Along with the swimming pool in the basement will be a Turkish and shower bath, and a steam room with an attendant on duty at all times. They will be in the northerly part of the building. On the southerly end will be a large restaurant on a "self-serve" plan. Eight bowling alleys will adjoin the locker rooms that are in close proximity to the swimming pool.

On the first floor are the two gymnasiums, which are separated by accordion doors. Thrown together they form a floor 154 feet long. The main floor also contains a large lobby and social room, and is arranged with folding partitions so that it can be divided into lecture rooms, motion-picture hall, and meeting quarters.

At the right of the main entrnace are the reading room and stairway to the basement. The billiard room occupies a large space on the Washington Avenue side. The general offices of the Secretary and staff are near the main entrance. Private exercise rooms, a coat room, the boys' department, and a swimming pool gallery occupy the remainder of the first floor.

On the second floor are the running track that will be twenty laps to a mile, galleries of the two gymnasiums, four handball courts and meeting rooms. All the educational classrooms are on this floor. A large assembly room and dining hall covers the entire length of the 161st Street side of the building. Twenty-eight dormitory rooms with bath occupy the remaining floor space of this story.

The third and fourth floors will be used solely for dormitory purposes, and 192 living rooms will be provided for young men. These rooms will be furnished.

The money for the new building is part of the four-million-dollar fund that was collected in the campaign a year ago. The new Young Men's Christian Association is designed by Louis E. Jallade, and the general construction work is being done by the Cauldwell-Wingate Company. The quarters of the Bronx Union Branch are at present in a two-story frame structure at 149th Street and St. Ann's Avenue.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Arabic, Bergensfjord, and Oscar II.

Among those who arrived from Europe yesterday were:

ARABIC, (Liverpool)—W. C. Ames, Miss A. L. Andrews, G. A. Ardsley, Edward Archer, Mrs. and J. Archer, Miss M. Atkinson, N. Ball, Miss M. Barton, E. Beckett, Miss W. Carter, Belle J. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cannell, M. Austin, Walter Clerk, Miss M. E. Davies, C. E. Elliot, J. C. Ellis, A. Ellison, C. G. Fawcett, P. C. Fleming, F. H. Foster, A. B. France, Mrs. Louisa French, T. Graney, W. H. Greenword, F. E. Sully, Mrs. F. P. Howard, F. Hughes, H. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Morgan King, W. H. Lillie, B. Burnley, J. S. Collins, G. Hemlton, W. Hunter, C. Gordon, the Rev. W. D. Johnson, J. L. Lloyd, Capt. C. Payne, F. Russell, H. Taylor, Hubert Naylor, W. B. Hewlin, Mrs. M. C. Alexander, Miss M. E. Parry.

BERGENSFJORD, (Bergen)—F. Haslund, Miss I. Sinding, H. Seddon, J. B. Towers, E. Brookmann, Mrs. Annie Holmes, Mrs. Lisa Hallander, Mrs. T. Lean, Mrs. H. E. Nelson, T. Matland, Reginald Melhus, John R. Larsen.

Oscar II., (Copenhagen.)—Miss Bertha Cook, Miss Helen Converse, Mrs. J. Deckley, Miss A. Johnson, Mrs. Julia Meyer, Karl Llewellyn, Miss E. Luebbers, Louis Olsen, Martin Petersen, John Millen.

ARRESTED AS AUTO THIEVES.

Three Men Caught and Car of E. W. Harden, Banker, Recovered.

Three men charged with stealing an automobile belonging to E. W. Harden, a banker at 36 Wall Street, were arrested yesterday afternoon at the Borough Hall cab stand in Brooklyn. The prisoners said they were Michael Gilbert of 315 East Fifty-third Street; James Mayo, of 982 Second Avenue, and Herman Linderman of 133 West Forty-eighth Street.

Mr. Harden, who lives in Tarrytown, was driven to the St. Regis on the night of Feb. 27 by his chauffeur, Thomas Costello. After the banker had gone into the hotel, Costello left the automobile, which was a limousine, standing in front while he went to a store at Broadway and Fiftieth Street. When he returned the car was gone. Two weeks ago, according to the police, Linderman went to L. C. Beach, an adjuster for a burglary insurance company, and told him where the automobile was, intending to obtain the reward offered for its recovery, the police believe.

Mr. Beach communicated with the police, and by arrangement met Linderman, Gilbert, and Mayo at the Borough Hall cab stand in the guise, to the latter two at least, of a prospective purchaser of the automobile. Detectives Martin Sheridan and Hughes were on watch and arrested the three men. The automobile was found later in a Fort Hamilton garage.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS' DANCE.

State Association Prepares for Event at the Astor April 5.

Rehearsals are in progress for the dance features which are being arranged for the dance to be given under the auspices of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage at the Hotel Astor on Easter Monday, April 5.

Among those who have the entertainment in charge are Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, Chairman; Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Francis Griswold Landon, Mrs. Henry Seligman, Mrs. Gustav Stromberg, Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, Mrs. Robert K. Prentice, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Peter B. Olney, Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting, the Countess Ella Festetics, Mrs. Henry Clinton Backus, and the Misses Anna Sands, Anna L. Herrick, Mary L. Hayden, and Eleanor G. Hewitt.

The Committee of Matrons, of which Mrs. Philip Hiss is the Chairman, includes Mrs. Charles M. Chapin, Mrs. Paul Cravath, Mrs. George H. Macy, Mrs. Richard Trimble, Mrs. Waldron Williams, Mrs. Pierre Mali, Mrs. Frank Hagemeyer, Mrs. Herbert Jacquelin, Mrs. William H. Parsons, Mrs. C. C. Overton, Mrs. Howland Davis, and Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt.

St. Patrick's Dance at the Ansonia.

A St. Patrick's dance will be held on the evening of March 17 at the Ansonia. Among those who are arranging it are the Misses Ellena Harker, Aileen Prince, Nell Duncan, Lila McNames, Adeleine Vetter, and Miss Calder, and other women interested are Mrs. W. I. Twombly, Mrs. Hart Gress, Mrs. Maurice Teague, Mrs. Julian C. Rivers, Mrs. Frank Briggs Carpenter, Mrs. William R. Chapman, and Mrs. Otis Smith. The Floor Committee includes Ellsworth Prentice, F. E. Williams, Frederick R. Thomas, and W. I. Twombly. The St. Patrick idea will be carried out in the favors, which will include fans, and various surprises are planned.

Mrs. Waldo Richards's Readings.

Mrs. Waldo Richards is to give an additional course of three morning readings from the poets of today, the first to be held on Wednesday at Miss Grace Bigelow's, 21 Gramercy Park. The second, on March 24, is to be at Mrs. Walter Damrosch's, 146 East Sixty-first Street, and the third on March 31, at the house of Mrs. Douglas Robinson, 9 East Sixty-third Street.

Mme. Sembrich in Polish Benefit.

Mme. Sembrich, in costume, will lead the grand polonaise and Mazur in the Krakovian wedding scene in "A Night in Poland," for the benefit of the American Polish Relief Committee, on April 8, in the Biltmore. The society girls and men who are to dance in this group are the Misses Katharine and Madeleine Dahlgren, Symphorosa Bristed, Helen and Mildred Harbeck, Eugenie Rand, the Misses Hamilton, Hilton, and de Coppet, and also Gerald Onativia, Felix Doubleday, Guy Carleton, and J. Henry Alexandre.

College Women's Club Dance.

The College Women's Club will give the third of their assembly dances, followed by a supper, on Friday evening, March 19, at the Gotham. Mrs. M. Dryden Brewer is President, Mrs. O. D. Baker, Vice President, and Mrs. C. C. Linton Treasurer of the club.

Daughter in W. K. Earle's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Keese Earle of 13 West Eighth Street may be congratulated upon the birth of a daughter. The child has been named Anne French Earle. Mrs. Earle was formerly Miss Charlotte Fellowes Harding of Boston.

Miss Katharine Van Etten to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Van Etten of Kingston, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine Van Etten, to Donald Irving Chambers of Montreal, Canada.

BLED IN WALDORF BY WOMEN BEGGARS

Girls Stir Sympathy with Tales of Starving and Ask for the Price of a Meal.

HOTEL CASHIER A VICTIM

House Detective Is Also Deceived Until Fair Swindler Flees from Food and a Job.

The fact that two young women "panhandlers" had been found and ejected from the Waldorf during the last few days, one of them yesterday morning, led to a belief among some of the detectives who guard the big hotels that a gang of them was operating in New York. The favored method seems to be to accost an elderly hotel patron in the lobby, tell a hard luck story and then get away with whatever he hands over before the hotel detective appears on the scene. For that reason the local visitors in the big hotels have been scanned even more closely than usual during the last few days.

In both cases reported, the woman was young and pretty, apparently hardly over twenty, and neatly dressed. A few days ago the first was "spotted" after she had appealed to one of the patrons in the hotel for money on the plea that she was hungry. A detective saw her and told her to leave the hotel, after threatening her with arrest. She promised to go, but a few minutes later he saw her again go up to a guest of the hotel, and this time he escorted her to the door. She was joined at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street by a young man who apparently had been waiting for her.

It was about 10 o'clock yesterday morning when another young woman, small and dark and neatly dressed and with an easy flow of words, entered the hotel from Astor Court, and appeared before Charles de Fina, the cashier in the bar.

"I'm starving," she said. "I have just come from Hartford on the boat, and the ticket took all my money. Please help me."

"What'll it cost me?" asked De Fina, who thought she wanted to ask for enough to buy a ticket back to Hartford.

"Just enough to buy me a square meal," was the reply.

De Fina, who often hears tales of distress, sighed in sympathy, dug down in his pocket, and handed her half a dollar. She was profuse in her thanks, and went out into the corridor.

Not many minutes later she spoke to a man in the lobby, and he referred her to Assistant Manager Donnelly. Mr. Donnelly immediately called Detective John Watson and turned the young woman over to him, with instructions to question her.

"I'm starving," she said to Watson. "I have had nothing to eat since yesterday. My money gave out in Hartford, and if I could only get something to eat and then get work I would be happy. I would be willing to do anything."

Though brusque in manner, a development which is apt to come to a man whose profession brings him into frequent contact with those who prey upon sympathy, Watson has a kind heart. He was impressed by the girl's story, and took her downstairs, where he ordered a breakfast that in the restaurant upstairs would have cost $1.50. Then deputing somebody to keep an eye on the young woman just to make sure that she would stay until he got back, Watson hurried to the linen room and found that two girls could be given work there immediately. As he left the linen room a rumor reached him which led him to seek De Fina and have a few minutes' conversation with him.

Returning to the maids' dining room, where he had left the young woman, Watson found that instead of having voraciously made away with the tempting breakfast that had been set before her, the "famished" girl had eaten only half of the grapefruit, and that with apparent difficulty.

"I am so weak I shall really have to lie down," she said, wearily. "I have some friends in Seventeenth Street. I had better go to them."

"Why don't you eat that food if you are starving?" demanded the detective. "I've got a job for you, and you can go to work as soon as you finish your breakfast."

"I am really too weak. I must have rest."

"All right," said Watson, "it's up to you."

"Will you give me 10 cents for car fare?" she asked.

"What did you do with that 50 cents you touched the bar cashier for?" demanded the detective.

"Oh, that was to get me a night's lodging," she replied.

"See here," said Watson, the man being submerged and the detective coming uppermost, "we're on to you. You'll have to beat it. Come on."

He led her upstairs and back to the Astor Court exit. She wasted no time getting out. The detective went as far as the Thirty-fourth Street sidewalk, but she was by that time heading in the direction of Broadway and going at a pace which no starving woman ever set in fleeing from food.

DANCE TEA FOR RED CROSS.

Persons Prominent in Society Will Attend Flower Show Fete.

A Thé Dansant will be given at the Flower Show in the Red Cross Tea Garden, Grand Central Palace, on Monday, March 22, by the British War Relief Fund of 200 Fifth Avenue. Among the patronesses are Lady Herbert, Mrs. Henry Martyn Alexander, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. George Gordon Battle, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. Alfred M. Coats, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Miss Martha Mc-Cook, Mrs. Howard G. Cushing, Mrs. Drexel, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mrs. W. R. Farquhar, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Norman Hapgood, Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Walter Maynard, Mrs. John G. Milburn, Mrs. Junius Spencer Morgan, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Miss Sands, Mrs. Ralph Sanger, Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, Mrs. J. H. Sears, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Samuel A. Welldon, Mrs. R. W. Whitridge, Mrs. H. J. Whigham, Mrs. R. M. Stuart Wortley, and Miss Mary Hoyt Wiborg.

These women will serve as tea girls, and will wear crinoline dresses and sailor hats: Mrs. Herman Kinnicutt, Mrs. Carol Potter, Miss Harriet Post, Miss Mary Hoyt Wiborg, Miss Sarah Wiborg, Miss Olga Wiborg, Miss Mary Pine, Miss Laura Canfield, Miss Carol Harriman, Miss Beatrice Claflin, Mrs. Henry Ives Cobb, Mrs. Samuel Welldon, Miss Josephine Osborn, Mrs. Robert Gerry, Miss Elsie Nicol, Miss Helen Frick, Miss Mary Harnegie, Miss Jean Morris, and Miss Patsy Carroll.

The following will sell flower seeds. They will be attired in English smocks and Gordon hats: Miss Elsa Howard, Miss Adelaide Flint, Miss Helen Alexander, Miss Maud Kahn, Miss Nathalie Wood, Miss Ethel Potter, Miss Clara Lee, Miss Beatrice Sorchan, Miss Edna Grant, Miss Helen Hoadley, Miss Margaret Tucker, Miss Pauline Baron, Miss Leslie Murray, and Miss Mary Cameron.

VICTIM OF THAW VERDICT.

Little Girl, Going for Paper, Mortally Hurt by Auto.

Constance Krafft, 11 years old, ran into her home at 620 West 152d Street last evening to tell her mother that the evening papers said Harry Thaw had been acquitted, and Mrs. Krafft told the child to run across Broadway to a news stand and get her a paper. The child stepped from the curb and was knocked down by an automobile driven by Horace I. Brightman, a lawyer at 115 Broadway, who has a home at Waccatuw Lake, N. Y., and a town house at 3 East Sixty-third Street. With him were his wife and another woman.

Mr. Brightman stopped, and, jumping out, picked up the child, whom his wife took on her lap. The little girl was unconscious. Mrs. Brightman held her while her husband drove at full speed to the Washington Heights Hospital. There Dr. Gluckstein said that Constance's skull was fractured and she probably would die. Mr. Brightman ordered that everything possible be done for her.

The attorney explained to the police that he had never seen the child, who had seemed to him to rise out of the pavement, until his car struck her, and he was not detained.

MRS. DERNBURG ARRIVES.

Wife of German Ex-Colonial Minister Sailed from Norway.

Mrs. Bernhard Dernburg, wife of the ex-Colonial Minister of Germany, arrived yesterday on the steamship Bergensfjord of the Norwegian-American Line and joined Dr. Dernburg at the Ritz-Carlton. She declined to be interviewed, saying she was fatigued after the journey from Bergen, which took nine days.

The Bergensfjord was stopped several times before she got by the Orkneys, but the passengers were not subjected to discomfort. Mrs. Dernburg made the trip from Berlin to Christiana in the vestibuled train that crosses by the ferry from Sassenack to Trelleberg, and Dr. Dernburg says it is an excellent commentary on the situation in Germany that the mother of five children did not mind leaving home at this time to cross the Atlantic to join her husband.

Mrs. Dernburg, who is a very handsome woman, was a Miss Seliger before her marriage. Dr. Dernburg, when asked whether she had come to the United States on a special mission, smiled and pointed to himself. "I am the object of the mission," he said.

VOLUNTEER HOSPITAL PLEA.

Gen. Booth Asks Aid for $35,000 Fund—Report of Work Done.

The success of the Volunteer Hospital at Beekman and Water Streets since its recent formal opening by Gov. Whitman has encouraged the Directors, headed by General Bailington Booth of the Volunteers of America, to undertake to raise a fund of $35,000 for immediate needs and projected Summer work. The raising of this fund began two weeks ago, and General Booth announced gratifying success yesterday.

Among firms that have contributed to the fund are the Corn Exchange Bank, New York Produce Exchange, Maritime Association, Nicholas Power Company, General Electric Company, Foundation Company, Munson Steamship Company, American Locomotive Company, Harris, Forbes & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Staats-Zeitung, Schieffelin & Co., Lehn & Fink, Phelps, Dodge & Co., Waterman Fountain Pen Company, Ward Line, Richard Young Company, L. F. Robertson & Sons, Amin & Co., Charles A. Schieren Company, Clarke Bros. & Co., Charles Lane, and nearly all of the New York daily newspapers.

General Booth also made public a brief statement of the work of the hospital since an ambulance district was assigned to it by the city. This district extends from Chatham Square to the Battery and east to Park Row and Broadway to the river. Since its assignment the hospital has answered an average of eight ambulance calls a day. At the present rate the hospital is housing annually 4,380 patients and treating nearly 40,000 from its dispensary.

To extend the scope of the hospital, General Booth recently organized a Board of Social Service to work in connection with it. Among the women on this board are Mrs. Nathaniel Bowditch Potter, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Miss Emily R. Perkins, Mrs. Archibald S. Alexander, Miss E. Louise Sands, Miss C. Lucy Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Samuel A. Welldon, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. Richard Van Wyck, Miss Nash, Mrs. F. C. Bishop, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

The Directors of the hospital are Louis Annin Ames, E. A. McAlpin, Louis J. Robertson, Charles D. Stickney, Rae Clarke, Louis E. Jallade, Ballington Booth, Dr. John B. Walker, Benjamin M. Briggs, Joseph L. Buttenwieser, William J. Campbell, Edward M. Colie, Ephraim Cross, Ernest F. Eurich, Edward Lauterbach, Samuel Greenbaum, James K. Hackett, Jacob Holman, Julius Hyman, Joseph Kahn, Joseph Klein, Jesse Kohn, Samuel Lachman, Alrich H. Mann, Alfred Michaelis, Bernard Naumberg, John S. Roberts, Arthur Schatteles, James R. Steers, Fitz Gerald Tisdall, Franz Torek, Adolph Werner, Solomon Wolff, Gabriel R. Mason, Everett P. Wheeler, and Joseph Wood.

STEAMER SINKS SCHOONER.

All Aboard the Quillen Saved by the Laly After Collision.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 13.—The American schooner William J. Quillen sank after a collision with the Norwegian steamer Laly early today near Cape Hatteras. The captain and crew of six men were rescued and brought here tonight by the steamer. The steamer was badly damaged on the part bow above the waterline. The weather was clear.

The schooner, bound from Baltimore for Jacksonville, Fla., with coal, was struck on the port side forward of amidships, and, according to Capt. Quillen, was cut in two. The ships remained together long enough after the first crash for the crew of the schooner to hurry over the steamer's side to safety.

Several of the sailors, asleep in the forecastle, had narrow escapes. The schooner sank in a few minutes.

The Laly was bound from Newport News to load fuel coal before continuing her voyage from New Orleans to Gothenburg.

CHAS. T. SCHLESINGER DIES.

Financier Was Former Champion Swimmer of New York A. C.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 13.—Charles T. Schlesinger, town Treasurer of Charlestown and widely known throughout the State and in New York financial circles, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Charlestown today. Since coming to Rhode Island to live eleven years ago Mr. Schlesinger had rearranged Charlestown's financial affairs and brought the town to a position where it ranked as the only one in the State without a debt.

Born in New York City on Feb. 4, 1860, Mr. Schlesinger succeeded his father, Frederick S. Schlesinger, as an exchange broker.

While in New York his performances as an athlete attracted country-wide attention. For years he was Captain of the New York Athletic Club water polo team and was one of the foremost swimmers in the United States. He was the champion swimmer of the New York Athletic Club for four years, and during this period held all club records for swims of 100 yards up.

On July 7, 1903, Mr. Schlesinger was married to Miss Lulu Mowry at Englewood, N. J., who survives him.

OLD MISSIONARY DEAD.

Mrs. Charlotte B. Chamberlain Spent 40 Years in India.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 13.—Mrs. Charlotte Birge Chamberlain, one of the first women missionaries from this country to India, died here yesterday at the home of her son, the Rev. Lewis B. Chamberlain. She was the widow of Dr. Jacob Chamberlain and was married in 1859, and sailed for India on a ship carrying ice from Maine to Madras, the voyage taking 100 days.

She spent forty years in missionary work in India, and helped establish boys' and girls' schools. Mrs. Chamberlain returned to this country in 1909, fifty years after leaving it, and one year after the death of her husband. She was the daughter of the Rev. Chester Birge, an Ohio clergyman, and a graduate of Mount Holyoke College, or Seminary, as it then was. During the early years of her life in India she worked with her husband in the Madrapapalle region, 150 miles from Madras, among the Telugu people, and for twenty-five years her husband was the only physician in his evangelistic field.

FRED K. WALBRIDGE DEAD.

Brooklynite Who Was Prominent in Sports Dies in Camden, S. C.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, S. C., March 13.—Fred K. Walbridge, a well known clubman and a member of the Winter colony for the last twenty years, died at his hotel here today, after an illness of a few days. He was active in sports of all kinds and prominent in the Camden Polo Association and the Horse Show Club.

Mr. Walbridge was a member of the well-known Brooklyn family of that name and was a son of the late Olin G. Walbridge, who was one of the pioneer Winter residents of Camden and a member of the firm of Calhoun, Robbins & Co. of 140 Broadway, New York City. Mr. Walbridge was born in Brooklyn in 1862 and had been retired from active business for many years. He was a graduate of Columbia University and a member of the Columbia University and the Wool Clubs of New York. He was unmarried, and is survived by five brothers and a sister.

His body will be sent to New York tomorrow.

Miss M. V. Merrick Gets Lastare Medal.

NOTRE DAME, March 13.—Miss Mary V. Merrick of Washington, D. C., founder of the Christ Child Society, a Catholic charity organization, will receive the Lastare medal, conferred annually by Notre Dame University on a distinguished Catholic layman, it was announced here today. Last year the medal was conferred on Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court.

Auto Kills Boy Playing in Street.

Ten-year-old Paul Napoli of 306 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, was run over yesterday afternoon by an automobile owned and driven by M. J. Fergerson of 2,491 Bedford Avenue while he was playing ball in the street near his home. He died a few moments after he had been taken into the Long Island College Hospital. Fergerson was not arrested.

UFLAND
Millinery Company
616 Fifth Ave.
(Bet. 49th and 50th Sts.)

SPRING OPENING

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
Mar. 15th	16th	17th

Mr. and Mrs. Ufland have just returned from Europe and present the authentic models for Spring and Summer Season as depicted by the leading Paris creators and distinctive conceptions of their own designers.

You are most cordially invited.

La Femme Elégante

MAISON MAURICE
Fifth Avenue at 43d Street
New York

The New York Address of Paris is Maison Maurice

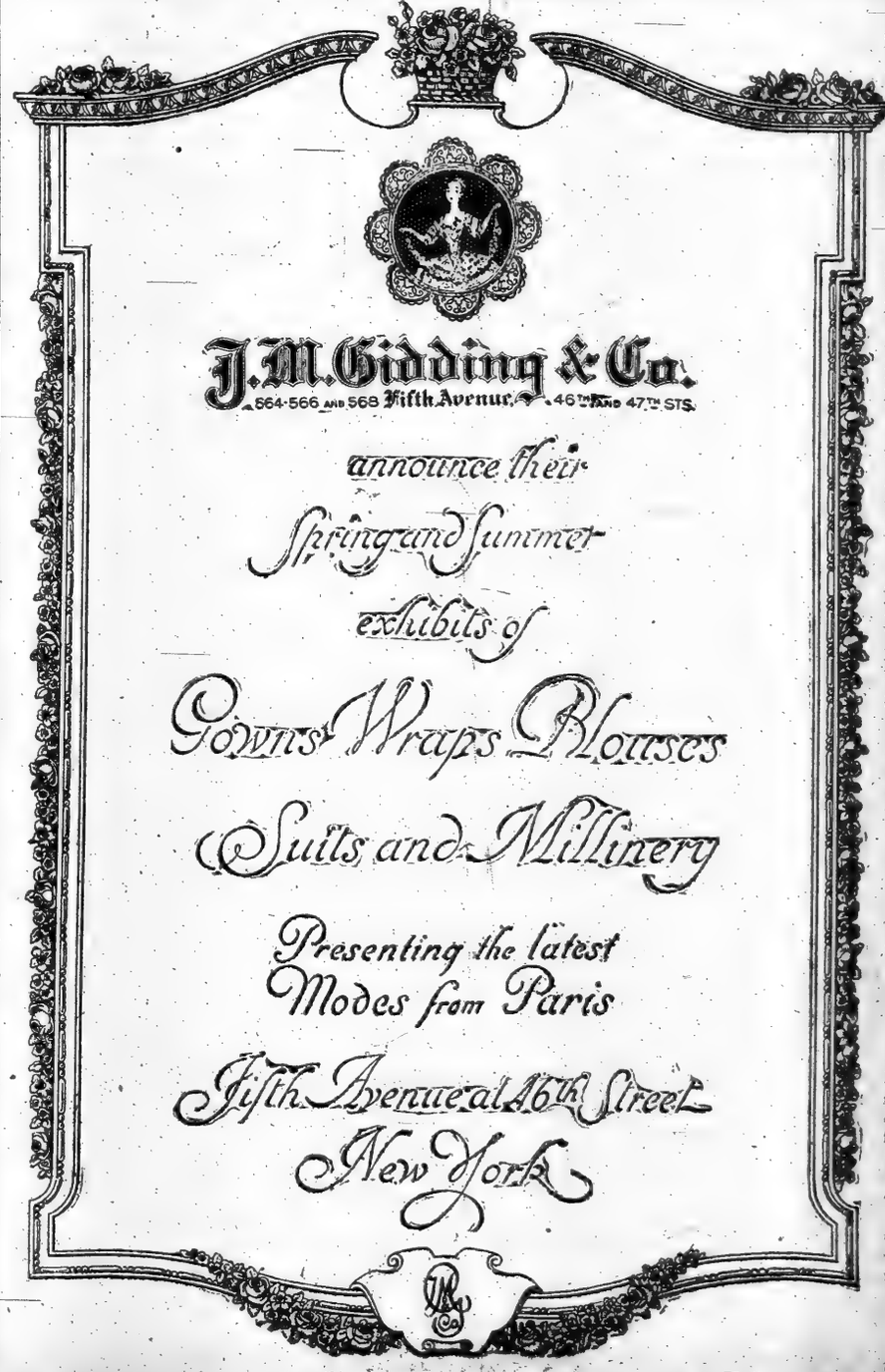
HERE the jealously guarded Spring Modes of the great "salons" and "ateliers" of Rue de la Paix and Place Vendome find their pre-advanced presentation.

Maison Maurice, whether its styles be creative or interpretative, always anticipates and antedates the fashions-to-be, thus pledging to you that ultra-exclusiveness treasured by the "chic mondaine." The prices are surprisingly moderate.

NEW FEATURES INTRODUCED IN OUR READY-TO-WEAR SALONS

Beau Monde, a Tailored Suit..$35
Saunterer, a Street Frock....$35
Bal-Dance Frock.....$35
Piping Rock-Sport Coat.....$38

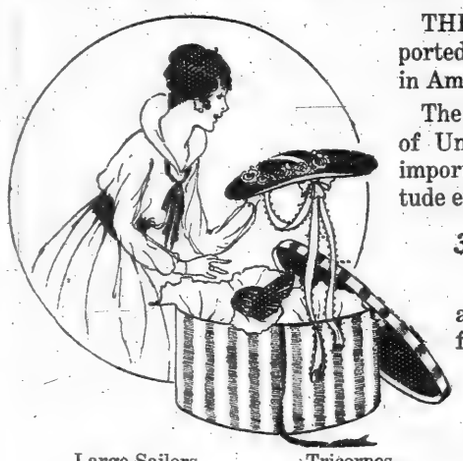
Super-Smart Millinery Modes for all occasions from $15 up.



GIMBELS—*Tomorrow, the New Spring Merchandise in Many Very Important Displays and Sales*—GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street — *Broadway and Thirty-third Street*

Pre-Easter *Occasion* In Untrimmed Hats, at $1 to $5.75



THE GIMBEL collection of Imported Untrimmed Hats is the largest in America.

The GIMBEL combined collections of Untrimmed Hats—domestic and imported—are unequalled in magnitude either in Europe or America.

300 Exceptional Hats

These have been especially and advantageously purchased for tomorrow's *Occasion:*

Newest Real Milan Untrimmed Hats, $2.75

Large Sailors, Poke Sailors, Tricornes, Quadricornes, Medium Sailors, Small Sailors

Italian Leghorn Hats, $3 to $5.75

Poke Models, Shepherdess Hats, Large Sailors

Swiss Tagal Sailors, $1 to $1.50

Flanged Brims — Black and Colors

Imported Untrimmed Hats, $3.75

Milan—Tagal and Lisere — Black and Colors

Paris Ostrich Trimmings, 50c to $2.50

Soldat Bleu, Black, Belgian Blue, Cherry, Sable, Sand, Russian Green, White, Navy Blue

Many in motifs copied from the coats-of-arms and crests of Royalty and Nobility.

Hats Trimmed Without Charge — Main and Third Floors

The "General French" Coat by Georgette Reproduced at $19.50

The leading Military mode of the season, for it is a composite of good lines and unique details. And the wool khaki of which it is fashioned gives it an added note of distinction. The original model was introduced in Paris only a few weeks ago—and here is an exceptionally good reproduction of it at an exceedingly moderate price—$19.50.

A new Drecoll Model reproduced in Shantung Pongee is $27.50.

Coats of Black Chudah Cloth, in conservative models for matrons, $19.50 and $23.50. All sizes up to 46.

New Double-breasted *Box* Coats of Covert Cloth or Serge, $15

A score of other new models, in Covert Cloth, Gabardine, Chinchilla, Poplin, Bedford Cord, Llama Cloth, Wool Khaki, Moire, Chinchilla, Tweed, Checked and Fancy Worsteds, at $15, $19.50 and $25. — Third Floor

A Big Success—"Prince Imperial II." Blouses, $2 and $5

The new Paris mode was introduced to America by GIMBELS a little more than a fortnight ago. To-day it is the most talked about blouse in the country, for it has the double frills that women have long since adored.

"Prince Imperial II." Blouses in white voile, with collars and cuffs of embroidery, $2; in white or flesh-color Georgette Crepe, $5. (Center illustration.)

Hand Embroidered Georgette Crepe Blouses, $5—Illustrated

Georgette Crepe Blouses—Finely Tucked—$5—Illustrated

Both models in white and flesh color.

Crepe de Chine Blouses, $2 to $6.95

Lace-and-Chiffon Blouses, $2.95 to $5

Tailleur Blouses of Striped Silk Shirtings, $2.95 — Third Floor

The March Sale of Linens

One of the Year's Biggest Events of Its Kind

$2 Table Damask, $1.25 Yd.
Double satin damask from Belfast; 72 in. wide; 7 new patterns. Napkins to match, $4.50 a doz., size 24x24.

$1.35 Table Damask, 95c Yd.
Bleached or Silver Bleached table damask from Ireland; 70 in. wide; no napkins to match.

$3.50 to $4 Cloths, $2.50
Hemstitched, damask table cloths from Scotland; 8 new patterns, special M. L. O. finish.

$2.25 Cloths, $1.50
Hemstitched, Irish damask, 58x58 in.

65c to 75c Huck Towels, 50c
Hemstitched or scalloped, damask borders.

40c Bath Towels, 25c
Big, soft, Turkish Towels, extra heavy.

$2.75 Pillow Cases, $2 Pr.
Hand embroidered Irish linen, 22½x36 in.

$9.50 Napkins, $5.75 Doz.
Odd, scalloped napkins from our own stock that we are closing out because we have no cloths to match.

$5.75 Napkins, $4 Dozen
Irish, bleached damask Dinner Napkins; 25x25 inches.

$1.50 Napkins, $1 Dozen
Hemstitched, German damask, 14x14 in.

Patterned Cloths and Napkins
from one of the Best Scotch manufacturers.

$3.50 Cloths, 2 x 2 yds., $2.50
$4.25 Cloths, 2 x 2½ yds., $3
$5 Cloths, 2 x 3 yds., $3.75
Napkins to match, 20, 22 and 24 in.; special, at $2.50, $3 and $3.75.

$1 Linen Suitings, 75c Yd.
90 inches wide; fine, serviceable.

Fancy and Decorative Linens at Half Price
Including center pieces, scarfs, squares, tea and luncheon cloths. Irish and Madeira hand embroidered Cluny and Princess, lace trimmed, at 50c to $3.50; reg. $1 to $7. — Main and Second Floors

"Victoria"

A New and Fascinating

Negligee $17.50

It has the petite shadow lace bodice that always gives grace to a boudoir gown. Its modified Victorian skirt is formed of nine ruffles of pink or light blue satin ribbon mounted on a foundation of net.

Crepe de Chine Negligees, $6.95

Fashioned with Charming Empire coatee, edged all around with pleated chiffon and Pleated skirt. In pink, rose, black, light, Dutch and navy blues. — Second Floor

Innovations in Crepe de Chine Lingerie at $2.95 to $10

The Envelope Chemise has now been perfected—its skirt is cut circular at the sides.

The new Combinations—whether in Empire or Princess styles have circular drawers.

There is a new sleeve in some of the nightgowns—it gives the effect of being draped and yet it is not.

Every model is in white and flesh-color Crepe de Chine of excellent quality.

Envelope Chemises, $2.95 to $3.95.
Nightgowns, $3.95 to $12.75.
Combinations, $5.75 to $7.50. — Second Floor

BORINE
The Ideal ANTISEPTIC Mouth Wash

Used by particular people and by the leading dentists, physicians and hospitals. Of great value in the home.

Magnum Size Borine

holding 30 oz., is the most economical. Price, $1.

Mail Orders Filled.

Toilet Goods, Main Floor and Subway Balcony

Jewelry Samples at 25c each
Usually 50c and More

An importer's sample line and surplus stock of 2,098 Bar Pins, Lace Pins and Brooches; set with rhinestones and pearls, and many combinations of sapphires, rubies, olivine, topaz and black-and-white effects.

50c Gold-Plated La Vallieres, 25c
From our own stock; many designs and black and gold effects. — Main Floor

"Durable" Brand Bedmuslins At Economical Prices

The Bedmuslins are made exclusively for GIMBELS and possess those qualities that make them fit for many trips to the laundry.

Bleached Sheets—Sizes Before Hemming

Size.	Reg.	Now	Size.	Reg.	Now	Size.	Reg.	Now
54x90 in.	70c	50c	72x90 in.	80c	60c	81x99 in.	95c	75c
63x90 in.	75c	55c	72x99 in.	85c	65c	90x99 in.	$1.05	85c
63x99 in.	80c	60c	81x90 in.	85c	65c	90x108 in.	$1.15	95c

Bleached Pillow Cases to Match Sheets

Size.	Reg.	Now	Size.	Reg.	Now
45x36 in.	18c	14c	45x38½ in.	20c	16c

50x38½ in. ..... Regularly 22c at 18c

Scalloped Bleached Sheets; reg. $1.10; size 81x90 in. 75c

Scalloped Pillow Cases; reg. 22c; size 45x36 in. ..... 16c — Second Floor

Wall Papers For the Summer Home

Dainty, sunny styles and cool, quiet, neutral tints; floral patterns, two tone and solid effects or gray Bulgarian stripes—all are ready in this complete stock of new wall papers.

Patterned, floral papers and plain stripe designs, 5c to 15c a roll.

Living room and Hall papers in gray or tan allover and clothy style, 15c, 20c and 25c a roll.

Handsome foliage and tapestry effects in grays and blues, 30c, 35c and 40c a roll.

Novel black and white stripe and allover designs, 35c to 50c a roll.

Bulgarian stripes and Poiret colorings to match the new cretonnes, 45c and 50c a roll.

Our force of painters and paperhangers is highly efficient and always available. Estimates will be submitted for whatever work you wish done. — Sixth Floor

Cretonnes Are Supreme This Year In The Home

The GIMBEL Display Is Beautiful

Cretonne will take precedence over all other materials for slip covers this season; it is used extensively for draperies and in a dozen other ways.

In this GIMBEL stock you will find every worthy quality and every attractive pattern that has been produced on either American or European looms; all in 32-inch width; priced at 18c to 95c a yard.

Belgium Striped Linens, 35c and 45c a Yard
50-inch, in many good styles and neat colors.

Shade Your Windows with Carpenter Spring Roller Awnings

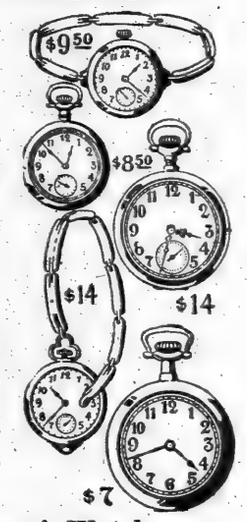
They are operated like a window shade, and quite moderate in price; GIMBELS specializes in them. — Sixth Floor

A Notable Watch Sale
Brought About by Unusual Conditions

(1.) Importers received, too late for Christmas, quantities of Swiss-made Bracelet Watches—glad to get rid of them to us at much lessened prices. Many in the new detachable bracelet style, enabling watches to be worn as pendants.

(2.) Waltham and Elgin Watches that were meant to go abroad, didn't go. Prices of these movements are held rigid, but there's a chance to cut prices on the cases—which has happened here and now.

Result—Men's and Women's Watches of most dependable character at fine savings—a good Easter hint.



Bracelet Watches

Solid gold, 14k. with expansion bracelet. Plain or engraved...$20; reg. $30
Gilt dial...$14; reg. $20
Gold-filled expansion bracelet...$9.50, regularly $14
Convertible bracelet...$12.50, regularly $17
Convertible bracelet...$14, regularly $18
Gold-filled, with expansion bracelet, thin model, oval or round dial...$6, regularly $9
Enameled Bezel, gilt dial...$7, regularly $10
Plain or gilt dial...$8.75, regularly $14
Gold-filled or sterling silver expansion bracelet, oblong shape, $10, regularly $15

Men's Watches

Elgin, 20-year, gold-filled, open-face, $7, regularly $10.

Open-face 20-year, gold-filled, knife-edged, jointed case, $8.50, regularly $12; with 15 jewels, $13.50, regularly $16.

14k solid gold, thin model, $14, regularly $18; with 17 jewels, adjusted, $25, from $35.

Women's Watches

Gold-filled, 20-year, open-face swivel pendant watches, $8.50, regularly $12; with 15 jewels, $11.50, regularly $15.

14k solid gold, open-face, swivel pendant, $12, regularly $16. — Main Floor

Disposal of a Big Manufacturer's 1914 Patterns

Room Size American-Made Rugs

Standard Qualities at Remarkably Low Prices

These Wilton Qualities are from a manufacturer whose rugs rank with the finest made in America; woven of pure wools and worsteds with close, heavy pile. The patterns are splendid Oriental styles; bold medallion figures and neat, allover effects, perfect in every way but they have been superseded by newer designs—you can buy them tomorrow at the following great savings.

$60 Royal Wilton Rugs in 9x12 ft. size, $48.50.
$54 Royal Wiltons, 8 ft. 3 in.x10 ft. 6 in., now $45.
$44 Worsted Royal Wiltons, 9x12 ft., now $38.50.
$40 Worsted Royal Wiltons, 8 ft. 3 in. x10 ft. 6 in., $35.
$41.50 Wool Royal Wiltons, 9x12 ft. $28.50.
$30 Body Brussels Rugs, 9x12 ft., $24.50.
$25 Seamless and Seamed Axminster Rugs, 9x12 ft., $15. — Sixth Floor

Pictures, Mirrors, Oil Paintings at Savings of ⅓ to ½

A collection which in artistic merit and values is typical of the offerings of the Gimbel Picture Store.

Framed Pictures

25c, Regular 40c | 75c, Regular $1.00
35c, Regular 50c | $1, Regular $1.75
50c, Regular 85c | $1.50, Regular $2.50

Plain and hand-colored carbonettes, colortypes, colonial prints and novelty heads, framed in plain and burnished antique, Dresden and Venetian finished.

Panel Mirrors

With picture tops; antique, Dresden and Venetian frames.

$1.50 and $1.75 Mirrors with 6x18 in. plates and 6x8 in. pictures, 85c.
$6 Mirrors, with 10x30 in. plates, $3.75.
$8 Mirrors, with 12x30 in. plates, $5.

Genuine French Prints
55c to 85c Instead of $1 to $1.75

Beautiful subjects, 10x14 in. and 12x16 in., framed in Dresden, Venetian and plain and burnished antique.

Framed Pictures
$2 to $5 Instead of $3 to $8.50

There are choice subjects in this great lot of fine plain and hand-colored photogravures, facsimile, etc., all handsomely framed in distinctive styles.

Oil Paintings

Every Oil Painting in our stock priced from $25 to $40 is reduced 33 1-3%; from $50 to $750, reduced 50%. Less expensive paintings also at special prices. — Main and Sixth Floors

French China Dinnerware with Coin Gold Initial

Monogrammed Dinnerware is distinctly individual, and in good taste. This handsome table service is of fine French china with heavily lined gold edges and your own initial in coin gold, Old English style. Priced, by the dozen:

$6 Dinner Plates, $3.75 *$5.50 Breakfast Plates, $3.25*
$5 Tea Plates, $3 *$4 Bread and Butter Plates, $2.50*
$6 Teas and Saucers, $3.75

French, English, German and American Dinner Services

In over ninety different styles—French China Sets of 108 pieces.
$55 gold and white decoration, $35.
$70 Floral border decoration, $45.
$125 encrusted gold borders, $67.50.

American Porcelain Sets

$13.50 100 pieces, $8.75. $15 Set, $10.
$5 Sets of 42 pieces, $3.50.

Breakfast and Cereal Sets

$6 China Breakfast Sets, 17 pieces, complete with tray, $3.75.
$4.95 Imported Cereal Sets of 15 pieces, $2.95.

American Cut Crystals

With rich fire and brilliancy that comes only from the finest crystals and cutting. Hundreds of items, among them:
$4.50 Floral Vases, 12 inches, $2.75.
$5 Ice Cream Trays, large, $2.75.
$4.50 Sugar and Cream Sets, $2.
$4.25 Footed Bowls, $2.50.
$3.50 Celery Trays, $2.
$5 Ice Tubs, $3.

Fancy French China
$1 Instead of $2 to $3.50

Over 350 pieces in many different shapes and decorations; designed for practical purposes. — Fifth Floor

VOLLRATH — THE WARE OF QUALITY

New, Perfect White Enamelware

90c to $1.25 Kitchen Utensils

At 70c each

Twelve different utensils are in this sale, we illustrate six of them. Some of the others are: 4-pt. Tea Pot, 10-qt. Pail, 12½-qt. Oval Dish Pan.

6, 7 and 8 Qt. Berlin Sauce Pans.

12-Qt. Round Dish Pans.

6 - Pt. Seamless Hot Water Kettles.

6, 7 and 8 Qt. Berlin Sauce Pots.

3½ - Pt. Double Cereal Boilers.

4 - Pt. Coffee Pots. — Fifth Floor

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Lovely Spring Blouses

In Filmy Laces, Crepes and Chiffons

FILET LACE BLOUSES — Creamy embroidered filet lace of effective pattern is employed for this exquisite copy of a Paris model. Veiled by the delicate meshes of the lace, a deep girdle of gay striped satin ribbon is cleverly introduced upon the flesh color chiffon foundation. Both the high pleated collar and the cuffs of the soft puffed sleeves have pointed insets of the ribbon. The draped fronts and the sleeves are knotted in pretty fashions. — $10.74

EMBROIDERED "GEORGETTE" CREPE BLOUSES — In white, floral embroidered, this model features dainty reveres of silk shadow lace, draped and knotted in fichu effect. The high wired collar and the cuffs are of the lace, and tiny jet buttons add an effective finishing touch. — $6.74

"GEORGETTE" CREPE AND SATIN BLOUSES—In flesh, pink and the new tones—Blouses with tiny tucked panels — alternating with satin bands, joined by fagotting. A finely tailored Blouse of smart and simple style. — $5.49

THIRD FLOOR, 34TH STREET.

French Silk Hosiery FOR WOMEN

Just Arrived a New Shipment

The large varieties will meet the demands for the most conservative to the most elaborate fancies in French Hosiery—even including the new opera length silk Hose, laced at the top, so popular now in Europe with theatrical people.

LIGHT WEIGHT GAUZE SILK HOSE, with deep double welt lisle top and lisle sole; heel and toe in black and white. The hand-embroidered clocks give a neat, dressy appearance. — $1.98 (PAIR.)

MEDIUM WEIGHT GAUZE SILK HOSE, with double welt top and hand-embroidered or openwork Paris clock. In black only. — $2.29 (PAIR.)

SHEER GAUZE SILK HOSE, in black and white, with deep welt or garter top; double soles. The clocks are either plain or an openwork Paris clock. **At the same price** is an all black sheer gauze Hose, with a hand-embroidered clock. — $2.49 (PAIR.)

LIGHT WEIGHT SILK HOSE, with an openwork Paris clock. **At the same price** is a plain silk Hose in black and white; medium weight garter top and double sole. — $2.69 (PAIR.)

FINE GAUZE SILK HOSE, with neat patterns of Chantilly lace insertions on the instep. In black or white. — $3.49 (PAIR.)

MAIN FLOOR, CENTRE.

"The Exposition"

New Smart Pumps for Women

$4.96

A trim and graceful pump with vamps of Patent Leather, insert of Gray or Fawn color cloth; finished with neat ornament. An exclusive model that will appeal to discriminating women.

A variety of new models at this price—clever color combinations on graceful, arched lasts with leather Louis heels.

SECOND FLOOR, 35TH STREET.

Auto Traveling Rugs

TRAVELING RUG—(shawl style with fringe); absolutely all wool; well designed plaids that are woven to show through on both sides; medium weight; sizes 60 inches by 72 inches. — $4.89

AUTO ROBES—made of medium-weight all-wool fabrics, in Gray, Brown, Blue, Heather and several fancy diagonal patterns; every robe 54x72 inches; edges sewed with an all-silk hatband ribbon. — $3.96

AUTO ROBES—made of light-weight all-wool materials; in plain and fancy colors; 54x72 inches. — $2.97

FIFTH FLOOR, 34TH STREET.

THE TREND OF FASHION

Authoritative Modes for Spring—A Display of Notable Interest Featuring the Significant Style Tendencies for the New Season.

A COLLECTION OF IMPORTED GOWNS

Despite the scarcity of Paris models, we have been fortunate in securing representative creations from many of the most notable French designers. These are the latest authentic models shown at the Mid-February Paris Openings.

The collection (brilliant as it is from the viewpoint of originality) is not sufficiently large to warrant our usual Spring Fashion Parade, but will be on Sale in the Gown Department —3rd Floor, Broadway—on Tuesday, March 16th.

Springtime's Smartest Suits

Copies of Paris Models and Clever Adaptations

SUIT OF CHIFFON SERGE AND STRIPED TAFFETA—Copy of a "Cheruit" model. In rich dark blue, a most effective Demi-Tailored Suit; the flaring lines of the taffeta skirt accentuated by folds of the serge—giving the fashionable "silhouette." The Eton coat of the serge is frilled with silk and fastened with "lapis-lazuli" ornaments and silver cord. — $84.75

SUITS OF CHIFFON SERGE—Copy of a "Jenny" model. Silver bullion bands and medallions are introduced in novel fashion in this charming Spring Suit; the coat, cleverly cut with shirred sides, has a draped collar most becoming. The skirt has a bias apron drapery silver bordered, and is shirred at back. — $87.75

DEMI-TAILORED SUITS OF CHIFFON TAFFETA—Copy of a "Jenny" model. A Suit of extremely picturesque style—fashioned of Quaker grey silk—unrelieved by any touch of color. The coat is simplicity itself, the skirt quaintly effective with its many cordings and deep ruffled flounce. — $139.00

DEMI-TAILORED SUITS OF "GROS DE LONDRES"—Copy of a "Callot" model. In rich dull green silk, a Suit with a fetching little basque coat, slashed at back and trimmed with huge buttons of cut jet. Creamy "Margot" lace is used for collar and jabot, and a tasseled ornament of jet and gold adds a smart note of style. The full skirt features a shirred panel, ruffle-edged, while the fronts are gathered in apron effect on a deep yoke. — $149.00

THIRD FLOOR, BROADWAY.

Fetching Spring Frocks

A Brilliant Array of the Newest Models

DINNER GOWNS of Black Brussels Net. The bodice transparent and with tiny puffed sleeves, has jetted chain medallions effectively combined with black satin frillings. The skirt in long points, jet edged veils and accordion pleated silk foundation, flounced with net. — $48.75

DINNER GOWNS OF SILVER BROCADED CHIFFON—A study in black, white and silver; the picturesque Empire bodice of the brocade; the puffed sleeves of black tulle; upon the girdle of silver tissue daisies are effectively posed. The shirred skirt of tulle has deep pointed draperies of brocade finished with full ruches of the tulle. — $58.75

AFTERNOON GOWN OF SILK AND CHIFFON—Pale grey chiffon cloth and striped grey and white silk are combined in this adaptation of a "Jenny" model. Chiffon makes the bodice, sleeves and shirred top of the full skirt; the silk is employed for the flaring flounce and shirred back panel and to finish the corsage. Touches of soft rose silk add an effective color note. — $69.75

LACE AND BROADCLOTH AFTERNOON GOWN—Copy of an "Agnes" model. In this costume of distinctive elegance, ivory broadcloth, chiffon and creamy silk Bruges-patterned lace are smartly combined. Bodice and the deep yoke of the skirt are of lace and chiffon; curving folds of the broadcloth simulating a bolero jacket and forming a flaring flounce. — $109.00

THIRD FLOOR, BROADWAY.

Spring Coats of Clever Style

In the Most Approved Modes and Materials

COVERT TOPCOATS—a model with deep yoke, extending to form pointed straps, beneath which a broad belt is smartly placed. Cut on very flaring lines, this finely tailored garment is of covert, superior in quality. Yoke and sleeves are lined with peau de cygne. — $38.75

BLACK MOIRE COATS—An extremely graceful model, the front panels cleverly cut to form a side belt, trimmed with corded ornaments. The draped collar is of flowered velvet, veiled with chiffon cloth, and the lining is of blue peau de cygne. — $42.75

AFTERNOON COATS OF "GROS DE LONDRES"—A very effective model in "Indon" brown silk, hand-embroidered in the same rich tone. A very full skirted coat, on graceful lines, edged at collar, cuffs and at foot with ostrich feather bands. Lining of printed silk. — $89.75

EVENING COATS OF "GROS DE LONDRES"—A gorgeous peacock blue silk Coat, on Japanese lines, with very flaring pointed circular skirt effect; hand-embroidered in silk and metallic threads, and lined with flowered Marquisette. — $89.75

THIRD FLOOR, BROADWAY.

Spring Petticoats of Chiffon Taffeta, $4.49

In changeable and plain colorings, fitted-top Petticoats of superior quality taffeta—in new model, the deep circular flaring flounce finished with four full pleated ruches, prettily pinked. Silk underlay.

THIRD FLOOR, CENTRE, REAR.

Macy's Under-Selling Policy

Take an advertisement of any other store, then come to Macy's and ask for the same merchandise.

You will be sure to find that our regular price is lower than the advertised prices elsewhere if the goods are of equal quality.

Every low price advertised by another store is an advertisement for Macy's still lower price.

French Tinsel Galloons, Fringes and Lace Bandings

Just arrived from Paris

Suitable for trimming lamp shades, curtains, draperies, pillows and fancy articles.

Galloons (yd.)	7c to 22c
Fringes (yd.)	18c to $1.74
Lace Bandings	18c to 69c (yd.)

FOURTH FLOOR, REAR.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Untrimmed Hats

In a Variety Unsurpassed

Each day adds some new feature to our great collection of Spring Millinery. An endless assortment of shapes—Sailors, large and small, Tricornes, Turbans, Pokes—made of Milan, split, Lisere, Milan-Hemp and other popular straw braids—all at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

New Hand Pressed Shapes, representing the highest grade untrimmed Hats made—copies of the leading Paris shapes; made of real Milan, Lisere, Belgian Splits, etc., at **$4.96, $6.89 & $9.89**

Real Milan Hats $2.97

Of a quality unequalled in the city at this price; great variety of shapes in black and colors.

Very large Sailors in the same quality, **$3.96.**

New Lisere Sailors, $3.29

Fine lustrous straw braid, greatly favored this season. Well finished, high-grade Hats.

New Hemp Hats with Lisere Flanges, $1.49

Smart, becoming shapes—large sailors and other new models. Black, navy, brown, green, etc.

Our No-Charge Trimming Service is at your disposal providing Hats and Trimmings are purchased here.

SECOND FLOOR, 34TH STREET.

Madeira Hand Embroidered Robes

Less than Half their original wholesale price.

We were fortunate in securing 65 more of these unmade Robes from the Importer from whom we obtained a similar lot last month (all of which were sold in a few hours). He informs us that this is the last shipment he will receive of these beautiful Robes.

HAND-EMBROIDERED—on fine quality Linen—semi-made circular skirt with an embroidered waist pattern to match—white only. — $7.39

MAIN FLOOR, 34TH ST.

Women's Handkerchiefs

Novelty Effects

CREPE DE CHINE AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS are greatly favored by women. A great variety, including the rolled hem and one-inch hems. Very dainty. — 24c AND 49c EACH.

COLORED ROLLED EDGE HANDKERCHIEFS—Pink, Blue and Lavender, with hand-embroidered corners in colors to match. Beautiful designs. — 49c EACH.

X-RAY CLOTH HANDKERCHIEFS—Very sheer, but will launder perfectly. Ideal for evening occasions. Your choice of elaborate corner designs. — 24c EACH.

MAIN FLOOR, 34TH STREET.

Yard-Wide Lining Satin

Unusual quality of Lining Satin with Cotton Back, which insures good wear. Light weight and Chiffon finish. Will give two seasons' service. Especially adapted for Spring Coats and foundations. 36 inches wide. — SPECIALLY PRICED, (YARD) 56c

White, Cream, Pearl, Steel, Tan, Putty, Battleship Gray, Covert, Navy, Brown and Black.

LINING DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR, BROADWAY.

Japanese Silk & Wool Crepe

Newest Spring Fabric (Yard) $1.49

42-inch Silk and Wool Crepe made in Japan expressly for R. H. Macy & Co. and dyed to our own order. This beautiful light-weight material is especially suitable for afternoon gowns. Following shades—Pink, Copenhagen, Lavender, Green, Taupe, Light Blue, Navy Blue, Gold Brown, Silver Gray, Damson, Olive Green, Old Rose, Reseda, Midnight Blue and Ivory White.

Two Popular Weaves in Black

BLACK BROADCLOTH—54 to 56 inches wide; sponged, shrunk and spotproof. Correct weight and finish for Spring. *Macy's former price, $1.98.* — $1.49 (YARD.)

ALL WOOL IMPORTED BLACK POPLIN—50 inches wide; lustrous, fine quality; ideal for women's Spring Gowns. — $1.19 (YARD)

SECOND FLOOR, 35TH STREET.

FIRST BRITISH MAILS SINCE MARCH 1 HERE

The Arabic, with Record Load, Arrives After Risking Attack by Submarine.

KEPT HER LIFEBOATS READY

Each Equipped and Hung on Davits in Danger Zone—The Gascogne Loses One Funnel.

The White Star liner Arabic arrived from Liverpool yesterday morning with 537 passengers and 8,264 sacks of mail, which was a record. The mails were the first from England since March 1.

Capt. William Finch said that apart from the westerly gales and heavy seas the voyage had been without incident. Before the Arabic left the Mersey at 5 o'clock in the afternoon on March 3 he had all the lifeboats lifted from the deck and hung on the davits ready to swing out in case of emergency. Each boat was equipped with a compass, sack of hard tack, beaker of water and a lighted lantern to be used in case the liner was attacked by a submarine.

After passing twenty-five miles to the westward of the Fastnet Light the lifeboats were lowered to the chocks on deck and lashed down for the voyage with the exception of the port and starboard emergency boats.

Capt. Finch said that Liverpool harbor was filled with all kinds of craft chartered by the Government and it was very difficult to get a crew.

"Sailors get $47.50 a month now, which is $2.50 more than I received in wages when I was a mate of a full rigged clipper ship trading round Cape Horn years ago," the Captain added. "There are generally twenty or twenty-five hands too few and we have to take whom we can to fill up. The new firemen did very well this voyage out and we should have arrived yesterday if it had been fine weather crossing."

Capt. Finch said that there was a noticeable absence of young men in the streets in Liverpool, and in church on the Sunday before he sailed there were only old men and women with a few soldiers in khaki.

"Sixty-nine employed left the White Star Line to enlist," he said, "and many of them like a soldier's life so well that they write home and announce their intention not to return to civil life. The son of a retired ship Captain who lives next door to me had a son who was a clerk in an office and a puny looking chap. He enlisted in the regulars and when he came home on leave before I sailed he had gained fourteen pounds in weight and looked the picture of health. The war has shown the young men of England the benefit of leading a healthy out-door life instead of being cooped up in an office or a warehouse."

Donald McIntyre, an engineer of the Burma Oil Company, returned on the Arabic on his way home to Montreal to recover his health from an accident that he met with on the banks of the Irrawaddy River. He was superintending the erection of an oil pump by Burmese labors when the machine fell upon him and he lay under it for five hours. When Mr. McIntyre was extricated and taken to the hospital the surgeons found there were twenty-two bones broken in his body. He looked weak and ill yesterday and walked down the gangway on crutches.

The Arabic brought passengers that had been booked by the Adriatic, Philadelphia, Haverford, and Dominion, which had been tied up at Liverpool among fifty other vessels by the strike of the coal heavers.

Shipping men along the waterfront yesterday were surprised to see the French line freighter Gascogne steaming slowly up the harbor from Bordeaux with her forward funnel broken off short. The officers said that she had encountered very rough weather since leaving Bordeaux on Feb. 26. On Tuesday, March 9, she ran into a strong northeast gale, which increased to hurricane force, with a high-running sea, which swept over the port mean, carried away the forward funnel to starboard, smashed the teakrail, and twisted the iron stanchions.

The Gascogne for many years was engaged in the passenger trade between this port and Havre and recently was converted into a freighter.

BARNARD SORORITIES LOSE.

Majority of Students Vote Against Reinstating Them.

Hopes for the reinstatement of sororities at Barnard were crushed yesterday when a vote of the undergraduates was taken and it was found that the majority against the secret societies was 96. In spite of the active efforts of former members of the sororities and those eager for the restoration of the secret societies, the bulk of the students could not be swung into line.

In all of the four classes the societies were voted down. The senior vote was very close, the societies losing by three votes. The juniors came out strong against the motion to reinstate, the vote in the third year class standing 58 to 16 against it. The juniors are the first of the classes which came under the restrictions against the sororities, established three years ago, and this may account for the strong vote turning down the motion. The sophomores and freshmen were not so united in opposing the motion.

The sororities at Barnard were suspended three years ago for a period of three years. A bitter contest among the girls arose at the proposal to do away with the secret societies which had previously been placed under drastic restrictions. Miss Frieda Kirchwey, daughter of Professor George W. Kirchwey of the Columbia Law School, led the fight against the societies, which were denounced as undemocratic.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE.

Two Features Arranged for the March Up Fifth Avenue.

Roderick J. Kennedy, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the St. Patrick's Day celebration, on Wednesday, announced yesterday that plans had been completed and that the parade up Fifth Avenue would get under way from Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Michael J. Brown will be the Grand Marshal of the parade, which may be reviewed, Mr. Kennedy says, by Governor Whitman. The Governor has promised to come if he can get away from his duties in Albany.

A feature of the parade will be the staff of the Grand Marshal, composed of Catholic Chaplains exclusively. They will march in company formation extending from curb to curb. There will be also a regiment of Young Irelanders commanded by the Rev. Patrick J. O'Donnell, a battalion of young girls in white dresses and wearing great green sashes. The Sixty ninth Regiment will head the parade.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX. Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 14, 1915.

THE CASH REGISTER CASES.

The convictions in the Cash Register prosecution were the second procured after the finding of facts by a jury. The allegations were unfair methods of competition, extending to the slaughter of their rivals. Among the proofs were accounts of the evil deeds of the "competition department," sometimes called the "graveyard," and the "glooming room." Their "knockers" were akin to the "fighting ships" of the Steamship Trust. The "knockers" were an inferior machine made by the defendants which they sold where their better machines would not be taken, and at a price which their competitors could not meet. In the "glooming room" were samples of all the cash registers which had been made by their competitors who had failed, and buyers were shown through the exhibit of machines which they ought not to buy.

The defense was that the success of the trust was due to its merits, even more than to the weakness of its rivals. It set up that there never would have been any practicable cash register except for the trust's enterprise and fair dealing. It alleged that it had always made better registers, and sold them for less money than anybody else, and that it created the demand for machines of an efficiency which it alone could supply. If customers preferred its goods and rivals succumbed, that was the fault of the rivals, and the gain of the buyers of the machines.

The case was sent back for retrial yesterday, and the twenty-seven men sentenced to prison will have another chance to establish their commercial character, under other conditions of public opinion. Several of them are men of high position in their communities, with unblemished characters in other connections. At the time of the Dayton flood they displayed an energy and public spirit which put them high in the esteem of their fellow-citizens in the city which they have done more than any other single influence to build up. Nevertheless, if they have wronged others they should suffer. Also if they have suffered wrongly they should be rehabilitated. It would be begging the question to express opinions on the merits, for there are now two court decisions, and they offset each other. There are said to be 500,000 cash registers in use in the United States, and there are many businesses which could hardly get along without one. The price of the register has been challenged, but it is obvious that the 500,000 users would rather pay the price than go without. It is obvious also that they would prefer the machines they use to the ones they would not buy, and which competitors therefore could not sell, and succumbed. As in most trust cases the only complainant was the Government.

The Government is not in business, and does not know much about business. The Chairman of the new Trade Commission, just set up to regulate business rivalry, admitted that the Commission is less competent than it will be in a few years, which suggests a trying time during the Commission's apprenticeship. As is well known, the Supreme Court and the Interstate Commerce Commission have revised their original opinions, being compelled by conditions over which they have no control to take notice of economics which have no place in lawyers' briefs. The case of the Harvester Trust, which has received a clean bill of commercial character, and that of the Steel Trust, for which everything possible has been said out of court, are other illustrations of businesses which all men speak well of except their prosecutors, whose business it is to take a gloomy view of defendants' offenses.

LAW AND PUBLIC OPINION.

The State Labor Department has just made a report on the enforcement of the child labor law which causes thought. Out of 42 cases 40 were dismissed, and there were two convictions with a penalty of $20. No doubt some will think that there ought to have been convictions in every case, and that the penalties ought to have been more suitable to the crime. Yet remark what Labor Commissioner LYNCH reports:

> The most notable fact in connection with these prosecutions is the almost universal failure to secure convictions, not for lack of evidence of violations, but owing to the successful reliance of the canners upon local sentiment in their favor, with which Magistrates and juries were in sympathy, or to which they bowed.

The statute may be a most excellent proposal of what ought to be, but as the world goes it does not tend to enhance respect for the law any more than it benefits the children. Another example is afforded by the pending proposal to amend the law in Massachusetts requiring cloth manufacturers to use sanitary shuttles. Operatives have a way of threading shuttles with their mouths, and the effect on their health is bad. The mill owners have provided a shuttle which need not be threaded in that way, but the requirement is for a shuttle which cannot be threaded by suction. Now, who ought to be punished, the owners for not doing what they say is an impossibility, or the operatives for doing what is unnecessary? It would require expert knowledge to pass an opinion on the shuttle law, but it is being gradually borne in upon the public perception that statutes do not and cannot alter human nature.

MYTHS OF NEW YORK.

One must live out of New York to comprehend its gayeties and get in touch with its mysteries. Ordinary New Yorkers walk the streets or crowd the public conveyances on their way to and from their homes and their daily work, with faint ideas or none at all of the fun and thrills they lose because they have nobody to show them around town. To be sure, they can see gay metropolitan life in the theatrical revues, where it is costumed with Senegambian simplicity, but they find no counterpart of that kind of gayety in their own daily experiences. The correspondents of newspapers printed elsewhere, especially those correspondents who make a specialty of the foibles of society, can often tell us a thing or two.

From a New York letter in the staid and veracious Hartford Courant we learn of the existence of a restaurant here of wonderful exclusiveness, so remote from vulgar knowledge that entrance to it may only be obtained by repeating at the door the magical but somewhat informal sentence, "Mary, bring in the child"; and of a place for luxurious eating and dancing, where, indeed, even the humble may dance with terpsichorean stars, if they can manage to get in, which is closed to all who do not remark casually to the doorkeeper, "California pelican, top floor, left." The correspondent expresses the hope that none of his readers will be put on the wrong track by this revelation, as his confidence "is not for imitation, but for information."

We hope, indeed, that no decent Connecticut person will ring the doorbell of some private house which seems to be unusually well lighted and say "California pelican" when the door is opened. We have heard time and again of strictly guarded gambling houses hereabout, entrance to which could only be obtained by repeating a password, but experience proves that any foolish young man, or old one either, can get into any gambling place very easily. We have been made aware before, too, of certain almost unknown tables d'hôte and cafés in New York which were closed to all not formally introduced to the proprietors by intimate friends, and have wondered, afterward, whether our informants were not in collusion with the crafty restaurant keepers. Such places the investigator invariably finds overcrowded by seekers for exclusiveness, and he is lucky if the soup is not spilled in his lap. Also, one must be young, enthusiastic, and bitten by the blessed bug of Bohemia to find the cook's performances equal to promise. But it adds somewhat to the joy of living to know about these wonderful eating, drinking, and dancing places where only the initiated and specially privileged may enter, although we may wonder about the terms of their licenses.

SERGIUS WITTE.

Russia has lost, in the death of Count WITTE, her greatest constructive statesman. He passed out of her administrative service some years ago, and now he passes from life at a time when, although the destined goal is dimly seen across a vista of arduous months, or possibly years, of strife, Russia is going to have urgent need of men of the genius of SERGIUS WITTE, whose plans for the greatness of the Empire are based, not upon her foreign policy or the prosecution of successful wars, but upon liberal reforms in State policy and great designs for developing its industries and its resources. Much will depend upon the man or men who will take the place he would have filled had he lived and had he been a younger man.

Count WITTE was a man of peace, not of war. Although he had borne his leading part in great administrative achievements years before, he first came prominently into the view of the world by his success in the negotiations at Portsmouth which ended the war with Japan. Long before that he had initiated policies having as their end the raising of Russia to a place among the great commercial nations of the world. He was to the Czar and to Russia what Louis XIV.'s great Minister COLBERT was to France. It has been said of COLBERT that he capitalized the taste, the skill, and the industry of the French people. He encouraged and promoted the establishment of manufactures, he established new industries, invited workmen to come to France from other countries, he built up the navy and the merchant marine. All this he did after he had brought order and system into the disorganized fiscal affairs of the kingdom. More than any of her Kings or than any other statesman COLBERT helped to give France her place as the first nation of Europe.

This was WITTE's work in Russia. He put the monetary system of the Empire upon a gold basis, he fostered all kinds of industries and manufactures, he developed and organized upon a systematic plan the railways of the Empire, and the trans-Siberian road may be said to have been his work. He saw that the future greatness of Russia lay in making her boundless resources productive and in turning the attention of her great population to the industrial arts.

While COLBERT had one great rival, LOUVOIS, whose influence with the King was greater than his own and who was responsible for the hampering limitations that finally brought about his downfall, Count WITTE had in Russia innumerable rivals and political foes. The influences of unyielding reaction to which the Czar is always exposed were exerted against the carrying out of the great works of development he had undertaken, against him personally, and they triumphed in his retirement from public life not long after he had done such distinguished service for the Empire in the peace negotiations at Portsmouth. But he had served the State long enough to put the stamp of his genius ineffaceably upon its internal affairs, he had given a new direction to Russian thought and to Russian ambition. His influence will survive, his creative policies will take on new life if Russia realizes her dream of opportunity and commercial expansion.

SATURN LOPSIDED.

The announcement of the newly discovered lopsidedness of our neighbor in the heavens named Saturn, after a god whose chief claim to distinction was his practice of eating his own children—which can be defended only on the ground of economy, like certain recent acts of legislators—will serve temporarily to turn public attention away from important but depressing proceedings on our own sphere to conditions on one between 800,000,000 and 1,000,000,000 miles distant. A change of scene is good for one's nerves. Let us be thankful to the observers of Flagstaff, Ariz., for thus transporting us in mind so far from the earth. Saturn is a neglected planet. We blame it for the saturnine disposition of many of our friends who are born under its ascendancy, but do not often try to discover its merits. Its rings have been useful to scientific investigators for either proving or disproving the nebular hypothesis, as they do either without prejudice; but common folks have rarely bothered much about them. Flagstaff's discovery, however, that one of them, the inner semi-transparent one, now termed the crêpe ring, is wider on one side than the other will cause more or less uneasiness. We have always been able to distinguish Saturn in group portraits of planets because of the close resemblance of its upper half, or its lower half if the picture is turned upside down, to a derby hat. But if the brim of the hat is hereafter to be narrower on one side than on the other the planet will take on a disreputable aspect, which will tend to derange the panorama of the heavens.

The enormous success achieved by Professor PERCIVAL LOWELL and his fellow-investigators in charting the surface of the planet Mars forbids us to assume that they could be mistaken in their observation of Saturn, and when they announce that the planet is lopsided, lopsided it is. We hesitate to offer any explanations, but a few more careful observations may determine that the outer and still undamaged ring is the veritable rim of the derby, while the inner one is merely a band, which would account for its being crêpe, though why Saturn should go into mourning at this late day would be difficult to explain, especially as the progeny he devoured all came to life again and filled lucrative and influential positions, with abundant opportunities for graft, in the court of Mount Olympus. But we must check our tendency to confuse mythology and astronomy. All the doings at Flagstaff are strictly scientific. They permit no play of the imagination there, but get down to brass tacks. In one of the current vaudeville turns the earth is described as a round ball with dirt and worms on the inside and on the outside only geography. Similarly, the sky is composed of air and astronomy, and as the perpetual unrest of humans keeps changing our geographical concepts so the perverse mutability of the universe demands of the student of astronomy untiring alertness and the ability to change his theories frequently.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

It is not a "Sunday supplement," but a magazine, that THE NEW YORK TIMES offers to its readers today. The articles that appear in it are such as can be found only in magazines of high class. The articles on the war are not of the general character common to most newspaper articles, but treat of special phases to which attention has not been generally directed. Those dealing with other subjects are diversified and thought-provoking, and the element of timeliness, which has always distinguished THE TIMES Magazine, does not detract from their value to people interested in the important movements of the day. Such, for instance, is the case with the thorough and illuminating study of General OBREGON, Mexico's "seventh leading man in a period of a little more than four years."

Ex-Mayor MCCLELLAN, now a lecturer in Princeton, has long been known as a student of European history and politics, and the theory he offers concerning the reason for the desperate attack being made upon Constantinople is novel and interesting. It is perhaps a little difficult to agree unreservedly with his idea that if Russia could get Constantinople her aim would be attained and she could afford to desert her allies. It seems to leave out of account the fact that this would be granting Austria-Hungary a free hand with the other Slavic nations. However, Mr. MCCLELLAN's argument is ably put and will interest even those who dissent from it.

The position of the United States is the subject of two articles, one being the concluding article of NORMAN ANGELL's striking series on our chance for world leadership, and the other an exposition of the dangerous situation which Dr. ROLAND G. USHER believes will confront us, no matter which party wins in Europe. The articles on the effect of the Franco-Prussian war on German commerce, and on the serious effect produced by the shortage of ammunition in all the armies, convey information of importance concerning both the causes and the prosecution of the present war. We need not again call attention to the vivid and remarkable picture of the war in Poland by THE TIMES's staff correspondent at the German front.

CECIL CHESTERTON, the brilliant English editor, has none of the conventional comments to make which the usual traveling Briton has ready when asked his impressions of America. Instead, he discourses with understanding and with his customary lucidity on his observation of such American problems as prohibition and the negro question; and he does it with refreshing frankness. The full exposition of Dr. RITTMAN's chemical discoveries is a feature of great importance; and the other articles in the Sunday Magazine are up to the general standard.

The war-time fashions from Paris in the special rotogravure fashion supplement of THE SUNDAY TIMES today are not freakish or exceptional. They represent the authentic modes. They are particularly interesting as indicating that the ingenuity and good taste of the French designers have not been disturbed by the alarms of war. The selection is sufficiently varied to satisfy all tastes and all figures. To a mere man, today's fashions in women's dress seem more sensible and more attractive to the eye than the styles of last year.

GOVERNMENT RAILROADS.

Their Deficits Would Have to be Paid from Taxation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Senator-elect Underwood is quoted as saying recently that if Governmental regulation of railroads proves a failure we must have Government ownership.

Won't you please try to get Senator-elect Underwood to explain to us in your columns how a Government that shall have made a failure of the lesser job of regulating can possibly hope to make a success of the enormously more difficult undertaking which would be involved in owning and running in every detail? Do we in the everyday affairs of life intrust the whole to a person who has already made a failure of running the part of any concern?

The only danger of failure as far as Governmental regulation goes is that the regulating body won't have the courage and backbone to raise rates when it becomes necessary. It is axiomatic that it costs the Government more to build anything or run anything or do anything than it would cost a private business management. It follows that if in the future our business-managed railroads should require rates to be raised, on account of the requirements of the time, under Government ownership not merely similar but even greater raises of rates would be necessary. There would be only one way around this. That would be for the Government to calmly run its railroads at huge and ever increasing losses. These losses would have to be made up by taxation. The devil would be whipped around the bush. The responsibility would be shouldered along from one set of politicians to another, but how would the American public be any better off in any clear-sighted analysis.

COMMON SENSE.

Winchester, Va., March 11, 1915.

THE ROGER MORRIS HOUSE.

This Name Suggested in Place of "The Jumel Mansion."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The propaganda for deifying anything and everything, however remotely connected with Washington, still seems to be active in certain quarters, apparently being fostered chiefly by the so-called "patriotic societies." It is noted now that these worthy citizens are petitioning the Board of Aldermen to change the name of the Jumel house, (mansion if you will,) to "Washington's Headquarters." While it is useless to deplore the fact that the Board of Aldermen, of all bodies, should be a vital factor in deciding such matters, I think that most intelligent people will agree that the scores of "Washington's Headquarters" throughout the Eastern States have been the means of obscuring much of the interesting early history of our country to the casual inquirer. Take the case in hand—the house was built by Col. Roger Morris, and he lived in it for ten years thereafter. It was then occupied for five weeks by Washington, and for eight years by British officers. During this time it was certainly known as the Roger Morris house, and since about 1810, when it was bought by Stephen Jumel, has been called by both names.

How foolish are these arbitrary changes of historic names without adequate reason. As well call St. Paul's Chapel "Washington's Church," or Fraunce's Tavern "Washington's Restaurant." Undoubtedly Washington is the most notable and admirable character in our country's history, but why should everything in history be subordinated to him?

Regardless of what the Aldermen decide upon, what other name can this house have to posterity than that of the "Roger Morris house," which Washington himself called it?

ROLAND BURBANK SMART.

Glen Ridge, N. J., March 10, 1915.

THE LATE J. P. MORGAN.

His Benefactions and Their Acknowledgment by the Public.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an out-of-town reader of New York papers, will you permit me to express my most earnest appreciation of your recent editorials conveying delicately and justly the gratitude which the citizens of your city should feel toward the late J. P. Morgan for his services to American art through the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The people of New York have not fully realised what the Museum means to us at long distances from the centres of art. They have not known of the spiritual renewal which comes to visitors from remote corners of America, who now and then have been permitted to spend a few days in gazing upon the rich products of rare artistic genius assembled by this man from all parts of the world. For instance, it is not possible to predict the joy given to millions of distant school children who have been allowed glimpses of artistic beauty through the eyes of their teachers visiting the Museum.

To those of us who enjoy the perspective of distance, it has been an inexplicable phenomenon to observe in what a matter-of-fact fashion New York and New England have accepted this and other valuable benefactions with only the rarest and briefest acknowledgments. Your own splendid editorials are among the few exceptions.

In clear contrast, one's sensibilities are often shocked to note the wide publicity given any attempt to couple the name of Mr. Morgan with any and every financial deal not commendable for the economic methods employed. The same people, feasting ungratefully upon the results of his years of painstaking labor, appeared to be willing to charge all of the misfortunes of all the great financial undertakings of this country upon the head of this one man. We were not allowed to see a good side of him until the panic of 1907, and only then did grudging glimpses of him steal out charily.

When men whom he had exalted to high positions were in trouble, it appeared to us that they turned upon their benefactor and blamed him in some strange way for giving them a chance to become great. Their treachery, even to the dead, is given the widest unanswered publicity, but his world-famed service to art is commented upon rarely and only then when an ungenerous public begins to snarl at its losses.

Gazing at long range at such unhallowed inconsistencies, the stranger wonders what the relatives and intimate friends of this man must think and feel when forced to reflect upon such gross public ingratitude. We wonder if such a public really deserves such service. We wonder if its acts inspire other prospective benefactors; for, gradually it is dawning upon us at a distance that almost no evidence has been offered to prove that Mr. Morgan ever intentionally and grossly violated the civil laws of his country; that, on the contrary, he left a trail of unpublished beneficence wherever he went; that he was human and many people loved him for his kindly affection; that his modesty forbade the heralding abroad of his philanthropy, of which he never allowed a discussion in his presence. We are beginning to learn that he was uncomplaining and without bitterness, though often astounded by the preposterous assertions appearing in print about him.

In the face of this we have not seen a defense of this man who was one of the great benefactors of our times, and perhaps the most unjustly abused citizen of our generation. Until your recent editorials, we do not recall many public expressions of gratitude for his innumerable acts of philanthropy. They have been accepted as a sort of divine right of the recipient. No stranger spectacle has been presented to the student of the psychology of the crowd.

BRUCE R. PAYNE.

Nashville, Tenn., March 10, 1915.

THE STATE'S FINANCES.

A Direct Tax of $8,000,000 Needed for the Sinking Fund.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement issued by the Hon. John Godfrey Saxe and published March 10, in criticism of Gov. Whitman's message on State finances, is erroneous in several of its conclusions. He asserts that the Governor said that $8,000,000, which has been provided, is necessary for the sinking fund this year, and classes this as "duplication No. 1," but it is clearly stated in the Governor's message that this item is to be provided for in the next fiscal year.

Mr. Saxe criticises Gov. Whitman's statement that a direct tax is necessary "this year," and asserts that the money is not needed in order to leave a balance in the treasury next October. Mr. Saxe should know that any direct tax imposed by the Legislature "this year" never has been, and cannot possibly be, collected, with the existing machinery, until well into the next fiscal year.

The statement by Gov. Whitman in reply, published yesterday, is correct, so far as it sets forth the condition of the State Treasury and the liabilities for appropriations. Whether all of the appropriations which the Governor believes the Legislature of this year should enact are necessary, is a question of policy which I shall not discuss.

I have repeatedly called attention in the press and otherwise to the serious condition of the State finances and the crisis which was approaching and which would have been reached before now except for some unexpected receipts, mainly from the inheritance tax law.

Sound financial policy required that a direct tax of at least $5,000,000 should have been enacted by the last Legislature, to be collected in this current year, instead of contributing to the sinking fund from the indirect taxes, and, therefore, a much larger direct tax will be necessary now.

A. C. PLEYDELL,
Secretary New York Tax Reform Association.
New York, March 12, 1915.

Unemployment Committee's Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the valuable work being done by the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment and the need for more money, it would seem that it would be better appreciated if better understood.

Would it not tend to stimulate other gifts if the public could know who have already given, and could know something as to the size of the gifts?

While there has been much discussion of the work of the committee in the papers, there seems to be some confusion, at least among some people, as to what lines of work are now under way, and how extensively they are being developed.

E. G. R.

New York, March 12, 1915.

SPRING COMES!

Spring, the rogue, pursued me madly
Thro' the early, pearl-dipped dawn;
Caught me close and rudely pressed
Kisses on my lips "in jest";
Kisses on my hair "in fun";
Till my blush out-blazed the sun,
And, for succor, I sped flying,
To a passing snow-cloud, crying,
Till it swooped and chased him, gladly,
Bidding such a scamp "be gone!"

"It was well," I told the beating,
Madcap, truant heart within me;
Winter was the lord I wanted,
Winter, whom I knew undaunted
By such shams as Summer's languor,
Passions, heat, begetting anger,
Slothful idleness, imbuing
In men's souls, to their undoing.
Yet a fragrance, subtle, fleeting,
Floated back to taunt and win me.

Looked I west, the sun sank mellow
Where a misty radiance hung,
Softening bare, brown woods, caressing
Warm, green buds that, skyward pressing,
Shamed the bold frosts by their beauty—
Then my soul forgot cold duty,
Leaped to meet the March wind's rushing;
Laughed in rapture 'neath the crushing
New embrace of Spring, the "FELLOW!"—
There, in sweet surrender, clung.

EDNA MEAD.

GREAT BRITAIN'S RETALIATORY MEASURES

A Forecast of What Premier Asquith May Do with Respect to the German "War-Zone" Decree in the Light of International Law and Precedent.

By A. de LAPRADELLE,
Professor of International Law in the University of Paris.

When the French National Convention decreed, in May, 1794, that the French armies should give no quarter to the English and Hanoverian troops, the order was disregarded by the officers of the republic, and in December of the same year, after the fall of Robespierre and the ultra-Jacobins, the convention repealed the odious decree. Germany, on the contrary, after having declared that all the vessels which after Feb. 18 should enter the war zone arbitrarily traced around Great Britain and the northern coast of France, whether enemies or neutrals, should be torpedoed, without salvage of passengers or crew, has held to its cruel decree. Such an outrage obviously called for an answer; but an answer worthy of humanity, characterized by the lofty spirit of civilization which has inspired the allied countries, and unfortunately only them. But while the order of the German Admiralty was published suddenly and phrased with brutal frankness in order to accomplish its policy of intimidation at once, the humane measure which the Allies are preparing in answer to the German decree is taking form only slowly and with discretion. Certain interests have taken alarm at the discretion and deliberation shown by the Allies; but these interests, whose claims to consideration are fully recognized, may rest assured from now on.

The mystery surrounding the "retaliatory measures" which Mr. Asquith promised in the House of Commons ten days ago is not yet dispelled; but it is only necessary to read over again Mr. Asquith's declarations and to compare them with the doctrines of the writers on international law, with the pronouncements of the tribunals, with the diplomatic precedents in international law, and especially with British traditions, in order to see, if not exactly what measures will be taken, (for who can flatter himself that he can penetrate the future as a prophet?) at least what measures ought at this moment to claim the chief attention of the British Government.

Mr. Asquith's declaration of the 1st of March reads as follows:

> Germany has adopted this method against the peaceful trader and the non-combatant with the avowed object of preventing commodities of all kinds, including food for the civilian population, from reaching or leaving the British Isles or Northern France.
>
> Her opponents are, therefore, driven to frame retaliatory measures in order in their turn to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany.
>
> These measures will, however, be enforced by the British and French Governments without risk to neutral ships or neutral or non-combatant lives and in strict observation of the dictates of humanity. The British and French Governments will, therefore, hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership or origin.
>
> It is not intended to confiscate such vessels or cargoes unless they would otherwise be liable to confiscation. Vessels with cargoes which sailed before this date will not be affected.
>
> That is our reply.

Three cases under this declaration must be considered:

1. The case of merchandise owned by the enemy.

2. The case of merchandise owned by a neutral, but produced in the enemy's country.

3. The case of merchandise owned by a neutral and produced in a neutral country, but destined to consumption by the enemy; for example, the case of food sent to the non-belligerent population in an enemy's country.

The first case is very easy to solve. It is a principle accepted by England at the time of the Declaration of Paris that an enemy's merchandise cannot be seized under a neutral flag, (Declaration of Paris, April 16, 1856, Section II., "The neutral flag covers the enemy's goods.") This rule, which was applicable to the Allies and to Germany, who were co-signatories of the Declaration of Paris, must be observed by both sides with equal fidelity. But by subjecting private property of a hostile power under a neutral flag to the danger of a torpedo the German Empire has assumed a position in respect to the Allies which deprives it of the right of demanding the observation of the terms of the Declaration of Paris by them.

When one of the belligerent powers destroys the private property of the enemy under a neutral flag, the neutral power being for the moment unable to prevent that action, the enemy certainly has the right by way of reprisal to declare that he will seize his enemy's private property under a neutral flag; and that kind of reprisal which substitutes simple capture for the destructive operation of the torpedo is certainly mild.

But here an objection presents itself. Can the neutral power signatory to the Declaration of Paris demand the observance of that declaration in respect to itself, on the principle that the reprisals between belligerents must not be allowed indirectly to deprive him of the right which is guaranteed him by the treaty? Even admitting as an article of faith this principle which the neutral claims, the latter could not here fortify himself in a right of protection which cannot be extended to the belligerent. Without doubt the Declaration of Paris, which does not sanction the immunity of private property of an enemy under the enemy's flag, but only under the neutral flag, tends to attract the commerce of the enemy to neutral vessels, to the benefit of the neutral powers. But the advantage which the neutral finds herein is but a de facto situation. It is not a right of the neutral, but an advantage to the neutral drawn temporarily from the right of enemies. So true is this that the belligerent at any time can withdraw this advantage from the neutral by agreeing on the immunity of private property of enemies sailing under the enemy's flag. This latter is a principle which the United States, with their present feeble mercantile marine, have championed during their entire history. Thus we have proved that in the immunity of the enemy's merchandise under a neutral flag the neutral finds simply a temporary de facto advantage and nothing more. The protection of the enemy's merchandise under the neutral flag is not a right of the neutral, but a right of the enemy.

Now, in suspending this rule in spite of the protestation of the neutral powers, England has a very conclusive reason to offer. For many years she refused to accept the doctrine of the immunity of the enemy's merchandise under a neutral flag, and she consented in 1856 only in order to save her merchant marine from the dangers of privateering, whose abolition the indivisible Declaration of Paris categorically affirmed. (Article I.—"Privateering is and remains abolished.")

When Germany resorted again to privateering Great Britain certainly had the right to recall her allegiance to the Declaration of Paris; in fact, Germany resorted to something worse than privateering, for the torpedoing of either enemies' or neutrals' ships without the attempt to place the crew in a position of safety is nothing less than authorized piracy.

Neutral powers consequently, even the signatories of the Declaration of Paris, must bow before the will of England expressed in perfectly legal fashion. And the United States, which have never, it seems, agreed to the declaration of Paris, have less right than the other neutral powers to raise their voice against the behavior of England in the name of their injured commercial interests.

The solution thus found to the treatment of enemy's goods applies naturally also to the products of the enemy's soil. For British jurisprudence, without mentioning the American law, is clear on this point—that the product of the enemy's soil, without regard to the question of neutral ownership of that product, is considered as the enemy's goods.

The case remains of merchandise, notably food, destined for the pacific population of the enemy's country. Here, the right which belongs to the belligerent must be treated in a much more careful fashion. For it is not alone the enemy's riches that are involved in this case, but the prosperity of the great grain-producing and cattle-producing countries, of which the United States are a type. The interests of humanity also are involved. The neutral runs the risk of losing his profit and the non-combatant a enemy of losing his life. Two human sentiments unite in this case to arrest the effects of war—the one the most egotistical of sentiments, the love of gain; the other the most altruistic, the sense of pity. Sundered, these sentiments would perhaps be unavailing; united, they form an obstacle well-nigh invincible. The question is to determine whether war can remove the double scruple of the neutral, i. e., pity for the non-combatant and his own economic interest. But if the neutral and the non-combatant have the right to prosper or to exist as a people, the belligerent also has the right to exist as a nation.

Of these two rights (that of the neutral to his commerce and that of the belligerent to his victory) the former for a long time was obliged to yield to the latter. The belligerent by a single stroke of the pen arrogated to himself all the rights of the enemy's commerce. It was the age, first, of the general interdiction of commerce, then of the paper blockade. Then the neutrals demanded that the belligerent make some sacrifice to correspond to theirs. They refused to attribute any value to the fictitious blockade, because it did not require any display of military force on the part of the belligerent; but they respected the effective blockade, because in that the belligerent made no claim to arrest their ships, except as he stationed his own in the zone of the blockade. Therewith the law of neutrality was fixed; viz., the neutral had the right to maintain freely his commerce in everything that was not contraband of war, until the moment that the belligerent made the same sacrifice to arrest this commerce as he demanded of the carriers of the commerce. In case the belligerent deployed the necessary force before the blockaded coasts, he had the right to cut off absolutely the commercial relations of neutrals with the non-combatant population of the enemy, without regard to the fact that he was depriving the neutrals of their profit or the pacific population of the enemy of their means of subsistence. This military right of the belligerent is indisputable.

But there is another power besides the military; that is, the commercial or financial power. Not to take account of this power would be unjust. Therefore, the belligerent must make the sacrifice of paying neutrals for the non-contraband merchandise which he seizes on its way to his adversary. Only on those terms may he cause its arrest.

Perhaps a military nation might take offense at the idea of allowing the consideration of the commercial power to enter into the question of how far it was to impose its will upon neutrals. The great neutral nations, whose financial power far surpasses their military power, cannot take umbrage thereat. After having proclaimed the principle that the military power alone can support the commercial veto of the belligerent, the law must lead on naturally to this subsidiary principle that the merchant power for its part must endure it. After having affirmed the effectiveness of the blockade that neutral commerce must yield to the veto of the belligerent duly deploying his military force, the law finds itself naturally leading to the decision that this commerce must yield also to the belligerent in the measure of the employment of its merchant power. This ideal rule was perceived by England at the close of the eighteenth century, when neither the great merchant nations nor the commercial point of view had gained the importance in the world which they have today. At the end of the nineteenth century this rule was formally accepted by the Institute of International Law, in its session at Venice (1896) in the case of materials which, like food, could serve both military ends (as nourishment for the soldiers) and non-military ends, (as subsistence for the civil population.) Finally, at the beginning of the twentieth century, this rule was confirmed in a great International Conference by a jurisconsult whom the whole world, even including the German authorities in law, recognize as the master of masters—M. Louis Renault. Supporting the opinion of the illustrious Fiore, (whose death in the early days of the war recently called on to mourn,) to the effect that belligerents were allowed to seize all merchandise, even non-confiscable, destined for the enemy, if they paid a just indemnity, (Diritto Internazionale Codificato, 1,428,) M. Renault added:

> This principle will have the effect of setting a barrier to the inclination of the belligerent to extend the list of forbidden material too far. The exercise of his right of seizure will be a heavy charge which he will not carelessly assume. (Acts and documents of The Hague Conference of 1907, p. 668.)

Considering the silence of the text-books of The Hague Conference and of Paris, (where the Declaration of 1856 simply names contraband of war without defining it;) considering the small weight to be attached to the Declaration of London, whose value is doubted by a good many American authorities as well as by English authorities themselves, who could dare to claim at the present time that the proposition stated in the preceding paragraph is not an equitable rule, which, in accordance with the pronouncement of the Institute of International Law, should be recognized by those who at least as yet have not been able to secure the recognition of another rule!

England might have decreed this rule as an ideal doctrine of common law. All the more may she rely upon it when, in her hopes to reduce her enemy by famine, she finds in Vattel (Book 3, Chapter VII., Section 112) a passage which gives her the right to seize, without indemnity, foodstuffs destined for the non-combatant population. All the more may she rely upon it, when, herself menaced with famine by the Germans, she finds in her own imperious necessity the motive which in the eyes of Grotius (Book 2, Chapter II., Section 6, 1) justified not only the stoppage but the absolute confiscation of food. And, finally, she has the justification, in the present instance, for relying on this rule as a means of reprisal against an enemy who is cruelly violating the rights of war, especially when the reprisal respects the commercial value of neutral property.

When, at the second Hague Conference, M. Louis Renault set forth the system advocated by France and the Institute of International Law, Lord Reay opposed his view, declaring that in that case the innocent populations of countries at war would be subject to the lot of the belligerents and be deprived of the food necessary for their existence.

Has England ceased in 1915 to be interested in the fate of the innocent non-combatants whose cause she defended in 1907? Not at all. But she understands that to be preoccupied solely with the fate of the non-combatants at a time when her enemy frankly disdains to cherish any such sentiment is simply to play the rôle of the dupe. At the moment when Germany is trying to starve England in order to shift the weight of the war on the pacific population of the British Islands while the British soldier is fighting on the Continent, England would be naïve, indeed, should she scruple to adopt similar measures against the pacific population of Germany. To save her own non-combatants, she must menace the non-combatants of Germany. Who can blame her for it? The greatest, the most just, the most humane Generals (like Washington in the case of the English Lieutenant Asgill) have regretfully, but firmly maintained the sad but salutory policy of reprisals. Without doubt, reprisals are limited by the respect due the laws of humanity. But who will say that the rule proposed by the Institute of International Law in regard to foodstuffs, under the double plea pro justitia et pace, is contrary to the laws of humanity?

There are, to be sure, reprisals which the law of humanity condemns. One army does not dispatch the wounded among the enemy to revenge the murder of its own wounded men; massacre is not answered by massacre, nor the torture of women and children by acts equally shameful and atrocious. But to seek to reduce the enemy by famine (an ultimate means employed by the North against the South in the great American civil war) is not an atrocity. The blockade allows the stoppage of food destined for the non-combatant population of the enemy's country. Reprisals are just, therefore, since they are a means to an end permitted by other measures. They are an innovation not in respect to the result to be obtained, but only in respect to the method of obtaining it.

On many occasions the Germans have decreed the stoppage of food to be a permissible war measure. In 1885 Germany encouraged France to declare food destined for a pacific population contraband of war in order to coerce China by famine. (Baron de Courcel, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Jules Ferry, French Secretary of State, Feb. 24, 1885.) On March 4, 1892, Chancellor von Caprivi, without regard for the right to life which a non-combatant population might have, refused in the Reichstag to agree to the proposition for the immunity of private property of the enemy sailing under the enemy's flag. In 1907 Count Reventlow, in his "Weltfrieden oder Weltkrieg: Wohin geht Deutschlands Weg," declared that the supply of food must be cut off for the non-combatant population in an enemy's country. When these opinions expressed Germany had not yet published her defiance of civilization as she has today. How then shall we not consider as permissible against her today the measures which she herself considered honorable and rigorously necessary then?

Reprisals should be proportioned to the measures which provoke them. But when Germany extends to the non-combatant populations of her adversaries' lands the effects of a warfare which scarcely distinguishes between the soldier and the citizen, how can the Allies make a distinction between combatants and non-combatants in the destination of foodstuffs? Especially since the Germans make no such distinction in the much graver case, where not famine (always avoidable if the powers are willing to make peace) but death immediate and inevitable is the result.

On June 8, 1793, by an Order in Council, Great Britain intervened in a situation parallel to the present one. France and England were at the beginning of those great wars which were to mark the epoch of the Revolution and the Empire. Between the new principles of the French Revolution and the old principles of the European monarchies a terrible confl

OUR WOMEN TEMPER WAR'S SUFFERING

How Miss Morgan's Vacation Fund Inaugurated a Two-Sided Work of Mercy.

EMPLOYMENT TO THE NEEDY

And the Output Succors the Wounded and Miserable Abroad—Social Favorites Who Helped.

Of the vast amount of war supplies shipped from this city, both for the destruction and regeneration of those caught in the whirlpool of war in Europe, those sent by the Vacation War Relief Committee are the only ones that directly benefit the needy in New York before being used to succor the sufferers of all the fighting nations.

Besides sending between fifty and sixty cases of clothing, bedding, and hospital supplies each week, the committee is sending quantities of bandages and surgical dressings through its Surgical Dressings Committee, which in one week recently shipped 70,000 dressings to Montenegro, 127,078 to Serbia, 57,778 to France, and 27,253 to England.

Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, Chairman of the Vacation War Relief Committee, which is the war-time growth of Miss Anne Morgan's Vacation Committee, in her report submitted to the women's department of the National Civic Federation at its annual meeting in February, stated that since Sept. 8 seven workrooms had been opened and that more than 400 girls had had steady employment at a "tideover" wage. More than this, the figures showed that since the War Relief Committee opened its first workroom more than 1,000 girls had received work, and of this number more than 250 had been placed in permanent positions by the Employment Committee.

The Vacation War Relief Committee is the result of an idea which came to Miss Smith when she returned from Europe during the first few weeks of the war. When she arrived here she found that very many of the girls who were depositors in the Vacation Fund were out of work and were applying daily for positions. "A call of war" was called. The result was the opening of the Employment Bureau.

Then began the nation-wide work of helping those in want in Europe. Miss Smith made a suggestion to the Vacation Committee girls that they agree to help support a workroom where those who were destitute could earn a living wage making garments for the hospitals of Europe and the war refugees. The next day the Vacation War Relief Committee was organized.

Two-Sided Philanthropy.

The plan under which the work is being done serves several purposes; it gives employment to women who have lost their places because of war conditions, including the wives and daughters of reservists; permanent employment is found for these women; garments and supplies are furnished for the European hospitals and war refugees, and finally the funds contributed for the relief of those sufferers are kept in this country and paid to the needy of our own people. At the same time the object for which they are donated is attained.

Once under way, the emergency work grew rapidly. Several organizations for helping the poor became interested in the work, and their representatives became members of the committee. It was then decided that the greatest good would be accomplished by helping all the women and girls of New York who needed assistance, and the largest organizations in the city designated their representatives to serve with the Vacation War Relief Committee.

Various sub-committees were appointed, and immediately went to work. The Material Committee sought to interest manufacturers and obtain donations of materials from them that might be made up into garments. The response on the part of the manufacturers was immediate. The American Woolen Company sent Miss Anne Morgan 15,000 yards of fine, heavy, all-woolen cloth, which will eventually make 5,000 two-piece dresses. Of this, more than 9,000 yards has been made up and shipped abroad.

Clarence Whitman, President of Clarence Whitman & Co., Inc., gave 1,500 yards of fine French flannel, which is being made up into little children's dresses. A. D. Juilliard gave 1,700 yards of flannel also; the German-American Button Company agreed to furnish all the buttons needed, of which more than a thousand a day are used, and Clark's Spool Cotton Company furnished all the thread necessary.

Where the Output Goes.

The output of the workrooms of the Vacation War Relief Committee is divided into three classes—garments for the hospitals, for the men in the trenches, and for the war refugees.

To the hospitals are sent gray outing flannel nightshirts, pajamas, bed socks, underclothes, handkerchiefs, towels and wash rags, and surgical supplies.

The soldiers in the field receive flannel shirts, woolen undergarments, woolen socks, woolen scarfs or mufflers, woolen wristlets, woolen sweaters, woolen ear tabs, woolen gloves, and cholera bands. Of these things the mufflers have been in greater demand even than socks. They are about 6 feet long and from a foot to 18 inches wide, and are of a very heavy, woven, dark gray material. The soldiers in the frozen trenches have found them particularly comforting, as they can be wrapped around the head when sleeping and used for nightcaps.

The war refugees, who are mainly the Belgians, have received children's dresses and suits of heavy dark woolen materials, children's underclothes, coats, and woolen mittens, and women's dresses, underclothes, and coats—all these warm and woolen and made in the best possible manner.

The Surgical Dressings Committee is perhaps the most interesting part of the Vacation War Relief Committee and was the one work that was not planned in the beginning, when the relief work was started.

It was not until the beginning of last November, when reports from the American hospitals and ambulance corps in France began to reach this side, that it was known that they were terribly handicapped in their work by the lack of proper surgical dressings.

Volunteer Bandage Makers.

The appeals for bandages and dressings could not be ignored, and a committee was formed, of which Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard was Chairman and Miss Carita Spender, Secretary, and they went to work. The women of the committee, which called itself the Surgical Dressings Committee, started by raiding their own linen closets and those of their friends and commandeering everything that could be spared and turned into bandages or dressings.

The question of finding a workroom came up, and, like all the rest of the things needed, it was soon forthcoming and was loaned free by J. B. Corbin, who turned over to the committee the large ground floor and basement of 41 West Thirty-eighth Street, where they are now installed and will remain until the end of the war.

Then came the call for help, voluntary help, and this was also quickly heard and answered. Women prominent in the social life of the city came forward and offered to give so many days in the week to the work of mercy. The result was that by Nov. 15 everything was running in full blast and the first shipment of 50,000 dressings was sent abroad. Every week since then not less than this number have gone to save the wounded and dying men at the front and in the hospitals.

Among those who have been promoted from plain volunteers to regulars in the service of the Surgical Dressings Committee—that is, those who started by giving a few hours a week and ended by working steadily at this wonderful work of mercy—are Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Del Grella, Mrs. Charles Ogden, Miss Judah Sears, the Misses Sara and Mary Choate, Miss Packard, Mrs. Russell A. Hibbs, Mrs. J. List Crawford, Mme. Lise Brias of the French Opera, Mlle. Guinne, Mrs. O. H. Cheney, Miss Emily Sloane, Miss Juliana Cutting, Miss Margaret Moore, Miss Geraldine Frost, Miss Julia Erwin, Miss Caroline Young, Bertram Harding and David Wallace.

A Veteran of Two Wars.

Mrs. A. F. H. Beardsley, is, as it were, the dean of this corps of efficient volunteer bandage makers. She is now making bandages for her second war, and is the only one who can claim this distinction, although it was some time before it was discovered. Being an exponent of getting the work done and being proud of being able to turn out as many, if not more, dressing and bandages than her co-workers, she spends little time in talking about herself, and it was not until she had shown that she was an expert that it was discovered that she had rolled bandages for the Union soldiers during the civil war. Even now that this is known, she confines her remarks to commenting on the fact that even war bandages and dressings are better made today than they were in 1861.

Everything used by the Surgical Dressings Committee is given free; anything can be used, from handkerchiefs to bed and table linen, old blankets and even old furniture covers. The new materials that are donated consist of gauze, absorbent cotton, adhesive plaster and unbleached muslin.

When the packages of dressings began to reach the American Hospital in Paris Dr. Joseph Blake, who is the surgeon-in-chief, saw that a great work was under way, and sent one of his ablest assistants, Dr. J. Peter Hoguet, over here to give his personal help and advice to the committee. All the dressings and bandages are made under his direction and inspected by him. He spent some months at the front and with the American Ambulance in Paris, and sees that the dressings are made in exactly the way that makes them most useful to the doctors, who are at most times working under stress and have no time to worry about anything except the operation that is to save the life of the wounded soldier.

The dressings are put up in two forms; there is the operating-room package, which consists of dressings for two complete operations, and the wardroom package, which contains the proper dressings for the ward. When these packages are made up and ready for shipment, the Health Department takes them and gives them a thorough sterilization, so that there can be no chance of a wound being infected from the bandages. This is done free of charge; even the carting for the output of the committee's workroom is done free of charge by Jackson Brothers.

Forging for Material.

Strange as it may seem, the Surgical Dressings Committee has had more trouble in getting material to work with than it has in finding willing workers. In the beginning, when it seemed as though the materials for the dressings would never begin to come in, Mr. Willard made a flying raid through New England in his motor car. He called on the women for all the linen they did not need, for all materials that might be used, and he met an immediate response. His car was filled, and then the farm wagons were filled, and before long there were enough materials on hand to commence the great work on a proper scale. Even now, though, the members of the committee are still hunting materials, and expect to be until the end of the war.

There have been many interesting and not a few pathetic incidents connected with the work of the committee. Wives of reservists who are with their regiments at the front have come in, some of them with their little children, and have spent whole days cutting, folding, and packing dressings. Several of them have gone away and then come back a few days later, this time in deep mourning. They explain that another casualty list has been published and that a brother or husband who left New York but a few months ago will never need the surgical dressings he is making. Still, they have gone on, for "Some other woman's husband or brother may need the dressings, mayn't he?" as one of them asked in explanation, thus showing that the same feeling is shared by all the women who are now making the dressings for those wounded soldiers three thousand miles away.

Child's Sympathies Touched.

One afternoon a little boy of seven walked into the surgical dressings room and presented Mr. Del Grella with his scrapbook. He wanted it sent to "some little Belgian boy," because he thought that it "would make him happy." The little book was filled with pasted-up pictures that would appeal to any small boy.

There is a society connected with one of the French churches in New York that regularly each week sends a certain number of perfectly-made outfits of surgical dressings.

BENEFIT FOR BABIES' WARD.

German Hospital Society to Offer a Play and a Dance.

On the evening of March 22, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the German Hospital, the play, "Immer Feste Druff," will be given at the Irving Place Theatre, following which there will be a dance at Lüchow's Restaurant. This entertainment is for the benefit of the newly organized Babies' Ward of the German Hospital, which consists of a six-story building given over entirely to the care of infants and children.

Among those who have expressed their willingness to act as patrons and patronesses are: Mr. and Mrs. William Amend, Mrs. A. Ammon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ams, Mrs. E. Bode, Mrs. Lena Benneche, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Heyn, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kroehle, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Henes, Dr. and Mrs. F. Krammerer, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ridder, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Cillis, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Schaeffer, Dr. Rudolph Duryea Moffett, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Runk, Professor A. Jacobi, Mr. and Mrs. William Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Ringler, Mrs. Felix Pfeiffer, Dr. Carl Eggers.

Tickets may be obtained from the Financial Secretary, Mrs. H. W. Schmidt, 460 West 142d Street, or Mrs. Felix Pfeiffer, 943 Madison Avenue.

A Dance for German Poliklinik.

A dance was given last night in the grand ballroom at Delmonico's, under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the German Poliklinik, the proceeds to go to the relief fund for crippled children. An innovation, in these days of the one-step and hesitation waltz, was the revival of the cotillion, which was led by Ottokar Bartik, ballet master of the Metropolitan Opera House.

A Benefit for Sweet Briar College.

The Sweet Briar Club of New York will give a card party at the Hotel Plaza on Tuesday afternoon for the benefit of Sweet Briar College at Sweet Briar, Va. Owing to the cotton depression in the South the college is in need of funds, and chapters are being formed by girl graduates in many of the large cities to raise funds

Much Distress Among the Poor.

Hundreds are appealing to us for the bare necessities of life. Some need coal, others clothing and shelter, and still others food.

Misfortune is responsible for their plight. They do not want charity, but a chance to be self supporting again.

Send gifts to George Blagden, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22nd Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Jr., President.
R. FULTON CUTTING,
Chairman Finance Committee.

RELIEF FOR BELGIUM AND NEW YORK POOR

Two Thousand Persons to Join Campaign to Get "Every Unemployed Penny."

CHURCHES GIVE SANCTION

Jewish Committee Sends $155,000 to Galicia and Poland—Gifts to Other Funds.

Announcement was made yesterday of the organization of the Belgian-American Relief and Unemployment Fund by some of the best known people of New York, for a city-wide campaign to raise funds for the poor of New York, and to add to the funds for relief in Belgium. The canvas of the city will be made by 2,000 men and women.

Identified with the movement are Cardinal Farley, Otto H. Kahn, Pierre Mali, the Belgian Consul General; W. Barclay Parsons, Norman Hapgood, John G. Agar, the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, Gordon Knox Bell, H. H. Flagler, Mortimer L. Schiff, Dr. Charles Hitchcock, Alfred Wagstaff, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Richard Welling, Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, Dr Edward L. Partridge, Mrs. Joan R. Drexel, Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. James B. Eustis, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Elisabeth Marbury, and Mrs. A. Walpole Craigie.

Colonel Wagstaff is Chairman, Mr. Frelinghuysen Secretary, and Mr. Welling Treasurer of the fund.

Mr. Welling issued a statement yesterday, of which the following is a part:

> The Belgian-American Relief and Unemployment Fund has established offices at 15 Broad Street.
>
> This is the first time that such an elaborate arrangement has been made to collect every unemployed penny in the city for the benefit of those millions of persons who are unemployed in this city and for the destitute women and children in the war-stricken countries.
>
> When all the various committees and branches of the Belgian American Relief and Unemployment Fund have been organized and instructed, a signal will be given, and then the city will be thoroughly searched for every elusive penny. In each church there is to be a committee of ten to twenty persons, headed by the rector or pastor, and each worker will personally solicit contributions for the fund.

Cardinal Farley and Mgr. Lavelle have given hearty sanction, with assurances of co-operation. Practically all of the societies affiliated with the Catholic Church will participate.

The Protestant churches are just as active and in them the committees are being effectively organized. Splendid co-operation in the active committees is being given by the Jewish congregations of both New York and Brooklyn.

Belgian Relief Fund.

The fund of the Belgian Relief Committee was increased by $1,392.64 yesterday, and now amounts to $976,195.75. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the committee, 8-10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's contributors who gave $10 or more were:

Mrs. T. L. Purdy	$500	Mrs. L. Sauvage	$10
Mrs. E. Holbrook	50	Sullins College	20
Mrs. C. J. Canda	20	T. B. Kerr	15
Guantanamo & Wn. R. R. Co.	165	M. S. Dodge	10
Woman's Aux. Ref. Presby. Ch.	65	Betty K. Knowlton	25
Mrs. C. Taylor	10	Kathleen Knox	10
R. A. Pearson	10	Miss A. Schleisinger	10
David S. Day	10	Miss A. J. Heroy	12
Mrs. J. S. Robinson	25	A. J. Bartow	100
George C. West	10	Helena Reid	100
		J. T. Tucker	40
		Mrs. R. L. Maxson	33

So great has been the demand for seats for the reception in honor of Mme. Lalla Vandervelde in Carnegie Hall, next Wednesday evening, that the supply has been exhausted. It is requested that those who have tickets, and who will not use them, return them to the League for Political Education, 147 West Forty-eighth Street. Before noon yesterday the last ticket was issued and a waiting list was established.

Red Cross Fund.

The Red Cross Fund was increased by $1,344.85 yesterday, and now totals $460,411.05. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 52 William Street, or 130 East Twenty-second Street. Yesterday's subscribers who gave $10 or more were:

J. G. White	$1,000
American Horse Show Association	122
Mrs. Karrick Riggs	50
First Seventh Day Baptist Church, Alfred, N. Y.	46
Dr. B. Dernburg	28
Guild of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Chihuahua, Mexico	27
Miss Julia Livingston	25
Thomas B. Kerr	13

Vacation Relief Fund.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer, has collected to date $63,895.55. New subscriptions of $10 or more are:

Mrs. Sherrill	$90
Central Committee on Scholarship	64
Lea Surban	31
H. B. G. Beetle	25

$155,000 to Jewish Sufferers.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, gifts for which should be sent to Felix M. Warburg, treasurer, 52 William Street, announced yesterday the transmission of $155,000 to Europe for the relief of war sufferers in Galicia and Poland. Of this amount $50,000 each was given to the sufferers in Poland and the remaining $55,000 to the Galicians.

The fund now totals $564,824. New subscriptions of $10 or more acknowledged yesterday were:

Bral Israel S. S., Charleston, W. Va.	$73	New Eng. A. J. R. C.	$1,500
M. Kussy, Newark	50	Grand Lodge, O. B. A.	1,000
A. Joske, San Antonio, Texas	100	Cleveland Com.	2,500
J. Cohen, Union. S. C.	10	The Day (col.)	30
M. M. Miller	10	S. Keller	10
Temple Emanu-El Spec. Fd, through J. B. Greenhut	25	J. Levitt, Richmond, Va.	10
Galveston Com.	1,000	Sisterhood Oheb Sholem, Reading Penn.	11
Indianapolis Assn.	46	T. Pick	10
A. J. R. C. Com., Providence	1,000	Waco (Tex.) Com.	150
Goldfaden, I. O. B. A.	175	Janowitz, Leadville, Col.	31
Baltimore Com.	1,500	Madison (Wis.) Com.	209

British War Relief.

The British War Relief Association, Inc., 152 West Twenty-seventh Street, has received the following subscriptions:

Mrs. Orme Wilson	$25	Louise C. Bowman	$25
Mrs. M. L. Fraser	20	Agnes De Ingish	25
J. H. Sprague	10	Mrs. F. H. McCullagh	20
Mrs. H. H. Shufeldt	75	C. M. Clark, Jr.	25
Mrs. C. W. Lipscomb	33	Miss M. A. Gaynor	15
Mrs. E. W. Smith	20	Miss H. J. Hamington	36
Edith H. Smith	20	Miss M. Burton	27
Mrs. R. A. Jones	20	W. T. Lorentzer	10
Mrs. Phelps	15	Compte Du Rayo de Locmaria	10
Mrs. H. Payson	25		
Mrs. W. Harkness	19		

A large case of hospital supplies and knitted goods was shipped yesterday on the Niagara to Havre for the French hospital at Yvetot.

$10 More for Relief in France.

One contribution of $10 was received yesterday by Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, for the relief of destitute women and children in France, making a total of $81,652.07. The donation was from the Paul Jones Club.

Relief for Poles.

The American Polish Relief Committee, 14 East Forty-seventh Street, acknowledged yesterday, besides eight large cases from Buffalo, donations amounting to $116. Total receipts to date are $25,952.97

Comforts for British Fighters.

The British-American War Relief Fund of 200 Fifth Avenue shipped yesterday 5,328 articles to British soldiers and sailors, mostly flannel shirts, socks, and hospital supplies.

MR. SPALDING'S RECITAL.

The American Violinist Gives a Program of Old and New Dances.

Albert Spalding, who has already played in New York this season, gave another violin recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. He had the ingenious idea of making its program one of "classic and popular dance music," which by no means derogated from its musical value. He began with movements of Bach, Veracini, Corelli, Couperin (in Mr. Kreisler's honeyed arrangement) and Tartini and followed them with three movements from Bach's D minor solor suite, including the Chaconne—it may have given some of his hearers a start to present the Chaconne to them as a dance movement, doubtless nobody, not even Miss Duncan, ever tried to dance to it, and the modern dances were by Brahms, Dvorak, Kreisler, Mr. Spalding himself and Sarasate.

It is a pleasure to find a young American artist of whose every appearance it may be said that it denotes a gain in artistic skill and maturity over his last. This may almost literally be said of Mr. Spalding. His playing yesterday had admirable artistic quality in tone, technique, rhythm, musical feeling and understanding, and gave obvious pleasure to a large audience. Andre Benoist played his accompaniments.

AID FOR UNION SETTLEMENT.

A Sale to be Held at Mrs. W. E. S. Griswold's Home on April 8.

Mrs. William E. S. Griswold (Miss Evelyn Sloane) will open her house, 883 Fifth Avenue, on April 8 as an "opportunity shop" in aid of the employment bureau of the Union Settlement in East 104th Street. This bureau has supplied work to 250 needy men and women, including carpentry, rug making, pottery and sewing, and has been aided by the Mayor's Fund; but this will soon cease, and the managers of the Settlement desire to keep up the work, and in order to raise the essential funds have arranged this exhibition and sale of the work done by these artisans.

There is also to be a tea room, in which many of the season's buds and several older girls will serve. The debutantes include the Misses Josephine de Gersdorff, Isabella Banks Taylor, Mary Stevens Chapin, Louise R. Hoadley, Margaret La Farge, Sylvia Hyde, Sylvia Holt, Mary Chapman Edgar and Isabel Foote. Among those in charge of the various tables and exhibits will be Mrs. Thomas E. Satterthwaite, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, Mrs. J. R. Sheffield, Mrs. R. E. Tod, Mrs. R. I. Jenk, Mrs. W. S. Edgar, Mrs. G. W. Crary and Miss Ellen F. Marvin.

LEE-HARRIS WEDDING.

Attendants for Ceremony to be Held in Montgomery, Ala., on April 6.

The wedding of Hampton Lee of New York, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Lee of Richmond, Va., and a descendant of Richard Lee, the first of the family to settle in Virginia, and Miss Mary Ellen Harris, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Beach Harris of Montgomery, Ala., will take place on that city at the home of the bride's parents, 18 Wilkinson Street, on Tuesday evening, April 6.

Miss Harris will have Mrs. Hatton Garside Harris as her matron of honor, Miss Annie Chandler as maid of honor, and the little Misses Ethel George Chandler and Kathryn Flowers for her flower girls. All are of Montgomery. Mr. Lee will have his brother, Richard C. Lee, as his best man, and the usher selected is John Vincent Schenck, both of New York.

Mr. Lee and his attendants will leave town in about two weeks for Montgomery, to enjoy the entertaining that will be done for the bride before the wedding. The engagement was announced on Feb. 14.

Miss Nelson to Wed L. G. Hinman.

Mrs. Walter Huntington Nelson of 602 West 139th Street, formerly of Fauquier County, Va., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Virginia Kent Nelson, to Lewis Gibson Hinman of this city. Mr. Hinman is a graduate of Williams College, class of 1907, and is a member of the Sigma Phi Fraternity. The wedding is to take place next Autumn.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. James Blanchard Stewart of 25 Mount Morris Park West have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Madeline I. Stewart, to Jack Philip Gluck, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob P. Gluck, of Jersey City Heights. No date has been set for the wedding, which will take place at the country home of Miss Stewart's parents, on Locust Drive, Deal Lake, N. J.

Mrs. George Whaley of 65 North Arlington Avenue, East Orange, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Bessie Winifred Whaley, to John Fraser of Dallas, Texas. No date has been set for the wedding.

Former Justice Henry W. Unger and Mrs. Unger of 139 West 130th Street, announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Sophia Moss Hyams, to Meryn Stream, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stream.

Mrs. Du Plessis Mornay Helm, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Jeanette Isabel Helm, to Ethelbert Low Sand of this city. The wedding will take place in April at the home of the bride's mother at Irvington-on-Hudson.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Mendelson of 167 Westminster Road, Brooklyn, have announced the engagement of their aister, Miss Adele Mendelson, to Albert Blumberg of Savannah, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. John Foster Coffin of 145 Willow Street, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gwendolyn Coffin, to Donald Craig Kerr, son of Mrs. Walter C. Kerr of Staten Island. Mr. Kerr is a graduate of Cornell University.

America And a New World State

A Plea for American Leadership in International Organization

BY

Norman Angell

The series of articles by the famous publicist, which ends in this issue of the Magazine Section of The Times, forms part of a volume to be brought out in the next two weeks under the same title. The book will contain at least twice as much material as the articles already issued, and in it the author seizes the occasion to show that the present situation in Europe offers to America a rare opportunity to assume a real world-leadership. The volume presents Mr. Angell's plea with as clear and readable a logic as is shown in his former book, "The Great Illusion," which has been translated into every European language.

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COUNT WITTE DIES IN PETROGRAD

Russia's First Prime Minister Falls a Victim of Influenza.

WON FAME AT PORTSMOUTH

Enrolled for His Services as Peace Envoy—Reorganized His Country's Railways and Finances.

LONDON, March 13.—Count Sergius Julievitch Witte, Russia's first Constitutional Prime Minister, died last night, says a Petrograd dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, after an attack of influenza with which he was seized a week ago.

An Unpopular Statesman.

Sergius Julievitch, Count Witte, was one of the most practical men and one of the most thoroughly hated men in modern Russia. The one characteristic was largely responsible for the other; for Witte, who was thoroughly disliked by most of the bureaucrats and the nobility on account of his uncompromising honesty and his zeal for efficiency, as well as because of his humble origin and his great power, lacked sympathy with many of the spiritual movements of his time, and thus was in the bad graces at once of the Liberals, the Clericals, and the Pan-Slavs.

A served man of little enthusiasm, he insisted on administrative efficiency and economic soundness, on building up the material welfare of the people and the economic solidity of the Government rather than striving for political and social reforms or for national expansion in risky foreign ventures; and in consequence he was found in opposition not only to the war with Japan, but also (according to report) to the present alliance with England; both to the incompetent bureaucracy whose misgovernment was largely responsible for the unfortunate state of the nation in 1905 and 1906, and to the radical elements which were striving for a constitutional Government.

That Witte was the first constitutional Premier of Russia was due to circumstances, not to his own choice; he was opposed to the war with Japan, yet his economic reforms and vigorous prosecution of the work on the Siberian railroad made the war possible; he always held that Germany was Russia's real enemy, yet was credibly reported, only two or three months ago, as upholding the view that in the present war Russia was being sacrificed to the interests of Great Britain.

Of Dutch Extraction.

He was born June 29, 1849, in Tiflis, Transcaucasia, where his father was Director of the Department of Agriculture, a minor official position of no great social standing. This father was the descendant of a Dutch family which had migrated to Russia in the eighteenth century and had come to be pretty thoroughly Russianized; but the name was always useful to Witte's opponents, who chose to consider it German and emphasized him as one of the Teutonic settlers of the Baltic provinces who have always been opposed by the Slavic patriots as having too much influence at Court and have been to a great extent driven out of office since the beginning of the present war. Though his mother belonged to the fairly prominent Fadeyef family, the social standing inherited by Sergei Witte was not distinguished; and it sank still further when in middle life he married a Jewess, who obtained an annulment of her marriage with one of his subordinates in order to wed him. His daughter, however, married a member of the influential Narishkin house; but, even so, the financier was never socially prominent or interested in social matters.

Throughout his career Witte was regarded as a supporter of the Jews. On several occasions he gave public utterance to his belief that the Government should cease its policy of pograms, and after his second marriage he exerted his influence to this end.

After leaving the University of Odessa young Witte, finding that lack of influence handicapped him for an official career, tried newspaper work for a little while and then entered the employ of the Odessa branch of the Southwestern Railroad. The Russo-Turkish war gave him an opportunity to show his mettle.

A Famous Railway Administrator.

The military authorities speedily made him Director of Traction of the Southwestern Railroads, in which position he did much to further the rapid transport of troops to the front. After the war, in 1879, he was called to the capital to take part in the deliberations of the commission under the chairmanship of Count Baranoff, which was investigating needed reforms in the railroads of the empire. Witte, who two years later was made Director of the Southwestern Railroads, had a large part in the work of the commission, and wrote most of the regulations which it established.

In 1889 Witte was made Director of the Railway Department in the Imperial Ministry of Finance, then controlled by Vishnedgradski. The reforms in the Russian railway situation which he instituted in that office were carried out more fully when in 1893 he succeeded Vishnegradski as Finance Minister, a post which e held for ten years. During this period Witte bought up nearly all the privately owned railroads in the empire, and after getting them under State control proceeded to improve and systematize the organization of his vast system with remarkable effect. He also built many new lines, and carried out to its completion the great Siberian railroad to Vladivostok, without which, it was becoming evident, Russian schemes in the Far East could hardly be carried out.

His ideal was that of moderate protection, especially against German goods; and to aid in building up the manufactures which he was striving to protect he worked heroically to strengthen the credit of the empire. The chief step in this direction was the resumption of specie payments and the establishment of the empire's finances on a gold basis, which stopped the speculation in rubles on the Berlin Boerse.

But with all this Witte had little sympathy with the adventures in foreign politics which were in high favor during the period around the opening of the new century. A believer in strong centralized government, he was a firm supporter of the autocracy, though not of its bureaucratic system, and had small sympathy with the ideals of the liberals. Above all, he was set against the policy of Far Eastern expansion advocated by Kuropatkin and the war party, whose influence finally drove him to practical rettirement in 1903.

Won Fame at Portsmouth.

In 1905 the war, which Witte characterized as "horrible, disgraceful, stupid, and criminal," had led to continued disaster, and revolution was already beginning at home. When the Russian delegation was named to conduct the peace negotiations at Portsmouth, Muravieff, selected as its head, withdrew on the plea of illness. Witte was the strongest man in Russia, and as President of the Council of Ministers was already in fact disturbed times exercising considerable authority. His selection in Muravieff's place was hailed the world over as a recognition of the man obviously the ablest in Russia, who could save the situation if any one could.

The situation was saved; at least, Russia got off without the payment of the indemnity and with less territorial concession than had been expected by most observers. Not until much later was it realized how cleverly the Japanese had concealed their own difficulties at the time, and the terms obtained by Witte were generally accepted as a triumph of Russian diplomacy. He was made a Count, the highest title of nobility borne in Russia by any one but members of the royal family. The reactionaries, who opposed any treaty of peace at all, were by that time in disfavor, in view of the outbreak of the revolution all over Russia; Liberalism seemed for the moment triumphant; and after the manifesto proclaiming a Constitutional Government in October, 1905, Witte, who had done so much to bring Russia nearer to State Socialism, was made the first Prime Minister of the new Constitutional Government.

But the revolution lacked strength to carry itself through, and Witte, so far from becoming the Yuan Shih-Kai, or even the Mirabeau, of Russia, found his position very soon unendurable. In a few months he asked the Czar to relieve him, and in May, 1906, he was allowed to resign and to pass into the Council of the Empire, leaving teh restored reactionaries to run the Government as they pleased, subject only to the frequent corrective of assassination.

Hostile to England.

Early this Winter rumors began to filter through or around the English censorship of n nti-English movement in Russia, of which Witte was at the head; so strong, it was said, that Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador, had remonstrated on answer it in a speech in Petrograd on New Year's Eve. There can be no doubt that Witte's influence was still great among the middle classes and the business men, and if, as reorted, he was supporting the movement to conclude a separate peace with Germany, which, it was believed would give up Constantinople as the price of Russian withdrawal from the conflict, the western Allies had every reason for apprehension.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

KUNEN.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kunen, March 8, 1915, a son.

LASSEN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lassen, 300 12th St., Brooklyn, a son, on March 9, 1915.

Confirmed.

RUBIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rubin of 22 East 93d St. announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Arthur Lincoln, on Saturday, March 13, at 9 A. M., at the Congregation Kehilath Jeshurun, 117 to 121 East 85th St. At home Sunday, March 14, 3 to 6. No cards.

Engaged.

KRUSKAL—HALL.—Miss Helen Hall of St. Louis to Eugene Kruskal of New York.

LEONARD—PALTSITS.—Mr. and Mrs. Victor Hugo Paltsits of 1,855 Morris Av., New York City, announce the betrothal of their daughter, Florence, to Mr. John Little Leonard, Jr., of Willimantic, Conn.

LESSER—TUNIS.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Tunis of 1,498 East Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Frances, to Joseph Lesser of New York.

MITCHELL—RATKOWSKY.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Ratkowsky of 50 West 120th St. announce the betrothal of their daughter, Stella, to Samuel Mitchell. Reception Sunday, March 14, at their home from 3 to 6 o'clock. No cards.

COHN—BINSWANGER.—Beatrice Binswanger to Louis M. Cohn.

KALSTEIN — ENGELBERG.—Frieda Engelberg to Isaac S. Kalstein.

ROSENTHAL — BROWN. — Helen Brown to Charles S. Rosenthal.

Died.

ACKERMAN.—On March 11, Julia, beloved wife of T. Ackerman, youngest daughter of F. G. Schmidt. Kingston, N. Y., and Mrs. Julia Schmidt. Bedford Park, N. Y. City. Funeral from her late residence on Sunday, March 14, at Saugerties, N. Y.

ARCHBALD.—On March 11, at Scranton, Penn., Hannah M., wife of the late James Archbald, in her 75th year. Funeral service at Scranton on Sunday, March 14, at 2:30 P. M.

ARNOLD.—Friday, March 12, at the residence of her son, Frank S. Arnold, Malden, Mass., Mary Scott, widow of James Arnold. Interment at Greenwood, at convenience of family.

Died.

BEACH.—On Friday, March 12, Sarah C., wife of the late William W. Beach. Funeral private.

BENOLIEL.—David J., beloved husband of Florence and father of Solomon D. and Abraham D., died suddenly in his 70th year at his residence, 68 West 117th St. Funeral service on Sunday, March 14, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at Mount Neboh Cemetery. Relatives and friends and members of the Dirago Lodge, 30, F. and A. M.; Zurnbabel Chapter, 187; Arngan Consistory and Adelphi Chapter, 70, Union and Peace Society, Ozer Dalin Oriental Benevolent Society are respectfully invited. Automobile cortege.

CURTIS.—Elizabeth. Funeral, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) on Sunday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

DUNLOP.—March 13, 1915, James Dunlop, in his 78th year. Funeral services at the Greene Av. Presbyterian Church, Greene Av., between Reid and Patchen Avs., Brooklyn, Monday, March 15, at 8 P. M. Interment private. Philadelphia papers please copy.

FISK.—Asa Francis, husband of Claire Hassler, at Naugatuck, Conn., March 12, 1915. Services 2:30 o'clock Sunday, March 14. Interment at Naugatuck.

HAGERTY.—On Friday, March 12, 1915, Mary A. Hagerty, beloved wife of Cornelius A. Hagerty. Funeral from her late residence, 683 Park Place, on Monday, March 15, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Teresa's Church, Classon Av. and Sterling Place, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered at 10 A. M. for the repose of her soul. Interment, Holy Cross Cemetery.

LAW.—On Saturday, March 13, 1915, at Milford, Conn., Grace Evelyn, wife of William Law, and daughter of late David W. Bailey. Interment Springfield, N. J.

LINDEMAN.—Entered into rest, May A. Lindeman, widow of Herman Lindeman, on Saturday, March 13, 1915. Funeral services Monday, 11 A. M., at her late residence, 49 East 43d St.

NICOLAY.—On Friday, March 12, Hermann Edgar Nicolay, husband of Kate Leonard and son of the late Albert H. Nicolay and Anna Richardson Nicolay. Funeral private, at his late residence, 36 Clark St., Brooklyn, on Monday.

NICHOLS.—On Saturday, March 13, 1915, at 102 East 85th Street, Elizabeth, infant daughter of Elizabeth Lane and Acosta Nichols.

PHILLIPS.—Isaac Phillips, on March 11, in his 69th year. Funeral Sunday at convenience of the family from his late residence, 68 West 88th St. Kindly omit flowers.

REICHARD.—On Friday, March 12, 1915, at his late residence, 128 South Van Dien

NEW CITY DIRECTORY BIGGEST YET ISSUED

Book Weighs 14 Pounds and Carries Names of More Than a Million Residents.

MUCH NEW INFORMATION

Buyers' Guide and List of Partnerships Given for First Time —Directory History.

Zde Takache Gyongyashalaszy and John Re—these are the longest and shortest names in the 1915 edition of the City Directory for Manhattan and the Bronx, which was distributed yesterday.

Hyman Aachtler and Max Zyttenfeld—these are the first and last names in the volume. Between the first pair of names, as regards alphabetical length, and between the last pair, as regards order of entries, there are 1,104,676 names of private residents, more than double the number listed in any former New York directory.

By this comparison the relation of the 1915 directory to the 1913 volume—the one that preceded it—is suggested. The new directory in every way is more than twice as big as the old one, not only in the number of names listed, but in its scope, the information contained in it, and its physical size. The new book is Volume 128 of the directory series, and none of the 127 volumes that have preceded it approaches it in bigness.

One of the striking and most noticeable features of the 1915 directory is its scope: it contains information hitherto obtainable only from three volumes—Trow's General Directory, Trow's Copartnership and Corporations Directory, and Trow's Classified Business Directory. It is thus three books in one, and, in addition, several new features have been included. There is, for instance, a Buyers' Guide of 240 pages, containing display advertisements classified according to lines of business and cards of professional men.

The publication of the directory developed into a task of such magnitude that the Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Company, which had published the New York directories for 127 years, turned its directory interests over to R. L. Polk & Co., Inc., who compiled and published the present volume, the Trow Company retaining printing and binding divisions of the undertaking. So the new directory, thought called "The Trow General Directory" for purposes of identification, is distinguished as R. L. Polk & Co.'s edition of that work.

Weighs 14 Pounds.

It is first noticed, in comparison of the new with the old, that the new directory is a much larger book than the old one. Whereas the 1913 directory weighed six pounds and, in page size, measured 10¼ by 7 inches, the 1915 volume weighs nearly fourteen pounds and its pages are 13 by 9¾ inches. In the former directory there were 1,577 of the smaller pages, and there are 2,656 of the larger pages in the present one.

Of these 2,656 pages, 72 are devoted to miscellaneous information regarding the City, State, and Federal Governments, churches, schools, societies &c. The following 1,832 pages contain the names of individuals, copartnerships, and corporations listed alphabetically. After the name of each individual is his occupation, residence address, and, in many instances, his business connections. Listed copartnerships are followed by the names of the partners and corporations by the names of the officers. The Buyers' Guide comes next, and after it the Classified Business Directory of 386 pages.

Those interested in study or speculation on "what's in a name" and why will not find the pages of the new directory dull. Each of the races and nations represented in New York's polyglot population can be identified from names in the directory, and the antecedents of thousands of unhyphenated Americans can be traced through their apparently Americanized names. Names, names, names, everything they tell and suggest and hide is to be found in the new directory.

Fun in the Names.

For the more frivously inclined, amusement is to be obtained from the massive volume. For example, all of the human emotions, the seasons, nearly every bird that flies and fish that swims, almost everything material and immaterial thing pertaining to existence is mentioned in the list of names. Nothing happens, meteorologically speaking, that is not named in the directory. Evidence: Storms, Rain, Snow, Hail, Blizzard, Wind, Showers, Showery, Blow, Fair, Clear, Fogg, Bright, Dew, Damp, Frost, Ice, Cool, Hot, Warm, Freeze and Gale. The names as well as the compass, point North, South, East and West. Morning, Noon and Night, also Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter are found. Joy, Hope, Love, Sin, Anger and Virtue are citizens of New York, not characters in a mystery play. Vice, however, has been suppressed by the publishers of the directory.

For those who play cards there are eight Deals and nine Decks in the volume. There is also High, Low, Jack, and Game; and Hearts, Spades, Clubs, and Diamonds are numerous. Ace, King, and Queen are also among those present. Then there are things to eat: Corn, Candy, Carrot, Lamb, Veal, Bologna, Apples, Dates, Figs, Lemons, Limes, Limburger, Mustard, Vinegar, Sage, Turkey, Chicken, Goose, Melon, Cucumber, Citron, Honey, Bacon, Spice, Milk, Cream, Pepper, Salt, and Nuts.

Interesting information is given in brief in the introduction to the directory. Among the "Facts About New York City" are these:

The assessed valuation of taxable real and personal property in Greater New York in 1914 was $8,390,155,472, and in 1915, $8,460,815,992. In Manhattan alone $70,000,000 was spent in new buildings in the last year. The appropriation for the Department of Education in 1914 was $38,208,406, and in 1915, $39,990,849. New York spends, on an average, $7,615,000 a year on its Fire Department, and $16,800,611 on its Police Department. The daily average consumption of water in the city is 544,000,000 gallons, and the capacity of the Ashokan Reservoir, which is under construction, is 132,000,000,000 gallons. The City Government costs New York $192,995,551 a year, and the city debt is $920,722,995.

One-Tenth of U. S. Manufactures.

New York produces one-tenth of all the manufactured products in the United States, and it manufactures more than half of the clothing worn in the country. The Brooklyn Bridge cost $10,000,000, the Williamsburg Bridge $14,000,000, the Queensboro Bridge $18,000,000, and the Manhattan Bridge $26,000,000. The last mentioned is probably the greatest suspension bridge in the world. The steel towers from which the cables are swung are 336 feet high and the bridge itself is 135 feet above mean high water.

The population of the city is given in the directory as 5,333,587 and the rate of increase as 17,000 a month. The commuting area of New York, according to the directory, embraces a total of 6,846,097 persons. In 1914 1,218,480 immigrants came to the United States, of whom 344,660 remained in New York State, most of them in the city.

The news of the day is printed in New York in Arabic, Armenian, Bohemian, Chinese, Danish, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Norwegian, Polish, Spanish, and Swedish, as well as English.

Among the most interesting divisions of the introduction is one in "Retrospect."

"David Franks, who styled himself a 'Conveyancer and Accountant,'" it says, "published the first New York City Directory, in 1786. The tiny volume contained 854 names spread over thirty-two pages, and included also an almanac, tables of coins, etc. In the preface of the book Mr. Franks humbly requests that 'the public may indulgently excuse any errors, inaccuracies, or omissions which may appear and impute them only to the local disadvantages he labored under in his first attempt.'

Long-Forgotten Callings.

"In that simple New York of long ago some quaint and now forgotten callings were common. Ironmongers, tavernkeepers, vintners, perukemakers, cordwainers, scriveners, &c., are some of the occupations listed in the first edition.

"As if by fate's irony, the names of Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton are given close together under the heading 'Lawyers'—both at that time not knowing in what fearful drama they later on were to be the chief actors.

"There is local history on every page of that little volume, and during the famous sale of the Robert Hoe library a copy brought the remarkable sum of $2,275, or about $2.65 for each name the directory contained."

Among other things, the 1915 directory includes an improved street and avenue guide, ward boundaries, and a table of distances. The retail price of the volume is $18, which is $6 more than the much smaller and more incomplete 1913 directory cost. No directory was issued in 1914.

NO CUT IN POST OFFICE PAY.

Burleson Denies That Employes Will Suffer by Economies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Postmaster-General Burleson announced today that in view of the failure of Congress to enact the annual Post Office Appropriation bill for the next fiscal year, further economies would be necessary, and that "the bureau officers will take steps immediately to devise them, keeping in mind that the efficiency of the service must be maintained."

It was tated, however, that "there is obsolutely no foundation for the statement that postal employes, as a result of this readjustment, are to suffer the loss o ftheir positions or reduction in salary, and that postal service is to be curtailed."

In the closing hours of the last Congress, when it was certain that the annual Postal Appropriation bill would not be passed, a resolution was adopted to continue for the next fiscal year the appropriations authorized for the present fiscal year. The Post Office Department called attention to the fact that in taking the action, Congress failed to make provision for the usual normal yearly increase of about 8 per cent. in the expenditures of the postal service. Postmaster General Burleson said that the direction of Congress that rural free delivery carriers receive increases in salaries and that letter carriers whose salaries were reduced should have their former pay restored would be carried out in spite of failure of Congress to make special provision for the additional money required for this purpose.

A statement issued by the Postoffice Department today on the authority of First Assistant Postmaster General Roper, said:

"The necessary changes have already been made. Economies very large in the aggregate have been effected without curtailing the service in any particular. Existing personnel vacancies and vacancies that have occurred from time to time at Post Offices have not been filled. Increases in the force expected at the beginning of the year to be necessary have not been required. In a few cases—relatively a very small number—the most recently appointed clerks and carriers have been returned to the head of the substitute list, where they receive part-time employment, and are again eligible for the earliest appointments when required by the increased volume of postal business. The widely heralded reductions in salaries and dismissals of efficient and faithful employes have not taken place. Of course, in an institution so vast as the postal service there are always instances of necessary disciplinary action resulting from misconduct or inefficiency. Some cases of this character have been cited to misrepresent the policy of the Postmaster General." 2

TECHNICALITY HALTS ROCK ISLAND CASE

Directory Lawyers Demand Certified Evidence of Company's Incorporation.

MUST BE GOT FROM ILLINOIS

Ordinary Proof Rejected—Delay and Expense Called Outrage by Stockholder.

The minority stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, who are fighting to inspect the stock transfer books with a view of soliciting proxies for the overthrow of the present directorate, met many reverses at the hearing before Magistrate Appleton in the Tombs Court yesterday. The hearing is to ascertain whether John J. Quinlan, Vice President of the company, and Robert L. Forbes, transfer agent, can be prosecuted for refusing access to the books to Warren C. Crane, holder of 250 shares.

Progress was slow at previous hearings, but yesterday's hearing stopped when James W. Osborne, attorney for Quinlan and Forbes, forced Isidor J. Kresel, attorney for Crane, to prove that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company was a corporation.

It seemed to take Mr. Kresel and his associates by surprise, but Mr. Kresel believed he was equal to the task. First he produced Crane's stock certificates bearing the railway company's name.

"Oh, no," objected Mr. Osborne, "these stock certificates are no proof of incorporation."

The objection was upheld and Mr. Kresel produced a copy of the original incorporation papers filed in Illinois and Iowa. To his surprise, Mr. Osborne asserted that there was nothing to show that the copies were genuine.

Not Bound by Admission.

Then Mr. Kresel took from his portfolio a paper furnished by the lawyers of Quinlan and Forbes containing an admission that the railroad was incorporated. But Mr. Osborne objected that this paper did not bind the defendants.

In despair Mr. Kresel offered a volume of the laws of Illinois and pointed to the law under which the railway was incorporated.

"No, no, no," shouted Mr. Osborne. "This won't do at all. How does Mr. Kresel know that this copy was authorized by the State of Illinois?"

Even laymen in court grasped the situation, and there was general laughter. There were six lawyers in the room, and they talked about the law book for an hour. In the midst of the discussion N. L. Amster of Boston, leader of the fight against the present Directorate, left the court room in disgust.

Calls It a Legal Farce.

"This is a legal farce," he said to THE TIMES reporter, "It is an outrage. Think of the money paid to those lawyers. I will have to pay for my own, of course, and in addition, as holder of 5,000 shares, I will have to help pay the lawyers who are trying in every way to block these proceedings. I tell you, this is a disgrace, and it is time for the stockholders to wake up to the way their company is being run. The next thing that we will have to prove is that Mr. Quinlan and Mr. Forbes are alive."

The argument continued after Mr. Amster left, and finally it was decided to adjourn. Now Mr. Kresel will send to Illinois to get admissible evidence of incorporation.

Other points were raised at the hearing which illustrated the plan of the defendant officers to delay the proceedings. It had to be proved, for instance, that Mr. Quinlan was an officer of the railway company, although his name appears on the stock certificates of the company; also that the transfer office of the company was at 14 Wall Street and that Quinlan was in charge there.

Bread Beggars Brought In.

In the midst of the recitation of financing under which the various Rock Island companies were launched, the proceedings were interrupted. A policeman approached the bench with two poorly dressed prisoners.

"I arrested these men at the Battery for begging," said the policeman.

"I only wanted some bread and that is why I begged," said one prisoner in his defense.

The railway men were much interested in the cases and expressed satisfaction when Magistrate Appleton discharged the prisoners.

"Don't beg," the Magistrate warned the prisoners. "If you want bread get into the bread line."

Mr. Osborne said after the hearing that he was obstinate because it was a criminal case. He would have acted differently, he said, in a civil case.

The hearing will be continued at 11:30 o'clock Wednesday morning when Quinlan and Forbes will put in a defense.

Appeal for a Widowed Mother.

A widow with three children is trying to get along with what she and the eldest little girl can earn, but they cannot pay the rent or get clothing, and the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, 192 Bowery, appeals for a fund for this purpose. Donations will be welcomed by Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, 80 Broadway, New York.

TRUST COMPANIES OPPOSE BANK MOVE

Counsel Maintains Congress Cannot Grant Similar Powers to National Banks.

MICHIGAN LEADS FIGHT

Detroit Trust Company, in Brief Filed with Reserve Board, Attacks Part of Act as Unconstitutional.

The proposal to grant trust company powers to national banks, especially those outside reserve and central reserve cities, as an offset to their loss of exchange charges by the prospective establishment of check collections practically free through the Federal Reserve system, is to be contested by the trust companies, not only in the State legislatures, but by attacking the Constitutionality of the provision in the Federal Reserve act authorizing the Federal Reserve Board to make such grants when not in contravention of State or local laws.

The lead in this direction is being taken by the Michigan trust companies, of which there are only five, and a brief on the subject has been prepared by Henry M. Campbell, counsel for the Union Trust Company of Detroit and filed with the Federal Reserve Board. His principal arguments, omitting his citations of supporting cases, are as follows:

"The first question presented is the construction of the section. Does it mean that Congress authorizes the Federal Reserve Board to grant the corporate power to do a trust business to such particular banks as it may select; or is the proper construction that Congress, by this section, confers such corporate power upon all national banks, to be exercised, however, only in such special cases as the Federal Board may permit?

"The construction first mentioned would seem to be the correct one. It is in accordance with the natural meaning of the language used, and, as stated by Justice Brewer, a grant of corporate life or corporate power is not made by implication. If such is the construction, there is by this section a clear delegation of legislative power by Congress to the Federal Reserve Board; and the section is void for that reason.

"If, however, the language used can be so departed from as to bear the construction that by this section Congress has conferred upon all national banks the corporate power to do a trust business, three questions are presented:

1. Are the powers attempted to be conferred upon national banks by Congress, through the action of the Federal Reserve Board, authorized by the Constitution?
2. Would the conferring of such powers upon national banks be in contravention of the State law?
3. Would the granting of permission by a State be effective to confer upon national banks the corporate power to do a trust business not otherwise possessed by them?

Powers of Congress Limited.

"The corporate powers attempted to be conferred upon national banks by Congress, through the action of the Federal Reserve Board, are not authorized by the Constitution.

"The United States Government is one of limited powers, and Congress possesses only such powers as are expressly enumerated and such incidental or implied powers as are necessary to give effect to the powers expressly conferred upon it. This proposition has been recognized since the foundation of the Government.

"It follows that unless trust companies can be considered as banks performing public functions in aid of the Federal Government, no power has been conferred upon Congress by the Federal Constitution to legislate concerning them. Trust companies are not instrumentalities of the Federal Government; their functions are purely private, and they are, therefore, subject to the exclusive jurisdiction and control of the State.

"It is well settled that a State has exclusive jurisdiction and authority over persons and property within its borders. The creation and management of trusts, the administration of estates, and the acting as registrar of stocks and bonds are all peculiarly State functions. They relate exclusively to private rights, and have nothing whatever to do with the affairs of the Federal Government. For Congress to attempt to control or regulate such matters is to invade the sovereignty of the State assured by the Tenth Amendment.

"The conferring of corporate power upon National banks to do a trust business would be in contravention of the State law.

The Michigan Law.

"It has been the well defined policy of Michigan from the beginning that no corporation should act as trustee or in the administration of estates, except under the laws of the State and the regulations therein contained. It would be a clear violation, therefore, of the public policy of this State to confer upon National banks the right to act as trustee, executor or administrator under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board.

"A State has no authority to confer upon national banks corporate powers not conferred upon them by Congress.

"This proposition is hardly open to discussion. It should be borne in mind that a trust company, like a bank, is merely a means to an end. A trust company is an instrumentality of the State created to manage and control trusts, to act as executor or administrator and as registrar of stocks, all of which are purely State functions, having no relations to the Federal Government or the administration of its affairs. It is obvious that if national banks are to exercise the functions of trust companies additional corporate powers must be conferred upon them. It is ultra vires of Congress, however, to confer corporate powers upon a coporation except for national purposes.

"The permission of the State would be of no avail, as the State could not confer upon a national bank corporate powers which are beyond the power of Congress to grant. The creation and regulation of national banks belongs exclusively to the United States.

"It would be strange, indeed, if one State could endow national banks with corporate powers which another State could deny to them. It would be stranger still if, power having been granted by a State to national banks, the Federal Reserve Board could permit or forbid the exercise of such powers in special cases or when exercised prescribe the rules and regulations controlling them."

LITTLE NEW HAVEN ABROAD.

Only 8,791 Shares Held in Other Countries, Says Report.

The stock of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company held abroad, according to a statement issued by the company, amounts to only 8,791 shares out of a total of 1,800,000, or less than ½ per cent. of that outstanding. These shares are divided among 118 holders.

Figures for Jan. 1 showed that there were 26,544 stockholders, an increase of 304 over Jan. 1, 1914. There has been much activity in New Haven stock since the dissolution agreement was reached. The holders of 89 per cent. of the stock live in New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Massachusetts leads, with 12,259 stockholders owning 564,000 shares, and New York is a close second, with 4,312 stockholders owning 531,390. The statement by the New Haven says:

The wider distribution of the stock produced a decline in the average shares per stockholder from 58.9 in 1914 to 59.2 in 1915. In 1913 the average was 69.06 and in 1912 71.32.

There is no more fallacious idea than that a railroad like the New Haven is owned by a few wealthy individuals. Its ownership, on the contrary, rests among many individuals, the vast majority of whom hold not more than fifty shares apiece.

For example, these figures show that 12,210, or 45.9 per cent., hold from one to 10 shares; 9,688, or 36.4 per cent., hold from 11 to 50 shares, and 2,414, or 9.09 per cent., hold from 51 to 100 shares. Only 1,887, or 7.1 per cent., hold from 101 to 500 shares, 201, or 0.79 per cent., hold from 501 to 1,000 shares, while only 144 persons hold over 1,000 shares.

Last year 11,860 held from 1 to 10 shares; 9,661 from 11 to 50 shares; 2,405 from 51 to 100 shares; 1,961 from 101 to 500 shares; 201 from 501 to 1,000 shares, and 152 more than 1,000 shares.

PUSH ORPHAN HOUSE WORK.

Women Organize League to Assist Hebrew Institution.

The Ladies' League of the Hebrew National Orphan House held its first meeting last night at the home of the institution, Fifty-seven Seventh Street. The aim of this league is to raise a fund which will enable the institution to provide a Summer home for the orphans under its care, and also means for the erection of a larger institution in the upper part of the city.

The league will interest itself also in the providing of technical training for the orphans, and will carry on social service work in the home of the mothers whose children are in the care of the institution. It was decided to wipe out within the next few months, the present mortgage.

At the meeting the following officers were elected:

Mrs. M. Blanck, President; Mrs. A. H. Levy, Vice President; Mrs. M. Tischler, Second Vice President; Mrs. P. Hirsch, Recording Secretary; Mrs. I. Goldner, Financial Secretary; Mrs. B. Harris, Treasurer.

Goodyear Cord Tires

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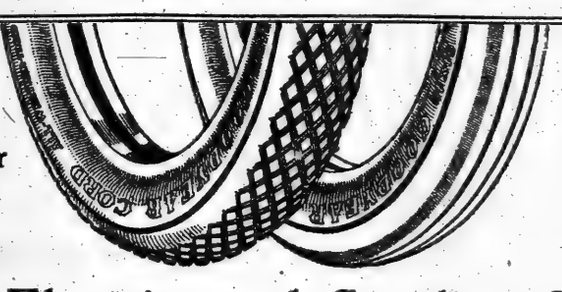
In 5 Ways Excelling the Best Rival Productions



For Electrics and Gasoline Cars

Goodyear has made Cord Tires since 1904. Our Cord Tire of today is an 11-year development. It now sets the high mark in this type.

In the five ways listed below it excels any other Cord Tire built here or abroad.

Our average oversize is 30 per cent, compared with rival Cord Tires. That means nearly one-third more air capacity. And air is what carries the load.

Ours are the only Cord Tires in No-Rim-Cut type—with no hooks on the base to "freeze" into the rims.

Goodyears are built with from 6 to 10 cord layers, according to size. That means extreme endurance.

Goodyears alone are held secure by vulcanizing 126 braided piano wires into each tire base.

No other Cord Tire has an efficient anti-slip tread. Goodyears have our regular All-Weather treads—tough, double-thick and resistless.

The Last Word

For 11 years our experts have been improving these Cord Tires. Scores of our best men have worked on them. These are the men who built Fortified Tires, and who have made Goodyears the largest-selling tires in the world.

This Cord Tire, which marks their 11-year result, can be wisely considered the last word in a Cord Tire. It at least excels all others in those five important ways.

Why the Cord Tire?

Cord Tires save power and add comfort. Goodyear Cord Tires, used on Electrics, add from 25 to 30 per cent to the mileage from a battery charge. That is so great a saving that no other pneumatics can be wisely advised for Electrics. No unbiased man will advise others.

Most makers of Electrics supply Goodyear Cord Tires on request. You who now use other tires should get them. Any Goodyear dealer will supply right rims without charge if your rims do not fit them.

Owners of gasoline cars can also enjoy these advantages. We make Cord Tires for gasoline cars in sizes 34x4 and up.

Ask our local branch to tell you where Goodyear Cord Tires are obtainable. Any Goodyear dealer will get them.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio

GOODYEAR AKRON, OHIO
Cord Tires
The Maximum Type

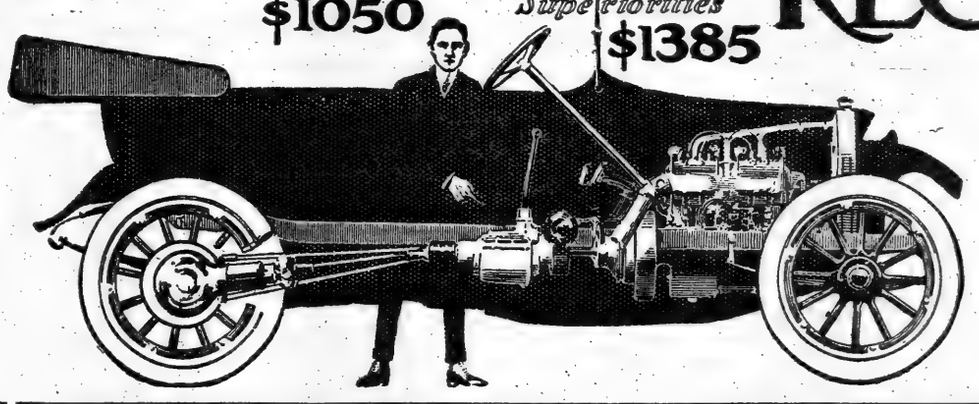
30 Per Cent Oversize
No-Rim-Cut Type
Six to Ten Layers
126-Wire Base
Anti-Slip Tread

"There is the most accessible automobile in the world"

THE NEW REO—The Fifth—
The Incomparable Four
$1050

THE REO SIX—
The Six of Sixty Superiorities
$1385

REO



That statement applies with equal force to the New Reo Six and to Reo the Fifth, "the Incomparable Four"—for in this respect all Reos are alike

THE 3-UNIT POWER PLANT which always has been and always will be a feature of Reo automobiles, makes this the most accessible automobile in the world.

REO ENGINEERS INSIST that the only excuse for the 2-unit chassis is that it is easier and cheaper for the manufacturer—while it is obviously less accessible and, therefore, more expensive to the owner.

YOU KNOW THE TYPE WE MEAN—that in which the transmission is incorporated in a kind of annex to the motor or the rear axle in such a way that in order to make an adjustment or repair to one unit you must disturb two complicated mechanisms.

A PROMINENT REO DEALER, who also handles another make of car of much higher price, was recently asked why it was that his repair shop was always full of higher priced cars while a Reo was so seldom seen there, though he sold so many more Reos.

"IT ISN'T SUCH A BAD CAR," he replied. "In fact it is a mighty good car as cars go. But it is so inaccessible that when anything does go wrong it takes so all-fired long to fix it."

IF YOU HAVE HAD TO CHARGE a good customer five dollars for "repairs" to his car when you knew that he knew it ought to have been only a five-cent adjustment—then lost the customer—you know what that dealer meant.

"ACCESSIBILITY"—'twas a word to conjure with in ads a few years ago. For most of the things you did to a car in those days had to be done while lying on your back. So, when a designer could so arrange the units that you could take a more comfortable position—as kneeling or lying on your side!—its 'accessibility' was loudly proclaimed.

BUT WHEN THE TERM CEASED to be novel most makers dropped it. And then they forgot also to design the quality into their cars!

NOT SO THE REO ENGINEERS. Several years ago the Reo chassis had been standardized and perfected to a point where we believed—and still believe—it will require no radical change for a a long time to come, if ever.

AND ALL THE EFFORTS—all the engineering knowledge of the Reo organization, from that time, has been concentrated on the improvement and the refinement of that standard Reo chassis in one direction—greater accessibility.

FOR WE BELIEVE it is the paramount consideration in an automobile. We believe nothing so directly tends to reduce the maintenance cost of a car as that quality of accessibility.

STUDY THIS FEATURE in Reo cars. You'll find it isn't simply an advertising phrase—it's a fact. Go over the entire car—each unit separately and note the vast amount of attention and care that has been exercised in the direction of simplicity and accessibility.

THAT QUALITY ALONE—that accessibility—makes the Reo agency an asset of the greatest value. It sells Reos—and because of it they stay sold.

ROAD SERVICE, BUILT IN at the factory—that beats shop service talk. It means profit to the dealer—for he does not have to give away his profit in free service to the customer. And it means satisfaction to the buyer—for Reos are the cheapest cars to maintain ever built.

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Lansing, Michigan, U. S. A.
Reo Automobiles and Reo Motor Trucks

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Inc.,
1,380 Bedford Av., Brooklyn — 19 and 21 West 62d St., New York — 37and 39 William St., Newark, N. J.

FRANKLIN CAR

YOU are looking for facts. The car you are going to buy will be bought on facts—on the basis of service.

The Franklin is sold on facts.

It is a fact that on September 24, 1914, 116 Franklin dealers in 116 different parts of the country, ran 100 miles on low gear without stopping the engine—this in 10 hours time.

It is a fact that on May 1, 1914, 94 stock Franklins, running in 94 different parts of the country, averaged 32.8 miles per gallon of gasoline.

It is a fact that records from owners show an average of almost 9,000 miles on a set of tires.

It is a fact, which we would be glad to demonstrate, that a Franklin goes farthest in a day with the greatest comfort and at the least expense.

The Franklin is the efficient car.

FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR CO.
Glenn A. Tisdale, President.
73D ST. AND AMSTERDAM AVE., N. Y.
Telephone 7556 Columbus.
1,168 BEDFORD AVE., BROOKLYN.
Franklin Exclusively

SPECIAL SALE

STURGIS HATS

546 Fifth Avenue, at 45th Street,
WITH

ALICE MAYNARD

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
March 15, 16 and 17
A CHOICE SELECTION OF
EARLY SPRING MODELS
WILL BE DISPOSED OF
REGARDLESS OF COST.
At $15.00, $20.00 and $25.00
NO APPROVALS. NO C. O. D.'s.

TIFFANY STVDIOS

ANNOUNCE THE GREATEST SALE IN THEIR HISTORY, BEGINNING TOMORROW AND ENDING APRIL 3D

FINE FURNITURE AND ORIENTAL RUGS, LIGHTING FIXTURES AND BRONZE ARTICLES

THIS IS AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE CHOICE FURNISHINGS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, GIVING PRICES, UPON REQUEST

MADISON AVENUE, COR. 45TH STREET, NEW YORK

TIN PLATE ADVANCE HAS LITTLE EFFECT

Higher Price Ordered by American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. Quickly Met by Producers.

BUILDING MORE SHIPS

Contracts Are Let for Five Additional Merchant Vessels Along the Atlantic Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, March 13.—All the tin-plate producers of the country have met the advance ordered by the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company of $3 per ton, making the base price $3.50. As a large part of the business has already been booked for delivery over the first six months the increase will only obtain on new orders. The cause for the rapid rise in tin plate is due to the advance in the cost of pig tin coupled with a fairly brisk demand. The canners are fairly active buyers. Export trade has cut some figure. Shipments to the Pacific Coast via the Panama Canal have helped. Welsh plate has been excluded from the country entirely.

The tin-plate plants are working at about 90 per cent. capacity in this district and independent producers are working at 70 to 75 per cent. The new wage schedule offered the sheet and tin plate workers, and on which a referendum vote will be taken, makes reductions as follows: Rollers, 13 per cent; heaters, 12 per cent.; shearmen, roughers, catchers, and pair heaters, 11 per cent. each; matchers and doublers, 6 per cent. each. The tin-plate schedule offers rollers, 8 per cent.; doublers, heaters, roughers, and shearmen, 6 per cent. each; catchers and screw boys, 3 per cent. each. Thus the lower-paid workers will not be cut as much as those receiving higher wages.

Some improvement is noted in the demand for sheets. Galvanized sheets are due for another advance. No relief is in sight from the shortage in spelter. Black and blue annealed sheets are being shaded below standard market quotations.

Building More Ships.

Five additional merchant ships have been contracted for along the Atlantic coast. These will require close to 20,000 tons of steel plates. This makes an aggregate of twenty-three vessels ordered since the beginning of the year. The Carnegie Steel Company received the orders for plate for the five new vessels. The ship plates were all placed at 1.05c. Recently an effort has been made to create a figure of 1.15c. This price is not being maintained.

Structural mills of the country are all operating on a losing basis. There has been a loosening up of some business, but in the main there is not enough to keep one-half of the capacity in operation. H. C. Frick is taking advantage of the low cost of building material, and has ordered work rushed on his arcade building here, which will require at least 10,000 tons of steel. He has decided to add two additional stories to the structure. Plans will be completed in six weeks. Structural work will probably go to the American Bridge Company, and the shapes will be rolled at the Carnegie Steel Company.

March promises an improvement on February in structural contract lettings. During the week 20,000 tons were contracted for in the New York district. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is putting out inquiries for bridge work which will be erected during the coming Summer. Owing to the failure in Government appropriations, much work which should have been released will be held over until Congress appropriates enough money for expenditures. At Portland, Ore., 9,000 tons have been let for the interstate bridge, 7,700 tons going to the American Bridge Company.

Sales to Foreign Powers.

Sales of billets and crop ends have been made to Italy and England equivalent to $20 and $21 per ton at the mill. An Eastern Pennsylvania mill sold 7,500 tons to Italian steel makers. Domestic demand is light, and sales have been made as low as $19.50 per ton at the mill.

All galvanized goods are due for another increase, owing to the scarcity of spelter. Wire will be advanced $1 a ton at least. It is figured that by May the supply of spelter in the country will practically be exhausted.

A large tonnage of steel bars is inquired for by foreign shippers for shrapnel. In the early stages of the war these orders were made public, but now they are being kept secret. Several mills in Pittsburgh are known to be working full time on this class of work. Steel bars for reinforcing concrete are in better demand and will increase with the advance of Spring building. The Cambria Steel Company has booked an order for 1,700 tons of reinforcing bars from the Boston Elevated Railroad.

Agricultural implement makers, who were cut off in exportation by the European war, are resuming specifications against orders placed earlier in the year, expecting an increased domestic demand. Farmers are expected to spend considerable money toward increased cultivation, owing to the demand for food abroad and the lack of planting in the war zone.

Some pig iron has been exported and additional tonnages are under consideration. Domestic buying is light and prices remain at the bottom. The steel makers have increased production, notably the Carnegie Steel Company, which put a furnace in blast at Farrell, Penn. A slight improvement is noted in the West. Inquirers for pig iron are holding up orders, and the tendency to buy iron for speculative purposes has been retarded.

If the Dardanelles are opened by the allied forces, large quantities of ferro manganese will be released from Russian ports. This would send prices downward with a rush. The British Government is releasing limited quantities of ferro, but are finding trouble in making shipments.

INSTRUCTION.

Accountancy
Business Administration
NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING
Class Lecture Groups—the last until Fall—are now forming in the well-known Pace Standardized Courses. This is an exceptionally good time to enter. Courses range from 17 wks. to 2½ yrs.
Bulletin D, 36 pp., sent on request.
Frank L. Bailey
215 W. 23d St., New York
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BERLITZ SCHOOL ALL LANGUAGES
Superior native teachers. Terms reasonable. Trial lesson free.
The Best Method. Day and Evening Sessions. Classes and Private. Send for Catalogue.
Madison Square (1122 Broadway.)
Harlem Branch, 343 Lenox Av., nr. 127th St.
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NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
NOTICE:
The Madison Square School WILL REMOVE ON APRIL 1ST TO 28-30 WEST 34TH STREET.

NIGHT SCHOOL
Stenography, Bookkeeping, Typewriting, Stenotypy, and all other commercial Subjects.
$20 FOR 6 MONTHS
Day and night sessions; open all Summer. Allowance made for vacations. Send for free catalogue 10.
Telephones, Gramercy—2261-2262.
MILLER SCHOOL,
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Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial, Typewriting, Spanish, Civil Service & Stenotype Departments.
Day and Evening Sessions.
Call or write for Catalogue.
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The Brown School of Tutoring.
Boys' School & Office, 341 W. 75th St. Tel. Col. 8394. Girls' School, 239 W. 75th St.
Founded 1906. No classes. 2 years' work in one. All day study supervision. An A-1 school in preparing pupils rapidly and thoroughly for examinations, and in teaching them how to study. A School with an Atmosphere of Work.

SERGIO SCHOOL OF **LANGUAGES**
Most rapid of conversational methods. 7th Year at 315 5th Av., Corner 32d St.

PRATT SCHOOL—64 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship.

Bryant School for Stammering
Dependable treatment for speech impediments. Booklet free. Est. 1888. 26 West 40th St.

Buccini's School of Languages and Arts. Superior instructors. Teachers sent. 337A W. 109th St.

Chappaqua Mt. Institute, Valhalla, N. Y. School for Girls, 6 to 18 years. Catalog.

Barnard School of Household Arts, 226 West 79th.—Cooking, dressmaking, accounts, &c.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Nine hundred and fifty persons took the examination for temporary clerk, city service, held during the last week.

The following eligible list for gardener is announced: James Marsh, 86.60; Julius G. Burgevin, 82.60; Anton J. Vosen, 82.35; Patrick J. Collins, 82; Jeremiah Reidy, 82.20; Gottlieb Bosshart, 82.70; Thomas E. Driscoll, 82.60; Thomas H. Gordon, 82.50; Frederick W. J. Metsh, 82.40; Solomon J. Sherman, 80.60; Isadore Hinder, 80.40; John Renner, 80.30; William F. Mahood, 79.90; Joseph A. Klieber, 79.40; James J. Fitzgerald, 79.20; Richard C. Schneider, 78.70; F. J. Kowalski, 77.40; Peter Nast, 73.90.

United States.

The commission announces for March 17 and 18 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for Food and Drug Inspector, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $1,400 to $2,000 a year. As a result of this examination three registers will be established, from which certificates shall be made to Food Inspector, Drug Inspector, Food and Drug Inspector. Competitors will be examined in practical questions, spelling, arithmetic, penmanship, report writing, commercial geography, training and experience. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fifty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The next meeting of the Board of Education will be on March 24.

At its meeting on Thursday evening, in the Metropolitan Life Building, the Interborough Association of Women Teachers will discuss pending legislation at Albany affecting the public schools.

The Brooklyn Teachers' Association and the Brooklyn Spelling Reform Society will have a joint meeting at the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, Park Avenue, near Nostrand Avenue, on Wednesday evening.

Members of the Brooklyn Heads of Department Association have volunteered to give their services free of charge in a lecture course, which will be held on Monday nights at the Brooklyn Training School.

A party, consisting of twenty students of Columbia University, and thirty pupils from the Commercial Department of the Girls' High School visited the Bush Terminal yesterday, and spent an instructive morning at the plant.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

While the declines in foodstuffs prices last week, as shown by Dun's list, were more than double the advances, the real feature was the upturn in the prices asked for the Spring flours under the influence of another advance in wheat. Spring patent advanced from $6.80 in the previous week to $7.25, while Spring clear moved up from $6.45 to $6.65. The Winter flours were steady at the prices reached in the recent decline.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-two standard commodities in this city last week, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to March 12, and with them are given the comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., ch., 100 lbs.	$6.95	$7.00	$5.30
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.08¾
Coffee, Santos, No. 4	.09½	.09¾	....
Stand. b. sheetings, yd.	.06¼	.06¼	.08¼
Printcloths, 38½ in., 64x60	.03¼	.03¼	.05¾
Butter, crmry, extra, lb.	.29	.31	.27½
Cheese, f.c.fresh, sp., lb.	.16¾	.17	.18¾
Eggs, Western 1sts, doz.	.18¼	.19½	.30½
Apples, evap., ch., lb.	.07½	.07¾	.09½
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.10	.10¾	.11
Peaches, Cal. dried, lb.	.04¾	.05¾	.06
Raisins, lb.	.07¼	.07¼	.07¾
Flour, Spring, pat., bbl.	7.85	6.85	4.75
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	6.65	6.45	4.05
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	1.66	1.62	1.06
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bush.	.79¼	.79¾	.70
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.64½	.62½	.46
Cotton, mid. up., lb.	.08.8	.08.5	.13.2
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	1.15	1.15	1.05
Hides, Chic. pk., No. 1, lb.	.22	.22	.18
Hides, Chic., cows, nat., lb.	.22	.22	.17¾
Leather, hem'k sole, lb.	.32	.32	.30
Leather, union backs, lb.	.44	.44	.43
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton.	14.25	14.25	15.00
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	19.50	19.50	21.00
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	.15¼	.15¼	.14¾
Lead, N. Y., lb.	.03.9	.03.9	.04
Tin, N. Y., lb.	.46	.44½	.37.7
Petrol., ref., gal., in bbl.	.11	.11	.12
Beef, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	5.70	5.75	7.15
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.60	6.60	8.65
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	7.06	7.00	4.80
Lard, pr. st., Chi., 100 lbs.	10.05	9.77½	10.60
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	9.00	8.75	11.30
Mess pork, Chic., bbls.	17.75	17.75	21.32½
Rice, dom. prime, lb.	.05¾	.05½	.05¼
Rubber, up-r. Para, lb.	.58	.58	.73
Sugar, st. gran., 100 lbs.	5.75	5.75	3.95
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.17	.17	.13½
Tea, Japan lew, lb.	.18	.18	.12½
Potatoes, State, bbl.	1.50	1.50	2.25
Wool, av. 100 Phila., lb.	.27.8	.27.8	.23.4

The market for provisions at Chicago was steadier than for some time. The only decline was in live beef, while an advance was shown on prime lard. All of the other provisions listed from there were unchanged. In this city there was an advance on bacons, 140s down.

In the dairy products, while butter is still higher than last year, cheese is lower and so are eggs. Nearby fancy eggs are quoted at 23 cents a dozen, against 32 last year at this time, while Western firsts are held at 18¼ cents now, against 30½ cents in 1914.

Vegetables were weaker practically all the way through the list, and a similar condition prevailed in fruits, due partly to the approaching end of the season and partly to the unsatisfactory condition of a good part of the orange arrivals. Spices were unchanged. No. 4 Santos coffee advanced, but there was no change in the price of standard Rio grade. Teas were steady generally. The leading grades of raw sugar broke in price after several weeks of steadiness, but there was no fluctuation in standard granulated sugar.

There was considerable unsteadiness in the drug, chemical, dyestuff and oil markets, but twenty-one of the thirty-one changes were upward. Notable among these fluctuations were advances on dyestuffs and on fertilizer chemicals.

The metals markets showed general steadiness on all forms of crude and finished iron and steel products, reflecting the improved tone reported in the last few weeks. The only decline in the whole list was on spelter at this city, while advances occurred on antimony, lead, tin and tin plate.

An advance in wheat was accompanied by a rise in oats. Downward revisions were made on corn, malt and malting barley. The spot burlap market continued to advance, and some goods to arrive were held higher than they were quoted in this city. Spot hemp advanced, but there was no change in the price of spot jute.

A further drop in the price of hides was shown at the close of the week, but no change occurred in leather despite the weakness that is generally reported to be present under the surface. The falling off in hide prices was not as general as in the preceding week, when all grades declined, for last week there were only six changes.

WHEAT.

The May wheat position again showed indications of a very strong undertone on Saturday, with prices at one time 2⅝c over the previous night. New crop positions advanced about a cent and throughout the first hour the market seemed to have a very good undercurrent, but later in the session most of the improvement in May was lost, while new crop positions sold under the previous night. September closing ⅝c net lower, while other months were ⅝c net higher. The cash market at New York was in a firm position with No. 2 red Winter quoted at $1.67 and No. 2 hard Winter at $1.70, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight, track, export; No. 1 Northern Duluth $1.57 and No. 1 Manitoba $1.64 cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	....	....	1.66¾	1.65	1.01½
July	....	....	1.30½	1.29½	96⅞

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

May	1.65⅞	1.63¾	1.63¾	1.63¾	....
July	1.30⅝	1.30	1.30	1.29⅝	....

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.57⅝	1.55	1.55⅞	1.55¼	93⅜
July	1.22¼	1.20½	1.21	1.21	88⅜
Sept.	1.10¼	1.08⅝	1.08⅝	1.09⅝	87⅞

CORN.

A good trade developed in this market on Saturday, and prices had a strong upward trend, closing ⅝@1c net higher. No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85c. c. i. f. to arrive.

CHICAGO.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	74½	73⅝	74¼	73⅝	66¾
July	76⅝	75½	76½	75½	67⅞

OATS.

The big export trade in oats during the last few days, estimated at about 1,000,000 bushels a day for the past week, has had a very strong effect on oats prices, and the market Saturday closed 1 to 1½c net higher. The cash market in New York shared the strength of the West, being quoted as follows: Standard, 65½c; No. 2 white, 65¾c; No. 3 white, 65c; No. 4 white, 63½ to 64½c; fancy clipped white, 66 to 67¼c; ordinary clipped white, 64½ to 66¾c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	60¼	58⅝	60	58⅞	39½
July	52⅝	53½	54⅝	53⅜	39½

PROVISIONS.

The small receipts and firm hogs had a bullish effect on provisions throughout the day, and there was also some buying on the strength in coarse grains. The market closed at about the best point of the day. At Chicago receipts were only 6,000 hogs, but 33,000 were expected on Monday and 145,000 next week. Arrivals at Kansas City were 1,500 and at Omaha 12,600.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.67	10.62	10.67	10.60	10.80
July	10.95	10.85	10.92	10.82	11.00
Ribs—					
May	10.20	10.15	10.17	10.12	11.52
July	10.50	10.47	10.50	10.45	11.62
Pork—					
May	17.85	17.67	17.82	17.70	21.57
July	18.25	18.15	18.22	18.12	21.60

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was a moderate trade in cottonseed oil with prices a shade lower on account of scattered selling by refiners and demoralized foreign shipping conditions. The final prices were only about 1 to 4 points net lower.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.70	6.74
March	6.75	6.75	6.70@6.73	6.74
April	....	....	6.75@6.80	6.79
May	6.88	6.84	6.86@6.88	6.88
June	7.00	7.00	6.99@7.01	7.00
July	7.11	7.07	7.09@7.10	7.10
August	7.17	7.16	7.17@7.18	7.19
September	....	....	7.22@7.25	7.26
October	....	....	7.00@7.20	7.05

COFFEE.

An early advance in the coffee market appeared to attract some scattered realizing, and prices eased off from the best with the close steady at a net gain of from 1 to 3 points. Sales were reported of 22,250 bags. The local spot market continued steady at 7⅞ for Rio 7s and 9⅞ for Santos 4s.

The range of contract prices was as follows:—

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	5.78	5.78	5.75@5.76	5.73
April	....	....	5.83@5.84	5.81
May	5.93	5.91	5.90@5.91	5.88
June	....	....	5.93@5.94	5.90
July	6.99	6.97	6.96@6.97	6.94
August	....	....	7.02@7.03	7.01
September	7.12	7.09	7.09@7.10	7.07
October	....	....	7.15@7.16	7.14
November	....	....	7.21@7.22	7.19
December	7.26	7.26	7.26@7.27	7.24
January	....	....	7.31@7.32	7.29

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,321 packages. Some shortening up of the supply of top grades of fresh creamery has strengthened the position a little, but prices are without material change. The general market has a little brighter look. Buyers seem inclined to take hold somewhat better, and there is enough export demand to be a factor. Shippers are taking ladles, renovated and cheap creamery. Creamery extras, (92 score,) 29½@29¾c; higher scoring, 30@30½c; firsts, 28@29c; seconds, 23½@25¼c; thirds, 21@23c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 25@26c; firsts, 23½@24½c; seconds, 12½@23c; thirds, 20@21c; State dairy, finest, 27@28c; good to prime, 24@26c; common to fair, 19@23c; renovated, extras, 22½@23½c; firsts, 21½@22c; lower grades, 19@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21½@22c; ladles, current make, firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 18½@18¾c; lower grades, 16@18c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 17@17½c; lower grades, 14@16¾c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 10,932 cases. Fair trading and a steady market for the best grades of fresh gathered eggs. There is closer discrimination on quality and it takes fine selected stock to bring out top figures. A good many of the Tennessee and Missouri eggs are either a little small in size or not perfectly clean, and they have to sell at 18c. Advices are received of a sale of 1,000 cases of storage packed eggs for delivery next week at 19¾c, but most holders are asking 20c. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 20½@21c; extra firsts, 19½c; firsts, 18½@19c; seconds, 18@18½c; thirds and poorer, 17@17½c; dirties, No. 1, 17¼@17½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23@24c; defective, 20@23c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 20@21c; Western, gathered whites, 20@21c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 21c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 19½@20½c; duck eggs, Baltimore, per dozen, 24c; Western, 23@23c; Tennessee and other good Southern, 31@32c; far Southern, 29@31c; goose eggs, per dozen, 90c@$1.

DR. CHARLES FLESH FOOD.

A preparation that has stood the test of popular approval for more than fifty years and whose annual sales run into the million, *must have merit.*

DR. CHARLES FLESH FOOD is composed of healing and nourishing ingredients which, combined with its dainty rose odor, make it decidedly different from any other massage or dressing cream on the market, as one application will prove.

On sale at all druggists or department stores. A sample box with book, Art of Massage, will be sent for 4 cents postage to any address. Write Dr. Charles Flesh Food Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

VICTORS VICTROLAS
On Easiest Terms.
$1 Down; $1 Weekly
and up.
Complete stock of records.
Open Evenings.
Write, call, phone 632 Col.
A. H. MAYERS,
1,983 B'way, near 67th.
790 9th Av., near 53d St.

SUITS, OVERCOATS, Etc., $12.
$1 DOWN—$1 WEEKLY
MEN'S CLOTHES ON CREDIT.
HAMILTON-MARTIN CO., Tailors,
171 Broadway. Enter 5 Cortlandt St.

DIAMONDS on CREDIT

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Sunday.

UNIVERSITY SERVICE, Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Robert W. Rogers, Drew Theological Seminary, St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, 4 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Grace Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

KINGS AND WAR, by the Rev. Dr. Jonathan C. Day, 4 P. M.; "William James: Pragmatism," by Professor William J. Durant, 5 P. M.; "Who Is Right, Nietzsche or Jesus?" Dr. Day, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av.

SOME CAUSES OF BLINDNESS AND HOW TO PREVENT THE LOSS OF SIGHT, by Edward M. Van Cleve, illustrated, auspices People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE, by Mrs. Frederick Nathan and Judge Lewis Gibbs; questions answered by Miss Alice Einstein and Mrs. Joel Spingarn, auspices Twentieth Senatorial District, Women's Political Union, Young Men's Hebrew Association, 92d St. and Lexington Av., 8:30 P. M.

OLIVE MEAD STRING QUARTETTE, with Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, composer; auspices People's Institute, Brooklyn, Manual Training High School, 7th Av. and 4th St., Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

VIOLIN RECITAL, by Albert Spalding, Commercial High School, Albany Av. and Dean St., Brooklyn, auspices People's Institute, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

JOURNEYING IN SOUTHERN MEXICO, by Mrs. Ada B. Talbot, P. S. 101, 111th St., west of Lexington Av., 8:15 P. M. Stereopticon Views and Mexican Music.

Monday.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED, by Dr. Theron W. Klimer, P. S. 165, 103th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, auspices Board of Health, 8:15 P. M.

ACTION OF DIASTASE ON STARCH, by Dr. A. W. Thomas; "A New Test for Copper," by Drs. W. G. Lyle, L. J. Curtman, and J. W. Marshall, section astronomy, physics, and chemistry, N. Y. Academy of Sciences, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

LAW AND ITS ADMINISTRATION: CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS, by Dean Harlan F. Stone, Columbia University Law School, Columbia, in co-operation with Cooper Union, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8:15 P. M.

FOREIGN-BORN VOTERS, by Miss Lavinia Dock, Political Equality Association, 13 and 15 East 41st St., 8:30 P. M.

PARIS, by Prof. Henry R. Northrop, Pilgrim Hall, 99th St. and Broadway, stereopticon views, 8:15 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF EGYPT, by Dr. Putnam Cady, St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson St., south of Christopher St., stereopticon views, 8:15 P. M.

THE UNIQUE UNITED STATES, by Charles Samuel Mater, St. Columba Hall, 645 W. 25th St., stereopticon views, 8:15 P. M.

ROBERT BROWNING, by Dr. John H. Randall, N. Y. Public Library, 112 E. 96th St., 8:15 P. M.

CASTLES AND CITIES OF THE DANUBE, by Garrett P. Serviss, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th St., stereopticon views, 8:15 P. M.

EXTINCT ANIMALS AND THE TESTIMONY OF THE ROCKS, by Prof. Henry E. Crampton, P. S. 27, 424 St., east of 3d Av., stereopticon views and exhibits, 8:15 P. M.

HYDROGEN AND HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, by William L. Estabrooke, P. S. 50, 228 E. 57th St., 8:15 P. M.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, by Wm. Carter, Ph. D., P. S. 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Sts., motion pictures, 8:15 P. M.

THE MANAGEMENT OF GARDEN SOILS, by O. S. Morgan, P. S. 119, 133d St., east of 8th Av., exhibits of soils, limes, and fertilizers, 8:15 P. M.

FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND SUFFOCATION, by Theron W. Klimer, P. S. 165, 225 West 108th St., east of Broadway, 8:15 P. M.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED, by Dr. George L. Meylan, Lafayette Hall, Alexander Av. and 137th St., Bronx, 8:15 P. M.

Tuesday.

CANTATA: BY THE WATERS OF BABYLON, by Hermann Goetz, Dr. Victor Baier at the organ, Mrs. Henrietta Foster Westcott solo soprano, and George A. Fleming solo bass, Edmund Jacques organist-choirmaster, Old St. Paul's, Broadway, Fulton, and Vesey Streets, 12 o'clock noon.

ORIGIN AND DISTRIBUTION OF WEST INDIAN SPIDERS, by Dr. Frank E. Lutz; "Adirondack Insects," by William T. Davis and Ernest Shoemaker; N. Y. Entomological Society, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

VITAL STATISTICS: WHAT THEY TEACH US, by Dr. William H. Sulifoy, Room 614, Municipal Building, 4 P. M.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED, by Dr. Henry B. Savage, Auspices Department of Health, P. S. 66, Eighty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

JESUS' DOCTRINE OF NON-RESISTANCE AND THE PRESENT WAR, by the Rev. Dr. Jonathan C. Day, Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, 8 P. M. Illustrated.

NIAGARA AND NEARBY, by Edward Justus Parker, St. Cornelius Church, 423 West 46th Street. Stereopticon views, 8:15 P. M.

THE ADVERTISING AGENCY, by Frank H. Little, Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 8:15 P. M.

FOLK SONGS: RUSSIAN, NORWEGIAN, BOHEMIAN, by Daniel Gregory Mason, American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West. Illustrated at the piano, 8:15 P. M.

AN ANDEAN TOUR THROUGH THREE ZONES: FROM THE ISTHMUS TO THE CAPE, by Mrs. M. Claire Finney, Wadleigh High School, 115th Street, west of Seventh Avenue. Stereopticon views, 8:15 P. M.

SONGS OF OLD MEMORIES, by Miss Bessie Christine Volckmann, P. S. 4, Rivington, Ridge, and Pitt Streets. Illustrated by songs, 8:15 P. M.

MIDST ARCTIC SNOWS, by Sandon Perkins, P. S. 68, Fourth Street, east of First Avenue. Stereopticon views and motion pictures, 8:15 P. M.

FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND SUFFOCATION, by Dr. Henry B. Savage, P. S. 66, Eighty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue. Stereopticon views and demonstrations, 8:15 P. M.

THE BOXER WAR, by Sidney Neville Ussher, P. S. 90, 147th Street, west of Seventh Avenue. Stereopticon views, 8:15 P. M.

OUR SOUTH AMERICAN NEIGHBORS: THEIR POLITICAL SITUATION, by William R. Shepherd, Public School 132, 182d Street and Wadsworth Avenue. Stereopticon views, 8:15 P. M.

Wednesday.

ORGAN RECITAL by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4:15 P. M.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION: PRACTICAL TRAINING ON THE FARM, by William Hill, 5th lecture in Agricultural Economics, Columbia University, 4:10 P. M., 305 Schermerhorn Hall.

OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE, by ex-Secretary of War H. L. Stimson, Labor Temple, 8 P. M.

JOHN MILTON AS A CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, by the Rev. William L. Sullivan, 2d lecture in course of four on "Great Chapters in the History of Liberty," All Souls' Church, 4th Avenue and 20th St., 8:15 P. M.

KEEPING YOUR EYES HEALTHY, by Walter B. Weidler, Surgeon Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th St. Stereopticon Views, 8:15 P. M.

MIDST ARCTIC SNOWS, by Sandon Perkins, Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South St. Illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

THE GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY, by A. Franklin Ross, Institute Hall, 218 E. 106th St. "Germany as a World Power—Militarism." Stereopticon Views, 8:15 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES: A REVIEW AND A PROSPECT, by Hon. J. A. Kingsbury, Great Hall of Cooper Union, 8th St. and 4th Av., 8:15 P. M.

AGRICULTURAL WONDERS OF THE MIDDLE WEST—ANIMAL, by Joseph Appley, P. S. 95, West Houston and Clarkson Sts., near Varick St. Stereopticon Views and Motion Pictures, 8:15 P. M.

LIFE WITH THE U. S. RECLAMATION SERVICE, by Francis Bolt-Wheeler, P. S. 101, 111th St., west of Lexington Avenue. Stereopticon Views, 8:15 P. M.

Thursday.

THE FARMER'S IDEALS, last lecture course on "Agricultural Economy," by William Hill, 305 Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, 4:10 P. M.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED, by Dr. Frederick Knowles, St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson St. Demonstrations, 8:15 P. M.

CENTRAL AMERICA, by John H. Geare, N. Y. Public Library, 103 West 135th St. Stereopticon Views, 8:15 P. M.

TITIAN AND THE PAINTERS OF VENICE, by N. Y. Public Library, 112 E. 96th St. Stereopticon Views, 8:15 P. M.

POLYNESIA, AN UNBEATEN TRACT, by Mrs. Lillian S. Fisher, Labor Temple, S. W. Cor. 14th St. & 2d Av. The fairyland of the Pacific, and of the cocoanut and the trade wind, beach combers' paradise. Stereopticon Views and Motion Pictures, 8:15 P. M.

EVOLUTION OF PARTIES AND OF PARTY MACHINERY, by William B. Guthrie, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th St., 8:15 P. M.

THE NORTH WOODS OF TODAY, by Darwin Rudd, P. S. 59, 228 East 57th St., 8:15 P. M.

INSTITUTIONS AND CUSTOMS OF THE CHINESE, by Herbert C. Marshall, P. S. 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Sts. Colored Stereopticon Views and Maps, 8:15 P. M.

PADUA, THE SEAT OF THE FIRST UNIVERSITY, by Bruno Roselli, P. S. 165, 225 West 108th St., east of Broadway, 8:15 P. M.

Friday.

ESSENTIALS OF VEGETABLE GARDENING, by Director R. L. Watts, Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture and Agricultural Experiment Station, Institute for City Dwelling Farmers, 511 Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, 4:10 P. M.

ORIGIN AND MEANING OF SOME FUNDAMENTAL EARTH STRUCTURES; APPLICATION TO LOCAL STUDIES, by Professor Charles P. Berkey, Columbia University in co-operation with American Museum of Natural History, at the Museum, 8:15 P. M.

SOME CAUSES OF BLINDNESS AND HOW TO PREVENT THE LOSS OF SIGHT, by Edward M. Van Cleve, Illustrated, auspices People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED, by Dr. William A. Rodgers, P. S. 61, 12th St., east of Av. B; by Dr. Frederick Wilson, P. S. 160, Suffolk and Rivington Sts.; by Dr. Theron W. Klimer, P. S. 147, Siegel St. and Bushwick Av., Brooklyn; by Dr. Charles E. S. Webster, P. S. 44, Boulevard and Academy Av., Rockaway Beach; by Dr. Henry B. Savage, P. S. 11, Jefferson Av., Dongan Hills, S. I. All, 8:15 P. M.

A ROUND TRIP OF THE PACIFIC COAST, by Lloyd Smith, Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Great Jones and Lafayette Sts. Stereopticon Views, 8:15 P. M.

THE BOUNTIFUL BOY, WHAT SHALL WE PUT IN IT? by Miss Laura A. Cauble, DeWitt Clinton High School, 10th Av. & 59th St. Choice and use of foods in the home. Exhibits and Demonstrations, 8:15 P. M.

ORAL HYGIENE IN RELATION TO GENERAL HEALTH, by Thomas A. Storey, Wadleigh High School, 115th St., west of Seventh Avenue. Address on the vital and timely topic of the care of the teeth, 8:15 P. M.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, by William Carter, Public School 17, Forty-seventh Street, west of Eighth Avenue. Motion pictures, 8:15 P. M.

GUATEMALA, by Dr. Thomas Edward Potterton, Public School 28, Dominick, Clarke, and Broome Streets. Stereopticon views, 8:15 P. M.

SOCIAL LIFE AMONG THE ESKIMOS, by James H. Hamilton, Public School 52, Broadway, Academy Street, and Vermilyea Avenue, Inwood, 8:15 P. M.

SHOCK, WOUNDS, BLEEDING, BURNS, AND EXPOSURE, by William A. Rodgers, Public School 61, Twelfth Street, east of Avenue B. Demonstrations, 8:15 P. M.

CANADIAN WONDERS, by Frederick W. Johnson, Public School 68, Eighty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue. Stereopticon views, 8:15 P. M.

IRISH MUSIC, by Mrs. Helen O'Donnell, Public School 90, 147th

BIG GAIN IN LOANS BY RESERVE BANKS

Philadelphia and Cleveland Lead—Acceptances Now Total About $6,828,000.

INCREASE IN INVESTMENTS

Western Banks Purchase More United States Bonds—Little Change Shown in Deposits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—An increase of $2,054,000 in loans and discounts was reported by the Federal Reserve Banks for the week ended March 12, Philadelphia and Cleveland, each with a gain of about $500,000, leading all the other banks. Of the total loans and discounts, $6,828,000 is represented by acceptances held at six banks, New York alone reporting nearly 50 per cent. of the amount.

Cash resources show but little change, both gold and cash reserves having slightly decreased during the week. Gold withdrawals of about $2,000,000 from the New York and Cleveland banks were largely offset by gains of gold reserves at Philadelphia and Chicago. Philadelphia reports a decrease of about $500,000 in other cash resources, the changes at the other banks all involving smaller amounts.

The amount of investments shows an increase of about $570,000. Additional purchases of United States bonds are reported by three Western banks, while Boston is the only bank to report an increase in its holdings of city warrants. An increase in other resources of about $2,000,000 is due mainly to the larger amount of Federal reserve notes in the vaults of the New York and Cleveland banks.

Deposits show but little change. The considerable decreases reported by the St. Louis and Kansas City banks were offset by gains shown in three Eastern banks. Federal reserve again reports a total of $35,441,000 of Federal reserve notes issued to the banks, an increase for the week of $4,443,000. Of the total amount issued about 75 per cent. is secured by gold on deposit with Federal reserve agents. The banks report as their total outstanding circulation $28,-948,000, a gain of $2,500,000 for the week. The net liability of the banks on account of their outstanding circulation is stated as $7,004,000.

The consolidated statement of the twelve Federal reserve banks follows:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates	$246,930,000
Legal tender notes, silver and subsidiary coin	21,603,000
Total	$268,602,000
Bills discounted and loans, maturities within thirty days	9,043,000
Maturities within sixty days	10,615,000
Other	8,127,000
Total	$27,785,000
Investments	20,478,000
Due from Federal Reserve banks: Items in transit	5,252,000
All other resources	8,905,000
Total resources	$331,122,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$36,078,000
Reserve deposits	288,031,000
Federal Reserve notes in circulation	7,004,000
Total liabilities	$331,122,000

Gold reserve against net liabilities, 85.03 per cent. Cash reserve against net liabilities, 92.7 per cent.

The statements by districts follow:

FIRST DISTRICT. (BOSTON.)

Total cash	$18,642,000
Gold	104,101,000
Loans and rediscounts	777,000
Deposits	17,369,000

SECOND DISTRICT. (NEW YORK.)

Total cash	107,823,000
Gold	97,201,000
Loans and rediscounts	3,765,000
Deposits	122,859,000

THIRD DISTRICT. (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total cash	20,462,000
Gold	16,901,000
Loans and rediscounts	1,357,000
Deposits	20,870,000

FOURTH DISTRICT. (CLEVELAND.)

Total cash	17,502,000
Gold	16,929,000
Loans and rediscounts	1,374,000
Deposits	17,080,000

FIFTH DISTRICT. (RICHMOND.)

Total cash	8,076,000
Gold	8,048,000
Loans and rediscounts	6,342,000
Deposits	7,786,000
Federal Reserve notes	2,270,000

SIXTH DISTRICT. (ATLANTA.)

Total cash	5,185,000
Gold	3,418,000
Loans and rediscounts	5,753,000
Deposits	5,631,000
Federal Reserve notes	2,826,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT. (CHICAGO.)

Total cash	33,996,000
Gold	33,061,000
Loans and rediscounts	14,993,000
Deposits	43,073,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT. (ST. LOUIS.)

Total cash	11,008,000
Gold	10,053,000
Loans and rediscounts	659,000
Deposits	15,242,000

NINTH DISTRICT. (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total cash	9,358,000
Gold	9,534,000
Loans and rediscounts	628,000
Deposits	9,088,000
Federal reserve notes	33,000

TENTH DISTRICT. (KANSAS CITY.)

Total cash	11,267,000
Gold	10,709,000
Loans and rediscounts	412,000
Deposits	8,814,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT. (DALLAS.)

Total cash	8,228,000
Gold	7,583,000
Loans and rediscounts	2,037,000
Deposits	7,106,000
Federal reserve notes	875,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT. (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total cash	16,344,000
Gold	16,337,000
Loans and rediscounts	1,660,000
Deposits	12,983,000

Application has been filed with the Federal Reserve Board on the part of banks in Eastern Wisconsin to be detached from the Minneapolis district and annexed to Chicago. Banks in thirty-four counties signed the request.

FOR ILLINOIS R. R. BONDS.

Protective Committee Enlarged to Take in Subsidiary Companies.

The protective committee for the refunding and improvement 4 per cent. bonds of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, in view of possible further defaults on bonds of that railroad and affiliated companies, has enlarged its membership so as to include representatives of the various classes of the mortgage debt of the Chicago & Eastern.

John W. Platten is Chairman of the protective committee and the new members are J. W. Alling, President of the Southern New England Telephone Company; Lyman B. Brainerd, President of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection Insurance Company; F. H. Shipman, Treasurer of the New York Life Insurance Company, and Wilber S. Johnson, Second Vice President of the Prudential Insurance Company of America. The other members of the committee are James C. Brady, Franklin Q. Brown, Frederick H. Ecker, Robert Fleming, Donald G. Geddes, Otto H. Kahn and William C. Poillon.

A circular letter has been sent by the full committee to holders of all bonds of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and its affiliated companies calling for the immediate deposit of bonds with the United States Mortgage & Trust Company.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

All Mines in Lake Superior Region Now Working on Full Time.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 13.—Production of copper from the Lake Superior district increased 15 per cent. All the mines are on full time. The estimated rock output was 850,000 tons.

The situation at Old Dominion, where the mines are shut down because of water trouble, is reported more satisfactory. The company turned out 2,074,000 pounds of copper during February, against 1,745,000 pounds in January and 3,066,000 in February, 1914. Calumet & Hecla expects to begin shipments from its White Pine property in May.

Victoria officials report that ground has now been opened from which sufficient rock can be obtained to supply the mill to its capacity for two or three years.

Reports are that the Houghton Copper Company will build a railway to connect with either the Atlantic or Isle Royale Railroads, thus affording opportunity for mill tests.

ATTACK FULL CREW LAWS.

Associated Railways Show the Heavy Cost It Imposes.

Estimates prepared for the Executive Committee of the twenty-one associated railroads of New Jersey and Pennsylvania which are fighting in these States for the repeal of the full crew laws show that $2,500 would be saved every year in the operation between New York and Pittsburgh of one first-class through passenger train if the full crew laws were not in force.

R. L. O'Donnel, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the associated railways, issued a statement giving specific figures for the Broadway Limited, which runs from the Pennsylvania Station to Chicago. This is the fastest train on the Pennsylvania lines at present. Mr. O'Donnel says that it costs $7.03 a day, or $2,566 a year, more to run this train from New York to Pittsburgh than it did before the full crew laws went into effect. The additional money is paid to the extra brakemen.

"At no time," says Mr. O'Donnel, "does the Broadway Limited have less than eleven paid men on board, and from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh it has twelve, not including the dining car crew. It makes only four stops. Block signals protect the train throughout its run, and every switch is interlocked."

As an extreme illustration of the "absurdity of the full crew laws Mr. O'Donnel uses the case of a little railroad running through the southern corners of Chester and Lancaster Counties, Pennsylvania, and owned by about forty farmers in that community.

"This road," says Mr. O'Donnel, "affords the sole transportation for a district with about 2,500 population. There is not much traffic for the road, either passengers or freight. The company runs a very few trains consisting of one passenger and one or more freight cars, as business requires. The average trains run two to five cars.

"Under the law such dinky trains must carry crews of five men, because no train carrying freight is permitted to be operated with less than that number."

Gets Big Steel Contract.

The Lackawanna Steel Company has received the contract for the entire amount of steel to be used in the new Arnold-Constable building.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 13.—Thirty-two corporations chartered today had a aggregate capital of $433,100. Those of $5,000 and over are:

Asbestos Textile Co., $100,000; Isidor and Nathan Rosen, Jacob Eisen, 1,908 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

Sheet Lathing Corporation, Bronx, machinery, appliances, devices, supplies, materials, equipment in building, $100,000; C. Mayer, Mox, Wm. Gerserdtz, Fredk. L. Kane, Huntington, L. I.

Industry Estates Corporation, live stock, natural products, $5,000; Henry Caplan, Thos. C. Durkhan, Wm. H. Randel, 34 Manhattan Av.

Peerless Carbon and Ribbon Mfg. Co., carbon paper, typewriter ribbons, supplies, furniture, $25,000; J. J. Seits, D. A. Balfour, L. T. Hamburger, 113 West Broadway.

G. B. Kuper & Bros., trucking, lighterage storage, forwarding, agency, $20,000; Geo. H., Marie D., and George D. Kuper, 435 West 21st St.

Kerr-Runyon Co., motor cars, machinery, supplies, $20,000; John S. Carroll, Murray Earle, Carman R. Runyon, Jr., 515 South Broadway, Yonkers.

Boulevard Drug Co., $15,000; B. Rasch, D. Ellison, M. L. Parenhoft, 403 Audubon Av.

J. M. Colven Mfg. Co., Yonkers, filters, machinery, motors, hydraulic plants, $12,000; H. M., E. B., and J. M. Colven, 68 Cornell Av., Yonkers.

Harris Bros. Button Works, silk and fancy metal buttons, $10,000; Felix, Asna, and Sidney Harris, 2,384 Seventh Av.

Leavitt-Rothschild Co., cigars, other wares, $10,000; Jacob Goldstein, Rosa Rothschild, Louis Leavitts, 129 West 88th St.

Crompton Bldg. Corporation, realty, construction, $10,000; Nathan Rodner, Robert G. Peters, Hugo H. Plesen, 401 Pearl St.

Christie Realty Co., $5,000; Mary Marwell, Philip Wintenstein, Henry S. Nadelweiss, 5,103 Fourteenth Av., Brooklyn.

Schofield, Mercer & Co., precious stones, jewelry, leather goods, novelties, $10,000; Nicholas Kapostier, Wm. J. Mercer, Geo. Schofield, Jr., 19 Prospect Place, New Dorp.

The March Realty Corporation, Brooklyn, $5,500; Hyman Parker, Morris Soloway, Louis Rubin, 4,915 Fifth Av.

Mandy Sales Co., novelties for advertising, merchandise, $5,000; J. B. Read, Julia, and J. E. Thomson, 288 Broadway.

Bradley Auto Supply Co., motors, engines, cars, garages, $5,000; John D. Bradley, Herman W., and Harry F. Webster, Jr., 1,364 Broadway.

George D. Brown, Inc., autos, supplies, $5,000; Frank W. Lane, Mary R., and George D. Brown, 157 West 84th St.

Century Fireproof Door Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; Harry, Samuel, and Pincus Shapiro, 1,763 Sterling Pl., Brooklyn.

Allen Realty Co., $5,000; Rose O'Rourke, Samuel L. Cohen, Malcolm Sundheimer, 31 Nassau St.

Voluntary dissolutions: Northern Coal & Iron Co., Manhattan; M. P. & Kuhar Co., Manhattan.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Justice	.02
Andes	.07	Kentucky Con.	.01
Belcher	.30	Mexican	.38
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental Con.	.70
Caledonia	.30	Ophir	.07
Challenge Con.	.03	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.02	Savage	.04
Confidence	.20	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.13	Sierra Nevada	.08
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.18
Hale & Norcross	.04		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.94	Comb. Fraction	.08
Jim Butler	.72	D'field Daisy	.05
MacNamara	.04	D'field B. B.	.03
Midway	.16	Florence	.58
Mizpah Exten.	.30	G'field C. M.	1.57½
Montana	.40	G'field Merger	.22
North Star	.15	Jumbo Exten.	.08
Rescue Eula	.10	Silver Pick	.06
Tonopah Exten.	2.75	Vernal	.05
Tonopah Merger	.59	Nevada Hills	.25
West End	.50	Round Mountain	.36

GOLDFIELD. MANHATTAN.

Atlanta	.39	Manhattan Con.	.02
Booth	.29	Man. Big Four	.05
C. O. D.	.05		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	8	9	Jackpot	6	8
Elkton	43	45	McKinney	33	35
El Paso	138	180	Old Gold	1½	
Findlay	3	3½	Portland	113	116
Gold Dol.	3	4½	Vindicator	120	150
Isabella	16½	16¾	Rav. B. H.	2	4

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Ford

Ford touring, A1 condition, like new; sacrifice. 138 East 32d St.

National.

Landaulet, National, 1914, Brunham body, perfect condition; had city use only; fully equipped; cost $4,800; will sell very reasonably. Owner, S 39 Times.

Packard.

PACKARDS ONLY.	14 "6-38" Touring.
	14 "6-38" Coupe Landaulette.
	12 "6-48" Phaeton.
	12 11 "30" h. p. Two Bodies.
	12 "18" h. p. Lond. like new

OPEN AND CLOSED BODIES AT COST.
All these cars have been thoroughly overha'd.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.
1,870 Broadway. 'Phone Columbus—5078.

Reo.

Reo touring, 1914 model; like new; fully equipped; bargain. Reo Motor Car Co., 19 West 62d St.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pierce-Arrow.

PIERCE-ARROW, 6-48.
Seven-passenger touring, 1913; just overhauled and painted by Pierce Company; exceptional opportunity to obtain a Pierce that looks and runs like new at a low price; complete equipment; will demonstrate anywhere; owner must sell at once; can be seen by appointment only. Telephone 2791 Riverside. Address N 48 Times.

S. G. V.

Very handsome, new S. G. V., with Sedan body, starting and lighting system; attractive price; also excellent S. G. V. touring car; used as demonstrator. J. M. Quinby & Co., Newark, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

Two new limousine bodies, latest style, ready to mount; our own make. J. M. Quinby & Co., Newark, N. J.

Wanted to exchange national bank stock for an automobile. Phone Room 940-942 Martinique Hotel.

Automobiles for Rent.

RENAULT CLOSED COUPE
for town shopping; first-class condition; very reasonable terms for rent monthly or sale cheap. Write Poucel, 155 East 75th St., or phone 8011 Lenox.

Packards.—Late models, hour, day, monthly; prices reasonable; also small limousine town car; $2 per hour. Williams, 57 East 58th St. Phone Lenox 8282.

Peerless 6-cylinder; new models; daily, weekly, monthly; reasonable. Tymoff, 4420-1160 Schuyler.

For Hire.—Fully equipped brand new 5-passenger car, with chauffeur; rent $50 weekly. S 48 Times.

Packard limousine; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 4832-4421 Harlem. 156 East 120th St.

Packard landaulet; monthly; weekly, daily, hourly; shopping. Gilbert, 1780 Circle.

Automobile Repairing.

We repair auto radiators, lamps, windshields, horns, honks, mudguards, &c. Hudson Auto Lamp Works, Inc., 1,648-50 Broadway, New York. Tel. 8194-3864 Columbus. Brooklyn Branch, 1,054 Bedford Av. Tel. Decatur 1227.

Auto painting, repairing, tops, slip covers, overhauling a specialty. Universal Auto Painting Co., 602 West 52d. (4426 Columbus.)

Automobile Storage.

F. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export, 552-558 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobile Supplies.

Modernize your car! Equip it with Startlite, Lighting, Detachable Wire Wheels. High Grade Mechanical, Electrical Repairs. JESCO COMPANY, 245 W. 55 St. Col. 6245.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,763 Broadway. (upstairs.)

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7929 Col. Special class for women.

Automobiles Wanted.

Highest prices paid for all kinds of used autos. Used Auto Co., 1,666 Broadway.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

$80,000 to invest in second or third mortgages, small amounts in Manhattan apartment houses only. Daniel Foreman, 141 East 17th St.

I have $15,000 to loan on first mortgage in Queens and $10,000 for nearby Jersey; will divide. J. W. DOOLITTLE, WOOLWORTH BLDG.

$2,000,000 building loan money; 33d to 50th, Lexington to 7th Av. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Mortgage money in all amounts, building and permanent. Harold E. Wittemann, 191 Broadway, City.

Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Westchester, or New Jersey. Hickey, 818 East 160th St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 10 EAST 33D ST.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—On one of the best blocks in the Stuyvesant Heights section, a three-story, twelve-room brownstone house; in good condition; will make a fine home; no brokers or agents. Address Owner, N 21 Times.

Quaint Colonial cottage, semi-detached; all modern improvements; barn; Subway and "L" service; near stations; $3,200; easy terms. Cottage, 58 Times Downtown.

Brick, 1-Fam., $4,700; 2-Fam., $6,200. Easy terms. Inquire on premises, Bros., 350 Enfield St., (Elderts Lane.) Brooklyn, N. Y.

House to rent, furnished, by the year, 96th St. and Shore Road, Brooklyn. Apply on premises.

Park slope, 2-family brick house; reasonable. H 251 Times Downtown.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Attention.—Bargains, property owned by banks, mortgagees, which must sell, easy terms; apartment house near 104th St.-Columbus Av., rents $3,400, price $24,500; apartment house near 96th St.-Broadway, rents $5,500, price $35,000; elevator apartment house, Broadway corner, rents $25,000, want offer $200,000; apartment house near 137th St.-Broadway, rents $6,800; price $52,-000; elevator apartment house near 145th St.-Broadway rents $28,000, price $190,000; elevator apartment house, corner 100x100, near 181st St. Subway, rents $20,000, price $165,000; also others, suit your wants; some net 10 and 15%; necessary small investment. H. T. Wood, 62 Liberty St.

FINE HOME ON THE SOUND,
consisting of 8 rooms and bath, hot water heat, sewer, every improvement, macadamized streets, sidewalks, elegant big plot, hedge around property, very high land, ideal location; bungalow has lights to yacht club, dock, bathing beach, tennis courts, &c.; restricted neighborhood; 30 minutes from Manhattan, few minutes' walk from station; $500 gives possession at once, balance to suit. B. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th St., New York.

MUST BE SOLD.
New, modern, artistically built stucco residence in Richmond Hill; restricted section; 8 spacious rooms, large attic, bath, open fireplace, parquet floors, wood paneled walls, gas, electric light, hot water heat; laundry and extra toilet in cellar; sewer just completed; plot 45x100; 15 minutes to 34th St., N. Y.; price, $9,800; screens and awnings included; easy terms. Address X 278 Times Annex.

FINE COTTAGE, $18 A MONTH.
just over city line; good neighborhood, 7 large beautiful rooms and bath, everything like new, 2 lots, handy to all city; school, trolley, &c.; don't overlook this bargain; must be sold this week; possession on very small cash payment. C. McCaw, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

On water front at Sound Crest, with clear, sandy beach, semi-bungalow with seven large rooms and bath, hardwood trim, tile bath and kitchen, gas and electric lights, steam heat, parquet floors; price $5,950, $1,000 cash, balance as rent. T. J. Smith, Room 824, 47 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

QUEENSCOURT.—Semi-bungalows and cottages for sale and rent; fine neighborhood; restricted; 28 minutes from Manhattan; come and see. J. MEAD BRIGGS, cor. Creed Av. and Fulton St., Queens, L. I.

Forest Hills Gardens.—Ten room three bath hollow tile house, designed by owner; large trees, garden; 53 Underwood Road; $18,500; additional garden lot, $4,500; together, $22,-000. Apply owner, Swinburne Hale, 165 Broadway. Phone Cortlandt 200.

Desirable 10-room house; all improvements; tile bath; large rooms; large porch and sun parlor; plot 60x100 with garage; will make right price and terms to suit; 3 minutes to station, Oakville, 60 North 23d St., B'way, Flushing, N. Y.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS.
Sage Foundation Homes Company Development; will sell my contract for Lots 31, 32, 33, Block 41, for $3,400; best location. S 44 Times.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

A waterfront plot having railroad facilities must be sacrificed for quick cash. Address Owner, Box H 264 Times.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

STATEN ISLAND.—Tile-stucco, nine-room house, recently completed; two bathrooms, hot water heat and supply; vacuum cleaner; parquet floors; electric lighting; near golf club, trains, trolley, ferry, half hour to city; rent, $50. ERRINGTON, 31 Townsend Av., Clifton. Telephone 885 Tompkinsville.

Stone bungalow on high hills of Staten Island; wonderful view of ocean and bay; fine trees chicken run, &c.; $40 monthly; $50 furnished. "Bungalow," 35 N. Y. Times Downtown.

Two lots on south side of high ground overlooking ocean; charmingly located, near churches and schools; refined people only; $175 each. Refined, 111 Times Downtown.

Bungalow on hills of Staten Island, overlooking ocean, near trolley; $2,000. Bargain, 115 Times Downtown.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain in private houses; now $600; recently $900; water every floor; one block from "L" station, (130th St.;) also five-story corner, (7th Av.,) was $1,400, now $1,000; rare chance; particulars of Wilcox & Sheltop, 2,107 7th Av.

Will sell for sacrifice to close estate, property in best section of Washington Heights, near West 168th St. Sub. station. Apply M. C., 565 W. 170th St.

$10,000 cash; Dollar Savings Bank mortgage buys handsome residence near Riverside Drive; 43 ft. wide. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 Fifth Av.

Corner, 50x100, with two buildings, paying $800 annually; for price of land, $11,500; great bargain. Edward Polak, Inc., 587 Tremont Av.

Elegant residence West Eighties, 20x100, completely furnished; $3,000 cash, balance on time; terms; write. N 141 Times.

Wanted to exchange national bank stock for an automobile. Phone Room 940-942 Martinique Hotel.

Automobiles for Rent.

RENAULT CLOSED COUPE
for town shopping; first-class condition; very reasonable terms for rent monthly or sale cheap. Write Poucel, 155 East 75th St., or phone 8011 Lenox.

Packards.—Late models, hour, day, monthly; prices reasonable; also small limousine town car; $2 per hour. Williams, 57 East 58th St. Phone Lenox 8282.

Peerless 6-cylinder; new models; daily, weekly, monthly; reasonable. Tymoff, 4420-1160 Schuyler.

For Hire.—Fully equipped brand new 5-passenger car, with chauffeur; rent $50 weekly. S 48 Times.

Packard limousine; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 4832-4421 Harlem. 156 East 120th St.

Packard landaulet; monthly; weekly, daily, hourly; shopping. Gilbert, 1780 Circle.

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We repair auto radiators, lamps, windshields, horns, honks, mudguards, &c. Hudson Auto Lamp Works, Inc., 1,648-50 Broadway, New York. Tel. 8194-3864 Columbus. Brooklyn Branch, 1,054 Bedford Av. Tel. Decatur 1227.

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STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7929 Col. Special class for women.

Automobiles Wanted.

Highest prices paid for all kinds of used autos. Used Auto Co., 1,666 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

Want to lease or purchase in Manhattan, a small private dwelling in desirable neighborhood containing two baths and seven or six most eight rooms; please do not answer unless you can meet above requirements. Reply, stating terms, F. E. Fare, H 250 Times.

WANTED.—List of properties for sale and to let; have inquiries for one and two-family houses, and Concourse and Jerome Av. lots. Fitzgerald, 501 Tremont Av.; phone 633 Tremont.

From city home will splendidly furnish fine suburban house, (high ground,) and pay nominal rental, with 60-day vacate clause. Willets, 1,482 Broadway, Room 903.

House, seven rooms, considerable ground, yearly, $300; near station; along Hudson or Sound; hour New York. N 126 Times.

Apartments and tenements to lease wanted; give details. R. S., Box 59, North Side News, Bronx.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Big Bargain.—An equity of $135,000 over bank mortgage in nine five-story apartments, including corner with stores, Bronx; will trade for vacant or suburban property, but must have cash. Alexander Selkin, 882 Prospect Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

11TH ST., near Washington St., three-story house, 14 rooms and bath.....$900
22d, bet. 7 & 8 Avs., 3-story.....$1,400
22d, bet. 8 & 9 Avs., 4-story.....$1,500
24th, bet. 8 & 9 Avs., 3-story.....$1,400
34th, bet. 8 & 9 Avs., 4-story.....$1,800
A. M. CUDNER REAL ESTATE CO., 254 West 23d St. 'Phone 1276 Chelsea.

21st St. Houses, 153-155 East.—Suitable for furnished rooms; rent, $80 month each. H. S. Weed, 111 Broadway.

162d St., 519 West.—Eleven dooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; $75 monthly.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

A superb dwelling; electric light; parquet floors; finest plumbing; private street in eighties; bargain; might trade. M. M. Hayward & Co., Broadway and 100th St.

139TH, 263 WEST.
Completely furnished house, 10 light rooms, 2 baths; restricted block; near "L."

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

MAGNIFICENT HOME.
BRONXVILLE SECTION—PROXIMITY GRAMATAN HOTEL.
About 2 acres of beautifully laid out grounds in highly restricted section, surrounded by handsome private estates. House, grey stone construction, English Manor style, stands on commanding terrace; contains 18 spacious rooms, 2 sun parlors, large bedrooms with connecting boudoirs and baths; large refrigerator room, laundry, separate service quarters; marble bitting room; large grey stone garage, space for 3 cars, complete machine shop, 2 living rooms and bath, storage rooms, &c.; every conceivable modern improvement; tennis courts; one of the finest estates in Westchester County; within 30 minutes of Grand Central Station; offered at $65,000, on very reasonable terms; no exchange. Address Owner, P. O. Box 77, Station O, New York.

At Beechmont, New Rochelle, beautiful house, twelve rooms, two baths; splendidly furnished, double garage, superb corner lot, quantities fruit and shade trees, must sell for sale; bargain; or rent furnished season; particulars. Major D. B. Harrison, Room 608, Marbridge Building, N. Y. City.

For Sale.—Great bargain; house cost $8,500 to build; land, $2,000; total, $10,500; can be bought $7,000; twelve rooms; hardwood floors and finish; bath; gas; newly painted; succeed; to 50x116; fine river view; 3 minutes station. Alfred E. Cooke, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

BARGAIN.
MUST SELL FINE HOUSE, 13 ROOMS, TWO BATHS; CORNER PLOT, 125x175, WITH GARAGE; BEST LOCATION IN PELHAM HEIGHTS; CONVENIENT TO RAILROADS. G., 305 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Ardsley.—Your opportunity; 32 minutes 155th St.; near depot; all improvements; lots 25x100; high ground; magnificent views; homes or investment; only 27 offered; bargain prices; easy payments. "Investigate," N 32 Times.

Colonial cottage, hills Westchester; 11 rooms, 3 baths; furnished; electricity, fireplaces, steam heat, spacious verandas, high altitude, magnificent view; garden planted; garage, man's room, bath; touring car also larger estate. Mrs. Alexander, 46 West 52d St.

For Sale—330 South 6th Av., Mount Vernon, two-story and attic frame dwelling, lot 25x100. Price $4,500; mortgage $2,400; balance easy payments. Apply on premises, or of owner, F. E. Barnes, 62 West 45th St., N. Y.

Bronxville.—Beautiful corner house, 11 rooms, two baths; gas, electricity; open fireplaces; all improvements; plot 75 by 140; will sell cheap. McLernon, 128 West Fordham Road, Bronx.

Nine-room bungalow, completely furnished, to rent; also garage; must be seen to be appreciated; option to buy. M. L. Jackson, River View Manor, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Thirty-five acres at Larchmont; suitable for a gentleman's estate; all high land; beautiful trees; $53,000; worth $75,000; double in value in five years. Waldorf, 19 Jay St., New York.

Greenacres, Hartsdale.—In the Westchester Hills; literature and list houses free. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale.

Fully developed tract of 10 acres, within 30 minutes' ride of N. Y.; near Sound; splendid train service; owners will sacrifice. H. C. S., 159 Times.

New Rochelle—Beautiful Beachmont Park; 8 rooms, 2 baths; double garage; acre garden grounds. Thomas Roberts, Jr., 30 Broad St., New York.

FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED HOMES.
Frederick Jenkins, (Tel. 406,) New Rochelle.

On Hudson, near city, attractive all-year home; grounds, improvements. N 85 Times.

Bungalows and cottages. N. W. Walker, 40 West 32d St. 9880 Madison Square.

Mount Vernon.

SACRIFICES SPLENDID HOME in restricted section of Chester Hill, on plot 90x100 feet; fine shade trees, shrubbery, modern nine-room house, two baths, open fireplace; near new high school; five minutes from station; former price $15,000. Your offer wanted. COOLEY REALTY CO., 39 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

New homes; sale and rent; bargains. Grant, 14 South 5th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Yonkers.

707 and 783 North Broadway, Yonkers, in the "River View Colony."—Two-story dwellings; high class; low price; newest improvements; beautiful location; terms to suit. River View Building Co., on premises, and 115 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

HALESITE-ON-HUNTINGTON BAY.
Completely furnished, beautifully situated Summer cottage, "Greenbrier"; 5 master's bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 servants' bedrooms, bath; large hall, living room, den, open fireplaces; steam heat; servants' dining room and laundry; 1½ acres ground; shade trees, garage; glorious, unobstructed view Huntington Bay; $5,000 cash, balance 6 p. c. mortgage. George Taylor, 7 East 48th St. Phone Murray Hill 2652.

HALESITE-ON-HUNTINGTON BAY.
Summer home, six bedrooms, bath, sleeping porch; two acres high ground; beautiful view; pergola, garage, tennis court, Summer house; pool and fountain; flowers, vegetables, fruit trees; near yacht and country clubs; extremely complete and desirable country home; $1,000 cash, balance liberal terms. George Taylor, 7 East 48th St. Phone Murray Hill 2652.

Beechhurst, L. I.—Beautiful new stucco residence, 10 rooms, 2 baths; hot water heating, gas, electricity; open fireplaces and all modern improvements; plot 80x100; 5 minutes from station, 25 minutes from 33d St. electric road; privileges of beautiful bathing beach, yacht club, &c. Owner, F 354 Times Downtown.

Rockville Centre.—Modern dwelling, 8 years old, in fine condition; eight rooms, foyer hall, bath; all modern improvements; completely screened, including piazza; storm windows; plot, 50x150; convenient to railroad and trolley; price, $6,000. H 254 Times Downtown.

$10 a month buys my fine, well-located chicken farm; just the place for a laborer or mechanic to make a good living; nice house and enough land for chicks, vegetables, berries, &c.; small cash down; possession at once. D. Farm, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, near Subway station.

AT LONG BEACH.—Extraordinary opportunity for quick buyer; plot, 40x150; northwest corner of Boardwalk and Magnolia Boulevard, first corner west of Nassau Hotel; terms arranged. Apply CROSS & BROWN COMPANY, 18 East 41st St., New York City. Telephone Murray Hill 4000.

GREAT NECK.
Attractive new house, 7 bedrooms, 3 baths; garage; fine view; private beach; for rent unfurnished by season or year. Apply to J. F. Phillips. Phone 248W Great Neck.

For Sale or Rent, Furnished.—Must sacrifice immediately modern improved shingle dwelling, ten minutes from station, Lynbrook; price, $4,650; cash $1,450, balance easy terms. Correspondence solicited; no agents. Graduate, X 251 Times Annex.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA—18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day. Little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 88 Middletown Street, two blocks north L. I. R. R. Sta., Jamaica.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY HOME
Acre; corner plot; trees; two-car garage; beautiful house; large, bright rooms; open fireplaces; all modern conveniences; an absolute bargain; $9,500. Lock Box 83, Huntington, L. I.

SMALL CHICKEN FARM.
9-room house, all modern improvements; ½ acre; chicken house, henery; fruit and shade trees; North Freeport; 3 blocks from trolley and stores; $2,600; $500 cash; $25 monthly. Chas. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

Six-room house, bath, gas, electric light, steam heat, gas range; plot 50x100; near station; excellent train service; worth $3,750, price $3,250; small amount down, balance like rent. W. B. McLain, 47 West 34th St.

FREEPORT
THE QUEEN SUBURBAN CITY.
Detached cottage on large plot; city improvement; sacrifice; cottages to let. SEALY, Freeport, or 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

To let, new store on principal street in business centre, 25x58 ft., 11 ft ceiling; water, sewerage, electric lights; also 2 large, well-lighted rooms on 2d floor. Charles R. Lyon, Greenport, N. Y.

Far Rockaway.—House containing 26 bedrooms; all improvements; spacious grounds; water

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. — 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE with private bath and kitchenette. Nicely furnished, $40-$55 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. SPECIAL CONCESSIONS on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

A.—A.—THE WILSONIA, 225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $45 up. | By month 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $55 up. | or year Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," and surface cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises. Phone 9820 Col.

Madison Av., 173.—Bedroom, bath, and extra large living room, completely furnished; Oriental rugs, victrola, &c.; bed linen and towels; maid service included; party leaving New York will rent same from April 1 to October; meals servid in rooms if desired; quiet, excellent location; references required. Telephone Murray Hill 8284 for appointment; $100 month.

On corner opposite Morningside Park, 118th St., 7 rooms; very large bedrooms; exceptionally cheerful; well furnished; convenient to family restaurant; $100 to $125 monthly, according to time taken; adults only. F. A. C., 40 Morningside Av.; telephone, Morningside 3447.

To rent or lease from May 1, 6-room elevator apartment, furnished or unfurnished; most attractive neighborhood on Washington Heights, convenient to all transportation lines; reasonable; apartment can be seen at any time. N 93 Times.

176th, West, (220 Audubon Av.)—English lady wishes to let handsomely furnished, large, light front apartment five rooms; elevator, day and night service; telephone, electricity, gas; every convenience. Bowden, Apt. 35.

Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway, at 70th.—Light corner apartment, two large rooms and bath, to sublet until October; attractively furnished or unfurnished. Inquire at hotel or phone W. F. Smith, 8240 Morning.

176th, West, (214 Audubon Av.)—Front corner; elevator; 5 delightfully large rooms; ideally furnished, every detail; complete housekeeping; immaculate home. Markham. Phone Audubon 3610.

Riverside Drive, 222, (corner 94th.)—Attractively furnished or unfurnished nine rooms and three baths until October; overlooking Hudson; will sacrifice. Apartment 4, Newell. 9681 River.

176th, West, (214 Audubon Av.)—Front corner; elevator; 5 delightful large rooms; ideally furnished, every detail; complete housekeeping; immaculate home. Markham. Phone Audubon 3610.

Attractive four-room, newly furnished, elevator apartment, one block from Riverside, near Subway, "L," and bus; possession April 1 to Aug. 1. Apply evenings. Price, $40 West 157th St.

Finely furnished four-room apartment, facing Columbia Campus; all outside rooms; piano, mahogany furniture. 435 West 119th St., Apartment A, eighth floor. Telephone 6200 Morningside.

Gentleman having large furnished apartment, Lexington Av., 59th St., desires sublet, or sell furniture very cheap. N 149 Times.

Furnished apartment of six good-sized rooms; elevator building, facing Morningside Park; mahogany furniture, real rugs; near Columbia University. Court Rebelle, 416 West 122d St.

164th, (3,915 Broadway.)—Front, corner apartment, 6 rooms; ideally furnished every detail; call and see it. Phone Audubon 3730. Apartment 33.

East Side.

Apartments to let furnished or unfurnished; high-class service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 E. 32d St. HOTEL OXFORD, 35 E. 27th St.

Two exceptional, sunny rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; exclusive Murray Hill section, near Park Av. Phone Murray Hill 4421.

109 East 56th St.—To sublet, furnished studio apartment, 2 rooms and bath.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents an agate line.

Responsible couple want furnished 5-6-room apartment several months; references. N 144 Times.

Wanted.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 6, 7 rooms; 2 adults; immediate possession to July 1. Desirable. 126 Times.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A very choice apartment of six rooms; splendid light, bath, heat, electric light, telephone, elevator service; rent $47.50; high-class house. Superintendent, 533 West 124th St., near Broadway.

Manhattan Av., 240, 246, 254, (320 West 111th St., opposite Morningside Park.)—Beautiful apartments of 4, 5, 6 rooms; $28 to $60; phone service; half block from 110th St. "L" Station.

NEW HOUSE, (ZIVIA,) 393 EDGECOMBE AV., (OVERLOOKING COLONIAL PARKWAY.)—5 AND 6 ROOMS; EXCEPTIONAL LIGHT AND AIR; $45-$60.

SMITHSONIAN, 60 WEST 129TH ST. 7-8 rooms, high-class elevator apartments; every modern improvement; $55-$80. ROBERT LEVERS, 376 Lenox Av.

22d, 1 West.—Corner apartment, seven rooms and bath; all light rooms; nine windows; facing Central Park; rent very reasonable; can be seen at any time. Linely.

AT 41 PINEHURST AV., COR. 179TH. Six-room, elegant apartment; $60. Also suitable for physician. Seven-room apartment, $65.

420 Riverside Drive, (Apt. 7-D,) 5 rooms; 2 baths; overlooking Hudson; all outside; airy, light; long or short term lease. Telephone Morningside 7889.

106th St., 230 West, (Near Broadway.)—Beautiful 4, 5, and 6 room apartments; all modern improvements and electric light; $30 to $50.

Party leaving city will sublet high-class apartment; big concession; seven large, airy rooms, overlooking river; phone 9400 Riverside.

Eight sunny rooms, outside exposure, suitable furnished rooms; at Subway, elevated stations; elevator; references. 59 West 65th St.

A large five-room apartment to sublet; all modern improvements; one block from Columbia; rent $50. 414 West 121st St. Apt. 41.

Five large housekeeping rooms to sublet, $60; elevator building; restaurant optional. 49 Morningside Av. corner West 118th St.

147th, 547 West.—Sublet from April 1, elegant 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; southern exposure. Apt. 62.

To sublet, 6 large, light rooms, two baths. Rudinger, 924 West End Av., corner 105th St.

71 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, near 79th St.; five-story American basement dwelling; rent $2,000. Geo. A. Bowman, 121 West 42d St. Telephone Bryant 2444.

Sublet at sacrifice, 6 rooms; bath, elevator, telephone; first-class, modern house; $55 monthly. Apt. 43, 128 West 11th St.

To Sublet—Five unusually large, light rooms; all improvements; southern exposure. Apt. 44 S. W., 310 West 97th St.

141st, 610 West.—To sublet, apartment of four large, light rooms; southern exposure; building year old.

202 West 130th St.—Modern apartments; seven large, light rooms; $45-$55.

7 rooms to sublet, 126 W. 91st St.; all improvements; convenient transit lines; fine residential block; reasonable rent.

Franklin Av., 1,321, (168th.)—Elegant 4-5 room apartments; every improvement; select tenants.

Sublet Unfurnished.—Six-room apartment; light, airy rooms; 2 baths; best locality; rent reasonable. 527 W. 110th; Apt. 53.

139th, 515 West.—Five rooms; walk up; hall service; $32.

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

150th, 465 West.—High-class apartments, 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms; $30-$50. Subway, "L."

84th, 19 West.—Seven rooms, bath; steam, hot water; top flight; $50.

St. Nicholas Av., 1,090—5, 6, 7 rooms and bath, $45 to $65.

Specially desirable, unfurnished Fifth Av. apartment to rent. Apply 20 Fifth Av.

The Forrest Chambers, Broadway at 113th St.; an 8-room apartment with 3 baths.

180th, 804 West, Corner Pinehurst Av.—Beautiful 5, 6, 7 room elevator apartment.

Convenient, light, six-room, front apartment; unusual closets. 510 West 113th. Apt. 5.

Amsterdam Av., 1,272, (near 123d St.)—Six rooms; hot water, steam; rent reasonable.

Sunny five-room apartment to rent, leaving town, very reasonable. 148 Audubon.

3,064 Bailey Av.; (West 231st St.)—Beautiful 5-room apt.; phone; modern improvements.

108-110 Central Park West, south corner 71st —Six to nine rooms, $1,300 up.

528-544 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

To sublet unfurnished, attractive 9-room corner apartment, West End and 101st St.; large and sunny rooms; 2½ masters' baths, many large roomy closets; large white tiled kitchen; 2 maids' rooms and bath; laundry on top floor; live steam with steam or open air drying; owner going to country; would accept reasonable price. Superintendent, 838 West End Av.

WASHINGTON SQUARE APARTMENT.

Unfurnished, $68 per month from May 1; corner studio apartment; five rooms and bath, all outside; north, south, and west exposures; large living-room overlooking Square; four windows; fine open fireplace; convenient to 5th Av. Bus, 6th Av. L, and surface cars; phone 6637 Spring, any time. X 292 Times Annex.

THE FORTRESS.

Northwest corner 169th St. and Fort Washington Av.; 5 and 6 rooms and bath; all light rooms. Inquire premises or E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St. Tel. 5989 Hanover.

60 WEST 93D ST.

Charming apartment, eight rooms, bath; private hall and good closet room; house renovated and under new management; reasonable.

55th St., 124 West.—To sublet, (unfurnished,) sunny, attractive apartment, all improvements; southern exposure; sitting room, large bedroom, kitchen, and bathroom; unusual chance. Inquire Superintendent.

610 WEST 141ST ST.

2 rooms, bath, kitchenette to sublet; Apt. 1E. Apply on premises or

FRED'K ZITTEL & SON, 2,211 Broadway.

SUBLET—RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

5 outside room front apt.; big reduction. Phone Monday 372 Madison Square for particulars.

East Side.

1,186 MADISON AV., at 87th St. Corner apartment, seven rooms, bath, parquet floors, electric light, exquisitely decorated; $1,200. Superintendent, premises; Agents, 507 5th Av.

EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.

A.—331 East 17th St., (Stuyvesant Square.)—An apartment of 12 rooms, with all improvements; entire parlor floor and basement; house accommodating but three families; reasonable rent.

FRANK L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St. 3d Av., corner 68th St.

For Rent.—Second apartment; 8 rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water; 71 Lexington Avenue; near 26th Street; rent $65 per month. Janitor on premises or F. E. Barnes, 62 West 45th Street.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS in Modern Fireproof Building. 3 and 4 rooms; bath; at moderate rentals. Apply to Superintendent, 39-43 East 27th St.

Desirable 3 and 5 room apartments in modern high-class building. Spacious rooms; excellent values; $33.75. Apply to manager, on premises, 105 East 15th Street.

17th, 206 East; adjacent to Rutherford Park; high-class elevator apartment house; 5 spacious light rooms; convenient to elevated and subway; rent reasonable.

29TH, 128 EAST.—Corner, six light rooms, bath, steam, hot water; $55. LOUIS CARREAU, 796 6th Av., (45th St.)

505 East 140th St.—7 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $33-$34.

Studio Apartment.—Large, sunny room and bath. 10 East 50th St.

Brooklyn.

1,045 Sterling Place, (Near Brooklyn Av.)—Beautiful apartments, 4 and 5 rooms; steam heat, electricity, phone, vacuum cleaning, $30 up. Apply premises. Phone 1978 Main.

Bronx.

Eight rooms, bath, maid's toilet, shower, electricity; most modern, beautiful apartment obtainable. 901 Prospect Av.

Mount Vernon.

Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, upper apartment in private dwelling; six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water supply, private porch, lawn. N 79 Times.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished
Thirty cents an agate line.

Apartment of six or seven rooms, below 59th St.; must have open fireplace and light and airy rooms; rent not to exceed $100. Answer Box X 269 Times.

Two or three rooms with bath, maid service; about $25; between 30th and 90th. H. H., 344 Times Downtown.

Country Board
Thirty Cents a Line.

WHERE IS THIS HOTEL?

Only One-half of Rates Charged Elsewhere!

It is not in Brooklyn, Staten Island or the Bronx. No ferry. Twenty-eight minutes from Broadway. Attractively furnished, sunny rooms; steam heated, electric lighted; private tiled bathroom with every room. Two people can have room, including delicious table board, for $20, $22, and $25, depending on location of room. Larger suites for families. Modern family hotel; no bar, dancing, &c. All guests are New York business men and their families, who have found beautiful East Orange possesses many advantages over Manhattan Island as a residence. Investigate like they did. Write today. Do it now. Action! Action!! Send postal for beautifully illustrated booklet, and state what kind of apartment and price you desire. Box L 56 Times.

Hospital graduate will care for an epileptic patient in charming country home. Address X 272 Times Annex.

Westchester County.

LOCUST HILL AV., 119, Yonkers.—Large connecting rooms, with private bath; single rooms; house newly decorated and furnished; large varandas; high elevation; unobstructed view of the Hudson; all comforts of a high-class family hotel; moderate prices; references. Telephone 448-J.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. PEPPERDAY INN. 'Phone 2065

Comfortable, healthful, economic accommodations for families; within five minutes of station.

Delightful country place overlooking Hudson; spacious wooded grounds; no mosquitos; large, airy, sunny rooms; real home; exceptional board. Miss Rolfe, 211 North Broadway, Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., 133 South Third Av., desirable location; five minutes from New Haven Depot; home comforts; unexcelled home cooking. Phone 136R.

Woodland Lake Hotel.—Commuting distances; excellent accommodations daily, weekly; automobile parties; reasonable. Reinhardt. Phone Dobbs Ferry 100 Ardsley.

Beautifully located home in White Plains, "THE PARK VIEW"; warm rooms; excellent cuisine; reasonable rates; references exchanged. Phone 448J.

Boarding Department.—Noble School for Little Girls; resident graduate nurse; open Summers. Phone 892 White Plains. Cornelia Camp.

KINGSLEY HOUSE, 19 North Broadway, White Plains.—Beautiful, central location; large, sunny double rooms; exceptional table. Phone 2381.

Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y.—Private family can accommodate few guests who appreciate refined home and surroundings. Mrs. Salter.

Staten Island.

Wadsworth Hall, Arrochar, S. I.—Attractive and all-year-around home, combining country and seashore; adjoining Clifton Tennis Club; very accessible; spacious grounds. Tel. 673 Tompkinsville.

Long Island.

Graduate nurse, owning large, modern house, board and nursing care for invalid or elderly person; reasonable. Brightlands, Hempstead.

Invalids and convalescents accommodated in a well-equipped private nursing home. Nursinghome, foot of Bay 10th St., Bath Beach. Telephone Bath Beach 3226.

Elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board; all conveniences; telephone, electric trains to Penn. Station. Mrs. E. A. Carson, 20 31st St., Beechhurst, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY, 80 CARLTON AV. Furnished rooms; French table board.

New York State.

EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL, ON THE HUDSON.

An all-year-round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comfort; tennis and billiards; convenient to riding paths; transit facilities; Subway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

Will board lady; good home; no other boarders. A. B. G., 17A New Main St., Haverstraw, N. Y.

Pennsylvania.

TOWANDA, Pa.—Woodleigh; refined, unique, for country pleasures, recuperation, or rest; no objectionable guests; accommodations strictly first class; booklet. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Trained nurse with great experience will care for few tuberculur patients in well-equipped home in the Hills. Address Hillside, E 46 Times Annex.

Country Board
Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY. "30 Minutes from Broadway."

You can secure a Parlor, Bedroom, and Private Bath, with unexcelled table service in a dining room seating 150, in an exclusive, beautifully furnished, and homelike apartment hotel for less than you are paying now. Rate for two persons only $25 per week. Take the Lackawanna at Hoboken, and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel only one block away. Write for booklet. *W. T. READE, Prop.*

East Orange, 12 N. Arlington Av.

THE COLONIAL, Phone Orange 2465-W. A delightfully located family house, only one minute from trolley and station. Mighty handy when in a hurry. Two-room suites with bath, also singly.

SUMMIT, N. J. THE BEAUTIFUL HILL CITY. Private family; large, sunny rooms; best table; all improvements; all the conveniences of a city; all the advantages of the country; four minutes from station; very reasonable. 309 Springfield Av. Tel. 312 W.

New Jersey's healthiest spot; with private family; house just completed; good commuting service to New York City; single room or en suite; connecting lavatories; telephone in room; open April 1 to adults only; make reservations now. Box X 277 Times Annex.

Physician will give home and professional care to two patients, nervous invalids, or aged; attendance, entertainment; beautiful surroundings; ¼ hour New York; references exchanged. For interview address Box H 217 Times Downtown.

Invalid or elderly person requiring special or partial care may obtain spacious room; graduated registered nurse; highest references from physicians and patients. Miss Shepard, 14 Bradford Place, Montclair. Phone 567-R.

Parlor with bedroom and first-class board; home comforts; private family; large place, near station; commuting distance; tube connection; auto accommodation; references. Telephone 513W Englewood.

THE MAPLES, RUTHERFORD. Thirty minutes from 33d or Wall; spend Spring months in this delightful suburb; refined, homelike; near station; golf, tennis; $8 up. Tel. 189.

LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J. Private home sanitarium; all nervous conditions, aged people, special care; refined nurses, physician; modern building; automobile rides; moderate.

STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY residing choicest section South Orange offer unusual accommodations, gentleman or couple; references. H 275 Times Downtown.

EAST ORANGE, 42 North Arlington Av.—Large, sunny rooms, single or en suite, newly furnished and decorated; best of home cooking; garage. Phone 3723W Orange.

The Stansbury.—Few choice rooms, en suite or single; all accommodations; fine location; reasonable. Phone 3832-R Orange. 39-41 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.

Most attractive rooms; superior cuisine for business guests; near Park St. station. Mrs. George Dickson, 132 Watchung Av., Upper Montclair, N. J. 882 J Montclair.

Hotel Francis, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J. A quiet, restful family hotel, in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

ORANGE, 25 Berkeley Av. (Highland Av. Station.)—Homelike accommodations; beautifully located; conveniences; easy commutation; references exchanged. Orange 298.

TRUELL COURT, Central Av. and 4th St., Plainfield, N. J.—Well-furnished rooms, with or without bath; excellent table; moderate prices.

CONVALESCENTS, invalids, elderly people; ideal conditions; near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—Nice, bright, warm rooms; six minutes from Highland station; references. Address, 211 Lincoln Av., Orange.

TRUELL INN, PLAINFIELD, N. J. A quiet, restful family hotel in most exclusive section; rates moderate.

Westfield, New Jersey.—Large, sunny rooms, with board; modern house; NEAR STATION. 423 SUMMIT AV.

Nurse's country home; quiet, homelike; convalescing, invalid, elderly guests. S. Straley, Newton, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Refined family; fine location, rooms, and table. Box 234.

New England.

New Canaan, Conn.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; five minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. No. 292.

HOMESTEAD HALL, Greenwich, Conn.—Overlooking Long Island Sound; will open April 1; home cooking; rooms with board, single or en suite.

Cottage Rosemarie, Fairfield, Conn.—Private, comfortable home accommodates few guests; French cooking.

Country Board Wanted
Thirty cents a line.

Young widow, refined, wishes arrange Summer board in quiet family adults; commuting distance; shore preferred; interview. N 75 Times.

Lady wants board, Rockaway Park, April, May, June; moderate. L, 23 Linden Av., Flatbush.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST, (5th Av.)—Desirable, large rooms; private bath; steam; reasonable.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; excellent table board. Stuyvesant 4275.

30TH ST., 131 EAST.—Sunny, single and double rooms for refined people; best service; French cooking; select locality; $7.50 to $9.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.—Large and small rooms with table board; Southern cooking.

63D, 23-30 EAST.—Second floor, large room; also single room; excellent table.

MADISON AV., 839, (70th.)—Large and small rooms with board; breakfast served in rooms; table board if references.

MADISON AV., 165.—Small room; also large room to share with musical students.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Comfortably furnished rooms; hot water, steam; home cooking.

54TH ST., 54 WEST. Rooms; table board.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, small rooms, front; good service; excellent table.

57TH, 351 WEST. — Nicely furnished large room; excellent board; electricity; telephone; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Sunny, front ballroom; running water; excellent board; references; phone.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; excellent cooking; table guests.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished rooms; exceptionally well-appointed house; electricity; private bath; excellent food; would consider young ladies studying vocal; references; attentive service.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST. — Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; table guests.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting private bath; table guests; reasonable; reference.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Homelike accommodations for gentlemen; excellent table; convenient subway. "L."

72D ST., (Between Broadway and West End.) —Will accommodate couple; also a few table guests. Phone 8350 Columbus.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; private bathroom; well appointed house; references exchanged.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; parlor suite; electricity; fine table.

72D WEST, Vicinity.—Desirable openings; private homes. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d.

73D, 260 WEST.—To save money you can secure first-class board with magnificently furnished rooms in a newly furnished house, at a price you have to pay for rooms alone in most hotels; accommodations equal to the best hotels at half the cost; superior cuisine, separate tables; double rooms with bath $25; single rooms $7 to $12; table guests $6 per week.

73D, 118 WEST. (The Wilga.)—Large and small, attractively furnished rooms, excellent table; Subway, express, "L," surface cars.

76TH, 127-129 WEST. — COMFORTABLE ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; REASONABLE.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large room, private bath; table guests; references.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; private bath; Subway; references; moderate.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Beautiful warm, large and small rooms; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Small room; electricity; excellent table; convenient Subway, L; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; reference.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Medium sunny front rooms; continuous hot water; moderate; references.

80TH, 123 WEST. — Sunny rooms; private baths; excellent cuisine; permanent guests; reasonable.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; also small; Summer rates.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; references. Write for booklet.

82D, 52 WEST.—Desirable single rooms, adjoining bath; attractive double rooms; references.

82D, 117 WEST.—Large sunny, third floor, front room; reasonable; table guests.

82D, 55 WEST. — Exclusive house; sunny ballroom; conveniences; $9; superior board.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Single rooms; comfortable, homey atmosphere; table guests.

88D, 5 WEST. Double, single rooms; bath, steam, electricity; excellent table; open all year; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Light outside rooms; private baths; quiet, homelike surroundings; moderate.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; home surroundings; excellent table; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room, suitable gentleman; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

87TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Large and small room, with excellent table board in Southern family; references exchanged.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home will accommodate few people; excellent home cooking.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive, sunny hall-room, bath same floor; refined person; excellent home cooking; reference; table guests.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Rooms, large, small; refined home; excellent meals; references.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Large, small newly furnished rooms; private baths; superior table.

92D ST., 7 WEST.—Comfortable room, breakfast, dinner, $10; references. Apartment 65.

93D, 21 WEST.—Sunny rooms; homelike; park; "L"; board optional; phone.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; cuisine unexcelled; table guests; moderate.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Back parlor; private bath; small room; phone, Riverside 7442.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; telephone; references; reasonable.

94TH, 140 WEST.—Two large rooms; conveniences; refined people; private house; home cooking.

94TH ST., 142-144 WEST. Desirable rooms; table guests.

95TH, 50 WEST.—"L." Subway express; only few accommodated; breakfast optional; references.

95TH, 124 WEST.—Front room, two; table board; parlor dining; rates weekly.

96TH, 64 WEST.—Handsome second floor, three rooms, bath; meals; moderate; reference.

102D, 316 WEST.—Small family owning beautiful house, (near Riverside,) will rent to one or two gentlemen or couple, with board, a beautifully furnished suite with private bath, dressing room; electric light and refined surroundings. Phone 6427 Riverside.

103D, 246 WEST.—New England woman has single, double rooms; home cooking.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Private bath, suite; other single rooms; $7 upward; superior table; fresh fruits and vegetables; references.

140TH, 455 WEST. — Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

141ST, (Riverside.) — Charming home, elevator apartment, 2 bedrooms, overlooking river; 2 well-bred men, couple; excellent table; references. Audubon 6480. Apt. 5 A.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny room; excellent board; steam heat, telephone.

149TH, 510 WEST.—Furnished room, board optional; Subway convenient; home cooking; reference required.

227TH ST., Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil; (Grand Central-231st Subway.)—References. Lesley.

A lady having beautiful home offers very large bedroom, adjoining bath, and excellent home cooking. Telephone Schuyler 8657.

COUPLE having Riverside home, choice two rooms; one with bath; reasonable. Audubon 4570. Apartment 6B, 740 Riverside Drive.

Gentleman may have ideal home life; cultured family; exclusive surroundings. X 270 Times Annex.

Refined couple, with little boy 3, will take charge of child about 4; best care; selected food; $25 monthly. 600 W. 204th St. Apt. 34.

SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying house in the West Eighties, would accommodate one gentleman, in room with bath; home-like surroundings; meals if desired; best references required. Telephone, Schuyler 4888.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming family hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $10-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Sub. "L" or Trolley to South Ferry.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, two blocks north 157th Subway.—Only private hotel on Manhattan with such grounds.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Large room, suitable for two; running water; also smaller.

15TH, 105 EAST, (Opposite Union Square Hotel, Subway express, Apt. 94.)—Delightful sunny parlor, bedroom, bath; electricity, elevator, telephone; handsome, fireproof building; bachelors; reasonable.

28TH, 111 EAST.—Elegantly furnished parlor floor to rent; suitable for professional or business.

29TH ST., 118 E.—Single room; private house; all improvements; phone; near Subway.

34TH, 123 EAST.—Attractive, double and large rooms; private bath; telephone; reasonable.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant large room, with bath; electricity; $10; telephone.

34TH, 56 EAST.—Also 13 Park Av.; large, handsomely furnished rooms; $4 up.

39TH, 321 Lexington Av.—Large, sunny room; private family; electricity; gentlemen; references.

43D ST., 130 EAST.—In private family; beautifully furnished room for business lady or gentleman; connecting bath; separate entrance; near Grand Central; references. First bell.

43D, 16 EAST.—Comfortable, completely furnished room, with bath; telephone; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; single room; breakfast optional; references.

45TH, 27 EAST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; redecorated; telephone; single rooms.

55TH ST., 83 EAST.—Large, light rooms; all conveniences; southern exposure.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Elegant rooms, baths adjoining; suitable two; select location; lowest rates; monthly tenants. French teacher. 7983 Plaza.

59TH, 129 EAST.—Steam heat, bath; quiet, respectable gentleman; $2 week. Stevens.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Large, nicely furnished room; running water; gentleman only.

93D, 31 EAST. — Private house; attractive double; single single room suitable couple, gentleman; reference.

64TH, (Lexington Av., 858.)—Double, single rooms; private bath; Summer prices; private residence.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 834, (63d St.)—Front and back parlor; conveniences; private residence; telephone.

MADISON AV., 529.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single; suites; private baths optional; use kitchenette.

WASHINGTON SQUARE. (Northeast Corner, 1 University Place.)—Large, sunny front room; steam heat; overlooking Washington Square Park; reasonable.

West Side.

57TH AV., 25.—Room adjoining bath; hot and cold water; breakfast optional; references.

97TH, 41 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; private home; modern conveniences; telephone; references.

97TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath; small rooms; moderate.

97TH ST., 26 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; conveniences; references.

12TH ST., 77 WEST, (Near 6th Av.)—Parlor, small rooms; heated; telephone Chelsea 8790.

13TH, 14, (West of 6th Av.)—Two, connecting, and large; bath; references.

21ST ST., 119 WEST.—Parlor; nicely furnished; piano; accommodate two; small room; reference.

32D ST., off Broadway, New Hotel Strand; large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week. Same rate for one or two people in room. Some rooms at $7 per week.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

37TH, 11 WEST.—Elegant large front room; elegantly furnished with magnificent bathroom connecting; for particulars, inquire, 42 W. 37th St. (Store.)

47TH, 1 WEST.—Splendid large front room, private shower bath, electricity, steam; select.

47TH, 56 WEST.—Handsome, large room, private bath; constant hot water; electricity, 'phone; also desirable single rooms; moderate.

47TH ST., 42 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; near bath; board optional. Phone 4589 Bryant.

49TH ST., 66 WEST.—Admirably arranged suite offices, suitable for physicians or dentists.

51ST, 70 WEST.—One and two rooms; suite; bath; electric lights; all improvements.

54TH ST., (7th Av.)—Sunny outside room, with or without board; hotel service; reasonable. Oregon, Mrs. Anderson, Apt. 5-A.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath; gentleman; references.

56TH, 314 WEST.—Hall room; newly decorated; private residence; moderate; telephone.

57TH ST., 152 WEST, (Rembrandt Apartments.)—Beautifully furnished rooms; one or more. Apartment 1.

57TH, 356 WEST.—Sunny, attractive double, single rooms; running water, best bath, phone; refined house; near Subway, "L."

57TH, 260 WEST.—Desirable rooms for business women or couple; all conveniences. Circle 419.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Outside room; hot water; bath; electricity; $10 weekly. 8W.

58TH ST., 71 WEST.—Beautiful sunny rooms; large, medium; perfectly kept house; moderate; references.

68TH ST., 68 WEST. — Large back parlor, with private bath and kitchenette.

69TH ST., 125 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; private bath; electricity, gas; splendid location.

69TH, 108 WEST.—Large room, bath; steam; small room; reasonable; private family.

70TH, 267 WEST.—Large, exquisitely furnished, sunny rooms; bath; luxurious; parlors, pianola, victrola; breakfast optional; reasonable; references. Columbus 9442.

70TH, 204 WEST.—Attractive rooms; running water; shower; conveniences; elevator; exclusive neighborhood; moderate.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished; gentlemen; finest locality; Subway, elevated.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Single room on second floor; running water; references.

71ST ST., 221 WEST.—Bright, newly renovated rooms; hot and cold water; business people; references asked; house under new management.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Large, comfortable room with all conveniences in private house; breakfast; most convenient location in town.

71ST, 115 WEST.—Large room, private bath; gentleman; private apartment. Col. 10106.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; references; refined home.

72D ST., 249 WEST.—Beautiful private residence; refined couple have suite; single rooms; exceptional lighting; open grate; modern conveniences; studio.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; single, en suite; parlor floor; telephone Col. 1394; references.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room, running water, electricity, telephone; subway express.

73D, 272 WEST.—Newly furnished double room; also single; west of B'way; electricity.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Comfortable room; running water; adjoining bath; private house; telephone; references.

75TH, 49 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; large, small; very light; heat, telephone.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large rooms; private baths; small; breakfast.

75TH, 141 WEST.—Superior rooms; suite, single; electricity, phone; private house; meals optional.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; southern exposure; water; modern private house; references.

76TH ST., 100 WEST.—Newly furnished, outside room; elevator, telephone; $4. Henderson.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for two; living room and bedroom.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor with private bath.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny, large, small rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; homelike; conveniences; near Subway; reasonable.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; electricity; parquet floor; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, facing museum; board optional. Schuyler 5160. Mrs. McGregor.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive second-story front room; all conveniences; references; reasonable.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Comfortable double room; unusually attractive house; meals optional.

78TH, 204 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; bath, phone. Inquire boy, one flight.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive large room; all conveniences; light housekeeping; $8.

79TH ST., 225 WEST.—Large, front, sunny room; electricity; private phone; Subway; references.

79TH, 169 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished sunny front rooms; properly maintained; Subway.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Double, single rooms; back parlor; suitable doctor; steam; electricity.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; small room; opposite Subway.

81ST, 169 WEST. (Ingleside.)—Neatest, prettiest room; large, newly decorated; beautifully furnished; smaller, $3; breakfast optional. Fuller.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Two large, attractively furnished, warm, sunny rooms, facing Broadway; high-class apartment; single, suite. Holton.

82D, 80 WEST.—Large, well furnished, adjoining bath; electricity; telephone; $3.50. Anderson.

82D, 146 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, four windows; lavatory; elevator; breakfast. Haskins.

82D, 152 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front room; conveniences; Summer rates; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, sunny, second floor rooms; private bath;

Situations Wanted Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ARTIST.—Experienced in commercial advertising and illustration, water color, pen and ink; samples. Box N 52 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST; neat and accurate worker; 1 year's experience; $7. N 120 Times.

AS COMPANION in private home; preferably to care for children; 2 years' college training; conscientious, honest; references. Eleanor Chappell, 802 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

ATTENDANT, experienced, wishes chronic or convalescent case; especially good with nervous or elderly persons. Mrs. C., 523 West 122d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge stenography; 10 years' experience; competent, conscientious, reliable business woman, (28;) references; $15. H., 330 West 141st.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, trial balance, controlling accounts; 4 years' experience; dependable; alert and conscientious; $10-$12. H 272 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—A1; handle any set of books; seven years' experience; familiar with all kinds of mail order and file work; salary $12. N 121 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Cost accountant, corporation controlling experience eight years; highly educated; $15; age 25; references, G, 330 West 141st St.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER; three years' experience; good penman, figuring; neat appearance; American; no agency; $10. Miss H., 295 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; — Double entry; thorough, competent; 5 years with last firm; highest reference; salary $18. H 279 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; references; reasonable salary. Address Competent, H 202 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Expert controlling accounts; modern methods; trial balance; $12. N 116 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of typewriting; experienced, accurate; A1 references; salary moderate. G 365 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; double entry, trial, balance; experienced; references; $15. N 57 Times.

CASHIER, young woman, American, reliable, experience and reference, seeks position. Pilkinton, 2,136 Clinton Av., Bronx.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two Finnish girls, one chambermaid, waitress; other, housework; wages, $25 monthly. Olsen, 29 E. 132d.

COOK—WAITRESS.—Two competent Southern colored girls wish position together; cook and waitress, or separate; city or country; best city references. Call or write, care of Janitor, 206 West 80th St.

COOK.—Lady leaving town wishes to place an excellent cook; four years' reference. Apply at present employer, Mrs. Richards, 55 East 65th St.

COOK, &c.—Excellent cook, housework, or nurse; small family; unquestionable references. Address A. M. F., 71 West 11th St.

COOK.—Capable, colored woman cook, half-time work; references. Henderson, 203 West 98th.

COOK.—Competent family cook, colored, wishes place; willing to go to country in Summer. Mrs. Toles, 172 West 136th.

COLORED GIRL, general hard worker, in apartment; best reference. 59 West 123d, Bartlett.

COMPANION, secretary, chaperoning, or position in doctor's office wanted by educated young lady; references. Miss Northrup, 425 West 118th St. Tel. 2530 Morningside.

COMPANION.—Young lady would like position as attendant or companion; invalid, child, or nervous patients. E. M. H., Marion, Mass.

COMPANION, maid, or governess to grown children; best references. Address Companion, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

COMPANION.—Situation as companion for a genteel person, by an educated young American girl. X 257 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER.—What have you in your home? I am a dressmaker, draper, rebuilder, and maker of gowns, Spring clothes, and Summer frocks to help satisfy your own ideas at $4.83 per day. Cora Douglas Gates, 39 Washington Square.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; expert fitter; street, reception gowns; remodels; out; home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Tel. 722 Circle.

DRESSMAKER, competent, wishes customers home or out; latest styles, street or evening dresses; show sample work; rates reduced. Shea, 204 West 114th St.

DRESSMAKER, competent, wishes customers, home or out; best style, street or evening dresses, shown; work rates reduced. Doggett, 34 East 126th St.

DRESSMAKER (light colored.)—Home, out; references. 2,575 Broadway. Phone 2730 Audubon.

DRESSMAKING. — Street, evening gowns, coat suits, remodeling, $7 up; work shown; home, out. 284 Lenox Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic designer, by day; reference. 124 West 95th. Phone 4657 Riverside.

DRESSMAKER, (Colored.) — Experienced; style, fit, quick; reference; $2. Hill, 261 West 134th.

DRESSMAKER. — Street, evening, tailor gowns, waists; home, out. Ryan, 76 West 50th St.

DRESSMAKER. — Competent dressmaker makes and remodels; reasonable. 2280 Stuyvesant. 126 East 12th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First class; out by day, home. Miss Dorsey, 517 W. 148th.

FITTER, TRIMMER, fine establishment, now going out; beautiful work; highest patronage; long reference; $3.50 daily. F 201 Times.

FRENCH Parisian lady, 20 years old, speaking English, wishes to give lessons; best reference from English and American schools; will act as chaperon to young ladies, as secretary or as lady's companion. X 275 Times Annex.

GIRL of 20 to take charge of child and assist with light housework. L. F. B., 162 Madison Av. Murray Hill 906.

GOVERNESS, &c.—Refined Southern lady wishes position as governess, nursery governess, or companion; college graduate; teaching experience; reference. X 300 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Refined, middle-aged woman, experienced in taking charge of linen closet of hotel, would like to locate as housekeeper or in the linen department of Summer hotel. H 277 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—President of a large corporation about to give up its New York office desires a position for a young lady stenographer, who is energetic possesses tact and business ability, and who does conscientious work. Address President, Room 933, 1,133 Broadway, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speed in shorthand and on the typewriter; familiar with card systems and office devices; neat in appearance, hard worker; $7 per week. Miss B., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, 10 years with one firm; efficient, dependable, conscientious, possessing desirable and essential qualifications; nice appearance; excellent references; salary $15. "Valuable," Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER. — Bright; good command English language; no clock watcher; 3 years' real estate experience; answer mail from detail; agencies ignored; $10. H 239 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience, no clock watcher, seeks situation where competency, intelligence are mandatory; $10. Store, 330 West 141st.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, and assistant bookkeeper; 3 years' experience; reliable, conscientious, and competent worker. Miss S. Bernstein, 207 Osborne St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, typist, experienced handling correspondence, without dictation; neat, reliable, trustworthy; highly recommended. Apartment 44, 152 West 118th.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, wishes to connect with reliable firm, Rose Oelbaum, 605 Madison Av. Phone 2993 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner, is anxious to start with reliable firm; moderate salary. Freda Fischer, 905 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; experienced; competent; good penman; accurate. H. F. B., 162 Madison Av. Murray Hill 906.

STENOGRAPHER, (25;) 7 years' technical experience; accurate, rapid transcription; $12; good speller; reliable, conscientious, D., 2,629 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping; high school graduate; five y. rs' mercantile export experience; age 23; final appreciated; $12. H 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—2 years' experience; high school education; excellent stenographer, switchboard, penman, bookkeeper; refined, reliable. H 259 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Considerable experience; businesslike; reside with parents; good speller; punctuate, paragraph intelligently; neatly dressed; $6. H 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—$15; broad technical experience; assume responsibility; reliable, accurate; unquestionable reference; good appearance. H 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER; beginner; intelligent; first in class; neat, rapid, accurate; American; no agency; $6. Miss H., 294 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. Telephone Operator.—Knowledge bookkeeping, efficient office assistant, accurate transcription; 2 years' experience; $8. Advertiser, 330 West 141st.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' experience, wants position with advancement; Christian; no agencies; $10. Stenographer, 2,402 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; 2½ years' experience; accurate, neat. Miss Reis, 2,424 7th Av.; telephone 1060 Audubon.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, educated, or take dictation direct machine; conscientious; $15. H 316 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Brainy; charge correspondence, office; good grammarian; $12-$15. N 55 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, rapid; understands small switchboard. Conscientious, 2,110 Mapes Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER. — Bright; beginner; permanent position; Christian. Maier, 1,171 Madison Av. Lenox 6090.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, accurate, ambitious; experienced in law office; try me; $8. N 54 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. (23.)—Five years' experience; familiar office routine; salary $12. H 230 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brainy, quick apprehension, common sense; good grammarian, speller; $10-$12. N 128 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Educated; beginner; obliging, accurate; no clock watcher; $6-$8. N 119 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary; ten years' experience; assist books; reliable. Collins, H 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; reliable; good grammarian; charge correspondence; best references; $8. H 257 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' commercial experience; neat, intelligent, alert; salary, $10. H 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptionally rapid, accurate, familiar office details; five years' experience. H 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; high school graduate; neat, accurate; beginner; references. B 26 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with some experience in law; willing start low salary. G 286 Times Downtown.

SUCCESSFUL teacher of both aesthetic and ballroom dancing, in New York for balance of season, desires position as assistant, dancing school or private teacher; no objection to country. N 60 Times.

TEACHER, experienced, college graduate, all branches; public school methods; coaching. "Progress," Times Harlem.

TRAINED NURSE desires position as mother's assistant for Summer. B 21 Annex.

WAITRESS.—Good; experienced. Jackson, care of Watson, 137 West 135th.

WOMAN of refinement to manage home of widower; no objection country or grown children. X 306 Times Annex.

YOUNG GIRL, Christian, 16 years, would like to assist in dental office. F. B. A., 162 Madison Av. Murray Hill 906.

YOUNG LADY refined, American, university graduate, desires to teach, tutor. N 98 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5922 Columbus. Established 1890.

COLORED HELP, well recommended, obtainable. Modern Agency, 101 W. 138th. Audubon 7239.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

Half-time day's work, permanent; white, colored. Noel's Agency. (5062 Riverside.) 101 W. 96th.

HOUSEWORKERS, Hungarian, Irish, $25; party trained, $18; cooks, French, Norwegian, English, $30; waitresses, $25; nurses, $25. Domestic Exchange, (Agency,) 324 Columbus Av., Schuyler 9136.

HOUSEWORKER.—Capable, experienced colored girl; good cook; city references. Telephone Riverside 4375. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 96th.

HOUSEWORKERS. — English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SECRETARIES, stenographers; governesses, nursery governesses, chambermaids, waitresses, visiting maids. The Social Secretarics, 5 West 58th St. Telephone 7947 Plaza.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6918 Morningside.

THE SOCIAL BUREAU supplies housekeepers, matrons, secretaries for private and public positions; also governesses, nurses and dressmakers, cleaners and high-class domestic servants; references carefully investigated. Mrs. Simpson's Agency, 25 West 45th St., 6th floor.

WORK WANTED FOR

Stenographers	Clerical workers
Factory workers	Shop workers
Embroiderers	Dressmakers
Saleswomen	Seamstresses.

150 of these are in our workrooms, also 150 experienced clerical and office workers in our Trade Extension Room, at 395 4th Av.

VACATION WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE'S FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FOR WOMEN,
21 West 38th St. Greeley 3494.
All available at short notice. Records of all applicants carefully investigated.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BEST & COMPANY,
FIFTH AVENUE, AT 35TH STREET,
require experienced saleswomen in their women's and children's millinery departments.

BEST & CO., 5TH AV. AT 35TH ST., REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SUITS, COATS, AND DRESSES. ONLY THOSE USED TO HIGH-CLASS TRADE NEED APPLY.

BOOKKEEPER.—COMPETENT; EXPERIENCED IN DOUBLE ENTRY, TRIAL BALANCE, CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS; NEAT AND ACCURATE; $10 TO $12. APPLY MONDAY, 9:30 A. M., 230 W. 17TH.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Must be competent to take full charge when required; best references, character, and experience. N 156 Times.

BUYER AND MANAGER
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, INFANTS' WEAR, CORSET DEPARTMENTS.

Requirements for position; successful buying experience, proven ability to produce and sustain large volume; plan and conduct sales, merchandise stocks, organize and manage help. For confidential consideration apply in writing giving complete detailed experience to New York office, 215 4th Av.

ROTHSCHILD & COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL.

DEMONSTRATORS.—European firm manufacturing high-grade articles for women has an excellent opening for refined woman of good address; pleasant work; salary. N 130 Times.

DRESSMAKERS. — All-year-round positions for practical dressmakers, with experience in first-class establishment. Apply by letter only, stating age and experience. N. Kennedy, Butterick Bldg., Spring and Macdougal Sts., N. Y.

FILING.—The only office vocation for women where the supply does not exceed the demand. Day, evening and correspondence courses. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
require
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
for
WOMEN'S TRIMMED MILLINERY.

Must have experience and accustomed to high-class retail trade. Apply Monday morning, 8:30.
8 WEST 38TH ST.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

LADY to sell bonds in Newark; mortgage bonds, stock bonus; good project; a list to call on; good commission. X 298. Times Annex.

MANAGER.—Wanted, woman of education and personality to train for position as manager of 5th Av. photograph studio. Address Bachrach, 16 West Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

MANAGER'S ASSISTANT wanted, executive secretary, educational publisher; college preferred; stenography; opportunity competent person to grow. Address N 99 Times.

MATRON.—Wanted, Jewess as matron of institution; reply, stating age, qualifications, and experience; applicant must speak English fluently and be prepared to reside in institution. Reply to Institution, Box X 293 Times Annex.

MILLINERY
SALESWOMEN.

ONLY THOSE WITH FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCE. APPLY SUP'TS OFFICE, 38TH ST. ENTRANCE.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5TH AV. & 38TH ST.

MODELS.

TALL, STYLISH YOUNG LADIES FOR HIGH-CLASS DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT; LONG SEASON; CALL AFTER 9 A. M.

FARQUHARSON & WHEELOCK,
724 FIFTH AV.

MODELS.

THURN,
15 East 52d Street,
require several stylish young ladies for trying on evening gowns, size 36; steady position and good pay. Apply before 10 o'clock.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR. — Experienced; good opening if not afraid of work. N 127 Times.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
34TH ST., WEST.
REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN IN FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

CHILDREN'S,
MISSES'
AND
WAISTS.

SALESWOMEN, STRICTLY HIGH-CLASS, WANTED AT THE MOURNING SPECIALTY HOUSE; NOT OVER 35 YEARS OF AGE; SALARY. ADDRESS BY MAIL ONLY, STATING FULL PARTICULARS, CROCKER, 373 5TH V.

SALESLADIES.—European firm manufacturing high-grade articles for women has an excellent opening for refined woman of good address; pleasant work; salary or commission. N 131 Times.

SALESLADY.—Candy; for high-class retail store; experienced and capable of taking charge of sales. H 49 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER AND TELEPHONE OPERATOR
in prominent downtown financial house, young woman from 18 to 25 years of age, familiar with operation of switchboard, capable of taking ordinary dictation and transcribing notes with speed and accuracy as well as some clerical work. Address in own handwriting, stating age, education, experience, salary expected. H 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Wanted, experienced stenographer; bright, clever, well-bred girl, under 25, high school graduate, to assist advertising manager The Roycrofters; must take up residence in East Aurora, N. Y., which is 30 minutes outside Buffalo; will pay $12 to start; give full particulars. Address Advertising Manager, Roycrofters, East Aurora, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMAN, competent, refined, as companion and teacher of thirteen-year-old girl; apply in writing, stating age, education, experience, salary expected, including copies of recommendations, to Advertiser, Ralph Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, by advertising agency, high-class stenographer experienced in advertising work; prefer one familiar with publication rates, detail work, and bookkeeping; state former experience, references, and salary. Box N 117 Times.

SOLICITORS for an established charity; good salary. Write L., 3,525 B'way. adv. office.

WANTED—French woman dressmaker who thoroughly understands alterations; capable of taking entire charge of 5th Ave. workroom. N 78 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, good education, college graduate preferred, in publishing office; accuracy and clear handwriting necessary; typewriting desirable; give particulars, salary expected. N 74 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKERS.—Good city, country positions; no registration fee charged. Mrs. Simpson's Agency, 6th floor, 25 West 45th St.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St.
STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER for secretarial position; good opportunity.
BOOKKEEPER, must be thoroughly experienced in double entry, for uptown position, salary, $15.
SPANISH and ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER for export and import house to go to Chile; salary, $1,200 to $1,400 a year.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR; salary, $15.
LAW STENOGRAPHER; salary, $20.
BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER; salary, $12.
CLERK for resident position in New York City; salary, $33 month.
TYPIST, familiar with tabulating on long carriage machine; $15.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL, 403 Lexington Av., at 42d St., N. Y. The only Secretarial School conducted by College Professors. Individual instruction. Positions for efficients. Prof. MEAGHER, M. A., (London Univ.,) Dir. Apply for catalogue.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; penmanship lessons by appointment; and improvement guaranteed; civil service; see catalogue. WALWORTH INSTITUTE. (Founded 1896.) Broadway, at 12d St.

Situations Wanted Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A——ACCOUNTANT, expert; installs simplified systems, opens closed audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigation; work confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTANT
20 years of age, has varied business experience of 14 years; of highest character, absolute integrity; possessing initiative and executive ability; ready to assume responsibilities immediately; unquestionable references. N 47 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, desires position with firm not employing steady bookkeeper; can render financial statements, special reports; auditing and general accounting; $15 per month minimum charge, $25 maximum charge. H 237 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, PUBLIC, WANTS TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT POSITION; INVESTIGATIONS, OPENING OR STRAIGHTENING BOOKS; SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS. N 142 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT.—American, (30,) 12 years' experience corporation accounting covering intricate methods; present have charge accounting dept. N 146 Times.

ACCOUNTANT—CERTIFIED.
Audits; systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St., Cortlandt 6970.

ACCOUNTANT.—University graduate, with good references, desires to audit and keep final sets evenings. H 231 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—N. Y. U. graduate wants connection with established accountant; has working capital. H 263 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior, 24; thoroughly competent; seeks temporary employment. Goodkund, 210 West 119th St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Permanent position desired by university graduate; capable and accurate. H 232 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING—CORRESPONDENCE.
INTERVIEW SOLICITED FROM HIGH-GRADE FIRMS INTERESTED IN SUCCESSFUL SALES PROMOTION; APPLICANT IS CAPABLE EXECUTIVE OF WIDE EXPERIENCE IN FORMULATING AND CARRYING ON EFFECTIVELY MAIL-ORDER CAMPAIGNS. N 107 TIMES.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Produces copy of exceptional strength and character; edits house organs; competent as manager, assistant, copy writer; age, 30; salary moderate. F 25 Times Annex.

ADVERTISER get in touch with live young man who knows the detail and service end of the business; can write copy, handle engraving, printing, &c.; now employed. N 108 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN
AND SUPT. OF CONSTRUCTION.
High class man in planning, detailing, desires permanent position. Varied experience, especially business buildings and apartment houses. X-255, Times Annex.

A THOROUGH business man, Christian, age 35, married, liberal education, good appearance and personality; now and during the past six years holding a responsible position with a very large organization in this city, knows that he has the ability, temperament, and essential qualifications to successfully meet the requirements of a man (perhaps retired) who in his financial operations, realty holdings, private accounting, or absence feels the need of one who could and would handle his affairs with good judgment and intelligent suggestion; will act squarely up to the undersigned to show he is worth, say, $3,500 a year to you for this work. H 258 Times Downtown.

BANKER-ENGINEER would represent firm in South America; wide experience; good knowledge French. Box 264 Times, 2 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER, (double entry,) general office man, cashier, wants situation; competent, quick at figures, accurate; experienced in foreign exchange, banking, and mercantile lines; knows English, German, French, Italian; some knowledge of Spanish; best references; moderate salary. Address L. J. Lehn, 43 West 32d St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, CORRESPONDENT, 29; thoroughly expert; experienced systematizer and general manager; reliable and aggressive; manufacturing experience. N 152 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—ENTIRE CHARGE; DOUBLE ENTRY, TRIAL BALANCE, TYPEWRITER; FIVE YEARS' MANUFACTURING EXPERIENCE; $12. N 59 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert accountant, A1 office, credit man, desires to change excellent business ability; salary moderate. N 106 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (32;) office manager; wide experience; well educated; highly recommended character, ability. F. Howard Johnson, 203 7th Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Office man, correspondent; thoroughly experienced; highly recommended. Retired, A 242 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office worker, 25; thorough experience modern accounting methods, costs; college educated; excellent record; reasonable salary. N 73 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, 7 years' experience; take charge; understands credits, collections, and accounting; A1 references; moderate salary. N 87 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, aged 29; 11 years' experience; A1 references; salary moderate. H 238 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 18, reliable, desires position; office experience; salary no object. H 249 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, salesman, shipping clerk; well recommended; desires position; moderate salary. N 51 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, (26;) accounting student, New York University; desires position. H 36 Times.

BOOKS written up and audited; trial balances drawn, evenings, by experienced accountant. N 153 Times.

BOY, 19, bright, willing, wishes position office or stock. H 317 Times Downtown.

BOY, (15,) neat, well educated, legible penman, $4. Boy, 330 West 141st St.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN wishes position as stenographer and typewriter; business school graduate. N 76 Times.

CALIFORNIA.
CHAUFFEUR.—Thoroughly familiar with points of interest and hotels in California; 6 years' experience; local and Western references; make change about May 1. J. Farleigh, 51 Arnold Terrace, South Orange, N. J.

CARETAKER.—Private house for Summer; reliable; best of references. McK., Telegraph Office, 854 Broadway.

CARETAKER.—Man, wife; references furnished. Ryan, 154 East 84th St.

CASHIER.—Young man, 23, seeks position as cashier; experienced; references. Walter Engels, 1,281 St. Nicholas Av.

CHAUFFEUR, 28; single, 9 years' experience foreign, American cars; accustomed to driving elderly people; honesty, sobriety, ability. Leahy, 341 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. Telephone 4989 W Prospect.

CHAUFFEUR.—I desire to obtain a position for my chauffeur; expert, and careful driver and mechanician; full investigation invited. D. Peterson, care of J. Clifford Woodhall, Beacon Road, Summit, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese; good mechanic, careful driver, desires position with American, French, or English family; best references. Japanese, care of Mr. Seeger, 134 West 50th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, single, careful driver, first class, private references, wishes position, city or country. Muller, 159 West 83d St.

CHAUFFEUR, colored; eight years' experience; neat appearing; competent on foreign or American cars; go anywhere; personal references. J. Anderson, 168 West 132d St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; 8 years' experience; 4 years garage work, 4 years driving; good references. R. M., 186 West 101st.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes position with private family; city or country. Simacek, 400 East 66th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—English; 6 years' experience; excellent references. John Edwards, 301 West 150th St.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC.—22; careful; 4 years' reference. Hinklein, 2,141 Gleason Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR desires position; 5 years at last place; best references. Edward P. Teyer, 198 West 89th St.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC, 31; careful driver; 10 years' experience. Robert, 312 E. 168d.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wishes position, city or country, private; eight years with last employer; personal reference. N 137 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wants position; mechanical and driving references; 2½ years last position. N 61 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Thorough mechanic; careful driver; first-class references; drive any car. Petersen, 223 West 4th St., city.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; best of references; city or country. N 7 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, best references, wishes position. H. Ohen, 333 East 56th St.

CHEF.—Young man, Danish, desires position in large family; French and American cooking. T. Michelsen, care of Petersen, Beacon Road, Summit, N. J.

CHEMIST, ANALYST, CHEMICAL ENGINEER, (25;) university graduate, 2 years with first-class chemical manufacturing company. Chemist, 20 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

CHICAGO.
Salesman, having extensive acquaintance among Chicago department store buyers, wants to represent reliable manufacturers; strictly commission. X 207 Times Annex.

COACHMAN, GARDENER.—Generally useful, milks; single, reliable; references. Jerome, 248 West 18th.

COLLECTOR, middle aged, family man, intelligent, and finely recommended, seeks position as collector. J. Kestenbaum, 14 East 106d St.

COUPLE, with daughter 11, refined, excellent social standing, capable, in reversed circumstances, offer separate or combined services anywhere, any capacity, for home and slight remuneration. N 82 Times.

COUPLE want position in gentleman's place; wife excellent cook; man useful around house or outside work; competent; excellent references. Address, E. K., 157 E. 47th.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical, and engineer, 36, broad experience, open for engagement. X 299 Times Annex.

DRIVER, 22; young man with experience and good references seeks position. A. Goodman, care of Salsman, 112 East 119th.

ESTIMATOR and SUPERINTENDENT desires position with general contractor; best references. R. P. Warren, 1,475 President St., Brooklyn.

EXPERIENCED office detail man, expert stenographer, well educated, desires position as assistant to busy executive. H 235 Times Downtown.

FARMER, married, no children, understands management country estate, stock, machinery; reliable, competent, energetic. N 132 Times.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT wants management of farm or dairy on guaranteed salary basis; American, married; has knowledge modern methods of farming; expert on care of stock; has had 20 years' experience; first-class references furnished if required; prefer to locate near New York City. H 234 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, farmer, American, working head; married, one boy, 12; gentleman's estate; wife first-class laundress; board, help, any capacity; both thoroughly competent in every capacity on gentleman's estate; first-class written and personal references. Address Reliable, N 99 Times.

GARDENER.—Wish lady or gentleman would give full charge of their garden and greenhouses to a single man; honest and sober, and supports his aged mother has over twenty years' experience as gardener; best of references. Address, W. S., 83 Church St., New Rochelle.

GARDENER, Superintendent; Scotch; married; no family; capable in all branches gardening; best references. 29 North F St., Irvington, N. Y.

GARDENER, head, married; exceptional ability; competent, practical, intelligent; excellent references. N 133 Times.

GARDENER, experienced vegetables, flowers, landscape, wishes position. Brende, 165 East 88th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER. — Japanese, neat, competent general housework; to take entire charge; excellent cook; reference; long experience; references. Kutsu, 624 Lexington Av.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER. — Japanese, young man; good cook, wishes position in city. Robert, 177 West 97th.

HOUSEMAN, VALET, wishes position private family, anywhere; experience; references. N 159 Times.

I AM SEEKING A POSITION AS MANAGER OR SECRETARY WHERE OPPORTUNITY LOOMS LARGE. I AM 31, AMERICAN, LAWYER, COLLEGE GRADUATE, AND POSSESS THE QUALITIES THAT MAKE FOR SUCCESS. SALARY NO OBJECT TILL I HAVE PROVED MY WORTH. ADDRESS QUALIFIED, 128 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

JAPANESE, young man, wishes work in family; sober, diligent; small wages; city or country. Homma, 330 East 57th.

JUST A MOMENT, PLEASE!
Looking for a competent, trustworthy stenographer, typist, or secretary? I have 6 years' business experience, ambition, good education, and excellent references. W. T., 663 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

MANAGER, with established New York record, wishes change; prefer management Pacific Coast branch large concern. N 135 Times.

MASSEUR.—European, treats ladies or gents at their residence only. Rubi, 524 E. 79th.

NEGRO, university student, has several hours daily, wants work; waiting, housework, porter; no agency; highest references. N 157 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER and Secretary, employed by large corporation over 20 years, desires similar position with large concern; highest references as to character and ability; salary expected, $5,000 per annum. Address X 213 Times Annex.

RENTING SPECIALIST open for engagement; can show results. Bargebuhr, 649 West 184th St.

REAL ESTATE.—Active young man, 27, several years' experience collecting, renting, economical management physical properties, typewriting; A1 references; bond. Taylor, 1,067 Dean St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, (27,) thoroughly experienced, renting, collecting, repairs. Credentials, A 243 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—22; high school graduate; just resigned similar position one of city Commissioners. Sacken, 440 16th St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN. — TWO OF THE HIGHEST TYPE SALESMEN, HAVING TRAVELED ALL PARTS OF SOUTH AMERICA FOR 15 YEARS, WISH SOME MORE LINES WHERE SAMPLES DO NOT TAKE UP MUCH ROOM; PREFERABLY CATALOGUES OF WELL-MERITED AMERICAN-MADE PRODUCTS; STRAIGHT COMMISSIONS ONLY. ADDRESS SALESMAN, BOX 50, 1,364 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN covering New England and New York State department store trade 10 years, wants snappy lines popular priced silk and cotton waists or silk dresses, for all or part of above territory; best trade references, &c. Address C. S. V., 124 Firglade Av., Springfield, Mass.

SALESMAN, &c.—Experienced electrical supply man, with good record, is open for position as sales manager, salesman, correspondent, or advertising manager; also qualified to act as purchasing agent. H 285 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Electrical supply salesman desires position as manager electrical dept. in large hardware, housefurnishing, or department store; good record; experienced in buying and advertising. H 284 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Wants strong line veiling and nets for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington department stores; high-class millinery trade; commission basis. Address H. B., 852 Columbus Av.

SALESMAN, WAISTS, DRESSES.
General representative for leading house would consider change; big personal following coast to coast as references. B 28 Times.

SALESMAN.—Good address, aged 40, with selling ability, wants position to handle any line, in or out city; best references. Ability, P. O. Box 2054.

SALESMAN.—Contractor's supplies, electrical equipment; first-class proposition only. H 269 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, looking for live line of merit locally; commission. N 98 Times.

SALESMAN, bookkeeper; ability to manage. N 97 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young man desires position as private or business secretary; is well connected, has had excellent training, and can furnish best references. N 43 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, 27, experienced in every particular, wishes position. A. R., N 143 Times.

SPECIALTY MEN.—Wanted by two established specialty men for Missouri and Oklahoma, first-class manufacturers propositions to add to their lines; wholesale and retail trade only. Address J. E. Papin, Room 204, Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.

SECRETARY.—College graduate, experienced tutor, desires position; can typewrite. N 10 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY desires a permanent position with responsibility, reputable firm, preferably financial district, where diligent and tenacious effort is rewarded with remuneration; rapid, accurate Remington operator; thoroughly experienced, reliable, and capable; 30; Baptist; $20 to $25 per week; 1A references. H 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; thoroughly experienced young man, desires responsible position; extensive secretarial and office experience; engaged at present; best references. H 271 Times Downtown.

STOCK AND ORDER CLERK; 20; references. H. Cohen, 814 Hewitt Place, Bronx.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Fifteen years' experience in building line; best reference. X-281, Times Annex.

TRAVELING SALESMAN
seeks position; sell any line; aged 30; four years' experience selling paints, varnishes, specialties; good hardware, general store following in New York State; prefer New York State, but will accept other Eastern territory; best references. X 280 Times Annex.

VALET or attendant; neat, sober, reliable; employed. Address Valet, 255 West 71st.

VEILING SALESMAN,
Excellent standing with the trade in New York and vicinity; wants connection with representative house; first-class references furnished. N 37 Times.

WATCHMAN or porter; 17 years' references. N 96 Times.

WILLING YOUTH, two years' experience, desires office position; Elliott-Fisher operator; high school graduate; excellency recommended. N 134 Times.

Situations Wanted Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

WORK WANTED
for office help (male and female) of all kinds; best references; no fees.
WALL STREET EMPLOYEES' RELIEF COMMITTEE,
20 Broad Street.
Room 109. Tel. 3009 Rector.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, strong, willing, seeks position at anything; have held responsible positions; can furnish excellent references as to my ability, character, &c.; have a family dependent upon me and I must get work. If you have a vacancy for a man who is efficient and possessing common sense, address Harry Friedman, 1,453 44th St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 19, clerk in office; high school graduate; knowledge stenography, typewriting, general office routine; 3 years' experience; excellent references. Derby, 104 East 23d St.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) well educated, experienced, energetic, and responsible, desires opportunity for future

SPORTS

The New York Times.

SPORTS

SUNDAY, MARCH 14, 1915.

NEW YORK BALL TEAMS PLAY IN SOUTH---GOLF RATINGS---ERASMUS ATHLETES WIN

OUIMET AND TRAVERS LEAD IN GOLF LIST

Rating Committee Decides Its Too Early to Put Champion in Top Class Alone.

Showing an increase of twenty-two names, a total of 271, the National handicap rating list of the United States Golf Association was announced yesterday by Secretary Howard F. Whitney. Francis Ouimet, the National amateur champion, and Jerome D. Travers, former holder of the title and runner-up last September, are rated together at scratch.

Whitney explained that the Executive Committee had considered several thousand names and the record of each man, and in discussing the scratch men had come to the conclusion that it was still too early to give Ouimet the signal honor of being in a class by himself. It was explained that the title of the list had been changed to "handicap rating list" for the reason that in considering the requisites due attention was paid not only to a man's medal ability, but his match play skill and his past performances. Under these conditions it would be impossible to rate Travers anywhere else except on scratch.

Charles E. Evans, Jr., remains as last year, alone at handicap one. Had medal play been the basis of calculation, unquestionably "Chick" would have headed the list and have been in a class by himself, but the present Western title holder has never won a National championship, although he came within a stroke of capturing the open event last August, consequently the committee felt it just to place him as in the 1914 ratings.

In the two stroke group Eben M. Byers and William C. Fownes, Jr., both of Pittsburgh, and both former National champions, have been advanced from three. John G. Anderson, runner-up in 1913, has been shifted from two to three, while Walter J. Travis, former International title holder, and Warren K. Wood, erstwhile Western champion, remain in that classification as last year. There are twelve men at three.

In the 1914 list there were 227 names, which was increased to 249 in July. Only those men rated are eligible to take part in the amateur championship, which will be held this year at the Country Club of Detroit, beginning Aug. 28. The list follows:

Scratch.—Francis Ouimet, Woodland; Jerome D. Travers, Upper Montclair.

Handicap 1.—Charles Evans, Jr., Edgewater.

Handicap 2.—Eben M. Byers, Allegheny; William C. Fownes, Jr., Oakmont; Walter J. Travis, Garden City; Warren K. Wood, Flossmoor.

Handicap 3.—Edward P. Allis, 3d, Milwaukee; John G. Anderson, Brae Burn; R. Warren Cutler, Baltimore; H. Chandler Egan, Medford; Robert A. Gardner, Hinsdale; Ray R. Gorton, Brae Burn, Oswald Kirkby, Englewood; Frederick Herreshoff, Garden City; Mason Phelps, Chicago; J. B. Schlosman, Detroit; Albert Seckel, Riverside; Parker W. Whittemore, Brookline.

Handicap 4.—E. Mortimer Barnes, Englewood; T. V. Bermingham, Wykagyl; Joseph Bole, Mayfield; R. W. Brown, Belmont Spring; Philip V. G. Carter, Nassau; W. C. Chick, Brae Burn; Gordon Copeland, Skokie; F. C. Davidson, Oakley; Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau; Donald Edwards, Midlothian; Kenneth F. Edwards, Midlothian; Percival Gilbert, Brae Burn; Jesse Guilford, Intervale; Fraser Hale, Skokie; F. H. Hoyt, Woodland; Paul M. Hunter, Midlothian; James R. Hyndman, South Shore; August F. Kammer, Fox Hills; Hamilton K. Kerr, Ekwanok; Harold B. Lee, Jr., Detroit; Harry G. Legg, Minnikahda; Reginald M. Lewis, Ridgefield; Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol; Frederick C. Martin, Ekwanok; John F. Neville, Claremont; George A. Ormiston, Oakmont; Archie M. Reid, St. Andrew's; W. B. Rhett, Dyker Meadow; D. E. Sawyer, Wheaton; Heinrich Schmidt, Worcester; Thomas M. Sherman, Yahnundasis; J. D. Standish, Jr., Detroit; John N. Stearns, 3d, Nassau; Samuel K. Sterne, Tatnuck; Stewart G. Stickney, St. Louis; H. W. Stuckins, Erie; Gilman P. Tiffany, Powelton; Henry J. Topping, Greenwich; W. R. Tuckerman, Chevy Chase; Charles E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol; C. Gilbert Waldo, Jr., Detroit; John M. Ward, Garden City; Robert C. Watson, Westbrook; Roy D. Webb, Englewood; Harold Weber, Inverness; W. K. Whigham, National Links; Gardiner W. White, Flushing; Nelson M. Whitney, New Orleans; Edwin M. Wild, Cranford, and H. H. Wilder, Vesper.

Handicap 5.—Robert Abbott, Brooklawn; G. N. Aldridge, Dallas; B. T. Allen, Fox Hills; T. J. O. Alsop, Brookline; E. S. Armstrong, Annandale; Charles H. Arent, Saegkill; E. H. Bankhard, Middlebrook; C. Y. Benton, Seagkill; Chisholm Beach, Fox Hills; Max H. Behr, Baltusrol; Julian T. Bishop, Chevy Chase; H. L. Bond, 3d, Baltimore; Spottswood D. Bowers, Brookhaven; L. Bloomfield, Denver; C. Bredin, Detroit; George T. Brokaw, Garden City; E. H. Brown, Detroit; Charles H. Brown, Saegkill; G. F. Brown, Wyantenuck; R. G. Bush, Jr., Audubon; Cameron B. Buxton, Huntington Valley; John D. Cady, Rock Island Arsenal; W. H. Cady, Brae Burn; W. W. Carhart, Detroit; J. L. Carleton, Glen Echo; Dr. Simon Carr, Pine Valley; J. S. Chase, Woodland; W. W. Claflin, Brookline; E. A. Clapp, Upper Montclair; E. W. Clark, 3d, Philadelphia Cricket; W. E. Clow, Jr., Onwentsia; L. H. Conklin, Baltusrol; Horace H. Cook, Trenton; C. Clarke Corkran, Baltimore; C. T. Crocker, Brookline; G. H. Crocker, Alpine; J. B. Crockton, Stanton Heights; George A. Crump, Pine Valley; J. F. Curtis, Brookline; J. C. Davidson, Columbia; C. R. Denman, Detroit; C. B. Devol, Riverside; A. W. Dole, Merrimack; J. Gordon Douglas, Newport; Harold L. Downey, Apawamis; Clifford A. Dunning, Nassau; John H. Dwight, Racine; Franklin W. Dyer, Montclair; Dr. Edgar Edington, Memphis; Walter E. Egan, Exmoor; B. W. Estabrook, Brae Burn; Bryce S. Evans, Belmont Spring; E. B. Eynon, Jr., Columbia; Walter Fairbanks, Denver; D. Fairchild, Melacomet; H. A. Fisher, Denver; H. A. Fleager, Seattle; D. P. Fredericks, San Francisco; L. A. Frothingham, Brookline; Charles H. Gardner, Agawam Hunt; Paul Gardner, Chicago; W. H. Gardner, Jr., Buffalo; Howard C. Gee, Montclair; Archibald Graham, North Jersey; Samuel J. Graham, Greenwich; L. M. Grimball, Charleston; R. E. Hanson, Philadelphia Country; L. L. Harban, Columbia; R. W. Harvey, Philadelphia Country; J. W. Herron, Exmoor; D. Herron, Oakmont; Henry B. Heyburn, Louisville; William L. Hicks, Nassau; R. Hixon, Toledo; Harry B. Holland, Fox Hills; Wynnard McKim Hollins, Westbrook; Roger H. Hovey, Hartford; W. I. Howland, Jr., Glen View; Robert Hunter, Wee Burn; R. E. Hunter, Midlothian; W. B. Hunter, Wee Burn; A. Z. Hungton, Wyoming Valley; J. B. Hylan, Vesper; C. W. Inslee, Oneida Community; Louis Jacoby, Dallas; G. P. James, Columbia; P. R. Jennings, Huntington; R. S. Kampmann, San Antonio; Richard A. Kanaga, Kenosha; H. C. Kayser, Scarsdale; F. W. Kemble, Philadelphia Country; P. W. Kendall, Fox Hills; Chris. Kenny, Glen Echo; H. E. Kenworthy, Metacomet; Ellis Knowles, Pensauken; W. B. Langford, Glen Oak; C. T. Lansing, Haworth; V. S. Lawrence, Woodland; J. C. De Luc, Calumet; Morrell P. Lewis, Flushing; John T. Linz, Westmoreland; Louis Living, Westbrook; H. W. Lockett, Flossmoor; Arthur G. Lockwood, Belmont Spring; H. R. London, Exmoor; Devereux Lord, Hawarden; Norman Macbeth, Los Angeles; N. Manning, Brae Burn; W. E. Marcus, Jr., Montclair; Chester Maxwell, Trenton; J. R. Maxwell, Jr., Nassau; Lee W. Maxwell, Scarsdale; R. F. Merriman, Waterbury; G. A. Miller, Detroit; Ardo Mitchell, Rock Island Arsenal; F. K. Moore, Cleveland; William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Baltusrol; Richard Mott, Huntindon Valley; Roswell F. Mundy, Ardsley David Mutch, McAlpin, 2d, Morris County; Malcolm McBurney, Westbrook, Archibald G. McIlwaine, 2d, Hartford; Donald McKellar, Midland; J. T. McMillan, Detroit; H. R. McFarland, Huntingdon Valley; John Naething, Englewood; Frederick C. Newton, Richmond County; M. Fred O'Connell, Alpine; Raymond J. Outmet, Woodland; R. S. Patrick, Northland; William D. Patterson, Scotch-American; W. M. Paul, Mecklenburg; Grant Peacock, Princeton; Howard W. Perrin, Merion Cricket; Oliver Perin, Newport; Ralph Peters, Jr., Garden City; F. R. Pettit, Racine; W. G. Pfeil, Yountakah; Percy Platt, Ridgewood; Harry Potter, St. Louis; Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Princeton; M. B. Reach, Springfield; Allen Reed, Riverside; John Reid, Jr., St. Andrew's; J. M. Rhett, Dyker Meadow; John Reuter, Jr., Dickenson; W. S. Reyburn, Chevy Chase; L. Martin Richmond, Oakland; Maurice E. Risley, Atlantic City; Arden M. Robbins, Garden City; I. S. Robeson, Rochester; Edward P. Rogers, Baltusrol; R. T. Rolfe, Flossmoor; Percy Rothwell, Hartford; Edward Satterthwaite, Aronimink; Scott Scannell, Trenton; Charles H. Seely, Wee Burn; W. Parker Seely, Brooklawn; H. V. Seggerman, Englewood; J. M. Sellers, Chicago; E. A. Service, Philadelphia Country; W. Ernest Shackelford, Atlantic City; John F. Shanley, Jr., Baltusrol; Sherrill Sherman, Yahnundasis; W. R. Simons, Westbrook; Wallace M. Sinclair, Baltusrol; L. Harold Slater, Fox Hills; George Small, Baltimore; A. H. Smith, Huntingdon Valley; W. P. Smith, Huntingdon Valley; C. H. Stanley, Cleveland; George C. Stanley, Wyantenuck; Philip Stanton, Kent; W. D. Stapp, Calumet; W. P. Stewart, Audubon; W. A. Stickney, St. Louis; W. E. Stiles, Brae Burn; Addison Stillwell, Chicago; Cornelius J. Sullivan, Baltusrol; J. H. Sullivan, Jr., Woodland; Wyatt W. Taylor, Ardsley; Paul Tewkesbury, Woodland; Wirt L. Thompson, Huntingdon Valley; Wolcott Tuckerman, Chevy Chase; A. C. Ulmer, Florida; G. W. Waldo, Detroit; A. C. Wheeler, Brooklawn; George Woolston, Midland; Nathaniel Wheeler, Brooklawn; Robert Weir, Wilmington; W. T. West, Philadelphia Country; W. B. Wheeler, Brooklawn; Marshall Whitlatch, Dyker Meadow; Howard F. Whitney, Nassau; A. C. Williams, Wyoming Valley; Hugh L. Willoughby, Philadelphia Country; Holden Wilson, Cincinnati; Harold B. Wood, Mohawk; Reginald S. Worthington, Shawnee.

GRAY BASEBALL STAR.

His Play Responsible for Knickerbockers' Defeat of University Club.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Tacquet and Tennis	7	2	.778
University	7	4	.636
Union	4	5	.444
Knickerbocker	4	6	.400
Calumet	4	6	.400
Twelfth Infantry	4	7	.365

Perhaps it was the balmy, Springlike weather. It was just one of those incidents that mark the play in all sports, but in any event Hary T. Gray has established his reputation in the annals of the Interclub League basket ball series by his work of yesterday afternoon. Never before did he play with such perfection, and if he continues to be a balltosser for many seasons hereafter he will not outshine the record made against the university team. There were five other players on the Knickerbocker team, but they were lesser luminaries, for it was the sure way that Gray gobbled up liners and flies and the two smashing hits which he sent out for two bases that brought defeat to the fast university team. It was a small margin of victory even then, the score being 9 to 8.

In the other game of the afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Ball Park the Calumet team aroused itself so that it was able to inflict a 11 to 7 score against the Twelfth Regiment Officers, Archer, pitcher for the latter team, helping his opponents largely through his many gifts.

In spite of the most perfect weather conditions that have been encountered this season, and with a field that had just been rolled and sanded, there was still not enough charm to ward off a chain of accidents that began in the first inning of the game between the Calumet team and the infantry officers. C. W. Schultz was the first victim. In sliding to third he threw his knee out, but it was snapped into place with the assistance of his team mates, and he continued in the game. In the third inning, however, the injured knee failed again, and he was taken to the Calumet Club. Coggeshall was the next player injured, and again it was the knee, and he was taken from the field. In the second game Gray dislocated a finger.

In the sixth inning of the Calumet-Infantry game Gauche made the prettiest play of the game. He started to steal third base and was well on his way there when a team mate hit a fly. Gauche actually touched third, and then, thinking the fly would be caught, started back to second. The ball, however, was fumbled, and then Gauche started straight across the diamond for home, and the frantic cries of his team mates could not stop his rush.

The Calumet team scored its victory in the first two innings, then gaining eleven runs, which was too much for the Infantry team to overcome. The second game gave real interest, and in the final inning the University players almost tied the game with a timely batting rally. The line-up:

CALUMET.							
Aten, p.							
C. W. Schultz, ss.							
B. B. Tilt, 3b.							
R. Bigelow, 1b.							
C. R. Schultz, 2b, ss.							
Coolidge, c.							
A. Tilt, lf.							
Gauche, 2b.							
Coggeshall, 2b.							
McAlpine, 2b.							
Pell, 3b.							
De Rham, p.							

12TH INFANTRY.									
Hildreth, ss.									
Ashmore, p.									
McCoy, 1b, p.									
Taylor, 2b, 1b.									
Holt, c.									
Janes, 3b.									
Gauche, 2b.									

Twelfth Infantry	0	0	2	1	1	2	—	7
Calumet	3	8	0	0	0	0	—	11

Umpire—Arthur Barnwell.

KNICKERBOCKER.										
Noel, 2b.										
Moss, 3b.										
Gray, ss.										
Tweed, c.										
Fish, 1b.										
De Rham, p.										

UNIVERSITY.										
Homans, ss.										
Vanderpoel, c.										
Wilcox, p.										
Baker, 1b.										
Coggeshall, 2b.										
McAlpine, 2b.										
Pell, 3b.										

Knickerbocker	0	2	4	2	0	1	—	9
University	5	0	0	0	1	2	—	8

Umpire—Arthur Barnwell.

RUCKER JOINS SUPERBAS.

Robinson Tries to Catch Grape Fruit Dropped from Aeroplane.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 13.—Today was the first really bad weather the Superbas have experienced since their arrival in Daytona. Frequent showers fell, but not hard enough to stop the Brooklyn players from getting two good work outs. The game scheduled with the Birmingham team, champions of the Southern League, was called off at the last minute. Games, however, will be played tomorrow and Monday. There is a possibility that another game will be played on Tuesday, as the games with the Jacksonville Club have been canceled.

The arrival of Nap Rucker at noon completes the squad, with the exception of Pitcher Howell of last year's Chattanoga team, who threatens to give up baseball for law.

Manager Robinson laid aside his golf clubs long enough between sessions today to catch what he thought was a baseball thrown from an aeroplane at a height of 500 feet by Trainer Kelly. Kelly forgot to take along a baseball, and in its stead a grapefruit was substituted.

"Robbie" set himself near the pitcher's box to make the catch, and did not discover that the fruit had been substituted until it was too late to duck. The grapefruit hit him on the shoulder with such force that he was knocked flat on his back, the inside of the grapefruit spilling all over his uniform and that of several of the players.

Catcher McCarty signed a two years' contract with an option on his services for another year this morning. It looks very much as if the former Indian would be the Superbas's first catcher this season.

SOME "YANK" RECRUITS TRYING TO ESTABLISH THEIR RIGHT TO "BELONG."

Pipp

Standing L. to R. Tamm Schwartz, Ring Pickering, Kelly
Sitting, Aragon, High, Lewis

Angel Aragon
Playing "3rd"

High.

GIANTS VICTORIOUS AFTER LONG GAME

Beat Dallas 9 to 4—Burns Dislocates Ankle Sliding to Third in Soft Ground.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Tex., March 13.—In a long, tiresome game this afternoon the Giants regulars defeated the Dallas team by the score of 9 to 4.

The field was soft, making correct fielding very difficult. Both teams made many errors, and as both Glass of the New Yorks and Weler of the locals were very wild, the game dragged along for two hours and twenty-five minutes. Weller, during the three innings he pitched gave eight bases on balls, the visitors making five runs while he was in the box without making a base hit. Glass, the Indian pitcher, was on the mound the first five innings, and was effective in all but the third, when two passes, a double and a single, combined with a fumble by Fletcher and a wild throw to the plate by Snodgrass, gave the local team four runs, all they made. Glass gave four bases on balls all told.

George Burns, the Giants' left fielder, met with what was thought at the time, during the third inning, to be a very serious accident. In sliding into third base on a quick play he dislocated an ankle, owing to the soft ground holding his shoe plates. He fainted with the pain, and as his fellow-players carried him off the field the impression was that his ankle had been broken. But after he was taken to the clubhouse the dislocated bone snapped back into place. He was taken in an automobile to the Oriental Hotel, where the physician who treated him announced that he would be able to play again in less than a week.

Gilliam, who relieved Weller, did much better pitching. In the fourth inning, a muffed fly by Crouch gave the visitors one more run. Another dropped fly and Bescher's timely one sacker sent another Giant around. In the sixth singles by Fletcher, Murfee, and Beatty combined with a base on balls, stolen bases by Fletcher and Beatty, a muffed thrown ball, and a wild throw, piled up the last two runs the Giants accumulated.

Bescher and Murfee led the visitors in batting with two singles each. Cronet, of the home team, who looks like a very promising player, made a double and a single. Rube Schauer, who pitched the last four innings for the New Yorks, kept Dallas runless and held them down to one hit. In the second inning Burns made the best play of the game, when he caught a fly ball off Ens, and by a splendid throw to Smith, doubled up Stock at the plate. The same teams play here again tomorrow. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, cf.	4	1	2	1	0
Burns, if.	1	0	0	2	1
J'son, c.	4	1	1	7	1
Lob't, 3b.	3	1	0	1	1
F'ch'r, ss.	5	1	1	1	4
S'gr's, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
M'rkle, 1b.	4	1	2	10	1
Beatty, 2b.	3	0	1	2	1
Smith, lf, c.	3	1	0	3	1
Glass, p.	4	0	0	0	1
Schauer, p.	1	0	0	1	4
Total.	37	9	9	27	15

DALLAS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Harb'r, rf.	3	1	0	1	0
Se'w'd, ss.	4	0	0	1	6
Crouch, cf.	4	1	2	3	0
Ens, 1b.	4	1	2	0	8
M'C't'y, 1b.	1	0	0	6	0
Storch, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
B'low, 3b.	2	0	0	1	4
Eun'h, 3b.	1	0	0	0	1
Flan'y, 2b.	4	0	0	1	4
Dunn, c.	2	0	1	3	1
Brown, c.	1	0	0	2	1
Weller, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Gilliam, p.	2	0	0	0	2
*Clark	1	0	0	1	0
Total.	31	4	5	27	17

*Batted for Gilliam in ninth inning.

Errors—Fletcher, (3,) Snodgrass, Glass, Harber, Schwind, Crouch, (2,) McCarthy, Flannery, Brown, Weller, Gilliam.

New York	1	0	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	—9
Dallas	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

First base on errors—New York, 2; Dallas, 3. Two-base hit—Crouch. Sacrifice fly—Merkle. Stolen bases—Bescher, Brownlow, (2,) Lobert, Schwind, Storch, Beatty, Clark. Left on bases—New York, 13; Dallas, 4. Double plays—Burns and Smith; Harber, Ens, and Dunn; Johnson and Merkle; Schauer, Fletcher, and Merkle. Bases on balls—Off Weller, 9; off Glass, 5; off Gilliam, 1. Struck out—By Glass, 4; by Weller, 1; by Schauer, 5; by Gilliam, 1. Wild pitches—Weller, 3. Hits—Off Weller, none in three innings; off Glass, 4 in five innings. Umpires—Messrs. Pondrum and Morgan. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.

All-College Water Polo Team.

Louis Manley, the former New York Athletic Club water polo player, who has served as an official at most of the important league games this season, picks the following for the All-College and Reserve teams of 1914-15:

All-College.	Position.	Reserve.
Nourse, Princeton	Centre	Shryock, Penns.
Selby, Princeton	For'd	Rutherford, Pr'ton
Steiner, Yale	For'd	Cooper, Columbia
Mouquin, Columbia	Back	Smith, Yale
Van Holt, Yale	Back	Latrobe, Princeton
Yates, Yale	Goal	Levinson, Columbia

COLTS DRUB WACO'S NINE.

McGraw Watches His Youngsters Slug Texas League Pitchers.

Special to The New York Times.

WACO, Texas, March 13.—Manager McGraw sat on the bench this afternoon while the sun beat down hotly on his Giant colts, who beat the Waco Texas Leaguers just as warmly. The score was 12 to 1 in favor of the Giants, who could not do much with Faircloth, the first Waco pitcher, but who drubbed the next two venomously. In the sixth inning the Giantlets lit on Zinn, a recruit from Little Rock, and went into easy street with a fusillade of hits compiled by Brainard, Robertson, Kores, Holke, and Stroud.

They followked with another attack in the seventh, in which the drives were all for extra bases. Grant, Thorpe, Kores, and Marshall each tore off a two-bagger. The young Giants fielded well, and Schupp pitched especially well for them, bending his southpaw slants where the batters' bats were not. Stroud was a little wild, but effective. Mr. Kores stamped his personality on the fracas with two singles, one triple, one double, and some spicy fielding.

It is feared in Marlin that Pitcher Bill Ritter, who was thought to have grip, may have typhoid. A blood test is being made to see if he has that disease. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Piez, lf.	3	1	0	0	0
Grant, 2b.	4	3	2	0	1
Reed, 3b.	1	0	0	0	0
M'rd, ss.	4	2	2	2	2
Thorpe, rf.	4	1	2	4	0
Rob's'n, cf.	4	2	2	0	0
Kores, 3b.	5	2	4	2	3
Holke, 1b.	5	1	2	12	0
Wendel, c.	4	0	0	5	1
Mars'l, c.	2	0	1	2	1
Schupp, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Stroud, p.	2	0	1	0	2
Total.	37	12	16	27	16

WACO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hickey, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
M'q'st, ss.	2	0	0	3	2
Besson, ss.	2	0	0	1	2
C'well, 2b.	3	0	1	2	1
James, rf.	4	0	2	4	1
Cr'low, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Grubb, 3b.	4	1	1	1	0
Fa'th'n, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0
Tidl'y, 1b.	2	0	1	3	0
Walters, c.	2	0	0	5	4
Riley, c.	2	0	0	4	1
Faircloth, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Kallio, p.	1	0	1	0	0
Kallio, p.	1	0	0	0	2
*Shear	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	1	7	27	14

*Batted for Kallio in ninth inning.

Errors—Schupp, Holquist, Besson, Cornwell, (2,) James, Grubb, Riley.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	6	4	1	0	—12
Waco	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

First base on errors—New York, 2; Waco, 1. Left on bases—New York, 4; Waco, 8. First base on balls—Off Schupp, 2; off Stroud, 2; off Faircloth, 1; off Zinn, 1; off Kallio, 1. Struck out—By Schupp, 5; by Stroud, 3; by Faircloth, 2; by Zinn, 2; by Kallio, 2. Three-base hits—Thorpe, Kores. Two-base hits—Grant, Thorpe, Kores, Holke, Marshall, Grubb. Sacrifice hit—Piez. Sacrifice fly—Thorpe. Stolen bases—Piez, Grant, Bainard, Robertson, Hickey, James. Double plays—Brainard, Kores, and Holke; James and Yardley, Pressley, Marshall. Hits—Off Schupp, 3 in five innings; off Stroud, 4 in four innings; off Faircloth, 4 in four innings; off Zinn, 6 in two innings; off Kallio, 6 in three innings. Umpire—Mr. Spencer. Time—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Fordham Loses at Indoor Baseball.

For the first time in its baseball history Fordham attempted the indoor game yesterday and was defeated by the fast Second Battery nine in its armory by a score of 3 to 1. Collins, the most promising pitching recruit on the Fordham squad, started for the Maroon, and during his five innings in the box held the soldiers to one run and three hits. The home players served up their victory in the sixth inning, when a hit by A. Shaeffer, an error by Corriden, and Snyder's steal home netted two runs. Fordham's only tally came in the seventh inning, when Scanlon crossed the plate on Kear's infield hit. Al Shaeffer, who pitched for the Battery, had his artillery working at a perfect range, striking out twelve of the Fordham batsmen. The score by innings:

									R.	H.
Fordham	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1	2	2
2nd Battery	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3	3	8

Batteries—Collins, McQuade, and Viviano; A. Schaeffer and Gough. Umpire—Mr. Monoban.

To Rebuild Fordham Diamond.

Owing to the poor condition of the Fordham baseball field this Spring it was decided by the Athletic Council yesterday to have the whole infield rebuilt and the rest of the field resodded. Phil Schenck, formerly groundkeeper of the American League Park, will start on the work tomorrow, and will follow the same method as he used at Princeton some time ago. Posts have already been sunk around the entire field, and a high canvas fence will make the field inclosed in the same manner as the Maroon gridiron last Fall.

OLD KING COLE A VICTOR.

Veteran Pitcher Downs Donovan's Yannigans at Savannah.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 13. — Bill Donovan's regulars gave another exhibition of timely hitting this afternoon, and Duke Farrell's Yannigans were easy victims in a skirmish that was called at the end of five innings by the Yankee manager. The final score was 5 to 1, three runs being pushed over in the closing inning while Walter Smallwood of the Savannah team was in the box for the Yannigans. King Cole went the full route for the big fellows, and the Yannigans could do nothing with his delivery except in the second chapter, when a double by Mullen, a pass to Truesdale and Sweeney's single came in rapid succession after two were out. In the other innings the King simply took his pretzel windup and threw the ball. The Yannigans were hitting the ball all the time, but most obligingly to the fielders.

Ray Caldwell pitched against the regulars during the first two innings, and they got a run in each chapter, enough to win the game. A long double to centre by Hugh High and Cree's single counted a run in the opening chapter, and another was added in the second on Boone's double past third, a wild pitch and Nunamaker's sacrifice fly.

In the third inning Smallwood took up the burden, and for two innings the big town boys could do nothing with the local hero. In the fifth Nunamaker singled to left, Cole walked, Maisel sacrificed and High grounded to Truesdale, Nunamaker beating his throw to the plate. Cree then hit to Kelly in deep right field, and both Cole and High scored on the sacrifice fly. Pipp followed with a scorching drive to deep right field, the longest hit that has been made since the practice games began. He made a strong bid for home run, but was thrown out at the plate, Kelly to Daley to Sweeney. Pipp is troubled with blistered feet, otherwise he would have scored easily on the hit.

Aragon again showed flashy work in the field, and Boone, who delivered two triples in yesterday's game, led in the hitting today with a double and a single. Al Wahl, a young left-hander from Newark, is expected to join the Yankees here tomorrow. Marty McHale has accepted terms, but he has not yet signed his contract. With the arrival of Wahl, Donovan's squad will number thirty players, besides Coach Farrell and Scout Kelley. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Regulars	1	1	0 0 3—5 6 0
Yannigans	0	1	0 0 0—1 5 1

Batteries.—Cole and Nunamaker; Caldwell, Smallwood and Sweeney.

Federal Officials at Newark Park.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., March 13.—A party of Federal League men including President James A. Gilmore, Charles W. Weeghman, President of the Chicago Club; W. Rasin of the Baltimore Feds; C. B. Comstock, President of the Pittsburgh Club, and the local franchise holders, Patrick T. Powers and Harry F. Sinclair, visited the ball grounds now in the process of construction in Harrison today and then explored the leading streets of the city. For several of the Federal moguls it was their first visit to Newark, and they expressed great satisfaction. The Federal League will operate a club in this city, said President Gilmore, "and we are not worrying at all about the outcome of court decisions. Newark will be in the Federal League circuit and we are glad of it."

"We expect the Kansas City matter to be settled on Monday," continued Gilmore.

$150,000 Gym for Indiana.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., March 13.—Work on a new gymnasium for Indiana University will begin in a short time, according to an announcement made last night by President William Lowe Bryan. The building will cost about $150,000.

FORDHAM DISMISSES THREE ATHLETES

Regan, Reardon, and Labati Behind in Studies and Did Not Heed Warnings.

The Faculty of Fordham University yesterday caused consternation in undergraduate circles by announcing the dismissal of three of the foremost athletes in the institution for alleged delinquency in their scholastic standing. The men who have been dropped from the college are Regan and Reardon, two of the members of last year's football team, both of whom were students in the Law School, and Labati, who has been looked on as in line for a place on the pitching staff of the 'Varsity baseball team. The Faculty justified its drastic action by announcing that repeated warnings had been given, and that they had had little effect in improving conditions. The dropping of the three men hits the football team particularly hard, as Regan and Reardon were counted upon as a nucleus for the formation of next season's line. Then, too, this was the first year for any of the men at the university, and much had been expected of them during the remaining years of their academic course in various branches of sport.

In the case of Labati it is said he failed to make a passing mark in one of his studies following the midyear examinations, and Reardon and Regan were charged with overcutting one of the most important courses in the Law School.

Yesterday's action was the culmination of an effort on the part of the Faculty to force a higher scholastic standing among the students of the university. During the last few weeks a large number of delinquent students have been dropped, and among them a number of athletes.

NAVY'S BIG ATHLETIC YEAR.

Finish Winter Season by Defeating Princeton and Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 13.—The Midshipmen made a strong finish of a notable athletic season by winning in all three of their events this afternoon. Princeton teams were defeated at wrestling and swimming, and the Cornell fencers were taken care of in handy fashion. Though most of the strong teams of the east have competed here, the Naval Academy athletes have a clean string of victories in gymnastics, wrestling, and swimming. There are still some fencing matches, but the local swordsmen have not lost to any college opponent. The fine showing of the swimmers is particularly pleasing to the navy contingent, as this is the first season they have made good in fast company. The gymnastic team has not lost a match in five years.

Princeton was badly defeated on the wrestling mat. The Midshipmen took six of the seven bouts, three by falls and as many by decisions, making up a total of twenty-seven points. Frantz secured the decision over Midshipman Ericsson in the welterweight class, giving Princeton all of its four points. For the navy specialy good work was done by Hough, Wyatt, and Broadfoot, all of whom pinned their opponents. Harrison, though thirty pounds lighter, secured the decision over Longstreth in the heavyweight class.

In the tank Princeton lost by 35 to 18. Midshipman Dashiell was the star, winning in the 40-yard and 220-yard events and swimming the last lap in the 100-yard relay, the navy team breaking the local record by four-fifths of a second. All the performances were good. The Midshipmen took six of the nine bouts with the foils against Cornell, and both of the bouts with sabres. Midshipmen Glennon and Partello defeated all of their opponents.

Veteran Chicago Athlete Dies.

CHICAGO, March 13.—William A. Moloney, who was considered one of the best middle-distance runners in the country, died at his home here yesterday of heart disease. He was 33 years old. Moloney, with his brother Frederick, was the mainstay of the University of Chicago track teams from 1898 to 1901. He was Captain of the team during the last two years of his college career.

TENNIS DATES LISTED.

Apportionment of Tournaments Will Be Made This Week.

The list of applications for tennis championships and tournaments closed on Friday with Edwin F. Torrey, Secretary of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. The number is slightly greater than for last season, several clubs that have hitherto not held tournaments and a number that have not been active in the competitive field returning to the list. During the coming week a provisional arrangement of the fixtures will be drafted by Torrey and other members of the Executive Committee. Conflicts and the necessity for changes in the same territory will be overcome by communicating by telegraph with the clubs involved, so that the perfected list may be passed upon next Friday at the meeting of the Executive Committee to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The details of the team of Eastern stars journeying to the courts of California

ENGLISH CUP TIE SOCCER REACHES SEMI-FINALS--COLLEGE ROWING---ATHLETICS---TURF

ENGLISH FOOTBALL UP TO SEMI-FINALS

Chelsea Beats Newcastle United in Extra-Time Cup Tie Match—Other Scores.

LONDON, March 13.—The big Cup tie between Newcastle United and Chelsea on the ground of the former was easily the most important game played in England today. Chelsea is the only survivor of the South of England clubs, and after knocking out Manchester City away from home in the last round, their large crowd of supporters were full of hope that they would reach the semi-final. The London club gave a splendid show against the famous Northerners, and time was called with the score sheet blank. Extra time was ordered by the referee, and Ford, securing the ball by the halfway line, ran clean through the defense and scored a brilliant goal just on time. This entitles Chelsea to play Everton in the semi-final round. The other replayed tie was played off at Sheffield between the United and Oldham Athletic, resulting in the home club easily beating the first league leaders by 3 to 0. The winners now have to play Bolton Wanderers in the semi-final.

In the first division of the Association League Manchester City missed a fine chance of getting to the top by losing to Liverpool by 3 to 2, but are still second in the table to Oldham Athletic, who have played two games more. Blackburn Rovers get into third place by beating Everton by 2 to 1. The scores:

Liverpool	3	Manchester City	2
Aston Villa	5	Middlesborough	0
Bradford	3	Tottenham Hotspur	1
Manchester United	1	Bradford City	0
Notts County	1	West Bromwich A.	1
Sunderland	3	Sheffield Wednesday	1
Blackburn Rovers	2	Everton	1
Bolton Wanderers	3	Burnley	1

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley	1	Blackpool	2
Glossop	2	Leicester Fosse	3
Wolverhampton W.	5	Notts Forest	1
Fulham	9	Preston North End.	2
Stockport County	1	Bury	0
Hull City	1	Bristol City	1
Leeds City	1	Huddersfield Town	0
Clapton Orient	2	Grimsby Town	1
Arsenal	1	Birmingham	0
Derby County	3	Lincoln City	0

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Portsmouth	1	Crystal Palace	0
Swindon Town	2	Luton Town	2
Southend United	0	Exeter City	2
Queens P'k Rangers	3	Cardiff City	0
Milwall	4	Brighton and Hove	0
Bristol Rovers	2	Gillingham	1
Croydon Common	4	Norwich City	0
Reading	3	West Ham United	1
Southampton	2	Plymouth Argyle	1
Northampton	1	Watford	0

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Queens Park	3	Aberdeen	1
Airdrieonians	2	Hearts	2
Ayr United	1	Motherwell	1
Dundee	1	Celtic	0
Clyde	1	Rangers	2
Patrick Thistle	1	Dumbarton	2
Falkirk	1	Third Lanark	1
Hamilton Acs	0	Kilmarnock	0
Hibernians	1	Morton	1
St. Mirren	3	Raith Rovers	2

The English Football Association has called a special meeting for March 20 to decide where the final tie for the English Cup will be played this season. The decision to remove the final from the Crystal Palace, where it has been played for twenty-two years, was a big blow to soccer followers in the South of England, but the attitude of the London press against the continuation of football during the war forced the authorities to make the change. At present the large grounds of Aston Villa, Manchester City, and Sheffield United are under consideration for the big tie to be played off, as it is necessary to provide for the accommodation of about 100,000 people, but after the semi-final ties have been decided on March 27 it will be easier to select a ground convenient for the two lucky clubs who are to battle for the cup.

Lafayette Takes Soccer Series.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 13.—Lafayette College today won from Lehigh University's soccer eleven 2 goals to 1, and with it the championship series. The winning goal was kicked by Hoagland of Lehigh, when he accidentally netted the ball during a scrimmage in front of his own goal. Lehigh outplayed Lafayette the first half, but the second period the Eastonians came back strong. The line-up.

Lafayettee.	Position.	Lehigh.
Pfromm	Goal	Smith
Stevens	Right full back	Schultz
McDonald	Left full back	Bartley
Hench	Right h. f back	Lehr
Williams	Centre half back	Hoagland
Moffett	Left half back	Tizzard
Logan	Outside right	Reese
Herring	Inside right	Henderson
Kressler	Centre forward	Lewis
Dolan	Inside left	Yocum
Dyer	Outside left	Clement

Goals—Henderson, Dolan, Hoagland, (for Lafayette.) Referee—H. Shackleton, Linesmen—Messrs. Stilwell and Campbell. Time of halves—Thirty minutes.

Princeton Freshmen Beat Kingsley.

Kingsley School basket ball team suffered defeat in the last game of the season when the Princeton freshmen five won at Princeton yesterday by the close score of 30 to 29. During the first half Kingsley seemed bewildered on the big Princeton basket ball court and were easily outplayed by the collegians. The first half ended with the score 22 to 9 in favor of Princeton. Kingsley rallied in the second half and scored 20 points while the freshmen were getting 8. Tremaine was unusually accurate at throwing foul goals, scoring a total of 13. The defeat yesterday was the second Kingsley has had this season and the third time the five has met in the last three seasons. The line-up:

Kingsley School.	Position.	Princeton Freshmen.
Tremaine	Left forward	Jarvis
Field	Right forward	Flinn
Frost	Centre	Sinclair
Sperry	Left guard	Leslie
Underwood	Right guard	Weir

Field Goals—Tremaine, (2,) Field, (1,) Frost, (2,) Sperry, (2,) Jarvis, (5,) Flinn, (3,) Sinclair, (3,) Leslie, (2.) Goals from Foul—Tremaine (13,) Jarvis, (4.) Time of Halves—Fifteen minutes each.

Staten Island Academy Five Wins.

The Staten Island Academy basket ball team completed its season yesterday by defeating the Erasmus Hall High School five at the academy court by the score of 30 to 21. The game was well played and fast throughout, Staten Island leading at the end of the first half by the score of 13 to 8. The line-up:

S. I. Academy.	Position.	Erasmus Hall.
Stone	Right forward	Smith
Macrae	Left forward	Rasmussen
Parmele	Centre	Auchterlonie
Fredericks	Right guard	Keese
Pouch	Left guard	Weeks

Goals from field—Macrae, (3,) Stone, (4,) Parmele, (8,) Pouch, (2,) Rasmussen, (3,) Auchterlonie, (3,) Fredericks, Smith, Keese, Shallow. Goals from fouls—Parmele, (3,) Keese, (3.) Substitutions—Shallow for Smith, White for Shallow. Referee—C. F. Smith of Columbia

Amherst to Retain Basket Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., March 13.—The establishment of basket ball on a permanent basis seems probable as a result of a season of five games concluded last Wednesday. Amherst had not been represented in intercollegiate contests since 1905, and at the beginning of the season it was thought that the lack of experience on the part of the Amherst squad would prevent their making a creditable showing during the present season. But while only one of the five games on the experimental schedule resulted in a victory every one of them was a hard-fought contest, and it now seems likely that if an invitation is again extended Amherst to enter the Northeastern Intercollegiate League it will be accepted. Widmayer, '17, led the team in the number of points scored, while Maynard, '17, finished in front in the number of field goals scored for Amherst. Prospects for future seasons are of the brightest. Every man who has played in this season's games will return.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY.

St. Nicks to Clash with Strong St. Michaels Team.

The final amateur hockey game of the season will be played Tuesday night at St. Nicholas Rink when the St. Nicholas seven, which recenty won the Amateur Hockey League championship, will line up against the St. Michaels team of Canada. This combination has won the senior O. H. A. championship of the Dominion and by many is considered the best amateur seven now playing in Canada, so that there will be an international flavor to the contest with the Santa Claus men which always appeals to the followers of the game in this city.

Even aside from the victory in the Amateur Hockey League the St. Nicholas team has made an enviable record for the season. The only real defeat which stands against the team is that by the Boston A. A. in that series, and the conclusive victory which St. Nicholas scored in the game last Thursday over the players from the Hub has all but set that aside. Of the Canadian teams which have played here this season four have already gone down to defeat as a result of the clever play of the local men. The Victorias of Montreal, Toronto University, the Toronto Argonauts, and Queens University are the teams from the Dominion which have been defeated, and St. Nicholas looks for a victory over the St. Michaels team, in which event it will claim something in the nature of an international amateur hockey title. There is no trophy for such an event, but the fact that the best Canadian teams have met defeat gives some ground for such a rating.

Beginning Thursday night the Canadian professional games, which have for a number of years past closed the hockey season in this city, will start. A $2,500 purse is offered, the play to be for four nights. Whether Ottawa or the Wanderers will meet Les Canadiens in the first game has not been determined. The second preliminary game will be Saturday night and the finals on March 23 and 24.

HARVARD SPRING FOOTBALL.

Coach Haughton to Give Candidates Three Weeks' Preliminary Work.

Spring football practice will begin at Harvard tomorrow, and for three weeks the coaches will work at the task of trying out new men for the many positions left vacant on last year's eleven by graduation. Capt. Edward Mahan issued the call last week, and Head Coach Percy Haughton will be in charge of the practice. Haughton will not have the same staff of lieutenants he had last Fall, but will probably be assisted by the seniors who played on the championship eleven last year. Capt. Mahan is a memer of the baseball squad, but will devote as much time as possible to the football practice.

Quite a formidable coaching staff can be made up from the seniors of last year's team, for it will contain such men as Coolidge, Hardwick, Trumbull, and Weston for the line, and Brickley, Francke, and Bradlee for the backfield. Logan, the 'Varsity quarter back last year, has finished his college course and is connected with a Cambridge bank, so that his services as an assistant to Haughton will not be available.

Prize List for Brooklyn Horse Show.

The season of local horse shows will be inaugurated by the twenty-third annual Brooklyn Horse Show to be held at the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club the evenings of April 15, 16, and 17 and afternoons of April 16 and 17. Preparation for the event is well under way and the arrangements are being completed in a manner that will tend to assure the success of the exhibition. The prize list has been perfected and is certain to attract the attention of prospective exhibitors. There are fifty-two classes comprising the prize list and they are subdivided into competitions for the following: Harness horses, docked and undocked saddle horses, hackneys in harness, polo ponies, military mounts, ponies under saddle and jumpers. The list also includes two championships for harness horses and two for saddle horses. Prizes in money are offered for the first and second awards.

The Horse Show Committee is composed of Charles F. Hubbs, Chairamn; Stanley P. Jadwin, Secretary; Franklin B. Jourdan, Treasurer; William S. Blitz, Assistant Secretary; William M. Alford, Thomas K. Alford, Edwin A. Ames, Johannes Andersen, Dwight E. Austin, Edwin G. Babcock, Harry Balfe, William Beard, William Berri, Charles L. Brinsmade, Edward C. Blum, J. F. Carlisle, E. D. Church, Jr., Frederic V. Clark, William C. Courtney, William F. Dornbusch, H. E. Dreier, William N. Dykman, Charles M. Englis, William H. English, Walter S. Gresham, George Hadden, William F. Hagarty, H. Prescott Hatch, William V. Hester, Charles M. Higgins, Charles F. Holm, Edward T. Horwill, Palmer H. Jadwin, John V. Jewell, W. J. Kent, Harry L. Kenyon, F. W. Lafrentz, Erskine H. Loit, Edgar F. Luckenbach, Frederick D. Mackay, Edward McFarlan, H. W. Maxwell, D. Irving Mead, J. C. Meem, Frank A. Meyer, Earle T. Mukenfeld, Jacob Murr, Ludwig Nissen, Frederick T. Parsons, C. C. Peck, Lewis E. Pierson, Allan Pinkerton, Samuel C. Pirie, Herbert L. Pratt, G. William Rasch, Simon F. Rothschild, Thomas H. Rousiton, Arthur L. J. Smith, J. K. Smith, John L. Spence, Hamilton H. Salmon, Townsend Scudder, John S. Simmons, C. P. Schlicke, Winthrop M. Tuttle, Frank H. Tyler, and Harrison F. Willis.

Wrestling Officials Picked.

The officials were chosen yesterday for the Eastern tryouts for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition wrestling championships and tug-of-war contest to be held at Madison Square Garden on the afternoon and evening of March 20. The list contains the names of the most prominent members connected with amateur athletics in the Eastern district. Those who will officiate are as follows: Chairman Championship Committee, Frederick W. Rubien, St. George's Club; Honorable Referee, Bartow S. Weeks, New York A. C.; Referees, B. Bradshaw, Boys' Club; D. Wortman, German-American A. C.; Charles Ericksen, Scandanavian-American A. C.; George Mehnert, National Turn Verein; Timers, John P. Boyle, Claremont A. C.; Arthur McAleenan, N. Y. A. C.; John J. Walsh, Pastime A. C.; Everett J. Wendel, University Club; Weighers, W. Stumph, Grace Club; J. J. Delahanan, St. Bartholomew A. C.; M. P. Halpin, N. Y. A. C.; Joseph O'Brien, Boys' Club; T. Tengwell, Swedish-American A. C.; J. W. Irvine, St. George's Club; Clerk of Wrestling, John J. McHugh, P. S. A. L.; Assistant Clerks, Robert W. Kennedy, McCaddin Lyceum; Charles Vuiz, Bronx Church House; Announcer, William Rossbach, St. Bartholomew A. C.

Tug-of-war officials: Referee, Martin J. Sheridan, Irish-American A. C.; Judges, Major Thomas Fleming, 13th Coast Defense Command; Capt. P. J. Walsh, 22d Regiment A. A.; Timers, C. J. Dalton, Timers' Club; Capt. Charles J. Dieges, Timers' Club; Starter, John J. McHugh, P. S. A. L.; Announcer, Charles J. Harvey, N. Y. S. A. C.

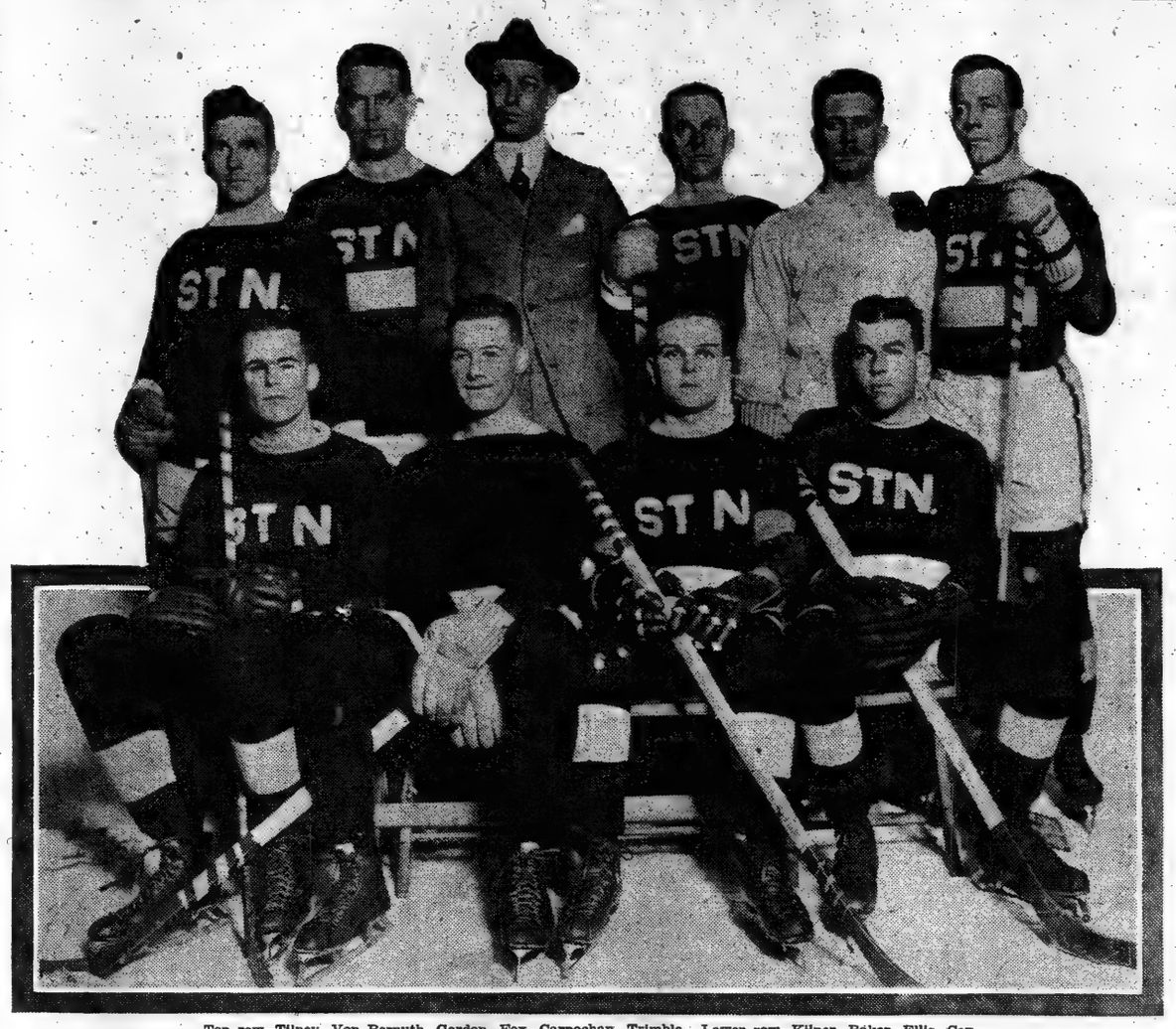
Final in Elks Championship.

The final game in the individual pocket billiard championship of the Elks will be played tomorrow night at the Brooklyn Elks' home. During the past week Robert C. Stone of Waterbury, who holds the Southern New England championship, defeated Zach Igangold of Brooklyn by a score of 200 to 149. The games between Newark and Brooklyn in the Inter-Elks Billiard League were postponed because of the National Class A championship in Philadelphia. Brooklyn is now leading the league with a record of 21 victories and 7 defeats. New York is one victory behind, and Freeport, Newark and Yonkers follow in that order.

Kelley Gets Dr. Hutchinson Cup.

M. Kelley won the Dr. Hutchinson Cup at the traps of the Neponsit Gun Club yesterday. He took the event with a full score of 100 targets, shooting with a handicap of 20. Next week the Neponsit gunners will shoot for a cup offered by F. Gilbert.

ST. NICHOLAS—THE TWO TIME HOCKEY CHAMPIONS



Top row—Tilney, Von Bernuth, Gordon, Fox, Carnochan, Trimble. Lower row—Kilner, Baker, Ellis, Cox.

C. C. N. Y. STADIUM TO GET NO MORE ROOM

City Disapproves Plan to Make Curve Eastward in Convent Avenue.

There will be no change made in the original plans for the stadium in course of construction for the College of the City of New York, and as soon as the frost is out of the ground the work will be rushed to completion. Some months ago it was reported that the stadium would be too small and work would be held up pending the attempt to have the city deed an additional piece of property for the grounds. The property on which the stadium has been erected embraces two city blocks, from 136th to 138th Street and from Convent Avenue to Amsterdam Avenue. It was the intention to request the city officials to change the line of Convent Avenue at this point, and instead of having it run in a straight line parallel to Amsterdam Avenue, as at present, it would curve on to the old Jasper Ovel and thus afford more space for the stadium.

All efforts to bring about such a change in the street lines have met with no success, and although the college officials would desire additional ground for the stadium, it will meet all requirements if built according to the original plans. Work is being carried on in a small measure every day, but as soon as the weather permits the work will be speeded up and the new athletic home for C. C. N. Y. will be finished as soon as possible.

An athletic official at the City College in speaking of the matter yesterday said that it would be an improvement if Convent Avenue were changed so that more ground could be procured for the stadium, but in its present size the only difficulty to be encountered, and in reality it is not a difficulty, will be the short right field for baseball. This official stated that the distance from home plate to right field fence will be 265 feet, and this is a trifle short for satisfactory playing, but not any shorter than many other baseball fields in the country. He said that some informal overtures had been made about having Convent Avenue at this point diverted a short distance out into the Jasper Oval, but the proposed plan had been promptly vetoed by those who were in authority.

The track in the stadium will be five laps to a mile and there is ample room for a football gridiron.

Letters for Williams College Athletes

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 13.—Thirteen men received 'Varsity insignia at the last meeting of the Williams College Athletic Council. The members of the 'Varsity relay team, Brodie, Driscoll, Hubbell, Van Cott, '15, and Hayes, '16, received the "W," and Cabiln, Hay, Langford, Patterson, Manager Newton, '15; Garfield, Assistant Manager Powell, '16, and H. B. Wright, '17, received "B. W. B.," the 'Varsity basket ball insignia.

Owles Three-Cushion Winner.

Scoring two victories against no defeats, F. G. Owles yesterday won a three-cornered three-cushion billiard tournament held under the auspices of the Washington Heights Billiard Academy. Paul Miller, with one victofy and one defeat, was second, and J. M. Potter was last, with two defeats and no victories. In the opening game, Owles won from Miller by a score of 50 to 43 in eighty-three innings, making a high run of 5. Miller defeated Potter in the second game, which lasted eighty-one innings, 50 to 31. Miller's high run was 4 and Potter's 3. The deciding game between Owles and Potter was closely contested, and went to the former by the bare margin of 1 point, the count being 50 to 49. Owles ran out his string with the high run of 6 in the ninety-sixth inning.

Hahmans Beats Lean with Que.

CHICAGO, March 13.—John Hahmans of Minneapolis defeated Jess Lean of Chicago, 50 to 37, in the world's championship three-cushion billiard tournament today. The contest went 76 innings. Hahmans's high run was 5 and Lean's 4.

Fred Eames of Denver beat Joe Capron of St. Paul, 50 to 40, in seventy-six innings. Eames had a high run of 4 and Capron of 7.

Yale's Freshmen Fencers Win.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 13.—Yale's freshman fencing team defeated the Columbia University freshies in a dual competition here this afternoon, taking six bouts to three.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL TENNIS.

Thirty-nine Entries Received for the Indoor Singles Championship.

Thirty-nine entries have been received for the eighth annual indoor lawn tennis championship in women's singles, which begins tomorrow morning in the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue. This number is expected to be increased before the draw, which was postponed from yesterday afternoon to tomorrow morning in order to procure more entries.

Several names prominent in lawn tennis circles are missing from the list. These include Miss Marie Wagner, the title holder; Miss Bessie Holden, Miss E. H. More, Miss Clare Cassell, Mrs. Freda Smith, Mrs. T. Cassebeer, and Mrs. R. H. Raymond. Only thirty-six names were announced by the committee, but it is expected that the three members of the committee in addition to other will be included in the draw. The members of the committee are Miss Wagner, Miss More, and Mrs. Cassebeer.

Play will start daily at 10 A. M. and continue till dark. On Tuesday and Friday play will cease at 2 P. M. All matches will be two in three vantage sets and contestants will be called upon to play two matches a day. King Smith of the Seventh Regiment will be the official referee.

The double will be drawn tomorrow after the singles, but play will not start before Tuesday or Wednesday. The entry list follows: Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Mrs. J. C. Hinchcliffe, Miss Amy Harper, Miss L. G. Witherbee, Mrs. William Lesher, Miss Ina K. Kissel, Miss Marion Vanderhof, Mrs. L. Manheimer, Miss Florence Ballin, Miss M. H. Taylor, Mrs. R. M. Knapp, Mrs. D. C. Mills, Miss Jane Rawson, Miss Polly Sheldon, Miss C. Winn, Miss Alberta Weber, Miss Charlotte Droagan, Mrs. E. P. Shattuck, Miss Reta M. Belden, Miss Clara L. Belden, Miss Mary L. Woodin, Miss Hilah C. French, Miss Ethel Merritt, Miss G. Greene, Mrs. Marshall McLean, Mrs. Barger Wallach, Mrs. H. H. Smith, Miss Mary Williams, Miss Gertrude Della Torre, Miss Katherine Force, Mrs. M. McBurney, Miss H. R. Frunnett, Mrs. Theodore P. Pell, Mrs. T. A. Sparks, and Mrs. Lindsey Z. Murray.

New Pinehurst Tennis Champions.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 13.—Stephen Gates of the Locust Valley Club and Miss Helen Barnett of the New Haven Country Club won the mixed doubles trophy in today's final play of the annual club championship tennis tournament with a 6—4, 9—7 win over J. C. Parrish, Jr., of the West Side Tennis Club and Miss Eleanor Gates of Locust Valley.

The men's doubles final was easy for R. Adams and Balfe of Broklyn over Gates and Parrish by score of 6—0, 6—1, 6—2.

Montclair's Squash Victory.

In an inter-club squash tennis tournament yesterday afternoon at Montclair, the Montclair Athletic Club team defeated the Short Hills Casino representatives by 4 to 1. J. V. Onativia was the only Short Hills man to score a victory, his win being over Frank Kidde. At the conclusion of the inter-club matches Fredericks, the Montclair professional, defeated Buttery of Short Hills in sets to 1. A large gallery witnessed the competitions. The summary:

J. V. Onativia, Short Hills, defeated Frank Kidde, 15—12, 15—6, 15—8; W. T. Mills, Montclair, defeated H. W. Hack, Short Hills, 15—10, 15—7; Paul Parker, Montclair, defeated Stuart Browne, Short Hills, 15—10, 15—10; S. B. Hague, Montclair, defeated R. Ely, Short Hills, 15—10, 15—12; C. M. Hunt, Montclair, defeated E. J. Hainer, Short Hills, 15—8, 15—13.

Tennis for Williams College.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 13.—The Williams College tennis team will face Cornell, Princeton, and Yale, in addition to the regular contestants which it has played for the past few seasons. The schedule: April 24, Hoosick Falls C. C., at Williamstown; 26, Princeton, at Princeton; May 1, Columbia, at New York; 7, Cornell, at Williamstown; 15, Dartmouth, at Hanover, N. H.; 17-20, N. E. intercollegiates, at Brookline; 22, Holy Cross, at Williamstown; 29, Amherst, at Williamstown; 31, Trinity, at Williamstown; June 5, Wesleyan, at Middletown, Conn.

"Tossed for Shooting Prize.

There was a good field of gunners at the Gravesend Bay traps of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club yesterday. The only shoot on the program was a 100-"bird" event for a cup offered by F. Gilbert. It ended in a tie between H. W. Dreyer and C. Ferguson. Each gunner had 88 "kills" in the first time at the traps. They again tied in the shoot off with, 24 out of a possible 25 targets. It then was too dark to decide the event and the shooters tossed for the prize, which was won by Capt. Dreyer.

OUTRAM IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

American-Bred Horse Will Run for Prize in Handicap Again.

An American-bred horse, Outram, by Delhi-Gingham, winner of last year's Lincolnshire Handicap, has again been entered for this English classic, which will be run on March 24. Although Outram has drawn an increase of eight pounds over his weight in 1914, his owner and trainer are said to be highly sanguine of his ability to make it two straight. R. Stokes, who rode the horse to victory last year, will ride him again.

Outram's chances are thought to be enhanced by the withdrawal of Postboy, the jumper who raced at Saratoga two years ago, because of a too heavy impost. If Outram repeats, it will not be the first time in history the same horse has won the Lincolnshire Handicap twice in succession. Ob, a French thoroughbred, accomplished the feat many years ago, which led to the belief at that time that the French method of developing jumpers was superior to that in vogue in England.

Alexander Smith Cochran, who owns Postboy, has again entered the jumper for the Grand National Steeplechase, which will be run on March 26 over the famous Aintree course at Liverpool. Mr. Cochran brought the Irish thoroughbred to this country two years ago, with an unbeaten record, which the horse maintained while racing on this side. His owner shipped Postboy back to England specially to attempt to capture the Grand National trophy. Postboy will be asked to carry 147 pounds in this gruelling race, and the fact that it is two days after the Lincolnshire may account for his withdrawal from that event.

Big Entry for Bowling Tourney.

Entries are coming in rapidly for the national bowling tournament, which will open at the Grand Central Palace on March 27, and the entries will close on Friday, March 19. As a curtain raiser for the tournament a match has been arranged between the Yale and Princeton bowling teams to decide the intercollegiate championship. Because of the large number of entries received, and the many more expected, the number of alleys has been increased from eight to ten. Teams have already sent in their entries from Allentown, Philadelphia, New Rochelle, Paterson, Newark, Brooklyn, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Reading, New Haven, Asbury Park, Allentown, New Brunswick, and Newburg, and teams are making up their entries in the following places: Cleveland, Schenectady, Amsterdam, Troy, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Toledo, Erie, Dunkirk, Pittsburgh, Hoboken, Passaic, Harrisburg, Jersey City, Wilmington, Baltimore, Washington, Fulton, and Oswego.

The Saginaw Club sent in the first entries from Greater New York with two five men teams; the Metropolitan Club will have four teams; the Park Row Club, five teams; the N. Y. C. and Prestos, two teams each, and the Bohemians, Night Owls, Mohawks, and Fidelias will each enter one team.

College Bowling Championship.

The intercollegiate bowling championship will probably be decided on March 26, when the Princeton and Yale teams will meet on the new Grand Central Palace alleys. Arrangements to this end have practically been completed, and the event will be the curtain-raiser for the opening of the national bowling tournament, which will begin on the Grand Central alleys March 27. If successful, the Princeton-Yale team will probably enter the national tournament, and if possible the schedule will be arranged so that it will be able to roll on the opening night. In practice the Yale boys are said to have made some very creditable scores, and the members of the team are confident of winning over the Tigers in the intercollegiate struggle. The laying of the alleys for the national tournament will be completed by March 22, and this will give them ample time to get ceasoned so that they will be in first-class condition for the opening of the tournament.

Cutler Seven Still Undefeated.

The undefeated Cutler School hockey team scored another victory at St. Nicholas Rink last night, defeating the seven representing Stevens Prep by a score of 4 to 3. The contest was one of the hardest the New York boys engaged in this season, and it was no certainty who would win until Referee Martin blew the final whistle. Fox, the Cutler rover, was mainly instrumental in the defeat of Stevens, scoring once in the first and again in the second periods, and passing the puck to Bull for a third counter. Stevens led in the first half by two goals to one. The line-up:

Stevens.	Positions.	Cutler.
Coxe	Goal	Piper
Balser	Point	Marsh
Hallock	Cover point	Bull
Crovat	Rover	Fox
Roland	Centre	Dowling
Ford	Left wing	Lawson
Jordan	Right wing	McPherson

Goals scored in first period—Fox, (6:00;) Roland, (17:00;) Crovat, (18:30.) Score end of first half—Stevens, 2; Cutler, 1. Goals scored in second half—Fox, (4:00;) Bull, (10:15;) Lawson, (11:00;) Hallock, (11:29.) Final score—Cutler, 4; Stevens, 3. Referee—Clyde Martin, Crescent A. C. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

CORNELL WILL HAVE NEARLY NEW CREW

Only Three of Last Year's 'Varsity Eight Available—Ice on Inlet Again.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 13.—Although the Cornell oarsmen managed to get out of doors at an earlier date than they have for several years past, their outdoor practice was short. A return of cold weather drove them back to the rowing machines in the gymnasium, and according to present indications Coach Courtney will not be able to get his men out on the inlet at a much earlier date than he did last year. That stream, however, is not coated with very heavy ice, and if a thaw should come soon the 'Varsity crews at least should be able to get out for outdoor practice in a very short time.

Coach Charles E. Courtney is still undecided as to the make-up of his 'Varsity combination. He has four or five eights at work on the rowing machines, but so far has not been able to reach any conclusion as to the final make-up of the 'Varsity and junior 'Varsity crews.

A glance at the material, however, would indicate that the Cornell 'Varsity eight of this year would be composed largely of new men. Only three who pulled oars in the 'Varsity crew at Poughkeepsie last year remain at the navy—Welles, Ellms, and O'Brien. Welles has been rowing in what has been called the first 'Varsity combination, and the other two have been rowing in the second combination. Whether Welles will be able to remain in the first crew is not yet known.

Certainly there will be a strong representation of last year's freshmen eight in the 'Varsity crew this year. The first 'Varsity combination today includes Collyer, Cushing, Worn, and Lund from the cub crew of last year, while Morgan, Stahl, and Myers of this same combination are rowing in the second 'Varsity eight. Andrus, who stroked a gallant race for the junior 'Varsity eight at Poughkeepsie last year, is also seated in the first 'Varsity combination.

Allen, one of the most likely candidates of last year's 'Varsity, and who was compelled to quit on account of illness, is also a very favorable candidate for the 'Varsity eight this year.

Until the oarsmen get out on the inlet, however, and Mr. Courtney has an opportunity to size them up in actual rowing, no attempt will be made to boat a permanent 'Varsity crew.

Coast 'Varsity Crew Race April 10.

April 10 has been chosen as the date for the three-cornered intercollegiate Pacific Coast rowing championships between California, Washington and Stanford. Tidal conditions will be suitable on this date, and it was definitely decided to stage the annual rowing classic in the morning. The Oakland estuary has been selected as the course over which the eights will contest.

It was stated recently that if financial assistance could be obtained from the association authorities three Eastern crews will be brought to the coast to compete with the Western eights. Letters have been received at Stanford University from Syracuse and Wisconsin Universities, requesting the holding of a race with the Western colleges, and it is explained, if the exposition authorities agree to bear a portion of the expense of the Eastern crews, Pacific Coast rowing enthusiasts will have an opportunity of witnessing some of the best oarsmen in competition against the Western crews.

Army Officers' Fencers Beat Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 13.—The Officers' Fencing Club won from Yale here today in a close and exciting foil competition by a score of 5 to 4. Lieut. Dickinson was the star for the Army officers, winning all three of his bouts, thereby saving the day for his team. Pflieger and Nickerson were best for Yale. Summary:

Lieut. Dickinson won from Pfliegel, 5—0; Pfliger won from Lieut. Hoisington, 5—4; Pfliger won from Lieut. Strong, 5—4; Lieut. Dickinson won from Downey, 5—1; Lieut. Hoisington won from Downey, 5—2; Lieut. Dickinson won from Nickerson, 5—2; Nickerson won from Lieut. Hoisington, 5—3; Nickerson won from Lieut. Strong, 5—3; Lieut. Strong won from Little, 5—4.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 14, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

NICKALLS DRIVING YALE.

Crews Rowing Long Distances Daily on the River.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 13.—Since Guy Nickalls, Yale's English crew coach, took charge of the Yale oarsmen two weeks ago he has rushed the training with the races of the first and second eights against University of Pennsylvania in mind. No Yale squad has before had as much outdoor work before mid-March as this year. Nickalls has given it an average of eight miles daily, and before the oarsmen reach Philadelphia their daily workout will total ten miles.

Although the water has been rough and the oarsmen have therefore been compelled to pull a low stroke because of the high waves, three 'Varsity and one freshmen eight have been on the harbor daily. Both English and American built boats have been used since outdoor practice started, but the 'Varsity eight will row the race at Philadelphia seated in a new English-built shell which Nickalls personally supervised and saw built by the English expert, Phelps, during January. The boat has just been shipped, and its arrival is expected next week. It will be immediately rigged and used in practice by the Yale eight a week before it departs for Philadelphia.

All the shells that are being used now have the thole-pin rig. Nickalls is completely committed to this and the Yale officials agree that this style of rig allowed Yale to get a splendid start in the race against Harvard last year. New English oars, ordered in January from Norris, have arrived. These will be used instead of the sweeps usually ordered from Shea of Springfield.

Yale will later have a new launch which prominent alumni who are keenly interested in rowing have given the university navy. Yale has now the old launch, Elihu Yale, Harry Whitney's Tarpon, the Harriman launch, the launch given by George St. John Sheffield of Attleboro, Mass., and the most recent launch.

Indications are that Yale will be compelled to row the Pennsylvania races without the services of Henry Coe, Jr., the most prominent candidate for stroke car. He has been ill at his home in New York City and Tony Morse, brother of Dick Morse, captain of the 1903 crew, is now passing back the stroke in the 'Varsity eight. Coe will probably get the stroke oar position in the first eight when he returns and Morse be sent back to the second boat. Chandler Bennitt and Bob Gilfillan, who were tried at stroke most of the time last year, had been put back in the first and second shells because of their inability to keep the stroke high.

The 'Varsity eight which will row Pennsylvania on the Schuylkill April 3 will be a veteran combination. It is now planned to send the following eight against the Quakers.

Stroke, Tony Morse, 1915; No. 7, Seth Low, 2d, 1916; No. 6, Cord Meyer, 1916; No. 5, A. D. Sturtevant, 1916; No. 4, Jim Sheldon, 1916; No. 3, Bayne Denegre, Captain, 1915; No. 2, Chandler Bennitt, 1915; bow, C. F. Wiman, 1915; coxswain, Allen McLane, 1916.

The second crew, which will race the Pennsylvania reserves, will almost certainly be composed as follows:

Stroke, W. F. Adams, 1917; No. 7, S. Atkins, 1917; No. 6, M. S. Whittlesey, 1917; No. 5, L. Fox, 1916; No. 4, C. Coe, 1915; No. 3, C. W. Gamble, 1917; No. 2, R. F. Gilfillan, 1916; bow, W. W. Crocker, 1915; coxswain, C. Pratt, 1916.

Something Happened in This Race.

In commenting upon the death of Lord Londonderry, the London Sporting Life recalls to mind a peculiar incident which happened at Curragh at the September meeting in 1910. There were three runners for a race, one of which was Lord Londonderry's St. Dunstan, the others being Bell H. and Marble Hall. St. Dunstan finished first, but, because of the fact that the horse was not eligible to start, he was disqualified and his rider was ineligible to race under the conditions of the event, and he in turn was disqualified. Then the third starter, Bell H., should in the ordinary course have received the race, for she was the only one qualified to run. However, her chances of winning the stake disappeared when she collided with a post during the race and was killed. It was one of the most extraordinary incidents that have ever happened in connection with racing.

Petroskey an Exposition Guard.

A report has emanated from San Francisco to the effect that Sailor Ed Petroskey, in his day considered among the topnotchers in the middleweight class of boxers, has deserted the ring for all time and will be a guard at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The former boxer is at present patroling at the Exposition in a brand-new khaki uniform and swinging a swagger stick. He appeared at the recruiting office recently and applied for a position, presenting his papers showing an honorable discharge from the United States Navy. It was not until then that his identity became known.

Swimming Races at N. Y. A. C.

Amateur swimming races will be held at the New York Athletic Club Friday, March 26, five events being scheduled, and in addition a water soccer match, which will bring together the New York A. C. and the West Side Y. M. C. A. teams. The feature event will be the 500-yard Amateur Athletic Union championship swim. The others scheduled are the 100-yard handicap, 50-yard obstacle swim, and a handicap fancy diving competition. Entries will close March 19.

Evening High School Meet.

The Evening High School Athletic Championship meet will be held on Friday evening, March 26, at the Seventh-first Regiment Armory. It is expected that every high school in the city will be represented at this meeting, which is anticipated to be the greatest evening high school gathering ever held. Beside the regular events there will be a basket ball game for the Evening High School championship and a two-mile bicycle race, in which some of the best riders will compete.

Brookfeds Blank College Nine.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., March 13.—Manager Magee brought fourteen of his Brooklyn Federals to this city today to play the Millsap College nine. The game, which went but five innings inorder to allow the Tip Tops to catch the last train tonight for their training camp at Browns Wells, resulted in a victory for the Brookfeds by a score of 9 to 0.

George Anderson, the Brooklyn left fielder, starred both in the field and at the bat. In the second inning he jumped high in the air, stopping a line drive by Vick, the collegian centre fielder, which looked good for a home run.

Out of three times at the bat Anderson lined out a tripleand a single and got a free pass. Besides, he stole a base.

Tom Burgess worked in the box for the first four innings. He was touched for four hits, but when hits meant runs Tom put on steaem and prevented the locals from scoring. Wilson pitched the other inning, striking out two of the collegians.

After he had triplel in the fifth inning, Manager Magee attempted to steal home. Catcher Owens of the locals, taking the throw from thepitcher, tagged Magee on the back of the head harder than was necessary. Whereupon Magee picked up the mask Owens had discardedand threw it at the collegian. This actangered Owens, and he swung at Magee. The men were about to mix it when the players of both teams interfered and the fuss stopped. The score:

BASEBALL GOSSIP---POWER BOATS TO RACE TO SAN FRANCISCO---CHARITY DOG SHOW

COMPETITION CUTS DOWN CLUB PROFITS

Baseball Owners Forced to Protect Their Holdings by Retrenching Policy.

By BILLY EVANS,
American League Umpire.

Recently the National League decided to restrict the player limit to twenty-one. Soon afterward the American Association decided that between certain dates of the playing season it would limit each club to sixteen players. The American League decided to continue at the old standard of twenty-five players, not because the season of 1914 was a big one financially, but more as a matter of pride. Minor leagues throughout the entire country have cut down the player limit and in most cases reduced the salary limit.

Perhaps a good many people wonder why the national pastime, which during the past fifteen years has been making such rapid strides forward, should find it necessary to so retrench. Has the public tired of the sport? Is it due to a lack of interest? I think not. I believe there are just as many enthusiasts as ever and that, while the interest may be temporarily lacking, it is still there. The public has not tired of baseball, the public has simply become disgusted with some of the conditions that were prevalent last year. The very moment those conditions are remedied, the moment baseball settles back into the even tenor of its way, at that time will the old-time enthusiasm return.

The other day I talked baseball with one of the leading fans of Cleveland, one of the most enthusiastic baseball fans in the country. The present baseball status was the topic of conversation. I was interested in what this ardent lover of baseball had to say on the subject. It was the opinion that I have heard re-echoed all over the country.

"Until last year I rarely missed a home game," remarked the fan, "but I don't believe I saw a dozen games all last year. Having a tail end team perhaps killed my enthusiasm to a certain extent, but I can stand a tail ender, if I believe the club is putting forth its best efforts, always trying. I don't believe such a condition generally existed in baseball last year. It seemed to me as if a good many of the athletes figured that if things didn't suit them, or they didn't suit the fans or the owner, it was an easy matter to jump elsewhere. The element of discipline, so essential to success in every walk of life, seemed absent. I got tired and disgusted reading about this player liable to jump, and that player jumping back after once making the leap. It was all too commercial to suit me."

When a new league came into the field to pit its strength against the National and the American Leagues it was believed such an organization would be a great thing for the ball player and the umpire. It did offer a good field for the disgruntled individual who had a grievance, real or fancied. It enabled a number of stars, among them a good many veterans, to get a fancy salary for several years. That was all very fine for the players concerned. It also enabled a number of stars to materially boost their salary, because of the fear every club owner had that he might lose some of his best players. It caused every league, from the smallest minor organizations, to greatly increase its pay roll. With a greatly increased salary limit, with patronage falling off because of the unsettled and uncertain conditions of the game, the owner was the fellow hardest hit. A man in any business who isn't making money is not a very congenial individual, and baseball is no exception. The retrenchment policy was the only thing open, and every league has fallen for it. Hundreds of minor league players will lose their berths this year, while major league clubs in the habit of carrying from twenty-five to thirty-five men will cut down considerably.

The baseball war has been a good thing for the select few, but a very bad thing for the rank and file. The good and the ordinary player must pay the penalty for the fruits gained by the shining star. The youngester from college for the time being will not be signed at a nice salary, and have the opportunity of sitting on the bench and absorbing baseball knowledge, so to speak. Of late years it has been customary for clubs to carry four or five youngsters, who were used but very little, but who had promise, and were being developed in this way. The cutting of the limit by the minors will mean that only the cream of the talent will be carried, the ordinary player carried for utility roles, and to fortify the club against injuries, will be shoved into the discard. The final penalty must fall on the player, the individual who at first appeared to be so greatly benefited by the competition. No one for a minute will argue that one good umpire can handle a ball game as well as two good umpires, yet a number of leagues that have been using the double system threaten to go back to the one official.

Talk baseball with any lover of the game and he will tell you that the old interest is still there, that it merely needs stirring up. It is to be hoped that base ball in 1915 will be of such a brand that new life will be injected into the lovers of the game, who instead of hiking to the professional game last year put in the afternoon elsewhere.

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Middlebury College Baseball Dates.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., March 13.—The Middlebury College baseball schedule for the coming season, announced today, includes nineteen games, beginning on April 22, when the team will play New York University at New York. Among other games on the schedule are:

April 24—Fordham at Fordham.
May 1—Colgate at Middlebury; 8—Norwich University at Middlebury; 14—Clarkson Tech. at Potsdam; N. Y.; 15—St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y.; 17—Clarkson Tech. at Middlebury; 24—St. Lawrence at Middlebury; 27—Hamilton at Clinton, N. Y.; 28—Colgate at Hamilton; 29—Union at Schenectady; 31—Norwich University at Northfield.
June 5—Williams at Williamstown; 12—University of Vermont at Middlebury; 19—University of Vermont at Burlington.

Dead Mexican a Golf Stymie.

Golfers of the Mexico Country Club, who were recently barred from their games for two weeks because the Carranza and Zapata forces were using the links in Mexico City for a battleground, had an unusual experience when, on the day after the retreat of the soldiers, they resumed play.

Notwithstanding the fact that the links had been considerably disfigured and torn in spots by shells, all went well with the game until the drive-off from the seventh tee had been followed up to the green. It was at this stage of the competition that the man who had the best lie waved excitedly to his companions to hurry up. They thought that he had holed out with his mid-iron, but found that his discomposure was caused by the fact that he could not use his putter, for between his ball and the cup lay the body of a revolutionist, who had been killed in an exchange of shots the day before.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 14, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

PITCHED WITH EITHER ARM

But These Ambidextrous Hurlers Never Lasted Long.

Followers of baseball have often heard of the fellow who could pitch a fast ball with either hand and make it curve also, but very few have seen one of these pitching freaks. Baseball history tells of a chap named Owen Keenan, who pitched for Youngstown, Ohio, in 1885. Keenan could pitch equally well with either arm. On the 4th of July of that season this wonder pitched two games of ball against New Castle and beat that team in both contests. He worked his left arm in the first game and used his right wing in the second contest, with the odds slightly in favor of the right whip.

The famous Larry Corcoran of the Chicago team in the early '80s was one of the great hurlers of the period. Larry lost the use of his wonderful right arm during the season of 1885. This almost broke his heart, for Larry was not old in years. It dawned upon him that he might make a left-handed pitcher, for he was always clever at throwing with his left and used to practice frequently. In the season of 1886 Corcoran signed with a Southern League team as a left-handed pitcher and reported for practice as such. He worked hard to gain control, for he developed rare speed. Larry pitched a few exhibition games, and in one of them he kinked his remaining wing so badly that he was released, so he had to quit the game, for he had run out of pitching arms.

Windham, originally a right-handed pitcher, lost the use of his pitching arm through an accident. He made a shift and began practicing with his left arm. He was very successful and made a splendid record with the Worcester team of the Easton League during 1903, so good, in fact, that he was signed by the St. Louis Americans for the season of 1904. However, his pitching from the left side was not natural for him, and instead of his arm's getting stronger and better he weakened his whole left side and finally had to give up pitching.

So the ambidextrous hurler is more or less of a myth. The pitching game is too strenuous for any kind of an arm but the good natural wing.

OLD BALTIMORE ORIOLES.

Hanlon's Aggregation One of Greatest in Baseball History.

The old Baltimore team of 1894-5, one of the greatest teams ever gotten together, originators of the new style of ball play, was a galaxy of athletes who were endowed with brains and brawn, and made them count in the game of baseball. With a pitching staff composed of such mediocre hurlers as Hemming, Esper, and Hopper, with the old stars who were in the sear and yellow, such as Tony Mullane, "Kid" Gleason, and "Dumpling" McMahon, the team won three pennants. Later it added Arlie Pond and Jimmy McJames. All these hurlers made records in games won owing to the brilliancy of the team behind them.

A most peculiar fact about the famous Baltimores of 1894-5 was that they were all at one time or another battery men. John McGraw began his career on the diamond as a pitcher, and was credited with being very tricky but a fierce kicker. Hugh Jennings was no false alarm as a catcher, and his friends declare that he made a mistake when he switched for an infield position. "Wee Willie" Keeler was a left-handed hurler, but lacked weight for pitching, but seemed to have the necessary avoirdupois to hit a ball as hard as the best. The noted Ed Hanlon, manager of the team, used to pitch before taking to the outfield.

Then there was Manager Joe Kelley of the Torontos. When Joe was a full-fledged Oriole he played the outfield, but Mr. Kelley won considerable fame as a hurler of curves and otherwise. Even "Big Dan" Brouthers began his baseball career as a pitcher, but that was away back. Reitz, the second baseman, also Infielder F. Bonner were good catchers and spent part of their minor league days behind the bat, and the famous Walter (Steve) Brodie, was a clever backstopper at one time. So every player on that famous old team won his spurs either as a pitcher of curves, or as a receiver of them.

Four of the famous squad are now four of the greatest managers in the game and "Kid" Gleason is in line for a big league job as manager, and it is not to be wondered that the Baltimore team of those days won pennants with J. McGraw, Hugh Jennings, Wilbur Robinson, Joe Kelley in its ranks and Edward Hanlon, the manager of managers at the helm.

U. S. WANTS BALL PLAYERS.

Army and Navy to be Made More Attractive for Recruits.

Baseball as a means of encouraging recruiting for the army and navy is the latest plan being tried by the Government services. Secretary Garrison of the army strongly favors the plan and the various recruiting stations are already on the look out for recruits who can play the game.

It is proposed to form leagues among the various recruiting stations and promote interest in the camps. In Chicago the scheme has gone so far that President Weeghman of the Federal League club has given permission for the soldiers to use his park to play their games. It is now expected that the clubs in other leagues will make similar offers.

In accepting President's Weeghman's offer, Secretary Garrison of the army wrote:

"It is the aim of the military authorities to make the army as attractive to young men as is possible to make it consistent with the purpose for which they enter the service of the United States. With this end in view, athletics are always encouraged, and baseball is one of the most popular of athletic sports throughout the army. Furthermore, I am keenly interested in securing good clean men for the army and feel satisfied that there is no better field for securing such men than among baseball players."

In the Navy Department word has been sent out to many of the officials in charge of recruiting stations to pay special attention in making reports of recruits to mention about their knowledge and experience in baseball. Last season there was a team of recruits in Norfolk, Va., which played ninety-two games during the season and lost only twenty-two, a record which they boast of and maintain is not equaled by any amateur club in the country.

Baseball Candidates for Amherst.

AMHERST, Mass., March 13.—Forty baseball candidates responded to Coach Davis's call for aspirants to Amherst's baseball team. Ground conditions at Blake Field have made it possible to hold outdoor practice for the fielders, while the battery candidates are rounding into form for the Southern trip in the indoor cage. A number of good men will be lost to the team because of scholarship requirements. These include Witney, '17, a second string pitcher; Taber, '18, who pitched well in the freshman-sophomore series last Fall, and Kenyon, '16, an infield man.

NEW PLAYERS IN FEDERAL LEAGUE

Independents Developing Talent of Their Own in the Southern Camps.

Training camp reports from Southern fields where Federal Leaguers are speeding up for the opening championship games on April 10 contain reference to players whose names indicate that the scouts and managers in the independent circuit have harvested many prizes from the minor leagues and college ranks. Thomas Gilmore, new Secretary of the Federal League, has rounded up statistical matter on the heretofore "unknowns," and in the Eastern office of the Federal League it was explained yesterday why several ambitious youngsters believe they have playing power entitling them to rank with the established stars of the Feds.

The pennant winning Indianapolis Club has half a dozen youngsters in Valdosta, Ga., who have been setting a fast pace for Bennie Kauff, Fred Falkenberg, and others whose deeds assure them permanent berths. John Lawrence Strands, a Chicago youth who was with Worcester in the New England League last season, is one of the Indianapolis recruits as an infielding prospect. He has played third base and the outfield in four seasons as a professional.

Gilbert A. Whitehouse, once with the Boston Nationals as a catcher, came to the Indianapolis Feds as an outfielder. He is only 21 years old and was second in the New England League last season as a batsman, amassing an average of .344.

Another player of the same surname is with the Federal League champions as a pitcher. He is Charles Evis Whitehouse of Matton, Ill., who is just 20 years old and six feet tall. Whitehouse is a left-hander, whose most notable feat is that of winning three games in four days while in the Illinois League.

Emil Huhn, who was with the Seattle (Wash.) Club last season as a first baseman and catcher, is one of the Indianapolis "finds" of the present training period. Fred Trautman of Bucyrus, Ohio, a right-handed pitcher, is another of Phillips's discoveries. Trautman was with Appleton in the Wisconsin-Illinois League last year. Another youthful recruit with the league champions is Joseph E. Potter, who voted for the first time last year. He was with the Galion (Ohio) team last season, and has had only one season of professional experience.

Joe Tinker's Chicago Whales, runners-up in the pennant race last season, have added some sprightly lads, several of them as a result of Tinker's occasional jaunts into the minor and college fields last season. One of the recruits, "Jimmy" Smith, has shown so well at shortstop in practice at Shreveport, La., that Tinker has considered shifting to second base in order to permit the 19-year-old infielder to play regularly in his accustomed position. "Bill" McGawan, another former Duquesne University player, was rounded up by Tinker. He has also played semi-professionally with the Houtzdale (Penn.) team at second base. Baumgartner, a right-handed hitting and throwing outfielder, has had only semi-pro experience in Cincinnati and is 23 years old. Guy Beard, a semi-pro pitcher from Princeton, Ill., is now a Whale and showing finely.

Baltimore, finally equipped last season with every known quality excepting a talisman to ward off injuries to players, has balanced its array with a seasoned pitcher in Chief Bender and obtained Frank Owens, a dependable backstop, to aid in the pennant hunt. Of the "unknowns" now at Fayetteville, N. C., John C. McCandless of Oakmount, Penn., is attracting the attention of Otto Knabe, and all the Terrapin stars. Another youth who has shown well in practice is James P. Conley, also a Pennsylvanian. Conley is 20 years old and a right-handed pitcher.

One of the most recent additions to the Buffalo Club, which finished just behind Baltimore last season and got a pennant appetite by its first division experience, is Howard Ehmke, a youthful pitcher, who was sought by Clark Griffith and other leaders in organized baseball.

Minor League Players Released.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 13.—Secretary John H. Farrell of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues gave out the following announcement of releases today:

Released by purchase—By Toronto, W. Wright to Buffalo; by Portland, Ore., Clarence Smith to New Orleans, La., and Roy Moran to Atlanta, Ga.; by Mobile, Ala., James Keeley, to Memphis, Tenn.; by Atlanta, Ga., George S. Kircher to Portland, Ore.; by Vancouver, B. C., W. B. Powell to Mobile, Ala.; by Nashville, Tenn., Frank Gibson to Little Rock, Ark; by Little Rock, Ark, H. W. Baker and D. M. McLeod to Nashville, Tenn.; by Minneapolis, Minn., E. Meusel to Los Angeles. Cal.; by Louisville, Ky., Al Buemiller to Los Angeles, Cal.; by Greensboro, N. C., Charles Hasson to Minneapolis, Minn.; by Des Moines, Iowa, Barney Duffy to Youngstown, Ohio; by St. Joseph, Mo., Lynn McDonald to Jackson, Mich.; by Waco, Texas, Pitcher Watson to Bartlett, Texas; by Fort Wrth, Texas, H. Chellette to Shreveport, La.; by Bridgeport, Conn., Robert Stow to Fort Worth, Texas; by Hartford, Conn., Geist to Wichita, Kan., and Edward Barney to Jersey City, N. J.; by Harrisburg, Penn., Rudolph, Deitz, O'Conner, and Emerson to Binghamton, N. Y., Fox and Cruikshank to Scranton, Penn.; by Norfolk, Va., R. E. Ulrich to Rocky Mount, N. C.; by Cedar Rapids, Ia., J. A. Watkins to Keokuk, Iowa; by Henderson, Ky., Walter Cahill to Marshalltown, Iowa, and A. Norcott to Savannah, Ga.; by Thomasville, Ga., M. Davenport to Milledgeville, Ga.; by Winona, Minn., W. A. Myer to Oshkosh, Wis.; by Waycross, Ga., Wassem to Asheville, N C.; by Grand Forks, Neb., Mike Sampson to Fort Williams, Ont.; by Fort Williams, Ont., Chapman to Grand Forks, Neb.; by Los Angeles, Cal., Calve to Washington, D. C.; by Paterson, N. J., I. Estes and Kull to Lewiston, Me.; by St. Paul, Minn., Jack Hopper to St. Louis (A. L.); by Providence, R. I., Charles Bauman to New York, (A. L.) by Cleveland, Ohio, W. R. Johnston to Pittsburgh, Penn.

Optional agreements exercised—By Cleveland, Ed Hovlik to New Orleans; by Pittsburgh, Penn., Fred Schleibner to Omaha; by Detroit, Mich., Roe Carlton to Wilkes-Barre, and Fred Nicholson to San Antonio, Texas.

Released unconditionally—Bill Burns and W. J. Ingerton by Louisville, Ky., Joe Casey by Indianapolis, Joe Lake by Minneapolis, W. O. Burch by Montreal, W. H. Page and A. Clyde Alexander by Los Angeles, Leroy C. Allen by Des Moines, Bud Jones by Wichita, Kan., William Piercy and E. Egan by St. Joseph, Mo.; Tennant Reason, Sharpe and Williams by Galveston, Texas; Joseph P. Roche by Lewiston, Me.; Louis J. Courtney by Lynn, Mass.; Jerry Connell by New Haven, Conn.; D. J. Rapp, W. L. Deaving, G. B. Miles, John C. Galligen, Robert P. Ross, Buddie Robinson, Ted Bowen, and Joe Henninger by Shreveport, La.; C. P. Durmeyer and W. A. Russell and Herman Sack by Columbia, S. C.; Billy Dubbs and Leroy McCall by Norfolk, Va.; Thomas McHugh, Horace Smith, Dave Jackson, and Jack Scott by Greensboro, N. C.; H. Matts, Jack Kerman, Carl Dahlgren, Dr. F. Culver, and A. W. Purchner by Virginia, Minn.; Max Addington by Keokuk, Iowa; William Yohe by Grand Forks, Neb.; H. D. Gerhard by Denison, Col.; Harry Welch by Clinton, Iowa, and R. O. Mays by Harrisburg, Penn.

To Breed More Show Horses.

The fact that Miss Viau, one of Canada's most successful owners of show horses, recently purchased Hillhurst Sensation from A. Yeager of Somcoe, is taken as substantial grounds for assurance that she will take up the breeding industry more liberally in the future than she has done in the past. Hillhurst Sensation has a unique record as a sire, and has probably produced more ribbon winners for the show ring than any other horse known in this country. He is the sire of Earl Grey, Eye Opener, I Wonder, Authority, formerly known as Gentleman John, Duke of Connaught, and a number of others as well known to the enthusiasts of the horse show ring.

Tanner to Drive Charley Mitchell.

"Doc" Tanner, who drove the world's champion Uhlan in nearly all of his races after the gelding was purchased by C. K. G. Billings for $35,000 of Charles Sanders of Salem, Mass., is quietly engaged at Thomasville, Ga., in preparing Charley Mitchell, 2:04¾, the winner of the 1914 Transylvania when in Tommy Murphy's string, for another campaign. Tanner has always contended that Charley Mitchell is sensationally fast, much faster than his record, and says he has driven the son of Marvelous quarters and halves quite as fast as anything Uhlan ever showed. If Tanner gets Charley Mitchell right he believes that he can win the Grand Circuit 2:04 and 2:05 class trots with him this season.

NEWS OF THE TURF.

Recognition has been extended to nine hunt clubs by the Hunts Committee of the National Steeplechase Association, as follows: The Grafton Hunt Club, Henry W. Smith, Master; Monmouth County Hounds, Robert J. Collier, Master; Mr. Riddle's Hounds, S. D. Riddle, Master; Cheshire Fox Hounds, W. Plunkett Stewart, Master; Mr. Winston's Hounds, Thomas F. Winston, Master; Millbrook Hounds, Oakleigh Thorne, Master; Meadow Brook Hounds, H. N. Nichols, Master; Keswick Hounds, S. J. Hollaway and E. H. Josiop, joint Masters.

In the event of the English turf classics being called off, there will be a big influx of trainers from the British Isles over here. Levy, a plater for the Whitney horses across the Atlantic, has recently returned, and predicts that the other American horsemen on the other sied will soon follow. A. J. Joyner, who trains the expatriated Whitney string, will also return to the United States before the Spring season is over if the English fixtures are finally declared off.

W. H. Snyder, who spent the Winter here, has arived in France, where he has charge of the Thomas Hitchcock Stable. When here Snyder was hopeful of getting his charges out of France, but his plans miscarried and at the last moment the Government refused the necessary permission. Both the owner and trainer, however, are sanguine of getting their string back to America before the racing season in the East is over.

Frank J. Nolan, owner of the Beverwyk Stables, has decided to return to the turf, in spite of rumors to the contrary. The Saratoga horseman will have a small string of thoroughbreds. For many years Sir John Johnson was the star of the stable. He is now 10 years old and is standing in the stud at Hamburg Place in Lexington, Ky. The first of his get will be raced this year as two-year-olds. The Beverwyk colors will be carried by a number of likely looking youngsters this season.

CRACK ROLLER SKATERS IN GARDEN RACE

Launay, Blackburn, Moore, Woodworth.

STRONG NINE FOR CORNELL.

Excellent Material Available for a Successful Team.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 13.—That Cornell will develop a strong baseball team this Spring seems assured by the progress made by the baseball squad in indoor practice in the last two weeks. The Ithacans are very well off in pitchers, and they have a strong catching department, practicaliy the entire infield of last Spring will again be available, and a number of new but excellent outfielders have reported.

All of last year's boxmen with the exception of Acheson, who was graduated last June, are again available. Steve Regan, last year's crack, is warming up in great shape, Bryant, Russell, and Johnson have also shown good form. Next to Regan, Russell and Bryant seem to be the best men, both of them requiring only experience to put them right. Russell is a junior, and his development this year is very important to the success of future Cornell teams, as the other three men are all seniors.

At first base Keating, who held down this job last year, seems to be the best. Capt. Donovan is playing second base, and Bills short stop. In the absence of Adair, who has been placed on probation by the Faculty, Ludwig, the utility man of last year, is the best candidate for the position. It is expected that Adair will report after the Easter recess, but pending his return Ludwig seems to be the best to hold down the job. Practically all of the outfield positions are open, and the final disposition as to these men will not be made for some time. There are, however, a number of young men who have shown considerable class in this work. Among them are Barr, Caves, O'Connell, Taylor, Budd, Hill, Keeler, Whiting, Goldwaite, J. J. Regan, and Gordon.

F. J. Clary, who caught for the freshmen last Spring, is reputed to be the best of the new men, and it is reported that he will fully make up for the loss of Schirick, last year's Captain, who was graduated.

Amateur Drivers Form League.

With a membership of nine clubs the Junior League of Amateur Drivers will open the racing season with an inter-club matinee at Goshen on July 24, 25, and 26, when thirteen classes will be deeided during the three days racing. The trotting will be in classes: 2:09, 2:12, 2:15, 2:18, 2:20, 2:25, 2:30, and the Junior Cup race. The pacing events will be in 2:13, 2:17, 2:20, 2:25, and free-for-all. In all the events will track records be allowed, four seconds and two and three-year-old trotting sweepstakes will be added to the program.

At a meeting of the league last week the following officers were elected: President, John R. Townsend, Goshen, N. Y.; Vice President, William D. Hunt, Boston, Mass., and Secretary and Treasurer, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo, N. Y. The members in the league are: Goshen Driving Club, Goshen, N. Y.; Metropolitan Driving Club, Boston; Driving Club, Mineola, L. I.; Road Horse Association of New Jersey, Newark, N. J.; Parkway Driving Club, Brooklyn; Albany Driving Club, Albany; Driving Club of Syracuse; Troy Driving Club, Troy, and Washington Park Driving Club, Milwaukee, Wis.

ROLLER SKATERS READY.

Amateur and Professional Sprints to Precede the Big Grind.

The program for the roller skating sprint meet at Madison Square Garden preceding the twenty-four hour team race was announced last night by Manager Grundy and consists of several amateur and professional events from one mile to five. The class of amateurs entered will be the best in the East on account of the weeding-out process that has been going on the past week at various Eastern rinks. Elimination races for amateurs were held during the week at one mile, the first three men to finish to qualify for the events to be run Tuesday night at the Garden. Under this system only amateurs of class will be entered and the races should be fast and keenly contested.

The list of events as announced will open with a one-mile dash for amateurs for the International Championship. It will be an open event of three heats, the first two to qualify in each heat. The feature on the card for the future greats will be a four-mile handicap with an entry list of twenty-five.

The professional contests will be the best ever presented, with all the stars entered in the twenty-four-hour race starting in the various races, the feature of which will be a five-mile handicap, with the world's champion, Freddie Martin, going from scratch. Another thriller will be a three-mile event, with Ollie Moore, the big Michigander, being the only scratch man. Most of the professionals have entered these races to give themselves a final "prep" for the long race which starts Wednesday at midnight.

The match race between Willie Blackburn, New York State champion, and Roland Cloni, world's champion sprinter at one-half mile behind motor pace, will be an exciting battle. Jimmy Hunter and Charley Stein will act as pacemakers and the match will be for the best two out of three heats.

The big wooden saucer will be completed early tomorrow, which will afford the skaters opportunity to try out the big banks on the ends and familiarize themselves with the long stretches and sharp curves. The camps will also be completed by tomorrow night, decorated with the colors of the different teams.

CYCLING NOTES OF INTEREST.

A. Jackie Clark, the Australian cyclist, who has recently become an American citizen and insists that he will hereafter compete as an American, is the only star rider not under contract to the Cycle Racing Association. Clark, who was riding in poor shape toward the end of last season, was offered a contract, but not liking the terms of it, he failed to give his signature. He has been in active training for the last month and expects the cycle promoters to make him better inducements when he gets into the proper condition.

Manager Floyd A. MacFarland of the Cycle Racing Association will feature the opening day at the Newark Velodrome on March 28 with the introduction of the Paris novelty race called "The Brassard." The race takes its name after the French word for bracelet or armlet which is to be competed for every Sunday. The Brassard will be given to a rider by the management and it will be his task to defend the holding of the trophy once a week. If the Brassard is won by the challenger he in turn will be subject to a challenge from any of the other riders. In addition to the Brassard competition, there will be the usual Shanley Handicap for a purse of $200, the Overture Prize, a one mile scratch race for professionals, two amateur races, a novice race, and two other professional events.

Francesco Verri, the Italian sprinter, has got safely away from military duties by the Italian Consul in New York, so that in case his country is drawn into the European war the rider will not have to leave this country. Verri and Moretti, who is now in Paris and will return to America later in the season, are the best of the Italian sprinters in the game. Verri and Moretti are both under contract to ride here until Nov. 1.

Iver Lawson, the former world's champion, is a rider who has shown signs of returning to his old-time form. Lawson is under contract to ride at the Chicago track and he is now getting into condition at Salt Lake City. Alfred Goullet and Paul Greda, the two Australians, are in West Baden under the care of Jack Neville, Goullet's trainer. Goullet, who has been the chief contender against Kramer in the tussle for the American title the last two years, promises to battle the American from the start vigorously.

A duplicate of the velo torpille, a bicycle with a streamlined shaped covering, constructed for speedy racing, has been made after the model invented by Buncia-Varrila and ridden by Berthet, at the aeroplane factory of Inglis M. Uppercu near Avondale, N. J. The machine is to be given a try-out at the Newark Velodrome by Oscar Egg, the Swiss cyclist. There is no motor attached to the machine, but a wind bag is part of its equipment and the resistance a rider encounters is practically nil. Berthet has a record of fifty miles an hour on the road, and the machine is capable of beating a tandem in a pursuit race. Last Winter, Berthet was timed at an average of 14 1-5 seconds a lap in a race of five miles at the Paris track for which Frank L. Kramer, the American champion, established a record of 14 2-5 seconds, so that the speed attained by the torpille can be gathered from that comparison.

During the month of February 425 riders became affiliated with the Federation of American Motor Cyclists. There were also 218 renewals, making the total number of cards issued during the month 643. This shows a gain over the corresponding month last year of 238.

A. G. Herring and L. J. Amsboy have arrived in Pomona, Cal., on the last lap of their transcontinental motor-cycle trip from New York to San Francisco. They are traveling on a motor cycle with side car, and carry a message from the Mayor of New York City to the Mayor of San Francisco.

Col. Mortimer Delano, Chief of the First Aviation Corps, has started a movement to organize motor-cycle companies from all of the F. A. M. clubs for volunteer service. If the enthusiasm with which the scheme has been received by the clubs to which it has so far been presented can be used as a guide, the movement will meet with unlimited success. For instance, in Milwaukee, when Col. Delano presented his plan, thirty-five riders immediately agreed to join the corps, and it is anticipated that the majority of the remaining members of the Milwaukee Motor Cycle Club also will enlist.

POWER BOAT RACE TO SAN FRANCISCO

Longest Event Ever Held Will Start from Atlantic Yacht Club October 1.

Probably the greatest power boat race ever held in the world will start from the Atlantic Yacht Club at Sea Gate on Oct. 1, with the finish several thousand miles away, at the Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds at San Francisco, the route being by way of the Panama Canal. There have been so-called long races before, notably that oft-repeated one to Bermuda and the Philadelphia-Havana event; but in distance there has been none that will compare with the race which is now backed by the San Francisco Exposition. The proposed event, with the increased distance, will afford an opportunity to demonstrate to just what development the motor boat has been brought in the last few years. Then there is the personal equation which will enter into the race, that of reckoning and chartwork, that will prove just as important a factor in determining the winner as the question of speed. Ten thousand dollars has been appropriated for prizes for the race.

The committee which has in charge the arrangements will pay particular attention to the class of entries received, and if in its estimation a craft is not of strong enough construction to be seaworthy the entry will be refused. Another condition is that each boat shall be in charge of an experienced master and engineer, with capable assistants.

The safety of the course has been carefully looked into. There is no part of the trip which could be called perilous for a modern well-equipped power-boat. In this connection the significant fact may be stated that from the earliest days to the present time there has never been a loss of life in an event of this character. The greatest part of the entire course is laid alongshore and the stretches which leave the beach are in the track of the numerous fruit steamers and other coastwise traffic.

The course is so planned that in no case is the distance between controls, where stops are made, greater than has already been successfully negotiated as a non-stop competitive run by similar sized and equipped craft. The longest leg in the present race is 1,070 sea miles, while the Philadelphia to Havana race was 1,130 sea miles in length.

The course runs from New York down the Atlantic seaboard to Charleston, S. C., and thence around the Florida Keys to Key West. From Key West it rounds the western end of Cuba, and on through the Caribbean Sea to Cristobal, (Colon.) Through the Panama Canal to Balboa (Panama) the course is laid over what is probably the most interesting piece of country on the face of the globe at the present time. From Balboa northward to Corinto, Nicaragua; to Salina Cruz, Mexico; to Mazatlan, Mexico, and to San Pedro, Cal., the contestants come back to the United States. From San Pedro the racers go up the coast of California to the yacht harbor on the exposition grounds.

The services of the United States Hydrographic Office, the Navy Department, the State Department, and the United States Bureau of Steamboat Inspection will all be employed in the arranging of the details of the race. The valuable assistance of these departments in past events is evidence of the importance of their services in the present race.

Complete information will be provided for the contestants as to the anchorages, controls, supply stations, until all boats have reported and checked out. One hundred and ninety-two hours' stop en route is required, to be divided according to the desire of each contestant, thus allowing an average stop of twenty-seven and one-half hours at each port exclusive of Panama. An additional forty-eight hours must be taken from the time each boat leaves Colon until it leaves Panama. This provides for a very leisurely canal passage or a long rest at Panama (Balboa.) The total of the stops allowed amounts to ten days, and this time will be credited to each contestant finishing, provided his checking cards have been duly stamped by the proper officials at each stopping place. Any additional stops are made at the contestant's discretion and will not be credited.

Bicycling Classic to be Revived.

The famous twenty-five-mile Coney Island Cycle Path bicycle race, which was an annual event until about five years ago, is to be revived on Decoration Day, Monday, May 31, under the auspices of the Empire City Wheelmen of Brooklyn. This race should bring out all the best bicycle riders in Greater New York and New Jersey, as the prizes will be the finest that have been given in any road race in the past five years. At the last meeting of the club Sam Barnett was elected Chairman of the Race Committee, and as he is a hustler the success of this race seems assured.

AT TRAVERS ISLAND TRAPS.

Big Fields and a Fine Day Make High Scores Possible.

There was the usual big field of gunners at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. The day was ideal, and as a result the majority of the events were won by exceptionally high scores. Another interesting feature was the excellent distribution of the prizes, Tommy Lenane, Jr., being the only double winner of the afternoon. He first took the club trophy and followed the event by being the high handicap gunner of the day. Both events were only won after spirited shootoffs.

J. H. Vanderveer, the Brooklyn, gunner, started the ball rolling by taking the Monthly Cup with a straight score of 25 targets. The Accumulation Cup also was won by a straight score. The mark was registered by W. H. Yule, a youthful gunner, who has been doing great work this season. B. M. Higginson captured the Travers Island Trophy, winning the event only after a shootoff against half a dozen others.

F. Fowler won the Novice Cup, and Elliott E. Ranney was the high scratch gunner. The latter took his event, the most important prize of the day, with a 93 out of a possible 100 targets. Remarkably good shooting was seen in the race for the Distance Handicap. The trophy was annexed by Conrad Stein with a straight score of 21 targets. He shot from the nineteen-yard mark.

Kent Leader at Yachtsmen's Traps.

Frederick W. Kent of the Bayside Yacht Club broke 95 clay birds in four strings of 25 each at the traps of the Port Washington Yacht Club yesterday. Closely pressing him for first honors was H. H. Shannon of the home organization, who scored 94 breaks. In the several events on the card high-class shooting was witnessed. The day was ideal for the sport. William Walsh, who had a handicap of 2 on each string of 25, won the 100-bird handicap with a gross score of 99. Shannon, who was allowed a handicap of 1 to each 25, was second with 98 gross. Kent was shooting from scratch, Walsh won the Take Home Trophy with a perfect score of 25 on his handicap of 2. Breaking 24 with a handicap, C. L. Thompson also returned a perfect score for the leg on the Monthly Trophy. Kent broke 25 straight in the contest for the leg on the Yearly Cup, and won. Six of the eight contestants, including Philip Sousa, the bandmaster, tied with full scores in the special event at 25 birds.

High School Champion In Doubt.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Results of the ninth and concluding match in the High School League rifle shooting competition shows that the winning team of Class A cannot be determined until two postponed matches have been fired. In Class B, the series was easily won by Technical High of Springfield, Mass., while in Class C, Curtis High of New Brighton, N. Y., won. Scores for the match were:

Class A—Auburn, Cal., 964, vs. Manual, Washington, D. C., 947; Iowa City, 986, vs. Baltimore Polytechnic, 924; Stoneham, Mass., 589, vs. Salt Lake, 954; Deering, Portland, Me., postponed, vs. Manual, Brooklyn, N. Y., 928; Morris, New York City, 961, vs. Portland, Me., High, postponed.

Class B—Springfield, Mass, 940, vs. De Witt Clinton, New York City, 889; Western, Washington, D. C., 841, vs. Utica Free, N. Y., 796; Tucson, Ariz., 526, vs. Central, Grand Rapids, defaulted; Jamaica, L. I., 868, vs. Stuyvesant, New York City, defaulted; Warren, Penn., 878, vs. Manual, St. Louis, defaulted.

Class C—Boys', Brooklyn, 912, vs. Sacramento, Cal., 901; Commercial, New York City, 901, vs. Gilroy, Cal., defaulted; Eastern, Washington, D. C., 874, vs. San Francisco Polytechnic, 840; Ogden, Utah, 939, vs. Northfield, Vt., 870; Curtis, N. Y., 971, vs. Commerce, New York City, 772.

Washington Leads Shooters.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Washington State College, with a score of 990 out of a possible 1,000, leads the teams in Class A of the intercollegiate rifle shooting competition, according to figures for the week made public today. North Georgia retains its lead in Class B, while Nebraska leads Yale in Class C by a very small margin. Scores of the ninth match follow:

Class A.—Washington State, 990, vs. Norwich, 924; West Virginia, 979, vs. California, Massachusetts Agricultural, 965, vs. Purdue, 939; Iowa State, 982, vs. Cornell, 969; United States Naval Academy, 960, vs. Minnesota, 927; Michigan Agricultural, 976, vs. Illinois, 954.

Class B.—North Georgia, 986, vs. Dartmouth, 906; Vermont, 966, vs. Maine, 920; Worcester Poly, 934, vs. Notre Dame, 930; Pennsylvania, 953, vs. Wisconsin, defaulted; Princeton, 925, vs. Oklahoma, & M., 875.

Class C.—Kansas Agricultural, 935, vs. Nebraska, 928; Arizona, 893, vs. Lehigh, 836; Yale, 829, vs. Idaho, 904; Michigan, 906, vs. Mississippi A. & M., 844; Washington, 887, vs. Rhode Island State, defaulted.

F. R. Long in Shooting Form.

Frederick R. Long returned to his old-time form at the traps of the Bayside Yacht Club yesterday and broke 21 out of 100 clay birds. T. H. Foster, who was liberally handicapped at 22, tied with him in the 100-bird handicap for a leg on a club trophy, with a gross score of 99. He also won the leg on the Monthly Cup and tied with H. L. F. Funke and J. S. Fosdick for the leg on the Yearly Cup with 96 breaks. Daniel Smith and Paul Curtis, who were from outside clubs, also returned full scores in the event. Curtis had the best score in the 100-bird handicap.

Open Shoot at Mannasset Bay Y. C.

An open handicap clay pigeon shoot will be held on the grounds of the Manhasset Bay Y. C., at Port Washington, L. I., March 27. Four strings of 25 targets will be shot at from a 16-yard rise, making in all 100 targets for the day. Optional sweepstakes will be shot for. The sho

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:15|Sun sets..6:06|Moon rises..5:39

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	0:40	7:07	12:33	1:00
Governors Island	7:16	7:41	1:08	1:32
Hell Gate	9:06	9:31	2:48	3:13

Arrived—Saturday, March 13.

SS Arabic, Liverpool, March 3.
SS Bergensfjord, Bergen, March 2.
SS Manuel Calvo, Cadiz, Feb. 28.
SS Gascogne, Bordeaux, Feb. 25.
SS Neches, Rotterdam, Feb. 24.
SS Minas Geraes, Pernambuco, Feb. 21.
SS City of Naples, Manila, Feb. 12.
SS Maracaibo, Mayaguez, March 6.
SS Lyra, Cristobal, March 12.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, March 10.
SS Damara, Philadelphia, March 12.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Europa	Naples	Feb. 27
George E. Warren	Rotterdam	Feb. 17
Salaminia	Cardiff	Feb. 18
Richard	Rotterdam	Feb. 16
Orsolo	Palermo	Feb. 24
Guatemala	Havre	Feb. 24
Ocean	Amsterdam	Feb. 20
Nickerie	Haiti	Mar. 1
Dronning Maud	Macoris	Mar. 1
Menelaos	Gibraltar	Feb. 28
Advance	Cristobal	Mar. 6
Fotrolite	St. Michaels	Mar. 1
Vasari	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 23
Athinao	Gibraltar	Mar. 24
Jethon	Las Palmas	Feb. 24
Polarine	Palermo	Feb. 27
Chalister	Balboa	Mar. 4
Esperanza	Cienfuegos	Mar. 12
Evangeline	Bermuda	Mar. 12

DUE TOMORROW.

Arkansas	Christiania	Feb. 21
Carolina	San Juan	Mar. 10
Yumuri	Santiago	Mar. 10
El Sol	Galveston	Mar. 9
Comus	New Orleans	Mar. 10
Bermudian	Bermuda	Mar. 12
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Mar. 12
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Mar. 12

DUE TUESDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	Mar. 8
Adriatic	Liverpool	Mar. 7
Rochambeau	Havre	Mar. 7
Goov'r de Lantsheers	Rotterdam	Feb. 27
Saratoga	Havana	Mar. 13
Metapan	Port Limon	Mar. 7
Bayamon	Porto Rico	Mar. 13
Lewis K. Thurlow	Balboa	Mar. 7
San Marcos	Galveston	Mar. 10
Sabine	Mobile	Mar. 9

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Exeter City	Swansea	Mar. 2
Galileo	Hull	Mar. 3
Terence	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 23
Iroquois	Turks Island	Mar. 12
El Norte	Galveston	Mar. 11
Apache	Jacksonville	Mar. 14

DUE THURSDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Mar. 10
Tropea	London	Mar. 4
Caracas	San Juan	Mar. 13
Honolulan	Cristobal	Mar. 10
Camaguey	Prto Mexico	Mar. 10
Cretan	Jacksonville	Mar. 15
Comanche	Jacksonville	Mar. 15
Antilles	New Orleans	Mar. 13

DUE FRIDAY.

Jacques Fraissinet	Havre	Mar. 7
Newton	Isle of Wight	Mar. 5
Kina	London	Mar. 6
El Oriente	Galveston	Mar. 13
Navarro	Grenada	Mar. 12
Panama	Cristobal	Mar. 13
Comal	Galveston	Mar. 13

DUE SATURDAY.

Lapland	Liverpool	Mar. 11
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Mar. 11
Alias	Rotterdam	Mar. 6
Calypso	Rotterdam	Mar. 6
Santa Cecelia	Balboa	Mar. 11
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar. 17
Lenape	Jacksonville	Mar. 17

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Venturce, Santo Domingo	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Niagara, Havre	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Richland Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Madison, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Carpathia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Canopic, Naples	——	10:00 A.M.
Madonna, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Arabic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saturn, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Wascana, Montevideo	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Olinda, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Cenche, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christiana'd	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Highland Harris, Argentina	5:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Esperanza, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Nickeries, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Cretan, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Madison, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Europa, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bergenafjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alahuilpa, Para	——	3:00 A.M.
Orduna, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Hudson, Bordeaux	——	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Yumuri, Cienfuegos	——	12:00 M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, MARCH 13.

SS New York, New York for Liverpool, was signaled; no distance given; due 14th, afternoon. American Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Baltic, at Liverpool, March 12.
SS Homo, at Port Said, March 12.
SS Wagama, at Buenos Aires, March 11.
SS Escaut, at Rotterdam, March 12.
SS Virginie, at Havre, March 10.
SS Toronto, at Hull, March 12.
SS Stampalia, at Naples, March 12.

Sailed.

SS Tuscania, from Liverpool, March 13.
SS Kanean, from London, March 12.
SS Marken, from Cardiff, March 9.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, March 13.
SS Patris, from Gibraltar, March 12.
SS San Giorgio, from Genoa, March 5.

Passed.

SS Amsteldyk, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. March 17, SS Philadelphia, and at 5 P. M. March 19, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. March 20, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 5 P. M. March 15, SS Carpathia, and at 5 P. M. March 16, SS Canopic.
Greece—Close at 5 P. M. March 15, SS Carpathia, and at 12 M. March 16, SS Ioannina.
Liberia.—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. March 23, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 5 P. M. April 2, SS Noordam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. March 18, SS Oscar II.
Norway—Close at 9:30 A. M. March 18, SS Oscar II., and at 9:30 A. M. March 20, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. March 15, SS Ancona, and at 5 P. M. March 19, SS Europa.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed), (via Seattle)—Panama Maru ..... Mar. 14
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru ..... Mar. 15
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Sado Maru ..... Mar. 18
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia ..... Mar. 19
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia ..... Mar. 22
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra ..... Mar. 23
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West (via San Francisco)—Moana ..... Mar. 26

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Feb. 4; Shanghai, Feb. 13; Kobe, Feb. 18, and Yokohama, Feb. 10—which arrived per steamer Panama were dispatched East from Seattle on March 10, and mails dated Hongkong, Feb. 9; Manila, Feb. 11; Shanghai, Feb. 15; Yokohama, Feb. 21, and Honolulu, March 3, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru, were dispatched East on March 10. These mails are due in New York on the mornings of Sunday, March 14, and

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers and assignments: Patrol. 4 P. M., March 13, A. Collinge, from D. B. to 22, designation as Act'g Det. Sergt. 2 gr. revoked; 4 P. M., March 14, J. C. Hartmayer, from 43 to 69; mutual, Bicycle Patrol. W. A. Bambay from 42 to 79, E. T. V. Fitzgerald from 79 to 42.

Temporary assignments: Patrol, J. Shields, 88, and W. C. Nieman, 40, to D. B., 10 days, 4 P. M., March 13; C. H. Terhune, 40, to D. B., 5 days, 9 A. M. March 13.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. T. Browley, 63 to D. B., 4 P. M. March 13.

Advancements to grade: Patrol. to $1,150 grade, March 25—R. H. M. Tienken, 5; J. T. Sheehan, 15; F. Michaelis, 17; G. Burpeau, 22; T. R. Ford, 31; E. A. Gabel, 37; A. F. Huber, 43; F. M. Nolan, 143; P. J. Walsh, 152; J. M. Elchstaedt, 165; A. J. Fater, 290; A. V. Hill, D. B.; H. Harris, 14; O. Carter, 16; H. C. Mielke, 22; J. M. King, 29; W. G. Murray, 36; O. F. Kraus, 37; E. Stauffer, 61; W. Murray, 150; C. A. Shanley, 161; G. Stoll, 283; W. H. Muldoon, C. O.; E. C. McGrath, D. B.

Fines imposed: Patrol. J. A. Gibbons, Jan. 14, (absent from post,) 4 days; M. A. Loughran, 148, Dec. 29, 1914, (absent from post,) 2 days; H. Hadlich, 149, Dec. 26, 1914, (loitering and drinking whisky,) 10 days; C. J. Luzinski, 149, Dec. 31, 1914, (absent from post,) 2 days; H. Aneman, 153, Jan. 4, (improper patrol,) 1 day; S. J. Talbot, 156, Jan. 14, (improper patrol,) 1 day; L. G. Offerman, 157, Jan. 2, (absent,) 5 days; J. C. Fenneay, 157, Nov. 22, 1914, (improper patrol,) 3 days, Dec. 6, 1914, (improper patrol,) 10 days, Jan. 13, (failed to return promptly to station house from trial room,) 15 days; H. Barnett, 166, Dec. 28, 1914, (absent from post,) 3 days; P. Cotter, 169, Dec. 26, 1914, (absent from post,) 4 days; F. P. Neylon, 172, Jan. 5, (failed to make report promptly,) ½ day, H. E. Sullivan, 172, (3 charges, Dec. 30, 1914, (absent from reserve,) 1 day, Jan. 1, (improper patrol,) 2 days, Jan. 13, (absent,) 2 days; J. J. McGovern, 172, Dec. 28, 1914, (intoxicated,) 15 days; W. Keller, 276, Jan. 2, (improper patrol,) 3 days; J. Raab, 277, Dec. 17, (absent from post,) 2 days; J. P. Clarke, 283, Jan. 4, (absent,) 2 days; H. D. J. Larkin, 285, Dec. 28, 1914, (improper patrol,) 2 days.

Reprimanded: Lieuts. J. A. Cooper, 150, Jan. 21, (failed to report absence of patrol;) P. Sugrue, 150, Jan. 21, (failed to take proper action;) Sergt. M. J. Larney, 35, Dec. 18, 1914, (absent from patrol;) Patrol. J. H. Mitchell, 1, June 15, 1914, (absent from post;) J. Mallon, 5, Aug. 3, 1914, (absent from post;) T. O'Sullivan, 14, Dec. 26, 1914, (absent from post;) J. L. Schneider, 15, Feb. 4, (smoking;) E. Riebe, 16, July 14, 1914, (absent from post;) P. Dieke, 18, June 29, (absent from post;) F. Schmitt, 23, Jan. 22, (absent from post;) T. Jenkins, 26, Nov. 14, 1914, (sitting;) C. W. Carroll, 26, Jan. 23, (failed to report promptly;) C. Bahr, 28, Aug. 1, 1914, (absent from post;) J. J. Muller, 29, July 16, 1914, (absent from post;) E. Schmitt, 29, Aug. 5, 1914, (absent from post;) W. Cooke, 31, July 20, 1914, (absent from post;) P. A. Monaghan, 31, July 18, 1914, (absent from post;) G. W. Baker, 31, Nov. 16, 1914, (absent from post;) C. Pope, 32, Jan. 13, (absent from post;) M. J. Tracy, 32, Oct. 3, 1914, (absent from roll-call;) H. F. Hettrick, 33, (absent from post;) S. Kilpatrick, 37, Jan. 27, (lost police shield;) J. Hack, 42, Sept. 29, 1914, (absent from special post;) W. Hauser, 42, Jan. 18, (absent from post;) W. C. Agnew, 42, Nov. 2, 1914, (absent from post;) F. J. Niedhamer, 43, Jan. 26, (improper patrol;) B. Jacobs, 62, (2 charges,) Aug. 28, 1914, (failed to pay debt;) Sept. 26, 1914, (failed to pay debt;) D. J. Glavin, 63, Feb. 3, (absent from post;) W. K. Bierman, 63, Feb. 5, (conversation;) J. Falke, 63, Feb. 9, (absent from post;) W. J. Baechle, 63, Oct. 26, 1914, (absent from post;) J. A. Walsh, 63, Jan. 23, (absent from post; E. J. Kelley, 144, Nov. 23, 1914, (absent from post;) T. Meehan, 148, Nov. 30, 1914, (absent from post;) J. F. Stender, 151, Jan. 18, (failed to prevent burglary;) B. Hozinsky, 152, July 17, 1914, (absent from post;) F. A. Donlan, 152, Aug. 9, 1914, (absent from post;) Frank J. Gehring, 153, Jan. 14, (failed to report a watering trough.)

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

CARLSON, FRANCIS, (March 3;) realty, over $10,000; personalty, over $10,000; widow, Alma Carlson, gets life interest in residue; two sons and daughter have a remainder interest in residue; John Holwardson gets $1,500; Anna Miller, $400; John Soldenberg, a farm in Minnesota; Alfred Johnson, $1,000; Alice Sjoselien, $500; Alma Holwardson, $500; there are gifts of $500, $300, and $100, respectively, to employes of Francis Carlson Co., tailors.

DUNN MARCELLA, (Feb. 22;) realty, $12,000; personalty, $15,000; to John Moonan, partner of decedent, all her interest in "A. Dunn," he to pay out of said business $2,500 each to Katherine Fitzgerald and Anna Moonan; residue to John Moonan; house and land at 424 West Street to Mr. Moonan's daughter, name not given; William and Katherine Fitzgerald, $500 each; $200 each to Peter Conlon, Mary Kielt, and Joseph, Jane, and James Moonan.

DYER, DAVID M., (Feb. 24;) personalty, $350; Irene C. Dyer, sister, gets all.

EPSTEIN MAX, (Feb. 11;) personalty, about $20,000; personal effects to cousin, Babette Hirschfeld, who gets the income for life from the residue; at her death her two sons each receive $500, the remainder then goes to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, $2,000; Montefiore Home, United Hebrew Charities, Beth Israel Hospital, and Mt. Sinai Hospital each $2,500; the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium gets $1,000, and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews each get one-half the residue of the trust.

HAMERSCHLAG, JULIA A., (Feb. 16;) personalty, $1,000; sister, Selma Wetzler, gets $150 annuity and a diamond; household effects to children equally; Martha Mayer, sister-in-law, gets a diamond; residue to husband, Royal P. Hamerschlag.

MORCHEN, HENRY, (Jan. 4;) personalty, over $5,000; all to widow, Camille.

MORSE, SAMUEL F. B., (Nov. 15, 1907;) personalty, $100; all to widow, Alida L. B. Morse.

Cafe Boulevard at Auction.

On Wednesday, March 24, Joseph P. Day will sell the old Café Boulevard site, on the southeast corner of Second Avenue and Tenth Street, know as 156 to 160 Second Avenue and 198 to 204 East Tenth Street. The property is occupied by four and five story brick buildings, remodeled for hotel purposes. The size of the plot is 65.7 by 125.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Richfield Springs, N.Y.

Otsego Co., 25 miles from Utica, N. Y.

The Great White Sulphur Springs

THESE springs are located in the midst of the most beautiful scenery in America, with an unsurpassed climate and near the historical lakes of New York State.

The Bath House Park is one of the popular resting places for visitors, there being 48 different drives, with Richfield Springs as a centre—good State roads, with first-class garages in the village.

Music, with morning and evening concerts; tennis courts and golf links. (These links exact reproduction of St. Andrew's, Scotland.)

The bathing establishment gives Nauheim treatment, also electrical baths in the treatment of

RHEUMATISM,

gout, obesity, neuralgia, digestive disorders, anemia and neurasthenia and diseases of the nervous system, heart and kidneys.

The waters of these springs are indorsed by many of the foremost physicians of the United States and Europe as being unsurpassed for their medicinal qualities, which others fail to show in their medical analysis.

A staff of competent physicians are to be in attendance at the bathing establishment to look after the comfort of the guests.

Express train service via N. Y. Central and D., L. & W. R. R.

Accommodations may be had to suit every requirement at very reasonable rates.

Booklet and detailed information may be had by applying to EUGENE H. MARCOTTE, care Hotel Cumberland, New York.

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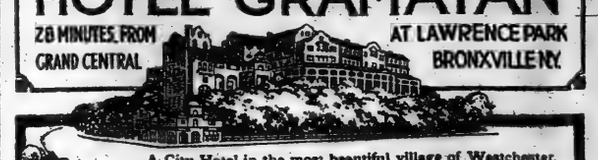

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The New York Times
MAGAZINE SECTION

SECTION FIVE NEW YORK, MARCH 14, 1915 TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

WITH THE GERMANS IN POLAND

Russian prisoners in Poland.

A Graphic Story by a Staff Correspondent of The New York Times.

Experiences with a Major General and His Fighting Landwehr Men.

German aeroplane in Poland.

By Cyril Brown.

THE GERMAN FRONT IN POLAND, Feb. 24.—Now my Polish début has marked my first and, I hope, last appearance on any horse, but no other vehicle, it seems, was practicable in this part of Poland, and if I hadn't undergone the resultant martyrdom I wouldn't now be able to offer the Tired Business Man, who gulps down the orthodox headlines with his coffee, a whimsical slice of war for change of diet—the human interest side, the little details picked up in two exciting days and novel nights with Major General von D. and his fighting Landwehr brigade.

I had had the rare distinction of being boosted into the saddle by four genuine Counts, including a Lieutenant General and his chief of staff, while the whole division staff had turned out to watch the process and speed the parting correspondent on his last lap to the front with laughing "good luck." The score obviously stood in their favor here.

The dreary Polish landscape in the dreary dawn of a Polish Winter morning was not, however, conducive to optimism, and it was particularly discouraging to note that the closer we got to the alleged front the fainter grew the terrific artillery duel that you read about in the papers, until it degenerated into a duet and finally stopped altogether.

It had been discouraging to discover that you worked like a dove of peace all along the battle line in the west; that no matter at what point you turned up in France there was always "nothing doing" or next to nothing. All other war correspondents whose vivid narratives you had read had had shells explode within fifty feet of them; the best you had been able to do in the west was a shell explosion a good hundred yards in your rear. You had expected better things of Poland, especially as the last official Russian communiqué had frankly admitted that the "continued desperate attacks of the Germans were being repulsed with frightful losses to the enemy," while the official German bulletin had modestly intimated that "our attack marches on" despite rotten weather conditions.

"We will keep on riding until we find a battle; there must be one lying around loose somewhere in Poland," I ordered, and my faithful Ordonnanz, a tawny bearded Landsturm Jaeger zu Pferd, who looked like a portrait of William I. and who had been detailed to chaperon me, saluted and said "Zu Befehl," assuring me that our horses' tails were pointed toward Berlin and that conversely their noses were headed for Warsaw, and that the range of hills just ahead was held by the Russians. At high noon we rode into a village with an unpronounceable name and forty-one houses (according to my German General Staff map) and there, on the small front porch of a "Guthof," a sort of super-farmhouse, stood the most picturesque Prussian General I had seen to date.

Not a business man in disguise, nor a fine old patriarch, nor a spectacled scientist, a smiling good fellow or a handsome matinée idol, but a real Hun—a sentimental fighting Irishman with a proud Prussian bearing, eyes that forever squinted into the distance as if looking for trouble or Russians, a pugnacious mustache, a voice of a rich, resonant roar, the softest of hearts and very narrow pointed patent leather riding boots on which the patent, however, had long expired. A newspaper man's General, at last; good for five columns if you could catch him in action.

"Welcome to my brigade", he said, with an almost American handshake to reinforce the hearty "Wilkommen." "Too bad you didn't come day before yesterday; you would have seen some real fighting when we stormed our present position; things are quiet now."

Weeks of experimentation having proved that the Germans can face anything except a machine gun fire of words, if you want something "impossible" you will do well to unlimber a monologue in the Kaiser's best manner but full of Americanisms until you get your way; and for the benefit of amateurs and semi-professionals who may think of running over this Summer to try and break into the Big League, the following worked like an "ad" in THE TIMES:

"My dear General! I haven't clung to the back of this imp of equine mischief over half the map of Poland and performed feats of horsemanship that will never be believed on Broadway, nor hired Berlin's highest priced military tailor to build these field gray riding breeches on credit, nor borrowed this cavalry sabre from its trusting owner so as to look like the real thing, nor come armed with an autograph album, in order to have you announce that I am not going to see anything; I'll camp out here until something happens—and besides, I play chess."

Which shows the astounding conversational liberties you can take with our friends the barbarians, and which you would rather hesitate to try on the soulful Sikhs, the gentle Gurkhas, or even the mild-eyed denizens of the Don, the kindly Cossacks.

"Stay as long as you like," he laughed, shyly confessing that he was a passionate chess player, when not otherwise engaged in checkmating the Russians. General von —— introduced his newly acquired staff correspondent to his other staff officers, then showed the way about my new headquarters. His own boudoir was daintily furnished with a rickety iron bed, a pile of straw in another corner, a cracked mirror, a tin basin on a chair, and a kitchen table covered with reports and orders of the day, his favorite daughter's photograph in a silver frame, and a picture of his country home in Hanover; also an eight-inch, deeply black bordered death advertisement clipped from a German paper, containing nine names from the social register of the old Mecklenburg nobility.

"All members of my wife's family," he explained. "These last two were twins—fifty-seven years old; they went out in the same company as Kriegsfreiwillige (war volunteers) and died together for Kaiser and country." You felt like an intruder. "Half of the von D's have also fallen," he added with emotion, and then suddenly he smote the table with his fist and thundered the one word, "England!"—and in that smashing blow and fierce imprecation he expressed the whole war psychology of the Germans; not hate, but a compound of sorrow, anger, righteous indignation and contempt. "This war is England's shame," he said, and, contrasting the

One of the German Aeroplanes in the East Prussian Campaign.

It starts off with a sentimental requiem for the comrade killed in battle:

Ich hatt' einen Kamaraden,
Einen bessern finds du nicht.

Then it switches to a sprightly, yet slightly melancholy melody about the meeting again at home:

Die Voeglein im Walde
Die singen so schoen:
In der Heimat, in der Heimat,
Da giebt's ein Wiedersehn.

It ends in a stirring patriotic strain, with a powerful refrain—"Gloria! Victoria!"—a finale with a punch. You learn more from it about the Kaiser's men than from reams of literature.

Personally, you would rather have heard these fellows coming toward you sing "Tipperary;" marching to meet death with a music-hall song on their lips appeals to your imagination—but the Germans wouldn't and couldn't. It isn't done because it isn't "logical;" for even the German war mind is exasperatingly logical. So they go to meet the unseen with a song of comrade, home and victory.

As the head of the column came abreast of the General, its captain gave the order: "Achtung! Paradeschritt! Marsch!" Heads went up, eyes rigidly "right"; legs shot out almost at right angles; heavy boots slammed the frozen red soil of Poland—goose-stepping into battle. Till they got past. The Prussian General was a whole cheering section in himself. "Famos, Kerls!" he roared, vivid in voice and gesture. And he drew an answering cheer. He just barely managed to restrain himself from riding after them as they deployed and went downhill in wide-open formation. He would have given his shoulder straps to have led them in person against the Russians. "But the Higher Leaders must not expose themselves needlessly—risk their lives recklessly", he explained in the evening whimsically as if regretting that he was a higher leader and thus kept out of the scrimmage and relegated to the side lines. "Sometimes though, during a particularly stubborn engagement, I can't keep from riding in among my troops. The men like to see their Generals among them, too—and it encourages them a whole lot."

A grotesque Landsturm company arrived and manned this section of the trenches. They were visibly disappointed at not being sent in across the river. These old fellows always remind you of Dogberry and Verges and the famous watch. They make no bones about it that they would rather be drinking beer in Germany than tea in Poland, but their Kaiser called, and they're going to see the thing through. Their ill-fitting uniforms hang loosely upon them, for long forced marches have removed much superfluous flesh, have reduced the rotundity incident to beer. Their weak point is their feet. But these heavily bearded fathers of families, quaint caricatures of militarism, "fight like the devil" once they arrive. The morale of the mobile Landsturm compels admiration.

A sweep with your field glasses, right and left, shows gray patches moving on the barren fields—other reserve companies hurrying into line at other points. There is liveliness along the whole brigade front. It is hard to preserve your sense of proportion; to realize that this brigade is only one small cog in the huge Hindenburg fighting machine; that this sort of thing is going on and off for hundreds of kilometers. Scattered shots followed by well-disciplined volleys, then continuous firing ad lib. from the heights across the river indicate that they have established contact with the enemy, but there is little to see, for the slopes are clothed with scrubby evergreens. In the few open places, there is evidence that the Germans know all about the wide open skirmish line. The top of the hill is bald, and if you look very hard through your field glass you can see them drop in their tracks. But it might just as well be a sham fight. For distance and the veil of dusk hide the reeking realism of war.

It's like waiting for the election returns to come in now, or watching the ticker tape for the final score. You have ample time to embalm your impressions in your note book—and to puzzle over a tactical paradox. If the Germans wanted the Russians to come on and attack them in this strong position, why did they send a battalion over the river to stop them? It seemed a shame to bother the busy management with foolish questions, but you wanted to know. The illuminating answer suggested that the game of war is as subtly psychological as poker.

The fire of the Russian artillery was—and had been for two days—suspiciously weak in volume. The reported "advance" may have been meant merely as a diversion—to keep the Germans guessing, to cover some shift of forces possibly, or some new unexpected move. If it was a bluff, the best way to call it was to meet them half way; if it wasn't a bluff, they would be forced to show their hand. If they were only putting out a "feeler", a little unexpected resistance might "tease" them into bringing up their main forces.

The telephone finally put an end to the suspense. The Russians had withdrawn their "feeler" slightly singed. They had evidently not meant business.

We rode slowly home to our headquarters, where the General excused himself for two hours "as he had work to do." He reappeared wearing comfortable leather slippers and an old fatigue coat and intimated that he was now at leisure until something else happened. He was in high feather, and suggested continuing the chess game interrupted in the trenches. The world war was quickly forgotten, until we were reminded of it by his Adjutant.

He was a round-faced, surprisingly well fed prosperous looking individual, with a suspiciously brand new uniform. He had only recently managed to temporarily separate himself from his job as managing director of a branch of the Reichsbank in Silesia and this was his debut at adjutanting. "A banker is a very useful acquisition to any staff; a man who is good at figures, to estimate the Russian casualities and help count the prisoners," the General pointed out.

The banking Adjutant stood at rigid attention till he received the high sign to speak.

"A Russian spy has sent up a green rocket back of our lines," he reported with undergraduate enthusiasm:

"Bring him in," said the laconic General. But there was the rub; they hadn't been able to find the fellow. "How do you know he was a spy then?" the General wanted to know.

"I saw the rocket myself," the banker maintained stoutly. And for the next half an hour we put our heads together to solve the mystery of the green rocket. It is still unsolved. For the General had a Sherlock Holmes streak in him and more than a streak of hard common sense and ended the discussion with a reductio ad absurdum argument, which is offered as a model for all those afflicted with the spy fever, who keep seeing things at night.

Why should any one go to the trouble and expense, to say nothing of the danger, of sending up a green rocket at that hour of the night? Obviously, because the spy had information of value which he could impart through a green rocket. What was the most likely information that he could and would want to signal that way? The withdrawal of troops or the arrival of fresh forces. But neither was the case. Nothing had happened during the day that the Russians weren't welcome to know about. He could think of nothing that any sensible spy would try to send up a green rocket about. The General suggested that they had probably seen a shooting star. At any rate, there was no cause for worry. "But if any suspicious looking person is caught, bring him in," he added in grim earnest. "All things are possible in Poland."

There was to be no boredom about a night with this blessed brigade. The next "number" on the program sounded as if a tree had been struck by lightning in the back yard, and the General, who never wanted me to miss anything, again cocked his head to one side and said: "Hear that? That was close." He thought this solitary Russian shell had "lost its way," and dismissed it as purely an accident. It was fortunately the only one that dropped into town while I was there. But it had the effect of reminding the General of his own closest call, in the days of the first advance on Warsaw.

During one of those many battles he was sitting at a little table in front of the window in a Polish farm house, whence he had a good view of his slice of the battle field, his Adjutant and ordonnanz officer standing beside him, when a freak shell flew in at the open window, passed over their heads, the air pressure bowling them over, and crashed through the wall at the back of the room, exploding in the stable adjoining and killing all the inmates quartered there—twelve cows. He hadn't much more than finished his story when the banker Adjutant again came in.

"Herr General, the village is burning up," he reported. But the General didn't think that was sufficient reason for breaking up an interesting game, particularly when he was winning. Straw thatched Polish peasant houses burn fast; the Adjutant was able to report in an hour that the conflagration had been stopped with six huts burned to the ground out of a possible forty-one, which wasn't such a bad score considering that there weren't any fire engines to call out.

Like Old King Cole, the General had a passion for music which he indulged whenever the Russians would let him. He now called for his staff musician, who was also his ordonnanz officer, a lean, spectacled Lieutenant of Mounted Jaegers, who had a considerable talent for squeezing mournful sounds out of a harmonica, and the General would frequently break into song under its influence. The banker-adjutant also had a tenor voice, while a pioneer Lieutenant, who had been ordered to join another brigade thirty miles away, and who came in to bid good-by to his General, brought along a mouth organ.

Around midnight, however, the mixed quartet met with unexpected competition—heavy Russian artillery fire off on the right, the heaviest I had heard; continuous rolling thunder. And the General again cocked his head on one side and said: "Hear that?" After it had lasted about an hour, the General became curious and went to the telephone. He brought back news of a violent night attack.

"The Russians are trying to break through the brigade next door to mine, on the right," he said, assuring me that we wouldn't be able to see a thing, however, if we did go outside, and that it would be much more profitable to stay indoors where it was warm. The staff went to bed at the reasonable hour of one. At two, the General called up again, and brought back word that "the Russians are no longer trying to break through." At four we decided that the possibilities of the night had been exhausted, and sought the straw.

The second day was bound to suffer from anti-climax, but there is always a chance of squeezing some new sensation out of life at the "ultimate front." Private reconnoitring about the premises having disclosed a handsome six cylinder 100 horsepower Benz limousine stabled in the barn, and prancing around battlefields on horseback, while undeniably picturesque, being a physically painful performance to a novice, I suggested that we should motor into battle; and the General was game.

It was rough riding; occasionally you found a piece of road but were glad to lose it again; the fields were much better for motor traffic. The motor tour included a visit to villages where the men off duty were quartered and a most minute inquiry made into their welfare, for the General was not only a commander but a father to his brigade, and he particularly had to satisfy himself that his "children" were being well fed. Thus he would never pass a "goulash cannon" or field kitchen without stopping and calling for a plat du jour to test its quality. He was a connoisseur in pea soups with meat insertion, and I can testify that this staple article of the German soldier's war diet is both pleasant to the taste and very filling, for we accumulated six tin plates full apiece before we mercifully reached the trenches.

A happy party of Russian prisoners

(Continued on Page 4.)

shopkeeper's spirit of perfidious Albion" with the chivalry of France, added, "The French are fighting better even than in 1870; nobody would have believed it. Famous!"

Next door to the General's boudoir was the business office of the brigade, a dozen field gray clerks writing at every conceivable kind of table, the remaining furniture consisting of a magnificent rosewood concert grand piano, and several square yards of straw on which the tired night ordonnanzes were napping. The staff officers' room was furnished with more straw, on which there was room for one more. A tin basin and a blanket were here offered me and accepted.

"This is luxury compared to some of the places we have been stabled in," General von D—— laughed reminiscently, then cocked his head on one side and said "Hear that?" A solitary Russian shell had landed somewhere in the neighborhood. It sounded so promising that he gave orders to saddle the horses for a ride to the trenches; admitting that one shell doesn't make a battle, he took along his pocket chess board to while away the time in the trenches in case the Russians failed to materialize.

Why was none of the Kaiser's battle painters on the job, to sketch that impressive cavalcade? Your correspondent being galloped in the lead through no fault of his own, the General a close second, a dozen adjutants and high functionaries the other contenders, twenty mounted orderlies forming a respectful rearguard, bunched like the finish of the Derby, and all to give THE TIMES readers a run for their money on the slim "hunch" of a possible fight; down a road lined with graves for milestones, till the road got lost among the fields; but there was no losing your way, for a long line of lima bean poles strung with a German telephone wire ran arrow-straight to the silent firing line—till something undeniably splashed. A small volcano in right field spouted chunks of frozen mud and frostbitten potatoes and the General cheerily gave the order to ride in more open formation "so that we shouldn't all be killed at once."

The increasing frequency and proximity of those momentary eruptions tended to confirm the information that the mean Russians made a special practice of training their guns on any little equestrian group reported by the Official Observer on the hill as looking like a Staff; (a delicate attention which the Germans reciprocate on all possible occasions.) Under the circumstances, the hollow ahead looked rather good to you, where you were out of sight of the sharp-eyed Russian artillery observer. We galloped into a hamlet, where the reserve company of a Landwehr battalion was drawn up "on parade" for our inspection.

"Good morning, comrades," said the stentorian General.

"Good morning, Herr General," came the answering roar from two hundred-odd Landwehr throats, like a well trained chorus. They stood stiff as ramrods, eyes right, till the General motioned them to cut it out and loaf at ease. Then he put them through a snappy personal inquisition.

"How old are you—and you—and you?"

"31—33—39—" came the answer. They averaged in the middle thirties. One answered "20." "War volunteer" he explained.

The General questioned them at random as to what they had been before the war. They had been everything but soldiers. The Captain had been a high school teacher. A spectacled Sergeant answered: "Assistant professor."

"Where?"

"University of Birmingham," he answered.

"What?" roared the astonished General, "What did you teach?"

"German Literature".

"But with what success, I ask you?" the General said with mock sarcasm. "Sir Edward Grey never sat at your feet—or else he didn't learn his lessons." All men with the Iron Cross were next ordered to step out of the ranks; they were questioned as to how they had won it and metaphorically patted on the backs, particularly one who had been promoted from private to second lieutenant for superlative bravery—one of the shyest, timidest-looking souls I had ever seen.

A smart kilometer canter brought us to the "ultimate front"—the line-up of the men who actually do the fighting. Half way up a gentle slope we dismounted, from prudential motives, and advanced single file, crouching and cautious, like Indians on the war path in moving picture films, the General this time leading. Our first stop was a battery of the famous heavy artillery—big 15-centimeter mortars. They weren't talking back to the Russians; in fact they all had their Winter overcoats on, literally—completely swathed in furs to keep from "catching cold." A hundred yards to the right, another heavy battery. A hundred yards to the left, another. And more beyond, in both directions as far as the eye could see with the aid of a field glass—miles of mortar batteries, black blotches on the bare, brown, treeless slopes.

For here the proposition was very different from in the west; no cunning artificial cover concealed them, for a Russian aeroplane is as rare as the dodo bird. They were planted right out in the open, with just a rude rampart of earth thrown around them, on the backs of the hills and ridges where they couldn't be seen from the Russian lines. I have seen nothing so impressive as this continuous line-up of heavy guns, from horizon to horizon.

If you didn't know the German character so well you would have had strong doubts as to General von D—'s sanity, for he got down on his hands and knees and started to crawl into a dirt igloo. He was looking for the gun crew, who were apparently having an after-dinner nap, not expecting company. He emerged with a sleepy under-officer, who looked as if he had had a sun stroke when he saw the broad red stripes on the General's field gray trousers. He saluted and rattled off the number and name of the regiment, number of battery, number and calibre of guns, and number of men on hand to man them, ending with the assurance, "Ready for battle!"

The General, however, though a Prussian, was from Missouri, and wanted to see this "preparedness." The under-officer blew a whistle; artillerists swarmed out of dirt igloos, ran to their places. Some helped the mortars out of their fur overcoats, others fetched shells and powder charges. There was no evidence of any scarcity of ammunition. The General intimated that it was a false alarm, expressed himself satisfied with the fire drill and told them with great good humor to go back to sleep. This endless line of heavy artillery wasn't all that the Kaiser had up his sleeve, though, for close to the top of the ridge were planted batteries of field artillery, in a long parallel line.

The curious novelty to me was that the German trenches were laid out right under the noses of their guns. A gingerly advance over a hundred feet of exposed plateau brought us to the trenches, which were significantly different from those in the west. You had had the impression that a latter-day Rip Van Winkle would still find the Battle of the Aisne going on when he woke up; here the German lines looked like a one-night stand. Here were no de luxe trenches, fitted with all modern improvements, but mere scratch affairs, a shallow ditch with a rampart of earth. Also no intercommunicating parallel lines of trenches, three or four deep, backing each other up; just the one ditch. No field fortifications; not a barbedwire entanglement in front, although they had plenty of barbed wire, cart loads of it, in neat coils, in the hamlet through which we had passed. I asked the reason for this seeming neglect.

"We didn't want to discourage the Russians unduly from making a counter attack and trying to retake their lost position," my tactical tutor General von B. explained grimly, pointing out why the storming Russians would have been welcomed with open arms. For a quarter of a mile the terrain sloped down gently to a well known river (frequently mentioned in the warring official bulletins.) It afforded magnificent cover—patches of scrub pines—to within two hundred yards of the German trenches, but after that, not a bush to crawl behind. That 200-yard dash uphill could be swept by a murderous fire; under the circumstances, you thought, the Russians had shown rather good sense not to try it, in spite of the blandishments of the German pioneers who had thrown across a number of impromptu bridges for them to cross on. But where were the Russians, I asked. The General pointed to the low range of wooded hills just across the anonymous river.

"That's the rendezvous for our advanced outposts and theirs. The main Russian position runs along the heights about a kilometer beyond." The Russian artillery had finished its afternoon siesta and was going to work all along the line now, but the fellows opposite us evidently didn't have the right "dope" for they couldn't hit the broad side of a correspondent, and you refused to be interested in shells that dropped short. Modern battles are bores, you thought—a growing suspicion that you had fought off for weeks with American optimism.

A stroll through the trenches proved more interesting, for the earth rampart bristled like a porcupine with rifles, one every two feet, resting on top, ready for use, while their owners were resting on straw in comfortable "alcoves", ready to use them. I was permitted to crawl into several of these warm, cozy holes in the ground and swap neutral Havanas for German humor with these cheerful Landwehr exponents of the Wilsonian policy of watchful waiting and resting, while the "battle" raged. Also from the New York Police force the Kaiser's commissioners had apparently borrowed the Three Platoon System, for you learned that while one company of this battalion was resting in the trenches, the reserves were resting in the station house—the hamlet through which we had passed, while the third company was off duty still further back, though available in case of a riot call.

Five o'clock tea in the trenches and a chess game under fire the genial General offered as a possible novelty, since we had apparently exhausted all the more martial possibilities of the battle. But only apparently. The scene of the drinking and playing was the battalion's telephone booth, a snug underground cabin furnished with chairs and a table. "Would I like to call up their most advanced outpost on the hill across the river?" You welcomed the suggestion. The Germans, from Generals down, take the liveliest personal interest in your reportorial work and with typical thoroughness see to it that you don't miss the least thing. They are just as disappointing as you are when things are "quiet"; and not infrequently rather worry for fear you have seen, not too much, but too little. Which makes reporting on the German front a pleasure.

The telephone operator was an under-officer who had been in America. He passed over the receiver; but you could have imagined yourself in London from the length of time it took to get the call. This was all the more surprising because I had always found the German field telephone service lightning fast.

"That's the way it always goes; when you want to show off anything it never works," said the under-officer ruefully, "I suppose that happens in America, too, occasionally though," he said, trying to extract a grain of comfort. He suggested that something had gone wrong with the line, and ordered an orderly to report the trouble to the telephone repair man to locate the break. But the "trouble," it seems, had been at the other end of the line. What you presently heard made you pass the receivers quickly to a more competent performer. The General forgot that it was "his move." He even forgot his tea.

How the Division Staff was called up for a "conference" that seemed an age but was a matter of minutes, how adjutants, ordonnanz officers and orderlies sprang up like mushrooms, orders were snapped out in crisp incisive phrases, all this provided a new spinal thrill and was worth taking copious notes on, if things hadn't gone quite so fast. That telephone instrument was as busy as the phone in a stockbroker's office during a panic. You gathered between calls that the Russians were coming to pay a surprise visit—if they weren't merely putting up a bluff.

The scene shifted to the open air. The battalion commander—one of war's little ironies, for he was a life insurance agent by peace profession—gave an order to the Captain. The Captain blew a whistle, which had rather more immediate effect than blowing a police whistle in New York. Field gray forms swarmed out of subterranean shelters like ants out of an anthill. Each man hustled to his rifle, finger on trigger, cheek on the butt, ready to fire. But this was no fire drill, as further blasts from the whistle announced. Other whistles sounded left and right, growing fainter and fainter. The whole brigade front had been electrified into action.

"They're off!" you almost shouted, as the thin gray line scrambled grotesquely out of the shallow ditch and started on a jog trot down hill—an easy quarter-mile lope—for the bridge. They all arrived, for the Russian pitchers apparently had an off day and couldn't seem to get their high ones to break right.

Some one must have turned in a second alarm, for the faraway strains of a well-trained "maennerchor" made you turn around; the reserve company was marching from the village in column formation, and not to the tune of "Deutschland, Deutschland ueber alles." For all German troops don't go into battle singing "Deutschland." It is mostly the new young troops who break into fervent patriotic song under the spiritual exaltation of their first charge in the face of heavy fire. The seasoned veterans of six months' campaigning favor a more characteristic potpourri of folksongs they have learned at school. And just as you know when the Campbells are coming and the English by "Tipperary", when the Landwehr is coming—"Gloria! Victoria!"—and the old, mobile Landsturm too.

It is so characteristic of the German soldier spirit as to be worth analyzing while they are approaching, because you can't really understand the fight unless you know what the fighters feel and sing.

The Times Correspondent Aboard His Inland Cruiser
He was hoisted thither by four German Counts, including a Lieutenant General and his Chief of Staff.

WHY ALLIES WANT CONSTANTINOPLE

Former Mayor of New York, Now Lecturer at Princeton University, Discusses Importance of Attack on Ottoman Capital.

By George B. McClellan,
Former Mayor of New York.

WHEN in the Spring of 1787 Catherine II. of Russia made her spectacular progress down the Dnieper to her new dominions in the Crimea she passed through a triumphal arch which had been erected in her honor at Kherson, and which bore the words, "The road to Constantinople."

When the great Empress passed through the arch she began for herself and her successors the journey which has lasted ever since. Never, during the century and a quarter which have intervened, has any one responsible for the direction of Russian policy failed to keep steadily in view the ambition to make of Constantinople a Russian city and of the Bosporus and Dardanelles Russian waters.

The importance of Constantinople in Russian political and economic development will be perfectly evident if we remember that for more than half the year European Russia is to all intents an inland country. Neither the Baltic nor the Black Sea are for Russia better than inland lakes, if in the one case Sweden and Denmark, and in the other the possessor of the Bosporus choose to obstruct navigation. The only port in European Russia with direct access to the outer world is Archangel, ice-bound for eight months each year.

If, then, Russia is ever to achieve that world dominion which Russians believe to be her destiny, she must acquire the outlet to the ocean which will best serve her purposes by giving her the strongest economic and strategical position. The possession of the shores of the Bosporus and the Dardanelles will make of her a Mediterranean power, with opportunities for economic and political development equal to those of all her rivals and superior to those of most.

While Russian statesmen have devoted themselves to the building up of the might of Russia in many directions, territorial expansion and economic progress have never been permitted for one moment to obscure the Russian designs upon Constantinople. She has been several times on the brink of accomplishing her ambition, and once was actually in sight of the domes of Santa Sophia.

That Catherine failed to conquer Constantinople was due to no fault of her own, but to the inopportune death of her ally, Joseph II. of Austria, and to the ill-fortune of a treaty negotiated by the Sultan with Prussia. Nevertheless, the Empress was able to advance her frontier toward her goal as far as the River Dniester and to force an acknowledgment of her suzerainty over Georgia, Imeritia, and Mingrelia.

Alexander I. made repeated but unsuccessful efforts to carry forward to its conclusion the policy of Catherine II. Once the Sultan was saved by the action of Napoleon and again by the intervention of the English. The very weakness of the Turk was his strength, and, playing the insignificant rôle of a pawn in the game of the great nations, he was used as a make-weight in the adjustment of the balance of power. While all agreed that the Turk had no place in Europe, no two nations were in accord as to who should succeed him, while all the rest were unwilling that Russia should gain the enormous power that would come to her from the control of Constantinople. And so, of all the nations of Europe, Turkey alone emerged from the troublous era of Napoleon practically unchanged.

In 1833, by the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, Nicholas I. obtained from Turkey the right to close the Dardanelles at his discretion. But five years later he abandoned that treaty and consented to the neutralization of the Dardanelles in the interests of a somewhat short-lived friendship with England. In 1842, by the so-called "Convention of the Strait," the powers closed the Dardanelles and Bosporus to ships of war and shut up Russia in the Black Sea.

Then followed twelve years of diplomatic finessing between Nicholas on one side and the remaining great powers on the other. By 1854 the Russians had thrown their troops into the Danubian

George B. McClellan.

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principalities, and France and England, believing that the Czar meant immediate action against Constantinople, demanded the withdrawal of his fleet from the Black Sea. Nicholas refused, and the Crimean war followed.

After the defeat of Russia the Treaty of Paris declared the Black Sea neutral, forbade Russia to maintain either arsenals or warships in Black Sea waters, forced her to give up her protectorate over the principalities and over the Christians in Turkey, a part of Bessarabia, and her rights of navigation on the Danube. Once more Russian designs on Constantinople had been disappointed.

By 1871 Russia had sufficiently recovered from the effects of the Crimean war to reassert and enforce her right to maintain war vessels on the Black Sea. In 1877, ostensibly because of Turkish cruelties in the Balkan States, Russia declared war, and the next year dictated the Treaty of San Stefano to a crushed and helpless Turkey. While the treaty did not give Constantinople to Russia in express terms, its purpose was plain, and Great Britain rightly believed that were it to go into effect Russia would in fact, if not in name, become a Mediterranean power.

The Congress of Berlin followed, and under its authority, backed by the combined force of Europe, Russia was once more obliged to give up her ambition for an outlet to the ocean, and while she made some slight territorial gains, she still remained an inland power.

For the last thirty-seven years Russia has been biding her time. Shaping her policy with the one end in view of sooner or later obtaining her outlet to the sea, she has been getting ready to strike at the opportune moment for what for over a hundred and twenty-five years she has considered a matter of vital national necessity, for what she has learned to regard as almost a national right.

It should never be forgotten that while Russia is the most eastern of Western States, she is at the same time the most western of Eastern States. She is, in fact, far more an Eastern power than at heart a member of the European family. She wears a European gloss upon the surface, but her European manners are only skin-deep, and in customs, in methods, in statecraft and in point of view she is essentially an Oriental nation.

She has all the Oriental ability to wait for what she wants, all the Oriental power of dissimulation, of patience, and of cunning. Her statesmanship, while aping the model of contemporary Europe, is and always has been a combination of the modern Oriental and the cinquecento Italian. World dominion for the Slav race, of course under Russian auspices, has been the ideal for which Russians have striven.

But, while this ultimate destiny may require a thousand years to accomplish, for Russia is young and can wait, there are certain preliminary steps which must be taken in the measurably near future. The first and most important of these is the attainment of Constantinople, which Russians insist must be won at any cost and in any way. For this end they believe that no sacrifice can be too great, and that no scruple should for an instant cause Russian statesmen to hesitate.

Years ago Russia realized that her opportunity was coming in the general European war which all Europe felt to be inevitable. The war with Japan, forced on her as an incident in the scheme of world ambition undertaken by her Oriental rival, came as an unwelcome interruption in her preparations. Yet the lesson of the Japanese war was not lost, and when the hour struck, last August, Russia found herself as nearly ready as a half-Slav, half-Oriental people ever could be.

We, who are neutral in the present war, can, of course, analyze the motives of the belligerents better than they can themselves. Whatever may have been the immediate cause that brought on the war, whatever event or series of events may have set fire to the powder magazine, the underlying causes in each case were far different and far more complex than the surface indications would at first suggest. For years all Europe has been expecting a general conflagration. Each nation long ago determined whether or not to fight, and, if so, for what purpose, and on which side.

It may seem somewhat cynical to doubt the alleged altruism of the nations of Europe, yet in this world we ought to take facts as they really are, and not assume that they are as we should like them to be. If the Chancelleries are to be believed there never has been so unselfish a war as is this. According to their own statements Great Britain is fighting because of Belgium, Russia because of Servia, France because of Russia, Germany ceause of Austria-Hungary, and Austria-Hungary to punish a murderous people in the interests of civilization. As a matter of fact each is fighting in its own national interests, and from the nationalistic point of view each is justified in what it is doing.

Whether or not we approve of the doctrine of nationality, we must not forget that it is the force that rules every nation in the modern white man's world. The spirit of nationality may not lead to perfection, and certainly does not lead to universal brotherhood, but as a practical rule of conduct for States it is the best we have, and as an ideal it is the broadest that has yet inspired Governments.

What Russia undoubtedly hopes to obtain by the war is the outlet to the sea for which she has made every effort for so many weary years. If the end of the war marks the end of that century-and-a-quarter-long journey that Catherine began, the countless lives and untold money that the war will have cost, from the nationalistic point of view, will have been blood and treasure well spent in carrying Russia nearer to world dominion.

Had Bismarck thought the Dreikaiserbund worth while, in short, had he believed it to the interests of his country to continue the alliance of the three Emperors, it is altogether probable that Russia and Germany would today be fighting side by side.

The Russian-French alliance is, as it always has been, purely artificial. Russia and France gravitated together because in 1895 both were friendless and needed help. It was as unnatural a union as can well be immagined, of the most autocratic and the most democratic of States, of two antagonistic peoples, with nothing in common but their national loneliness and their need of friends. The only influence that has kept the dual alliance in existence has been the knowledge of the fact that were it to break up there was no other refuge for the two allies. France needed Russia to help her win back Alsace and Lorraine, and Russia needed France to help her win Constantinople.

The moment that Alsace and Lorraine fall to France, and Constantinople to Russia, as far as these two powers are concerned the purpose of the war will have been accomplished. Were Constantinople in Russian hands and Russian territory free from the enemy, it would be a very serious question, from the Russian standpoint, whether the Czar would be justified in continuing the war. Some such thought must have occurred to English and French statesmen, when early in the war they brought pressure to bear upon their ally to join them in an agreement that no separate peace should be negotiated by any one without the consent of the other two.

Recently there have been hints that, in the event of the fall of Warsaw, Russia might not be unwilling to come to terms with Germany, if by so doing Constantinople could be gained. The enormous advantage of such an arrangement to Germany is obvious. A Polish buffer State under German supervision would serve to keep the peace between Germany and Austria on the one hand, and Russia on the other, save the faces of all three belligerents, and, by satisfying Polish national aspirations, solve for all

1870 NO HELP TO GERMAN COMMERCE

French Writer Says Belief That Victory of That Year Caused Empire's Prosperity Has Plunged Germany Into Another War.

THE saying "commercial markets open themselves to the victor in war," is considered by many a self-evident truth. According to a well-known French writer, however, it is utterly fallacious and blind belief in it on the part of Germany has led that nation into a war certain to be disastrous to her.

He who advances this interesting theory is Viscount Georges d'Avenel, for years prominent as a writer on economic and sociological matters, and known particularly to Americans through a book on this country which he wrote after a visit here a few years ago.

In an article published in The Revue des Deux Mondes Viscount d'Avenel maintains that the tremendous prosperity which came to Germany after her victory over France in 1870-71 was due not to that victory, but to causes having nothing whatever to do with it. Instead of realizing this, he continues, the Germans have become convinced that their triumphs on the battlefield were responsible for the development of their Fatherland since the Franco-German war, and have, as a consequence, now hurled themselves into the greatest of all wars, because of their erroneous belief that prosperity far greater than that of the past forty-four years must accrue to them if they are successful in the present conflict.

Viscount d'Avenel insists that Germany's amazing advance has been due primarily to improvements in the iron and other industries, which simply happened to come after 1870-71. "You might as well give credit to the Emperor Sigismund for the invention of printing, because printing was invented during his reign," says he, "as to attribute Germany's prosperity to her victorious war against France."

In fact, he goes so far as to maintain that for a nation to be defeated in war is a benefit to that nation commercially. This, he hastens to add, however, will not hold true in case the Allies defeat Germany, because their victory will defeat militarism, the greatest enemy of commercial prosperity. Whereas, in other wars, the victor has not benefited commercially because his victory entailed the support of a burdensome military establishment, England, France and Russia represent an alliance seeking, by force of arms, to bring about general disarmament, not military supremacy.

In elucidating his views, Viscount d'Avenel writes:

> The error which attributes to the German victory of 1870 the economic progress and accumulation of wealth in Germany since that time is very grave, very dangerous, and very widespread.
>
> It is very widespread not only among our enemies, but even in France, where it is by no means rare to hear that the growth of foreign trade is due to military success, that the Germans of 1870, by working for the King of Prussia, made their fortunes and assured the high standing of their products.
>
> This mistake, I repeat, is very dangerous. It has contributed largely to the stupid rise of German militarism which has obliged all Europe to ruin itself paying for armaments which were destined logically to lead to a frightful war. The present war is due, at least in great part, to that mistake. If public opinion across the Rhine had not deluded itself with this belief for years, if it had not confused two very different things, "domination" and "wealth," if it had not been led to believe that one successful campaign had brought it great profit, and a second would be even more profitable, and that military success would engender riches, the great mass of the Kaiser's subjects, including even those without an atom of "Kultur," would have displayed far more hesitation and far less enthusiasm about a warlike enterprise involving colossal risks and absolutely no material advantage.
>
> Instead, however, the morbid vanity which has degenerated into a "collective mania for power," from which the German people are now suffering—temporarily, let us hope—sprang into being and grew more serious through this false idea that military glory had been and still was "good business."
>
> This mistake is very grave, as I have said, because a few moments' reflection on the past, a glance at contemporary Europe, will suffice to prove that military superiority, both in the past and now, has not increased commerce nor had any connection whatever with the prosperity of a nation. Wars, even the most successful, have always been a cause of embarrassment, not prosperity. France, in the days when she possessed by force of arms a supremacy over Europe to which Germany has never dared aspire—the France of Louis XIV. and Napoleon I.—was far from being prosperous; on the other hand, the long years of peace under the Restoration and Louis Philippe paved the way for her industrial advance.

Viscount C. d'Avenel

From Photo © by Hallen N.Y.

The French writer takes the case of the United States as typical of great nations to whom peace has brought progress and wealth, and that of Belgium as typical of small nations of which the same holds good. For the ~~past fifty~~ years, he says, neither the United States nor Belgium has wished war, yet their progress has been as great as that of Germany.

Nor is the commercial supremacy of Great Britain a result of her dreadnoughts, he says—"England might have built fifty dreadnoughts and yet not have sold a single penknife more for that reason."

Coincidence pure and simple, continues Viscount d'Avenel, brought wealth to Germany after 1870. During the first few years after her victory over the French there was something like a panic in the German Empire, the sudden influx into the country of the one billion dollars of war indemnity, the unnatural business inflation which the triumph of the German armies brought in its wake, produced serious economic disturbances. "It is lucky that France paid us only one billion," wrote one German. "Had she paid us two billions, we should have been holding out our caps for alms by the roadside."

In the meantime, vanquished France, continues the Frenchman, began to recuperate from her disasters so amazingly that Bismarck declared that there was less complaint of hard times there than in Germany.

Had this state of affairs continued, the fallacious belief that victory was the mother of commercial greatness might never have seized upon the German mind. Instead, however, the "converter" invented by Thomas Gilchrist completely revolutionized the iron industry and made it possible for Germany to increase her output of iron five-fold and leap to the front rank as a manufacturing nation. Thus, while France's output remained almost stationary, that of Germany doubled between 1880 and 1890, reaching a total of 3,164,000 tons, doubled again between 1891 and 1900, reaching 7,372,000 tons, and still again between 1901 and 1913, when it totaled 14,000,000 tons.

Hand in hand with this tremendous growth of the iron industry went a like advance in coal mining, since the ever-increasing demands for coal from the iron foundries caused every coal deposit in the empire to be worked and the production of coal to rise from 53,000,000 tons in 1880 to 256,000,000 in 1913.

"All of which," remarks Viscount d'Avenel, "had nothing to do with militarism and the war of 1870." He adds:

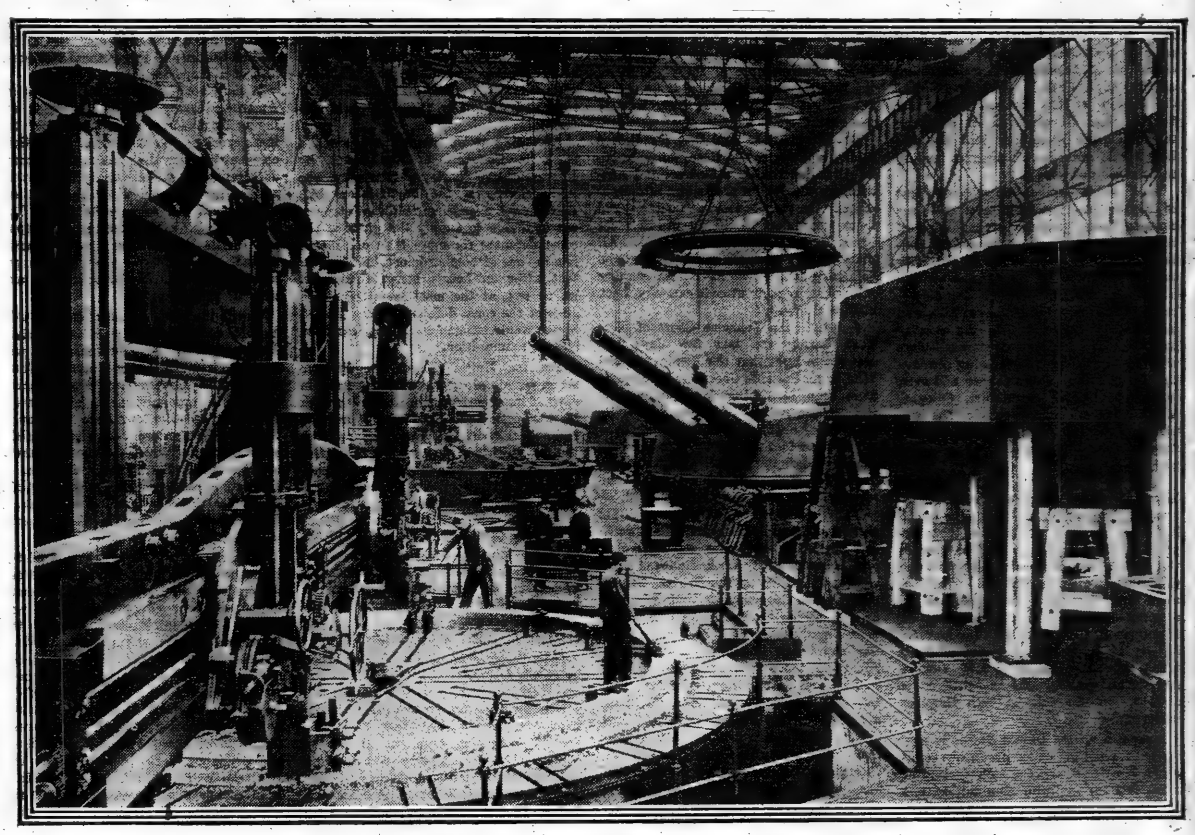
> If the German workers had gone through the two hemispheres, or even through Europe, offering their services with a terrible military air and sword in hand they would have been expelled everywhere; if their traveling salesmen had relied for making sales on the imposing numbers of the Geman Army, they would not have succeeded in selling 100 pairs of boots. * * *
>
> By the subtlest persuasion, by adapting himself to the habits and tastes of his customer, the German merchant has succeeded first in selling a handkerchief, next day a stove, next day a locomotive. Far from being obsessed with their own merit, as they prove themselves to be now by handing each other certificates of superiority over the rest of the world, the Germans have devoted themselves to servile imitation of good models and, having the advantage of cheap machinery and workmen, they have attracted the enormous mass of small customers to their cheap goods, and have everywhere beaten competition to some extent, even in France.

"All of which has nothing to do with military prowess." Back Viscount d'Avenel comes to the crux of his arguments—"it was not 1870 that made it possible for Germany to sell more quinine, umbrellas, mechanical dolls, cheap shoes." Why, then, did she thirst for another war? Viscount d'Avenel explains it thus:

> Of what use was victory to be to her? What profit did she wish to derive from it? It is here that Germany represents an anachronism in present-day Europe, even in the whole world. Far from being, as she imagines, at the head of progress, her political conceptions are 100 years behind the times. She speaks and thinks in 1914 as people spoke and thought in 1814. * * *
>
> Germany is a young nation with old ideas. Having been for centuries, under the name of "Holy Roman German Empire," the perfect type of feudal anarchy, a little more than a geographical expression, a little less than a hierarchic grouping, she awoke to unity under the influence of the French Revolution and the armies of Napoleon, who taught her the rights of the people from which sprang the principle of nationalities. Our revolutionists may have often violated this principle, but they invariably spread it; the whole history of the nineteenth century is that of its triumph, from the creation of Greece and Belgium to that of Italy and Germany, and, finally, of Bulgaria and Serbia.
>
> Yet Germany, hardly formed, forgetting the evils of the past and donning the Prussian helmet, took upon herself to attempt world domination by force of arms, an attempt made a hundred times, more or less completely and durably, from ancient times to modern, from Alexander and imperial Rome to Charles V. and Napoleon, to say nothing of the Great Mogul and the Great Turk. That this outworn idea, this Gothic dream, could have been engendered and developed so as finally to take possession of the brains of 67,000,000 of human beings who, in the field of commerce, are pioneers in their methods, proves how far the world of politics lags behind the economic world.
>
> To say that might comes before right, that a signature at the foot of a treaty is a scrap of paper, and that keeping faith is foolishness, is to express superannuated ideas against which all civilization has slowly reared itself and which have entirely disappeared from private relations. The economic world has created security, fidelity, obligatory honesty. All of which proves why Germany, with her mania for power, is such an anachronism, why this superb fighting machine stands alone in a world tired of fighting. * * *
>
> The ambitions of France and her allies denote an entirely different mentality and are of an entirely different kind. This war, wherein the most astonishing contrasts abound, wherein civilized man, suddenly hurled from his everyday life, shows sublime examples of heroism and horrible traits of ferocity, has had as a result the reunion under one banner of the two kinds of people who six months ago were apparently as irreconcilable as water and fire—the bellicose and the peace lovers. This is because this war is being waged against the curse of war, for the extermination of militarism. Our brothers are dying and killing in order to force peace upon everybody; they go into battle solely to put an end to battle. What seemed a short time ago a dream of madmen is now the carefully thought-out will of the wise; for the first time in history the conquest striven for, sword in hand, is the conquest of disarmament.

It is for this reason, continues d'Avenel, that the triumph of the Allies will, unlike other military triumphs in history, benefit them as much or more than their vanquished adversaries. He writes:

> If Europe continued to be an armed camp, on account of an indecisive victory on the part of the Allies, there would be no radical economic change, no matter what changes might be made in the map. The military burden for the universe would be as heavy as before or heavier. There would be a higher rate of interest and less economies.
>
> During the last year of peace the great nations expended for military purposes the enormous sum of $2,000,000,000. Imagine what would happen if the greater part of this, instead of being devoted to destruction, were applied to developing the natural resources of the globe. That would bring abundance of capital, a decreased rate of interest, and, without doubt, a lower cost of living. Add to this the fact that the millions of men now making up the armies of today on a peace footing would be devoting themselves instead to increasing production. Under such conditions it would not take Europe long to stanch her wounds and the whole world would benefit from her prosperity by the investment which would be made in new countries as yet unprovided with capital.
>
> Thus the whole universe will profit from the war as much as the Allies, if the latter are victorious. The whole world is concerned in their victory as much as they themselves, since it is clear that, should Germany win, the Prussian Germany of iron and blood founded by Bismarck in 1863 nobody imagines would be willing to give up the sword by which it had become dominant. And if Germany maintained her army and navy at the same or greater strength, neighboring nations could not but do likewise.
>
> Disarmament is the only profitable solution, but it is also the most difficult. The Germans will acquiesce in it only when pushed to the last extremity. Having lost the hope of victory, having resigned themselves to the cession of territory and the payment of indemnities, they will nevertheless fight with the energy of desperation in order not to renounce militarism, and thus preserve for a later day the hope of waging war again.
>
> It is precisely for this reason that disarmament will be the goal that will take longest to achieve, that will be the most costly. But, since without it any victory will be a delusion, future generations, no matter what the price may be, will never think it too high.



Interior of the Great Krupp Gun Works in Germany.

SHORTAGE OF AMMUNITION IN WAR

It Is Responsible for the Delay of Allies' Advance in France and May Cause Collapse of German Defense.

By a Veteran Diplomat.

SHORTLY before Christmas, when the French generalissimo, Joseph Joffre, was asked by an old friend how his operations against the Germans were progressing, he replied with a cheery smile, "Très bien, je les grignotte." ("Everything is all right; I am nibbling them.")

It was explained at the time that if Joffre was making no serious attempt to drive the Germans out of France, and to rid the country of the abhorrent presence of the invaders, it was because he had them at a disadvantage in combating them in Winter on his own ground, within immediate reach of his own base of supplies, whereas they were forced to fight at a great distance from theirs, with their long line of communications subject to constant hostile attacks. Joffre's nibbling tactics were costing the Germans far more in money and supplies, in troops killed and placed hors de combat by wounds and sickness, than the French, and it was added that for every Teuton soldier put out of business in France there would be one less to man the inner defenses of the German Empire when the moment arrived for the invasion by France and Great Britain.

But when will that hour for the invasion of Germany strike? Why is it being delayed? Why has Joffre been holding in reserve ever since the beginning of the Winter a splendidly equipped and magnificently trained army of over 2,000,000 men, far from the seat of war, away to the rear of the zone of the actual fighting, crowding barracks, public buildings, and even private houses and cottages in Western and Southern France? Why has he not used them to clear the country of the invader? What are they waiting for?

It is not owing to the English. For Lord Kitchener's new army of nearly 2,000,000, which has been in hard training in the United Kingdom since last August, has been pouring into France for the last six or eight weeks at a great rate, without, however, proceeding to the front. It is not in consequence of the presence of Winter. For the latter may be said to have come to an end with the advent of March. Besides, the Germans, far from their homes, ill-clothed and, above all, inadequately fed, in a hostile country, have found it far more difficult to endure the rigors of the Winter than the French.

The real reason for the delay in the advance of the Franco-British forces—a delay which is likely to continue until the end of next month—is the shortness of ammunition, from which all the belligerents are suffering. The expenditure of shot, of shell, and of cartridges for machine-guns and rifles since the beginning of the war in the first days of August has been something altogether phenomenal, far beyond even those previsions that formerly appeared to be the most recklessly exaggerated.

True, each of the great powers, particularly Germany, Austria, Russia, and France, that had long foreseen the present war, and had been preparing for it for years, had laid up gigantic stores of ammunition. But who ever dreamed that the expenditure of rifle cartridges would average over seventy millions for every twenty-four hours, with an additional 10 per cent. of that amount for the machine or Maxim guns?

As for the ammunition used by the artillery, that of the Franco-British forces in the long-drawn-out battle of the Marne amounted to 180,000 shells a day, while their German adversaries must have responded with at least an equal number.

These are not mere fanciful figures. They are official statistics, compiled by the cleverest and most authoritative of military experts, in order to enable the Governments of France, Great Britain, and Russia to determine the plans of their campaign, and to make proper provision to fulfill the requirements of their troops in the matter.

Generalissimo Joffre, who at the present moment is the virtual dictator of France, thanks to the complete confidence which not only the army but also the Government and the entire nation repose in him, notified the administration in November last that he would not commence any advance in force to drive the enemy out of the country and to invade Germany—especially Southern Germany—until he could depend upon a steady supply of 200,000 shells a day for his artillery. This has now been definitely assured to him from the first of May on, and it is about that date therefore that the really important operations of the French and British against the Germans will be inaugurated.

As France cannot, at the best, manufacture more than 70,000 shells a day, in consequence of limitations of machinery, of skilled labor, and of copper, it follows that she is obtaining the balance of her supply of shells from this side of the Atlantic, where copper is plentiful and means of manufacture almost illimitable.

In Great Britain the shortage of ammunition is naturally far greater than that of either France or Russia. For England never contemplated the possibility of having over 3,000,000 men, not only under arms, but for the most part in the field, and the manner in which Lord Kitchener has succeeded in securing the military efficiency of this huge force, and in furnishing it with the necessary armament and full equipment, has been little short of miraculous and one of the greatest of the many surprises of the present war.

While all the other great powers of Europe had large stores of ammunition in stock, England was inadequately supplied in this respect, and one of the greatest difficulties with which Kitchener has had to contend, and which has taxed his resources and his energies to a larger extent than anything else, has been the problem of obtaining the necessary amount of ammunition. Much of it is coming from the United States.

Russia, in order to remedy her shortage of ammunition, has turned to her erstwhile enemy, Japan, where the factories are working day and night turning out rifle cartridges and artillery shells for the Czar's army, while new ammunition manufacturing concerns are springing up every week. So busy are the Japanese, indeed, making shells and cartridges for Russia, that they have recently concluded an enormous purchase of copper in this country, paying for it with Russian gold.

Copper enters so largely into the manufacture of modern ammunition, that the action of Great Britain and of France in using their fleet to prevent any of that metal reaching Germany and Austria from abroad, has had the effect of putting these two countries into the most desperate straits. In fact, their entire system of defense is endangered by their shortage of shells and rifle cartridges, and while patriotism may enable their people to hold out against the starvation by which they are menaced, it is by no means impossible that Germany and Austria may be compelled to sue for peace before next Fall, because of a lack of ammunition for their troops.

Taking the official figures to which I have referred above, as a basis, and the daily expenditure until now of rifle cartridges, by the German and Austro-Hungarian troops, at 26,000,000—and the machine-gun cartridges at 10 per cent. more—that represents 318 tons of brass. Then assuming that the daily expenditure of the German and Austrian artillery, on all three fronts, is at the very low figure of 150,000 shells per diem—I have already shown that in the battle of the Marne the Franco-British forces alone averaged 180,000 shells a day—that means 115 tons more of brass, or all told, a daily total of 433 tons of that metal, expended in rifle and artillery fire. Allowance has been made for the recovery of a certain percentage of the empty shells. Now 433 tons of brass contain, according to the best metallurgist estimates, 309 tons 2 hundredweight of copper, and that amount of copper per diem totals up to 112,000 tons of copper a year.

In times of peace, Germany and Austria produce, according to estimates recently printed in The London Times, by a foreign neutral correspondent whom that paper describes as "the greatest living authority on the statistics and use of copper," a maximum of 30,000 tons of copper a year. This might in times of stress be increased to 40,000 tons, though this is not probable, in view of present economic and labor conditions in the two Empires, where practically the entire male population is under arms. Assuming, however, that Germany and Austria can produce now

three countries a hitherto almost insoluble problem.

With her enemy on the east transformed into a friend, Germany would be free to concentrate in the west against Great Britain and France. With Constantinople in her possession, Russia could and would feel that for her at least the war had been a glorious triumph. The only real sufferer would be the Turk, who in any event is bound to lose his European possessions. Moreover, a separate peace between Russia and Germany need not be published until after the war is over. To make it effective it would only be necessary to transform the present life-and-death struggle in Poland into a comparatively harmless deadlock. This would permit Russia to occupy Constantinople and von Hindenburg to turn his attention to the west.

For such an arrangement to be possible it is, of course, essential that Warsaw should fall to Germany before Constantinople falls to the Allies. Once the Allies are in possession of the Bosporus, Russia must look to them and not to Germany for the realization of her dream. Important as the capture of Constantinople has always been to the Allies, it became of far greater consequence to their cause the moment that von Hindenburg had succeeded in driving the Russians out of East Prussia. Until the last great German victory in the east, the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, while an event to be ultimately desired, was not a matter of immediate necessity. As long as the Russians were in possession of German territory, the Allies could afford to take their time in the conquest of Turkey, provided always that they were in occupation at the close of the war.

Sir Edward Grey's extremely guarded statements in reference to the eventual disposition of Constantinople have left Great Britain a perfectly free hand to use what remains of European Turkey in any way she may see fit in settling the terms of peace.

From what has been said it is evident that from the British point of view it is essential that any final disposition of Constantinople should be the result of the united action of the Allies, and not the outcome of individual Russian bargaining. The power that fought the Crimean war to prevent the Russianization of the Bosporus and snatched from Russia the fruits of the hard-won treaty of San Stefano would certainly insist on having a controlling voice in the final disposition of the Turkish spoils. But the vital reason for joint occupation is that the necessity of looking to her allies for the possession of Constantinople will serve as a guarantee of Russian good faith, if such guarantee is needed.

Despite a rigorous press censorship, it has become an open secret that a strong movement toward peace has lately developed throughout Russia.

In our meaning of the term there is no public opinion among the Czar's subjects. The vast majority of the people are hopelessly ignorant and poor, while the ruling bureaucracy, the Tchin, sees to it that any public expression is in the bureaucratic interests. On the other hand, what corresponds to the middle class in the other European countries has of recent years been experiencing an era of prosperity the like of which Russia had never known. Industry and commerce have been booming to such an extent that until the war broke out cities like Petrograd, Moscow, and Warsaw were as busy and as enterprising as some of the larger cities of our Middle West.

So much was this the case that Gregor Alexinsky, in his recent book "La Russie Moderne," deplores the prosperity of Poland for having made loyal Russians of the Poles. No matter how aggressively nationalistic the bourgeoisie may have been, the war came to it as an unwelcome check to good times. The small part of the Russian people who are able to read and write, and intelligent enough to think, saw the prosperity of recent years turned into desolation and began to complain that her allies were making Russia bear an undue share of the sacrifices and burdens of the war.

As long as East Prussia was occupied, as long as Russian armies were waging successful aggressive warfare, the regrets for past prosperity were drowned in the hope of possible conquests in Germany. But as soon as the war became defensive the complaints became louder and the possibility of the fall of Warsaw made the speedy reduction of Constantinople of the utmost importance to the Allies. What has urged Great Britain and France to make every effort for the capture of the Bosporus has been the spectre of a separate German-Russian peace, which has haunted them with constantly growing insistence as the Russian peace movement has increased.

The danger to the Allies is not as vague as it at first blush seems. Russia went into the war for the acquisition of Constantinople as the condition precedent to the triumph of Pan-Slavism. Russian statesmen have never shown in the past any willingness to sacrifice Russian interests for sentimental reasons. If Paris was "worth a Mass," it is not unlikely that Russia will consider Constantinople worth "a scrap of paper."

Thus far there has been no open nor even any partially expressed suspicion of Russian good faith. On the contrary, French and English newspapers, with suspicious and probably inspired frequency, have dwelt upon the sanctity of the agreement that there shall be no peace except by the unanimous consent of the Allies. The attitude of France and Great Britain is apparently one of caution rather than of suspicion. They prefer to make certain of the loyalty of Russia, by insuring against possible future misunderstandings. When Constantinople passes into the hands of the Allies Germany will have lost her most potent argument in the negotiation of a separate peace at Petrograd.

With Constantinople no longer in question there is no particular reason why Russia should desire to come to terms with Germany. With Constantinople as the price of peace, anything is possible. It becomes then perfectly evident why the capture of Constantinople before Warsaw falls is of such tremendous importance to Great Britain and France. They do not necessarily doubt the integrity of their ally, but they greatly desire a guarantee of her good faith.

WITH THE GERMANS IN POLAND

(Continued from Page 3.)

on their way to the rear, part of the round-up of the evening before, afforded a grain of human interest. One of them looked up trustfully into the General's face and asked naïvely, in atrociously scrambled German: "When I in Berlin arrive?"

"Child, you're not going to Berlin," he answered kindly.

The General thought over this question for quite awhile and finally explained it to his own satisfaction, as follows: The Russian soldiers he thought had probably been told by their officers that they were on the way to Berlin, and this child of the Russian soil was looking forward to seeing Berlin as a prisoner, as long as he couldn't go as a victor.

The General was at his best in conversation with the Landsturm men, and it came as something of a shock to you, this camaraderie and "new democracy" of the firing line; for after the initial formalities these old fellows didn't hesitate to talk back to their General and even disagree with him. "When are you going home?" he asked one group, sounding them as to what they thought about the duration of the war.

"When the violets bloom," said the first.

"When the children come home from school," said the second.

"When we're finished with Russia," said the third.

"When we're finished with England," said the fourth, and the General said "Famos!"

The big Benz charged up the hill without flinching and rolled up to the edge of the trench. We were visiting a different regiment this time, but here, too, everything was as peaceful as a New England village on Sunday. Not a shot or a shell. The Russians were suspiciously quiet.

"If you have seen it once you have seen it all," the General remarked, and he was right; there was no copy here.

"Why didn't the Germans make a grand attack and start something?"

"Hindenburg's sledgehammer blows are smashing the steamroller elsewhere", he answered.

At dinner in the evening, to celebrate his double victory of the day before over the Russians and the American chess "champion", the General offered up a hecatomb of four pairs of Nuremberg frankfurters—for in canned form they had been his constant companions almost since the beginning of the war, had gone through the campaign in East Prussia, had taken part in the first raid on Warsaw and the subsequent strategic retreat, and were making the trip for the second time, when they went the way of all flesh.

Also there was an interesting interruption—a telephone call from the Division; and when the General came back he announced the interesting news that we had just received orders to make a "Gewaltige Erkundigung," or forcible reconnoissance, at dawn. The detailed written instructions would come from the division in the course of the evening.

Here was a chance to get a free lesson in tactics from a Prussian professor of the science, and the General good-naturedly explained. I gathered that a "forcible reconnoissance" was the more elaborate scientific term for a bluff. You pull off a surprise attack, complete with artillery support and bayonet charge, and having all the earmarks of being the real thing, not for the purpose of taking the enemy's trenches (though you won't refuse them) but to find out if there is any one in them besides a mere skeleton guard, and if so, to size up how strong the enemy is in force by the resistance he offers, and all with the least possible number of casualties to you consistent with getting this vital information, which the division commander wants, for he has an uncomfortable suspicion that the Russians may have removed to other more elaborate premises further back, and this is the only way of making absolutely sure. Assuming that the forcible reconnoiterers found the Russians had flown by night, would they pursue? I inquired.

"My dear boy, the Russians can retreat much faster than we can follow," the experienced General explained.

The detailed orders from the division, for what seemed like a little job, after all, covered three mimeographed pages of closely written copy, and the painstaking thoroughness with which the projected forcible reconnoissance had been worked out to the least little detail by the Division Staff was a revelation. For each of the units involved there was a most specific route indicated, down to the smallest patch of woods, as well as a time table, showing not only time of leaving, but how much time out for overpowering outposts, time of passing various landmarks, and hour and minute for making final charge. Nothing was left to the imagination, in so far as it could be foreseen and provided for.

But the thoroughness with which this small job was going to be done did not stop there. The brigade commander passed on to the regimental commanders such parts of the instructions as concerned them, with the order to "think themselves into the thing" and make suggestions when he called them up in an hour, while the whole brigade staff worked all through the night to get the forcible reconnoissance launched on schedule time, 5:30 A. M. The business of war, you discovered, involves almost more routine office work than fighting.

You would like to have taken a neutral part in the forcible reconnoissance, but unfortunately, not knowing that it was in the wind, you had arranged to start about the same time on the long hike to the rear. Still, knowing the time table, one was able to follow the operations even though riding in the opposite direction. Your faithful Ordonnanz, the Jaeger zu Pferd, knew the time table, too, and was quite keyed up with suppressed excitement, for the squadron he belonged to had a star part in the affair, and he would have got into it, too, if he hadn't had to deliver you safely at a town 45 miles away on or before 2 in the afternoon.

The hour passed when, according to the time table, you ought to have heard the firing incident to the attack, but not a sound. The Jaeger said we ought to be hearing the firing any minute now—but we never did. From which we drew the not unreasonable conclusion that the Russians had vacated the position—as suspected.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN

A Gruesome Gift.

A GRUESOME gift was made to Lord Nelson by one of his Captains, a member of the illustrious "band of brothers," as he himself termed them, who fought under him in the Battle of the Nile.

It will be remembered that the French flagship l'Orient, 120 guns, one of the largest ships then afloat, was blown up in the action shortly after the French Admiral, Brueys, had been killed. Among the English ships concentrating their fire on her was the Swiftsure, commanded by Capt. Ben Hallowell, anchored astern of the doomed Frenchman. The battle was begun late in the afternoon and continued well into the night. Soon after 9 o'clock flames shot out of the windows of the Admiral's cabin aboard l'Orient.

Capt. Hallowell salved a part of l'Orient's mainmast, from which he had a coffin made. Less than a year later he sent the coffin to Nelson, with the following letter:

Right Hon. Lord Nelson, K. B.

My Lord: Herewith I send you a coffin made of part of l'Orient's mainmast, that, when you are tired of life, you may be buried in one of your own trophies—but may that period be far distant, is the sincere wish of your obedient and much-obliged servant,

BEN HALLOWELL.

Swiftsure, May 23, 1799.

As to the motive, it is recorded: "The praises showered upon Nelson were so extravagant that," in the opinion of Capt. Hallowell, "he needed a reminder lest he should think himself immortal."

Perhaps the most extraordinary part of the affair was that Nelson, instead of being offended, was evidently pleased with the gift. He had it placed behind his chair in the dining salon. When he afterward changed his flag to the Foudroyant it was placed on the quarterdeck.

He observed his officers one day looking at it, when he came out upon deck, and said: "You may look at it, gentlemen, as long as you please, but, depend upon it, none of you shall have it." He seems to have carried it with him again when he transferred his flag to the Victory, for he was finally buried in it under the dome of St. Paul's.

Study in Black and White.

HER name was Madeline. She was colored dusty-black, as lean, flat, and angular as a lath, and she was about 17 years old. The distinguishing feature about her face was her eyes; they were large and round and white, and they invariably expressed the last degree of startled innocence.

Madeline worked days for Mrs. Judge Gentry. She went home nights. One morning she appeared with a large bouquet, which she presented to Mrs. Gentry before she began work on the breakfast dishes.

To Mrs. Gentry the flowers seemed somehow familiar. "I'm very much pleased to think that you should bring me such nice flowers, Madeline," said the white woman. "Does your mother grow them at your home?"

Madeline became, if possible, more innocent. "No'm, my mammy washes; she don' grow nuthin'. I jes' picked dat bouquet outen a white lady's yard."

With a few questions Mrs. Gentry established the fact that the flowers came from the yard of her friend Mrs. Gordon in the next block.

"Did Mrs. Gordon give them to you for me, Madeline?", she persisted.

"No'm," countered Madeline, "but she ain' said I couldn' pick 'em."

"Well, what did she say?" went on Mrs. Gentry.

Madeline gave close attention to her work. "I- dunn jes' what she say. She wasn' there."

Mrs. Gentry spent a busy fifteen minutes in an effort to impress upon Madeline the difference between mine and thine. Madeline agreed to everything, and professed her complete understanding and appreciation. And the next Thursday morning she appeared with another, larger bouquet, which she presented with an air of guileless nonchalance.

"You didn't take these beautiful flowers from Mrs. Gordon's yard, did you, Madeline?" Mrs. Gentry asked, striving to mask her suspicion with kindliness.

"No'm," returned Madeline. "Yo' told me not to take flowers from white ladies' yards."

Did some one give you these?" continued Mrs. Gentry.

"No'm," answered Madeline, "nobody didn' give 'em to me."

"Then how did you come by them?"

Madeline's eyes expressed the last degree of innocence. "I jes' seed 'em, and I jes' picked 'em."

Mrs. Gentry was determined. "Did you go again into some white lady's yard and take her flowers?"

"I done said yo' told me not to take flowers f'om white ladies' yards," replied Madeline conclusively, "and I ain' never no mo'. I jes' picked dis hyah bouquet outen a cullud lady's yard. Yassum."

Fooled.

"My angel, will you marry me?"

"George, dear, there is only one man I will marry."

"Yes. Go on."

"Well, I have not met him yet."

States, or object to any kind of government which it wished on the part of any Central American country. Dr. Usher continues:

> Truly glorious would be the renunciation by the people of the United States of all ambition outside Continental United States, the explicit surrender of all our outlying possessions, the abandoning of the Monroe Doctrine in any and every form, either as intervention, interference or conquest. Economic advantages we would resolutely put behind us which the sword or threats might secure.

Dr. Usher believes that disarmament might be effected without involving real danger to our integrity. Our danger from invasion is held to be slight. But, once disarmed, how can the United States maintain the respect of other nations and have her institutions respected? The nobility of the action of disarming from ethical reasons should, in itself, secure her an international status and leadership which would otherwise be out of reach. The policy of the United States would further be to make a firm alliance with the predominant sea power—in all probability still England—which would fight our defensive battles for us in return for our economic assistance.

As for the price of disarmament, Dr. Usher points out that "if armament will cost money, so will disarmament." He holds that to all intents and purposes we are disarmed today, and says:

> What is the difference between disarmament and our present military and naval condition? A difference of name rather than of substance, for a force inadequate for the purpose in hand is as valuable as no force at all. * * * Our navy is a coast patrol because it is not adequate in the least to control the ocean approaches, our island possessions, and the Panama Canal against the power supreme upon the sea. We shall be indeed lacking in a perception of the realities of the situation if we attempt to measure the adequacy of our navy by comparison with the strength of navies as insufficient as our own; it cannot be adequate until large enough to compel something more than respect from England. * * *
>
> Nor is the navy built to take control of the sea from England, or to protect in transit a merchant marine. So far as defense or offense are concerned, the securing of our independence of the sea power and the insuring of economic intercourse with foreign nations, we are already disarmed, because we possess no force in the least adequate to provide for any of these ends. The real debate lies therefore between a more logical continuance of our present policy.

The author points out that the chief cost of disarmament is in the fact that the decision cannot be easily reversed and contingencies cannot be met as they present themselves. Preparations for war nowadays are so costly, lengthy, and elaborate that adequate measures for defense or offense cannot be taken on the eve of hostilities. Thus disarmament means the deciding beforehand that the nation's vast potential strength is not to be used no matter how imperative or desirable it might be to use it.

When this war is over there will probably be at least two armies in Europe big enough to conquer the United States, and it is by no means impossible, though it is unlikely, that some nation might have an impelling motive to make such a conquest. American defenses are "the subtleties of the European situation itself" and the "delicate balance" which has prevailed there. Over these factors Americans have no control, and for us to disarm relying on them is for us to allow the exigencies of European politics to decide our fate.

Dr. Usher does not believe that disarmament will cost the United States the access to the world's markets necessary for our economic existence. He thinks that the close interlocking of the business of the world would not make it expedient for the power with sea mastery to shut off our markets.

Disarmament will, however, "surely cost us all our national ambitions, present and future." We will in all likelihood be deprived of everything which the interests of other nations do not cause them to give to us. Having renounced any notion of controlling the sea, we will have to throw ourselves upon the mercy of England or Germany in the Atlantic and upon that of Japan in the Pacific to allow us to have such indispensable rights as both their generosity and self-interest may permit us. Their policies and not our needs will be the measure of our position, and it must be borne in mind that we will never be in position to force an issue. We will have to take what is allowed to us.

Under disarmament—and it should be remembered that Dr. Usher holds our present position to be disarmament for practical purposes in an international sense—South America must be looked at as "foreign territory," where we have no rights and no interests. The Monroe Doctrine will be "impertinent and impossible." The policy of "America for the Americans" will no longer be a maintainable policy. Indeed, if we definitely decide never to use force and to adopt absolute disarmament, we can maintain neither complete economic nor political independence, and will get of each just what the nations are willing to give us. Because of our geographical situation, we will, however, have a large measure of each.

Possessions outside the United States we will retain on the sufferance of other nations, including the Panama Canal. Hostile tariff acts and navigation laws we will have to accept. When the interests of armed nations run counter to ours, we shall have to accept their views. Our points of issue with Japan, for instance, would have to be settled to suit the Japanese. "A dignified diplomatic protest will be the extent of our power" if the Panama Canal is seized by England or Cuba by Germany, or if both of them appropriate property of Americans in Central America.

"Will disarmament cost us economic prosperity?" asks Dr. Usher. And he replies that it will not at present, but will have an unfavorable effect in the future. Disarmed, we will not be able to obtain access to the markets of the world except on terms favorable to others, unfavorable to ourselves. Dr. Usher continues:

> There is at any moment only so much trade. If all remain satisfied with the shares which the normal working of economic forces allots them, we shall have nothing of which to complain, but the most striking feature of the present situation is the insistence of some nations that they ought to get more than their normal share. To obtain it some have gone to war with others who they claim already have more than their share, and the latter are trying to retain it.

Elsewhere, considering the same general subject, he says:

> To suppose, as many do, that our lack of strategic relation to the European field of war gives us no interest in their difficulties and makes their problems and affairs matters of indifference to us, is to cherish a fallacy of the most dangerous description. Our economic interests are complementary to theirs, and absolutely identical in character. The economic phenomena in Europe which are at the roots of the present war exist in America and will be operative here in the very near future to a degree not greatly different from that in Europe.

On the whole, as to the economic phase of the problem, Dr. Usher concludes that disarmament will require us Americans of today to sacrifice something of our comfort and material prosperity, as well as to give up the possibility of much increasing the prosperity both of ourselves and of our descendants. We must realize that we will be turning ourselves over to the "sufferance and good-will" of other and armed peoples, and we will have to be prepared meekly to acquiesce should they decide to consider their own interests before ours. And the author asks in regard to these other nations to whose good-heartedness and charity we, disarmed, will confide ourselves:

> Is it not perhaps wise for us to ask whether they are at present ready to treat us in the spirit in which we purpose to deal with them? Do they show at present a conspicuous willingness to advance each other's interests? * * * Have they hesitated to employ the force at their command to further their interests against peoples unprotected and utterly innocent of offense?

Dr. Usher further believes we may well inquire whether, if the United States makes the sacrifice of itself for the sake of universal peace, universal peace will really be obtained, whether the sacrifice will be in vain. Many Europeans, he holds, do not regard the present condition of the American army and navy as an indication of our hatred for war and a love for our fellowman of other nationalities; instead, they claim that the reason why we have not adequate armed forces is that we believe we do not need them, because we hold ourselves to be safe by reason of our geographical location, and that we accordingly are saving money. The purity of our motives, the author points out, will be seriously open to question even in event of complete disarmament, because so many economic reasons are cited in favor of disarmament.

Even the distinction between war and peace is not that of mere armament and disarmament. Dr. Usher points out that in peace greed and unscrupulousness are constantly advancing without distinction as to mine and thine, that unrighteous attempts without war are constantly being made to exploit a people or seize a tract of land or grab an unjust share of trade. Force is not alone to blame; the real trouble with international politics lies deeper, founded in wickedness, selfishness, lack of Christianity. Thus, in one view, says Dr. Usher:

> Peace, in fact, is not a temporal condition, not merely abstinence from war; it is a state of mind which will become universal when men no longer desire to take another's property by methods whose fairness the other will deny. Such a state of morality is not something which can be created in a brief time by agitation, example, precedent, or oratory. It is a condition, and is no more something into which the community can be dragged or argued than men can be coerced into it by shooting off a cannon.

Under all the circumstances, Dr. Usher inquires whether it is the part of wisdom for us to intrust our prosperity and national life to the European nations, with their prevailing ethical standards, in the hope of promoting universal peace. He asks further:

> Will it be expedient to advertise beforehand our intention not to defend ourselves from robbery of any sort and our reliance upon the goodness of other nations? Will the victor look upon our interests as his own, and forbear to take from us more than we will gladly give him? Will he listen in the future to our representations of economic distress and trade difficulties and sacrifice something of his own welfare to advance ours?

As far as Pan-Americanism is concerned—using the term to characterize some kind of confederation to protect the Western Hemisphere from aggression by the victor of the European war—Dr. Usher does not believe that to be feasible. Not only do the Latin-American countries fear the United States more than they do Europe, but there are not present the fundamental geographical, economic, political, and social bonds of union and association upon which a Pan-American confederation should and could be based. A Pan-American union would be artificial and not based on strong, natural mutual interests. Pan-Americanism is not only not a reality, "but we have no actual evidence of a desire on the part of the American States to make it real."

And if by the Monroe Doctrine we mean Pan-Americanism, "America for the Americans, the exclusion of Europeans and of European influence as a matter of principle," then we should realize that this scheme is considered by Latin-Americans inimical to their interests. Our neighbors believe that this Pan-Americanism is simply a cloak for the designs of imperialism and territorial expansion held by the United States; that the United States when it cries "America for the Americans" really means "America for the Americans of the United States."

Professor Roland G. Usher.

FACTS FROM MANY LANDS

Large quantities of paper shirts are being supplied to the Russian Army by a company in Yokohama. "Kamiko," as paper clothing is called in Japan, is made of Japanese paper manufactured from mulberry bark. The paper has little "size" and is soft and warm. It is very strong, and at the same time very flexible, and after being worn a few hours it offers no more interference to perspiration than ordinary cotton clothing. After becoming wet the material is so strong that it can be torn only with difficulty. In the manufacture of these garments, after being cut to pattern, the seams are sewed together and hemmed. The buttonholes are reinforced with linen or some other fabric. The material is not washable.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture estimates that on Jan. 1, 1915, there were in the United States 198,577,000 farm animals, with an estimated value of $5,969,253,000. Of the various kinds of animals the 21,195,000 horses topped the list in total value—$2,190,102,000.

Piracy on all waters in the Pearl River delta of China and up the West River from Hongkong and Canton is again rife, according to the American Consul at Hongkong, every day seeing the robbery and destruction of junks laden with goods for export or with foreign imports.

Licorice growing is a new industry in California. The source of supply has been Asiatic Turkey.

Canada is making extensive improvements in her seaports. At Halifax work is under way which will cost $10,000,000, while at St. John, N. B., $8,000,000 is being spent. Levis, opposite Quebec, is building the largest dry dock in America. Much work is also being done at the Pacific Coast ports.

The two modern department stores of Canton, China, make combined annual sales of $3,000,000 Hongkonk currency, (a Hongkong dollar is 39.4 cents). One of the stores uses electric signs for advertising.

It has frequently been stated that General Foch, second in command to General Joffre and Joffre's chief lieutenant and confidant, is Alsatian. This is an error, as he comes from the Basque country, on the borders of Spain.

The Bulletin of the Pan-American Union reports that there is a growth of interest in the English language throughout the countries of Latin America.

The popularity of chocolate as a food and drink is shown by recently published statistics placing the world's consumption of cacao in 1913 at 251,582 long tons. In consumption the United States ranked first, followed by Germany, Holland, France, and England.

Gov. Strong of Alaska reports that the white population of the territory is estimated at 39,000, an increase of 3,000 over last year's estimate. The area is 590,884 square miles, and the density of the total population per square mile at the last Federal census was one inhabitant to ten square miles of area.

More than 1,000,000 pounds of coffee were imported into the United States in 1914, valued at $165,000,000.

40,000 tons of copper, that leaves at least 72,000 tons short, which they must import from abroad. This they cannot do, as, thanks to the watchfulness of the Anglo-French naval forces, and the energy of the Italian, Dutch and Scandinavian Governments in stopping the smuggling of copper into the two Empires in question, all avenues leading thereto are now closed.

That is the explanation why the cost of copper has increased over 200 per cent. in Germany since the beginning of the war, and why everything that contains copper is being seized by the Kaiser's Government, from Belgian church bells to Teutonic door-plates, door-knobs, brass rods of railroad and tram cars, and even kitchen utensils. In the smaller towns of Germany and Austria all electric light installations are being dismantled for the sake of the copper and even in Berlin, Leipsic, Frankfort, Cologne, Vienna, Prague, Budapest, etc., the service on all the less important of the surface car lines has been abandoned for the same reason.

With the advance of the French and British armies in May, each of them reinforced by a couple of million men, who have not yet been under fire, their expenditure of ammunition will be greater than ever, probably double and even three times larger than heretofore. The Germans and Austrians must respond in equal measure. With the consumption of copper on the battlefield thus increasing by leaps and bounds, and with no copper reaching Germany and Austria from the outside, the conclusion is obvious, and the fate of both Empires seems sealed.

Inasmuch as the United States is perhaps the greatest copper producing country in the world, and the manufacture of arms, and especially of ammunition, one of its staple industries, it naturally follows that all of the belligerent powers should turn to America for their supplies of ammunition. While Germany and Austria managed to obtain a certain amount of copper from this country in the early stages of the war, smuggled through Italy, Holland and Scandinavia, whose imports of that metal rose to five times the ordinary amount, this supply has long since been stopped. Nor is any ammunition being bought here by the Germans and Austrians, for the excellent reason that, because of the vigilance of the English warships, there is no means left of getting the goods from here to the purchaser.

But it cannot be said that the United States is losing much, if anything, in being thus deprived of a German and Austrian market for its production of ammunition. For its resources are being taxed to the uttermost to fill the orders from Great Britain, France and Russia. All the American concerns in existence at the beginning of the war have been running since then to their utmost capacity, both night and day.

A suit in the Supreme Court of New York during the last few days has brought to light that the Remington and Winchester Metallic Cartridge Companies have been furnishing for months past their entire output to Great Britain at the rate of about four million cartridges a week, and that the supply is to continue for an indefinite period, and to be increased as soon as the enlargement of the respective plants has been completed.

There are hundreds of other metallic cartridge firms equally hard at work, and scores of new ones are springing into existence every week, financed more or less indirectly by the British, French and Russian Governments, and organized on the strength of contracts with the War Departments of these nations for the supply of ammunition. In fact, American industry, and especially the copper and ammunition manufacturing trades of the United States, are reaping a golden harvest of unprecedented magnitude, which cannot but react beneficially upon all other forms of American enterprise, and conduce to the improvement of economic conditions here generally.

Nor is the restoration of peace likely to affect to any extent the American copper trade. To begin with, the supplies of copper in the Old World have been to such an extent depleted since the commencement of the present great international conflagration, that at its close they will have to be replenished not so much for military and naval, as for industrial purposes. Then, too, the war has had the effect of bringing home to the American people the gravity of the peril to the nation in the existing shortage of ammunition, from which both their navy and, especially, their army are suffering.

According to an admission made last week in Congress at Washington by Representative Sherley of Kentucky, who is in charge of the Fortification bill, there is not enough ammunition at present available to supply the guns of the coast defenses for more than one hour's fire in case of bombardment. This means that after an hour's heavy firing—or, let us say, at the most two hours—the guns of the coast defenses of the United States would become utterly useless from lack of ammunition.

Yet the United States should have taken warning long ere this, especially in view of its experiences in connection with its war with Spain in 1898. It may be recalled that at the very last moment the declaration of war in the Spring of 1898 was unaccountably delayed by mysterious negotiations at Madrid on the part of my old friend the late Gen. Stewart Woodford, then Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of King Alphonso. The story of those negotiations has flever been fully told. They excited a great deal of impatient resentment on the part of those in this country who were bent upon the war, and the General came in for much denunciation.

If he lingered on at Madrid, boycotted by all his former friends and acquaintances there, in hourly danger of assassination by some hot-headed Spanish patriot—the feeling just then in Spain against everything American was at the boiling point—it was because at the very last minute it had been discovered here that the coast defenses of the Atlantic seaboard were without any ammunition; that in some cases the guns were not even mounted; and that the defenses in question were in no way prepared to resist the slightest attack on the part of any Spanish naval force. If Gen. Stewart Woodford stayed on at Madrid, negotiating with the Spanish Government, under directions from Washington, he was merely sparring for the time required to furnish at any rate a limited supply of ammunition to the coast defenses of the United States and to get them into some sort of a shape for war.

It may not always be possible for an American Envoy to thus succeed in delaying by means of clever diplomacy the inauguration of hostilities until this Government has had time to supply its coast defenses with the necessary amount of ammunition, without which the guns are useless and the soldiers helpless. The war now raging, like that between Japan and Russia eleven years ago, has shown us that each belligerent is eager to get in the first blow, without wasting any time in preliminaries.

The foreign powers as a general rule do not deal directly with the various American small arms, ordnance and ammunition manufacturing concerns. Thus, the English Government is purchasing most of its ammunition in this country, and all of its other war material, though the great British ordnance firm of Vickers, Limited, of which that former naval officer, Sir Arthur Trevor Dawson, is the active manager and moving spirit. He is also figuring in many of the deals for ammunition of the Russian Government in the United States.

With regard to Germany, most of the transactions with the United States for ammunition, copper, etc., until communication was stopped by the British, was carried on through Paul von Gontard, the managing director of the Deutsche Waffen Munitions Gesellschaft, a son-in-law of the late Adolf Busch, the German-American multi-millionaire brewer of St. Louis. He found a diligent co-operator here in the person of A. E. Piorkowski, the resident agent of the Krupp Steel and Ordnance Works in New York. The Deutsche Waffen Munitions Gesellschaft is in reality a trust, comprising all the principal arms and ammunition manufacturing firms in Germany, and together with the Krupps, they enjoy the virtual monopoly throughout the Teuton Empire of the production of ordnance, small arms, and ammunition. Among the large stockholders in this trust, as in that of the Krupps, are the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, and some of the most conspicuous figures in German politics.

THE WAR'S VICTOR WILL DEFY U. S.

Dr. Roland G. Usher Says We Must Face England or Germany, and Either Uphold Monroe Doctrine or Abandon It.

THERE will inevitably be a clash of interests, if not a clash of arms, between the United States and either England or Germany, dependent upon which is victor in the present war, because the victor will turn to the Western Hemisphere for trade expansion, if not for political expansion. The United States must therefore decide, and decide immediately—"the hour for decision therefore has struck"—whether she is to arm adequately and uphold the Monroe Doctrine, whether she is to abandon the Monroe Doctrine because of the price necessary to maintain it, whether she is to attempt to form some kind of a Pan-American federation to oppose European aggressiveness, whether she is to disarm entirely, or whether she is to do nothing—in itself a decision—and rely upon the altruism, generosity, and self-sacrifice of the victor to give the United States a full measure of justice.

Such, in brief, is the situation which confronts this country in the view of Roland G. Usher, Ph. D., Professor of History in Washington University, St. Louis, author of the widely read book "Pan-Germanism," Dr. Usher now giving his opinion of the problems before the United States in "Pan-Americanism: A Forecast of the Inevitable Clash Between the United States and Europe's Victor," which has just been published by the Century Company of New York, (price $2.) Dr. Usher does not advocate in set terms any particular solution; he merely states the facts, as he sees them, of the situation facing the United States. But he does believe that some sort of a definite answer in a definite form should be made by the people of the nation, whatever that answer is to be.

So grave is the problem which will arise from the ending of the European war that Dr. Usher declares "the United States is facing a crisis without parallel in its history since the signature of the Declaration of Independence." South America he terms "the lure" which will probably entice the victor to this hemisphere. From France, or Russia, or Austria, no danger is foreseen; the author holds that only England and Germany are in a position to compete for the control of the approaches to the New World. He says that the Monroe Doctrine "is commonly understood to mean that the United States obligates itself to preserve intact the Western Hemisphere from European aggression," and he foresees a collision between England or Germany, as the case may be, according to the war's result, and that doctrine. The reason that we must not delay decision as to our future course is that:

> To fail to reach a decision at this time will be to compel ourselves to renounce all the interests, policies, and ambitions which any degree of adequate preparation would make it imperative to maintain or secure. Not to decide is to reach a negative decision as effectively as if it had been reached by deliberation.

If we decide to uphold the Monroe Doctrine, it will mean a readiness to use adequate force, and adequacy will be determined by the extent of the effort which the victor—not the United States [illegible] to make for the end he wishes to achieve.

Dr. Usher holds that the probable outcome of the war will be that England will remain supreme upon the sea, while Germany is likely to win a partial victory on land, sufficient to get favorable terms of peace. And such an outcome, thinks the author, will be that from which the United States has most to fear. Because in this instance the Allies—not annihilated, but willing to make concessions to Germany—are likely to make the concession of permitting her to seek expansion in South America unmolested by them. There is nothing else, he says, which would cost the Allies so little and threaten their vital interests to so slight a degree. Throwing open South America to Germany, free from opposition by Europe, would involve no nation's pride, and the Allies "can easily come to a tacit agreement to turn their attention elsewhere and leave her unmolested."

The United States and the Monroe Doctrine would remain. And to us it is probable, thinks Dr. Usher, that she would offer an alliance, buying it at the price of concessions in South America "beyond those dictated by economic prudence." He continues:

> What, then, would the United States do? Suppose we should decline such a German offer? Shall we not delude ourselves if we suppose that with such interests at stake, such problems to solve, such foes already vanquished, the Germans would hesitate to challenge the Monroe Doctrine?

Turning from these considerations, which he terms "the probabilities of German aggression," Dr. Usher finds that England's maintenance of her sea supremacy "will automatically restore to England the supremacy of the Western Hemisphere." He continues:

> Once more her fleet will take physical control of our waters and will be able to exercise in fact the true supremacy which we have had during the last decade and a half. Nor will there be any longer a necessity for generosity; with the defeat of her great rival her imperative reasons for conciliating us will have disappeared. She was anxious for us to hold the sovereignty of American waters because she was anxious to keep it out of the hands of Germany; once victorious, she will prefer to retain it herself.

Dr. Usher thinks that England might well seek to extend her holdings in the Gulf of Mexico, might seek to take Alaska, and that particularly she will have a great change of attitude toward the growing trade of the United States with South America. Central and South America are likely to offer England the most favorable fields in the world to recoup the losses of the war, and in seeking so to recoup England is likely to be brought into sharp contact with the trade which this country is building up with her neighbors to the south. Not only so, but it should be borne in mind that "the United States is already seriously at odds with the power which seems likely to be the victor in this war"—England.

Dr. Usher sounds a warning against pressing our demands against England for the recognition of the rights of neutrals too far during the present war. War, or even a serious quarrel with England, would "probably ruin American commerce, foreign and domestic."

The author also gives some consideration to the Japanese danger, and sees a conflict with Japan as "only a question of time" unless we are willing to recede from the position we have recently taken. Dr. Usher adds:

> Whatever the outcome of the European war, so powerful a nation will scarcely be willing to allow such claims as ours to go long unchallenged.

Two of the most noteworthy chapters in the book are those in which Dr. Usher deals with "The Argument for Disarmament" and "The Price of Disarmament." If we are to disarm, the step should be determined upon by the people as a whole after full chance for consideration and discussion; disarmament might well be made the issue at the next Presidential campaign, and if disarmament were adopted the world should clearly be shown that the chief ground is ethical and not merely economical and selfish.

Dr. Usher further holds that the high motive for our disarmament must be made "crystal clear" to other nations by high-minded actions in all our international relations. For instance, disarmed on ethical grounds, we could not very well exact from England consideration for our trade as a neutral which she felt incompatible with her own safety; we could not very well decline to permit the Japanese to own property in the United

in any case. It fears that the world will be stirred. In other words, it knows that the world at large has a very lively realization that in its own interest certain things must not be done, that the world would not live together as we now know it, if it permitted those things to be done. It would not so permit them.

At the bottom of this moral hesitation is an unconscious realization of the extent of each nation's dependence upon the world partnership. It is not a fear of physical chastisement; any nation will go to war against desperate odds if a foreign nation talks of chastising it. It is not that consideration which operates, as a thousand examples in history prove to us. There are forces outside military power more visible and ponderable than these.

There exists, of course, already a world State which has no formal recognition in our paper constitutions at all, and no sanction in physical force. If you are able to send a letter to the most obscure village of China, a telegram to any part of the planet, to travel over most of the world in safety, to carry on trade therewith, it is because for a generation the Post Office Departments of the world have been at work arranging traffic and communication details, methods of keeping their accounts; because the ship owner has been devising international signal codes; the banker arranging conditions of international credit; because, in fact, not merely a dozen but some hundreds of international agreements, most of them made not between Governments at all, but between groups and parties directly concerned, have been devised.

There is no overlord enforcing them, yet much of our daily life depends upon their normal working. The bankers or the shipowners or the makers of electric machinery have met in Paris or Brussels and decided that such shall be the accepted code, such the universal measurement for the lamp or instrument, such the conditions for the bill of exchange and from the moment that there is an agreement you do not need any sanction. If the instrument does not conform to the measurement it is unsalable and that is sanction enough.

We have seen in the preceding article that the dependence of the nations goes back a good deal further than we are apt to think; that long before the period of fully developed intercommunication, all nations owed their civilization to foreigners. It was to their traffic with Gaul and the visits of the Phoenician traders that the early inhabitants of the British Isles learned their first steps in arts and crafts and the development of a civilized society, and even in what we know as the Dark Ages we find Charlemagne borrowing scholars from York to assist him in civilizing the Continent.

The civilization which our forefathers brought with them to America was the result of centuries of exchange in ideas between Britain and the Continent, and though in the course of time it had become something characteristically Anglo-Saxon, its origins were Greek and Arabic and Roman and Jewish. But the interdependence of nations today is of an infinitely more vital and insistent kind, and despite superficial setbacks becomes more vital every day. As late as the first quarter of the nineteenth century, for instance, Britain was still practically self-sufficing; her very large foreign trade was a trade in luxuries. She could still produce her own food, her population could still live on her own soil.

But if today by some sort of magic Britain could kill off all foreigners the means of livelihood for quite an appreciable portion of her population would have disappeared. Millions would be threatened by actual starvation. For Britain's overseas trade, on which so large a proportion of the population actually lives, is mainly with the outside world and not with her own empire. We have seen what isolation merely from two countries has meant for Great Britain. Britain is still maintaining her contacts with the world as a whole, but the cessation of relationship with two countries has precipitated the gravest financial crisis known in all her history, has kept her Stock Exchanges closed for months, has sent her Consols to a lower point than any known since the worst period of the Napoleonic wars, and has compelled the Government ruthlessly to pledge its credit for the support of banking institutions and all the various trades that have been most seriously hit.

Nor is Germany's isolation altogether complete. She manages through neutral countries and otherwise to maintain a considerable current of relationship with the outside world, but how deeply and disastrously the partial severance of contact has affected Germany we shall not at present, probably at no time, in full measure know.

All this gives a mere hint of what the organized isolation by the entire world would mean to any one nation. Imagine the position of a civilized country whose ports no ship from another country would enter, whose bills no banker would discount, a country unable to receive a telegram or a letter from the outside world or send one thereto, whose citizens could neither travel in other countries or maintain communications therewith. It would have an effect in the modern world somewhat equivalent to that of the dreadful edicts of excommunication and interdict which the papal power was able to issue in the mediaeval world.

I am aware, of course, that such a measure would fall very hardly upon certain individuals in the countries inflicting this punishment, but it is quite within the power of the Governments of those countries to do what the British Government has done in the case of persons like acceptors of German bills who found themselves threatened with bankruptcy and who threatened in consequence to create great disturbance around them because of the impossibility of securing payment from the German indorsers. The British Government came to the rescue of those acceptors, used the whole national credit to sustain them. It is expensive, if you will, but infinitely less expensive than a war, and, finally, most of the cost of it will probably be recovered.

Now if that were done, how could a country so dealt with retaliate? She could not attack all the world at once. Upon those neighbors more immediately interested could be thrown the burden of taking such defensive military measures as the circumstances might dictate. You might have a group of powers probably taking such defensive measures and all the powers of Christendom co-operating economically by this suggested non-intercourse. It is possible even that the powers as a whole might contribute to a general fund indemnifying individuals in those States particularly hit by the fact of non-intercourse. I am thinking, for instance, of shipping interests in a port like Amsterdam if the decree of non-intercourse were proclaimed against a power like Germany.

We have little conception of the terror which such a policy might constitute to a nation. It has never been tried, of course, because even in war complete non-intercourse is not achieved. At the present time Germany is buying and selling and trading with the outside world, cables from Berlin are being sent almost as freely to New York as cables from London and German merchants are making contracts, maintaining connections of very considerable complexity. But if this machinery of non-intercourse were organized as it might be, there would be virtually no neutrals, and its effect in our world today would be positively terrifying.

It is true that the American administration did try something resembling a policy of non-intercourse in dealing with Mexico. But the thing was a fiction. While the Department of State talked of non-intercourse the Department of the Treasury was busy clearing ships for Mexico, facilitating the dispatch of mails, &c. And, of course, Mexico's communication with Europe remained unimpaired; at the exact moment when the President of the United States was threatening Huerta with all sorts of dire penalties Huerta's Government was arranging in London for the issue of large loans and the advertisements of these Mexican loans were appearing in The London Times. So that the one thing that might have moved Huerta's Government the United States Government was unable to enforce. In order to enforce it, it needed the co-operation of other countries.

I have spoken of the economic world State—of all those complex international arrangements concerning Post Offices, shipping, banking, codes, sanctions of law, criminal research, and the rest, on which so much of our civilized life depends. This world State is unorganized, incoherent. It has neither a centre nor a capital, nor a meeting place. The shipowners gather in Paris, the world's bankers in Madrid or Berne, and what is in effect some vital piece of world regulation is devised in the smoking room of some Brussels hotel. The world State has not so much as an office or an address. The United States should give it one. Out of its vast resources it should endow civilization with a Central Bureau of Organization—a Clearing House of its international activities as it were, with the funds needed for its staff and upkeep.

If undertaken with largeness of spirit, it would become the capital of the world. And the Old World looks to America to do this service, because it is the one which it cannot do for itself. Its old historic jealousies and squabbles, from which America is so happily detached, prevent any one power taking up and putting through this work of organization, but America could do it, and do it so effectively that from it might well flow this organization of that common action of all the nations against any recalcitrant member of which I have spoken as a means of enforcing non-militarily a common decision.

It is this world State which it should be the business of America during the next decade or two to co-ordinate, to organize. Its organization will not come into being as the result of a week-end talk between Ambassadors. There will be difficulties, material as well as moral, jealousies to overcome, suspicions to surmount. But this war places America in a more favorable position than any one European power. The older powers would be less suspicious of her than of any one among their number. America has infinitely greater material resources, she has a greater gift for improvised organization, she is less hidebound by old traditions, more disposed to make an attempt along new lines.

That is the most terrifying thing about the proposal which I make—it has never been tried. But the very difficulties constitute for America also an immense opportunity. We have had nations give their lives and the blood of their children for a position of supremacy and superiority. But we are in a position of superiority and supremacy which for the most part would be welcomed by the world as a whole and which would not demand of America the blood of one of her children. It would demand some enthusiasm, some moral courage, some sustained effort, faith, patience, and persistence. It would establish new standards in, and let us hope a new kind of, international rivalry.

One word as to a starting point and a possible line of progress. The first move toward the ending of this present war may come from America. The President of the United States will probably act as mediator. The terms of peace will probably be settled in Washington. Part of the terms of peace to be exacted by the Allies will probably be, as I have already hinted, some sort of assurance against future danger from German militarist aggression.

The German, rightly or wrongly, does not believe that he has been the aggressor—it is not a question at all of whether he is right or wrong; it is a question of what he believes. And he believes quite honestly and sincerely that he is merely defending himself. So what he will be mainly concerned about in the future is his security from the victorious Allies.

Around this point much of the discussion at the conclusion of this present war will range. If it is to be a real peace and not a truce an attempt will have to be made to give to each party security from the other, and the question will then arise whether America will come into that combination or not. I have already indicated that I think she should not come in, certainly I do not think she will come in, with the offer of military aid. But if she stays out of it altogether she will have withdrawn from this world congress that must sit at the end of the war a mediating influence which may go far to render it nugatory.

And when, after it may be somewhat weary preliminaries, an international council of conciliation is established to frame the general basis of the new alliance between the civilized powers for mutual protection along the lines indicated, America, if she is to play her part in securing the peace of the world, must be ready to throw at least her moral and economic weight into the common stock, the common moral and economic forces which will act against the common enemy, whoever he may happen to be.

That does not involve taking sides, as I showed in my last article. The policeman does not decide which of two quarrelers is right; he merely decides that the stronger shall not use his power against the weaker. He goes to the aid of the weaker, and then later the community deals with the one who is the real aggressor. One may admit, if you will, that at present there is no international law, and that it may not be possible to create one. But we can at least exact that there shall be an inquiry, a stay; and more often than not that alone would suffice to solve the difficulty without the application of definite law.

It is just up to that point that the United States should at this stage be ready to commit herself in the general council of conciliation, namely, to say this: "We shall throw our weight against any power that refuses to give civilization an opportunity at least of examining and finding out what the facts of the dispute are. After due examination we may reserve the right to withdraw from any further interference between such power and its antagonist. But, at least, we pledge ourselves to secure that by throwing the weight of such non-military influence as we may have on to the side of the weaker." That is the point at which a new society of nations would begin, as it is the point at which a society of individuals has begun. And it is for the purpose of giving effect to her undertaking in that one regard that America should become the centre of a definite organization of that world State which has already cut athwart all frontiers and traversed all seas.

It is not easy without apparent hyperbole to write of the service which America would thus render to mankind. She would have discovered a new sanction for human justice, would have made human society a reality. She would have done something immeasurably greater, immeasurably more beneficent than any of the conquests recorded in the long story of man's mostly futile struggles. The democracy of America would have done something which the despots and the conquerors of all time, from Alexander and Caesar to Napoleon and the Kaiser, have found to be impossible. Dangerous as I believe national vanity to be, America would, I think, find in the pride of this achievement—this American leadership of the human race—a glory that would not be vain, a world victory which the world would welcome.

PAYING REALISM

REALISM may not always prove up as an artistic quality," explained the old critic, "but it sometimes hits the spot as a business proposition.

"I'm thinking of Daubit. Daubit was a middle-aged painter with a future behind him in the little town he hailed from. He stuck to idealism until he saw that it was no use, then he turned realist and took the step that made him.

"About this time he met a spinster in ill-health, 50 years old, and rich as Croesus. The spinster was passionately fond of cats, and of one big old tabby in particular.

"Daubit saw his chance. He pulled the strings and arranged for a business interview with her. He talked glibly and persuaded her to sit for her portrait. She agreed to let him paint her as she liked best to sit at home, with the stipulation that if the picture did not suit she need not pay one cent.

"But our painter wasn't to be balked or daunted. He borrowed money on his dress suit and fixed his studio up and had her easy chair and other things hauled down and back every sitting. He posed her in the chair, and he put beside it the basket in which her favorite tabby always took her ease. He painted this basket empty.

"When the picture was done he let her wait for a day or two before he invited her and her friends to come and see it. He sent a special invitation to the big old tabby, too. That pleased her, but she kept her critical air and made ready to declare that she did not want the picture enough to pay real money for it. Just when she was ready to speak the tabby approached the picture, seemed to notice it for the first time—it was on the floor!—and then, smelling, mewing, and evidently delighted, did her best to get at the basket.

"The spinster changed her mind instantly. She took the cat's word for its excellence and bought the picture at a good round price.

"She hung the picture in her home, and in six months Daubit was there with her to help her enjoy it. His marriage to her made him a celebrity among all the rich people, and now he sells more than he can paint."

"How do you account for his sudden success?" asked the inquiring friend. "Had it in him all the time, I suppose, and just needed an opportunity?"

"Maybe," went on the old critic, "but a friend of mine who runs a little animal store near Daubit's old studio told me that Daubit came in the day before the exhibition and bought some catnip.

"'For my part, I make no rash charges—genius is genius, even when it pursues a dark and devious way.'"

AMERICA'S CHANCE FOR LEADERSHIP

Norman Angell Points Out Two Courses That Are Open to Us in the Present Crisis.

The object of the three articles under this heading—the one that follows being the third—is to show that however much America may attempt to hold herself free from Europe she will very deeply feel the effects, both material and moral, of upheavals like that which is now shaking the Old Continent; that even though there be no aggressive action against her, the militarization of Europe will force upon America also a militarist development; and that she can best avoid these dangers and secure her own safety and free development by taking the lead in a new world policy which is briefly this:

To use her position to initiate and guide a grouping of all the civilized powers having as its object the protection of any one of its members that is the victim of aggression. The aid to be given for such an object should not be, in the case of the United States, military but economic, by means of the definite organization of non-intercourse against the recalcitrant power. America's position of geographical and historical remoteness from European quarrels places her in a particularly favorable position to direct this world organization and the fact of undertaking it would give her in some sense the moral leadership of the western world and make her the centre of the world State of the future.

By Norman Angell.

THIRD ARTICLE.

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IN the preceding article I indicated that America might undertake at this juncture of international affairs an intervention in the politics of the Old World which is of a kind not heretofore attempted by any nation, an intervention, that is to say, that should not be military, but in the first instance mediatory and moral, having in view if needs be the employment of certain organized social and economic forces which I will detail presently.

The suggestion that America should take any such lead is resisted first on the ground that it is a violation of her traditional policy, and secondly that "economic and social forces" are bound to be ineffective unless backed by military, so that the plea would involve her in a militarist policy. With reference to these two points, I pointed out in the preceding article that America's isolation from a movement for world agreement would infallibly land her in a very pronounced militarist policy, the increase of her armaments, the militarization of her civilization and all that that implies.

There are open to America at this present moment two courses: one which will lead her to militarism and the indefinite increase of armaments—that is the course of isolation from the world's life, from the new efforts that will be made toward world organization; the other to anticipate events and take the initiative in the leadership of world organization, which would have the effect of rendering western civilization, including herself, less military, less dependent upon arms, and put the development of that civilization on a civilist rather than a militarist basis.

I believe that it is the failure to realize that this intervention can be non-military in character which explains the reluctance of very many Americans to depart from their traditional policy of non-intervention. With reference to that point it is surely germane to remember that the America of 1914 is not the America of 1776; circumstances which made Washington's advice sound and statesmanlike have been transformed. The situation today is not that of a tiny power not yet solidified, remote from the main currents of the world's life, outmatched in resources by any one of the greater powers of Europe. America is no longer so remote as to have little practical concern with Europe. Its contacts with Europe are instantaneous, daily, intimate, innumerable—so much so indeed that our own civilization will be intimately affected and modified by certain changes which threaten in the older world.

I will put the case thus: Suppose that there are certain developments in Europe which would profoundly threaten our own civilization and our own security, and suppose further that we could without great cost to ourselves so guide or direct those changes and developments as to render them no longer a menace to this country. If such a case could be established, would not adherence to a formula established under eighteenth century conditions have the same relation to sound politics that the incantations and taboos of superstitious barbarians have to sound religion? And I think such a case can be established.

I wonder whether it has occurred to many Americans to ask why all the belligerents in this present war are showing such remarkable deference to American public opinion. Some Americans may, of course, believe that it is the sheer personal fascination of individual Americans or simple tenderness of moral feeling that makes Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, and Austria take definitely so much trouble at a time when they have sufficient already, to demonstrate that they have taken the right course, that they are obeying all the laws of war, that they are not responsible for the war in any way, and so forth. Is it simply that our condemnation would hurt their feelings? This hardly agrees with certain other ideas which we hold as to the belligerents.

There is something beyond this order of motive at the bottom of the immense respect which all the combatants alike are paying to American opinion. It happened to the writer recently to meet a considerable number of Belgian refugees from Brussels, all of them full of stories (which I must admit were second or third or three-hundredth hand) of German barbarity and ferocity. Yet all were obliged to admit that German behavior in Brussels had on the whole been very good. But that, they explained, was "merely because the American Consul put his foot down." Yet one is not aware that President Wilson had authorized the American Consul so much as to hint at the possible military intervention of America in this war. Nevertheless there can be no doubt that these "Huns," so little susceptible in our view for the most part to moral considerations, were greatly influenced by the opinion of America; and we know also that the other belligerents have shown the same respect for the attitude of the United States.

I think we have here what so frequently happens in the development of the attitude of men toward large general questions: the intuitive recognition of a truth which those who recognize it are quite unable to put into words. It is a self-protective instinct, a movement that is made without its being necessary to think it out. (In the way that the untaught person is able instantly to detect the false note in a tune without knowing that such things as notes or crotchets and quavers exist.)

It is quite true that the Germans feared the bad opinion of the world because the bad opinion of the world may be translated into an element of resistance to the very ends which it is the object of the war to achieve for Germany.

Those ends include the extension of German influence, material and moral, of German commerce and culture. But a world very hostile to Germany might quite conceivably check both. We say, rightly enough, probably, that pride of place and power had its part—many declare the prominent part—in the motives that led Germany into this war. But it is quite conceivable that a universal revulsion of feeling against a power like Germany might neutralize the influence she would gain in the world by a mere extension of her territorial conquests.

Russia, for instance, has nearly five times the population and very many times the area of France; but one may doubt whether even a Russian would assert that Russian influence is five or ten times greater than that of France; still less that the world yielded him in any sense a proportionately greater deference than it yields the Frenchman. The extent to which the greatest power can impose itself by bayonets is very limited in area and depth. All the might of the Prussian Army cannot compel the children of Poland or of Lorraine to say their prayers in German; it cannot compel the housewives of Switzerland or Paraguay or of any other little State that has not a battleship to its name to buy German saucepans if so be they do not desire to. There are so many other things necessary to render political or military force effective, and there are so many that can offset it altogether.

We see these forces at work around us every day accomplishing miracles, doing things which a thousand years of fighting was never able to do—and then say serenely that they are mere "theories." Why do Catholic powers no longer execute heretics? They have a perfect right—even in international law—to do so. What is it that protects the heretic in Catholic countries? The police? But the main business of the police and the army used to be to hunt him down. What is controlling the police and the army?

By some sort of process there has been an increasing intuitive recognition of a certain code which we realize to be necessary for a decent society. It has come to be a sanction much stronger than the sanction of law, much more effective than the sanction of military force. During the German advance on Paris in August last I happened to be present at a French family conference. Stories of the incredible cruelties and ferocity of the Germans were circulating in the Northern Department, where I happened to be staying.

Every one was in a condition of panic, and two Frenchmen, fathers of families, were seeing red at the story of all these barbarities. But they had to decide—and the thing was discussed at a little family conference—where they should send their wives and children. And one of these Frenchmen, the one who had been most ferocious in his condemnation of the German barbarian, said quite naïvely and with no sense of irony or paradox: "Of course, if we could find an absolutely open town which would not be defended at all the women folk and children would be all right." His instinct, of course, was perfectly just. The German "savage" had had three quarters of a million people in his absolute power in Brussels, and so far as we know, not a child or a woman has been injured.

Indeed, in normal times our security against foreigners is not based upon physical force at all. I suppose during the last century some hundreds of thousands of British and American tourists have traveled through the historic cities of Germany, their children have gone to the German educational institutions, their invalids have been attended by German doctors and cut up by German surgeons in German sanatoria and health resorts, and I am quite sure that it never occurred to any one of these hundreds of thousands that their little children when in the educational institutions of these "Huns" were in any way in danger. It was not the guns of the American Navy or the British Navy that were protecting them; the physical force of America or of Great Britain could not certainly be the factor operative in, say, Switzerland or Austria, yet every Summer tens of thousands of them trust their lives and those of their women and children in the remote mountains of Switzerland on no better security than the expectation that a foreign community over whom we have no possibility of exercising force will observe a convention which has no sanction other than the recognition that it is to their advantage to observe it.

And we thus have the spectacle of millions of Anglo-Saxons absolutely convinced that the sanctity of their homes and the safety of their property are secure from the ravages of the foreigner only because they possess a naval and military force that overawes him, yet serenely leaving the protection of that military force, and placing life and property alike within the absolute power of that very foreigner against whose predatory tendencies we spend millions in protecting ourselves.

No use of military power, however complete and overwhelming, would pretend to afford a protection anything like as complete as that afforded by these moral forces. Sixty years ago Britain had as against Greece a preponderance of power that made her the absolute dictator of the latter's policy, yet all the British battleships and all the threats of "consequences" could not prevent British travelers being murdered by Greek brigands, though in Switzerland only moral forces—the recognition by an astute people of the advantage of treating foreigners well—had already made the lives and property of Britons as safe in that country as in their own.

In the same way, no scheme of arming Protestants as against Catholics, or Catholics as against Protestants (the method which gave us the wars of religion and massacre of St. Bartholomew) could assure that general security of spiritual and intellectual possessions which we now in large measure enjoy. So indeed with the more material things, France, Great Britain, and some of the older nations have sunk thousands of millions in foreign investments, the real security of which is not in any physical force which their Government could possibly exercise, but the free recognition of foreigners that it is to their advantage to adhere to financial obligations. Englishmen do not even pretend that the security of their investments in a country like the United States or the Argentine is dependent upon the coercion which the British Government is able to exercise over these communities.

The reader will not, I think, misunderstand me. I am not pleading that human nature has undergone or will undergo any radical transformation. Rather am I asserting that it will not undergo any; that the intention of the man of the tenth century in Europe was as good as that of the man of the twentieth, that the man of the tenth century was as capable of self-sacrifice—was, it may be, less self-seeking. But what I am trying to hint is that the shrinking of the world by our developed intercommunication has made us all more interdependent.

The German Government moves its troops against Belgium; a moratorium is immediately proclaimed in Rio de Janeiro, a dozen American Stock Exchanges are promptly closed and some hundreds of thousands of our people are affected in their daily lives. This world-wide effect is not a matter of some years or a generation or two. It is a matter of an hour; we are intimately concerned with the actions of men on the other side of the world that we have never seen and never shall see; and they are intimately concerned with us. We know without having thought it out that we are bound together by a compact; the very fact that we are dependent upon one another creates as a matter of fact a partnership. We are expecting the other man to perform his part; he has been doing so uninterruptedly for years, and we send him our goods or we take his bill of exchange, or our families are afloat in his ships, expecting that he will pay for his goods, honor the bill of exchange, navigate safely his ship—he has undertaken to do these things in the world-wide partnership of our common labor and then he fails. He does not do these things, and we have a very lively sense of the immorality of the doctrine which permits him to escape doing them.

And so there are certain things that are not done, certain lengths to which even in war time we cannot go. What will stop the war is not so much the fighting, any more than Protestant massacres prevented Catholic massacres. Men do not fear the enemy soldiers; they do fear the turning of certain social and moral forces against them. The German Government does not hesitate for a moment to send ten thousand of its own people to certain death under enemy guns even though the military advantage of so doing may be relatively trifling. But it dare not order the massacre of ten thousand foreign residents in Berlin. There is some force which makes it sometimes more scrupulous of the lives of its enemy than of the lives of its own people.

Yet why should it care? Because of the physical force of the armies ranged against it? But it has to meet that force

IMPRESSIONS OF T

HUMPTY DUMPTY HAD A GREAT FALL

"FOILED AGAIN"!

LIS

THE PASSING SHOW

TENING TO THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

WHEN WOMEN VOTE.
'HELLO HENRY DEAR, YOU'LL HAVE TO EAT OUT THIS WEEK AS I'M ON THE JURY

THE NEW PUP.

taining. One day I was hanging up a little rubberoid thermometer. One of the natives, the only man of them who could speak a sort of pidgin English, stood near, the others remaining back at a respectful distance but watching curiously. The man near me asked what the thing was, and to the best of my abilitiy I explained the action of the mercury in the tube. 'When the little thing inside goes below that hole,' I said, pointing to zero, (it was a centigrade instrument,) 'the bay has ice on it. When it goes above, the bay is all water.'

"He went over and imparted the information I had given him. I noticed he was arguing with Omarulluk, one of the dog drivers. He came back.

"'Omarulluk, him say, how can such little thing make big ice?' he reported. 'Him think very funny. Him think cold make ice, not little thing.'"

"Going along one day with 'Nero,' as we had nicknamed this linguist, we saw a big stone monument on the crest of an island.

"'That's a pretty old thing,' I said, noticing that there was moss in the crevices of the rocks.

"'Oh! yes, old very,' he replied. 'Maybe t'ousand years.'

"'How do you make that out?' I inquired.

"'Oh! I saw him when small boy,' was his answer.

"We had expected the Laddie back early in the Summer, and Sainsbury was sent to Eider Duck Island in July with an Eskimo family to meet her. But she had encountered heavy ice fields on the way up, and it was Aug. 19 before she appeared there. We beached her that day and found we had to ship a new propeller. Leaving our wintering base on Aug. 23, we put ashore at Cape Wostenholme all our collections and data, with instructions to Sainsbury to board with them the first ship outward bound for Newfoundland, and then followed the coast into the northeastern seaboard of Hudson Bay. Off Cape Smith, on Aug. 30, we laid a course southwestward for the Ottawa Islands. Owing to fog, an error was made, and we had to anchor for a day.

"On Sept. 1, while cruising along the coast of Gilmore Island, we fell in with the Scotch whaler Active of Dundee, but were held up at her anchorage for three days by heavy weather. A day after we got away in the direction of the so-called Belcher Islands we ran into thick weather with fog. We saw every day many small barren islands, but they were dangerous. Finally I came to the conclusion that our best plan for finding the big islands would be to make for the mainland, either at Richmond Gulf or Great Whale River, and get Eskimos for pilots. That night, Sept. 8, with all sails set and logging about seven knots, we piled up on a submerged reef.

"We lay there pounding all night long. At daybreak the Captain wakened me with the declaration that the vessel was a complete wreck and that low-lying, barren land lay half a mile to leeward. A heavy sea was running, but we put some food in the boats, got off, and made for the land, which was little more than a reef.

"By noon the Laddie was still hanging together and the wind had moderated. We decided to see if we couldn't save her. So we went back to her, threw overboard all her ballast, and stove in some thirty casks of oil, pumped it out of the hold, set all sails, and opened up the engine. After a severe straining, a northeast wind and a rising tide assisting, the vessel managed to hobble off. Then we anchored in deep water.

"A watering crew we sent ashore climbed a hogback some two miles away and from its crest, at an altitude of 400 feet, sighted the land mass to the eastward, running north and south for nine points of the compass, and about thirty miles away. When they got back we hauled up our anchor and made for it. We reached it about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. That was Sept. 10. La Duke and I, with three men, put ashore in the launch, climbed the receding hills of the coast line, from the vantage of which land spread out northwest and south as far as the eye could see and ending in blurred horizons.

"The following day we found a secure harbor eight miles to the southward. We spent a week in explorations. We made out three big islands. The main island, topographically, is a series of ranges parallel to its length, with a maximum height of 700 to 800 feet. In formation it is similar to the land masses on the north shore of Lake Superior, particularly on Thunder Bay. It is covered with grasses and arctic vegetation. From the height to which we climbed we could see rolling land masses, studded with silver lakes, which appeared to be great breeding places for wild swan and geese and ducks.

"The part we explored is not inhabited by Eskimos, but on an island to the westward we found old stone igloos, partly in ruins, and elaborate stone wind blinds, used by the Eskimos in goose hunting. The island we landed on was upward of 100 miles in length, and the next one was about sixty miles long. These estimates we verified by data we got later from Eskimos. The whole island area is more than 4,000 square miles in extent, with a complete length north and south of nearly 400 miles; that is, from the South Belchers, latitude 55 degrees north to latitude 60 degrees north, at the Ottawa Islands. Looking from the hilltops of the main island over sweeps of valley and rise one got an impression of highly cultivated areas, but that was due to the green moss and grass that covered almost everything.

"On the way to Richmond Gulf, on the mainland, we were caught in a heavy squall which carried away two jibs and broke the mainsail halyards. At anchor behind one of the Nastipoka Islands we made temporary repairs. At Charlton Island, James Bay, I found an overdue fur ship discharging cargo, and, as many planks had been torn from the Laddie's bottom while she was on the reef, I took advantage of the opportunity to send her crew, with the exception of the mate and engineer, in her to Newfoundland. I left the Laddie at Moose Factory, having had her sailed over to that point by an Indian crew, and there I left her for the Winter, making my way with Gushue and two Indians to Cochrane, in Northern Ontario."

AMAZING CHEMICAL DISCOVERIES

Those of Dr. Rittman, of Bureau of Mines, Will Greatly Increase Gasoline Output and Benefit Dye and Explosive Manufacturing.

SECRETARY Lane of the Interior Department recently announced that Dr. Walter F. Rittman, Chemical Engineer of the Bureau of Mines, had made two chemical discoveries of epoch-making importance. One, it was announced, will greatly increase the production of gasoline; the announcement stated that the other will make the United States independent of the rest of the world in the production of materials necessary for the dye industry and the manufacture of high explosives. These discoveries have the double importance of being of the highest interest scientifically and probably of the highest value commercially.

The old method of refining petroleum was to heat up the material in a still and condense the vapors coming off. Gasoline is all of the vapor which passes off up to 150 degrees centigrade. This was a simple distillation process. The experimental work of Dr. Rittman has been done at various ranges of pressure from up to nearly 500 pounds per square inch down to partial vacuum and at ranges of temperature from 1,000 degrees centigrade down to the lowest temperature at which the apparatus could be worked.

In his laboratory in Havemeyer Hall at Columbia University he has an experimental apparatus which occupies one end of a small room and in which he can make experiments upon any oil under any conditions he chooses. The results are carefully tabulated and the products produced are analyzed. Before carrying out these actual experiments, however, the problem was attacked from the purely theoretical side. To quote from Dr. Rittman's article in the May, 1914, Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry:

> The problem has been attacked entirely from the point of view of physical chemistry, and from the standpoint of mass action and thermo-dynamics. In so doing, the mechanism of the reactions involved has not been seriously considered. The materials at the start, the final products desired, the energy transformations essential to bring the latter from the former, the temperature, the pressure, and the concentration conditions favorable to the changes have had primary consideration.

Working from a theoretical standpoint, the expected results were mapped out and then the experiments were tried under the chosen conditions in order to either verify or disprove the prognostications. Using this general method of procedure the research was carried on and the discovery made of the conditions necessary to produce larger yields of gasoline from petroleum. Later were found the conditions necessary for the production of toluol and benzol from petroleum.

The consumption of gasoline by automobiles, motor cycles, aeroplanes, motor boats, and the various types of internal combustion engines used for power has increased enormously in the last few years. The increase in the number of motor vehicles shows this, for, according to the best estimates, there were, in 1910, 350,000 such vehicles; in 1912 there were 990,000, while at the present time the number has reached 1,500,000. Upon the assumption that each motor vehicle uses ten barrels of gasoline per year, the demand from this source alone would be 15,000,000 barrels of forty-two gallons each. The gasoline exported and that used for other purposes makes our annual consumption reach a total of about 25,000,000 gallons, which is the present production.

The supply has not been increasing as fast as the demand, however, and even now it would be inadequate were it not for the fact that in the last three years many new processes have been patented for increasing most of the production. These have had no commercial value, however, except one, the Burton process, which is controlled by the Standard Oil Company. There are several thousand Burton process stills in the various plants of the Standard Oil Company, and in this way they are enabled to at least double the yield of gasoline from crude oils.

The situation which developed when this process was brought out three years ago was an interesting one. The supply of gasoline was so nearly exceeded by the demand that the situation was very critical and the price was high. There was a real "gasoline problem." It seemed impossible to meet the increasing demand with an adequate supply. So-called "casinghead gasoline," which was condensed out of natural gas by employing low temperatures and high pressures, offered a possible help, but the total obtained from this source in 1913 was only 571,000 barrels, according to the United States Geological Survey. While this afforded some help, it could not do anything materially toward making the situation less critical.

Benzol was also put forward as a substitute. It was found possible to use this material for motor vehicles in Europe to a certain extent by employing special carburetors, although it was not entirely satisfactory. According to the statistics of the United States Bureau of Mines, however, there was in 1913 only a possible production of 600,000 barrels of benzol from the by-products of all the coke ovens in the United States. However, from all sources in the United States, not as much as half this amount was actually produced, and if it had been, it still would not have been enough to give more than an extremely slight relief.

Benzol mixed with alcohol has also been proposed, but the denatured alcohol industry has never developed sufficiently to supply any great quantities of alcohol suitable for this purpose. Even if the supply were large, the cost would be prohibitive for any but an emergency use, for not only is the price per gallon more, but its efficiency is only about half as great as a fuel. In Europe during the present war mixtures of alcohol and benzol in various proportions have been used, though with limited success.

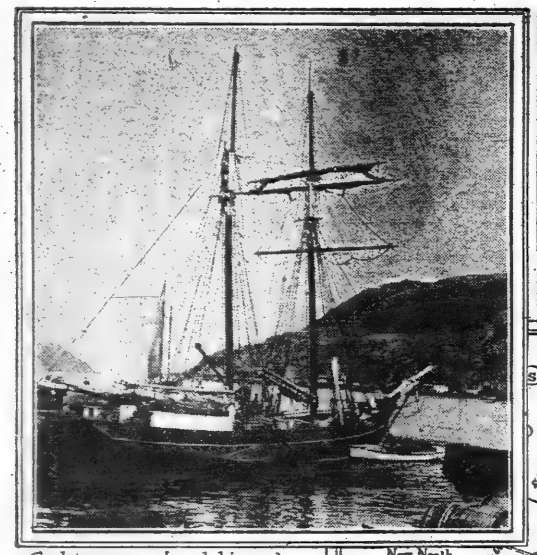
After all, nothing was really able to take the place of gasoline in being entirely satisfactory, nor was there an adequate supply of any other material. It was at this time that the Standard Oil Company solved the "gasoline problem" by utilizing the Burton process, which gave prospect of an abundance of gasoline for some years at least. The fact that this process was being used was kept a secret, and although close calculations indicated that it was impossible to produce from our supply of crude petroleum as much gasoline as was marketed, there was no getting around the fact that the production was a reality. However, the production was carefully regulated so that the market price would not be unduly reduced. It was only recently that the public has known of the increased possibilities from the use of this process, and at no time has there been any indication that its full possibilities have been utilized to such an extent as to cause a lowering of prices. However, the independent refiners, who were prevented by the patents from using this superior method of distilling their crude oil, could not materially increase their output of gasoline, and it is in this connection that Dr. Rittman's discovery will be of such great benefit. Not only will it be available to the Standard Oil Company, but it will be at the disposal of any reputable company in the United States.

The patents, when they are issued, will be given absolutely to the people of the United States, and measures will be taken to insure that the new process will never be allowed to any one to use as a monopoly. The gasoline production of the independent refining companies can possibly be increased enough not only to assume great abundance of supply for

Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University, Where Dr. Rittman Made His Experiments.

LOST LAND FOUND IN HUDSON BAY

Shipwrecked on a Barren Reef, Sir Wm. Mackenzie's Expedition Has Rediscovered Islands.



Schooner Laddie at St. Johns, Nfld.

THROUGH the accident of shipwreck on a barren reef enormous islands in Hudson Bay, believed to have been discovered by Hendrik Hudson himself in 1615, and which appeared on charts printed as late as 1662, but which apparently became lost to geographers and cartographers for more than two centuries, have been rediscovered by Robert J. Flaherty, F. R. G. S., leader of the Sir William Mackenzie expeditions to Hudson Bay. The announcement was made recently by Mr. Flaherty at the Biltmore.

Mr. Flaherty, who is a Canadian, and by profession a mining engineer, has spent most of the last four years exploring the wild regions adjacent to Hudson Bay, and he recently got back to Toronto from his third expedition completed in that time. The first started in August, 1910, and occupied about seven months. The second took nineteen months, and the last, which started from St. John's, N. F., in July, 1913, was not completed until last December. It included wintering in Southern Fox Land, where months were devoted to exploration, to ethnological studies, and to making collections of moving pictures.

While the main object of the Sir William Mackenzie expeditions has been of a commercial nature, much knowledge has been added to existing information regarding unexplored country to the north and east of Hudson Bay, most of which information had been gathered from the Eskimos. Mr. Flaherty during his second expedition, with only two Eskimos as companions, journeyed on foot across Upper Ungava, north of the tree limit, through a country unknown to white men, and made his way back, still further up, with four companions, on foot and by canoe, to Hudson Bay, and cruised for 300 miles down the east coast in a native craft.

It was one object of that second expedition originally to find Hendrik Hudson's lost islands, but it failed in that particular. To begin with, the start was made from Moose Factory, at the south end of James Bay, in a tiny thirty-six-foot power boat. After being nearly wrecked several times, the crew deserted when Great Whale River was reached. With a new crew, the boat was actually driven ashore off one of the Nastipoka Islands, and it took four days to get her into good shape and into the water again. After she had been battered by storms in Hudson Bay for about three months, the craft's deck gear and tanks were carried away in a heavy sea, and this attempt to find the "vanished islands" was abandoned.

Then it was planned to make the attempt over the ice during the Winter. The Eskimos who were to act as guides put off the start until the first island Eskimo should come to the mainland and bring reports as to ice conditions. He never appeared, and when, finally, a sledge journey across the bay was about to begin, the icefields were reported as breaking up; hence the journey across Ungava was undertaken.

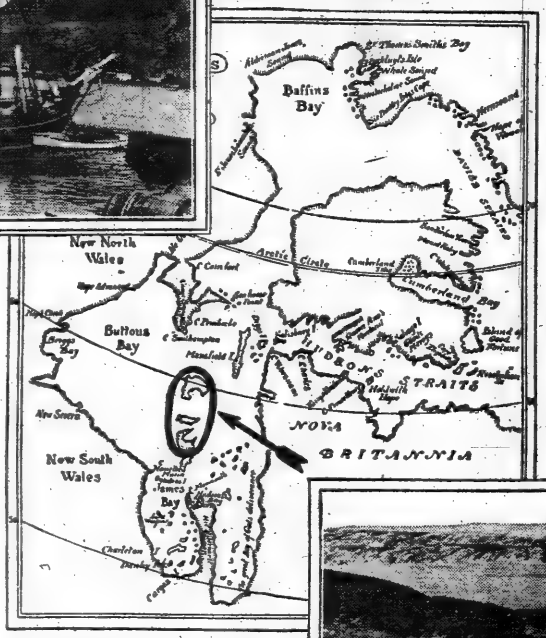


Chart of Hudson's Bay made in 1662

"The information I had gathered from Eskimos during my first trip had led me to believe that the so-called Belcher Islands, which parallel the east coast of Hudson Bay for more than 300 miles, at an average distance away of about seventy miles, were of vastly greater extent than was generally believed," said Mr. Flaherty. "On the Admiralty charts they appear as mere dots. Yet it is a fact that on the chart published in 1662 three great islands are shown in Hudson Bay, and two of these appear on Hudson's original map, that explorer having apparently cruised close enough to their shores to note them. The innumerable sea-swept reefs and small island outliers have proved, it seems, an effectual guard against the approach of a ship to the main island system since the days of small vessels, and the later Admiralty charts have been based on information given by Capt. Coates, a Hudson Bay shipmaster, in 1731.

"You will find on the maps these groups of little dots with the names about as Capt. Coates gave them—North and South Belchers, Baker's Dozen, King George, The Sleepers, and Two Brothers. It is true Hudson's islands appear on the old maps some distance to the westward of these, but that may be on account of an error of the early voyagers in determining the location of the lower portion of the east coast line of the bay. The islands are in pretty much the position Hudson placed them, and are surrounded by the "dots" that appear on the Admiralty charts. Owing to directions of the trade routes in Hudson Bay and the dangerous character of the islets their neighborhood has been given a wide berth by mariners.

"At Great Whale River I had found a book of copies of a series of letters that passed between Gov. Sir George Simpson and his factors of the Hudson's Bay Trading Company in 1846, which, curiously enough, partly concerns a proposed trip of exploration to the islands of our discovery, and the correspondence shows clearly the failure to discover other than a group of outlying reefs. To the best of my knowledge, the Hudson's Bay Company has been ignorant of the existence of the larger islands.

"The unseaworthiness of the little craft I had used in my first search for the islands was argument against employing another like her. I decided to begin my trip from the other side, and at Brigus, N. F., I purchased the 75-foot topsail schooner Laddie. Her name will survive in a harbor in one of the islands we refound, though we did not name the islands themselves. It is my understanding that the Canadian Government now has the sole right to name bodies of land discovered or explored within its territory.

"The Laddie was rather an old boat. She was built in 1893. We put her into dry dock at St. John's, sheathed her fore and aft with one-inch greenheart, overhauled her gear, and put her into such seaworthy condition as the short time would permit. We stuck into her a 75 horse power petroleum engine, which, in good weather, could give her five knots, fitted her with a Kelvin compass, a 27-foot launch, two dories and two canoes, and stored away 100 casks of petroleum and 1,000 gallons of gasoline for fuel.

"Besides lumber for a house, coal for Winter fuel, and provisions and clothing to last eleven men nineteen months, we took on an Eskimo trading outfit, an exploration outfit, including dynamite and drill steel, salmon and cod nets and jiggers for fishery investigations, a comprehensive motion picture and camera outfit, and, besides, a complete hunting equipment, including a whale gun and its accompaniments, six rifles, four shotguns, two pistols, and 600 traps; also a mineral testing outfit and three six-foot bookshelves containing reference books and general literature. Incidentally, we had also a phonograph and a small collapsible billiard table.

"Clearing St. John's on Aug. 14, 1913, after variable weather, including a four days' gale that forced us into the lee of the Turmivik Islands for shelter, we reached the entrance to Lake Harbor, Baffin Land, at midnight on Sept. 2, where, owing to insufficient precaution in sounding an anchorage, we were stranded by the fall of a forty-eight-foot tide. After a day we got off and made for Wakeham Bay. From there we stood out into the strait on Sept. 6, but the next day were met by thick weather with snow, and we decided the season was too far advanced to continue on to Repulse Island, which was still 1,000 miles northwestward. So we recrossed to the Fair Ness coast of Baffin Land, sailed to a point a little northwest of the Isle of God's Mercy, and with the aid and advice of Esquimos fixed on Amadjuak Bay as our wintering base.

"It had been our intention to have the ship winter there, but it was decided to send her back. The crew mutinied because I had been forced to commandeer the ship's galley stove for our Winter quarters, but a settlement was effected by allowing them a bonus for the cruise. The Laddie left us on Sept. 27, and, after a narrow escape from being wrecked in a gale of north wind and snow, Capt. H. Bartlett, her skipper, got her back to Brigus, Newfoundland, on Oct. 11.

"In the party which wintered with me were E. E. La Duke, my assistant; Samuel Sainsbury, an interpreter, and Stewart Gushue, the Laddie's mate. We lost our launch late in October, during a heavy blizzard, but we were able to make a number of overland journeys of exploration into the country and along the coast; one as far as Cape Dorset, starting at the end of January and getting back March 1, after sledging 450 miles. The coast line westward of Cape Dorset was cruised by Luke Fox in 1631, but since then has remained unknown and untraveled.

View of Laddie Harbor

"When we were not making exploring trips during the Winter, we managed to have a comfortable time with our books, our motion picture work, our billiard table, and our phonograph. The last two the Eskimos found a never-ending source of joy. We had some Caruso records and other selections by grand opera stars, but the natives didn't seem to care for them. They considered that Caruso merely had a lot of rude vocal strength. Their favorites were Blanche Ring in 'The Top of the Mornin' to You' and Harry Lauder in 'I Love a Lassie.' Another prime favorite was 'Waitin' for the Robert E. Lee.'

"The only trouble we had with any of the natives apparently grew out of La Duke's taking a measurement of the height of one of the men. I could not gather whether he considered this a sort of anthropometric insult or not, but anyhow he soon afterward complained of being ill and as a palliative demanded a cup of molasses.

"La Duke, who was lying in his bunk reading at the time, the most of the party, with myself, being away from the hut, gave it to him. After that the man kept coming back and making demands for something or other until La Duke refused any more favors. Suddenly he caught a glimpse of the Eskimo coming in the doorway with a Winchester pointed at him. La Duke jumped up, caught the barrel, and jerked the weapon away. He said nothing in the way of rebuke, and the Eskimo went out. Pretty soon he was back again with a shotgun, which happened to be empty. La Duke made another jump and seized the weapon, and an old woman grabbed the man and took him away.

"I discovered on more than one occasion that the Eskimo can be very enter-

MEXICO'S LATEST MAN OF THE HOUR

General Alvaro Obregon, Who Is Now in Limelight, Is a Sonora Farmer, of Indian Blood.

Fighting outside of the City of Puebla, captured by Gen. Obregon

Gen. Alvaro Obregon

THE tragedy of Mexico has a new leading man, the seventh in a period of a little more than four years. He is Alvaro Obregon, the Sonora farmer, who has had a chief place in the news from Mexico for the past few weeks, the man who by his capture of the ancient city of Puebla and his subsequent dictatorship in the distressed City of Mexico has compelled a world, weary of Mexican revolutions, to turn on him, and not Villa, the limelight of notoriety.

Of the leading men of the Mexican tragedy Porfirio Diaz was the first. Then came Madero, then Pascual Orozco, then Victoriano Huerta, then Carranza, then Villa, and now comes Obregon, educated and apparently one of the ablest of the scores of guerrilla fighters who have appeared in Mexican history in the past half century.

The Carranzistas admit that their hopes are in this man from Sonora. They call him the "Napoleon of the West," the "right hand of Carranza," and "the General who can read as well as write."

Obregon, like Villa, Orozco, and Carranza, is a Northern Mexican. He comes from the great State of Sonora, which touches the American border west of El Paso. Sonora is a Yaqui Indian stronghold, and Obregon is proud of the fact that the blood of the Yaquis, among the best of Mexican fighters, is in his veins. However, he is not a full-blooded Yaqui, and the fairness of his complexion is due to a liberal mixture of pure Spanish. Likewise, he has a little of the Mayo Indian in him.

"Paradoxical as it may seem," said Francisco Elias, an old friend of Obregon and now the Carranza Consul General in New York, to a TIMES man a few days ago, "Obregon, while our most capable military leader at this moment, is at heart and by training no soldier at all. While acquitting himself with great credit in the campaigns he is conducting to drive Villa and the other enemies of the country out of power, his constant dream is nevertheless one of peace. He is a farmer and always will be one, and I know that he hopes some day to return to his Sonora ranch. More than once he has expressed his disgust for warfare, which he has called a devil's game in which humans have no business to indulge.

"He is a splendid physical specimen. He is six feet in height and tips the scales somewhere in the neighborhood of 180 pounds. He is all muscle and bone and reminds one of Jim Corbett when that old-time pugilist was at his best. He is clean cut, military in carriage, always immaculate in dress. He is only thirty-five years old and comes of an old and well-to-do Sonora family. Likewise, and this is one of his strongest points, he is one of the best educated men in Mexico.

"When he was in his early twenties he invented an agricultural machine which was patented in the United States and later sold to an American concern. With the money obtained from the sale of his invention Obregon established a small machine shop and laboratory, to which he devoted all his spare time while not laboring in the fields.

"Until the appearance of Pascual Orozco upon the peaceful plains of Sonora, Obregon lived the quiet life of a farmer in his huge hacienda. While coming from a fairly wealthy family, and himself being the owner of a large ranch, he nevertheless early in life perceived the injustices which were heaped upon his fellow-countrymen. It was his realization of the terrible conditions of the peons and Indians that made him stand apart from the men of his own class. He possessed a literary turn of mind, owned a large library, and was interested in the problems of education among the poorer classes.

"In those days he was known to but few people, even in Sonora. Those who did know him looked upon him as a dreamer, a young chap whose hopes bordered on the unattainable. Some disliked his liberal views, which approach socialism, but none ever quarreled with him concerning those views. He is not a man made to quarrel with. Obregon is also a jovial man, one who likes to temper down an unpleasant subject with a merry jest, and a man, despite all reports to the contrary, who has always given deep consideration to the opinions and feelings of others with whom he is brought into contact."

The friends of Obregon maintain that he entered the revolution with great reluctance. They point to the fact that during the time that Madero was warring against General Diaz in Western Mexico, much of the time in Obregon's own State of Sonora, the latter remained on his farm, at peace with both factions to the struggle. At heart, however, Obregon was in sympathy with the revolution.

It was not until Orozco, the Chihuahuan who had been Madero's right-hand man, turned against his old chief that Obregon decided to take the field. Orozco was running wild in Chihuahua and had announced his intention of invading Sonora. That announcement may be said to have been the military birth of the present leader of the so-called Constitutionalist forces. Obregon entered the revolution quietly and without consulting any one. He went among his Sonora Yaquis and armed and organized a battalion of about 400 men. He telegraphed Madero, then in the last days of his Presidency in Mexico City, that he had his men and stood ready to oppose Orozco. The man who accepted Obregon's offer was Huerta, then directing the field operations of Madero's armies. Less than a year later Obregon was to be one of Huerta's most persistent military opponents.

From the first Obregon proved himself the master of Orozco, and in his very first clash with the Chihuahuan he completely routed Orozco's forces. That was near the little Chihuahuan town of Ojitos. In the end Orozco fled across the Rio Grande into American territory. He is still an exile and is said to be living on a farm in Western Canada.

After the quelling of the Orozco revolt Obregon went back to his Sonora farm and was not again heard of until a few weeks after the assassination of Madero and the assumption of the dictatorship by Huerta. From the beginning of the Huerta fight, Obregon was one of the bitterest of Huerta's opponents. Obregon, if reports are to be believed, was the very first Mexican of prominence to renounce Huerta. When Huerta was told that Obregon had joined the forces opposed to him, his advisers are said to have warned him to keep an ever watchful eye on "that man from Sonora."

"Well, we will try and buy him off," Huerta is said to have answered, "and if we can't buy we will just have to kill him."

Obregon and Villa quickly assumed the leadership of the armies opposed to Huerta. For a time the two men, so widely different—the one educated, the other illiterate, the one courtly, the other uncouth—fought side by side. Obregon was apparently satisfied to remain the second in command of the much-advertised bandit General.

But the friendship was to have an end, and months before Huerta finally sought safety in exile Villa had become the bitter enemy of Obregon. The breach widened. Following the entry of the Carranzistas into Mexico City, with Obregon and not Villa at the head of the troops, Villa broke completely with the old Constitutionalists and started the revolution against Carranza and Obregon of which he is now the sole directing head.

Since that time and until the present the contest in Mexico has been between Obregon and Villa, with Obregon the master in the southwest and Villa still supreme in the northern tier of States. At Pueblo, Obregon inflicted a crushing defeat on the Villista force and followed it up by a second entry into Mexico City, which was evacuated by the Villa and Zapata troops. Now it is reported that Obregon has a second time evacuated the capital and that the bandit Zapata is once again supreme there.

It was while in control in Mexico City that Obregon issued orders that have caused concern in Washington—orders that do not conform to the peaceful inclinations with which the Carranzista leaders credit Obregon. First he taxed the richer classes for a huge amount of money which he said he needed "to feed the poor." Then he incurred the hostility of the Diplomatic Corps, which is reported ready to leave the capital in a body if present conditions continue. Obregon's contention is that certain wealthy concessionaires who desire American intervention are responsible for the trouble in Mexico City. Said Obregon recently:

We Mexicans do not hate foreigners, but we do envy them for their superior education and business knowledge. We see the foreigners coming into our country, getting good wages and living in good houses and on the best of the land, while our people live in huts and get barely enough to keep body and soul together. One of the lies circulated against us is that we intend to force payment of such high wages that capital will forsake the country. All we insist on is a living wage, a decent house to live in, and schools to send the Mexican children to, so that the generation to come will be an educated and not an illiterate one, as in the case of their unfortunate fathers and mothers.

Why should we hate the foreigner upon whom we must depend to teach us modern ways of accomplishing things? But we do envy them when we realize that our own people are denied the same opportunities. We are fighting to cut down that 70 per cent. of illiteracy in Mexico, and we expect to win the battle.

Men of Gen. Obregon's Army

years to come, but also actually to lower the price. With the enormous increase in the number of automobiles and the yearly lowering of the price of the less expensive types, the lowering of the price of gasoline would do much to make the ownership of a car a possibility for the man of moderate means.

Larger production would also build up a stronger export trade, and this is especially desirable just now when the demand is so great in Europe. Assurance of larger future supplies at no increase in price would also encourage the development of internal combustion engines for power purposes.

The discovery as to gasoline is perhaps exceeded in importance, however, by the discovery of the fact that such products as toluol and benzol, heretofore obtained from coal tar alone, can now be made from petroleum. Here is not only a possibility of financial advantage, but there is the strategical importance of having a source of such products regardless of a supply of tar from which they are obtained.

In normal times there is produced an enormous quantity of benzol and toluol in Germany, where, as in all Europe, the coke is made in by-product ovens, and the tar and its associated products saved. In the United States only about 25 per cent. of the coke is made in such a way as to save the by-products. The present tendency is to lessen this waste. Besides this source there is a large quantity of tar produced from the gas works. In normal times large quantities of tar are imported from Germany, and perhaps the supply is equal to the demand.

Since tar is itself a by-product, and is a possible source for enormous amounts of benzol and toluol above that ordinarily used, and since the method of its extraction is both simple and cheap, it appears that the real value of this new discovery, unless it be wonderfully cheap in operating cost, lies not in the displacing of the usual source of supply, but in giving a source from which toluol and benzol can be obtained at all times regardless of tar supplies and their availability.

Benzol and toluol are raw materials in the manufacture of many medicines, dyestuffs, and explosives. The fact that the United States is apparently to have a plentiful source of raw material for the making of these will probably be a stimulus to the building up here of new industries. Up to the time of the present war Americans produced only a small fraction of the dyestuffs actually used in American industries. The fact that since the outbreak of the war the United States has been unable to obtain an adequate supply of dyes has had already an effect in causing effort to be made for launching an industry for the production of dyestuffs.

The Rittman discoveries are also of the utmost importance as to explosives. In case of a war in which the United States would be shut off from an outside supply of benzol and toluol, it would be able to produce for the use of the army and navy from its large supplies of petroleum practically any amount of these materials desired. It is from these materials that are produced by nitration some of the very best of modern high explosives, and the fact that Americans could produce at will any amount of the best grade of explosives would mean a great advantage.

Many of our modern drugs and medicines are made directly or indirectly from benzol. The production of this latter material at a cheap price would be a great stimulus to the building up of a large synthetic drug industry in this country. At the present time Germany has a monopoly in this business.

The man who has made these notable discoveries was born in Sandusky, Ohio, Dec. 2, 1883. He received his early education in the schools of Ohio and before entering college he spent four years in the shops and draughting rooms of steel and machine manufacturers of Cleveland.

In 1908 he received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Swarthmore College, in Pennsylvania, and in 1909 he received his Master of Arts degree from the same place. During 1909 he served as chemist for the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia. He served as lecturer and laboratory instructor in Swarthmore from 1909 to 1912, and continued his studies in engineering, so that he was granted a degree of Mechanical Engineer in 1911. While at Swarthmore, and especially during the last three years, he was engaged in professional chemical engineering work, both in chemical and mechanical lines.

In the Fall of 1912 he came to Columbia University to do the work which got for him, in June, 1914, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The research work for this degree was carried out in the industrial laboratories of Havemeyer Hall, Columbia, under the direction of Professor M. C. Whitaker. The results of these investigations were published in the May and June, 1914, numbers of the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, and were upon the subject "Thermo-Reactions in Carburetting Water Gas." In this research work was laid the foundation for the work which led to his discoveries. This piece of research was so much

Dr. Walter F. Rittman.

praised that he was asked to take a position with the United States Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh as chemical engineer. After accepting this position he continued to study the problem of obtaining larger yields of gasoline in the distillation of crude oil.

He found that at the laboratories in Pittsburgh there was not the kind of apparatus that was required for the work which he had in mind. The work which he had done in studying the thermal reactions in the carburetting of water gas required a special piece of apparatus, and this had been designed and built in the laboratories in Havemeyer Hall, so that it was desirable that in the continuance of his researches he be able to use this apparatus. Through the courtesy of the university anthorities he was able to take up his investigation for the Bureau of Mines in one of the private laboratories of the Department of Chemistry, where he could make use of the apparatus which he had formerly used as a graduate student.

While his experimental distillation apparatus is not large enough to be called factory size, it is much larger than the ordinary laboratory size, and he was enabled to get results which gave indications that the process was feasible on a commercial scale. The results so far obtained are entirely of an experimental nature, and Dr. Rittman has insisted that his discovery has simply been that he was able to produce toluol and benzol from petroleum, and he is reserving until a later time, when he has had an opportunity to try out the process on a commercial scale, any statement as to the exact commercial value of the process. Dr. Rittman is modest in his claims and desires to have time to perfect his processes in larger size units before making any statements as to the cost of the production. Many companies have shown their eagerness to try the discovery on a manufacturing scale. Last Monday representatives were invited from the oil refining companies, explosive manufacturers, coal-tar distillers, American Chemical Society, and the United States Army and Navy, and Dr. Rittman demonstrated his process, those present being pleased with the results and enthusiastic over the future of the process when it is established upon a commercial basis. The demonstration was only open to those invited and the exact process is to be kept secret until Dr. Rittman has had an opportunity to present the results to some scientific body, or publish them in some scientific journal in the regular way. This will be soon, possibly in a month.

The apparatus which has been used in all of the experimental work is practically the same as that used in the research which won for him his Ph. D. from Columbia University last June. The oil, which may be a crude oil, and which by the ordinary process of distillation might yield no gasoline at all, is introduced into the apparatus by a feeding device which controls the rate at which it is led into the furnace. Besides crude oil it is possible to use residues which remain from former distillations by the old process, and even the oils from the California oil fields, which yield practically no gasoline. As the oil enters the top of the furnace it comes in contact with a mass of hot steel balls which vaporizes the oil. The furnace itself, into which the oil vapor next passes, is simply a piece of iron pipe heated by an electric current which passes through a coil of resistance wire surrounding the pipe but separated from it by asbestos.

The temperature can be regulated in this furnace from as high as 1,000 degrees Centigrade down to ordinary temperature very accurately by variations of the current used. By the use of valves the pressure can be regulated, and Dr. Rittman has made experimental runs in which the pressure went up to as high as 500 pounds to the square inch. At the end of the experimental run, the residue is collected from the inside of the furnace or still, the distillate is obtained from the "tar drip," and the gases formed are collected in a gas holder, and all of these products are subjected to careful analysis. A detailed description of the apparatus and the method of using it was published in Dr. Rittman's thesis.

What actually takes place in the distillation process is no doubt a breaking down of the larger and more complex molecules of the oil used, into the gasoline molecule or the benzol molecule as the case may be. This process is technically known as "cracking" the oil. That is, at the high temperature and pressure the large gasoline molecule is literally broken up into smaller pieces or "cracked" up into small and simpler pieces such as the benzol molecule. However, it is not so much the theory of just how the results come about that interests the discoverer at the present time; it is rather the ways in which the process can be made to operate commercially, and as soon as possible. The consultation of the chemists present at the demonstration was with a view to suggesting means for carrying out on a factory scale what is so easily done in the smaller apparatus used thus far. Plans have been made for carrying on this work as rapidly as possible.

The matter of how to obtain the best results for all the companies concerned and in the shortest possible time was also discussed. One method proposed was to form a company to perfect the commercialization of the process. It was suggested that the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States should be a trustee of the company, and that it would be his duty to see that the process should always be worked for the best interests of the people of the United States and never used for purposes of monopoly.

The foreign patents which Dr. Rittman is taking out will, of course, be his own personal property. The entire rights of the American patents will be vested in the public, however, and he will receive no compensation except his salary.

RANDOM EPIGRAMS

It may not be strictly true that women are more fickle than men, but they certainly have more opportunities.

A man's success sometimes merely means that the world has taken him at his own valuation.

No fellow is so sharp that some other person doesn't occasionally sit on him.

It is a good plan neither to borrow nor lend where trouble is concerned.

It is the constant aim of the chronic borrower to keep in touch with his friends.

When a fellow is crusty it may be due to the way he was bred.

It's a poor rule that won't work both ways, but a poorer one that won't work our way.

A soft answer turneth away wrath, unless wrath comes in the form of a creditor.

A woman's mind is more active than a man's. While a man is making up his mind a woman will change hers a dozen times.

It is quite possible for a man to have a clean-cut look without having sharp features.

Unfortunately there are some things that even the most absent-minded of us can't forget.

Many a man is like his umbrella—seldom in evidence except when he is under a cloud.

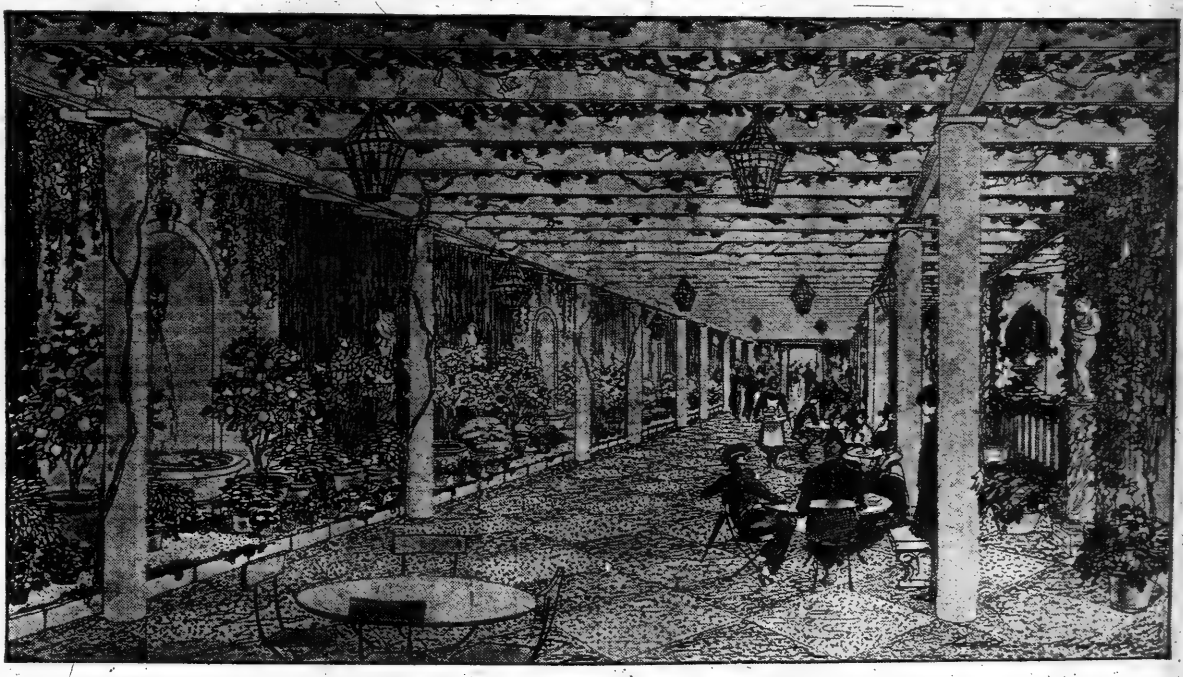
Some people embark on the sea of matrimony without taking the precaution of investing in a return ticket.

It is possible to entertain an angel unawares, but you can't entertain a bore that way.

It's a good thing to know when to stop, but quite another thing to take advantage of your knowledge.

With some men nothing is impossible. You will even sometimes see an old bachelor trying to amuse a baby.

Many a fellow goes through life at such a rapid clip that he hasn't even time to stop and think.



Red Cross Garden Designed by Delano and Aldrich.

TEA GARDEN TO HELP WAR VICTIMS

Prominent People Interested in Novel Scheme to be Launched at Grand Central Palace This Week.

TO drink tea in a garden of orchids, with beautiful young women picturesquely garbed to serve you, is always a delightful experience. Also it is pleasant to dance among orchids and roses. And from the 17th of March (auspicious day!) to the 23d of that month it will be possible to do both of these things at Grand Central Palace, and in doing so to benefit the citizens of whatever warring nation of Europe may claim one's sympathy.

It is the American Red Cross which is primarily responsible for the opening of this extraordinary international floral tea garden, and the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the committee are Mrs. W. K. Draper and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany. The tea garden will be run in connection with the International Flower Show, which is under the auspices of the Horticultural Society of New York and the New York Florists' Club. By the gift of these organizations, the American Red Cross obtains free the space which the tea garden occupies.

Also from the members of these organizations who are exhibiting at the International Flower Show will come the vines and blossoming plants which will make the tea garden a place of unique beauty. The garden was designed by Mr. Delano of Delano & Aldrich, from whom was obtained the valuable loan of the splendid pergola. The background is of green, with great hanging vines much in evidence. During some of the time that the tea garden is open roses will form the chief decoration. They will later be supplanted by orchids. And there will also be a many-colored array of tulips and other flowering bulbs.

This is the first attempt that has been made to bring together all the forces engaged in the many branches of relief work which the war has necessitated. On every day committees from two organizations will serve. The gross proceeds of the tea, chocolate, sandwiches, ice cream and cakes, cut flowers, seeds and bulbs sold each day will be divided equally among the two committees serving on that day.

The room, the extensive floral decorations, and the cut flowers, seeds and bulbs that are for sale have been obtained by the American Red Cross without cost. At the request of Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Chairman of the Committee on Tearoom Supplies, eight New York hotels have contributed the tea, chocolate, cakes, and other provisions. They are the Vanderbilt, Ritz-Carlton, Gotham, Biltmore, McAlpin, Plaza, Astor, and St. Regis. The tables, china, and silver have been loaned, and the tea will be served and the flowers sold by twenty different young girls every day. The committees for the day will provide their own company of tea servers and flower sellers, and it is expected that most of these young women will wear the costumes of the nations in whose aid they are acting.

From Left to Right, Frederic R. Newbold, Treasurer, Horticultural Society; Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Chairman, Committee on Decorations; and Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper, Chairman, Tea Garden Committee.

On the opening day the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross and the Committee of Mercy will share the proceeds. The committee of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross consists of Robert W. de Forest, Chairman; Charles D. Norton, Vice Chairman; Mrs. W. Kinnicutt Draper, Secretary; Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, and the Hon. Frank L. Polk, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Honorary President of the Committee of Mercy is Secretary Elihu Root, the Treasurer is August Belmont, and the Vice Presidents are Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, the Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, and Miss Katharine B. Davis. Mrs. Mitchel will pour tea and receive on this afternoon, and the Mayor will be present. The Twelfth Coast Artillery Corps band (Mr. Sanny bandmaster) will play for dancing in the afternoon and evening. This valuable favor has been obtained through the kindness of General Wood.

Tuesday will be "Brooklyn Day," and the relief organizations to be benefited will be the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Red Cross and the American Committee of the Secours Nationale. Through the co-operation of Admiral Usher, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, the Marine Band of the New York Navy Yard (Mr. Schultz, bandmaster) will furnish the music. Admiral Usher will be present and Mrs. Usher will preside at a tea table.

The Balalaika Orchestra will fill the tea garden with exotic melody on Friday, when the American Polish Relief Committee of New York is to share the proceeds with the Westchester County Chapter of the American Red Cross. Mme. Marcella Sembrich will appear in national costume, and the twenty young ladies serving tea and selling flowers for the Polish Relief Committee will be dressed as Polish peasant girls. At 11 in the morning Mr. Max Schling will give a talk on the use of flowers in decoration.

On Saturday the Bronx County Chapter of the American Red Cross and the Belgian Relief Committee will be the hostesses. The Walter Thompson Orchestra will furnish the music for dancing in the afternoon and evening.

There will be music on Sunday afternoon, but no dancing. The honors of the day will go to the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross and the Vacation War Relief Committee. The Red Cross receipts will go to Serbia. Mme. Grouitch and Miss Lozanitch will appear in Serbian costume and pour tea.

Two relief committees will receive on Monday—the American Hostels for Refugees in Paris and the British War Relief Committee. The guest of honor on that day will be the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt.

On Friday, the last day, the formidably named Riverdale-Spuyten Duyvil-Kingsbridge Committee of the American Red Cross and the German Relief Committee will be the hostesses and beneficiaries.

In addition to being Vice Chairman of the Tea Garden Committee, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany is Chairman of the Committee on Decoration. The other members of this important committe, whose work has produced such phenomenally lovely results, are Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden and William Delano. Mr. Delano, as has already been mentioned, designed the tea garden and lent the pergola, which is also of his own designing.

Mrs. William Greenough, Mrs. Walter Maynard, and Miss Margaret Cameron serve on the Committee on Tearoom Supplies, of which Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar is Chairman. Certainly no committee could have accomplished more than this has done, for it has procured all the supplies with no cost at all.

The Honorary Chairman of the Band Committee is Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel. The Chairman is Mrs. A. Henry Moale.

A TALK WITH CECIL CHESTERTON

The Negro Problem and Prohibition in the South Interest Him—Why He Admires Shaw.

WHY did Great Britain, through its Embassy in Washington, "disavow" Cecil Chesterton, who, not content with being G. K. C.'s brother, is Editor of The New Witness and a leader of the democratic movement to abolish the party system? He has carefully stated that his remarks had no official significance, in his debates with various German advocates he has been simply Cecil Chesterton, not Great Britain's representative.

The British Embassy's statement was:

> Mr. Chesterton, who, as is announced in the press, is to attend a meeting in New York, has no connection whatever with the British Government, which would in no circumstances approve of any action taken by him here, and which has no knowledge of his lecturing in the United States.

Of course, the prime reason for this announcement was the Embassy's desire to respect the spirit of President Wilson's views on neutrality and absolutely to avoid the suspicion that it was officially sanctioning any pro-British propaganda in the United States. And to THE TIMES reporter who recently talked to Mr. Chesterton it seemed that the fears of the Embassy were well founded. Mr. Cecil Chesterton might, in spite of his denials, be taken for an official spokesman of Great Britain, because in what a publisher would call "format" he is John Bull himself. He is short, fat, and ruddy, and he smokes a short, fat pipe. All he needs is a tall hat, high boots, a long-tailed coat, and a Union Jack waistcoat to seem a creation of the patriotic pencil of Leech or Keene.

Mr. Chesterton likes America. He has been on this continent only a short time, but that time has been well filled. He has traveled as far west as Chicago and as far south as Atlanta in the course of his lecture tour. A veteran journalist, he has been keenly observant, and, like the traditional "chiel," he has been "takin' notes." As for the rest of the quotation—well, next Autumn's book list will show.

"What do you think of America as an experiment in democracy?" asked the reporter.

"It is a most successful experiment," he answered. "Of course, you are more democratic than we are in England, you could not well be less. The party system, which has worked such harm in England, does not seem in America to be so iron-bound a thing. Its elasticity keeps it from being used to perpetuate oppression. Such fusions as you have over here, when the Republicans and Democrats of a city unite to defeat a ring of corrupt politicians, are unknown in England.

"But, of course, you can scarcely help having a democratic country. The greatest expression of democratic principles ever made, the most definite and illuminating statement, is the Declaration of Independence. That great wave of humanitarian sentiment which swept over the world late in the eighteenth century brought with it the French Revolution and the establishment of the United States of America. And no country founded on the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence can avoid being democratic."

A part of Mr. Chesterton's tour was through the Southern States, and the reporter thought it likely that there the London journalist would receive more novel and striking impressions than in cosmopolitan New York. This proved to be the case.

"The two things that interested me most in the South," said Mr. Chesterton, "were the negro problem and prohibition. Of course, I am absolutely opposed to the theory of prohibition in general, as an interference with personal liberty, anti-social and undemocratic. But I see that in the South the case is a special one. It really is an aspect of the negro problem.

"When I was in the South I read some novels about the negro problem that had been recommended to me—the works of Thomas Dixon. I read them as I read Disraeli, leaving out the story and paying attention only to the arguments. They seemed to show me this one thing, at any rate, that the South had not yet solved the negro problem. In the South the people said to me when I asked them about it, 'Yes, we have solved the negro problem!' And they said it with a fervor that showed that they had not really solved it. It seems to me that repatriation of the negroes might be a solution, and yet I have no answer to those who say that repatriation is fantastic and impossible. The lynchings and burnings show that the relations between the races are not properly adjusted, for where there is cruelty there is always terror.

"I am inclined to agree with those students of the question who say that the negro ought not to have been admitted to citizenship. The argument that the negro should be admitted to all the privileges of the Republic because he was wronged by being brought here against his will as a slave seems to me to have no moral or ethical foundation.

"Suppose a man leads an immoral life for a long time and then reforms and becomes a good citizen. Certainly there is absolutely no moral code which would compel him then to marry any woman with whom he had immoral relations before his change of heart.

"The situation regarding the negroes is similar, I think. Undoubtedly slavery was an evil thing. Sir John Hawkins, or whoever it was that first brought slaves to America, did a wrong which the Americans of this generation are paying for. But after the slaves were freed there was no logic in the argument that they should be given the franchise as a recompense for having been slaves.

"Great and many as are England's sins," continued Mr. Chesterton, "I hope that she may never have to pay for any of them as America is paying for negro slavery. For there is a certain poetic justice about it. The early Americans sinned in keeping slaves, so their descendants suffer by having to bear this burden. And they have actually to curtail their own liberty for the negro's sake; in order to keep the negroes from drinking they must pass prohibitory laws that bind themselves also.

"But these prohibition laws seem to produce an atmosphere that is most unwholesome; they do not stop drinking, but they make it something secret and shameful. Apparently, the drug stores are the great places for drinking in some Southern prohibition towns; they are great, ornate, elaborately furnished places, evidently not intended for the sale of medicaments, but for convivial intercourse."

Mr. Chesterton greatly admires the American magazines. "Most of them are better than ours, I think," he said. "They are much handsomer and the quality of their contents is, as a rule, higher. I like the newspapers, but it seems to me that the headlines rather defeat their own purposes. When every thing is headed with huge type nothing is conspicuous, and it is difficult to find any item of news in which one may be interested."

Many Americans have been surprised that Mr. Chesterton, who with his brother and Hilaire Belloc is so prominently identified with what is called the Catholic Reactionary Movement in English thought, should be a friend and admirer of Bernard Shaw, the most modern of modernists. Mr. Chesterton said several things which tend to explain this.

"When I was a boy just beginning to interest myself in literature," he said, "the so-called Aesthetic movement was in its glory, if anything so pale and placid may be said ever to be in its glory. The thought of the world had been strongly influenced by what I may term loosely Darwinism. I purposely use this term, purely for convenience, outside its scientific significance. The class that is called in Russia the 'Intellegenzia,' the people whom we call the 'Intellectuals,' had for the most part abandoned religion and taken up a sort of despairing materialism.

"Well, in the course of time it was found out that this materialistic philosophy, which at first many thought would be the salvation of mankind, would really hurt democracy more than it hurt religion. But just then most of the thinking men were materialists, and out of the bleakness of the period came the bleak and profitless literature of the 1890's, written by the young men who called themselves Decadents.

"Wilde was the leader of them, and they made much of the phrase 'art for art's sake.' They polished and polished their work, which had absolutely no relation to the normal life of humanity, and they studded it with fine phrases and brilliant epigrams. They had nothing to prove, no convictions or purposes; they simply worked with words.

"And then came Bernard Shaw, a man with strong, with violent convictions, who took the methods of the Decadents and used them in a way that was certainly not in the least decadent. He had a greater mastery of epigrams and clever phrases than any of them, and he showed that a writer can be more amusing and more interesting when he has definite convictions that he is trying to demonstrate than when he is simply writing on the 'art for art's sake' principle."

It is not easy to get Mr. Chesterton to talk about his own work or that of his brother, but the reporter succeeded in wringing from him the admission that one Gilbert K. Chesterton had shown the world that it is possible to be more daring, more sensational, and more entertaining when supporting the orthodox point of view than when attacking it.

As Beatrice Forbes-Robertson, who recently discussed woman suffrage with Mr. Chesterton, and George Sylvester Viereck, who on a certain memorable occasion strove to upbold against him the banner of Germany, are aware, Mr. Chesterton is, in the Elizabethan phrase, "some debater." This makes one of his comments on Bernard Shaw particularly significant.

"Shaw," he said, "is probably the best debater in England today. And he discovered that a good debate, which is itself an interesting and exciting thing, could be turned into an interesting and exciting play. 'Man and Superman' is a brilliant debate; 'John Bull's Other Island' is a brilliant debate. This method of playwriting, however, which has been so wonderfully successful in Shaw's case, is only effective when the playwright is a good debater.

"Other playwrights, who do not know how to debate, have attempted to follow Shaw's example and failed dismally. John Galsworthy has made several fruitless efforts in this direction. And this was the method used in positively the worst play I ever saw—Israel Zangwill's 'The Next Religion.' Mr. Zangwill has done in the past some excellent work, but when he attempted to follow in the perilous paths of Shaw he fell with a great crash. 'The Next Religion' was banned by the censor. It is to be supposed that the censor found something in it to shock him. If so, I envy the censor."

Although Mr. Chesterton likes American people, trains, hotels, magazines, food, drinks, and most other things American, he had something not altogether favorable to say about certain phases of American culture.

"I have been somewhat surprised," he said, "to find that in a young, strong country like America there is to be found the slightest trace of that sickly sort of literature and art called 'decadent.' When a country is old and worn out, then such things as aestheticism and futurism and the rest of the rubbish are more or less to be expected. But they are not to be expected in a country that is young and fresh and healthy.

"This has been brought to my mind rather forcibly recently. When I met several young American poets, some of them, I noticed, were dressed in a fashion now happily obsolete in England. They were dressed exactly as young decadent poets used to dress in England in the 1890's. I confess that I was surprised. That dismal vegetable, the green carnation, long ago withered in England. Who would expect to find it springing up from the wholesome soil of the United States?"

A SOURCE OF INNOCENT MERRIMENT

Love grows cold and, like most other things, it is never as good warmed over.

No man is so color blind that he can't see a rival turn green with envy.

Before you try to make a man feel at home it is wise to find out what kind of home he has.

Don't try to get something for nothing unless you are prepared to pay about twice what it is worth.

Deliver a tirade against wasting time and the average man will knock off what he is doing and listen.

If some people can't make a stir in the world in any other way they stir up trouble.

It's the unexpected that happens, especially to the fellow who is dead sure he can never be wrong.

Even the chronic kicker doesn't feel like practicing on himself.

Every man is the architect of his own fortune, but even then he can't get the sun in every room.

A girl isn't satisfied to be born with a silver spoon in her mouth; she wants it filled with ice cream soda.

And Eggs Forty Cents a Dozen!

A Slight Mistake

PROFESSOR MASON had a charming wife and family of whom he was very fond, but, professorlike, his thoughts were always on his books.

One afternoon, Mrs. Mason went motoring with a party of friends and did not return home until evening. The house seemed remarkably quiet to her. She had left the children playing about, but now they were nowhere to be seen.

"Where are the children, James?" she inquired.

"Why, my dear," responded the husband, "they were making a good deal of noise, so I just put them to bed without waiting for you or calling the maid."

"I hope they gave you no trouble," said Mrs. Mason.

"No," said the professor, "except the one in the back room. He objected a good deal to my undressing him and putting him to bed."

Mrs. Mason went in to inspect the children.

"Why, James!" she cried. "This boy in the back room is little Tommy Moore, who lives next door!"

Just the Man.

A STRONG man, doing the two-a-day, was a recent passenger on a train from Kansas City to Omaha, and had occasion to go into the day coach. There he was accosted by a tall man with side whiskers, who said:

"Excuse me, but ain't you the strong man?"

"Some say I am," was the good-natured response.

"You can lift three tons in harness?"

"That's my record."

"You can hold two hundredweight at arm's length?"

"Yes."

"And put up 300 pounds with one hand?"

"Yes."

"And 600 with two?"

"I can."

"In that case, will you kindly undertake to raise this car window for me?"

The Variation.

THE little daughter of a clubman recently approached her mother with this inquiry: "Do fairy tales always begin with 'Once upon a time'?"

"No, dearie," was the reply, "not always. They sometimes begin with 'My love, I have been detained at the office again to-night.'"

Bitter.

"Was it a merry party?" asked one who had not been invited.

"Oh, yes," said one who had, "there was many a jest over the wine and cigars."

"After the guests left the house, I presume," remarked the other.

Well Qualified.

A railway contractor recently advertised for 300 wooden sleepers. By return of post he received a letter from a neighboring clergyman offering him his entire congregation at his own terms.

Want to Put It Off.

Hokus—When the time comes, there are mighty few men who want to die.

Pokus—Yes, I guess it's about the last thing a man wants to do.

Ample Reason.

Mother—Why is it you would rather go to see Tommy Yokum than any of your other playmates?

Johnny—'Cause I can lick Tommy Yokum.

One Advantage.

Hokus—I would rather be good than be great.

Pokus—Well, it's easier. There isn't so much competition.

LINES TO--WHOM?

By Thomas R. Ybarra.

I LOOK to you to light my life
With love's divine, benignant ray,
To drive away from me all strife
And cook my eggs my fav'rite way.

To put my slippers on at night,
With childlike, unembarrassed glee,
And often, uninvited quite,
Pin perfumed shrubbery on me.

One million kisses, love, I am
Expecting you'll distribute in
The little parallelogram
That's bounded by my eyes and chin.

To you I call, elusive fay,
My joy, my beacon light, my star—
Amid tomorrows tucked away,
Oh, how I wonder who you are!

THE WAY OF MOTHERS

By Jane Burr.

I'VE tucked him under the blankets,
I've snuffed the flickering light—
His gaping satchel mocked and stared
As I said, "My son—good-night."
Tomorrow and tomorrow,
I'll come, but he will have flown—
Tomorrow and tomorrow
I'll rock by the hearth alone!

I've kissed his wee little bruises,
I've buttoned his round-collared shirts,
Taught him the tales of the gnomes and elves
And bound his baby hurts;

I've watched beside his cradle
When the fevers raged and burned—
And stood with God at the turning,
Where the bigger things are learned.

And now the nesting is over,
He aches for the spread of his wings;
Aches for his chance—his bitter chance
To learn the bigger things;
And 'way out there who'll soothe him,
So helpless they are—our men—
I'll go once more while he's sleeping
And tuck him in again.

Turkey, the Office Boy (to his master)—Please, Sir, can I have a day off?
—From The Sketch, London.

From Many Sources

Tough for the Client.

THE Judge was a kindly old fellow, and the young barrister was nervous.

"My unfortunate client—" he began, in a quaking voice and a dry throat, then stopped.

Fumbling among his papers with a trembling hand, he began again.

"My unfortunate client—" But his throat dried up.

Desperately mopping his brow with a handkerchief, he made another attempt.

"My unfortunate client—" But it was no good.

The Judge, smiling down at him in a kindly way, said:

"You may proceed with your statement, Mr. Blank. The court, so far, is in entire agreement with you!"—Louisville Herald.

While Rome Burned.

THE old gentleman beamed upon the little boy who stood on the crest of the hill one night at twilight, a happy, contented smile on his lips.

"I am very pleased to see you watching the beautiful red glow of the setting sun, my little man," he said, patting the youngster's back. "Do you watch it every night?"

The little lad chuckled.

"Oh, no, Sir," he said gleefully. "That's not the sun setting. That's our school burning down."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"Tain't Me! It's Mamma!"

MUCH to the curious little girl's disgust her elder sister and her girl friends had quickly closed the door of the back parlor before she could wedge her small self in among them.

She waited uneasily for a little while, then she knocked. Still no attention. Her curiosity could be controlled no longer. "Dodo!" she called in staccato tones as she knocked once again. "Tain't me! It's mamma!"—Washington Star.

His Ruse.

CHARLIE," said the young mother, "I've decided on a name for baby. We will call her Imogen."

Papa was lost in thought for a few moments. He did not like the name, but if he opposed it his wife would have her own way.

"That's nice," said he presently. "My first sweetheart was named Imogen, and she will take it as a compliment."

"We will call her Mary, after my mother," was the stern reply.—St. James Gazette.

Gaynor and the "Best Seller."

The late Mayor Gaynor is credited with this criticism of a novelist who began with promise and became a "best seller."

"How did he start in to write?"

"With a wealth of thought."

"And how has he kept on?"

"With a thought of wealth."—Washington Star.

Sidestepping Them.

"Both your admirers are going to be at the ball to-night; are you going?"

"Not me; the one that can't dance wants to dance all the time, and the one that can't talk wants to talk all the time."—Houston Post.

Accuracy Approved.

"I always call a spade a spade," said the emphatic man.

"That's right," replied Broncho Bob. "A four-flusher once lost his life in Crimson Gulch by callin' a spade a club."—Washington Star.

Originator.

Governess—Who was Christopher Columbus?

Wise Willie—He was the original "See America First" advocate.—Youngstown Telegram.

LIQUOR MEN'S SWEEPING CLAIMS

They Maintain That There Is More Poverty, Insanity and Crime, and Fewer Church Members, in "Dry" States.

PROHIBITION States show more poverty, more insanity, more crime, and less church membership than do "wet" States.

Such are the claims made by the liquor interests in a statement recently sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES. "Prohibition" it is declared, "may prohibit drinking, but it does not prohibit any of the evils of civilization." Official figures, it is insisted, are against the position taken by the Prohibitionists that the banishment of liquor is accompanied by greater prosperity, more religion, fewer crimes, fewer suicides, fewer divorces, less poverty.

The liquor men further claim that analysis of statistics proves it is the rural population which is chiefly in favor of prohibition, and that the cities are against it. Statistics, it is declared, "would indicate that prohibition is an issue between the rural and urban population."

It is held by the liquor men that savings accounts give an accurate index of the general prosperity and thrift of a State. It is stated that the report of the Controller of the Currency for 1913 shows that the average savings of each depositor in the savings banks of the United States is $439.07, and from that report the following comparison is taken between certain "dry" and "wet" States:

PROHIBITION STATES.

	Average Savings.
Kansas	$231.69
Maine	403.01
West Virginia	168.01
North Carolina	171.56
Georgia	239.54
Mississippi	280.97
Tennessee	202.27
North Dakota	207.15
Oklahoma	152.83
Virginia	272.77
Average for 10 "dry" States	$238.98

LICENSE STATES.

	Average Savings.
New Hampshire	$468.18
Rhode Island	544.03
New York	545.90
California	525.48
Connecticut	497.02
Michigan	443.36
Montana	522.97
Nevada	781.39
Ohio	356.78
Pennsylvania	423.17
Average for 10 "wet" States	$510.70

As to pauperism, the liquor men say that Census Bulletin 120, "Paupers and Almshouses, 1910," shows that "dry" Maine had 945 paupers and "wet" Rhode Island, the most densely populated State in the Union, had 768; "dry" Kansas, 735 and "wet" Minnesota, with 300,000 more population, 687.

Coming to insanity, the liquor men state:

Kansas had 2,912 insane patients in her institutions at the beginning of 1910, and admitted 905 during that year. Nebraska, her next door "wet" neighbor, had 1,900 at the beginning of 1910, and admitted to her institutions 411 during the year, (Census Bulletin 119.) On the two counts prohibition Kansas had 1,000 more insane than license Nebraska.

As to criminality, the liquor interests claim that certain "wet" States show to much better advantage than certain "dry" ones. The number of prisoners and juvenile delinquents in specified States is given as follows for 1910:

PROHIBITION STATES.

Kansas	1,971
Georgia	5,078
Oklahoma	1,668

LICENSE STATES.

Nebraska	789
Ohio	5,979
Arkansas	1,361

The statement says that "Ohio, with double the population of Georgia, has but 900 more prisoners and juvenile delinquents than that prohibition State." The following comparison is also made:

	"Dry" Kansas.	"Wet" Nebraska.
Juvenile delinquents	454	123
Prisoners committed for grave homicide	94	39
For lesser homicide	98	44
For burglary	259	130
For larceny	495	127
For forgery	87	36
For rape	85	37

The statement of the liquor men continues:

Of the 6,904 murderers confined in the United States for grave homicide, 2,004 were in the fourteen States now known as prohibition States, and 1,846 of them were in the nine States which had prohibition before the year 1914. These nine States have less than one-sixth of the population of the United States, but in 1910 they had nearly one-third of the murderers who were confined in the penitentiaries of the country. "Dry" Georgia led the list with 715.

On the question of church membership the table which follows is given, the figures showing the percentage of the population listed as church members in the States named:

PROHIBITION STATES.

	Per Cent.
Oklahoma	18.2
Kansas	28.4
Maine	29.8
West Virginia	28.0

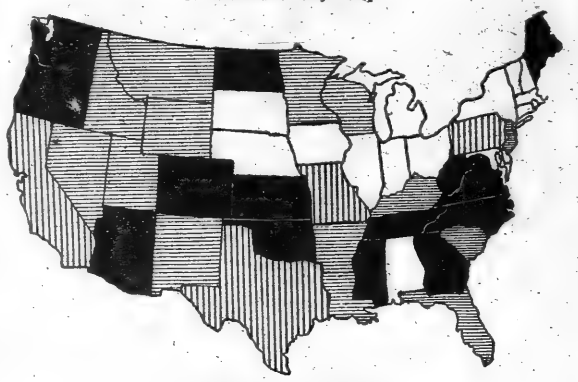
LICENSE STATES.

	Per Cent.
New York	43.7
Massachusetts	51.8
Rhode Island	54.0
Pennsylvania	43.0

The statement adds:

Some of the other license States that outrank the prohibition States in church membership by far are Illinois, 38.3 per cent.; Ohio, 39.3 per cent.; Wisconsin, 44.8 per cent.; Louisiana, 50.6 per cent.; California, 39.1 per cent.

A "Wet" and "Dry" Map.



GUIDE TO MAP

STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION

NEVER VOTED ON STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION

TRIED STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION—NOT NOW IN FORCE

REJECTED STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION—ON A REFERENDUM

NOTE: Six states tried and repudiated prohibition and then rejected it on second proposal, (Ohio, Nebraska, Indiana, Michigan, Massachusetts and Connecticut.)

NOTE: In four of the BLACK states, (Oregon, Colorado, Washington and Virginia,) the prohibition law does not go into effect until 1916.

The liquor men argue that the claims made by the Prohibitionists that 1914 was a banner year for the anti-alcohol cause because five States were added to the "dry" column ignore the fact that the five States they won had much less than one-half the population of the three States they lost, and thus prohibition was beaten by a big majority when the eight States are grouped. The liquor statement says:

The year 1914 is claimed as the banner year for State-wide prohibition, because five States were added to the prohibition column. These States were Virginia, Arizona, Colorado, Oregon, and Washington. The Prohibitionists also made campaigns in Ohio, California, and Texas, but lost those States by overwhelming majorities. Looking at the campaign of 1914 by States, the Prohibitionists claim a victory of two to one, because they won five States and lost three. Look at the States by population and the prohibition victory is not so apparent.

The five States carried for prohibition have a combined population of 4,879,745. The combined population of the three States they lost is 11,041,212. Ohio and California are both urban States, in that the majority of the population in each is urban. Texas is still rural, but in the Texas primaries prohibition lost. The five prohibition States are rural, with the exception of Washington, in which the urban and rural population is about equally divided.

The total "dry" majority in the States of Arizona, Colorado, Oregon, Virginia, and Washington was 100,203. The total "wet" majority in the States of California, Ohio, and Texas was 273,737. The majority of votes against prohibition in the three States that refused the proposition in 1914 was over twice as large as the majority of votes for the proposition in the five States that adopted prohibition.

Between 1850 and 1869 fourteen States adopted prohibition, and between 1880 and 1908 six more States adopted prohibition, but sixteen of these States afterward repealed the laws. The fourteen States which now have prohibition are offset by sixteen States which have tried prohibition and abandoned it as a State-wide policy. Here are the States that have had prohibition and repealed the prohibition laws: Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Maryland, Delaware, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa, South Dakota, and Alabama.

These States that have tried prohibition and returned to the license system have a combined population of 38,632,302. Add Texas and California, which rejected prohibition, and the combined population which has repudiated the idea is 45,058,306. The fourteen States which now have prohibition laws have a combined population of 19,565,706. If we take States as a whole, as the Prohibitionists do in claiming territory and population living under prohibition law, whether they like it or not, twice as many people have tried and rejected the nostrum as those who are now trying it, and the growth of the idea is backward as well as forward. As the rural States have become urban, with great cities, great industries, and great commerce, they have abandoned prohibition as not adapted to their needs in the way of law to be respected and obeyed by the people.

Further, the advocates of stimulants lay much emphasis upon their claim that it is the rural population of the United States which, speaking generally, favors prohibition, while it is the urban population, also speaking generally, which opposes it. The statement says:

According to Table 23 of the United States Statistical Abstracts, the five "wet" States of California, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas, that have refused to adopt prohibition, have an average percentage of urban population amounting to 48.9 per cent. The average urban population in the fourteen "dry" States is but 28.5 per cent. The average per cent. of urban population in those States that rejected prohibition proposals is almost twice the urban population in the present "dry" States.

On Dec. 22, 1914, the Hobson amendment providing for national prohibition was defeated in the House of Representatives. The significance of the vote in the House is the division of the vote according to population. Of the 197 members who voted for the Hobson resolution, 129 were from towns of less than 10,000 population, and 64 of these from villages not given in the Census report of places having 2,500 population and more. There were 26 more from cities of less than 25,000 population, and 19 from cities of between 25,000 and 50,000; 10 from cities of over 50,000 and less than 100,000, and 15 from cities of more than 100,000.

Nearly two-thirds of the vote in favor of the resolution was from towns of less than 10,000 population. By the last Census report, two-thirds of this vote would be classed as urban, and less than one-third of it from towns of more than 10,000 population.

Of the 190 members who voted against the Hobson resolution, 109 are from cities of more than 25,000 population, and 68 of these from cities of more than 100,000 population, while there are only 25 from towns of less than 2,500. This vote would indicate that prohibition is an issue between the rural and urban population, as the Representatives from the rural districts very generally voted for prohibition, and those from the cities voted against it.

The great industrial States are urban, and few of their Representatives voted for prohibition in the House. The Representatives of the rural States, and some from the rural districts of the urban States, made up the prohibition vote in the main.

FROM HERE AND THERE

His Ad. Was Truthful.

A BOSTON physician tells of a Dr. Reed who, in his time, was one of the prominent medicos of the Hub. His large practice included many patients outside the city limits, and these he visited in his buggy.

One day Dr. Reed bought a new horse, with which he was much pleased until he discovered that the animal had an insurmountable objection to bridges of all kinds, and could not be made to cross one.

Inasmuch as at that period it was necessary to cross certain bridges in order to reach any one of the surrounding towns, the doctor decided to sell the horse. He did not think it necessary to mention the animal's peculiarity, but was much too honest to misrepresent him, and, after some thought, produced the following advertisement, which he inserted in a local paper:

"For Sale.—A bay horse, warranted sound and kind. The only reason for selling is because the owner is obliged to leave Boston."

A Model's Sorrow.

A MAGAZINE illustrator possessed the services of a model which were highly valued on account of the man's ability to wear evening clothes "like a society man," a feat which many professional models cannot achieve.

This model had "seen better days," but the only remaining relic of them was his dress suit and his ability to wear it properly. Sometimes he would turn up half an hour before the time appointed for his sitting, wearing a shabby business suit. After some minutes' conversation on any topic that popped into his head, he would finally approach the matter that distressed him something like this:

"You will pardon me, sir—I regret to say—I am overwhelmed with confusion—but—but, sir—if you will excuse me—I was obliged absolutely obliged to—er—hypothecate—in short, to pawn, my evening clothes for $3. If you will kindly redeem them, I am quite at your service, sir. Here is the ticket."

Now this sort of thing continued for a long time, until finally the illustrator hit upon the plan of hiding the model's business suit while he was out of the room, sending him home in his evening garb, confident that he had no other, and that he would return the day after ready to pose.

The hour arrived, but, instead of the model, there came a messenger boy with this note:

"Dear Sir: I cannot find words—I do not know how to convey to you—I am lacking in—but, alas, sir, that fatal 'but,' I was driven—forced—compelled, again to pledge my evening garments as collateral security for the sum of $3. Redeem them and I am at your service. I am at the pawnbroker's, in bed in a back room. I inclose the ticket."

THE GENTLE CYNIC

The ingenuity that many a man displays in dodging creditors would make his fortune in any other line of endeavor.

Nor does the size of the family Bible always indicate the amount of religion there is in that particular family.

Many a man is on such good terms with himself that he hasn't time to be pleasant to any one else.

Some people go into a thing head first, while others prefer to get there with both feet.

Just because a girl calls a fellow a muff is no indication that she wants him to hold her hands.

Even standing on your dignity won't always enable you to see over the heads of the crowd.

Eighteenth Century, which hardly spring at once to the mind. With both art was not a matter of pictures or statues made for single places and occasions. Art was all over the place. It was chairs and tables, it was over-doors and linen chests, it was cathedrals and palaces, it was snuff boxes and textiles, it was daily life. The superiority of the Gothic lies in the fact that the age it expresses was an age of broader ambitions, deeper impulses, a healthier society, a more vigorous spirit.

In thinking of Gothic art we are apt to think of it as museum material and it is in museums that we need it most in this country, where young students need to refer to the museums in order to correct their eye and enrich their feeling. The Arden Gallery, established for the benefit of art students here, emphasized its right intention by the character of its inaugural exhibition of Gothic work. It would be an error, nevertheless, to conclude that such work is only for museums. In Europe it proves its appropriateness to private dwelling houses and to gardens and parks. Trees and flowers and grass were in the world before the dark ages and a Gothic statue seems to belong more truly to the earth from which they spring than anything from the eighteenth century or the Renaissance.

Carvings and sculptures and textiles are not, of course, the only great forms of this art that spread through all the life of the Middle Ages. Enamels were, perhaps the medium of its most intense expression. In these the zest for color that stained wood and stone with red and blue and gold finds freest play. The champlevé enamels of Limoges glow with fiery energy, altars to mediaeval achievement on which the flame never has burned low.

Character of the Earlier Schools.

Curiously, however, to get as far as this in appreciation of mediaeval art almost invariably means going still farther back to the period when art was bound, not free, and by submitting to its bonds became the most moving of high-spirited slaves. Nearly all the great collections of the present have worked back to this moment and contain a little or much of that truly primitive art in which form is used to speak of inner feeling and not of outer aspect, and all the dear realism of art that constantly reminds us of what we love disappears in favor of an abstract pattern in a given space that reminds us of the vast and awful laws of that universe of which we form so small a part. No one yet has succeeded in explaining why certain relations of lines and forms, certain arrangements of light and shade either lift up our hearts or prostrate them, but the fact is there. Else why should our spirits be set free by the noble proportions of a cathedral interior where nothing but line and space are existent for us?

Certain cases of cloisonné enamels in the Morgan collections provide for us this most austere of aesthetic delights. These are the Byzantine enamels, the supreme treasures of the collection. Critics have commented upon the vitality of this art in spite of the fact that the artists were compelled to accept traditional and highly developed forms, using type characters and following fixed rules of gesture and pose. The cloisonné method also imposes its fixed rules. It involves filling little cells formed of strips of metal soldered to a metal ground, with pulverized glass. It is obvious that anything like free representation would be impossible with this method and that if the human figure were used as an element of the design it must, of necessity, be synthetized with as much severity as in a pattern for mosaic.

All this formality and tradition, according to Mr. Fry, writing in The Burlington, has been the source of the artist's triumph. The stimulus of working in a material so rigid and so difficult has been sufficient, he infers, to maintain the vital force of the design. The behavior of art under certain conditions does indeed take on an almost moral aspect and provide opportunity for more than one dangerous parallel. One has only to compare the splendid alabaster altarpiece given to the museum by Mr. Morgan, in which the stone offered extreme resistance to the sculptor's tool, with these early enamels to realize how superior are the latter. The enamels embody the artist's stern effort toward subduing his expression to the character of his material, the altarpiece records the high presumption of man the conqueror forcing his material to obey his whim. The renunciations made necessary by the cloisonné method cause enamels of this type to respond, according to another critic, "to the quiet appeal of ceremonial and religious thought" and to "render accepted types of sanctity or devotion with a success unsurpassed by any of its rivals." The mood of cloisonné is rapt, contemplative and grave.

The Effect on Modern Art.

Artists of certain modern schools have seen the force of this voluntary renunciation of the glib and complete. Many of them now are striving to weld chains that shall make them free. They are trying to put themselves into fetters in order to show the world how they can dominate their fetters. It is easier to obey than to command, but ease is not what they seek. Those among them who are sincere—and of the others it is, of course, inappropriate to speak—desire to get back the primitive tradition thrown off by that big child, the Gothic, and to use it for their modern religion. But emotion does not come by doing this or that.

"The Sad Mother," by Picasso. (At the Carroll Galleries.)

In most instances modern artists lack emotion and cannot communicate what they do not possess.

Take Picasso, again at the Carroll Galleries and at his best there. He shows the work of what the knowing call his "red" and "blue" periods when he was painting monochromatic pictures in those colors. One of the pictures of his "blue" period is called "The Sad Mother." A woman wrapped in a vast shawl sits holding her child. The artist has made their features melancholy, and the droop of the bare feet and langor of the hands tell the same story. A Byzantine enamelist would have done something of the kind with a sorrowing mother. An Egyptian or an early Greek would have conceived the mass of the figures in something that way, keeping it compact within a firm bounding line as the maker of the Romanesque statue in the Morgan collection has done. But what is to be said of the boa-constrictor interior form that is developed from the folds of the shawl? How it interrupts the sense of unity in the mass, how it breaks in upon the solemn monumental character of the form, how unpleasant and individualistic it is, as though at a service for the dead someone should lift his voice saying "I think this." In these paintings Picasso at least has not learned renunciation, and from his later works emotion has evaporated.

Certain artists have found their best chance in fleeing away from the life of Western civilization, seeking not so much the primitive forms as the primitive force, and these are nearer perhaps to reviving their aesthetic sense. Gauguin turned to Tahiti and the Marquesas Islands and one little head of a Tahitian in the exhibition at the Carroll Galleries says almost as much of the character of his reward as the magnificent decorative figures in Hamburg. Maurice Sterne has turned to Bali, an island of the Indian Archipelago, and has brought from its stimulating shores paintings that express sympathetically the spirit of the people. Form in his art is perhaps almost too much swayed by the intensity of his interest in the matter he illustrates. There are certain compromises in favor of getting everything in that will yield to the more severe conception of remembered vision, but one reads in his preface how genuinely he has realized his subject. "Art," he says, "to the impassioned Hindu is a means of getting closer to God. With them art is religion's language, understood by God. Symmetry are its words, rhythm its phrases, perfect balance its sentences. Like the immense active volcano towering above the terraced ricefields and teeming tropical vegetation, religion, passionate and agitated, projects from their daily tasks. The same fire or unknown force which from the bowels of the earth exhales steam and molten lava from the mouth of the crater gushes from the heart of the frenzied worshipper, leaving him prostrate and in a deathly stupor at the feet of his deity. A fiery, emotional, passionate religion, the gentler gods of Hindustan have been almost forgotten. Knowing the power of destruction, Brahma the Creator and Vishnu the Preserver have sunk to a secondary place. Shiva the Destroyer is honored most. The religious rites are, for the most part, hysteric trances or frenzies and the elements are symbolically expressed in their sacred dances at the temple festivals. In the largest painting shown in the present exhibition I have tried to show one of these dances. Fire, Water, and Air are represented by priests and priestesses carrying incense burners, bowls of water, and fans. Rapid upward flickering action of flames, threatening sinuous flow of water, and irresistible air, are expressed in rhythmic movement and significant gesture."

Comparing this dance with the various versions of the dance in sculpture now on view at the Macbeth Galleries, one sees quite clearly what is gained by recourse to a place and people still informed by belief in the gods. There is, nevertheless, no material so profitable to work in as the material at one's door, and many of these sculptured dancers give their word that art is plucking up courage and doing the difficult, the impossible, once more with the ease of the ancient days.

Color.

In the current number of The Craftsman, Marie Hall has an interesting article on the use of color in furnishing a house. She argues sagely that such individuality and spontaneity in choice as might express the temperament of the person responsible for the decoration is not always favorable to a satisfactory result. The mental influences of colors especially should be taken into account; and the writer discusses the effects of the three elemental primary colors—yellow, red, and blue. Yellow is nearest to sunlight, she says, and is required by persons with morbid dispositions, although it is not chosen by them. Red is "symbolic of blood, fire, and excitement," irritating the nerves and causing excitement in even the beasts of the field. "Therefore, since the keynote of all homes should be rest, and red in any large area destroys restfulness, it should be handled with special caution. It may be introduced successfully into drawing rooms, clubrooms, and dance halls, where gayety and a certain amount of excitement are desirable, but for other interiors it should be employed only in occasional details. Often mothers choose red for the nursery because the children like it; but the normal child is naturally excitable and nervous, and does not need this rousing note. Rarely in public buildings, and almost never in private homes, is a red room advisable. When it is attempted, however, the red should be allowed to completely dominate." Blue is characterized as "calm, retiring, and repressive."

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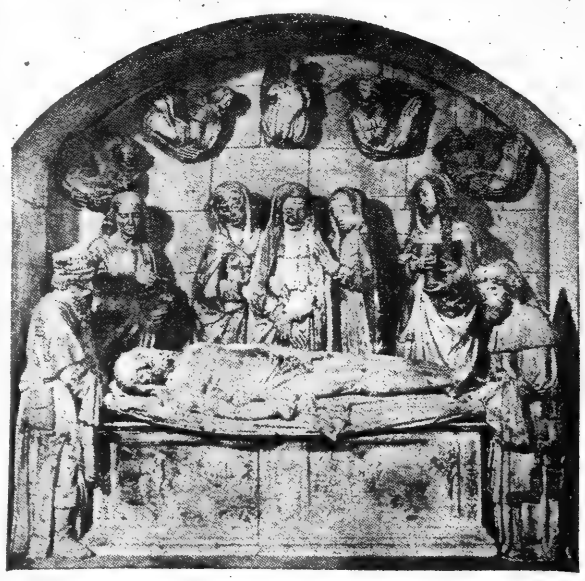
HOENTSCHEL GOTHIC'S IMPORTANCE

Art at Home and Abroad

The Quality of Early Gothic and Byzantine Art as Shown in Morgan Collections at Museum.

The Return of Certain Modern Schools of Art to Earlier and More Austere Traditions.



French Fifteenth Century Sculpture in the Morgan Collection.

TO pass from the French Eighteenth Century rooms at the Metropolitan Museum to the Early Gothic section of the Hoentschel Collection is to exchange an atmosphere of delicate artifice for one of passionate reality. The French Eighteenth Century had its virtue for every vice. It was trival but it trifled well. Its artists worked with their whole intelligence to produce gay follies for clever ladies. It was sensual and cold, but th debonair young courtiers and their sweethearts had a courage that carried them smiling to the guillotine. A certain amount of that courage got into the art of the day. Watteau, the leader of the school, faced death daily in the round of his consumptive years; the amours and pretty comedies which he wove into art are touched with his sickness of spirit, yet they show a world that plays in the sun. It is of the very essence of triviality to condemn the eloquent trifling of eighteenth century art.

Nevertheless, it is not an art on which to depend for solace through various and significant years. Students learn from it the conscience of the hand, history knows no period of finer raftsmanship, but they learn nothing of that deeper conscience of the heart and spirit which springs to life as one approaches the Gothic. The Gothic very well may be called the youth of European art. What preceded it was influenced by ancient civilizations, casting the spell of the East over nascent impulses and stilling them to a curious reticence. With the Gothic, spells are broken, Art stretches her great limbs, takes full breaths of the clear air of the fields, and begins to leap and caper joyously, at times clumsily, falling and failing, but up again, a lusty, young and living spirit.

The art student, justly appreciative of his still continuing privilege of access to the Hoentschel Gothic, will take occasion to visit the earlier examples for the purpose of comparing them with the later. He especially will pay attention to the early French carvings that express the always classic French genius in terms of the fresh and animated style arising in the fourteenth century. Here is the famous series of Madonnas, a theme on which countless variations had been and were to be made as long as religion remained the source of artistic ideas. Here is the graeious smiling lady playing with her child, representing the fourteenth century conception. The sculptor has carved the figure in wood; on the head of the Mother he has laced the crown which in an earlier tradition p claimed her Queen of Heaven. She sits a little stiffly and one line sweeps about the contour of the group holding it to a sculpturesque simplicity, but the types are human and real, one could meet them and hold intercourse with them. The robe falls in familiar folds and the pose and gesture have vitality. So much a matter of course has this degree of realism become in art that the visitor needs to turn to the little twelfth century group of French Romanesque to appreciate the immense stride in a new direction taken during the intervening years. The Romanesque Madonna sits in hieratic dignity, unmoved and monumental. Her figure is swathed in heavy draperies that closely define its main outlines and are drawn in tight regular folds. The knees are pressed together as in Egyptian figure the features are immobile and wear a Chinese aspect. As art the group is very impressive. The regular rhythms of line hypnotize the mind as does the regular lap of waves on a shore. The compact simplicity of the form undisturbed by a single accent of caprice or individuality, the amazing unity of the material, the pruning away of all representative detail, the absence of all emphasis, lend to this work the solemnity of a monotonous reading of the law by deep-toned voices. Our modern art is creeping back to this heavy gentleness, this enigmatic calm, but to arrive it must traverse centuries of ebullient life.

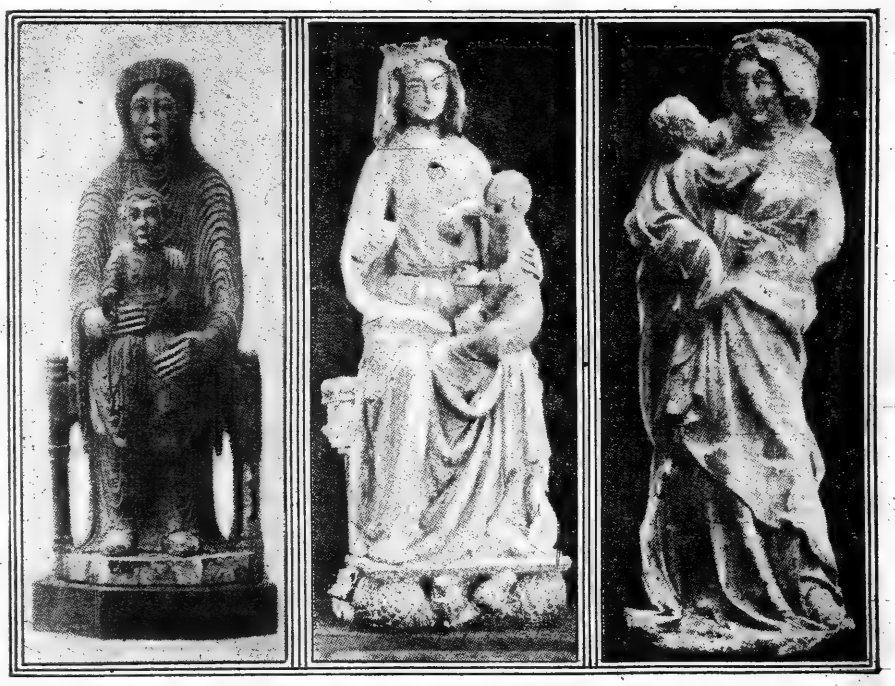
A Madonna and Child carved in sandstone by a fifteenth century Burgundian sculptor shows the impulse toward animated realism pushed still further than in the fourteenth century example. The mother leans a little backward, gazing at her child, who clutches with a babyish gesture at her breast. Some one has seen in her face sadness and premonition, but the uninitiated observer confronted with this eloquent expression of motherhood would perceive only the intimate relation between a kind young human creature and her child. Thus the art of the Middle Ages developed and made its way toward the more sophisticated Renaissance. There were countless sub-divisions and influences. There was the invasion of Flemish influence with its lusty juvenile tendency toward grimace. There was the soft southern influence brought from Italy. There were the details imported directly from the mediaeval theatre. Practically all tendencies can be found in the collection of Hoentschel treasures which never again could be repeated in an assemblage so educational and so historically important.

Mediaeval Art from the Collector's Standpoint.

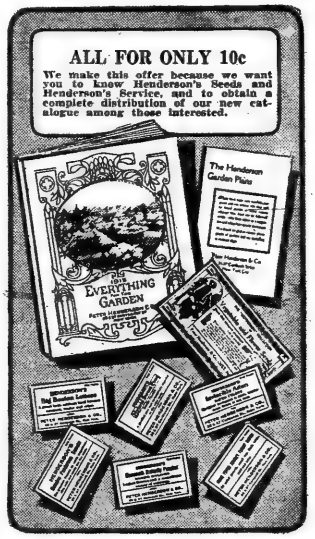
When mediaeval art is considered from the collector's point of view its importance becomes very promptly apparent. It makes a universal appeal. An astute connoisseur has observed that when art of inferior kind, of objective interest and nerveless execution, becomes so much the fashion that extremely high prices are paid for it, its vogue is found to be strictly local, confined to a small and uneducated community. At one time Bouguereaus, discarded in France, were sold in America. We had our Bouguereau period, and we may confess it without shame, for certainly no young country ever worked so rapidly out of its concern with objective art as our quick-stepping America. But the best mediaeval art, like the best classic art, has no limited success of locality. In all the great art centres of the world, in London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Rome, it has brought its public from far and near to watch the dispersal of distinguished groups, and come to grips over ownership. If art of all grades and kinds were classified, in one group the best of a thousand centuries would fall, and for this group no market valuation counts; there is no such thing as a money value for it. The Fragonard room is there because it is a masterpiece of its painter and its period, because the period is one of technical perfections, and the painter contributed the rich flavor of a singularly robust personality. Therefore that it sold for less than four hundred thousand dollars at one moment and almost at the next moment brought a million and a quarter means absolutely nothing except that it is the best of its kind and a discriminating taste conjoined with wealth was in the happy game of exchange.

The Gothic treasures also are in the chosen group and by the time our lavish public learns to feel their quality the few fine pieces in the world will be for none but the mightiest. Three millions of dollars went for the Hoentschel collection as a whole and the enamels and Gothic pieces, forming numerically the smaller part, are accepted by common consent as the most commercially valuable section of the assemblage. A single piece of enamel, one of the finer and rarer specimens, cost its former owner a hundred thousand dollars. But again the question of prices is a perfectly idle question. These special works are priceless because they are great in their kind and speak large and simple thoughts in a grave direct language. The work of nameless artists, telling no story of kings and favorites, they hold their place by the quality of their art and the wealth of human feeling communicated by them. And thus it is as one comes near the great art of any time, country, or school. Names count not at all, rarity counts somewhat, but great art always is rare. The story does not count or the historical provenance. Nothing counts except the thing done.

As a matter of fact there is a connection between these two so different schools, the Gothic and the French



Three Statues in the Gothic Section of the Hoentschel Collection Showing the Development of Mediaeval Art.



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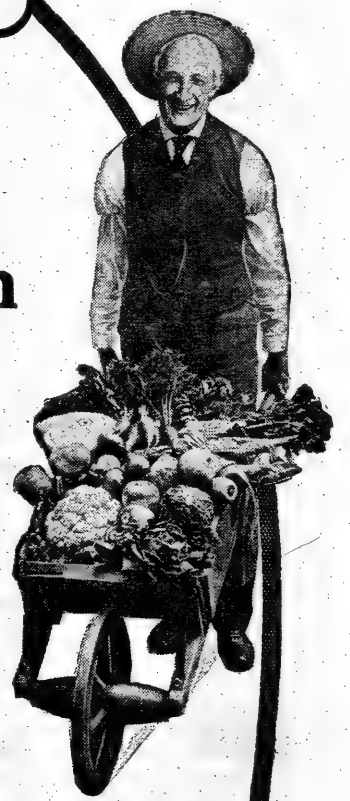

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BRET HARTE'S SKETCHES

A Posthumous Volume of Forgotten Stories and Poems Taken from the Old Files of Two Californian Newspapers

STORIES AND POEMS AND OTHER UNCOLLECTED WRITINGS. By Bret Harte. Compiled by Charles Meeker Kozlay. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

THERE is an odd sensation in taking up, for review, a book by Bret Harte, a book made up, moreover, of work written in those days when all his best work came out, when he still lived in the West, and was yet in the vigor of his youth.

No one ever wrote about California, about the West generally, as Harte did. No one else ever showed the West the world wanted, the West it must have. He fitted fact and imagination together, creating a particular type of romance, of fun, of hardihood and tragedy which bettered the facts because it heightened them, bringing out the color and flavor of a strange and adventurous era through an artistic medium that was really opposed to what it used. Harte was himself utterly unlike the typical Westerner, and all his tastes and beliefs and desires were removed from what the West sought and struggled for. Much that he put into his stories was pure fiction, but it was great art, and, being true to life in general, it was, of course, true of the West, too, though the West could hardly recognize it. He reduced the heterogeneous rawness and roughness to beauty without losing the essential qualities that made the life around him unique, and not only unique, but passing.

In addition to being an artist, he was a humorist. Good heavens, how the man has made us laugh, and cry, too, for that matter! He was Western in his humor, at least. He could smile over a cut throat, and rub the salt of a joke into a breaking heart almost as inevitably as the men of the camp and the trail whom he observed and about whom he wrote. In fact, though not himself Western in any sense usually meant by the term, he understood and appreciated Western characteristics; they stirred and touched his imagination, and wrought him to a pitch of creation he never reached in the remainder of his work. He concentrated the West like a burning-glass, and the result was fire.

The material in the present volume, Vol. XX. in the Riverside edition, has been gathered up from old files of The Californian and The Golden Era, files that, until Mr. Kozlay discovered them, were thought to have been destroyed. There is other material, some dating as late as 1902, but most comes from these old papers, both prose and verse.

No new light is thrown on the author by anything in this book, unless it be the scarcely required proof that he was always the master craftsman, and that even where the matter of the story was not of importance, the manner of it was excellent. He did not, in any of the earliest pieces here gathered, turn to the rich mine that later made him famous. Instead, he plays with some situation in an exaggerated manner, as in his first story, "My Metamorphosis," where he relates the predicament of his hero, caught away from his clothes in a sylvan glade beside a little lake over whose silver surface he has just swum. He is caught by a group of young men and maidens, and the only way out is to scramble to a pedestal and impersonate a statue. He fools the group, but falls in love with one of the maidens, and the rest of the story is used up in detailing how he finally finds and weds her.

Bret Harte was fond of that type of story, but it is curious to see it appearing as his earliest expression, for it is not, even in its humor, which is strained to a degree, the Bret Harte who won the world. There is not the least attempt to portray anything but conventional characters, lay figures recognized as only to be used for hanging a plot upon. The strain that developed into the Condensed Novels is clearly marked in a later paper, "Popular Biographies: Self-Made Men of Our Day," in which the type of Western hero, whose chief business was adding notches to his gun, is caricatured in a thoroughly amusing fashion. Jayhawk's adventures are fast and furious, and they are commented upon by the hero himself in this wise:

> When we found we couldn't get along together, we agreed to divide our money and separate. I counted out three hundred dollars apiece, and divided the weapons. McSnaffle wanted to give me five hundred, and take the weapons himself. "But," says Mr. Jayhawk, with playful irony, "I didn't see it." Then we shook hands and parted like men, each man walking backward until he was out of rifle shot. Being in a hurry, I kinder forgot myself and turned my back too soon, and when I faced round again, he had me covered! "He was a mighty smart man," he added, in a tone not entirely free from emotion, "and when I see that, I felt kinder sorry we had separated."

There is a great deal of joyous fooling of this kind in these sketches, and one story, "A Gentleman of La Porte," is real Bret Harte, with its delicious, incongruous Kentucky gentleman, "Also a Pioneer." Another sprightly gentleman we should be sorry not to have met is the Colonel, in "Retiring From Business."

A characteristic piece of the Harte humor, though it is not Western, is the delectable article called "The Great Patent Office Fire," written after the disastrous fire in the United States Patent Office at Washington, D. C., on Sept. 24, 1877. Harte's contempt for the red tape of the Government found full expression in this article, and his sense of fun has full play. The Government spent $400 a week for watchmen, but no one was able to say just when and how the fire started. The article was published in The New York Sun. The struggle between the somewhat slow-spoken visitor from the West, who has discovered the fire, to impart his information to various officials, low and high, beginning with his attempt on the doorkeeper of the Secretary of the Interior in the words, "Look yar, stranger," and ending in the smoking car of the Cincinnati express out of Washington, when, the fire having by this time consumed everything consumable, a fellow-passenger observes to the Westerner, "The Patent Office, they say, is on fire," is one long laugh. The Westerner has borne all he can. "Firmly, yet quietly, the stranger drew a revolver from his pocket. 'I'm kinder new in these yar parts,' he said sadly, 'and, mister, I'm nat'rally a sorter hopeful, mindful man, easy to manage—*but* if ye're trying to play any o' them Patent Office fires on me— Well—you hear me?'"

This same feeling of annoyance against the Hayes Administration finds another expression in the little fantasy, "An American Haroun-al-Raschid." By some enchantment the President is made to lose his characteristic appearance, and passes unknown through the various departments, where his adventures, if funny, are not of the kind calculated to inspire either admiration for or confidence in the Government. In his interview with the Assistant Secretary of State, for he can by no means reach the Secretary himself, Mr. Seward is made to say, answering a remark of the disguised President's:

> Pardon me. You only *think* you think. Nobody, as a rule, thinks in this department. We talk, it is true. You talk, I talk, they talk. He, she, and it talks. But I do not think, thou dost not think, they do not think.

There is also a touch on Carl Schurz that is not unamusing. The President, pursuing his Persian type of adventure, proceeds to the Department of the Interior. Ascending the steps, he is passed by a man in a hurry, who seems to desire to enter without observation. The President, forgetting he cannot be recognized, calls out,

> "Oh, Schurz!"
>
> The man leaped wildly into the air, shuddered, grimaced, and shouting "No vacancies," disappeared madly down the corridor.
>
> "Poor Carl!" said the President. "Well, I won't disturb him. But why, after all, is he so incensed at office seekers—he who has sought office all his life?"

We are given an interesting sidelight on Harte's own ideas of what constituted humor, or at least American humor, in a paper published in The Golden Era, Dec. 27, 1863, on Artemus Ward, who had just paid a visit to California and entertained the natives with his famous "Showman" lectures.

> Artemus Ward is not the greatest American humorist, nor does he himself profess to be, but he deserves the credit of combining qualities which make him the representative of a kind of humor that has more of a national characteristic than the higher and more artistic standard. His strength does not lie simply in grotesque spelling—that is a mechanical trick suggested by his education as a printer—and those who have gone to hear him in this expectation have been properly punished—but it is the humor of audacious exaggeration—of perfect lawlessness; a humor that belongs to the country of boundless prairies, limitless rivers and stupendous cataracts. In this respect Mr. Ward is the American humorist par excellence, and "his book" is the essence of that fun which overlies the surface of our national life, which is met in the stage, rail car, canal and flat boat, which bursts out over campfires and around bar-room stoves—a humor that has more or less local coloring, that takes kindly to, and half elevates, slang, that is of today and full of present application.

There is a definition which will work as well today as it did in '63. There is a group of fables, and some "translations" from the Chinese classics, in which occur two examples of the limerick. Here is one:

> There once was a sage called Confu-
> Cius, whose remarks were not few;
> He said, "I will hew
> This blasted hill through,"
> While his friends remarked quietly, "Do."

Harte puts himself on record as an admirer of the elder Dumas in an article entitled "My Favorite Novelist and His Best Novel," when he states boldly that it is

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MR. WELLS'S CINEMA

"Bealby," a Series of Entertaining Moving Pictures—Latest Fiction by Eden Phillpotts, Frank Harris, Mrs Martin, and Others

BEALBY. By H. G. Wells. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

IN the early days of the moving-picture art or industry the producers offered the public photographs of chases, and little else. Even today, the chase is a valuable aid to the weary screen-dramatist; his outlaw hero gallops up hill and down dale with the Sheriff and his posse pounding at his heels, and his silent comedian plunges and stumbles across the town with a picturesque troop of policemen, housewives, children, and dogs in his wake.

Some part of his leisure Mr. H. G. Wells devotes to his delectable war-game. And part of it he spends, it is now revealed, at what he undoubtedly calls the "cinema." The revelation of this important biographical detail is the result of the publication of Mr. Wells's new and highly entertaining novel.

For "Bealby" is a novel of the chase. This does not mean that its characters wear pink coats and shout "Tally-ho!" and "Yoicks!" and similar ridiculous things. The chase is not after deer or foxes, but, in accordance with moving-picture tradition, after the hero.

When young Bealby, scullion at a splendid country house called Shonts, grows sullenly rebellious at the petty tyranny of the other servants, the habitual reader of Wells (what do you call such a creature? A Wellsian or a Weller?) smacks his lips and makes ready for a feast of sociological psychology. But Mr. Wells is not in his sociological mood. Therefore, Bealby stabs the footman in the chin with a toasting fork, and, pursued by all the servants, rushes out of the pantry.

And the first thing he does is to run into and overturn—whom do you suppose? The Lord Chancellor of England! It is actually a Chestertonian touch, this matter of having a small, frightened scullion knock over a very pompous Lord Chancellor, who holds at the time a decanter of whisky and a siphon of soda water. Chestertonian also is it for a fat and obsequious butler to topple the Lord Chancellor over again, in a frantic struggle to assist him. But Bealby's escape into one of the secret chambers of Shonts, his emergence through the thick ivy-covered wall, his flight across the park, his wanderings with the caravan, his quarrel with the drunken golfer, his glorious sending of the caravan on its wild, disastrous journey down the precipitous hill, his complicated and exciting dash across Crayminster, pursued by all the populace of that village, his cross-country ride in a trailer after Capt. Douglas's motor cycle—these things are not Chestertonian, they are, to coin a word, cinemarian.

"Bealby" is a succession of moving-picture films. But it is a succession of extraordinarily good moving-picture films; they are vivid, convincing, (for the moment,) and they have no "flicker." To characterize the book in terms more proper to literature, it is essentially a comedy of action, a deliciously amusing comedy of action as swift, as violent, and almost as fantastic as that of "Manalive" or "The Ball and the Cross."

Who can understand this erratic genius who gives us one day the desperate dullness of "The Wife of Sir Isaac Harman" and another day this brilliant farce? Only a few months ago Mr. Wells was telling the world very sternly that he would be a Realist, come what might; that in spite of bell, book, and candle, the pillory, the prison, and the guillotine, he would describe life as he saw it. The world gasped, and prepared to be shocked. Whereupon Mr. Wells wrote "Bealby."

A distinguished English journalist, the friend and opponent of Mr. Wells, has said that the best way to read Mr. Wells's novels is to skip all the politics and economics, to pay attention only to the story. Perhaps it is in deference to this criticism that Mr. Wells has written a book as unpolitical as "Alice in Wonderland" and as innocent of economics as of astrology.

Deliberately, it seems, he has made use of the oldest tricks of the conventional comic writer, but he has given these tricks a strange new humor. That toasting fork with which Bealby stabs the footman is comedy's own weapon, as ancient as harlequin's wand and the clown's red-hot poker. The pompous Lord Chancellor, the equally pompous butler, the shifty, tattered tramp—on how many a stage, in how many a pleasant volume, have they strutted and mouthed to win the world's laughter! But

THE MODERN CITY

Frederic C. Howe's Analysis of Its Problems

THE MODERN CITY AND ITS PROBLEMS. By Frederic C. Howe, Ph. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

TO do Mr. Howe's book justice it is necessary to separate his topic from its treatment. His topic is the conversion of the American city, empowered only to do the specific things intrusted to it, and those rather grudgingly, into the European city, which is empowered to do anything not forbidden to it. The distinction is natural, and rooted in the histories of the two continents. The ancient city was the State. Only in modern times has there come to be a larger State. In Europe citizens exist only for the State. This side the ocean the city, the State, and the nation exist only for the citizens. The people rule, and the Government has only such powers as are given it. The powers not given to the Governments are reserved to the people, and the limitation of the powers of nation, State, or city are the enlargement of the powers which citizens have not parted with. The powers given the cities abroad must be taken from the people, since there is no other source of power. The powers not given to the cities here are exercised by private corporations. Dr. Howe gives a list of fifty leading cities of Great Britain of which forty-nine own and operate baths, forty-four work the electric supplies and markets, forty-two operate the street cars. In Germany of fifty leading cities all operate their own gas supply and markets, forty-eight operate the baths and water supply, forty-three operate the slaughter houses. Some of our cities do the same things, but not nearly so generally. Dr. Howe wishes them to enlarge their activities beyond anything Americans are accustomed to.

The ancient city was a capital. The mediaeval city was a fortress and the seat of commerce. The modern city is neither a capital nor a fortress. It is a focus of industry, but it has broken with the past altogether, and needs, he argues, a structure organized to function like industrial organizations. His book is alluringly prepared to develop this theme. He has traveled and seen and written much, but never better than this. He probably will not dislike to have it said that he is a partisan upon this subject. Certainly his book gives no trace of doubt about the wisdom of his contentions.

The book is not unlike the picture of such a sunset as nature ought to have produced, but such as man never saw, or at least hardly ever on this side the ocean. This country has not yet produced a city fit to be intrusted with unlimited powers. Our cities are served by corporations so well—despite some notorious disappointments—that there is scant need for the cities to abandon the field of government for the field of industry. Certainly that is true until such time as the cities have learned how to perform well the simple tasks of government. Dr. Howe laments that the cities are not allowed to incur debts for activities which would provide many social comforts. The experience of New York is that the limitation is more necessary than the comforts, and that it is cheaper to allow profits to corporations than to incur taxes for the provision of the same things in the costly and inefficient manner to which American cities are accustomed. Since the book was published the Census has supplied the facts about the growth of city debts, and they are cautionary in high degree. The indebtedness of the nation has decreased in proportion to population, and the indebtedness of States has grown hardly at all. But the indebtedness of cities has more than doubled in eleven years, and almost quadrupled between 1890 and 1913. New York City, for example, is habitually in such embarrassed financial condition that bankers extend credit only by imposing terms of financial common sense, which the administrations had thrown to the winds. New York bought $14,000,000 worth of school sites and did not build schools. It maintains $1,000,000 of automobiles at an annual cost of $560,000 for the private comfort of overpaid officials. It is now struggling with the plans for a $24,000,000 Courthouse, too costly to complete and yet more costly to retreat from, no extreme has been the commitment. The things that American cities do well are too few to assent to the position of Dr. Howe. His book is a counsel of perfection, and it has the fault of the merit that it is so enticingly prepared, with a look ahead so fixed that there is no opportunity for hindsight. If only he would file a bond to produce his results he might be given a license to proceed. Until then bitter experience has taught Americans to be wary of those who promise faster than they can perform, and obscure their failures with fresh proposals. Dr. Howe thinks that American cities are disappointments because they wear bobbed skirts. But there are signs that the freedom they have is all that they are fit for, and that the first step toward greater municipal freedom ought to be a better citizenship, and a more honest and competent governing class. City charters will not provide them, and bitter disappointments have resulted from proceeding on that theory.

BRET HARTE'S SKETCHES

(Continued from Page 89)

"The Count of Monte Christo" he prefers above all other stories. * * * "As a magnificent conception of romance magnificently carried out the novel seems to me to stand unsurpassed in literature." What is more, he says that romance is what the world wants * * * and surely the world proved that it wanted the kind of romance Harte could give it.

But of the deeper and tenderer Harte, the Harte who wrote the "Outcasts of Poker Flat," there is no hint. There is simply more of the rest of the Harte, which was good, but not great. To the poems here resurrected and which take up half the volume, the same calm praise is due. They are generally readable, they are often amusing, and they are occasionally very poor. None of them is a real addition to the Harte we already possess.

Several critical papers, one on Lowell, one on Longfellow, an appreciation of Lincoln, and an article on Washington are extremely interesting. It is particularly revealing to find how far more sympathetic Harte was with Longfellow than with Lowell, of whom he says:

> Mr. Lowell was more of an Englishman than an American * * * he knew little of the character of the West and the South—it is to be feared that he never greatly understood or sympathized with either.

The chief value of this book is that it turns the mind once more to a man of great talent, and that it brings closer his personality, for these papers have the value of sketches and beginnings, even though they are not raw or unfinished. Indeed, they prove that nothing about Harte ever could have been unfinished. Mr. Koslay has done his work splendidly, telling just the needed thing and not crowding notes upon the reader. There is no reason why these papers and stories and poems should have been left in obscurity, for their level is high. The disappointing thing, of course, is that no peak appears—but perhaps it is irrational to have hoped that a peak could have been hidden all these years.

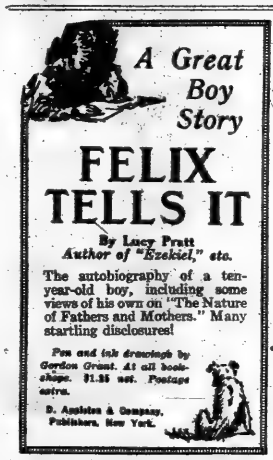
HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE.

A WANDERER IN VENICE.

A WANDERER IN VENICE. By E. V. Lucas. The Macmillan Company. New York: 1915.

THE best way to test a man's character is to travel with him, according to the wise saws, and such a guide, counselor, and friend as Mr. Lucas has proved himself in his wanderings in Florence, London, Holland, and Paris is all too rare in the annals of travel and authorship.

There has been no dearth of *ciceroni* for Venice, the French and English, critics as well as couriers, have been both precious and industrious on that score, where also our own Mr. Howells has registered an abiding mark. In "A Wanderer in Venice," however, Mr. Lucas shows unprecedented craftsmanship and honest desire to serve. He does not carry his readers, willy-nilly, to his own hobby land, but like the priceless companion that one meets so seldom, and then quite by accident, he never forgets what one ought to see and know (as one finds out later for one's self) as he pilots his charge through *rio* and *campo* and canal. History and art and gossip are here in just proportion; churches, galleries, palaces, hotels, and shops are treated intelligently, which means without humbug or prejudice. Side by side with the Baedeker for Venice, Mr. Lucas's book will prove to the tourist on his first visit a delectable library. For such of us as have been covering these grounds (not forgetting the waters) without the "Wanderer's" leading hand, his book has come as a renewal of old delights and a valuable summa and glossary for that golden page of memory which is Venice.



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HARPER'S BOOKS

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HARPER'S MAGAZINE
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never before have they been galvanized into life by contact with the amazing Bealby, never before have they been at once so fantastic and so human.

Perhaps some disturbingly well-informed person will bring to naught this conjecture by proving that "Bealby" was written in 1906 and preserved in a cedar chest until this momentous year. Nevertheless, let it be here stated that "Bealby" seems in this respect to be a war-time product, in that it entertains and does not attempt to instruct or to criticise. It is written, it seems, for people who do not want to be shown the faults of society, who have before them a tragedy so great that they have no desire to find sociological problems in their fiction. If Mr. Wells wrote "Bealby" before the German troops entered Belgium, he was most fortunately endowed with the knowledge of just what sort of reading his countrymen would need in the Spring of 1915. For in this time of strife and poverty, the novelist can justify his existence only by amusing his readers. King Demos is sad and weary, he calls not for his sage, but for his jester. And surely "Bealby's" author is a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy.

JOYCE KILMER.

BRUNEL'S TOWER

BRUNEL'S TOWER. By Eden Phillpotts. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THE daily bread of life is in this book, which does not mean that it lacks poetry and vision, too. Set as it is to the tune of a potter's wheel, it could hardly lack that—though, to be sure, Bennett set his Five Town stories in pottery works, and put precious little poetry into them. But he was concerned with the business side of the matter, the effect on the people of the prosperity that came to their commercial enterprises. Here the works are successful, too, and business-like in a fashion. But it is love of the clay, love of beauty as it finds expression in the flower of the wheel, that animates Easterbrook, Pitts, and the men of the place.

There's three things thet go to making pots, just as there's three things go to making all else. And they are matter, life, and mind. So, at least, I hold, though many wiser men than I deny the mind. But it looks like thht to my eyes, and in the business of potting the matter's the red mud here; the life's the spinning wheel; the mind is the craftsman's, who brings wheel and earth together and creates the pot.

So Easterbrook, the master thrower, talking to the lad who came to the works and there achieved the matter of his own life, which makes the book.

Harvey Porter is 17 and a runaway from the reformatory. He has the tremendous appeal of youth, of humanity in the making, an appeal to which Mr. Phillpotts has felt drawn time and again. "He was," we are told, but not till the story has run far along its course, "he was rising to the exploitation of his strength and the display of its peculiar qualities—a sort of heartless inhumanity, common to youth. * * * He looked out at life with something of the spirit mirrored in the face of the faun of Praxiteles—an aspect neither good nor evil, but fraught with values that existed in a category outside human morals."

Brunel's Tower, to which his fate led him, was the seat of the Easterbrook pottery, having become so under romantic and interesting circumstances, which are briefly related at the beginning of the book. Son of a longshoreman, drowned at his labor, and of a mother who had run away with a toff and got killed in the street for her pains, the lad had been early left to shift for himself, and had managed the thing so badly as to be sent away, albeit his wrongdoing was rather excess of high spirits and a talent for leadership than anything worse.

George Easterbrook and his partner, Pitts, are two men of a high, manful type, colored with the art that is in them, meeting life with an unshakeable probity and clear honesty. In these things they are alike, though in temperament and judgment of life they vary widely. The association with these two men is alone so delightful that were there nothing else in the volume it would still be better worth the reading than half a hundred of the common run of novels.

But there is true drama besides, and many characters, each so rounded, so human, so likable, amusing, or what not of interesting, that page after page holds and urges, and the book, solid as it is, seems far too short.

Harvey is wonderfully given to us. His repellent characteristics are never shirked, but the charm and the real generosity and goodness of the lad remain to exert the same force on the reader as on those with whom, in his adventure, he is brought into direct contact. Easterbrook loves him, and this love is easy to understand. Yet when the crisis comes and the man, unjust through the very elements that make him a just man, casts Harvey off, that, too, is as it must be. That the lad loves his master with entire devotion, something that might, in hands less skillful and less honest than Mr. Phillpotts's, be more difficult to convey without a hint of sentimentality, becomes the means of that ultimate firing by which both pots and men reveal the beauty and strength that is in them, or else crumble into dust. The effect of these two natures on each other is that good that results from it to both, for Easterbrook is given wider horizons and deeper understanding, while Harvey finds that right and wrong are not abstractions, but real substances of life, and that the end and the means are inextricably mingled and may not be divorced and set apart like sheep and goat. None the less, and for all his quick brain and the alert aliveness of his mental processes, Harvey is really always governed by his emotions. He is capable of giving life itself for what he loves, more than that, he is capable of comprehending. In time, that person's viewpoint. But all the wisdom and the truth of the world might not move him where his affections were not engaged.

There is little you do not know about the workings of a pottery when you have finished the book, but it gradually amalgamates with your understanding of the human part of the story, and is not so much information as experience. Harvey, eager and intelligent, wearies not in finding out the why and the how, and the men who work, teaching him what they know by the movements of their skillful hands as much as by the quaint philosophy of their words, pass the same knowledge on to you who read, for it is as though you watched and saw actual processes.

Behind the argument of the story stand the laws of heredity and environment. It is on Harvey these laws clash, and in Easterbrook, for the master has his convictions. And though, to his hot and hasty judgment, his belief appeared to betray him, in the final outcome he has good cause to return to it again. As Paul Pitts says, when the two old friends and partners talk together on the subject:

What you've done is this: you've created a boy. Though you never got a son, yet thus it stands: you've created a boy and molded him afresh. Here's a lad runs away from a reformatory and comes to you. And you take him, like you'd take any other bit of clay, and mold him on your wheel. The old stuff, that was warped and crooked, you were grinding afresh; and he was helping you himself, so far as he could, owing to his great feeling for you, and his hungry desire to please you. And if a bit of crooked stuff still remained, it was natural. It takes longer to build a character than a pot.

Last, it is not amiss to say that the book is magnificently written, though this will be superfluous information to any who have read Mr. Phillpotts before. The story runs on quieter lines than some of the author's novels, but it is no less absorbingly interesting, and it holds that element of surprise which is never lacking in the work of the true story teller. It is a book for which to be frankly grateful, for it holds matter for many hours' enjoyment.

THE VEILS OF ISIS

THE VEILS OF ISIS. By Frank Harris. George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

THIS new volume by Mr. Harris contains a collection of short tales, principally love stories, some of them very good, others quite negligible. The scenes shift from one corner of the earth to another and the form varies from realism to fantasy, but always the interest is mainly psychological.

The first story, "The Veils of Isis," is a delicately woven tale of a young priest dedicated to the worship of Isis, goddess of love and giver of life. Her he adored, both as goddess and as woman, with such fervor that she yielded to his prayers, lifting her veils one by one. Then comes the brief and very different history of a young Russian Jewess, a student, who found that in all Moscow there was no shelter for her, save upon one condition: that she become the bearer of a "Yellow Ticket." Follows in strong contrast an amusing bit of allegory, which tells how a modern "Ugly Duckling" sought refuge, first among the Angle-Dorklings, then among the geese, before he discovered that he was a swan and flew away with his mate, a trifle nervous at rising to a great height, but feeling that it was better "to be killed falling from heaven than to live in a duck-pond." The longest story in the book, "A Daughter of Eve," is one of the best—perhaps is the best. The action takes place on the deck of a South Seas pearling schooner, a peaceful spot until the beautiful, vain, unhappy younger sister of the owner's wife sets foot upon it. From the very moment she arrives one feels that tragedy is inevitable; the only question is how and when the lightning will strike. "A brute of a story," the narrator calls it, with the punishment out of all proportion to the sin, but a story very beautifully told, tense, dramatic, full of the soft charm of the southern seas, the glamour of moonlight and starshine, with fierce human passions not lulled but rather aroused by it all. Nearly as tragic is the account of "A French Artist" to whom life gave "this and that of his heart's desire," taking in exchange his soul bit by bit, until at last he was crushed by the cross which he himself had made.

Of the remaining tales, "Within the Shadow" and "The Prostitute," are both good, the first the better of the two. It is the story of a man who wanted to know the Chinese as they really are. Accident throws him across the path of the sixteen-year-old wife of Phang, a mandarin of the first class; they fall in love, a brief delirious happiness is followed by horror, and Wilson learns this at least of the Chinese—their cruelty. A very different kind of love is portrayed in "The Prostitute," a love capable of self-sacrifice in small things as well as in large. It is the man in the case who tells this story—a story whose crux lies in the unlike comments made by a Belgian novelist and a famous English musician; the critique of the latter sums up indeed an entire theory of life. "A Fool's Paradise" is a clever piece of symbolism yielding an interesting point of view; but in fact all these tales are interesting, with the single exception of "The Kiss." Several of them, like "Isaac and Rebecca," are thoroughly ugly, true enough, no doubt, but true to an aspect of human nature far lower than the frankly brutal. Throughout the volume displays a careful, analytical study of men and women, thoughtful, painstaking, often artistic, but save in one or two instances somewhat unsympathetic.

A MENNONITE COMEDY

MARTHA OF THE MENNONITE COUNTRY. By Helen R. Martin. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.

MRS. MARTIN'S half a score of novels prove her to be an author of varied gifts. For, they show almost as many different kinds of attitude toward her material and of methods of treatment. She lacks fertility in the invention of character and her conceptions are apt to show a strong family resemblance, as do also the situations in which she places them. But the mental agility which enables her to discover and take a new viewpoint of character and situation whenever she wants to use any of these near relatives saves her from the appearance of having dealt in repetitions. Martha, the heroine of this present story, for instance, has had several similar predecessors. But not one of them has gravely paced with innocent eyes through a comedy such as this. For the story is a charming comedy, told with a light touch and a swift movement that send it shimming along to the accompaniment of the reader's laughter. The humor is largely that of situation, but along with this go much clever give and take of conversation, some satire in the delineation of character, and the amusingly grotesque speech of the Pennsylvania Dutch, among whom most of the scenes are laid.

The hero is a famous novelist who wants to find some new view of the panorama of

(Continued on Page 98)

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12°. 53 Illus. $1.75.
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A new impression has just come from the press of Mr. Putnam's former volume: THE SOUTHLAND OF NORTH AMERICA. 8°. 190 Illus. $2.50. The interest in this entertaining and illuminating volume has in no way diminished.
"An amusing, instructive and tempting account of travel in the by-ways just off the new highway."—N. Y. Sun.

The Tuberculosis Nurse
Ellen La Motte, R.N.
12°. Illus. 308 pp. $1.50.
A Practical Handbook for Nurses, Settlement Workers, and All Having to Do with the Fight Against Tuberculosis. The author has been well known to the medical profession as nurse-in-charge of the Tuberculosis Division of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and is now working "at the front" in France.

Origins of the War
J. Holland Rose, Litt.D.
Author "Personality of Napoleon," etc.
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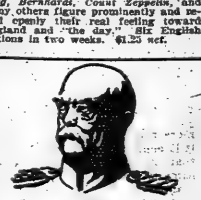

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EDWARD R. SILL

Mr. Parker's Critical Biography Based on the Poet's Letters

EDWARD ROWLAND SILL, HIS LIFE AND WORK. By William Belmont Parker. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.75 net.

WHAT was the work of Edward Rowland Sill? He devoted twelve years of his brief life to teaching, four of them in the Oakland High School and eight as professor of English in the University of California. His teaching was constructive and inspirational, but no history of American pedagogy will mention his name. He was (like most descendants of the Pilgrims) an eager questioner of religion. Yet religious thought, orthodox or heterodox, is not his debtor. He was an essayist who could describe and interpret with unique accuracy and insight, but those who now enjoy his graceful, lucid prose are few indeed. He wrote two poems—"Opportunity" and "The Fool's Prayer"—each the simple and beautiful expression of a lesson life had taught him. These poems the world received and cherishes. These poems, therefore, the world considers the reason for Sill's existence.

Will this always be so? Will this man of genius never emerge from his voluntary obscurity? He was the shyest, most sensitive of poets, shutting out the public with anonymity or pseudonymity. But after his premature death, his friends collected his poems and essays and published them. Then many perceived what Thomas Bailey Aldrich and a few others had long known, that the sombre little house in Cuyahoga Falls had sheltered a creative artist of no common sort. Many perceived this, but most did not; most people were content with "Opportunity" and "The Fool's Prayer." Now, however, Mr. William B. Parker has in his biography of Sill placed the poet before the world so vividly that he may be said to have discovered him anew. And henceforward, it may confidently be predicted, the name of Edward Rowland Sill will mean more than ever before to those of his countrymen who are moved by great thoughts greatly written.

Mr. Parker's book is not the usual solid volume of biography, conscientiously packed with useful and useless information. It is not an elaborate reconstruction of a man and his time like, to mention a comparatively recent example, Winston Churchill's life of Lord Randolph Churchill. It is not a penetrating psychological study, like Emile Legouis's "Youth of Wordsworth." It is not the warmly personal utterance of a friend and disciple, like Everard Meynell's glowing "Francis Thompson." It is none of these things, yet it has a quality which makes it akin to them all; it is interpretative, informing, critical, but it is above all what may be called an autobiographic biography.

That is to say, Mr. Parker has judiciously permitted—or compelled—this most un-Whitmanlike poet to "celebrate himself." Influenced by the dicta of Sir Leslie Stephen, he has made his book for the most part out of Sill's letters to his most intimate friends. These letters he has arranged chronologically, with special reference to the important events of Sill's brief life, and he has connected them together with closely thought paragraphs of chronicle and explanation.

Of course, not all the story of Sill's life can be found in his letters. Of his ancestry, his boyhood, and his college days, his biographer tells us in two chapters that form an excellent introduction to the more personal revelations that follow. Sill belonged to a family originally Welsh, but for many generations settled in New England; he was connected by blood with the famous Puritan families of Wolcott, Grant, Edwards, Ellsworth, and Rowland. A sensitive, inquisitive and by no means abnormally intelligent boy, he went at the age of 16 to Yale, and proceeded to treat the rules of that venerable institution with the same disrespect with which that other New England poet, James Russell Lowell, treated those of Harvard. Like Lowell, he was "rusticated" for neglecting his studies. He remained away for a year, returning not exactly chastened in spirit, but somewhat disillusioned, and already disposed toward a faith more humane and rational than that of the Yale of his time.

He was a poet even in these early days, nor had he yet developed the aversion to personal publicity which made him plead with Aldrich to let him sign a pseudonym to his contributions to The Atlantic Monthly. This reticence seemed to develop with the years. He went so far as to wish that all literary work might be anonymous. Not content with signing his own work "Andrew Hedbrook" and zealously keeping from the public the secret of his identity, he felt that all writers, especially those whose work was at all personal, should adopt the same plan. Apparently he had no understanding of the author's vanity. What would he have said to a publisher's publicity man?

But although he kept himself from the public, he gave himself most generously to his friends. He belonged to the small clan (now almost extinct) of really great letter writers; to Henry Holt, Shearer, Aldrich and a few others he sent page after page of sprightly chronicle, thoughtful speculation, and engagingly frank revelation. Of literature, art, music, ethics, politics and theology he wrote, and always he had something fresh and real to say. Nor did his shyness keep him from giving, in his essays (of course, unsigned) in the Contributors' Club of the Atlantic, reminiscences that were personal, which Mr. Parker has found useful to piece out his record of Sill's life.

The man whom these letters show is an attractive figure—brave, sensitive, informed, humorous, kind. The reader cannot fail to understand the affection which Californians have for this New Englander, who dwelt among them, an affection which his lyrical tributes to their State could not alone explain. But they show also, with the brief extracts from his published prose which accompany them, that Sill was an essayist remarkably gifted. His fame would be more certain, as his biographer points out, if he had undertaken some one big block of work, a book of criticism, perhaps, or literary history. But the specimens of his prose here quoted will surely send many a reader to his collected works. Take, for instance, his address to the mountain wind that played about him as he rested from a climb in the Sierra Nevadas:

> You need not think to palm yourself off as a freakish young zephyr, just born of yonder snow-streak and the sun-warmed rock; you have been roaming this planet ever since its birth. You have whirled in cyclones and danced with the streamers of the aurora; it was you that breathed Job's curses, and the love vows of the first lover that was ever forsworn.

There have not been so many Americans who could write like this that Sill should be allowed to pass into oblivion—much as he desired to do so.

THE READING PUBLIC

THE READING PUBLIC. By MacGregor Jenkins. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 75 cents.

IT is a pleasing blend of expert knowledge, sound literary opinion, admirable criticism, good business sense, fun, and philosophy that Mr. Jenkins gives us in his little book about the reading public, the author, the editor, and the publisher. His imaginative readers will find it quite easy to think of themselves as comfortably seated in the office of The Atlantic and listening to an entertaining and instructive monologue from the genial publisher.

It is, of course, as the upholder of unsullied and uncommercialized literature that Mr. Jenkins presents himself, with a very cold shoulder for those who, for the sake of the dollars that are in it, make and purvey literary matter that *is* unclean, distorted, vulgar, and debasing, and with a very warm heart for those who regard literature as one of the noblest of arts. He appeals earnestly for a sympathetic support of the editors and publishers who are endeavoring to give the public "decent" magazines, and, by way of showing what this support includes, says:

> Let me tell you how you can help. They want you to share with them their attitude toward that long-suffering and much-abused thing, "literature." Do not regard it as a thing remote from life. Do not regard it as a black art familiar only to a chosen guild, as something dull, and in the parlance of the day, "too highbrow" for human nature's daily needs. But share with them the conviction that it is but a mode of expression, a medium through which we can interpret this beautiful, complex thing about us we call life. Turn from the writers of cheap and meretricious stuff which are debasing this plastic medium * * * and cling to and encourage those who would use it to bring about a better understanding between man and man, to draw for future generations pictures (truthful and unashamed) of the life of the most wonderful period the world has ever known.

Throughout his essay, in which he discusses a variety of topics and problems connected with magazine management and the publication of books, Mr. Jenkins manifests his devotion to pure literature. He humorously divides reading of books into three classes: The "sponge" reader, the "sieve" reader, and the "duck-back" reader. The "sponge" reader he describes as one who absorbs what he reads, as one of a small group almost ignored by authors and publishers, save the most enlightened, as one who reads fewer and better books than his fellows. The "sieve" reader is more catholic; "as he absorbs nothing, an almost unlimited amount of printed matter can pass through his intellectual organism without occasioning distress." The "duck-back" reader's gain from literature is that it gives him something to do with his hands and eyes during his moments of unemployment. Mr. Jenkins has some very amusing things to say about the sieves and the duck-backs and about publishers who provide for their literary requirements.

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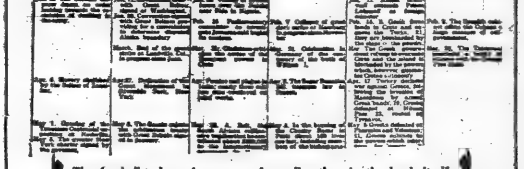

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PAN-AMERICANISM: A Forecast of the Inevitable Clash Between the United States and Europe's Victor. By Roland G. Usher, Ph. D., author of "Pan-Germanism." New York: The Century Company. $2.

ARE WE READY? By Howard D. Wheeler. With a letter by Major General Leonard Wood. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

THE APPETITE OF TYRANNY: Including Letters to an Old Garibaldian. By Gilbert K. Chesterton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

CAN GERMANY WIN? The Aspirations and Resources of Its People. By an American. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

THE author of "The Slav Nations" is a Serbian who wrote his informative sketch of the various branches of the Slavs in London last Autumn, and in his preface he expresses the hope that the work will arouse general sympathy for his race. This it is quite likely to do, for Mr. Tucic's picture of the Slavs, of Slav ideals, and Slav characteristics is much more attractive than some of the other paintings which have been made of them.

For these other paintings Mr. Tucic holds the Germans to blame. He says that the Slavs are "still popularly supposed to be a mentally undeveloped host of semi-barbarians and troglodytes." And this is because German historians have with specific intent emphasized Slav "barbarism," obscured the noble pages of Slav history, and sought to prove a condition of arrested development. German scholars have written more about the Slavs, and given more importance to the Slav question, than scholars and writers of other nations, and thus other European nations have been getting their idea of the Slavs from the Germans, "so much so that one might almost say that German opinion on the Slavs has become the opinion of Europe."

The Slavs should be judged by the soul of their people, not by their rulers and state systems; the deeds of the oppressors of the Slavs are based largely on German methods favored by the Government in most Slav countries, and introduced by Peter the Great into Russia. The Slav peoples, however, are thus characterized:

> They show a high standard of civilization and a trend toward culture of a kindly, humanitarian type, which promises to be a far better contribution to Western European progress than the much advertised German "Kultur." * * * The Slav is not naturally domineering, and has no craving for power as a mere means of aggression. He belongs to a kindly race, melancholy, as shown in the national poetry in which his soul finds expression. He has a craving to love and be loved, and would fain join the other European nations as a friend and a brother. His strength will be the strength of love. * * * The Balkan Slavs only wish to accomplish their own destiny quietly along the borders of the Slav sphere, and the rest of the Slavs desire their freedom—only their freedom. And when this is accomplished, the Slav Colossus will no longer constitute a danger to Europe, but a safeguard. His political power will only threaten those who would tamper with the foundations of peace from mere lust of dominion.

In taking up the various Slav peoples in turn, Mr. Tucic insists upon his point as to the culture of the Slav masses when discussing Russia. There culture has its roots in the Russian people, and not in the educated classes. From the people themselves has emanated the desire for culture, while it is from the people that almost all Russian art and literature are derived. And Tucic remarks:

> The abuse the Germans have heaped upon Russian barbarism is merely the outcome of envious rage on the part of an inferior, who sees his artificial pseudo-culture endangered by another culture which blossoms from the depth of the, of the human heart.

Poland, divided between Russia, Germany and Austria, and Bohemia and Moravia, under Austrian rule, have about 28,000,000 Slavs, this being the greatest group of the unliberated Slav peoples. In the southern part of Austria-Hungary, in Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina, are another 7,000,000 unliberated Slavs. Bulgaria has about 4,000,000, Serbia 3,500,000, and Montenegro 500,000. Tucic puts the Russian Slavs at 110,000,000, and all the Slavs in the world at about 172,000,000.

***

The essays which compose "Germany, France, Russia, and Islam" were printed between 1871 and 1895, and have never before been translated into English. As Mr. Putnam points out in his foreword, they are "characteristic of the method of thought" of Treitschke and "of the assured conclusiveness of his opinions." Treitschke deals with a wide range of topics in the essays, though various phases of the Franco-Prussian War get more space than any other subject. That the cry of "barbarism" to enemies of Germany is not only of the fashion of 1914-15, but was in vogue among the intellectuals of the Fatherland long ago, is shown by this characterization of the French:

> At all times, the subjection of a German race to France has been an unhealthy thing; today it is an offense against the reason of history—a vassalship of freemen to half-educated barbarians.

In this same essay, written while the Franco-Prussian War was in progress, before the great German victories at Metz and Sedan, although after important earlier successes, Treitschke, foreseeing that Alsace-Lorraine were to become German again, gives expression to the kind of German attitude of mind with which the world of today is becoming so familiar, when he writes:

> In view of our obligation to secure the peace of the world, who will venture to object that the people of Alsace and Lorraine do not want to belong to us? The doctrine of the right of all the branches of the German race to decide on their own destinies, the plausible solution of demagogues without a fatherland, shiver to pieces in presence of the sacred necessity of these great days. These territories are ours by right of the sword, and we shall dispose of them in virtue of a higher right—the right of the German nation which will not permit its lost children to remain strangers to the German Empire.
>
> We Germans, who know Germany and France, know better than these unfortunates themselves what is good for the people of Alsace, who have remained under the misleading influence of their French connection outside the sympathies of a true Germany. Against their will we shall restore them to their true selves.

Treitschke thought, or at least said, that the work ahead of Germany forbade the use of her military power. "We are a peaceful nation," he declared, while elsewhere he referred to France as "the disturber of the peace of nations."

In dealing with "Turkey and the Great Nations," (an essay written in 1876, the year of the Russo-Turkish war,) Treitschke remarks that "Turkey is not needed in Europe." He further thinks that "no European State, least of all Germany, can tolerate a permanent Russian settlement in Stamboul."

***

In "Pan-Americanism," Dr. Usher seeks to awaken the United States to the problems which confront her as the result of the European war, and the book may well attain as wide a popularity as the same author's "Pan-Germanism." The present volume is treated at length in THE MAGAZINE SECTION of today's NEW YORK TIMES.

Calmly and clearly Dr. Usher sets forth his vision of what is before the United States. He does not specifically argue for any one course of action, but he is emphatically of the belief that the people of this country should come to some decision of their own. He holds that the winner of the war, either England or Germany, will turn to South America for trade extension, possibly for political expansion, and that inevitably there must be a clash—possibly, though not certainly, war—between that victor and the United States. This country should decide now, immediately, whether she is to arm adequately and defend her interests and the Monroe Doctrine to the full, whether she is to attempt the formation of a Pan-American confederation to oppose European aggression, or whether she is to disarm and abandon the Monroe Doctrine.

***

After reading Mr. Wheeler's interesting study of the military condition of the United States—"Are We Ready?"—any fair-minded citizen can answer the question with much readiness. No. Whether the United States should be ready, whether there is genuine danger from attack, or a danger sufficiently great to make it the part of national wisdom to get ready—these are other questions. But the United States is certainly not ready to meet any first-class nation in hostilities, and the reason the United States is not ready is that she has neither soldiers, rifles, artillery, nor ammunition in quantities to give adequate opposition to a foe himself adequately equipped.

Two hundred thousand men, Mr. Wheeler estimates, would be sufficient to take from us all the Pacific Coast; in the face of such a force, he declares we "should have no other course save regretfully to hand over to a foreign nation the rich empire west of the Rockies." For the defense of the Atlantic Coast alone the United States would need at least 300,000 men, while for the defense of our entire coast line this army would have to be backed by a trained field army of not less than 500,000. How complete is our unreadiness is seen when it is realized that today "we could throw not more than 50,000 men into line of battle."

In ammunition the country is likewise badly off. In field guns we have only between 700 and 800, while, at the lowest estimate, we should have 1,300, and "there is not enough ammunition in the country for an engagement lasting a single day" were even the existing guns in action at once.

As to what we can do to place ourselves in a condition of preparedness, Mr. Wheeler says:

> We can supply the necessary equipment for all arms of the service in both regular army and militia. We can provide an adequate reserve of guns, ammunition, and other necessary supplies. We can abolish useless and costly army posts and concentrate our regular forces into large and uniform groups in strategic locations. We can bring our militia and regular army into uniformity of organization. We can give our citizens a chance to receive military instruction. We can build up a strong reserve. We can do all this without altering in the slightest the position of the military in its subordination to the civil authority.
>
> And if we want to be doubly secure against an attempt of any man or set of men to turn the United States of America into another Prussia, we can make it the law, since the people foot the bills and do the fighting, that offensive war shall not be declared except by direct vote of all the people.

***

Mr. Chesterton joins lively—in some places furious—battles with the Prussian idea and the Prussian mode of action and argument in "The Appetite of Tyranny," which consists of essays on various phases of the conflict. Particularly notable, in view of the historic enmity of Great Britain and Russia and the fact that one is a democratic monarchy and the other an autocracy, is that portion of the book in which Mr. Chesterton seeks to show that Prussia really stands at a greater distance from British standards and ethics than does Russia. His comparisons throughout between Prussia and Russia are in favor of the latter. On the topic of oppression, Mr. Chesterton says in part:

> But here is to be noted the essential difference between Russia and Prussia, especially by those who use the ordinary liberal arguments against the latter. Russia has a policy which she pursues if you will, through evil and good; but at least so as to produce good as well as evil. Let it be granted that the policy has made her oppressive to the Finns and the Poles—though the Russian Poles feel far less oppppressed than do the Prussian Poles. But is a mere historic fact that if Russia has been a despot to some small nations she has been a deliverer to others? She did, as far as in her lay, emancipate the Serbians or the Montenegrins. But whom did Prussia ever emancipate, even by accident? * * * Russia is pursuing certain intelligible and sincere ends, which to her at least are ideals, and for which, therefore, she will make sacrifices and will protect the weak. But the North German soldier is a sort of abstract tyrant, everywhere and always on the side of materialistic tyranny. * * * Wherever scorn and prosperous oppression are, there is the Prussian; unconsciously consistent, instinctively resistless, innocently evil; "following darkness like a dream."

Mr. Chesterton discusses the "hon-reciprocal principle" which guides German thought, and which, "boiled down to its bones of logic," means this:

> I am a German and you are a Chinaman. Therefore I, being a German, have a right to be a Chinaman. But you have no right to be a Chinaman, because you are only a Chinaman.

***

The author of "Can Germany Win?" is stated by the publishers to be an American business man who has had a long and intimate knowledge of Germany. While anti-German in this conflict, he lays great emphasis on the strength and resourcefulness and spirit of the nation, believing that Great Britain will need every atom of the power of the empire if she is to conquer.

CHILD TRAINING

CHILD TRAINING AS AN EXACT SCIENCE. A Treatise Based Upon the Principles of Modern Psychology, Normal and Abnormal. By George W. Jacoby, M. D. With illustrations. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

CONVINCED that serious mistakes in the training of children are made in the school, as well as in the home, because teachers lack understanding of the psychic and physical processes that take place during the growth and development of children, Dr. Jacoby has undertaken to tell teachers things he thinks they should know about medico-hygienic matters with which pedagogy frequently comes into contact.

His starting point is the individuality of the child; it can be proved, he says, that many of the failures of pedagogy could be avoided and that many a child considered unendurable could be trained to become a useful member of society if those who control the education and training of children would earnestly endeavor to find the keys to the individualities of their wards. Study of individualities, Dr. Jacoby tells teachers, "inevitably brings out the fact that mental qualifications are bound up with the organs and conditions of the body and change as physical conditions change." By way of illustration attention is directed to the cases of backward children who have been put into a state of mental alertness by the removal of slight nasal obstructions or the administration of thyroid preparations. Why, it is asked, should not the earnest co-operation of medicine and pedagogy disclose other possibilities of protecting healthy children against injurious influences and of raising psychopathic inferiors to higher planes of potential activity?

To help bring about co-operation between physicians and teachers is the purpose Dr. Jacoby has had in mind in writing his book, and in pursuance of this purpose he presents for the instruction of teachers a quantity of medico-hygienic scientific material, which, he says, they cannot forego using in the rational exercise of their profession. Study of this material will undoubtedly increase a teacher's efficiency.

The House Fly

Professor C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist of Canada, has prepared for the Cambridge Zoological Series a volume entitled "The House-Fly." The book contains a comprehensive treatise on the structure, habits, and developments of the fly and its relation to disease; it is admirably illustrated. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

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LIFE OF BENJAMIN DISRAELI, EARL OF BEACONSFIELD. Vol. III., 1846-55. By William Flavelle Monypenny and George Earle Buckle. Illustrated. Macmillan & Co. $3.

THE nine years of Disraeli's life, 1846-55, covered by the third volume of the monumental biography begun by the late William Flavelle Monypenny and continued by George Earle Buckle, are, from the personal point of view, perhaps the most interesting of the statesman's career. They were the years in which he established himself as one of the great figures of Parliamentary life, and though they were not marked by any great political victory, they meant for Disraeli the attainment of a position which made all this possible for him in the future.

In 1846 he, the man of alien extraction, of strange appearance, and bizarre taste in dress, had just forced himself upon the men who would be least likely to pardon a departure from the conventional and who would regard with suspicion any one who had gained fame in anything so far from their daily lives as the writing of successful and clever novels. By sheer force of intellect and parliamentary skill he had shown himself indispensable to the country gentlemen of England, but so far he had not managed to procure for himself anything more than toleration in a position from which there was no visible method of forcing him.

Disraeli was far too skillful a politician not to recognize how he stood. As long as the country squires could find a leader of their own kind, he served him with fidelity; when the leader died, Disraeli acquiesced with loyalty in their efforts to find any substitute but himself, and then, when the inevitable happened and he was at last accepted as the champion of the Conservatives in the House of Commons, he subordinated his own views to those of Lord Derby, and only by degrees led his party away from their natural devotion to protection to that policy which his deep political insight told him was the only practicable one. So in 1855, although Disraeli could then boast but a few short months of office and still had to face many years of Opposition, he had already proved himself a parliamentarian fit to cope with Peel, with Palmerston and Gladstone, and a worthy leader of one of the great parties of the State.

For it was his own inmost conviction that he understood the true underlying principles of English society more clearly than either the new school of politico-economic thought, or even those who had benefited most by their existence, which enabled Disraeli, the littérateur of Semitic origin, to rally and organize the country gentlemen and the farmers of England into the nucleus of the great Conservative Party. In the middle of the last century their cause seemed lost. In a few years the country had developed an industrialism that threatened to trample agriculture underfoot. The Manchester School and the doctrines of which John Stuart Mill was the apostle, had had a profound effect, and the nation seemed converted beyond recall, or even modification, to the realization of the extreme views of the laissez faire sect of democrats.

But to Disraeli there was something abhorrent in the crude counting of heads and the ruthless disregard of vested interests and established institutions that this school of philosophy demanded. He thought of the State not as an aggregation of individuals, each seeking his personal advantage, but as a congeries of orders or estates, working together and influencing each other for the common good. Sir Robert Peel, through the necessity of providing cheap bread for the millions of Lancashire and of Ireland, could shut his eyes to the ruin that free trade, suddenly adopted, inflicted upon the land owners, the farmers, and those dependent upon them; Disraeli, convinced that the country could not truly prosper if one great interest were in danger of submersion, was bound, when he recognized that the Corn Laws were gone forever, to demand that something should be done to lighten the burdens that still rested upon agriculture.

So when he came to discuss Parliamentary reform he suggested that in laying out the new franchises the importance should be acknowledged of securing representation from the universities and other forms of property or social status. Later, his ideas were laughed out of court as "fancy franchises," but the idea, which prompted Disraeli's advocacy of them was no subject for ridicule. His actions throughout his life showed that he was governed by a clearly worked-out theory—the innate diversity of the elements of national life and the necessity of their adequate recognition—and it is interesting to note that this led him, in the period covered by this volume, to express views concerning the British colonies which are almost startlingly modern.

The Manchester School was talking of the inevitability of separating the great dominions from the mother country and was speaking in similes of the fruit which could not help dropping from the parent tree as soon as it was ripe. Disraeli never contemplated the despoliation of the British Empire. He favored the extension to the colonists of representation at Westminster, as some of the Imperial Federationists still dream, and suggested the evolution of some form of intra-imperial reciprocity with which to temper the extremes of free trade. As yet, indeed, the colonial problem was not a pressing one, but the statesman had grasped it sufficiently to desire its solution along organic lines.

With such ideas and trend of thought, then, Disraeli, if he was to take any part in political affairs, could not avoid appearing as the defender of the agricultural interest. Moreover, his biographers point out that the surprise at his attitude, in so far as it was based on the contrast between his antecedents and those of the British land owners, whom he championed, was essentially superficial. They can quote the remark of the hero in Disraeli's "Young Duke," "I have hunted; it was not very disagreeable. I sometimes shoot; it is not very stupid," as perhaps expressing the real sentiments of the author as a young man, and yet contend that they do not prove he did not possess strong affinities with the landed gentry of England. They say:

> Surprise has often been felt at Disraeli's ready identification in sympathy with the country gentlemen, and it has been suggested that the sympathy was spurious and interested. What could there be in common between a Jew adventurer and the English territorial aristocracy? It is apparently forgotten that in Disraeli's eyes to be a Jew was not to be a despised outcast, but to belong to an aristocracy among peoples, a race as old as history, and the only one to whom God had vouchsafed to reveal Himself. Not only was he of an aristocratic race, but he believed, though it may be without certain warrant, that he was descended from some of the most illustrious families of that race. Moreover, he had that genius to which aristocracies, to their credit, have seldom been entirely blind. No wonder that he felt that in English aristocratic society he could mix as an equal and that the country gentlemen, though they might be, and were, slow to recognize the fact, had in him a leader who, however apparently exotic, was yet essentially sympathetic and congenial.

So Disraeli, as the Lord of Hughenden, attended Quarter Sessions, became a Deputy Lieutenant, took an interest in his tenants, and posed as an authority in agriculture as though to the manner born. He was popular in "country society" and proud of his position as a country gentleman, quite apart from his success as the leader of the country party at Westminster.

Yet with it all he remained true to his origin and his own personality. In the early days, when he was forcing himself on the small protectionist group in Parliament, he imperiled all the advance he had made by arguing from the standpoint of the Christian of Jewish race in favor of the admission to the House of Commons of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, the banker, who had been elected by the City of London. He carried with him Lord George Bentinck, his friend and leader, but his position, and still more the arguments by which he supported it, must have been hard for the rank and file of his party to accept. Moreover, still further to add to their distrust, he wrote and published his "Tancred," a work which it is safe to assume the average country gentleman could neither get through nor understand. In a chapter of exceptional interest, Disraeli's biographers have analyzed that mystical and rather unsatisfactory work, and have shown its application to his political career, but their explanations only make his victory over ingrained British prejudice seem the more wonderful.

Again, they touch, too lightly, upon one curious incident in Disraeli's history. In 1852, when he had at length attained office as Chancellor of the Exchequer and produced a budget which, if carried out, would have gone far to further the aims for which he had fought, he saw defeat imminent. One last chance remained to him, the conversion of John Bright. He asked him to call upon him at his house in Grosvenor Gate between 10 and 11 at night, and from Bright's own papers we hear of what occurred at that curious interview.

The Quaker leader said he found Disraeli "near the top of the house in his morning gown, surrounded by books, pictures, mirrors," &c., and had with him a "strange colloquy." It produced no result, but what a curious scene the few words of Bright suggest! The leader of the Manchester School with the champion of the country party; the man, who seemed to embody all the precise and formal elements in English life, and the man to whom exuberance and display were part of his being; the leader, who had won eminence by the sturdiness of his common sense, with the adversary, who had secured power by brilliance which obliged common sense to accept it.

Disraeli failed to win Bright over, and the first Ministry of Lord Derby fell. The particulars of the conflict and the private letters that passed between the chief actors are set forth in the volume under review with a fullness which is only for the deep student of British political life, but the advance made by Disraeli himself in those nine years may be summarized here.

In 1846 he was known as a brilliant novelist, but distrusted by his own colleagues for the strangeness of his appearance and the very color of his views. He was their ally, but they were not sure how far they could go with him or how far he would go with them. In 1855 he had been Chancellor of the Exchequer and had overcome in great measure the prejudice held against him by the Queen and the Prince Consort and the leaders of the aristocracy. In 1846 he was recognized as a great orator; but in 1855 he had the fall of Lord John Russell to his credit, and had fought not unsuccessfully against Palmerston, Bright, and Gladstone. He was out of office, but he had established himself as one of the great Parliamentary figures of his day.

But, above all, he had created the Conservative Party. Coming to the rescue of the country gentlemen when they were suffering from their own misgovernment and were united merely by the hopeless issue of protection, he had recognized that the times had changed and the Corn Laws were gone forever, and he had set himself to save what to him was infinitely more precious—the time-tried structure of English society. He had first to overcome the prejudices of his own supporters and to convince Lord Derby and the rank and file that to compensation and not repeal must they look for the alleviation of their burdens, and then he had to draw together all those influences that truly deserve the name of Conservative. That he succeeded his own brilliant career in later years proved, but in the nine years covered by the volume before us he was only gathering strength for the great achievements which gave him an enduring place in the roll of British statesmen.

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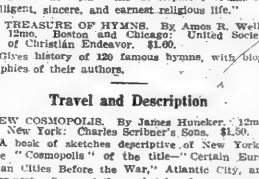

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Literary Section
of
The New York Times

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NEW YORK, MARCH 14, 1915

AMERICAN LITERATURE

IN contrast with some of the recent outbursts of pessimism on the subject, it is refreshing to read the cheerful estimate of current American literature given by JAMES BRYCE in the current number of the North American Review. It is not an exaggeration to say that there is probably no profounder student of the underlying currents of intellectual life in this country than the author of "The American Commonwealth." His searching analysis of things American has extended over the better part of a generation, and the results of his studies have been universally esteemed for their penetration and impartiality. Thus, when Mr. BRYCE tells us, as he does in the present paper, that the literary output of the United States today shows a marked advance in quality over what it was some decades ago he furnishes us with an optimistic outlook that is well worth having. In history, philosophy, economics and the "so-called human or social sciences," Mr. BRYCE is particularly struck with this advance. The growth of universities in the United States, he notes, has been without parallel in the world, and it is probably to this increase in our institutions of learning that a corresponding increase in books of history and science is due. "Americans have begun to realize," Mr. BRYCE remarks, "that their country is both the workshop and the laboratory of democracy"—hence the demand and the opportunity for works of serious import. Of contemporary American fiction Mr. BRYCE speaks in still higher praise. In this department of literature he finds "the change from forty years ago shows itself rather in quality than in quantity." Mr. BRYCE thus explains his statement:

> In the seventies few novels of literary merit were appearing in America, certainly very few that won reputation in Europe, until those who are now illustrious veterans—W. D. HOWELLS and HENRY JAMES—made themselves known. Isolated works of striking individuality shone out now and then, like the best of Mark Twain's, but there was no such number of really finished and artistic story-tellers as America has today, when at least three novelists (besides the veterans just referred to) are admittedly equal to the best of their English competitors. The American novel is now no longer content to depict phases of local life, though that is still effectively done, and the romantic element that has long been associated with the Far West is now so fast fading away that it will soon cease to be available for "local color." But several of the best writers of today are grappling with the newer issues of life, in an imaginative way, and in a more "continental" spirit, so to speak, than any of their predecessors. They are less influenced by French models than most of our English writers have been; and in their hands realism does not so much occupy itself with small details.

In style and finish Mr. BRYCE finds a general improvement not only in fiction but in literary criticism as well. As a memorable example of recent critical work Dr. HORACE HOWARD FURNESS's variorum edition of Shakespeare is happily instanced as quite the best thing of its kind appearing in this country or Great Britain during the last few decades. Mr. BRYCE is less sanguine as regards contemporary poetry. The chief names in poetry in America and Britain ceased writing more than thirty years ago, he states, and their places remain vacant. But the appreciation of good poetry is as widespread as ever. Of all the factors, however, in our literary evolution Mr. BRYCE finds "the extraordinary extension and improvement of the higher teaching in the universities to be the greatest." To this cause he attributes "the creation of a vast mass of readers, women no less than men, who love literature and who appreciate art to a far greater extent than the American population did forty years ago, and the results cannot but appear in the literary productivity as well as in the literary taste of the coming generation."

THE question of the legal right of belligerents to exact contributions from conquered cities forms the subject of a scholarly paper by CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY, Chairman of the Standing Committee on International Law of the American Bar Association, appearing in the current number of the Columbia Law Review. Do the laws of civilized warfare uphold Germany in placing a war levy upon Belgium for the maintenance of the German troops? To meet such an inquiry Mr. GREGORY employs the historical method, giving a brief survey of military custom in such matters from the earliest to the present time. His sketch is of particular interest, as indicating the steady progress that has been made from the barbarous lootings and plunderings of the armies of ancient times to the more humane practices of today. He finds, however, "that the right of exacting contributions and requisitions within territory held by military occupation in time of war has been fully established, constantly exercised, and accepted in most great European wars, for a period of two or three centuries, as a great improvement on the old system of loot and pillage." Nevertheless, there have been striking instances of an effort to attain a more humane position. Thus, WELLINGTON considered requisitions as iniquitous and abstained from them in Spain and France, opposing in this the urgency of the Ministry; while in this country General SCOTT, in spite of Secretary of War MARCY's opinion to the contrary, "paid for any supplies that he needed in Mexico and took by force only on rare occasions, when it was not possible to do otherwise." Mr. GREGORY concludes that the present war has laid bare certain weaknesses in military custom that will need reform. His findings are interesting:

> The regulations in force seem too indefinite, too subject to the law of supposed necessity, to protect the civil population from exactions and hardships almost as ruinous as the old pillage and loot. It is plain that one of the first duties of a period of peace will be their revision. The interest of the civil population must be adequately protected and the severities of war must be, more and more, confined to military and naval forces. That purpose must not be abandoned. The lessons of the present war enforce its necessity with appalling vigor. The task is difficult, without question, but the necessity is imperative. In all wars, even in the present one, the civil population vastly outnumbers the military; its protection is, therefore, paramount.

IN his latest chapter of reminiscences of his recent travels in this country, Sir ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE complains, with somewhat bitter humor, of his trials and sufferings at the hands of interviewers. Sir ARTHUR admits that the newspapers have a perfect right to take mental toll of the stranger within their gate—but he objects to more than one toll gate. On his first visit to America, he tells us, Major POND arranged his passage through the "literary customs" for him in the way that he still thinks the best. Thus, at an appointed hour, Sir ARTHUR was "turned loose in a room full of journalists, like a rat among terriers." After the ordeal was over, he tells us, "that finished my troubles, whereas on this recent visit I have never been able to get to the end." Hence, Sir ARTHUR suggests that, "to reconcile the admitted rights of the Press on one side, and the reasonable convenience of travelers upon the other," the incoming visitor "be permitted to name a time and place where he will meet the Press." After that the properly and thoroughly interviewed stranger should be given, metaphorically, a literary bill of health that would insure him against further journalistic attacks. The plan seems simple and efficacious enough. When one thinks it over, however, it seems amazing that the creator of Sherlock Holmes should have found any difficulty in eluding the vigilance of the newspaper men.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended March 10, Classified and Annotated According to Contents.

History and Biography

NAPOLEON'S RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN OF 1812. By Edward Foord. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $4.

A new history, profusely illustrated, written with the help of documents recently brought to light by the French and Prussian War Offices.

Poetry and Drama

POEMS. By Robert Hugh Benson. New York: P. J. Kenedy & Sons. 75 cents.

A volume of autobiographical poems, published originally for the benefit of Norman Potter's Homes. An introduction is by Wilfrid Meynell.

CHIEF CONTEMPORARY DRAMATISTS. Edited by Thomas H. Dickinson. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.75.

Contains twenty complete plays by Wilde, Pinero, Jones, Galsworthy, Barker, Keats, Lynge, Lady Gregory, Fitch, Moody, Thomas, MacKaye, Hauptmann, Sudermann, Brieux, Hervieux, Maeterlinck, Bjornson, Strindberg, and Tchekhov. Selections have been made by the Associate Professor of English in the University of Wisconsin.

A BELGIAN CHRISTMAS EVE. By Alfred Noyes. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

A short play, originally appearing as "Rada," now rewritten and enlarged as an episode of the great war.

VAGROM VERSES. By Edward B. Teall. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.25.

A collection of lyrics, some of which have appeared in Scribner's Magazine, St. Nicholas, and The New York Sun.

Essays and Criticisms

LAW AND LETTERS: ESSAYS AND ADDRESSES. By S. W. Dana. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.50.

Twelve essays on various subjects—politics, literature, religion.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW: HARLEQUIN OR PATRIOT. By John Palmer. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. 50 cents.

An appreciative tribute to Mr. Shaw by the man who has succeeded him as literary and dramatic critic of The London Saturday Review.

WINDBELLS OF SUMMER. By Leotie Scott. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.

Prose sketches interspersed with music.

ESSENTIAL OF ENGLISH SPEECH AND LITERATURE. By Frank H. Vizetelly. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

Outlines the origin and growth of English and describes the various influences to which it has been subjected.

THE NATION'S LIBRARY. 12mo. Five volumes. EUGENICS by Edgar Schuster; MODERN VIEWS ON EDUCATION by Thurston Mark; PRINCIPLES OF EVOLUTION by Joseph McCabe; SOCIALISM AND SYNDICALISM by Philip Snowden; THE STAR WORLD by A. C. de la Crommelin. Baltimore, Md.: Warwick & York. 40 cents each.

First five volumes in a series intended to give "specialized information by the most capable and competent authorities" on subjects of current interest. The series as planned so far contains twenty-one titles.

European War Books

CAN GERMANY WIN? By an American. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

The author's "sympathies are with England," but in this book he points out "hitherto unsuspected strengths in Germany," a country with which he is said to have had long and intimate dealings.

THE APPETITE OF TYRANNY. Including Letters to an Old Garibaldian. By G. K. Chesterton. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

Four chapters on phases of the European war.

IN A MOMENT OF TIME. By Reginald Wright Kauffman. 12mo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.

The author describes what he saw in Belgium during war time.

THE CHRISTIAN EQUIVALENT OF WAR. By D. Willard Lyon. 12mo. New York: Young Women's Christian Associations, United States of America.

Suggested by Professor James's book, written a few years ago, entitled "The Moral Equivalent of War."

PAN-AMERICANISM. By Roland G. Usher. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $2.

Discusses the effect that the war will have on the Monroe Doctrine and the possibility of the "clash between the United States and Europe's victor."

GERMANY, FRANCE, RUSSIA, AND ISLAM. By Heinrich von Treitschke. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Essays published between 1871 and 1895, now translated into English for the first time, in which Treitschke discusses Germany's relations to the "Eastern Question," France, Russia, &c.

ARE WE READY? By H. D. Wheeler. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

A consideration of our military preparedness. Contains an introduction by Major General Leonard Wood.

WAR AND LOMBARD STREET. By Hartley Withers. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

A monetary view of the beginning of the war as it affected England.

Fiction

THE FLYING U'S LAST STAND. By B. M. Bower. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.30.

A story of Montana ranch life by the author of "Chip of the Flying U."

SINISTER ISLAND. By Charles Wadsworth Camp. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

A mystery story of an island in the Mississippi delta that used to be the resort of pirates and slave traders.

THROUGH STAINED GLASS. By George Agnew Chamberlain. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.30.

The story has to do with certain Southern people, who went to Brazil shortly after the civil war. The scenes are laid in Brazil, Europe, and New England. The author's first novel, "Home," appeared anonymously a year ago.

PATRICIA. By Edith Henrietta Fowler. (Hon. Mrs. Robert Hamilton.) 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35.

Story of a woman who incorporates in a biography, at her publisher's instigation, letters not intended for publicity.

LIEUTENANT WHAT'S HIS NAME. By Jacques and May Futrelle. 12mo. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.25.

A story of American army life, involving the Philippines.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S TEST. By E. M. Gollan. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

A story that aims to "show how the Christian may be 'free,' indeed, and how the Church may, by reverting to first principles, attain a vitality and spirituality now too often lacking."

SEPPER. By Holworthy Hall. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.30.

A story of undergraduate life at Harvard University.

ANGELA'S BUSINESS. By Henry Sydnor Harrison. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35.

Describes the search of "a very modern young man, who thought he understood the opposite sex" for "a womanly woman."

A LOVERS' TALE. By Maurice Hewlett. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

A romance of Iceland in the days of the Vikings.

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN. T. Shirby Hodges. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

"A satirical forecast" of an epoch some thirty centuries hence, when the negro is described as "the representative of the highest civilization."

THE SEVEN DARLINGS. By Gouverneur Morris. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35.

The story of six sisters and a brother, who are suddenly left penniless by the death of their father.

FELIX TELLS IT. By Lucy Pratt. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

The ten-year-old Felix tells a story, founded on his own experience, "about the mixups of fathers and mothers."

A SIREN OF THE SNOWS. By Stanley Shaw. Boston, Mass.: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

A story of the United States Secret Service. The scenes are laid in Canada, New York, and Vermont.

LOST SHEEP. By Vere Shortt. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.25.

A story of the French Legion in North Africa.

LITTLE COMRADE. By Burton E. Stevenson. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

A story of the European war, in which a young American surgeon, who has been attending the Congress of Surgeons at Vienna, is caught in the Belgium campaign.

THE TAMING OF AMORETTE. By Anne Warner. Boston, Mass.: Little, Brown & Co. $1.

Describes humorously the method employed by a husband "to cure his attractive wife of her interest in other men."

BEALBY. By H. G. Wells. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.35.

A humorous story telling of an English boy's revolt against certain plans that were made for him and who "ran away" in consequence.

A RELUCTANT ADAM. By Sidney Williams. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35.

A story in which five women fall in love with the hero.

Science and Art

TABLE SERVICE. By Lucy G. Allen. Boston, Mass.: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

A practical illustrated manual of use to housekeepers and waitresses.

WOMEN UNDER POLYGAMY. By Walter M. Gallichan. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

A study of sex relationship as found in countries practicing polygamy and contrasted with the monogamous idea and practice.

RAILROAD ACCOUNTING. By William B. Hooper. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

A general outline of the information derived from a study of railroad accounts "compiled in the manner prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission."

OUT OF WORK. By Frances A. Kellor. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

An investigation of unemployment in America, especially as to its causes and extent. Suggestions made for its relief.

ONE HUNDRED LUNCHEON DISHES. By Linda Hull Larned. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 50 cents.

By the author of "One Hundred Salads," &c.

FIELD BOOK OF AMERICAN TREES AND SHRUBS. By F. Schuyler Mathews. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

Concise descriptions, with color illustrations, of trees and shrubs common throughout the United States. Has key for identification of species, maps, &c.

PRACTICAL TROPICAL SANITATION. By W. Alex Muirhead. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

Intended as a "manual for sanitary inspectors and others interested in the prevention of disease in tropical and sub-tropical countries."

HANDBOOK OF THE CESNOLA COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES FROM CYPRUS. By John L. Myres. 8vo. New York: The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Besides being a guide to the Cesnola collection, the volume is an introduction to the study of the ancient arts and industries of Cyprus.

PASTRY FOR THE RESTAURANT. By Paul Richards. 12mo. Chicago: The Hotel Monthly Press, 443 South Dearborn Street. $1.

A collection of receipts by the author of "The Paul Richards Pastry Book."

OUTDOOR SKETCHING. By F. Hopkinson Smith. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Contains four practical talks on sketching given before the Chicago Art Institute. Four illustrations by the author.

Philosophy and Religion

CHALLENGE OF THE CHURCH: RATIONALISM REFUTED. By George H. Bennett. Cincinnati: The Methodist Book Concern.

A reply to the Oregon Rationalist Society.

JESUS AS HE WAS AND IS. By Samuel G. Craig. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.

This book's purpose is "to show that Jesus is the dynamic through which the best aspirations of our age may be realized."

CHILD STUDY. By the Rev. G. H. Dix. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.

Has special application to religious teaching. The author is a teacher and lecturer on psychology and "a hard-working parish priest."

(Continued on Page Following)

HOLBERG

A Translation of the Danish Dramatist's Comedies

COMEDIES BY HOLBERG. Translated from the Danish by Oscar James Campbell and Frederic Schenck. New York: American Scandinavian Foundation.

HOLBERG and Watteau were born in the same year, but never were two artists further removed one from the other. Never could there be the remotest possibility that any of the perfumed persons who inhabit eighteenth century fans might come upon a realistic Danish peasant, lying in a pleasantly drunken sleep upon a dunghill. They inhabit a different planet from that where Jeppe and his scolding wife live in anything but pastoral prettiness.

Every one is acquainted with the suave Watteau hero and his dainty dancing partner, but the people of Holberg's comedies are practically unknown save in the land of their birth, where they still walk the boards. Holberg himself is tagged with the epithet, "the Danish Molière," but there acquaintance stops short. Even France and Germany, who have been the first to recognize Denmark's big men, have neglected Ibsen's predecessor, and in England the translations of his plays are confined, as far as we know, to a single volume of three poor selections.

To the American Scandinavian Foundation the English reading public is indebted for the first adequate attempt to introduce the versatile genius who built the foundation for drama in Denmark. It is not an attempt at "revival." Ludwig Holberg is too lusty to admit of reviving; he still lives, and most heartily at that. Watteau took the staple things of life and made them into scented accessories; in Watteau's eyes, flour was for the peruke; for Holberg it was a thing to be made into the bread that would create thumping blood and hard muscles in jolly men and women. Consequently, Holberg folk have sufficient nourishment to enable them to survive a lapse of a century or two, while Watteau's delicate creations languish. Holberg's comedies are excellent dramatic material now. Not the académic and the erudite, but the crowd of theatregoers who love to laugh would flock to Holberg today. Any one of the three comedies included in the present volume, published by the Scandinavian Foundation, would fit neatly to the hand of Mr. Barker, who seems bent on proving to America that the playhouse is a tremendously jolly place. "Jeppe of the Hill," for instance, is jollity that is kept from tumbling head over-heels into straight farce only by the fact that the men and women of the play are always truer and much more comic than the antics they execute. Jeppe is not so much of a buffoon that he is the mere symbol of funniness. He is no coarse Kasperle. He is a healthy, lazy, ignorant, hard-drinking coward of a peasant of whom every one gets the better. His wife makes "Master Eric," the switch she keeps hanging behind the bed, dance the polka on his back; the innkeeper cheats him out of his last penny, and the bailiff duns him for the rent. Yet through it all he manages to get enough brandy to make his legs balk at the commands he issues to them, and enough sleep to make him capable of more brandy.

But one day, while he lies in a drunken stupor by the roadside, the mischievous Baron of the village comes by and has Jeppe transferred to his own luxurious bed, so that when the peasant awakes he finds a gold-embroidered night cap on his head and a retinue of salaaming servants. Even fear and stupefaction cannot drive out the consciousness of a thirst:

> I must have drunk myself to death yesterday at Jacob Shoemaker's, and when I died I went straight to heaven * * * I remember, the priest often said that man neither hungers nor thirsts in heaven, and also that a man finds all his friends there. But I'm ready to faint with thirst and I'm all alone—I don't see a soul. * * * I'm sure lots of people have lived as good lives as I have; so why should I be the only one to go to heaven? Then it can't be heaven. But what can it be? I'm not asleep, I'm not awake, I'm not dead, I'm not alive, I'm a miserable peasant. I'm an Emperor, O—o—o—! Help! Help! Help!

But fear lasts only a little while. Before long Jeppe is thundering orders royally.

> You must not take advantage of your master's feebleness and drunkenness. When I'm drunk I'm perfectly ready to give away my breeches; but when I have slept off my liquor, I take back my gifts. Give me another glass of port wine. More noise! (Trumpets.) Pay attention to what I say, lads * * * after this, if I give anything away in the evening when I'm drunk and you don't bring it back in the morning, you will have to answer for it. When servants are given more than they can eat, they get proud and turn up their noses at the master.

Whereupon he reduces all the wages and, moreover, sentences the bailiff to hanging, an act which puts him in a fine glow, but which makes the perpetrators of the joke wonder have they gone too far.

But when he comes out of the slumber induced by the "port wine" he is again Jeppe of the Hill and as much afraid as ever of "Master Eric" in the hand of the scolding wife who stands over him. And even when the farce has been carried to the limit, and Jeppe awakes to find himself hanging dead on the gallows, after having been duly sentenced, he is not yet free of "Master Eric."

> Nille—O—o—o—! What is that? What do I hear? Can a dead man talk?
> Jeppe—Don't be afraid, Nille, I shan't hurt you.
> Nille—But, my dearest husband, how can you talk when you're dead?
> Jeppe—I don't know myself how it happens. But listen, my dear wife! Run like wildfire and bring me eight-pence worth of brandy, for I'm thirstier now than I ever was when I was alive.
> Nille—Shame, you beast! * * * Are you still thirsty, you sot, now that you are dead?
> Jeppe—Shut your mouth, you scum of the earth! and run for the brandy! If you won't, I shall take me to you, I don't haunt you in the house every night. You shall soon find out that I'm not afraid of Master Eric any more, for now I can't feel a beating. * * * Ow, ow, ow! Stop it, Nille, stop! You'll kill me all over again. Ow! ow! ow!

Here is a plot which harks from the Arabian Nights and has been worn fairly to shreds and tatters by all manner of story-tellers and playmakers, yet in Holberg's hand it becomes a fresh and very funny spectacle. It is satire, not of manners, like much of Molière's creation, which Holberg is wrongly claimed to have aped, but of men themselves. Here, too, is proof enough that good farce may exist where the comedy of character perpetually dominates the comedy of situation. And the characters of Holberg's plays are by no means burlesques. In fact, they were in some instances so strongly suggestive of actual poseurs in the Denmark of the day that it was fortunate for Holberg libel suits were not yet the fashion. Each pedant and each politician saw himself caricatured. Holberg himself writes in exasperation of one of his most famous satires that if it "were to be translated into Persian, many of the inhabitants of Ispalan would swear that the satire was directed against them!"

Holberg indeed found his countrymen excellent sport for his pen when he returned from a long and enriching vagabondage in Italy, France, and England. To come back to Copenhagen after Paris and London was like slipping into the past of two hundred years previous, and a dead past at that. Denmark was static, still led by the peruke and the pedant. It was orthodox to a crushing degree. Eric Pontoppidam found the word pietist so terrible that he wrote it p—st, just as he wrote V—— for Voltaire, quite in the manner of the mid-Victorian d——n.

All these absurdities Holberg saw as serious clogs to Denmark's progress, but he never sought to remove them by grave methods. Rather he poked fun at them, not the bitter, scornful fun of Molière, but a friendly, good-natured dig in the ribs. As a dramatist, he wrote only comedies, nearly thirty of them. They are not all as skillfully drawn and as neatly plotted as those selected for the present volume, but there are enough good ones left to raise the hope that the Scandinavian Foundation will add several more translations to these first three. The translations in themselves are admirable.

BOOKS WORTH READING

A BOOK by Professor Arthur Cushman McGiffert of Union Theological Seminary entitled "The Rise of Modern Religious Ideas" is published as the first volume of a series of works on modern theology, of which Dr. James M. Whiton is the general editor. It is intended that in the contributions to this series a full exposition shall be made of the results of the theological research, reconstruction, and readjustment that has thus far taken place. Dr. Whiton says it is now frankly confessed in the chief seats of religious instruction that the systematic theology framed by the old divines has hopelessly broken down in the collapse of the ancient conceptions of God, Nature, the Bible, and man, and, he adds, this old-time theology is "gradually yielding to the transforming influences of modern knowledge." Professor McGiffert shows in his book how the change to which Dr. Whiton refers has come about; he gives a full and clear account of the decadence of the old theology and the development of the new. (The Macmillan Company. $1.50.)

Those who for one reason and another have eliminated animal food from their diets will be interested in "Meatless Cookery," a book of recipes compiled by Maria Mellvaine Gillmore. The recipes were selected with special reference to the needs of persons suffering from heart troubles and auto-intoxication. (E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.)

A graphic story of her work and experiences as a missionary among the Blanket Indians is told by Miss Isabel Crawford in "Kiowa"; it covers a period of about eleven years, during which the author ministered with notable success to the moral and physical needs of the red folk in her charge. Ex-Commissioner Leupp speaks admiringly of Miss Crawford's missionary work; he says that when he was at the head of the Indian Bureau he would have given worlds to have filled the Indian field with women like Miss Crawford. (Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.25.)

An illustrated book entitled "The Cult of the Needle" has been contributed to The Home Art Series by Flora Klickmann, editor of The Girls' Own Paper and Woman's Magazine. It contains directions for Bulgarian, Catalan, Hungarian, and Baro embroideries, Amager work, hemstitching, netting, Innishmacsaint and Reticella laces, and other forms of needlework. (Frederick A. Stokes Company.)

A very interesting story is told by Frederick A. Talbot in "The Oil Conquest of the World," which appears as a volume of the Conquests of Science Series. The author is quite successful in his effort to set forth impressively the vastness of the oil industry and the multiplicity of its ramifications. (J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.)

A thin-paper pocket edition has been published of the "Works of Henry D. Thoreau." It appears in five volumes, each containing fine photographic illustrations by Clifton Johnson, who has visited with his camera all of the localities described by Thoreau in the stories of his excursions and rambles. (Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $5 and $7.50 per set; $1 and $1.50 per vol.)

An illustrated volume entitled "The Earth—Its Life and Death," contains a translation by E. W. Barlow of a popular French work, written by Prof. Alphonse Berget of the Institut Oceanographique. In this work Prof. Berget gives an account of the earth's origin and evolution, explains its structure, describes its various movements and tells how it will grow old and die. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.75.)

In "Alsace and Lorraine—From Caesar to Kaiser" Ruth Putnam presents an admirable summary of the history of a bit of Europe in which the world has been greatly interested in recent months. The summary covers a period of more than nineteen centuries, and takes note of a great many political affiliations and episodes. (G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.)

A little book entitled "A Dickens Pilgrimage," which appears as a volume of The Times Series, contains a reprint from the columns of The London Times of a Dickens lover's story of visits to Rochester, Bath, Dover, Broadstairs, Ipswich, Bury and other places where some of the novelist's most important characters lived and acted their parts. To those who know their Dickens well the narrative will be both entertaining and illuminative.

Another reprint from The London Times is published in a volume entitled "Some French Cathedrals." It contains a study, made before the war, of Gothic architecture as exhibited in the Cathedrals of Bourges, Chartres, Amiens and Beauvais. This study is the work of an authoritative person and a pleasing writer. (E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 cents per vol.)

John H. Williams, whose beautifully illustrated books "The Mountain That Was 'God'" and "The Guardians of the Columbia" have given great pleasure to lovers of wild and grand scenery, has now to his credit another delightful picture book entitled "Yosemite and Its High Sierra." In this book he deals with the entire region of the Yosemite National Park descriptively as well as pictorially. His admirable illustrations, something over 200 in number, include reproductions in color of eight paintings by Chris Jorgensen. (San Francisco: John H. Williams. $1.50.)

It is the opinion of the Rev. Dr. Paul Moore Strayer that the churches are not efficiently ministering to their respective communities. He gives expression to his discontent in a volume entitled "The Reconstruction of the Church," and at the same time offers some suggestions for the guidance of church folk who, like himself, desire that Christianity shall be brought abreast of the times and become a beneficent and powerful social force. Dr. Strayer's suggestions are based on experiments he has made in his own church. (The Macmillan Company. $1.50.)

In "A Naturalist in Madagascar" James Sibree presents what he calls a "record of observation, experiences, and impressions made during a period of over fifty years' intimate association with the natives and study of the animal and vegetable life of the island." The record contains a great deal of interesting information; it is generously and well illustrated. (J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.50.)

A well-written account of a year's outing with gun and rifle is given by E. Bennet, an English sportsman, in "Shots and Snapshots in British East Africa." The author seems to have enjoyed his outing hugely and to have done a lot of effective shooting. There are fifty-one photographic illustrations in his book and two maps. (Longmans, Green & Co. $4.)

A new edition has been published of "Pro Fide," a textbook for theological students and others, containing a "defense of natural and revealed religion," by the Rev. Dr. Charles Harris, an English clergyman. The new edition presents considerable matter that does not appear in the earlier editions; the added matter includes an introductory chapter in which the author discusses the bodily resurrection, the virgin birth, modernism, and other topics that are attracting a good deal of notice at the present moment. (E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.)

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CONRAD AIKEN

Excellent Poetic Achievement in His "Earth Triumphant"

EARTH TRIUMPHANT. By Conrad Aiken. The Macmillan Company. $1.25

THE author of "Earth Triumphant" may possibly resent being called an American Masefield, especially as he has forestalled criticism by admitting in his preface that he is likely to be called an imitator of that author, and also that he does admire him and has been influenced by him. He goes on to remind his readers, however, that both he and Masefield have simply adopted Chaucerian meters for Chaucerian narratives; which is, perhaps, as tactful a plea in confession and avoidance as could well be made. It is to be feared, though, that the bramidic label will stick—such being the penalty that attaches to noticeable parallelism between the work of an elder and a younger writer. If Mr. Aiken had chanced to write "Youth" before Mr. Masefield wrote "The Everlasting Mercy" or "The Daffodil Fields," the latter might have been known as the English Aiken. Perhaps he will be yet.

There is always a question in the mind of the reviewer who finds himself in the position of having been bowled over by the emotional appeal of a book, whether it is fairer to everybody concerned to write about it while he is, figuratively speaking, still prostrate, or to wait till he picks himself up and begins to resent the trick that has been played upon him. In the case of "Earth Triumphant" the first method would seem to be the fairer, because the trick which deprives the reader of his equilibrium is a sincere trick; in other words, not a trick at all. Say it is an electric current, if one must give it a name, for since we know nothing at all about the real nature of electric currents, any more than we do about the subtle means by which a poet reaches out and grasps the heart of his reader, we might as well consider them the same thing as to consider them different things.

The idea of the book lies in its title, "Earth Triumphant." In all of us, her children, dust of her dust, blood of her sap, earth is and must finally be triumphant. Not earth of death and the grave, but earth of life and of love, the ancient earth of youth, earth that dies into itself only to spring again with quickened ecstasy. The little poem relates the story of a man who, after an ascetic early manhood, falls in love and marries:

> His love for her, earth's love of sun.
> Seemed mingling wonderfully in one . . .
> And in this symphony of flame,
> Like a dream his marriage came,
> A minor voice, a silver laughter
> Of little horns; and then rose after
> The violins in rapid shine,
> Intricate, myriad-voiced, divine,
> Shimmering, and the music rose
> To all the glory music knows,
> Magniloquent, a cosmic thing,
> As though the universe should sing.

In less than a year his wife dies, and the world turns black. Neither in poetry nor in prose do we remember having seen the blind stumblings and gropings of grief more poignantly described. The picture of the stricken husband passing by chance a little place where they two once had taken tea, and, going in:

> He dared not face the endless pain
> Of passing it, and so again
> Went in, alone, for tea and cake,
> Took just the things that she would take,
> And stared at them, and went away
> Leaving them, untouched, on the tray—

is worth many heroics; indeed, is no less good, in its homely sincerity, than the more ambitious picture of him at his wife's grave:

> Why did she lie there new so still,
> And he so close?—Could not her will
> Push earth and leaves and grass aside,
> Could she not hear him if he cried?
> And then his whole heart burst with grief,
> His hand was on a rainy leaf.
> The wet grass pressed his mouth, while he
> Sobbed her name, twice, quietly . . .

> Still there was not a sound, except
> The little rain that always kept
> On earth and leaves, and everything
> A pattering, a pattering.

And yet—the Winter goes. Spring comes. Out under the May skies love rises in his heart for another woman,

> Then through a world of flowering green
> She seemed to leave, she seemed to lean,
> The whole blue sky seemed bending down.
> With swift warm winds about him blown,
> He saw her eyes, he saw her cheek,
> So close, and yet he could not speak.
> But still bent backward, striving still
> To meet and break all Heaven's will,
> To fight this splendor from his face,
> To find a little foothold space,
> To laugh; then earth began to swing,
> Swiftly his hands flashed out to cling,
> And, as it were for one kiss meant,
> Towards her mouth his whole soul went.

Once more earth is triumphant.

In "Youth" all human life is held to be but earth's love-song, an interesting poetical linking-up of ancient and modern philosophies.

> Feeling the dream turn earth beneath their feet,
> Feeling the star turn human in their hands,
> the lovers wander in the Summer night.

> Her face was white with moonlight, her eyes deep,
> Her eyes closed slowly, feeling his warm kiss,
> Her softness came around his heart like sleep.
> Through all his veins she went, a singing bliss.

In this poem we are left with a suspicion, in "Romance," the third long poem in the book, with a certainty, of the unmorality and indifference of earth's ways with her children. Many poets have touched upon this, but too often they are concerned only with the foreground of the play and the feverish activities of the puppets in it, and forget the fact looming in the background that without this unmorality and indifference neither life nor death, as we know them, would exist at all. This is a tragedy, but it is one which little writers do not see. Because Mr. Aiken does see it, although the tales he tells are human and passionate to a degree, we feel an essential purity about them, and a refreshing normality. It may be objected that colors are laid on overlavishly; that a night trip up the Sound is rarely full of

> Beauty so keen it seemed it must have sinned—

and perhaps few lovers meet and recognize each other with the swiftness and sureness of those in "Earth Triumphant," whose spirits transfuse "as white mist goes to sun." Admitting that, however, one is only reminded of the story of the painter who, when a lady complained that he had put things into his pictures that she had never seen in nature, replied: "Ah, Madame, but don't you wish you could!"

Mr. Aiken, we are told, is no more than midway of his twenties. If he continues to write as sincere and beautiful poetry as is contained in the present volume, to be as neglectful of the uses of the letter I and as little eager to pose as an apologist for the processes of nature as he now is, he will go far to lift the reproach that lies heavily, and, on the whole, justly, upon current American literature. We are glad that Mr. Aiken is young; we are glad that he is an American; we are even glad that he is native to our Eastern coast. Not because of sectional pride, but because not so much his love of beauty as the vigor and simplicity with which he expresses it, go to prove that the old vitality of our Atlantic seaboard stock is not yet, as is so often claimed, a vanished quantity.

HELEN BULLIS.

Indian Story Book

About a dozen tales from the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, and other sources, skillfully retold by Richard Wilson, are published in "The Indian Story Book." These entertaining bits of Oriental literature, Mr. Wilson points out, exhibit many of the characteristics that are to be found in English folk-lore. They extol love of virtue and hatred of oppression; tenderness toward children, women, and the aged; bravery and resource in the face of danger; patience under tribulation, and faith in the ultimate conquest of evil. There are sixteen colored plates and line illustrations in the book, reproducing drawings by Frank C. Pape. (Macmillan Company. $2.50.)

NEWSPAPER EDITOR

Prof. Lee's Recent Query Answered by Roscoe C. E. Brown

The New York Times Review of Books:

PROFESSOR JAMES MELVIN LEE, of New York University, asks in the Query Department of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW of Feb. 28, when the term "editor" was first applied to the man who conducted a newspaper, instead of the term "author," "printer," "undertaker," or "publisher." It would be impossible to fix with any certainty upon its initial use in America, without a most exhaustive study of Colonial files and letters, but I find abundant evidence that it was increasingly employed after the first quarter of the eighteenth century, gradually supplanting the other terms, though not till the end of the century did the printers formally address the public as editors.

The first use of the title by an American paper that I have observed is this, in The Boston News-Letter of March 7, 1728:

> On Monday last, the 4th inst., died here, at the age of seventy-five years, John Campbell, Esquire, formerly director of the post in this town, many years editor of the Boston News-Letter.

The New York Gazette of March 7, 1739, prints a letter addressed "Mr. Bradford." The New York Weekly Journal, Jan. 7, 1745, reprints a letter addressed "To the Author of the American Magazine." The Weekly New York Post Boy of 1744 contains letters variously addressed: "Mr. Printer," "To the Printer of the Post Boy," "To the Publisher of the Weekly Post Boy," and "Mr. Parker." In 1751 the New York Evening Post (not the existing paper) uses letters addressed "To the Printer" and "Mr. Da Forest." The same form of address to the printer, publisher, or proprietor, to the printer by name, or to the paper itself (as "To the Jersey Farmer," in 1780,) is unvaried, so far as I have seen, until Nov. 20, 1788, when the New York Gazette reprints a letter from the General Advertiser addressed "Mr. Editor." On March 4, 1790, The New York Journal and Weekly Register, in a note commenting on a poem contributed, says that "the editor has reserved it" for later publication. The initial number of the Herald, June 4, 1794, contains an address signed: "Noah Webster, jun., Compiler, George Bunce & Co., Publishers." This paper took over The Minerva and published letters addressed: "To the Editor of the Minerva," "For the Minerva," "Mr. Editor." It also used an extract from the London Morning Chronicle addressed "Mr. Editor," which shows that the term was being used in England. At the same time, "To the Printers" and "Messrs. Printers" frequently appeared.

In 1798 and 1800 the mixed usage continues in the New York papers, but with a growing frequency of comment on the "editors" of other journals. Thus, in 1799 Greenleaf's New York Journal says: "Our Federal editors are constantly charging the American people with want of patriotism"; "the editor of The Aurora in his very appropriate address, &c."; "The Princetown Rose, the frenchified looking editor of The Daily Advertiser &c." Yet the formal announcements of these papers are in the name of the printer or publisher.

The first official bow of an American editor as such, so far as I have seen, is in the initial number of the still living New York Evening Post, Nov. 16, 1801, which contains a prospectus signed "William Coleman, Editor," and also announces the location of "the editorial office" of the paper. Three years later, the documents relating to the Hamilton-Burr duel were published in book form "By the Editor of The Evening Post." Apparently by that time the usage was well established. Yet curiously enough we find The Evening Post recognizing more conservative habits in its notice "To Printers" in 1801: "To provide against any future difficulty with those country printers who wish to exchange with The New York Evening Post &c."

The Boston papers, in the first year of the nineteenth century, show the same lack of settled usage, an occasional letter to "Messrs. Editors" being found beside the more frequent "Messrs. Printers," or a personal address, as to "Messrs. Russell & Cutler."

The English change of fashion seems to have been contemporaneous. The New English Dictionary traces the use back to 1806, but it is certainly older than that. For instance, the Annual Register for 1789 in its parliamentary survey says: "Mr. Burke read, from one of the public prints, a curious paper, purporting to be a bill of charges made by the editor upon Major Scott." The London Chronicle in 1786 announces that it is "Printed by G. Woodfall, Paternoster-row, and sold by C. Wilkie, No. 57 Paternoster-row, where Advertisements and Letters to the Authors are taken in." On the other hand, The Sun in 1799 proclaims its publication "At The Sun office, No. 11 Catherine Street, Strand, where Advertisements, Orders for the Paper, Letters for the Editor, &c., must be addressed." The London Times's style of address in 1785 is "To the Conductor of The Times," while in 1805 it has become "To the Editor of The Times." I have not had access to the files for the intervening years, so cannot say when the change was made.

These citations suggest that the newspaper editor was known as such, even in the first quarter of the eighteenth century, but that only as the true editorial function of a newspaper developed did the term come into habitual use. Addison and Steele were men of letters, making periodical publication of essays, and naturally spoke of themselves as the authors of their journals. The early newspapers were generally purveyors of information, issued by printers, and bore their trade imprints. Moreover, where license was required, it was the printer who was licensed. He also bore the brunt of prosecution for publishing the often anonymous attacks upon the Government. In his capacity as a printer he became the responsible head of a paper and was naturally so addressed. His new title became current in proportion as the molding of public opinion overshadowed the mere work of publication.

ROSCOE C. E. BROWN.

Columbia University, March 9.

Whitaker's Almanac

The publishers of "Whitaker's Almanac" have invaded this country and entered on the publication of an annual to which they have given the title "The American Whitaker Almanac and Encyclopaedia." The volume for 1915 has made its appearance, and though it seems to be about as good an American almanac as an English publishing house could be expected to produce, it is very much inferior to our best home-made almanacs in respect to the information it contains concerning American affairs. Mr. Whitaker will have to improve his American almanac a good deal if he wishes to make it comparable with some that are made by our own people. (Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.)

DORAN BOOKS

MARCH 1915

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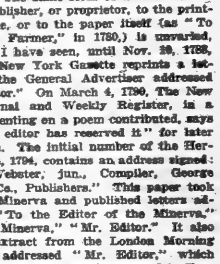

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

A. D.—Please tell me something of the life of Frances Hodgson Burnett.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett was born in Manchester, England, Nov. 24, 1849. With her parents she came to this country, and in 1865 the family settled in Knoxville, Tenn. In 1867 the then Miss Hodgson began writing for magazines. In 1873 she married Dr. L. M. Burnett and they settled in Washington, D. C. She obtained a divorce from Dr. Burnett in 1898, and two years later married Dr. Stephen Townsend, an English surgeon. Her novels are: "That Lass o' Lowrie's," "Dolly, a Love Story," "Kathleen," "Surly Tim, and Other Stories," "Haworth's," "Louisiana," "A Fair Barbarian," "Through One Administration," "Little Lord Fauntleroy," "Editha's Burglar," "Sarah Crewe," "Little Saint Elizabeth," "Two Little Pilgrims' Progress," "The Pretty Sister of Jose," "A Lady of Quality," "His Grace of Ormonde," "The Captain's Youngest," "In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim," "The Making of a Marchioness," "A Little Princess," "The Shuttle," "The Cosy Lion," "Good Wolf," "Spring Cleaning," "The Dawn of a To-morrow," "The Secret Garden," "My Robin," and "T. Tembarom." The plays she has written are "Little Lord Fauntleroy," "Phyllis, the Showman's Daughter"; "Esmeralda," "The First Gentleman of Europe," "Nixie," and "A Lady of Quality," in collaboration with her husband, Dr. Stephen Townsend.

MARGARET McKINNEY.—Will you please advise me through your columns where one may find a jingle containing the line, "When I was a tadpole and you were a fish."

The poem about which our correspondent inquires is "Evolution," by Langdon Smith. It is published in an illustrated volume by John W. Luce of Boston, and it is also printed in "The Scrap Book" for June, 1909.

CONSTANT READER.—Can you help to decide the question whether the additional verse to the hymn, "God Save the King," beginning, "Lord, let war's tempests cease," was written by Longfellow, as claimed in "Stories of Famous Songs," by S. G. A. Fitz-Gerald, Philadelphia, 1906, or by Oliver Wendell Holmes? It is given as by the latter in the volume of his poetical works under "International Ode," published by the Houghton Mifflin Company in 1887.

The verse referred to by our correspondent is not an additional verse to the British national anthem, "God Save the King," but is the last verse of the international ode, "Our Father's Land," written by Oliver Wendell Holmes. This ode was sung in unison by 1,200 children of the public schools to the air of "God Save the Queen" at the visit of the Prince of Wales to Boston, Oct. 18, 1860. The Prince later ascended the throne as King Edward VII., and was the father of the present King George V. The ode is entirely different from the British national anthem.

M. ELMA KRUMWIEDE.—Could you give me the author and source of the following quotation to be found as an introduction to the novel, "Old Mr. Davenant's Money," by Francis Powell?

Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!
Bright and yellow, hard and cold,
Molten, graven, hammered and rolled,
Heavy to get and light to hold;
Hoarded, barter'd, bought and sold,
Stolen, borrow'd, squander'd, doled:
Spurned by the young, but hugg'd by the old
To the very verge of the churchyard mould;
Price of many a crime untold;
Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!

The lines quoted by our correspondent are by Thomas Hood and are to be found in "Her Moral," from "Miss Kilmansegg and Her Precious Leg." The poem is printed in any good volume of Hood's poetry, and in many collections of verse, notably in Stedman's "Victorian Anthology" and Bryant's "New Library of Poetry and Song."

Mrs. ERNEST LABREGUE.—Might I ask you to let me know the approximate value of "Commodore Perry's Expedition to Japan," first edition, and also the value of McKenney & Hall's "History of the Indian Tribes," in three volumes. My copies are royal elephant folio and contain Pocahontas's picture, which I am told is often lacking?

Commodore Perry's "Expedition to Japan" is worth from $5 to $22. The Tillinghast copy of McKenney & Hall's "History of the Indian Tribes," Philadelphia, 1836, three volumes, folio, fetched $84; the Field copy $90; the Cooke copy $108, the Ives copy $85.50, the Foster copy $25.75, the Balcom copy $5.05, and the Lincoln copy $93.

L. E. J.—I would very genuinely appreciate the courtesy if you would print again in your columns the four-line verse ending, "Buy hyacinths to feed the soul," that appeared some time last Summer.

The quatrain asked for by our correspondent is as follows:

If ther of fortune be bereft,
And in thy store there be but left
Two loaves—sell one, and with the dole
Buy hyacinths, to feed thy soul.

The poem, "Things and the Man," by Rudyard Kipling, for which several of our correspondents have inquired, was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Aug. 1, 1904, by courtesy of Collier's Weekly. This poem does not appear in any collection of Kipling's verse, and for that reason it is reprinted here for the benefit of our readers:

And Joseph dreamed a dream, and he told it his brethren, and they hated him yet the more.—Genesis, xvii., 5.

Oh, ye who hold the written clue
To all save all unwritten things,
And half a league behind pursue
The accomplished fact with flouts and flings,
Look, by your knee your baby brings
The oldest tale since earth began,
The answer to your worryings—
Once on a time there was a man.

He single-handed met and threw
Magicians, armies, ogres, kings;
He, lonely mid his doubting crew,
In all the loneliness of wings;
He fed the flame, he filled the springs,
He locked the ranks, he launched the van
Straight at the grinning teeth of things,
Once on a time there was a man.

The peace of shocked foundations flew
Before his pitiful questionings,
He broke the oracles in two
And bared the paltry wires and strings—
He led his soul, his cause, his clan,
A little from the ruck of things,
Once on a time there was a man.

Thrones, powers, dominions block the view
With episodes and underlings;
The meek historian deems them true,
Nor heeds the song that Clio sings,
The simple central truth that stings
The mob to boo, the priest to ban,
Things never yet created things,
Once on a time there was a man.

A bolt is fallen from the blue,
A wakened realm full circle swings
There Dothan's dreamer dreams anew
Of vast and fortorne harvestings;
And unto him an empire clings
That grips the purpose of his plan.
My lords, what think ye of these things?
Once on a time time is there a man?

Copies of the poem have been received from Charles Edward Daniell, New York, and Muriel I. Vimey, University Heights, New York.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

N. H.—The request of J. A. Anderson in a recent issue for the author of verses beginning:

Becky, see the sunset glowing,
O'er the fields a radiance throwing,
Golden, pure and steady,

has just come to my notice. They were written by Lucy Larcom for members of our family, with whom she made her home while teaching a country school in Southern Illinois. They do not appear in the Household edition of her poems, but were printed in a paper of that time.

Mrs. D. S. TABER.—If E. B. S. Goble will apply at the Friends' Meeting House, 144 East Twentieth Street, New York, he will probably find the book, "Haydock's Testimony." The book room there is open every day.

L. B.—W. E. Day is informed that the writer has consulted the old Waverley Magazines at the New York Public Library, in Forty-second Street.

D. W. SANFORD.—In answer to the query of "F. E. B." in your issue of Feb. 21, would say that the book wanted is "The Fairy of the Moonbeam; or, Karl's Queer Stories," by Mrs. E. T. Corbett, published by Howard Challen, 744 Broadway, New York, 1865. I think it is out of print.

M. J. SWIFT.—In reply to "A. R." in THE BOOK REVIEW for Feb. 14 as to lines, not as quoted, but

How sweet is the belief
That ever 'round our head
Are hovering on angels' wings
The spirits of the dead.

It is attributed to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. I do not know in which of her writings it is to be found.

A. M. S.—The poem, "The Grasshopper and the Ant," for which "R. R." asked in your issue of Feb. 28, is printed in "The Children's Book of Poetry," published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, 1879. It is also to be found in "Cape Cod Ballads," by Joe Lincoln.

APPEALS TO READERS

C. S.—Who was the author of the so-called Shakespeare Novels? The latter, three in number, were published anonymously by New York publishers, Leavitt & Allen, I think, about sixty years ago. The titles of the novels are: "The Youth of Shakespeare," "Shakespeare and His Friends," and "The Secret Passion." I think that all of these novels are now out of print. In their day they enjoyed a considerable vogue.

MARY CHISHOLM.—Can any reader give me the name of the poem from which the following is an extract, and the author? It may be a translation from the Chinese:

Not a sparrow building here a home,
But as a swallow tabernacling so,
As still to poise on eager wings,
Of wing outspeeding will, and rise and go
Beyond Earth's gourds and past her almond boughs,
Past utmost bounds of everlasting hills.

E. MAY.—In your question and answer department I would be glad if you found room to print the following excerpt, asking for the author:

How doth it stir the airy part of us
To hear our poets tell imagined fights,—
And the strange blows that feigned courage gives,—
When I Achilles hear upon the stage
Speak honour, and the greatness of his soul,
Methinks I too could on the Phrygian spear
Run boldly, and make tales for other times.

RICHARD DANA.—Can you tell me what poem the following lines are from, and who the author:

O sweet Simplicity, celestial maid,
Still at thy shrine my artless vows are paid,
Do thou and Nature still direct my way,
Who follow Nature cannot go astray;
Nor let the great, nor let the grave despise
The humbler blessings from thy reign that rise,
No joys like thine from pomp or learning springs,
The boast of schoolmen or the pride of Kings.

C. M. B.—Can any reader tell who is the author of a poem found in schoolbooks fifty years ago, reading:

The Summer day has closed; the sun is set;
Well have they done their office, those bright hours,
The latest of whose train goes softly out
In the red west.

NIEL GRAY, Jr.—Can any of your readers tell me where I can procure a copy of a poem in Scotch dialect, written by a British soldier in 1832 at Gibraltar, I think, which started something like this:

Gather the siller, mon, gather the siller,
From rich mon, from poor mon, and alse from miller.

L. W. CARTER.—Can some reader give me the second verse of the following poem by Robert Loveman, printed about fifteen years ago in Dr. J. W. Lee's Methodist Magazine, St. Louis?

The clock in the breast goes tick tick,
Without haste and without rest;
Tick tock, tick tock,
All the day and all the night,
For the wrong and for the right.

W. H. McMASTER.—Can any of your readers tell me the author and where I can find the complete poem beginning:

Bring me men to match my mountains,
Men to match my boundless plains;
Men with empires in their purpose
And new eras in their brains.

GEORGE E. EVERETT.—Can some kind reader furnish me with the authorship of a poem in which are the lines:

Love is a thing that sways with the tide,
What woman can do she will;
But above all else she had loved his pride,
The thing she had tried to kill!

or where I can trace and obtain same?

Miscellaneous

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CURRENT FICTION

(Continued from Page 90)

life. He has gone stale, he has no ideas, his inventive faculty refuses to work, his imagination is dead. The famous artist who illustrates his novels jestingly suggests that he go over into Pennsylvania, among the Dutch, and teach school for a while, and this he decides to do. At the same time the step-daughter and heiress of a many-millioned New York business man has decided that she also will teach in that region. She and her mother have had many a pitched battle over her determination to make a career for herself, the teaching profession, leading up to the Presidency of a girls' college, being her choice. But she can do little until she has had at least a moiety of experience, and so she has accepted the position of Assistant Principal in the high school of a little Pennsylvania town. The novelist is her favorite author, and he knows a good deal about her because of her stepfather's millions, her mother's position in society, and the fact that his artist friend and illustrator is in love with her. But as they have never met and both have mutilated their names for the teaching experiment, neither has any notion as to who the other is. The developments of their attitude toward each other and the happenings when the artist makes a visit to his friend the school Principal are full of humor.

But through all this clever comedy walks Martha, a pathetic figure. She is the daughter of the man in whose house the novelist boards, where she works as the hated drudge of her stepmother. The novelist soon discovers how sweet and fine is her nature and how well endowed her mind. And so presently the comedy of errors grows more complicated and more lively. Not a little of the humor of the story lies in the conversations by means of which its action is mainly carried on. They are terse, clever, and remarkably natural, and their gay briskness adds much to the enjoyment of the reader, who will not want to skip any of the "talk." Mrs. Martin is to be congratulated upon the skill with which she has used the Pennsylvania Dutch dialect. In some of her former books she has been inclined, as so often happens with writers of dialect fiction, to overload her story with it. But in this book she has used it sparingly and with a keen eye for its special value in a story of this kind—that is, its humor. The quaint grotesqueries of speech and thought that she puts into the mouths of her Dutch characters play their due part in adding not a little to the humor of the comedy.

ARUNDEL

ARUNDEL. By E. F. Benson. George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

IT happens not infrequently that the hero and heroine of a novel have a hard fight to hold their proper share of the reader's interest in competition with some one or more of the minor characters. Seldom, however, do they have so difficult a task as that assigned to Elizabeth Fanshawe and Edward Holroyd, and it may as well be admitted at once that while Elizabeth comes through the ordeal triumphantly, winning and keeping not only interest, but affection as well, Edward fails to obtain either. Apart from the love of music, which was his best and finest characteristic, he was in fact a good deal of a stick. But then the man in that familiar plot which Mr. Benson has chosen for this, his latest, and one of his most delightful novels, usually is a good deal of a stick. To become engaged to a girl for whom he has only liking and admiration, and then to meet and fall in love with another, is surely a trying position for any hero, one in which it is exceedingly difficult for him to bear himself in a wholly dignified and admirable manner. Besides, Edward, like most of the inhabitants of Heathmoor, that very desirable London suburb, was, metaphorically speaking, wrapped in cotton wool. He went to the City every morning on the 9:06 train, returning in the evening to play bridge or croquet—he was a champion croquet player, and practiced assiduously—strum a little on the piano, and go to bed. "Life had never stung or prodded him;" he had lived for years in a soul-stifling atmosphere of comfort and respectability, and though he had had his dreams of romance, he decided that it would be wise to turn his back on them and marry pretty, pleasant, Edith Hancock, with whom he felt sure that he would have an exceedingly comfortable time. And then Elizabeth Fanshawe came from India to spend the Summer with her aunt, Mrs. Hancock.

It was their mutual love of music which drew Elizabeth and Edward together. Music runs, indeed, like a golden thread through the novel, and Mr. Benson writes of it with his usual fervor and charm. It is an evening at the opera which brings about the crisis, it is at a concert that Elizabeth reaches the heights and obtains a real glimpse of the kingdom. External events play a comparatively small part in the narrative, and the majority of those which do occur are merely the commonplaces of existence among the well-to-do. But under the surface of this quiet, orderly life a thrilling drama is enacted, testing its three participants as by fire until the author ruthlessly forces a happy ending—a drama to which comfortable Mrs. Hancock is willfully and entirely blind, though most of it is played in her house, Arundel.

The novel opens with a "Prologue" laid in India, where we first meet Elizabeth, her very lovable father, and her step-mother, a lady from whom we part with sincere regret. For Mrs. Fanshawe is one of those minor characters already spoken of as coming perilously near to monopolizing the reader's interest. An entirely selfish, entirely insincere little woman, she invariably contrived to get what she wanted, quite regardless of every one else; having got it, she "always proceeded to make herself charming in a rather clinging and helpless manner." She managed, too, to call forth the instinct of protection in all those around her, although she was really perfectly capable of taking care of herself—and of making herself extremely disagreeable. Her scenes with Elizabeth—especially that deftly drawn one apropos of strawberries—are pictured with a truth and a humor which make one chuckle, even while sympathizing with poor goaded Elizabeth's exasperation. It is a trial to be separated from her, but rich consolation is in store, an introduction to Mrs. Hancock.

She is a character worthy to stand beside the unforgettable Canon of "Sheaves"—it would be difficult to find higher praise. For years she had devoted all her energies and nearly all her income to rendering herself completely and absolutely comfortable." Edward and the other residents of Heathmoor were swathed in cotton wool, but their coverings were but thin and scanty compared with those which Mrs. Hancock wrapped about herself. She cannot be described; she must be known to be even faintly appreciated. Every moment that she is on the stage is an unmitigated joy; the reader chuckles over Mrs. Fanshawe, over Mrs. Hancock he fairly chortles. Her cogitations over the wedding gifts she will bestow upon Edith and her discussion of marriage settlements with Edward are almost as good as the famous dialogue in "Sense and Sensibility." She is absolutely real, drawn with a sureness and deftness which bear a very close resemblance to genius. Her agitations over the asparagus, her warm sense of her own wonderful generosity in giving her old patience-table to Elizabeth, her plans for securing a traveling companion at a minimum of expense, her remarks upon footstools, her satisfaction at the uncharged-for melted butter, her delight in her own anticipated generosity to her problematical grandchildren—these provide page after page of perfect comedy. And then there are those exquisitely humorous scenes between Mrs. Fanshawe and Mrs. Hancock in which the latter gives her very original views upon the desirability of matrimony. Mr. Benson seems to have had "the time of his life" presenting her, and it must be a dull and fun-lacking reader who does not revel in her every appearance. She entirely overshadows her daughter, yet Edith, too, is a very real person, one of those rather colorless women intended for a placid existence in which few demands are made upon them. In fact, all the people in the book are real, from Mr. Martin, the vicar who preached such "delightfully short and encouraging sermons," to Lind, Mrs. Hancock's butler, with his pronounced opinions upon the proper number of guests for a dinner and the hour at which the meal ought to be served.

It speaks volumes for Elizabeth that we are willing to follow her fortunes even when they lead us away from Mrs. Hancock. She is a really splendid woman, intelligent, loyal, honest, and brave. Hers is a sweet, strong, big nature, impetuous, full of enthusiasms; not perfect by any means, but entirely human; she is as lovable a heroine as Mr. Benson has ever portrayed. Her relations with her father are almost ideal, and in her fight to save her lover's honor, which is hers also, she is never the least bit priggish. "Arundel" is full of shrewd and amusing comments, quotable passages enough to fill up an entire issue of THE BOOK REVIEW. It is a novel worthy to be classed with its author's best work.

MOONGLADE

MOONGLADE. By the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress." New York: Harper & Brothers.

MARGUERITE DE PLENHOEL is usually called "Gamin" by her intimates because of her sprightly nature, impulsive disposition, and swiftness of movement. Her father and others sometimes address her as "Chevalier," because of her high sense of honor and justice and her stanch loyalty. But those who love her most like best to call her "Moongladé," for that word, originally meaning the shine of moonlight upon water, seems to them fitly to indicate a certain fine spiritual quality arising from her steel-strong soul, her sweetness and purity with which she is endowed.

She is the daughter of the lord of a castle perched on the cliffs of Brittany, and there are many graphic descriptions of the rock-bound, forbidding coast, the fierce storms that batter it, and its smiling beauty when the elements are propitious. The character of Marguerite is strongly contrasted with that of her dearest friend, a lovely English girl, Laurence Seton, who visits her in her castle home. This girl is outwardly beautiful and attractive, but inwardly a whited sepulchre. But the fair face and the sweet manner win for her the love of Marguerite's cousin Basil, a Russian Prince. He is a territorial noble with a vast estate and a gloomy old castle on the borders of the Russian steppes. His English wife likes not the life there, preferring the gayeties of Paris and the Riviera, and refuses, when they go to the castle for a season, to assume the attitude of the Princess of the estate or to consider herself as other than an alien in the land that she detests and whose people she despises. There are some dramatic accounts of the slowly rising resentment of the peasants, which finally flares into revengeful anger that all but makes her life the forfeit of her attitude toward them. Some of the action takes place in Petrograd, with pleasing glimpses of the background afforded by that city in the Winter season. Recognition is given to the modern philanthropic movement among some of the Russian nobility in plans of the Prince to ameliorate conditions among his peasants and his desire that his wife should sympathize with him and aid his work. His discovery at last that she has been carrying on intrigues with her lovers of former years collapses their marital house of cards and sends him, embittered, upon far wanderings. The sweet and gentle influence of Marguerite is never long absent from the pages, and finally it is her insight and courage that solve the accumulating and insistent problems that develop as time goes on.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S TEST

THE ARCHBISHOP'S TEST. By E. M. Green. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

In the present state of religious unrest in this country, the tendency to liberalise doctrine and to make works rather than faith the test of Christianity and the conviction of many that this movement is progressing too rapidly, this little story of what an Archbishop did in England will have almost as much interest for church people of every denomination in this country as it has had for members of the Established Church across the Atlantic. The Archbishop decided to "let the Prayer Book have a chance." For two years the clergy were told to obey its instructions simply and fully and to let all the varied societies of good works that demanded their time and energy stop their activities. It was the Archbishop's conviction that "the spring of all life is belief, and, therefore, it is thought, not action, that needs our primary care."

The announcement of his plan caused a wave of surprise, bewilderment, and some indignation to cross the land, but the clergy presently rallied to his support and carried out his ideas. At the end of two years, when they came together to consider results, they brought reports of a regenerated land. One Bishop declared that "we have been translated into a more spiritual world where words and arguments are lost in Prayer and Communion with God." Everywhere religion had become a simple, sincere reliance upon God that made itself manifest in all the activities of daily life. A peaceful calm had settled upon the national life in which tense nerves had relaxed and tired brains had regained their elasticity. Because of the new understanding of God that had come to them through prayer men did right by one another and there was no longer need for the endless organizations for the doing of good works.

KATY GAUMER

KATY GAUMER. By Elsie Singmaster. The Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35 net.

In Miss Singmaster's first long novel she justifies the expectations aroused by her short stories. Full of interest is her tale of the ambitious and self-sacrificing little girl of Millerstown—a Pennsylvania German edition of the well-beloved "Rebecca Rowena," with all of her predecessor's life and energy and much of her charm. One of the most delightful episodes of the story is the visit to Millerstown of its great man, who had become Governor of a Northwestern State; of the agitated preparation of the school to give him a befitting reception, with all the recitations in English; of the despair following his prefatory speech, uttered in his native tongue and declaring that he has come to enjoy an old-time Pennsylvania German Christmas entertainment, for which he has traveled a thousand miles and which was to make him young again for one afternoon; and of the resourceful and truly Rebecca-like way in which Katy Gaumer saved the situation, even to the providing of a "Belsnickel."

The pivotal point of the plot, the hidden communion service, with its tragic consequences to the poor man falsely accused, is rather clumsily contrived; and sudden deaths are too opportune and too frequent. The author moves more freely among the every-day scenes of the people she knows so well. Upon the whole, however, the story is natural and simple, vigorous in its healthful, normal life. It is a contribution to the best type of fiction, and it performs the service of widening the horizon of our human sympathies.

MOLLY

MOLLY. By Jean Louise de Forest. New York: Sully & Kleinteich. $1.25.

A wholesome, pleasant little story, meant especially for the reading of girls in their teens, "Molly" tells of a girl full of life and vigor, hopefulness and helpfulness. The tale opens with Molly, the heroine, at the age of 13, already possessed of a large, warm, and bountiful mother-heart. She has allowed some unknown person to bestow a baby upon her and she is carrying it home with the greatest pleasure, meaning to adopt it and have it for her "very own." In the same spirit of warm-hearted service, which for her means enjoyment, she helps a poor boy, who has no opportunity for study and school training he longs for, with his lessons and his manner of speech, and does it with such keen pleasure that various grown-ups begin to take an interest in him and his future is assured. The years go by and presently she and the other young people are on the verge of manhood and womanhood, when black disaster seems about to fall upon her friend, the ambitious poor boy, and the romance that has sprung up between them. But all comes right in the end and a roseate future for all concerned stretches away into the distance. Molly is a dear girl and Miss de Forest has drawn her with quite a skillful touch, making her seem human and real with her impulsive ways and her big, warm heart, always ready to bubble up into capable action. She has what the heroines of girls' books so often lack, character, temperament, and lifelikeness. Miss de Forest shows the same vitalising touch in the portrayal of most of the other important characters, especially Molly's grandfather and grandmother and her younger brother.

THE GRELL MYSTERY

THE GRELL MYSTERY. By Frank Frost. New York: Edward J. Clode. $1.25.

To ask for literary graces in a novel whose pages are bursting with incident, action, and mystery would perhaps be to expect more perfections than can be demanded of any novelist. And if a novel reader is not too dainty about the quality of his literary fare, if he does not mind frequent touches of crude melodrama and is not captious about having characters and incidents entirely credible, he may find two or three excited and absorbed hours in Mr. Frost's tale of a murder mystery in London and its capable and finally successful handling by the Crime Investigation Department of Scotland Yard. For the author has condensed into his 300 pages an amazing lot of surprises, startling incidents, mysteries, baffling clues, and bewildering situations. Even the confirmed reader of detective stories will find in it some unhackneyed situations and some admirably ingenious twistings and turnings of plot.

A man is found mysteriously murdered in the study of his own house, and the investigation has not proceeded very far before the detectives discover that the body is not that of this man at all, but of some one who looks like him, while he himself has disappeared as completely as if he also had been killed. Developments bring a number of people within the circle of suspicion and give the detectives a pretty chase in their efforts to run down the man who was at first supposed to be the victim and induce him to tell what he knows of the mystery. And then they find that even he does not know as much as he thinks he does. A novelty in the treatment of the story is the handling of the case by team work rather than by the superhuman intelligence of a single marvelous detective. The man who has it in charge does indeed display much acumen, alertness, and ability, but he has constant assistance and his endowments are not made to transcend credibility.

BETTY-ALL-ALONE

BETTY-ALL-ALONE. By Meg Villars. New York: Edward J. Clode. $1.25.

Written in the form of letters from one English girl to another, this book tells vivaciously the chronicle of a varied and crowded life from September till June. The two girls have shared dingy lodgings in a London suburb, working in dressmaking shops, when the writer of the letters, having come of age and gained control of her small patrimony of $5,000, hurries off to Paris with the purpose of making herself lovely and alluring and acquiring a rich husband very quickly, before her money is all gone. She scrapes acquaintance with a famous but philandering novelist, and in company with him and his eccentric wife sees much of ultra-bohemian Paris. She imagines that she and the novelist have fallen in love with each other, but, having been disillusioned by the wife, she packs her trunks and comes to the United States, intending to give up the tame adventuress scheme and earn her living honestly. The next six months are full of vicissitudes, including an experience as companion to an Austrian girl, successful work as a newspaper artist, some travel over the United States, and finally marriage with the Austrian girl's brother.

Apparently, the story is made to serve as a vehicle for the author's own observations of the way various kinds of people live and enjoy themselves in Paris, New York, St. Louis, on ocean liners, and Pullman cars. The letters to her friend in the London suburb recount all that she sees and does, and much that she thinks and feels, in piquant, vivacious style. Her concern is chiefly with frivolous matters, but she writes about them entertainingly and portrays herself as an amusing, venturesome, very feminine, and innocently minded young woman.

BILLIE'S MOTHER

BILLIE'S MOTHER. By Mary J. H. Skrine. Frontispieces by Esther C. e Adlington. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

Billie's father is a particularly bad lot, but his mother's passionately maternal love endeavors to fold him so closely in her protection that he shall not suffer from the man's selfishness and greed. Billie's mother, Ruth, goes from her English cottage home and her peasant mother and father to Australia as maid companion for the daughter of the Colonel, the great man of the neighborhood. Their journey is for the purpose of finding the Colonel's son, who has dropped out of sight in the island continent. An accident kills the Colonel and leaves the daughter a bed-ridden invalid in Ruth's capable hands. A handsome young man finally appears, saying he is the son, and presently he has won Ruth's heart and married her. And after Billie is born the man is arrested for murder and sent to prison for fifteen years. In a passion of fear Ruth takes her children back to England and tries to hide where the convict, if he should escape, cannot find them. Much of the book is taken up with the account of what happened afterward, and the striving of Ruth to keep Billie safe from his father's touch. Mrs. Skrine has drawn in her an interesting character, strong and simple, with depths of tenderness and compassion. Although the author lays the scene of much of the action in Australia, she has not taken the trouble to learn the simplest facts about its climate and stages a snowstorm in its northern and tropical regions.

WAR AND FICTION

Subjects of Increasing Popularity in Forthcoming Books

HENRY SYDNOR HARRISON'S new novel, which will be published March 27 by the Houghton Mifflin Company, bears the title "Angela's Business: A Comedy of Temporary Spinsters." It is concerned with a man who believes that his interest in women has become that of the head rather than the heart, and with a woman who is very modern in theory, another who practices modern theory, and still another who neither knows nor cares about feminism.

Unique among the Spring fiction, and likely to make a strong appeal to the sympathies of readers, is Walter A. Dyer's "Pierrot, Dog of Belgium," which Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish next week, for it tells a story of the great war from the point of view of the animals who suffer by it. Pierrot, a Belgian cart dog who pulls a milk wagon, is commandeered for service with the army, and the story tells his experiences on the fighting line, how he is wounded, escapes, and finds his way back to help his suffering family.

The Scribners will have ready some time this month a new collection of short stories by Katharine Fullerton Gerould, author of "Vain Oblations." It will include "The Bird in the Bush," "The Miracle," "Pearls," "The Great Tradition," and "Leda and the Swan."

The Bobbs-Merrill Company announces "John the Fool," by Charles Tenney Jackson, for publication March 20. It is a romance of Louisiana in a previous century, and is concerned with love, adventure, and a buried treasure.

"The Auction Mart" is the title of a novel by Sybil Cookson which the John Lane Company will publish shortly. It is the story of a high-spirited girl who breaks away from home ties and becomes a famous dancer, and it is said to show the influence of hard work, privations, and loyal love in molding a girl's character. Another early publication by this house will be "Grocer Greatheart," by Arthur A. Adams, which tells what befell an ill-assorted company of half a dozen people who are cast by a shipwreck upon an uninhabited island in the South Pacific.

Primarily a story for boys, Christy Mathewson's "Catcher Craig," which Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish March 27, will doubtless find as many readers among their elders as did his "Pitcher Pollock," the first story in his baseball series of juveniles, of which this is the second.

This week the J. B. Lippincott Company will publish "The Woman in the Car," by Richard Marsh, which deals with a mysterious murder. The scenes are laid in London and many noted people are involved in the mystery. Another Lippincott issue due this week is "The Diary of a Beauty," by Molly Elliott Seawell, the story of an ambitious girl who rises from poverty and obscurity to a place in the great world.

The color and substance of old romance are said to be in Warwick Deeping's new novel, "Marriage by Conquest," which McBride, Nast & Co. will publish two weeks hence. The story centres about the conflict of two strong men of contrasted characters over a beautiful woman.

Although its tide has considerably lessened in the last two or three months, the production of books concerned in one way or another with the European war still continues in considerable volume. The Putnams have ready "The World Crisis and the Way to Peace," by E. Ellsworth Shumaker, author of "God and Man," which discusses America's relation to the war and the responsibility which the situation puts upon this country. The author believes that the nation should, in the discharging of that responsibility, make some effort to terminate the struggle, and he outlines a plan by which he thinks this could be done.

"The Historical Backgrounds of the Great War: Its Origins and Warnings," by Frank J. Adkins of St. John's College, Cambridge, ready for publication by McBride, Nast & Co., offers for the general reader and for students in schools and colleges a presentation, which aims to attain clearness and simplicity by eliminating all unnecessary detail, of the backgrounds of modern European history out of which sprang the causes leading to the war. This house has ready also "The War Book of the German General Staff," translated by J. H. Morgan of University College, London, who offers also a critical introduction and notes. It contains the German code of war making as prescribed by the German General Staff.

In the latter part of this month the Fleming H. Revell Company will publish "Studies of the Great War," by the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, in which the Brooklyn pastor discusses what the several combatants have at stake and reviews the growth, development, industrial standing, and national ideals of each belligerent. In "The Last War," which the Revells will bring out shortly, Frederick Lynch considers the moral and economical effects which the European struggle is bringing about, discusses its ultimate issue, and calls upon the churches of Christendom to take their due share in bringing to pass a desirable result.

Moffat, Yard & Co. will bring out this month a work by Reginald Wright Kauffman, "In a Moment of Time," in which he tells his experiences as a witness of the bombardment of Scarborough and on several visits to Belgium since the war began.

Although not one of the actual belligerents, the position of Holland is so precarious and her fate so dependent upon the outcome of the war that her story gains interest and importance in the light of present battles. Hendrik Willem Van Loon's "The Rise of the Dutch Kingdom" tells that story from the time when Napoleon ended the Dutch Republic by a stroke of his pen until the present. The author is already known by his previous volume, "The Fall of the Dutch Republic." The new book will be published by Doubleday, Page & Co. this week.

The Century Company has ready "George Bernard Shaw: Harlequin or Patriot?" in which John Palmer, dramatic critic of The London Saturday Review, discusses the ideas, motives, and purposes of Mr. Shaw, as revealed in his recent articles upon England and the war, which aroused so much resentment in England.

"The Rediscovered Country," in which Stewart Edward White presents the diary of his hunting trip to German East Africa in 1913, will be published March 26 by Doubleday, Page & Co. He says that this field is as large as that of British East Africa, and is nearly as accessible, but has hardly heard the sound of a gun.

In the latter part of this month D. Appleton & Co. will bring out "Through Central Africa from Coast to Coast," by James Barnes, who tells the story of his trip through African jungles. He was accompanied by Cherry Kearton, whose photographs have furnished a hundred illustrations of animal and native life.

"In the Oregon Country," by George Palmer Putnam, which the Putnams have ready for immediate issue, gives an account of rambles through Oregon, Washington, and California which the author found keenly interesting.

Ruth Kedzie Wood, author of several well-known tourist and guide books, has written "A Guide to the Maritime Provinces," which tells the traveler to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island the things he wishes to know. It will be published this week by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish this month "The Little Man, and Other Satires," in which John Galsworthy studies various phases and types of modern society.

The Macmillans will have ready on March 24 Edward Sheldon's play, "The Garden of Paradise," which had a brief run in New York this Winter. Another early publication by this house will be "Spoon River Anthology," by Edgar L. Masters, a collection of verse in which the author reconstructs a townful of personalities, apparently somewhere in Illinois, as they lived in the period immediately following the civil war.

Among the Spring publications of the University of Chicago Press will be "The Modern Study of Literature," by Richard Green Moulton, head of the department of general literature in the University of Chicago. The work considers what the study of literature must be and do if it is to maintain its place in the foremost ranks of modern studies.

"Panama, and Other Poems," by Stephen Phillips, will be a March publication by the John Lane Company. The title poem is an appeal to America, inspired by the opening of the Panama Canal.

"An Essay on the Civilizations of India, China, and Japan," which Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish this week, is G. Lowes Dickinson's report of his travels in the Orient to the Trustees of the Albert Kahn Traveling Fellowships.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

SVEN HEDIN'S book, "With the German Armies in the West," which he was commissioned to write by the Kaiser, will be published in English translation by John Lane some time this Spring. It will have many illustrations from photographs taken by the author.

The title of H. G. Wells's new novel, "Bealby," should be pronounced Be-al-by, in three syllables, with the accent on the second.

Elizabeth Jordan's "May Iverson's Career" is being translated into Danish. The American Minister to Denmark served as the intermediary between author and translator.

Zane Grey, whose last novel, "The Lone Star Ranger," was a Fall publication, is taking a holiday at Palm Beach, and later will go to Long Key for tarpon fishing.

Charles Rann Kennedy has recently given successful recitals from "The Idol Breaker," "The Servant in the House," and "The Terrible Meek" in Philadelphia.

Marguerite Tracy and Mary Boyd, authors of the most recent volume on "Twilight Sleep," are lecturing on that subject in this country under the auspices of the Twilight Sleep Association.

Anna Bowman Dodd, whose "Three Normandy Inns," "Cathedral Days," and other books are well known, has just published "Heroic France," which, having been written under military direction, gives an authentic account of how Paris was saved. The entire proceeds of the book will go to help the opening of a convalescent home for American volunteers and French and British officers which is being established in the author's home in Normandy. The volume is published through Poor's Manual, 535 Pearl Street, New York.

Percy Mackaye, who is just now engaged in the establishment of rural theatres, says that one of the best ways of lessening the high percentage of insanity in sparsely settled States would be the starting of community theatres in which farmers would be actors as well as stage directors and playwrights.

Gertrude Atherton suffers much annoyance, particularly in England, where her "Perch of the Devil" has reached a third edition, from the frequent confusion of her identity with that of an English Mrs. Atherton, author of two novels, who has been connected with several sensational affairs that have found their way into the newspapers.

William Lyon Phelps of Yale University, in his "Essays on Russian Novelists," says of "Sanine," recently brought out in this country, that it was "the most sensational novel published in Russia in five years." He thinks it "sinister and damnable in its tendency," and is "sorry such a book has ever been written." "But it cannot," he adds, "be blackballed from the republic of letters."

V. M. Hillyer, author of "Child Training" and headmaster of the Calvert School, Baltimore, is an expert thrower of the boomerang and member of a society devoted to that sport called the Boomerangostangs.

An American traveler just returned from China says that the hotel employes in Peking, Shanghai, and Hongkong are doing a thriving business among English-speaking tourists selling Samuel Merwin's "Anthony the Absolute" and "The Charmed Life of Miss Austen," each of which has a Chinese setting.

Marie Corelli started upon her active life with the expectation of being a singer and a musician, and she still spends much time at her harp and her piano.

Vachel Lindsay has been spending some time in Washington, and while there attended a dinner to Secretary of State Bryan, where he chanted several poems, including one written for the occasion, called "When Bryan Speaks," and read poems also before the Home Club and the Washington Club. At the latter he read an unpublished poem called "A Chinese Nightingale," following an address by a young Chinese college woman.

Berta Ruck, author of "His Official Fiancée," a novel of this Winter, is the wife of the English novelist, Oliver Onions.

The London Times says of Algernon Blackwood that he is our one consummate master of the supernatural in fiction. Although it is but ten years since he began ...ting he has already twelve volumes to his credit.

Dr. J. M. Farquhar, author of "Religious Movements in India," was for eleven years professor in a missionary college in Calcutta and for five years Association Secretary among educated non-Christians in India. For several years he has spent his Summers in England or the United States.

A letter from Paris says that during the last six months not a single book has been published in that city that did not have connection with some aspect of the war.

Stevenson's first two books, "An Inland Voyage" and "Travels with a Donkey," were such complete failures on their first appearance that after three years his publishers notified him that as it was impossible to sell even single copies, they were about to dispose of the plates as old metal. Now the royalties upon them amount to hundreds of dollars each year.

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SUNDAY, MARCH 14, 1915.

PARIS STYLES SIMPLE

Charming Gowns Decreed by Fashion Arbiters—Worth Is 1870, Cheruit Louis Philippe, Paquin Oriental—Jenny Corners Trade of the United States.

Paris, March 1.

"BURN that which you have adored and adore that which you have burned," we might say in the voice of Clovis of this new, war-time fashion season. The doors of Poiret are closed "until further notice," his high-pitched staccato note had drifted into a tender melody sung by Mme. Jenny, whose fashions are as pretty and as sweet as her own gentle name.

Exaggeration in dress like that in the conduct of our lives belongs to another epoch. The psychological influence of the year's events upon the clothes which will cover our bodies is to me the most interesting point of the present historic opening season. The exotic, which little by little carried the best intentioned of us along in its so-called "modern" fascinations with their "amusing" details, is absolutely repulsive when in some remote case it now thrusts itself upon us.

The idea has come to me that these new fashions which French makers have thought out for American women (for they are not likely from the present prospects to be worn by Parisians) make one realize the state of mind in France better than all the stirring letters of appeal and tragic stories which have filled the newspapers during recent months. They show the chastening power of the tragedies that we are passing through.

I do not mean to say that clothes are sad, but rather that they are the ones which foreign buyers who have been lodging complaints during the past few seasons will welcome with open arms; they are sweeter and quieter. In this lies a great part of their newness. The one firm which has not entered into this spirit is the Callots. Their handsomer models, in their old note, with scarcely any change even in the silhouette, really seem to offend, in comparison with the expositions of the other houses. Fortunately, they have a few new things, of which we shall talk later, which do not partake of what we might almost call the flashy. Callots is, by the way, the only house not using the silhouette, in which the days of 1870 are as often recalled as those of Louis Philippe.

Just one more story for atmosphere's sake before we go into technicalities. M. Jacques Charles Worth, whose father and uncle were the arbiters of the 1870 mode—almost, we might say, the founders of the Rue de la Paix—remembers as a lad the manners and morals of the Second Empire Court which his ancestors swayed. Some day I hope I shall be able to tell you about the wonderful relics of that same Court and its beautiful Empress which are the treasure of this, the most conservative and aristocratic maison in Paris.

Worth Predicted Upheaval in Dress.

It was in the frightful days of last August, when the Germans were at the outer forts of Paris, when the two junior members of the Worth firm were responding to the call of their regiments, that the uncle Jacques Charles decided that for the propaganda of "the Place" (as the Syndicat de Couture calls the Rue de la Paix) he would remake the models which his American clients had literally carried off to Havre in their arms, although there was nothing before him but to show these models himself, since his saleswomen had also run away from Paris at the approach of the Germans. M. Worth had plenty of time for reminiscing with the stray customer of those days.

"I knew," he said, "that some upheaval was impending when I watched the recent trend of women's dress and the extravagances of the life which we were living. The present upheaval is but the natural outcome of such a precedent. Every page of history from ancient Greece and Rome down to 1870 bears a proof of this.

"The extravagances of 1870 were not so exaggerated as those of the era just passed. In the time of my father extravagance was that of materials rather than design, of richness rather than the bizarre. In those days a woman of the grand monde often paid prices fully as high as those of the present day, but she wore her clothes until new ones began to be a necessity."

First of new generalities is the spreading skirt, in some houses drawn from the paintings of 1870, while others go back to the quainter line of 1830. These skirts admit of a different range of materials, and, as many of them measure five and six yards around the bottom, it is not necessary to say that the lightest of taffetas, the filmiest of chiffons and tulles, are called into play.

The most interesting feature about this especial point is that it has been made entirely by American opinion. The wide skirts tried by some houses in the Autumn have never been worn by Frenchwomen, (and the Callots say they never will be;) but the manner in which we heard they have been received in America has brought us to the unquestioned fact of a new silhouette.

The military is the second of the influences seen everywhere, treated with subtlety by Paquin, in open "steal" by Worth and Callot.

A marked waist line is also shown in at least some models by every house, in practically all the models at Chéruit's, although it is not yet the wasp waist of the eighties, from which I think the intervening athletic mode has immuned us.

Embroidery and braiding have taken the place of trimming by contrasting materials. They are often carried out in almost the same shade as the background, giving the effect of variety in material and showing once again the ingenuity of the French designer, who, by covering what would have been a monotonous sameness in materials with exquisite handiwork, has made us forget the most difficult point which confronted the maker of present collections.

A Cheruit model of soft blue taffeta with straps of pearls across the shoulders. The very full skirt is gathered into a rubber band at the feet, like a harem skirt.

The arrangement of necks shows a new collar resembling sometimes a veritable choker buttoned up to the chin, but invariably softened at the top line by some sort of circular turnover made of tulle, chiffon, or soft linen, that falls in prettily undulating lines. Scarcely a gown for day wear does not show some sort of a collar that is high in the back, a modified edition of the Merveilleux.

Evening gowns are rarely in extreme décolleté. They are apt to be high either in the back or front: Callot is the only house showing models of ball gowns. These have a décolleté that even falls off of the shoulders.

As for materials, there are really a couple of new ones, a soft crepe called liseuse that is almost transparent, also a new marquisette, and a new voile ninon. A number of figured silks showing remotely the English influence are found in all collections, but especially at Chéruit's, where the handsomest afternoon gown depends for its chic on the dully tinted American Beauty rose bud scattered over its black background.

Wide skirts mean taffetas. Those which have a covering of transparent material are often lined with taffeta having a deep band of satin—another new Paquin feature. Not a little satin is used in dinner gowns as well as brocades. And it is difficult to tell whether the palm is to be given to lace chiffon or tulle when it comes to transparent stuffs.

Woolens show soft serges of the chevlot type, broadcloth and still a great deal of gabardine and covert.

There is a brand new cloth stuff which is called "drap de soldat," and is usually in the new "bleu de soldat," which figures in the latest gray-blue uniforms of the French Army, as well as in the many long coats and zouave jacket costumes in the expositions which have drawn upon their country's heroes for their inspiration.

There is a long slip overdress, the top of which is often of chiffon, the lower part fastened on around the hips is of chiffon or of taffetas, whose weight draws taut the upper part, which is unbelted in a perfectly straight line from shoulders to hips, showing the waist beneath belted by some handsome ribbon in contrasting tones. Curiously enough this little one-piece garment, which is one of the season's successes, is drawn from the silhouette which was the last success of Mme. Le Franc of Premet's, who died a year ago.

Jenny Dominates America.

We will take Jenny as the first in order of the houses to be treated somewhat in detail, for she is, perhaps, directly responsible for the present mode, though she derived her inspiration from the last mentioned silhouette of Le Franc and the "robe-manteau" introduced by Mme. Chéruit just before the war for the Trouville season, and never worn by any one but the famous Mlle. "Canada," who appeared in the Bois one Sunday morning with great success in the simplest of garments, nothing more than a flaring one-piece dress of piqué, which was opened up the front over a petticoat of tucked organdy so that it really appeared like a long coat, hence its name, "robe-manteau."

This long coat in various forms is being shown by Jenny over slip dresses of satin and tulle made of satin, of taffetas, of gabardine, of serge, and of linen.

But the success of the present season in Jenny's tailored suits in a side-pleated godet skirt with a Louis XV. jacket fastened by link rhinestone buttons, giving a peep at a low-cut waistcoat made of gold and white brocade of the softest quality, fastened by six ball buttons of the material, closely ranged.

My favorite of the entire French collection is a black satin belted frock at this house. Its skirt is full but not too flaring nor too short; it buttons, with a close row of flat satin buttons, from waist to hem in the middle of the front; the round bodice is cut away in a deep V, to show the cunningest little linen shirtwaist with a turnover collar, and this most Parisian of the entire parade of models is completed by a wide belt made of straps of black patent leather.

Jenny's evening gowns remind you of clouds and dew drops; they are made of everything that is white and illusive, occasionally touched by a flower in most delicate tones. She uses a great deal of lace and not a little spangling, her skirts are of ruffles, met by a band of beaded lace to which they are flatly fastened; at the other side of this band is fulled another ruffle which in turn is at its lower edge sewed straight to another band, and so on until the length of the skirt is reached, while at the same time flaring godets are arrived at.

Such skirts fall from a round waist, the hips being rather flatly treated; belts are usually of ribbon, plain or embroidered; the favorite corsage is nothing more than a round baby waist, often with short puff sleeves. Many times the décolletage has a garland of flowers.

Sometimes the skirt is formed of a single magnificent flounce of lace which is shirred on horizontal cords at graduated intervals. Nearly all of these skirts have a deep transparent

(Continued on Following Page.)

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$1.29 Silkoline Comfortables....95
Full size—pretty floral effects—contrast borders. Limit, two.

54 ct. Silk Emb'd Flannels.....44
Fine white wool—unshrinkable—hemstitched and scalloped. Limit, 10 yards.

$1.98 Large Jointed Dolls.....1.00
25 inch—handsome bisque heads—curled wigs—blonde and brunette—closing eyes, with lashes—full jointed bodies—shoes and stockings. Limit, two.

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Heavy all linen—60x76—neat patterns—ready for use. Limit, two.

$2.98 Little Children's Coats...2.25
Copenhagen, Brown and Navy Serge—double or single breast—high or low belts—collars of white or self fabrics with contrast braids—sizes to 6 yrs. Limit, one.

98 ct. Children's Lingerie Hats...75
Shirred or plain crowns—fluted or ruffled brims—dainty trim of lace, ribbons and buds. Limit two.

29 ct. Boys' Percale Blouses.....18
White, also light, medium and dark stripes, also dark blue Chambray—attached collars—well made—8 to 15 years. Limit three.

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All are in white and delicate pink.

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1.45—Reg. $1.98—Trimmed front and back with wide Val. laces.

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Special price reduction.

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Also, New Spring Stocks of the Following:

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Very soft—beautiful lustre—light weight—fashionable colors.

24-inch Bengalines.....98
Full round cord—medium and dark.

36-inch Roman Stripe Satins....98
New smart combinations, suitable for every requirement.

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Fashionable colors—also black and white—very soft, but fully corded.

35-inch Lustrous Messalines.....79
Desirable colors, also black.

35-inch Chiffon Finish Taffetas..79
Lustrous—colors, white, black.

Satin Finish Yard-Wide Foulards..98
Dots and figures on plain and striped grounds—light, medium, dark.

44-inch Showerproof Foulards..1.75
Belgian blue, Oregon green, Russian blue, Hague blue, moss green, Rocky Mountain blue, Arizona silver, also black—contrasting figures.

40-inch Foulard Silks.....1.25
Black, Belgian blue, Exposition gold, Tuxedo brown, Copenhagen, amethyst, Rocky Mountain blue, new browns, gray and navy.

32-inch Washable Silk Duck....98
Firm, but soft—white ground—color stripes in various spacings.

40-inch Chiffon Taffetas.....1.25
Lustrous—season's smartest colors.

36-inch Chiffon Taffetas.....1.39
Wear guaranteed—soft weave—bright finish—light and dark colors.

40-inch Crepe Meteors.....1.49
Dull finish—full crepe back—afternoon and evening colors, also black.

40-inch Satin Charmeuse..1.25, 1.47
Twill back—high lustre—white, ivory, cream, black, light and dark fashionable colors.

40-inch New Soft White Silks, 1.45, 1.59, 1.69
Navy or black stripes and overlays of flowers and figures—large or medium designs.

35-inch Black Silks.....98 and 1.25
Satin Duchesse, Chiffon Taffetas, Peau de Soies, Shantungs, Messalines.

50-inch Faille Silks.....2.95
Handsomely corded—soft finish—for coats and suits and for circular skirts because of its width.

The New for Spring
Curtains and Curtainings, Cretonnes, etc.

Extraordinary assortments of everything now in demand for draperies or hangings, for city or country homes, bungalows, hotels, etc.....Every curtain and drapery need can be filled here satisfactorily, because large assortments and small profits prevail—Test these values:—

Opening Display of New Spring and Summer Curtains
Snowflake and Egyptian Yarn—with and without silk cross stripes—and other Summer Curtains—white or cream grounds—
.79.. .98.. 1.19.. 1.49.. 1.98
2.49.. 2.98
Assortments are at their best now.

New Madras, New [illegible] (plain and fancy,) Curtain Muslins, Drapery Silks, Sash and Curtain Laces, Casement Draperies and Slip Coverings, all in new and comprehensive display. A few quotations follow:

Dresden Madras—value 9¾..... **6¾**

Double Border Scrims—white, cream, Arabian—value .23..... **.15**

Curtain Madras—36 inch—special..... **.19**

Cream and Colored Madras—36 to 45 inch—value .39 and .49. **.29**

All kinds and colors of Madras to..... **2.49**

Belgian Stripe Slip Coverings—two toned or solid color stripes—special..... **.11¾**

Curtain Muslins—stripes and spot designs—value .12½..... **9¾**

New Spring Showing of Cretonnes—Momie and twilled grounds—linen taffetas, French taffetas, repps, tapestry and dimity—

45-inch Cretonnes—verdure and scenic designs—Special..... **.59**

Linen Taffetas—high art effects **.45**

Repp and Tapestry Cretonnes... **.39**

Tapestry and Repp Cretonnes and French Taffetas—100 styles—value .39..... **.25**

36-inch Cretonnes—Fruit, Verdure, Bird, Chintz and other novel designs—light and dark—val. .25. **.19**

Satin Finish Cretonnes—new florals and conventional designs—value .15..... **10¾**

SPECIAL FOR NEXT THREE DAYS

To keep our workroom busy we will make to order

FURNITURE SLIP COVERS

For 5-piece Suite of Furniture, allowing 22 yds. of best Cotton Slip Covering—with binding—guaranteed workmanship—
Complete, **5.98**; regularly $8.00.
This offer is for Three days only.

Important Purchase of French Net Panels

About 1,700 pieces were purchased at special prices from an importer who was unable to continue his business under present conditions; assortment comprises French Lace, Renaissance, Brussels, Irish Point and Point de Paris—Immense variety—net measurement 36x72 and 36x54, for transoms, shams, etc.

At **69 cts.**—**Panels** worth .98 & $1.19
At **98 cts.**—**Panels** worth $1.75 & $1.98
At **1.49**—**Panels** worth $2.49 & $2.98

See also Spring Sale Special in adjoining column.

SPRING SALE SPECIALS

For Tomorrow:—

Money savers, every one—Representative Items from every department at generous price reductions—values talk for themselves.
No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$1.69 All-Wool Broadcloths....1.00
54-inch—chiffon weight—sponged and shrunk.
Sand, Putty, Sage and Holly Green, Olive, Myrtle, Taupe, Delft, Copenhagen, Belgian Blue, Black, Tuxedo, Seal Brown, Raisin, Marine, Men's Wear Blue.
Limit, 10 yards.

49 ct. Yard Wide Storm Serges...28
Worsted warp—cream, brown, garnet, cadet, myrtle, navy and black. Limit, 15 yards.

$1.49 Black Poplin Epingles....1.10
50-inch—all-wool—jet black—small raised cord—one of the fashionable Spring fabrics. Limit 10 yards.

79c. All-Wool Prunellas.....52
Soft, lustrous finish—
Sand, Putty, Clay, Seal Brown, Battleship Gray, Taupe, Delft, Raisin, Navy, Belgian Blue, Myrtle, Havana, Marine, Black.
Limit 10 yards.

69 ct. Lining Satins—36-inch....50
Full assortment of fashionable shades; also black—for suits, coats, etc. Limit, 10 yards.

50 ct. Impt'd Dress Linens.....35
45-inch—every thread linen—various shades of blue, pink, green, brown, lavender, rose, etc.—predicted to be more fashionable this season than ever. Limit 15 yards.

29 ct. Silk Mixed Pongees.....20
35-inch—soft, lustrous fabrics—colors for evening wear; also Spring shades and black. Limit, 15 yds.

39 ct. Silk Mixed Novelties.....21
31-inch—lustrous brocade effects—cream, pink, mais, light blue, rose, sand, amber, etc. Limit 20 yards.

19 ct. Novelty Spring Suitings..12½
40-inch—a special purchase enables us to sell these fine fabrics at this price—delicate shades of blue, tan, lavender, pink, etc.—excellent for women's suits, dresses, children's wear, etc. Limit, 10 yards.

19 ct. Floral Voiles.....11
36-inch—plain and rice weaves—dainty effects in pink, blue, heliotrope, mais on white—lovely for women's, misses' and children's dresses, party and dancing frocks. Limit, 10 yards.

59 ct. White Dress Linens.....38
45-inch—soft finish—medium weight—excellent for dresses, uniforms, waists, etc. Limit 12 yds.

9 ct. Yard Wide Cambrics.....5¾
Serviceable quality—soft finish for underwear and infants' clothes. Limit, 15 yards.

20 ct. White Poplins.....14
Lustrous finish—for women's waists, dresses, and excellent for children's wear. Limit, 10 yards.

98 ct. Vestees and Sleeveless Guimpes.....68
Dainty organdie or nets—tucked or hemstitched—also fine net top laces—military, roll and plaited flare collars. Limit, four.

39 ct. Men's Night Shirts.....28
Good cambric—braid trim'd—collarless—50 inches long—15 to 19 neck. Limit, three.

39 ct. Men's Otis Underwear....28
Balbriggan—shirts 34 to 50—short or long sleeves—drawers with or without double seats—30 to 50. Limit, 3 sets.

94 ct. Men's Negligee Shirts.....58
Neat stripes on light or medium cold ground—pleated or plain bosoms—4 and 5 button front—hand ironed—sizes 14 to 17. Limit, two.

35 ct. Women's Extra Size Vests..23
Shaped—low neck—sleeveless or short sleeves—also drawers—tight knee or lace trimmed. Limit, four.

29 ct. Boys' Ribbed Underwear..20
Shirts—high neck—short sleeves—Knee length drawers—double seats—well made—all sizes. Limit, 4.

98 ct. Leather Hand Bags.....77
Silk poplin lined—gun metal, gilt or silver finish—Panier and round handles—inside frame or patent safety catch. Limit, two.

$1.25 Jap Matting Suit Cases....85
16, 18 and 20 inch—brass finish lock and catch—edge bound—strong handles—reinforced ends. Limit, two.

25 ct. Box Initial Stationery.....20
Gilt initial—24 sheets—24 cards—48 envelopes. Limit, two boxes.

75 ct. Size O-Cedar Oil Mops....48
Long handle—cleans, dusts and polishes. Limit, two.

49 ct. Holland Side Hemmed Window Shades..34
White, ecru and green—28 to 37 inches wide—7 ft. long (before hemming)—sold without rollers. Limit, one dozen.
Hartshorn Rollers—reg. 14..... **.11**

$1.69 Men's and Women's Umbrellas...1.05
Wide tape edge Union Taffetas—plain and trimmed mission handles. Limit, three.

$1.00 Pendants with Chains.....57
14 kt. gold filled—variety of designs, cameo, onyx, enamel and floral relief patterns, combined with rhinestones, pearls and other jewels—soldered links—a special purchase makes possible this low price. Limit—one.

SPRING SALE SPECIALS

For Tomorrow:—

Every department contributes its quota of Underprice Sale Items. Here you get full money's worth.

No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$6.98 Women's Afternoon Dresses.....4.37
Silk mixed poplins—Navy, Reseda, Amethyst, Belgian Blue and Sand—chic coatee effect—Oriental lace vestee, collar and cuffs—ornaments and gilt buttons trim—flare skirt, two broad bias folds.

$24.98 Women's Tailored Suits.17.75
Natty Spring styles in Gabardine, poplin and men's wear serge—Navy, Belgian Blue, Putty, Battleship Gray and Black—strictly tailored with half belt or novelty cut Coats, pleated back and front—belted, with ornaments—high cut collar—Peau de Cygne lined.

$10.98 Women's Coats.....8.74
Serges, wide wales and homespuns—Black, Navy, Belgian Blue, Gray and Tan—smart flare models with self or satin collars—also Check Worsted Top Coats—lined and unlined—tailored on fashionable lines.

$2.98 Women's Ready-to-Wear Hats.....1.95
Black, Brown, New Blue and Gray Straws—Smart Spring Models—effective trimmings of Quills, Flowers, Fruit, Velvet and Ribbon. Limit, one.

39 & 49 ct. New Spring Flowers..25
Wreaths and Sprays of Muslin and Satin Roses and Blossoms—every imaginable color in splendid assortment—Limit, two.

$14.98 Misses' Serge Suits....9.45
Navy, Green, Belgian Blue, Sand, Gray, Brown and Black—also Black and white Checks—attractive new models—coat with box plaits—belted, natural waist line—fabric and contrasting collars of silk—yoke top skirt—sizes 14 to 18 yrs.

98 ct. Girls' Middy Blouses.....68
White—red, navy and Belgian blue collars—6 to 14 yrs. Limit, two.

$4.98 Women's Smart Blouses..3.95
Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine—White, Flesh and Sand—small pearl buttons, or daintily pleated with satin folds and hemstitching—all sizes. Limit, two.

$2.98 White Voile Blouses.....1.95
Fronts, collar and cuffs elaborately trim'd with lace and embroidery inserts, hand embroidered, also fancy Voiles in new tailored effects. Limit, two.

$1.00 Women's Blouses.....77
Voile and Organdy—pretty styles trim'd in various ways with emb'y, lace, tucks, hemstitching, etc. Limit, two.

$2.00 Women's Corsets.....1.24
White Batiste and Coutil—desirable models in high or low bust—long hips—sizes 19 to 30. Limit, two.

$1.98 Silk Petticoats.....1.45
Black, fashionable plain colors and changeables—circular models—pleated flounces—all lengths. Limit, two.

98 ct. Women's Night Dresses..69
Nainsook or Muslin—round, V or high neck—clusters of pin tucks, separated by inserts of attractive embroidery—emb'y ruffle neck and sleeves—also dainty lace and ribbon trim'd models. Limit, two.

98 ct. Women's Corset Covers..74
Crepe de Chine—pink or white—deep yokes and shoulders of shadow or Val. laces with wide ribbon drawings and bows. Limit, two.

29 ct. Children's Cambric Drawers .18
Good cambric—emb'y ruffle, tucks, above—1 to 16 yrs. Limit, 3.

98 ct. Women's Crepe Kimonos. .58
Copenhagen, Rose, Pink, Light Blue, Lavender and Navy—shirred yokes—Empire or loose—with and without elastic belts—all sizes. Limit, 2.

50 ct. Infants' Soft Sole Shoes..25
Button—white or tan—sizes 1, 2 and 3. Limit, two pairs.

$1.48 Women's Kid Juliettes...1.00
Rubber heels—kid tips—medium toes—sizes 3 to 8—wide widths. Limit, two pairs.

25 ct. New Spring Ribbons.....18
Sash and Millinery Widths—Plain and Moire Taffetas and Satins—Black, White and full line of best shades, also light and dark Dresdens, New Plaids and Checks—Most attractive display. Limit, 10 yds.

12½ ct. Men's Handk'fs.....10
All Linen—regular size—¼-inch hemstitch. Limit, one dozen.

10 to 12 ct. Buttons—card....7½
Ocean Shell and Fresh Water Pearls—2 and 4 hole—self shank and sew through—also White, Smoked and Oriental Bone and Wash Crochet—in white and colors—large, small and medium—3 to 12 buttons on card. Limit, 12 cards.

39 ct. Braid Ornaments.....27
Frog and Coat Ornaments—one side or looped cord effects—for Military Suits and Coats—Black and some colors. Limit, three.

49 ct. White Embroideries.....38
26-inch—Newest Spring patterns on Organdie and Swiss—also dainty ruffled styles. Limit, 10 yds.

Notion Specials—
12½ ct. Dress Shields—silk cord—2, 3 and 4—light weight..... **7**
Limit 4 pairs.
10 ct. White Roll Tape—⅜-inch—24-yard piece..... **8**
Limit 4 pieces.

FREE DELIVERY WITHIN 25 MILES,

Paid or C. O. D.

Paid Purchases, any amount—C. O. D. Purchases, $2.95 and over,

Free Anywhere in United States.

Deliveries by Our Own Service, Parcel Post, Express or Freight.

MORNING SPECIALS—Tomorrow, Monday, Until 1 P. M.

To prevent dealers buying, quantities re stricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$18.98 Wilton Velvet Rugs.....12.50
8.3x10.6 ft.—seamless—two best makes—medallion and Orientals on cream or dark grounds.
RUGS—THIRD FLOOR.

$3.69 to $4.49 Handsome Tea Cloths.2.95
Renaissance lace—or pure linen—scalloped—embroidered centre—lovely for bridal gifts.
ART LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.

12 ct. Bleached Huck Towels..... 8½
18x36—soft finish—heavy weave—red or white stripe borders.
TOWELS—MAIN FLOOR.

$2.98 Colored Mercerized Spreads...1.98
$3.98 Marseilles Spreads.....2.49
Cut corners or scalloped.
SPREADS—BASEMENT.

$2.98 Boys' Spring Coats.....2.29
Regulation or pleated models—stripes, checks and mixtures—desirable colors—also navy serges—self collar—3 to 8 yrs.
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

29 ct. Women's Drawers.....19
Cambric or nainsook—wide emb'y or hemstitched hem and tucks.
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.98 Crepe de Chine Blouses.....1.59
White, flesh and mais—low collars—long sleeves.
BLOUSES—SECOND FLOOR.

57 ct. Little Tots' White Dresses....38
Yoke, Russian and French—emb'y and lace trim'd—to 6 yrs.
INFANTS' DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

29 ct. Bl'k Silk Mixed Chiffonettes....21
Highly lustrous—firm weave—
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

69 ct. Yard Wide Silk Poplins.....47
Soft chiffon finish—day and evening shades—also black.
SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

49 ct. Shepherd Checks.....29
42-inch—Black and white—worsted warp—small, medium, large and novelty sizes.
DRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

15 ct. Yard Wide Nainsooks.....9¾
Soft, silky finish—for underwear, infants' clothes, etc.
WHITE GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

49 ct. Merc'd Table Damasks.....32
64-inch—bleached—neat patterns.
LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.

Clock Signs Denote Morning Specials. Look for the Clocks!

STRIKING DESIGNS BY LEADING FRENCH DRESSMAKERS

Gowns of Rare Lace at One House, of Solid Embroidery at Another, of Silver Stars on Midnight Background at Another.

Paris, March 1.

IT is the general opinion that Beer, Drecoll, and Doeuillet are showing far better collections than they have exhibited for years.

A certain shimmering, steel-gray taffeta at Beer's is one of the prettiest afternoon gowns in a conservative note. It shows the skirt which Beer has drawn somewhat from the Louis VI. idea, a horizontal drapery upon a wide foundation which recalls the festooned lines made for Marie Antoinette by the court couturiere, and chronicler, Mlle. Bertin. The bodice is somewhat of the same period with a rather close pointed waist line.

Another feature at Beer's recalling the picturesque lines worn by Bourbon beauties is the Watteau pleat, which is seen in the back of many of their afternoon as well as evening gowns. One of the latter which meets an approving exclamation whenever it enters the room, is made of soft taffeta in old pink, the lines of the skirt draperies described above being caught by roses of silver gauze, the front of the bodice being formed of a similar drapery pulled up toward the chest with another such rose. This gown also shows the Watteau back.

Like every one else, Beer shows one or more tailored suits inspired by the khaki uniform of the ally. "Irlandaise" is the name of the favorite one, which is a khaki covert cloth trimmed with little steel buttons.

"Kitchener" is the name of a blue serge trimmed with patent leather in a deeper shade of blue on a hem with festooned edge, as large button holes, and as collar and cuffs.

The use of patent leather in color as well as in black is one of the few absolute innovations in trimming. Beer is responsible for its introduction as well as for the profligate use of the hand-made rose, wherever it can be introduced.

Wide belts, bias ruffles in groups, used in diagonal and vertical lines are other special Beer features.

Drecoll has rather infringed upon the rights of Doucet as the arbiter of the "grande dame." While the entire Drecoll collection is considerably better than usual its best sellers have unquestionably been "elegant gowns" in chiffon and silk, embellished by embroidery in the same tone.

One called "Amethyst" is a long but slightly full redingote of deepest amethyst chiffon, banded with grosgrain in the same shade which has an embroidery of curious circular forms that resemble photographs of a bursting obus. The skirt of this is straight in line, not the least flaring.

A tailor suit which has been a boon to buyers seeking something for the older women is made of navy blue serge with a pleated skirt, while the rather vaguely fitted jacket has the effect of an overskirt in the long pleated panels that fall in the centre of back and over hips.

An attractive tailor suit is made up in white-and-black check, corded with Nile green cloth. The jacket has flaring hips, not quite so pronounced as Chéruit's new lines.

A good trick is the facing in contrasting color of the wide skirts which have an undulating line at the hem. This facing in a black gown is of white cloth; in an old blue it is of Burgundy cloth. The same idea, after trasting color of the wide skirts, which Callot is showing in overskirts.

Separate long coats are very smart. One made of a two-inch black-and-white block has a "merveilleuse" collar of black velvet, lined with white cloth—repeated in the cuffs. The belt arrangement of such coats is their chief feature, entirely new and unexpected. The backs are cut in generous circular lines and fall in huge godets. The fronts are joined to them all the way to the bottom, as far as they go, but they are considerably shorter than the backs, and fall almost straight. A wide, loose belt of patent leather is passed through slits in the side seams upon the hips, holding the front in a low waist line, allowing the back to fall almost like a cape.

Several afternoon and evening wraps at Drecoll's are made of fine specimens of old lace, which seem to have been but awaiting the chance that the war has given them (as it has the old men) to come into their own again. This house is using any amount of these laces in their evening as well as afternoon gowns. The modern tulle and malinês laces are usually combined with tulle or chiffon, but in many cases of evening gowns entire skirts are formed of magnificent old lace flounces, through which twinkle the shades of brilliant artificial flowers caught up on the foundation.

In fact, Drecoll's collection is one of the most expensive and creditable. Any sort of credit accommodation is given to clients, and they are doing everything that the most ingenious imagination could conceive to hold their own. It is a hard fight and I fear will end disastrously in spite of the persistency which is shown by this Austrian house, against which the whole French syndicate of couture has banded itself.

In spite of its assertion that its capital is English, there seems to be a strange misconception as to national sound in the printed list of its stockholders' names. The losses of the house at the present moment are quoted as ranging from 30,000 to 50,000 francs per day.

Doucet Clings to Slim Outlines.

Doucet has perhaps adhered more to line than any of the houses who have attempted the new silhouette. Nearly all of his gowns show a suggestion of the slim figure, either through their transparent overdress or else in the narrow skirt which shows in a band beneath the fuller overskirt.

It is the general opinion that Doucet is not up to himself, and yet I found there a half dozen models that would delight the regular Doucet client.

For instance, I have seen no handsomer black gown than a certain dinner frock of tulle and chiffon embroidered almost solidly upon the sleeves, at the décolletage, and on the skirt panels with great cabochons that give the effect of half grapes. Its skirt is short and the décolletage only of informal dinner depth.

Tailor suits are very often checked and have double skirts, with short jackets, which are cut away in front.

A military coat is, of course, a dark blue one, and has a longer cape than most of these models.

An afternoon gown which is a success is of silver gray satin made in a flaring redingote over a narrow underskirt. The belt, which falls low on the hips, draped itself in graceful lines without the intervention of stitches.

Doucet uses a great deal of chiffon, and also of satin. His most conspicuous gown is in a broad stripe of blue and white taffeta.

Premet's Misses Its Head.

Premet's is one of the houses pronounced against. It seems as if the spirit of its successful founder, Mme. Le Franc, is gradually forsaking the task for which she literally gave up her life. The premieres she trained are little by little drifting from under her influence, and yet there is still the souvenir of it in almost every gown that passes. The little one-piece frocks of linen designed by Mlle. Renée are the single exceptions. Renée may one day be a Mme. Chéruit of the Place Vendôme. She has the same simple taste, just as personal in its own way as the greater and more famous woman. She is 22 years old, and we already owe to her the mode of open-neck blouses, as well as the lovely flaring lingerie collars and organdie gowns which everybody copied from this house last season.

This year she is showing an organdie, fine as cobweb, tinted a pale pink, which might be worn by a girl of 16, and with slight modification by a woman of 40. Its round skirt, only slightly full, is finished at the edge with a fluted ruffle about three inches deep; a second such ruffle is placed half way up the skirt. The belt is of striped ribbon, in shell pink and wood brown. The baby waist, edged with fluted ruffles, has a tall, fluted medicis collar, which is held by a link button formed of pink roses, the stems, with foliage, acting as a band that connects them across the widely open throat like a ribbon.

Renée's one-piece frocks all show a simulated waist line and a belt in front or back. Many of them are placed at the normal waist line in front, while the back is fashioned into a little peplum like a jacket, somewhat longer, too. This jacket back, falling without a break below the waist line, is seen in the one-piece gowns shown in nearly all the houses. With the skirt which flares on the hips and is rounded up into two points at the hem, this jacket back has the Renée hallmark.

Another Premet idea which has pleased is a pointed tablier overskirt in the front of the gown. It is often made of chiffon, with a hem of silk, and vice versa.

Premet uses rather more grosgrain silk than the other houses, also much pale, mastic-color cloth as a trimming and for facing, placing it in the same way in which Drecoll uses white cloth.

The new standing collar at Premet's will hardly share the success of their last lingerie collar. The neck which it finishes is cut high in front and back, with a slight V on each shoulder, making a broad line, fluted white organdie stands up to the height of about three inches above this line like a fence across the lower part of the face and the back of the head. It is original, but certainly more than trying.

A little dinner gown which is of white chiffon over white taffeta is caught up on the hips in Watteau fashion and has a great novelty in the embroidery of the "soixante quinze" cannon, cannon balls with muskets in white floss upon the draped chiffon.

Premet's tailor jackets are nearly all short. Some of them show a high-waisted belt line, quite a usual thing this season, although not strictly in first fashion.

In fact, it might be wise to right here remark that the normal waist line is the usual one. So much so that many people are speculating as to how long it is going to return to normal in circumference. I am one of those who do not believe that we shall ever again be led into wasp-waist fashions.

Doeuillet Makes Small Waists.

But Doeuillet is one who almost leads us to think the contrary, so neatly close are the round belts of his pretty little silk afternoon clothes—a charming collection. He has maintained something of the natural line, too, in his skirts, which are at the same time ample and close fitting. There are many new ideas in the general silhouette which he shows, and yet it does not partake of the flare shown by most houses any more than it echoes the old-fashioned line at Callot's house.

A feature which Doeuillet seems to have absolutely avoided is cutting the hem of his skirt straight around; scalloped, slashed, undulated, caught up in puckers, are a few of the tricks to which he resorts. Sometimes these wavering lines are finished with narrow puffings or cordings.

Checks and stripes seem to have attracted him more than any of the others, and yet I find his most charming model a dark blue taffeta—there are hundreds of them this year!—which has a most original touch given by dashes of silver embroidery that are like stars in a midnight sky.

His nicest checked arrangement is in shades of brown foulard with cordings of brown velvet.

Doeuillet has gone in for none but short tailor jackets, and his tailor skirts flare very little.

Bernard Pleats His Skirts.

Bernard has also seemed to avoid too much flare. His pleated skirts have been lightly pressed and fall in graceful, almost straight lines.

Jackets are as usual in this accommodating house, (another firm which is going through a trial because of German capital.) Jackets as well as arrangements of its moratorium are arranged to please everybody's taste. Long jackets meet with a little less favor than short ones, and yet the prize blue taffeta suit at Chéruit's, (which I overlooked when writing on that collection,) the boast of the Bernard parade, is a long white redingote braided with silver, showing in its military epaulettes a feature that is unique in its case.

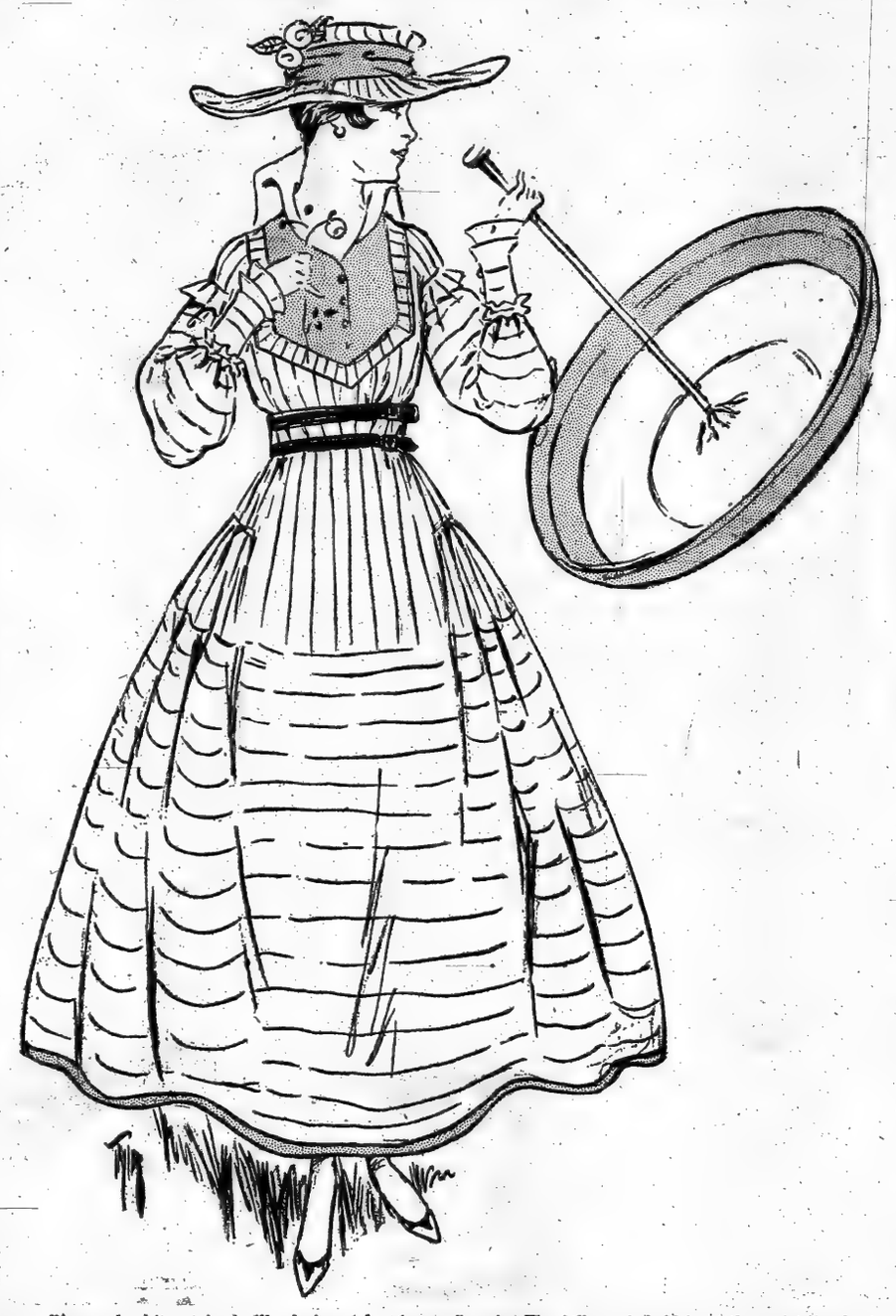
A dark red model with a short jacket, shorter in the front like an Eton, is also well thought out. Its skirt has the fullness arranged on a yoke which forms flat panels falling to the hem over the hips.

Drecoll has quite a collection of flaring Russian blouses that reach to the knees and are difficult to wear, even though his skirts may be counted among the least trying. Like Doucet, Doeuillet and some Jenny models he permits a skirt length which the stout woman will be very glad to see. Some of the others show a hem that is twelve inches from the ground.

Sensation in Callot's Cordiality.

And a word about the sensation of the week, which occurred at the house of Callot. It was not in the juvenile, tight-skirted tailor suits, nor the three-piece suits of silk and mousseline, with skirts scarcely wider, nor the shirt waist frock made of bandana handkerchiefs, nor the classic ball gowns of spangles and wondrous embroideries and brocades that make up the most expensive collection which the Callots have ever shown.

It was in the astounding fact that Mme. Gervais and Mme. Regina (the "Callot Soeurs") appeared in the showrooms on the opening day, the first time such a thing has happened in decades, making a point of telling customers old and new with their own lips of the great cost of this collection, prepared solely for American trade, and never failing in any case to ask an opinion—very casually—as to the silhouette question; the slim silhouette versus the ample one; in the silhouette war waged by Callot Soeurs against all the other designers of Paris in the Spring of 1915.



Blue and white striped silk, designed by Jeanne Lanvin. The fullness is held in at the waist line by two narrow patent leather belts.

PARIS STYLES SIMPLE

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

hem to their narrow silk foundation, this hem often reaching half way to the knees.

Cheruit Strikes a High Note.

There is wide diversity of opinion about the Chéruit collection; within ten minutes I have heard it pronounced the best and the worst of the lot. It all depends on your understanding of Chéruit. From my own standpoint, I think she has done better. She is entirely original, and in those gowns which are her real successes certainly no one has surpassed her in the point in which she excels—making a chic dress out of nothing.

She has a little blue serge, with a round waist curiously opened above a pink gingham shirtwaist. The skirt which crosses over in a spiral way, is flaring and has a six-inch cut flounce at the hem—have I said that all sorts of flounces and puffings finish skirts? There is a choker collar of the blue fastened with black rubber buttons, above which arises a stiff turnover of white linen collar.

My favorite Chéruit evening gown is of pink taffetas, worked in outline with silver thread. The skirt of this gown is ample, yet clings; the side width at the right falls, to make a train. The main part of the skirt is very short; thus the effect is youthful, and yet has the dignity of the train. The bodice of this gown is of the taffeta, high in the front and low in the back. It solves the problem for me of the war-time ball gown.

An adorable little foulard in blue Japanese silk, with big white dots, has no other trimming than the narrowest cords of white taffeta, finishing the three superimposed skirts as well as the round neck of the bodice.

Chéruit's tailor suits offer, as usual, her greatest novelty. Her new jacket is a short Louis XV., with hips so flaring that they are in absolute fluting. Her tailor skirts flare slightly, but less than those of some of the other houses.

Before we forget it, all skirts are short, sometimes cut in undulating lines at the hem. Most tailored skirts are shown with regular boots or the high lace shoes. Jenny's models are wearing fascinating ones. The 1830 period is recalled in bronze shoes, or in black ones of low cut, worn with white stockings, which accompany most of the afternoon gowns.

Paquin Comes Back Into Favor.

Adherents of the house of Paquin are delighted at its spurt this season, for which Mme. Joire is receiving every kind of adulation. And, indeed, her things are very, very pretty, with just a little more stability than those of the more lately arrived Jenny.

One of her ideas is that of slitting her full skirt both in the back and the front, making it like two floating angels' wings above a slim petticoat of satin trimmed with chiffon or taffetas.

People find that she has let just enough of the martial influence her ideas. There is the wound about sash of the zouave, but it is in subdued rich shades of Roman stripes.

The bleu serge dress which she is wearing herself has the back cut in two folded loops—the back of the bodice—through which a Roman sash is passed and knotted on the hip. The little coatlike bodice fastens high at the neck with an organdy turnover to the choker collar; the skirt of this gown is slashed at distant intervals about the hem.

Several of her silk skirts are very subtly undulated at the hem and finished with a puffing. Very successful in taffeta.

Most of her dinner gowns have a slight V neck, entirely covered with tulle and a collar which rises high in the back.

She uses a great deal of all-over dull beading and embroidery; the skirts of some of the handsomest gowns, entirely covered in this way, at a little distance resemble a rich brocade. Catherine de Médicis herself would have been proud of a white satin gown latticed with pearls.

Callot Uses 1870 Decolletage.

At Callot's I best liked a little satin afternoon gown in soldier blue satin even to the buttons and necktie. It had one of those flaring overskirts, long in the back and short in the front, which Callot introduced in the Autumn. The underskirt was quite narrow, the long-waisted bodice buttoned down the back, and the choker collar knotted with ends that dangled almost to the waist.

Callot's military coat is exactly copied from the latest of the French officers' uniforms, cape and all. "Mon Capitaine," they call it.

Trilby seems to stand before us in the life in that tailored costume, giving an overskirt effect by the buttoned back sides of its long important coat.

Callot's handsomest evening gown is, of course, a sheath affair made of paillettes in black and gold. Its décolletage, however, falling off of the shoulders is in exact 1830, later 1870, lines.

A magnificent cape is of Brussels lace over flamme red velvet.

Many of the tailored costumes show a slightly looped apron overskirt, lined with a contrasting cloth—such as moss green lined with emerald blue; sometimes this overskirt is in the front, sometimes in the back.

They also show many short jackets in Norfolk shape and boleros. Also a few long ones.

Worth Creates Zouave Styles.

Everybody is showing boleros. I think that M. Worth has treated this question the most successfully in his one-piece dress "Zouzou," made almost in exact imitation of a zouave's uniform, even to the catching up at the skirt hem in a puff. Another success of Worth is a little black-and-white striped silk, with a spiral belt of black velvet and a ruffled skirt.

Worth makes many belted linings in his afternoon gowns, covered by the cuirass-shaped chiffon blouse or slip. His favorite silk skirts have puffings held on by shirred cords, ending in a deep flounce. He uses a great deal of chiffon in this same way, when the puffings are held by rows of graduated sizes of velvet ribbon.

The few trained gowns shown at Worth's are draped over ruffled petticoat-panels of lace, and, of course, the décolletage is accentuated by long chains of pearls and incrustations of rhinestones. Like everybody else, his color accent is a pink rose or a bunch of field flowers in subdued "tri-color." He has a cunning finish in a braid made of a single row each of red, white; and blue glass beads, not more than a quarter of an inch wide, the three rows.

Some few of his jackets are in cape form with flaring circular sleeves—in direct contrast to the tight sleeves shown everywhere, whether they be long or short. It seems the English trained nurse's cloth cape is responsible for this feature, which reminds me of a curious coincidence: that nobody has seemed to think of the Croix Rouge uniform as a picturesque pattern in this most military season!

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FASHION VS. THE WAR ZONE

Daring Americans Risked Lives and Fortunes to Bring New Styles Over Here on Time for Early Spring.

MANY stories have been written of many heroes during the war, but none of the men who dared the naval war zone and risked the chance of being interned in France, all for the hope of getting those French gowns in February which would inspire, settle, and stimulate American trade in women's apparel.

Some one should be their historian. Their stories smack of the days when adventurous men risked their lives and fortunes in trying to gain commercial advantages in dangerous and treacherous lands.

There are critics who scoff at the idea of French clothes dominating the world. They insist that we produce our own. Those of the higher lines of the trade do not believe this can be done, or, if it can, it is not written in the present horoscope of America's achievements. We wear, the most of us, good American clothes made by good American workers, and paid for by hard-earned American money.

The number of genuine French gowns worn in one year here is so startlingly few that no economist has a chance to cavil; but to France we must look for the ideas, and so far it is not possible for our buyers to make good of these ideas by mere personal contact with the French designers, by means of conversation over café tables. The new idea must be presented in a concrete form; in fabric that has the color desired, the cut and line needed, the ornamentation to be copied.

These concrete ideas are well paid for and shipped to this country in advance of our climate, so that the thousands of men and women engaged in American apparel trade will have the chance to place all their energy on the perfecting and modifying of an idea without losing vitality on the nervous promulgation of an idea. It is good, sound, American wisdom to work out the problem in this manner.

Last Autumn, America tried in a tentative way to take the attitude that she could produce her own fashions this year. The result was interesting as propaganda. It has its full advertising value among the commercialists. It gave a clever catchword to commonplace workmanship. As a campaign that bore fruit on the tree of knowledge and actual achievement it was a failure.

The reason was that the idea was hung on a catchword, and not on talent. It had more sound than work behind it. It was used by all the charlatans in dress as a way to advertise their wares. It falsely covered French production by those who hoped to fool the public, who even today don't know the real French model when it sees one, and has no reason to know it.

Sincerity was not entirely behind the campaign. Those in the trade knew that France had laid down the law in August and that all the acceptable things after that were molded on French inspiration.

This February, the truth came out. Those in the trade considered the matter of such vital importance that they sailed for France to get her verdict in the teeth of danger that the majority would not face. Therefore they are heroes of trade. They went, they saw, and they returned, conquerors. We now know where we are and exactly what we are going to do. In the world of trade this is as important as having the limits of the war zone set, the purpose of the British blockade outlined and a list of contraband goods. It is not made as much of as the other stupendous questions by those who print news, because its importance is not understood.

Every house opened on time in Paris except that of Paul Poiret. Cheruit and Paquin did even better work than they accomplished last Summer, because they are great artists and had time for a calm adjustment of ideas which gave them a chance to develop a certain purpose through their clothes; there was no evidence of frantic hurry to rush eccentric things into shape to please the American buyer.

Jenny has never done so well. She scored an immense success with the buyers. Worth catered to modern ideas more than this house has done recently; even though the two younger members are at the front, it had a genuine success.

Premet, that wonderful house on the Place Vendome, that rose like a comet in the sartorial sky and blazed its way through two years of success, plainly showed, through lack of inspiration, what it means to have one presiding genius dead and another still doing duty at the front.

Lanvin had an exceptionally good showing, which was to be expected after she turned her attention toward combining a youthful quality and an adult dignity. She has always been the past mistress of youthful clothes, and when the world came round to youthful clothes she shot high in the sky.

Beer and Drecoll put out excellent things. The latter house made a tremendous bid for favor because it has been put out of the dressmakers' syndicate on account of its German and Austrian backing. Both houses spent money lavishly, using up a storehouse of handsome materials to attract attention.

The house of Callot delayed its opening on purpose to make trouble, so the American buyers thought, but, actually, to hold fast to a tradition in which they believe; that in showing gowns after all the other houses have opened and in shipping direct to America on a date of their own choosing they prevent the models sold from exportation into Germany and Austria to be copied.

Callot was the only house to insist upon narrow skirts. She says the full ones will not last and she does not make gowns for the moment. (By "she" is meant Mme. Gervais, who is the married sister, the one who rules the designing.)

Sumptuous materials were used in Oriental effect. Ball gowns were as low as ever and drapery quite as transparent as in those days which a large part of the world is now calling decadent. No straw, by the way, is such an evidence of the change and spirit toward clothes that has taken place since the beginning of the war.

Georgette took down the shutters that were placed over the windows during the hectic days of September and showed a vast variety of charming gowns, all of which could be worn by her. She holds, with Mme. Paquin and Mme. Cheruit, the distinction of beauty, of poise, of being a leader in the world of dress. She is younger than the other two women and takes up the more frivolous side of pleasure, but she is no less important in the eyes of the Parisian world in the way she mannequins her own creations.

One can easily see by this summary that Paris was herself again as far as clothes were concerned, and the American traders were justified in their hazardous experiment. The bringing home of these clothes was a triumph. Crossing the Channel was not a pleasure trip in the third week of February.

Getting trunks of clothes to a ship took business organization, and choosing a ship that might reach port without interference by German submarines, which would send thousands of dollars' worth of gowns to the whales, was a nervous gambling chance.

In New York, excitement was rife all last week when the first ships began to come in with the heroes of trade and their spoils. The American public will have its chance now to see what France has invented for America to wear. The clothes are home. That is the great fact of the moment in trade.

The Way We Will Dress.

Here is a summary, with a bit of description, of the dominant ideas which prevailed among the French designers. Details are given elsewhere.

Each designer was inspired with the creed of simplicity for the street, even though a few of the designers admitted brilliancy in their evening gowns. A serious time was met with serious clothes. The bazaars of India, the dance halls of Egypt, the temple dances of Persia, the Russian ballet by Leon Bakst, the interior decorations by Paul Iribe, the color designs of the Vienna workshops, were laid aside. They are not even put up in lavender. They represent a social, mental, and moral period through which the world of pleasure has passed.

Modern war is not fought in gold lace and ruffles. It is the greatest business organization in the world, and those who take part in it go about their death-dealing affairs clad in dun-colored gray and brown. Even the scarlet and blue of the French infantry, which had to be used because of pressure and unpreparedness, has been lifted because of its self-advertising coloration.

Therefore, war, or rather this war, did not suggest to the designers a fanfare of riotous colors. It gave us subdued shades of serviceable materials. Gabardine, serge, pongee, covert cloth are the essentials. With such uniforms for the street we will wear mannish blouses of white wash fabrics which give us the one chance for bright color. They are trimmed with the red and blue of the French Army, or, if they are all white, they have cravats of bright colors suggested by the flags of the various nations.

SUMMARY OF 1915 SPRING FASHIONS

SKIRTS are full. Narrowness is not allowed. Materials are soft and, therefore, they cling to the body, obviating the ugly effect that is given by undue width of the ankles in thick materials.

The stumbling block in the new fashions lies in the accepted shortness of all skirts. It will be nothing unusual to see them clear the high shoe tops by an inch. The hem is cut into points, two or four, in order to make the effect more graceful.

The hips are flat and there is no sign of a curve in them. The normal waist line may lead to the small waist, and that in turn may lead to the rounding hips, but at present the demand is for straightness and flatness, with a slight pinched-in effect at the sides of the waist.

Bodices for the evening often have a slight boned point in front, and an 1870 décolletage which is the kind best understood by looking at the portrait of the Empress Eugénie done by Winterhalter. A vast variety of street and evening bodices fasten down the back, which is the new note struck by the season; it began last Autumn in sporadic cases, but the Spring season will establish it. Woe to mankind!

All bodices have a trim appearance, although they do not fit the figure. They are narrower in the shoulders than the majority of street coats. The smart white blouse has returned into high favor, made of muslin, georgette crêpe, and marquisette. The novel touch is in the turnover collar and cuffs, with cravat in linen and muslin, done in the French red and blue.

A kind of raglan sleeve has made its appearance. It fits the arm from wrist to shoulder, and then continues to the neckband in a long, smooth point. It is preferred to the regulation armhole. The kimono sleeve is unpopular. The wide three-quarter sleeve and the tight one to the elbow have not yet been revived, although the evident return on the part of some great designers to the Louis V. fashions, worn by men and women, will undoubtedly bring about the small elbow sleeve with its deep ruffle of lace.

Separate blouses are almost entirely for plain coat suits. There are few elaborate coat suits, and the one-piece frock has shelved the expensive and ornamental separate waist. These suit blouses are made of wash fabrics, fasten in the front, and have both high and low collars. The pleated ruffle down the front and the loose cascade at the neck have both appeared. The sleeves are small and reach to the wrists, where they are finished with a turnover cuff.

One of the new tricks is in elongating the fronts of the bodice of a one-piece frock, or the fronts of a coat, so they will be long enough to cross in front, well down over the bust, and go to the back, where they fasten according to the fancy of the designer. Such coats often have broad-striped waistcoats of piqué, or silk, or linen, which end in a high, flaring collar and are matched by double turnover cuffs placed on the coat material at the wrist. In bodices the open space in front is filled in by a folded fichu of chiffon or lace or net, and there is a handkerchief collar of chiffon on most of the one-piece frocks; it rolls into an open neck.

Among the accessories in trimming there is a return to narrow knife pleating as a finish to ruffles or bands. It is used in silk and taffeta by nearly all the big houses. Buttons are everywhere. Brass ones with a simulated army or navy insignia are used on many kinds of suits and frocks.

In materials there are serges, a new thin gabardine, taffeta, charmeuse satin, crêpe de chine, tinseled brocades, tulle, striped silk, pongee, Shantung, chiffon cloth in unusually broad striping combined with a solid color.

In colors there are not many departures from black, white, three shades of gray, mauve, smoke, dark blue, and a faint beige. Combinations of white and black are far from quiet. The only eccentricity of the season lies in the curious ways in which the different designers have masked these two approaching colors. In this work one sees the influence of the Martine school which has spread over France during the last two years, copied from Vienna. Pastel shades as in the time of Louis XV. are very much in favor. Pinks and blues have faded from the staring vividness of last season.

Cheruit brings back the plain dark blue cloth skirt with the tan covert cloth jacket. It is a feature of the season, this costume, although it has been slightly featured by its importers. In 1895 and later it was the accepted outdoor costume of the American woman, topped by a small turban. The turban has also returned, but it has more dash than in former years.

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Five new, distinctive models, some reproductions of Paris fashions slightly modified to suit the requirements of American women. Skirts are in all the new flared effects.

Materials are mannish serges, gabardines, poplins, black-and-white check worsteds and fancy stripe suitings, in navy, Belgian, sand and putty shades, and black. Linings are in the newest, smart colorings. Choice at..... **$14.75**

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One of the most fetching of the new season's models is the boot of champagne kid, trimmed with patent leather. Also in white Nubuck, with patent leather trimming, as illustrated; the prettiest black-and-white combination imaginable. Light weight extension soles, Cuban Louis heels. Considering the quality, workmanship and beauty, these shoes are very moderately priced at..... **$5.50**

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Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

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Gautret—French; 4-Star	1.65
Gautret—French; F. C.	1.00
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We believe this absolutely and without exception to be the very best value in New York today. No fabric equals it in wearing quality. We have it in fifty different shades, including the very latest Browns, Sand, Blues, Rose, Navy, and also Black.

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It must sound cheap, for it's so. Dress Faille or Poplin in a good color assortment for street wear, also black—medium weight for Suits, Skirts, Coats and Dresses.

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The craze of the season for the new full skirt. A very handsome weave in a rich, soft finish. Colors are Mais, Sand, Putty, Rose, Nile, Copenhagen, Belgian Blue, English Green, Battleship Gray, Concord, Navy, Brown, French Blue, Ivory, White, Cream and Black.

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La Rose brand; quart cans.....75c
La Rose brand; half-gal. cans....$1.30
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Possel Fils, extra large bottles, 75c; 2 bottles for.....$1.77

Ceylon Tea, India Tea, Formosa Oolong, English B'kfast, Mixed Tea — Extra Fine — Per lb., 35c

EXTRA FINE COFFEES.
Santos, per lb.....17c
Table d'Hote, per lb.....22c
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Tomatoes—So-called gallon cans....23c
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Plum Pudding—Very fine; per can..14c
Asparagus—California; very fine; per can.....15c
Asparagus Tips—California; finest; can.....15c
Asparagus—Del Monte; extra fine; per can.....20c
Corn—Very finest from Maine; can, 14c; 3 cans for.....39c
Corn—Very finest from N. Y. State; can.....8c
Sauerkraut—Very finest; No. 3 can.....7c
Peas—Sweet wrinkled; very good; per can.....8c
Lima Beans—Best; can.....9c and 12c
Peas—Magnet; very fine; can.....15c
French Peas—Very finest; per can, 15c, 21c, 25c and 30c
Tomato Puree—For soups, ragouts, etc.; in domestic, per can, 8c; imported (Italian), per can.....
Salmon—Pink Puget Sound; very fine; tall can.....
Salmon—Red Alaska; very fine; can.....
Salmon—Columbia River Chinook, highest grade; half can, 15c; No. 1 tall can, 20c; No. 1 flat can, 25c; No. 1 oval can.....
Shad—Very fine, per can.....
Lobster—Finest; half can, 30c; whole can.....
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Herring in Tomato—Imported; per can.....
Shrimp—Wet; finest, per can.....
Caviar—According to size and grade; red cans, 30c, 60c, $1.20, $2.40; green cans, 60c, $1.20 and $3.75. Also fresh-cut caviar in glass; best obtainable.
Milker Herring—Holland; keg.....
Tuna Fish—Finest; small can.....
medium, 15c; large.....
Imported Sardines—Extra fine; packed in olive oil; large can.....
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This New Player Piano will be given FREE for a NAME

Send in the name you suggest today READ BELOW

THREE years ago when the Hallet & Davis Piano Co. placed on the market a player piano of small size, they wanted a suitable name for it. The name finally selected was "Princess" Model—a name typifying smallness and neatness.

We are now about to place on the market a new player piano made in the big daylight factory of the Conway Company (division of the Hallet & Davis Piano Company, Boston). This instrument is destined to occupy the most commanding position in the player piano field. Owing to its remarkably low price it will be universally used in thousands of American homes.

The price of this latest player piano is to be $390. We want a *suitable name* for it, and we will give one of these player pianos, as shown in the cut, *absolutely free*, to the person submitting the name which we shall judge to be most suitable.

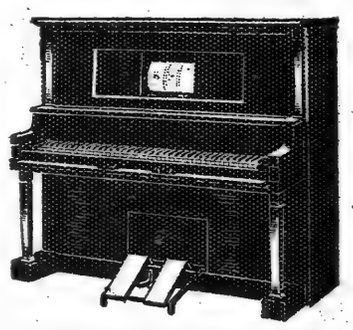
We want an easily remembered name, suggestive of honest quality and universal popularity. *Anyone* may send a name. The name of person to whom the player piano is awarded will be announced.

This instrument stands for honest merit, at the most moderate price. The quality of material is sterling throughout, and we give with it our absolute written guarantee. The case is simple; but the finish is beautiful. The keys are not genuine ivory, which is scarce and high priced, but are composition ivorine, perfect in appearance and durability.

Hallet & Davis Piano Co.

(Est. 1839)

18 East 42nd Street New York



The player action is simple, but to the great surprise of the manufacturers, this very simplicity has added to its sensitiveness and responsiveness. You can play so easily that the instrument seems to respond unconsciously to your feelings and emotions. It is true in tone—it is a real musical instrument.

The Price is F. O. B. Boston **$390** It is exactly right. 6% interest on time payments.

We expect to advertise it nationally in the magazines. Therefore this is a preliminary announcement. It is also an opportunity for someone to obtain a player piano free.

Notice: Send only one answer. Write plainly. The person sending in the most suitable name in the opinion of the judges will be awarded the player free. In event of a tie, duplicates of the prize offered will be awarded each winner. All names must be in Thursday, March 25, 1915, at 6.00 P.M.

All you have to do is fill out this coupon or an exact written copy and send today

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My Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

Have you a piano or organ? State which.....

Are you interested in a player piano or piano?.....

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Cheruit Model, the newest of smart importations. To measure, at $45

THE TUXEDO, an original "Chic" creation. To measure..$45

It is possible to offer such models, with the finest workmanship, at $45, only when figured this way:

So many yards of material at so much, an expert tailor's time at so much per day, and fittings by Mr. Mayer himself. That is ALL you pay for.

No lavish display—no high salaried "fitters," "mannequins," "demonstrators," "footmen" or Fifth Avenue rentals.

No unnecessary expense, therefore no unnecessary cost.

$45 instead of $85 or $125.

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MAYER-CHIC CO.

TAILORS TO WOMEN

21 W. 39th St., N.Y.

TELEPHONE BRYANT 1688

10 Years at 12 West 22nd St.

MARTIAL NOTE IN HATS---ATTRACTIVE BLOUSES

War Has Brought Out Military Designs in Headgear Modified for Women—Fineness of Workmanship in Season's Blouses.

TWO distinct types appear among the new Spring hats—the perky and the picturesque.

The first type is naturally for street wear, with the more conventional trotteur suit, or later with the one-piece frock, which Paris is said to be showing in unusual numbers, because the men tailors who specialize in coats are all in the trenches!

These hats are all small and often tiny, for, though we were threatened at one time with flyaway concoctions covering only a fraction of our heads, that danger seems to have been avoided for the present, and street headgear remains decidedly close fitting.

The shapes are varied, ranging from Belgian képis to some version of the ubiquitous sailor, and including many suggestions from the "two services"—English officer caps in fine straw, feminized with flowers, or cocked hats like a British Admiral's, softened with ostrich flues.

Others, again, suggest the headgear of a German corps student, with a tight-fitting band around the head and soft, bulging crown, sometimes decorated with a long silk tassel, to dangle over the left ear.

The tricorne, even the quadrangular shape, appears again occasionally, with many varieties of the small oval which we have had in silk and velvet all the Winter.

Individuality is shown in dents, folds, pinchings, and ridges of the straw, which reveal the hand of the expert and which are the despair of the amateur.

The materials for these street hats are as varied as their shapes. A fine weave of straw seems to be the first favorite, though side by side with it coarse, shiny weaves are shown.

A novelty is the unbraided, flat-pressed straw which is seen in some of the smartest models. Many striped effects, black and white, blue and white, blue and green, in fine straw are used.

A noticeable feature of these hats is the use of two materials in even the tiniest of them.

The part next to the head will be, perhaps, of coarse black straw, and the top of fine black and white stripe; or, again, the band may be of straw and the top a close mass of small flowers.

Flowers are coming into their own again. The favorite trimming for all kinds of hats seems to be the masked wreaths of small flowers; they are profusely used in small bunches, in thin garlands, or to form whole crowns.

Little toquelike affairs in solid purple violets are seen; even the old combination of violets with pink roses is revived.

The so-called "shirtwaist hat," for wear in the South, is showing itself in the new guise of colored corduroy in a moderately wide-brimmed sailor shape, and trimmed, for a novelty, with a band of silver ribbon run through a small buckle.

Tarpaulin, or patent leather, has made a tentative reappearance, and cretonne and printed silks are still in evidence. Charming affairs in fine felt, the brims faced with straw, are shown in pastel blues, pinks, lavenders, and yellows for wear with silk sport coats.

A new straw, like a thin Panama, called peanut straw, which has the advantage of feather lightness, should find favor in the hot days that are surely coming. Belting ribbon as a material for hat shapes is a new idea—and a pretty one.

Odd Trimmings for Straw Hats.

It seems hardly possible that there should be new ideas in hat trimmings at this stage in the development of head coverings, and yet here they are—stiff feather roses, looking, it must be confessed, rather like French artichokes; other little flat flowers of finer feathers, charmingly flattened over the top or around the brim of a small straw toque; rosettes made of the flues of ostrich feathers, prim flowers of colored worsted with green woolen stems and leaves, colored glass buckles, military cockades in French, Belgian, or German colors, according to one's sympathies, carried out most incongruously in old-fashioned small glass beads; bright flowers and leaves in crocheted silk, set thickly over a small white shape—these are a few of the up-to-the-minute decorations which give novelty to the millinery creations of 1915.

The beads deserve a word to themselves. Woven into bands of two or more softly bright colors, they edge and delightfully accentuate the lines of a severe black or dark blue tailleur hat. Sometimes thin lines of them run around and around the crown of a sailor shape, either jet beads on a black shape, or in some contrasting color, like coral on dark blue.

Sometimes they gather themselves into compact knots or spiked ornaments.

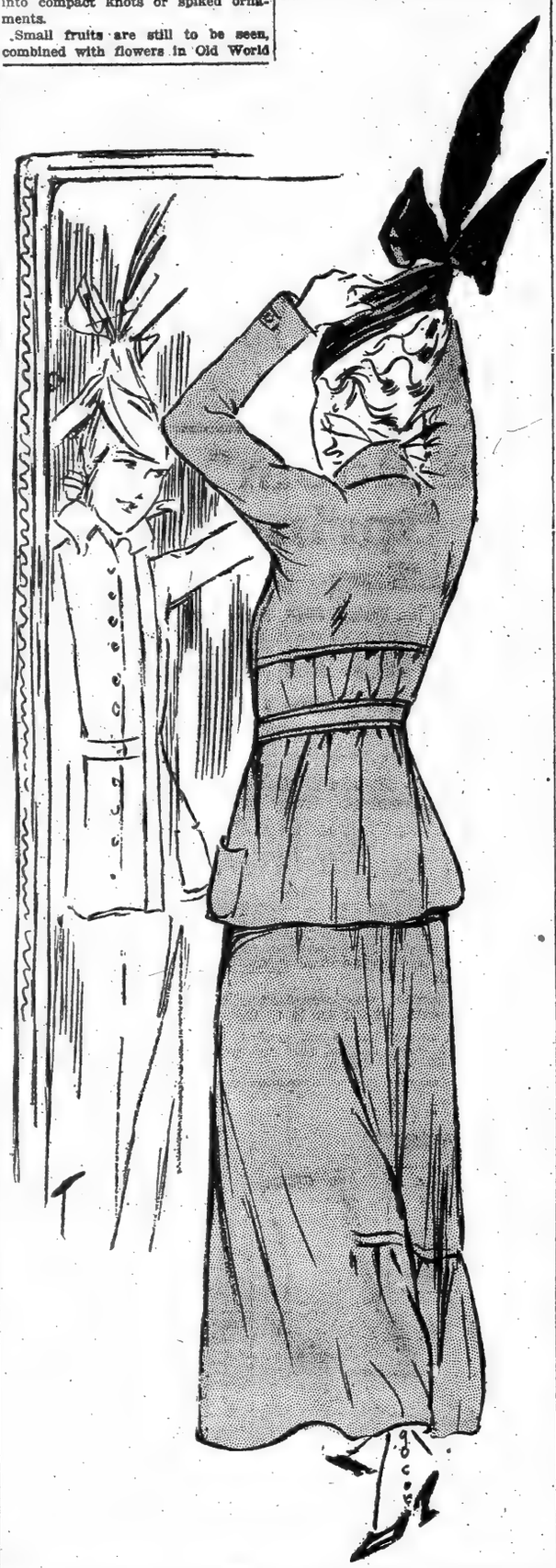
Small fruits are still to be seen, combined with flowers in Old World wreaths, which recall the pastels of the lovely ladies of the Court of Louis XVI. before all the troubles began, when the great world played at shepherdessing in that very sophisticated Arcadia of the Trianons.

Our summery hats this season are going to be decidedly artless and beguilingly feminine. Leghorn is in for a revival, flat and round, moderately large, lined distractingly with flesh-colored chiffon or bound demurely with a pale-blue ribbon.

The "sweetly feminine" combination of turquois ribbon and pink roses has appeared again, and field flowers are grouped into wreathes of pastoral simplicity. The prevailing shape for these seductive head coverings is round, rather low, rather wide, and rather flat; the materials are chiffon, finely patterned white or ecru lace, fine Brussels nets, taffeta, or satin combined with chiffon or heavier faille.

Fine crin and crin lace are both used, also a very openwork straw in natural color, but there is not much mälines to be seen so far.

A novelty is a double brim of chiffon, inclosing a flat wreath of small flowers or detached flower petals. Many hats have flat lace ruffles lying around the brim, or frills of fringed or scalloped taffeta. A fascinating combination is a satin crown in pale blue, with a fine white lace brim, tipped on one side by a wreath of silk flowers in pastel shades, placed underneath against the hair.



A Jenny model of "bleu soldat" with brass buttons. The striking feature of this suit is the deep yoke in the back which reaches almost to the waist.

Again Victorian Streamers.

Streamers of velvet and taffeta ribbon, run through a square buckle of tiny flowers in the front of the crown and falling from the brim behind, trim many of these shapes.

In picturesque hats this shepherdess shape is decidedly the leader at present, but for those who cannot wear it there is the little scallop shell, bent down over the head and turned up behind, and filled in with flowers; or the revived "peach basket" cloche, with a dip in the front, which proved almost universally becoming during its last incarnation.

Very new and very enticing are the shapes of finely woven colored linen, trimmed with large-petaled linen flowers set flatly around them. Ostrich feathers are creeping back into favor here and there, for we never neglect them for long; but the aigrette is enjoying a well-earned repose, after a period of almost universal favor.

Two distinct brims on the same hat, one of straw and one of lace, is an idea launched quite recently, in defiance of convention. Another bid for the patronage of those who enjoy the unusual is the "foolscap" shape, tapering to a high point.

Several houses are trying to interest us in high crowns and narrow brims once more, the "flowerpot" shape, which demands a stunning profile. But, after all, we cannot go far wrong if we stick to the small, rakish turban with our short-coated, short-skirted tailored suits; and choose the wide-brimmed picturesque shepherdess shape with our muslins and taffetas, whether they be of the Louis XVI., First Empire, or Victorian persuasion.

THE NEW BLOUSES.

ALTHOUGH denunciaters of the separate blouse arise every now and then to decry it, to beg for unbroken lines at the waist and one-color schemes for the human form, the little garment pursues its useful way undeterred by adverse criticism.

It adapts itself to high or normal waist line, grows snug or loose as the destinies decree, blossoms into frills or subsides into severity to meet the exigencies of the mode.

It makes no great pretensions, is content to be a stop gap, and counts its friends by the million in all classes of society.

Blouse designers for 1915 have been busy, and their dainty wares are now offered, coaxing dollars from our depleted pocketbooks.

Prettier and more tempting than ever are the lingerie blouses of this season. We are being warned that handkerchief linen is growing scarcer, owing, of course, to the European war, which seems to be so intimately connected with our wardrobes. So far, however, the shops show no scarcity of this material, although I notice that the fine dimities, both striped and cross-barred, are making a tentative appearance as a possible successor to linen.

Blouses Well Made.

Fineness of workmanship distinguishes the season's blouses. Tucks are pinhead affairs in groups rather than single larger ones. The frills down the front, that the high collar has inevitably brought back with it, are apt to be narrow ones in groups rather than the wide single variety. The chemisette or vestee idea is rampant. A quite plainly cut blouse will break at this point into a froth of tiny gathered ruffles, by themselves or interspersed with lines of tucks or rows of minute buttons. Soutache has also spread to blouses, used on collar, cuffs, and down the front closing, or in rows and rows straight around the lower part of the waist.

The bolero idea is also suggested by lines of braiding on the linen. Blouses pleated all over in narrow double box-plaits are also shown, and cording is employed to emphasize any originality in their cut.

Their collars are their interesting point. Most of the native models seem to rest content with some form of high straight collar. Most of the imported ones resort to some kind of a trick to get the front open. They cut it down in a V shape, turn it in, turn it out, stop it short at the sides, roll it over, button it so that it may be worn closed or open, and play with it in the most amusing manner.

Two Materials Contrasted.

The use of two materials in one lingerie blouse is rather new, at least in the fashions in which it is carried out. Popular is an adaptation of the plastron or vestee idea in this connection. A pink linen blouse will have a pointed piece of white linen outlined in pink eyelet embroidery set on down the front of it. Or a white linen will run a strip of tan down the front, buttoned with two rows of small round tan buttons from the top of the collar to the waist line.

This front decoration is repeated, of course, in some way in the cuffs. Variety of shape of the set-on piece is noted. Sometimes it is pointed at the top, and wide at the waist line; sometimes just the opposite. The edges of it are often scalloped, or buttonholed with the other color.

Many lingerie waists are inset with lace in stripes once more. Filet lace is used here, too. A fine linen blouse had a front of this lace, closely buttoned with small round buttons. The designers seem determined to get in as many dozen buttons down the front as they can, and as most of them really go into buttonholes, putting on one's new blouse is a matter of patience.

Especially is this true of the convertible collar type which begins to button at the chin, and must be buttoned every time, whether one is going to open it afterward or not, in order to "come out right" at the end. The buttons themselves are usually round, either pearl or of the same linen as the waist, and small sizes are preferred. A strip of the same lace insertion is sometimes bound with a linen edge, and used as a tie around the base of the collar. The newest are not tied in a bow, but fastened together with a round linen crochet button, and the ends allowed to dangle.

Stripes in First Fashion.

A great deal of hairline colored linen is used for blouses to wear with broken suits, when the stripe repeats the color of the costume. Very simple models are seen, sometimes trimmed with box plaiting, usually with convertible collars.

More elaborate ones combine the striped linen in all kinds of ways with white. The most obvious is, of course, striped collars and cuffs, but newer is the use of the striped material for the lower part of the blouse, running up back and front into a point, perhaps. A model like this was pretty in pink and white candy stripes combined with plain white.

A touch of color is introduced in another way by binding all the edges of a white waist with colored linen. The buttoned front may be scalloped with a colored button in each scallop. Even crêpe de chine blouses had this binding. This material is very practical for early season wear, and the linen gives it a Spring-like touch. The Georgette crêpes are useful, too, and voiles are strong in favor. Patterns of Dresden bouquets in these materials carry the season's demure ideas into blouses.

Blouses Like Boleros.

The more elaborate models often show the jacket idea, in bolero, Eton, or zouave adaptation. A white silk crêpe had a little zouave jacket of black voile placed over it. Another in white chiffon cloth had an Eton jacket bound with yellow taffeta. A combination of lace and fine white net had a square lace jacket, net sleeves, and lace cuffs.

Lace is in high favor. Incrustations of the heavier varieties have appeared on handsome blouses, taking advantage of the bare space that a high straight collar leaves them. New patterns, one like vermicelli more than anything else, are use for whole waists.

Models of double chiffon, or chiffon and net, have wide metal ribbons between the layers. There is a new tinselly sort that is far more inexpensive than the solid metal thread ribbons, and very effective veiled with transparent material. Black and white combinations which never lose their popularity, and appear this year stronger than ever, are seen in stripes and checks of chiffon cloth or in a charming design of harlequin diamonds. One often sees combinations of material in the same model. One of fine white lace had a pointed plastron back and front of fine navy blue net, with sleeves of the same.

It was collared to the ears with navy blue taffeta. At the very top of the collar an inch wide, rigid, silver ribbon was mercilessly placed, and the front was closed with a double row of round silver buttons. Taffeta and voile are combined by making the back of the silk, and the front of the thin material, with bretelles of the taffeta and collars and cuffs, and with long voile sleeves. Silk blouses employ the chemisette idea in a front of lingerie or net, all tiny frills.

Thin materials adopt a vest and collar of taffeta—one in putty colored chiffon uses peacock blue silk in this way, and puts itself together with embroidery in peacock blue and gold. Floss silk embroidery appears on many imported models, sometimes combined with just a suspicion of gold thread.

Le Papillon Corset Co.
MADAME GARDNER, Manager.
SPECIAL SALE
CORSETS
Made to Order $5.00 up
All fittings under the personal supervision of Madame Gardner.
26 West 38th St. Telephone 4383 Greeley

Cole NEW YORK
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
7 WEST 45TH ST.

My business is that of creating styles in Women's Tailored Suits. I am creating all the time. I must do so, because I reject more models than I retain. They do not always come up to my ideals.

Those that are retained are distinctive, unique, stylish, and will give excellent service.

Prices are not exorbitant. I can make a smart tailored suit for $100—my lowest price. I cannot create suits for a lower price, considering the character of workmanship, material used and style given.

Women who wear COLE models have the distinction of being free from the humiliation of finding their clothes imitated.

COLE models cannot be duplicated in low priced garments.

Appointments are scrupulously kept. Fittings are ready on the hour designated. There is no waiting.

Special study has been given to creating models for stout figures.

I am proud of my work and want my name to stand for its character and novelty.

I am very particular that women shall buy the suit that best becomes them.

There is real art in wearing just the right thing.

A big part of my service is in assisting customers to select their garments wisely.

My parlors on the sixteenth floor of the building at 7 West 45th Street are most attractively appointed.

The light is fine. There is quiet. There is refinement. The sales force is capable, polite.

Correct COLE models for this season are now ready.

Frank L. Cole, Inc.
7 West 45th St., N.Y.

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BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Economy-Fashion Event of Early Spring

Spring Suits, Dresses, Coats, Skirts

Low Prices Not Equaled in All New York

AT LAST FASHION IS DETERMINED in women's clothing for Spring. Soon the authoritative showings of the new modes will be made. Already manufacturers have placed their orders and already they are preparing their work for the next season.

But—they have had on hand short pieces of the materials from which they have made up their suits, coats and dresses, sometimes 10 yards, sometimes 20, sometimes an entire bolt. They have also a few made up garments, sometimes a dozen, sometimes a score of styles.

These ends of bolts of fashionable cloths, these remainders of silk, now made up to our order, these balances of stocks—all come to Loeser's tomorrow to make up this great pre-Easter sale.

225 New Spring Suits
Values $22.50 to $25 at $15

SIZES FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Made of the season's fashionable fabrics, gaberdines, men's wear serges and checks, Donegal tweeds, wool poplins, Bedford cords, vigoureux mixtures, etc.

Eight styles, including a very popular field club model, belted, with pockets, yoke skirt, etc. One plain tailored model, with silk collar, lap seam skirt braid trimmed. A tailored model with pockets, embroidered silk collar. One style with belted semi-Norfolk jacket and yoke skirt.

They have coats about 27 inches long, with the usual three-button front, and the skirts with yokes or inverted plaits at the side. Many of them have patch pockets, used decoratively.

In navy, black, putty, Copenhagen, sand, dark greens, black-and-white, etc.

215 New Spring Suits
Values to $18 at $9.50

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SIZES

Six new and popular styles tailored, field club, etc.; made of wool poplins, crepe poplins and men's wear serges, chiefly navy and black, but also Belgian, putty and checks.

They have panel and box-plaited back, plain semi-fitted back, one style with belted back. Coats 26 to 28 inches in length; new lap-seam skirts, plain gore and with plaits at side.

Very smart styles, quite in the newest fashion.

176 Handsome Suits
Values $35 to $50 at $25

They are made of silk poplins, of taffetas, of fine wool gaberdines, wool poplins, fancy checks and hairline stripes and of English mixtures. Trimmed with handsome silks, some of them embroidered.

All of the best tones of color, black, navy, Belgian, dark greens, a few browns, all with the new flare skirts and short fancy jackets lined with all silk peau de cygne. Sizes 34 to 44.

New Spring Stroller Coats
Covert, Serges and Poplins at $10.75

SIZES FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Styles duplicating those now selling elsewhere in New York at $16.50 to $18.50. They are made of a fine quality of covert, twilled and satin finish, lined throughout with an excellent quality of peau de cygne silks.

Three models, finely tailored, one ripple back, one with inverted V panels inset at bottom with buttonhole and button effect, one belted in front. One style has pocket flaps with hand-worked crowsfeet, one style has vertical pockets, one has large patch pockets with flap.

They are full 37 to 39 inches long, with full sweep, copies of $25 Coats. Popular English Topcoat models.

150 Silk Separate Skirts
Values $8 to $12 at $4.95

Black taffeta silk chiefly. One good style copies the so-called spiral model, with seven tiers set on with cords, each with an increasing flare from the belt to the hem.

Others of crepe de chine, gros de Londres, silk bengaline, silk poplins, etc.; black only. Waistbands 24 to 32. Lengths from 37 to 42. About 65 samples included, values easily $12.

314 Wool Separate Skirts
Values $6 to $9 at $3.95

Tailored Skirts, this season's newest styles, made with full flare; some with yokes, some with side plaits; many one or two of a kind.

They are made of fine gaberdines, coverts, men's wear serges, black and white checks, novelty fabrics, whipcords, vigoureux, corduroys, golfines, etc. Tans, black, covert, brown, white, navy, etc. Waistbands 24 to 32; lengths 37 to 42.

New Raincoats, Watertight
Values $7.50 to $9, $3.95

The clearance of a famous maker of fine Raincoats, including three new styles, developed in twenty-four patterns of materials, English Cantons, Japanese silks, wool checks, fancy wool tweeds, basket weaves, shepherd checks, cashmeres, gaberdines, brilliantine, chevron worsteds, mercerized Cantons, etc.

They are in black, several shades of blue, navy, tan, gray, olive, brown, maroon, Oxford, etc. All rubberized, with full cemented and stitched seams.

Flare model, wide roll collar, vertical pockets, strap cuffs, detachable belt. Raglan model, convertible collar, tab on sleeve, vertical pockets. Military style, raglan or set-in sleeve, vertical pockets, wind tab on sleeves, detachable belt. Sizes for women and misses, 14, 16, 18 years, 34 to 46.

117 Silk Afternoon Dresses
Were $13.50 at $6.95

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SIZES

They are made of taffeta, charmeuse, crepe de chine and other good silks, dressy models, suitable for afternoon wear. Dark shades, black and navy chiefly.

Clearances from our own stocks, discontinued models and broken sizes. Too many styles for description.

Preliminary Showing of New Styles and Extra Values in Women's New Spring Suits and Dresses, $35 to $75

Second Floor, Fulton Street

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IN A MOMENT OF TIME

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Your children's teacher will advise you to get a Pease Piano, and be sure—PLAYER PIANOS, $475 up—your old piano will receive a liberal allowance in exchange.

Let us send you the Pease Booklet.

PEASE PIANO CO.

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A complete stock of Victor Victrolas, Columbia Grafonolas, Records and Supplies.

SMART AMERICAN STREET SUITS

Most of Those for Spring Wear Have Short Skirts and Coats—Norfolk Jacket Effect Popular.

IT is a very ancient saying that "manners make the man." If this is so, then undoubtedly "clothes make the woman." And it is certainly true, as some one has said, that the consciousness of being well dressed gives a sense of comfort that religion itself is powerless to bestow.

It is to attain this sense of comfort that we expend so much anxious thought upon the selection of a street suit.

One can afford to be a bit more reckless in the choice of a little frock, for if it is not a complete success it may be worn on unimportant occasions or may work out its usefulness in the privacy of our own home. But a suit is another matter. On the street we are always up for criticism, and it must, simply must, be both correct and becoming. America leads the way in admirable coats and skirts, so what does she present for Spring?

A change has come over the walking suit, a change in keeping with that momentous upheaval in established affairs caused by the situation in Europe.

We are no longer to be vague, undefined, not to say "sloppy," in our outdoor garments. The débutante slouch has departed; we are brisk, erect, practical in our bearing, and our tailored suits are cut to correspond.

The bell, or cloche, silhouette seems established for the walking suit. Skirts are short, flaring, moderately full. Both the circular variety, measuring three yards around the hem, fitting smoothly around the hips, and those with the fullness arranged in groups of pleats are seen.

Some are gathered straight around the waist from a belt; others have the fullness confined to the back. Others, again, are flat at the back and front and full at the sides.

All of them are short—the essential requirement for "chic" this season. Hip yokes are seen on dozens of them, for this is said to be a more acceptable style for stout figures or for those whose curves have defied the corsetmaker.

The slightly raised waist line is popular, and often, in this case, the material is continued above the belt in the back in the form of a stiff, short frill.

Pockets have come into their own again, and have ornamented slits six inches long, giving an opportunity to repeat the embroidery or braiding which decorates the jacket.

The finish of the hem shows ingenuity. Every amateur dressmaker knows the difficulty of hanging a circular skirt evenly around the bottom. A special Providence to her makes evenness no longer necessary. Some of the hem lines on the new skirts are absolutely undulating. Many have a group of pleats in the front, two inches shorter at the bottom than the rest of the skirt.

When these skirts fall unevenly they are sometimes faced with contrasting material. I saw one skirt of navy blue by Drecoll, faced with scarlet.

The cuff effect at the hem is new. This is a turned-up band, sometimes fastened on with big buttons and buttonholes, sometimes scalloped or braid bound at the upper edge. Outside hems form a good finish, and when the suit is embroidered a line of the same decoration often marks the hem. One dark green suit, embellished with a design in orange worsted, has a line of the same running around the top of its outside hem.

The coats of these more strictly tailored suits are generally, almost invariably, short, and vary between Eton and hip length. Their general effect is tighter than anything that we have seen for some time, and, unless of the zouave variety, they are usually in two portions, waist part and some form of peplum, flaring in godets, gathered or pleated.

The Norfolk variety of jacket appears over and over again in the severe suits, and, really, belts are everywhere—belts above the waist line, belts below it, sometimes both above and below it, many at the so-called "normal" waist line; belts of self material, of suede in the same or in contrasting color; belts wide and belts narrow.

Some of the coats, in addition to possessing waist belts and cartridge belts, are patch pocketed like an English Tommy's jacket, and buttoned with military bell buttons in every direction. Militarism is also suggested by braiding. A Drecoll model in dark blue is braided with inch-wide black silk braid.

There is a high, close-fitting collar, on which we look askance when we remember the potency of our Spring sunshine; but the designer has foreseen this objection, and the coat is buttoned straight down the front from the neck, and may be left unfastened and turned back in revers fashion to show a contrasting lining.

Military Touch in Metal Embroidery

The silver or aluminium thread embroidery on some costumes suggests diplomatic uniforms, as the high stocks with metal stars for decoration seen on others recall the navy.

Soutache braid has been used, I should think, by the thousand-yard piece. There is the zouave type of walking suit, with its short jacket, close fitting in front and capelike behind, with flaring sleeve, and its full skirt with prominent pocket slips, and its sash, each feature braided within an inch of its life.

Hip yokes offer another opportunity for this favored form of trimming.

Another type of jacket is short in front and somewhat longer in the back, the fronts crossed, surplice fashion, and fastened in the back with a crocheted button and a buttonhole.

Others of this type show crossed bands, like a Tommy's belt. The materials of the suit in both its simple and more elaborate form are the same—gabardine in the lighter weights, serges, wool poplin, and the colors are dark blue, some dark green, and the many neutral shades of tan, sand, khaki, and battleship grays. Soldier blue is seen, but does not seem to find great favor, and a light biscuit color is also found.

For more elaborate suits silks are in favor. Taffeta, of an unbelievable softness and suppleness, leads, but a lovely heavy faille is also much used, and a new silk with a satin stripe is charmingly combined with serge.

Voile-lined chiffon is a novelty, and a few plaids are also to be seen. Shantung in new weaves is used for handsome suits, with smocked panels of shirring on the skirt, the coats buttoned and piped with a contrasting color.

Ampleness of material characterizes all these more elaborate costumes; the skirts are sometimes five yards around, the jackets have full peplums and wide, flaring sleeves, and some are finished at the neck with a full ruche of taffeta.

The tunic in its 1915 version appears in silk suits.

Callot shows it over a moderately narrow underskirt, as long as the foundation, open in front, very full, and confined at the hips by cording.

The four-pointed overskirt, very full at the sides, is also used in this connection.

White suits are sumptuous. They are developed in silk gabardines and silk serges, and soutached on pocket flaps, collar, cuffs, and belt.

Some try inconsistently to make up for the extravagance of their white satin material by severity of cut.

Side by side with the gorgeous ones, white serge Norfolk jackets, with box-plaited skirts, hold their own surprisingly, while others of wool poplin, with big cuffs and pocket flaps of the Georgian era, are appropriately trimmed with nothing but satin buttons and satin-bound buttonholes.

Frock of striped taffeta with odd treatment of hem. By J. M. Gidding & Co. *Photo by Joel Feder.*

FASHION NOTES

CONTRASTING linings are a feature of many of the new street suits in covert and other light woolen fabrics. Blue, cerise, black and white, brown and green are all effectively used.

Tulle.

Tulle is as much used as ever. It has made itself a fabric of necessity, and it is difficult to imagine a change in styles great enough to change the position of tulle. A great deal of it is used on Summer frocks that are already shown.

Popular Gray.

Gray is one of the most popular shades of the Spring. It is cool and when it is becoming is really charming. But there are many types of face and color that cannot stand gray and it should be worn, especially in the paler shades, only after careful thought.

Hand Embroidery.

Hand embroidery plays a prominent part in the trimming of thin frocks. There are many lovely frocks of net almost covered with embroidery. Blouses of sheer fabrics, too, show much embroidery.

Fringe as Trimming.

Fringe of many sorts is still used. Some of the newest skirts show an edging of fringe at the bottom. There is a silk corded fringe that is often used with faille. And there is a fringe made of strands of beads that is used a good deal on evening frocks.

Ribbon Bows.

Bows of ribbon are effectively used on some of the new wide-skirted frocks of satin and silk. One that is pretty has little square bows of satin reaching from throat to hem. They are distinctly in keeping with the wide skirt.

White Corduroy Coats.

White corduroy coats are featured to some extent, and will doubtless be much worn with lingerie frocks in the Summer.

A "Rebuilder of Gowns"

Who takes your gowns that are out of style and which you may think worthless and makes them into creations that are up-to-date in every detail, with all the chic and line of the latest Parisian ideas.

I REBUILD GOWNS successfully for out-of-town customers—let me give you my ideas and estimate before you discard any gown or suit.

Also Artistic Gowns,
MADE TO ORDER ONLY,
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J. ADAMS BROWN and CHAS. H. SHERRILL, Receivers for

HIGGINS & SEITER

Largest Retail China and Glass Store in the World
9 & 11 EAST 37th ST., NEW YORK
(Just off Fifth Avenue - Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

Attractive Novelties

in Fine China and Glass

At Reductions of up to 50%

These beautiful wares, recently taken out of bond, include a variety of novelties particularly suitable for Wedding Gifts and the Easter Season.

To illustrate the extraordinary values now being offered in the China Department, there will be placed on sale tomorrow, among other exclusive patterns—

Plates, Cups and Saucers in an Artistic Encrusted-Gold Design

from a leading European pottery, at the following very low prices, per dozen:

Former Price.	Receivers' Price.	Former Price.	Receivers' Price.
$13.50 Dinner Plates	$9.00	$7.00 Bread & Butter Pl.	$4.50
$13.50 Soup Plates	$9.00	$16.50 Bouillon Cups & S.	$13.50
$12.00 Entree Plates	$8.50	$14.00 Tea Cups & S.	$11.00
$10.00 Dessert Plates	$7.50	$14.00 Ramekins & Plates	$11.00
$12.00 After-Dinner Cups and Saucers			$9.00

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Mail and Telephone Orders will be carefully and promptly filled.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.

NEWARK, N. J.

Bamberger's is the Most Popular Restaurant in Newark.

All Women's Suits, Dresses, and Hats Shown in Fashion Promenade, ⅓ Off

Misses' Dresses and Suits and Girls' Dresses, also Included

The beautiful costumes, suits, and hats shown during the Fashion Promenade; also, some display pieces of the past week will be placed on sale Monday morning at ONE-THIRD LESS THAN ORIGINAL PRICES. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the merits of these garments and hats here. Every one was selected with unusual care for its beauty and accurate portrayal of accredited fashions for Spring and Summer. Every one is carefully made, the product of the most skilled dress and millinery designers in America. To become the possessor of one of these dresses, suits or hats at one-third less than its actual value is rare good fortune. The number is naturally very limited—ONLY ONE OF A KIND—it is necessary to come early.

Women's Dresses, Gowns, Suits and Hats, ⅓ Off

Women's 37.98 to 110.00 Dresses, 25.32 to 73.34

Dresses suitable for morning, afternoon, reception, dinner, dansant and evening wear. Beautiful taffeta, gros de londre, georgette crepe, pussy willow silks, pompadour silks, striped and flowered chiffon, richest satin, embroidered net, allover lace, golfine, serge, Viyella flannel, linen; also, jetted and spangled robes. Never before have such exquisite dresses and gowns been seen in Newark. Originally $37.98 to $110; special,

25.32 to 73.34

Women's 30.00 to 125.00 Suits, 20.00 to 83.34

Beautiful suits for every occasion are embraced in this distinctive group. Suits of rich novelty silk moire, silk faille, silk poplin, voile, taffeta silk, composed of silk and serge, shantung, gabardine, wool poplin, men's wear serge, fancy checks and plaid materials. Of course, the styles are the leading models for Spring and Summer wear, and the making is flawless. These were originally priced at $30 to $125; special,

20.00 to 83.34

Women's 9.50 to 75.00 Hats, 6.33 to 50.00

The hats shown in the Fashion Promenade are all to be sold at one-third off original prices. These include smart tailored hats, semi-dress and ostrich hats, large black picture hats trimmed with paradise, blocked leghorns trimmed with flowers; also, smart little black shapes trimmed with goura. Some of these hats are from Bamberger designers; others are copies of French models. All are beautiful. The original prices of these hats were $9.50 to $75; special,

6.33 to 50.00

Misses' Suits and Dresses and Girls' Dresses, ⅓ Off

Misses' 35.00 to 60.00 Suits, 23.34 to 40.00

These beautiful suits are in sizes of 14 to 18 years. They are exceptionally well made of exquisite silk faille and satin striped faille in sand, chartreuse, Copenhagen and navy. Also, splendid quality cloth suits in handsome models. The suits are regularly priced at $35 to $60; special,

23.34 to 40.00

Misses' 35.00 to 42.98 Dresses, 23.34 to 28.65

"Perfectly beautiful" creations that young women have raved over during the fashion promenade. Models for both street and evening wear. Of taffeta, crepe de chine and net. Sizes 16 and 18 years only. These dresses are all finely finished in every detail. Regularly priced at $35 to $42.98; special,

23.34 to 28.65

Girls' 16.50 to 27.98 Dresses, 11.00 to 18.65

These dresses are to be had in size 12 years only, and as the number is very limited it will be best to come early. The dainty little frocks are made of taffeta, foulard silk and net and taffeta silk combinations. Bewitching styles, showing girlish lines. Regularly $16.50 to $27.98; special,

11.00 to 18.65

Pure Drugs at Special Prices

Bamberger's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, a splendid tonic; sixteen ounce bottles; regularly 65c each; special, **50c.**

Bamberger's Benzoin, Rose and Glycerine Lotion, for chapped skin; eight ounce bottles; regularly 15c each; special, **10c.**

Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Wild Cherry, for coughs and colds; sixteen ounce bottles; regularly 50c each; special, **39c.**

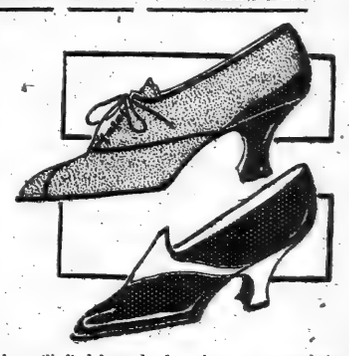
Seidlitz Powders, guaranteed pure, twelve doses; put up in a tin box; regular 20c; special at **14c.**

Absorbent Cotton, fine quality, pure white; one pound cartons; regularly 30c; on sale, special at **20c.**

Elbeco Bath Salt, pure salt crystals; large box containing about five pounds; sold regularly for 25c; special, **17c.**

The New Low Shoes for Women

The low shoes for women are irresistible. Pumps, oxford ties and slippers are shown in a bewildering assortment of attractive styles in bronze, gun metal, dull calf, kid and patent leather, showing uppers and trimmings of soft kid, cravenette and moire, every one designed to give an effect of graceful slimness to the foot.



Oxford ties have returned to favor, and the woman who finds it hard to wear pumps will delight in these pretty models, in patent leather, gun metal and suede, wtih three or four eyelets and tubular laces.

A dainty pump is of soft kid, fastening at the side with a cut steel button. A walking pump has a flat heel and wide sole of white leather.

Other styles show fashion's trend toward elaboration. Deep, pointed tips outlined with stitching, perforated designs adorning seams and heels, showing the latest curves.

You will find here the low shoe you most desire. Soles and heels of all widths and thicknesses. A very complete line of high shoes for walking and dress wear is also on display. **3.00** to **8.00.**

Umbrellas at Half Price!

4.00 Grade for 2.00

Monday and Tuesday men's and women's umbrellas of regular $4 grade may be purchased at exactly half price! There are only about 500 of these umbrellas, and it will be impossible to duplicate the offer. Therefore, COME EARLY.

The covers of these umbrellas are of fine grade union silk—a material that will outwear pure silk and presents almost the same appearance. Closely woven fabric, jet black, guaranteed rainproof.

The handles are made in the newest shapes: Hardwoods with sterling silver mountings, neatly engraved and etched. Fifty different handles to choose from. 26-inch size umbrellas for women. 28-inch size for men. Regular $4 grade. Monday and Tuesday only. **2.00.**

Six 25c Initial Kerchiefs for Women, 95c

How is it possible to sell women's initial handkerchiefs, made to retail at 25c, for 6 for 95c, do you ask? This is the answer: A maker of fine handkerchiefs had an accumulation of several thousand handkerchiefs in all initials, but not a sufficient quantity of any certain style initials to warrant selling in the regular way. So the handkerchiefs were boxed, six to the box, mostly with assorted style initials, and were closed out to Bamberger's "at a price." The initials are embroidered in script, block and Longfellow designs, and are cleverly executed. The handkerchiefs are of fine quality pure linen, in both sheer and medium cloths. Quarter inch hems. Made to retail at 25c each; special while they last,

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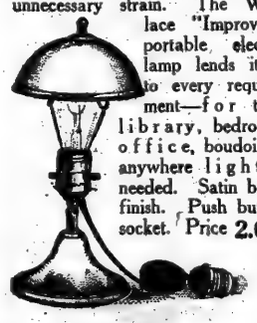
This Portable Electric Lamp

stands, hangs, clamps or sticks anywhere, and at any angle at which you may place it, concentrating light where you want it. You may thus keep your eyes in shadow, which is quite essential in its relieving the eyes of unnecessary strain. The Wallace "Improved" portable electric lamp lends itself to every requirement—for the library, bedroom, office, boudoir—anywhere light is needed. Satin brass finish. Push button socket. Price **2.00.**



Remarkably Low Prices for Room-Size Rugs

Very low prices for a limited number of fine quality room-size rugs will go into effect Monday and continue three days, provided the quantity holds out that long. We should close out every rug Monday, as every one of the thirty patterns is exceptionally desirable and the rugs are of dependable grades. New spring designs, suitable for living rooms, library and dining rooms.

Fine Quality AXMINSTER Rugs—Seamless

Size 9x12 rugs, regularly 29.50....special 23.75
Size 8.3x10.6, regularly 26.50....special 22.75

Pure Worsted ROYAL WILTON Rugs

Size 9x12, regularly 45.00.....special 35.65
Size 8.3x10.6, regularly 37.50....special 33.65

1.25 Inlaid Cork Linoleum, 95c

Genuine Inlaid Cork Linoleum—patterns and color run through to back—two yards wide. Regular $1.25 quality; special, sq. yd., **95c.**

New Era Attachable

88-Note Music Rolls, 9c.

When You're a Long Way from Home
There's a Little Spark of Love Still Burning
I Didn't Raise My Boy to be a Soldier
Sister Susie's Sewing Shirts for Soldiers
Back to the Carolina You Love
Little House Upon the Hill
Cecile Waltz
When You Wore a Tulip and I Wore a Big Red Rose

—and fifty other selections, including the most popular song and dance numbers. These attachable rolls will be on sale Monday at the special price of 9c each. The music roll offer of the year. All rolls are 88-note.

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Easy to Reach from Anywhere

SOCIETY BUSILY ENGAGED REDISCOVERING AMERICA

Cessation of Spring and Summer Exodus Abroad Creating Unusual Demand for Summer Villas—Interesting Crop of Mid-Lent Engagements—Pageant Announced for Polish Relief.

NOW that the Mi-Carême season of carnival is over, society will settle down in penitential drabness until the post-Lenten season begins, just three weeks from tomorrow. In the meantime, society will commence to plan for the Summer campaign, for everything now points to an early season at the fashionable resorts.

This brings up another matter upon which the European war bears a direct relation, probably more so than any other question affecting society generally on this side. During the Winter people have been charity mad, and gold has been pouring into the coffers of Europe to succor the wounded and the destitute. There has been an undoubted hysteria of economy, and many of the home charities have been sadly neglected. A great many people look upon Europe now as a bad child who wants everything, and is madly striving to get what it wants without any regard for the feelings of other peaceful and neutral children.

Out of this an interesting circumstance has arisen. For the first time since war was declared, when hundreds of society folk were left stranded and helpless abroad, amid the most harrowing situations, society is enabled to slap back at this bad child. In other words, society intends to remain at home this Summer.

It will be the first season on record, since the advent of the luxurious ocean-going greyhounds, that society in general will be numbered among the stay-at-homes. The absence of the American abroad, and they went by the thousands, will be one of the hardest blows imaginable this Spring and Summer to the European who catered to the visitors. Of course, there are some who will brave the war zones and mined seas, but these will be in the minority, called abroad by business or on errands of mercy. Monte Carlo is open, it is true, and Caruso is to appear there in opera, but the majority of the once attractive European Summer resorts are closed indefinitely.

Should the war end suddenly, however, and all troubles incident to the conflict fade away, there would undoubtedly be an unprecedented rush abroad. But this is not likely to happen in such a brief period, and until things in general are on a sound basis over there, society will remain safely and snugly at home.

Reports are coming in from the Summer resorts of a gay and prosperous season in store. Newport is to be more crowded than ever before in its history, and desirable houses there, and at all of the New England and New Jersey resorts, are being leased for the coming season. Naturally society is scattered to the four winds now, with the Florida season in full swing, and the lure of the Panama Exposition attracting scores of notables. But the beginning of the Summer will find the majority at home, and all of the villas at the Eastern resorts occupied. People are opening their Summer villas this year which have almost fallen into decay from long absence abroad.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador to the United States, is to join the North Shore colony in Massachusetts this Summer, having leased a cottage near the house where former President Taft spent four Summers.

Newport is to welcome back Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke, who will have the Morell villa, on the cliffs, near Mrs. Vanderbilt's The Breakers. Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post and their daughter and son, Miss Harriette A. Post and George B. Post, 3d, are to join the Newport colony this Summer, Mr. Post having rented Pinard Cottage No. 4. Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney have taken a villa at Newport for the Summer, also Mr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, who spent last Summer in Europe. Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew are to follow their usual custom of passing the hot months at Newport.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont expects to open Marble House at Newport the middle of June. Meantime, she is to stay at her new estate at Great Neck, L. I., where she is having the house renovated, and making plans for the new house to be erected there. Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, who are now on their yacht en route for the Panama Exposition, will be at Beechwood, at Newport, during July and August. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan expect to be in their new villa, which has been in process of building for two years. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener have taken Stoneacres in Bellevue Avenue for the coming Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pierrepont Perry will spend the Summer there. Mrs. Perry is a granddaughter of the late James B. Haggin. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, who are also cruising in Southern waters, are to pass the entire Summer this season at Newport, the first time in several years. Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt has taken Mrs. Howard Gill's place, and Miss Fanny L. Johnson has rented the E. J. Berwind cottage for the season of 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt plan to occupy Beaulieu most of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews plan to go to their villa, The Rocks, about the middle of June. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Duke, who have leased Mrs. John R. Livermore's villa for the season, will be among the early arrivals. Mr. and Mrs. Edgar M. Phelps have purchased Slate Hill Farm, near Newport. Mrs. Phelps is a daughter of Mrs. William E. Glyn by a former marriage. Mr. and Mrs. F. Grand d'Hauteville are to go to Newport, after spending two years abroad, and James J. Van Alen, who has been accustomed to spend the Summer in England, will open his villa early in the season. Mrs. French Vanderbilt is to spend the Spring and Summer at Newport.

Among others who will not follow their custom of passing the Summer months abroad will be Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, who will occupy Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt's cottage at Bar Harbor, Me., while Skibo Castle in Scotland will remain closed. There are scores of others who will enjoy a season of rest and recreation under the Stars and Stripes.

In reality, society is rediscovering America.

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THE week was very gay, thanks to the Mi-Carême season. As in Latin countries, the season of mid-Lent has come to mean a sort of breathing spell, and it was observed more generally this season than ever before. Similar to the opportunities afforded by the Mardi Gras, Mi-Carême was not allowed to pass without especial notice. The adoption of the picturesque phases of these carnival days adds much to the gayety and color of the social routine.

The bal masque, arranged by Miss Julianna Cutting, was largely attended, also the carnival dances given for the West Side Juvenile Club and the free Montessori Tenement Schools. Society seems to enjoy itself now only in the interest of sweet charity. The awakening to the needs of home charities is now a certainty. The Tuesday Knitting Society, which has sent thousands of woolen scarfs to the European soldiers, is to give a dance on Tuesday evening at the Vanderbilt for the unemployed women of New York.

The Lenten sewing classes are very active now, and concerts and conferences are filling in the void of dull mornings. The first of the series of three conferences for the benefit of destitute families of French soldier-artists, under the auspices of the American Artists' Committee of 100, was held last week at the home of the Misses Hewitt, and Professor Brander Matthews's talk was delivered in the theatre which is attached to the Hewitt house, at one time the home of Peter Cooper, the grandfather of the Misses Hewitt. The next conference will take place on Wednesday afternoon, March 24, at the residence of Mrs. Samuel Thorne, 914 Fifth Avenue, when Arthur Whiting will talk on "The American Composer."

Mrs. Franklin Mott Warner gave a luncheon of about thirty covers on Thursday at Sherry's, the table being decorated to represent a garden of tulips. Tomorrow night Mrs. Henry W. P. Morton is President, Mrs. John Wood Stewart First Vice President, Miss Annie Leary Second Vice President, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler Third Vice President, and Dr. E. R. L. Gould Treasurer. Mrs. George E. Paul of 70 Fifth Avenue is the Secretary.

Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady is to give a large dinner on Wednesday at her house, 980 Fifth Avenue. On Thursday evening, at the Waldorf-Astoria, Miss Doane's evening dancing class will meet, with several dinners in advance, last week's meeting having been postponed owing to the numerous charity entertainments. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is to entertain at dinner on Thursday. On Friday afternoon, from 2 to 6 o'clock, the annual sale by the Children of Loving Service will be held at the house of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street. On Friday the Charity Dog Show, under prominent patronage, will start a two-day session at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory.

There are many New York polo enthusiasts now at San Francisco awaiting the opening of the six weeks' polo tournament at the exposition, which starts tomorrow. The East is well represented, with the Cooperstown, Meadow Brook, and Philadelphia Country Clubs. Mr. and Mrs. Devereux Milburn, Mr. and Mrs. Watson Webb, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Rumsey, Mrs. S. Stevens Sands, and Réné La Montagne are among those who will be at the exposition field.

Edward N. Tailer has gone to California to see the exposition, and Colonel Robert M. Thompson is to go in his private car from Palm Beach, his itinerary including a 200-mile horseback ride over the great American Desert.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin of 6 East Eighty-seventh Street are being congratulated on the birth of twin boys on Thursday at their home. The twins are grandsons of Mrs. Bradley Martin, who is in London, and of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps. Mrs. Martin was formerly Miss Helen M. Phipps, and was married in 1904 to Mr. Martin. In 1906 a son was born to them and was christened Henry Bradley Martin, his uncles, the Earl of Craven and Henry Carnegie Phipps, acting as godfathers.

J. Bucknall is to give a dance for her niece, Miss Dorothy Legg Howard. On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. James Speyer will entertain members of the Authors' League at her house, 1,058 Fifth Avenue, with Mrs. Douglas Robinson assisting in receiving.

On Wednesday, which is St. Patrick's Day, the annual meeting of the New York City Branch of the National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild is to be held at the home of Mrs. James Roosevelt, 47 East Sixty-fifth Street, who is Honorary President of the guild. Mrs. Levi

(PHOTO © BY MARCEAU)

Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr

Mrs. James B. Eustis (PHOTO BY DAVIS & SANFORD)

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Brokaw of 985 Fifth Avenue are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter on Friday at their home. Mrs. Brokaw was formerly Miss Lucile Nave.

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PLANS for the Easter gayeties continue to grow in volume, all of which predicts a very active post-Lenten season. By April 5 society will have enjoyed an extended rest from the social turmoil, and there is every likelihood that it will plunge into the Spring festivities with renewed spirit.

One of the interesting events announced for April 8 will be the benefit performance and ball which the Polish Relief Committee has arranged to give in the grand ballroom suite of the Hotel Biltmore, which is to be designated as "A Night in Poland." The proceeds are to be devoted to the relief of Polish noncombatants, women and children, made homeless and destitute by the war.

The various sub-committees of the committee have begun active rehearsals for the pageant. The guests are invited to appear in Polish costume, as nearly authentic as possible. To this end, appropriate fabrics and costumes are being shown to those who wish to appear according to the standard.

Gerald Onativia is Chairman of the Dance Committee, which is made up of Mrs. Dyneley Prince, Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel, Miss Helen M. Hamilton, and W. T. Benda. The pageant will include groups representing Polish history from the Pagan days down to the time when Kosciusko and Pulaski bid farewell to General Washington and Lafayette.

The native dances promise to be especially attractive, with realism heightened by scenery and costumes. There will be a Cracovian wedding, with the peasant wedding village scene, followed by the mazur and polonaise, with Mme. Sembrich leading the mazur dance, which is the dance of the nobles. A large costume dinner at the hotel will precede the fête.

After supper there is to be general dancing, opened by a polonaise. Albert Herter is to appear as King in the group directed by Mrs. Dyneley Prince, and Mrs. Price Post will also be in this group. In the dancing of the mazur the Misses Katherine and Madeline Dahlgren, Symphorosa Bristed, Jeanne and Marjorie Stewart, and Helen and Mildred Harbeck will take part. Among those in the pageant groups will be the Misses Wiborg, Carol Harriman, Mary Pyle, Juliette de Coppet, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Edward Bell, Felix Doubleday, Marshall Kernochan, and Lawrence Butler.

W. Francklyn Paris, who is Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, is receiving applications for tickets at 14 East Forty-seventh Street. Tickets, including supper, are $5 each.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Miss Leary, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, and Miss Ward McAllister.

Plans are progressing for the Frugal Fête and Fântasie, the eighth annual fête for the benefit of the New York Association for the Blind, to be held in the ballroom suite of the Hotel Astor on Tuesday evening, April 6. The tickets are selling fast, according to Mrs. M. R. Sherwood of the Light House, 111 East Fifty-ninth Street, and there is quite a demand for boxes this year. The guests are coming in frugal and fantastic costumes, which will add to the joy of the occasion.

Just what the entertainment is to be is being kept quiet, but there is much plotting in the lamp room of the Light House among the members of the Junior and Floor Committees and whenever the Committee of Honor and patronesses meet. The entertainments in the past have always been most attractive, and this year the committees hope to take the town by storm with a very original affair.

Major General Charles F. Roe is to be Grand Marshal of the fête On the Junior Committee are the Misses Anne Alexandre, Symphorosa Bristed, Kate Colby, Vera Cravath, Gretchen Damrosch, Gertrude Geer, Sylvia Holt, Edith McKeever, Sylvia Hyde, Jeannette Olyphant, Edith Sloan, Isabella Taylor, and Gertrude Welling.

The Committee of Honor is composed of Miss Emily H. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Finley, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Miss Winifred Holt, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, Mr. and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps, Mr. and Mrs Herbert L. Satterlee, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Cabot Ward, and Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer.

At the Flower Ball, to be held at the Plaza on the night of April 8, under the auspices of the International Child Welfare League, many unique features are being arranged by Mrs. Walston Hill Brown and Mrs. J. Brewster MacDonald. Mrs. R. W. Hawkesworth is in charge of the ball. Among the society girls who will take part in skit and flower dances are the Misses Frances Judson, Marjorie Cleveland, Dorothy Brown, Elinor Kendall, Eunice Clapp, Caramai Carroll, Rhoda Tanner, Barbara and Katharine Thaw, Anna Ballard, and Louise Trevor. Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. C. Chauncey Stillman, Mrs. Stephen C. M. Millett, Mrs. Howard Carroll, and Mrs. A. M. Dodge are on the Committee on Invitation.

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THERE has been a considerable crop of mid-Lent engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Bisbee of 60 East Seventy-eighth Street last week announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Loise R. Bisbee, to Oliver Carley Harriman, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman. Miss Bisbee has been going out this Winter, although she was not formally introduced to society, as she left school too late for any formal entertainments. She is well known in the younger set Mr. Harriman left Princeton University this Winter, where he was in his second year, and has gone into business. He is a nephew of the late J. Borden Harriman and of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, and Mrs. Frederick C. Havemeyer. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. George Walker Jenkins of 232 Madison Avenue have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Hartley Jenkins, to Francis Hunt Geer, son of the Rev. W. Montague Geer, vicar of St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity Parish. Miss Jenkins is a granddaughter of the late Marcellus Hartley and came out three Winters ago. She is a senior at Barnard College and has frequently appeared in college and society amateur theatricals. Miss Grace Hartley Jenkins, her sister, is to be introduced to society next season. Mr. Geer was graduated from Columbia University, class of '12. His sisters are Mrs. Elliot Goodwin of Washington, D. C., and the Misses Cornelia and Gertrude Geer. Enos Throop Geer, W. Montague Geer, Jr., and Garrow T. Geer, who married Miss Marion L. Firth, and who lives in California, are his brothers.

An engagement of interest from London is that of Miss Katherine Page, only daughter of the American Ambassador, Walter Hines Page and Mrs. Page, to Charles P. Loring, an architect of Boston. Miss Page was a student at Bryn Mawr when her father was appointed to the Court of St. James's.

Mrs. Arthur Page Brown last week announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Lucy Page Brown, to Harry McAfee, son of Mrs. C. William McAfee of San Francisco. Miss Brown resides with her mother at the home of her grandfather, former Judge Roger A. Pryor, 3 West Sixty-ninth Street. Her sister is Mrs. Austin P. Moore of San Francisco.

The engagement of Miss Frances A. Dallett, daughter of John Dallett, Jr., and William Thorn Kissel, son of Mrs. Gustav E. Kissel, was announced last week. Miss Dallett, since the death of her mother in London last Autumn, has lived with her aunt, Mrs. Joel Francis Freeman of 410 Park Avenue. Mr. Kissel is a descendant of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, and was graduated from Harvard University in 1908. He belongs to numerous clubs. The Misses Dorothy, Jeannette T., and Louise B. Kissel are his sisters.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray J. Kraus last week announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Viola Kraus, to Victor von Schlegell of this city. Miss Kraus is a sister of Mrs. Walter Lewisohn of 987 Fifth Avenue.

The engagement of Miss Helen Underwood, a daughter of the late Gov. John C. Underwood of Kentucky, and Major Charles de Lano Hine, has been announced. Mrs. James Pierce Grant gave a dinner dance last week for her sister at the Essex County Country Club. Major Hine is a graduate of West Point. He was a Major of Volunteers in Cuba during the Spanish-American war, and belongs to the Army and Navy Club and the New York Railroad Club.

The wedding of Miss Edith Hunt Sutro, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sutro, and Warren Leland Ward, son of William L. Ward, will take place on Saturday at the country home of the bride's parents, Edgecrest, Port Chester, N. Y.

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A PEACE pageant and dance for the benefit of the Chelsea Neighborhood Association is to be held at the Plaza on Thursday evening. One of the features will be a series of tableaux illustrating the four seasons, in which the Misses Mary A. Cushman, Grace Franklin, Marjorie Wainwright, and Katharine S. Lamb will pose. Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel are among the patrons and patronesses.

The St. Christopher Guild will give a rainbow sale on the afternoon of April 7, at the home of Mrs. John E. Alexandre, 16 East Fifty-third Street.

A reception in honor of Mme. Vandervelde, wife of the Belgian Minister of State, is to be held at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening. Tickets may be obtained at the office of the League for Political Education, 147 West Forty-eighth Street, on application. Many prominent society women are to occupy the boxes.

Tableaux vivants are to be given on Monday evening, April 12, at the Ritz-Carlton, for the benefit of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris. The committee in charge is composed of Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Jr.; Mrs. Everett Colby, Mrs. Courtlandt Nicoll, Mrs. Joseph E. Stevens, Mrs. Henry Ives Cobb, and Miss Harriet Alexander.

WOMEN AND THE SUBWAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Everett P. Wheeler, Chairman of the Man Suffrage Association, in his communication printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday, referring to subway conditions, said that "women have the same vote on that subject that men do," explaining that women are stockholders in the railroad company and that they also can attend hearings of the New York Public Service Commission.

Is it not expecting too much to ask the stockholders of the Interborough Company, men or women, to hold a meeting to insist that more cars be provided in the Subway because the present cars are crowded in the rush hours? Stockholders, whatever their sex, are rarely so unselfish. Indeed, I know of but a single instance in which a stockholder successfully attempted to influence a corporation in the details of administration.

Mr. Wheeler suggested that women who now ride in the Subway and who do not like the conditions might go to the country. He said:

There are probably a million families in this country who would like to keep a servant but who cannot get one. If the young women whom Mr. Parsons describes were willing to go out to service in good country homes, they could easily find a place.

His theory apparently is that the thousands of wives whose husbands are engaged in business and other activities in New York and many thousands of other women who are compelled to ride in the Subway should accept domestic service in the country in order to escape this annoyance.

I am glad to see that Mr. Wheeler doesn't object to the appointment of women to the Board of Education and to note his opinion that they have performed useful service there. If women are capable of serving on the Board of Education they are capable of serving on other boards, and they are also capable of voting upon the qualifications of the men who sit on these boards. The vote for women in this State is inevitable. DIPLOMAT.

New York, March 9, 1915.

A POUGHKEEPSIE ANTI.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many anti-suffragists like myself, whose hearts are overflowing with admiration and gratitude for the recent editorials on the suffrage question, have refrained from taking up your valuable time by adding to the great flood of thanks which swept down upon you from anti-suffragists. Are men going to accept quietly much longer the homage, the wonderful tribute of faith and devotion expressed in the anti-suffrage movement? I think not.

When we expose ourselves to the biting sarcasm and personalities in which the suffragists are indulging more and more every day, have we not a right to expect every man with red blood in his veins and a spirit of fair play to stand back of us and with us? We know how he will vote when he goes to the polls, but we want him to help us roll up a majority in old New York that will make the suffrage movement a joke.

I have faith to believe that many more newspapers will follow the example of THE TIMES in the next few months. Why do the suffragists not go West where women already have the vote? There a great expanse of blue sky and virgin soil invite their best endeavors. We would like a different sample of their achievements before taking them seriously here. Trusting you will keep up the good work, and thanking you for your support.

CAROLYN E. RUST.

President Poughkeepsie Anti-Suffrage Association.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 3, 1915.

The Government Is Good Now.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If suffragists want the vote because they want to help there is no need for it, as this Government has been run and will be better than they could ever make it. If they do not think it is run to suit them, then it is a reflection on every husband and son able to vote. These women will never be satisfied with anything the world offers; they have tired of everything; the ennui of their lives is pitiful.

ANNA C. MARTIN.

Ridgewood, N. J., Feb. 17, 1915.

Does Not Want to Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many thanks for your splendid editorial, and many more for the chance so kindly given for the "antis" to express their strong dislike to being forced to vote, and to entering the arena of the political strife of these times.

Utica, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1915. L. G. S.

Mme. Nitzsche,
DRESSMAKER
50 West 46th Street
Clearance Sale of all stock gowns to make room for Our Spring Models at prices reduced to $5, $10, $20.
Also some Tailor-made Suits
For a few days only.

Eugene
Builder of HATS
30 West 39th St.
Presents "The Hat of The Hour" $5, $8, $10

THE LITTLE FRENCH NOVELTY SHOP. 928 Sixth Ave., 52d-53d French Dressmaker, returned from Paris, makes real Parisian gowns, hats of character, distinction; makes silk straw hats, chic dancing frocks, very reasonable. Your material. All kinds gowns, hats, artistically remodeled.

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734 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY
The only Couturier in this city with the temperament and inherent ability to create at will new models in Tailleur Costumes characterized by a direct appeal to the most fastidious of the Elite.
A complete collection now being shown in conjunction with the very latest productions by Parisian talent at his Salon
734 Fifth Avenue (at 57th Street)
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BERGDORF GOODMAN
616 FIFTH AVENUE
BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.
Importers and Creators
Exhibit during this week the season's smart vogue in
Tailored Suits
Gowns Coats
remarkable for the large number of
New Paris Models
our representative having remained in Paris two weeks after the openings in order to secure the later and consequently really exclusive productions.

Hickson
Announcement
Extraordinary
Belated Buyers
delayed in their efforts to assure a real and complete exposition of the models shown in Paris during February, reach us on the S. S. Adriatic Tuesday next.
Their selection of the models brought over with them has not been hampered by the necessity of hurried departures—causing them to take such models as they might be fortunate enough to procure—but really includes everything worth while and absolutely the last word shown in
Gowns Hats and Tailored Suits
Fifth Avenue at 52d Street
New York
Boston Paris

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC

Louise Cox, Soloist, Russian Symphony Society

Rudolph Ganz, Princess Theatre.

Greta Torpadie Carnegie Chamber Music Hall.

American Composers and the Musical Season—Two Discussions of Their Status

It has not been an especially good season in New York for the American composer. It may also be said that the American composer is not the only one who has found the time unpropitious. He has not had an opera produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, as he had for several seasons before this, nor has the management allowed any to suppose that in the six weeks remaining of the season there is the intention of adding to the list of American operas that have been heard there. It may be supposed that the experience of the house with American operas has not encouraged the acceptance of more at this time. The orchestral conductors have nearly ended their series, and have played most of the American compositions that will be heard here, though Dr. Muck will increase the number of performances of them by one this week, when he plays Frederick S. Converse's symphonic poem "Ormazd."

The number of such orchestral works that has been given is small. The Boston Symphony Orchestra played George W. Chadwick's four "Symphonic Sketches." The New York Symphony Orchestra gave Charles Martin Loeffler's "La Mort de Tintagiles." The Philharmonic Society has lent a more willing ear to the American composer's claim to a hearing and has presented Edward MacDowell's "Indian Suite," Arthur Foote's "Four Character Pieces," Henry Hadley's symphonic poem "Lucifer," Victor Herbert's serenade for strings, and two pieces by members of the orchestra, Nicola Laucella's "Prelude and Temple Dance" and Henry Burck's "Meditation" for strings. At a concert given for the National Institute of Arts and Letters at its meeting here in November the program was made up entirely of works by its members: Loeffler's "La Vilanelle du Diable," Converse's "Ormazd," Arthur Whiting's "Fantasy" for piano and orchestra, two symphonic movements by Frederick A. Stock, David Stanley Smith's overture, "Prince Hal"; a concert for a special purpose, played to a special audience by the New York Symphony Orchestra.

Besides these compositions for orchestra, there have been numerous others by American composers in smaller forms heard. Mr. Barrère, at a concert of his "Ensemble," presented pieces for various combinations of wind instruments by M. W. Hill, George W. Chadwick, Ward-Stephens, Howard Brockway, and Victor Herbert. Several pieces by Americans for pianoforte and for violin have been heard, and a large number of songs. The American composers seem to find little difficulty in getting their songs before the public. It is not necessary to suppose that their songs rank higher than their orchestral works, but only that they are so much easier to give.

The record is thus not one of great encouragement to the native composer, considering the number of orchestral concerts that occupy the season in New York, and the size of the repertory that must be drawn from to provide their programs. Is the reason for the relatively small number of American compositions played to be found in the fact that there is undue neglect of American composers? Have works of surpassing or conspicuous merit been passed over? Or have orchestral conductors not found works of sufficient merit and interest to be available? Two able and courageous articles by American musicians have recently been published in The Outlook that bear on these questions: Mr. Daniel Gregory Mason's on "The American Musician" and Mr. Arthur Whiting's entitled "The American Composer," the latter being a reprint of the witty and brilliant paper read by him at the meeting of the National Institute of Arts and Letters last November, before referred to.

Mr. Whiting deals with the recent allegations of neglect of our composers by the public and those high in authority; with the asseverations that talent languishes for lack of recognition, and that, therefore, there should be organization, to the end that no genius should remain undiscovered. He truly says that an enemy could hardly devise anything more humiliating to artists than this, or put the American composer in a more unhappy relation to the public. The words "patriotism" and "loyalty" have been widely used and have deterred many real friends of the American composer from unsparing comment on attempts to lift him to a position which he has not hitherto been able to gain himself. As Mr. Whiting says:

> The healthful growth of our music has been retarded, standards have been misplaced, weak men have been given praise which should have been reserved for strong men, all because certain irresponsible people have the power, by simply uttering two words, "unpatriotic" and "disloyal," to silence needful, strengthening, in the highest sense friendly criticism.

The determined stand of Edward MacDowell against this sort of thing, his open announcement of his opinion at times when it might seem adverse to his own immediate interests, are to be remembered. As Philip Hale wrote of him: "He was a true patriot, proud and hopeful of his country and of its artistic future, but he could not brook the thought of patriotism used as a cloak to cover mediocrity in art." Nothing annoyed him more than "concerts of American composers," a kind of coddling to which he had rooted objections. Some may recall the sudden and rather peremptory withdrawal of one of his orchestral suites from an "American program" that Felix Mottle, when he was conductor at the Metropolitan Opera House in 1903-4, had announced, in all innocence and with only a desire to please. MacDowell wrote him in the following terms:

> I have for years taken a strong stand against such affairs, and though I have not seen the program, hearing there may be something of mine on it, I write to protest earnestly and strongly against this lumping together of American composers. Unless we are worthy of being put on programs with other composers, to stand or fall, leave us alone. By giving such a concert you tacitly admit that we are too inferior to stand comparison with composers of Europe.

Perhaps MacDowell was unduly sensitive to the implications that may lurk in an "American program." But so far as such concerts are intended as a means of coddling the American, giving him an advantageous opportunity that he could not claim for himself on his own merits in competition with others, there is much to be said against them, with MacDowell. Is it not a more tonic experience for the American composer not to be "formally recognized," but to be accepted as a matter of course and made to stand up with the rest? It shows him and his listeners more clearly where he stands in the modern ranks, and when he holds his own, or more than holds his own, he is so much the gainer through the comparison.

As Mr. Whiting points out, there is no adverse predisposition, there is no instinctive prejudice, against the American poet, painter, sculptor, or architect; there is no such prejudice against the musician, when his work is as good as theirs. Furthermore, it might be said that "patriotism" does not, and should not, lure people to the concert hall or to the opera house, or to other places where the matters at issue are purely artistic. Even if the patriotic bugle call should be successful on this occasion or on that, which it rarely is, people will not, habitually and in the long run, go to hear symphonies and operas or any other musical compositions because they are American. They will go because they find certain things good and appealing to them.

Mr. Whiting has the courage to say that if there is any acquired antipathy against the American composers in the public mind at present, the composers themselves are to blame. It may be said by some that conductors show a preference for second-rate European works to works of equal musical merit by our own men; but if the technical treatment of equally good material is inferior, conductors will take the better workmanship, if it is European or American, and the public will applaud them for doing so. Mr. Whiting suggests that there is not enough technical finish in the works of many American composers; that they are disposed to dodge the grind which alone can make them masters of their craft. There are and have been, indeed, in America models of preparedness—men who were far-seeing in their youth; who, feeling that they had something to express, labored unceasingly to express it like artists. And such are the best of our American composers, whose music Mr. Whiting finds has received cordial if not always quick recognition.

The wonder is, thinks Mr. Whiting, that the American composer has done his work as well as he has. Our native artistic music has sprung from thin soil, and has been cultivated for not more than forty years. The way to help the American composer is to enrich the musical life of the nation; give every child the best music; advise students to compose as a means of education, not as a contribution to art. It is a serious test that Mr. Whiting proposes for the young composer: distinterestedness in his work, that will make him willing to compose without an audience—to "pile up silent scores" as Wagner did; and qualities in his music that are "characteristic, idiomatic, national—prophetic, daring, lawless, reckless, to startle the ladies of both sexes." Then shield him from the public—for the discovered genius is an artist heavily handicapped, loaded with responsibilities from which, in obscurity, he was free. These, Mr. Whiting admits, are counsels of perfection, and all will not follow him to their conclusion.

Mr. Mason is rather pessimistic about the chances of the genius getting so far. He considers practical difficulties, and they do indeed loom large. Composition involves a highly complex technique, a freely active imagination—both using up much time and bringing in no money. The American genius must go hungry for the sake of music; but more ominous still, he must go hungry of music. "One may make shift to bear a good many privations, one may even welcome sacrifices for the sake of a great enthusiasm; but how if the enthusiasm itself has to be sacrificed?" There are fewer ways of gaining prizes and pensions than in Europe; there are fewer positions to give the young composer the salary and the time for his work. There are economic problems: he must keep up, a certain standard of appearances, he must drudge to do it. His attention is thereby distracted, he loses time, is pestered, annoyed, confused, irritated.

This is to scrutinize the problem of the American composer closer than it is usually scrutinized. No doubt there are pesterings, annoyances, irritations. But they are not the torment of the American composer exclusively, or even of the penniless American composer. Mr. Whiting assumes and takes for granted that his neglected young composer rises above them, and there are many who do. The knot, according to Mr. Mason, is not to be cut, but can only be patiently untangled. And, after all, Mr. Mason advises his young man not so differently from Mr. Whiting. He is to be patient, honor his own poverty, find his satisfaction in his work, and not expect recognition—above all, he must not pity himself or grow embittered. It is to be hoped that if he succeeds in compassing all these things he is a real genius and has really something great to say. If he has, there need be no "American composers' concerts" organized for him.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

A CALENDAR OF CONCERTS

MARCH.

14—Mark Hambourg, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
14—John McCormack, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
14—Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes, sonata recital, evening, Belasco Theatre.
15—George Copeland, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
16—New York Symphony Society, master composers series, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
16—Rudolph Ganz, piano recital, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
16—Paul Reimers, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
16—Leo Ornstein, piano recital, afternoon, Bandbox Theatre.
16—Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, piano recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
18—Schola Cantorum, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
18—Boston Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
18—Greta Torpadie, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Chamber Music Hall.
19—Ethel Leginska, piano recital, evening, Carnegie Hall.
19—Aline van Bärentzen, piano recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
20—Boston Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
20—Russian Symphony Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
21—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
21—Joseph Malkin, 'cello recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
21—John McCormack, song recital, evening, Century Opera House.
22—Marcia van Dresser, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
23—Ernest Hutcheson, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
23—Roderick White, violin recital, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
23—Nicola Thomas, violin recital, afternoon, Little Theatre.
23—Pietro Yon, organ recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
24—Oratorio Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
25—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
26—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
26—Catholic Oratorio Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
26—Alois Trnka, violin recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
27—Ossip Gabrilowitsch, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
27—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
28—People's Symphony Concert, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
29—Clara Gabrilowitsch, song recital, afternoon, Little Theatre.
30—Rudolph Ganz, piano recital, afternoon, Princess Theatre.

AT THE METROPOLITAN.

The last six weeks of the Metropolitan Opera Company's season will open tomorrow night with "Tosca," sung by Miss Farrar, Miss Braslau, and Messrs. Botta, Scotti, Rossi, Leonhardt, Bada, Reschiglian, and Bégué, Mr. Toscanini conducting. Other operas to be given this week will be:

"Die Zauberfloete," on Wednesday evening, with Mesdames Gadski, Hempel, Schumann, Curtis, Fornia, Robeson, Sparkes, Case and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Sembach, Goritz, Witherspoon, Reiss, Schlegel, and Bayer, Mr. Hertz conducting.

A special "Carmen" matinée on Thursday, with Miss Farrar and Mesdames Alda, Braslau, and Garrison, and Messrs. Martinelli, (for the first time as Don José,) Amato, Rothier, Bada, Leonhardt, and Defrere, Mr. Toscanini conducting.

"Götterdämmerung," on Thursday evening, with Mesdames Kurt, Ober, Curtis, Schumann, and Sparkes, and Messrs. Urlus, Goritz, Well, and Braun, Mr. Hertz conducting.

"La Traviata" on Friday evening, with Mesdames Hempel, Egener, and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Botta, Amato, Ananian, Reschiglian, Bada, and Bégué, Mr. Polacco conducting.

"Die Walkuere," at the Saturday matinée, with Mesdames Gadski, (Brunnhilde,) Kurt, Matzenauer, Sparkes, Schumann, Curtis, Fornia, Robeson, Mattfeld, Mulford, and Duchêne, and Messrs. Sembach, Whitehill, and Ruysdael, Mr. Herts conducting.

"L'Oracolo" and "Pagliacci," at popular prices, on Saturday evening, the former opera with Misses Bori and Braslau, and Messrs. Botta, Scotti, Didur, and Rossi, and the latter with Mme. Destinn and Messrs. Martin, Didur, Tagani, and Audisio, Mr. Polacco conducting both operas.

Aline van Bärentzen will play at tonight's opera concert Tschaikowsky's Concerto in B minor and several other numbers. Mme. Frieda Hempel will sing the Polonaise from "Mignon" and several songs, and Luca Botta will sing an aria from "Ernani" and other solos. The orchestra, directed by Adolph Rothmeyer, will play the "Tannhäuser" Overture, the "Peer Gynt" suite, and the Wedding March from "Feramors."

PROGRAMS OF THE WEEK

JOHN McCORMACK'S program for his concert, the sixth in Greater New York this season, which will be given at Carnegie Hall this afternoon, will feature a group of English translations of Schubert's songs, and a group of Moore's Irish melodies. Numbers by Handel, Hamilton, Harty, and Coleridge-Taylor will also appear on the program.

Mark Hambourg, pianist, will give a recital this afternoon in Aeolian Hall. His program includes Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 3, No. 2; Brahms's "Variations on a Theme of Handel," a group of Chopin pieces, a prelude and fugue in F minor by Clarence Lucas, and transcriptions from Wagner and Tschaikowsky.

David and Clara Mannes will close their eighth New York season with a recital of sonatas for the violin and piano at the Belasco Theatre this evening. Among the numbers are Guillaume Lekeu's Sonata in G, Beethoven's Sonata in A, Op. 47, known as the "Kreutzer" Sonata, Mozart's Sonata in B flat, No. 10, and the Lento movement from Wolf-Ferrari's Sonata in G minor, Op. 1.

George Copeland, pianist, who was heard a fortnight ago, will give a second recital in Aeolian Hall tomorrow afternoon. The pianist has chosen a varied program, a feature of which will be a Debussy group containing the "Berceuse Heroique" dedicated to King Albert and the Belgians.

The last of the five master composer concerts of the Symphony Society of New York, Walter Damrosch, conductor, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the Russian pianist, as soloist, will take place in Carnegie Hall Tuesday afternoon. This concert will mark the closing of the thirty-seveth New York season of the orchestra. Tschaikowsky is the composer represented on this occasion, and Mr. Gabrilowitsch will play his Concerto in B flat for piano with orchestra. The other numbers of the program are Symphony No. 5 in E minor and the Overture "1812."

Rudolph Ganz, the Swiss pianist, will give a recital Tuesday afternoon at the Princess Theatre. He will play nine numbers from Chopin, Beethoven's Sonata in C sharp minor, and compositions by Brahms, d'Albert, and Solmanizi.

Paul Reimers, tenor, will be heard in recital Tuesday afternoon at Aeolian Hall. He will sing a group of Schubert's songs, then one representing Hugo Wolf, Reynaldo Hahn, and Hue, concluding with seven folksongs of as many nations. Kurt Schindler will assist at the piano.

Leo Ornstein will give the fourth of his recitals of modern music at the Bandbox Theatre Tuesday afternoon. His program will include Vincent d'Indy's Sonata, Op. 63, and compositions of Debussy, Groviez, and Albeniz, besides his own "Wild Men's Dance," and several other works.

The American composer-pianist, Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, will give a recital of her own compositions at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening. She will have the assistance of George Sheffield, tenor; Theodore Spiering, violinist, and the Olive Mead Quartet. The numbers are: Sonata for violin and piano, Op. 34, prelude and fugue for piano, Mrs. Beach; four songs and quintet for piano and strings, Op. 67.

The only concert of the Schola Cantorum this season will take place on Thursday afternoon at Aeolian Hall. The entire women's chorus, under Kurt Schindler's direction, will sing compositions by Schumann, d'Indy and Josef Suk, and a small selected body of forty mixed voices will render folksongs settings by Percy Grainger, under his own leadership. George Harris, Jr., who will be soloist in Mr. Grainger's numbers, will also play the second piano in the Slavonic folksongs, which he has translated. Adelaide Fischer will sing the solo in d'Indy's "Sur La Mere," and will lead a quintet of women in Schumann's "Meerfee." Mildred Dilling will play the harp in Liszt's "Angel Chorus." Carl Deis will be at the piano and the organ.

The last two concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra this season will be given in Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening and Saturday afternoon. Berlioz's "Harold in Italy," with Emile Ferir playing the viola obbligato, will be the principal work Thursday evening. The second number will be a symphonic poem, "Ormazd," by Frederick S. Converse. The final number will be Tschaikowsky's "Romeo and Juliet." Schubert's Symphony in C will be the principal number at the matinée Saturday afternoon. An item on this program is a Fantasy for oboe and orchestra by Vincent d'Indy. Georges Longy will play the solo oboe. The final number will be Dvorak's "Carnival" Overture.

Greta Torpadie, soprano, will give a recital Friday afternoon in the Chamber Music Room of Carnegie Hall. Her program opens with numbers by Haydn and Handel, followed by a group of Scandinavian songs. Then come six songs in French and the list closes with songs of Schumann, Schubert and Brahms. Coenraad V. Bos will assist at the piano.

Ethel Leginska, pianist, will give a recital Friday evening in Carnegie Hall. Her program opens with a group of older music, then come Schumann's Sonata in G minor and MacDowell's "Keltic" Sonata, followed by pieces by Rubinstein, Liszt, Leschetizky, and Schulz-Evler.

Aline van Bärentzen, pianist, will give a recital Friday evening in Aeolian Hall. Her program includes Beethoven's Sonata Appassionata, Schumann's "Papillons," and Chopin's Sonata, Op. 35, besides transcriptions from Schubert and Wagner, and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 12.

The Russian Symphony Society features for its last concert of the subscription series on Saturday evening in Carnegie Hall the first performance of Scriabine's "Prometheus," to be given in connection with the use of the colored light keyboard for color effects indicated by the composer. Louise Cox, soprano, and Margaret Volavy, pianist, will be the soloists at the concert. The program includes Glazunow's fantasie, "The Sea"; the Scherzino from Ippolitow-Ivanow's Symphonietta, the latter scene from Tschaikowsky's "Eugene Onegin," and Moussorgsky's fantasie, "Night on the Bald Mount."

MUSIC LIBRARIAN NAMED.

Dr. Otto Kinkeldey Appointed Chief of Music Division of Public Library.

The Trustees of the New York Public Library have appointed Dr. Otto Kinkeldey chief of the music division of the Library. This is regarded as an important step in the plans of the Library authorities to develop and increase the resources and scope of the music division, which has not heretofore had all the attention paid to it that its importance warrants. Dr. Kinkeldey is a musical scholar of note and authority, and is one of the very few Americans who have ever been appointed a professor in a German University. He is a New Yorker, was born in 1878, was graduated from the College of the City of New York, studied English literature and philosophy as a post-graduate at New York University and then did post-graduate work in music at Columbia University under Edward MacDowell. In 1902 he went abroad to continue his musical and historical studies under Hermann Kretzschmar at Berlin University. In 1908 and 1907 he was sent by the Prussian Government on a musical research trip through some of the most important libraries of Central Germany to catalogue and describe printed and manuscript music in them. This appointment was thus reported in a cable dispatch to THE TIMES:

> Unique honors have been bestowed on a young American, Otto Kinkeldey of New York, a former pupil of Edward MacDowell, by the Prussian Minister of Education, he having been selected as one of the two experts appointed annually for the purpose of ransacking Germany for long-forgotten musical manuscripts and printed works. The project is under the direction of the Royal Musical Historical Commission, which is compiling a complete catalogue of all the music stored up in public libraries, schools, and churches, in order to preserve what has not already been lost. The annual appointments of the Search Commission are largely coveted in the German music world. Mr. Kinkeldey is the first American ever selected.

He gained his degree of Ph. D. at Berlin University with a thesis entitled "Organ and Piano in the Music of the Sixteenth Century," which on its publication was recognized as an authoritative treatment of a branch of the subject hitherto little investigated. He was called to the University of Breslau in 1909 as instructor in organ and musical theory and librarian, and the next year the honorary title of "professor" was conferred on him by the Prussian Ministry of Education. His return to America was not occasioned by the outbreak of the war, but since his return he has declined a proffered chair of "extraordinary professor" of musical history in the university, and resigned the other positions which he held and will remain in America.

OTHERS TO BE HEARD.

Among musical events outside the concert halls or the regular course of concert-giving there are several scheduled for the coming week. This afternoon Walter Damrosch will give a lecture illustrated at the piano on Beethoven's Fifth Symphony at the Music School Settlement for Colored People in Harlem.

Minnie Tracey, soprano, and Elena de Olloqui, pianist, will give a joint recital Tuesday afternoon in the MacDowell Gallery, 108 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Charles Gounod's "Mors et Vita" will be sung this evening at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine under the direction of Miles Farrow. The soloists will be Grace Kerns, soprano; Mrs. Benedict Jones, contralto; Reed Miller, tenor, and Wilfred Glenn, bass.

Paul Draper, tenor, and Leo Ornstein, pianist, will appear in a program of modern music at the Plaza Hotel Friday afternoon. Bertha Knight and Spalding Hall will appear in some "futurist" dances.

The sixth Parisian café chantant of the Sunday night series given by the Théâtre Français will take place this evening in its playhouse atop the Century Opera House.

The Committee on Music of the MacDowell Club has arranged an evening with Peterboro composers for Tuesday, at which the program will be devoted exclusively to the works, vocal and instrumental, of a group of musicians who were resident workers last Summer at the MacDowell Memorial Colony, Peterboro, N. H. Many of the numbers selected were actually written at Peterboro. The composers represented are Edward Ballantine, Mabel W. Daniels, Henry F. Gilbert, William H. Humiston, Lewis H. Isaacs, Arthur Nevin, and Reginald Sweet.

FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

Samuel A. Baldwin will play at his free organ recital at City College this afternoon: Prelude in E minor, Bach; Andantino from Fourth Symphony, Tschaikowsky; Sonata No. 5 in C minor, Guilmant; Humoreske, Dvorak; Concert Toccata, Haigh; "Spring Song," Mendelssohn, and "Pomp and Circumstance," Elgar. His numbers on Wednesday afternoon will be: Overture to "Occasional Oratorio," Handel; Idylle from Fourteenth Sonata, Rheinberger; Fantasie and Fugue in C minor, Bach; Supplication, Gloria in Excelsis, and Canzone, Harrison; Finale from "Symphonie Pathetique," Tschaikowsky; Largo, from "The New World," Dvorak, and Toccata in E, Bartlett.

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The date for the annual free public concert to be given by the People's Choral Union at the College of the City of New York has been decided upon as Friday evening, March 26.

***

Herman Goetz's cantata, "By the Waters of Babylon," will be sung at the special midday musical service in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, at noon Tuesday. The choir will be assisted by Mrs. Henrietta Foster Wescott, soprano; George A. Fleming, baritone, and Dr. Victor Baier, organist. Edmund Jaques is the choirmaster.

***

Among the free organ recitals scheduled for the week are those of John Cushing Monday afternoon at 4 at Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street; Clarence Dickinson Tuesday evening at St. Luke's Church, Convent Avenue and 141st Street, and Clifford Demarest Thursday afternoon at 4 at the Church of the Messiah, Fourth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

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Under the auspices of Teachers College of Columbia University, Margaret Zerbe will give a piano recital Wednesday afternoon at 5:10 in the Milbank Chapel on the university grounds.

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The free concerts given by the People's Institute in public schools are scheduled for evenings of the coming week as follows: Wednesday, P. S. 63, Manhattan, Eldridge and Canal Streets, and P. S. 39, Bronx, Longwood Avenue, Kelly and Beck Streets; Thursday, P. S. 4, Manhattan, Rivington, Ridge, and Pitt Streets; Friday, P. S. 45, Manhattan, 225 West Twenty-fourth Street, and P. S. 27, Manhattan, Forty-second Street, east of Third Avenue.

Get Ready for the Easter parade

The "fixing up" idea which absorbs more or less of our attention as the Easter season approaches should not be confined entirely to the matter of clothes. The thought to make oneself as attractive as possible is not at all inconsistent with our Lenten duties and suggests that at least a reasonable amount of attention be devoted to the hair.

Any scheme of adornment to be complete must include the use of

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

The Delightful Hair Dressing and Hair Beautifier.

There is a subtle charm about pretty hair, nicely dressed, that lends as much to personal appearance as does the combined skill of the beauty doctor and modiste.

Dandruff, which is the cause of most hair troubles, is now known to be a contagious disease. The action of Herpicide is based on this fact and therein lies its great value. By destroying the contagion, Herpicide checks the loss of hair and imparts to it a luster and beauty sought for and admired by all. The intelligent use of this valuable hair saver and scalp prophylactic will correct every condition short of chronic baldness and thus permit the hair to resume its natural growth and luxuriance. There is an exquisite fragrance to Newbro's Herpicide that appeals to every refined taste.

Send 10 cents to The Herpicide Co., Dept. 121-B, Detroit, Mich., for trial bottle and booklet. Sold and guaranteed at all toilet goods counters. Do not accept a substitute. Applications at prominent barber shops.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TONIGHT CONCERT at 8:30. 50c to $1.50.
ALINE van BARENTZEN, Pianiste.
FRIEDA HEMPEL. LUCA BOTTA.
Entire Metropolitan Orch. Cond., ROTHMEYER.
Mon. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Botta, Scotti, Rossi, Leonhardt. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 8. Magic Flute. Gadski, Hempel, Schumann, Sembach, Witherspoon, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. Mat. at 1:45 ($1 to $5). Carmen. Farrar, Alda; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. at 7:45. Gotterdammerung. Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Well, Goritz, Cond., Hertz.
Fri. at 8:15. La Traviata. Hempel; Botta, Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 1:45. Walkuere. Gadski, Kurt, Matzenauer; Sembach, Whitehill, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $3). L'Oracolo. Bori; Botta, Scotti, Didur, fol'd by Pagliacci. Destinn; Martin, Didur, Tegani. Cond., Polacco.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues. Eve. at 8. Aida. Destinn, Ober, Sparkes; Martin, Tegani, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

DIONYSION
CENTURY OPERA HOUSE
Beginning Thursday Evening, MARCH 25.
Every evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

ISADORA DUNCAN
In the following programs:
Schubert—Brahms—Beethoven.
Scenes and Dances from "Iphigenia."
Chopin Program.
"Oedipus" and Beethoven's 5th Symphony.
Tickets now on sale at Box Office.
2d Balcony, 10c & 25c; 1st Balcony, 50c; Foyer Circle, $1. Orchestra Circle, $2. Orchestra, $3.

Carnegie Hall, WED., MAR. 24, 8:15.
Oratorio Society of New York
62d Season. Louis Koemmenich, Conductor.
WOLF-FERRARI—Vita Nuova
BACH—Magnificat
Marie Sundelius, Rose Bryant, Alfred D. Shaw and Clarence Whitehill. N. Y. Symphony Orch. Reserved Seats, 25c. to $1.50.

BELASCO THEATRE—THIRD RECITAL TO-NIGHT AT 8:30. DAVID and CLARA
MANNES
Leku, Mozart, Wolf-Ferrari, Beethoven Kreutzer. Seats 75c to $1.50 at Box Office. Steinway Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Thurs., March 25, at 3 P. M. Concert for Benefit of Musical School Settlement.
PERCY GRAINGER
and SENIOR ORCHESTRA OF MUSIC SCHOOL. DAVID MANNES, Conductor.
Seats at Box Office, Musical Art Soc., 1 W. 34th, & Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, 1425 B'y. (Steinway Piano.)

Carnegie Hall, Fri. Evg., March 19, at 8:15. Piano Recital—ETHEL
LEGINSKA
Tickets, 50 cts. to $2. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

AEOLIAN HALL | Tues Evg., March 23, at 8:15. | ORGAN RECITAL
PIETRO A. YON Assisted by the New York GREGORIAN CLUB.
Tkts. 50c. to $2. Box Office. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

Little Theatre. Tues. Aft., March 23, at 3.
VIOLIN RECITAL NICOLA THOMAS
Tickets $2, at Box Office. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Ev., Mar. 22, at 8:15.
FLONZALEY QUARTET Special Concert
Benefit Children's Dept. State Charities Aid Assn.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., March 23, at 3.
Schumann Brahms Recital. ERNEST HUTCHESON
50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., March 22, at 3.
Song Recital By MARCIA VAN DRESSER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. (Mason & Hamlin Piano.)

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., March 16, at 3
SONG RECITAL PAUL REIMERS
Tickets, 50c. to $2. Mgt. Music League of America.

AEOLIAN HALL, Monday Aft., March 15, at 3.
Second Piano Recital by COPELAND
50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

SANDBOX THEATRE, 205 East 57th Street.
MARCH 16TH LAST SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT
LEO ORNSTEIN
Tickets at Room 1123, Aeolian Building.

AT CARNEGIE HALL—TODAY AT 3.
EXTRA CONCERT
Next SUN. NIGHT, March 21, at 8:15
CENTURY OPERA HOUSE
62d St. & Central Park West. JOHN
McCORMACK
"The King of the Concert Stage," will give
AN ALL-BALLAD PROGRAM
Tickets, 75c to $2.00. On Sale To-morrow.
Mgt. C. L. WAGNER. (Steinway Piano.)

RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY
LAST CONCERT Sat. Eve., March 20.
Carnegie Hall. Tickets at Box Office.
MODEST ALTSCHULER, Conductor.
World Premiere of Scriabine's
Poem of Fire
"PROMETHEUS"
Introducing the Tastiera Per Luce.
(Colored Light Key-Board)
"Prometheus" will be played twice same evening.
Soloists { Louise Cox, Sopr. (Metrop. Opera) / Margaret Volavy, Piano.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Last Concert of the Season.
Carnegie Hall, Tuesday Aft., March 16, at 2.
All Tschaikowsky Program
SOLOIST OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
Symphony No. 5; Piano Concerto, B Flat.
Seats 35c. to $1.50. Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

5th Biltmore Morning Musicale
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore.
FRIDAY, MARCH 26, AT 11:30.
EMMY DESTINN
RICCARDO MARTIN
WILLIAM HINSHAW
ANDRE TOURRET
Res. Seats, $3.00. Now on sale at R. E. Johnston's office, 1451 B'way. Knabe Piano.

Catholic Oratorio Society
Under the Patronage of His Eminence, JOHN CARDINAL FARLEY.
Composed of 150 trained singers.
THE ATONEMENT
By S. Coleridge Taylor.
FRIDAY EVG., Passion Week, March 26, at 8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL.

HOTEL MAJESTIC,
Central Park West, at 72nd St.
MARCH 19TH, 3:30 P. M.
Quartette of Ancient Instruments from the Boston Symphony Orchestra and ELIZABETH SHERMAN CLARK.
A unique program of 16th, 17th, and 18th Century Music.
TICKETS $1.00.

Aeolian Hall, Sunday, March 21, at 3 P. M.
'CELLO RECITAL
JOSEPH MALKIN
assisted by MANFRED
Tickets 50c. to $2.00, at Hall.

Princess Theatre, Next Tues. Aft. at 3:30.
Recital by the Eminent Swiss Pianist,
RUDOLPH GANZ
Tickets $2, at Box Office Tomorrow.
Mgt. C. L. WAGNER. (STEINWAY PIANO.)

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., Mar. 16, at 8:15.
MRS. H. H. A. BEACH
assisted by GEORGE SHEFFIELD, THEODORE SPIERING AND OLIVE MEAD QUARTET, in concert of BEACH COMPOSITIONS.
Mgt. M. H. HANSON. (Steinway Piano.)

AEOLIAN HALL, PIANO RECITAL | This Afternoon at 3
MARK HAMBOURG
Seats 50c to $2, at Box Office., Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, March 19th, 8:15 P. M.
ALINE van BARENTZEN
Piano Recital. (Hardman Piano.)
50c to $1.50. Music Service Bureau, Inc.

PLANS AND PROGRAMS OF THE PLAYERS

Ivy Troutman and Lou Tellegen in "Taking Chances" 39th St.

Jack Davis in "The Blue Bird," Manhattan.

Madge Kennedy in "Twin Beds," Fulton.

Maurice Farkoa in "To nights the Night" Shubert.

Jessie Glendinning in "The White Feather," Comedy.

O.P. Heggie and Lillah McCarthy in "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife" Wallacks.

Wilda Bennett in "The Only Girl" Lyric

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

The Twelve Longest Runs.

NOW is the Winter of theatrical discontent reached those closing Lenten weeks when the producers of plays abate their activity and, for the most part, mark time until the coming of the always busy and sometimes magic fortnight that begins with Easter Monday. Some of the midwinter entertainers will soon be moving on, new players will be found in the theatres along Broadway, and new plays will come to compete with those already long intrenched. Some there are, indeed, that have been here so long it is time to visit them again. There is something to be said for any play that has passed such a milestone, say, as its 150th performance. And there are no less than twelve of these. Here is the list, written out in the order of their coming to town:

"Twin Beds."
"On Trial."
"Under Cover."
"It Pays to Advertise."
"Daddy Long Legs."
"The Law of the Land."
"Kick in."
"Chin-chin."
"A Pair of Silk Stockings."
"Experience."
"Outcast."
"The Only Girl."

You might, if you cared to, reflect to your enlightenment on the make up of this list. There is a little farce and a little comedy, both grave and gay. There is a little music and a deal of melodrama. It may be noted that, with two exceptions, the plays are all of American craftsmanship, for there is simply no thinking of George Broadhurst as an English author, and it would be idle to ascribe the success of "The Only Girl" to its misty, distant foreign origin. Yes, a few paragraphs of cheer for the heart of the budding American dramatist might be found suggested by the contents of this list. Also it may be noted that, with three exceptions, the twelve have flourished starless. Columns might be written with that as a starter, but they would only annoy Nat Goodwin.

Parenthetically, you may look in vain here for some of the finest things the season has brought us from producer, playwright, and player, but that must always be and after all it is only a hope that bids us say the Great American Play, when it comes, will run for two years to enormous receipts. Who knows that we shall even recognize it, and that it will not beat a hasty retreat to the limbo of neglected plays, there to stay unappreciated, until fifty years after its author has gone to his reward.

But this was to be all of commercial "success." Somehow that word has already crept into this report. That is rather too bad, for he would be a hardy annalist who cared to indite a little paper on "Success" with this list as his only data. In this season of all seasons, when the road is not the most inviting thoroughfare and when the cut-rate ticket has put in its mysterious and manifold appearance, who will say confidently of a long run that it has meant great prosperity, or of a two-hundredth performance that it surely spells success? He would be as hardy as the reviewer who, on the morning after announces with all the aplomb in the world that the new play "will have a long, long run on Broadway." Heed him not, for he is guessing. He would imply that he knows all the circumstances of the play's production, yet it is no mere matter of drama. It is a matter of many things—of real estate, for one. He would imply that he knows what of courage, obstinacy, and money its producer has on hand, what the rental arrangements are and what the alliance, what the production cost to make and will cost to maintain, that he knows not merely what the public will do, but what the speculators will do and have done. Your prophecy of theatrical success in this day and this city is a Delphic utterance—no less and no more.

Yet you cannot coax and nurse and bolster any play indefinitely. You cannot bribe New York to attend a play it does not want to see, not—as the stage mother shrewdly observes in "The Show Shop"—not though you issue a taxicab with every pass. And for a play to stay here for 150 performances is likely to mean that it has in it the stuff of which success is made, that it has in it somewhere the elusive secret of entertainment. A certain amount of respect, then, is due any play that has stayed that long on Broadway, and this dictator (facetious reference to a purely imaginary stenographer) hereby fires this twelvefold salute.

***

TWIN BEDS is the old-fashioned farce by Margaret Mayo and Salisbury Field, which moved into the Fulton Theatre before the middle of August and has been there ever since. It is vulgar and entirely obvious, but much of it is amusing, and many audiences have laughed at it uproariously. The best work in the company is done by Paul Ker and by Madge Kennedy. Whether it gratifies or enrages Miss Kennedy to be called cunning, it must be said. She is cunning. Tomorrow night is the night they celebrate. It marks the 250th performance of "Twin Beds."

***

ON TRIAL is the first and best of the season's melodramas. This work by young Mr. Reizenstein is already famous as the play written backward. It owes its success to its complete novelty of construction and to its pursuit of the detective story trail. Its own story is clumsy, commonplace, and inclined to strain the probabilities to the breaking point. Had it followed the conventional line of unfolding, "On Trial," which opened on a sweltering Summer night, would have found the evening cool and probably would have taken to the store house before the first frost. Not that novelty was Mr. Reizenstein's sole contribution to the evening's entertainment. He has the happy gift of observing and remembering the little things that count, he has the dramatic instinct strongly developed, and he can impart to dialogue the quality and savor of human speech. His play is well acted, particularly by Hans Robert and by Frederick Perry, whose performance has grown in stature since the long, long run began.

***

UNDER COVER is a cleverly played melodrama, in which a secret has the leading rôle. It is the story of a lively smuggler chase with an overlay of bright, small talk. Rol Cooper Megrue has written one of the plays—this one—in our list of theatrical best sellers and helped to write another—the next one. He will not want.

***

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE, the work of Mr. Megrue and Walter Hackett, has been at Cohan's Theatre since early September and has said nothing about any departure in the immediate future. It jostles "The Show Shop" for the right to be called the best farce of the season. Will Deming, one of several able players enlisted in its service, has the little custom of pausing, just before making his first entrance every evening, and marking up on the back of the scenery there the progress of the run, so that the stretch of canvas now resembles the tavern-shutter score of a particularly remiss customer. He will have the pleasure this week of checking off the 225th performance. This bright, impolite farce makes much of that spirit of impudent buncombe which is so close to the foolish heart of the American public. It builds on the humors of unblushing publicity. The great advertising play remains to be written.

***

DADDY LONG-LEGS is Jean Webster's own dramatization of her story of little orphan Judy, a play that Chicago embraced and that New York has received fondly. William A. Brady, in a recent magazine article, grouped it with "Peg o' My Heart" as one of the "clean little plays." He also astutely included "Sinners" in the same immediate category which provoked here and there a smile. "Dady Long-Legs" is entirely clean. Also it is pretty and sweet. And sentimental. They say it is prospering in the Far West, where Henry Miller is playing the title rôle and Renée Kelly, late of "The Garden of Paradise," has the part that has made so many friends here for Ruth Chatterton. Miss Chatterton is charming and entirely competent for the not overwhelming task that the rôle presents, but she does give little Judy a trifle too much assurance and self-possessed poise. Some one who knows her very well might timidly intimate that she would gain by standing more neatly erect, and, then, growing venturesome, might even ask her why, from time to time, she will talk out of the corner of her mouth. But, then, that is just one of the many little mysteries that might be propounded. Why, for instance, does Charles Cherry, when he is tired, speak of being "ta-hd?" It is not known why.

***

THE LAW OF THE LAND is a grisly melodrama in which a woman murders an intolerable husband. The play might easily be stark and tragic if the very name of George Broadhurst on the program did not spread in the audience from the start a presentiment that all would end cheerfully, come what might, even should the author be obliged to come on in the last act to make Fate and Consequences behave. As a matter of fact, he very nearly does that. The play is interesting and well played, among others by Julia Dean, who is the laudably murderous wife, and who is a trained expert in pure misery on the stage.

***

KICK IN is a tardy little brother to "Within the Law," a genuinely entertaining and well acted melodrama, the breezy work of the breezy Willard Mack, who blew in the from the West last Fall, straightway produced two plays and two playlets, and has since been reported indisposed. In "Kick In," which departs from the Republic after two more weeks, Jack Barrymore, Forrest Winant, Jane Grey, and Anna Mack Berlein are four of the reasons why it is worth going to see.

***

CHIN-CHIN is a musical circus in three rings, each occupied by the greatest living American clown, the highly regarded and really incomparable Fred Andrew Stone. There are a good many good things in "Chin-Chin." For one there is Mr. Montgomery, and for six there are the six Musical Browns, much cherished by the Globe clientèle. But, first and last, "Chin-Chin" is really Mr. Stone. Those seeing him in earlier efforts may have thought then that he could not be funnier. But he was just fooling them.

***

A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS is the festive and amusing English comedy that has monopolized the Little Theatre since that October evening—so exasperating to the confirmed First Nighter—when Mr. Harcourt's play, "Diplomacy," and "Chin-Chin" all came to town at the same time. The first of these has found more favor in New York than it did in London, partly because its curious lingo is new to Broadway, and partly because it is rather better played, particularly in the rôle of poor old Sam Thornhill, wherein Kenneth Douglas does enough fine work to arouse and encourage the suspicion that he is the best comedian who has played in New York this season.

***

EXPERIENCE is the modern morality that opened just after Thanksgiving at the Booth, and later took possession of the Casino. It is a rough-fibred play, solid, substantial, and made of stuff that always has been and always will be interesting. It cannot be denied that its text is pedestrian, but a puzzled exception may be taken to some of the aspersions cast on its philosophy. Mr. Hobart's play is the familiar story of Youth learning by Experience. It has been rather querulously called obvious. Of course it is obvious. A morality play always is obvious. Perhaps they would have Poverty pretty and Intoxication made the misty-eyed heroine. An Immorality play, perhaps. As Youth, by the way, William Elliott gives a very pleasing performance.

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OUTCAST is a finely sincere, honest, and intelligent dramatic study of the shadow that falls and must fall across a life regenerated. It is one of the good things about this play that its author has left it indeterminate, seeking by no easy or arbitrary stroke of the pen or wave of the hand to banish that shadow at the end. Some of the criticism has quarreled with this last act, either in the feeling that Mr. Davies should have rounded off the evening cheerfully or in the mistaken notion, apparently, that he had tried to do so. "Outcast," which enters now upon the final fortnight of its visit at the Lyceum, is interesting in itself and doubly so because, in the rôle of Miriam, Elsie Ferguson comes into her own. Her work is one of a half-dozen performances that will linger in the memory of this season as a satisfaction and a consolation to lovers of good acting. No performance by any player this year has been so widely and so appreciatively discussed among the theatregoers of New York, for they knew they were taking the measure of a now artist, one who has stepped forward to the foremost rank. When, with the coming of another season, Elsie Ferguson's name flashes forth in the lights above the entrance to some New York theatre, a crowded house will await her performance with a new expectancy.

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THE ONLY GIRL, is a simple, unpretentious, tuneful, and amusing musical comedy. It is so agreeably different from other musical comedies because it really deserves to be called one. Its score is as innocent of syncopation as "Pinafore," and, for all it cares, "The Merry Widow" might never have been written. Its scheme makes no raid on the two-a-day; there are no jests in it about Ford cars; it is not vulgar. "The Only Girl" is just a cheery little comedy, interspersed with songs written by Victor Herbert when he was in a happy mood. Joe Weber brought it to town and we are all much obliged. This little entertainment has given a great deal of pleasure to a great many people.

THE FIRST-NIGHT CALENDAR.

"TAKING CHANCES," a new play with Lou-Tellegen as the star, adapted by Benrimo and Morgan from the original German of Paul Frank and Siegfried Geyer; Wednesday night in the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre.

"BUNNY IN FUNNYLAND," a musical show organized to exploit John Bunny's fun-making talents; tomorrow night in the Bronx Opera House.

"L'ENGRANAGE," a drama by Eugene Brieux, acted in French by the French Drama Society; tomorrow night in the Century Lyceum.

"DER PROBEPFEIL," a comedy by Oscar Blumenthal, in German; Wednesday night in the Irving Place Theatre.

ONE new play will come to the Broadway theatre lane this week to keep the first-nighters in training for the active weeks that are promised to follow Lent. It will bring Lou-Tellegen, Sarah Bernhardt's leading man on her last two American tours, to New York in the third new play he has acted in English since transferring his allegiance to the American stage. The return of "The Blue Bird" for a farewell engagement, and the appearance of John Bunny, the movie actor whose face is his fortune, in a musical play, will be other events of the week.

The considerable personal charm that is his, coupled wth his skill, has no doubt been responsible for the persistency with which Lou-Tellegen has been supplied with plays. Last season he was seen here for a brief engagement in "Maria Rosa," and not so many weeks ago "Secret Strings" was disclosed primarily to present him. And now Wednesday night this unusual actor of Greek-Dutch extraction will appear in the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre in "Taking Chances." The Shuberts are his present sponsors.

"Taking Chances" has been adapted by Benrimo and Morgan from the original German of Paul Frank and Siegfried Geyer. Its central character is an attractive young man who persents himself with letters of introduction in Nice, and under the mask of his personality and breeding executes a daring robbery. He repeats the feat in a second city, justifying his conduct by claiming to have descended from a line of robber barons.

Ivy Troutman will play the principal feminine rôle and others in the cast will be Dodson Mitchell, John Hamilton, Lionel Bevans, Harry J. Ashford, Carlotta Monterey, Stanley Croome, Barnett Parker, Elwyn Eaton, Walter Craven, Winifred Harris, and Viola Roach.

Maeterlinck's fairy play, "The Blue Bird," will come to the Manhattan Opera House tomorrow for a farewell engagement of two weeks. The play will be remembered as the most successful production made at the New Theatre during the brief career of the great playhouse on Central Park West. It was acted there and in the Park Theatre, when the répertoire policy of the New Theatre made it necessary to move it, 268 times. Since then the large cities of the country have been delighted with the tale of little Mytyl and Tyltyl in their search for the Blue Bird of Happiness.

The original production with its many lovely scenes is still used. Jack Davis and Harriet Mendel play the rôles of the children and others in the large company are Thomas K. Corless, Gwendolyn Valentine, Isabelle Le Page, John Sutherland, George Sylvester, W. H. Denny, R. Morgan and Ethel Brandon.

John Bunny will be presented in the Bronx Opera House tomorrow night in a musical comedy called "Bunny in Funnyland." When the comedian became so well known throughout the country through the medium of motion pictures it was determined to make him the star of an entertainment in which he might be seen in the flesh by his admirers. "Bunny in Funnyland" was the result, and the play has been presented on tour for some time. The Bronx engagement will be for one week.

Eugène Brieux's political drama, "L'Engranage," will be the offering of the Théâtre Français in the Century Lyceum this week. The play, which was written about twenty years ago, is one of political intrigue. This will be the excuse to interpolate in the second act each night a talk on suffrage by some prominent suffragist. Miss Alice Carpenter will speak tomorrow night, and others who have volunteered to appear are Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Mrs. Frederick R. Nathan, Mrs. Learned Hand, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. Beulah Ameddon, Mrs. Inez Millholland Boissevain, Mrs. James Lee Laidlaw, and Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.

Oscar Blumenthal's comedy, "Der Probepfeil," will be acted by the German stock company at the Irving Place Theatre Wednesday night. The performance will be a testimonial to Grete Meyer, who will appear in the rôle of Hortense.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Astor—"Hello, Broadway."
Belasco—Frances Starr.
Booth Theatre—"The Trap."
Candler—"On Trial."
Casino—"Experience."
Cohan's—"It Pays to Advertise."
Comedy—"The White Feather."
Cort—"Under Cover."
Eltinge—"Song of Songs."
Empire—Ethel Barrymore.
39th Street—Marie Dressler.
44th Street—Emma Trentini.
48th Street—"The Law of the Land."
Fulton—"Twin Beds."
Gaiety—"Daddy Long-Legs."
Globe—Montgomery and Stone.
Harris—Margaret Illington.
Hudson—"The Show Shop."
Knickerbocker—"Fads and Fancies."
Liberty—"Birth of a Nation." (Film.)
Little—"A Pair of Silk Stockings."
Longacre—"Inside the Lines."
Lyceum—Elsie Ferguson.
Lyric—"The Only Girl."
Maxine Elliott's—Phyllis Neilson-Terry.
New Amsterdam—"Watch Your Step."
Park—"Polygamy" and "Dicky Bird."
Punch & Judy—"The Clever Ones."
Playhouse—"Sinners."
Republic—"Kick In."
Shubert—"Tonight's The Night."
Wallack's—Mr. Barker's company.
Winter Garden—"Maid in America."

AT OTHER THEATRES.

STANDARD THEATRE—William Faversham in "The Hawk," the drama from the French in which he was seen the first half of the season in the Shubert and Maxine Elliott Theatres. The cast includes Emilie Polini, Conway Tearle, Frank Losee, and Grace Henderson.

WEST END THEATRE—"Too Many Cooks," Frank Craven's comedy, will be acted by Jessie Bonstelle's stock company. The regular company will be augmented by players engaged for this production.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE—John Bunny in "Bunny in Funnyland." Notice under first night calendar.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—"It Doesn't Happen," a playlet by Channing Pollock; a travelogue by Burton Holmes, entitled "A Cruise to Rio de Janeiro," and McLellan and Carson in a roller-skating act, are the features of the new vaudeville bill.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Joe Oppenheimer's company in burlesque.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.—"The Love Club," a two-act burlesque presented by the Rosey Posey Girls company, including Harry Bentley, Bert Wiggin, and Sarah Hyatt.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE—"Palm Beach", and "Hotel de Luxe," two one-act travesties, with Lydia Jopey, Charles Douglass, and Pauline Russell in the cast.

EDEN MUSEE—"Lady Beulah's Necklace," "Greek Soldiers," and "Fixing Father," in kinemacolor pictures; a new war tableau in the World in Wax.

THOSE HERFORD MONOLOGUES

THESE are happy days for the followers of the varieties. More and more the entrepreneurs who preside over this form of entertainment are reaching out and bringing the best talent in other fields within their lists. This season a long line of musical artists, the last of whom was Emma Calvé, has been recruited to the ranks of vaudeville. Tomorrow Beatrice Herford, an entertainer who has heretofore confined her distinctive talents to drawing rooms and individual recitals given in theatres, will make her vaudeville début.

"Where do you get your inspiration for these fragments of characterization?" was asked her the other morning in her apartment, knowing—as does every one—that she writes her own stories before she recites them.

"Oh, I get a hint here, see a funny experience there, and make the rest up!" she replied, calmly. "You have to. Life is rarely sustainedly funny, or sad, or tragic. The bit I did on the employment bureau was written before I ever stepped inside of one. How did I know? Only from what I read and heard my friends say. But when I came to go to one it was pretty much as I had imagined. That was after I was married. Before, I hadn't had occasion to visit one."

Miss Herford sits there, hands folded, talking along in the same monotone she employs on the stage, with hardly a muscle of her face moving or a change of expression. Yet every now and then there breaks through the monotone the rich color of her humor. Outside she is quite like other people, but inside she is different!

"At a certain employment bureau where I've become known since my sketch on this phase of American domestic life became public," she proceeded, "the ladies looking for servants not infrequently edge away when I appear. They are loath to have their conversation utilized for material and regard me very much askance. It was there that I once had a reverse experience from that on which is based my tale of the tried-and-found-wanting applicant for a servant. I occupied the position of would-be employer. I, like the lady of my sketch, had been found lacking by a series of prospective employers.

"As I interviewed the next one, who wanted exorbitant wages and was obviously impossible, a thought flashed through my tired head. She stood there haughtily, having answered all of my questions unsatisfactorily, though she did not know it.

"'And now,' I said gently, 'let me ask you one more question. Do you play the piano?' Her eyes opened widely. No, she did not. 'Oh, I'm sorry,' I replied. 'I'm afraid you won't do—no—I'm afraid you won't do. You see, I take singing lessons and my maid must be able to accompany me during the day. No, couldn't think of having a maid who couldn't accompany my music. I'm sorry!' When I went out," she concluded, "there was a group of girls all waiting to see the lady who must have a girl who could play the piano, so she could accompany her singing. I fear I derived considerable satisfaction from that exploit and felt quite repaid for my trying morning."

ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE FOOTLIGHTS

Lydia Lopokova in "Fads and Fancies" Knickerbocker

Molly McIntyre Palace

THE ONE WHO ROARS IN A CERTAIN ROARING FARCE

Dwyer, Who Has a Title Role in "Androcles," Might Star in a Reminiscent Play Called "Inside the Lions."

IF there is such a thing as transmigration, then Phil Dwyer is sure he has been a lion and a dog and a horse, in other incarnations. For most of his life he has been working with these animals, or pretending he belonged to their kingdom.

Mr. Dwyer is the comical Lion of the title in Shaw's refreshing comedy "Androcles and the Lion," with which Granville Barker's company is regaling audiences at Wallack's. Those who have seen his performance will admit that if "there ain't no sech animal" as a man who in a previous existence was a lion, Mr. Dwyer has acquired a large knowledge of lions in his sojourn here.

When he was a youngster of 12, finding that his Irish father and Spanish mother, who had seen to it that he was born in England, were to be of little more assistance to him, young Dwyer landed as an apprentice of a school he had attended in England at 'Alifax. He had always loved animals, and quite naturally found a job on a stock farm. There he served in all capacities, even riding as a jockey till his increasing pounds made him too heavy. He is not so many pounds above weight now, particularly since his appendix was recently removed, during which time a new lion was in the cast; but a few pounds to a jockey is a more serious matter than an equal number to a débutante, fearful lest she lose her drooping lines.

Once a big Brady melodrama came to 'Alifax, and some horses from the string Mr. Dwyer was working with were requisitioned. His skill as a rider caused him to be hired to take part in the big battle scene, and from that moment he has been an actor. As a horseman he had experienced many falls, so one night he engineered a spectacular tumble from his horse during a tilt with another lancer. The thing was so realistic that the fall was incorporated as a feature of the regular performance.

Dwyer's fall was henceforth to be his stock in trade, just as the character woman who makes her first hit as a slavey is destined ever after to play those parts, or as with the successful stage villainness who is never allowed to reform. "Shenandoah" came along when the big English melodrama was sent home, and Dwyer became the leader of the light artillery perched on the top of the hill. Once his charger charged too near a wood wing and left him hanging in midair by his cross straps. He dangled there most realistically until his comrades rushed to the rescue. Another time the stirrup strap broke just before he dropped, and he landed in time to have his horse pirouette on his chest.

After "Shenandoah" the Hippodrome with its many equine scenes came to preserve Mr. Dwyer's art. In the first spectacle Edward Temple staged there he was a rider, and again he used his trick to good advantage. Often there were battles between the men not scheduled in the prompt book, the favorite diversion being to crowd the enemy into the tank. One night Dwyer received a tip that there would be a brush, so he chose a spot far removed from the tank for his tumble. It brought him within the range of Mr. Temple's vision, who, realizing that something unusual had happened, rushed to the vanquished horseman when he came into the wings, his face streaked with red. Mr. Dwyer considered this a tribute to his skill, for the red was only carmine grease paint.

The second season Dwyer was riding again, till the night before the first production was to be sent to Chicago, when it was discovered there was no lion for the Society Circus scene. The lion originally had been played by a Russian wolfhound that had become homesick and temperamental, being both Russian and an actor, and died. So Dwyer was drafted to become the lion.

At the opening performance in Chicago, the Tamer, who led him on the stage, twisted his head about till his face looked like fresh hamburger when he had removed the mask. He expostulated, but the Tamer refused to change his business. So Dwyer decided to take things in his own hands. The next night he romped to the other side of the stage and hid behind a tree, and when the Tamer reached to grab his mane he wasn't there. He stalked forth in great wrath and was in the midst of his lines when there was a mighty roar, and from behind the tree the tawny form of a lion bounded to the centre of the stage.

Now, Mme. Elliott's real lions were a feature of the exhibition and they had not thought much of the trip to Chicago. Ever since their arrival their complaints had been so marked that there was considerable terror among the players that some of them might eventually go to make a lions' holiday. The roar and the soaring orb of yellow convinced them that holiday had come, and with a scream the Tamer bolted for the footlights, with the chorus close at his heels. Mr. Dwyer was just in time to prevent his tormentor from falling into the orchestra leader's mouth. The audience loved it.

Next Mr. Dwyer was Buster Brown's dog Tige, first in the musical comedy with Master Gabriel and then in haberdashers' windows all over the country as an advertisement for a brand of stockings. But he was such a lovable dog that twice while he was playing Tige the output of the factory had to be increased, and, as he says, he worked himself out of a job. Vaudeville and moving pictures occupied his time next, and he was acting for films when the chance came to play the Lion from whose paw Androcles extracts the splinter.

NEW BANDBOX BILL.

Program Postponed a Week Because of Success of Venture.

The popularity of the first program of playlets given by the Washington Square Players in the Bandbox Theatre has caused the postponement of the second bill a week to permit of additional performances of the first. Two extra performances will be given this week—Thursday night and Saturday matinée—in addition to the regular Friday and Saturday night performances.

The second program will be offered for the first time Friday night, March 26. It will consist of a playlet by Leonid Andreyev, the Russian author, entitled "Love of One's Neighbor"; "Moon Down," a playlet by John Reed, the war correspondent; "Two Blind Beggars and One Less Blind," by Philip Moeller of the producing staff of the organization; "My Lady's Honor," a modern comedy playlet by Murdock Pemberton, and a pantomime in black and white by Holland Hudson.

Another Midnight Revue.

Harry Carroll, composer of popular songs, has written a miniature revue called "Hello Girls." It will be given tomorrow midnight at Chez Maurice. Maurice will appear in a dance with Florence Walton and the rest of the cast will be recruited from the Winter Garden entertainment.

The "Midnight Frolic."

Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic" will begin its tenth week tomorrow night at the Danse des Follies above the New Amsterdam Theatre. New features are being constantly added to the program. Bernard Granville, Will West, Muriel Hudson, and Bird Millman are some of the featured entertainers.

MINUTE VISITS IN THE WINGS

IRENE ENRIGHT is the girl in the chorus of "Hello Broadway," at the Astor, who looks so much like Mrs. Vernon Castle. The resemblance is so striking that Miss Enright is often taken for the dancer in public, particularly since she has had her hair bobbed à la Castle. The likeness was responsible for Miss Enright being given a small part in a new scene added to the revue last week. This follows a laughable new burlesque of "The Song of Songs," in which one by one the lovers and husbands of Lily Kardos shoot themselves till the casualties are as staggering as a —— (nationality deleted by the censor) retreat. It shows Castles in the Air, the New Amsterdam, and Castle House in a row, and in and out of the doors Mr. and Mrs. Castle fox trot, riding from place to place in a big gray car driven by a man in Tinney-esque costume. Miss Enright impersonates Mrs. Castle, while the elongated Tom Dingle is the slender Our Vern.

It was not difficult for Miss Enright to prepare herself for the imitation, having been equipped by birth for the visual end of the performance and by training for the dancing part. Before Miss Enright went on the stage she studied dancing with Chalif and intended to follow it as a profession. But her first chance came in John Kellerd's revival some years ago of "Oedipus Rex" at the Irving Place Theatre.

"I was a Greek maiden," says Miss Enright, "and the opening night kept flattering myself that I should be engaged in such a meritorious affair as the revival of a classic. But my pride was to be short lived, for after the performance Mr. Kellerd dismissed me because he said I had looked at a man in the audience. As a matter of fact I had been too excited to know there were any men in the world. The next night my family came to see me act, and all through the performance they kept looking for their star, not knowing she had winked out. After that disastrous flight in the realms of Greek tragedy I went into musical comedy and have been there ever since."

JOHN CHARLES THOMAS is the son of a Methodist minister and John Charles Thomas is an actor, but it does not follow that John Charles Thomas is the proverbial minister's son. Quite the contrary, as those who have seen him in "The Peasant Girl" in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre will admit, Mr. Thomas is a most personable young man with a splendid baritone voice, and, while he just misses being too good looking, he has a dashing way about him that wins his audience.

And the Rev. Dr. Thomas does not feel that his son is the hundredth sheep, although the ritual does not urge Methodists to attend the theatre. Of course, there are other things he would rather have John Charles do, such as sing in concert, but, since he has chosen the stage as the swiftest road to success, he is proud of the boy—so proud that he couldn't wait till the operetta reached New York, but went to Pittsburgh when it was given there. The Rev. Dr. Thomas is at present pastor of the Eutaw Street Church in Baltimore.

There was a time in the younger Thomas's life when it appeared he might follow in his father's steps. That was when he was three years old and his father had a country charge. John Charles attended services regularly every Sunday morning and as regularly between benediction and fried chicken time he preached. The cellar door was his pulpit.

Mr. Thomas studied voice in Baltimore and then went to The Hague to study, his teacher being a Hollander. He did some concert work in and around Baltimore, but found it rather uncertain in its returns. The stage seemed to offer a surer field, so he came to New York. A year on the road as Passion in "Everywoman," singing with the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company, and small rôles in Winter Garden productions gave him experience for his present part, in which he has scored an individual success.

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS.

PALACE THEATRE—Thomas Egan will sing Irish songs, Joseph Santley will dance and sing popular songs; Molly McIntyre, late star of "Kitty MacKay," will make her vaudeville debut in a playlet entitled "That Little Devil," and Nat M. Wills will give his tramp characterization.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—Valeska Suratt in her new version of "Black Crepe and Diamonds"; Maggie Cline with Irish songs for St. Patrick's Day; Arthur La Vine and company in a musical playlet entitled "Coney Island to the North Pole," will be features of the new program.

COLONIAL THEATRE—Beatrice Herford, who has heretofore confined herself to drawing room appearances, will make her debut as a monologist in vaudeville tomorrow. "At the Box Office," "A Lad from England," and "The Shop Girl" will be some of her characterizations. Other numbers will be a one-act playlet, "Jane," acted by Lillian Albertson and company, and imitations by Mignon.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE—Orville Harrold, principal tenor with the Century Opera Company last Fall, will sing; Matthews, Shayne and company will present the sketch, "In Dreamland," and Hermine Shone will head a company in "The Last of the Quakers," a one-act comedy.

ROYAL THEATRE—Frank Fogarty, the Dublin minstrel, will tell some of his best jokes and stories; Claire Rochester will sing, and Eva Fay will give a mystifying performance.

THE IMAGINATION REELS

"IN FILLUM LAND."
A Too Real Picture for JACK BARRYMORE.
By the Yesandnay Company.
Based on Truth and Stranger Fiction.

Jack Barrymore, the popular young foxtrotter and actor, decides to kick in on the movie game to earn money for tango teas. He presents himself at the studio of a film company early one morning, having first taxied ome to change from his evening clothes, and asks for work. "You are just the man we want," says the director, "for the lead in 'Are You a Mason?'" It is then explained that his rôle is that of a newlywed who is given rock and rye for a cold, and not having tasted it before gets a bit squiffy and has many adventures. This interests Mr. Barrymore strangely, for once before he was married he tasted the beverage and determined then at some future date he would taste it again.

This Is the Life, Thinks Our New Movie Hero, Till Things Begin to Happen.

It is noon and Mr. Barrymore, having returned from a wild taxi ride for the picture in which the machine just missed rolling down the Palisades, is lunching with the operators. "What do you think would have happened if we had taken the leap?" he asks the camera man, "I hate to think," that individual replies between gulps from a growler improvised from a film container; "it might have spoiled a hundred feet of fillum." The callousness of this reply is not softened by the ensuing conversation, the theme of which is the narrow escapes of movie actors. "Do you remember the time we locked Jones in the lion's cage and threw it into the river," asks the operator, "and the gate refused to open when it hit the water, and the poor fellow was nearly drowned?" "Yes, but that wasn't half as narrow a miss as when the python was choking Gussie Goop and we finished the fillum just in time to save her," said the assistant. "I hate these animal pictures because there's always a chance of them smashing your camera."

Introducing Mr. C. Roach, the Well Known Kitchen Sink and Pantry Animal Actor.

While this merry luncheon party is taking place in the chemical room, in the studio preparations are being made for the next scene, which is to show the squiffy Mr. Newlywed trying to find the keyhole upon returning home with his package of rock and rye. An ingenious director has devised a method of producing an animated keyhole by having a large cockroach impersonate the keyhole. At the approach of the squiffy one Mr. Roach is to jump out of the hole and race around the glass of the door. This is to be accomplished by giving him a metal attachment and by moving a magnet on the reverse side of the door, drawing him around for Friend Husband to follow with the key. Many members of the extensive Roach family give up their lives before a simple and humane device, consisting of a metal Tiffany setting, is evolved, and the scene is ready.

We Are Ready for the Animal Scene, Mr. Barrymore.

Young Mr. Barrymore, with the narrative of the lion and the python still in his ears, and not having been apprised that he had been engaged to act with a menagerie, chokes on a frankfurter, turns pale but says nothing. Staggering with fear, not rock and rye, to the door, seeing visions of lions and tigers and lizards behind it, he thrusts the key toward the keyhole as per instructions, when out jumps Mr. C. Roach. "A bug!" screams Mr. Barrymore. "I could give an elephant a little kiss, but how I hate bugs. I'll act with dikdiks or tadpoles, but never with cockroaches, if I never dance again." "That's young Barrymore, whose dressing room in the Republic I had to leave because it was so untidy," says Mr. Roach. "I'll not act with him if I starve." Saying which he crawls back into the hole. "These temperamental actors!" shouts the director. "Charge Mr. Barrymore with a hundred feet of fillum."

GOOD NIGHT.
Those Who Arrived Late May Remain for the Next Show.

This is Really Frank Tinney.

AMERICAN PLAYS BOUND FOR LONDON

GEORGE GROSSMITH believes in American plays for London and when he returns home in a few weeks, after his agreeable engagement at the Shubert with "Tonight's the Night," he will take with him the English rights to four American plays, "Under Cover," "On Trial," "The Song of Songs," and "The Dummy." But why shouldn't he be enthusiastic? Echo answers, "Why, indeed?"

For Mr. Grossmith has been fortunate enough to introduce two American plays to London within the past year that have been two of the greatest hits there in recent years. "Potash & Perlmutter" will celebrate its anniversary in the British capital next week, and since September Laurette Taylor has been giving her delightful characterization of the Irish foundling in "Peg o' My Heart" to receipts averaging about £260 a night. Then there are several companies of "Potash & Perlmutter" touring the provinces.

"It isn't that London's attitude toward American plays has changed," said the comedian the other day when he was asked how he accounted for the recent vogue of things American in London, "but that plays were not properly presented before. Managers bought your plays and filled them with English actors who did not know how to speak the slang and idiom in which they abounded. The atmosphere was missed and naturally the plays fell flat. Now American plays are acted by American players. The result is the original flavor is retained and the plays are successful. Can you imagine what 'Potash & Perlmutter' would be with English actors in the title rôles?

"I will never forget the first night it was acted in England. We took it to the provinces to get it ready for London and happened to go to Plymouth for the first performance. Plymouth is a pious sort of a place and we had no idea they would know what the play was about. But I have never heard such laughter as there was that night.

"We shall do 'On Trial' and 'Under Cover' this Spring and save the others for later on. There seems to be an erroneous impression here about the theatres in London. Fifty playhouses are open now giving regular performances every week-night. There was only a little time in August, when it is always quiet, when things were different. Strangely enough, business is very good now. Society has suspended operations, and the theatre is about the only recreation. Hundreds of English people who ordinarily go to Monte Carlo or elsewhere on the Continent at this time are home, and in addition to these there are many Belgian and French refugees, but these patronize the picture houses largely since they don't understand the language very well. The city is full of soldiers, so that with all these people in town business is flourishing.

"It may not last. The new army may be suddenly called away, or some turn in the war may change things, but there is no complaint now."

STAGE CHILDREN'S TRAVELING SCHOOL

A TRAVELING school is the unusual institution that has been conducted during the long tour of the company appearing in "The Blue Bird," a tour that will end when it reaches the Manhattan Opera House tomorrow after a trip that has stretched over 10,000 miles. There are upward of thirty children employed in the fairy-tale play, and the problem of continuing their education was solved in a novel way.

Whenever possible, the mothers of the children were given small rôles, that they might travel with the company, while some mothers accompanied their children although they had no official connection with the company. Dore Davidson, stage manager and the actor who plays Old Father Time, was appointed teacher, and every afternoon school was held. The children studied in groups, the mothers acting as tutors and Mr. Dore supervising the school.

The children wrote out their lessons, and three times a week they were mailed to the Calvert School, a correspondence school at Baltimore. There they were corrected and sent back to the children. Although sixteen of the children are under 16 years of age, the age that prohibits them from acting in some States, so excellent were the conditions under which the juvenile players worked that only in Florida and Illinois was any trouble experienced in all the States visited.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC THEATRE.—Marie Dressler will come to this playhouse tomorrow in "A Mix-Up," the farce in which she has just concluded an engagement in the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre. She will be supported by the original cast.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.—Helen Ware, in Channing Pollock's playlet, "It Doesn't Happen," will head the new vaudeville program, which will also include Bessie Wynn in new songs and Bonnie Glass in a modern dance exhibition.

PROSPECT THEATRE.—Belle Baker will sing some of her most popular character songs, Long Tack Sam and company will perform feats of magic, and Harry and Eva Puck will offer a skit as the headline offerings here.

BUSHWICK THEATRE.—A special St. Patrick's program will include John C. Rice and Sally Cohen in a farcical playlet, "An Early Breakfast"; Robert Emmett Keane and Muriel Window in a singing and dancing specialty, and the Misses Campbell in their drawing-room specialty, "At Home."

Why Try to Fool Your Stomach?

Some folks have an idea that if they eat big meals, their brains and bodies will be strong.

Strength and energy don't come from gorging the stomach, but depend upon eating the right kind of food.

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The New York Times

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

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THE pioneer publication of its kind, The Times Mid-week Pictorial remains supreme in pictorial interest and technical excellence. Only the latest, the most important and the most beautiful pictures of the week exquisitely reproduced in Rotogravure at its best.

Many interesting editorial features have been added which greatly enhance the value of this publication as an informing record of current events.

The next issue will contain an unusual and exclusive series of photographs covering the situation in Constantinople and Smyrna, where the Allies are still struggling for the Gate to Asia.

Other interesting features include:

What New York women are doing for the men in the trenches.
How Switzerland is serving the belligerents.
Modern warfare and the ways of Caesar.
The vicissitudes of Heligoland, etc.

Twenty-four Pages. Sixty Photographs.

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On all news stands—March Number The New York Times Current History, a monthly magazine of the European War. 25c a copy, $3.00 a year.

MUSIC NEWS AND NOTES.

The Philharmonic Orchestra leaves tonight for its annual Western tour, which opens tomorrow evening at Dayton, Ohio. Other cities included in the trip are Columbus, Cleveland, Detroit and New Castle. The soloists of the tour will be the concertmeister, Maximilian Pilzer, and the orchestra's leading 'cellist, Leo Schulz. Arthur Shattuck and Ossip Gabrilowitsch will also appear with the orchestra at these concerts. The organization returns to Carnegie Hall next Sunday afternoon, when an all-Wagner program, comprised of selections from the "Flying Dutchman," "Das Rheingold," "Parsifal," "Tristan und Isolde," "Die Meistersinger," "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin" and "Die Walküre" will be given.

⁂

The Flonzaley Quartet is to give a special concert at Aeolian Hall on Monday evening, March 22, for the benefit of the Child Placing Agency of the State Charities Aid Association. The program will comprise Haydn's Quartet in D major, Op. 76, No. 5, Glière's "Trois pièces pour violon et 'cello," I. M. Leclair's "Sonata a tre" for two violins and 'cello, and Tschaikowsky's "Andante cantabile" and Scherzo, from Quartet in D, Op. 11.

⁂

Owing to the alterations to be made in the interior of the Century Opera House for Isadora Duncan's season, its opening has been postponed ten days. The first performance will take place on Thursday evening, March 25, with a Schubert-Beethoven-Brahms program.

⁂

Ernest Hutcheson will devote his second recital in Aeolian Hall on Tuesday afternoon, March 23, to works of Schumann and Brahms. The pianist will play, among other numbers, Schumann's "Papillons" and "Etudes Symphoniques," and Brahms's Variations and Fugue on a theme of Handel.

⁂

Ossip Gabrilowitsch will devote his recital in Aeolian Hall on Saturday afternoon, March 27, to Schumann and Chopin. The former composer will be represented by the Phantasie in C and the "Carneval."

⁂

At her recital at the Little Theatre Monday afternoon, March 29, Clara Gabrilowitsch will sing songs in Italian, German, and English. There will be a Schubert-Schumann group, and two British folk settings by Percy Grainger. Ossip Gabrilowitsch will play the contralto's accompaniments.

⁂

Pietro A. Yon, organist of St. Francis Xavier Church, will give a recital in Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening, March 23, assisted by the New York Gregorian Club.

⁂

Roderick White, a young American violinist, who has been studying abroad during the past four years, will make his American début at the Princess Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, March 23. Mr. White is a native of Michigan and is a brother to Stewart Edward White, the novelist.

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

The Flonzaley Quartet will give a concert this afternoon in the Music Hall of the Academy of Music playing Brahms's Quartet in C minor, Op. 51, No. 1; Emanuel Moor's Three Preludes for violin alone; and Beethoven's Quartet in B flat, Op. 18, No. 6.

⁂

The last of the New York Symphony Society's master composer concerts will be given tomorrow evening in the Academy of Music, with Ossip Gabrilowitsch as soloist. The program will be devoted to Tschaikowsky, whose Symphony No. 5, Concerto in B flat for piano and orchestra and Overture "1812" will be played.

⁂

The last Boston Symphony concert will be given Friday evening in the Academy of Music, with Beatrice Harrison, 'cello, as assisting artist. The program comprises Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony, Goldmark's "Sakuntala" Overture, Tschaikowsky's "Variations on a Rococo Theme" for 'cello and orchestra, and Dvorak's "Carnival" Overture.

⁂

The Metropolitan Opera Company will give Verdi's "Aïda" Tuesday evening at the Academy of Music. The cast will include Mmes. Destinn, Ober, and Sparkes and Messrs. Martin, Rossi, Didur, Tegani, and Audisio. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

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What a witness of the original, historic scenes says of this production!!

New York American

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY NEWSPAPER

NEW YORK AMERICAN——FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1915

"Birth of a Nation" True and Wonderful Work

By REV. THOMAS B. GREGORY.

IN the great photo spectacle, "The Birth of a Nation," which had its initial presentation at the Liberty Theatre Wednesday evening, Mr. Griffith comes pretty near working a miracle.

It seems well nigh impossible that any combination of human genius, tact and perseverance could have crowded the story of a great nation into the narrow space of a single drama.

And yet this is just what Mr. Griffith has done, and done with a completeness and perfection that is astounding.

As a picture play "The Birth of a Nation" is by all odds the greatest thing that has ever come to New York, and in this masterpiece of motion picture production we may see something of the possibilities of the art as an educator of the human race through the most royal of the senses, the eye.

"Seeing is believing"—and in this wonderful photo play we actually see the birth, growth and coronation of this King of Nations, this giant of the Powers of the earth—a people compared with whom the Romans were but as pygmies.

As if by the waving of some magician's wand the great scenes are, one after another, unrolled before us.

We see the miserable old tub of a Dutch sloop moving lazily into Jamestown, with its handful of black Africans, who are sold to the Virginia settlers. The "peculiar institution" has received its start. Without realizing what they are doing, the pioneer Americans are rocking a devil in the cradle of liberty, are preparing for their posterity such an Iliad of Woe as

That the story as told by the picture is true I am ready to swear on the Bible, the Koran, the Zend and all the other "Holy Scriptures" put together.

I know it is true, because I lived through the actual realities themselves. I saw the real carpet-baggers, the real "New Voters," the real reconstruction "Statesmen," the real Ku-Klux Klanners. I knew the real Stoneman, the real Lynch, the real Camerons, and was a living part of the stupendous tragedy, watching it with wondering eyes and bated breath from its inception under the Stonemans and Lynches to its cessation under the invisible blows of the Ku-Klux Klan.

I am prepared to say that not one of the more than five thousand pictures that go to make up the wonderful drama is in any essential way an exaggeration. They are one and all faithful to historic fact, so that looking upon them, you may feel that you are beholding that which actually happened.

Regarding the educational value of the great photo-play, no one who sees it can be the least bit sceptical.

It is a spectacle that makes you think and feel.

If you want to realize how closely and how rigidly the connection is between wrong and its punishment, then see the play. What a small thing it seemed to those Virginia pioneers when they bought those twenty negroes from the mercenary Dutchman and made staves of them. Little did they realize what they were doing.

There would have been no war between North and South, no mangling of the fair sons of North and South, no reconstruction, no Ku-Klux horrors, no half-century of sorrow and hate had North and South never put that devil Slavery in the Cradle of Liberty.

And this amazing drama shows us how great Abraham Lincoln was in HIS SPIRIT of LOVE and JUSTICE

"MR. GRIFFITH'S REPRESENTATION MAKES 'CABIRIA' INSIGNIFICANT BY COMPARISON."—New York World.

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HISTORY ROMANCE DRAMA LOVE and COMEDY

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To-Night Sunday Concert FAREWELL OF Al Jolson Before Leaving for the Coast. MAMMOTH BILL OF WINTER GARDEN STARS & ADDED BROADWAY FAVORITES & SURPRISES.

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WEDNESDAY EVE., 8:15

The MESSRS. SHUBERT Announce Lou-Tellegen in Taking Chances

New Comedy from Vienna, by Paul Frank and Siegfried Geyer. English version by Beurimo and Morgan. Three acts, the action taking place in Nice.

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Written by DONALD I. BUCHANAN and RALPH W. INCE. Staged by RALPH W. INCE. Presented by ANITA STEWART, EARLE WILLIAMS, JULIA SWAYNE GORDON, William Dunn, Frank Currier, Eulalie Jensen, Paul Scardon, Jack Brown & others.

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Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, "THE COUNTRY BOY"

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Carnegie Hall, Wed. Ev., MAR. 17TH, at 8:15. FAREWELL TESTIMONIAL TO MME. LALLA VANDERVELDE Wife of the Minister of State, Belgium, and Special Commissioner to America of Queen Elizabeth.

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VALESKA SURATT & BILLY GOULD MAGGIE CLINE, NAN HALPERIN, STUART BARNES, Mlle. DORIA, Queenie Dunedin, Mlle. Paula, Ed. Marshall, 2 Rube Kids, others, and KENNETH CASEY, the Vitagraph Boy.

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TWO BIG SUNDAY CONCERTS. BEGINNING TOMORROW MATINEE.

DEBUT IN VAUDEVILLE Thomas Egan IRELAND'S FOREMOST TENOR IN CLASSIC SONGS OF DEAR OLD IRELAND.

DEBUT IN VAUDEVILLE Molly McIntyre Late Star of "Kitty MacKay" and "Bonty Pulls the Strings," in "THAT LITTLE DEVIL," a play about plain folks.

Catherine Calvert & Co. Presenting "TO SAVE ONE GIRL," A Dramatic Playlet by Paul Armstrong.

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FAREWELL APPEARANCE IN VAUDEVILLE Joseph Santley ASSISTED BY RUTH RANDALL and JOSEPHINE KERNELL.

B. F. Keith's COLONIAL B'way & 62d St. CONCERTS TO-DAY 2:15 & 8:15 WEEK OF MARCH 15. MAT. DAILY, 25c.

FIRST TIME IN VAUDEVILLE Beatrice Herford Society's Greatest Entertainer. Lillian Albertson & Co. in "JANE," a Dramatic Gem.

FOUR MARX BROS. & CO. in "Home Again," Ribt of Song & Novelty.

AL. HERMAN. MIGNON. Hines & Fox; Lai Mon Kim; Diamond & Grant; Bert Wheeler & Co.

B. F. Keith's ALHAMBRA 7th Ave., 126th St. 2 Concerts to-day, 2:15 & 8:15. WEEK OF MARCH 15. MAT. DAILY, 25c.

Orville Harrold AMERICA'S GREATEST TENOR.

MATTHEWS, SHAYNE and Co. in "Dreamland."

HERMINE SHONE & Co., "The Last of the Quakers."

NONETTE. BILLY McDERMOTT.

Seven Bracks; Elliott & Mullen. Ford & Hewitt. Hearst-Selig Film.

H. H. FRAZEE'S LONGACRE THEATRE, WEST 48TH ST. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. POPULAR MATINEE WEDNESDAY — 50c to $1.50 —

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If you did not attend last Sunday's concert you missed surprise of your life. Other surprises TONIGHT AT 8:30

BE SURE TO COME TO PARISIAN CAFE CHANTANT

Featuring Europe's Variety and Vaudeville Stars. Among the Stars Tonight are MME. CLARA ARRAL LARDINOIS, M. ROBT. REGINIER, Many Others. Also Inauguration of the French Buffet A Delightful Treat.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF SHOW EVERY WEEK COLUMBIA B'WAY & 47th ST. BURLESQUE

To-day—2 Big Concerts Commencing Tomorrow Aftern'n. THE ROSEY POSEY GIRLS

TWICE DAILY. POPULAR PRICES. SMOKING PERMITTED.

Free Lecture Tomorrow, 8 P. M., Argentine Republic, at Rutger's Church, B'way, 73d St.

NOTES WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

HIPPODROME—"Salambo."

STRAND THEATRE—"The Governor's Lady."

VITAGRAPH THEATRE—"The Juggernaut."

BROADWAY THEATRE—"Sunshine Molly."

WEBER'S THEATRE—Mawson's Antarctic pictures.

PRINCESS THEATRE—Barnes's African pictures.

THE HIPPODROME will begin its new policy of motion pictures Saturday night. Until then the big playhouse will remain closed to permit necessary alterations to be made. Under the new policy performances will be given daily from 1 to 5 and 7 to 11 P. M., at prices ranging from 10 to 50 cents.

The first feature shown will be "Salambo," based on Gustave Flaubert's novel of that title. It is a romance of the period of the Roman-Carthaginian wars and is said to be rich in scenes of natural beauty and pageantry. In addition to this there will be a program of educational, topical, and scientific pictures, and a comedy film entitled "When Sammy Hits the Hay." A new method of projection, the Kinepplasticon, by which the pictures and music are synchronized, will be used.

The Hippodrome organ and a large orchestra, together with five vocal soloists and a chorus, will give a musical program.

"The Governor's Lady," W. C. De Mille's melodrama, originally produced by David Belasco in the Republic Theatre, will be shown in movie form this week in the Strand. In it Edith Wynne Matthison will make her first appearance as a moving picture actress. The play tells a story of Washington political life. New topical and war pictures will be shown, and also a new Keystone comedy, and travel and educational subjects.

"The Juggernaut" will continue the feature film in the Vitagraph Theatre this week. The picture, with its stirring train-wreck scene, has proved popular enough to warrant this departure from the usual policy of weekly changes. A complete new list of shorter pictures will be projected, however. This will include "The Lady of Shalott," "Janet of the Chorus," and "Mr. Jarr and the Lady Reformer."

Benefit performances for the Widowed Mothers' Fund will be given in the Vitagraph Theatre tomorrow. In the afternoon the juvenile players of the company will hold forth, and at night there will be a reception, in which the stars, headed by Charles Kent and Mary Maurice, will preside.

"Sunshine Molly" is the title of the feature picture that will be shown in the Broadway Theatre the first four days of the week. Lois Weber, author of "The Hypocrites," wrote and staged the picture and acted the principal rôle before the camera. Thursday "David Harum," with William H. Crane in his famous rôle, will be shown. A large organ has been installed in the theatre, with Edward F. Johnston and Arthur Depew as organists.

"The Birth of a Nation," D. W. Griffith's spectacular film being shown in the Liberty Theatre, has proved one of the surprises of the season. At prices ranging from $2 down the large playhouse has been packed at every performance. Whatever one may think of the wisdom of dealing with the negro problem as baldly as it is done in this picture, there can be no doubt of its excellence from a purely spectacular and pictorial viewpoint.

The adaption of accepted theatrical methods in the booking of feature film productions is marked by the beginning of operations by the Select Film Booking Agency, Inc., with general offices in the Times Building, through which will be inaugurated a systematic campaign to align a number of important legitimate theatres throughout the country, prepared and equipped to book a series of elaborate feature productions for indefinite engagements.

This is the first time in the history of motion pictures that a complete organization has been perfected to conduct a national booking system operated on the same basis on which the foremost theatrical attractions are booked.

The first subject to be exploited on this novel plan will be the Famous Players Film Company's photo spectacle, "The Eternal City," by Hall Caine, with Pauline Frederick, produced in Italy and England, under the direction of Edwin S. Porter and Hugh Ford. The picture is now being exhibited to capacity audiences at the Chestnut Street Opera House, Philadelphia.

Grace Washburn has been secured by the Charles K. Harris Feature Film Company as its star in "When It Strikes Home," its first production. Miss Washburn has been one of the most successful of the Americans who have appeared in the recent London revues. She has sat for the well-known woman sculptor Sally Farnum, who used her profile in the frieze of the National Library in Washington, as well as for Henry Hutt, Harrison Fisher, and Penrhyn Stanlaws. She was chosen for the Washington frieze as being the most distinguished American type. Her great-grandfather was "Eagle-beak," a pure-blooded American Indian, a chief of the Cherokees. Muriel Ostriche, who has been seen in various film productions, is also to appear in the Harris feature, which will be released through the World Film Corporation.

Dr. J. Victor Wilson, press representative of the Strand Theatre, has received the following letter from Sing Sing Prison: "Whoever conceived the idea of sending the picture machine to the fellows here at Sing Sing was all man. Could we have our way of showing our appreciation, we would hail the nearest taxi, bundle you in and place Rector's at your disposal. Come up to see us some evening. Watch the play of expressions on our faces when the machine is in action, and if we do not convince you that we are grateful nothing else would. Many, many thanks for the gift. It has a whole Summer of sunshine into our hearts. As a fitting closing let my last words be thank you."

Tom Terriss, the English actor whose portrayals of characters from the works of Charles Dickens are well known, has announced the organization of the Tom Terriss Feature Film Company, capitalized at $50,000, which will soon begin releasing photoplays for the American and foreign market. The company has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, with Mr. Terriss as President, L. T. Smith Vice President, and James H. McLean Secretary and Treasurer. Interested with Mr. Terriss in the venture are a number of men in the commercial field around New York City.

The next Lasky-Belasco photogramatic offering will be an all-star production of "The Woman." This drama, based on contemporary American life, was written by William C. De Mille. Work on this production is to begin soon.

Daniel Frohman's production of "The Seven Sisters," in which Charles Cherry and Laurette Taylor starred a few years ago, will be made a picture story by the Famous Players Film Company.

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Tom McNaughton in the great detective song, "Come Across."
Laura Hamilton and Miller & Mack in songs that you'll carry away, "Boheme," "Mary Ann O'San" & "Her Dances in the Air."
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The song hit of the season sung by Madge Lessing, "We'll Take Care of You Here" WITH THE Refugee Children of Europe.
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After the Show see ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.

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In addition to the new Fifth Ave. bus line, which has a terminal at the door, arrangements have been made with the Mason-Seaman Co., owners of the M. S. and the Yellow Taxis, to call for and return to any place North of 42nd Street to 110th Street, between 5 and 11 P. M. Sunday, March 14th, at a cost of one-half the regular tariff.
As an example, this means that where the fare for two persons from Broadway and 87th Street to the Majestic is 70c., you pay 35c., and the same returning.
Call the Hotel Majestic, Columbus 1900, and ask to send a taxi to your home to take you to the Majestic for dinner. Whatever the meter reads upon arrival, you pay one-half.
The popularity of the Table d'Hote Dinner, begun two weeks ago, on Sundays from 6 to 8:30, is increasing. There is an orchestra and vocal concert from 8:30 to 10 in the Grand Foyer. Opera stars especially engaged will appear today.
The price of the dinner, including wine 12 years old, is $1.50 per person.
MENU.
Blue Point Oysters or Crab Meat Cocktail
Cream of Chicken, Princess or Essence of Tomato en Tasse
Celery Queen Olives Salted Nuts
Boiled Kennebec Salmon Potatoes, Nature or Fried Perch, Tartar Sauce
Sorbet Cardinal
Imperial Squab or Roast Turkey, Giblet Sauce String Beans
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Coupe Pavlowa Neapolitan Ice Cream or Pudding Diplomat
Assorted Fancy Cakes
Demi Tasse
Last Sunday 300 guests were present. Tables should be reserved in advance.
An opportunity will be given also of inspecting the Grand Ball Room, Louis XVI. Room, the Rose Room, and two luxurious suites.

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Soup (Choice).
Onion Soup. Cream of Celery. Mock Turtle Soup. Consomme.
Fish or Entree (Choice).
Crabmeat. Fried Filet of Sole. Broiled Salmon: Halibut Salad. Chicken, Saute. Fried Sweetbread. Broiled Sausage Cake. Beef Braise.
Roast.
Roast Turkey. Roast Sirloin of Beef. Roast Lamb.
10 to 15 Minutes.
Half Fried Chicken. Small Beefsteak. Chicken Livers, Saute. Noisette of Lamb. Kmince of Chicken. Slice of Veal, Saute. English Mutton Chop. Broiled Pork Chops. Omelette with Fines Herbes. Omelette—Ham, Cheese. Sausages, Kippered Herring or Mackerel Roe. Spanish Omelette.
Cold.
Ribs of Beef. Sliced Virginia Ham and Chicken. Star Ham. Virginia Ham. Bologna. Head Cheese. Salami. Sliced Chicken. Sliced Ham and Turkey. Leberwurst. Smoked Beef Tongue. Pickled Lamb's Tongue. Assorted Cold Cuts of Meat and Swiss Cheese. Deep Sea Herring in Wine Sauce. Bismarck Herring. Delicatess Herring. Marinierter Holland Herring. Boiled Mackerel Roes.
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DANCES OF TODAY. TERMS REASONABLE.
MISS BOBBY BURNS 6 East 41st St. Murray Hill 6308.
ALL MODERN DANCES. PERSONAL ATTENTION
French lady, perfect dancer, teaches modern dancing. Madeleine Johnson, 310 West 95th St.

"Subway Station at the Door."
The Barnard Studios
Broadway, Cor. 110th St. Tel. River. 9627.
FOX TROT—ONE STEP
Dance instruction of most interesting superiority.
TERMS MODERATE. ALL DANCES.
Golden Pheasant
Instruction in the newest ballroom dances under the direction of Mr. Schuyler Goodwin. Terms moderate. Telephone Murray Hill 2378.
19 East 48th St.
MISS MAY Modern Dances; private instruction; class Wednesday Evening. 118 EAST 29TH. Madison Square 5953.
STRATTON SCHOOL, 5 Av. 23d St. MODERN DANCES. 9 Lessons $5. Waltz & Two-Step guaranteed.
ALL DANCES! REMENYI'S 3 PRIVATE LESSONS $5. 163 EAST 86TH STREET, 116th St. and Broadway.

Queries and Answers

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

A Correction.

In the Query Column it was stated recently that Sir Rufus Isaacs was at present Attorney General of England. This was an error. The former Sir Rufus Isaacs, whose present title is Lord Reading, is now Lord Chief Justice of England.

Beginning of the War.

ROSE STEWART.—Please tell me the exact date when the war began.

ALBERT J. MAY.—Did Germany ever officially declare war on Belgium?

Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia on July 28, 1914. On Aug. 1 Germany declared war on Russia, on Aug. 4 Great Britain declared it on Germany, and on Aug. 5 Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia.

An official declaration of war was sent to Belgium by Germany on Aug. 4, 1914.

Singer's Nationality.

C. G. FRANK.—What is the nationality of Lucrezia Bori, the Metropolitan opera singer?

Spanish.

Blizzard of 1914.

OTIS H. CUTLER.—Will you please tell me if March 2 was the date of the blizzard of 1914?

It began on March 1, 1914, and continued through the next day.

Women Commissioners at Fair.

A. M.—Will you kindly publish the name of the woman manager of the New York House at the Panama-Pacific Fair?

There is no woman manager of the New York State Building. There are three women Commissioners, Mrs. E. H. Gary, Mrs. E. R. Brown, and Mrs. W. H. Hearst.

Theatrical Performances on Good Friday.

H. S. S.—Will you kindly tell me if New York theatres are open on Good Friday, and, if they are, if a special holiday matinée is usually given?

Theatres here are open on Good Friday, but have no special matinée performances on that day.

College Publications.

M. G.—Can you inform me whether colleges such as Harvard, Wellesley, &c., publish newspapers for or by their students, and, if so, whether these publications are weekly or monthly? Can copies be obtained by non-members of the colleges?

Most American colleges publish weekly and monthly magazines, many have daily newspapers, and not a few publish quarterly magazines as well. There is no one stated rule for all colleges in this matter, as the students of the various institutions publish periodicals as they themselves decide. Many of these publications are available for the lay public, and may be applied for to the college Secretary.

A Ship's "Holy Stones."

Mrs. A. D. B.—In your valuable paper I saw mentioned in an article headed "Actress as a Stowaway," the part of the ship referred to as "the locker where the holy stones are kept." Will you please tell me what that means?

The "holy stones" of a ship are the soap-rocks, similar to our gritty cleaning substances, which are used in rubbing down, or "holy-stoning," the ship's decks.

Representatives in Government.

A READER.—Kindly tell me the number and apportionment of the following: United States Congressmen and Senators, New York State Assemblymen, New York City Aldermen.

The Sixty-third Congress numbers 435 Representatives and ninety-six Senators; the law provides the election of two Senators from each State. New York State has fifty-one Senators, one for each district, and 150 Assemblymen. The number of Aldermen in New York City is seventy-three, one for each district. The population of the United States, by the 1910 census, is 91,972,266; of New York State, 9,113,279; of New York City, 4,766,883. The proportion of Representatives to the population may be calculated.

The Pronunciation of Ypres.

S. M. SHERMAN.—Please give me the correct pronunciation of Ypres. Is it Eepray, Eepres, or Eepr'? I have heard a number of Frenchmen say Eepr'.

Both Webster and Lippincott, in their pronouncing gazetteers, give the pronunciation of Ypres as Eepr'.

Our Army and Navy.

A. ELLINGER.—Would you kindly inform me how the United States Army and Navy rank among the armies and navies of the powers?

The United States Navy stands third; Great Britain being first, Germany second, and France fourth. As the law of the country provides, however, that the army of the United States must not number more than 100,000 men, it is scarcely possible to rank our army among those of the military powers with compulsory military service or the tradition of a large land force. The United States Army numbers, in total enlisted strength exclusive of provisional force and hospital corps, 84,859. The nations possessing larger armies are, in the order of their peace strength, as follows: Russia, Germany, France, Turkey, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Japan, Italy, China, Spain, and Rumania. The peace strength, reserves, and total war strength of Japan and Italy are the same, but Japan is placed first in order because it has a larger unorganized force than Italy available for duty.

English Representatives at the Vatican.

JAMES H. STYRDAVANT.—Is Sir Henry Howard the first representative sent from England to the Pope in four hundred years?

Several Englishmen have been sent on special missions to the Vatican. In 1868-1869 Mr. (afterward Lord) Odo Russell was resident representative there. Others who have been sent by Great Britain as representatives to the Pope are the Duke of Norfolk and Sir Stanley Errington.

Notable Easter Displays and Sales at the Popular "Big Store"

GREENHUT'S "Meet me at the Fountain"

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps in the Forenoon—Single Stamps in the Afternoon

Spring Fashions Shown On Living Models

Greenhut's Style Promenade an Emphatic Success.

By request it will be continued for another week, thus giving our patrons another opportunity to intimately view the new modes in SUITS, COATS, WRAPS and GOWNS FOR WOMEN AND MISSES.

Music by the Theo. Bendix String Orchestra.

MAIN BUILDING

New and Notable Exhibits of

Trimmed Hats

For Spring and Easter

At $5, $7.50 and $10

Other Hats Priced Up to $35

We urge our patrons to make comparisons before buying, knowing full well that they will come here eventually.

OUR WAY OF PRICING WILL SAVE FROM ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF FOR YOU.

See the exhibit—it is a delight to the artistic eye and a gratification to the "fashion sense."

Entirely New Showing of MOURNING MILLINERY FOR SPRING WEAR, at $5 to $20.

The Value of S. H. Green Trading Stamps

Now more than ever you appreciate these stamps, for the Spring season is upon us, and you have many purchases to make for your person and the home.

Filling your every need at Greenhut's means that you get the uttermost value for the dollar expended—the best moderate priced merchandise in the world for the least money.

With every purchase made at Greenhut's popular "Big Store" you receive "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps. Save these and take advantage of our frequent complimentary distributions and special coupon offers.

Thus You Effect A Saving of 5 to 10 Per Cent.

Nothing could be simpler—no road to economy more direct—no money-saving suggestion more practical.

Double S. H. Stamps Mornings; Single S. H. Stamps Afternoons

Filled books are exchangeable for valuable premiums, which cost you nothing. (See exhibit in Premium Parlors, 4th floor, Annex Building.)

MAIN BUILDING

Women's Stunning $29.50 Spring Suits

Two Styles (as Pictured) from Our Own Stock

One Day Sale $19.50 *Tomorrow Only*

Women who keep in touch with fashion will be among the first to appreciate the exceptional beauty of these two models. Both are copies of original Paris modes, slightly modified to meet the requirements of well-dressed American women.

One suit, a Broadcloth military style (black, navy and sand) that buttons right up to the chic rolling collar, and flares slightly below the waistline, has two side plaits down the back, giving a natty panel effect; the fancy gunmetal buttons impart an added touch of smartness. The skirt is a very full flare gored style with belt.

The other model, of Gabardine (black, navy and sand), is equally beautiful, and has a very novel cutaway coat, flare silk collar with tabs, large revers, belted front and back. The postilion back of coat is pointed at the sides, giving an indescribable grace of line. The skirt is a full circular model with fitted yoke.

We particularly call your attention to the excellent workmanship of these garments—the splendid tailoring that is only found in high-priced custom tailored suits; even the smallest details show evidence of the painstaking care exercised in making these suits.

All sizes from 34 to 44 inch bust. But as the quantity is limited these splendid $29.50 garments will naturally go quickly tomorrow at $19.50, therefore we advise you to PLEASE COME EARLY.

A Wonderful Showing of Women's & Misses' New Spring Suits

Specially Priced At **$14.75 & $16.50**

Extensive variety of stunning new models, showing many unique style innovations. These garments are splendidly made of POPLIN, GABARDINE, BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS and SERGES, in the season's best colorings, including Putty, Battleship Gray, Belgian Blue, Navy; also Black.

Sales Crowded Out

Monday in the Main Building

Solitaire Diamond Rings—14 kt. and platinum prong settings; special, at. $15, $20 & $30

Quadruple Plated Flower or Fruit Baskets—beautifully pierced design $9.75

Women's $3 and $3.50 Fancy Top Lace Shoes, at $1.95

Women's $3.95 Silk Petticoats—Messaline, Silk Jersey Top, with messaline flounces; others All Silk Jersey; at $1.95

$5 Silk Jersey, Taffeta and Messaline Petticoats—at $2.95

$1 Soft Ami Silk Petticoats—at 59c

Women's Undermuslins—Night Robes, Combinations, Petticoats, Princess Slips and Envelope Chemises; usual prices $1 to $1.25; at 65c

Remnants of Edgings—Insertions, Beadings, Flouncings, Corset Coverings; yard 5c to 49c

Swiss Flouncings—27 inches wide; special at, yd., 25c to 69c

Plain and Fancy White Goods—Lawns, Crepes, Voiles and Fancies; yard 9c

39c French Nainsook—yard 19c

Novelty White Goods—usually to 45c; yd. 25c

98c Pieces of Long Cloth—10 yds. for 68c

37c Bed Sheets for Single Beds—at 28c

42c Seamed Bed Sheets—at 33c

69c Full Size Bed Sheets—at 49c

98c and $1.25 Bed Spreads—at 89c

Beaded and Jewelled Tunics—at $3.50 to $17.50

Spangled Capes—at, $6.50

Garnitures—black, white and colors, $1.95 to $3.50

Table Damask Linen—$1 grade; yard 59c

65c Hemstitched Huck Towels 39c

Towels—formerly to 29c; at 19c

15c Towellings—yd 9c

Women's Hosiery

25c, 35c & 50c Grades

***Tomorrow, a Pair* 19c**

Immense Quantity Divided as Follows:

¼ of Quantity of 25c Quality

½ of Quantity of 35c Quality

¼ of Quantity of 50c Quality

This special purchase made from Frederick Vietor & Achelis, who contemplated changes in their hosiery department, and therefore are now curtailing their stocks.

ALL OF THIS HOSIERY BEARS THE MAKER'S STAMP—EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED PERFECT, FULL-FASHIONED; made with high-spliced heels, double toes and soles and deep garter tops.

Come tomorrow and take your choice of

Fine White Lisle or Cotton Hosiery
Fine Black Cotton Hosiery
Fine Black Lisle Thread Hosiery
Fine Black Mercerized Lisle Thread Hosiery
Fine Black Ingrain Lisle Thread Hosiery
Fine Black Ingrain Cotton Hosiery

Regular and out sizes. Sizes 8 to 10½.

Choice at 19c a Pair

Sales Crowded Out

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

A Brass Bed Outfit—bedstead with 2 inch posts; woven wire spring and soft top mattress. Complete for $6.95

Scrim Curtains—lace insertion and edge 79c and 98c

Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains $1.95 and $2.95

Figured Armure Portieres $3.75 and $4.50

Matting Covered Boxes $3.95 and $4.95

Moulded Florentine Marble Busts and Figures—real works of art; classic and idealistic subjects 98c

100-piece Austrian China Dinner Sets—pink spray decorations; all pieces treated with gold $11.75

100-piece Austrian China Dinner Sets—fine, thin translucent China; neat rosebud border; treated with gold on edge $14.50

10-piece Sets of Fireproof Cooking Ware—Guernsey Earthenware Co. make; each piece has special utility (Book of Instructions free with set) 85c

6-piece Delft Blue Set of Kitchen Bowls—A positive necessity for every kitchen 85c

9 x 12 Seamless Velvet Rugs		9 x 12 Seamless Tapestry Brussels Rugs	
Usually $29.50, at	$22.50	Usually $17.50, at	$14.75
Usually $26.50, at	$21.50	Usually $14.50, at	$11.75
Usually $22.50, at	$16.50	Usually $12.75, at	$10.50

A Remarkable Sale of "ALASKA" REFRIGERATORS

"Leader," "Universal" & "Model" Styles

Usual Prices, $6.50 to $19.50

***Sale Tomorrow at* $5 to $15.75**

Entirely new list of specials in our MARCH SALE OF FRAMED PICTURES, which continues tomorrow.

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

Summer Furniture

On the Fourth Floor of our Annex Building is a most interesting exhibit of SUMMER FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS, including PORCH, LAWN, BUNGALOW and COTTAGE FURNITURE.

Prices will be found exceedingly reasonable.

MAIN BUILDING

SALE OF SILKS

Wonderful collections of latest weaves in domestic and foreign grades. All the newest colors and shades popular for Spring and early Summer.

Shantung Pongee—2,500 yards natural tan shade only; 36 inches wide; yard 49c

Colored Messaline—35 inches; full range of colors, including evening shades; yard 59c

Striped Taffeta—white and black, also navy and white stripes; 35 inches wide; yard 75c & $1

Striped Satins—white and black, also black and white stripes; 35 inches; different width stripes; yard $1

Black and White Check Silks—35 inches; yard $1, $1.25 & $1.50

Waterproof Space Dot Foulards—40 inches wide; newest colors; yard $1.50

Gros de Londre—36 inches wide; full range of colors; yard $1.50

Natural Shantung Pongee—36 inches wide; all silk; yard $1

75c Shower-Proof Foulards—24 inches; splendid line of colors; yard 59c

$2 Crepe de Chine—40 inches; complete range of colors, including evening shades; heavy quality; yard $1.50

Black Satin Messaline—35 inches wide; excellent quality; yard 85c

Black Satin Messaline—35 inches wide; fine grade; yard $1

Black Dress Taffetas—35 inches wide; extra good quality; yard $1

Black Satin Messaline—35 inches wide; superfine quality; yard $1.25

$2 Black Dress Taffeta—40 inches wide; pure dye; good quality; yard $1.50

$2 Black Crepe de Chine—44 inches wide; rich black, closely woven; yard $1.65

Black Poplin—42 inches wide; heavy grade; yard, $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3

$1.25 Black Satin de Chine—40 inches wide; yarn dyed; fast black; yard 88c

DRESS GOODS

$1 All-Wool Broadcloth—50 to 54 inches wide; black and colors; yard 49c

Silk and Wool Poplins—40 inches wide; black, street and evening shades; yard $1 (See our better grades at a yard, $1.50.)

Covert Cloth—54 inches wide; new sand and putty shades; yard $1.25

All-Wool Gabardine—50 inches wide; black and new prevailing colors; yard $1.25

All-Wool Poplin—40 inches; black, sand, putty, battleship gray, Belgian blue, brown and green; yard $1

Genuine Palm Beach Cloth—54 inches wide; natural color, gray, navy, black; also black or navy with hairline stripe; yard $1.25

All-Wool Imperial Serge—48 inches wide; black, sand, putty, green, battleship gray, brown and navy; yard $1

Extra Quality Chiffon Broadcloth—50 inches wide; black, navy, green, brown; usually priced $1.50; at, a yard $1

Black and Navy All-Wool Storm Serge—54 inches wide; formerly $1.25; special, at, yard 89c

$2.75 Imported Broadcloth—54 inches wide; chiffon finish, strictly all-wool, water spot proof and shrunk; black and colors; yard $1.95

$1.25 Fancy Weave Coating Serge—Black; 54 in.; yd. 69c

Storm Serge—54 inches; black and navy; yard 49c

All-Wool Storm Serge—36 inches; black, cream and colors; yard 39c

Imperial Cream Serge—36 inches wide; black woven hair-line stripe; yard 29c

Challis—27 inches; light and dark grounds; some with dainty floral patterns; others with pretty borders; also some with fancy figures; yard 23c

Swift's Sugar Cured Hams, 16½c

MAIN BUILDING

At the prices named in this list (which are representative of many other savings in our mammoth Grocery) it will pay you to stock your larder for the remainder of the month. Mail Orders Filled. 'Phone, Chelsea 4000. Special for Monday only:—

YUBA BRAND CALIFORNIA SLICED YELLOW CLING PEACHES—Usually 15c; No. 1½ size can, 10c; doz. $1.19

Coffee

CHOICE SANTOS COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.75; 5¼ lbs., $1; lb. 18c

FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—5¼ lbs., $1; lb. 19c

COMBINATION BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $2.85; 3½ lbs., $1; lb. 29c

GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $3.30; 3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c

SOFT SHELL ALMONDS—3½ lbs., $1; lb. 29c

H. P. SAUCE—bottle 23c

Tea

SPECIAL PLANTATION TEAS—we serve these delicious teas in our Restaurant and luncheroom; 5-lb. caddy, $2.75; pound 60c

SAMPLE TEAS—green and black, mixed to order; 4¼ lbs., $1; lb. 24c

BEST FAMILY TEAS—green, black or mixed; 5-lb., caddy, $1.65; 3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c

Fresh Fruits

FLORIDA SWEET ORANGES—box, 176, $2.75; ½ box, 88, $1.45; dozen 23c

BALDWIN APPLES or Greening apples; 5-qt. basket 35c

GRAPEFRUIT—box, 64, $2.50; ½ box, 32, $1.30; dozen 60c

HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE—Fountain quality; sliced or grated; doz., $2.80; large can 20c

HOLLAND HERRING—all Meicheuers, keg, $1.12; Superior Mixed Herring, keg 94c

EVAPORATED PEACHES—2 lbs. 25c

SCOURING SOAP—Hazel brand; doz., 30c; cake 3c

PURE CORN STARCH—Fountain quality; 6 packages, 40c; 1-lb. package 7c

RIPE TOMATOES—Dames Quarters brand; doz., $1.10; 3 large cans 28c

Fish Special

FRESHLY CAUGHT HADDOCK—lb. 5c

Hams

PREMIUM HAMS—lb. 18½c

FERRIS'S HAMS—lb. 21c

ARMOUR'S STAR HAMS—lb. 18½c

SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb. 14½c

PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—4¼ lbs., $1; lbs. 25c

FRENCH MARRONS—in vanilla syrup; 6 cans, $1; reg. 35c can 18c

CALIFORNIA SWEET PRUNES—5 lbs. 38c

NEW TUNA FISH—Fountain quality; white meat for salads, sandwiches, etc.; doz., $1.75; flat can 15c

SIRLOIN STEAK—cut from fancy native cattle 19c

Candles

CORDOVA CANDLES—plain or twisted; choice of several colors; carton containing 12 or 8 candles, usually 30c; special, at 15c

BIRTHDAY COMBINATION—carton containing 12 candles and 2 candle holders, usually 25c; special, 10c

Figs

SMYRNA LAYER FIGS—2 lbs. 32c

WHITE COOKING FIGS—2 lbs. 28c

BLACK MISSION FIGS—2 lbs. 30c

SMYRNA WHOLE PULLED FIGS—2 lbs. 39c

WESSON SALAD OIL—gallon can, 98c; medium size can 49c

SWEET PICKLED PEACHES—Fremont brand; doz., $2.90; large can 25c

CORN FLAKES—Gold Medal brand; freshly toasted; 20 packages, $1; regular 10c size package 5c

RIPE OLIVES—Akermann & Muffley's California ripe olives; 6 bottles, 75c; 2 reg. 20c bottles 25c

ORANGE MARMALADE—Chivers'; imported; 3 pots, 50c; pot 17c

Poultry Food

100 lbs.	50 lbs.
Little Chick Food ... $2.75	$1.40
Poultry Grit ... 85c	45c
Scratching Food ... 2.45	1.25

Lenten Specials

SOUSED MACKEREL—Maconochie's Royal Scotch brand; doz., $1; 3 reg. 15c oval cans 25c

FRESH LOBSTER—Cape Spiny brand; 6 cans, $2.50; large flat can 44c

PIONEER MINCED SEA CLAMS—doz., $1.75; can 15c

TABLE SALT—Fountain quality; refined; 6 boxes, 45c; box 8c

TOMATO SOUP—Bridal brand; 10 cans, 50c; reg. 10c can 5c

SWEET WRINKLED PEAS—Success brand; doz., $1.15; 3 cans 29c

Soap

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S GOLD SOAP—box, 100 bars, $3.85; 10 bars 39c

QUICK SUDS LAUNDRY SOAP—$2.95; 10 bars 30c

HAZEL BORAX SOAP or Hazel best family soap; box, $2.64; 11 bars 49c

Bacon and Tongues

MILD-CURED BACON—lb. 21c

HAZEL WESTPHALIA-STYLE BACON—lb. 26c

PREMIUM BACON—lb. 25c

ARMOUR'S STAR BACON—lb. 25c

SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb. 19c

MACARONI or spaghetti; 10-lb. box 57c

Fresh Cereals

10 lbs.	5 lbs.
BEST PEA BEANS ... 85c	43c
ROLLED OAT-MEAL ... 48c	25c
FANCY LIMA BEANS ... 97c	49c
NEW FARINA ... 58c	30c
GREEN SPLIT PEAS ... 97c	49c
YELLOW SPLIT PEAS ... 95c	48c
MARROW BEANS ... 1.09	55c
FANCIEST HEAD RICE ... 95c	48c
PINHEAD OAT-MEAL ... 58c	30c
PEARL TAPIOCA ... 76c	39c
FRESH CORN-MEAL ... 35c	18c

MAIN BUILDING

Conservatory Specials for Monday

Selected Singing Male Canaries—at $2.95

Female Canaries for Mating—at 95c

Brass Cages—at $1

Centerpieces—filled with growing ferns and palms; at 43c

Table Ferns—large variety; at 5c

Large Size Scottii Ferns—at $1.10

Bushy Kentia Palms—at $1.45

English Ivy—at 20c

Aspidistra Plants—with variegated leaves; at $1.85

Japanese Fern Balls—partly in foliage; at 35c

BULBS

Cannas—each, 7c; doz. 75c

Hyacinth Candicans—for summer; doz. 50c

Gladiolas and Oxalis Flowering Bulbs—doz. 25c

Madeira Vine Bulbs—doz. 50c

Amaryllis Bulbs—each, 10c; 3 for 25c

Grass Seeds—quart 15c; peck, $1; bushel at $3.75

Sheep Fertilizer—carton, 10c; 12½ lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., 90c; 100 lbs. $3

WASH GOODS

Ramie Linens—36 inches wide (an importer's surplus stock); black, cream, and all wanted colors; yard 29c

9c Outing Flannel—yard 5c

Voiles and Crepes—35 to 40 inches; plain colors; floral effects and fancy figures; yard 14c

Extra Heavy Bleached Shaker Flannel—27 inches wide; usually 12½c; yard 9c

Bleached Shaker Flannel—36 inches wide; usually priced 15c; at, a yard 11c

15c Zephyr Ginghams—32 inches; handsome assortment of stripes, checks, plaids and plain colors; yard 10c

Cotton Ramie Linon—27 inches wide; finish and dye resemble the imported grades; all the prevailing colors; yard 11c

Silk and Cotton Ginghams—27 inches wide; beautiful assortment of colorings in stripes and plaid effects; yard 19c

WE GIVE S. H. GREEN TRADING STAMPS — J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY — WE GIVE S. H. GREEN TRADING STAMPS

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XX SUNDAY, MARCH 14, 1915. XX

THE DUAL ALLIANCE *vs.* THE TRIPLE ENTENTE

Germany's Case in the Supreme Court of Civilization

Dr. Karl Helfferich, German Secretary of the Treasury, Reviews the "White," "Yellow," and "Orange" Papers, and Reaches a Different Conclusion from That of James M. Beck, Holding the Allies Responsible for the War.

The following is a translation from the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Jan. 26 of an exhaustive comparative study by Dr. Karl Helfferich of the diplomatic documents published by the various warring countries concerning the origin of the world war. Dr. Helfferich, whose accession to the office of Imperial Secretary of the Treasury was hailed with satisfaction throughout Germany on Jan. 16, was then only 43 years old, but was considered the leading financial authority in Germany. At that time the German newspapers pointed out that Dr. Helfferich's appointment spelled the end of the bureaucratic system theretofore reignant in the Treasury Department, and was auspicious for the efficient and thorough-going management of the office in the enormous work that would be thrust upon it when terms of peace and final international settlements could be made.

Dr. Helfferich at the time of his appointment to the Secretaryship of the Treasury was Director of the Deutsche Bank and Wirklicher Legationsrat, (Actual Councillor of Legation,) with the title of Professor. It was he who introduced the recent Reichstag budget for 1915 in the Federal Council and Reichstag.

By Dr. Karl Helfferich.

THE Governments of England, Russia, and France thought, through the publication of the exchange of diplomatic writings of the days before the beginning of the world war, they could furnish a proof in the eyes of their own peoples and of the entire civilized world that the blame for the most gigantic shedding of blood which the world has ever experienced falls only upon "war-lusting Germany," and that they for their part did all in their power to avoid the catastrophe. England has published a "Blue Book," Russia an "Orange Book," and France a "Yellow Book." A series of indications argue that these publications, which profess an appearance of completeness, show important gaps, and particularly in the case of the French "Yellow Book" the proof can be regarded as furnished that certain documents there republished were belatedly fabricated. [Note 1.] Nevertheless the publications deserve a careful comparative study.

No attempt will be made here to follow in all their details the extraordinarily tangled diplomatic windings and cross-windings that preceded the beginning of the war. Rather, it is here pertinent only to present to the world merely the most important happenings that brought on the war, by means of the evidence offered by the Triple Entente powers themselves.

For this purpose, only those steps will next be ascertained which directly caused the outbreak of the war. Pursued from this point the threads will be followed backward and untangled as far as possible.

The Firebrands.

There can be no doubt about the direct cause of the war. The cause was the general mobilization of the Russian fighting forces on land and sea ordered by the Czar early on the morning of July 31, and the refusal of Russia to rescind this measure as demanded by Germany.

It is important to establish right here the fact that the Russian Government was fully clear in its knowledge that the ordering of general mobilization and the maintenance of this step must make war with Germany inevitable. In official and unofficial ways it was made clear with all emphasis to the Russian Government in good time that a Russian mobilization meant the same as a German mobilization and a German mobilization meant the same as war. [Note 2.]

The reasons are patent and decisive. Germany, in view of the danger of a war on several fronts, could not possibly forego the advantage of time which was assured for it by the more speedy mobilization of its own forces, as soon as the situation shaped itself to a general Russian mobilization. For this compelling reason of self-maintenance, Germany could not for a moment entertain the question of a mutual mobilization and then a state of expectant facing of one another.

As a proof that this view of the case was also admitted by the allies of Russia as quite self-evident, attention should be called to the report of the English Ambassador in St. Petersburg, Sir G. Buchanan, on July 25 ("Blue Book," No. 17.) Buchanan reports about an interview with the Russian Foreign Minister, M. Sazonof:

> I said all I could to impress prudence on the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and warned him that if Russia mobilized, Germany would not be content with mere mobilization, or give Russia time to carry out hers, but would probably declare war at once.

Even at the last hour the German Kaiser in person, in his telegram of July 30 at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, called the Czar's attention to the "dangers and heavy consequences of a mobilization."

The Russian Government and the Czar, therefore, in the order of general mobilization that followed on July 31, must have been quite clear in their minds that this order meant war.

If hereby the direct cause of the outbreak of the war is established, there arises the question through what reasons the general Russian mobilization was occasioned.

We owe it to those who are responsible for the decisive steps to examine next the reasons which they themselves allege.

Let us first listen to the Czar.

In his telegram to the German Kaiser, of July 30, at 1:20 o'clock in the afternoon, there is no suggestion of an impending general mobilization, but only a reference to the steps that had been taken against Austria-Hungary:

> The military measures now going into force were already decided upon five days ago, and that for reasons of defense against the preparations of Austria-Hungary.

This telegram crossed in transit the telegram of the Kaiser mentioned above, which called attention to the heavy consequences of a Russian mobilization and which moreover expressed the fear that even a mobilization directed exclusively against Austria-Hungry would endanger, if it would not make impossible, the rôle of mediator which the Kaiser had undertaken at the request of the Czar. The Czar replied on July 31, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at an hour in which the order of general mobilization of the entire Russian fighting forces had already been issued:

> It is impossible, for technical reasons, to stop our military preparations which have been made necessary by the mobilization of Austria-Hungary.

Either through the expression "our military preparations" there is meant only the partial mobilization against Austria-Hungary; in which case the Czar in this telegram ignores the already completed general mobilization directed against Germany, which, to be sure, would be the simplest method of saving all efforts to find a justification; or, on the other hand, "our military preparations" means the general mobilization; in which case the Czar was able to allege only the military measures of Austria-Hungary as justification for this decisive step.

Now let us listen to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Concerning the reasons alleged by the latter, the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg on July 31 reported to his Government:

> En raison de la mobilisation générale de l'Autriche et des mesures de mobilisation prises secrètement, mais d'une manière continue, par l'Allemagne depuis six jours, l'ordre de la mobilisation générale russe a été donné. (For the reason of the general mobilization of Austria and measures of mobilization taken secretly but in a continuous manner by Germany for six days, the order of general Russian mobilization has been given.) ("Yellow Book," No. 118.)

On the same day the English Ambassador in St. Petersburg reports to Sir Edward Grey ("Blue Book," No. 113) that the general mobilization was ordered in consequence of a report of the Russian Ambassador at Vienna that Austria-Hungary was determined not to tolerate an intervention of the powers and that it was setting its troops into motion not only against Serbia, but also against Russia. There is added:

> Russia has also reason to believe that Germany is making active military preparations, and she cannot afford to let her get a start.

In the Russian "Orange Book" itself one will seek in vain for the reason for the general mobilization. The communications concerning this decisive step, which without doubt were made to the Russian Ambassadors abroad, are not repeated, and the reader learns about the fact of the Russian mobilization against Germany only through the circular telegram in which Sazonof informs the chiefs of the Russian legations about the demand of Germany for the rescinding of the mobilization.

What, now, are the reasons for the general Russian mobilization that are given in the English and French Ambassadors' reports and the telegram of the Czar to the German Kaiser?

Russian Mobilization.

1. THE GENERAL RUSSIAN MOBILIZATION AS A REPLY TO THE MILITARY MEASURES OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—In order to provide protection against the alleged military preparations of Austria-Hungary against Russia, thirteen army corps had already been mobilized by Russia on July 29, (report of the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg on July 29, "Yellow Book," No. 100.) The mobilization in the districts of Odessa, Kiev, Moscow, and Kazan was announced through the Russian Ambassador in Berlin to the German Government, with the justification that this measure was the reply to the Austro-Hungarian declaration of war against Serbia, which had taken place on the day before, and to the "mesures de mobilisation déjà appliquées à la plus grande partie de l'armée austro-hongroise." ("Yellow Book," No. 95.) As a matter of fact, Austria-Hungary, until the time of the general Russian mobilization, had mobilized only eight army corps. Contrary to the assertion of the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg of July 31, ("Yellow Book," No. 118,) (see Note 3,) a general mobilization in Austria-Hungary had not yet been ordered at the moment of the Russian general mobilization. Such an order, indeed, followed more as an answer to the Russian general mobilization in the course of July 31. The mobilization of thirteen army corps ordered by Russia on July 29 was, as a counter-measure to the mobilization of eight Austro-Hungarian army corps, in itself excessive and challenging. Nothing had happened on the part of the Danube Monarchy after July 29 that could have offered Russia occasion to proceed from the very extensive partial mobilization to the general mobilization which made the war inevitable.

2—THE ALLEGED MILITARY PREPARATIONS OF GERMANY AGAINST RUSSIA.—The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs in that critical time repeatedly saw and spoke to the German Ambassador each day. If the Russian Government thought it had knowledge of measures of mobilization which Germany was alleged to have made as long as six days before, that is to say, since July 25 ("Yellow Book," No. 118,) then nothing would have been more natural than for M. Sazonof to ask Count Pourtalès for explanation concerning this alleged mobilization, or to have called his attention to the fact that such measures could not remain without countermeasures on the part of Russia. An indication by Sazonof concerning these alleged German preparations would have been given all the more because Count Pourtalès in those days repeatedly called attention to the dangers of the Russian military preparations. So, on July 29, with the result that Sazonof confined himself to replying thereto:

> Que les preparatifs russes sont motivés: d'une côté par l'intransigeance obstinée de l'Autriche d'autre part, par le fait que huit corps austro-hongrois, sont déjà mobilisés (that the Russian preparations are motived on the one hand by the obstinate intransigeance of Austria, and on the other by the fact that eight Austro-Hungarian corps are already mobilized.) ("Yellow Book," No. 100.)

On July 30 also Count Pourtalès reverted to the Russian preparations without Sazonof's feeling himself called upon to ask a question in turn about the alleged German measures of mobilization. ("Yellow Book," No. 103.) The Czar, too, in his telegram to the German Kaiser, at no time and no place mentions anything whatever about the German military measures, which, according to the presentation of the facts offered by his Government, furnished a reason for the Russian general mobilization.

German Preparations.

The falsity of the justification of the Russian general mobilization by means of the German measures is fully exposed by the fact that the French "Yellow Book" confirms the fact (No. 102) that the Russian Chief of the General Staff on July 29 gave his word of honor to the German Military Attaché that the military measures of Russia were directed exclusively against Austria-Hungary and not against Germany also. If Russia believed it knew of military measures taken by Germany, would the Russian Chief of the General Staff then have had any occasion to give such a word of honor? And if information had belatedly been received by the Russian Government concerning threatening German military preparations—as M. Sazonof, to be sure, asserted to the French and English Ambassadors, but never to the German Ambassador—would not the Russian Chief of the General Staff then have had the most urgent occasion, because of the word of honor he had given, to speak to the German Military Attaché about the changed situation presented as a result of such information, and to do this, too, before the irremediable step of general Russian mobilization had been taken? Nothing of all this happened. Russia has justified its general mobilization only to third powers, by the alleged German measures; but to the German Kaiser, the German Ambassador, and the German Military Attaché, however, it never uttered a word of inquiry, much less of complaint against the alleged German preparations, but rather gave calming assurances constantly.

3—THE REFUSAL OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY TO PERMIT AN INTERVENTION BY THE POWERS.—This attempt at justification, transmitted by the English Ambassador to London, is almost grotesque in its effect, in conjunction with the fact that a new proposal for mediation emanating from Sir Edward Grey had already been transmitted once by the German Government to the Austro-Hungarian Government on the preceding day, and that the reply of Austria-Hungary to this proposal had not yet been given; that, furthermore, on the afternoon of July 30 a conversation had taken place in Vienna between Count Berchtold and the Russian Ambassador, which the French Ambassador in Vienna at once telegraphed to Paris as an interview of great importance, ("Un entretien de haute importance,") and which, in his opinion, permitted the belief to be entertained that not every prospect of a localization of the conflict was lost, ("Permettait de croire que toute chance de localiser le conflit n'était pas perdue.") ("Yellow Book," No. 104.)

The proposal of mediation made by Sir Edward Grey on July 29 suggested: Austria-Hungary should undertake, after the occupation of Belgrade and the Serbian territory at the border, not to advance further, while the powers would try to bring it about that Serbia should give to Austria-Hungary a satisfaction adequate for that monarchy. The territory occupied by the Austro-Hungarian Army should be evacuated again after the satisfaction had been rendered. Sir Edward Grey conveyed this proposal on July 30 to the English Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and added:

> I suggested this yesterday as a possible relief to the situation, and if it can be obtained I would earnestly hope that it might be agreed to suspend further military preparations on all sides. ("Blue Book," No. 103.)

This proposal was transmitted and recommended by Germany to the Austro-Hungarian Government; similarly by the English and French Ambassadors to the Russian Government ("Yellow Book," No. 112.) The proposal was not yet answered by Austria, and Russia, too, had not yet taken any attitude concerning it, when the general Russian mobilization ensued. The assertion that the Russian general mobilization had been made necessary because Austria-Hungary declined all intervention by the powers, ("Blue Book," No. 113,) is thus in strict contradiction to the state of affairs as pictured in the English and French documents.

Much more important than the fact that Russia played out the card of general mobilization, while an as yet undisposed of English proposal of mediation lay before its Government and that of Austria-Hungary, is the direct conversation which took place on the evening before the general Russian mobilization between the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, M. Schebeko, and Count Berchtold. Let it be recalled that after Sir Edward Grey's first proposal of conference had encountered difficulties, Sazonof himself had taken the initiative toward direct negotiations with Austria-Hungary and that this initiative had at first been rejected in Vienna. ("Blue Book," No. 74.) In the conversation of July 30 the difficulties in the way of the direct exchange of views were obviated. According to the cited report of the French Ambassador, ("Yellow Book," No. 104,) who was informed of it by the Russian Ambassador as was his English colleague immediately after the conversation, M. Schebeko and Count Berchtold examined the terrible difficulties that were present, with the equal good will to find solutions that might be acceptable to both sides, (avec une égal bonne volonté d'y adapter des solutions reciproquement acceptables.) The Russian Ambassador declared that the military preparations of Russia had no other purpose than to safeguard against the Austro-Hungarian measures and to announce the intention and the right of the Czar to have a voice in the settlement of the Serbian question. Count Berchtold answered with the declaration that the Austro-Hungarian preparations in Galicia likewise emanated from no purpose of aggression whatsoever. On both sides it was agreed to labor toward the end that the measures should not be interpreted as hostile steps. The report of the French Ambassador then continues:

> Pour le réglement du conflit Austro-Serbe il a été convenu que les pourparlers seraient repris à Petersbourg entre M. Sazonof et le Comte Szapary; s'ils ont été interrompus, c'est par le suite d'un malentendu, le Comte Berchtold croyant que le Ministre des Affaires étrangères de Russie reclamait pour son interlocuteur des pouvoirs qui lui permettraient de modifier les termes de l'ultimatum autrichien. Le Comte Szapary sera seulement autorisé à discuter quel accommodement serait compatible, avec la dignité et le prestige dont les deux Empires ont une souci égal. Ce serait donc, pour le moment, sous cette forme directe et reduite aux deux plus interessées q'aurait lieu l'examen que Sir Edward Grey proposait de confier aux quatre Puissances non directement interessées. Sir M. de Bunsen, qui se trouvait chez moi, a aussitôt déciaré à M. Schebeko que le Foreign Office approuvera entièrement cette nouvelle procédure. (With regard to the settlement of the Austro-Serbian dispute, it was agreed that the pourparlers shall be resumed in St. Petersburg between M. Sazonof and Count Szapary. Their interruption was due to a misunderstanding. Count Berchtold, believing that the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs demanded that his interlocutor should be given powers enabling him to modify the terms of the Austrian ultimatum. Count Szapary will only be authorized to discuss what arrangement would be compatible with the dignity and the prestige of the two empires, which are to both of them an object of equal care. For the moment, therefore, it will be in this direct form, confined to the two most interested parties, that the examination of the situation will take place, which Sir Edward Grey proposed should be undertaken by the four not directly interested powers. Sir M. de Bunsen, who was with me, at once told M. Schebeko that the Foreign Office would entirely approve of this new procedure.)

The Kaiser's Telegram.

On the following day the Russian Ambassador in Berlin received the communication that the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in St. Petersburg confirmed the declaration of Count Berchtold to M. Schebeko, with the explanation that his Government was ready to discuss with the Russian Government the note to Serbia, even concerning its material content ("que son Gouvernement était prêt à discuter avec le Gouvernement russe la note à la Serbie, même quant au fond") ("Yellow Book," No. 21.)

The Austro-Hungarian Government had thus on July 30 taken a decisive step on the road of compliance, in resuming the direct negotiations with Russia, and thereby declared itself ready to enter upon a till then stubbornly declined discussion of the material contents of the note addressed to Serbia. The reason for this decisive compliance on the part of Austria-Hungary, which for the moment was bound to remove the acute character of the crisis, appears forthwith if one examines the German "White Book." On July 28 the German Kaiser had telegraphed to the Czar:

> Remembering the cordial friendship which has long united us two with a firm bond, I am therefore exerting all my influence to induce Austria-Hungary to strive for an open and satisfying understanding with Russia.

And in the telegram to the Czar on July 29 the Kaiser said:

> I believe that a direct understanding between your Government and Vienna is possible and desirable, an understanding which, as I have already telegraphed to you, my Government is laboring with all its power to further.

The Kaiser added, as may here be emphasized:

> Naturally military measures on the part of Russia that could be interpreted by Austria-Hungary as a threat would hasten a misfortune which we both wish to avoid, and would also undermine my position as an intermediary which—at your appeal to my friendship and help—I readily assumed.

This sequence of facts is confirmed by a telegram of Sir Edward Grey to the English Ambassador at St. Petersburg on July 31, (Blue Book No. 110,) according to which the German Ambassador in London communicated to Grey "as a result of suggestions by the German Government," that an expression of views had taken place in Vienna between Count Berchtold and M. Schebeko, and that the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburg had been instructed to get into communication with the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to give the latter explanations concerning the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia and to discuss all the Austro-Hungarian-Russian relations concerning suggestions and questions. Sir Edward Grey added that he had taken cognizance of this resumption of direct conversations between Russia and Austria-Hungary with great satisfaction.

Contrary to the assertions of the French "Yellow Book" that Germany at no stage of the proceedings seriously counseled in Vienna toward a spirit of conciliation and mutual concessions, it is thus established firmly that upon the intercession of the German Kaiser the Austro-Hungarian Government, on the afternoon of July 30, yielded to the Russian wish, till then consistently rejected, for a discussion of the note to Serbia. It is further shown by the French "Yellow Book" that the Russian Ambassador in Vienna attributed the greatest importance to the conciliatory declaration of Count Berchtold and immediately instructed his French and English colleagues about this declaration. It is further established through the French "Yellow Book" that the French Ambassador in Vienna based the hope of a localizing of the conflict upon the conciliatory stand of Count Berchtold, and that the English Ambassador, without first inquiring back in London, expressed the complete agreement of the Foreign Office in the procedure discussed between Count Berchtold and the Russian Ambassador.

But it is furthermore a fact that the Russian "Orange Book" shows not a trace of this decisive attitude of concession on the part of Austria-Hungary, and finally, that this attitude of concession on the part of Austria-Hungary was answered by the Russian Government with the general mobilization which made the war inevitable.

Blames Russian War Party.

To this is to be attributed the fact that the general mobilization came as a complete surprise to the two Entente associates of Russia who, according to their own documents, had welcomed the conciliatory spirit of Austria-Hungary with great satisfaction as a hope of peace. Proof of this: On July 31 at 7 o'clock in the evening, the German Ambassador at Paris spoke to the French President of Ministers and Foreign Minister, M. Viviani, to inform him that Germany was compelled by the general mobilization of Russia to proclaim the state of threatening danger of war, and to demand that Russia demobilize.

To this M. Viviani replied:

> That he was in no way informed of the alleged mobilization of the Russian Army and Navy. (nullement renseigné sur une prétendue mobilisation totale de l'armée et de la flotte russes,) ("Yellow Book," No. 117.)

The English Ambassador at Paris, too, reported late in the evening of July 31 to the Foreign Office that his colleague Iswolsky was not in the slightest aware of a general Russian mobilization. ("Blue Book" No. 117).

If, therefore, the reasons alleged by Russia for the sudden general mobilization were merely transparent pretexts, and if Russia broke the momentous measure in question across its knee without even informing England and France at that moment, when an English proposal for mediation that was full of hope had been spread out, and when the compliance of Austria-Hungary effected by Germany must have obviated the acute danger of war, then there remains only one explanation for this:

The personages who had the deciding voice at that moment in Russia, in view of the compliance of the Austro-Hungarian Government that was manifesting itself as a result of German efforts, desired to break off all the bridges that led to peace and to make the war inevitable.

If this patent conclusion needed a further corroboration, that would be provided by the attitude of Russia after the transmission of the German ultimatum.

While Germany, which had heretofore designated the Russian mobilization as a casus belli, was content for the time being to proclaim the state of threatening danger of war, which is not yet equivalent to mobilization, and left the Russian Government twelve hours (ending at noon on Aug. 1) in which to rescind its mobilization, Russia left the German Ambassador without any answer whatsoever, and made no attempt whatever to avert the utmost extreme by the intermediation of a third party; but, on the other hand, in the night of Aug. 1 to 2 opened hostilities at three points on the Prussian frontier.

In the face of this indisputable state of facts, the French Government dares to offer the following presentation of the case (Circular note of the French Government of Aug. 1, "Yellow Book," No. 120):

> Austria-Hungary has at last allowed itself to be found ready to discuss materially the contents of its ultimatum to Serbia. Russia is ready, on the basis of the English proposal, to enter into negotiations ("le Gouvernement russe est prêt à entrer en négociation sur la base de la proposition anglaise.") Unfortunately, these prospects for a peaceful solution are destroyed by the ultimatum of Germany, which demands demobilization of Russia. The ultimatum is unjustified, since Russia has accepted the English proposition which includes a stopping of military preparations ("puisque la Russie a accepté la proposition anglaise qui implique un arrêt des préparatifs militaires de toutes les puissances."). Germany's attitude proves that it wants the war.

History in the making can scarcely be falsified more light-heartedly than this.

It is true, to be sure, that Austria-Hungary showed itself to be compliant and thereby gave all justification to hope for peace. But the French circular note keeps quiet the fact that this compliance is to be traced to the influence of Germany; the French Foreign Minister had even the face to assert in the Chamber of Deputies on Aug. 4 that Germany—from July 24 until its ultimatum handed in on July 31, under the pretext (!) of the general mobilization ordered by Russia—had not participated by any positive actions in the pacific conciliatory efforts of the Triple Entente ("Yellow Book," No. 150.)

It is false that Russia accepted the English proposition which included the cessation of military preparations by all the powers and that thereby it deprived the German ultimatum in advance of all justification.

In the second place, the English proposition above mentioned ("Blue Book," No. 103) did not contain the condition of the stopping of all military preparations, but rather only the earnest hope was expressed by Sir Edward Grey that with the acceptance of his proposition the military preparations would be halted by all sides. Furthermore, Russia did not accept the English proposition, neither before nor after the transmission of the German ultimatum; the circular note of Viviani, ("Yellow Book," No. 120,) which in its fifth paragraph asserts the completed acceptance of the English proposition, itself states in its fourth paragraph that the Russian Government was "prêt à entrer en négociation sur la base de la proposition anglaise," and certainly there is a difference between the acceptance of a proposition and the willingness to negotiate on the basis thereof. But, as a matter of fact, Russia's Foreign Minister did not even declare himself ready to enter upon negotiations on the basis of the English proposition; rather, he made a counter-proposal to the English Ambassador, which differed essentially from the English proposition, as the following comparison shows:

Russian Counter-Proposition, ("Orange Book," No. 67.)	English Proposition, ("Blue Book," No. 103.)
Si l'Autriche consent à arrêter la marche de ses armées sur le territoire serbe, (If Austria consents to halt the advance of its armies on Serbian territory,)	Austria, after taking Belgrade and Serbian territory in region of frontier, to promise not to advance further.
et si, reconnaissant que le conflit austro-serbe a assumé le caractère d'une question européenne, (and if, recognizing that the Austro-Serbian conflict has assumed the character of a European question,)	Sir Edward Grey had not asked for this recognition, and the Austro-Hungarian Government had steadily declined to permit its conflict with Serbia to be treated as a European question—
elle admet que les Grandes Puissances examinent la satisfaction que la Serbie pourrait accorder au Gouvernement d'Autriche-Hongrie, (Austria admits that the great powers may examine the satisfaction which Serbia could accord to the Government of Austria-Hungary,)	while powers endeavored to arrange that Serbia should give satisfaction sufficient to pacify Austria—
sans laisser porter atteinte à ses droits d'Etat souverain et à son independence, (without injury to its rights as a sovereign State and its independence,)	this condition which, moreover, had already been fulfilled by the declaration of the Austro-Hungarian Government, did not figure in the English proposition, but rather there was therein provided that Austria-Hungary, after satisfaction had been received, was to evacuate again the occupied Serbian territory. ("Territory occupied would of course be evacuated when Austria was satisfied.")
la Russia s'engage à conserver son attitude expectante, (Russia engages to maintain its expectant attitude,)	

—which expectant attitude heretofore had consisted in the progress of the warlike preparations up to the general mobilization.

Such a counter-proposition, which is marked by an almost classical naïveté, the French Government before its diplomatic representatives, its Chamber, and the civilized world calls: the acceptance of the English proposition which included the stopping of military preparations.

That Russia, moreover, did not even think of stopping its military preparations is confirmed by M. Sazonof himself very emphatically on July 31, on the occasion of the presentation of his counter-proposition to the English Ambassador, in declaring to him "it was of course impossible to stop a mobilization which was already in progress."

No distortion, no matter how unabashed, can obscure the fact that after the Austro-Hungarian attitude of conciliation induced by Germany had given anew ground to hope for the maintenance of peace, Russia, without notifying either its opponent or its allies, precipitated the general mobilization that sealed the war, whilst Germany refrained with its counter-measures to the very limit of self-preservation. The authoritative circles of Russia wanted the war, and wanted it with redoubled brutality when the prospect of a peaceful settlement showed itself.

The Accomplices.

If the foregoing deductions, which one and all are based solely upon the documents of the Triple Entente Governments, show the incontrovertible certainty that the authoritative circle in Russia wanted the war and forced it, there arises the question how this determination, so universally momentous in its responsibilities, came to be adopted.

The compelling reason of self-preservation will not hold; for Russia was menaced by no one.

The protection of Serbia also will not hold, for, aside from the fact that Serbia stood in no relationship of protection that imposed protection, morally or politically, upon Russia as a duty, Austria-Hungary had pledged itself to the various great powers to preserve the integrity and sovereignty of Serbia.

Even the maintenance of the Russian prestige in the Balkans was, after the attitude of conciliation shown by Austria-Hungary, no longer an issue that could justify an appeal to arms.

The bringing on of the war was, therefore, for Russia a question pure and simple of opportunity. In lack of compelling reasons, the decision for the war could only be brought about by the conviction the opportunity is favorable for forcing down those great powers which appeared to the authoritative Russian personages as obstacles in their course.

Left to depend upon itself alone, Russia would have risked the war with Austria-Hungary and Germany only in an extreme case in the defense of national vital interests, but never as a result of weighing the probable result. Only the assurance of the active co-operation of other great powers could therefore have made possible the determination of the leading circles of Russia for war. The attitude of the two other powers of the Triple Entente must therefore be of decisive influence for the Russian determination.

Of this the documents of the Triple Entente Governments contain the corroboration.

The co-operation of France was by no means assured a priori, much less the co-operation of England. The Franco-Russian treaty of alliance did not pledge France to an unconditional accompaniment of Russia in war, and between Russia and England there existed no sort of precise agreement. In the Austro-Hungarian-Serbian conflict that arose out of the assassination of the Austro-Hungarian heir apparent and his wife, the sympathies of those not directly concerned could only be on the side of Austria-Hungary. On that point they were clear also in Russia, and this clearness of view was shown by the fact that the Russian Government, after the transmission of the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia, displayed a certain caution for a time.

French Circular Note.

Thus the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg wired to his Government on July 24 ("Yellow Book," No. 31,) after Sazonof had received cognizance of the Austro-Hungarian note to Serbia, that the dispositions of the Czar and his Ministers were of the most peaceful; and on July 25 ("Yellow Book," No. 38):

> M. Sazonof garde toute sa modération: Il faut éviter, m'a-t-il dit, tout ce qui pourrait précipiter la crise. J'estime que, même si le Gouvernement austro-hongrois passait à l'action contre la Serbie, nous ne devrions pas rompre les négociations (M. Sazonof maintains all his moderation: It is necessary, he told me, to avoid everything that can precipitate the crisis. I am of the opinion that even if the Austro-Hungarian Government should pass to action against Serbia we should not break off negotiations).

On July 26 the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs wrote in a circular note ("Yellow Book," No. 50):

> De Pétersbourg nous apprenons que M. Sazonof a conseillé à la Serbie de demander la médiation anglaise. Dans le Conseil des Ministres du 25, tenu en présence de l'Empereur, la mobilisation de treize corps d'armée éventuellement destinés à opérer contre l'Autriche a été envisagée; cette mobilisation ne serait toutefois rendu effective que si l'Autriche contraignait la Serbie par la force des armes, ce qui, après avis du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères à qui le soin incombe de fixer la date, liberté lui étant laissée de continuer les négociations même dans le cas ou Belgrade serait occupée. (From St. Petersburg we learn that M. Sazonof has advised Servia to ask for English mediation. In the Council of Ministers of the 25th, held in the presence of the Emperor, the mobilization of thirteen army corps, eventually destined against Austria, was envisaged; but this mobilization is to become effective only if Austria does violence to Serbia, and only according to the advice of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to whom shall be left the fixing of the date, in which he is at liberty to continue the negotiations even in the case of the occupation of Belgrade.)

That this moderation was not genuine appears even from the fact that M. Sazonof as early as the 24th of July declared to the English Ambassador ("Blue Book," No. 6): "that Russian mobilization would at any rate have to be carried out," from which it appears that the Russian mobilization was already in progress on July 24, the day on which the Austro-Hungarian note was announced, whilst the French circular note of July 26 ("Yellow Book," No. 50) has the partial mobilization against Austria-Hungary "envisaged" only on July 25, and makes its going into force contingent upon the Austrian force of arms against Serbia and the advice of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is nevertheless important, however, that the Russian and French Governments at that time still wished to call attention to the outward moderation.

The reason is manifestly that the Russian Government at that time was not yet sure of the co-operation of the English Government, and even of that of the French Government. In the conversation which Sazonof at his request had on July 24 at the house of the French Ambassador with the latter and Sir G. Buchanan, ("Blue Book," No. 6,) Sazonof demanded that England should declare its solidarity with Russia and France, whereupon Buchanan very shrewdly replied:

> I could not, of course, speak in the name of his Majesty's Government, but personally I saw no reason to expect any declaration of solidarity from his Majesty's Government that would entail an unconditional engagement on their part to support Russia and France by arms. Direct British interests in Serbia were nil, and a war on behalf of that country would never be sanctioned by British public opinion.

How the French Ambassador acted towards M. Sazonof cannot be established absolutely, for the French "Yellow Book" significantly contains no report about this important conversation, and Sir G. Buchanan confines himself in his report to saying that his French colleague had given him to understand ("gave me to understand") that France would fulfill all duties imposed by its alliance with Russia. Such an attitude left open the neutrality of France in a Russian war of aggression. As a matter of fact, as we shall see later, France gave to the Russian Government its consent to unconditional armed help only at a later stage of the case.

We shall now consider how the attitude of France and England developed.

France.

The French Government manifestly found itself in a heavy dilemma. On the one side, its entire policy for decades was based upon the closet junction with Russia; on the other hand, there weighed heavily the responsibility to take a stand unconditionally with Russia in the bad Serbian matter and to risk alone with Russia a war against Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Therefore the French statesmen were moved by a double fear: the fear of awakening distrust in the Russian Government, and of isolating France by a loosening of the Franco-Russian relations; the second, the fear of standing alone with Russia in a war against Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The effect of the first fear was that the French Government refused to attempt any influence in St. Petersburg in a pacific sense, which might there be interpreted as a defection of France from Russia. The various urgent steps taken by the German Ambassador in Paris after the handing over of the Austro-Hungarian note to Serbia, in order to impress upon the French Cabinet the gravity of the situation and to point out how necessary a moderating influence of France was in St. Petersburg, were always received with the greatest distrust and suspected of being attempts to drive a wedge between France and Russia.

When, after the transmission of the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia, the German Ambassador in Paris gave to the French Government the correct and faithful explanation that the German Government regarded the matter as one that should be settled exclusively between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, and desired urgently the localization of the conflict, since every intervention of another power might, by the natural play of the existing alliances, bring on incalculable consequences, the echo of this communication was an article in the "Echo de Paris," the intimate relations of which to the Quai d'Orsay are well known. In this article the step of the German Ambassador was branded as a "menace allemande." ("Yellow Book," No. 36.)

When, two days later, on July 26, the German Ambassador suggested to the French Government to interfere with the Russian Government in a pacific sense, and added that Austria-Hungary, according to the dec-

(Continued on Page Following)

[Note 1.—Thus the "Yellow Book," in its first chapter, entitled "Avertissements," contains a series of documents which, beginning from March, 1913, are intended to prove a growing war sentiment in Germany. Among them, designated as No. 5, dated July 10, 1913, is a report of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which is said:

"M. von Kiderlen fut l'homme le plus haï de l'Allemagne, l'hiver dernier. Cependant il commence à n'être plus que déconsidéré, car il laisse entendre qu'il prendra sa revanche." ("Herr von Kiderlen was last Winter the best-hated man in Germany. At present he is beginning to be only disliked (instead of hated,) for he allows it to be understood that he will take his revenge (for Morocco.")

Secretary of State von Kiderlen, who, according to this, began to meditate vengeance in July, 1913, had already died in December, 1912, a fact which was manifestly not realized by that official of the Quai d'Orsay who belatedly fabricated this "Yellow Book" document.

A similar misfortune happened in the case of a note which, according to the English "Blue Book," M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador to London, ostensibly handed on July 30, 1914, to the English Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and the contents of which deal with the German military preparations on the Alsace-Lorraine border ("Blue Book," No. 105, Annex 3.) Through the dating of this note on July 30, the impression was to be created that at that time, and even in the days preceding, the German troops had already stood close to the border and had even crossed the border through patrols. The note begins, in the wording of the third edition of the "Blue Book:" "L'armée allemande a ses avant-postes sur nos bornes-frontières, hier par deux fois des patrouilles allemandes ont pénétré sur notre territoire" ("the German Army has its advance posts on our border; yesterday the German patrols twice penetrated upon our territory.")

"Yesterday," in a note transmitted on July 30, naturally means July 29. The 29th of July was a Wednesday. In the first edition of the "Blue Book," however, it read "hier, vendredi" ("yesterday, Friday"); the "vendredi" was stricken out only afterward, when the inconsistency was noticed. From this it appears that the note ostensibly transmitted on July 30 could at all events have been framed only on Sunday, Aug. 1, quite aside from the fact that no trespass across the border took place either on July 29 or July 30.]

[Note 2.—According to the German "White Book" the German Ambassador in St. Petersburg was instructed on July 26 to hand to the Russian Government a declaration in which it was said:

"Preparatory military measures on the part of Russia will compel us to take similar measures, which must consist in the mobilization of the army. But mobilization means war."]

[Note 3—This false assertion, which was never maintained by the Russian side itself, of the general Austrian mobilization that was said for its part to have induced Russia to make a general mobilization, reappears at various points in the French "Yellow Book"; thus, in the circular note of Viviani of Aug. 1 (No. 127) "l'Autriche a, la première, procédé à une mobilisation générale" ("Austria was the first to proceed to a general mobilization.")]

GERMANY'S CASE IN THE SUPREME COURT OF CIVILIZATION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

larations given to Russia, was seeking neither territorial aggrandizement nor impairment of the integrity of Serbia, but only to safeguard itself, the answer was that Russia had done nothing that could cause apprehension concerning its moderation; but that Germany should intervene in Vienna in order to prevent military operations against Serbia ("Yellow Book," No. 56.) And when the German Ambassador, warned by the attitude of the "Echo de Paris," made the proposition to issue a notice to the press concerning the conversation, in which notice it should be said that he had in a new conversation with the Minister of Foreign Affairs examined in a friendly spirit and with the feeling of pacific solidarity the means of preserving peace, then the thought of the public announcement of a "solidarité pacifique" with Germany awakened a veritable terror ("Yellow Book," No. 57,) and the notice suggested by the German Ambassador was finally issued to the press without the suspicious expression concerning the solidarity and the friendly spirit: "Cette rédaction, volontairement terne, évitait une solidarité avec l'Allemagne qui pourrait être mal interprétée" ("this purposely colorless editing avoided a solidarity with Germany which might be falsely interpreted.") So to be read in a circular note which the French Foreign Office addressed to its foreign embassies concerning this important case. ("Yellow Book," No. 62.) The same circular note adds that the probable explanation of Herr von Schoen's step was that he was seeking to compromise France in the eyes of Russia ("à compromettre la France au regard de la Russie.") The French Foreign Minister p. i. announces in a further circular note of July 29 his pride that the German Ambassador had sought in vain to draw Germany into a Franco-German action toward solidarity in St. Petersburg ("a vainement tenté de nous entraîner dans une action solidaire franco-allemande à Petersbourg.") He repeats the assertion that the Russian Government had given the greatest proofs of its moderation and that Russia in no way threatened the peace, but that on the other hand negotiations must be conducted in Vienna and that all danger emanated from Vienna. ("Yellow Book," No. 85.)

From no document of the French "Yellow Book," and as little from the Russian "Orange Book" and the English "Blue Book," does it appear that France at any stage ventured to give the Russian Government an earnest counsel in a pacific sense, unless it be considered that the expression of the wish that Russia might avoid measures which could give Germany a pretext for mobilization ("Yellow Book," No. 102) be regarded as a sincere mediation for peace, while as a matter of fact such wishes are more properly to be regarded as tactical hints to detain Germany until the assurance of armed help from England, toward which France was at that time working with all means at its disposal, should be attained.

The unconditional safeguarding of the English alliance, not any mediatory activity whatsoever, was in those critical days the goal of the labors of French diplomats; and as long as this goal was not attained, the decisive word to Russia was also not uttered. No matter if the impression is given a hundred times in the French "Yellow Book" that French assistance of Russia was axiomatic, so axiomatic that a special declaration on this point to Russia—which one seeks in vain in the French "Yellow Book"—was not at all necessary—but the Russian "Orange Book" knows better. In this there is contained a telegraphic statement of Sazonof to Isvolsky, printed as of July 29, ("Orange Book," No. 58,) and that, too, as the last of the ten documents dated July 29, so that we may assume that this telegram was dispatched only late in the evening of July 29. In the statement Isvolsky is authorized

> d'exprimer au Gouvernement française notre sincère reconnaissance pour la déclaration que l'Ambassadeur de France m'a faite en son nom en disant que nous pouvons compter entièrement sur l'appui de notre alliée la France (to express to the French Government our sincere gratitude for the declaration which the French Ambassador has made to me in its name, that we may count upon the full and complete support of France as our ally.

Sazonof added:

> Dans les circonstances actuelles cette déclaration nous est particulièrement précieuse (under the present circumstances this declaration is especially precious to us.)

From this it appears that France on the evening of July 29, not earlier and not later, gave to Russia expressly and without conditions its declaration of armed assistance.

Why not earlier? And why did France on July 29 find the ability to make up its mind to this decisive step?

The key lies with

England.

The relation of France to England bears, since 1905, the official name of the "entente cordiale." A good understanding, not an alliance. In the English Parliament, the Ministers responsible for the foreign policy have always declared that there existed no treaty obligation whatsoever for the cordial good understanding between the two nations; for England there was said to be no binding obligation; Parliament's power of decision was said to have been encroached upon in advance in no way.

Today we know more.

Between Sir Edward Grey as Secretary of State of the British Foreign Office and M. Paul Cambon as Ambassador of the French Republic letters were exchanged on November 22 and 23, 1912, of which the letter of Grey—which Paul Cambon merely confirms in approximately the same words—may here be inserted. ("Blue Book" No. 105, Annex 1:)

> Foreign Office, Nov. 22, 1912.
>
> My dear Ambassador:
>
> From time to time in recent years the French and British naval and military experts have consulted together. It has always been understood that such consultation does not restrict the freedom of either Government to decide at any future time whether or not to assist the other by armed force. We have agreed that consultation between experts is not, and ought not to be regarded as an engagement that commits either Government to action in a contingency that has not arisen and may never arise. The disposition, for instance, of the French and British fleets respectively at the present moment is not based upon an engagement to coöperate in war.
>
> You have, however, pointed out that if either Government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third Power, it might become essential to know whether it could in that event depend upon the armed assistance of the other.
>
> I agree that if either Government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third Power, or something that threatened the general peace, it should immediately discuss with the other whether both Governments should act together to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace, and, if so, what measures they would be prepared to take in common. If these measures involved action, the plans of the General Staffs would at once be taken into consideration and the Governments would then decide what effect should be given to them. Yours, &c.
>
> E. GREY.

This historical document shows that the British and French army and admiralty staffs had worked out and agreed upon plans for joint action by land and sea. There could be no doubt as to who was the sole opponent against whom these plans were to be directed. The plans made in common were kept alive by regularly recurring conferences between the English and French military and naval authorities. The details for effecting joint action of the land and sea forces of both sides were not formulated, but the decision of the question whether or not there was to be such joint action was left for the moment when an emergency should arise.

Thus the English Government was justified in maintaining that she had made no actual alliance with France. But it is clear that the arrangement of operations in common between two great powers and the continuous consultation regarding such plans of operation cannot be a mere way of passing the time. Even if nothing else is taken into consideration but the intimate knowledge which each must obtain of the strength of the other, it is clear that such conduct can be possible only if both sides are seriously considering acting together. To throw more light on the actual meaning of the correspondence—in itself not binding—attention may also be called to the fact that France, trusting to the plan of operations agreed upon with England, concentrated her fleet in the Mediterranean and left the protection of her channel and Atlantic seaboard to the English fleet. Was not England at least morally bound by this very definite fact?

Grey's Early Moves.

Sophists try to deceive not only others but themselves. Sir Edward Grey, at the beginning of the conflict, seems to have tried to make himself believe that he possessed a freedom which he really did not. Only by bearing this in mind can one explain his taking upon himself the rôle—foredoomed to failure—of wishing to be a mediator in a case to which he was in reality a party.

Whether he wished it or not, this dual attitude was bound to lead to insincerity.

All one has to do is to refer to the English "Blue Book," No. 17, in order to see how Sir G. Buchanan, on July 25th, answered Mr. Sazonof's urging that England make clear that it stood with France and Russia:

> I said that England could play the rôle of mediator at Berlin and Vienna to better purpose as a friend who, if her counsels of moderation were disregarded, might one day be converted into an ally, than if she were to declare herself Russia's ally at once.

Such a mediator can certainly not be called an "honest broker."

In addition to the fact that Sir Edward Grey, on account of his entente position toward France and also toward Russia, had not the impartiality and inner freedom which alone could have qualified him for the rôle he desired of mediator and judge in the Serbian dispute—a rôle which he had already played in other disputes—he was, granting the sincerity of his peaceful inclinations, in a difficult position toward his colleagues in the Cabinet, whose attitude toward the question of peace or war was not unanimous, as was proved later to the entire world by the retirement of the three friends of peace.

At first Sir Edward made some resistance to the urging of Russia and France for an immediate declaration of solidarity. He thoroughly approved of the explanations given on July 24 by Buchanan to Sazonof, of which the most important was the one to the effect that England could scarcely agree to being unconditionally bound to give France and Russia armed support, because public opinion in England would not sanction a war on account of Serbia ("Blue Book," No. 6.) In fact, he expressly states:

> I do not consider that public opinion here would or ought to sanction our going to war over a Serbian quarrel. ("Blue Book," No. 24.)

England's position had a most disagreeable effect in St. Petersburg and Paris, as was shown, not in the documents made public at that time, but in the statements of the press.

Russian and French diplomacy sought to influence Sir Edward Grey by the assertion that the peril lay in the fact that the German Government might consider it a foregone conclusion that England would not intervene; that, as soon as England should determinedly support Russia and France, Germany would bring pressure to bear on Austria-Hungary, and, in this way, the danger of war would be averted ("Blue Book," No. 17.) Even as late as July 27 Sir G. Buchanan answered Mr. Sazonof on the subject of this ever-recurring line of argument, in a thoroughly pertinent manner, by saying that he was mistaken if he thought such a course would help the cause of peace; that, by such a threat, Germany's attitude would merely be stiffened. ("Blue Book," No. 44.)

While the English Ambassador at St. Petersburg was stating only what was self-evident, namely, that an English threat against Germany would both fail of its intended effect and make the critical situation even worse, London began to yield to the pressure of France and Russia.

First, Sir Edward Grey lent ear to Paul Cambon's plan of a conference, expressed in the following form: the British Cabinet was to request the German Government "to take the initiative in offering at Vienna mediation between Austria and Serbia by the four powers not directly interested. ("Yellow Book" No. 32.) This project was futile from the very start, since it not only presupposed Germany's taking an initiative toward her ally which France had refused with alarm to take toward Russia, but also ignored the fact that Austria-Hungary was known to have taken the stand that intervention or mediation of third parties in her conflict with Serbia could not be accepted. Austria-Hungary, moreover, by accepting the Grey-Cambon proposal, would thereby have recognized Russia as a power directly interested in the conflict between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, which was diametrically opposed to Austro-Hungarian conceptions and intentions. Paul Cambon, however, by luring Sir Edward Grey onto this thin ice, succeeded, in view of the fact that Germany's refusal of the proposal was beyond doubt, in making the attitude of the English Cabinet toward Germany more unfriendly.

Besides, a certain amount of encouragement to France and Russia emanated from the British Government. What influences were at work there is shown by the agreement between two telegrams ("Yellow Book," Nos. 63 and 66) which the French Chargé d'Affaires in London sent to his Government on July 27th.

> No. 63.
>
> London, July 27, 1914.
>
> The German and Austro-Hungarian Ambassadors give it to be understood that they are certain that England will observe neutrality if a conflict break out. Sir Arthur Nicolson told me that Prince Lichnowsky, however, after the conversation he had with him today, could not preserve any doubt as to the liberty of intervention which the British Government intends to keep, should it deem intervention necessary.
>
> The German Ambassador cannot have failed to be struck by this declaration, but, so as to bring pressure upon Germany, and so as to avoid a conflict, it appears indispensable that Germany should be led to hold it for certain that she would find England and Russia by the side of France.
>
> No. 66.
>
> London, July 27, 1914.
>
> Sir Edward Grey this morning told the German Ambassador that if Austria invaded Serbia after the Serbian reply she would prove that she was not merely seeking a settlement of the questions mentioned in her note of July 23, but that she wished to crush a small State. "Then," he added, "a European question would be raised and a war would ensue in which all the powers would take part." The attitude of Great Britain is defined by the stoppage of the demobilization of her fleet. The First Lord of the Admiralty already discreetly took this step on his own initiative. Tonight Sir Edward Grey and his colleagues decided to publish this news. This result is due to the conciliatory attitude of Serbia and Russia.

Attention is called to the nuances in the statements of Grey and Nicolson to the French Chargé d'Affaires; Nicolson claims to have given the German Ambassador explanations which should have left no doubt in the latter's mind that England reserved her freedom to interfere. Grey claims only to have spoken "other powers" might also take part in a war. (Note 4.)

But of more importance than this difference between the more emphatic tone of Nicolson, known as one of the fathers of the Russian-English rapprochement, and the milder tone of Grey, is the fact that the First Lord of the Admiralty, on his own initiative, and early as July 24, postponed the dispersal of the fleet which had been gathered for manoeuvres; and still more important is the fact that, on July 27, Sir Edward Grey felt called upon to announce this measure, kept secret up to then, to the French Chargé d'Affaires, as a consequence of the good relations between Russia and Serbia. Grey also informed the Russian Ambassador of this on the same day, and communicated the following on the subject to Buchanan:

> I have been told by the Russian Ambassador that in German and Austrian circles impression prevails that in any event we would stand aside. His Excellency deplored the effect that such an impression must produce. This impression ought, as I have pointed out, to be dispelled by the orders we have given to the First Fleet, which is concentrated, as it happens, at Portland, not to disperse for manoeuvre leave. But I explained to the Russian Ambassador that my reference to it must not be taken to mean that anything more than diplomatic action was promised. ("Blue Book," No. 47.)

One can imagine what inferences the Russian and French Governments drew from the continued state of mobilization of the English North Sea fleet, and from the announcement of this measure, despite the reservation with which Sir Edward Grey deemed it best to impart the information. The action of the First Lord of the Admiralty and the sanctioning and announcement of that action by the British Cabinet carried more weight than all cautious statements.

During the following two days the war party in the English Cabinet must have won the upper hand even more; for, on July 29, Sir Edward Grey took a step which could leave no doubt as to England's being on the side of her associates in the Entente. On that day Grey had a conference with Prince Lichnowsky concerning which he himself informed the English Ambassador at Berlin ("Blue Book," No. 89):

> After speaking to the German Ambassador this afternoon about the European situation, I said that I wished to say to him, in a quite private and friendly way, something that was on my mind. The situation was very grave. While it was restricted to the issues at present actually involved we had no thought of interfering in it. But if Germany became involved in it, and then France, the issue might be so great that it would involve European interests; and I did not wish him to be misled by the friendly tone of our conversation—which I hoped would continue—in thinking that we should stand aside.
>
> This announcement left nothing to be desired so far as clearness was concerned.
>
> Now clearness in difficult situations may be an advantage and lead to disentanglement. But if that was the object of Sir Edward Grey, what evil spirit prompted him to say to the French Ambassador on the morning of July 29 that he would summon the German Ambassador and make this "quite private and friendly" announcement to him?

Die Cast for War.

Sir Edward Grey himself informs the English Ambassador at Paris that he had acted thus ("Blue Book," No. 29):

> After telling M. Cambon today how grave the situation seemed to be, I told him that I meant to tell the German Ambassador today that he must not be misled by the friendly tone of our conversations into any sense of false security that we should stand aside if all the efforts to preserve the peace, which we were now making in common with Germany, failed.

With that France must have felt sure that she could count on the armed support of England, in case she might in any way be drawn into the conflict. One seeks in vain in the French "Yellow Book" for a dispatch from Paul Cambon concerning this most important negotiation during the entire critical week; one also seeks there in vain for the instructions concerning it given in Paris to St. Petersburg. But the bullet shot from London on July 29 appears on the evening of the same day in St. Petersburg, in the telegram wherein Sazonof commissions Isvolsky to express to the French Government the sincere gratitude of the Russian Government for the declaration of unconditional armed support. ("Orange Book," No. 58.)

Now the die had been cast for war. As early as July 25 Saxonof had declared to the English Ambassador: "If Russia feels secure of the support of France, she will face all the risks of war," ("Blue Book," No. 17.) Matters then had come to this pass, thanks to the certainty, reached at last, that the entry of France into the war would cause England to break loose. France had promised armed support to Russia, and, in connection therewith, doubtless observed that English aid could also be counted upon. (Note 5.)

To his report to Paul Cambon regarding his contemplated announcement to Prince Lichnowsky, Sir Edward Grey added some statements which at first sight seem to be somewhat analogous to the reservation made by him when he announced to the Russian Ambassador the continued state of mobilization of the English fleet. He pointed out that public opinion in England looked upon the difficulties of that time in a different way from that in which they had looked upon the Morocco crisis. Then it had seemed as if Germany wished to crush France on account of a question which was the substance of a special agreement between England and France. But now the question dealt primarily with a question between Serbia and Austria-Hungary, perhaps also with one between Russia and Germany, and England felt no call to interfere. And even if France were drawn in on account of her duties as an ally, England had not as yet decided what was to be done; the matter was one that must be reflected upon; England was untrammeled by obligations and must decide what was to the advantage of British interests; that he had felt it necessary to say this in order not to let Cambon harbor the belief that a decision had been arrived at regarding this point.

How Cambon took this is shown by his answer. Sir Edward Grey himself wires concerning this to the British Ambassador at Paris, ("Blue Book," No. 87):

> M. Cambon said that I had explained the situation very clearly. He understood it to be that in a Balkan quarrel, and in a struggle for supremacy between Teuton and Slav, we should not feel called to intervene; should other issues be raised, and Germany and France become involved, so that the question became one of the hegemony of Europe, we should then decide what it was necessary for us to do.

In fact M. Cambon fully understood Sir Edward Grey, even regarding that which he did not state, viz: the English Cabinet, in view of public opinion, needs another reason for interference beside a Serbian-Austro-Hungarian or Russian-German conflict; another such reason can and must be provided. At all events England looks upon a conflict in which Germany and France are also arrayed against each other as a question involving the hegemony of Europe, in which the decisions still to be made by the English Government become clear.

The intelligent M. Cambon did not delay then, after assurances of French armed support to Russia had been given as a result of this interview with Sir Edward Grey, in seeking other issues for the spreading conflagration. On the next day, July 30, he presented to Sir Edward Grey the correspondence of November, 1912, accompanied by a notice of the Paris Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding alleged German preparations for war on the German-French frontier. (Note 6) and with his characteristic penetration he foresaw that Germany would now attack France, either by demanding the cessation of French preparations for war, or by demanding a declaration of neutrality from France in the event of a German-Russian war. France would have to reject both of these. ("Blue Book," No. 105.)

Criticises Sir Edward Grey.

Thus a threatening attack on France and an imperiling of European peace, the two assumed situations in which, should they occur, England and France had agreed to decide whether or not they should act jointly with land and sea forces, had indeed arisen, according to the view of the French Government. After the interview on July 29 between Grey and Cambon the decision of the English Cabinet could no longer be in doubt.

Did Sir Edward Grey know that on July 29 the French Government offered Russia her unconditional support, with which Russia was resolved to run all the risks of a war? If so, had he any thought of succeeding when, on July 30, he telegraphed to Buchanan that he urgently recommend to the Russian Government the project for mediation emanating from the interview with the German Ambassador? If Sir Edward Grey was in earnest here in his attempt to reach an understanding at the last moment on this basis, and if he really sincerely welcomed the admission secured from Count Berchtold through the intervention of the German Emperor that he would discuss with Russia the ultimatum to Serbia, what feelings must have been aroused in him by the fact that the Russian Government, in spite of the possibilities of peace yet existing and of his own urging, ordered general mobilization on July 31, thus making inevitable a war to which, in accordance with all that had gone before, England must also be a party?

If the sudden and unprecedentedly grave step by Russia aroused any feelings at all in Sir Edward Grey, one must acknowledge that he was able to master them. At all events there is no trace of any such feelings in the "Blue Book," nor any trace of remonstrance against Russia's step which spoiled everything, nor of any endeavor to plead with Russia that she cease the mobilization which had been ordered or make satisfactory explanations to Germany.

On the contrary Grey made the attempt, hopeless from the start, of continuing the negotiations and keeping mobilized Germany quiet. This last was refused by Germany. Secretary of State von Jagow declared to Sir E. Goschen that Russia said that her mobilization did not necessarily mean war, since Russia could well remain some months in a state of mobilization without waging war, but that this was not the case with Germany, that Germany's advantage was speed, Russia's numbers, and the security of Germany forbade her to allow Russia to collect her masses of troops from all parts of her great Empire ("Blue Book," No. 138.)

Moreover, now that the die had been cast, Sir Edward Grey concentrated his endeavors upon playing his cards in such a way that an occasion should be provided for the immediate entry of England into the war, which should appear conclusive to the still reluctant part of the English Cabinet and of English public opinion.

The "Blue" and "Yellow" books together show that Grey, who had been as closely bound morally as it is possible to be to Paul Cambon since the 29th of July, found some difficulty in persuading the English Cabinet that the mere entry of France into the war was sufficient reason for the active participation of England. It was clear that there was not sufficient support in the English Cabinet for Cambon's view that a war in which France and Germany were involved meant a fight for the hegemony of Europe to which England could not remain indifferent—a view to which Grey had not demurred (see above.)

The embarrassment of Grey was increased by very far-reaching assurances which Germany held out for the event of a declaration of neutrality by England. On July 29, when the "friendly and private" statements of Grey to Prince Lichnowsky were as yet unknown in Berlin, the Imperial Chancellor made a proposal to Sir E. Goschen which was calculated to make British neutrality possible. ("Blue Book," No. 85.) The Chancellor pointed out that a Russian attack on Austria-Hungary would probably lead to a European conflagration, since Germany was bound to give armed support to her ally. The Chancellor added that it was clear to him that England would not view with indifference any possible conflict in which France was to be destroyed, but that the destruction of France was not Germany's aim, and, provided that English neutrality were assured, all possible assurances could be given the British Government that Germany contemplated absolutely no territorial increase at the expense of France, even if Germany emerged victorious from such a war. The Chancellor refused, after a request by Goschen, to make a like assurance regarding the French colonies, a refusal which later was not maintained. The Chancellor declared further that Germany would respect the neutrality of Holland so long as it should be respected by others, and, as for Belgium, whatever operations Germany might be obliged to undertake there would depend on how France acted, but that, after the war, Belgium's integrity would be respected, provided that Belgium had not taken up arms against Germany.

This offer was most peremptorily rejected by Sir Edward Grey, ("Blue Book," No. 101.) Goschen was instructed to inform the Chancellor respecting the assurances regarding France:

> It would be a disgrace for us to make this bargain with Germany at the expense of France, a disgrace from which the good name of this country would never recover.

He added that it was likewise out of the question that England should bargain regarding her duties and interests in connection with Belgian neutrality.

The vehemence of expression in the refusal of the German proposal is significant: Sir Edward Grey looked upon himself as an ally of France who was to be tempted to break faith. But he was determined to make of Belgian neutrality the issue which he needed in order to bring the Cabinet and public opinion into the war.

No. 113 of the "Blue Book" contains the telegram from St. Petersburg concerning the order for general mobilization of Russia's forces.

No. 114 of the "Blue Book" contains a telegram of Sir Edward Grey to the Ambassadors at Berlin and Paris, reading as follows:

> Foreign Office, July 31, 1914.
>
> I still trust that situation is not irretrievable, but in view of prospect of mobilization in Germany it becomes essential to his Majesty's Government, in view of existing treaties, to ask whether French (German) Government is prepared to engage to respect neutrality of Belgium so long as no other power violates it.

Thus Grey's answer to the Russian mobilization was not a step in St. Petersburg but the raising of the question of Belgian neutrality in Berlin—in Paris the question was self-evidently a farce—in order to create the pretext for England's intervention.

In fact, it was high time for something to happen in this direction, for the French Ambassador, who had acted immediately upon the fateful statement of Grey on July 29, and irrevocably committed France, and who had presented the correspondence of November, 1912, to Sir Edward Grey on July 30, and asked for its acceptance, became impatient when Sir Edward, forced by a Cabinet decision, made excuses. Grey telegraphed on July 31 to the English Ambassador in Paris ("Blue Book," No. 114) that Paul Cambon had shown a telegram of Jules Cambon from Berlin—evidently a put-up job—according to which Germany had been encouraged by the uncertainty as to England's intervention. Sir Edward protested and told Paul Cambon that he had, on that same morning, definitely refused in the presence of the German Ambassador to make any declarations of neutrality and had even stated that, if Germany and France became involved in a war, England would be drawn into it; but that this, however, was not to be construed as meaning an agreement with France. He told Paul Cambon further that the Cabinet had decided that it could not bind itself in any way at that moment. "Up to the present moment, we did not feel, and public opinion did not feel, that any treaties or obligations of this country were involved." But, he added significantly, further events might change the situation and convince Government and Parliament that intervention was justified. Belgium's neutrality might be, in determining England's attitude, "I would not say a decisive, but an important factor."

On the Eve of War.

How little Paul Cambon was satisfied with this answer is shown by his own report on the interview, ("Yellow Book," No. 110.) He asked Grey whether England would wait before intervening until Germany attacked France.

> I insisted on the fact that the measures already taken on our frontier by Germany revealed intentions of approaching aggression, and that if Europe's mistake in 1870 were to be avoided, it behooved England to consider from this moment under what conditions she would give us the help on which France counted.

But Grey stuck to the Cabinet decision. On the other hand, Sir Arthur Nicolson, whom Cambon met when he left the office of the Secretary of State, gave this much consolation: that the Council of Ministers would meet again next day, "and confidentially he gave me to understand that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would not fail to reopen the discussion."

It is hardly necessary here to read between the lines.

Before the meeting of the Council of Ministers announced for the next day by Nicolson, answers arrived from Paris and Berlin to Grey's question as to Belgian neutrality. Naturally, the French Government emphatically promised to respect Belgian neutrality. In Berlin, on the other hand, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs stated to the English Ambassador that he must first consult the Emperor and Chancellor.

> I gathered from what he said that he thought any reply they might give could not but disclose a certain amount of their plan of campaign in the event of war ensuing, and he was therefore very doubtful whether they return any answer at all. ("Blue Book," No. 122.)

This dispatch of Goschen left Berlin late on the evening of July 31, and, according to a note in the English "Blue Book," was received at the Foreign Office on Aug. 1.

The English echo followed promptly. The very next number in the "Blue Book" (123) contains a telegram from Grey to Goschen dated Aug. 1, according to which Sir Edward told Prince Lichnowsky that the answer of the German Government regarding Belgian neutrality was for him a matter of very great regret, since the neutrality of Belgium affected the feeling in England. If Germany could answer as France had done, this would contribute materially to lessening the anxiety and tension in England. On the other hand, if one belligerent should violate the neutrality of Belgium, while the other respected it, it would be extremely difficult to control public opinion in England. Prince Lichnowsky inquired in his turn whether, in case Germany bound herself to respect Belgian neutrality, England would bind herself to remain neutral. Grey evaded this, maintained that the hands of the English Government were still free, and that it was about to consider what it was going to do. He said that all he could say was that its attitude would be determined largely by public opinion, which deemed Belgian neutrality of great importance, but that he believed that England could not promise to preserve neutrality solely on this condition. Then, Prince Lichnowsky urgently inquired whether Grey would not state the conditions under which England would remain neutral. "He even suggested that the integrity of France and her colonies might be guaranteed." But to this Grey replied: "I felt obliged to refuse difinitely any promise to remain neutral on similar terms, and I could only say that we must keep our hands free." Thus reads Sir Edward Grey's own report on this interview held on the morning of Aug. 1.

Germany went even further in the concessions by which she wished to make English neutrality possible. On Aug. 4, 1914, the Imperial Chancellor announced in the Reichstag that he had offered to the English Government "that, so long as England remained neutral, our fleet will not attack the northern coast of France;" he added "that, so long as England remained neutral, we also were ready, provided reciprocal measures were taken, not to engage in any hostile operations against the French merchant marine."

The English "Blue Book" makes no mention of these concessions. The question arises as to whether this concession was ever brought to the knowledge of the English Cabinet by Sir Edward Grey. That the omission cannot be laid at the door of the German Ambassador in London is shown by the French "Yellow Book" (No. 144,) wherein Paul Cambon reports under date of Aug. 3 that the German Ambassador had made a communication to the press stating that, if England remained neutral, Germany would forego all naval demonstrations and not use the Belgian coast as a point of support.

Thus Germany offered, in exchange for the neutrality of England, to respect the integrity of Belgium, and of France and her colonies, and also to forego all naval operations against the French coast and the French merchant marine, but English neutrality was not to be obtained at that or any other price, as Sir Edward clearly stated. "England wishes to keep her hands free," was the translation from the language of cant into that of sincerity of: "England is already bound to France."

On the day of the formal and categorical refusal to remain neutral under any conditions (Aug. 1,) Sir Edward Grey made the following announcement to Paul Cambon:

> That he would inform the Cabinet of the unsatisfactory answer of Germany regarding Belgian neutrality and request to be empowered to say on Monday (Aug. 3) in the House of Commons that the British Government would not tolerate a violation of Belgian neutrality. That, moreover, the British squadrons were mobilized, and he wished to suggest to his colleagues a declaration to the effect that the British fleet would prevent the German fleet from passing through the Channel, or—should they pass through—from making any sort of demonstration on the French coast.
>
> It cannot be assumed that it is customary in England for the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to impart beforehand to the representative of an interested foreign power matters of world-historical scope which he contemplates bringing up in the Cabinet council, and in this way to commit his country to a policy before the Cabinet has spoken. Such procedure is all the more remarkable when it has to do with decisions against which successful resistance had already been made by members of the Cabinet. If, notwithstanding, Sir Edward Grey imparted this information on the morning of Aug. 1, thus forestalling the Cabinet, he at least could excuse himself by saying that he thereby bound himself no more deeply to France than he had already done.
>
> At any rate, it is significant that the English "Blue Book" has no report from Sir Edward Grey to the British Ambassador at Paris on this interview with Paul Cambon, whereas Paul Cambon did not fail to report on it at once to his Government.

England and Belgium.

Paris had become so alarmed on account of the opposition in the English Cabinet that the English Ambassador there telegraphed to London on the evening of July 31 that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs was

> urgently anxious as to what the attitude of England will be in the circumstances and begs an answer may be made by His Majesty's Government at the earliest moment possible. ("Blue Book," No. 124.)

The answer was the unusual announcement of Sir Edward Grey to Paul Cambon on the morning of Aug. 1.

Now France was quieted, and, without awaiting German mobilization, the French Government ordered, on Aug. 1 at 3:40 P. M., the general mobilization of the French Army. ("Blue Book," No. 136.)

On the next day, Sunday, Aug. 2, Sir Edward Grey made an announcement to the French Ambassador, which he repeated on Aug. 3, in the following more precise form:

> In case the German fleet passes through the Channel or traverses the North Sea for the purpose of rounding the British Isles in order to attack the French coasts or the French Navy, and to alarm the French merchant marine, the English fleet would intervene and lend the French Navy its full protection, so that from that moment England and Germany would be at war. ("Yellow Book," No. 143.)

When he first made this statement Sir Edward Grey felt bound to add this explanation: The English Government was obliged to enter the war solely by the violation of Belgian neutrality at the hands of Germany could never have come up.

As matters developed, the second pretext for war, held ready by the leaders of English policy, became acute. The German Government found itself obliged, on account of the state of affairs which is already but too well known, to ask from Belgium permission for German troops to march through its territory. The King of the Belgians asked the King of England for diplomatic support for the protection of Belgian integrity. Thereupon the English Government demanded from the German Government an immediate declaration as to the respecting of Belgian neutrality. ("Blue Book," No. 156.) The German Ambassador made a final attempt by imparting to the English Government the text of a telegram from the Foreign Department asking him to reiterate most emphatically that, even in the event of armed conflict, Germany would under no circumstances annex Belgian territory. This telegram continued:

> Please impress upon Sir Edward Grey that German Army could not be exposed to French attack across Belgium, which was planned according to absolutely unimpeachable information, ("Blue Book," No. 157.)

This final attempt likewise failed. The English Government, as late as the evening of Aug. 4, presented an ultimatum to expire at midnight, at a time when German troops had already crossed the Belgian frontier. The war with England had begun!

That England would have entered the war even if Germany had not in any way violated the neutrality of Belgium needs no further proof after the development shown above of the French-English-German negotiations during the critical week. *The responsible directors of the British policy had so strongly committed England to an immediate armed intervention on the side of France during the days that elapsed after the handing of the Austro-Hungarian note to Serbia, and done so entirely on the basis of the entente with France which did not bind them formally to anything, that war could have been prevented only at the price of the fall of the British Cabinet, and of the reproach to England of having acted perfidiously.*

That those who had brought England to this pass profited by working to the utmost the pretext of the violation of Belgian neutrality—which, as they admitted, they expected to influence public opinion strongly—in order to hide their responsibility is another matter. How insincere this pretext was, has often enough been pointed out. In this connection attention may be called to the documents, captured in Brussels by German officials, which showed the existence of an agreement between English and Belgian military authorities similar in every way to the French-English agreement regarding joint action by the two general military and naval staffs. If, with regard to the English-Belgian military understanding, England maintains that the measures taken dealt exclusively with the possibility of a violation of Belgian neutrality by Germany, and that they were not in themselves binding in any way on the policy of the two Governments, this pretext is worth exactly as much as the similar one continually brought forward during a decade by English statesmen in Parliament and before public opinion regarding the character of the French-English entente. But in the case of Belgium the relationship is made particularly clear. Among the captured documents there is a record in the handwriting of Count von der Straaten, Director in the Belgian Foreign Office, of a conference between the English military attaché in Brussels, Lieut. Col. Bridges, and the Belgian Chief of the General Staff, General Jungbluth, on April 23, 1912. In this conference, according to the record of Count von der Straaten, Lieut. Col. Bridges stated:

> The English Government during the recent events (Morocco crisis) would immediately have undertaken a landing in our country (Belgium), even if we had not asked for help.

The General objected, the record continues, that for this our consent was necessary.

The Military Attaché answered that he was aware of this; but, as we were not in a position to prevent the Germans from marching through our country, *England would have landed her troops in Belgium anyhow.*

There is nothing in Count von der Straaten's record to show that Belgium made any objection or reservation regarding this.

Thus England, in 1912, had decided to throw overboard Belgian neutrality on account of which she ostensibly has gone to war, without the quiver of an eyelash. Belgium herself had most seriously compromised her neutrality by her military agreements with England. If England, despite this, wishes to make the world believe that she drew her sword to protect Belgium's neutrality, then she is playing the rôle of a seducer seeking to protect the innocence which he himself has seduced.

The document published by the Governments of the Triple Entente, then, provide the following outlines for a history of the beginnings of the European war:

1. Russia caused the war by the general mobilization ordered by her on July 31, which, as the Russian statesmen knew perfectly well, made war inevitable for Germany and Austria.

2. All the pretexts adduced by the Russian Government for the mobilization are weak. Neither Austro-Hungarian nor German military measures can be advanced as reasons for the general Russian mobilization. Instead, the Russian Government gave the order for general mobilization immediately after Austria-Hungary, through the efforts of the German Emperor in Vienna, had decided upon a decisively amenable attitude on the Serbian conflict, and had made known this resolve to the Russian Ambassador at Vienna. Thus Russia brought on war by her general mobilization at a moment when the hope of preserving peace had been resuscitated by a conciliatory step on the part of Austria-Hungary.

3. Russia, by her own statement, was resolved from the beginning of the crisis to face all risks of a war provided she were sure of help from France. The promise of unconditional armed support from France was received by Russia on the evening of July 29, coupled in all probability with the announcement that France would have England on her side.

4. France gave her promise of unconditional armed support of Russia only when the French Government considered itself assured of the co-operation of England. The French Government received the assurance of armed support from England through the announcement which the English Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs made on the morning of July 29 to the French Ambassador regarding the defiant statement which he intended to make to the German Ambassador.

5. Those responsible for England's policy were closely informed from the start by the entente with France, and made up their minds during the critical week, if not before, to take part in the war if France should become involved.

6. Those responsible for England's policy were moreover very rightly of the opinion that a war on account of the Serbian question would not meet with public approval. For this reason they bent their efforts to find a pretext for war which would meet with English public approval. This was provided by the violation of Belgian neutrality, which had been jeopardized years before by Belgium, and which was not to be respected should emergency arise, by the English General Staff, according to the statements of the English Military Attaché in Brussels.

8. That the violation of the neutrality of Belgium by Germany was merely a pretext for the English Cabinet, is shown by the fact that, before the sending of the English ultimatum to Germany regarding Belgium, the English Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had formally declared to the French Ambassador that England would consider passage through the Channel or the North Sea by the German fleet as a casus belli.

Triple Entente Held Responsible.

On account of these indisputable interrelated facts, confirmed by the official utterances of the Governments of the Triple Entente, the contention that Germany desired and caused the war will be adjudged worthless before the Court of History. Russia is adjudged the incendiary, France and England the fellow-criminals.

It does not lie within the scope of this recital to delve into the depths of the fateful conflagration of isolated happenings and negotiations between July 24 and Aug. 4 which caused the greatest and bloodiest of wars. Let it suffice to point out that these isolated happenings and negotiations—the words of a Grey, a Cambon, a Sazonof, the negotiations of the First Lord of the British Admiralty and the Russian Commander in Chief, which in themselves appear insignificant before the great tragedy of humanity—are merely manifestations rising to the surface at the decisive moment of the forces whose rule makes up the world history of our time. These are:

In Russia, the ambition to dominate in the Near East, doubly strong since the defeat suffered in the war against Japan, and determined, when there is prospect of success, to break down by force any resistance from the Central European Powers.

In France, the fateful direction of the entire national policy toward the negative goal of irreconcilable thirst for revenge, which, allied with war, culminates in the continual readiness to attack us in conjunction with every strong foe of Germany.

In England, commercial envy against every rising régime, coupled with instinctive hostility toward the strongest Continental power and the tradition that every Continental ambition for sea power must be forcibly crushed.

These heterogeneous forces spun the net of the Entente, which became the frightful tool of the small minority ardently desiring war, and in which the great peaceful majority of the Russian, French, and English nations became hopelessly entangled. Russia's attitude toward Austria-Hungary in the Serbian question placed the burden of decision on the Entente. There can be no doubt that one word of refusal from France would have sufficed to hold back the Russian war party. It is at least very probable that a word of refusal from England would have held France back. It is absolutely certain that every word of encouragement from England must necessarily give the upper hand to the war parties in France and Russia. On the other hand, it is equally certain that, had France and England stood aloof, no matter how such a step may have been formally authorized by treaties and agreements, the triple understanding would have been destroyed, and a new direction given to the policy of all Europe, which necessarily would have led, not to the hegemony of a single nation, but far more to a state of affairs in which every power could have had its due.

Confronted with the choice of preserving the entente or preserving the peace of the world, the states

GOSSIP OF THE CARS

MOTORING FAST COMING WITHIN MEANS OF ALL

It Is No Longer the Sport of the Rich Man, Says Secretary of State, and Adverse Legislation Will Meet Wide Opposition.

By FRANCIS M. HUGO, Secretary of State.

Although the illusion still exists in some quarters that to possess a motor car, or even a motor cycle, is a sign of wealth, there is abundant evidence that there are hundreds of thousands of motorists whose means are very moderate. It is true that in the early days of automobilism there was no such thing as motoring for the comparatively poor man, as cars and upkeep were expensive, and all the pioneer work was naturally borne by comparatively rich men, on the one hand, and by some enthusiasts, by no means rich men, on the other.

Their varied experience and the tests they made over many millions of miles of running, however, helped to perfect and evolve that marvelous machine, the motor car, and every one today, from the owner of a second-hand motor cycle to the owner of the most luxurious limousine, is benefiting from the labors and experiences of these pioneers.

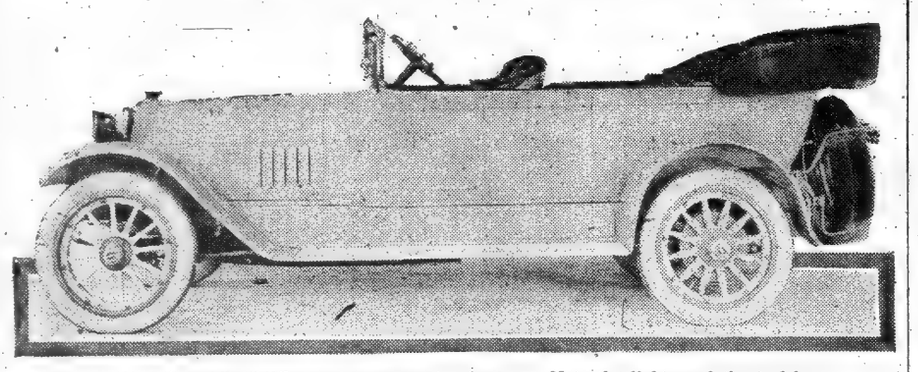
Two or three years ago the side car in connection with the motor cycle began to be used, and today nearly one-half of the motor cycles have this kind of attachment, which can be used at will. This makes motor cycling, originally a lonesome pastime, much more attractive, as congenial companionship is everything when touring. A motor cycle with side-car attachments or a good second-hand motor cycle can be purchased at a price which enables the man of very moderate means, who has never imagined he would be able to afford motoring, to enjoy the pleasures of the open country.

But a further development has taken place lately. A year or so ago the light car came to the front, and already they are being manufactured rapidly. The natural evolution of these vehicles has produced a large and inexpensive second-hand market for the older types, and automobilism has in this way become democratized to a wonderful extent.

One effect of this is that the work of the local highway authorities and the appropriations toward making good roads is much more important to an increasingly large number of persons than formerly. Moreover, the smaller vehicles feel the difference between a good and bad road much more acutely. In years to come it is safe to prophesy that the number of individuals in this State possessing their own means of locomotion will probably run upward to 300,000.

There is another development, also, which has led to the education of the public in automobilism. Nothing will do more to remove the prejudice and to convert the masses to the advantages of the motor vehicle than the success of the buses. In connection with the popular use of the motor buses, there are springing up all over the country companies which make passenger transport at a cheap rate their object, as developed now in the so-called "jitney buses." It thus comes about that, considered from a broad standpoint, automobilism is now resting on a securer basis than ever before, and any legislation which aimed at increasing restrictions or penalties would be opposed by a wide-spread and powerful public protest.

A POWERFUL "SIX" WITH BOLD BODY LINES.



This is the Locomobile "48" seven-passenger touring car. Note the lights and the tool boxes.

POINTED ATTACK ON JITNEYS

Seattle Spills a Paper of Tacks and Nearly Starts a Riot.

Life is not all roses for the "jitney" bus in Seattle. The Post-Intelligencer of that city gives the following account of how the course of "jitneying" did not run smooth:

"Jitney buses plying along the dangerous coast of the university district last night between 9 o'clock and midnight ran into a general disaster that made reported mine planting in the North Sea look like child's play. The ordinary carpet tack of commerce was the deadly weapon employed and over fifty jitneys are reported to have limped into port flying distress signals and whistling loudly for reinforcements.

"Cars piled up along Fortieth Street last night in such numbers that residents of the district inquired where the political meeting was being held. Many drivers carried their passengers into town regardless of flat tires, one vehicle in particular bumping in with all four wheels riding on the rims.

"Driver A. A. Scott says he took enough tacks out of his tires to lay a carpet, and showed a handful in proof. He retired from the passenger business for the evening and expects to carry a magnet above his front wheels in the future. F. Hill says that he salvaged enough tacks out of all four tires on his machine to fill a box.

"Up to midnight last night every car coming in from the university district had one or more punctures, and for two hours it looked as if some one had set up a garage on the Post Office sidewalk.

"At 10:30 o'clock twenty machines were lined up alongside the curb, and the irate owners of the cars were busily engaged in exchanging the punctured tires for new tubes and casings and calling down dire punishment from Heaven on the mine layers. Detectives, motor cycle policemen, policemen on beats, police autos containing Sergeants and drivers, and, lastly, a corps from the Street Cleaning Department were detailed to work on the case."

S. A. E. Summer Meeting Dates.

The Summer meeting of the Society of Automobile Engineers will be held on board a vessel leaving Detroit on the afternoon of June 14 for Georgian Bay, in and about which a cruise will be made, returning to Detroit on the afternoon of Thursday, June 17.

ELECTRIC MEN DINE.

Hold a Surprise Banquet in Honor of Frank W. Smith.

The officers and Directors of the Electric Vehicle Association of America gave a dinner at Delmonico's last week to their past President, Frank W. Smith, in appreciation of the work which he accomplished during his term. This association has a network of sections throughout the country, and its members are manufacturers of both passenger and commercial electric vehicles, battery manufacturers, central station interests, garage owners, and engineers, who are all working together to promote the electric vehicle industry. The association has just completed its most progressive year under the administration of Mr. Smith.

His history is literally that of "office boy to President." His career started when, at the age of 13, he began as office boy for the United Electric Light and Power Company, New York City, of which he is now Vice President as well as ex-President of the Electric Vehicle Association and Director of several other prominent organizations.

Among those present were John F. Gilchrist, President of the association; Vice President W. H. Johnson; J. W. Lieb, Vice President of the New York Edison Company; Day Baker, W. H. Blood, Jr., Charles H. Miles, L. D. Gibbs, E. S. Miles of Boston, J. A. Hunnewell of Lowell, Mass.; Harvey Robinson of the New York Electric Vehicle Association, A. Jackson Marshall, Executive Secretary of the National Association; H. M. Edwards, New York Edison; W. P. Kennedy, Artaur Williams, James H. McGraw, W. H. Onken, H. C. Cushing, Jr., F. W. Frueauff, P. D. Wagoner, R. L. Lloyd, W. G. Bee, W. C. Andrews, J. W. Brennan, Detroit; J. F. Becker, C. D. Marsh, A. L. Salte, T. A. Carter, and T. E. Murray.

NEW KIND OF TIRE.

It Is Pneumatic, but Has a Tube of Fifteen Separate Sections.

A new type of automobile tire is the invention of G. V. Baillard, General Sales Manager of the Certified Farms Company, 26 West Fifty-ninth Street, to whom basic patents on it have recently been granted. The inner tube is divided into fifteen separate compartments, at least six of which can be punctured without affecting the tire sufficiently to make it necessary to stop for repairs.

Mr. Baillard believed that it was impossible to make a tire not inflated with air without a sacrifice of resiliency. Therefore he decided to localize the effect of a puncture. By an ingenious device he is able to inflate the fifteen compartments simultaneously, and by a mechanical device each compartment becomes independent of the others, and if one is punctured the two contiguous segments on each side automatically elongate themselves and fill the space, supplying resiliency to the outer tire. The segments cost $1.50 apiece.

Albany Club Plans Big Increase.

The Albany Automobile Club has pledged itself to increase its membership to 1,000 by the end of 1915. The determination will require it to obtain a few more than 500 members in the next ten months.

WE CHALLENGE ALL LIGHT SIXES

Velie

$1595

"Biltwel-Six"

Will Climb

Fort George
Fort Lee
Abbey Hill

on Direct Drive from a Standing Start AND

60 Miles an Hour Straightaway

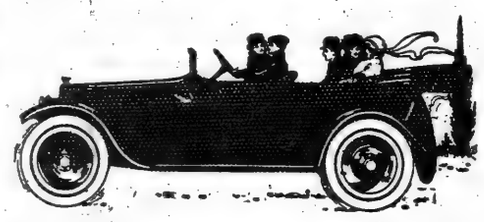
The Velie Light Six is the easiest riding and best finished Light Six on the market.

LET US SHOW YOU

GARLAND AUTO CO.
1888 Broadway, at 62d St.

CHANDLER SIX

$1295 "The Six With the Marvelous Motor"



Not a Ready-Made Motor

The motor of the Chandler Light-Weight Six is the exclusive Chandler-design and Chandler-make; not a *stock* motor, not a ready-made motor made to sell to car builders as an expedient. It is the *Chandler* motor, made as an integral part of the Chandler Car. You cannot get it in any other car.

We need not urge upon you the beauty of Chandler body designs. You will see that at a glance. We need not emphasize the rich upholstery and finish. But *keep in mind the motor.*

At the Sensational New Price Every Feature is Retained

Yes, and every degree of fine workmanship and finish and every degree of high quality in materials. All the following features of design and construction are found on the Chandler, and *not* on any other six-cylinder car selling for less than $2000.

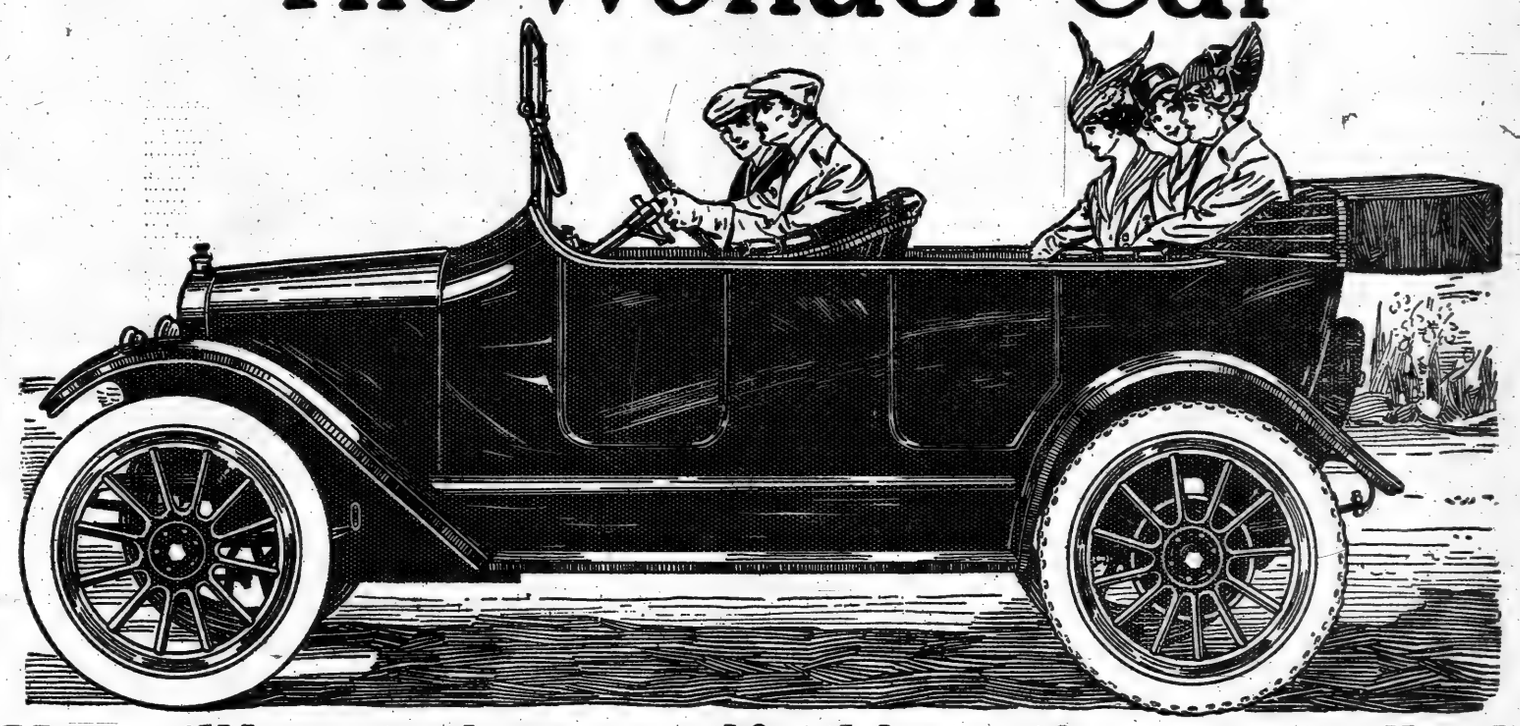
- Bosch magneto
- Gray & Davis separate unit electric starting and lighting system
- Enclosed silent chains for driving motor shafts
- Worm-bevel rear axle
- Bosch spark plugs
- Mayo genuine Mercedes type radiator
- Cast aluminum motor base extending solidly from frame to frame
- Rayfield carburetor
- Imported annular ball bearings throughout
- Genuine hand-buffed leather (not machine-buffed, split or imitation)
- Luxurious stream-line body
- Golde patent one-man top, with Jiffy curtains
- Firestone demountable rims
- Large gasoline tank carried in rear
- Motor-driven horn, speedometer and all the usual incidental equipment
- And the marvelous Chandler motor built in the Chandler factory

Five-passenger and Seven-passenger Bodies, $1295

Brady-Murray Motors Corporation
1890 Broadway—Between 62nd and 63rd Streets
W. C. D. Motor Car Co., Newark, N. J.
L. M. Allen Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.
CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Maxwell

"The Wonder Car"



You will have only yourself to blame if you are "talked into" buying an "unsuitable" or a "theoretical" Car.

The two commonest mistakes made in buying an automobile are—*First,* Buying a car not suited to your needs.—*Second,* Buying a car that has not passed the theory stage.

The first mistake—buying an "unsuitable" car—is perhaps made even less often than the second. But for your own sake study your needs sensibly, just as you study your household needs, and buy a car you *can afford* to enjoy—a car you will have pride in, and yet one that will not be a "ghost of reproach" to your good sense.

The second mistake—buying a "theoretical" car—is perhaps the sadder mistake of the two—because when you have made this mistake, you have on your hands some engineer's or designer's untried theory, instead of a tried, known, successful car. And you have paid a price that, put in the right car, would never have been a reproach—but would have bought an automobile of real pride and joy.

It is because we see these two mistakes being constantly made—because we see sensible people being constantly talked into these "automobile fiascos" that we boast so much about the record of the car we sell—The Maxwell.

38,000 happy, satisfied Maxwell owners are driving 38,000 handsome streamline Maxwell Cars to-day—at an upkeep cost that any man of any standing can afford, and at an original cost that is simply a practical investment.

200 Maxwell Cars Every Day

Twelve hundred a week, five thousand a month. That is the actual output of "The Wonder Car" right now and constantly increasing.

Not bare promises that cannot be kept, but actual deliveries to Maxwell dealers.

Stop! Think a moment. There must be something back of a production so great. There must be the hearty approval and confidence of the public in the car they buy and the car must merit it all.

26 Maxwell cars every hour of the business day. Yes, that is just what the public are buying, and when you order a Maxwell, you get one the day you want it.

Back of each Maxwell stands one of the greatest and most efficient organizations in the industry, and one strong enough financially to insure you against the purchase of an "orphan car" and to give you actual deliveries of a wonderful car on the day you want it.

The Maxwell Company's Guarantee of Service to Maxwell Owners

No other automobile is backed by a more reliable service than that guaranteed every Maxwell owner. More than 2,000 Maxwell dealers—in every part of this country—are always ready to give expert advice, to make adjustments, and to supply new parts at reasonable prices.

This splendid Maxwell dealer service organization is perfected and completed by the chain of Maxwell owned and Maxwell operated Service Branches. Sixteen great Maxwell Service Stations are so located throughout the country that a Maxwell dealer can supply any part for an owner within a few hours if not in his stock. Maxwell Service is one of the great advantages enjoyed by Maxwell owners.

Order a Maxwell from us now, and when you want it delivered, we will give you your car—not an excuse on delivery day

"EVERY ROAD IS A MAXWELL ROAD"

$695 F. O. B. ELECTRIC DETROIT STARTER $55 EXTRA

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1808 Broadway, at 59th Street, New York City.
Telephone Columbus 7181.

$695 F. O. B. ELECTRIC DETROIT STARTER $55 EXTRA

CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

SHELLS, PAVÉ AND COFFEE MIXED FOR WAR RIDERS

Corporal Brown of the British Motor Cycle Service Has Visited Every Unit of French's Army—Drainpipe Roads.

Motor Cycle of London publishes some interesting experiences of Corporal D. M. Brown, a dispatch rider, who has been to his home for a short furlough, at Douglas, Isle of Man.

"There seems to be considerable misapprehension as to what exactly the work of a dispatch rider consists of," he writes, "and many times, as we have sat in our billets, we have laughed at some of the amusing experiences of the motor cyclist dispatch riders which have been sent to the press. Let me make it plain from the outset that I have never yet shot any Uhlans—in fact, the only time I have used my revolver has been to shoot game which has provided a tasty meal for our squad.

"The work of a dispatch rider is, as the name indicates, that of delivering orders from headquarters to the various brigades, divisions, or units of the particular army to which he is attached. In the town where we are at present our billets are exactly facing the house in which the headquarters are situated. Here are the staff offices, record offices, post and telegraphic offices, offices for the supply of food and ammunition, the organization of which it is impossible to describe during my short stay in the island.

"We are in charge of Lieut. Cadman, and in my party there are three riders—Boyton, Davies, and myself. We are the only people with me who know the island. We take it in turn delivering dispatches, and on some days we are hard at work from early morning to the last thing at night. Orders come across to our billets to send a dispatch rider across to the headquarters. We are there handed a dispatch to deliver to a certain division, the whereabouts of which we ascertain from the Record Office. The dispatches are contained in a sealed envelope, and it is necessary on its delivery to the officers to whom we are sent for them to acknowledge its receipt in writing.

"We are timed as we leave, and report ourselves immediately on our return. Most of our journeys are short—anything about 10 kilometers. The longest journey I have had was some little time ago, when I was given a dispatch to deliver to the headquarters of the Indian Army, then situated at Chartres, not far from Orleans, some 300 miles away. I was five days on this journey and enjoyed it immensely. Although I was supposed to obtain billets at the various towns at which I had to stop by reporting myself to the Maire, as I had a considerable amount of money at the time, I took the opportunity of doing myself well by stopping at the very best hotels I could find. I thought it just as well to have a few of the comforts of civilization when the opportunity occurred.

"With the exception of this journey I have been almost entirely in a line from Arras north to the sea coast. I have delivered dispatches to the Indian Army, the French Army, and the Belgian Army, and, of course, to the First Army, which is under the command of Sir Douglas Haig, and I have been lucky enough to have always succeeded in delivering my dispatches promptly and without trouble.

"The roads over which we have to travel just now are particularly bad. In fact, it is quite impossible to describe them so as to give you an idea of the conditions which exist out yonder. Most of the roads in Flanders are what are called pavé, that is, they consist of small cobble stones in the centre, and on each side just the plain macadam, which is now a sea of mud anything up to two or three feet in depth.

"The pavé has been considerably knocked to pieces, not only by the heavy traffic of the motor wagons, but also by the shell fire. Perhaps the best way to describe it is to say that it is like riding on the top of a drain pipe, and the whole of the time skidding from one side to the other. It is excellent training for reliability trials.

"Dispatch riders have perhaps the most unique and fascinating work at the front. At the present moment I know the whereabouts of practically every regiment we have at the front. I know the shortest cuts to them; and, in addition to this, at one time and another, I have seen every department of the British Army at work.

"Some days I am sent with dispatches to deliver to the artillery, and this is one of the journeys which is most interesting. Unless you know the exact whereabouts of our batteries, you would pass them by on the road. To protect them from being seen from above by the enemies' aeroplanes, the guns are covered by trees, and in the distance look more like an old hedge or a haystack. It may be that the artillery are to shell the German position some half a dozen miles away.

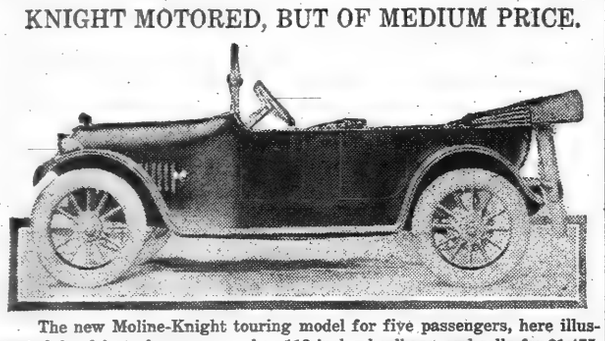
"First of all aviators are dispatched to ascertain the exact position of the enemy. It is thrilling to see the bravery of our aviators, especially when high up in the air, their machines rocking with the explosions of shrapnel. On their return, having made their report to their commander, I am probably dispatched to the artillery unit with full particulars of the range, and told to remain with the artillery in case they should wish to communicate with the Aviation Division or the headquarters. Having reported myself to the officer in command, I may have to stand a couple of hours, or the whole day, watching the artillery at work. Our artillery officers always treat us very well, and insist upon taking us to their mess when we arrive.

"Dispatch riding at night is very dangerous, because of the large number of sentries on the roads. You don't always see them until you are stopped by a man with a rifle pointed at your head. They examine your papers, and this might happen dozens of times in a mile, so you have no time to think of anything but the job you are on. It is difficult to pass the Indian sentries. They never smile, and as you are quite unable to understand their language, you do not know whether they are satisfied or not.

"When you pass a French sentry, he cries out 'Vive l'Angleterre!' and immediately wants to make a fuss of you, which at times is disconcerting. Every time you bring a dispatch to the French Army they insist upon feeding you with coffee and rolls, and after about half a dozen journeys a day one has had quite sufficient coffee and rolls to do one any good.

"In conclusion, I think things out there are going very well, but not for the Germans. I would not like to prophesy when the war will finish, as I can see no diminution in the strength of the Germans, nor in their ammunition or equipment; but when Spring comes things will begin to hustle and we will be able to make considerable progress. We could advance any day now but for the difficulties of feeding and supplying the army, owing to the awful condition of the roads."

KNIGHT MOTORED, BUT OF MEDIUM PRICE.



The new Moline-Knight touring model for five passengers, here illustrated, is of forty horse power, has 118-inch wheelbase, and sells for $1,475.

AT THE OSTRICH TREE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Chandler touring car of the latest model, shown above, is at the foot of one of the oddities of the trip from Carmel to Monterey, Cal., a route to be traveled by unusual numbers of motorists this year because of the expositions.

REGISTRATION BY STATES.

Figures for 1914 Show Total of 1,800,000 Cars in the Country.

The total number of motor vehicles registered during the year 1914, up to Dec. 4, together with the fees collected therefrom, were as follows:

State.	Registration.	Fees.
New York	168,039	$1,527,396.36
Illinois	132,199	845,000.00
California	129,625	1,338,424.50
Ohio	122,071	665,473.00
Pennsylvania	112,000	1,184,657.50
Iowa	100,250	865,767.08
Massachusetts	77,246	925,964.75
†Texas (estimated)	77,000	.....
Michigan	76,225	*275,000.00
Indiana	66,500	427,039.00
New Jersey	59,637	808,770.39
Missouri	51,537	235,418.50
Wisconsin	53,161	265,805.00
Nebraska	51,242	*102,484.00
Kansas	50,107	250,535.00
Washington	29,850	59,200.00
Connecticut	29,317	406,750.04
Minnesota	23,000	*34,500.00
South Dakota	21,385	*97,000.00
Maryland	21,026	266,932.95
Georgia	20,905	104,525.00
District of Columbia (fiscal year)	5,639	*22,556.00
Colorado	17,851	66,661.00
North Dakota	17,349	52,047.00
Oregon	16,347	77,558.00
Maine	16,028	191,000.00
N. Carolina (since July 1)	14,719	*70,000.00
‡South Carolina	14,000	.....
Virginia	13,984	106,349.50
Rhode Island	13,058	151,224.00
Oklahoma	13,000	13,000.00
Kentucky	11,750	65,000.00
New Hampshire	10,596	184,120.00
Montana	10,215	27,697.00
Vermont	8,254	154,344.16
W. Virginia (since July 1)	8,215	65,000.00
Alabama	8,048	113,210.75
Arkansas	5,635	56,350.00
Tennessee	5,470	10,940.00
Arizona (est'd)	5,000	.....
Idaho (estimated)	3,400	.....
Florida	3,368	6,736.00
New Mexico	3,090	19,967.26
Delaware	3,050	36,000.00
Utah	2,203	4,500.00
Mississippi (est'd)	1,800	.....
Nevada	1,550	4,241.88
Total	1,808,441	$11,925,245.55

*Fee estimated.
†County system; number estimated by Dallas Chamber of Commerce.
‡County system; number estimated.

County Road Work in Oregon in 1914

Statistics collected by Insurance Commissioner J. W. Ferguson of Oregon show that a total of $3,629,406.58 was expended by the counties of the State on highways and bridges from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1914. Of this amount $3,369,788.78 was expended on roads, and the balance, $259,617.80, on bridges.

ENGLISH MOTORISTS FEAR TO DRIVE AT NIGHT NOW

Suppression of Lights Because of Air Raids Makes Roads and Streets Dangerous Even for Most Careful Going.

An extrardinary state of things prevailed one night recently at Guildford and sundry other towns in Surrey, Kent, and Sussex, according to Truth of London, for not only was each place practically under arms, but all incoming traffic was suspended. Motorists were peremptorily ordered not only to extinguish their lamps, but to proceed no further, and great inconvenience was caused to those who had driven down from town as usual, or, as some make a practice of doing, come by train, and proceeded to the local garage where they kept their cars for the purpose of driving to some outlying spot. Up to the present some of the residents themselves are still unable to say whether the sudden and unexpected action of the military authorities was dictated by the fear of a Zeppelin raid or whether it concerned a supposed attempt to convey war materials to the coast.

"It may be assumed, however," says that publication, "that, despite the inconvenience caused, there was some good and sufficient reason for an order so drastic; moreover, it has not been repeated on subsequent evenings. What is more to the point, however, is that a general order has been issued for the suppression of powerful lights on motor cars throughout the counties named, and matters are now worse than ever in this respect for the southern motorist.

"The metropolitan area, to which the lights order has hitherto been confined, is some thirty miles across, so that a car driver proceeding due south from the Thames had hitherto about fifteen miles of darkness. Now, however, the distance is more than quadrupled, and the question is undoubtedly a very serious one.

"The whole of this restricted lighting business has been mismanaged from the very beginning, so far as concerns moving vehicles. Even if it be postulated that a Zeppelin raid has been imminent every night for over three months past, and even if it be further conceded that the amount of light reduction enjoined upon shopkeepers and householders generally has been properly apportioned, the fact remains that in respect of road locomotion the thing has been grossly overdone.

"It is obvious to the meanest intelligence that if a Zeppelin raid is probable the use of 3,000 candle-power lamps, projecting a bright beam of light along the road for a quarter of a mile ahead, is hardly undesirable, inasmuch as the Admiralty aeroplanes which patrolled the air for observation purposes before the Home Office order was issued reported that these reflected beams of light could be seen more easily from above than anything else.

"The margin of power, however, between that of a motor-car headlamp and the ordinary side lights is nothing if not enormous; moreover, by the use of no greater degree of definition than that afforded by the word 'powerful' the order gave no indication whatsoever as to what degree of light was or is permissible, thus leaving it open to any over-officious policeman to make himself objectionable if he willed.

"Indeed, in many cases car drivers have been stopped even when using electric side lamps of two candle power. Although brighter in themselves than a paraffin lamp, these lights in no sense cast a powerful beam upon the roadway ahead. Meanwhile, every motorist traveling within the metropolitan area has been, from no fault of his own, potentially liable to a charge of manslaughter, while the perils of the streets for pedestrains have been greater than has ever been the case since the days before street lamps were known.

"The London Coroners could tell a moving tale as to what has happened, punctuated by the cases which have been actually reported in the press. By the irony of circumstance, the very driver who was fined at Richmond the other day for switching on his headlamps had to appear as a witness immediately afterward at an inquest on a soldier who had been killed by a motor car because the driver had been told to put out his headlights, and could not see anybody in the road. The situation will not be relieved, however, until drivers are allowed to use a degree of light which will enable them to pick their way; it is perfectly feasible to insure this without in any way approaching the brilliant beams of the acetylene or electric headlamp."

The Easiest Riding Car In The World

MARMON "41"

Printers Ink vs. Facts

There are two ways of making automobile advertisements.

One is to go only as far as printers' ink will take you—to "claim" power, value, efficiency, comfort, and all the other things the superlatives of speech express.

The other is to forget all the adjectives and alliterations and put up to you such an offer as this:

"Let Marmon '41' prove its value to you by performance!

"We guarantee to outdemonstrate, out-perform, outdo any other make of car in New York!"

Sometimes our enthusiasm over Marmon "41" causes us to use the superlatives of the first style of advertising, but—

We always back them up with the second style—the superlatives of performance.

Right now—we make you an offer to prove Marmon "41" a better value by actual performance than any other make of car at any price.

Will you let us prove it?

The Marmon-New York Co., Inc.
A FACTORY BRANCH
1855 Broadway at 61st St.
Telephone 1583 Columbus

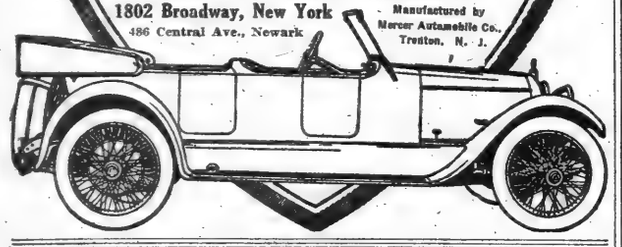
MERCER

FOUR-CYLINDER POLICY

The building of high-efficiency, medium-weight, four-cylinder cars in limited quantities has always been the Mercer policy. As a result, the Mercer is the acknowledged leader of America's four-cylinder cars. The Mercer Automobile Co. sees no reason for "lots of cylinders."

Models For All Needs

WHITING MOTOR COMPANY
1802 Broadway, New York
486 Central Ave., Newark
Manufactured by Mercer Automobile Co., Trenton, N. J.



Once a Locomobile Always a Locomobile

Lasting quality is built into each and every Locomobile. Each model has a dignity and style which is ever pleasing.

Our exchanged Locomobile sixes, which have been refinished and renewed, offer a good opportunity to the man who prefers a high quality car at a medium quality car price. We guarantee them the same as new cars. An excellent assortment now on view in our exchange car display room.

The Locomobile Company of America
H. S. HAMILTON, Mgr. Exchange Car Dept.
Locomobile Building, 61st Street, next to Broadway

How much per——DELIVERED Mile?

THAT'S the Tire Question in a Nutshell!

Not—"how much does the Tire Cost"—"how much Rubber is in it"—"how many layers of Cotton fabric"—or "how many different Vulcanizings does it go through."

Because,—Results have shown that some of the Tires which have *most* Cotton, Rubber, Weight and stiffness, give much *less* MILEAGE and *Resilience* than other tires made *lighter* by more *expert* workmen, through more *direct* and *precise* Methods.

Nor is so-called "Mileage Guarantee" worth considering in purchasing of Tires.

Because,—*no* Tires are actually guaranteed to give *definite Mileage,* no matter what the surface reading may suggest.

Such "Guarantee" would be impracticable with the *best* Tire ever made, or that ever will be made.

—This, unless the Tire User could, in turn, guarantee the *kind* of roads over which he would *always* drive, the kind of *driving* his Chauffeur would *always* do, and the air pressure he would *always* carry on each Tire.

THE "Mileage Guarantee" is therefore a deceptive Misnomer.

It does not guarantee given Mileage but is only a figure arbitrarily named "as a *Basis* for Adjustment" on Claims made for defective Workmanship or Materials.

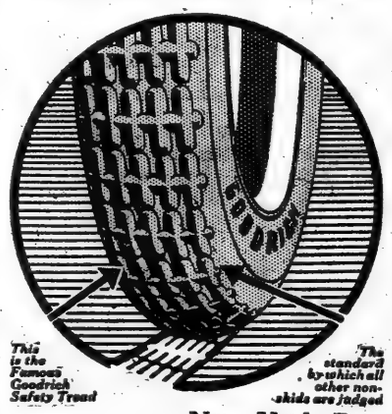
Read any of these "Guarantees" that are printed (or have the verbal ones defined) and you will see that they *don't guarantee anything except that the Maker alone shall decide* everything such "Guarantee" is supposed to cover.

The larger the *Milage* "Guarantee" the higher the price must the Maker charge, to cover (as with Life Insurance) the increased "risk" of replacing Tires that are reasonably sure to wear out, in considerable numbers, *before* they have given the "Guaranteed" Mileage.

The Careful Driver, over good roads and streets, would thus *pay more than the Tire is worth,* so that the Reckless Driver, or he who must continually drive over bad roads and streets, might get Mileage he is not *entitled* to, at the *Careful* Driver's expense.

THE Goodrich Safety Tread is the fairest-priced Tire, of similar Quality, in the field.—Ten to 30% *lower* than other Tires that give less Mileage on *average* performance, less effective Traction, with more Vibration, and greater tendency to separate the layers of Fabric and of Tread.

Compare the "Goodrich Safety" Mileage Cost with that of any *other* Tire in the field, and ACT on what the Comparison shows you.



This is the Famous Goodrich Safety Tread

The standard by which all other non-skids are judged

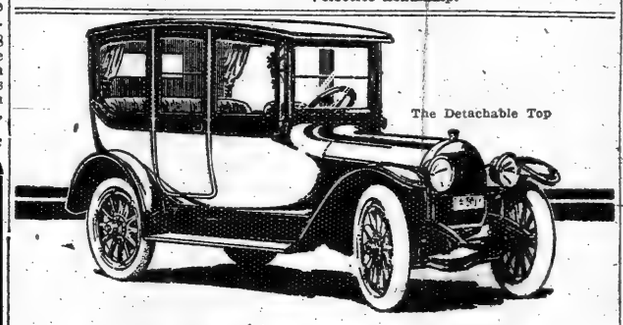
Note the following table of comparative prices on non-skid tires. Columns headed "A," "B," "C" and "D" represent four highly-advertised tires:

Size	Goodrich Safety Tread	OTHER MAKES "A"	"B"	"C"	"D"
30x3	$ 9.45	$10.55	$10.95	$16.35	$16.10
30x3½	12.20	13.35	14.20	21.70	23.60
32x3½	14.00	15.40	16.30	22.85	25.30
34x4	20.35	22.30	23.80	31.15	33.55
36x4½	28.70	32.15	33.60	41.85	41.40
37x5	33.90	39.80	41.80	49.85	52.05

If you are charged less for any other make than Goodrich, they are taking it out of the tire; if you are charged more, they are taking it out of you.

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO., Akron, Ohio
New York Branch, 1780 Broadway.

GOODRICH FAIR-LISTED TIRES



The Detachable Top

The All-Year KisselKar

ENJOY this new car now. Ride in early spring with the top attached—remove top as soon as weather gets warm—put it on again next fall. The All-Year KisselKar offers you the comfort and convenience of continuous all year driving, at small additional cost, without sacrificing either looks or service.

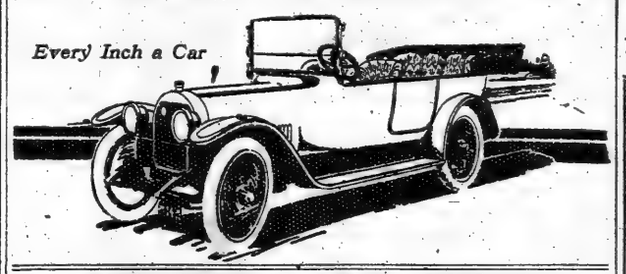
A Manufactured Car with the Quality Built-In

The KisselKar is a manufactured car—the quality is built in. Its leading mechanical features are exclusively Kissel made. It is a roomy car of fine appearance and striking lines. Its riding qualities are superb. The performance of its great motor will compel your admiration.

Now is the Time to Call See the All-Year KisselKar and other models at once—36-Four at $1450, 42-Six at $1650, 48-Six at $2350, 60-Six at $3150. One-Compartment and Conventional Four-Door Bodies.

CLODIO & ENGS, INC., 1696 Broadway, Tel. 460-1 Circle.

Every Inch a Car



EXTREMELY LOW PRICES ASKED FOR THESE USED CARS

On account of the large sales of new Studebakers,
We are overstocked. Prices ¼ to ½ of their original value.
A deposit will hold your purchase a reasonable time. When you buy here, you buy safe. **Come in today and make your selection.**

Clearaway Sale
of *Studebaker*
Get a demonstration today.

And Other Good Makes Will Be Continued This Week.

PRICES ON THESE $200 UP

Coles, Overlands, E. M. F., Pope-Hartford, Premiers, Studebakers, Fords, Chalmers, Oldsmobiles, Hupmobiles, Whites, Oaklands, All ready for demonstration. Prices we ask lowest in the city.

STUDEBAKER CORP. OF AMERICA
OPEN EVENINGS. Broadway and 56th Street. USED CAR DEPARTMENT. Phone Circle 1400. New York City.

A Great Tire Sale—10 Carloads Bought. All Prices Beaten.
Best Purchase We Ever Made. Finest Lot We Ever Saw.
Saving 40%
TUBES, All all sizes.....$1 to $2
Magnetos, Lamps, Electric Equipment, Windshields, etc.,
All at "Rock Bottom" Prices.
Try Us! We Solicit Your Trade.
"Our Prices Scare Our Competitors."
Jandorf Automobile Co.
Tire and Sundry Department.
1764 Broadway Corner 57th St. Ground Floor.

PIERCE-ARROWS
Runabout, run little over 3,000 miles and good as new—same guarantee.
36 Landaulet, newly painted, good running order; demountable rims; only $1,250.
Extra touring bodies can be supplied for some of the older models at very moderate prices.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Ave., Newark. Tel. Market 6671.
Pierce Arrow Agents for New Jersey.

AUTOMOBILISTS GAIN
through our method of instruction a complete technical and practical knowledge of automobiles; several hundreds will testify to our superior facilities for teaching; complete course, $55; day and evening classes; also private instruction at hours to suit convenience; write for booklet.
CLASSES FOR LADIES.
Stewart Auto School 225 W. 57th St. (At Broadway.)

WHITE TRUCK
¾-Ton Truck, 30 H. P. Good tire equipment. Overman cushion on rear wheels. Body express panel with top. Motor just overhauled. $550.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Ave., Newark. Market 6671.
Pierce-Arrow Agents for New Jersey.

MERCER RUNABOUT
1913 Model, in very good condition.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Ave., Newark. Tel. Market 6671.
Pierce Arrow Agents for New Jersey.

REPAIRS.
We make a specialty of repairing automobiles; in addition to our facilities for doing fine coach work we have a well equipped machine shop to overhaul motors; established 1884.
J. M. QUINBY & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.

INTERESTING HAPPENINGS IN MOTORDOM DURING THE WEEK

WORKING TO OPEN MORE NATIONAL PARKS TO CARS

This Is Part of Plan to Add to Pleasure of Greatly Increased American Touring Expected This Season.

"America first must be made ready to be seen before there can be any great response to the now widely heralded appeal to 'See America First!'" is the comment of Mrs. John D. Sherman of Chicago, Chairman of the Conservation Department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who is included in the list of speakers at the National Parks Conference, now being held at the University of California in Berkeley.

In the call for this third conference its given purpose is "to consider, among other things, problems affecting the management, care, and protection of the national parks and national monuments generally, into which, of course, enters the construction of roads and trails and the automobile situation."

The recent report of Secretary of the Interior Lane contains this reference to the modern form of roads travel:

"The policy of the department in admitting automobiles to the parks where road conditions make motoring safe has met with general approval. It enables the traveling public to make trips to the parks more expeditiously than formerly, and, in addition, to materially increasing the number of visitors to the reservations, has been productive of considerable revenue."

Every phase affecting the national parks is being touched upon in the Berkeley conference, the speakers for which include Dr. Benjamin I. Wheeler, President of the University of California; Robert B. Marshall, Chief Geographer of the United States Geological Survey; Major T. Warren Allen, United States Office of Public Roads; Mark Daniels, Superintendent of National Parks; Colonel L. M. Brett, Superintendent of Yellowstone Park; A. G. Batchelder, Chairman A. A. A. Executive Board; Representatives E. T. Taylor of Colorado and J. Arthur Elston of California, besides department officers from every national park.

That the Department of the Interior intends to give comprehensive attention to the scenic assets of the country, in so far as it is possible with the funds at its command, appears certain, and with Europe forbidden ground for an indefinite period, it is inevitable that thousands of Americans will come to realization of the superior wonders of their own country.

John A. Wilson, President of the American Automobile Association, last week made reference to the fact that not only those who had been in the habit of yearly going abroad would gain on acquaintance with the United States and Canada, but thousands of other people would indulge in interstate roads travel.

"In the pioneer days of the motor car its use was in great degree confined to people who had both means and leisure," Mr. Wilson said, "but a large percentage of automobiles are now possessed by substantial citizens who take only occasional vacation periods. Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of the State of New York, in commenting upon the fact that one-third of the 170,000 cars in his Commonwealth are owned by the farm population, aptly refers to the automobile as an implement of practical utility instead of luxury. Nevertheless, I have found in my quite extensive going about the country that our farm friends are not confining their motoring to short trips to the nearest town or railroad station. While highways should be built to shipping points, these arteries of communication to fulfill present needs must also permit business and social roads intercourse between centres of population. Both wants can be met, and to contend for one exclusively is not the creed of organized motorists."

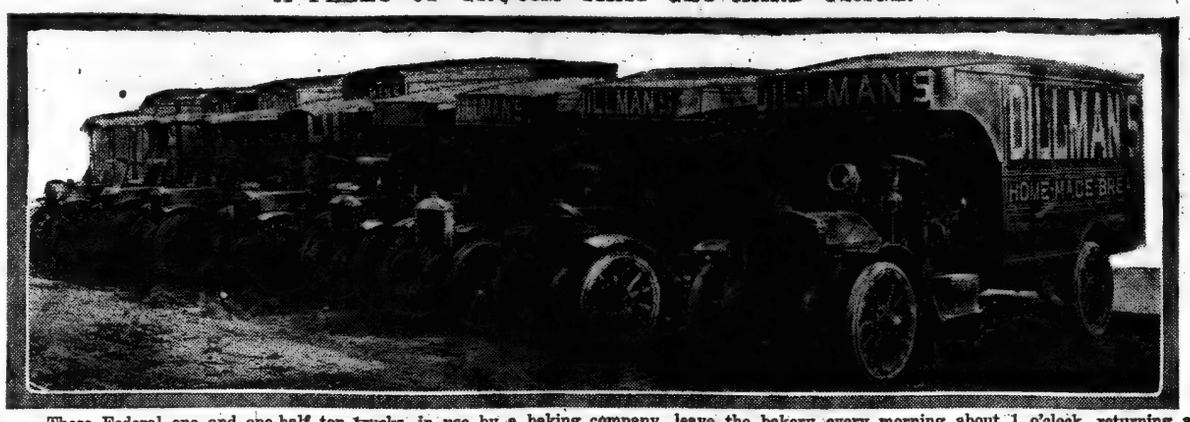
TO DISCUSS TRUCKS.

Questions of Limiting Their Weight and Size to Come Up.

The following communication, signed by Jefferson Dermont Thompson and F. H. Elliot, has been addressed to the most important motoring organizations in Greater New York which are concerned in the operation of motor trucks upon the public streets. Representatives are expected to attend the meeting mentioned therein from the Motor Truck Club of America, Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Society of Automobile Engineers, Automobile Dealers' Association of New York, Brooklyn Motor Vehicle Dealers' Association, and Electric Vehicle Association of America. Among the automobile technical experts and consulting engineers who will be present are Arthur J. Slade, Joseph Tracy, George H. Robertson, and David Beecroft. Attorney William Bondy of counsel for the Safety First Society, and E. B. Goodrich, consulting engineer to the President of the Borough of Manhattan, will also attend the hearing to be held on Wednesday, March 17.

A sub-committee has been appointed by the Mayor's Central Committee on Street Traffic and Safety to investigate the use of the public streets by motor trucks and to consider the advisability of limiting the size, weight and speed of such vehicles. For the purpose of considering these subjects and any other matters in relation to motor trucks, the committee invites you to designate a representative to attend a conference to be held on Wednesday afternoon, March 17, at 3 o'clock, at the headquarters of the Safety First Society, Craftsman Building, 6 East Thirty-ninth Street.

A FLEET OF TRUCKS THAT GET HARD USAGE.



These Federal one and one-half ton trucks, in use by a baking company, leave the bakery every morning about 1 o'clock, returning at noon, after covering a minimum of 100 miles each and making 140 stops. The average cost a day, including driver and helper, is $8 for each truck.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

One of the most interesting trade news announcements of the week is that Ray M. Owen has bought a substantial interest in the Harry S. Houpt Company, the Eastern distributors of the Mitchell car. In this connection it might be stated that the Houpt Company has taken over the distribution of the Owen Magnetic Car in the Philadelphia district.

After the winning of the Vanderbilt Cup the Thermoid Rubber Company of Trenton, N. J., with offices at 250 West Fifty-fourth Street, received the following telegram from Dario Resta: "I just won the Vanderbilt Cup race, using the same Nassau tires identically as I used in the Grand Prix. This is truly wonderful. Nassau tires are really remarkable, and I am proud to share the honors with them."

Considerable interest has been aroused by the statement recently made to the effect that the cost of merchandising Reo automobiles was less than that of marketing almost any line of so called staples. The statement was made by Richard H. Scott, general manager of the Reo Motor Car Company, that the total administration, sales and advertising expense of the Reo Company is less than 3 per cent.

Among the testing devices of Dodge Brothers' big factory is the cushion testing machine. A weight equal to that of an average person is placed in contact with a fully constructed cushion selected at random. The weight is kept moving in a perpendicular plane to ascertain the strength of the springs and the quality of the leather and curled hair from which the upholstery is built. A registering device on the side shows the number of impacts.

The Lozier Motor Company is to be operated on a larger scale than ever before, it is said. Theodore Friedeberg of New York is President, Charles Shongood of New York and Maurice Rothchild of Chicago, Vice Presidents; Harry Frank, Detroit, Treasurer, and Samuel Frank, Detroit, Secretary and General Manager. The company is having shipped to Detroit from the Plattsburg plant all machinery and parts. A new six-cylinder model is in process.

Five hundred cars will be the limit that the Motor Sales Corporation will accept as entries for the first annual Spring sale in Madison Square Garden March 22, 23, and 24.

In Seattle, Wash., for a distance of 1,211 feet, on a level pavement, an eight cylinder Cadillac—in high gear—averaged a speed of 1.86 miles per hour with five passengers. At times the speedometer registered as low as one mile, fluctuating between that mark and two miles per hour over the entire distance.

As 30 pounds of hair are required to upholster each automobile, to supply the entire annual output of Studebaker machines requires the hair from 1,900,000 animals.

With a record of having sold 997 Hupmobiles in South Africa in one year, C. D. Bradford, a partner of Walter C. Airey & Co., indent merchants of Cape Town, has arrived in New York and is staying at the Hotel Manhattan. A trip of 1,000 miles over unspeakable roads around Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal, and the newly conquered province of German Southwest Africa, proved an irresistible argument in favor of the reliability of American motors, with the result that inquiries came in in such volume that Mr. Bradford has come to America only to make for an increased allotment of pleasure cars, but to purchase motor trucks, motor cycles, and accessories of all kinds.

Sixty-one per cent. is the substantial gain in the sale, manufacture, and delivery of cars the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company shows for the months of January and February, 1915, over the corresponding months of last year.

Because of the unusual business done the past two months, William C. Poertner, of the Poertner Motor Car Company, metropolitan distributors for National and Jeffrey cars, finds that it is necessary for him to make a special trip to the factories in order to secure more cars.

In order to fill the need for a garage with facilities for taking care of electric passenger vehicles in the Washington Heights section, Wright's Garage, Inc., 158th Street and Riverside Drive, has been equipped with charging apparatus for giving complete service. The United Electric Light and Power Company is behind the move.

Many automobile exhibits are in the Transportation building at the Panama-International Exposition. The showing made by the Pacific Coast agency for the Ford car is interesting. The exhibitors have erected a miniature factory where they are turning out eighteen cars daily between the hours of 2 o'clock and five in the afternoon.

In addition to inspection at the Saxon factory in Detroit, this concern has gone a step further than is customary among automobile makers. By the new plan, expert inspectors will be assigned to the different plants where the parts and materials for use in its cars are produced.

A. J. Rogers has joined the force of Nordyke & Marmon Co. as head of the Sales-Service department.

William J. Slater has resigned his position as assistant sales and advertising manager of the motor car department, Durant-Dort Carriage Company, Flint, Mich., to join the sales organization of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

Robert Lurie is now in charge of the used-car department of the Singer Car Company, and is busily engaged at Broadway and Sixty-first Street.

A majority of new drivers and a surprisingly large percentage of seasoned motorists will do more to harm a new automobile engine in the first 500 miles of driving than in the following 2,000 miles, according to Claude S. Briggs, President of the Briggs-Detroiter Company of Detroit.

In the new Apperson cars the lower and upper half of the crank case, the transmission case, and bearing caps are made of aluminium. With this method employed in the construction the weight is materially reduced.

NEW STATE GUIDE TO BE OUT IN MAY

Will Be Issued by New York State Automobile Association—The Contents.

The official touring guide and road map of New York State, which is being prepared under the direction of the New York State Automobile Association, will be issued to the public May 15. The appearance of the book will be a sort of an informal celebration of the completion of some of the main highways of the State, and will mark the first anniversary of the "See New York State First" campaign launched by the association last May.

According to Motordom, the European war will divert tens of thousands of tourists to this country and the amount of travel in this State will depend entirely upon the amount of advertising which the State is given from now until the opening of the touring season.

"Because of the fact," it says, "that it is necessary to let all of the country know at this time when people are making their touring plans for the Spring and Summer months what we have in New York State, to let the whole country know of our unsurpassed roads surrounded by the wonderful beauties of nature, the association has decided to renew the 'See New York State First' campaign earlier than we had at first intended.

"The road guide and the map has been undertaken primarily for advertising the touring facilities of New York State. The guide is to be so extensive in character and so broad in scope that it will fill a want not only with the members of the association but with the motorists of all the other States as well.

"The book will foster the 'See New York State First' idea. It will show places where only an occasional motorist has been. The book will be so complete and so accurate, so useful and so indispensable that the association believes it will be one of its greatest gifts to the State."

In addition to the regular routes through New York State and those which the association is developing for the first time, the guide will contain all the main trunk lines into New York from Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Canada. Direct routes also from Boston, Atlantic City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Quebec, Montreal, Burlington, and many other principal points.

A. C. A. GOVERNORS ACT FOR CLEAR POST ROAD

Adopt Resolution Opposing Repeal of the Burns Law for Albany Highway in Interest of All Citizens of State.

At a meeting of the Governors of the Automobile Club of America on March 2 the following resolution in connection with the proposed Slater-Law bill endangering the Albany Post Road was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The Albany Post Road, along the east bank of the Hudson River from New York to Albany, is in many places narrow, steep, and winding, which physical characteristics, together with its peculiar availability for a State boulevard from New York to Albany, render it highly desirable that it shall be preserved exclusively for vehicular traffic; and

"Whereas, It is provided by Section 343 of Chapter 30 of the Laws of 1909, known as the 'Highway Law,' that no railroad track shall be laid on the Albany Post Road except in the Cities of New York and Yonkers and in the town of Cortland and the village of Sing Sing in Westchester County; and

"Whereas, A bill has been introduced in the Senate and in the Assembly of the State of New York to repeal said Section 343 of the highway law, in so far as it affects the towns of Ossining, Mount Pleasant, and Greenburg, in Westchester County, which said bill is known in the Senate as the Slater bill, No. 51, and in the Assembly as the Law bill, No. 105; and

"Whereas, The effect of said bill, if enacted, will be to allow the laying of railroad tracks on the said Albany Post Road from the village of North Tarrytown to the City of Yonkers; and

"Whereas, The laying of railroad tracks and the operation of cars on the said Albany Post Road for that distance will seriously impair the usefulness and desirability of the said Albany Post Road for a State boulevard and will tend to make the use of said road for vehicular traffic extremely dangerous; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this club that the amendment of Section 343 of the highway law, as proposed by the Slater-Law bill, No. 51 in Senate and No. 105 in Assembly, would be detrimental to the interests of the citizens of the entire State of New York, and that the said bill should therefore not become law."

The club has taken the position that the best interests of the citizens of the State of New York will be served if the Albany Post Road is kept for the use of vehicular traffic alone.

GIVES TIRE ADVICE.

Lecturer Tells Y. M. C. A. Audience How to Get Service.

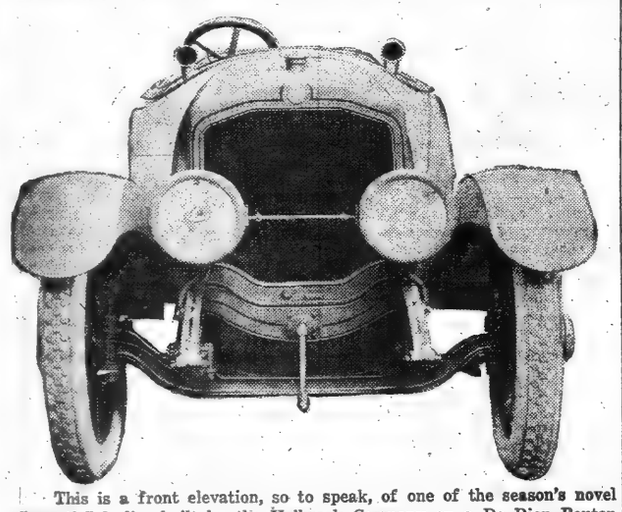
G. C. Tietjen gave some causes of poor tire service in a lecture on Thursday evening at the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. The lecture was under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Automobile School. Mr. Tietjen said:

"Improper inflation causes much tire trouble. On a four-inch tire, during the first 2,000 or 2,500 miles, the pressure should be about eighty pounds. After that reduce the pressure a little. On a three-and-a-half-inch tire the pressure during the first 2,000 or 2,500 miles should be between sixty-five and seventy pounds. After that reduce the pressure slightly, say by eight or ten pounds."

Mr. Tietjen's lecture was illustrated by stereopticon slides of abused and worn-out tires. He showed several tires the sides of which had been ground down as if on a grindstone.

"Don't run on street car tracks if you can avoid it," he said. "Such practice will quickly wear out the best tire, the wear coming on the side. The friction of the tire against the steel rail is almost like putting the tire on a grindstone. Avoid frozen ruts while riding in the country. They have the same effect as car tracks. Many drivers seem to think the curb is the best brake. It is not."

NEWEST OF BOAT BODIES SEEN FROM FRONT.

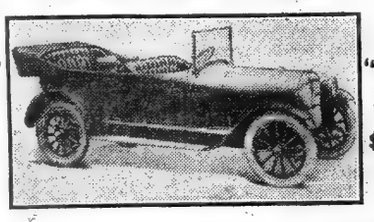


This is a front elevation, so to speak, of one of the season's novel "aquatic" bodies built by the Holbrook Company on a De Dion Bouton chassis. Note the ventilator lights, rail and other boatlike features.

PAIGE

"The Standard of Value and Quality"

"Four-36" Complete $1075



"Six-46" Complete $1395

Other Cars are Higher in Price—The Paige is Higher in Quality

That is an actual statement of facts.

You really ought to Pay *More* for the Paige Six than for cars of much higher list price.

Compare specifications—investigate style, finish, and manufacturing excellence.

You'll find more beauty, more power, higher quality of standard equipment, greater efficiency and comfort in operation—

And less price.
The New Paige "Six-46" is truly an Epoch Making Car at a Record Breaking Price. **$1395**

You will never be *entirely* satisfied until you own a Paige Six.

You must recognize the following as being the last word in expensive motor car equipment:—Continental Motor; Gray & Davis Starting and Lighting; Bosch High Tension Magneto; Carburetors that will enable our Motors to carry you sixteen and twenty miles on one gallon of gasoline; Wheelbase, 116 or 124 inches; Five or Seven Passenger Bodies.
AND remember, all Paige Cars are guaranteed, not for ninety days, but for the entire year.

Phone 8371 Columbus for a Paige Demonstration

The Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, Detroit
Paige-Detroit Office, 235 W. 58th St.
Dunham & Black, 1001 Bedford Av., Brooklyn

RECORD

Buick

BUSINESS

Buick Runabout Prices, $900, $1,185	We have built, sold and delivered more 1915 Buick Motor Cars than we made in 1914. Last year thousands were disappointed because we sold out early. If you wish a 1915 Buick take a demonstration and order now.
	The Model C-25, $950, Buick Touring Car
SIX, $1,650, f. o. b. factory.	The Model C-25, five-passenger touring car is the highest grade and best finished moderate price automobile. It is the easiest car in the world for man or woman to run. The hardest single motor car operation is changing gears. Buick reserve power is so great that you climb almost any hill, slow way down and pick up speed in traffic without changing gears. The $950 Buick is the only Touring car sold for less than $1,200 that uses the Delco starting and lighting system. The starting pedal and all control switches are most conveniently placed. We are glad to stake our reputation on the success of the C-25 touring car. It is the best car built for less than $1,235, the greatest automobile value ever offered. It is the result of twelve years' experience and has no weak points. The Model C-25 has no competitor among medium price cars for beauty, design, finish, riding qualities, fuel economy and proven endurance. It easily develops from 4 to 50 miles an hour on high gear, and its superior hill climbing powers are recognized wherever motor cars are run. For touring, all-round work and vacation trip in the mountains it stands pre-eminent among practical and economical motor cars.
Buick Touring Car, $950, $1,235.	
SIX, $1,650, f. o. b. factory.	

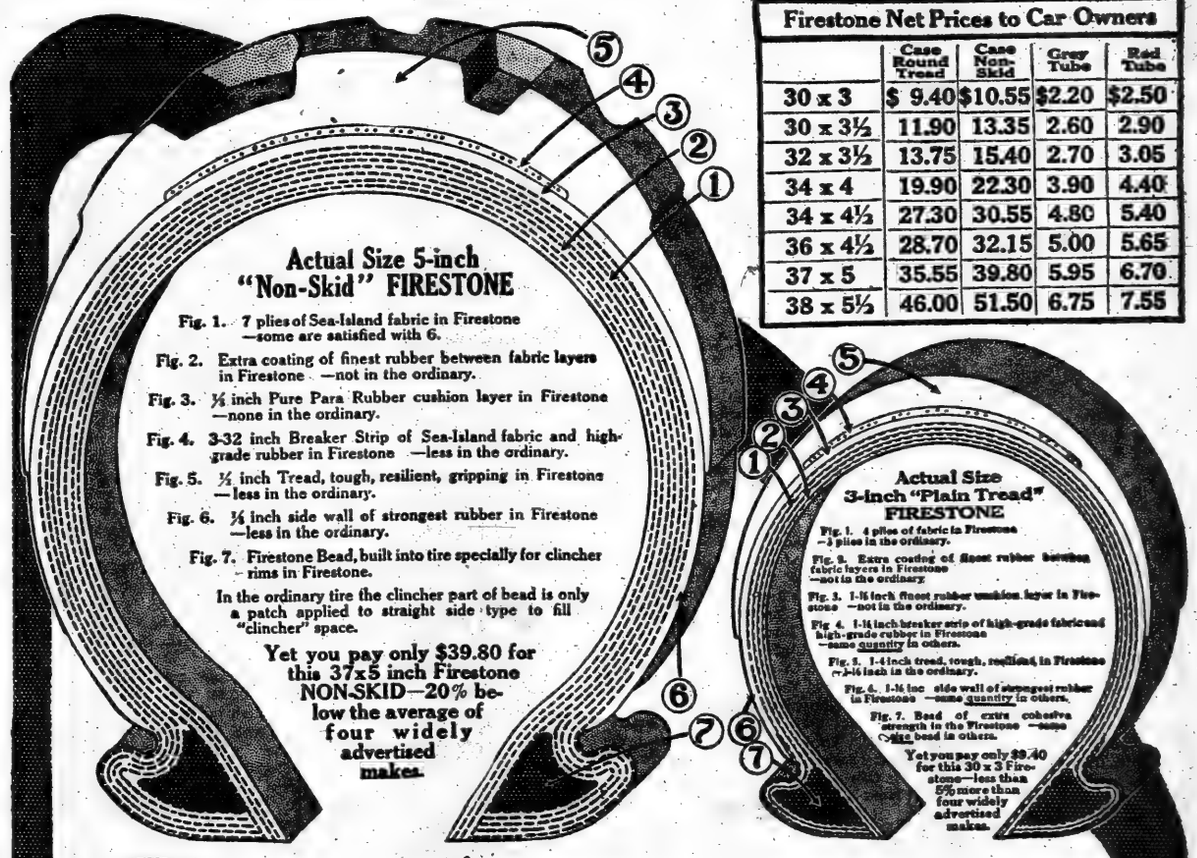
See the New Buick Truck at Our Salesroom Broadway & 55th St.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY

BROOKLYN 358 Livingston Street | **NEW YORK** Broadway & 55th Street | **NEWARK** 45 William Street

Firestone Net Prices to Car Owners

	Case Round Tread	Case Non-Skid	Grey Tube	Red Tube
30 x 3	$ 9.40	$10.55	$2.20	$2.50
30 x 3½	11.90	13.35	2.60	2.90
32 x 3½	13.75	15.40	2.70	3.05
34 x 4	19.90	22.30	3.90	4.40
34 x 4½	27.30	30.55	4.80	5.40
36 x 4½	28.70	32.15	5.00	5.65
37 x 5	35.55	39.80	5.95	6.70
38 x 5½	46.00	51.50	6.75	7.55



Firestone Prices In Public Favor

Look for the Reasons Inside

ABOVE we show some of the inside reasons for the growing demand for Firestone Tires and Tubes. This demand increased our output last year alone 78%. This demand brought to us 50% more dealers last year. This demand, because of inbuilt Service; has made us grow into the largest organization of tire specialists in America.

Nothing but Mileage, Mileage at the lowest cost, plus every feature of real service, would have done this.

And nothing short of Firestone quantity and quality of materials can possibly deliver this mileage and riding service.

You need that extra layer of fabric in the Firestone—4 plies instead of 3 in the small size—7 plies in the 5-inch Firestone, for instance, instead of only 6 in the ordinary.

You need that cushion stock in the Firestone. There is none of it in ordinary tires. Yet it is impossible to build a full service tire without a cushion layer under the breaker strip. You must have it to prevent bruising and overstraining the fabric.

Firestone Tires have never been built down to a price. You will find everything in a Firestone that ought to be there. Firestone Tires are vulcanized by the "two-cure" process. This is more expensive than the "one-cure," but it allows rigid inspection in the making and eliminates fabric buckles and other defects.

The sections show these things—the mileage proves them. Ask any neutral repair man which manufacturer gives the most in quality. He cuts into all makes of tires. He knows.

Firestone Tubes Prove Firestone Economy

Firestone Inner Tubes at a lower price than all other established makes may seem too good to be true. But read the price lists. See your dealer. It is a fact. None have equaled Firestone quality in tubes. You can judge that before buying.

Firestones look quality, feel quality, weigh quality. The bulk of pure rubber is there.

Then why is Firestone lower in price?

Specialized production on an enormous scale is one reason. The largest exclusive tire and tube factory in America cuts cost for you.

Specialized marketing facilities of international scope is another reason. America's largest distributing organization devoted solely to tires and tubes cuts costs for you.

The specialist at buying saves you some more.

The Firestone policy of small profit to win largest demand saves you more.

The low overhead costs and interest charges on the Firestone business save you more.

These are the reasons why you get the supreme quality of Firestone Tubes at even less than others charge.

The fact that the tube is the very heart of the tire, the foundation of tire service, and also that tube quality is easily judged, forces a fairly high standard among all recognized makers. And having to even approach Firestone quality, others go beyond in price. The same relative difference, which means a bigger advantage to you, exists in the tire prices and values.

So compare tires and tubes, inside and out. Compare the prices. Compare the service records among your acquaintances—then get Firestones from your dealer and enjoy "Most Miles per Dollar."

Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, Inc., 1871-75 Broadway, N. Y.

"America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rim Makers."

1197 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn. 84 Bank St., Newark.
Home Office and Factory: Akron, Ohio—Branches and Dealers Everywhere.

Most Miles Per Dollar

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Another Upper East Side Private Dwelling, Assessed at $103,000, Sold to Investor.

ALTER VANDERBILT MANSION

East Side New-Law Tenement Traded for a West Side Flat—Remington Place Sold.

The realty market closed yesterday after a fairly active week with a total of twenty-six reported sales, against a total of thirty-four for the same week a year ago. Conditions, however, continue to improve slowly but surely, one very encouraging being that more money is being loaned at lower rates of interest than it has been for several months past.

Important among yesterday's transactions was the sale by Louis J. Pooler of 17 East Sixty-fifth Street, a four-story high-stoop dwelling, on lot 25 by 100.5, between Fifth and Madison Avenues.

The property is assessed by the city at $103,000. Mr. Pooler purchased the house in 1898. The new owner will occupy. Pease & Elliman negotiated the sale.

To Enlarge Vanderbilt Mansion.

A four-story addition is to be built to the old Vanderbilt mansion on the northeast corner of Fifty-first Street and Fifth Avenue by Cornelius Vanderbilt, who plans to make it his future home.

Among other changes planned for the old Vanderbilt home is the changing of the entrance from the avenue around on Fifty-first Street.

The new addition will be four stories high, measuring 60 by 100 feet. It will conform to the main building, which is also to be remodeled and redecorated. Plans for the changes have been prepared by Architect Horace Trumbauer of Philadelphia.

East Side Tenements Traded.

On the lower east side Louis Bloch sold to Leopold Hellinger for investment 340 and 342 East Fourth Street, a six-story new-law house, on plot 36.10 by 90, between Avenues C and D. In part payment the buyer gave the five-story flat with stores at 26 West End Avenue, on lot 25 by 100, located 75.5 feet north of Sixtieth Street.

In the deal the Fourth Street parcel was valued at $63,250, subject to mortgages of $42,500, and on the latter property, which carries a mortgage of $11,500, the valuation was placed at $25,000.

Reason for High Forty-second Street Rent.

One reason for the high rental, averaging $25,000 a year, to be paid by Herbert & Huesgen for the nineteen-year term on the six-story building at 18 East Forty-second Street, is that the renewal twenty-one-year privilege was obtained at the rate of about $14,000 a year. The lawyers for the lessees, Adolph & Henry Bloch, explained yesterday that the high rate for the first period is paid on consideration of a much lower rental for the second period. The building, as announced yesterday, was leased for the periods specified from the Hallet & Davis Piano Company, who held the original leasehold. Were it not for the lower rental consideration for the second period the rate for the nineteen-year period, it was pointed out, might be regarded as excessive.

Bronx Borough.

George Bell has purchased through the Shatzkin Realty Company a plot 100 by 100 on the east side of Wilder Avenue, 450 feet north of Edenwald Avenue. It will be improved with two-family houses.

Cahn & Pittman have sold to Morris Marks the two-story frame two-family dwelling on a lot 25 by 100, known as 123 East 236th Street.

Brooklyn.

The Alco Building Company has sold residences at 2,079 and 2,087 Sixty-sixth Street, in the Mapleton section, to Henry Schween and Albert E. Doerle, respectively.

Charles E. Rickerson has sold the two-family brick house at 253 Windsor Place, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, for the William Calder Company.

Frederick Remington Home Sold.

Mrs. Frederick Remington has sold to a client of Pease & Elliman her country home at Ridgefield, Conn., consisting of about fifty acres.

Buys Staten Island Farm.

Benjamin Roth has purchased from Warren L. Sawyer a plot of five acres, with a residence, on South Avenue, Bloomfield, Staten Island. The property was the former Fletcher Ball peach farm. J. Sterling Drake was the broker.

Mount Vernon Block Front Sold.

The block front of eight two-family houses at 135 to 149 West Fourth Street, Mount Vernon, has been purchased by Mrs. Estelle G. Winston from Mrs. C. L. Littlejohn. The holding price was $70,000. A Montclair, N. J., residence was given in part payment. W. H. Parsons of Upper Montclair was the broker.

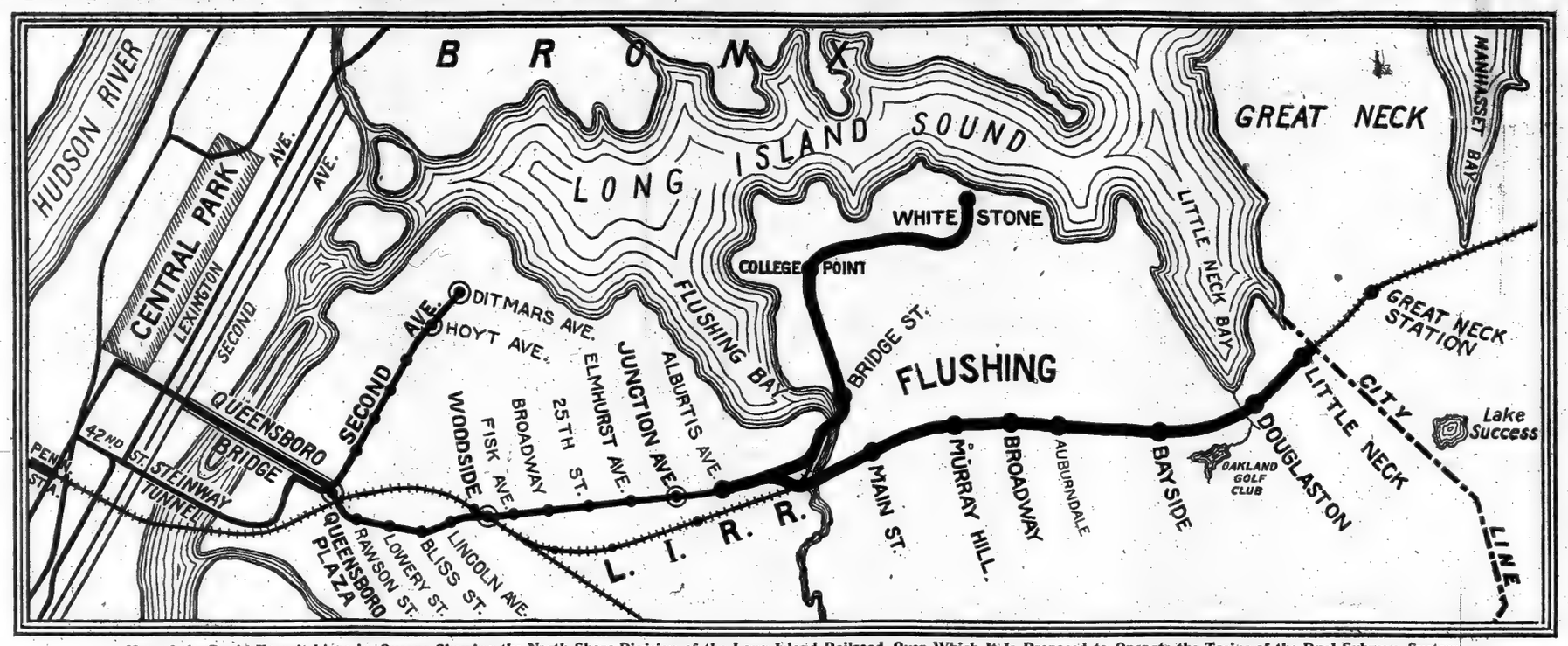
Buyer at Larchmont.

Howell G. Perrin and Charles L. Perrin have sold for W. Mercer Baird his large Colonial house on the northeast corner of Prospect and Oak Avenues, Larchmont Manor, to Dr. George L. Megargee.

Realty Firm to Move.

The real estate firm of William A. White Sons of 62 Cedar Street has leased for new and larger quarters the twelfth floor of the Continental Building, 46 Cedar Street. This floor was formerly the officers' floor of the Continental Insurance Company.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD OFFERS TO LEASE TRACKS FOR DUAL SUBWAY TRAINS



Map of the Rapid Transit Lines in Queens Showing the North Shore Division of the Long Island Railroad Over Which It Is Proposed to Operate the Trains of the Dual Subway System.

The long fight of the Long Island Railroad Company, lasting nearly two years, to prevent the construction of the Flushing-Bayside line, by withholding its consent covering the Plaza Station plot at Broadway, Flushing, was ended Tuesday, when the Public Service Commission legalized the line from Corona to its terminus at Bayside Boulevard, Bayside, a distance of about five miles.

Although every legal obstacle has now been removed for the letting of the actual construction contracts, for which Mr. McAneny, Chairman of the Rapid Transit Commitee of the Board of Estimate, has promised an appropriation of $1,000,000, it now seems probable that the Flushing-Bayside line will never be built, for a letter from Mr. Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad Company, was received by the commission, offering the city the joint use of its tracks on the North Shore division from Corona to the city line at Little Neck and to College Point and Whitestone.

Inasmuch as these tracks parallel the rapid transit route to Bayside, and in addition thereto reach all the settled communities of the Third Ward, the proposition of the railroad company was received with such favor by the commission that it passed a resolution, requesting the Long Island Railroad Company to submit a definite proposition for consideration by the commission of the Board of Estimate.

Not only was the railroad company's proposition received with favor by the Public Service Commission, but it stirred up enthusiasm in Flushing, Bayside, Douglaston, Little Neck, College Point, and Whitestone, such as had never been known since the Long Island Railroad trains first ran through the tunnels under the East River.

This enthusiasm is based not only on the fact that the use of the Long Island Railroad tracks will give about twelve miles of rapid transit lines in the Third Ward in place of the five miles provided by the Flushing-Bayside line, and furnish transit facilities within about nine months, in place of from two to three years, the time required for the construction of the Flushing-Bayside line, but on the further fact that it will give the entire Third Ward a five-cent fare over every mile of the 630 miles of tracks in the dual subway system, reaching every part of Greater New York.

In order to realize what a great saving this will be, the five-cent fare on the dual subway system has only to be compared with the present fares from the stations on the North Shore Divisions to the Pennsylvania Station, including the additional surface car fare therefrom, which are thirty-seven cents a day from Flushing, forty-one cents from Whitestone, and forty-two cents from Little Neck.

The railroad company's objection to the construction of the Flushing-Bayside line has been based on the company's claim that more than $1,000,000 had just been expended in double tracking and eliminating grade crossings on its line through Flushing, and that to parallel the road by a city-built rapid transit line would be wholly unfair and would ruin the company's investment, the contention being that with a five-cent fare on the rapid transit line passengers would not pay the higher fare on the railroad, and that consequently the present traffic on the railroad would go almost entirely to the elevated lines.

The railroad company further claimed that, while the city could afford to carry passengers for a five-cent fare, even if at a loss, by reason of the fact that the rapid transit line would build up a large undeveloped territory, thereby largely increasing the amount of taxes received by the city, the railroad company had no such indirect benefit and would be operated at a loss, which could not be offset by any indirect gain whatsoever.

The efforts of the railroad company, however, have been directed not so much toward stopping the construction of the rapid transit line through Flushing as to preventing the paralleling of its own lines, the company claiming that if the elevated line were built half a mile to the north or to the south its traffic would not be so seriously interfered with, and that in time there would be business sufficient for both roads.

This plan, however, was found to be wholly impracticable, resulting from the fact that if the rapid transit route were moved half a mile to the north it would leave the southern part of Flushing entirely without rapid transit facilities, and if the line were moved half a mile to the south the northern part of Flushing would be in the same position. It seemed clear, therefore, that in order to serve the built-up section of Flushing the line would have to run through the heart of the town, and consequently parallel the Long Island Railroad.

One of the largest property owners in the Borough of Queens, speaking of the advantage of the Flushing-Bayside line, as compared with the advantages of the operation of the dual subway trains over the tracks of the Long Island Railroad to Little Neck and Whitestone, made the following statement:

"According to the estimates of the Public Service Commission the cost of the Flushing-Bayside line from Corona to Bayside Boulevard, a distance of about five miles, would be $3,564,000, or an average of about $700,000 a mile, including the subway through Amity Street. The elevated part of the line is estimated to cost $468,000 per mile, making the additional cost of extending the road to the city line at Little Neck, a distance of one and one-half miles, $702,000, and bringing the total cost of the seven miles of road from Corona to Little Neck up to $4,266,000.

The distance from the junction of the College Point branch with the main line to Whitestone is almost exactly five miles, making the cost of an elevated road to that point approximately $2,340,000, and bringing the total cost of the two extensions from Corona to Little Neck and Whitestone up to $6,606,000.

"It being admitted, therefore, that the city will ultimately have to expend approximately $6,606,000 to provide the Third Ward with rapid transit facilities, and it being further admitted that the effect of such an expediture would be to ruin the Long Island Railroad Company's investment in that section, causing the railroad to be operated at a serious loss for many years, it is evident that the natural, logical, and economical solution of the problem is not to construct a parallel competing line, but to combine the operation of the rapid transit system with that of the railroad in such a manner as will permit both systems to prosper from the beginning, and grow in prosperity as the territory served becomes more fully populated.

"If, therefore, an agreement can be made between the city and the Long Island Railroad by which the trains of the dual subway system can be operated over the railroad company's tracks on a basis which will be fair and equitable to both parties, the problem will at once be solved, the Third Ward will be provided with rapid transit several years quicker than by any other means, the city will save a large part of the interest on the cost of a competing line, and the railroad company's property will not be practically confiscated by the construction of a parallel line.

"One of the strongest arguments in favor of the use of the Long Island Railroad Company's tracks is that just as soon as an agreement is reached in relation to the matter the danger of a reduction of the present assessed valuations in that section will be entirely removed.

"The assessed valuation of the Third Ward in 1914 was $70,356,000, on which, at the present tax rate of .195, the city would collect, approximately, $1,365,000 a year in taxes. If the operation of a rapid transit line through this section is to be deferred for several years, it is generally admitted that the present assessed valuations cannot be maintained and that the average reduction will have to be not less than 25 per cent., causing the city a corresponding loss in taxes collected amounting to approximately $340,000 a year, which is almost as great as the interest on the entire cost of elevated extensions to the city line at Little Neck and to College Point and Whitestone.

"If, therefore, an arrangement can be made for the joint use of the Long Island Railroad tracks on a basis that will be satisfactory to the city and the company, the city will not only obviate the necessity of the large expenditure for rapid transit lines and save a large part of the interest thereon, but it will at once make secure the present assessed valuations of the entire Third Ward, and in addition thereto lay the foundation for a gradual increase in the assessed valuations, which will many times repay the city's expenditure and obligations for rapid transit purposes.

"Another strong argument in favor of securing rapid transit facilities at the earliest possible moment is the fact that within the last seven years the assessed valuation of the Third Ward has been increased more than $40,000,000, providing an increase tax payment to the city of more than $750,000 a year. This increased assessment was largely for the purpose of increasing the city's borrowing power for rapid transit construction, but up to this time not one dollar of these increased taxes has been expended for rapid transit facilities in this section. During the last seven years the Third Ward has paid over $5,000,000 in increased taxes for rapid transit purposes, all of which has been expended so far toward providing rapid transit to other sections of the city."

In order to ascertain what effect the giving of a five-cent fare to so large a territory would have on the city at large, some of the largest Manhattan operators were interviewed, among whom the consensus of opinion was that the bringing of the entire Third Ward of the Borough of Queens within the five-cent zone is a matter of a great deal more importance than would seem without a careful study of its far-reaching effects.

In the first place, the Third Ward comprises 22,000 acres as compared to 26,522 acres in the Bronx, it being, therefore, over four-fifths as large as the Bronx. The city line at Little Neck is twelve miles from the Grand Central Subway Station, which is almost exactly the same distance as the terminus of the Westchester Avenue line, and the White Plains Avenue line in the Bronx, the Third Ward having, therefore, the same relative position with respect to the heart of Manhattan as the Bronx.

The average assessed valuation of the land in the Bronx, exclusive of improvements, is $12,300 per acre, while the average assessed valuation per acre in the Third Ward is $2,228 per acre. This large assessed valuation per acre in the Bronx is the result of the rapid transit lines reaching all parts of it, and there is no doubt that the operation of the dual system to all parts of the Third Ward will gradually increase real estate values until they, at least, approximate values in the Bronx, on which basis the 22,000 acres in the Third Ward would eventually have an assessed valuation of $270,000,000, thereby adding $200,000,000 to the city's taxable land values.

GREAT APARTMENT ACTIVITY ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS

There is one part of the Bronx where no pessimism is apparent in either realty or building circles. That is the section just above Tremont Avenue, bounded on the west by the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, on the east by Tiebout Avenue, on the south by 180th Street, and Fordham Road (189th Street) on the north. Tiebout Avenue overlooks Webster Avenue.

This is the Fordham Heights district of the Borough of the Bronx. It is all high land, admirably situated for easy access to the transit facilities and coming improvements to the east and west, while the natural picturesque features of the area add to its attractiveness as a residential centre.

A marked illustration of the rapidity with which this district is building up and the stability of its growth is shown in the fact that all of the recent and projected operations are for the standard five-story apartment houses. There are a few detached dwellings here and there, and on the main thoroughfares some new taxpayers, but the great activity is in apartments of the non-elevator type. The two-family house in these blocks has virtually ceased to exist, and on Ryer Avenue the owner of a row of two-family houses built not many years ago is contemplating tearing out some of them for the more productive apartment investment.

Between the Concourse and Tiebout Avenue are Ryer and Valentine Avenues. Within this narrow area work is now in progress on about twenty five-story houses. Several others will be started this Spring. Those that have been completed within the last year are practically full, and the investment value of the section is also shown from the fact that several of these new houses have been sold within a few weeks after completion. M. B. Larkin, Robert H. Scoble, E. Osborne Smith, and other brokers who have been active there estimate that before the close of the next eighteen months over fifty new apartment buildings, including the recent new ones, will not only be finished, but fully rented.

One of the most successful of the recent operations includes the two five-story structures at Ryer and Valentine Avenues. The Ryer Avenue corner house, with twenty suites, was rented and sold within a month after completion to Henry F. Keil. The adjoining house on the Valentine Avenue corner has twenty-four suites, and there was but a single vacancy last week. They were put up by the Phelan Brothers Construction Company, one of the largest builders there.

The Phelans have two or three new operations under way and other projected, which involve the erection of eleven houses. One operation involves six five-story buildings, on a 100-foot frontage on the Concourse, 147 feet north of 182d Street and extending through to Ryer Avenue, 150 feet. Two houses will be built on the former plot and four on the latter. Another is a fifty-foot house on the east side of the Concourse, 100 feet north of 181st Street, two will occupy the block front on the north side of 183d Street, between Valentine and Tiebout Avenues, with a private house on the Tiebout Avenue corner, and two will soon be started on a 100-foot plot on the north side of Burnside Avenue, just north of Ryer Avenue, and within two blocks of the Tremont station of the Harlem Division Railroad.

Philip P. Kearns, a large property holder on the Concourse, and whose residence on the northwest corner of 183d Street is one of the finest there, is erecting just above his dwelling two apartments on a 100-foot plot. The Valhalla Construction Company is improving a 100-foot plot on the west side of Valentine Avenue, north of 183d Street, with two houses. On the east side of the avenue, between 184th and 187th Streets, the Horgan Construction Company is erecting three houses, and the block front on the north side of 184th Street, between Valentine and Ryer Avenues, is being excavated for three new houses.

Still northward, near the Fordham Road, one of the important crosstown transit thoroughfares of the Bronx, giving access in the western University Heights section over the bridge at 207th Street into the Dyckman tract to the subway station, several large plots are under excavation, including the northwest corner of Valentine Avenue and 188th Street, for two houses, and the northeast corner, involving the 188th Street block front to Tiebout Avenue, where work is progressing for six houses. Adjoining the southeast corner of Fordham Road, the Eberhardt-Rodger Company is putting two houses on Valentine Avenue and two directly in the rear, fronting on Tiebout Avenue.

On the southwest corner of Fordham Road and Valentine Avenue is the six-story elevator house, Leroy Hall, the only elevator house in the locality. It was erected about two years ago by Fred Burke and has been fully tenanted.

North of Fordham Road is Poe Park, and one of the big operations there a year ago was the erection of four five-story houses, all of which were sold soon after completion. On Fordham Road, near the Fordham station of the Harlem Division, is a row of taxpayers nearing completion, the stores of which have been well rented.

The rentals in these new houses range from $6 to $7 a room, most of them nearer the latter figure, and the popular suites are from five to six rooms. They contain practically all the conveniences of the up-to-date elevator Manhattan apartments, and the demand is seen in the steady flow of applications for the buildings still unfinished.

Apartment houses building on the Concourse from 174th Street northward to the Fordham section began four or five years ago, but the present activity exceeds all former efforts. The tallest apartment building in the Bronx, the ten-story flatiron structure overlooking the Concourse on the east side at Tremont Avenue, was opened last Fall, and has been well rented. The few other houses on the Boulevard are of the five-story type, and they have proved very satisfactory investments.

That these blocks on the Concourse in the Fordham Heights section are destined to be one of the choicest apartment house centres of the borough is the universal opinion of all the realty and building interests in the locality, and the object lessons of genuine activity to be seen in the neighborhood indicate that these views are based on very practical reasons.

These blocks on the Concourse have been productive of some of the largest sales in the borough. Robert H. Scoble has sold several parcels, including the block front on the east side from 184th Street to Field Place, the old Ryan residence on the northwest corner of 184th Street, and the nine-foot strip, 96 feet long, left from the widening of the avenue, at the southwest corner of 184th Street, sold recently to the adjoining owner.

M. B. Larkin sold about a week ago ten lots on the Concourse and Ryer Avenue, involving a 100-foot frontage on the Concourse, east side, between 182d and 183d Streets, and six lots in the rear on Ryer Avenue. Half of the plot is about to be resold to a builder for improvement.

The lower section of the Concourse also played an important rôle in the realty field a week ago in the sale of the big Maillard holdings, comprising about three entire blocks on the Concourse, McClellan, Gerard, and Walton Avenues, and 166th Street, taken by the Alliance Realty Company and allied interests. Realty comment indicates that the new owners secured a veritable bargain, from the sure investment standpoint the sale being regarded as one of the most favorable in the Bronx in a long time.

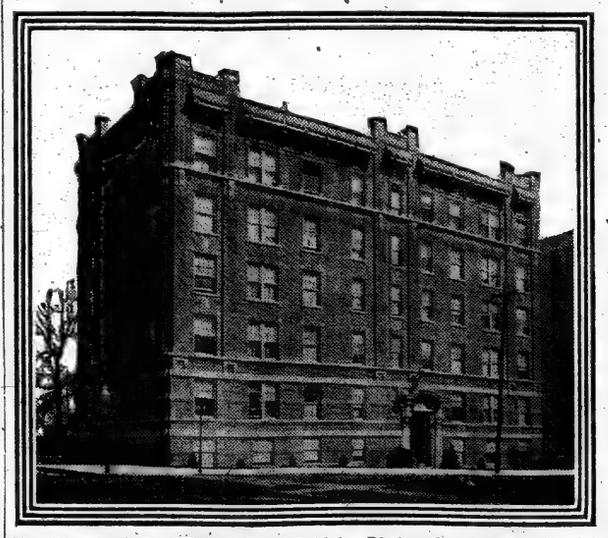
CAN PREVENT CONGESTION.

How Labor Law Has Reduced Factories on Fifth Avenue.

Bruce M. Falconer, counsel to the Fifth Avenue Association, in commenting yesterday on the recent statement by Assemblyman Alfred Smith at the hearing on building heights in Albany to the effect that people could not be taken out of a congested district and spread out by law, said:

"That you can take people out of a congested district and spread them out by law is being proved by the State Labor Department and the Fifth Avenue Association every day in the campaign to secure the enforcement of the provisions of the labor law concerning factories. Since the provisions in question went into effect about a year ago at least seventy-two factories have moved away from their locations in the Fifth Avenue district.

"These factories employed 11,450 persons. We are further anticipating that the Board of Estimate will limit building heights and forbid the future erection of undesirable factories in the Fifth Avenue district, reforms which practically all interested are agreed upon will save Fifth Avenue from the ruin and devastation with regard to appearance, values, and street congestion below Twenty-third Street, which have gradually spread up to Thirty-fourth and are now threatening the entire avenue as far as Fifty-seventh Street. To take away this power from the board means that the only hope of guaranteeing the future of our noblest thoroughfare will be gone."



New Structure, Just Finished, and Sold by Phelan Construction Co., at Ryer Avenue and 182d Street. Type of Best Apartment Building in the Bronx.

BUILDING INSPECTION.

Favors Building Bureau Supervision of Tenements and Fire Prevention.

Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, in discussing the Lockwood and Wagner bills for the consolidation of building inspection bureaus, says that if the Building Bureau cannot safely undertake the present Tenement House Department's supervision of tenements, and also the Fire Prevention supervision of buildings, then the Building Department has no right to exist.

He objects to the provision in the Lockwood bill that the Board of Examiners should have the authority to appoint or remove employes, or fix their salaries. These should be left to the Board of Estimate.

Hudson Bridge Survey.

The Boards of Freeholders of Hudson and Bergen Counties in New Jersey have voted to contribute their pro rata share of a fund of $10,000 to be used in making a preliminary survey for the proposed bridge across the Hudson River between New Jersey and Manhattan in the vicinity of Fifty-ninth Street. The estimated valued at more than $2,000,000 each.

Change of Grade.

There was a hearing before the Local Board for the Yorkville District last week to consider the laying out of a change in the grade of East Seventy-ninth Street, between Avenue A and Exterior Street.

OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF REAL ESTATE

Conditions Not So Bad as Many Realty Owners Make It Appear.

THE CITY'S GREATEST ASSET

A Plea to Give Real Estate a Chance to Work Out Its Own Salvation.

By HENRY BLOCH,
Of the United Real Estate Owners' Association.

"It is popular nowadays to speak contemptuously about the ownership of real estate. Without fear of contradiction and with a sincere conviction, owners yell from the housetops of the evils of over-regulation, confiscatory taxation, and the unmarketability of their property; while he who has a snug sum laid away holds grimly to his money, and when a piece of property is offered to him far below its value, promptly says: 'Not for me!'

"There is, of course, no gainsaying the fact that there is considerable justification for just such a feeling. Until recently our city and State officials—very few of whom own real estate and some of whom have not even a faint idea of the burden such ownership entails—have shown a supreme indifference toward the realty interests of the city. The result has been that for years real estate has been annoyed, molested, and harassed at every turn.

"However, has not the pendulum of discontent swung too far? Have not owners made their own lot infinitely worse by belittling their own investment? Have they not made their holdings distinctly unattractive to others, and is not this among the chief causes for the unmarketability of real estate today?

"The greatest asset the city possesses is the $10,000,000,000 of real estate which it owns. To take away its good will, i. e., its marketability, is to deprive it of much of its value. Each time an owner decries the ownership of realty, he is injuring its market value.

"Of course, it would be neither proper nor wise to try to cajole ourselves or others into the much-desired belief that real estate has taken an upward turn, if that is not the fact. I firmly believe it to be exactly the fact.

"Realty conditions are not getting worse; they have been as bad as they will be; they will improve steadily from now on. Our city officials have been made to see the light; they now realize that to burden real estate to death is to kill the goose which lays the golden egg.

"New laws are being enacted to do away with the oppressive over-regulation and duplication of inspection by city departments. The fallacies of the Single Tax propaganda have been exposed. The tenant realizes that he he, too, is a taxpayer and that his interests are identical with the landlord's; that his own earnings invested in a savings bank or a life insurance company are in turn invested in real estate.

"All legislation affecting taxpayers is being watched zealously at Albany and at the City Hall. An honest effort is being made to obtain new sources of revenue. The great newspapers have taken up the fight for economy and against extravagance. The Governor and the Mayor have promised retrenchment effusively, and I believe sincerely. No glaring extravagance or waste will longer be tolerated. The public has been aroused!

"And it is just at this point that the tide is sure to turn. For years leaders of real estate movements, often alone, and always unpopularly, have worked hard to bring about just this state of affairs. Things now will probably rapidly get better. The seven years of depression will vanish when a few rays of optimism and returning confidence are shown. The diagnosis has been made and the cure will quickly follow.

"Renting conditions, at least in apartments, are today better than they have been at any time since 1907. The erection of new buildings during the last few years has fallen off considerably. The result is that the overproduction of buildings, which was one of the primary causes for the real estate depression, has been lessened, until now the supply of apartments about equals the demand therefor. A steady reasonable yearly income makes an investment a desirable one.

"What form of investment will be sought for the many millions of dollars which today lie practically uninvested? Stocks and bonds have proved themselves undesirable to the conservative investor; they are distinctly a gambling proposition; they rise and fall in value according to the manipulations of the few who control a majority of the votes. Few men will, nor should they, invest their money in an industrial enterprise unless they are active or have a control in its management. What other form of investment remains? These uninvested fortunes will gradually, but surely, find their way back to real estate, which has always been and will continue to be regarded as the safest and the most conservative of all investments.

"Let the everlasting 'kicking' about real estate stop! Let the slogan, 'Don't knock!' be applied to real estate for a change. 'Knocking' has done all the good it can; to do more is to do harm. Owners may now, with reason, take a more cheerful attitude and have renewed confidence in their investment, which in many cases is the result of years of frugality, work, and thrift. Let us face the situation squarely and understand it thoroughly. Let us strive with helpful suggestions to at least give real estate a chance to work out its own salvation."

REAL ESTATE NEWS AND TRANSFERS

LANDLORDS READY TO HELP TENANTS

Realty Investigation Reveals Few Evictions Due to Cases of Unemployment.

CHARITY ON THE EAST SIDE

Non-Rent Paying Statistics Show but Little Increase Over Preceding Year.

During the period of unemployment and business depression throughout the city some statements have been made charging real estate interests with lack of sympathy. Instituting with lack of sympathy in instituting Council of Real Estate Interests, desiring to endeavor to alleviate the distress, investigated this question and publicly stated that it would be willing to take up any individual case of hardship. After a thorough study the Council found that the number of evictions had not increased during this period of unemployment, as the following statistics will demonstrate:

1913.	Cases Received.	Evicted.
January	3,119	120
February	2,650	113
March	3,550	128
April	3,256	141
May	2,959	111
June	2,961	152
July	2,865	125
August	3,082	148
September	3,548	151
October	3,251	104
November	2,776	144
Total	34,017	1,395

1914.	Cases Received.	Evicted.
January	3,449	112
February	3,243	88
March	4,693	171
April	3,853	152
May	3,523	158
June	3,690	189
July	3,724	170
August	3,767	153
September	3,683	161
October	3,740	153
November	3,222	109
St.		
Total	40,837	1,617

These statistics are up to November, 1914, but it has been learned that since that date there has been a tendency toward a gradual decrease in the number of actual evictions.

In investigating these cases, where actual evictions of individual families had taken place, it was found that the various charitable associations had intervened and that every possible effort was made to assist unfortunate families. A number of cases show that some of the families were inclined not to pay rent. Some were holdovers, and others permitted the City Marshall to evict them merely to save the expense of moving themselves. In the large proportion of cases the landlord was not at fault.

Although tax rates are increasing and laws affecting real estate becoming more stringent, these so-called "landlords" of the east side could cite innumerable cases where their tenants have been permitted to remain for months without paying rent. Many lived in the same house with their tenants. It could be demonstrated that they were doing much effective charitable work, but in an inconspicuous manner.

The council, therefore, feels that in fairness and justice to thousands of property owners who, instead of discussing their good works publicly are assisting their tenants in a very unselfish and practical manner, they should be relieved of any unfortunate misapprehension. The sentiment that has been created in certain quarters that property owners would generally take advantage of economic conditions to evict their tenants should, therefore, be dispelled by a knowledge of the actual facts.

Tenants' and Lenders' Market.

"For the first time in many years," said Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, yesterday, "this is a tenants' market and a lenders' market, and not a landlords' or borrowers' market. The supply of space exceeds the demand; the supply of mortgage money for renewals, let alone for new loans, falls short of the demand.

"What the realty broker wants is an active market; it is secondary to him what the rents, interest rates, or mortgage loans are so long as he can buy or sell property, so that he can make commissions; of course, he would prefer large selling values."

New Haven Avenue Apartment.

The Great Northern Construction Company is erecting a six-story apartment on the northeast corner of 180th Street and Haven Avenue, to be ready for occupancy in October. The same owners recently completed the Strathcona on the northeast corner of 155th Street and Riverside Drive. George and Edward Blum are the architects.

Bronx Residents Want Subway Hearing.

The Traffic and Waterways Bureau of the reorganized Bronx Board of Trade, of which Olin J. Stephens is Chairman, has been urging for some time that work begin on the new Westchester Avenue branch of the Broadway-Lexington Avenue Subway and the connecting of the old and new lines at Southern Boulevard. A request has been made to the Public Service Commission for a hearing.

Manhattan's Apartments.

The Borough of Manhattan has 2,155 hotels and elevator apartment houses.

Valuable Churches.

New York City has eight churches valued at more than $2,000,000 each.

BUILDING MATERIAL.
EDWARD CORNING CO. BUILDERS
100 W. 34 St. NEW YORK

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, March 15.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Mount Morris Park West, 35 to 38, s w corner of 124th St, 100.11x100, six-story apartment house; German Savings Bank against New York Real Estate Security Co.; et al.; Meyer Auerbach, attorney; R. F. Wagner, referee; due, $146,177.23; taxes, &c., $3,000.

Madison St, 145, n s, 134.10 ft w of Pike St, 25.3x100.3, five-story tenement and stores; S. D. Griffith against Abraham Lewis et al.; Duer, S. & W., attorneys; G. E. Weller, referee; due, $27,694.36; taxes, &c., $1,424.19.

Adrian Av, n s, 106.11 ft e of Terrace View Av, 100x179.11 to Terrace View Av x114.1x 126.1, vacant; K. B. Murray against A. Levy et al.; S. W. Levine, attorney; T. A. Britt, referee, due, $26,675.63; taxes, &c., $516.30.

Tuesday, March 16.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

112th St, 250 and 252 West, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11, six-story tenement; Esther Schilt et al. against R. S. Abrams et al.; Myron Sulzberger, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $10,648.11; taxes, &c., $2,000; subject to first mortgage of $58,000.

Stanton St, 84, n s, 109.7 ft e of Ellen St, 22x52, three-story tenement and stores; C. G. Openhym et al., trustees, against Max Crenstein et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. F. Curren, referee; due, $11,238.63; taxes, &c., $419.35.

Wednesday, March 17.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

162d St, 615 West, n e corner of Fort Washington Av, 184.10x187.11, six-story apartment house; New York Life Insurance Co. against New York Real Estate Security Co. et al.; H. M. Bellinger, attorney; G. J. Gillespie, referee; due, $211,236.22; taxes, &c., $403.

46th St, 344-6 East, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 40x100.5, two five-story tenements and stores; J. F. Kernochan et al, trustee, against Alexander Herzog et al; H. F. Miller, attorney; E. S. Booth, referee; due, $26,968.15; taxes, &c., $782.12.

By Henry Brady.

Academy St, n w corner of Post Av, 100x100, vacant; W. H. Rolston against Occidental Realty Co.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; L. A. Cuvillier, referee; due, $16,548.92; taxes, &c., $2,538.78.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

154th St, 248 West, s s, 287.6 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x99.11, six-story flat; Albany Savings Bank against Fleischmann Realty Co. et al; Action 1; Tracey, C. & T., attorneys; Maurice Goodman, referee; due, $37,225.02; taxes, &c., $1,894.63.

154th St, 250-2 West, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x99.11, six-story flat; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $37,419.98; taxes, &c., $1,894.03.

154th St, 254-6 West, s s, 212.6 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x99.11, six-story flat; same against same; same attorney and referee; due, $37,-424.97; taxes, &c., $1,894.63.

154th St, 258-60 West, s s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x99.11, six-story flat; same against same; same attorney and referee; due, $37,-418.91; taxes, &c., $1,894.63.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

182d St, 994-6 East, s e corner of Mapes Av, 86.1x70x78.9x70.5, two two-story dwellings; George Dalker against J. D. Weber et al; Beardesley, H. & T., attorneys; O. T. Davis, referee; due, $3,807.71; taxes, &c., $674.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

Woodycrest Av, 1,003, w s, 100.9 ft n of Kemp Place, 25.2x90.8, three-story tenement; E. F. Cole against F. J. Johnson et al; W. F. Wund, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $6,979.88; taxes, &c., $723.64.

By George Price.

Morris Park Av, n e corner of Barnes Av, 45x95; S. B. Clocke against G. H. Stel et al; Clocke, K. & R., attorneys; H. K. Davis, referee; due, $1,709.90; taxes, &c., $1,085.90.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

152d St, 623 West, 300.10 ft w of Broadway, 247x199.10, to 153d, 2-story dwelling and 2-story shop; H. H. Plesen against M. E. Mitchell et al.; Action 1; Bernard Flashnick, attorney; F. W. Pollock, referee; due, $5,488.29; taxes, &c, $348.88; subject to prior mortgages aggregating $19,500.

152d St, n s, 325.5 ft w of Broadway, 24.7x 199.10 to 153d St, vacant; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $5,558.31; taxes, &c, $388.94; subject to prior mortgages aggregating $19,500.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

43d St, 124 West, s s, 289.3 ft w of 6th Av, 21.3x100.5, 4-story tenement and store; Frank Curtis, executor and trustee, against S H Jacobs et al.; J. H. Dork, attorney; William Klein, referee; due, $70,009.39; taxes, &c, $1,182.80.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

St. Nicholas Av, 448 and 450, e s, 99.11 ft s of 153d St, —x117.5ox—, 6-story apartment house; Baron de Hirsch Fund against Ellen Cohalan et al.; M. S. & I. Isaacs, attorneys; Samuel Strasbourger, referee; due, $62,-509.12; taxes, &c., $879.

By Joseph P. Day.

2d Av, 787, w s, 25.4 ft n of 42d, 25x80, 5-story tenement and stores; City Real Estate Co. against E. P. S. Mulvany et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; C. S. Hoffman, referee; due, $18,002.37; taxes, &c, $2,134.06.

By Henry Brady.

2d Av, 789, w s, 50.4 ft n of 42d St, 25x80, five-story tenement and stores; Frederick Betuch, Trustee, against E. P. S. Mulvany et al; Harold Swain, attorney; M. S. Levine, referee; due, $18,092.17; taxes, &c, $1,778.70.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

2d Av, 791, w s, 75.4 ft n of 42d, 25x80, five-story tenement and stores; De Lancey Nicoll et al, Trustees, against E. P. S. Mulvany et al; Harold Swain, attorney; R. C. Birkhahn, referee; due, $18,107.94; taxes, &c, $1,321.20.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

141st St, 477 East, n s, 757 ft e of Willis Av, 18.9x100, two-story dwelling; F. R. Coudert et al against J. A. Powis et al; Coudert Bros., attorneys; J. R. Truesdale, referee; due, $3,389.12; taxes, &c, $120.10.

By Henry Brady.

136th St, East, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 54x100, vacant; Emma Blehn against Talmud Torah Beth Yonkow et al; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; E. S. Booth, referee; due, $6,184.91; taxes, &c, $340.

Wallace Av, 1,919, w s, 1,020 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x95; North Side Manufacturing Corporation against F. J. McSorley et al; Clocke, K. & R., attorneys; F. J. Everett, referee; due, $3,935.37; taxes, &c, $60.

By James J. Donovan.

Monticello Av, w s, 92.9 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 50x100; Monticello Av, w s, 300 ft n of Sorang Av, 75x100; Seton Av, e s, 300 ft s of Edenwald Av, 50x100; Dora Pines against N. Meredith et al; Schwartzman & S., attorneys; W. J. McKeown, referee; due, $639.50; taxes, &c, $296.72.

Friday, March 19.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Liberty St, 120 and 122, s s, 44.4 ft e of Greenwich St, 45.5x52.5x6.5x60.5 to Cedar St, (57) x45.11x59.11x10.9x52.11, twelve-story office and store building; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against Hydrex Felt and Engineering Co. et al.; Woodford, L. & H., attorneys; J. A. Foley, referee; due, $442,-102.60; taxes, &c., $22,233.30.

127th St, 48 West, s s, 360 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11, two-story dwelling; Bank for Savings against C. M. Patterson et al; Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys; J. C. Connell, referee; due, $6,522.56; taxes, &c., $165.90.

By M. Morgenthau Jr. Co.

31st St, 28 West, s s, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9, four-story building and store; West Park Presbyterian Church against G. W. Rudkin et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; Isidore Nier, referee; due, $68,563.87; taxes, &c., $1,868.30.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

80th St, 149 West, n s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20.3x102.2, four-story dwelling; New York Trust Co. against D. C. Flanagan, trustee, et al.; Merrill & R., attorneys; B. J. Ieseke, referee; due, $15,747.79; taxes, &c., $217.25.

25th St, 314 East, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9, six-story tenement and stores; Jennie Neuhorn et al. against Dora Frankenstein et al.; S. E. Klein, attorney; T. J. Murray, referee; due, $5,596.82; taxes, &c., $837.

10th St, 11 East, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 94.9, six-story tenement; Jennie Neuhorn et al. against Dora Frankenstein et al.; S. A. Klein, attorney; P. E. Reville, referee; due, $10,651.31; taxes, &c., $912.60.

By Joseph P. Day.

Manhattan Av, s e corner of 106th St, (44.) 17.3x70, three-story dwelling; E. J. Smith et al. against 432 Convent Av Co. et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $14,996.70; taxes, &c., $348.40.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By J. H. Mayers.

Hughes Av, 2,321 and 2,323, w s, 200 ft s of 186th St, 50x87.6, four-story flat; Sarah Grossman against European Construction Co. et al.; Geltner, S. & A., attorneys; Harry Bijur, referee; due, $5,-414.13; taxes, &c., $566.17; subject to prior mtg of $23,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

Park View Av, w s, 176.7 ft n of St. Vincent Av, 160.11x182.10x47.8 to Suydam Av, x82.11 x200, vacant; Douglas Mathewson et al., executors, against E. A. Wheaton et al.; R. C. Birkhahn, attorney; H. F. O'Neill, referee; due, $8,616.79; taxes, &c., $1,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

149th St, s e corner of Courtlandt Av, for a one-story brick market, 100x165.9; Peoples 149th Street Market, Inc., Samuel Jacobs, 30 East 42d St, owner; Heidelberg & Levy, 12 West 31st St, architect; cost, $25,000.

Murdock Av, w s, 249.4 ft n of Nelson Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x40; Terkel Christianson, Amundson Av, owner; Carl F. Johnson, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $3,500.

154th St, n s, 450 ft w of Courtlandt Av, for a six-story brick tenement, 50x87; Cedar Construction Co., Joseph E. Lese, President, 35 Nassau St, owner; Tremont Architectural Co., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $55,000.

Longfellow Av, n e corner of 174th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 42.6x88x37.6x 90; Trask Building Co., A. F. Schwarzler, 1,622 Boston Road, President, owner; Tremont Architectural Co., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $85,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Water St, 662 and 664, to a four-story stable and garage, M. Cramp, Greenwich, Conn.; owner; O. Reissmann, 147 4th Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Lexington Av, 1,626 and 1,628, to a six-story tenement; Lexington Avenue and 102d Street Realty Co., 331 Lexington Av, owner; N. Langer, 31 East 125th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHRYSTIE ST, s e s, 75 ft n e of Hester St, 25x100; Arenold Kadish to Margaret Jaeger, 207 East 15th St, March 12, (mtg $35,500;) attorney, Max Perlman, 55 Liberty St $1

EAST BROADWAY, 247, s s, 23x87.6; Wizard Realty Co. to Minnie Rosenthal, 51 East 96th St, March 5; attorney, V. V. Zipris, 309 Broadway $1

EAST BROADWAY, 249, s s, 23.3x75; same to same, March 8; attorney same $1

EAST BROADWAY, 247 and 249, s s, 46.3x 75x—; Minnie Rosenthal to Rebecca Wolfer, 1,911 Madison Av, March 11, (mtg $52,000;) attorney, V. V. Zipris, 309 Broadway $1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,473, e s, 23.8 ft n of 81st St, 23x84; David Siegel to Fannie Siegel, 54 Wygand Place, Rockaway Beach, L. I., (mtg $16,000.) March 12; attorney, Jacob Rieger, 257 Broadway $100

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 30, s s, 172 ft w of 2d Av, 26x120; Frank Gens to Frank Gens & Co., Inc., 230 Grand St, ½ part, all liens, March 12; attorney, M. A. Rabinovitch, 230 Grand St $1

WASHINGTON ST, e s, 76.8 ft n of Horatio St, 18.1x— Carey Realty Co. to James H. Mitchell, 468 West 23d St. Feb. 27; attorney, D. Flanagan, 20 Broad St $1

4TH ST, n s, 99.3 ft w of 1st Av, 25.8x96.2; Frank Gens to Frank Gens & Co. 2d St, March 12; attorney, M. A. Rabinovitch, 230 Grand St $100

11TH ST, 515 East, n s, 193.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3, (foreclosure Jan. 28;) Abr. B. Keve, referee, to Annie Kaplon, 450 Riverside Drive, (mtg $15,000,) plaintiff, Feb. 9; attorney, Isidor Cohn, 299 Broadway $500

SAME PROPERTY; Annie Kaplon to Abr. H. and Isabella Sarasohn, 200 West 113th St, (mtg $15,000,) all liens, March 9; Abr. H. Sarasohn, 309 Broadway $100

12TH ST, n s, 329.6 ft w of 1st Av, 40x 103.3; Frank Gens to Frank Gens & Co., Inc., 230 Grand St, March 12; attorney, M. A. Rabinovitch, 230 Grand St $100

21ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 50x98.9; 6th Av, w s, 23 ft s of 22d St, 20x65; 22d St, s s, 65 ft w of 6th Av, 20x—; 22d St, s s, 125.6 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x98.9; 22d St, s s, 141.8 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x98.9; 21st St, s s, 158.4 ft w of 6th Av, 41.8x98.9; O'Neill & Adams Co. to Onaco Realty Corporation, 5 West 34th St, Feb. 11, (mtg $500,000;) attorneys, Gould & Wilkie, 2 W. 45th St $1

27TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Edward S. Farnan, administrator, to William G. Foster, Hempstead, L. I., March 12; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co. $8,000

44TH ST, 407 West, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.4; Mary B. Branigan to Julia T. Farley, 407 West 44th St, Dec. 23, 1914; attorney, Thos. J. Ryan, 45 John St $1

103TH ST, n s, 415.9 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 33.5x134.10; Edward G. Schroeder to Stephen J. Duffy, 180 West End Av, March 11, (mtg $22,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co. $100

109TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Frank Cochrane, referee, to Mary J. Kingsland, 1,026 5th Av, March 12; attorneys, C. P. & W. W. Buckley, 141 Broadway $20,000

147TH ST, 614 West, s s, 117.2 ft w of Broadway, 16.8x99.11; Mosdyck Co. to Minnie E. Maycrink, 614 West 147th St, (mtg $11,000,) all liens, March 10 ..... $100

151ST ST, 446 and 448 West, s s, 295.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 54.6x99.11; Aaron J. Lebenheim et al, executors, trustees, heirs, &c., of Simon Schey, to Augustus Schuck, 19 St. Nicholas Place; George Schuck, 25 Adrian Av, and Katie Hoehn, 804 St. Nicholas Av, executors, &c, Frederick Schuck, all liens, Feb. 27; attorneys, Hummel & H., 1,511 3d Av $1,250

156TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 150x99.11; the Comet Co. to Minnie Kramer, 2,977 Fulton St, Brooklyn, March 11; attorney, Abraham Nelson, 37 Liberty St $100

168TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of Audubon Av, 25x95; Julius Fischel to Richard Hermann, Boston, Mass., March 1; attorneys, Pocher & Co., 126 West 34th St, (mtg $20,250) $1

Bronx.

ROAD to Middletown, s s, 150.6 ft w of Mapes Av; Mary R. Shaw et al. to Eliza Baxter, 3,099 Middletown Road, March 12; attorney, C. E. Halley, 2,069 Westchester Av $100

CLAY AV, e s, 357 ft n of 165th St, 27x80; Louis Lewe to L. G. & S. Realty Corporation, 320 Broadway, March 12; attorneys, Levi, G. & S., 320 Broadway $1

CROTONA PARK NORTH, n s, 177 ft e of Prospect Av, 50x98; William I. Brown to Freown Co., Inc., 870 East 162d St, March 8; attorney, G. Frey, 3,429 3d Av $12,000

FULTON AV, n w s, 170 ft n e of 5th St, 71.9x131.3; Flora Vinicky to Bronx County Building Co., Inc., 481 East 174th St, (mtg. $9,300,) March 12; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway $100

LOT 38, Block 46, map of Morris Park; Bozena Vanek to Max Katz, 1,001 1st Av, (mtg $3,500,) March 10; attorney, Frank Brodsky, 1,404 2d Av $100

SIMPSON ST, 1,008, e s, 38x100; Hyman Silberman to Sophie Stivelman, 392 Georgia Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $32,000,) March 11; attorney, Hyman I. Barnett, 132 Nassau St $100

135TH ST, 283 East, n s, 25x100; Irving C. Fox, trustee, to John Bozzuffi, 332 East 63d St, Feb. 25; attorney, O. A. Samuels, 99 Nassau St $1

SAME PROPERTY; John Bozzuffi to Bozzuffi Realty Co., Inc., 277 Broadway, Feb. 25; same attorney $1

183D ST, s w corner of Adams Place, 48x120; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to James M. Andersen, trustee, March 4; attorney, Hamilton Odell, 60 Wall St $40,000

184TH ST, 467 East, 16.8x100; Louis Lewy to L. G. & S. Realty Corporation, 320 Broadway, March 12; attorneys, Levi, G. & S., 320 Broadway $1

236TH ST, 139 East, n s, 25x100; Arnold J. D. Heins et al., trustees, to Frederick Schrader, 429 East 160th St, March 4; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, 195 and 197, 50x75; Samuel Stone to Edwin Vaughan, Jr., of New York, May 4, 1909, due May 4, 1910, 6 p. c.; attorney, Arthur D. Strahl, 80 Maiden Lane. $500

MADISON AV, s w corner of 30th St, 74.1x 95; the Lee Holstein Construction Co. to Jacob Rosenthal, 1,593 7th Av, March 11, (prior mtge $18,500,) due as per bond; attorneys, Marks & M., 63 Park Row $20,000

10TH ST, 219 East, n s, 25x94.10; Louis Rosenblum to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, March 12; attorney, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St, 5 years $23,500

11TH ST, n s, 193.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 103.3; Abraham H. Sarasohn to Annie Kaplan, 450 Riverside Drive, March 9 3 years, same $6,000

27TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; William G. Foster to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, March 12, 3 years, 5½ p. c. $5,000

103TH ST, n s, 415.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 33.5x134.10; Stephen J. Duffy to Edward G. Schroeder, 414 East 4th St, Mount Vernon, March 12, (prior mtg $22,000,) due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Co., 229 East 38th St, March 12, (prior mtg $25,000,) demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $958

114TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Frank De Caro to August Paganini, 18 Baxter St, March 10, (prior mtg $21,500,) due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

114TH ST, n s, 270 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Frank De Caro to Frank L. Frugone, 719 Franklin Av, Brooklyn, March 10, (prior mtg $23,000,) due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

Bronx.

DECATUR AV, s s, 100 ft e of Mosholu Parkway, 50x120; Annie L. P. Gardner to Clarissa Smith, Yorktown Heights, N. Y., March 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway. $4,000

FULTON AV, n w s, 170 ft n e of 5th St, 71.9x131.3; Bronx County Building Co., Inc., to Flora Vinicky, 1,350 Fulton Av, prior mtg $5,000, March 12; due as per bond; attorney, Gustav Frey, 3,429 3d Av $4,000

HUGHES AV, e s, at w s of Crescent Av, 79.11x85.6x108.3; Farago Construction Co., Inc., to James G. Wentz, 335 West End Av, and another, March 12, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $28,000

LOT 479, Map Section A, Vyse Estate; John D Kroog to Manhattan Mtg. Co., 200 Broadway, March 12, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $4,500

ONEIDA AV, e s, 75 ft s of 233th St, 100x irregular; Dora E. Sarasohn to Randell Comfort, East Pleasantville, N. Y., March 12, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,750

TINTON AV, 683, w s, 37.6x100; Henrietta Glauber to Bernhard Block, 31 West 115th St, prior mtg $28,750, Jan. 11, due as per bond; attorney, Louis M. Block, 395 Broadway $886

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 260.6 ft s of 178th St, 25.6x100.7; Clara G. Schott to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, March 12, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $18,000

WILLOW AV, s e corner of 138th St, 100x 225; Harry Gordstein to Lillian Stimel, 473 Brook Av, prior mtg $20,000, Dec. 3, 1914 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Breed, A. & M., 37 Liberty St $20,000

236TH ST, 139 East, n s, 25x100; Frederick Schrader to Arnold J. D. Heins et al., (trustees,) Upper Montclair, N. J., March 4, due as per bond; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St $3,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 300, store and basement; Charles Rohe, trustee, to Joseph Daly and another, 442 Amsterdam Av, 3 7-12 years from March 1, 1915; attorneys, Hirsh & Ehrhorn, 15 William St $4,000

AVENUE C, n e corner of 2d St, corner store; Solomon Tenenbaum to Julius Armour, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, I. Enselman, 38 Park Row $1,800

Bronx.

WHITLOCK AV, s e s, 128.10 ft n e of Leggett Av, 50.7x98.5; also Whitlock Av, s e s, 178.10 ft n e of Leggett Av, 50.7x136.8; Ellen M. Quinlan to Van Kannel Revolving Door Co., 250 West 54th St, 5 years, from April 1, 1915; attorney, M. Kretsch, 534 Southern Boulevard ..... $2,700 to $3,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 195th St, 125x100, and Audubon Av, n w corner of 195th St, 100x100; George Koch against 175th St. Holding Co., Inc., owner; Wm. H. Dewey, contractor $156

SAME PROPERTY; Albert Frederick against same $91

SAME PROPERTY; Wm. J. Murtagh against same $300

SAME PROPERTY; John Milhaven against same $121

48TH ST, 323 East; Isidore Weiss against Meta Piepenbring, owner; Arthur J. Scholz Co., contractor $51

142D ST, 110 to 132 West; Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co. against 148 West 142d Street Co., owner, (renewal) $2,556

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, 2,705 and 2,707; Lippe Fireproofing Co. against Mitchell & McDermott Realty Co., Inc., et al., Jan. 20, 1915 ..... $325

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LEWIS ST, 84½; Society for the Prevention of Crime against Rialto Realty Co., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moss, Marcus & Wels.

COLUMBIA ST, 105 and 107; Sarah Larschan et al against Fannie Dorb et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. L. Liebeskind.

107TH ST, 110 West; Liquid Carbonic Co. against Robert P. McDougall et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. A. Campbell.

185TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 50x 79.11; Gottfried Naegele against Wm. F. Naegele et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rabe & Keller.

Bronx.

LOTS 96 and 97, Map of Property of S. Cambreling at Fordham; Thomas Altieri et al against Maiche Marino et al, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, J. Rosenzweig.

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 237 ft n of 168th St, 43x167.4; Sarah Siegel against Frances Mayer et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hirleman & Vaughan.

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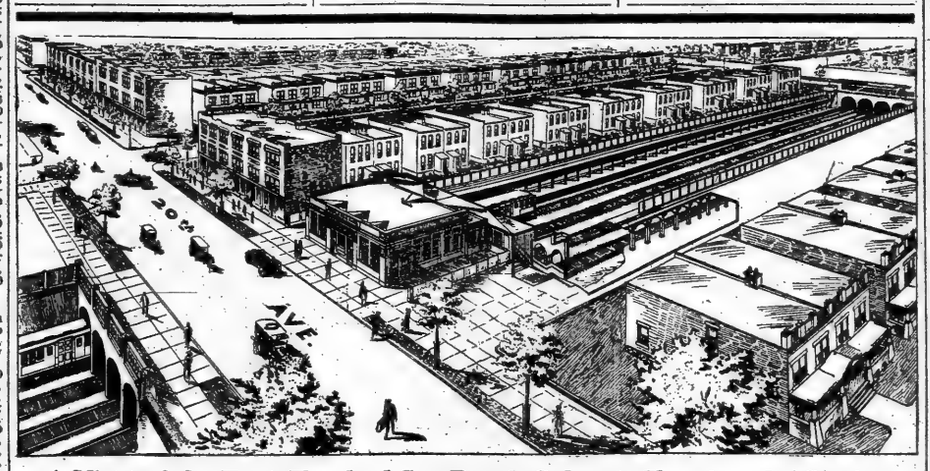

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Large List of Shore Front Properties for Summer Rental

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NEW ROCHELLE.

New house, nine rooms, two baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity, hardwood floors; high ground; fine neighborhood; ideal suburban home; BARGAIN, $9,700; terms. Address N 16 Times.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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WILL LEASE 8-room bungalow; all improvements; waterfront; good boating, bathing, and fishing; on South Shore of Long Island; 40 minutes from New York; $500 for the season; at the end of season, in case any wishes to purchase, $250 of the $500 will be allowed as first payment on bungalow; balance on easy monthly payments. Address S E 84 Times.

NORTH SHORE

OF LONG ISLAND

DOUGLASTON GREAT NECK
PLANDOME MANHASSET

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Attractive Building Plot, 100x256.
Will be Sold at ONE-THIRD BELOW COST.
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Must sell, Sage Foundation Homes Co., house 7 rooms and bath, No. 330 Burns St., brick stucco, tile roof construction, steam heat, decorated; price $8,100, $900 down and balance same as rent. Owner on premises. Phone 6543 Forest Hills.

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PARK HILL

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offers the true home-lover not only the ideal situation, but also the finished surroundings—the right environment.

It is situated within easy access of the City at all hours by three rapid-transit routes. In the fresh, healthful air of a beautifully wooded hill at an elevation of 375 feet, it commands magnificent views of the Hudson River and the Palisades.

The environment of each separate home in this delightful suburb is influenced by the atmosphere of dignity, comfort and convenience, developed through a quarter century of sympathetic improvement and careful home building.

There are a few houses ready for occupancy and many well-located plots which the Company will be pleased to build upon for you or to co-operate with your architect or builder, in building according to your requirements.

How to reach Park Hill: (1) Take Broadway express to Van Cortlandt Park, then Broadway trolley direct to Park Hill; or (2) take Sixth or Ninth Avenue Elevated to 155th Street, then Putnam Division train to Park Hill Section.

Come out and inspect Park Hill. A representative of the Company is at the Park Hill office every day.

American Real Estate Company

Room 532 527 Fifth Ave., New York

A handsomely illustrated book of views will be mailed if requested.

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Completely Furnished Semi-Bungalow at BAYSIDE, L. I.

Only 20 minutes from Penn. Sta., N. Y. Corner plot, 60x100; five minutes' walk from station. House contains 6 rooms and bath, and is constructed of hollow tile, stucco and frame, with cement porch, rubble stone finish, and double hardwood floors throughout. Equipped with electric light, gas range, and furnace heat. Large rooms with extensive closets.

Furnishings are complete, and include books, piano, victrola and records, cut glass, Oriental rugs, washing machine, sewing machine, etc. House is completely equipped with Burrowes copper screens. The house was completed and occupied on May 1st, 1914.

Will Sell at Sacrifice.

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No Town Like Garden City

"There is no town on the Island like Garden City." That is the universal verdict.

35 minutes by electric service. All city improvements. Fine hotel, splendid schools, golf, tennis; all sports.

New homes representing the last word in modern housebuilding for sale on easy terms. Also for rent, furnished and unfurnished, $50 to $500 a month. Ask for information.

A few great bargains if sold immediately.

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Great Neck, Long Island

Now is the time to select your out-of-town home. GRENWOLDE, 29 minutes from Manhattan, offers a variety of attractions quite peculiar to itself. Plots ranging from a half acre upward, with every desirable improvement. Several admirably planned houses ready for immediate occupancy. Send for Booklet T.

Great Neck Shores Corporation

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That long, long-time dream of a big living room, with cushions, soft lights, deep, Sleepy Hollow chairs, and a great, warm, cheerful fire burning in the open fireplace, while outside the wind whistles and the rain beats against the panes.

Start now to plan a 6-7-8 room Bungalow with every improvement, everything for your comfort, which next Winter will turn that dream into a reality.

Your present rent will buy it for you at

Little Neck Hills

Third Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York, 27 minutes from the Pa. Terminal.

And more, too; seashore and country joys in Summer—bathing, boating, fishing, green grass, sweeping shade trees, rambling hills, winding drives—in a word, everything that goes toward making Healthy Enjoyment, Restful Contentment.

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A prominent life insurance company wishes to dispose of a number of all-year suburban residences, modern in every detail, at less than cost, free and clear of every encumbrance.

They are of hollow tile construction, stucco finish, tiled roofs, containing 10 and 12 rooms, 3 baths, foyer, &c., with all the appointments of an up-to-date city residence.

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BAUTIFULLY FURNISHED

8 bedrooms, 3 baths; bathing; near club; rental $1,500.

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CENTRE MORICHES, L. I.

9 acres water front on two sides, with dock and unobstructed view of Atlantic Ocean. House contains 8 master's, 4 servants' bedrooms, 3 bathrooms; lodge with bedrooms for gardener. Stable, garage, cabin sloop, for sale to settle estate. Rent for Summer, $2,000.

J. F. SCOTT,
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I am compelled to sell my beautiful eight-room house, with den, separate laundry; large plot; in Freeport, only short walk to depot; must also sacrifice my furniture and everything I have; am a widow, with invalid mother to support and cannot keep home any longer; I paid $5,500 two years ago, will sell for $4,500; must have $900 cash; no agents; don't answer this unless you mean business; this is no fake, a real genuine bargain. Palmer, H 243 Times Downtown.

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North Shore.—Remodeled old Colonial Residence, surrounded by beautiful shade trees; ten rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat; five acres, garden, lawn, orchard; outbuildings; select section; sacrifice $8,500 to close estate; exceptional terms. MORRIS & GERARD, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

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ALL THE ORANGES.

If you contemplate moving there is no finer or more convenient suburban location than "THE ORANGES"; modern homes, every description, all prices, for sale or rent.

FRANK H. TAYLOR,
(NOTE FIRST NAME.) opp. Brick Church Sta., East Orange, N. J., Lack. R. R.

Shore Property 45 min. New York, sale or rent, furnished; on Sandy Hook Line; nestled in side of hill; beautiful new semi-bungalow; 8 rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; every improvement; 600 ft. porch; ¼ acre lawn; near ocean and North Shrewsbury; built and furnished for myself; responsible persons only; terms reasonable. Address B. F., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

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DEAL—ALLENHURST—ASBURY PARK—BRADLEY BEACH—AVON.
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Summer Homes ASBURY PARK DEAL ALLENHURST
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If You Want Gentleman's Estate

in choicest section of south shore of Long Island, water front, sixty acres, palatial brick mansion, large courtyard, garage, carriage house, stable, ice house, conservatory, ballroom, billiard room, palatial decorations, hunting, golf, fishing, easy terms, or exchange for city property, brokers protected, address H 268 Times Downtown.

AT ABSOLUTE COST.

12-room house, with steam heat, electric light, and all improvements; large living room, with open fireplace; attractive dining room, with parquet floors; butler's pantry and sanitary kitchen; three minutes from railroad station; 15 express trains daily each way, and only 27 minutes from the Pennsylvania R. R. station at 33d St., New York; restricted neighborhood; absolutely no apartment houses; an ideal all-the-year home; this section is advancing in price, and in a very few years will be worth double the present price; schools and churches within a few minutes' walk of the house; easy terms. For full information apply to

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NORTH SHORE, L. I.

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Country home, 8 rooms and bath, 4 bedrooms; all modern improvements; sun parlor, open fireplaces; hardwood trim and floors; nicely furnished, and house about new and in first-class condition; fine location; price $350 for season; references required. Apply Tel. 878 W. Freeport. W. H. Raynor & Son, Merrick Road, Baldwin, L. I.

High-Class Home Sacrificed.

My beautiful Long Island home, 30 minutes from Broadway; one of the most beautiful of its class on Long Island; Italian architecture; 11 rooms, 2 baths, billiard room, sun parlor; hot water heat; electricity, gas; two-car garage, lighted, heated; beautiful grounds; cost $25,000; will sacrifice for quick sale; photographs on request. Address owner, F. Ward, 336 Fulton St., Jamaica.

If You Want Gentleman's Estate

in choicest section of south shore of Long Island, water front, sixty acres, palatial brick mansion, large courtyard, garage, carriage house, stable, ice house, conservatory, ballroom, billiard room, palatial decorations, hunting, golf, fishing, easy terms, or exchange for city property, brokers protected, address H 268 Times Downtown.

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Among the "Pines"--near the Bay

(From Actual Photograph.)

This artistic, **substantially built** and comfortably arranged dwelling has immense living room with big tapestry brick fireplace; large, sunny dining room, kitchen and butler's pantry. Four airy sleeping rooms and modern bathroom; steam heat; laundry tubs; hot and cold water; range; gas and electric lighting fixtures; hardwood trim throughout; double floors, polished; house is beautifully decorated; has shades and screens to all windows. A perfect home, complete to the minutest detail, that will stand the test of time. On large landscaped plot. In a home-loving community, where you can enjoy **many sea and land recreations.** Convenient to lakes, stores, schools, churches, casino, bathing pavilion, yacht harbor and railroad station.

SPECIAL PRICE $5,900

Small cash payment—balance like rent

You are invited to visit Brightwaters, Long Island, as our guest, and inspect this and other attractive cottages and bungalows.

Illustrated Booklet No. 3 Mailed on Request.

T. B. ACKERSON CO.,
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New York's Exclusive Sea Shore Colony

Requests Your Attention

On the narrow Rockaway Peninsula, with the Atlantic Ocean on the south side and Jamaica Bay on the north, within the city limits of Greater New York—is **Neponsit.** One of the most desirable sea shore colonies in America.

Situated thirty-five minutes by electric trains from the heart of New York's theatre and shopping districts, Neponsit has a hundred or more picturesque Summer bungalows and handsome all-year-round homes that were built by those good people who seek all the pleasures of a sea shore resort, but who hold an artistic and refined environment more to be desired than that of the average shore place where "the mob" prevails.

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Write us to-day. Full information and all particulars will reach you by return mail. Address

Booklet "A" on request.

H. L. SIMPSON, Director Neponsit Shore Home Association,
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Telephone Greeley 2741

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AMONG THE HILLS OF

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NEW ENGLISH STUCCO HOUSE, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE 9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, ELECTRIC LIGHT, HOT WATER HEAT, HARDWOOD FLOORS, FIREPLACE; PLOT 135x350; SHRUBS; FINE VIEWS; STABLE, GARAGE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, $13,000.

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is the investor who insures his real estate title. We are specialists in North Jersey Real Estate Titles.

Write for Booklet A.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
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Handsome house, ten rooms, on large plot, in New York's best nearby suburb. House contains large living room, library with huge fireplace, handsomely decorated dining room, butler's pantry, sanitary kitchen, plenty of closet room, four master's bedrooms, handsome bathroom, maids' room, &c. Ideal all-year home. Full particulars and price mailed upon request. E. D. Paulin, Room 516, 47 West 34th St., city.

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Acre and half-acre plots on Shrewsbury River for sale.

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Situated in the country, near New York, a home of the most artistic conception; every known improvement embodied; in a fully established and refined community; a distinctive home for discriminating people at the price of a commonplace house; $7,500, terms arranged.

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Montclair, N. J. $9,500. Very artistic Colonial Residence. Centre hall, large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, solarium, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, large plot, $14,000. Brick veneer residence, centre hall, large living room, dining room, dining porch, solarium, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 open fireplaces, large corner plot, select location. Can be seen Sundays between 11 and 3 o'clock.
Murdoch, op. Lackawanna Ter., Montclair.

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$500 CASH; TERMS REASONABLE. } PRICE $6,000

8 rooms, tiled bath, sleeping porch, large living room, 8-foot brick open fireplace; oak floor; steam heat; every modern improvement; 30 minutes from N. Y.; 65 trains daily.

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FURNISHED ESTATES & Cottages, Rent or sale. State your requirements.

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234 acres, fine Colonial house..... $11,000
65 acres, equipped; new house..... 4,500
12 acres, equipped; good buildings..... 2,600
70 acres, adjoining Delaware River.. 4,100
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Full particulars, photos, catalog free. $4,000 to $6,200; easy monthly payments. Wm. Vandenburgh, owner, 30 Church St., N. Y.

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6-7-8 rooms, bath, all improvements; fine section; large plot; numerous shade trees; $4,000 to $6,200; easy monthly payments. Wm. Vandenburgh, owner, 30 Church St., N. Y.

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9 MILES BY RAIL, 20 MIN. BY AUTO. This fine residence with 4 acres of fine land for sale

AT A SACRIFICE

Owner leaving town.

12 ROOMS & 2 BATHS

Billiard room, hot water heat, large porch, 85x16 feet; artesian well, barn and garage; tiled bath and all modern improvements.

SUITABLE TERMS ARRANGED

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FINE HOME; RARE BARGAIN

Charming new house; artistic; well planned; built day's work; superior construction, finish; living room 30 feet long; large fireplace; beautifully wood paneled dining room has beamed ceiling; butler's pantry, kitchen, 4 major bedrooms, tiled bathroom, maids' room and bath, attic, large terraced plot, southern exposure, beautiful shade; near trolley; excellent neighborhood; high elevation; 15-mile view from front, side porch; hour from Broadway, Lackawanna or Hudson tubes; price $7,900; must sell; offer invited; terms; photo here.

ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.

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FROM MAY TO OCTOBER

16 rooms and 5 baths, including 2 servants' rooms and bath, with billiard room and laundry in basement.

All improvements; electric lights, gas, steam heat, Rudd hob water heater and vacuum cleaner.

Grounds 350x500, with tennis court and garage and stable accommodating 3 machines and 2 horses and carriages, with 3 rooms and bath for chauffeur.

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36-Acre Farm, $1,700.

This is a real farm, good buildings; land especially adapted to vegetables, fruit, and poultry; near good towns and only two hours to New York City; owner has larger farm, cannot care for this; land nearly all tillable, level, easily worked; comfortable 6-room cottage, 40-foot barn, wagon house; good water; chance of a lifetime if you act now; only $1,700; liberal terms. Full details and traveling directions to see this and other farms, many with live stock and tools included. Page 4, "Strout's Farm Catalogue No. 38," just out; write today for your free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1,094, 47 West 34th St., New York.

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Town Houses for Sale or Rent.
Farms, All Sizes, for Sale.

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Beautiful Colonial house on shady, winding street; quiet and accessible; charming surroundings; 11 rooms, all improvements; water heat; 5 fireplaces; wide veranda; 5 min. walk from train or trolley; plot 125x170; $20,000.

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At Upper Montclair, N. J.

Fifteen-room house, all improvements; corner lot, 75x150; best location; convenient to depot; sale, $12,000; rent, $1,000.

W. H. PARSONS, Broker.
Opp. Depot, Upper Montclair, N. J.

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SUMMER HOMES FOR RENT.
SEND FOR BOOKLET "T."
E. V. PATTERSON & SON.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE.

Beautiful All-Year Home—overlooking the Water

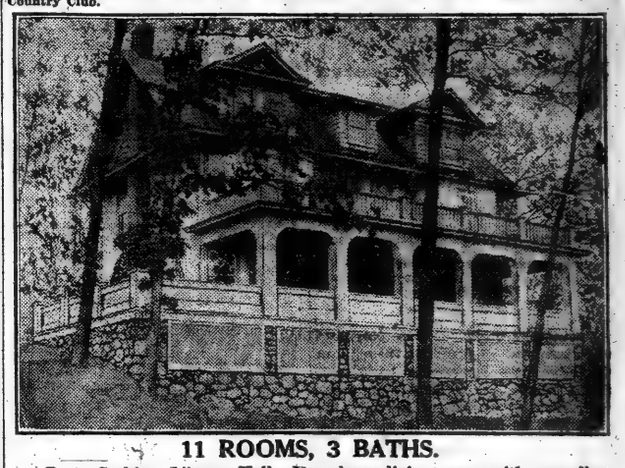
PLOT 100 BY 183 FEET.

Ready to Live in Now. Price $8,000. Easy Terms.

$5,000 can remain on mortgage; balance, $3,000, on terms arranged to suit.

VERY CONVENIENT TO EXPRESS STATION. 44 MIN. ON LACKAWANNA R. R.

Superb views overlooking lakes; surrounded by beautiful homes; delightful walks and drives. All sports, both Summer and Winter, afforded by beautiful lakes and Country Club.



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Porte Cochère, Library Hall. Very large living room, with open fireplace. Dining room, with open fireplace; butler's pantry, kitchen. Seven large bedchambers, 3 tiled baths, billiard room; fine clothes and linen presses—ample storage. Huge veranda, open terrace, upper balcony and sleeping porch. A fine, unusually well built, livable house, with Craftsman interior and every up-to-date convenience, including **absolutely pure water;** perfect heating plant, extra toilet, electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls panelled in hardwood. Established social centre; schools, churches, select social organizations. **Highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance of New York.** For further particulars address

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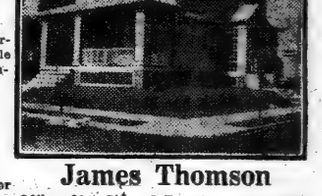

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One-family houses, all different styles; parquet floors, beam ceilings, panel walls, tile bathrooms with porcelain fixtures. All improvements.

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It needs no slogan; it speaks for itself.

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	Month
MODERN house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; hot water heat.....	$75
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FURNISHED FOR SUMMER

Very attractive, centrally located residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths; large solarium; fine grounds. Month..$150

Hillside residence, 14 rooms, 3 baths; fine view. Month..$250

Large selection of attractive furnished houses for the Summer.

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Five minutes' walk to railroad station; nearly a mile of shore front; a carefully restricted residential Park where prices are still low.

The proximity of the ocean to the famed **Shrewsbury River** at this point affords both surf and still water bathing, yachting, canoeing, fishing, crabbing; in fact all the outdoor sports can be enjoyed to the limit; club house for owners and their friends only. Every owner enjoys actual water front privileges. Booklet describing Shorelands, and also some charming bungalows now building, on request.

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Business Compels Change

Owner must dispose of his cosy, well-constructed home, 8 rooms, bath and reception hall, at CARLTON TERRACE, 22 minutes main line Erie. Wide, fully improved avenue, convenient to station, schools, stores, etc. Will sacrifice at $5,000; worth $6,000. A splendid opportunity for quick buyer.

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Opp. Erie Station. Passaic, N. J.

Rutherford, N. J. 30 mins. to Herald Sq.; new 7-room cottage; ideal location; 6 mins. from station; on macadam street; large piazza and sleeping porch; oak floors; steam, electricity, gas; tile bath; chestnut trim first floor; white enamel trim with mahogany doors and glass knobs second floor; modern in every detail; $4,800; $500 cash; balance monthly to suit. SINSABAUGH, Shafer Bldg. (Tel. 606M)

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222 MAIN ST., ASBURY PARK, Opposite Depot.

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Choice Furnished Cottages for Rent.

WILLIAM LANE & SON,
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Congenial locations for nature lovers and commercial farmers. Charming estates, including streams, lakes. Many commercial farms offered at unprecedented values.

210 acres, $21,000. Orange County. Stock and implements included. Jersey herd champion winners at international shows. Alfalfa soil.

111 acres, $9,000; right in the heart of Millbrook Hunt. Keeps 30 cows now. Large commercial orchard; good buildings.

300 acres, $14,000; Boonville; best stock farm in Oneida County; new, modern, sanitary buildings; 46 cows, 4 horses; imported Shire stallion. Everything included; only small payment required down.

164 acres, $13,000; two hours Harlem Division; adjoins lake 106 acres; accessible; splendid orchard.

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110 acres, $8,000; productive farm. (Maryland;) has right of way on North East River; new house; splendid condition.

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320 5th Ave., N. Y. Tel. Mad. Sq. 6220

If You Want Gentleman's or Stock Farm

Look at 83 acres, with 3,000 feet frontage, high, clean, fertile land, with heavy stream of water supplying all buildings; northwest corner Larger Cross Roads, Far Hills, Somerset County, New Jersey, on Lackawanna Road. This farm must be sold in the next sixty days to settle partnership, therefore no reasonable offer will be refused; free and clear; easy terms; chance to get bargain. DAVID STEWART, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

VIRGINIA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale Beautiful River Front Farm and Home, 725 acres near Old Point Comfort, Virginia. Fine location on River, fronting on same over a mile. 125 acres in fine pine timber. At present run as *Dairy and Truck Farm.* Milk sales over $12,000 per annum. High state cultivation. For sale, including all stock and machinery, $60,000.00; a bargain. Other farms, all sizes.

M. O. LACKEY, Hampton, Virginia.
Real Estate Broker.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

$50,000 Annual Net Income.

20-story prominent 5th Av. corner; can induce owner to take old property that can be improved.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
148 W. 72d St., New York.

Want a Summer Home

within commuting distance of New York; modern, with some grounds. Value about $15,000. Will give in exchange equity in a modern business building, fully rented.

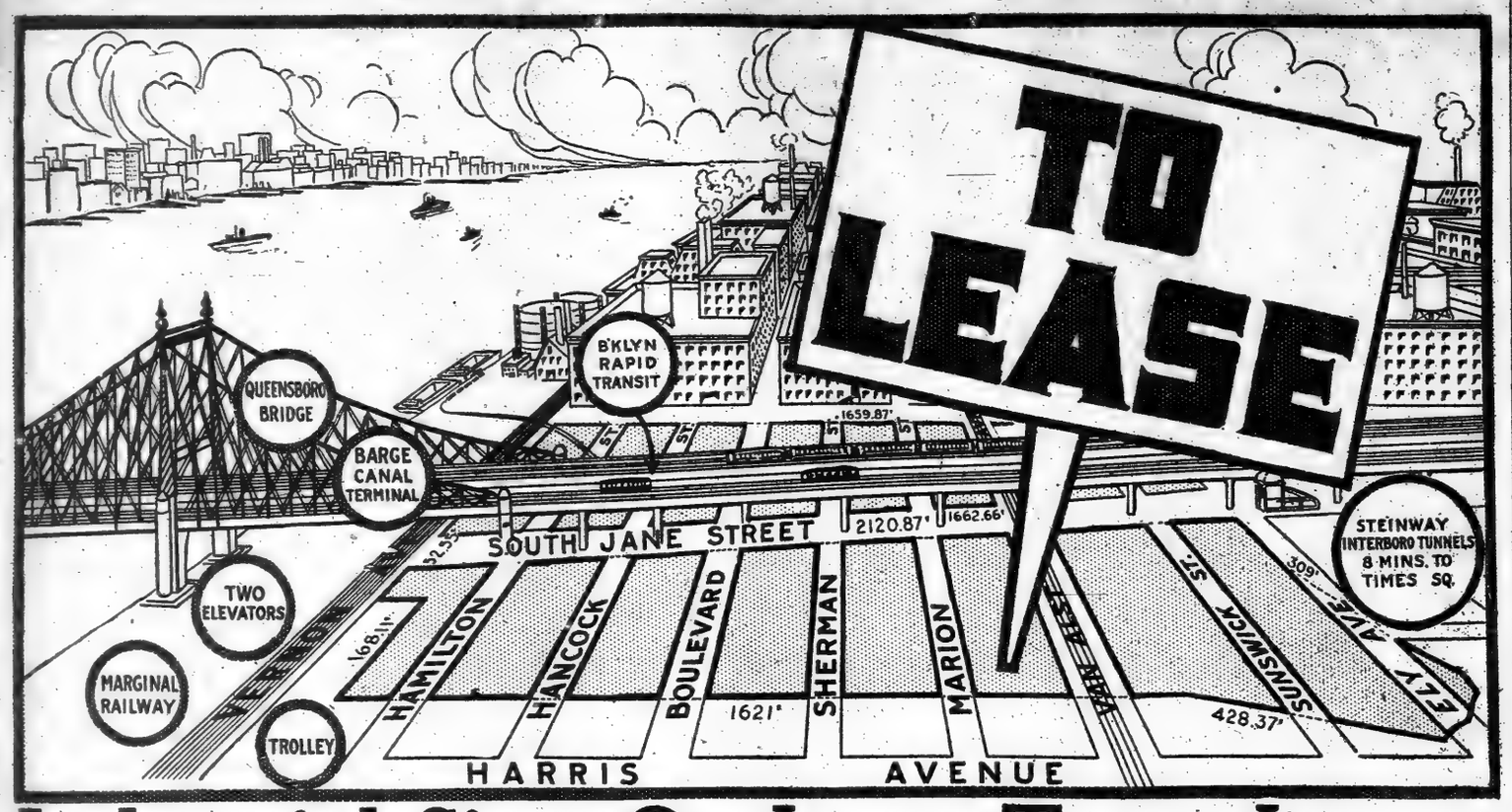
CALDER, NASSOTT & LANNING,
B'way and 105th St. N. Y. Tel. River 3390.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

GREENWICH, CONN.

Completely furnished — magnificent Country Estate—Colonial dwelling—19

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.



Industrial Sites On Long Term Leases

You can now secure for a long period of years with ample renewal privileges, sites for industrial plants in the very heart of New York's Industrial Center.

Character of Your Neighbors

Long Island City is favored by the shrewdest and best informed manufacturers for plant locations.

Such concerns as The American Sugar Co., Ford Co., General Electric Co., Brewster & Co., Sohmer & Co., Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., Steinway & Sons, and many others have established themselves on all sides of our property—a great many of them in the last few years.

Transit and Shipping Facilities

Transit facilities include all lines of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. and Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., operating over the Queensboro Bridge (which splits the property), and via the Steinway or Belmont Tunnels. When the dual Subway plan is in effect, a Subway station will be located on our property, enabling you to reach Times Square in eight minutes.

A section of this property was acquired for the Barge Canal Terminal, and will insure this immediate locality becoming the important terminus of (next to the Panama Canal) one of the greatest arteries of trade and commerce the country has ever developed.

Labor

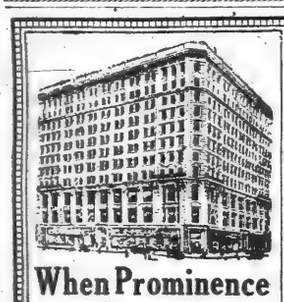
This property skirts the greatest labor center in the United States—a situation which conditions can never affect.

In short, there can be little discussion regarding the unusual suitability of this property for industrial plants.

Send for Free Data

We would be glad to lay before you our prospectus, which not only describes the property minutely, but which outlines a leasing proposition of extraordinary interest to every manufacturer who desires to establish himself in the coming Industrial Center of the Empire State. Write for this little folder. It will interest you even if your plans for a new factory site or extension have not matured.

Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Avenue - - - - - - New York City
TELEPHONE 730 GRAMERCY



When Prominence Means Money

The prominence of the Marbridge Building reflects an equal lustre to its tenants. Giving the "Marbridge Building" as the address of your firm is a form of advertising as potent as it is inexpensive. Everybody knows the Marbridge — everybody will know you.

MARBRIDGE BUILDING
BROADWAY & 34TH STREET.
B. J. BLOODGOOD, Mgr.

19,000 Sq. Feet
LIGHT LOFTS
250 Ft. Street Frontage
All or in Part. Power and Elevators.
Also Basement with Street Entrance.
LOW RENTALS--COMPARE
534-550 West 58th St.
READY FOR INSPECTION.
MAYAL REALTY CO., Owners,
Or Your Own Broker.

We've something new and superior in office lighting—the new Nitrogen Electric Lamp combined with indirect lighting. Call and see what it means to you.
41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

Is This What Your Business Needs?
A bright, light, well-heated loft in a handsome fireproof corner building.
64-66-68 FULTON STREET
Two elevators, steam heat, electric light and power at wholesale rates.
Space to Suit. Reduced Rents
Examine, send your broker, or call up Fairfield Realty Co., Murray Hill 53.

LIGHT, AIRY OFFICES
IN THE MOST CENTRAL LOCATION IN NEW YORK; MOST DESIRABLE FOR THOSE WHO WANT AN EASILY ACCESSIBLE LOCATION; EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT; PLENTY OF AIR. ATTRACTIVE TO YOUR CUSTOMERS AS WELL AS TO YOU, AND AT A VERY REASONABLE RENTAL. CALL K. M. TURNER, 220 WEST 42D ST. 'PHONE 4756—BRYANT, OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS TO LET
WM. H. WHITING & CO.,
41 PARK ROW TEL. 5900 CORT.

One-Half Mile Water Front
Ocean-going steamers can load right to dock. Greatest manufacturing site and unusual opportunity for labor. Principals only.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 148 W. 72d St., N.Y.

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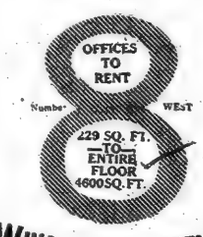
8 WEST 40 BUILDING
NEW 20-STORY



EWING BACON & HENRY
101 PARK AVE. TELEPHONE 2500 Mur. Hill.

87th St. LOFTS 3rd Ave.
ALSO STORE 179 EAST 87TH ST.
LOWEST RENT SECTION
New Building, Light, Airy; Elevator, Power.
GREENWALD BROS.,
3d Av. and 87th St. Phone 8100 Lenox.

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143 MADISON AVE.
FOURTH LOFT TO LET
25x100 Feet.
Immediate Possession.
Apply on premises or to
GEORGE ROSENFELD CO., INC.,
51 East 42d St. Tel. 1936 Murray Hill.

CORNER BUILDING, 46,000 SQUARE FEET
Splendid light, complies with factory laws; sprinkler system, two large electric elevators, store street level, two driveways, steam heat; long lease; near Canal and Hudson Sts.
Rent Less Than 30c a Sq. Ft.
Write for particulars
G 376 Times Downtown.

START A BRANCH STORE
Bronx Business Center
149th St. & 3rd Ave.
Two desirable Stores to rent.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES
149th St. & 3rd Avenue

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202 NEW 204 **LOFTS** East 29th St.
LOW RENT SECTION
Steam Heat, Elevator. Will Divide.
GREENWALD BROS.,
3d Av. and 87th St. Phone Lenox 8100.

Thompson Building 42d Street & 10th Ave.
Good enough for your office
Not too good for your plant
The Seventh LOFT, 50x100.
Light on Four Sides.
New 8-story loft building, absolutely fireproof; perfect light; high ceilings; heavy construction; 2 elevators, good shipping facilities; rent reasonable. Full commission to brokers.
M. M. Hayward & Co., B'way & 100th St.

LOW RENT
Light Loft, 50x100
CLEAR FLOOR SPACE.
135-139 West 26th St.
Modern Fireproof Building, 3 Elevators.
Loft Realty Co., River, 7280, or own broker.

TO LEASE—STEAM HEATED
PARLOR FLOOR STORE
Electric Light.
161 WEST 34TH ST.
Apply on premises, or
J. E. Whitaker, 2108 Broadway, 74th St.

LOFT TO LET; EXCELLENT LIGHT, LARGE ELEVATOR, HEAT, 25x95. BROWN, 306 EAST 40TH ST.

CANDLER BUILDING
Times Square

OFFICES
UNIQUE SPACES
for
PARTICULAR TENANTS
One entire floor, 5,000 square feet, in Tower, light on four sides, at a modest rental.
SMALLER OFFICES
to meet your needs.
O. D. & H. V. Dike,
AGENTS, ON PREMISES, 220 WEST 42D ST

Light Offices
35 South William St.
Near Broad St.; also entrance on Stone St. Well located and adapted
for Exporters & Importers
Excellent light; good elevator service. Possession now; reasonable rent.
On premises or
E. S. Willard & Co
Phone 5989 Hanover 52 William St.

Now Is the Time
To Secure the 4th or 17th Floor or a DESIRABLE Suite of OFFICES in the
Barclay Building
299 Broadway
"The Practical High-Class Office Building."
Also Broadway Corner Store
Wm. C. Walker's Sons } Agents on
Wright Barclay } Premises

STUDIOS, ARTISTS, WRITERS
To Let Monthly, Rooms and Studios in Clean, Quiet, Well-Kept Buildings.
13 E. 14th St., two light rooms..$20
17 E. 14th St., large room $10
7 W. 14th St., large studio.....$15
12 Union Square.....$10
220 W. 14th St., studio, kitchen..$15
244 W. 14th St., studio.....$12
MORRIS E. STERNE, Inc.
9 East 14th St.

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634 FIFTH AVENUE
OPPOSITE CATHEDRAL.
AN UPPER FLOOR
(25x110 FEET)
For High-Class Retail Trade.
Ready for immediate occupancy, as decorations, dressing rooms, lighting fixtures, carpets and portieres are already installed.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

A STORE TO LEASE
643 Sixth Ave. (37th-38th Sts.)
Modern Front, Light Rear, High Ceiling.
Apply on Premises, or
J. E. Whitaker, 2108 Broadway, at 73d St.

BROOKLYN.
LARGE FACTORY BUILDINGS
190,000 Square Feet Floor Space.
Heavy mill construction, with sprinklers; conveniently situated in Brooklyn, with complete power equipment divided in units. Near canal, with railroad sidings easily obtainable. Very low rent. Further particulars,
A. FELDMANN, Room 1,011 Times Bldg.

LIBERAL CONCESSIONS
Printers' Section
Most central location for PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, BOOKBINDERS, &c.
3 Large, Light LOFTS
10,000 sq. ft. to each floor,
52-58 Duane St.
Corner Elm St.
Light on all sides. Strictly fireproof building, two freight and two passenger safety elevators.
Apply on premises or
DE SELDING BROS.,
128 Broadway, New York.
Tel. Cortlandt—3408.

OFFICES, $20 UPWARD.
36 East 23d St., at Subway entrance; 10-story office building.
Goodale Perry & Dwight, Inc., Farr 9404, 1,133 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished
MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE OAKDALE
Non-Housekeeping Apartments
36-38 W. 35th St.
NEAR FIFTH AV.
Suites of 2 and 3 rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished, on yearly or monthly lease. Hotel service, day and night.
RENTS $500 TO $1,000.
Superintendent on premises.
Phone 6360—Greeley.

Eldorado Apartments
300-302 Central Park West,
90TH TO 91ST STREET.
Modern fireproof elevator apartments, attractive rentals. Six to fourteen rooms, one to three baths.
Eldorado Holding Corporation,
401 Times Building. Phone Bryant 564.

$50
182 WEST 88TH STREET
Desirable corner apartment, 7 large rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply; conveniently located near elevated and Subway station.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

PONCHARTRAIN,
312 West 109th Street.
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive. One block from Subway station.
Beautiful elevator apartments: 1, 6 rooms, at $70; 1, 7 rooms, at $75. Special concessions in keeping with the lateness of the season. Agent, Louis Kempner & Sons, 2,443 Broadway.

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5 WEST 82ND ST.
TO SUBLET.
8 very large rooms, elevator.
EXCEPTIONAL TERMS.
Apply on premises or
KEMPE CO.
Broadway and 87th St.

WELLESLEY
N. E. Cor. 81st and West End Av.
Fine, large seven and eight room apartments. Electric lights, refrigeration, and laundry fuel included in rent.
APPLY SUPT. ON PREMISES.

IRVINGTON HALL
355 West 51st St.
Just completed, handsomely finished modern fireproof elevator apartment house, consisting of two, three, and four room apartments, with bath, kitchens and kitchenettes; block to Subway and L; rent, $35 to $55.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
4 & 6 ROOMS, $40 & $60; 5 & 5 W. 104TH ST.
6 ROOMS, $50; 40 & 42 WEST 127TH ST.
5 ROOMS, $40; 30 & 32 EAST 128TH ST.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
The Hudson, No. 227, Cor. 95th Street.
Modern fireproof elevator apartment, 6 & 7 rooms. Rents $900 to $1,100; very attractive. Harry E. Hayes, 30 East 42d St., or Supt.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

305 West 45th St.
One Block from Times Square.
Housekeeping Apartments
1-2-3-4 Rooms and Bath
Modern Fireproof Building
Just Completed.
Elevator Service.
Apply on premises,
or
VINCENT ASTOR (Owner)
23 West 26th Street.

A Few Choice
Housekeeping Corner Apartments of 4-5 & 6 Rooms, & bath; also extra maids' rooms
Most convenient residential location in the city, close to the best shopping and amusement sections.
Very Reasonable Rents.
THE OREGON
162 W. 54th St., Cor. 7th Av.
New 12-story, fireproof building.
Renting agent on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs,
162 West 72d St.

SOUTHERN EXPOSURE
What you want in New York is "Southern Exposure"—Summer or Winter. It is the whole story of apartment comfort. To be near a park or open space is an added delight.
LASANNO COURT
307 West 79th Street
fulfills both these advantageous conditions. Every apartment has Southern Exposure, and the fine, fireproof building is adjacent to beautiful Riverside Drive.
Eight Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,800 upward.
Six Rooms, Bath, $1,200 upward.
Servants' Rooms at low rates.
GEORGE ROSENFELD CO. INC.
51 E. 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 1936.

471-472-473-474-475-476
CENTRAL PARK WEST
Corner 107th Street
Five 8-room apartments with prices ranging from
$800 to $960
All improvements—best services
Agent on premises
HOPKINS & BOYD, Agents,
11 West 39th St. Phone 7175 Bryant.

Fourteen East Sixtieth St.
A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel, affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK.

Wm. A. White & Sons
offer
unusual opportunities
to responsible tenants
in the following:

Stores

24 West 20th Street
Attractive store and basement, 25x92; building will be completely renovated; immediate possession.

97 Wooster Street
(North of Spring St.) Store 25x75; building completely modernized; steam heat; low insurance; immediate possession. Rent $900.

12 Stone Street
(Running through to 29 Bridge St.) 22x125; store and basement with connecting office space in first loft; entirely renovated; adjacent to Produce Exchange; fine location for any business requiring combined shipping facilities and office space.

179 Greene Street
(Near Bleecker St.) Store and basement; steam heat. Rent $900.

Lofts

24 West 20th Street
Four lofts for show rooms or light manufacturing; building will be completely renovated; immediate possession.

34-38 West 4th Street
(S. W. corner Greene St.) Good light; elevator; live steam; fourth loft, 60x76.

42-44 Bond Street
Building to be completely renovated with sprinkler system and in compliance with Labor Department requirements; good light; freight and passenger elevators; steam and power; 50x90.

127-129 Bleecker Street
131-133 Bleecker Street
(Convenient to Elevated and Subway) Elevator; steam heat; sprinkler. Third loft, (50x100) in each building; can be connected making 100x100; immediate possession.

128-130 Bleecker Street
25x100; elevator; steam heat; immediate possession. Rent $65 per month.

97 Wooster Street
Building has been entirely renovated; 25x75; elevator; steam heat; low insurance; good side light; immediate possession. Rents from $50 to $65 per month.

186-188 Wooster Street
Good light; elevator; steam heat; three lofts, 50x100; immediate possession. Rent $1200.

208-210 Wooster Street
Good light; elevator; steam heat; second, third and fourth lofts, 40x100; immediate possession. Rent $1000.

179 Greene Street
(Near Bleecker St.) 25x40; elevator; steam heat. Rent $420.

390 Broadway
(Near Canal Street.) 27x175, running through to Cortlandt Alley; freight elevator; first loft; low rental; immediate possession.

298 Broadway
Freight and passenger elevators; steam heat; good light; eighth loft, 21.6x128; immediate possession.

109-111 Leonard Street
Good light; elevator; steam heat; two lofts; 42x82; immediate possession.

33 Park Place
Four lofts, 25x85; steam heat; modern electric elevator.

22 Thames Street
(Hamilton Building.) Entire second floor, 7,500 sq. ft.; suitable for any industry requiring heavy floor carrying capacity; steam heat; power; three elevators.

Apply to
Wm. A. White & Sons
Telephone, 5700—John
62 Cedar Street

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

DORILTON

MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. 7, 8, 9 and 10 room vacancies at $2,000 to $3,500. See resident Superintendent.
BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

THE CORONET
57 West 58th Street.
SMALL APARTMENTS,
Housekeeping and non-Housekeeping.
2-3-4 or More Rooms and Bath.
Rental $600 to $1,200.
Meal Service if Desired.
Apply on Premises or to
HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Inc., 569 5th Av.
Telephone, 31—Murray Hill.

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165 WEST 80TH ST.,
one block from "L" and one block from Subway; apartments to let, seven rooms and bath; all rooms in fine condition; rent, $50; will make any change to suit tenant; apartments contain all modern improvements; reasonable concessions. Apply on premises.

BIG CONCESSIONS
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
315 W. 94th Street, RIVERSIDE NEAR
5 & 6 ROOMS & BATH, $42.50 TO $55.00.

West Side, Above 110th Street.
BERMUDA APARTMENTS,
608-610 West 150th St.
7 OUTSIDE ROOMS, ATTRACTIVE RENTALS
to those making leases from now to Sept. 30, 1916. Apply premises or your broker.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
UNFURNISHED $40 TO $75
FURNISHED $50 TO $90
POINCIANA,
120th St. & Amsterdam Av.
Overlooking Columbia Campus.
Supt. on prem., or BING & BING, 119 W. 40th

CORNER 6 ROOM APT.
with special electrical and plumbing fixtures installed.
FOR DOCTOR OR DENTIST
A. L. Benel, Agt., Premises, 450 Audubon Av.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The Cornwall,
255 West 90th St.,
N. W. Corner Broadway.
New high class fire and sound proof apartments; subway station at 91st St. and Broadway.
Seven and nine rooms, two and three baths and large reception room.
$1,700 to $2,300.

La Rochelle,
57 W. 75th St., N. E. Cor. Columbus Av.
Imposing modern fireproof building; extra large rooms; convenient to 72d St. "L" station and 72d St. subway station.
7 rooms and bath,
$1,400 to $1,800.

349 West 85th St.,
Near Riverside Drive.
Very desirable apartments with large rooms; convenient to Broadway and 86th St. subway station.
One apartment, 8 rooms & bath, $1,400.

Stuart,
250 W. 94th St., S. W. Cor. Broadway.
Rooms large and light, well planned; private house block; convenient to subway express station at 96th St., or "L" station at 93d St. and Columbus Av.
One apartment, 9 rooms & bath, $1,400.

Vernon,
250 West 71st St., Near Riverside.
A modern building, with large, light rooms; convenient to 72d St. Broadway subway express station.
8 rooms and bath, $1,100.

Georgean Court,
58 Central Park West,
South Corner 66th St.
One of the handsomest apartment houses on the Park. Modern fireproof building, with all the latest improvements.
8 and 12 rooms, 2 and 3 baths,
$2,100 to $3,600.

Yorkshire,
562 W. 113th St., S. E. Cor. Broadway.
New, modern fireproof house; all improvements, including vacuum cleaning system, &c.
One apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths,
$2,100.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths,
$1,500 and $1,600.

375 Central Park West,
Near 97th St.
Very desirable apartments, with fine hardwood trim, all modern appointments.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths,
$840 to $1,200.

4 and 12 West 92d St.,
Near Central Park West.
Convenient to "L" station, 93d St. and Columbus Av.
7 rooms and bath,
$900 and $1,000.

Woodmere,
561 W. 141st St., N. E. Cor. Broadway.
New ten-story fireproof building, equal to any apartment on the west side; every room large and light; private houses on either side; two elevators; &c.
4, 5, 6 rooms and bath,
$660 to $1,000.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 W. 72d St.

BELNORD
THE APARTMENT HOME OF NEW YORK
86th Street
Broadway
87th Street
This Apartment Dwelling has the largest open air Recreation Garden and Park in the world. It is one of the really exclusive apartments in New York. Distinctive, exclusive, luxurious, yet moderate in rentals.
7 to 11 rooms, 2 to 4 baths
F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO., Agents
B'way at 80th Street Telephone, Schuyler 3800
RESIDENT AGENT ON PREMISES.

The St. Urban
Central Park West and 89th St.
Southwest Corner
Apartments 11 large rooms and 3 baths,
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND REFRIGERATION INCLUDED,
Rents $3,000 to $4,000.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES

AN APARTMENT—MOST ATTRACTIVE
At a rental materially under actual value.
14 ROOMS AND 5 BATH ROOMS
ARRANGEMENT OF ROOMS MOST UNUSUAL, PERMITTING OF ALL THE LIVING ROOMS BEING THROWN TOGETHER INTO ONE BIG ROOM FOR ENTERTAINING, IF DESIRED.
Appointments of the most exclusive and up-to-date design.
INSPECTION INVITED.
ALWYN COURT
182 WEST 58TH ST.

West Side, Above 110th Street.
THE ENDYMION
352 WEST 117TH ST.
Close to transit lines and park; refined home apartment; very moderate rent; seven rooms; modern appointments; only $45 and $65; diagrams, &c., of Superintendent on premises, or
Wilcox & Shelton, Mgrs.,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

DENTIST
An excellent opportunity in new section; 6 rooms and 2 baths on ground floor, No. 1 Arden St., one block from Dyckman St. Station Broadway Subway. On premises, or E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St. Telephone 5989 Hanover.

THE RIVERCLIFF,
628 WEST 151ST STREET.
TO SUBLET.
4 AND 5 ROOMS, $47.50 TO $60.
House just completed; adjoining Riverside Drive. Apply on premises or
KEMPE & CO.
87th St. & Broadway. Tel. Schuyler 5610.

JUST COMPLETED
72-82 SEAMAN AVE.,
4 blocks west of 207th St., Broadway express Subway station.
5-6 Rooms, $40-45
Apply on premises or
M. JUST, 612 West 207th St.

BROCKTON 661 WEST 180TH ST.
5 SPACIOUS FRONT ROOM APARTMENT. Hardwood Floors Thru-out. Near Subway. High Class Elevator Apt.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 B'way (181).

126A WEST 127TH ST.
ROSEMONT
Elevator Apartments, 6 Rooms, Phone electric lights, hardwood flooring.

NEW APARTMENTS
674-678 ACADEMY ST.
3 BLOCKS WEST OF DYCKMAN ST. BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION.
3-4-5 ROOMS & BATH, $24-$37.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS.

MANHATTAN—East Side.
PARK AVE., No. 784, S. W. cor. 74th St
Very handsome corner apartment, first floor, seven rooms, two baths, at $1,500. Bright, sunny apartment, third floor, at $1,650.
ALSO
EMSWORTH HALL,
S. E. cor. Convent Av. & 149th St.
Charming seven and eight room corner apartment, two baths, at $900 and $1,200.
Concessions to October 1
Supt. on premises, your own broker, or Buck Const. Co., 7 E. 42d St., Owners.

No. 1261 Madison Avenue Cor. 90th St.
A Handsome 7-Story House. Finest Corner Apartments North of 86th St. ONE SUITE OF 9 ROOMS & 2 BATHS. ONE SUITE OF 8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS. High-class service. FAVORABLE TERMS.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Ave. Cor., 86th St.

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34 EAST 40TH STREET
Unusually Attractive Apartment of 2 ROOMS AND ALCOVE, bath, kitchenette; possession.
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
3 East 30th St. Tel. 860 Murray Hill.

MANHATTAN—East Side.
DUPLEX APARTMENTS WITH LARGE STUDIOS AND MEZZANINE FLOORS
130-134 East 67th Street
Convenient, Complete, Charming.
Consisting of 10 and 12 rooms; 4 master bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms, living room, library, dining room (20 foot ceilings), butler's pantry; kitchen; 3 baths; 2 lavatories; private laundry in cellar; private storeroom.
SINGLE APARTMENTS
6 and 7 rooms—living room; library; dining room, kitchen, 2 master bedrooms; maid's room; 2 baths. Special concessions for 3-year leases now.
MALCOLM E. SMITH & CO.
185 Madison Avenue

GRAMERCY COURT,
152 EAST 22D ST.
4-5-6 and 7 room elevator apartment; all latest improvements; central location; Gramercy Park section. Reduced rentals. Apply on premises.

BRONX.
JUST COMPLETED
High-grade apartments, 4-5-6 rooms and bath; telephone, electric lights, &c.; open for inspection.
182D ST. & VALENTINE AV.
1 BLOCK TO GRAND CONCOURSE.
Superintendent on Premises; Tel. 2659 Fordham.

HONEYWELL AVE. & 181ST.
Three blocks west of 180th St. Subway station; 3-4-5 extra large room apartments, all improvements, electric lights, shower baths, phone, &c.

NEW BUILDINGS
WESTCHESTER.
A FAMILY AFFAIR
The Datona Club
Apartments
"HOW TO LIVE— WHERE TO LIVE"
Booklet.
Address
Datona Realty Company, Inc.
Box 213. White Plains, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.
BROOKLYN.
Finely furnished apartments.
295 Schermerhorn St. Near Nevins St. Subway Station
Two rooms, bath and kitchenette; maid service; heat and water; $45; second apartment. Apply to housekeeper. 10 minutes' ride to Park Row.
Also
306 Livingston St. Opposite Montauk Theatre
Two rooms and bath; maid service; heat and hot water; second apartment; $35.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

Increased Safety Through Diversification

However safe the business of one corporation may seem, it is possible for the investor to secure a better average of safety in purchasing stocks or bonds by spreading his purchases over several good companies.

Odd Lots permit of adequate diversification, even on a small purchase of securities. The Partial Payment Plan permits you to purchase securities now — at prevailing reasonable prices.

Send for List 135, "Ten Shares of Diversified Stocks."

John Muir & Co.
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Odd Lots
Members New York Stock Exchange.
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42d St. & B'way—Longacre Bldg., N. Y.
290 Lenox Avenue, cor. 125th Street, N.Y.
National State Bank Bldg.—Newark, N.J.

COTTON
Stimulus to Prices Through Acreage Reduction
Send for our Special Letter "486"
REINHORF, LYON & CO.
Members { New York Stock Exchange. New York Cotton Exchange. New York Coffee Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
33 NEW ST. (GROUND FLOOR) NEW YORK

How Money Is Made
Systematic plans for savings have worked out in so many instances that we have inaugurated a partial payment method of proven worth. You can start with a small initial payment and then monthly payments.
Dividends on your securities are credited to you from the day the first payment is made.
Write for our Booklet "A."
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HARRIS, WINTHROP & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange
15 WALL ST. NEW YORK — THE ROOKERY CHICAGO

The Profit-Making Possibilities of
Anglo American Oil
British American Tobacco
Riker & Hegeman Co.
United Cigars of America
United Cigars of Canada
United Profit Sharing
are intelligently commented upon in the current number of our Weekly Market Letter.
Ask for Circular 609.
Harvey A. Willis & Co.
(Established 1901.)
32 B'way, N. Y. Phones 127-8-9 Broad.

Cuyahoga County Ohio
5% Road Bonds
Due Serially 1921-1924
County seat—Cleveland.
Total net debt less than 1½%
Population (1910) 637,425.
Price to Yield 4.35%
Particulars of this and many other issues of Municipal Bonds exempt from Income Tax and yielding up to 6% on request for circular A-84.
Spitzer, Rorick & Co
Successors to
SPITZER & CO
Established 1871
5 Nassau Street, New York
Toledo — Chicago

GERMAN GOV'T
New 5% Bonds
Offered in Germany at 98½.
We Will SELL
For Delivery in New York When Issued: Present Price $212.50 & Interest Net Per 1,000 Marks, or About 88½%, Including Cables, Insurance, War Risks, etc.
Yield Over 7%
Buyers should communicate at once, as this opportunity cannot be assured after March 17th.
A. HICKS LAWRENCE
Investment Securities.
10 Wall Street. Tel. Rector 1318.

PROVE
Admittance to probate—executors—trustees—administrators—protect your interest.
THAT'S OUR SPECIALTY.
Authentic references. Service fee moderate.
Telephone Cort. 4417.
C. FOSBERG COMPANY, Accountants, 31 Nassau St., New York.

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PROMINENT WALL STREET HOUSE desires services of first-class bondman with established clientele. State experience, references, salary. H 225 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Third National Bank of Jersey City located at Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment. J. HENRY CASTENS, Cashier. Dated, Jan. 18, 1915.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firmer at Week-end—Bank Statement Shows Large Loan Increase.

Yesterday was a day of small trading on the Stock Exchange and for the most part of narrow price changes, save in a number of specialties which rarely play the rôle of market leaders. The list as a whole was much firmer than it had been on Friday, when weakness developed toward the close of trading. The impression left by yesterday's price movement was that opportunity was taken for short covering by some of those whose selling had contributed to the reaction of the previous two days. The market was governed by the conditions which it had inherited from the earlier days of the week rather than by any fresh developments bearing on the position of the security market.

In the bank statement was found further pronounced reflection of the large amount of financing in one form or another which banking institutions here have been called upon to do in recent weeks. The Clearing House statement showed an increase of over $39,000,000 in loans, which was accompanied by an increase of more than $56,000,000 in deposits. The reserve, however, increased enough, thanks to the receipt of gold from abroad and to other sources of cash gain, to cover fully the reserve requirements and to add a trifle to the surplus reported the previous week. The statement no doubt was influenced very largely by the taking up on Thursday of the $27,000,000 of bonds sold by the State of New York. The proceeds of that issue were placed on deposit with the fiscal agent of the State in this city, the transaction serving at once to increase the loan account of the banks as a whole and to enlarge the deposit item.

The maintenance of existing low rates for money can be ascribed to the fact that, owing to the reduction in reserve requirements provided by the Federal Reserve act, there is still a wide margin over reserve requirements. Were it not for that reserve reduction borrowing on the recent large scale would almost certainly have brought about a much higher level of interest rates than that which now prevails in New York.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Car and Foundry's Dividends.

The American Car and Foundry Company's fiscal year has something more than a month yet to run, but the present state of equipment business does not indicate that eleventh-hour earnings will help the results for 1914. With the record of other car manufacturers already made public, it would seem that this company's showing also must display a marked decline from the preceding year's record. However, it is understood that a fair part of the 7 per cent. preferred stock dividend was earned, and as to the continuance of dividends on the common stock the surplus can be referred to. The management always has maintained a conservative policy in regard to common stock dividends, which can be illustrated by the fact that while the equivalent of 25 per cent. on the junior issue has been earned in the last five years only 10 per cent. has been paid. The result of this attitude toward disbursements should be, it would seem, the maintenance of payments in a bad year, even though they were not earned.

***

Cost of German Bonds.

Conversations heard in brokerage offices about the price of German war bonds and Treasury notes show that considerable uncertainty exists. Some are wont to confuse the quotation in Berlin for bonds of the war loan with the cost of the securities to a buyer here who pays for them in Berlin exchange. The bonds are quoted in Berlin around 98.50 in marks. The quotation to a buyer in New York is the same, but if he remits funds to Berlin he buys a reichsmark cable or check. In normal times 400 marks are the equivalent of about $95.50; just now they are the equivalent of only about $84, showing a depreciation of approximately 14 per cent. The depreciation of the reichsmark's value, naturally, is expressed in the purchasing price of the bond. The buyer has 14 per cent. advantage through the decline of exchange, and the price of a bond in terms of dollars is therefore $84.50. With exchange again on a normal basis, the cost price for the bond in New York would be $98.50, as in Berlin, and the buyer would remit this amount in making a purchase.

***

Finding a Minimum.

In establishing a new minimum price for Sears-Roebuck common stock because of a 50 per cent. stock dividend the Stock Exchange found a problem to deal with which was somewhat out of the ordinary. The shares have been selling around 204. It is frequently the case when stocks sell "ex" a large stock dividend that the first sale reflects the marking off of several points more than the amount of the disbursement. Again, the reduction is not so great as the dividend. There was no way for the Exchange to tell in advance what the market would show for Sears-Roebuck on Monday, so the authorities applied mathematics to the minimum. The old minimum was 168. On Monday morning the owner of one share of the stock will become the owner of one and a half shares when the stock dividend is paid. The one and a half shares, however, represent no greater worth to the owner than the one share alone, because he paid nothing for the additional half share. To find the theoretical market value, 204 was divided by 1½, leaving 136. To find the theoretical minimum, 168 was divided by 1½, leaving 112.

***

Telegraph Business Gains.

The Western Union's traffic in February showed a gain of 3 per cent. over the same month last year. January also advanced over January, 1914. The telegraph business of the country is understood to be within 1 per cent. of its condition a year ago, as expressed in gross income. In another way of putting it, the recession caused by the outbreak of war practically has been overcome.

***

Bank of New York Club Dines.

The Bank of New York Club had its annual dinner and theatre party last night. Sixty clerks and officers were present. The 131st anniversary of the organization of the bank was celebrated, a copy of the bank's history being presented to each member. C. S. Van Orden, President of the club, presided, presenting R. E. Miller as his successor.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	75,039
Same day last year	128,945
Year to date	11,637,775
Same period last year	19,271,748
Average price and change 50 stocks	61.08 + .02
Same day last year	69.79 + .29

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100 share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
31⅜	31⅞	1,200	Alaska Gold Mines	31⅜	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞	+ ⅛
54⅜	54½	2,300	Amalgamated Cop	53¾	54½	53¾	54½	+ ⅞
48¾	49½	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	49½	49½	49½	49½	— ⅛
39⅝	40	800	Am. Beet Sugar	39¾	40	39½	39¾	— ¼
27	27¼	500	Am. Can	27	27⅛	27	27⅛	...
94⅜	95¾	300	Am. Can pf	94¾	95	94¾	93	+ ⅛
45	46	100	Am. Car & Fdy	45	45	45	45	—1
28¾	28⅞	900	Am. Ice Securities	28⅝	28¾	28⅜	28⅝	+ ¼
63½	63⅝	700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	63⅜	63½	63⅜	63½	+ ⅛
102⅜	103⅜	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	103	103	102⅜	102⅜	— ⅜
120	120⅛	600	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120⅜	120⅝	120¼	120¼	+ ⅛
83½	84½	200	Am. Woolen pf	84	84	83¾	83¾	— ⅜
26	26¼	860	Anaconda Cop. Co	26	26⅛	25¾	26	+ ⅛
95⅝	96	400	Atch., Top. & S. F	95¾	96	95¾	95¾	+ ⅛
66¾	67	100	Baltimore & Ohio	66½	66⅞	66½	66½	...
66½	67	50	do., odd lot	66⅞	66⅞	66⅝	66⅝	...
68	68½	100	Baltimore & O. pf	68	68	68	68	...
68	68½	15	do., odd lot	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	...
54¼	55¼	900	Bethlehem Steel	54⅝	54¾	54¼	54¾	+ ⅛
103	103½	10	Bethlehem Steel pf	103	103	103	103	...
87	87¾	120	B. R. T. odd lots	87	87	87	87	...
49½	51½	300	California Pet. pf	49	49½	49	49½	— ⅞
159½	160	611	Canadian Pacific	159	159¾	159	159½	...
33⅜	34	200	Central Leather Co	33¼	33⅞	33¼	33¾	...
41	42	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	41¼	41¾	41¼	41½	— ¾
86½	87	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	86	86½	86	86½	+ ¼
123¼	124	100	Chi. & Northwest	123¼	123¾	123¼	123¼	— ⅛
21⅜	21⅞	700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	21¼	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅝
35¼	35¾	300	Chino Copper	35¼	35½	35¼	35½	...
115	116	12	Consolidated Gas	114½	114½	114½	114½	...
11⅛	11⅜	1,400	Corn Products Ref	11	11⅜	11	11¼	— ⅛
8½	9	400	Distillers' Secur	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
22⅜	22⅝	620	Erie	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
36¾	37⅛	300	Erie 1st pf	36¾	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	+ ⅛
20	24	100	Federal M. & S. pf	20	20	20	20	—2
139½	140½	23	General Electric	139½	139½	139½	139½	...
96⅛	97	1,000	General Motors	95⅝	97¼	95⅜	97¼	+ ⅝
96¾	97	200	General Motors pf	96½	96¾	96½	96¾	+ ⅛
34⅜	34¾	1,420	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	34½	34⅝	34¼	34½	— ⅛
114⅝	116	100	Great Northern pf	113¾	114¾	113¾	114¾	...
32⅛	32¼	2,700	G. N. certs. ore prop	31	32¾	31	32¼	+1½
72	72⅜	18	Hav. El. Ry. L. & P	71	71	71	71	...
114	116½	8	Homestake Mining	116	116	116	116	...
20⅛	20⅝	1,200	Inspiration Copper	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
12¼	12⅝	200	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
53¼	55½	1,900	Inter.-Met. pf	59	59½	59	59¼	+ ⅛
93¼	93½	200	Int. Harvester, N. J	93	93	93	93	—1½
104¾	106⅝	100	Kreuger & Co. pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅛
134⅜	135	300	Lehigh Valley	134½	134⅞	134½	134⅞	+ ⅝
...	66	100	Loose-W. Bls. 2d pf	65	65	65	65	...
65	67	10	Mackay Cos. pf	...	65	65	65	...
30⅝	31	1,800	Maxwell Motors	30⅛	31	29⅛	31	+ ¼
74¼	74⅝	2,100	Max. Mot. 1st pf	73	74½	71½	74½	+1¼
30½	31	4,400	Max. Mot. 1st pf	30	31	29	31	+ ¾
66	66½	500	Mex. Petroleum	65¾	66¼	65¾	66¼	+ ¼
20¼	20⅝	400	Miami Copper	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ¼
10⅜	10⅝	2,150	Missouri Pacific	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
100	101½	100	Mont. Power pf	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
10⅜	11	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
12	12¼	100	Nev. Con. Copper	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
62	66	100	N. Y. Air Brake	62¼	63	62¼	62¼	+2¼
83	84	56	N. Y. Central	83	83	83	83	...
51⅛	51⅜	400	N. Y., N. H. & H	51½	51⅝	51½	51⅜	+ ¼
102⅜	103	300	Northern Pacific	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	...
18⅜	20	200	Pacific Mail	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
105¼	105½	200	Pennsylvania R. R	105	105¼	105	105¼	+ ⅛
20⅛	20½	200	Pittsburgh Coal	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
91	92	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	...
27	27½	200	Pressed Steel Car	27½	27½	27½	27½	...
150½	151	300	Pullman Co	151	151	151	151	+ ½
1	1¼	300	Quicksilver	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
17	17¼	200	Ray Con. Copper	17	17	17	17	...
143¾	143⅞	9,500	Reading	143½	143⅞	143½	143⅞	+ ⅜
19½	20	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅜
1½	2	50	R. I. S. pf., odd lots	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...
...	2½	100	St. L. & San Fran	2½	2½	2½	2½	+ ½
13	13¼	100	Seaboard Air Line	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	...
32½	33	100	Seaboard A. L. pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	...
200	202	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	202	202	202	202	—1
83⅛	83⅜	1,100	So. Pacific	83¼	83½	83⅛	83½	+ ⅜
15	15⅜	550	Southern Railway	14⅞	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
43⅜	...	900	Southern Ry. pf	45¼	43¾	44½	45½	...
44½	45½	100	Standard Milling	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¼	— ⅞
47½	47⅝	500	Studebaker Co	47	47½	46⅞	47½	+ ⅛
26⅞	27	600	Tenn. Copper	27¼	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
13½	14½	100	Texas & Pacific	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
51	51⅛	3,300	Third Avenue	51	51¼	50⅞	51¼	— ⅛
51	51¼	3	Third Av., odd lots	51⅜	51⅜	51¼	51¼	...
119½	120	3,250	Union Pacific	119½	120	119½	120	+ ¾
79½	79⅝	200	Union Pacific pf	79½	79⅝	79½	79⅝	+ ⅛
8½	9	300	United Rys. Inv	8	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
21½	24	300	United Rys. Inv. pf	21½	22	21½	22	—1
33¾	38	25	U.S. C. I. P. & F pf	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	...
55½	57	200	U. S. Rubber	55½	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅝
102¾	103	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	44¾	11,200	U. S. Steel	44½	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝	...
104¾	105	100	U. S. Steel pf	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅛
52	52¼	700	Utah Copper	51⅞	52⅛	51⅞	52⅛	+ ⅛
19⅜	20	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	20	20	20	20	—1
1½	2	100	Wabash pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	21¾	300	Western Md	21⅜	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	— ⅝
64¼	64½	231	Western Un. Tel	64	64	64	64	...
68½	68⅝	500	Westing. E. & M	68½	68½	68¼	68½	+ ⅛
109	110	550	Willys-Overland	107¾	109¾	107¾	109¾	+1¾
97	99½	100	Willys-Ovd. pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ¼
103	103½	100	Woolw'h (F.W.) Co	103	103	103	103	—1

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Money Market Changes When Bank of England Takes Up Supplies.

LONDON, March 13.—A complete change occurred in the money market today owing to the Bank of England and other institutions taking supplies off the market. Discount rates and short loans were dearer.

The stock market was quieter, but the tone was good. The war loan was firmer, and home rails, Kaffirs, and investment stocks maintained their recent strength, while tin shares and Russian oils were the most frequently marked in the miscellaneous section.

American securities declined on Mexican reports, there were only a few markings throughout the session, however, and the closing was undecided.

Paris Trading Calm.

PARIS, March 13.—Trading on the Bourse today was calm. Three per cent. rentes, 71 francs 10 centimes for cash. Exchange in London, 25 francs 40 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	61 to 90.	Over 90
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5½
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2⅜@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1⅝	1⅞	2
	60 Days.	90 Days.		6 Mos.
On time	2½@2⅜	2⅜@3		3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.	
4 months	3¼@3⅜
6 months	3¼@3⅜
Sixty to ninety days	3¼@3½
Other Names.	
4 months	4
6 months	4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	4.80⅝	4.79½	4.80
Cables	4.80⅝	4.79⅝	4.80⅛

Closing Rates. Demand (or check.)	Cable
London	$4.80
Paris	5.23½
Berlin	.83⅞
Austria	15.50
Russia	.42
Switzerland	5.43 5.41
Holland	.39½ .39⅞
Italy	5.67 5.66

South American Rates. Demand (or check.)	Cable.
Buenos Aires	42.27 42.47
Rio	26.50 26.69

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.75	$4.77⅛	$4.77½	$4.76⅞

New York Clearing House exchanges, $305,974,982; balance, $24,456,852; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $161,793.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 10c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 10c discount; Montreal, $6.87½ premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 24 3-16d, unchanged; in New York, 51¼c, unchanged.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

At the close of business March 12, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates	$97,200,667.50
Legal-tender notes, silver certificates and subsidiary coin	10,622,068.80
Bills discounted and loans	3,784,835.97
Investments	6,903,072.20
Due from other Federal Reserve Banks, (net)	8,792,398.23
All other resources	2,213,573.86
Total	$129,496,617.61

LIABILITIES.

Reserve deposits	$122,858,884.28
Capital paid in	6,637,733.35
Total	$129,496,617.61

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, DAILY AVERAGE.

		Change.
Loans, &c	$2,346,100,000	+$24,477,000
*Reserve in own vaults (a)	368,778,000	+ 1,188,000
*Res. in Federal Reserve Bank	113,113,000	— 280,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	33,057,000	+ 251,000
Net demand deps.	2,218,171,000	+ 21,645,000
Net time deposits.	103,525,000	+ 3,217,000
Circulation	38,864,000	— 252,000

(a) Of which $296,890,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $514,948,000; excess reserve, $131,531,050; decrease, $2,584,600.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, ACTUAL CONDITION.

Loans, &c	$2,369,305,000	+$39,667,000
*Reserve in own vaults (b)	371,604,000	+ 6,057,000
*Res. in Federal Reserve bank	113,070,000	+ 1,405,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	34,111,000	+ 1,743,000
Net demand deps.	2,252,234,000	+ 54,621,000
Net time deposits.	105,141,000	+ 2,294,000
Circulation	33,784,000	— 330,000

(b) Of which $298,848,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $518,785,000; excess reserve, $129,739,580; increase, $145,790.

SUMMARY OF STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

		Change.
Loans, &c	$559,983,500	+ $646,700
Specie	43,383,200	— 128,000
Legal tenders	9,738,100	— 95,100
Total deposits	648,820,700	— 332,500

Total deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositaries and from other banks and trust companies in New York City

	568,630,100	+ 1,617,100

RESERVE—STATE BANKS.

		P.C.
Cash in vault	$10,780,500	11.51
Deposits in banks and trust companies	14,017,900	14.97
Total	$24,798,400	26.48

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.

Cash in vault	$42,860,800	10.11
Deposits in banks and trust companies	70,869,100	16.22
Total	$113,729,900	26.53

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $138,528,360; decrease, $1,211,700.
Per cent. of legal reserve, 26.70.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans and invest'ts	$530,707,300	+ $211,500
Gold	30,331,500	+ 1,276,200
Currency & b'knotes	26,915,400	+ 1,784,300
Deposits	422,221,800	+ 3,553,700
Reserve on deposits	95,624,100	+ 2,695,700
Percentage of reserve, 27.2.		

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans & invest'ts	$1,169,027,500	+$10,313,700
Gold	85,430,100	— 750,300
C'rency & b'k bills	14,868,000	— 1,042,700
Deposits	1,608,108,800	— 4,263,300
Res. on deposits	259,853,100	— 6,934,800
Percentage of reserve, 16.1.		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 145,812 shares of stock and $80,000 of bonds. In addition, there were sales of 500 rights. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 4,905; oils, 847, and mining, 140,060. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
305	†Am. Thrift Soc. pf. w. I	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	†Elec. Boat	34½	34½	34½	34½
100	†Int. Mer. Mar	1	1	1	1
45	Kelly Sp. Tire, new 1st pf	84	84	84	84
250	Marc. of Am	2½	2½	2½	2½
35	Nat. Cl. & S	56	56	56	56
400	Corp. of R. & I	7⅞	7⅞	7	7
1,700	Sterling Gum	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20	Stew. Warner	56¼	56½	56½	56¼
1,300	Un. Cig. S. new	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
1,900	U. Fr. Sh. new	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½
	Wayl. O. & G	...	...	...	3¼
100	†World Film	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

RIGHTS.

500	N. Y. Con. rts	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
500	Anglo-Am. Oil	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
11	Illinois P. L.	128	128	128	+ 1
23	Ohio Oil	130½	130	130	...
250	Pierce Oil	13½	13¾	13⅜	— ⅛
5	Prairie O. & G	228	228	...	...
21	Solar Refining	240	237	240	...
20	Std. Oil of Cal	202	200	201	...
5	Std. Oil of Ky	251	251	251	—1
12	Std. Oil of N.Y.	189	188	188	—1

MINING STOCKS.

72,100	•Atlanta	35	42	35	41
100	Braden Cop	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
600	Butte & N. Y.	½	½	⅜	⅜
3,500	•Cale. Min	65	63	55	61
...	•Canada Cop	...	...	...	⅜
...	•Caribou Cob	...	...	...	47
500	Comb. Fract	8	8	8	8
700	Cons. N.-Utah	¼	¼	¼	¼
1,000	•D. Mines Ex	8	8	8	8
3,000	•Dia. B. Butte	3	3	3	3
...	El Paso Con	...	...	...	1¾
900	•Florence	50	60	50	60
100	Goldfield Cons	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
13,000	†Gold. Merger	24	26	24	25
12,500	Jumbo Ext	1½	1½	99	1
...	Kerr Lake	...	...	...	4¾
8,000	†Kewanas	19	21	19	20
1,000	Lone Star	7½	7½	7½	7½
300	•McKin. Darr	46	46	46	46
400	Nevada Hills	25	25	25	25
200	•N. Utah Bing	40	40	40	40
15,000	•†Oro	10	11	10	10
500	Pacific Smelt	...	...	...	½
650	Std. Sil.-Lead	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,400	Stewart	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10	Ton. Belmont	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	Tono. Exten	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
1,500	•Tono. Merger	40	40	40	40
...	Tono. Mining	...	...	...	7⅝
600	Tularosa	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	West End Con	53	53	53	53
1,500	•W. End Ext	3	3	3	3
...	†W. K. Cp. pf	...	...	...	1¾
100	Yukon G. M	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞

BONDS.

$80,000	W. P. 5s flat	30½	30½	30½	30½

•Sells cents per share. †Unlisted.

Note.—Not reported Friday, 5 Stewart Warner at 65, and 300 Tonopah Extension at 2⅜.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of the previous day:

	March 13. Bid.	Asked.	March 12. Bid.	Asked.
Br.-Am. Tob. Co., ord.	17⅛	18	17⅛	18
B.-Am. T. Co., ord. b'rer	18	18¾	18	18¾
Electric Boat pf	57	60	57	60
Houston Oil	9	11	9	11
Houston Oil pf	53	55	53	55
Inter. Rub. Tr. cfts.	6	7	6	7
Inter. Mer. Mar. pf	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Kelly Spring Tire	111	112½	111	112½
K. S

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

PRICES OF COTTON ARE IRREGULAR

Few Traders Have Confidence in Maintenance of the Present Quotations.

CABLES ARE ENCOURAGING

One Firm Issues Preliminary Report on Acreage Estimating a Reduction of 25.2 Per Cent.

Yesterday furnished a small market in cotton, with a narrow range of prices and considerable irregularity in fluctuations. Business was chiefly of professional origin, although some operators who bought cotton on the bulge added to the offerings by selling out their purchases. As a matter of fact so few traders have any confidence in the maintenance of present prices, to say nothing of a further advance, that whenever their long holdings show a slight loss they are inclined to dump them overboard.

Trade advices show more or less improvement. The sales of print cloth in Fall River show a gain over the same week last year and all mills are operating on full time, although some have a certain amount of idle machinery. A Manchester cable to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal says:

"Higher cotton stiffening spinners of coarse counts; home buying indifferent; in export there is more doing. Fine yarns are steadier; cloths generally inactive, but some encouraging indications. More inquiry from China is expected to follow improvement in exchange and silver; more buying of gray shirtings. Argentina is better and reports a little more doing."

The New York Cotton Exchange places the general visible supply at 7,126,000 bales against 5,847,000 last year. The visible supply of American cotton is 5,002,000 bales against 4,174,000 last year. The Chronicle places the amount of cotton on shipboard not yet cleared at 535,000 bales against 239,000 bales last year.

One of the local cotton firms has just issued a preliminary report on cotton acreage, estimating the reduction at 25.2 per cent. The decrease in Texas is placed at 23.5 per cent., in Georgia at 34.6 per cent.

Tomorrow morning the Census Bureau will issue its report on the supply and distribution, which will include the consumption of cotton during February.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were: The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, 8.80 for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows: closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.56	8.51	8.52@8.54	8.54@8.56
May	8.80	8.79	8.81@8.82	8.82@8.83
July	9.10	9.02	9.08@9.07	9.05@9.06
October	9.38	9.30	9.34@9.35	9.33@9.34
December	9.54	9.49	9.51@9.52	9.51@9.52
January	9.64	9.64	9.60@9.61	9.60@9.62

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	8,328	11,877	4,768
New Orleans	9,314	9,869	3,120
Mobile	246	160	90
Savannah	3,405	4,820	2,329
Charleston	1,295	1,587	270
Wilmington	1,914	2,068	362
Norfolk	4,457	2,596	814

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	4,562	842	376
Memphis	135	2,345	2,359
St. Louis	709	1,752	2,165
Houston	213	7,903	...

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	10,000 to 11,000	11,995	5,159
New Orleans	7,000 to 9,000	8,988	3,914

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price Middling.	Stocks 1915.	Stocks 1914.
2,340 New Orleans	8.38	370,912	219,709
200 Mobile	8.06	36,425	28,758
2,450 Savannah	8¾	184,201	75,071
721 Galveston	8.70	404,664	350,124
— Wilmington	8¾	60,343	16,449
1,599 Norfolk	8.25	77,751	58,878
1,184 Augusta	8.13	138,406	69,414
1,350 Memphis	8.12	215,825	146,529
— St. Louis	8¼	36,647	33,986
1,561 Huston	8.20	176,249	158,654

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a limited decrease business in spot cotton, with middling 5 points decline at 5.12d. Sales, 400 bales. Receipts, 21,000 bales, including 24,700 bales American. Closed steady.

NEW HAVEN MAKES RECORD.

Leads All Other Roads in Number of Trains on Time During Year.

The reports of the New York Public Service Commission on the performance of passenger trains in New York State show that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, during the year 1914, had the best record of any of the railroads for running its trains on time. The New Haven stood at the head of the list eight times out of the twelve months, and was second in the other four months.

December's figures showed the New Haven at its best. The company ran 4,886 passenger trains during that month, and 88 per cent. were on time. The average delay of all of its trains was two and a half minutes.

The Delaware & Hudson was second in December, with a percentage of on-time trains of 83 per cent. The Long Island's percentage was 82. The percentages of other principal roads were: New York, Ontario & Western, 79; Boston & Albany and Erie, 78; New York Central, 77; Central New England and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 76; Pennsylvania, 75; Boston & Maine, 66; Lehigh Valley, 64, and Michigan Central 44 per cent.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

THE SHERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

March 4, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,780,264.88
U. S. bonds, securities, &c.	280,977.22
Overdrafts	1,066.49
Furniture and fixtures	15,282.25
Redemption fund	8,750.00
Cash and due from banks	642,634.44
	$2,688,975.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$200,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits	86,922.09
Circulation	171,500.00
Deposits	2,230,552.20
	$2,688,975.28

EDWARD C. SMITH, President.
CHARLES G. COLYER, Vice President.
MAX RADT, Vice President.
GUSTAVUS C. MARSHALL, Cashier.
CHARLES W. HODSON, Asst. Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 4, 1915.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid April 1, 1915, to the registered holders of March 9, 1915. Transfer books will be closed on the 9th inst., and will be reopened March 15, 1915.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 1st, 1915, to Stockholders of record at the close of business March 17th, 1915. Transfer Books will remain open. Checks mailed.

E. H. SIMON
Secretary and Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, March 13, 1915.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES. BANK.	Loans, Disc'g, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$27,521,000	$1,280,000	$848,000	$1,213,000	$2,000	$1,878,000	$24,918,000	$363,000	$709,000
Merchants' National	24,169,000	1,616,000	318,000	15,000	1,000	1,933,000	22,039,000	.....	1,985,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	90,054,000	8,537,000	747,000	2,776,000	60,000	9,660,000	92,440,000	2,088,000	5,000,000
National City	226,835,000	54,490,000	24,717,000	19,482,000	288,000	27,099,000	286,793,000	331,000	3,563,000
Chemical National	33,549,000	1,143,000	610,000	1,371,000	41,000	2,096,000	27,543,000	.....	449,000
Merchants' Exch. Nat.	9,368,000	608,000	176,000	337,000	10,000	658,000	8,867,000	82,000	496,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	2,079,000	57,000	41,000	76,000	10,000	133,000	1,653,000	188,000	50,000
American Exch. Nat.	62,634,000	4,365,000	381,000	2,005,000	143,000	5,481,000	60,919,000	692,000	3,737,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	167,177,000	12,457,000	4,395,000	2,702,000	107,000	12,665,000	151,191,000	.....	5,060,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	24,968,000	1,160,000	544,000	1,144,000	117,000	1,788,000	24,830,000	85,000	1,199,000
Hanover National	92,314,000	10,854,000	3,001,000	3,321,000	59,000	7,267,000	98,421,000	.....	305,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	25,027,000	1,148,000	343,000	1,186,000	50,000	1,797,000	21,069,000	1,248,000	1,655,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	8,837,000	813,000	991,000	598,000	141,000	637,000	9,100,000	.....	159,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	29,548,000	988,000	1,707,000	667,000	47,000	2,629,000	25,231,000	392,000	50,000
National Park	106,712,000	6,952,000	994,000	4,234,000	294,000	7,478,000	102,386,000	250,000	3,580,000
East River National	1,993,000	64,000	42,000	113,000	10,000	134,000	1,776,000	.....	50,000
Second National	15,910,000	1,074,000	273,000	474,000	84,000	1,000,000	13,254,000	.....	685,000
First National	127,394,000	11,442,000	2,028,000	3,688,000	100,000	8,633,000	115,762,000	.....	5,077,000
Irving National	49,275,000	5,525,000	2,546,000	3,221,000	31,000	4,277,000	56,235,000	133,000	833,000
N. Y. County Nat.	9,535,000	496,000	180,000	413,000	134,000	650,000	9,249,000	.....	200,000
Chase National	125,917,000	10,683,000	4,222,000	6,530,000	136,000	10,557,000	139,356,000	632,000	450,000
Lincoln National	14,932,000	1,018,000	409,000	641,000	52,000	1,062,000	14,820,000	.....	890,000
Garfield National	8,809,000	840,000	205,000	498,000	53,000	808,000	8,719,000	.....	350,000
Fifth National	4,326,000	85,000	118,000	352,000	13,000	308,000	4,396,000	18,000	250,000
Seaboard National	27,532,000	2,915,000	707,000	1,277,000	64,000	2,588,000	31,377,000	.....	405,000
Liberty National	31,338,000	1,256,000	605,000	1,314,000	35,000	2,467,000	31,624,000	1,250,000	300,000
Coal & Iron National	6,901,000	502,000	144,000	244,000	55,000	511,000	6,686,000	.....	400,000
Union Exch. National	9,350,000	153,000	134,000	685,000	66,000	666,000	8,882,000	96,000	400,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	8,213,000	235,000	195,000	480,000	13,000	550,000	7,453,000	14,000	267,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co.	38,340,000	6,624,000	2,158,000	4,084,000	184,000	.....	45,600,000	.....	.....
Bank of America	29,003,000	3,364,000	1,462,000	934,000	42,000	.....	27,186,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	9,875,000	910,000	178,000	634,000	267,000	402,000	10,508,000	62,000	.....
Pacific	4,956,000	279,000	809,000	100,000	207,000	.....	4,817,000	.....	.....
People's	2,077,000	148,000	172,000	89,000	23,000	.....	2,218,000	9,000	.....
Metropolitan	12,402,000	787,000	625,000	639,000	79,000	.....	10,523,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	70,847,000	6,360,000	2,478,000	3,911,000	1,436,000	3,000,000	78,061,000	.....	.....
Bowery	7,348,000	293,000	27,000	51,000	54,000	189,000	3,154,000	.....	.....
German-American	4,636,000	545,000	148,000	100,000	16,000	200,000	4,508,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	14,892,000	1,576,000	921,000	1,046,000	133,000	.....	13,565,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	3,527,000	490,000	36,000	140,000	81,000	191,000	3,379,000	.....	.....
Germania	5,746,000	599,000	103,000	133,000	100,000	255,000	5,690,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metropolis	12,710,000	1,298,000	282,000	788,000	174,000	.....	12,002,000	.....	.....
West Side	4,374,000	352,000	177,000	230,000	31,000	165,000	4,488,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	11,527,000	1,692,000	386,000	587,000	159,000	.....	12,451,000	.....	.....
State	17,427,000	1,035,000	387,000	646,000	517,000	1,100,000	18,992,000	4,000	.....
Security	10,338,000	609,000	87,000	325,000	174,000	558,000	9,304,000	3,187,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust	28,245,000	1,339,000	205,000	477,000	192,000	1,184,000	22,679,000	4,198,000	.....
Bankers Trust	149,884,000	11,917,000	125,000	1,016,000	12,000	6,535,000	130,705,000	22,837,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	41,022,000	2,776,000	128,000	124,000	124,000	3,559,000	51,105,000	8,684,000	.....
Astor Trust	20,354,000	1,235,000	13,000	168,000	236,000	721,000	15,812,000	4,464,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	34,077,000	1,641,000	121,000	149,000	190,000	981,000	19,609,000	648,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	213,437,000	13,764,000	1,331,000	1,246,000	545,000	7,406,000	148,123,000	23,687,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	7,761,000	394,000	139,000	102,000	25,000	316,000	6,329,000	101,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	20,610,000	1,063,000	176,000	76,000	49,000	663,000	13,250,000	333,000	.....
Columbia Trust	61,485,000	3,235,000	202,000	456,000	435,000	2,149,000	42,980,000	15,701,000	.....
People's Trust	17,733,000	1,143,000	90,000	228,000	247,000	849,000	16,986,000	839,000	.....
New York Trust	44,947,000	3,399,000	67,000	74,000	3,000	1,612,000	32,209,000	3,349,000	.....
Franklin Trust	14,700,000	1,100,000	286,000	114,000	195,000	570,000	11,497,000	2,435,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	10,646,000	626,000	28,000	241,000	58,000	474,000	9,470,000	1,057,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	34,498,000	1,949,000	96,000	471,000	156,000	1,387,000	26,744,000	3,888,000	.....
Broadway Trust	14,117,000	1,049,000	70,000	435,000	563,000	711,000	14,222,000	62,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,376,340,000	$142,674,000	$51,879,000	$61,361,000	†$2,270,000	$113,113,000	$1,408,598,000	$7,962,000	$38,864,000
State banks	256,024,000	26,961,000	10,436,000	14,417,000	3,657,000	6,040,000	267,842,000	3,262,000	.....
Trust companies	713,736,000	46,110,000	3,078,000	5,376,000	2,329,000	27,017,000	541,751,000	92,301,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,346,100,000	$215,745,000	$65,393,000	$81,154,000	$8,756,000	$140,170,000	$2,218,171,000	$103,525,000	$38,864,000
Change	+24,477,000	—097,000	+312,000	+1,650,000	+10,000	—39,000	+21,645,000	+3,217,000	—252,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,385,257,000	$142,990,000	$48,128,000	$47,739,000	‡$2,455,000	$113,070,000	$1,400,112,000	$7,799,000	$38,784,000
State banks	259,986,000	27,831,000	10,136,000	29,749,000	13,713,000	6,228,000	293,902,000	3,237,000	.....
Trust companies	724,062,000	45,394,000	2,221,000	5,145,000	2,767,000	27,883,000	558,220,000	94,085,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,369,305,000	$216,215,000	$66,485,000	$82,633,000	$8,925,000	$147,181,000	$2,252,234,000	$105,141,000	$38,784,000
Change	+39,667,000	+2,069,000	+1,501,000	+2,702,000	+486,000	+3,148,000	+54,621,000	+2,294,000	—330,000

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.
‡Including national banknotes not counted as reserve.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures.

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries	Reserve required on:	Excess.	Change.
			Net demand deposits	$253,547,640	
			Net time deposits	398,100	
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$255,914,000	$113,113,000	Net demand and time dep.	$253,945,740	$115,081,280	— $2,970,060
State banks	55,471,000	6,040,000	Net demand deposits	48,211,560	13,299,440	+ 2,385,920
Trust companies	57,393,000	27,017,000	Net demand deposits	81,259,650	8,150,350	— 2,000,550
Total	$368,778,000	$146,170,000	Total net deposits	$383,416,950	$131,531,050	— $2,584,690

Actual Figures.

			Net demand deposits	$252,020,160	
			Net time deposits	389,950	
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$258,857,000	$113,070,000	Net demand and time dep.	$252,410,110	$99,516,890	—$16,270,880
State banks	77,230,000	8,228,000	Net demand deposits	52,902,300	30,555,840	+ 26,384,820
Trust companies	55,517,000	27,883,000	Net demand deposits	83,733,000	333,000	— 3,972,350
Total	$371,604,000	$147,181,000	Total net deposits	$389,045,470	$120,739,530	+ $145,790

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, March 13, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. Ho'se or Re. Ag.	Dp. Oth. Bnks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bat. Pk. Nat	$1,896,900	$141,700	$69,300	$292,400	$230,800	$2,794,300
Century	7,722,600	558,600	569,700	961,100	481,600	9,730,900
Colonial	7,185,800	443,100	458,400	756,000	292,800	8,590,100
Columbia	6,436,000	716,000	124,000	835,000	12,000	7,490,000
Fidelity	1,094,800	98,700	46,100	179,900	.....	1,262,000
Mutual	4,870,000	642,000	101,000	1,287,000	.....	6,844,000
New Neth.	3,404,000	301,000	100,000	298,000	434,000	4,228,000
Sherman	1,810,600	390,000	51,700	.....	202,000	2,281,700
23d Ward	1,868,300	178,800	72,000	188,200	25,400	2,286,000
Wash. Hgts.	1,555,000	129,000	50,000	168,000	1,372,000	1,491,000
Yorkville	4,918,128	499,278	169,884	528,930	418,609	6,234,159
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat	4,464,000	228,000	46,300	608,000	214,000	4,479,000
Mechanics'	14,025,300	1,258,700	612,000	1,414,100	2,106,500	20,554,800
North Side	2,909,286	232,704	142,259	398,044	88,332	3,517,011
Nat. City	4,989,000	285,000	50,000	377,000	405,000	5,620,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat	4,606,000	281,000	299,000	1,568,000	1,459,000	7,208,000
Hudson Co.	3,621,160	168,031	961,682	158,558	.....	3,634,465
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat	4,820,700	164,400	51,600	435,400	347,800	4,908,600
Second Nat.	3,361,065	155,501	48,209	403,342	79,000	4,110,578

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'ks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Hamilton	$6,999,100	$589,600	$1,490,800	$1,058,800	$7,627,200
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	3,505,528	269,021	940,625	2,037,979	2,382,014

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. Ho'se or Re. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Bnks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,691,600	$183,400	$61,100	$109,400	$22,800	$2,090,900
Bronx Boro.	1,640,054	37,600	96,158	75,868	48,599	1,783,180
Bryant Park	1,181,300	39,900	103,700	268,500	.....	1,289,000
Chel. Exch.	2,335,000	130,000	214,000	210,000	153,000	2,749,000
Gotham Nat	2,139,700	258,800	62,400	.....	360,300	2,821,800
Ha'man Nat	11,658,500	1,173,000	131,400	.....	1,200,700	15,739,000
Inter. Bank.	1,926,560	150,100	39,300	280,600	94,200	1,734,700
W'chester Av	835,100	42,300	37,000	24,900	25,800	824,000
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	448,100	15,000	18,600	29,400	.....	377,700
Bk. Fl'bush	869,000	45,000	85,200	80,000	.....	947,800
Homestead	634,500	89,600	34,400	71,200	.....	601,200
Montauk	875,800	28,800	40,200	43,400	.....	823,200
Peoples Nat.	1,021,087	19,390	107,833	170,720	58,050	1,549,012

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'ks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Central	$90,664,808	$9,686,783	$17,550,820	$16,425,904	$97,647,124
Empire	17,318,500	1,247,000	7,740,700	3,365,700	24,010,300
Equitable	63,312,000	5,003,300	20,390,000	14,400,000	81,277,000
Farm. Loan	100,098,000	8,974,800	18,272,900	21,645,900	124,661,800
Fulton	7,518,500	746,000	1,177,700	769,400	8,321,600
Hudson	3,103,700	345,900	1,454,200	113,600	3,800,800
N. Y. L. Ins.	85,036,400	2,902,600	1,316,800	2,650,000	33,345,800
Transatlantic	2,701,600	59,700	223,900	1,641,000	2,859,000
Union	55,324,280	6,303,884	11,064,306	4,536,016	67,413,464
United States	60,807,200	4,500,000	8,940,300	.....	58,814,700
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	17,985,553	1,317,974	1,981,866	1,272,900	18,505,041
Mfrs. C'zens.	9,485,100	805,000	703,400	465,800	10,612,400
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	2,218,000	152,500	115,000	136,000	2,096,600

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$28,226,928	Lincoln	$11,633,700
Bankers	160,934,000	Metropolitan	32,291,500
Broadway	17,961,000	New York	41,926,100
Brooklyn	29,453,000	Peoples	18,267,800
Columbia	63,165,852	Title Guarantee	28,489,100
Fidelity	6,329,000	United States Mortgage	50,267,000
Franklin	15,635,000	Total	$750,014,980
Guaranty	227,086,000	Change	+649,808
Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust	14,311,000		

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Membership Posted for Transfer.—Victor M. Reichenberger, deceased, to Harold Hartshorne; sponsors, W. G. Loew and Douglas R. Hartshorne.

Change in Firm.—C. I. Hudson & Co., George T. Cruttenden, deceased; interest ceased.

New Address.—D. M. Minzesheimer, at Jerome J. Danzig & Co., 100 Broadway.

Branch Offices.—Thomson & McKinnon, new, London, Ontario; J. W. P. Jones, manager. H. L. Horton & Co., The Breakers, Palm Beach, Fla., discontinued; H. L. Horton & Co., Royal Poinciana, Palm Beach, Fla., discontinued.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sep., 1915	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101⅝
6s	Sept., 1916	102¼	102½	102¼	102½
6s	Sept., 1917	104¼	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
4½s	March, 1963	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
4½s	May, 1957	104¼	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
4½s	Nov., 1957	104¼	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
4½s	May, 1917	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4½s	March, 1964	99⅝	99⅞	99¾	99½
4½s	March, 1962	99⅝	99⅞	99¾	99½
4½s	Sept., 1960	99⅝	99⅞	99¾	99½
4½s	March, 1930-60	99⅝	99⅞	99¾	99½
4s	May, 1959	95	95½	95	95½
4s	Nov., 1958	95	95½	95	95½
4s	May, 1957	95	95½	95	95½
4s	Nov., 1956	94½	95¼	94½	95¼
4s	Nov., 1955	94½	95¼	94½	95¼
4s	Nov., 1936	95½	96¼	95½	96¼
4s	1918-1919	98¾	99¼	99	100
3½s	Nov., 1954-56	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
3½s	May, 1954	85	85¼	85	85¼
3½s	1930-1934	84¼	85¼	84¼	85¼

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings for the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York. 1915.	Total U.S. 1915.
March 13	$1,602,715,277	$2,980,236,440
March 6	1,878,411,214	3,446,501,126
Feb. 27	1,440,413,284	2,652,380,934
Feb. 20	1,801,517,371	6,273,538,208
	1914.	1914.
March 14	$1,703,784,584	$3,275,290,592
March 7	1,920,070,148	3,555,804,944
Feb. 28	1,547,035,166	2,817,661,728
Feb. 21	1,765,054,226	3,252,404,839

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1915	2	1½	1½	1900	2	1½	1½
1914	1½	1½	1½	1906	6	1½	1½
1913	6	2½	4½	1907	25	3½	10
1912	2½	2¼	2½	1906	9	3	4½
1911	2½	2	2½	1905	2¾	2¼	2½
1910	3	2½	2¾	1904	2	1¾	1¾

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Receipts and expenditures:

	March, 12.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$782,401	$8,347,139	$147,631,630
Int. rev., ord.	794,698	10,967,070	227,336,085
Corp. and inc. tax	34,033	447,274	10,856,834
Miscellaneous	64,160	5,362,725	51,436,236
Tot. rets.	$1,375,284	$25,124,210	$436,580,267
Expenditures	2,578,961	27,202,869	$21,998,948
Deficit	898,576	2,078,659	$5,435,951

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Railroads	68.34	68.18	68.34	+ .05
Industrials	53.86	53.68	53.82	— .02
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
March 6	61.40	61.13	61.21	— .21
March 8	62.05	61.44	61.81	+ .60
March 9	61.91	61.47	61.56	— .25
March 10	61.70	61.31	61.47	— .09
March 11	61.75	61.37	61.58	+ .11
March 12	61.49	61.03	61.06	— .52
March 13	61.10	60.93	61.08	+ .02

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Mar. to date	62.05 Mar. 8	59.86 Mar. 1	61.08
Mar., 1914	71.32 Mar. 28	68.86 Mar. 9	70.20
Mar., 1913	74.52 Mar. 19	70.99 Mar. 19	73.35
Mar., 1912	81.74 Mar. 27	76.29 Mar. 1	80.81
Y'r to date	64.68 Jan. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	61.08
Year, 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.47 July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 2	68.09 June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	86.52 Sep. 30	73.24 Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	86.41 Jan. 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.00

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	105	115	105	110
American Cigar pf	97	100	97	100
Am. Mach. & Fdy	65	75	65	70
Conley Foil Co	275	300	275	300
Johnston T. F. & M.	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	155	160	155	160
J. S. Young pf	130½	136½	130½	136½
MacAndrews & F.	170	177	170	180
MacAndrews & F. pf	99½	101	99½	101
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	200	220	200	215
P. R.-Am. Tob. scrip	175	185	175	185

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

Nothing which occurred during the past week, not even the nearing of the proposed embargo on shipments destined to Germany and Austria, had any appreciable effect in checking the steadily growing expansion of business through the country or the feeling of confidence which has been increasing since the beginning of the year. The adjustment to the conditions arising from the war is well-nigh complete, and this has brought about a caution which is not altogether unsatisfactory. Weather conditions have been quite seasonal and have led to a volume of retail buying that will be reflected in the purchases in the primary markets before long, and preparations for the future are on a scale that indicates a belief in the soundness of basic conditions and a large buying capacity later on.

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Obtaining Wool Supplies.

The acceptance by the New England woolen men of the plan to have wool from Great Britain and the British colonies distributed through this country under the supervision of the Textile Alliance has cleared the situation. There is no longer any fear that the manufacturers will not have all the wool they need. Incidentally, also, as was feared by the Western wool growers, these manufacturers will not be obliged to force up prices beyond the present extremely high level in bidding against one another for an insufficient supply. Considerable wool, estimated to be 75,000 bales, has been bought in Australia for American account, and large purchases were also made at the recent London sales. More buying is expected at the sales which begin on Tuesday. Those manufacturers, also, who have been turning out cloth for the use of the armies of the Allies will get all the crossbred wool they need. Wool prices, however, remain high, and are likely to continue so, because of the abnormal demand.

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The Tariff Did Not Hurt.

There are always certain discrepancies between the statements made by the heads of manufacturing establishments to their stockholders and those made with a view to influencing tariff legislation. This holds good all along the line from steel making and pottery to the textiles. Nothing shows this better than the recent reports from the woolen mills. That concerning the American Woolen Company has already been noticed in these columns. During the past week came the annual meeting of the United States Worsted Company. It appears from the reports then made public that the concern made a net profit during 1914 of $241,000, as against a loss of $544,000 in the preceding year, when the higher tariff was in effect. Here was a difference to the good of over $780,000. It may be argued that the favorable balance was due to the war shutting off foreign importations and thus making a bigger market for the domestic goods. That this is not the case is shown by the statement of the company's President, Mr. Adie, who said: "The earnings of the first six months proved to be up to our expectations, but, with the advent of the war, business became stagnant, and that condition continued for the balance of the year, resulting in a marked reduction in earnings for that period." In other words, during the period when the new tariff, which is declared to be so detrimental to American industry, was in full force and effect business was unusually good—so good, in fact, that it enabled this particular corporation to make enough profit to tide it over the dull period following the outbreak of the war. As a pendant to this may be added President Adie's further statement that "there has been a slow but steady improvement in business since the first of January."

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The Matter of Price Cutting.

Much interest is shown in mercantile circles in the newly formed Trade Commission, which will soon begin its labors. It is said that one of the first matters to be taken up by this body will be the question whether the attempts to maintain resale prices are an unreasonable restraint of trade. This is a legacy from the former Bureau of Corporations which has had investigators at work on the subject for a year or more. A bill was introduced in the last session of Congress to prevent price cutting by retailers, and a discussion of it showed decided differences of opinion among merchants in various lines of business. When the subject came before the Merchants' Association of this city that body, after listening to arguments for and against the practice, declined to go on record as favoring either side. Any positive action by the Trade Commission is likely to lead to litigation to test the powers of this body.

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Foreign Trade in Woolens.

In the early part of last year the President of the American Woolen Company went to England with the avowed purpose of trying to capture for his corporation some share of the foreign trade in woolen fabrics which the British had been having. Efforts were made to secure the right kind of a representative in London to handle the business. No one had been found when the war broke out. At the annual meeting of the company recently it was announced that it was not feasible to export woolens because of the lower labor cost abroad. Curious to relate, this particular labor cost has not yet been ascertained with any degree of definiteness. Usually those who make inquiries are confronted with tabulations showing the daily or weekly wages of operators in different foreign mills. These are, in turn, compared with the wages paid to workmen in certain American factories. This, of course, proves nothing. The difference in the labor cost per yard of goods in a well-equipped British mill and a similar one for the same kind of cloth in this country would be something different. At any rate, the President of the American Woolen Company came to the conclusion, he said, that the proper field for his corporation's efforts was this country. Under any circumstances the home market must continue to be the one to absorb the greater part of the output of domestic factories, and the exports would hardly be expected to take up more than a small percentage of the total production. And then, too, in case it were shown that woolens of domestic manufacture could compete abroad with foreign ones, might not this fact afford an argument for removing the tariff tax entirely from such articles?

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What Is Purity of Fabric?

Still pending in Congress when it adjourned was a measure known as the "pure fabrics" bill, designed by its authors to prevent adulteration of articles entering into the making of apparel. The failure thus far of this bill to become a law has saved some people a lot of bother. Just at present, more than ever before, mixtures and substitutes are in general use, and it would be puzzling to label the composition of many of them. A few illustrations will give some idea of the difficulties. When shoes, for instance, are spoken of, the general impression is that they are virtually all leather. As a matter of fact, the ordinary pair of shoes contains a lot of other material, and those now in vogue for women are made of worsted and cotton cloth, fibre, wood, and, incidentally, a little leather. A factory in the South has started turning out shoes with cotton belting soles and cloth uppers, and the only leather in them is a small strip placed where the sole and upper join. So the scarcity of flax has resulted in the making of mixtures of cotton and jute with flax for table linens and the like. A firm in Rhode Island has just marketed a mixture of ramie and silk to take the place of all-silk fabrics. The combination is said to be strong and to have the merit of not requiring artificial weighting. There are also all kinds of mixtures of silk and cotton, silk and wool, and cotton and wool, the last mentioned coming more into vogue because of the high price of wool. Other vegetable fibres, like solidonia and artificial silk, are likewise much used in combination with wool and cotton in endless variety. The aim in most cases is to make a cloth that looks well. But the wearing quality is not neglected.

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Plain and Colored Cottons.

Prices have been well maintained during the week on print-cloths and other cotton goods. This is due to the general belief that the prices of raw cotton will be kept up. There are indications that the planters in some of the Southern States will this year plant less acreage to this crop and more to foodstuffs, although it is too soon to be positive in the matter. The best evidence available is in the smaller purchases of fertilizers. Meanwhile, despite the embargo on cotton shipments to Germany, cotton is being strongly held by the growers. There have been reports that a great quantity of the article was purchased early in the season by foreign as well as domestic mills to be kept as a reserve. Whether this be true or not, purchasers now are not able to buy it as cheaply as they did, and this makes mill men somewhat cautious about contracting for future deliveries at present prices. In colored and printed cotton goods, such as denims and ginghams, a different situation exists. Some lines of these have been withdrawn from sale. This is due to the scarcity of dyestuffs, and mills will not undertake to supply the goods until they are assured that they will have the needed colors. Cotton goods manufacturers in this respect are worse off than are the woolen or silk people. It is even suggested as a possibility that white socks and stockings may have to take the place of black ones because of a lack of the sulphur dyes which are used as a pigment for the latter.

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Big Figures of Cotton Goods.

At the cotton goods exhibition at Partridge Inn, Augusta, Ga., the other day some interesting data were given by President T. I. Hickman of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association. Among other things, he said: "It will doubtless surprise you to learn that last year we consumed more cotton goods than the manufacturers of this country could possibly have made if they had operated every spindle during every daylight hour. However, a large quantity of these goods were imported." His plea was for the greater use of American-made goods, which would, of course, mean the setting up of more spindles. The figures of importation show there were brought into this country last year manufactures of cotton aggregating in value $60,312,913. Of these, however, laces, nets, and embroideries made up $26,378,288 worth. Of cotton cloths alone there were imported 62,272,013 yards valued at $10,958,964. As an offset to these figures, however, should be placed the exports of cotton manufactures. These made up the respectable total of $45,818,008. The exports of cotton cloth totaled 326,477,879 yards valued at $23,635,590. The latter were five times the quantity and over twice the value of the similar imports. Yet, big as they were, they formed a very small percentage of the quantity made and used in this country. It is more than likely that 3,000,000,000 pounds of cotton will be used up in American mills this year, and it is known that this country makes up more cotton into goods than any other in the world, not even excepting Great Britain.

STYLE CHANGES CAUSE TROUBLE

How These, with the Faults of the Piece Price System, Bring About Strife.

A fair part of the unsettled labor conditions in the coat and suit trade may be traced directly to the change in the buying system that has taken place. There was a time in the industry when nothing was thought of ordering a thousand or more garments of this or that style. It was no uncommon thing for a buyer to spend thousands of dollars during one visit to a manufacturer's showroom. Those halcyon days are past now and the merchant, instead of making one trip to this market a season, prefers to make several, and picks a style here and there, placing a small order each time. The result of the change in buying methods has been far-reaching, and labor is concerned to no slight degree.

The manufacturer nowadays has to make an endless variety of styles if he is to do any volume of business at all. Every number he brings out, and it must be remembered that the designer is kept forever busy creating new styles, means new prices to be fixed for the factory hands. Sometimes these new prices are settled without controversy. More often, however, there is a dispute between the employer and his operatives. In many cases the manufacturer spends more time making these adjustments with his price committee than he gives to the conduct of the rest of his business. He is constantly beset with disagreements over what is to be paid for this or that operation. This haggling over prices has so disgusted some of the larger manufacturers that they have given up direct manufacturing entirely. The materials, the patterns, and the work are given over entirely to the submanufacturer, upon whose shoulders also falls the task of settling prices with the workers. Thus two broad divisions of manufacturing are gradually emerging from the stress of circumstances. The so-called manufacturer, who is not really a manufacturer, but attends merely to the gathering together of style ideas and the selling of the merchandise, and the real manufacturer who looks after every detail of production. The former class are nothing more or less than jobbers and all indications at the present time seem to point to the perpetuation of this division of the larger manufacturers.

There may be an element introduced into the situation, however, that will arrest the movement of the manufacturers into the jobbing class. If the haggling over prices is eliminated the great objection which the larger manufacturers have to remaining in the actual manufacturing class may be removed. Significant in this respect is the report that the United Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Association will propose at the meeting which will be held shortly with the union to determine on a form of agreement so that a price expert shall be appointed to settle all controversies over prices to be paid piece workers. A man well posted on conditions in the industry, after reviewing the situation as it now exists, said that this would probably bring about the solution of many difficulties in the trade.

"A fact often lost sight of," he said, "but one that goes a long way toward explaining conditions in our industry, is that the cloakmakers are not alone strong union members, but are also members of the radical element in politics. We all agree that the workman is entitled to a living wage. But the workers employed in this industry are not content merely with taking the necessary steps to get better wages with fewer hours of labor, but they bring into play their radical doctrines and always have the millenium in sight. So the strife in our industry is not alone industrial strife, but it also combines the so-called class struggle. The workers line themselves up against the employers as one class against another and as two parties that can have nothing in common.

"The piece price system lends itself very easily to the purpose of the worker directed by such principles. Under this system he is more or less independent. He arrives at the shop by the morning, according to his own desire, just as he leaves it at night when he feels so inclined. He can make money when he wishes and loaf when the inclination overcomes him. Consequently, any attempt to abolish the piece price system will be opposed most strenuously by the worker. Yet there can scarcely be anything else but a demoralized condition in the industry while the present methods are employed. The manufacturers, for the most part, are just as strongly arrayed against the elimination of the piece price system as their workers, for the reason that, if a weekly wage were universally adopted it would be impossible to obtain any degree of efficiency in production. The operatives under such a system, they believe, would soldier on the job. The only way out, it seems, is to establish piece prices on the basis of a weekly wage, or a minimum hourly rate, and then put absolute power in the hands of one individual, beholden to neither side, to decide finally in case of dispute just what the worker is to get for making a garment or performing a certain operation.

"Of course the argument will be raised that attempts in the past to solve the labor problem through this means have failed. But it must be emphasized that the failure has come as a result of the constitution of this final price adjusting board. It was proposed in the past that, if the business agent for the union and the manufacturer failed to agree over the matter of prices, another union representative and a manufacturer should confer and settle the question. This was merely substituting one evil for another. The same condition was met as when the first manufacturer and union man got together. Each party under this arrangement has to uphold his side. The agent for the union must fight for the organization that has elected him to office and is paying his salary. As long as he is bound in this way he cannot, for his own protection, ever be expected to look at things from the manufacturer's standpoint. The manufacturer, for the same reason, can be a very fair man, but his very position forbids him to concede to the union. Once you make the position wholly independent of either party there is any one of half a dozen union men I could name to fill the office of price expert. He would have to win favor from neither side and would be able to exercise fair judgment on any case."

The United Association, it is understood, will urge that the services of this price expert be given periodically to each manufacturer, so that at the end of a week's time, for instance, all disputes arising during that period and not settled between the manufacturer and his committee may be adjusted.

Rapid Coaling at Havana.

Coaling vessels at Havana is facilitated by automatic devices, according to a commerce report. A cargo of 8,200 tons can be discharged and stacked for storage at the wharf or loaded into barges in sixteen hours. Mechanically equipped barges, which are used in pairs as a rule, are capable of giving a continuous delivery of 300 tons per hour. A record was made, however, when these barges put 1,800 tons of coal into a steamer in seven hours, this time including delays and stoppages for trimming.

Wheat Extensions in Australia.

Extraordinary interest in wheat cultivation has been aroused in Queensland, Australia, according to a commerce report, especially in some new districts. A Sydney paper says that the Burnett, for instance, will lay down over 8,000 acres, as compared with 1,000 acres last season. In other districts, areas of from 500 to 2,000 acres are promised under the scheme of Government assistance for new ground worked for wheat.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions on Coverings, Machine Tools, and Metal Objects.

The Cassella Color Company imported a very fine powder, substantially a solid and not a liquid, packed in kegs, casks, barrels, and sealed tins. The Collector took duty on the containers at the same ad valorem rates as on the powder. The importers claimed, before the General Appraisers, the containers to be free of duty and that they should be treated as if they were containers of liquids. In overruling the protest Judge Somerville said the board was unable to agree with this view, the Collector being affirmed.

The Mead Cycle Company and others, Chicago, protested the Collector's classification on cycle lamps, pump clips, celluloid and metal bicycle pumps, push bells, celluloid handles, tool bags, and mud flaps. They were returned for duty under the Tariff act at 25 per cent. ad valorem as "parts of bicycles." The importers claimed the are not properly parts of bicycles, but are rather adjuncts or accessories thereof. With the exception of the handle bars, the board held the other articles properly dutiable either as manufactures of metal or of wire, according to the component material of chief value. The Collector's assessment on the handle bar grips as parts of bicycles was affirmed.

Massee & Co. were sustained in protests relating to jewelry chain making machines imported under the Act of 1909. They were classified as manufactures of metal with a custom tax of 45 per cent. ad valorem. The proof was that the machines in question are operated by other than hand power and work upon metal with the aid of cutting tools. They are held properly dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem as machine tools.

Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, claimed that a 50 per cent. duty was erroneously assessed on chandeliers, lanterns, and a variety of other articles imported under the Tariff act, as articles plated with gold or silver. As it was shown to the satisfaction of the board that the goods are not so plated, entry at 20 per cent. ad valorem as plain metal manufactures was granted.

The Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company was overruled in a contention that error had been made by the Collector in assessing duty on wool. The unit of price was given on the invoice as 5⅞ pence per pound. A separate charge appears on the invoice as follows, "bags 3s. each." The addition of this charge for the bags brought the average price of the wool a little over 12 cents per pound, making it dutiable at 7 cents a pound under the Act of 1909.

The importers claimed that it was illegal for the Collector to add the charge for the bags to the dutiable value of the wool, because the per se value of the wool included all of the packing charges, and that the wool is dutiable at only 4 cents a pound as of a value of less than 12 cents a pound. The protest in effect claimed a clerical error in showing a separate charge for the bags on the invoice. The board disagreed with this view and affirmed the Collector.

W. Beeker's Aniline and Chemical Works protested the Collector's tax on various articles as coal tar dyes or colors under Paragraph 20 of the Tariff act. The goods were claimed to be free under Paragraph 514 providing for indigo, natural or synthetic, and dyes obtained from indigo. As the proof was faulty, the board overruled the claim.

GRAY GOODS RATHER QUIET

Prices Are Firm, with Sentiment Favoring an Advance.

Yesterday was a quiet day in the local gray goods market, few sales being made on either printcloths or sheetings and little bidding for either being in evidence. Prices continued firm, and selling sentiment strongly favored an advance before long. In the week just passed a nice business was done by the leading houses, in which orders taken from out-of-town source played no small part. Improvement in demand was told of in houses engaging in the export trade, quite liberal sales of 3.50-yard sheetings have been made to the Red Sea district at 4⅝ cents. This naturally tended to lessen the supply of this construction in this market and strengthen prices. From all accounts, however, the foreign demand for goods was not evenly spread among the selling houses. Comparison of present prices with Lowinson's charts for 1914 and 1913, as subjoined, show an interesting situation.

		1915. Cents.	1914. Cents.	1913. Cents.
39 -inch,	80-80s	5⅛	7⅛	..
39 -inch,	72-76s	5⅛	6½	6½
39 -inch,	68-72s	4⅝	5¾	5¼
38½-inch,	64-64s	3⅝	..	..
38½-inch,	64-60s	3¾	5	5
38½-inch,	64-56s	3⅝	..	..
38½-inch,	60-52s	3½	..	..
38½-inch,	60-48s	3⅜	4½	4½
27 -inch,	64-60s	2⅝	3¼	..
27 -inch,	56-52s	2¼	..	..

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

More Business Doing with Prices Very Well Maintained.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, March 13.—There was a slightly better demand for cloths this week, although general conditions were somewhat quiet. The volume of business put through this week has been larger than for the last two weeks. The total sales are by no means normal, not even reaching the weekly production. As has been the case for the last two years, the demand has been for wide and medium wide goods, and the mills making these styles are doing a larger business than those tied up with narrow goods.

On the whole, prices were well maintained, although there are instances of slight concessions. Business generally was in small lots and for immediate delivery. Buyers' ideas as to prices were at variance with those held by manufacturers. Some buyers bid from a sixteenth to an eighth of a cent below prices named by mills, and often no sales were made because of the inability of the parties to get together. Cotton is going higher, and this places manufacturers in a position whereby they cannot accept prices now which they could some time ago. While cotton has advanced, cloth values remain about the same, with prices going lower in some cases. The narrow division of the cloth market is quiet, and there are no promising signs.

How Labor Cost Comes In.

Labor plays a larger part in the conditions faced by the dress goods selling agents than perhaps they are aware. Some years back the mills had no difficulty in selling cotton worsteds in large quantities to the cutters-up. With increasing labor costs, however, the garment manufacturers find that it does not pay them to put what is high-priced workmanship into low quality goods. The results obtained, no matter how production is speeded up, are not satisfactory. The demand has therefore shifted toward better fabrics that give a larger return in the manufactured state. This goes a long way toward explaining the shifting of values upward and why it is no longer possible to sell the amount of cheap goods that was disposed of in past years with little difficulty.

A New Canadian Industry.

Commenting on the production of toluol and benzol in Canada, Consul Henry P. Starrett, who is stationed at Owen Sound, Ont., says in part: "Recent press notices state that the conditions brought about by the war have served to create an industry new to Canada—the manufacture of toluol and benzol as by-products of the coke ovens. As far as one Canadian steel company has received a contract from the Dominion Government for its output of toluol, and the same company expects important contracts in the future from the British Government." Toluol and benzol are used in the making of dyestuffs and explosives, and the last-named is also used as a substitute for gasoline.

EXTRA TAX PUT ON BRITISH WHISKY

It Is in the Form of a Countervailing Duty Due to Alleged Export Bounty.

Now that embargoes of one kind or another are the vogue, Uncle Sam has decided to have one of his own in the shape of a stiff countervailing duty on British spirits—mostly whiskies. This particular kind of "embargo" was said yesterday to be rather disconcerting to American importers and the manufacturers in the United Kingdom, coming, as it does, at a time when the import business at best is conducted under extra-hazardous conditions, not to mention increased freight rates and war-risk insurance premiums.

Four years ago the Treasury Department announced it had reached the conclusion that the export allowances granted by the Government of the United Kingdom constituted a bounty within the meaning of the existing Tariff act, that of 1909, and ordered the levying of a countervailing duty at the expiration of thirty days. The order hit all of the big Scotch and English manufacturers of whisky, as well as their representatives in this country. Protests reached Washington thick and fast, with the result that the Treasury administration postponed putting the order into effect to several different dates, and ended by rescinding the order altogether.

Nothing more was heard of the matter until recently, when another order addressed to Collectors of Customs made its appearance again, directing the assessment of a special, or countervailing, duty on the spirits. It appears that, while the manufacturers and importers were resting in the belief that the whole matter had been dropped, the Treasury Department had been conducting an investigation abroad. This investigation convinced the department that the conclusions reached at the time of the original promulgation of the order in January, 1911, were correct and warranted the imposition of the countervailing tax. Accordingly, no time was lost in rehabilitating the old order.

The instructions to the customs officials issued by the department, after calling attention to the earlier orders, state that the Secretary of State has transmitted to the Treasury Department a Consular report which furnishes additional information in the matter of the alleged British bounty on spirits. The evidence collected was put before the Attorney General, who advised the department that the question of whether the British export allowances are bounties within the meaning of Paragraph E of Section 4 of the Tariff act of Oct. 3, 1913, "is one better fitted for judicial determination than for an expression of my opinion."

As the Attorney General declined to commit himself, the Treasury Department was left to decide whether the countervailing duty should be levied. In deciding in favor of the imposition of this duty in addition to the regular tax imposed by the tariff law, the order says: "The department, after further careful consideration of the matter, is of the opinion that the allowances in question (except that on methylated spirits) constitute export bounties within the meaning of Paragraph E, Section 4, of the law."

The order contains a statement by the British Commissioners of Customs and Excise defining plain British spirits, spirits in the nature of spirits of wine and British compounded spirits for the guidance of the American customs officials. The additional duties now being collected in harmony with the Treasury's order call for a tax of 3d. per gallon, hydrometer proof, on plain British spirits, and spirits in the nature of spirits of wine, and a countervailing rate of 5d. per gallon, similarly computed, on British compounded spirits. It is also directed that Consular officers must certify on every invoice of such spirits the exact amount of bounty which each item has received or is entitled to receive from the British Government.

The importation here of Scotch and Irish whisky in the year ended Dec. 31 last reached 1,168,891 proof gallons, with a value of $2,344,593. Importers take the position that, with whisky paying under the present tariff a duty of $2.60 per proof gallon, the addition of 6 or 10 cents per gallon, according to the character of the spirits, is a burden they should not be called on to carry, especially as there seems no way under present trade conditions of handing on the extra charge to the ultimate consumer.

George Puckhafer of the law firm of Comstock & Washburn, representing several of the leading British whisky firms, said yesterday that a test suit would be brought before the April term of the Board of General Appraisers in the endeavor to prove that the allowances made by the British Government to exporters are not in the nature of a bounty. A mass of evidence on this point is being prepared and, together with the testimony of many witnesses, will be submitted at the forthcoming term.

Assistant Attorney General Hanson, who will appear for the Government, also is gathering evidence in support of the legality of the countervailing duty. Considerable data along this line have been obtained through the American Embassy at London in the shape of excise rulings and payments by the British Government to manufacturers of whisky when exported. Among the firms figuring in the test case are Haig & Haig, John Dewar & Sons, Alexander D. Shaw & Co., and others.

It was said yesterday to be pretty well settled that, whichever way the board decides, the issue will be finally fought out in the Customs Court, and possibly in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Embargo on Optical Glass.

A cablegram to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from the American Ambassador at Paris says that a French decree, effective March 7, placed on the embargo list lenses for eyeglasses and optical instruments for observation, surveying, and optical purposes. The Minister of Finance is authorized, as in the case of other articles under embargo, to grant permission for exportation in particular instances.

D---LIGHT $1.00

Smallest Tubular Flashlight Made
For the Home, Workshop and Outdoors
Convenient—Powerful—Lasting

Exact imitation of a Fountain Pen, with Clip, to be carried in pocket next to your Pen or Pencil —ready for instant use anywhere.

No Matches
No Danger

Simple in construction, with no mechanism to get out of order. Can be put to various practical uses. Indispensable to everybody, especially doctors, dentists, auto owners, commuters, nurses, deliverymen and housekeepers. FINISHED IN BLACK, NICKEL OR OXIDIZED. Charges Prepaid anywhere in the U. S. A. upon receipt of the Introductory price. $1.00.

Send for Illustrated Circular.

SAMUEL J. MILLER
149 Broadway New York

TO THE TRADE:
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DEALERS. WRITE FOR CIRCULAR AND FULL PARTICULARS.

FOR BUYERS' CONVENIENCE.

A Place Where They Are Not Solicited, but May Select.

That there is a definite place in the business world for an institution wherein buyers, at a minimum expenditure of effort, can see a wide variety of merchandise, has been proved by the success met by the World's Market Corporation in the six weeks or so that it has been in active operation. Its quarters are on the twelfth floor of the building at 28-30 West Twenty-third Street and 9-19 West Twenty-second Street. The purpose is at once to offer the out-of-town buyer, and the local buyers, too, if they want it, the advantages of a New York office in addition to a chance of seeing, under a single roof, many lines of the merchandise they are seeking.

There is no solicitation of business on the part of the exhibitors to annoy buyers. The merchandise is shown and the orders are taken by the sales force employed by the corporation. In other words, there are no commissions paid by manufacturers to tempt the sales force to thrust goods on the buyers. Neither is the manufacturer or wholesaler exhibiting his wares there allowed in the salesrooms. This is being done to guard against the possibilities of loss through design piracy, as in practically all the merchandise shown the style element is of vital importance. Among the features of the exhibition is a complete mail service for buyers, including individual boxes for incoming mail, writing tables and stenographic service, if desired.

There are now seventy-five lines on exhibition, the merchandise including ready-to-wear garments of various kinds for women, children's garments, notions, men's neckwear, &c. A millinery department is being installed, and preparations are being made for a men's section. There are already exhibitors in both of the new departments. The project is being financed by the Stern estate, and is under the general management of Irving M. Crane.

Must Contain Enough Meat.

The Treasury Department has apparently reached the conclusion that too many claims are being made by importers for the free entry of their products under the "meat" paragraph of the tariff law. With the enactment of the law there was a rush by merchants to force the classification of all kinds of products, with only the merest percentage of meat, under the free list. Recently the Board of General Appraisers held that certain canned beef and mushrooms are entitled to exemption as "prepared meat." The department has ordered an apeal to the Customs Court, where the Government will urge that the goods are properly dutiable at 15 per cent. ad valorem as non-enumerated manufactured articles. This action was said yesterday to be the forerunner of similar appeals whenever importers of this class of goods get an unfavorable decision from the board. The Government takes the view that goods must contain a substantial amount of meat to be given free entry.

The World's Raw Silk Summary.

The Yokohama raw silk market has been quite active of late, and prices have advanced considerably. The visible stock there, according to information received by A. P. Villa & Brothers of this city, has been reduced to 10,000 bales. The Canton and Shanghai markets are a bit quiet now, but prices are holding well maintained. In the last two weeks the market for Italian silks at Milan has been extremely active, but, because most of the buyers have filled their needs, the demand shows signs of diminishing. The stock of silks in that market is small. Business continues good in the local market.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—C. A. Dorney Furniture Co.; C. Ziegenfus, furniture; Murray Hill.
BALTIMORE — Grotjan, Loeb Co.; H. W. Straus, general buyer; 121 Prince.
BESSEMER, Ala.—Erlich & Lefkowitz; S. Erlich, dry goods, millinery, shoes, men's, women's wear; 1,101 B'way; Marlborough.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; B. B. Conrad, women's, misses', children's wear; 15 E. 26th.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Star Bargain House; W. M. Karesh, men's clothing, furn. goods, women's ready-to-wear, notions, ribbons, womenclothing; Broadway Central.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; S. P. Halle, dry goods; 220 5th Av.
JONESPORT, Me.—A. A. Greenberg, dry goods, gen'l mdse.; Broadway Central.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Naftel D. G. Co.; E. T. Naftel, holiday goods, toys; Continental.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Exclusive Shop; A. Hurwitz, women's ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Stern, clothing, furn. goods; York.
PROVIDENCE; R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 B'way.

BLOOM & MILLMAN
WALDORF B'LD'G.
2-16 WEST 33d ST.
$9.00 WAISTS & MIDDIES

S. STEINFELD & CO.
43-45-47 WEST 23D ST.
Offer Special Value in Silk Poplin SUIT, Peau de Cygne Lined, $7.50. Immediate delivery.

WHO ENTITLED TO CREDIT?

Should It Go to the Salesman's Account or to the Exhorter's?

This letter was received by THE TIMES yesterday from a well-known local credit man:

"John Doe owed a bill of $40 that was three years old. All efforts to collect proved unsuccessful. The account was handed to an attorney and returned by him as worthless. In fact, this particular debtor wrote the attorney that it was useless to sue, that nobody would be able to get enough money out of him to buy a pair of sock garters for a mosquito.' The account was put forward for a reasonable time, with the hope that something might develop which would make collection possible.

"The salesman covering the territory reported about three months ago that John Doe had been converted by Billy Sunday. Working upon this information, a number of collection letters were written, dealing with the morals of a Christian gentleman, the 'Pay Whom Thou Owest' kind. Last week a check with a pleasant letter was received from the customer. He had made good, not with his personal check, but with a cashier's check that was as good as gold.

"I mention this incident for two reasons: Because it shows that Billy Sunday is doing some effective work, and that there are indirect benefits of that work, and also because I want to pay a tribute to the salesman who realizes the importance of not only making sales, but also of taking an interest in the collection of slow accounts."

Supplies of Dress Goods.

The rush for dress goods to fill orders for merchandise which the retailers want before Easter has abated somewhat, and the cutting-up trade for the most part has slipped back to slack buying. Some of the larger factors are displaying a little interest in offerings for Fall, but any orders that are placed are of a conservative nature, due to the uncertainty in prices. The selling agents find the dyestuff situation growing more critical every day. While some of the leading corporations have reported that they possess sufficient supplies of raw materials, a closer examination of their stocks may disclose some weak points. Thus the lack of a small quantity of this or that dye may render useless a much larger quantity of the material they have on hand for mixing purposes. The coming Fall season, in a color way, gives every indication of being a blue and black one.

Buyers' Wants
45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

$10,000 TO $40,000 FOR INVESTMENT. An energetic and experienced Merchant will invest a part of $40,000 in a SUCCESSFUL business where his services can be utilized to advantage.
This is an unusual opportunity for a concern that can demonstrate that it can make good, especially where a good business cannot expand for lack of capital—when it is heavily handicapped by being compelled to assign accounts or where it is of benefit to eliminate other interests.
The services offered are of exceptional character, and the advertiser will court the strictest investigation as to his character, record and ability.
Of course communications will be considered strictly confidential.
N 145 Times.

AN OPEN LETTER TO EVERYBODY.
Gentlemen: We want to buy for cash 1,000,000 pounds of old books and old records to be ground into paper pulp. What quantity have you to offer? See or telephone our Mr. Gatto, Main Paper Stock Co., 25-31 Peck Slip.

MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS. Equipped with machines to make lace trimmed, scalloped, hemstitched, and embroidered scarfs or anything pertaining to art goods and fancy linen line; must be competent to make prompt deliveries on cash terms. State particulars. N 95 Times.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS SALESMAN wanted for the State of Pennsylvania by an importing firm; only one thoroughly experienced need apply; good salary; all communications confidential. Address H 286 Times Downtown.

JOBBER IS READY TO PLACE good sized orders on good, snappy wash dresses up to $2.50; all this week and next week. 115 West 27th St. 3d floor.

JOBBING TRADE, M. M. Kirschenbaum & Brother, Baltimore; best-made pile and cloth coats. Showing Room 300, Broadway Central Hotel.

Jobber is open for wash dresses of the better grade, buying large quantities. First floor, 130 West 29th.

Fellows, resident buyer, 31 Union Sq., wants jobs, all kinds, merchandise; spot cash.

JOBS in men's and boys' clothing; cut prices. A. Schaap & Sons, A'ct'rs, 394 Broadway.

Crepe de Chine WAISTS
—the $3.75 kind at $2.25
Lace
—the $3.75 kind at $2.25
The Swan Waist Co.
"A Good Line Needs No Salesman"
49 EAST 21ST STREET.

The BIG STATIONERY STORE
Retails at Wholesale Prices.
Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

TRADE-MARK MERCHANDISE

ARTICLE.	TRADE MARK.	SOLD BY
A Wide Variety of Fabrics for Manufacturers and Jobbers.	hydegrade WEAVES	A. G. Hyde & Sons NEW YORK & CHICAGO
MIDDY BLOUSES Rompers, Bloomers, Etc.	PAUL JONES REG'D. U.S. PAT. OFFICE Morris & Co. BALTIMORE.	Morris & Co., 1270 Broadway, New York Office.
BRUSHES	See the "V" that Zel locks the bristles.	Holton & Adams DISTRIBUTORS. 29-31 East 22d St. NEW YORK.
Ivanta IT-WANT-AS	ROMPERS PAJAMAS SLEEPERS REGENT MIDDY BLOUSES	Regent Co., Inc., 200 8TH AVE., NEW YORK
To open bag release handle and press back lock. AUTOMATIC LOCKING BAG		ELKUS & OLIAN Inc., 640 Broadway, Brooklyn. Williamsburgh 4619.

MADE IN U.S.A.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
On 40 of My Best Models. Silks, Challies, Serges, $7.50 to $16.50.
PHIL GILL DRESS VALUE CREATOR
Crochet, Beading, Tinsel, Silk and Cotton Work of All Kinds.
HAND EMBROIDERIES AMERICAN ART EMBROIDERY CO., M. MARKEL 25 E. 26th St., New York.
EMBROIDERY ON DRESSES, CLOAKS and WAISTS for the Trade.
"Something New Always Shown" in Popular Priced DRESSES Cotton & Silk
HANDEL & CO. Leaders in Cotton Dresses. 40-42 West 27th
SILK SPECIALTIES at $12.50 Rose Dress Co. 25-29 W. 31st St. Costumes & Dresses $8.50 to $18.50
We sell to the jobbing trade only.
SILK COATS $4.75 Up Delivery NOW G. Rodbell 158-166 West 27th St.

A MATTER OF HUES.

Striving for Color May Lead to Use of Better Fabrics.

The fad for fancy colors, or old colors brought out under new names, is becoming an increasingly important factor in the women's wear market. So much is this the case that for the moment it may be said colors frequently come in for more consideration than the fabric itself. Yet with all the attention that has been given to the new shades the business on fancies cuts no particular figure. A factor in the silk market, for instance, estimates that not more than 10 per cent. of the total volume is done on fancies. He distinguishes the season's two or three fashionable shades, however, from the real novelty colors. These popular colors gain more or less of a standard quality, for the reason that they are introduced early in the season and generally run throughout the period.

The fact that the French color card was delayed this season was no doubt responsible for the more than usual attention that was given the question of colors. Several large retailers saw in this delay an opportunity to bring out cards of their own designing. The color question, consequently, came to the fore. The formation of the Textile Color Card Association was another factor in the situation. It is doubtful if the retailers who took up the exploitation of various colors did so with the idea that it would mean a material increase in their business. The advertising value of the plan was uppermost.

From the manufacturers' viewpoint there may be several interesting developments to the color craze. More particularly in dress goods proper it is manifestly the case that a higher quality fabric will take up a color to better effect than low-grade goods. The yarn is smoother and the wool gives a lustre that shows up the color at its best. In the fabric of inferior quality the color is apt to be muddy or off shade. In silks this is not so much the case, though it still holds true to no slight extent. Richer colorings are obtainable only in the better class of fabrics.

Now, if color is to be the factor it gives promise of becoming, it is only reasonable to suppose that there will be a resultant tendency toward higher-priced merchandise in which the best color effects can be obtained. Whether this will actually come about, there is no manufacturer who cares to say, but not a few believe that there may be more in the color fad than appears at first sight.

ACCOUNTS Collected in every State. Small charges. Fidelity Collection Co., 82 Park Row. B'klyn 3552.

ADDRESSING. Folding, Mailing, Multigraphing. Phone Gram, 1358. BURNHAM ADDRESSING CO., 10-12 E. 23d.

ADVERTISEMENT. For a Small Fee, We Will Be Your "Advertising Man." Write Bailey-Scott Co., Inc., 303 Fifth Ave.

AEROPLANE TOYS. FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $20. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 34 W. B'way.

APRONS

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Tuesday unsettled; moderate north winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,869. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WALLSTEIN HITS EXAMINERS' BOARD

Tells Mayor It Should Be Overhauled Before Power Over Buildings Is Extended.

MEMBERS HAVE CONTRACTS

Says Some Are Appointed by Societies with No Other Reason to Exist.

POLITICS, CHAIRMAN SAYS

George A. Just Defends Board Which Decides Appeals From Building Superintendent.

Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein, who was directed by Mayor Mitchel last July to begin an investigation of the Board of Examiners of this city, formed some forty years ago by legislative action to hear appeals from the rulings of the Superintendent of Buildings, made his report yesterday. He recommended immediate and radical changes.

The report was made at a critical time, as the Legislature now has before it the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill, the passage of which would vastly increase the powers of the board. George A. Just, the Board's President, who was called as a witness by Mr. Wallstein, said last night that in his opinion Mr. Wallstein had acted at this time because of the political effect that his report might have.

"The facts disclosed in this investigation," Mr. Wallstein said, "seriously question the wisdom of maintaining the Board of Examiners, even as a Board of Appeal with the limited jurisdiction which it now enjoys. Both as to organization and personnel it calls for radical change.

"The investigation discloses that members of the Board of Examiners have held contracts for work on buildings affected by their decisions in at least seven important instances." The report then cites seven appeals which were sustained by the board and in which it is alleged that members of the board were interested, as follows:

1. Mr. Crawford was the general contractor; the George A. Just Company had the steel work and Lewis Harding & Co. had the carpentry work.
2. Mr. Just had the contract for steel work and Mr. Harding for the carpentry work.
3. The George A. Just Company had the contract for the steel work and Lewis Harding & Co., for the carpentry work.
4. The George A. Just Company had the contract for the steel work.
5. The George A. Just Company had the contract for the steel work.
6. The George A. Just Company had the contract for the steel work.
7. The George A. Just Company had the contract for the steel work.

Contracts to the Arbiters.

In each of these instances the contracts were obtained subsequent to the decision on the appeal which had been taken, Mr. Wallstein pointed out that in several instances only a short time had elapsed from the time the appeals were decided and the contracts signed, asserting that it was probable that bids had been sent in prior to the time the appeal was decided.

"A careful search of the board's minutes," said Mr. Wallstein, "from Jan. 1, 1912, to date discloses no case in which any member of the Board of Examiners has been recorded as declining to participate on the ground of interest.

"The minutes of the board do not show how a member votes upon an appeal. Indeed, the minutes are brief in the extreme, giving no report of discussion and only the bare result of each motion. The Chairman of the board testified that it was not unusual to record members present when they telephoned in their opinion on the appeals which were to come before the board."

Mr. Wallstein pointed out in his report that the Board of Examiners had an almost autocratic power, and it was the court of final resort, and that even the Mayor was not given the authority to remove the members. He then makes this statement:

> The purpose of the Legislature in constituting the board would seem to have been to provide for a body of experts, selected from and by representative technical organizations of the city. Investigation discloses that three of the organizations, which choose a majority of the members of the board, are practically defunct. They are with difficulty maintained in an inactive and nominal existence, chiefly or solely for the purpose of continuing their representatives upon the Board of Building Examiners.
>
> George A. Just, the President of the board, is chosen by the Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers. The membership of that society, founded in 1882, has dwindled until at present it has only forty members. The usual number present at the society's general meetings since 1908 has been about nine, including the Secretary and Mr. Just and his business associates. The Executive Committee has not held a meeting for many years.
>
> Mr. Just with difficulty recollected, as he stated, one or two substantial interests and activities of the society other than the election of himself to membership on the Board of Examiners, but the society's minutes contained no reference to any such other activities or interests. The minutes of the society indicate clearly that it has in recent years been concerned entirely with its representation on the Board of Examiners.

Membership Decreased to Thirty.

Mr. Wallstein says that the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange is represented on the board by two members, Lewis Harding and William Crawford. Organized in 1868, he said, its membership decreased until in 1908 it had only thirty members. He prints this excerpt from the minutes of Sept. 28, 1908:

> Mr. Harding called attention to the necessity of electing two representatives from the association on the Board of Examiners, and in connection with the subject emphasized the necessity of enlarging the membership in order that the association might have a good standing in case the question of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange being a representative body of the building trades should be brought up by a change in the Charter of the City of New York, which gives the exchange the privilege of having representatives on the Board of Examiners. He suggested that the membership of the Building Trades Employers' Association might become members.

On Feb. 8, 1909, says Mr. Wallstein, the members of the Building Trades Employers' Association were elected to membership in the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange. Continuing, the report says:

> The Real Estate Owners and Builders' Association, formed in 1885, is represented on the board by Charles Buek. That association has only twelve active members. For several years it has been difficult to get a quorum to attend its meetings. Mr. Buek testified that the only reason for the continuance of the organization, aside from a spirit of good fellowship, lay in the fact that the City Charter specifically names this organization as one of those to be represented on the Board of Examiners."

The membership of the board is provided for by the city charter, and the

Continued On Page 4.

TIMES SQUARE BLAZE STOPS SUBWAY TRAINS

Smoky Fire, Starting in a Power Cable, Interrupts Service after 3 A. M.

Fire from a short circuit in a power cable in the Times Square Station of the Subway at 3:15 o'clock this morning spread until it threatened to burn the boarding in the roadway of Seventh Avenue on the west side of the Times Building.

The smoke and flames went from the Subway tube to the excavation being made under Seventh Avenue for the dual system. It was there that the firemen attacked the blaze. Meantime trains were stopped.

A northbound Bronx train had left the Times Square Station at 3 o'clock. A little later persons waiting for the Broadway train saw a small blaze at the north end of the station in the ceiling over the southbound tracks. It quickly spread, filling the station with smoke.

When the Broadway train pulled in, nearly filled, there was some little excitement as soon as the passengers breathed the smoke, but the guards opened the doors and the train, as well as the station, was soon emptied. It was held there and word was flashed up and down the line warning other trains of the fire. No trains were caught far from stations, and every one got out safely.

By the time the fire apparatus arrived nearly all of the fire seemed to be in the Seventh Avenue excavation. Heavy smoke was coming up between the planks for a block below and a block above the Times Building. The firemen ripped up the boarding and went down into the excavation to fight the fire. The workmen in the excavation had already got out safely.

The chief difficulty under which the firemen labored at first was their inability to use water on the blaze until the power was shut off. This enabled the fire to spread considerably.

The Subway "block" in which the Times Square Station is situated extends from Eighteenth to Fifty-third Streets. Officials of the Interborough said that, with the exception of the train emptied in the Times Square Station, no others were caught in this block when the power was shut off.

By 3:30 the fire was still burning and trains were still stalled in the Subway. The indications were then that it would be some hours before the tunnel would be clear enough to enable trains to run again.

The Seventh Avenue surface cars were also stopped.

READY TO NAME HAYWARD.

Governor Expected to Nominate Him for Maltbie's Place Tonight.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 14.—Gov. Whitman may send to the Senate tomorrow night the nomination of Colonel William Hayward, his personal counsel, to succeed Milo R. Maltbie as member of the First District Public Service Commission. Mr. Maltbie's term has expired.

It is said to be the Governor's purpose to advance Colonel Hayward to the Chairmanship after the proposed reorganization of the New York City Commission. It was announced three weeks ago that Colonel Hayward was slated to head the New York City Commission.

CHINA ORDERS ARREST OF GERMAN ATTACHE

Russia Accuses Von Pappenheim of Plot to Cut the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

PEKING, March 14.—The Chinese Government has lodged a protest with the German Legation concerning the activities of Capt. Rabe von Pappenheim, German Military Attaché at Peking, and has ordered his arrest.

At the Russian Legation it was said today that Capt. von Pappenheim, who went to Manchuria some time ago, ostensibly on a hunting expedition, in reality was endeavoring to incite the natives to cut the Trans-Siberian Railway.

A Peking dispatch on Friday said that Capt. von Pappenheim had set forth for Manchuria in company with eight Germans who escaped from Tsing-tao after its capture by the Japanese. The party, it was said, was equipped with twenty camels and a large supply of explosives, and was endeavoring to blow up tunnels along Russia's Trans-Siberian Railway.

VON DER GOLTZ MISSING.

Went to Smyrna, Left Next Day—German Staff Worried.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, March 14.—Field Marshal von der Goltz, the German commander of the Turkish Army, arrived with a numerous staff some days ago at Smyrna to stay for two months with the obvious intention of superintending the strengthening of the fortifications. Twenty-four hours later, however, he left, it is said, by a special train for an unknown destination.

Since then no word has been heard regarding him, and it is reported in this city and even believed by German officers that he met with a violent death.

GOVERNOR IN TRAIN ROW.

Hatfield of West Virginia Causes Arrest of Two Traveling Men.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, West Va., March 14.—When the Kanawha and Michigan train arrived here today Gov. Henry D. Hatfield, who was on board, turned William L. Abbott, Jr., of Pittsburgh, and George Rousch of Chicago, over to local officers, asking that they be locked up until Monday, when, he said, he would return from Parkersburg and swear out warrants charging them with theft. The incident leading to the arrest occurred in the dining car. Gov. Hatfield left a book in the car and on returning said that he found that it had been picked up by one of the men.

The book was turned over to the owner, but a quarrel followed, and Gov. Hatfield notified the men that they were under arrest. When the train stopped at Point Pleasant, the Governor, who was much excited, grasped Abbott by the coat collar, pushing him roughly, and kicking him as he walked down the steps. Both Abbott and Rousch are traveling men representing a manufacturing house in Philadelphia.

BEACHEY KILLED IN A TAUBE DROP

Air Pressure Crumples Monoplane's Wings as Airman Tries to Resume Glide.

CROWD OF 50,000 HORRIFIED

Machine and Aeroplanist Fall Into San Francisco Bay—Recovered by Navy Diver.

BROTHER SAW HIS PLUNGE

Fatal Perpendicular Drop from 3,000 Feet Like Feat Beachey Often Had Executed in Biplane.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Lincoln Beachey, noted as an aviator the world over and perhaps the greatest rival of the Frenchman, Pegoud, in the execution of hair-raising aerial feats, fell to his death here today in the new German Taube monoplane in which he had been attempting to duplicate the spectacular performances of which, in the biplane, he was the acknowledged master.

The fatal drop was made from a height of 3,000 feet at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and was witnessed by a crowd of 50,000 people. The Taube, with Beachey, fell into San Francisco Bay. The machine, with the body of the ill-fated aeroplanist still strapped in the aluminium body of the Taube, was recovered two hours later.

Hillary Beachey, a brother of the aviator, witnessed the tragedy. He was standing on the deck of the transport Crook watching the flight. He said he heard a crackling sound like the breaking of a ship's mast. He cried out as the monoplane began to plunge toward the bay. It fell only a few feet away from the transport.

The young airman—he was 31—was completing his second flight of the day. Having previously electrified the crowd with a series or aerial somersaults, the airman sought to add an additional thrill by making one of the sensational perpendicular drops which usually featured his flights.

The fatal fall was attributed to the fact that Beachey intrusted his life for the first time in several years—to a monoplane. An exceptionally large crowd had been attracted to the fair grounds to see whether he would attempt the same breath-taking stunts in the new machine that he had performed in his biplane.

On the first flight all went well, and the aviator's familiar tricks were indulged in with the exception of the perpendicular drop. This Beachey had saved for the climax. It proved too much of a strain for the frame of the monoplane.

Wings Crumpled Under Pressure.

The machine was at an altitude of about 3,000 feet when Beachey shut off his power. For a great distance it dropped head on. Then the aviator grasped his control levers to adjust the planes for the graceful descent which had characterized his previous flights. Almost at that moment the wings crumpled, and the aeroplane, turning over and over in its fall, plunged into the bay.

Thousands of spectators rushed to the near-by waterfront, but with the exception of a few splintered fragments of the aeroplane floating on the surface of the water, no sign of the wrecked machine could be seen. Launches put out immediately, equipped with grappling hooks, and the boat's crew from the battleship Oregon, which was anchored in the stream a short distance away, joined in an attempt to recover the machine and its occupant from their resting place forty feet under water. The body was recovered shortly after 5 o'clock.

The monoplane was faster than anything that the daring aviator had ever piloted, and of a type with which he was not so familiar as with the biplane in which he had made over 1,000 loops. In looping the loop a few minutes before Beachey evidently was in complete control of the machine, and also as he made an upside down flight. It was as he attempted to straighten out after the perpendicular drop to the green that the wings of the new monoplane failed him. He had often dipped from as great a height in his biplane, but the double wings had withstood the tremendous pressure which was now exerted on the single spread of the Taube.

A dozen pleasure launches were among the boats that swarmed over Beachey's resting place, immediately after the accident, and several of them threw out grappling hooks in an effort to locate the wrecked machine. After ten minutes of fruitless effort on the part of these volunteers a sailing launch arrived from the Oregon bearing a score of bluejackets and a score of experienced divers with their diving outfits.

Wreck Located by Diver.

The bluejackets were under command of Chief Turret Capt. C. R. Young, who selected Joseph Maerz, one of the most experienced divers in the navy, to make the first descent. For nearly half an hour Maerz wandered through the deep mud 40 feet below the surface, while the thousands of people who lined the wharfs and buildings waited in feverish expectancy.

Finally the sailors received the signal that Maerz had been successful, and a few minutes later the diver was hauled back into the launch. While under water he had made a line fast to the tail of the monoplane, and the sailors now started pulling it toward the surface. Presently the dripping rear rudder of the machine appeared above the surface. The word, "Hats off to Beachey," ran through the crowd, and almost every man in the great packed mass of humanity bared his head.

When the tail of the machine was out of the water, a heavier line was made fast to it and a donkey engine on the transport Crook drew the mass of wreckage from the water. Firmly strapped in the seat was Beachey's body.

Alive When He Struck the Water.

That Beachey was still alive when he struck the water and had sustained no major injury as a result of the fall except a broken leg was the opinion expressed by Dr. David F. Stafford, autopsy surgeon, who examined the body at the morgue tonight. The face, said Dr. Stafford, was discolored from choking and strangling, indicating that death was due to drowning. Cuts on the aviator's hands were taken to indicate that he had made desperate efforts to release himself from the mesh of twisted wires and rods in which he was entangled.

When the machine fell, Beachey was protected by the engine, propellers, and hood of the monoplane, which struck the water first. It was pointed out that if Beachey could have disengaged himself

Continued on Page 5.

Law of Nations vs. Law of Belligerents

By Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard

A remarkable article well worth thoughtful reading in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Order next Sunday's Times today. The Times is always sold out early.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUES FOR METROPOLITAN

Late Theodore M. Davis's Famous Collection Believed to be Left to Museum.

HIS WILL NOW TO BE FILED

Priceless Objects Gathered by Antiquarian Who Died at Secretary Bryan's Florida Home.

The will of Theodore M. Davis, the Egyptologist, who died at the Florida home of Secretary of State Bryan in Miami, on Feb. 23, will be filed for probate this week in Newport, R. I., where Mr. Davis lived for many years.

Coincident with this report speculation has begun regarding the disposition to be made in the will of Mr. Davis's priceless collection of Egyptian art objects and antiques. THE NEW YORK TIMES was informed last night that the more valuable part of the collection would be left to the Metropolitan Museum, where it has been on loan exhibition. The remainder is in Mr. Davis's Newport home, The Reefs. Some of the more important pieces in it also may go to the museum, it is said.

Herbert Parsons, executor of Mr. Davis's estate, would not discuss the will last night, saying that it would not be proper for him to do so. Edward Robinson, Director of the Museum, likewise declined to discuss the disposition of the Davis collection. Mr. Robinson said, however, that the objects loaned by Mr. Davis were numerous and could not be represented in dollars and cents. Many of the most valuable of them, he explained, were sent to the museum by Mr. Davis shortly before he went to spend the Winter at Secretary Bryan's home. As Mr. Davis was 78 years old at that time, the fact that he added to his loans to the museum was taken by several persons to adumbrate his intention of leaving the collection to the Metropolitan.

Discoveries in Ancient Tombs.

Mr. Davis's collections were gathered by him on private expeditions to Egypt, the most notable of which were made in 1905 and 1907. In 1905, using 150 excavators at his own expense, he dug in the Valley of the Kings of Thebes and discovered the tombs of the parents of Queen Tii, consort of Amenhotep III. and mother of the more celebrated "Heretic King," Amenhotep IV. These monarchs lived some 3,500 years ago, when Egypt was at the height of its ancient glory. Many valuable pieces were discovered in this excavation that found their way to the Metropolitan Museum. The results of the expedition were characterized by Professor Maspero and other Egyptologists as the most noteworthy achieved up to that time.

But Mr. Davis's excavations two years later in the same region proved even more important, for on that occasion he unearthed the gold-lined tomb of the "Heretic King" himself. It was found to contain what is believed to be the mummy of the King and many relics of Queen Tii, whose name has been variously spelt Teyo, Tyi, and Meie.

The tomb was a plain square sepulchre cut out of solid rock, adjoining the tomb of Rameses IX. Its walls, as well as the mummy in it, were covered with gold sheets of the thickness of brown paper and many jewels; gold ornaments and sacred relics were found intact. The sarcophagus was a wonderful work of art covered with a frame of gold inlaid with lapis lazuli, cornelian, and green glass.

One of the striking relics found in the tomb was a Canopic portrait head of Queen Tii, made entirely of alabaster except the eyes and eyebrows, which were inlaid lapis lazuli and obsidian. This invaluable antique is now on exhibition in the museum, having been loaned by Mr. Davis with other priceless objects in 1911.

Mr. Davis's work was not confined to the excavations at the two tombs mentioned. For many years he furthered and financed excavations and obtained many relics. From time to time most of these antiques have been loaned to the Metropolitan Museum, until at the present time the Davis collection on exhibition is equaled by none.

Priceless Relics Loaned.

At the same time that Mr. Davis loaned the portrait of Queen Tii to the Museum he loaned three painted and gilded wooden ushabti figures, with two of the inscribed boxes in which they were housed, all being taken from the tomb of Ua and Tua, the parents of the queen. Other objects loaned by Mr. Davis in 1911 were:

Eight small fancy objects from the tomb of Queen Tii, two alabaster Canopic jars with heads of Amseth and Hapi, an alabaster monkey jar, a headless stone statuette of Amenhotep III., a blue glazed "ankh" ushabti coffin model from the tomb of Thothmes IV., a bronze bowl with Hathor cow from Rekmara Tomb, the gold neck of a silver vase with heads and cats of the nineteenth dynasty, a gold strainer from Bubastis of the nineteenth dynasty, a prehistoric ivory combhead, six glass vases, and one glass bowl of the twentieth dynasty.

In 1912 Mr. Davis supplemented his loan collection with an alabaster vase in the form of an ape embracing its young, inscribed with the name of Mer en re of the sixth dynasty; a group of two standing statuettes of the twelfth dynasty, a squatting statuette of the twelfth dynasty, a model bronze axe from the foundation-deposit of Queen Hatshepsut, a statuette of Amenhotep III., a part of a gold girdle of the Ptolemaic period, and four bronze statuettes of the Ptolemaic period.

SPRING'S FIRST FATAL SWIM.

Boy, Tempted by Mild Air, Braves Icy Water and Is Drowned.

Despite warnings of companions that it was too cold to swim, Francis Balakie, 10 years old, a ward of the State Board of Children's Guardians, in care of Mrs. John Costigan, 165 York Street, Jersey City, tempted by the warm sun and balmy air, jumped into the basin in Hall's brickyard yesterday, and was drowned.

J. P. Reese of 1,740 Boulevard pulled him from the water and worked over him for an hour.

IMPORTED LA CAROLINA Cheruto, 10c. All the fragrance of costliest Havanas. —Advt.

ACCUSED AFTER GIRL PLUNGES FROM TAXI

F. W. Smith, Bank Teller, Escort of Miss Maria Dowd, Charged with Intoxication.

UNCONSCIOUS, SHE MAY DIE

Accident in West 58th Street Ends a Long Night Ride That Began in Brooklyn.

While doctors of the Flower Hospital were trying to determine whether Miss Maria Dowd, 23 years old, of 139 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, had been drugged or was suffering merely from a fall from a taxicab, Frederick W. Smith, 29 years old, of 607 Morgan Avenue, Brooklyn, paying teller in the Security Bank, Third Avenue and Fifty-nnth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Nolan in the Yorkville Court yesterday and remanded until this morning on a technical charge of intoxication.

The young woman jumped or fell from the taxicab as it was speeding through Fifty-eighth Street between Lexington and Park Avenues yesterday morning. The chauffeur, Frederick Hansen of 312 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, said the first he knew that anything was wrong was a few moments later, when Smith, who was inside, rapped on the window and told him his companion was gone.

Hansen and Policeman Neary of the East Fifty-first Street Station ran back and found her lying unconscious in the street. She was hurried in an ambulance to Flower Hospital, where a preliminary diagnosis indicated she was suffering from some narcotic. She regained consciousness for a few minutes in the afternoon, but not long enough to make any statement, and last night her condition was reported as serious.

Smith was arrested, and when taken to court would say nothing regarding the accident. His finger prints were taken and he was locked up after Detective Manning explained that Miss Dowd was in the hospital unconscious and that the police had been unable to get any statement from her.

According to the police, the interior of the taxicab showed many evidences of a struggle. A strap had been torn from its fastening, the cushions had been overturned, and the bouquet holder had been smashed. In addition, they said, Smith's collar was unbuttoned, his tie torn, and his clothing disarranged.

Hansen said that he had been called to the Belvidere Cabaret in Belvidere Street, Brooklyn, shortly before midnight, and that Smith and Miss Dowd had got in and ordered him to drive to her home in Greenpoint Avenue. When they arrived there, he said, Smith rang the front door bell, but could get no response, so he returned to the cab and told the driver to take them to Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, Manhattan.

The chauffeur said he crossed the Queensboro Bridge and started west in Fifty-eighth Street, but that he had heard no sounds of commotion inside, and was not aware that there had been any trouble until Smith tapped on the window.

At Flower Hospital it was said last night that the doctors were still working over Miss Dowd, but had failed to arouse her. It was impossible to tell whether she had been drugged, according to the hospital authorities.

START FULL CREW BOYCOTT.

Railroad Men Fight Binghamton Merchants Who Favor Repeal.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, March 14.—Railroad employes of this section and merchants who comprise the Chamber of Commerce are in a clash over the repeal of the Full Crew law, and it has resulted in a deadlock between the railroad and mercantile interests. The railroad men circulated a remonstrance against the repeal of the law, which was signed by the Mayor and other city officials and many merchants. The railroad men then asked the Chamber of Commerce to adopt resolutions protesting against the repeal. The officers of the chamber at first declined to consider the matter, but afterward undertook a poll of the organization, and it is said that so far the vote has shown five to one in favor of the repeal.

The railroad men are prepared for concerted action, and say that in future no purchases will be made by them or their families from any merchant, farmer, or corporation belonging to the association. They say they will do all their buying in near-by towns.

LILLE REVOLT IS REPORTED.

Many Inhabitants Doomed to Death, It Is Said, and City Fined.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 14, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Details of a revolt on the part of inhabitants in Lille against the invaders have begun to leak through from Berlin.

It appears that the French inhabitants, being subjected to increasing persecution, called a public meeting of protest. The Germans took occasion to declare that a massacre was being organized.

Many of the inhabitants have been tried by court-martial and sentenced to death, and a further fine of 500,000 francs has been imposed on the city.

Only a few days ago it was reported that a new fine of $100,000 had been put upon Lille because some of the inhabitants had cheered some French prisoners.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
CHARLESTON—AUGUSTA—SAVANNAH—FLORIDA—HAVANA.
4 Trains Daily, Compartment Cars, via Standard R. R. of South. Office, 1218 B'way. —Advt.

FRENCH NOW HOLD KEY TO ARGONNE

Ruined Town of Vauquois, Won After Six Days' Fight, Has Great Strategic Value.

BELGIANS ALSO MAKE GAINS

And British at Neuve Chapelle Repel a Terrific Attack by the Kaiser's Troops.

GERMAN PLANS UPSET?

Project for a New Dash for Calais Given Up When British Made Their Great Thrust.

LONDON, Monday, March 15.—Further successes are reported from the allied front in Flanders and Northern France, the general activity of the Belgian, British and French forces indicating that steady pressure is being exerted on the German lines at many points.

The British victory at Neuve Chapelle, according to the official bulletin of the French War Office, is complete. This states that the troops of King George advanced on a front of about three kilometres (about 1.8 miles.)

A British War Office statement says that the Germans delivered several counter attacks Saturday morning, and a very heavy one in the afternoon. All were repulsed. The total number of prisoners taken in three days was 1,720, while it is estimated that the total German losses were not far short of 10,000.

While the British infantry and artillery were thus in action, British airmen destroyed a train at Don, a short distance from Lille. This co-operation between air and land forces has become more pronounced, the airmen moving out when any fighting is in progress in an effort to obstruct the movements of German troops who may be sent as reinforcements.

A detailed Paris account of the conflict over Vauquois, between Verdun and the Argonne, indicates that a strategic point of much importance has been won by the French troops. For days the French and Germans contended for this village, and the losses on both sides must have been much more numerous than in many of the historic battles.

The French now hold half of the ruined village, which from its elevation and location is the key to a wide area.

At another point in the Argonne, between Four de Paris and Bolante, the French have carried 300 yards of trenches, according to the Paris official bulletin, and taken prisoners who included several officers.

The French have also occupied Embermenil, on the railway midway between Luneville and Rixcngen, on the borders of Lorraine.

In the Champagne district the French say they have consolidated their new front by advances at different points and have firmly established themselves on the lines of crests captured from the Germans.

The Belgian Army continues to gain ground at the bend of the River Yser in Flanders. According to Paris, the heavy artillery of the Allies destroyed a point of advantage organized by the Germans at Dixmude.

The Germans have again bombarded Ypres, Soissons, and Rheims. In the latter two towns the cathedrals have suffered further damage.

FIERCE FIGHT AT VAUQUOIS.

Strategic Position Won by French After Six Days of Battle.

PARIS, March 14.—Official advices from the front describing the occupation of Vauquois, in the Argonne region, by the French say:

"After several days of desperate fighting the French troops took possession of the plateau and half the village of Vauquois on the eastern outskirts of the Argonne and have been able to prevent the Germans from making use of this important strategic position to their own advantage."

Vauquois lies in the high country not far from Cheppy and Montfaucon, on a height overlooking the Aire River between the Hesse and Argonne forests. This place served the Germans as a post of observation.

"The Germans," says the statement issued regarding these operations, "were thus able at will to direct a hot fire in any direction against the valley roads through which our provision trains and troops were forced to travel, and the surrounding country was rendered increasingly difficult owing to the marshy ground along the Aire.

"The first assault occurred on Feb. 28, and after the fiercest kind of street fighting—every inch of ground being disputed—the French succeeded in gaining a footing on the plateau and in occupying half the village.

"They were obliged, however, to evacuate the village the following night owing to strong German counter-attacks.

"On March 1 the French troops renewed the assault in greater strength. Three regiments participated in the course of the afternoon, and we again occupied part of the now ruined village. Fierce hand-to-hand encounters ensued, and four German counter-attacks were repulsed. The enemy sustained heavy losses, and we took 200 prisoners.

"During the following day, despite every effort on the part of the enemy, the French maintained themselves in the positions they had won, until March 5, when the Germans, after a heavy attack, finally abandoned hope of driving the French out of Vauquois.

"The German counter-attacks were carried out with fury, and the number of reinforcements brought up indicated the extent of the French success. Ger-

Continued on Page 3.

WEDDIGEN ON U-29, WHICH SANK 5 SHIPS

Recent Fruitful Raid in British Waters Made by Former Skipper of the U-9.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 15.—Of the British merchant ships sunk during the past few days, six were victims of the submarine U-29, operating off Lands End, according to The Daily Mail.

Appearing in the English Channel on Thursday morning, the German submarine sank one ship at 7 o'clock, another in the afternoon off Start Point, and a third in the evening at the extremity of Lands End.

She lay in wait all night, and on Friday morning obtained three more victims close together near the Scilly Islands.

Only one ship, the Florazan, appears to have been sunk without warning to the crews. To the others the Germans were courteous and not uncommunicative. The Captain offered cigars and wine and threw a suit of dry clothes into the boat for a seaman who had fallen into the water. He said that he was about six days out from Cuxhaven.

The Daily Mail publishes a striking photograph of the U-29 when about to torpedo the steamer Headlands off the Scilly Islands on Friday morning. The photograph, which was taken by the Captain of the Headlands from the bridge two minutes before the torpedo struck the ship, shows the submarine lying on the surface with her crew mustered on the conning tower watching the crew of the doomed ship preparing to leave their vessel.

One of the most striking points brought out by the photograph is the comparatively high bow of the U-29. The object of this is to obtain high speed when running on the surface.

The Captain of the Headlands, in a letter forwarding the photograph for publication, says:

"The Captain of the U-29 is the officer who, as Captain of the U-9, sank three cruisers, the Hogue, the Aboukir, and the Cressy in September last."

The Times says that after she had sunk the Indian City the U-29 was chased by two British patrol boats, which opened fire on her. The submarine was then about ten miles from shore, and the miniature battle was watched by a large crowd of people. When the patrol boats drew near the submarine suddenly submerged, but reappeared a few minutes later about two miles further to the westward. The patrol boats stopped to pick up the crew of the Indian City and then gave chase to the submarine, but were easily left behind by the undersea craft.

LONDON, March 14.—The U-29 had a very successful three days off the Scilly Islands and in the English Channel, where, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, she succeeded in sinking four British and one French steamer and in damaging three others.

The London special above identifies the commander of the U-29 as Capt. Lieut. Otto Weddigen, whose exploits with the U-9 last September opened the eyes of the whole world to the possibilities of the submarine as a most effective arm of naval warfare. He is 32 years old.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR BARS PEACE TALK

Says Nation Cannot Allow Detailed Discussion While Fighting Lasts.

BERLIN, (Via London,) March 14.—A declaration that Germany cannot yet discuss in detail all the questions that must be solved at the conclusion of peace was made by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in replying to a letter from a friend, who wrote regarding the present discussion of peace terms.

"At a time when the struggle is still progressing toward the object of the war, the defeat of our enemies, and while Germans in the field and at home are ruled by a single purpose, to win, we cannot yet discuss in detail all the questions which must be solved at and after the conclusion of peace," wrote the Imperial Chancellor. "May the day soon come when the fetters shall be struck off from a free conflict of opinions. For that will be, at the same time, the day on which the bloody conflict ends.

"For the present, however, let us prepare in the spirit in which our people will have to work together in creating conditions of future life. Of course the strife of parties will be resumed, but as all classes rightly have learned in the hour of need now, internal political conflicts also must be governed by a mutual respect which includes all classes from Prince to workman."

250,000 IRISHMEN FIGHTING FOR BRITAIN

John E. Redmond Says the Nation Is Now Firmly United in England's Cause.

MANCHESTER, England, March 14.—John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalist Party, in a speech to 5,000 persons here today, said he had often addressed meetings of Irishmen in Manchester, but never before an assemblage of Irishmen and Englishmen "firmly united in a common purpose."

"Ireland has been admitted to her proper place in the British Empire, with which she had as much to do in building up as England," Mr. Redmond continued. "She has already taken her proper place, with perfect and absolute good faith and loyalty."

Official figures covering the period up to Feb. 15, he said, showed that 99,700 Irishmen from Ireland had joined the colors, 115,000 from other parts of the United Kingdom, and enough more from the dominions to bring up the total to a quarter of a million. Furthermore, the recruiting of Irishmen was proceeding steadily.

"Ten years ago the Kaiser might have found a divided Empire," he said, "but he had forgotten the march of events. The rule of the people has been substituted for the rule of the classes, and the Empire is united on the sure foundation of liberty. In fighting for the Empire Irishmen are fighting for Ireland."

AUSTRIA REFUSES ANY CONCESSIONS TO PLACATE ITALY

Aged Emperor Turns Deaf Ear to Kaiser's Plea That the Trentino Be Returned.

MINISTRY SUPPORTS HIM

Special Foreign Office Messenger Sent to Rome to Make the Decision Formally Known.

CALL ON BERLIN FOR TROOPS

Former Premier Venizelos Urges Greece to Join Allies at Once and Quadruple Her Area.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 14—(Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A Trieste correspondent reports that Emperor Francis Joseph yesterday received in audience Baron von Burian, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who subsequently presided over a Cabinet Council and conferred with the German Ambassador.

Baron von Burian communicated to the Emperor Prince von Bülow's proposal for averting Italy's intervention by the immediate cession of the Trentino and rectification of the Italo-Austrian frontier. Despite the urgent solicitations of the Kaiser, the Emperor absolutely refused to sanction any cession of territory to Italy and insisted on Prince von Bülow's negotiations with the Italian Government being broken off.

Since this decision is irrevocable and has been approved by all the Ministers, including Baron von Burian himself, who formerly was in favor of Prince von Bülow's proposal, a special Foreign Office Messenger has been sent to Rome as bearer of the Emperor's refusal. The latter will shortly be announced in the press and the motives will then be explained.

Meanwhile Germany is said to have been called upon to send Bavarian troops to the Tyrol, where the concentration has already been started, and the fortifications of the Trentino are expected to be fully manned within a week.

All the State and municipal employes of Trieste, including the police, are compelled to take oath that in case the Government is changed and a foreign power occupies the city by force of arms they will refuse to continue their service and will leave the city.

SAYS ITALY MUST EXPAND.

More Territory Necessary or Mediterranean, Premier's Organ Declares.

ROME, (via Paris,) March 14.—Territorial expansion for Italy with new dominions "beyond the seas, especially on the Mediterranean, must be obtained," asserts the Giornale d'Italia in a long article, regarded here as of a semi-official nature, in which the present crisis is discussed. The Giornale is Premier Salandra's personal organ.

Italy's seven months' neutrality, the paper says, were not lost, for not only have her interests been defended, but the nation has acquired greater political and military force.

"Since the beginning of the war," the Giornale d'Italia says, "Italy has declared her neutrality only until her own interests are in question, thus intending to exclude any renunciation of her rights and proclaiming for her the amplest liberty of action. Neutrality has been maintained despite foreign flatteries and the pressure of internal agitation. The forces of the belligerents gradually are wearing out while our energies are augmented.

"All have slowly recognized Italy's right to have the amplest liberty of action against any one. Thus foreign countries have abandoned the strange idea that they would be able to enlist Italy in the name of sentimentalism, like the romantic knight-errant or in the aid of great powers aspiring to the domination of the world.

"There is now beginning the second phase of the war, which probably will be decisive. Italy has a frontier problem which for fifty years has oppressed her like a yoke as the result of the unfortunate war of 1866, which forced Italy, when she took the Venetian provinces, to accept a confine which has been a threat. Now that the configuration of Europe, perhaps of a great part of the world, is about to be decided, we must and will obtain by every means a frontier which politically and from a military viewpoint is in no sense a menace.

"Her anti-Italian policy in the Italian provinces within her borders was Austria's fatal mistake. It cannot and must not continue. These Italians must be saved from destruction.

"A nation of 37,000,000 inhabitants bordered almost entirely by the sea, a great exporter of men, and with agricultural, industrial, and commercial interests which are constantly developing, needs expansion beyond the seas, especially on the Mediterranean."

The newspaper says this statement summarizes the great problem which Italy must solve "by sacrificing blood and money if necessary." It declares the nation must be constantly prepared for any eventuality.

The Idea Nazionale asserts that Germany has made an attempt to send rifles to the natives of Cyrenaica, Eastern Tripoli, for the purpose of arming a revolution against the Italian authorities. It is said that these rifles, of French make, were discovered at Venice, having been concealed in beer barrels.

"This attempt has assumed the character of direct and shameless provocation," says the newspaper. "It was on merely a suspicion that the Serbian authorities were furthering a revolutionary agitation in Bosnia that Austria demanded immediate satisfaction, failing to receive which she declared war. Ger-

many is doing much more than that in Tripoli, since her own official representatives, protected by the immunity enjoyed by diplomats, are intriguing against Italy, while from Berlin shipments of rifles and ammunition have been sent to arm a revolt."

The Idea Nazionale also says that in Italy there are great numbers of German spies, who are hearing and watching everything, taking photographs, and using wireless. These agents, it is said, have purchased tracts of land near points of strategic military importance.

The same newspaper says that Italian officials at Venice have confiscated 700 sacks of sulphur destined for Germany on discovering that the sulphur contained more than 3 per cent. of copper and was suitable for the manufacture of explosives.

"German reprisals against the enforcement by Italy of the laws governing contraband are detected in Germany's prohibition of the exportation of coal to Italy," the Idea Nazionale continues. "This is a symptom of the state of mind now reigning in Berlin concerning relations with Italy. It is proof that Germany considers the opening of hostilities with Italy not improbable, and perhaps near."

ITALIAN LEAGUE WANTS WAR.

Demands Liberation of All Italians from Austrian Rule.

MILAN, March 14.—The National League at a general assembly has passed a resolution demanding the liberation of all Italians from Austrian dominion through intervention in the European war.

The league has also sent a telegram to Queen Helena expressing admiration for "the splendid patriotic virtues of her people, (Montenegrins,) who are bravely fighting for the same ideals as animate the Italians."

VENIZELOS FOR WAR ON TURKEY AT ONCE

Ex-Premier Says Greece Can Quadruple Her Area If She Joins the Allies Now.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, March 14. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—In an interview with an evening paper M. Venizelos, the former Premier, says he is convinced the new Cabinet will very soon be forced by the course of events to abandon its neutrality policy and participate with the Allies in operations against Constantinople and Smyrna. He said:

"The new Government must, before it is too late, adopt a policy of action. I doubled the area of Greece, M. Gounaris can now quadruple it. If the Government embraces this policy I give formal assurance as the leader of the parliamentary majority that I will give them my full and loyal support in pursuance of this line of action. The quicker a decision is taken the greater will the advantage to Greek interests be."

To a remark of one of his adherents that if such a policy is to be adopted it should be under a Venizelos Cabinet, M. Venizelos replied that the present moment was not one for a fresh Ministerial crisis. Once Greece decides for war it will be her army led by her King that will have the execution of the decision, and in the King's military genius and army's devotion the nation has unbounded confidence. In that case, therefore, it is unimportant whether Venizelos or Gounaris is in power.

Asked about the danger from Bulgaria, M. Venizelos said that the events of the last week at Sofia proved that once Greece joined the Allies, Bulgaria would be forced to follow her example. This would be another great service rendered by Greece to the cause of the Allies. Greece was bound to desire and assist in the dismemberment of Turkey if for no other reason than to prevent the dreadful and systematic persecution of the large Greek population in Turkey, which threatened not only this population with extermination, but Greece with financial ruin as a result of having to provide support for 1,000,000 destitute refugees.

The Imbros says that Turkey has again offered to renounce in favor of Greece her claims on all the islands in the Aegean now occupied by Greece if the latter will abstain from action on the side of the Allies. This offer was made to M. Venizelos before his resignation, but was rejected.

It is believed that the object of yesterday's visit of German, Austrian, and Turkish Ministers to M. Zographos was to renew this offer to the new Government, but that it will again be declined.

NEW TURKISH CAPITAL TO BE ESKI SHEHR

Ottoman Government Said to Have Sent Many Valuables to Asia Minor Town.

LONDON, Monday, March 15.—A Reuter dispatch from Sofia says:

"According to refugees who have arrived at Sofia from Constantinople, work has been proceeding there for some time on the State archives, which are being packed up and are to be sent away.

"Eski Shehr, in Asia Minor, it is reported, has been selected as the Ottoman capital until the fate of Constantinople is determined. Many valuables have already been sent to that town, where a number of buildings have been requisitioned for the purpose of housing the authorities.

"Owing to the disquieting situation many foreigners have left Constantinople. These include the families of the German and Austrian Ambassadors."

Eski Shehr, a town of about 20,000 population, about 100 miles inland from the Sea of Marmora, is well known as the centre of the meerschaum pipe industry, there being extremely productive deposits of meerschaum in the vinicity. It is also known for its warm springs. The town is connected by rail with Scutari, Angora, and Konich.

SAY WARSHIP WAS HIT.

Turks Report Failure of Night Attack on Fort Dardanus.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via Berlin and by Wireless to London,) March 14.—A correspondent of the Wolff Bureau telegraphs that in a night attack on Wednesday and Thursday the allied fleet bombarded the searchlight installation at Dardanus fort in the Dardanelles. One British cruiser was struck by a Turkish shell and withdrew from the firing line.

After three mine sweepers had been sunk, adds the correspondent, the others fled without achieving their purpose. There were no losses on the Turkish side, and the searchlight plant remained intact.

Turkish headquarters reports that on the Caucasian front the Russians delivered an attack on the Turkish troops stationed at Artwin (forty miles south of Batum.) They, however, were quickly repulsed. On March 7 the Turks repelled all the Russian attacks on the heights near Artwin and occupied the Russian positions.

WORRIED OVER RUMANIA.

Hungarians Made Apprehensive by Neighbors' War Preparations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, March 14. (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—Rumania's war preparations are causing much uneasiness in the monarchy. Though there are very few able-bodied men in the Rumanian districts of Hungary, for the authorities took almost every one of them or arrested those who are considered to be dangerous, it is feared that the few who remain at home will after all bring about disturbances.

A private telegram from Saloniki states that a great quantity of war material arrived there for Rumania yesterday. Eighty automobiles were put ashore there and dispatched at once to Bucharest. The same boat brought also great quantities of ammunition.

TURKEY'S OFFER TO BULGARS.

Ready to Cede Adrianople for Aid Against Greece.

LONDON, Monday, March 15.—Discussing the alleged efforts being made by Turkey to win Bulgaria's active assistance, The Daily Mail's Sofia correspondent, telegraphing under date of Friday, says:

"The visit here of Halil Bey, President of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies, according to general report, was for the purpose of making an offer under which Turkey would permit Bulgaria to occupy Adrianople and other territory which Turkey won back after the second Balkan war, provided Bulgaria attacked Greece and also occupied Greek Macedonia.

"The Bulgarian Premier's answer to this proposal was non-committal."

It is reported that rioting and pillaging have taken place in Adrianople.

GENEVA, March 14.—Foreign Minister Ghenadieff of Bulgaria, left Neuchatel yesterday for Sofia. It is believed here that the future course of the Bulgarian Government will be strongly influenced by his report from Rome and Vienna, where he has spent the past month on a special mission.

ITALIAN TROOPERS HERE.

They Come to Take 1,500 Horses Back to Italy.

Sixty-one officers and troopers belonging to the First Umberto Regiment of the Italian cavalry arrived yesterday from Genoa on the Italian liner Europa, under the command of Capt. Salvatore Pace, to take back a shipment of 1,500 horses which have been purchased in this country for the army. The squadron included Lieuts. Count Allesandro Marazani and Cesare Corvino, a Sergeant Major and seven other non-commissioned officers.

The soldiers were all slight, short men, 20 years of age, according to the manifest, and wore gray fatigue uniforms without brass buttons. Twenty-five will return on the Europa next Saturday with the first consignment of horses, and the others will go back on ships sailing later.

After the Europa had been made fast at her pier, foot of West Thirty-fourth Street, Lieut. Count Marazani had the men mustered on the after deck and delivered a little lecture in Italian as to how they should conduct themselves in the city. Turning to a dapper, swarthy little trooper standing near him, he asked what part of Italy he came from.

"Sicily," was the reply.

"Ah!. Sicily," said the Lieutenant. "You must be very careful, because the Americans believe that is where the Mana Nera originated."

Afterward money was given to the men for cigarettes and car fares and they were allowed to go ashore. The officers will live at the Italian Club and the troopers will remain on board the ship during their stay in New York.

The detail was met at the pier by Capt. Carlo Pfister, formerly Naval Attaché to the Italian Embassy at Washington, but now quartered in New York on a special mission for his Government.

U.S.A. Officers Off for Eastern Front

BERLIN, (via London,) March 14.—A party of six American army officers left Berlin this afternoon for the eastern battle front under the guidance of Capt. Maltzahn. They recently returned from a tour of inspection of the western line. The group is composed of Lieut. Colonel Joseph E. Kuhn of the Engineers, Major Clarence C. Williams of the Ordnance Department, Major Dwight E. Aultman of the Field Artillery, Capt. Samuel D. Rookenbach of the Cavalry, Capt. Wilson B. Burtt of the Infantry, and Capt. Samuel G. Shartle of the Coast Artillery.

Official Bulletins of War Operations.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON.—A heavy counter-attack, delivered by the enemy Saturday afternoon and several minor counter-attacks earlier in the day, were repulsed.

Judging by observations on various positions of the field of battle and by statements of prisoners, of whom there are now 1,720, the enemy's losses must have been very heavy, and cannot have fallen far short of 10,000 men within three days.

A train at the Don station was blown up by our air craft Sunday morning.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—The British air squadron has effectively bombarded Westende.

The successes gained by the British troops at Neuve Chapelle prove to have been absolutely complete. They advanced on a front of about three kilometers, (about eighteen miles,) with a depth of 1,200 to 1,500 meters, capturing successively three lines of trenches and a fortified work to the south of Neuve Chapelle. Counter-attacks, delivered by the Germans with great violence, were repulsed.

The enemy suffered great losses and left in the hands of our allies prisoners to a number considerably greater than at first reported. The British heavy and field artillery very effectively prepared the way for and supported the vigorous action of the infantry.

In Champagne we have consolidated our new front by advances at different points, and have firmly established ourselves on the lines of crests captured from the enemy.

In the Argonne, between Four de Paris and Bolante, we have made ourselves masters of more than 300 yards of trenches and taken prisoners, who included several officers. The enemy made two counter-attacks during the day, but were completely repulsed.

On the heights of the Meuse, at Les Eparges, the Germans attempted an attack which was immediately stopped by our fire.

The same thing happened at Le Chamois, north of Badonviller.

(*Day Report*)—Belgian troops continued to make progress in the bend of the Yser. Their artillery, supported by our heavy artillery, destroyed a point of vantage organized by the Germans in a cemetery at Dixmude.

The enemy bombarded Ypres, where there were several victims among the civilian population.

The German artillery also bombarded the cathedral at Soissons and the surrounding district.

To the north of Rheims, opposite the Luxemburg wood, the enemy attempted to seize one of our advanced trenches and was repulsed. Rheims was then bombarded.

In Champagne toward nightfall yesterday we repulsed two counter-attacks, pursued the enemy, and seized several trenches. In one of these we found about 100 dead and some war material.

In the Argonne, at Four de Paris, an attack, attempted with the object of debouching against our line, was checked completely.

In Lorraine our patrols occupied Embermenil.

In the Vosges there has been artillery action.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—Several of the enemy's ships yesterday afternoon shelled without result German positions from the vicinity of La Panne and Nieuport.

Near Neuve Chapelle, except for one isolated British attack which was repulsed, there were only artillery duels.

In Champagne the French again made partial attacks to the east of Souain and north of Le Mesnil. All of these attacks broke down under the German fire with heavy losses to the French.

In the Vosges the weather is better and fighting has been resumed.

In the Argonne the French are now using a new sort of hand grenades, which fill the air with a pestilential odor. The infantry is also using explosive bullets, which burst into flames when striking objects. This was observed in yesterday's engagements.

On the eastern front the situation is unchanged.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—The situation in West Galicia is unchanged. The enemy's attacks along the Lower Nida and south of Gorlice were repulsed after short fights.

In numerous sections of the Carpathians violent attacks by the Russians miscarried. For instance, on the battlefront between the Lupkow Ridge and Uszkow Pass, in the Opor Valley, and near Wyszkow, there were violent night engagements and many Russians fell into our hands, including 400, who surrendered in a fight at close quarters.

Fighting also developed on the positions south of the Dniester. An attack by strong Russian forces of infantry came under an effective fire and soon stopped, and then collapsed entirely, the Russians losing severely. Russian dismounted cavalry, advancing further eastward, were again repulsed.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—Between the Niemen and Vistula Rivers there has been fighting only in the Valleys of the Omulew and Orzyc and in the direction of Przasnysz, along a total front of sixty versts. The enemy's attempts to advance have everywhere been repulsed. On March 13 our troops opened a counter-attack and seized several villages.

In other regions, on the right banks of the Bobr and Narew Rivers, and on the left bank of the Vistula, only artillery engagements have occurred.

In the Carpathians violent snowstorms continue. In the region of Lupkow Pass we have made progress and captured more than 600 prisoners, including fourteen officers, and six machine guns. On the Rabbe-Reastzciew-Studenne front the Austrians continue their efforts to pierce our line, but have suffered heavy losses.

In the region of Koziouski and Rozaka the Germans have renewed their violent attacks, which have everywhere been repulsed. Colossal losses have been inflicted on the enemy. By means of a counter-attack we captured many hundreds of prisoners.

In Eastern Galicia we easily repulsed repeated attacks near the village of Niedzwiska, on the Dniester. During this engagement an Austrian battalion was dispersed by our counter-attack. By a sudden assault we captured the enemy's positions near the village of Malkowice, in the Przemysl region, and made prisoners of the Austrian battalion holding these positions.

MAY FORCE EITEL TO FREE A SAILOR

One of the William P. Frye's Crew Said to be Illegally Detained by the Cruiser.

COMPLAINT TO WASHINGTON

German Captain Still Withholds Notice of Time He Wants to Repair His Ship—Close Watch at Capes.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 14.—Government authorities here are awaiting instructions from Washington regarding representations to be made to Commander Thierichens of the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich concerning the detention of Charles Frank and Robert Rogge, members of the crew of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, which was sunk in the South Atlantic Jan. 28 by the German commerce destroyer.

Sworn statements have been made to the Collector of Customs by other members of the Frye's crew that one of these men is being detained against his wishes, and the question is whether the German commander has a right to take men from an American ship and hold them for service in the German Navy, even if they are Germans and subject to such military service. Collector Hamilton, it is learned, has received word to make no move until he receives instructions from the Treasury Department, which yesterday referred the subject to the Secretary of State.

Commander Thierichens still delays replying to Collector Hamilton's twice-repeated request for formal notification of the time he wishes to have for repairing his vessel. He has estimated that three weeks would be necessary, but has made no specific request for time. The Naval Board of Survey, without waiting further word from the German officer, will resume its examination of the cruiser tomorrow to see what repairs are necessary to make her seaworthy. Constructor Dubose, Lieut. Commander Norris, and Lieut. Allen, the members of the board, will resume their work by going over the Prinz Eitel Friedrich's boilers.

Immigrants Coming Here.

Immigration officials here today received authorization from Washington to remove from the vessel the seventy-five Portuguese, French, and Turkish immigrants taken from the French passenger steamer Floride when she was destroyed. Under guard of immigration inspectors they will be sent to Ellis Island in New York Harbor tomorrow night on a steamer of the Old Dominion Line. From Ellis Island they will be sent to South America by the French line which originally undertook to transport them from France. Nearly all the immigrants are ineligible for admission to the United States. Most of them have no money, and some are diseased.

In the group are a dozen children who romped about in the Eitel Friedrich steerage today, peered over at curious folk that flocked here today to view the German cruiser.

Apparently the one hope the officers and crew of the cruiser cherish is that some night, when the fog is heavy and the watch of the British warships off the Virginia Capes lags, the Eitel may push out into the Atlantic and take another chance.

"You have no idea what it means to lie idle here, when we know they are fighting at home," said Commander Thierichens today. "Why, even when we were out there chasing enemy ships and dodging war vessels, we couldn't help feeling that all the things that were happening at home would be only printed history for us. The nearest we ever came to real action was during the battle off Chile. I didn't see that, but I heard it.

"I was with our operator, and I heard the Scharnhorst give the orders when the British ships were sighted. I heard the flagship call, 'Clear for action.' I listened to every command until the battle was ended, and I knew that the Monmouth was sinking."

The news of the other engagement in the Atlantic, the commander said, was not known on the Eitel's men until long after their comrades had been defeated.

Has Been Kindly Treated.

"You Americans have been kind to my ship since she has been here," said the Commander. "I realize the difficult task before the Collector of the Port in enforcing neutrality. Mr. Hamilton has treated us very well indeed."

The cabin of the Commander has already become the receiving station of a heavy mail. Letters pour in from all parts of the country with words of admiration for the daring exploits of the vessel as well as enthusiastic partisan praise for her officers.

While the reporter talked with Commander Thierichens there was a knock at the door and a telegram was delivered. When he had read it he looked up smiling. It was in German, and said: "Best wishes from Valparaiso. Hearty congratulations."

"This is only one of many others," said he. "Almost as soon as we were in touch with shore I received one from Manila. And the letters come from children, too, addressed in their baby handwriting. I tell you, it touches the heart to get those kindly letters."

Here the eyes of the German officer traveled to his desk, where, smiling out of their silver frames, were pictures of a trio of plump babies and their mother.

The Commander realized fully the concern felt in this country over the sinking of the Frye, and a copy of the Declaration of London had a prominent place among the books on his table.

"We acted according to this," he said, touching the document, as if to dismiss the subject.

How the Eitel Escaped.

That the British and French cruisers along the coast knew of the presence of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich near the Virginia Capes and were searching for her, and that Captain Thierichens owed his escape from capture to the fact that he followed the sailing directions of Captain Kiehne, of the William P. Frye in coming into Hampton Roads, was the statement of an officer on the British steamer Anglo-Patagonian here today. This officer said that on Feb. 6 his vessel, which was bound to Newport News to load a cargo of horses, received a wireless message from a British cruiser, saying: "Prinz Eitel Friedrich somewhere near Virginia Capes. Kill time until further notice."

"The ship was then 1,000 miles from the coast," said the officer. "For four days she loafed along, then a message from the same cruiser said, 'All safe; Prinz Eitel at Newport News.' The remaining 600 miles was made in record time and the Anglo-Patagonian docked here yesterday."

The officer said just before his ship entered the capes he passed between two British and two French cruisers. These were drawn up so as to form a line, the two French warships facing the two British ships. The Anglo-Patagonian exchanged greetings with the warships and one of them signaled, "She will never get out of there alive."

The officer, who had not heard Captain Kiehnes's version of how the Eitel was steered into the capes, said the cruiser's escape from the hostile warships was remarkable. He could offer only one theory—that she held to straight longitude north until directly opposite the capes and then turned west at a sharp angle. By such a course only could she have eluded capture, he said. This theory proved correct, as exactly such a course was taken by the Eitel when she came in, the German Commander having followed advice of Captain Kiehne, who had been asked what course was best to follow to avoid capture.

THE NEW YORK AT LIVERPOOL.

American Liner's Captain Had Lifeboats Ready in Event of Attack.

LIVERPOOL, (via London,) March 14.—The American Line steamer New York, which arrived here this afternoon, had an uneventful voyage. The Captain of the vessel had prepared for eventualites by having the lifeboats swung out and ready for lowering.

The passengers were interested in reports received by the steamer's wireless of the operations of submarines off the Scilly Islands. One message said that an Ellerman liner had been torpedoed there Saturday morning. It is believed here, however, that this message referred to the Andalusian of the Ellerman Line, which was sunk on Friday.

A rumor was current here this afternoon before her arrival that the New York had been sunk.

SAIL FOR THE WAR ZONE.

Heavy Shipments of Cotton on Vessels Leaving Norfolk.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, March 14.—Sailing from this port today for war zone waters were these steamships:

Homer City (British) for Havre, with 1,991 plates of spelter, valued at $12,450; 8,229 pigs of lead, worth $26,885, and 16,400 bales of cotton, valued at $725,782, from Galveston.

Spyros Vallianos (Greek) for Rotterdam, with 12,722 bales of cotton, valued at $594,760, and 2,102 bales of cotton linters, valued at $39,890, from Savannah.

Kingswood (British) for Browhead, with sugar from Sagua, Cuba.

Ellen (Norwegian) for Rotterdam, with 240,310 bushels of corn, valued at $206,097, from Newport News.

FRENCH OPERA GIRLS SAD EITEL CAPTIVES

Paris Singers, Bound for Buenos Aires, Feared They Would Be Marooned by Germans.

TELL OF FLORIDE'S CAPTURE

Officers Were Polite, but Food and Water Bad—More Men from Scuttled Ships Here.

How a French woman feels when she is captured at sea and taken on board a German warship was related yesterday by Mlle. Jeanne Marny of the Opéra Comique, Paris, who was on the French liner Floride when that vessel was taken by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich on Feb. 19 off the coast of Brazil.

She arrived in New York yesterday on the Old Dominion steamship Jefferson, accompanied by her friend, Marinette Tvetty.

Both actresses are about 26 years old and sailed together on the Floride from Bordeaux to join the opera stock company at the San Marco Theatre, Buenos Aires. Mlle. Marny is a blonde mezzo-soprano and her companion, who is a brunette, is a soprano.

In an interview with a TIMES reporter at the Brevoort last night Miss Marny, who spoke for her friend, too, said they were glad to be safe and sound on shore in the United States after their experience in trying to get to the Argentine.

"It was a great shock," she said, "after taking our coffee and rolls on the morning of Feb. 19, when a strange steamer was sighted coming straight toward our ship. The officer on the bridge said he thought she looked like a German warship and then we were all frightened and the sick women among the Portuguese immigrants in the steerage cried and others knelt and prayed. The cabin passengers, nine of us altogether, were much disturbed, too, when we saw the big black ship coming nearer and nearer. Then Capt. Moussin came from the bridge and said it was all right because he had got a wireless message in English telling him to wait for the other ship to come up as she was a British cruiser and wanted to see what passengers he had on board.

German's Deception Complete.

"The German officers deceived us all up to the last moment, and after hailing our Captain from the bridge when we stopped, sent a boat in charge of an officer, who pretended to speak nothing but English when he came on board.

"The German ship was black everywhere, and we could not see any one on deck as she waited close by, with the smoke pouring from her two big funnels. Our passengers thought it was all right until one of the officers of the Floride came along and said it was a German warship, and that we were all prisoners of war and would be taken to the other ship.

"I felt so sorry for the poor, sick Portuguese women, because they could not understand what had happened and thought they were all going to be thrown into the sea with their children, to feed the sharks we had seen swimming about that morning.

"That was at 9:30, and at 10 o'clock one of the German officers told us in French to pack our effects to get ready to transfer to the Prinz Eitel Friedrich. He spoke politely and raised his cap to us all, which cheered the women up a little, but my friend and myself were so agitated that we could hardly pack our trunks and valises, and could not have done it without the aid of a stewardess of the Floride.

"We were allowed to take our ten trunks, which had all the costumes for the different French operettas that Marinette and I appear in. If they had been lost we should have been in desperate straits, because they cost a lot of money and take time to make.

"In the afternoon the passengers were all taken on board the German ship, and the cabin passengers were kept separate, in a cabin on deck, from the immigrants, who were put down in the hold.

Feared They'd Be Marooned.

"For four days and nights none of us women could sleep or eat because we did not know what was going to be done with us. Some of the Floride's officers thought we should be landed on the coast of Brazil at some desolate spot where we might be captured by hostile Indians, and that frightened the Portuguese women again, as many of them were still sick, and they were all mixed up together with the healthy passengers down the hold in the middle of the ship, with only one small hatch off to give air.

"It was hot on board for the first nine days after we were taken, and then the ship turned toward the north and it began to get cooler. Then the French officers were lost for conjectures as to what the Germans were going to do with us, as we were leaving the coast of Brazil behind. We were all happy when the Prinz Eitel went into Newport News on Wednesday and we heard that our troubles were over."

"Did you sing or act for the German officers on the voyage?" the singers were asked.

"No," said Miss Marny. "We were too sad to act or sing, and never slept properly a single night of the twenty we spent as prisoners on the ship, but the officers were polite toward the passengers and treated us as well as they could considering the poor food and salty water."

Both singers were anxious to know if there were any steamships sailing for Buenos Aires soon because they wanted to get there before the theatre closed for the season. When the reporter told thm there was a regular service of English steamships from New York to the Argentine, Mlle. Tvetty broke her silence and said, with an emphatic shake of her head, "Non, non, Anglais jamais, ne vaire, ne vaire; American, yees, yees; no Anglais ship."

They expressed much joy when they heard that an American line had been started to Buenos Aires direct, and said they would go to the French Line today to make arrangements, as they expect that company, which owned the Floride, to pay their way.

Other Refugees Aboard.

Five other cabin passengers came on the Jefferson.

So far 201 officers and seamen from ships sunk by the Eitel have come to this city in three days, but these were the first passengers to arrive. There were two other cabin passengers on the Floride, who described themselves as Syrians, when they booked at Bordeaux, but after the steamship had been captured they told the German commander they were Ottomans and allies, so they were quartered in the first cabin.

Albert Seminario, a wealthy French mining engineer, who was on his way to Concepcion, Chile, accompanied by his wife, two daughters, Marie Louise and Mercedes, and his little son, Jean, said they were treated with courtesy by the German officers and he had no fault to find with them in that respect.

"There was no room on the Prinz Eitel to accommodate the passengers properly, and the quarters were very stuffy, the food was poor, and the water salt," said he. "We had plenty of time to pack our ten trunks and our hand baggage on the Floride, as the German crew were busy all the forenoon getting the potatoes, flour, provisions, and wines, and even the electrical supplies, from her to the Prinz Eitel, which they transferred in the Floride's lifeboats."

Mr. Seminario went to the Hotel Brevoort with his family, and will probably sail for Concepcion via Panama next Wednesday on the United Fruit steamship Santa Marta.

Capt. A. Moussin of the Floride, Capt. J. Wedgewood of the British steamship Wellerby, and Capt. A. E. Dobbing of the British steamship Mary Ada Short, also arrived on the Jefferson. All three agreed that they had been fairly well treated by the German officers on the Prinz Eitel, that is, as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

Capt. Dobbing said that Capt. W. J. King of the British sailing ship Invercoe was a Canadian originally, and had become an American citizen, which resulted in himself and his officers being quartered aft on the German warship and being treated "royally," as he described it to the reporters.

The two English Captains will sail for Liverpool on the White Star liner Arabic on Wednesday, and Capt. Moussin will go to Bordeaux next Saturday on the French liner Rochambeau.

FRENCH SHIP PREY OF U-29.

The Auguste Conseil Blown Up by the German Submarine.

BORDEAUX, France, March 14.—The news reached here today of the sinking of the steamer Auguste Conseil, from Cardiff for Rouen, with a cargo of coal, which was torpedoed by a submarine off Start Point, near the southern extremity of Devon, England, on Thursday afternoon. The crew of twenty-eight men is reported to have been saved by a Danish steamer and taken to Falmouth.

FALMOUTH, (via London,) March 14.—The Auguste Conseil was sunk by the German submarine U-29. Her crew arrived here today on the Danish steamer Excellence Fieske.

Members of the crew said that the commander of the German submarine gave them ten minutes in which to leave their ship, after which she was destroyed with bombs. The German commander told them he left Cuxhaven six days ago, and was about to return. He said that the U-29 would be replaced by another submarine.

The Auguste Conseil, belonging to the Société des Affreteurs Réunis, was a steamer of 1,852 tons. She sailed from Hyeres, France, on Jan. 25 for Havre, where she arrived on Feb. 5. Maritime records contain no information concerning her movements after that date.

MAY SAVE THE FLORAZAN.

Trawlers Seen Towing the Torpedoed British Steamer.

LIVERPOOL, (via London,) March 14.—The crew of the British steamer Florazan, which was torpedoed at the mouth of the Bristol Channel on March 11, arrived here today. The men said their cargo of cotton had been discharged at Havre and the steamer was crossing the Channel to England. No submarines had been seen.

Thursday night, while the men of the crew were playing cards, a terrific explosion occurred, throwing the men all about the ship. Two boats had been made ready for launching, and were lowered, and the Captain and all the crew, except one man who is supposed to have been drowned in the stokehold, got in them. It was first thought that the Florazan would turn turtle, but the vessel righted herself. The ship's boats were picked up by a trawler an hour after the explosion. The Florazan was then on fire, according to the men, and it was believed there was no hope of saving her.

LONDON, March 14.—According to the officers of the steamer Whateley Hall, the steamer Florazan was still afloat on Friday evening. The Whateley Hall sighted the Florazan off Bristol Channel. She was being towed by four trawlers, while two trawlers guided her astern. The Florazan was well down by the head, and her superstructure had disappeared. It was said that there had been a fire on board the steamer.

"REGARDS TO CHURCHILL."

Submarine Officers' Message by Crew of the Andalusian.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIVERPOOL, March 14. (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Capt. Leonard O'Malley of the Andalusian, which was one of the vessels sunk by the U-29 off the Scilly Islands, states that his ship was traveling at eleven knots, and on sighting the submarine altered her course repeatedly so as to avoid the latter. The submarine, which at first was four miles off, chased her as a greyhound might chase a hare and easily overhauled her. Subsequently the submarine's Captain told him the U-29, which is one of the latest German type, could catch anything up to 17 knots; also that she was fitted with two machine guns, instead of one, as in the older vessels.

On O'Malley's expressing condemnation of the German policy of piracy the submarine commander replied:

"It is our duty; at the same time, we don't want to take civilian lives. It is the ships we want to kill, not the men."

Discussing the war generally, the German said:

"It is an awful business. Great Britain and Germany ought not to be at enmity; we ought to be allies. Just think it, Britain, as the world's greatest sea power, and the great German Army. Together we could command the world."

When parting, the submarine officers asked the Englishmen to give their regards to Churchill.

PRIZE FOR SINKING TRANSPORT

One Submarine Crew Said to Have Already Received Reward.

LEIPZIG, (via London,) March 14.—A citizen of Leipzig has offered a second reward of 3,000 marks ($750) to the crew of the German submarine which sinks a British troop transport. The first gift of a similar nature already has been distributed.

An uncensored wireless dispatch from Berlin, on Feb. 21, mentioned "the report of the sinking of a British transport, with troops, and the accompanying steamer." There has been no official confirmation of this report.

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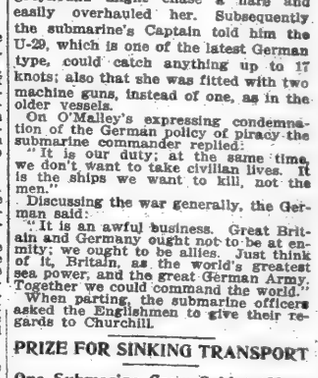

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TO RETAIN GERMAN NAMES.

London County Council Satisfied with Berlin Road, Hanover Sq., &c.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 14.—The London County Council is not encouraging the changing of German street names. Despite the fact that the Borough Council of Stoke Newington has requested that Wiesbaden Road be renamed Beatty Road, after the naval hero of that name, the Local Government Committee, in a report which will be submitted tomorrow, says it is not satisfied that sufficient cause for the alteration has been made out.

Recently the County Council decided to take no action with regard to renaming Berlin Road Gatford Road. Suggestions have been made by many citizens to change the name of Hanover Square.

GERMANS COUNT THE COST.

War Bill for All Belligerents Put at $375,000,000 a Week.

BERLIN, March 14, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency says that Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, stated to the Reichstag, introducing the budget on March 10, that the cost of the war for all of the belligerents was 1,500,000,000 marks ($375,000,000) a week.

"The cost to the British in the first eight months of the war was 9,000,000,000 marks, ($2,250,000,000,) and to the French and Russians probably 18,000,000,000 marks, ($4,500,000,000)," the news agency statement continues.

"The Secretary quoted David Lloyd George as saying that the war would be won by the last billion. English opinion is that the war is only a continuation of business, while the Germans consider war a national duty.

"England's November loan was successful only because the installments were spread over a long time and the Bank of England allowed unprecedented facilities. French subscribers to the loan issued shortly before the war are unable to pay the installments."

Additional subscription to the new war loan, amounting to 34,500,000 marks, ($8,625,000,) have been received. The subscriptions were made among others by the Relief Association, the pensions fund employes, and the Factory Foremen's Association.

Although no invitations to subscribe to the war loan have been sent abroad, subscriptions amounting to 120,000,000 marks ($30,000,000) have been received, the Overseas Agency says, from neutral countries.

BERLIN'S WAR NEWS.

All Warships Shelling Dardanelles Hit—Russians Move from Warsaw.

BERLIN, March 14, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The following was given out today by the Overseas News Agency:

"Reports from Athens state that during the bombardment of the inner forts of the Dardanelles all of the warships of the Allies engaged were hit.

"It appears from a British army order found on a captured English soldier that in last week's British offensive movement in Flanders forty-eight British battalions were opposed by three German battalions.

"Replying to the declaration of the British Government that it is permitting the importation of German dyestuffs, the German Government states that the exportation of these articles is prohibited.

"A committee headed by the Polish leader, Prince Czartoryski, is traveling in Russian Poland, and spending 500,000 marks ($125,000) for provisions to relieve the distressed population.

"Notwithstanding the declaration of Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander in Chief, that he would hold Warsaw until the last breath, the Russian hospitals and supply departments already have been transferred to Vilna. Work has been stopped in many factories.

"According to reports from Basle, the Cabinet crisis in Greece was caused by the refusal of King Constantine to permit Great Britain and France to transport 20,000 men through Greece to join the Serbians against Austria-Hungary.

"At a reception in Bucharest to Gen. Pau, the French commander, during his recent visit to Rumania, the General said: 'He who has not seen a German army cannot imagine it. It is a host of heroes, unique in history.'

"The Persian Government has declared void the agreement entered into with England and Russia in 1900 and 1910. The Persians have dismissed the Belgian customs employes. The Swedish General of Police, whose dismissal was demanded by the British Ambassador, has received the title of Pasha and a high decoration."

TYPHUS THREATENS SERBIA, SAYS LIPTON

American Doctors and Nurses Battling with Disease—Many of Them Attacked.

ONE DOCTOR A SUICIDE?

Report from Athens Says Epidemic Is Diminishing and Americans Are Recovering.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 15. — The Chronicle publishes a letter from Sir Thomas Lipton to Sir Robert Hudson of the British Red Cross Society about the conditions in Serbia. Sir Thomas says:

"Hospitals are full everywhere with typhus, not typhoid. Dr. Ryan, who is in charge of the American units, has some 2,000 patients in his care. He says that unless something is done at once to prevent the spread of typhus the country will lose more than half its population.

"The first hospital I visited on my way to Nish was at Ghevgheli. It was an American hospital and I was taken through every ward by Dr. Donnelly. There were some 1,400 patients, principally typhus. Many patients were lying without blankets or mattresses, just in their ordinary clothes. The condition of those patients was something terrible.

"I also saw some of the American nurses, out of twelve, seven of them lying sick of typhus and three of their doctors out of six down with the same thing.

"Dr. Donnelly came to the station to see me off, as fine a type of healthy man as you could see and of a happy, cheerful disposition. On my way back, when I got to the station at Ghovghell, I looked for Donnelly, but to my great regret I found that Donnelly had died the day before.

"When I arrived at Nish I found this city very bad indeed—disease everywhere, mainly typhus, and hospitals full to overflowing. From Nish I went to Belgrade. Typhus here was pretty bad but not nearly so bad as at Nish.

"On my return from Belgrade I called at the Serbian Army's headquarters at Kragouvevatz. The typhus here is very bad.

"Mrs. Hardy, who is in charge of the hospital at Gendarmeriska Kassarna, told me she had over 600 patients, principally typhus, and not one doctor or nurse to help her. Her sole assistants in the hospital were Austrian prisoners who acted as hospital orderlies.

"They are short of everything in the way of medicines and drugs, blankets, sheets—in fact, everything necessary in connection with hospital work. This one case, I should say, illustrates numerous similar cases all through the country."

The Times this morning announces that Sir Ralph Paget will leave for Serbia because of the illness of Lady Paget, who is in charge of one of the Red Cross hospitals there.

American Doctor a Suicide?

LONDON, Monday, March 15.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Athens says:

"The epidemic of typhus fever in Serbia is now reported to be diminishing. Many doctors died from the disease, and the American Red Cross units also suffered.

"One American doctor committed suicide while in delirium. Another doctor and several American nurses were attacked by the disease, but are now convalescent and are preparing to return to the United States. A hundred doctors are coming to Serbia to assist in stamping out the disease.

"The Bulgarian authorities are adopting sanitary measures in order to prevent the introduction of typhus into their territory. It appears that the epidemic broke out in Valjevo after the expulsion of the Austrians."

12,000 BOY SCOUTS IN BRITISH SERVICE

Youngsters Used as Signalmen in Navy—61,600 Patrolling England's Coasts.

LONDON, March 8, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Boy Scouts are now engaged in the navy for signaling and are receiving more pay than midshipmen. More than 12,000 scouts have entered military service of one kind or another, and 2,000 more who are nearing the age of enlistment are in training.

At the outbreak of the war the Scouts by thousands guarded telegraphs, telephones and bridges, served as messengers, and performed countless duties of value to the War Office and the Admiralty. More than 5,000 medals have been given to Scouts who performed not fewer than twenty-eight days' service. About 50,000 boys have served a lesser number of days.

The sea branch of the movement volunteered to carry out the duties of the Coast Guardsmen, recalled to the fleet, and they were detailed to duties on the east coast. This required more boys than this branch could supply, and the land scouts joined, and now 1,000 boys are so employed in patrols of eight under their own leaders and with their own equipment.

Food Prices Soar in Russia.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The price of food in the Russian capital has advanced approximately 25 per cent. since the beginning of the war. There has been an increase of more than 50 per cent. in the cost of fuel for cooking.

GERMAN ARMY COOK FINDS WAR AMUSING

Tells How a French Bombardment Gave Him a Fine Mess of Fish.

SAW FRENCH PRIESTS SHOT

For Conspiring Against Germans—Expresses Hope That Twenty Nuns May Be Executed.

Nicholas Muller, aged 38 years, a cook, looked upon Germany's war with the Allies as something to give him amusement. He enlisted as a cook with the Bavarian reserves, and from letters which have reached friends of his in this city it appears that he is risking life and limb for the Kaiser while providing himself with adventure. In at least one instance his narrative is a close second to the imaginative chapters of Grimm's "Fairy Tales."

To begin with, Nicholas Muller is a cook who can carry a rifle. He gets paid for cooking, but shoots his enemies when there is occasion. It was only a short time after he started for the French front that he got into trouble. In his letters he dismissed the incident with a paragraph.

"We were going through a Belgian town one day," he wrote, "when a number of Belgian citizens attacked us. They had guns and revolvers. One Belgian, after emptying his revolver without effect, hurled the weapon at me. It struck me in the face and tore a piece out. I was red hot. The General saw what happened and ordered the Belgian shot. They shot him right there, and we went on."

Under ordinary circumstances, it is supposed, an army cook is used to prepare things for the mess. Nicholas Muller, however, according to his letters, was required to provide food as well as prepare it. While stationed in Cambrai, France, shortly after Jan. 1, he wrote in one of his letters he was commanded with five others to go to a little village twenty miles away to bring back a herd of cattle and sheep. The meat was intended for one of the German field hospitals, and Muller, in command of the foraging squad, was commanded to keep his eyes open for the choicest meats.

"The party set out about noon, and late in the afternoon came dangerously near the French lines. They hid in the tall grass and waited until night to continue their journey. When darkness set in they went on, and at about 9 o'clock that night came upon a fine castle, one of the finest Nicholas Muller had ever seen. It was surrounded by a big fish pond and there were sunken gardens all about, and also an excellent, but deserted, stable. All of the occupants of the house had fled, apparently the day before.

"We took possession of house and stables," wrote Muller. "With the aid of oil lamps we found our way through the castle In front of our noses was everything that we could wish for, and the cellar was full of champagne and cordials. We made a fine feast of it, keeping the house as dark as possible. You ought to have seen that kitchen! Everything was of aluminium, and I never cooked in a finer place.

"When we had drunk all we could stand we went to bed. I slept in a bed with silk bed covers. I felt like the Count of Luxemburg. There was an electric bulb over my bed, but the electrical machinery was out of commission, so I didn't use that.

"In the middle of the night the moon came up. Perhaps we exposed our position, or perhaps our horses in the stable spoiled things, for all of a sudden a shell burst over the stable and knocked part of it down. I got out of bed as if it had struck me, and so did the others. In a little while we were hidden behind the wall that surrounded the castle, rifles in hand, waiting for the attack.

"No soldiers appeared, but the shell firing continued at intervals for an hour. None of the shells struck the castle, but several plunge into the fish pond quite near us. You ought to have heard those splashes! Take it from me, we were soaked to the skin, and we were several hundred feet from the pond. The water came down like cloudbursts.

"There was no use going back to bed, and we remained on guard all night. Now, what do you think of this? When morning broke we saw a most wonderful sight. Those French shells that struck the fishpond had provided us with breakfast, for all around the pond there were fish, hundreds of them. They had been stunned and washed ashore. It was just like finding money. Being the cook, the job was up to me, of course. Hurrah for the French!

"I took a mess of those fish into the kitchen, got down some of the aluminium utensils, and started to fry them. Alas, there was no butter or lard. But I found something better. I found a gallon of olive oil, and, say! if you never tasted French fish fried in olive oil you have missed a treat. We drank some champagne for breakfast, too, and a few more cordials, and then we went on our way. The French apparently had deserted the neighborhood."

Needless to say, Nicholas Muller came back to camp with plenty of food. He brought in twelve cows, he said, and some chickens, but on the strength of his adventure in camp, and the only unfavorable comment received was that he should have brought some of the champagne and cordials with him.

Muller's letters were full of remarks about the French priests, and he related how he say a number of them shot by German soldiers in the town of Crouy, France, on the charge of conspiring to stir up civilians against the German soldiers.

"Those French priests never stop making trouble," he wrote. "In several villages the civilians themselves surrendered the priests rather than suffer because of the priests' exhortations.

"I want to tell you of the worst experience we had with priests. That was in a small town behind the firing line in Northern France, quite near to Cambrai. Our officers took charge of the church in the town, and a number of Bavarian soldiers were invited to the services. Services had hardly been started when some monks gave signals with small flags. They were observed by German staff officers, but just then a shell hit the church, crashed through, and exploded. It was a French shell. Thirty men were carried away in ambulances to the hospital at Cambrai on account of that shell.

"Two French priests, twenty nuns, and fifteen male civilians were arrested the next day, charged with conspiring to kill the soldiers in the church. They are going to be court-martialed, and they may be dead now. They all ought to have their heads chopped off."

There was no end of food in the German camp up to Jan. 15, according to the Bavarian's letters. He said it was ridiculous for relatives to send the soldiers things to eat. The officers, with their pay of ten francs ($2) a day, Muller said, fared better than the soldiers, and this condition, he said, caused many of the latter to grumble. As long as French castles, stocked with wines, were available, he added, there was no cause for worry.

Muller wanted his New York friends to know that he was wearing the finest pair of Russian leather military boots ever made. He found them in a store and appropriated them, he said. All in all, he said, the life of a cook at the German front was about eighty-six times as merry and gay as the life of a cook in Munich.

CAMPAIGN TO LIMIT ARMAMENTS BEGUN

American League Wants to Win Nations to the Cause as Soon as the War Is Over.

BUT WILL ORGANIZE NOW

Already in Touch with Leaders in Other Nations, Including Those Now Fighting.

The American League to Limit Armaments announced yesterday the inauguration of a movement to bring about a world-wide restriction of armies and navies by international agreement after the European war is ended. The movement is being organized through correspondence and personal conferences, it was said yesterday, "with recognized leaders of public thought in a number of foreign countries."

On behalf of the league it was stated that the actual reduction of armaments by any of the nations now engaged in the war is not advocated or expected by the league "while the present war is in progress." The league, it is explained, is acting on the belief that the time is at hand to organize for the world-wide movement, even in the belligerent countries, so that the movement will be under way "as soon as its influence is needed."

"The idea of bringing about the reduction of armies and navies by international agreement," says the league in the announcement of its international program issued yesterday, "is indorsed by many powerful American organizations, and we are undertaking to solidify the movement and co-ordinate the efforts along this line while the European war is still in progress in order to make the strongest possible presentation of the issue at the earliest opportune moment. We are not, as an organization, proposing methods of attempting to bring peace to Europe until Europe is ready to stop fighting of its own accord, nor are we committed to other proposals looking toward the abolition of war. We stand by what we hold to be the main proposition—that the reduction of all armaments to the least proportions consistent with the demands of normal tranquillity, and the use of the money now going into destructive engines of war for the constructive agencies of peace, is the true solution of the peace problem.

"As to our own military and naval establishments, we believe that if they were efficiently and economically managed, as they undoubtedly are not today, if we are to believe our own experts, they would serve all our purposes, and more. We are, therefore, first of all, for absolute efficiency in such forces as we must maintain as long as we must maintain them. Nobody can say that we will, or that we will not, have a war on our hands at any time in the future. To assert that we will is as absurd as to assert that we will not. But as long as half the world is in arms and war still remains the accepted mode of settling international disputes, armies and navies are bound to be with us.

"But that need not destroy our faith that they may some day either be abolished entirely or, at any rate, reduced to proportions which render them useless as instruments of international trespass, arson, larceny, murder, and all the other crimes of violence in the calendar. We are strong in that faith, and that is the end toward which we are working, with all due regard for the conditions of the day."

Among the members of the American League to Limit Armaments are Bishop David H. Greer, George Foster Peabody, L. Hollingsworth Wood, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Dr. Felix Adler, Oswald G. Villard, Miss Jane Addams, Adolph Lewisohn, Hamilton Holt, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, David Starr Jordan, Mornay Williams, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, Haven Emerson, Mrs. William H. Baldwin, Jr., Morris Hillquit, Austen G. Fox, Mrs. Elsie Clews Parsons, James Bronson Reynolds, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and Maximilian Morgenthau.

WOMEN TO TRY TO END WAR.

Many Americans Expected to Attend Conference at The Hague.

Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, the Hungarian woman who has been traveling throughout the United States in an effort to stir up the women of this country to demand that the European war shall end, announced last night in her room at the Hotel McAlpin that a contingent of American women, headed by Miss Jane Addams, would take part in the conference to be held at The Hague, perhaps in the Peace Palace, for three days beginning April 28. Mme. Schwimmer said 200 or 300 American women were likely to attend.

Women of the belligerent countries are expected to take a prominent part and will protest that the women had no hand in the making of the war and that the fighting is against their general principles. A conference held in Amsterdam, Holland, on Feb. 12, at which prominent women of the belligerent countries delivered addresses, illustrated the feeling of women on the war, said Mme. Schwimmer, and it was decided to appeal to the women of the world to aid in ending the fighting.

At The Hague conference the women will discuss ways and means of ending the war and they probably will adopt an appeal to women of royal blood and others of great influence in the warring countries. The American women who have promised to be present, according to Mme. Schwimmer, include Mrs. Rose French of California, Miss Florence Holbrook of Chicago, and Mrs. Fern Andrews of Boston. Among those from England will be Mrs. Emily Hope House, Miss Vernon Lee, and Miss Christal McMillan.

WALES A BUSY OFFICER.

Now Attached to Regular Staff of One of the Armies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 15. — The Daily Mail's correspondent, now on a visit to British headquarters in France, describing an artillery duel as seen from a hill where the British Generals were posted, writes:

"During the afternoon a young British officer came tramping up the hill. He wore a British officer's equipment. When he reached the top I saw it was the Prince of Wales. He is now attached to one of the armies, and, like all the staff, is kept busy from morning till night. When I saw him yesterday he looked in the very pink of condition, and I am told he is perfectly happy, for now he feels that he is sharing in the actual life of the soldiers in the field.

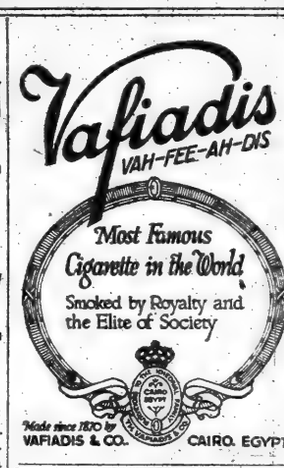
"I met him again later in the afternoon walking down a muddy road swarming with soldiers returning to their billets to get their tea. The Prince was going back to his car, which he drives himself and which was standing by a roadside a little further along."

FLIERS WRECKED ZEPPELIN.

Allied Aeroplanes Said to Have Destroyed Airship, Killing 38 Men.

PARIS, March 14.—The destruction of a Zeppelin airship in the vicinity of Tirlemont on March 11, says the Matin's Havre correspondent, was the work of two French and two English aeroplanes. The statement that it fell during a storm is denied.

Nine members of the crew of forty-one aboard the aircraft are reported to have been found dead, while twenty-nine were so badly injured that they died the next day.



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Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.

ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

NO MEAT FOR VIENNA POOR.

Bread in the Austrian Capital Scarce and High in Price.

VENICE, March 14.—Private letters received here from Vienna say that the poorer classes in that city are suffering acutely on account of the scarcity of food. Meat has long since disappeared from their tables. Bread is scarce and high in price, it being almost impossible to buy flour.

Lard costs more than butter. Although eggs, milk, and butter have risen greatly in price, it probably will become still more difficult to obtain them in the near future, as farmers are unable to procure fodder and are killing their cows and chickens.

'WAR MAIDS' FOR SERVANTS

Lady Randolph Churchill Thus Fills Places of Butler and Footman.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 14.—Lady Randolph Churchill has hired "war maids" to take the places of her male servants, who have enlisted for the war.

The "war maids" perform all the duties of the butler and the footman. They are dressed in a uniform the upper part of which resembles a footman's and the lower a parlor maid's.

GOVERNMENT BREADMAKER.

Australian Authorities Propose to Nationalize the Industry.

LONDON, March 15.—A Reuter dispatch from Sydney says that in order to lower prices the Australian Government proposes to nationalize the bread industry.

CLOSER GUARD AT PORTS.

Government Warns Collectors to Watch All Shipping.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—In order to prevent violations of neutrality, closer watch than ever before is to be kept on ships which clear from American ports. No general orders have been issued to Collectors of Customs, but it was understood tonight that the Collectors at New York and Boston have been told to scan the manifests of all vessels which ask for clearance and to make such investigation as will satisfy them that their papers conform to their cargoes and that no attempt is to be made to violate neutrality laws.

The recent indictments in New York in connection with ships which it is alleged furnished coal at sea to German warships, in violation of American neutrality, it is known, caused the British Embassy to call the attention of the State Department to what appeared to be lax enforcement of the law. It was only a few days ago that officials investigated reports of a plot to hurry German merchant steamships to sea from New York.

Where there is good reason to believe that a ship which asks for clearance papers plans to violate neutrality, the case probably will be referred to Washington. The Treasury Department, however, will rely largely upon the Collectors to handle each situation as it arises.

FRENCH NOW HOLD KEY TO ARGONNE

Continued from Page 1.

man prisoners told of the havoc wrought by the French artillery, and non-commissioned officers paid tribute to the improvement of the French infantry since the beginning of the war."

SAYS BRITISH THRUST SPOILED GERMAN PLAN

New Dash for Calais Given Up —One Report Says General Staff Met in a Hurry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 14, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Information from the frontier indicates that the British success as La Bassée has thrown the whole of the German right wing line into a remarkable state of activity. Men are being hurried from all the garrisons and from some of the coast places to stop the advance of the English. For days they had been collecting along the Yser, expecting that the British forces would attempt to throw them back there, but hoping that their quick concentration would give them the advantage of initiative. A counter-plan was to move northwest in the Dixmude neighborhood in the hope of cutting off the Allies along the coast at Nieuport, at the same time trying to push a wedge through in the neighborhood of Ypres.

Such importance was attached to this fresh dash for Calais, nothing short of which is expected to satisfy the German people's cravings for victory, that the Kaiser himself went west in the hope of giving a greater sting to the attack of his legions, but the attack of the British south of this region forestalled them, robbed them of the initiative, and threw out of gear all their plans.

In order to meet the advance of the British, troops were hurried with the greatest speed from the Ysers So serious was the position regarded that one story from the frontier credits the German General Staff with holding a hasty midnight council in a small village in the immediate rear of the lines, at which the Kaiser is said to have been present.

GERMAN SOLDIERS WELL FED.

Those Taken at Neuve Chapelle Trim and Fit, French Captors Say.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, Friday, March 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Last night at a small and deserted station not many miles from these headquarters a long train came lumbering in. It was made up of those large, closed cars, which, on the Continent, bear the ominous inscription, "Forty men or eight horses," and men were now its load—not French soldiers moving to the front, but German soldiers being dragged away stage by stage from the fighting line, captured by the men against whom they had been fighting.

They were the spoils of our significant and perhaps vital advance upon Neuve Chapelle, of which all the world knows now. Some were young, but not under 19. It seemed that none looked in the least distressed or starving. Their uniforms were coated with the mud of the trenches, just like those of the Allies, but they were in good repair, and the men were clean and free from the distinctive smell of overworked and neglected soldiers.

All had been taken by the Indian Division, which assaulted their position near Neuve Chapelle. They told how they had stood steady in their trenches awaiting an attack only from the front, and defending themselves against it with fair success, till suddenly they discovered that the Indians had worked their way round, and were rushing upon them from behind as well.

"Then," as one of them simply remarked, "we saw we were too weak and had to surrender."

It seems that only thirteen of this particular company were actually killed, but no doubt the surrender was unavoidable. Some said they were rather glad now that they were prisoners and at peace.

"Ja, wir sind zufrieden," they kept repeating. One of them murmured: "Thank God, I shall hear those infernal guns no more!" But others sat silent, and one exclaimed: "To think that I shall never again fight for the Fatherland!"

BLOODY FIGHT IN ALSACE.

French Victory at Reichackerkopf Cost Germans 3,600.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) March 14.—Details received here of the engagement fought between the French and Germans for the possession of the heights at Reichackerkopf stamp it as one of the most sanguinary of the war in Alsace. Many regiments were used on both sides, and they frequently were reinforced. General Deimling personally directed three German counter-attacks against the crest of a hill which had been captured by French chasseurs and Alpine troops.

According to reports, no quarter was given and none was asked. Few shots were fired, for most of the work was done with the bayonet. The Germans, it is said, after four repulses, retired to Muelbach, leaving 900 dead and three times as many wounded. Grim bravery was shown by the troops on both sides.

The success reported by the French gives them a position commanding two valleys for their artillery.

FRENCH SAPPERS WINNERS.

Triumph in Race to Explode Mines Before Their Adversaries.

PARIS, March 14. — A subterranean struggle has been in progress for several months in the vicinity of the Alger farm, east of Rheims, says an official note which describes the operations. Sapping and countersapping continue on one side or the other up to the moment mines are exploded. The advantage rests with those who take the initiative.

Details of the incidents connected with one of these operations are given in the note, which says:

"Listeners conveniently placed established the proximity of a gallery of the enemy, and learned by their whispering that it was occupied. The difficult operation of mining them began. Ventilators were stopped, because it was feared the noise they made might attract the Germans' attention. The candles used for illumination frequently went out for lack of oxygen.

"Finally the Germans became alive to the dangers which confronted them, and soon the blows of their picks were heard. The French sappers worked faster than their adversaries, however, and exploded 650 kilograms (1,400 pounds) of lyddite, destroying the enemy's gallery and asphyxiating the Germans working there."

COAL DEPOT STILL ABLAZE.

Strassburg Threatened by Fire Started by French Airman's Bomb.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) March 14.—The largest coal depot on the Rhine, situated at Strassburg, which was set afire by a bomb dropped by a French aviator during a raid fifteen days ago, is still burning.

Four thousand tons of coal have been destroyed and 20,000 tons more are menaced. Some fear is felt that the fire may endanger Strassburg.

GERMAN ADVANCE CHECKED BY RUSSIANS

Sudden Panic Followed by Retreat of Three Miles—Arms Abandoned in Trenches.

LONDON, Monday, March 15.—Telegraphing from Petrograd The Times correspondent says:

"The German advance in the Mlawa region of Poland has been delayed by a Russian action on their front and flanks. The German columns moving up the Orzeyc and Omulew Valleys have been checked.

"The enemy's infantry have failed to make headway in the plains north of Przasnysz. The milder weather enabled them to entrench, but during Friday night they were seized with panic and withdrew three miles to the north, abandoning arms and ammunition.

"Our action on the extreme left of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's armies appears to have modified his plan."

Disposing your fortune for the future is a difficult duty

DURING your own wardenship your experience and training guard your children and wife against the perpetual dangers that threaten property. Are they equipped for the burden thereafter?

Recently, a well known and wise man died, leaving a moderate fortune. His estate has been so placed in trust for his boy and girl that the income will be paid to them equally until they are thirty years of age, when they are to have the right to dispose of half of the principal. The other half will remain in trust, yielding them its income during their lives.

You can create a similar trust for the protection of your family, and you cannot do better than to appoint this Company as Trustee, the cost being no greater than if you appoint an individual.

Call at 16 Wall Street, or 'phone 8900 Rector; and an Officer will be glad to tell you of the advantages afforded by this Company in handling trust business.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
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Living Twixt Barometer and Overcoat

THIS is the life for March—with an umbrella added for April.

★ ★

The weather bulletin is a map of wardrobe perplexities.

★ ★

If you would pass a well-overcoated Spring—be smartly attired for all weather all the time—the Weber and Heilbroner topcoats will serve you well.

★ ★

Of the newest imported and domestic lightweight woolens—good for cool evenings all Summer and excellent for travel.

★ ★

Your best tailor could do little better, even if he applied the multiplication table to the price.

★ ★

Exclusive homespuns and Scotch mixtures—smart new patterns, lively in spirit without being bold.

★ ★

Dressy, lightweight Oxfords for an evening out; cosmopolitan tourist slip-ons, at home over a golf suit or on the avenue.

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Every correct type of Spring coat—beginning at $25 and going gradually to $40.

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241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave
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Today, a Sale of
Men's Evening Shirts
Tucked or Pleated Bosoms
Special at $1.35

THE FABRIC is soft French cotton, of the finish specially requisite for evening dress wear. THE STYLES are such as will appeal to men who are critical in matters of dress. Numerous novel but very neat effects in tucked and pleated bosoms.

These Shirts were made by one of the best makers in America. They rank high among the standard dress Shirts of the season, selling over the entire country. Sizes 14 to 17, various sleeve lengths. The usual price is much higher, as every man must appreciate when he sees them. The correct Shirt for evening wear and for dancing throughout the Summer.

840 Fine Shirts at 95c

A lot so interesting that they will probably last only a few hours. The standard brand of America. Novelty tucks or pleats; 420 have soft turn-back cuffs, and 420 have the semi-stiff cuff. Woven madras and fine French percales. Sizes 14 to 17. Variety of patterns and colors.

Made to sell for a much higher price, and such Shirts are so sold in hundreds of stores. Main Floor

Beginning Today and Continuing Until All Are Sold

27 Pairs Men's Riding Boots, of tan Russia or black calf. Reduced from $14.00. Now $8.85

104 Pairs Men's Golf Shoes, high or low cut; sizes 6 to 10. Reduced from $7.00. Now $3.95
Fifth Floor

Seen "POLYGAMY?"

No?
My, but you're slow!
The swift people in New York have seen it, gasped at it, and prodded their neighbors into seeing it.

Whisper in your wealthiest ear, "Let's see 'Polygamy,' my dear."

Every seat *guaranteed* to the buyer. If you don't like the play, take your seat coupons to the man in the box office as you pass out, and get back every last nickel you've paid for your tickets.

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Kathryn Vincent in "Maid in America".

GLAD IT'S SPRINGTIME

Confess. Is there another thought quite so pleasant to-day as the thought of your Spring Suit or Coat?

The prettiest of the new ideas of Paris and America are faithfully pictured in our "*DALEBLOOM*" Coats and Suits for Spring.

These "*DALEBLOOM*" garments are so *well* made, of such *superior* materials, that we guarantee them to give *two full seasons' wear.*

And the styles are just as smart and chic as can be.

Madame and M'mselle should really *see* them!

BloomingdaleS 59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Ave.

TONYING & CO.
CHINA
PARIS LONDON
Direct Importers of Chinese Antiques

We have opened a branch of the above firm at

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and have appointed

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TONYING & CO.
S. MA.

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Also widest range stock patterns.

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Sparkling Lacrima Christi
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is imported only in glass.
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OUR 36TH YEAR
Pioneer Service means Perfect Satisfaction

Automobiles almost as good as new are picked up in the Automobile Exchange in The New York Times.—Advt.

WHY JAPAN WON'T FIGHT AMERICA

Financial Burdens Too Heavy and Trade Too Important, Says American Observer.

OLD WAR DEBTS UNPAID

A Third Reason for Her Keeping the Peace Is to Promote Emigration to Her Colonies.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 14.—Two practical business reasons why Japan is not likely to go to war with the United States were given today by Jefferson Jones of the staff of The Minneapolis Journal on his return to Minneapolis after more than six months in the Orient. Mr. Jones was the only American newspaper man present at the siege of Tsing-tau.

Japan is under heavy financial burdens incident to the war with Russia, not a dollar of the debt incurred for that purpose having been paid. That is the first reason cited by Mr. Jones.

Half of Japan's export trade is in silk and tea sent to the United States, which trade would cease in such case. That is the second reason.

A third reason is that Japan does not desire emigration of its people to the United States, but wishes to stimulate their migration into Japan's colonial possessions.

"I do not think there will be a war between the United States and Japan," said Mr. Jones, in commenting on the Far Eastern situation today. "The immigration question, and possibly America's attitude toward China, as opposed to Japan, may bring the two nations together in seemingly serious disputes, but the disputes will be settled, in my judgment, without war.

Russian War Debt Still Unpaid.

"Japan at the present time is in financial difficulties. The recent war in the Far East has kept the tourist from her shores and deprived her trades people of the money that generally enters the country through this channel. Added to this difficulty is the unsound financial condition of the Government itself. Not one cent of Japan's Russian war debt has yet been paid, and the recent war in Shantung has plunged the Government still further in debt. Finally, what is holding Japan together today is her export of tea and silk to the United States. These two items constitute more than 50 per cent. of her whole trade. In case of a war between the two nations, the silk industry in Japan, upon which millions of its citizens are dependent for their daily livelihood, as well as the tea trade, would be practically brought to a standstill, and the country would have to look elsewhere for the larger share of its income.

"I do not think that the Japanese Government has any idea of warring with the United States. For the last twenty years it has seemingly had two objects in view. First, to become the dominating power in the Orient, and, second, to control China. The first desire took root at the conclusion of the Russian war, and neither the United States nor any other power disputes Japan's claim of domination in the Far East.

"To dominate China, Japan at the present moment is bending all her efforts, taking the time of the European War to settle with the Peking Government while all the other powers, except the United States, are warring with one another in Europe. Just what the outcome will be cannot be stated until the war is over and the other powers are free to act in the Far East.

"Of the immigration question, which first started the so-called 'Yellow Peril' scare in America and brought on the talk of war between the United States and Japan, I think the average citizen has a mistaken idea. The acts of legislation in California and other Pacific coast States against the immigration of the Japanese into this country have a larger significance than just the question of admitting the Japanese. If the final settlement of the California question permits the Japanese to enter this country, become citizens and own property, I would like to know what can be said for the Japanese that one cannot say of the Chinese and Hindu as possible citizens; what would exclude any Asiatic from taking up residence in this country? The Japanese Government desires recognition but does not desire immigration.

Japan Needs Immigrants Herself.

"But the California question is not so serious in Tokio as newspaper accounts would have us think. Until twenty years ago the Japanese Empire consisted of one people and peace reigned. Since then the empire has acquired Formosa, Manchuria, the Liao-tung Peninsula, and Korea, and with the additional territory has come much turmoil in the colonial possessions from the contact of the Japanese with the natives. It has been a difficult question for the Japanese Government to solve, how best to link its added territory to the main empire, and the only practical solution of the matter has been immigration, sending its citizens from the main islands into Formosa and Korea, there to establish themselves in business and intermarry with the natives. In this way the reigning would amalgamate in time with the Japanese, but when it came to the immigration of its citizens there was always the United States offering more opportunity than the Japanese Government could offer in its possessions, and the natural trend was toward America.

"Since the first outbreak of the California question the Japanese Government has realized its mistake and is now bending all its efforts to make its possessions in China and about the Yellow Sea attractive enough to draw citizens of Japan into Japanese territory rather than to America. At present the Japanese Government has been meeting much opposition in its immigration plans, for the Koreans, as well as the natives of Formosa, have a bitter hatred for the Japanese, and trouble is experienced once the people are mixed. With China much of an enigma and with the possibility of its partition in the future or a war in the Far East, much depends upon Japan's ability to solve the question of her continental possessions to keep them content with their Government in case trouble breaks out and they threaten revolt.

"People marvel at the rapid strides Japan has made in the last twenty-five years. They are due largely to the fact that the empire was small, its people one, and the Government was able to enforce a policy without much opposition. Education has so spread among the Japanese today that the people are not relying upon Government officials to do their thinking, as in the past, but are thinking for themselves. Count Okuma's attempt in December to burden the country more heavily with taxation, in his two-division Army bill for Korea, whereby 200,000 additional soldiers could be raised, met with stout opposition from the people. The dissolution of the Imperial Diet on Christmas Day found a mob of more than 10,000 gathered around the Diet House, crying against the Government. The assembling of the new Diet in Tokio in May will, in all probability, witness the downfall of the Okuma Cabinet, with mobs of 50,000 people parading the streets, as they did a year ago.

"The Tokio Government in this new era is just beginning to realize what internal strife is. The addition of territory, with the necessary increase of expenditures, is giving it important questions to handle. I was in the Diet House in Tokio on Dec. 5 when, amid cries against the Government's manner of handling the Kiao-Chau question. Baron Kato's note to the powers at the outset of the war had declared that Kiao-Chau would eventually be turned over to China. Baron Kato was practically forced to say that he had made no promise to the powers that Kiao-Chau would be returned to China. So bitter were the House members against the Cabinet that day that twice during his talk in the Diet the Baron had to stop to warn the members who were uttering insulting remarks against him.

"But Japan has no politics as we know it. They have in that country what they call political clans. Members up for election to the lower House of the Diet try to gain entrance into the Government, not for any reforms or any special good which they think that they can do the Government, but simply to gain the title that will elevate them before the people, or to sell the use of their names as Directors of some Japanese bank or corporation.

Short-lived Governments.

"At the last session of the Diet the so-called Seiyukai Party was in power. The Government in its attempt to get control of the House at the election on March 25 is expending more than 300,000 yen ($100,000) to see that there is no illegal registration of voters. A year ago no such sum of money was set aside by the Government for that purpose because its own partisans were in a great majority. And this constant and annual dissolution of Cabinets in Japan is making the Government unstable. One Cabinet barely gets into power and gets its policy into force, than the Opposition, which includes about everybody who is not in Government office, gets out and undermines the acting officials, with the result that the people take it up, and the Cabinet is ousted."

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CHINO-JAPANESE DEADLOCK.

Tokio Government Rejects Terms Accepted Tentatively by Its Envo.

PEKING, March 14.—A deadlock appears to have been reached in the negotiations between China and Japan. Although the Chinese representatives were informed on Thursday that Japan had modified her attitude, relinquishing several of the demands against which China raised the most pronounced objections, unexpected obstacles in the way of an adjustment arose at yesterday's conference.

The Japanese Minister to China, Eki Hioki, informed the Chinese representatives yesterday that his Government was unable to agree to the terms which he accepted tentatively on Thursday. These have to do with the Japanese demands concerning railway and mining concessions. On Thursday the Japanese Minister stated that Japan would modify clauses in the list of demands concerning the Hanan, Anhwei, and Ping-Siang mining concessions and revise her requirements in other directions.

In view of this situation nothing was accomplished at yesterday's conference. China, according to statements of Government officials, already has informed Japan of the extreme concessions she is willing to make.

Notwithstanding the deadlock, China is said to be seeking to avoid termination of the negotiations. The statement is made in well-informed quarters that she desires to pursue a course of diplomatic procedure which in her view is unquestionably correct, and will furnish no grounds for more forceful action on the part of Japan. The Associated Press is informed that the Chinese Government, in pursuance of this policy, is even prepared to permit Japanese troops to enter and occupy sections of China.

TROOPS OFF TO MANCHURIA.

Another Division to Follow—Tokio Expects China to Give In.

TOKIO, March 14.—The first contingent of troops has started for Manchuria. General Hongo of the Seventeenth Division, which will follow, conferred today with Lieut. General Oka, Minister of War, and will be received by the Emperor tomorrow. Port Arthur is reported to be a busy spot. Temporary barracks have been erected along the Manchurian Railroad.

Despite reports of activities in the Chinese Army the feeling in Tokio at present is that the negotiations between Japan and China will be completed without a resort to arms.

CANADIANS APT FOR FRONT.

Second Contingent, Now in Camp in England, Soon on Fighting Line.

LONDON, March 14. — The second Canadian contingent, which arrived in England last week after a ten-day voyage, is now in camp.

Although the men have not completed their full course of training, they have shown such remarkable aptitude that they soon will be ready to take their places on the fighting line.

WALLSTEIN HITS EXAMINERS' BOARD

Continued from Page 1.

Mayor must appoint as members those selected by the various organizations named. The societies which have not been mentioned are the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the New York Board of Fire Underwriters. The Chief of the Fire Department is also a member.

The charter, said Mr. Wallstein, provided that no member of the board shall pass upon any question in which he is personally interested, but that an opinion on what constituted "personal interest" had never been sought by the board.

"It is not necessary to question the desirability of providing a proper appellate administrative body," says the Wallstein report, "but it is clear that such body should be appointed by responsible public authority, subject to removal by such authority, and should not in personnel represent almost exclusively those very industries and interests the regulation of which is the object of the law which it is charged with interpreting. Before this board has been thoroughly overhauled and constituted on a sound basis I am strongly of the opinion that it would be wholly against the public interest to extend its power and jurisdiction."

Mr. Just Makes Reply.

Besides attacking the report as a political move, Mr. Just said in reply last night that he wished it clearly understood that the board had no interest in the pending legislation and did not desire to have its powers increased.

He was not permitted counsel at the hearing before the Commissioner of Accounts, he said, and was, therefore, not in a position to present his case as he should.

"Mr. Wallstein," said Mr. Just, "evidently did not take into consideration that while the membership of the Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers is not large, its members do perhaps three-fourths of that kind of work in this city. The organization is not kept alive simply to have representation on the Board of Examiners, although Mr. Wallstein may draw such an inference by printing simply extracts from the minutes.

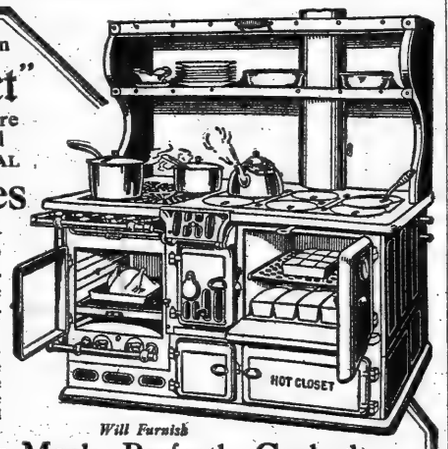
"I think it should be taken into consideration that there have been no complaints on the part of other contractors and architects and that the board has not been assailed up to this time. Mr. Wallstein asked me if I did not believe the board should be above suspicion, and I said that it should. I believe it is.

"I do not know of a single case where a member of the board who had a contract on a building passed upon an appeal. The board is non-political, and that is one reason it has done such good work. On the other hand, it seems to me that this report was staged for political effect."

Mr. Harding answered the statements made by Mr. Wallstein about the seven buildings specified.

"It is almost impossible to erect a theatre in this city," he said, "without an appeal to the Board of Examiners. It would seem that the building code was framed to prevent the erection of theatres rather than to encourage it. There has been no serious infraction of the laws permitted and no member has been influenced by personal motive. Our board is doing an immense amount of good and the cost to the city is not more than $10,000. When you consider that we pass annually upon matters affecting real estate worth more than $50,000,000 the importance of the work will be understood."

1915 Design
"Perfect"
2 Fuel—2 Fire
Economical
GAS AND COAL
Ranges



HOME HAPPINESS and GOOD FOOD, WELL COOKED, are very closely related.

The proper morning start in the kitchen is of the greatest importance to the comfort and health of the family.

Will Furnish

Quick Meals, Perfectly Cooked

Abundance of hot water for domestic purposes—ovens and broilers—for gas and coal—conveniently arranged and of large size.

Also Richardson Steam and Hot Water BOILERS

Also "Perfect" Fresh Air HEATERS

Thousands of these popular goods in use—giving satisfaction.

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REDFIELD REBUKES BUSINESS GROWLERS

Invites Them to Look at the Nation's Record in Last Seven Months and Thrill with Pride.

THRUST AT TARIFF COHORTS

Says the Tree of Industry Is Expanding, Regardless of the Bears That Gnaw at Its Roots.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 14.—William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, takes an optimistic view of the business outlook in a signed article which he has prepared for publication in The Chicago Herald tomorrow morning. He says:

"No American can look at the record of the last seven or eight months calmly, leaving passion and partisanship aside, without a just pride in the strength and the growing power of his country. He will see in such a review that it has endured successfully the greatest financial and industrial shock that ever struck a modern people and has emerged not only unhurt, but with prestige and might from out of the things that were, at the best, doubtful and, at the worst, threatening.

"If this same candid American will cast away habits of thought that run in grooves, like cars, and will look about him with an even balance of vision, he also will see that which should give him strong faith in his country and in its future.

"I do not mean by this the political future, but the industrial and commercial present and future. So far from our being threatened by any distress, much less disaster, the arms of the world are extended to us for the money and the goods which we alone among the nations are in a position to supply. There is no place else to which they can go with the certitude with which they can and do come to us. Whether they stay with us will depend largely upon how we treat them while they are here; but that they are coming to us in increasing measure almost goes without the saying.

Voice of the Growler.

"It is strange that in this time of opportunity, when both belligerents and neutrals the wide world around are looking to us with hope and are depending upon us to supply their fiscal and economic needs, that the voice of the growler still should be heard in the land. This growler is, after all, not inaptly termed in the stock market a bear, for a bear growls and a bear tears things down with his claws and is destructive generally. But no bear ever yet built anything up. Even when a bear hugs you he does it to harm you, and the capacity of the bear to harm is altered, but not always destroyed, when the bear walks on two legs instead of four, and when he may add to his plain bearishness a complex bearishness which may have in it an element of purpose.

"Certain things are true about America now. Here resources, human, agricultural, mineral, industrial, are all but untouched. No blight of war or earthquake has injured them, or threatens so to do. The brains of America have not been damaged. They are just as able to think and plan, are just as alert and acute as ever they were, and they have just as much to work with as they ever had; they are free from certain hampering dangers of the past. They once were bound by a rigid system of finance which is gone.

"They once felt their way falteringly out into the great international markets to see what they could find therein, and now those [illegible] to them and beg to be [illegible] their consideration. Those [illegible] American brains once wer[illegible] though they did not know [illegible]ish methods that would [illegible] one hand and exclude with [illegible] But the sober conscience [illegible] brains long ago has re[illegible] things and the brains are [illegible]

"Of course, there are p[illegible] There always will be pr[illegible] There never can be, till h[illegible] radically alters and until [illegible] economics and of politics [illegible] out through the ages to th[illegible] tion, a time when there wi[illegible] not be serious problems.

"Who doubts, however, [illegible] deal with them? One of t[illegible] ties is a mental one, but [illegible] real." The man who laugh[illegible] says a problem is a ment[illegible] mean by his laughter tha[illegible] has no mind, for had he [illegible] would recognize mental th[illegible] as real.

Hits at Standpat[illegible]rs.

"This mental difficulty [illegible]onsists in a point of view which he [illegible] refuses to learn, rejects courage and [illegible] has nothing to do with calmer vision [illegible] but which huddles itself together [illegible] with itself, flocking all alone by itself [illegible] and which says:

"'We will not think; we [illegible] will not improve; we will not study. [illegible] We will sit pat until we get that [illegible]essed thing which we call tariff, whic[illegible] is so good that when we get it we s[illegible] all not have to think hard; we shall not [illegible] have to improve our methods; we [illegible] shall not be obliged to put our wits h[illegible]rd at work. No, we will go back to [illegible]e good old times, when Mr. Tariff m[illegible]de it necessary for us to do all [illegible]ese taxing things which try us so m[illegible]ch, and are unpleasant and so unnatu[illegible]

"It would be unfair, how[illegible]ver, to suggest that any controlling p[illegible]rt of American thought is of this c[illegible]ss. It is a noisy part; doubtless, in s[illegible]me measure, a sincere part, and used [illegible] others not so sincere to play the latt[illegible]'s game. It is a part still left among[illegible] us for our sins of the old heritage [illegible] of education in industrial inability; the[illegible] training we have so long had in what [illegible]e could not do. It is opposed to the li[illegible]ht; it revels in industrial darkness a[illegible]d finds its home among the ineffecti[illegible]e.

"Let us be thankful, ho[illegible]ever, for industrial men of vision, [illegible] captains of militant industry, men [illegible] of light and leading, who have blazed [illegible] the pathway first and then built br[illegible]d, straight roads of commerce throu[illegible] which our merchandis flows with in[illegible]reasing freedom throughout the world. [illegible] In due time there will take courage [illegible] follow in their footsteps. Their dri[illegible] is outward and upward.

"The wide world of com[illegible]nerce wants us as much as we need [illegible]. We have in America the means and [illegible]he men and the brains to meet the p[illegible]esent opportunity. We have the [illegible]aterials, the equipment, nay, we have [illegible] pilots to show the road and guide [illegible]r course on the growing tide of indus[illegible]y and commerce.

"It is not time for bear[illegible], for a constructive movement has [illegible]egun and is going on. The great tree [illegible] of American industry is growing and e[illegible]panding until it shall cover many s[illegible]s and many lands. The bears may ha[illegible]e their dens about its roots; they may [illegible] growl there; they may claw its bark, a[illegible] try to tear it down, but the tree is t[illegible]o strong for them, and is growing t[illegible] a fruitage that will bless us all.

"Then the little bears [illegible]ill come out and bask in the general [illegible]unshine."

OLD CAR HORSES RUN AWAY.

Fire Siren Makes Mike and Pete Amaze Their Driver.

For years Mike and Pet[illegible], as befitted two venerable members [illegible] the nearly extinct race of New Yor[illegible] car horses, have drawn cars up and [illegible]own Avenue C with a dignified uncon[illegible]ciousness to passing traffic. Always th[illegible]y have gone over their route in quit[illegible] exemplary manner—a sort of cross be[illegible]ween a somnolent amble and a dreaml[illegible]ss standstill. But yesterday, astonishing[illegible] day for the driver, Patrick McCluskey, [illegible] they trotted. They ran. They galloped.

As Mike and Pete were [illegible]odding down the avenue a fire engine, [illegible]n route to a small fire at 293 swung [illegible]ut of Eighteenth Street, and, clatter[illegible]ng past the two horses, sounded a shr[illegible] blast on its siren that jarred them [illegible]t of dreamland. With a jerk the s[illegible]imals pulled the iron hook from the st[illegible]anchion of the car and started off on a [illegible]ld stampede.

At a speed that was a [illegible]onder to all, Mike and Pete went dow[illegible] the avenue to Fourteenth Street, wher[illegible] a policeman tried to stop their unme[illegible]ly behavior. All he accomplished was [illegible] head the horses toward the North R[illegible]er via Fourteenth Street. At Seventh Avenue, however, was Policeman Davis [illegible]once a Montana cowboy. As the run[illegible]ways passed, Davis, with a flying leap, [illegible]ounted Mike, and he halted both horses [illegible]within half a block. He took his captiv[illegible]s to the West Twentieth Street Station, where later the car-horses-that-gallope[illegible] were turned over to their astounded but [illegible]proud driver.

PASTOR'S CALL TO TORONTO

Dr. Patterson of Belfast to Return to Cooke Presbyterian Church.

Special Cable to THE NEW [illegible]ORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 14.—[illegible] Patterson, minister of May Street Presbyterian Church, Belfast, announc[illegible]d today his acceptance of a call from [illegible]ooke Church, in Toronto, where he was [illegible]ormerly pastor.

Daughter to Minister Reinsch.

PEKING, March 14.—A [illegible]aughter was born today to the wife [illegible]of Dr. Paul Samuel Reinsch, United S[illegible]tes Minister to China. The condition o[illegible] both mother and child is excellent.

CELEBRATE JUBILEE OF CARDINAL FARLEY

Service Marks Fiftieth Anniversary of His Entrance Into Religious Sodality.

SERMON ON CATHOLIC DUTY

Laymen Should be Able to Tell Church's Position on All Matters of Vital Interest.

The fiftieth anniversary of Cardinal Farley's reception into the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which he entered while a student at Fordham College, was celebrated last night with solemn vespers in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth Street. The service, at which the Cardinal blessed the congregation and the Rev. John D. McCarthy, S. J., delivered a sermon on "The Lay Apostate," was followed by a reception in the sodality chapel, adjoining the church.

In his sermon Father McCarthy eulogized Cardinal Farley. "It was the spirit of loving faith and a sodalist's chivalrous piety dedicated to God, Father McCarthy said, which "has carried him from the obscurity of a small college chapel, through long years of labor, to the glorious position that he now occupies as a Prince of the Catholic Church."

After speaking briefly of the aims of the sodality, Father McCarthy said that every one of its alumni should be well enough posted on Catholicism to state its position in everything that is of vital interest, "whether it be anarchy or socialism, marriage or divorce, or the education of children." At least 50,000,000 people of this country were in close touch with Catholic laymen, he said, and if these laymen were well enough posted on the position of the Catholic Church, there would be less misunderstanding of the Catholic Church by the public.

"One properly educated Catholic, with the strength of his convictions," Father McCarthy said, "would be capable of changing eighty who are not Catholics, at least to the extent of satisfying them that, no matter what their teachers have said, the Pope is not the man of sin, bishops are not political minions, priests are not hirelings, nuns not immured slaves."

The Cardinal was escorted by present officers and former Presidents of the sodality and uniformed members of the Xavier students' battalion. The celebrant was the Rev. Thomas J. McClusky, President of Fordham; Deacon, the Rev. James C. Harmon, S. J.; Subdeacon, the Rev. Arthur J. Sheehan, and the Rev. Thomas F. White, S. J., assisted the Cardinal.

In commemoration of the celebration the sodality donated two medals, to be known as the Cardinal Farley medals, which will be competed for annually by students in parochial schools of the city. They will be awarded for the most satisfactory essay on some topic devoted to the Blessed Virgin. The Cardinal was also enrolled as the first honorary member of the Xavier Alumni Sodality.

WOMAN BURNS TO DEATH.

Passerby, Breaking Window to Go to Her Aid, Cuts Artery in Arm.

Mrs. Jennie Bixby, 71 years old, who lived with her son Frank, and his wife at 643 Twenty-third Street, North Bergen, died yesterday morning in the North Hudson Hospital in Weehawken, from burns received in her home late Saturday night.

In an effort to reach Mrs. Bixby and extinguish the fire in her clothing Harry Huedner did not seek medical attention dow in the house and severed an artery. Although the wound bled profusely, Huedner did not sek medical attention for himself until after he had taken Mrs. Bixby to the hospital in Weehawken. He was weak from loss of blood yesterday, but not otherwise affected.

Frank Bixby and his wife went to the theatre on Saturday night, leaving Mrs. Bixby alone in the house. In some way unknown, her clothing caught fire from a stove. Flames were leaping around her and she was screaming for help when Huedner passed the house on the way to his home at 1,219 Hudson Boulevard, North Bergen.

When he saw the flames through a window and heard Mrs. Bixby's cries, he ran to the house and, finding the door locked, broke a window with his arm and climbed into the room with Mrs. Bixby. He put the fire out with a rug, but the woman became unconscious and died in the hospital without explaining the accident.

Huedner bandaged his injured arm as well as he could with a piece of bicycle tire tape he happened to have in his pocket, and after he had left Mrs. Bixby in the hospital, walked half a mile to the home of Dr. Roberts in West New York, where his wound was dressed.

Redfern Corsets

"It Feels So Good, Too."

After delighted comment on the beautiful line it gives her, a wearer of Redfern Corsets invariably adds, "and it feels so good too." A compliment indeed when you consider the accurate shaping the corset of this season must accomplish!

The secret of Redfern shaping lies in the design—so skillfully has this been done that it moulds the shapeless figure into the rounded and beautifully modeled contours of fashion with absolute comfort to the wearer. The wearer and her Redfern are one.

Redfern Corsets.

They are to be found at all high class stores or at the Redfern Corset Shop. There is a model for every figure, and they come in a beautiful selection of materials.

Three to Twenty-five Dollars

The Redfern Corset Shop,
510 Fifth Avenue
Between 42nd and 43rd Streets.

NEW WORK FOR WAR RELIEF.

Women to Help Unemployed at Home and Suffering Abroad.

The Society to Relieve the Unemployed at Home and the Convalescent Soldiers Abroad, which is affiliated with the War Relief Clearing House for France and her Allies, has been organized in New York. All of the members of the New York Committee are women, among them being Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. William Alexander, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Jr., the Duchesse de Chaulnes, Princess Troubetzkoy, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Miss Louise Iselin, Mrs. George Jay Gould, Mrs. Jay Gould, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, and Mrs. Stowe Phelps. Mrs. Rhinelander is the Treasurer of the Committee. The office of the Committee is at 597 Fifth Avenue.

Subscriptions for Refugees.

John Munroe & Co., 30 Pine Street, announced yesterday that the American Hotels for Refugees Fund had been increased by $178.40. The new subscription included an anonymous donation of $100 and a check for $50 from T. Pearsall Thorne.

British War Relief.

The following additional subscriptions of $10 or more were acknowledged yesterday by the British War Relief Association of 132-138 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Beatrice Sorchan	$100	Miss Merkiejohn	$12
Mrs. C. A. Miller	50	A. F. Loomis	10
Mrs. William Barr	25	Miss C. Bell	11
H. C. Beckwith	11	David Merkeljohn	10
O. Edith Mills	10	Miss Hibbard	10
Gertrude H. M. Smith	10	Margaret Fisher	10
		Mrs. A. W. Evans	10

Vacation War Relief.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer, now has a fund of $64,391.95. New subscriptions of $10 or more follow:

Mrs. H. Boocock	$50	Miss Smith	$31
Mrs. Cohut's Com.	10	Women's Confer'ce	220
Caroline Wittpen	30	Henry St. Set'm't.	30
Mrs. Hare	100		

American Women's Fund.

The American Women's War Relief Fund has received the following subscriptions of $10 or more. Donations should be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York:

Mrs. I. T. Willets	$20	Edward C. White, Baltimore	$10
Mrs. F. Becker	10	Samuel Lee, East Orange	10
David D. Seerle, Denver	25	C. E. I. Scherwin, St. Paul	100
J. H. Anderson, Knoxville	10	Bessie M. Newman, Detroit	50
J. C. Thaw, Aiken	50	Mrs. E. T. Holmes	25
H. Coburn, Jr., Hartford	10	Miss Edith Scoville	50

Mercy Committee Fund.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, gifts to which should be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer, 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges these additional subscriptions of $10 or more:

Seth Low	$100	E. R. Harriman	$10
Made in U. S. A. Exposition	184	W. A. Cochran	20
A. V. Armour	50	Alfred H. Casden	10

New Jersey Aid for Belgium.

A mass meeting was held in Alexander Hall, Princeton, Saturday night at which was organized the New Jersey State Committee of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. Among the members of the committee are President John Grier Hibben of Princeton, Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Mrs. Garrett A. Hobart, Everett Colby, and Frederick Frelinghuysen.

Bridge for War Widows.

Mrs. Charles S. Hurd of 210 West Seventy-second Street is arranging a charity bridge of 150 tables for Thursday afternoon, March 26, at the St. Regis. New York merchants have contributed bronze, ivory, silver, and leather prizes. The money obtained will be distributed to the war widows in Vienna by the Baroness von Merkle, the widow of Field Marshal Rudolph von Merkle. It is expected that 600 persons will play. The hostesses will include Mrs. Julius M. Schwartz, President of the Austrian Damen Hilfsverein; Mrs. Felix Pfeiffer, Mrs. Julius A. May, Mrs. H. F. Poggenburg, and Mrs. Leonard L. Hill, President of the Criterion Society.

THE PROSPECTS

The prospects for a building enterprise may look rosy on paper, but only the most efficient conduct of the work can ensure their full realization.

Unless an Owner employs a contractor who is competent beyond peradventure, to give quick, efficient, economical results, he will have to be satisfied with less than his preliminary calculations.

To employ us is to be assured that the retrospect will be just as satisfactory as the prospect.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Stenographer Wanted

Young man with advertising experience or ability; preferably one who is satisfied with his present job, but who can recognize a real opportunity in rapidly growing field. Salary $18 per week to start. Write full particulars, Box B 24 Times Annex.

OUR SHRAPNEL HURTS MOST

Germans Find That It Makes Worst Lacerated Wounds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 14.—The "neutral correspondent" of The London Times, in describing the treatment of the wounded in the German hospitals, says:

"In none of the hospitals I visited was the death rate even 2 per cent. of the total number of patients treated. In fact, the greater proportion of the men, in one case 90 per cent., are up and about, and are able to recover from the hardships of the campaign while their wounds are healing. The German soldier has a sufficient period to complete his convalescence and has thoroughly recovered before he is permitted to rejoin his regiment. I was informed that 60 per cent. of the wounded of the early months of the war have rejoined their units.

"The Russian bullets are considered the most humane. This slim-nosed, speedy bullet in most cases thoroughly disinfects the wound in transit, so that gangrene and other infection from Russian rifle fire is, I was told, almost unknown. From another source I learned that American-made shrapnel fired from French guns caused the most lacerating wounds."

RELIEF CARGO FOR JEWS.

U. S. Collier Vulcan Sails from Philadelphia for Palestine.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—Loaded with food and clothing contributed toward the relief of the needy of the Holy Land, as well as supplies for the United States battleships North Carolina and Tennessee, now in the Mediterranean, the United States collier Vulcan sailed from this port today for Jaffa, Palestine. The relief cargo represents an expenditure of $150,000 by the American Jewish Relief Committee and its principal constituent is flour.

L. H. Levine of Baltimore and E. W. L. Epstein of New York sailed on the vessel and will direct the distribution of the food at Jaffa.

German Seaplane Wrecked.

LONDON, March 14.—The wrecking of a German seaplane off the Danish coast is reported in a telegram from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company. It is said that the crew of the airship was rescued by Danish fishing boats.

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THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA

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Fifth Avenue at 46th Street New York

NIGHT CLERK SLAIN IN LOBBY OF HOTEL

Charles Miller of the Atlan Shot Down by Supposed Gangsters.

THEY GET AWAY EASILY

Police Believe Revenge Was the Motive—Man Murdered Once Prevented Hold-Up.

Gangsters murdered Charles Miller, night clerk of the Hotel Atlan, at 159 West Thirty-fourth Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, firing five shots into his body while he was alone in the hotel office at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The gunmen escaped, but not before the elevator operator ran his car to the floor when alarmed by the shots, and saw them running from the street door. Miller died an hour later in the New York Hospital while Detectives Ditsch, Devanney, and Hymes of the Second Branch Bureau were trying to get from him some clue to his murderers.

Miller, almost strangled by the flow of blood from his desperate wounds, motioned to one of the officers to lift him up from the pillow of his cot, and as Ditsch slipped his arm beneath his shoulder the clerk managed to gasp just before he died:

"They were two men—never saw before."

The cash register behind the office counter had been opened, and at first robbery was thought to have been the motive of the killing. Later the manager of the hotel, Charles Gillespie, said he had taken out the night's receipts half an hour before the shooting, when one of the supposed gunmen had entered the place. The man saw him counting the cash and he must have known that only change was left. The police then concluded that Miller had been the victim of personal vengeance. It was about 5:30 when a man entered and interrupted Gillespie with this query:

"Is there a cop here?"

Gillespie supposed the intruder's question referred to whether the place was under the ban of the police, and he thought nothing more of the visitor until after the shooting. He was able to give a good description of the man. From this and the fleeting glimpse of the gunmen by George Watson, the elevator operator, the detectives believed they recognized one of the gunmen as a member of a Chinatown gang.

Apparently Miller was mortally wounded when two shots were fired in his abdomen as the men entered the hall. He seemingly attempted to run across the corridor into an alcove near the door, and two more bullets pierced his back and a fifth struck his arm. Two bullets passed through his body and were found imbedded in the wall.

An empty five-chambered revolver of 38 calibre was found beside the hotel counter. Miller was 43 years old and lived with his wife at 9 East 119th Street.

An acquaintance of Miller said last night that he had incurred the enmity of several gangsters several months ago, when one of them attempted to hold up the clerk late at night and was severely beaten by Miller. The murdered man was a giant in strength and at one time was a well-known amateur wrestler.

DISGUISED AS A BOX.

Kopfstein Rose in Dumbwaiter with a Subpoena—and Fell.

The patience, ingenuity, and courage of Jacques Kopfstein, managing clerk for the law firm of Grossfield Brothers, are described in an affidavit by Kopfstein himself filed in the Federal Court. It was necessary to serve a subpoena on John Lang, a debtor of the Excelsior Baking Company, in bankruptcy proceeding. Mr. Lang lives in an apartment house at 500 West 170th Street, and Kopfstein tried to find him there.

A careful watch was kept for him continuously between the hours of 7 A. M. and midnight for many days, but he eluded all efforts to find and serve him. Kopfstein got the idea of having himself disguised as a box and pulled up to the Lang apartment in the dumbwaiter. One morning, about 8 o'clock, Kopfstein saw a carrier drop mail in Mr. Lang's box. Word was sent to the Lang apartment and Mrs. Lang came downstairs. This was Kopfstein's opportunity and he seized it. He described his achievement as follows:

"I thereupon hastened to the dumbwaiter shaft in the cellar and after removing the upper shelf I rang the bell of the apartment. Lang opened the dumbwaiter door in his apartment and inquired who I was. I replied that a box had come for him by express, and that I would put it in the dumbwaiter if he would pull it up."

Mr. Lang began to pull with Kopfstein assisting him as much as he could. Just as soon as Kopfstein could see the body of Mr. Lang straining away at the rope he thrust out a copy of the subpoena. Mr. Lang was rattled at the human arm thrusting out at him, and not only grabbed the copy of the subpoena but got the original, too. He yelled:

"Ach Gott, das ist doch ein Kerl," which in English means, "Oh, God, there is a boy."

Lang let go of the rope and the dumbwaiter banged down to the bottom, severely shaking Kopfstein. When he recovered his wind he yelled up the shaft that he wanted the original subpoena, and Mrs. Lang told him to come up the stairs and get it. But he didn't get it, after all, because Mr. Lang told him, with some harshness that he should not have it.

SEES CHANCE FOR COLONEL.

Dr. Reisner Says Roosevelt Could Win on Prohibition Platform.

"If Theodore Roosevelt should run for President on a Prohibition platform he would come very near being elected," said the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, Pastor of Grace M. E. Church, West 104th Street, in his sermon last night.

"Humanity is demanding prohibition," he continued. "Think what would have happened to a New York Mayor ten years ago who, like Mayor Mitchel, would have declared in favor of local option, and remember to the credit of the newspapers, so often abused, that they almost uniformly approved the plan.

"We dare not 'pass widows' pension laws and then permit to exist the saloon which makes widows and often renders the state of the mother worse than if she had no husband, by making him a cruel drunkard.

"Once we argued that we must not have prohibition because it interfered with personal liberty. Now we recognize that whisky is as certainly an opiate as narcotics."

CITY BREVITIES:

The Political Equality Association will hold a meeting at 15 East Forty-first Street tonight, when Miss Lavinia Dock, Chairman of the Southern Districts for the Woman Suffrage Party, Manhattan Borough, will speak on "Foreign Born Voters."

The series of sight-saving lectures arranged by the New York Association for the Blind and the Board of Education will be brought to a close tonight, when Miss Winifred Holt will talk on "What We Can Do for the Blind," at the Lighthouse for the Blind, 111 East Fifty-ninth Street.

Resenting criticism of the negro, leaders of that race in Brooklyn have formed a committee to carry on a campaign to disprove those who attack their people. A mass meeting will be held at the Academy of Music on March 25, at which prominent negroes will speak.

The Citizens' Union is sending letters to members of the Legislature today asking them to support five bills introduced by Senator Horton providing for amendments to the election law.

Anna Hern, 18 years old, a domestic, who was burned on Saturday in the kitchen of the home of William Pierson Hamilton of J. P. Morgan & Co., at 32 West Thirty-sixth Street, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

River pirates are held responsible for starting a fire yesterday, which destroyed the canal boat Mary Kenney, lying at the recreation pier, foot of Metropolitan Avenue, Williamsburg. The loss was placed at $1,000.

NEW SUFFRAGE SPEAKERS.

Eight Orators to be Introduced at the Shop on Friday.

Eight new members of the Women's Political Union force of public speakers will make their first appearance in this line of suffrage work on Friday at the Suffrage Shop, 663 Fifth Avenue, where they will be introduced by Mrs. Tiffany Dyer. They are Mrs Francis H. Cabot, Mrs. Calvin Tomkins, Mrs. Joel E. Spingarn, Miss Alice Einstein, Mrs. Walter Chambers, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Robert Niles, and Miss Anna Constable.

On St. Patrick's Day Peter Donovan, editor of The North Side News, and Mrs. A. Delany Martin, recently a voter in Chicago, will speak at the Suffrage Shop. Miss Anna Constable will be in the chair.

Other speakers for the week will be:

Monday—Dr. Mary Halton and Horatio S. Crans; Mrs. Thomas L. Manson in the chair.

Tuesday—Mrs. John Winters Brannan and Mark Eisner, delegate to Constitutional Convention.

Thursday—Dr. Josephine Baker of the Department of Health and Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury; Mrs. John Mathews in the chair.

Saturday—Irving C. Tomlinson and Donald Lowrie, secretary to Warden Osborne of Sing Sing; Mrs. H. L. Havemeyer in the chair.

SUFFRAGE SPEECH IN PLAY.

Women Orators to Appear in "L'Engrenage" at Century Lyceum.

A ten-minute suffrage speech will be introduced at the Century Lyceum Theatre in Brieux's political play, "L'Engrenage," produced by the French Drama Society this week.

Miss Alice Carpenter will be the speaker tonight, Mrs. Norman Whitehouse tomorrow night, Mrs. Frederick Nathan on Wednesday night, Mrs. Learned Hand at Thursday's matinée, Mrs. Raymond Brown on Thursday night, Miss Beulah Amidon at Friday's matinée, Mrs. I. Mulholland Boissevain on Friday evening, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw at Saturday's matinée, and Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., on Saturday evening.

Would Make Senator an Alien.

Christian Welland, who is trying to unseat Bernard M. Patten, Senator from Queens, will ask for the revocation of the citizenship papers of Senator Patten's father, Bernard Patten of Long Island City. When the Senator's citizenship was questioned he claimed that he automatically became a citizen by virtue of his father's papers. It was charged that his father had not been in this country long enough to be entitled to his papers. Welland's protest is being considered by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

SMART GARB MARKS HIM AS SLAYER OF 5

Man Wanted in Italy, Identified by Gay Attire, Charged with Four Murders Here.

PAID TO KILL BLACKHANDERS

May Clear Mott Street Mystery and Involve Business Men of High Standing.

Detectives Trabucci and Botti took a second look at a young Italian who passed them at Hester and Mulberry Streets last night because of the smartness of his attire. Then it flashed upon Botti that the passerby resembled a man wanted for murder in Italy, a man described as such a flashy dresser that his associates called him "Count" and "Chevalier."

The detectives arrested the suspect and took him to Police Headquarters, where a look at a picture received from the Italian Consul here convinced them that he was Giuseppe Chiarelli, who is charged in Naples with the murder there on Jan. 27, 1912, of Giuseppina di Dominico.

A little further investigation led the detectives to believe that he is a man for whom they have been searching for months in connection with the series of four murders last Summer and Fall, a few weeks apart, in front of or near 158 Mott Street.

The last victim of this series was Charles Gubedosi, known as "Zump," who was shot down in front of 158 Mott Street on the night of Nov. 9, 1914. According to the police, several persons saw each of the four murders, yet on each occasion the murderer had no difficulty escaping. Each time the police interviewed several witnesses, but none had information of value about the criminal's appearance, his manner of escape, or the cause of the crime.

Recently an Italian detective brought in a detailed story that the four murdered men were known blackmailers and holdup men. He said that last Summer the gang had taken so much money away from a group of Italian business men by extortion and robbery that they became desperate and organized a war of extermination upon the gang. They found the instrument for their purpose, according to the detective, in the young "Chevalier," Chiarelli, just arrived from Genoa and generally known to be wanted for murder in Naples. He was allowed to take his choice between the job of wiping out this gang of blackmailers and getting a good reward or being delivered to the police for his crime in Italy. According to the detective, Chiarelli took the murder contract and carried it out.

Detectives Trabucci and Botti said last night that they believed they had enough evidence to hold their prisoner for crimes in this city, but if it proved too difficult to assemble their witnesses, they would turn him over to the Italian authorities.

The Italian police traced Chiarelli to New York through letters addressed from Naples to one of his aliases in this city.

INQUIRY INTO PRISON RIOT.

Six Boys in Hospital, Six in Cells, on Hart's Island.

District Attorney Martin of the Bronx and Miss Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, are investigating a revolt in the mess room at the Hart's Island Reformatory on Friday afternoon, when keepers used their clubs freely to stop a fight among youths. Six boys were taken to the hospital and six were locked in cells pending investigations.

Burdette G. Lewis, Deputy Commissioner of Correction, said the investigation by the department had showed that the trouble was started by a young negro who was angry because he had not been summoned to testify against Overseer Martin J. Moore, who was removed on charges last Wednesday. The negro had told of being beaten by Moore, but he was not called to testify because he did not tell a connected story and because he boasted of his own bad record.

Mr. Lewis said that the negro hit a boy who was sitting beside him with a cup, and that the boy responded by hurling his cup at the negro. In a few seconds a dozen boys were in the battle and three keepers, McDarby, Madigan, and Green, started to suppress the trouble. The orders of Commissioner Davis were to quiet disturbances before they get well started, and the keepers were justified in using their clubs, Mr. Lewis said.

The District Attorney refused to make any statement after his investigation yesterday.

Sale for Children's Hospital.

Mrs. John E. Alexandre will open her house at 16 East Fifty-third Street on April 7 for a rainbow sale under the auspices of the St. Christopher Guild, for the benefit of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children. Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Jr., is President of the Guild. The tea room will be in charge of Miss Harriette Post, assisted by other young women.

VALUED HAWLEY ART BY TAPE MEASURE

State Controller Seeks Reappraisal of the Financier's $6,787,315 Estate.

$3,500 BRONZE AT $1,000

Household Articles Insured for $80,000 Appraised at Only $22,865 in 1912

Orders have come from the State Controller's office at Albany for an investigation into the appraisal of the estate of Edwin Hawley, which was made in 1912 and which fixed the value at $6,787,315. The law says that a reappraisal shall not be permitted after the expiration of two years, but counsel representing the Controller are trying to discover if grounds cannot be found that will enable the court to order a reappraisal. Lafayette B. Gleason, counsel to the Controller in this county, refused to discuss the matter.

Mr. Hawley, who died on Feb. 1, 1912, controlled 10,500 miles of railroad, chiefly in the Middle West, and was a Director in forty-one corporations. His largest holdings were in Chesapeake & Ohio. At the time of his death he was believed to be worth between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000, but on its first appraisal in 1912 his estate was valued at $5,283,287.93. It was reappraised in 1913 and $1,504,027 added.

It is known that the household effects of Mr. Hawley's country home at Babylon, L. I., were insured for about $80,000 and that the appraisal set the total value at only $22,865. The inventory made for insurance purposes contained these articles and their value in the open market:

Original bronze statue of "Cæsar Crossing the Rubicon," by J. L. Gerome, valued at $3,500, appraised at $1,000.

"The Flaming Arrow," painting by D. M. Cooper, worth $2,500, appraised at $1,000.

Twelve water colors worth $1,200, appraised at $150.

Portrait of Collis P. Huntington by Frances Lathrop, valued at $4,000, appraised at $1,000.

The difference between the actual value of these articles and their appraisal value is $8,050. Here are the market values of a few other articles without their appraised value, which does not show in the schedules:

Bronze statue, "The Buffalo," by H. M. Shrudy, $1,800.

Bronze statue, "Lion and Lioness," by G. Gardet, $800.

Persian silk rug, antique mosque, showing trees, flowers, and birds, $11,500.

There were six bathrooms in Mr. Hawley's house, and the fixtures of all of these were lumped by the appraiser at $3. Besides the articles enumerated the house was liberally furnished with very expensive furniture, heavy silk curtains, rare bits of bric-a-brac, silver, cut glass, and many other articles usually seen in homes of very rich men. It was said by one of the men engaged in investigating the recent appraisals of large estates that in one case a painting by Inness was appraised at $1,700, when its value at an open sale anywhere would be at least $3,500.

It was also said that judging from some of the work done by the appraisers, the valuation of pictures was made with a tape measure, a picture six feet square being worth only half as much as one three feet square. The value of a house and lot was put at $8,000, when it was insured for $55,000.

Will Improvise at Piano.

A benefit in aid of the funds of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania will be given at the Woman's Cosmopolitan Club, 133 East Fortieth Street, this afternoon, at which Francis Grierson will improvise at the piano.

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Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
Subway Station at Door

BEACHEY KILLED IN A TAUBE DROP

Continued from Page 1.

he probably could have managed to keep afloat long enough to be rescued.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 14.—Lincoln Beachey on a recent visit to San Diego was warned by army aviators against performing sensational feats in the type of aeroplane he was using when killed. It was here about a year and a half ago that Beachey first looped the loop.

BEACHEY ONCE QUIT FLYING.

Fatalities Appalled Him, but He Reentered Game to Outdo Pegoud.

Lincoln Beachey on May 12, 1913, said at the Olympic Club in San Francisco:

"I am through with flying. You couldn't get me into an aeroplane again at the point of a revolver. I am convinced that the only thing that draws crowds to see me is the morbid desire to see something happen. They call me the Master Birdman, but they pay to see me die.

"Moreover, I am affected by the deaths of so many boys who were friends or pupils of mine. 'Gene Ely was killed in October, 1911, at Macon, Ga., trying to do my dip, and his widow told me that she would still have him with here if he had never seen me fly. In Chicago last September Horace Kearney's mother begged me not to teach her son any more aerial tricks, and he said to her: 'Mother, I must do what Beachey does if I want to be a top-liner.' Three months later he was drowned while flying from Los Angeles to San Francisco. Charlie Walsh's wife begged him to cut out the spirals, and he said: 'Beachey does them; I have to do them, too.' Last October he tried a spiral in Trenton, N. J., when a wire snapped, and 50,000 people saw him killed. I feel as if I had murdered him.

"Those boys were like brothers to me, and I am through."

Four months later Beachey appeared at Glenn H. Curtiss's establishment at Hammondsport, N. Y., and joined the Curtiss staff of aviators.

"In a year," he said, "aviation has changed from a dangerous sport to a serious and useful profession. The development of the flying boat will mean much to the world. That Frenchman, Pegoud, has been doing some wonderful stunts looping the loop," he added. "I believe I can do everything he has done and go a little further."

Only a few weeks later, on Oct. 7, Beachey lost control of the aeroplane in which he was flying at Chicago, he dashed into a group of spectators on the roof of a shed, killing Miss Ruth Hildreth of New York and seriously injuring her sister Dorothy and two Lieutenants of the Navy Flying Corps.

In the following November, at San Diego, Cal., he not only duplicated Pegoud's loop-the-loop, but did a triple loop, surpassing the French flyer. About a year ago, while looping the loop at Santa Barbara, Cal., he fell and was slightly injured.

Beachey took out the first Wright license last May and built a new machine, in which he expected to install a European motor, to enter the Gorden Bennett race, which was to have taken place in September, 1914.

Beachey was considered the most skillful and daring of American aviators, and was bracketed with Lieut. Milling by Orville Wright as one of the two "natural" flyers in the country. He was born in San Francisco in September, 1887. While still a boy he started to learn the navigation of the air in dirigible balloons, at that time the only machines available. His preceptor was Capt. Thomas Baldwin of San Francisco, under whose direction he made his first flight in a dirigible at Oakland in 1905. In the Summer of 1906 he circled the Capitol at Washington; in September of that year met with his first accident—at Baltimore—when his balloon caught fire several hundred feet above ground. Beachey escaped with slight burns. In the following June, after he had been flying for some weeks at Happyland, Staten Island, he flew to Manhattan, descending at Battery Park, and when ordered on by the police, flew away uptown, and eventually was carried over Randall's Island, where his balloon was wrecked and fell on a buoy in Little Hell Gate. Four months later he won a race at St. Louis from his old instructor, Capt. Baldwin. In June, 1908, a balloon in which he was flying fell into a briar patch at Jamaica, L. I., but Beachey escaped unhurt.

Meanwhile the Wrights had found out how to fly; and when, after a year or two, the development of the sport had shown that it had come to stay, Beachey decided to become an aeroplanist. He began to take lessons in the Winter of 1910-11. His first machine was wrecked at St. Paul, Minn. He then went to Los Angeles, Cal., made a successful flight, and wrecked another machine.

In the following Spring, however, he came out as one of the greatest stars of the game. On May 5 he circled the Capitol at Washington; on June 27 he flew over the Niagara Horseshoe Falls and under the steel arch of the upper bridge in the presence of 150,000 people. On Aug. 5 he won the $5,000 prize offered by Gimbel Brothers to the winner of a race from New York to Philadelphia; and two days later, at Chicago, he broke the height record for an aeroplane by rising 11,578 feet. At this meet Beachey was the star, making numerous sharp spirals such as never had been tried before.

After that he delighted in all sorts of tricks for the entertainment of the crowds. He frequently flew in women's clothing; he was accustomed to make the figure eight without ever putting his hands on the control; he would make startling volplanes, leading the crowd to think he surely had lost his balance and was falling. At the Chicago meet in 1912 he was fined, along with Horace Kearney, for risky work. Beachey's fault consisting in the fact that he had done his "ocean waves" at a height of not more than ten feet above the crowd. The deaths of Kearney, Walsh, Ely, and several others who had tried to emulate him finally sobered him and drove him out of the game, but he could not stay away after Pegoud had begun to surpass his achievements.

Among Beachey's best-known stunts were the death dip, or vertical glide; the spiral glide, and the Dutch roll. He claimed to have flown before 20,000,000 people.

TOLEDO, March 14.—Lincoln Beachey at 18 was working in an airship factory here. He asked Charles Strobel, his employer, to give him a chance at flying. His request was refused. He was determined to be an airman, however. He would sleep in a tent at the factory, and at dawn would sneak out one of the dirigibles and make a flight unknown to Strobel. He kept this up for several weeks and finally demanded a contract.

The last time Beachey was seen in Toledo was when he raced his aeroplane against Barney Oldfield on a half-mile track. While looping the loop thousands of feet above the crowd his aged mother sat in a motor car on the track. She closed her eyes and kept them closed until told that her son had descended.

"END TO DAREDEVIL FLYING."

Time to Call Halt, Howard Huntington of Aero Club Says.

"An end to daredevil flying," was the comment of Howard Huntington, of the Aero Club of America, last night on hearing of the death of Lincoln Beachey.

"I knew him very well," said Mr. Huntington. "He was one of the most lovable of men. I have constantly wondered, year in and year out, how his end ever was postponed from one month to another. The pity is that such a tragedy has to be charged against aviation as an art and as a science.

"I have in my office the full working drawings of Beachey's latest monoplane. How he ever dared to make a long dive in it I don't understand. It was a fragile machine, never built for such work, away underbraced for the strain it would have to stand in such a trial.

"But then if all men stopped to think of braces and stays and pressure per square foot, probably we should have had no first generation of flyers. Beachey did wonders, for he dramatized aviation to thousands to whom it really never had appealed until they saw Beachey's dances across the sky, his up-side down flying, and his loops in the air.

"Beachey died as most of his brothers of the first generation of airmen have died. It is fitting that we close the era of flying of which Beachey's career was a part. I mean the era of flying for thrills for a crowd and for strictly an exhibition reputation. We know enough now not to go aloft with wings carrying only one set of stay wires for the daredevil work which won Beachey his world-wide fame."

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White Kid	For Social Functions	1.75 - 2.00
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Semi-tailored Dresses and Coat Suits at . . $8.75, 10.75, 12.50 & 15.00

Separate Skirts of desirable materials, for practical and sports wear, at . . . . $2.75, 5.75, 8.75 & 10.50

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BLANK BOOKS—black cloth sides; red hub, back and corners; all rulings; Journal, Cash, Single or Double Entry Ledgers, Record, etc., flat opening; 300 pages . . . 69c

OAK INKSTANDS—for double desks; 2 ink-wells and extra sponge cup . . . 49c

INKSTANDS—mahogany base; single ink-well . . . 39c

STENOGRAPHERS' NOTE BOOKS—each 3c; dozen . . . 30c

BOND TYPEWRITING PAPER—letter size; 8½ x 11; per ream of 500 sheets . . . 35c

MANILA TYPEWRITING PAPER for carbon copies—size 8½ x 11; Per ream of 500 sheets . . . 15c; Per 100 reams . . . $14.50

TYPEWRITING PAPER—white; size 8½ x 11; ream of 500 sheets . . . 25c

TYPEWRITING PAPER—bond; legal size; 8½ x 14 inches; ream of 500 sheets . . . 59c

EXTRA SPECIAL.
MANILA PAY ENVELOPES—No. 2 Pay Envelopes; open on side; box of 500 . . . 20c; Per 1000 . . . 39c

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NIAGARA PAPER CLIPS—box of 100 . . . 7c; Per 1000 . . . 65c

ESTERBROOK'S 048 FALCON PEN POINTS—regularly 75c gross . . . 59c

SPENCERIAN PEN POINTS—all styles; gross . . . 79c

OAK CARD FILING CABINETS—hinged cover; 100 3x5 cards and index . . . 37c

MANILA FOLDERS—extra quality; letter size, 10 x 12; per 100 . . . 39c; Per 1000 . . . $3.50

BUSINESS ENVELOPES—good quality; pure white stock; 6¼ inch; box of 250 . . . 15c; Per 1000 . . . 59c

U. S. AUTOMATIC PENCIL SHARPENERS—complete . . . $1.33

SHIPPING RECEIPT BOOKS—duck binding; printed both sides; each . . . 5c

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DESK PADS—19 x 24; real leather corners; assorted colors with sheet blotting . . . 19c

TYPEWRITING PAPER—various finishes; a special lot; size 8½ x 11; 500 sheets to package . . . 50c

BLOTTING PAPER—19 x 24; blue, white, buff, green or red sheet . . . 3c; Dozen . . . 33c

BUSINESS ENVELOPES—superior quality; white; 6¼ or 6¾; box of 250 . . . 37c

GEM PAPER CLIPS—No. 1 box; per 100 . . . 2½c; Per 1000 . . . 19c

WHITE HAND BLOTTER—package of 12 . . . 3c

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"FOUNTAIN" BOX FILES—with index; each . . . 16c; Dozen . . . $1.89

DANDY DUST PROOF LETTER FILE; with index and brass catch; each . . . 22c

E. FABER'S MONGOL LEAD PENCILS—No. 2; dozen . . . 35c

IDEAL DUST PROOF CORPORATION ENVELOPE FILES—very strong . . . 42c

CARBON PAPER—letter or legal size; box of 100 sheets . . . 42c; Per 1000 . . . $4

INDEX CARDS FOR FILING—3x5 inches; ruled; per 1000 . . . 45c

INDEX CARDS—4x6; ruled; per 100 . . . 15c; Per 1000 . . . $1.40

INK—quart bottles . . . 33c

INDELIBLE COPYING PENCILS—each . . . 3c; Per dozen . . . 30

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S. S. STAFFORD'S TYPEWRITER RIBBONS for Underwood, Oliver, L. C. Smith and Smith Premier machines; all standard colors; copying or record; each . . . 35c; Dozen . . . $4

S. S. STAFFORD'S CARBON PAPER—letter size; 8½ x 11; black, blue and purple; legal size, 8 x 13, in black only; per 100 sheets . . . 75c; Per dozen boxes . . . $8.25

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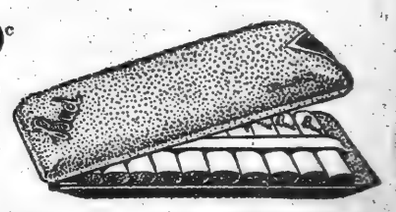

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AGREES TO DEMANDS IN M'MANUS CASE

Gen. Palafox, Mexican Foreign Secretary, Promises Punishment and an Indemnity.

TROUBLE FEARED AT PORTS

Warships to Rescue Foreigners at Manzanillo and to Prevent Carranza Blockade at Progreso.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14. — Assurances that the new Provisional Government in Mexico City would take immediate steps for the punishment of the Zapata soldiers who killed John B. McManus, an American citizen, were conveyed to the State Department today by Senhor Cardoza, the Brazilian Minister in Mexico City. The dispatch stated that General Palafox, who was in charge of the Foreign Office of the Convention Government, had again resumed control of that office, and had given assurances of both punishment and reparation.

"I placed before him full facts in the McManus case," said the message from the Brazilian Minister, "and he promised everything would be done immediately to cause the punishment of the guilty parties, and to arrange to pay a suitable indemnity to the family."

Palafox was in the Cabinet of General Roque Gonzales Garza, who was Provisional President of the Convention Government of Mexico at the end of January, when the Mexican capital was evacuated on the approach of General Obregon. At that time General Garza and members of his Cabinet fled to Cuernavaca, in the Zapata country.

The fact that Palafox is now back in Mexico City with the Zapata troops is interpreted as indicating that the Convention Government's Cabinet and perhaps Provisional President Garza have returned to the capital.

The Wilson Administration is now seeking to open up both rail and telegraphic communication to the Mexican capital, so as to provide a route for those who may wish to depart and obtain a method of getting supplies into the city for the hungry populace. The plan now is to establish this communication first through the northern States of Mexico, so as to provide a scheme of immediate relief, and meanwhile to seek some arrangement for opening communication via the Vera Cruz route.

The Villistas are in control of the route from El Paso southward to Tula, which is within fifty miles of Mexico City. Between Tula and the capital Zapatistas and Villistas are repairing the railroad and telegraph lines, and it is understood here they expect to have this line of communication open within a few days.

General Francisco Villa has arrived at Monterey, capital of the Mexican State of Nuevo Leon, to take personal charge of the campaign against Tampico. It is Villa's aim in this campaign to get control of the Panuco oil fields near Tampico, and if he is successful the backbone of Carranza's cause will probably be broken.

Tampico is to be attacked from several directions. A large Villa force, which has for several weeks been advancing eastward along the railway line from San Luis Potosi toward Tampico, is now nearing the Panuco oil district. Villa will proceed down the other railway line from Monterey toward Tampico. It is Villa's plan to take over the control of the Panuco district first and then to attack Tampico from the north while leaving a strong patrol in the oil region, block the retreat of the Carranzistas toward the west.

The Villa forces in their Piedras Negras campaign recaptured the coal fields at Sabinas. The Carranzistas tried to destroy the coal mines before retreating from the Sabinas district, but succeeded in only partially destroying some of the machinery. They had intended to dynamite the mines and wreck them so badly that the Villistas would be, without fuel for moving military trains. The Villistas entered the Sabinas district so quickly that the Carranzistas were unable to complete the work of destruction.

While the Carranzistas were in control of the Sabinas mines the Villa campaign was greatly handicapped for lack of fuel. Villa was forced to buy coal in Texas for use in moving his troop trains. Now that he is in possession again of the Sabinas mines there will be plenty of coal for railroad purposes, and the situation would be still further improved for Villa if he can put through his plan for the occupation of the Tampico oil district.

MEXICO PEACE PLAN.

Commission Government Proposed by San Antonio Conference.

SAN ANTONIO, March 14.—A modified form of commission government, to have supreme power in Mexico until elections could be held and a Constitutional President inaugurated, was proposed tonight as their plan for the pacification of the republic by the Permanent Peace Committee appointed by the Mexican Peace Conference held here some weeks ago.

To obtain the support of all factions in Mexico the plan provides that the three Supreme Commissioners should be selected by a "Commite Directiva," or Board of Directors, composed of representatives of each recognized party. The commission would have "extraordinary faculties without other limit than the salvation of independence and national integrity," and would be responsible to Congress for its acts.

Concerning agrarian reforms, which have been a central feature of every revolutionary program in Mexico, the plan provides two methods of division of lands.

One plan is that where a landed proprietor voluntarily sub-divides his land he is to be reimbursed by the issuance of bonds of the national Government. The other provides that where the proprietor refuses to sub-divide, the Government is to take the land and pay a reasonable value in bonds, guaranteed by the land itself and not by the Government.

Federico Gamboa, former Cabinet Minister, is Chairman of the Peace Commission.

Delegates to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14. — The report was current in Washington tonight that a delegation of members of the old regime in Mexico would arrive in Washington tomorow from San Antonio to confer with Secretary Bryan over the Mexican situation. Those expected with the delegation are Federico Gamboa, Minister of Foreign Relations under Huerta; Juan Lujan, who was Under Secretary of the Interior, and Ismael Liniga, who was also connected with the Huerta Government. They are coming from San Antonio, where a conference of various Mexican factions has just been held in an effort to arrange a solution of the Mexican problem.

LEAN DAYS FOR ZAPATISTAS.

Terrible Conditions in Morelos, Says Traveler at Vera Cruz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, March 14.—Vicente Reed, agent for a machinery house, has arrived here from the State of Morelos, where he has waited two months for a chance to escape. He says conditions are terrible; that Zapatistas are living on a handful of corn a day, and that Emiliano Zapata has ordered all males in the State to join the Zapatistas under pain of death.

The Zapatistas have little ammunition, and a number of soldiers have been killed while refilling smokeless powder cartridges with black powder which they are manufacturing. He adds that the Zapatistas have no organization and the leaders have absolutely no control over the men. He thinks the Zapatista movement will collapse soon.

ANARCHY ON WEST COAST.

Warships to Rescue Foreigners—Progreso Situation Dangerous.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Situations fraught with difficulties for the United States have arisen at the ports of Progreso, on the Atlantic Coast of Mexico, and at Manzanillo on the Pacific.

Wireless reports from the American Consul at Manzanillo state that a condition of anarchy prevails there, the Carranza troops in possession being unable to maintain order; that foreigners are apprehensive and the food supply decreasing, while the Villa-Zapata troops are investing the approaches to the town. Admiral Howard, commanding the Pacific fleet, is understood to be preparing to take foreigners away from Manzanillo if conditions do not improve. Several American ships are in the vicinity.

Progreso, the port from which is shipped 90 per cent. of the sisal hemp required for binding the wheat crop of the United States, has been ordered closed by General Carranza to foreign commerce. He has dispatched the gunboat Zaragoza, and is preparing to send the armored tug Ocampo to enforce his blockade order. The cruiser Des Moines is at Progreso under orders from the Navy Department to see that there is no interference with American commerce, as in accordance with international precedent the right of a de facto Government to close a port not in its possession is not recognized.

Strong representations to General Carranza have been sent, but no word has been received as to his attitude. In the meantime, the Navy Department's reports from the Des Moines state that the gunboat Zaragoza had been forced to turn back to Vera Cruz on account of a stress of weather, and that two American ships laden with hemp cleared from Progreso yesterday.

Secretary Tumulty conferred with Counselor Lansing early today concerning the Progreso situation, and later Secretary Daniels was in conference with Rear Admiral Fiske, Aid for Operations. While no new orders were sent, it is understood that the Des Moines was further informed of the necessity for freedom of commercial communication with the Mexican port.

VILLA JAILS AN ENGLISHMAN.

Consul at El Paso Protests—Gen. Blanco Reported Slain by His Men.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, March 14.—J. L. Taylor, a British subject, and the head of a Mexican employment bureau which advertised widely throughout the United States for American railroad and mining men in Mexico, has been placed under arrest by order of General Villa in Juarez, and his preliminary hearing will be held tomorrow at the expiration of the customary seventy-two hours' incommunicado. One of his clauses was that men were wanted to work in Mexico who would not meddle in Mexican politics. A formal protest has been filed by Homan C. Myles, British Consul in El Paso, who has made a full report of the case to his home Government.

American-born Mexican residents of El Paso continue to be kidnapped and taken to Mexico, presumably by Villa Secret Service men. Another was held in Juarez last night. He was Jose Perez, and is said to be wanted for filibustering operations.

General Lucio Blanco, Carranza General in command of the movement on Queretaro against General Manuel Chao, is reported to have been killed by his troops, who mutined because they were not permitted to loot. Before leaving Torreon Villa signed the death decree of Captains José Martinez and Joaquin Mendez, who were convicted by court-martial of attacking native Mexican women in Torreon. They were executed this morning.

SPAIN ACCEPTS EXPLANATION.

Carranza Denies Affront to Nation —New Agent to be Sent.

MADRID, (via Paris,) March 14.—The Spanish Government has published a note outlining the negotiations with General Carranza resulting from the expulsion from Mexico City of the Spanish Minister, José Caro. The Constitutionalist Chief has adopted a conciliatory attitude, contending that the action taken in the case of Señor Caro was not designed as an affront to the Spanish people "nor the Government, with which he desires to have excellent relations."

General Carranza has requested Spain to send to his capital a confidential agent to replace Minister Caro, who, he says, "was expelled because of the excitement and passions of the populace and the fear of disagreeable consequences if he remained."

The Constitutionalist leader has pledged indemnity to Spanish subjects who have suffered damage as the result of the revolution, when peace is established.

COMMENTS ON MEXICAN POLICY

London Times Calls It "Masterly Inactivity" and Sees No Hope.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 15. — The Times, in an editorial on the Mexican situation, says:

"The policy of the United States Government continues to be one of masterly inactivity, and we confess we see no possibility of relief or improvement so long as it persists."

MEMOIRS LEFT BY WITTE.

Friends Knew Famous Russian Statesman Was Near Death.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 15. — Dr. Dillon, the Rome correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, commenting on the death of Count Witte, the Russian statesman, says:

"The death of Count Witte may appear sudden to the outside world, but his intimate friends, of whom it has been long my privilege to be one, had for some time been aware that he was rapidly dying. He himself was unaware of the gravity of his malady. Only two days ago I received for the second time in a month a pressing invitation from him to visit him in Petrograd.

"He has left memoirs dealing with international politics as interesting as those of Prince Hohenlohe. Soon after he resigned the post of Prime Minister he occupied all his free time in reducing them to writing, verifying facts by documents, and dictating. In this work I assisted him, as we had been closely associated during many of the most stirring events of his remarkable life, and I was acquainted with the mainspring of his actions, the overt and covert obstacles he encountered, and the working of forces which never appears on the surface.

"Whatever may be thought or said of Count Witte's attitude on this or that political problem, there can be no question that in him Russia has lost her ablest statesman."

PETROGRAD, March 14, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Count Witte died of meningitis. A few days ago he contracted a slight chill which resulted in a mild attack of influenza. His doctors afterward diagnosed inflammation of the ear, and this extending to the brain, he became delirious and died without regaining consciousness.

Count Witte's ambition to reappear in the part he played in concluding the Treaty of Portsmouth led him recently to champion the idea of concluding a premature peace with Germany. His influence, however, long ago ended, and his disappearance leaves no void in Russian political life.

NAVY WILL MOBILIZE AT NEWPORT MAY 18

Entire Atlantic Fleet, with Submarines, Destroyers, and Aircraft, Will Assemble.

WAR GAME UNTIL MAY 30

Modern Armada Will Lie at Anchor in North River Prior to Extensive Manoeuvres.

Plans have been completed by the Navy Department for the mobilization of the entire Atlantic Fleet, the destroyer and submarine flotillas, and the naval aviation corps off Newport on May 18. Newport will be the base of operations, which will involve the working out of a naval problem on which the War College at Newport has been busy for weeks, and which will cover the coast from Nantucket to Montauk Point, the approach to Long Island Sound.

The game as mapped out is the most pretentious ever undertaken by the navy. In addition to the superdreadnoughts, dreadnoughts, predreadnoughts, armored cruisers, destroyers and submarines, it is understood a fleet of fishing craft will be pressed into service to carry out the mine-sweeping part of the program. New York City will be the objective sought by the squadrons which will play the part of the enemy.

The fleet, which for the first time is commanded by an officer with the rank of Admiral, is engaged in target and fleet exercises off Guantanamo, Cuba. These exercises, which have been in progress for more than a month, will terminate, so far as Cuban waters are concerned, on April 3, when the entire fleet will start for Chesapeake Bay, holding fleet drills on the way. The fleet is scheduled to reach Tangeir Bay, in Chesapeake Bay, on April 9. After two days the entire organization will put to sea again, and from April 11 to May 8 will have target practice off the Capes of Virginia.

The morning of May 8 the fleet will head for New York. It is due in the North River the following morning, there to remain at anchor while the officers and men enjoy shore leave until May 17, the day before the big naval game is to begin. The assemblage of the great fleet will give New York its first opportunity to see the mighty organization since Admiral Fletcher became Commander in Chief, and it will be the first time a four-starred pennant, the flag of an Admiral, ever has been seen on a superdreadnought in these waters.

The war game will last from May 18 to May 30, and on June 1 the various ships will proceed to their home yards for docking and necessary repairs before starting on the long voyage to San Diego, San Francisco, and Seattle via the Panama Canal. The fleet will assemble in Hampton Roads on June 21, and is scheduled to sail for the canal on June 23.

"Never before in the history of our navy," reads a statement issued from the Navy Department a few days ago, "has such a powerful fleet been assembled for active service as that based at Guantanamo, Cuba, the past two months under Admiral Fletcher. The vessels comprising this fleet are ready for any service, and are accompanied by repair ships, supply ships, and fuel ships carrying coal, oil and supplies for an extended period."

In addition to the exercises off Guantanamo the reserve torpedo flotilla and the submarines have been and are still engaged in war exercises off Pensacola, Fla. Altogether eighty-three warships of all classes are now at practice in Southern waters.

SNAKE AND BIRD BATTLE.

Reptile Wiggled and Coiled, to Secretary's Great Surprise.

Bill, one of the two secretary birds at the Zoological Park in the Bronx, was brooding deeply yesterday over the unprecedented action of a four-foot blacksnake that Charlie Snyder, keeper of the reptile house, handed him for a meal. Bill hailed the coming of his meal with joy, and as soon as the keeper emptied the snake out of the bag in the ostrich house, prepared to catch and eat his dinner.

The method of attack by the secretary bird it to leap about four feet into the air, and then, with stiffened legs, drop upon its victim, beating its life out and smashing its head. But this particular blacksnake developed a surprising liveliness as soon as it saw the bird. As Bill sprang to strike, the reptile with a lightning-like movement of its long body eluded the descending claws, wiggled aside, coiled and wrapped its body around the legs of the very much surprised secretary bird.

Snyder bears testimony that the fight which ensued lasted five minutes, and it only ended when the female bird came to the assistance of her mate, and between them they killed the snake and freed Bill from its coils.

"The unexpected activity of that snake," said Snyder, "shows that the Spring awakening is here among the creatures of the zoo. Believe me, it was some fight while it lasted. Bill, I imagine, is now trying to think up a new method of attack."

Hunt for Pie-Eating Burglars.

Brooklyn detectives were nosing about in the underworld of that borough yesterday hunting for burglars who might be suffering from acute indigestion. Their quest was inspired by the disappearance of thirty large pies—mince, lemon meringue, pumpkin, peach, and apple—besides a dozen chocolate éclairs, a frosted nut cake, and eleven vanilla cream puffs, from the bakery of Dominico Mantto, at 356 St. Mark's Avenue. When Mantto opened his shop yesterday morning he discovered that burglars had been there in the night. They had taken a pickaxe from the cellar and used it to break open the safe, from which they took $100 in money and jewelry worth $125.

DEMOCRATS WATCH SPOILS.

All Factions Keen for Places Under New United States Marshal.

Thomas D. McCarthy, the new United States Marshal of this district, will take over the office this morning. His course in the matter of manning his office will have the control of patronage amounting to more than $100,000 a year. Whether he will put all of it into service in behalf of the elements fighting Murphy or whether he will give Tammany a slice and retain some of the present employes are questions that are interesting every politician in the State.

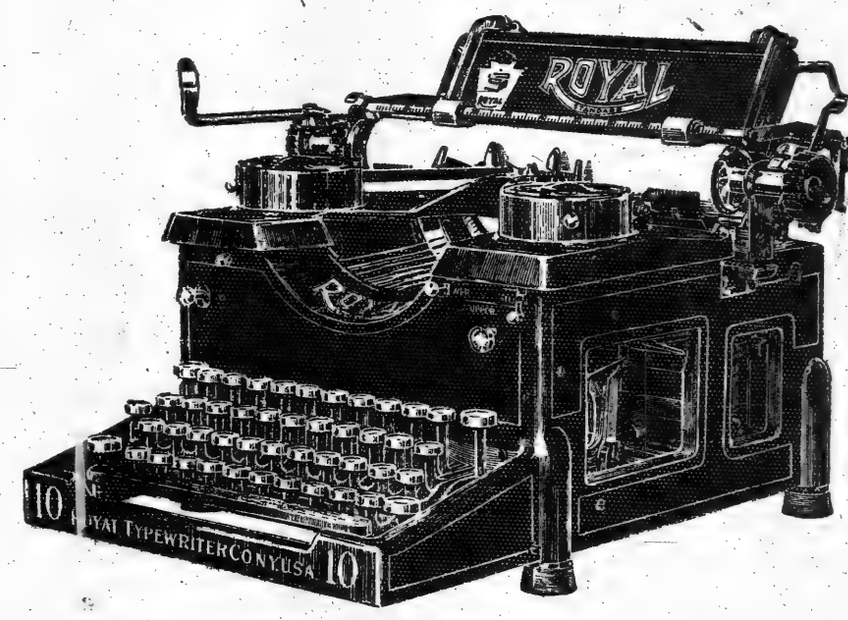
After Mr. McCarthy was sworn in by Federal Court Judge Lacombe on Saturday a number of requests came to Mr. Schneider from prominent Democrats of all breeds to help them to jobs.

be watched with much interest by all Democratic factions. His chief indorsers for the job were County Clerk Schneider, head of the Cleveland Democracy; Stuart G. Gibboney, and a few New Jersey politicians, whom Mr. McCarthy induced to send a good word for him to Washington.

The most influential of the indorsers was Mr. Schneider, for the reason that his organization is the only one that has always fought Tammany under its present leadership. Mr. McCarthy will

Carlsbad Water and Salt come to you. No need to wait 'til war ends. Ask your druggist for genuine Carlsbad Salt. Used for catarrh of stomach. At druggists. Insist on the genuine.

Eisner-Mendelson Co., New York.



Royal Master Model Ten—the ten-years-ahead typewriter

Quit "Trading" Typewriters— Get the Royal "for Keeps"

THE Royal is built *to use* and *not to trade*. A Royal sale is a *permanent* sale. The day you install the Royal you end your typewriter bothers for good and all.

The men who invented and who build the Royal smashed precedent and let go of tradition.

They knew that the enemy of the typewriter business heretofore had been *repairs* and *trading-in*.

◆ ◆ ◆

SO they created a typewriter which is so well and honestly made, and so simply and accurately built, that repairs are a minor consideration.

And they made it so that it does its work so *well* and so *rapidly* and so *continuously* that there never is a thought of replacing it. "Trading-in" is *over* and *done with* when you install the Royal.

The Royal Master Model Ten is the last word in typewriters: It does *all* any typewriter should do, and *more* than many others can do. It ends forever the "grind" of work; it ends the "nerves" which upset operators' efficiency; it gives *speed* without weariness and *accuracy* without fret.

◆ ◆ ◆

INSTANTLY and permanently adjusted to the *personality* of the operator, it performs so humanly that there seems to be no mechanical means between fingertips and the work itself.

The straight line key action carries the power direct to the accelerating typebars. Straight line key action means no *waste motion* or *lost power* through angles, curves, or complications. And the accelerating typebar, which leaps more swiftly as it swings up through the arc of its motion, strikes the paper firmly and surely, and *gets away* instantly.

THE finest automobile with its perfect "timing gears" has no more exact harmony of movement in all its parts than the Royal Typewriter. From the instant the fingertip touches the key, every moving part is in harmony—there is simply *no chance* for a mechanical error.

The Royal is planned and built to produce absolutely perfect writing—turning out letters which exhibit the acme in presswork—billing and charging, and writing cards, no matter how complicated your card index and card file system may be. The Royal does it all with *no extra attachments*.

◆ ◆ ◆

WITH a *thousand less parts*, with the Royal link-system, with fundamental mechanical principles everywhere, see how the Royal eliminates friction and wear—see how and why *long life* and *long work* are permanently built into the machine.

And it's a perfect typewriter in appearance. Ribbons, typebars, and all are protected from dust by shields—and *there's* why the Royal needs so little cleaning and oiling.

◆ ◆ ◆

YOU may need one or a hundred typewriters—you may not now be considering a purchase at all. But get the *facts*. Let your operators inspect and test the Royal. Let us demonstrate it. It takes but a few minutes, and a Royal demonstration actually means *money saved* to you eventually, for once you know the Royal you will *never* put your good money in an oldfashioned machine again.

Telephone us *now*. Or drop us a note and we will call. You will be under no obligation; we shall be more than gratified and satisfied with the opportunity to show you this typewriter which is the universal choice of big business.

ROYAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY, INC.

Factory, Hartford, Conn. **General Offices, New York**

Branches and Agencies the World Over

New York Branch, 364 Broadway **Phone, Franklin 4400**

LEW FIELDS

Famous Comedian, says:

"It is a hard job to be a professional comedian, but TUXEDO keeps me in a happy frame of mind. Try a pipe and be sure to smoke TUXEDO."

Lew Fields

Tuxedo Brings Out the Joy-Chuckles

When you hear Lew Fields get off his funny cracks it makes you feel gigglesome all over, doesn't it? There's the same old good-feeling effect about Tuxedo, too. Puff some in a pipe or in a smacking-fresh rolled cigarette and you'll get that joy-tickle running all through your system.

Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

Tuxedo is made right—mild and mellow and wholesome—so that you can smoke all you like of it all day long.

No drag or sag, no bite or blister to Tuxedo. That's all taken out by the famous "Tuxedo Process."

Tuxedo is the finest, choicest, creamy-smooth leaves of Kentucky Burley—put up to give you perfect tobacco satisfaction in every particular.

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE

Convenient, glassine wrapped, moisture-proof pouch **5c**

In Tin Humidors 40c and 60c

Famous Green Tin with gold lettering, curved to fit pocket **10c**

In Glass Humidors 50c and 90c

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CELESTINS VICHY

(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)

NOTICE

Regarding SPLITS

SPLITS have now been placed on the market and should be asked for at all first-class Bars and Restaurants.

ASK FOR

CELESTINS

SPEAKER IN CHURCH BOASTS HE'S A THIEF

Personal Experience Meeting of Jobless in Church of Messiah Nearly Ends in Row.

TWENTY TELL THEIR TALES

Woman Reports to Congregation That One Who Was to Have Spoken Had Just Ended His Life.

With the Rev. Dr. J. Haynes Holmes acting as a mediator and at times, when the discussion became acrimonious, as a peacemaker between angry factions, sixteen men and four women who have been out of work all Winter told their personal experiences to a large audience in the Church of the Messiah last night. The members of Dr. Holmes's congregation for the most part sat in the gallery while the auditorium was given up to the unemployed and their speakers.

After the twenty representatives of the unemployed had each told a personal story members of Dr. Holmes's congregation spoke of their own attitude toward those out of work. At one time the meeting threatened to break up in a row.

An aged gray-haired man in a shabby overcoat yelled, "Put him out! He's no workingman; he's just a thief!" while Speaker No. 6 was telling his story.

"Of course I am a thief," the speaker answered. "I admit it. I expect to go up the river. Two of my friends have gone up there because they decided it was better to eat than to be honest."

From the gallery a man asked the age of the speaker.

"Nineteen years old," he answered, and then his questioner turned to Dr. Holmes with the remark, "I thought you promised us that we should listen here to the talk of men." The youngster who had started to tell his story answered without waiting for Dr. Holmes to reply.

"The fact that I am only 19 does not hinder me from having a stomach," he said, "and it pains me just as much as it does the man of 25 when it gets empty. I know when I die it won't be from starvation, and it won't be from begging in the bread line. I have looked for work as long as I thought there was any chance. Since then I have put money in my pocket in my own way. And I've got the money there. I may be only 19, but I've worked since I was 10, so I know what work is."

Wanted Boy Thrown Out.

The aged man who had at first interfered demanded again that the boy be thrown out. Ushers went toward him while Dr. Holmes protested against interruptions. From the back of the church a man suggested that the aged man take the stand and tell his own story and why he objected to the boy's story. The old man went forward, and after taking off his overcoat, said he was over 70 years of age and a carpenter.

"I never thought I would live to see the day," he said, "when honest workmen would have to listen to people advocating the breaking of the laws because they claim to be out of a job. Why, when this dull season came on, I lost my job. But I went to the Church of the Heavenly Rest and they treated me like a gentleman. And I work there each day, getting 50 cents and a lunch. I have heard one speaker here say the lunch was slops from the hotels and offended his nostrils. I tell you it was good, wholesome food, and I was grateful to the human kindness and brotherhood that gave me this chance."

There was a moment of tense interest when Dr. Holmes called for "Speaker No. 10." Nobody replied to the number, although Dr. Holmes explained that he had invited men to speak from those who had applied at the church social centre for relief, and that each man who had been designated by a number had promised to appear.

Miss Viva Flaherty, social secretary of the church, came forward to make an explanation. "I went to the home of No. 10 this afternoon," she said, "to learn certainly whether he would appear or not. This was because he hadn't kept a promise to come back and tell me about it. I found two policemen in his flat and two tenants from the same building. They were opening the windows. 'He took gas,' they said, when I asked where the man was. He left a wife and a family behind. I knew from my previous contact with him that he was driven utterly to despair by being out of work."

"I once was a candidate for Parliament in Australia," said the second speaker, who afterwards gave his name as P. Pollock. "I have 20,000 reference letters. Yet I have tramped the streets day in and day out for eight months looking for work. I am a builder by trade, and I have literally beseiged every employer in the building trades."

Bragged of Dishonesty.

A young man with sandy hair told how he lost his job because he was sick two days, and a girl took the place at less money before he could get back. That experience, he said, made him start to going to Socialist meetings and then to anarchist and I. W. W. meetings, until he became sure that he didn't want to work any more, but wanted instead to help "the fight to overturn the whole rotten system." The man bragged that he was not honest, saying that he starved as long as he was honest, but got along quite nicely with three meals a day after he gave up his honesty.

Ed Lewis, an I. W. W. agitator, put out his right hand to Dr. Holmes with a declaration that he expected soon to welcome him into the ranks of the unemployed, because "meetings such as this are things your capitalist parishioners will not let you hold and keep your job at the same time." The parishioners, however, applauded their pastor from all parts of the gallery.

"Your ignorance and lethargy," shouted Lewis, shaking his fist at those in the gallery, "is what will bring on your death. Make no mistake about it, the red day is coming when we workers will collect our back dues and you will pay the bill. We are made of the same kind of mud that you are. You have stood in the way between me and the fruit of my work, and when I get a little madder about it I am going on the war path and somebody's going to get hurt, and it won't be me. We'll have grass for the mouths of the jibbited rich just as they had in France, and then you'll only have your own lethargy to blame for what comes to you."

A speaker who followed Lewis became so wrought up while denouncing conditions that a member of the church congregation yelled, "Put him out, Dr. Holmes; he's a blasphemer."

"I was brought up to love God," the man said, "but being out of work has made me hate God, and hate you people and hate the churches and hate the Government, and what I feel toward you all is murder, just plain murder. And all that holds me back is the knowledge that the day isn't just ripe for us all to get together. I hate the employers. I'll never be loyal to another so long as I live. We're going to handle this thing without Christianity, without ethics, without morals. Just as you have handled us."

A carpenter who had lost his job told how he turned peddler and "kept body and soul together." He asked that the police be instructed not to be so harsh with peddlers in this period of slack employment.

Dr. Holmes in cutting the discussion off at 10:30 o'clock said he had failed to hear a single word that suggested any solution for unemployment, but that he had heard "much impressive comment that convinced him the problem was very, very real and one not to be frowned down upon or ignored."

COLOMBIAN MAKES PROTEST

Objects to Temps Quoting Roosevelt's "Blackmail" About Treaty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 14.—The Temps recently referred to the pending Colombian treaty with the United States, quoting Col. Roosevelt's statement that the treaty's object was blackmail. The Colombian Legation here today addressed to the Temps the following letter:

"In the Temps of March 12 was published an article about the Colombian treaty with the United States of America containing the insinuation, attributed to Theodore Roosevelt, that 'the object of this treaty is blackmail pure and simple.' We cannot allow to pass unnoticed this insinuation against a treaty, signed by our Government and that of the United States, which is an act of justice toward Colombia, as already recognized by your important journal. In the name of the Colombian Government I protest energetically against this violent insinuation. Even if the American Senate has not ratified the treaty, nevertheless the moral satisfaction afforded to Colombia by the American Government will always remain. I hope you will communicate this letter to the readers of the Temps in order not to allow Mr. Roosevelt's aspersion to pass without comment."

This letter was signed by the Colombian interim Chargé d'Affaires, Jose Pablo Uribe.

SUICIDE IN SANITARIUM.

Walter Robinson, Brokaw Superintendent, Jumps from Window.

Walter Robinson, superintendent of William Gould Brokaw's place at Great Neck, L. I., committed suicide by jumping from a window last night in Dr. Charles B. Towns's private sanitarium at 293 Central Park West. Robinson had been sent to the hospital last Wednesday suffering from acute alcoholism, on the recommendation of Dr. C. W. Niesley of Manhasset.

He has five children, and when his wife called to see him yesterday afternoon it is said by physicians connected with the hospital that she told him the stork was about to pay them another visit. Thereupon Robinson became more upset than he had been previously and brooded over the matter for the rest of the afternoon.

At 8:20 o'clock he left his room on the third floor and started down the corridor. A nurse who passed him called Dr. H. N. Cooper, who chased him down the corridor. Robinson ran into the bathroom and clambered up on the window sill just as Dr. Cooper caught up with him. Plunging forward, he went head first out of the window, carrying the glass with him and leaving part of his apparel in Dr. Cooper's hand. He fell four stories to the areaway. When physicians and nurses picked him up his neck was broken.

FIGHT FIRE AT HARVARD.

Students by Prompt Work Save Hasty Pudding Club's Building.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 14.—Harvard's undergraduate fire fighters again showed their efficiency early this morning when the building occupied by the Hasty Pudding Club, one of the oldest of Harvard's social organizations, was threatened with destruction.

Theodore Fizer of New York, a senior, was the first to discover the blaze. The building is situated close to Claverly and Ridgely Halls, on the Harvard Gold Coast. Fizer sent in the alarm and called students from the dormitory. The fire had started from outside the building, working its way in and up on to the stage. Norman P. Johnson, a sophomore, of Faribault, Minn., and James O'Brien, both of Claverly Hall, manned the big dormitory hose and directed a stream upon the fire. Walter E. Babbitt of Media, Penn., and Melvin S. Talbot of Portland, Me., both Ridgley Hall boys, assisted by other students, helped in conquering the fire.

The cause is unknown, but a general order was issued at Police Headquarters tonight for all patrolmen to be on the lookout for possible firebugs. This is the third early morning fire of suspicious origin in and about the Harvard section during the last two weeks.

THAW HOPES TO GET TRIAL BEFORE JURY

Habeas Corpus Suit to Begin if Return to New Hampshire Is Blocked.

CASE WILL COME UP TODAY

Supt. Kieb of Matteawan and Assistant Reported Ready to Testify Slayer Is Insane.

Arguments on a motion to return Harry K. Thaw to New Hampshire will be heard by Justice Page in the Supreme Court this afternoon. If the Justice refuses to grant the motion which followed Thaw's acquittal of the charge of conspiracy on which he was extradited, the prisoner's counsel probably will ask for a jury trial of his sanity in this county, getting into court on this issue by means of a habeas corpus writ. It is understood that the State will not seriously oppose granting him such a trial and is prepared to call Mrs. Evelyn Thaw and a long list of alienists to show that he is an incurable paranoic and should be returned to Matteawan.

This development came yesterday while Thaw's counsel were preparing briefs to bolster up their contention that he should be allowed to go to New Hampshire. Deputy Attorney General Frank K. Cook scouted the idea that such a motion would be granted, and said that Thaw, in his opinion, could escape incarceration in Matteawan, provided for by the commitment issued by Justice Dowling on Feb. 1, 1908, only by proving through habeas corpus proceedings that he has become sane.

"Mr. Thaw will probably have that chance," said Cook, "and there will be no strenuous objection to a jury trial before a Supreme Court Justice. Then the only question involved will be Thaw's sanity and we know that we can prove he is insane.

"Dr. Kieb, the Superintendent of Matteawan, and his assistant, Dr. Moore, are prepared to testify that Thaw is an incurable paranoiac, and we might call Dr. Austin Flint, Dr. Carlos McDonald and other alienists who have figured prominently in the Thaw trials. The State, of course, would go over the entire history of the Thaw case, and dig deep into the past to prove its contention that Thaw should not be allowed to go free.

"I anticipate that counsel for Thaw will, if their motion to have him sent to New Hampshire is refused, apply to Justice Page for a writ of habeas corpus. If there is to be a trial of Thaw's sanity on that request, it will probably come within a month. Then we will be fully prepared."

The belief was expressed that such a writ probably would be made returnable before Justice Gavegan in Part II. of the Supreme Court, and the day for the trial set by him.

Thaw will be taken before Justice Page at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., of his counsel, said yesterday that extended arguments would be presented and briefs filed. A long search was made for precedents on which to base contentions. The nearest approach to a precedent was found in a case which involved a man returned to this State from Kansas on an extraditable charge. This charge was dropped and an attempt was made to try him on another charge on which he could not have been extradited. By means of habeas corpus he prevented this and was permitted to return to Kansas.

Thaw's lawyers insist they are really confident they will be able to have him sent back to New Hampshire. It was understood he was still eager to resort to the habeas corpus writ and have a test of his sanity here. He would not comment on his case, but sent this note to reporters who called at the Tombs:

"Today I'm taking a rest and simply reading Stubb's 'Germany in the Later Middle Ages.' Have no news for publication."

One of Thaw's lawyers said that if he was freed he had no intention of remaining in New York, but if he got out of the State he would stay out of it. His main desire, it was said, was to get to his home in Pittsburgh.

The question of returning Thaw to New Hampshire may not be settled today as Justice Page probably will desire time to consider briefs. In the event of habeas corpus proceedings his lawyers will ask that he be kept here pending his sanity trial. It is believed Justice Page will grant such a motion despite any requests made by the Attorney General's office to send the prisoner back to Matteawan.

State Conference on Insane.

The first State Conference and Exhibit on Mental Hygiene, dealing in general with the care and prevention of insanity, will be held in the Education Building at Albany on March 23, 24, and 25, under the auspices of the State Charities Association. Motion pictures of the State hospitals will be shown. Some of the speakers will be Dr. Henry Smith Williams, Dr. C. Macfie Campbell, Dr. August Hoch, Dr. James V. May, Dr. William A. White, Dr. William L. Russell, and Dr. George H. Kirby.

THREAT TO HAUNT WIFE.

Electrician Who Tried to Die Warned Her Against Remarrying.

Leaving a note in which he threatened to haunt his wife if she married again, Charles Taylor, an electrician, of 480 West Seventeenth Street, inhaled gas in his apartments yesterday afternoon. Owing to his discovery by Thomas Burns, who lives in the same house, before life was extinct, Taylor will probably haunt his wife for a number of years before she has an opportunity to marry again. Patrolman O'Malley of the West Twentieth Street Station sent Taylor to Bellevue Hospital, where he is a prisoner on the charge of attempted suicide. The note read:

Dear Mamma—You will fight with me no more. I am not good enough to go to the christening; I have no more use for you. I want my property to go to Anna. One thing I want you to understand is this—if you get married again I will haunt you. So beware.

Anna is one of the Taylors' three children.

DIVORCE MRS. MAYO'S PLAN?

Scranton Woman Said to Have Decided on a Legal Action.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, March 14.—Frederick E. Scott, attorney for Mrs. Florence Weeks Mayo, did not go to New Haven last night for further negotiations with the radiator manufacturer.

It has been learned that J. V. Carpenter, former Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Lackawanna County, has virtually displaced Scott as counsel in the case, and that he will direct whatever legal move is made to enforce the Scranton woman's claim on Mayo. Judge Carpenter admitted tonight that Mr. Scott visited New Haven a few days ago, but declined to state whether he met Mayo. There may be developments in the case for several days, the former Judge said.

There is a strong belief here that Mrs. Mayo will not prosecute, but that she will sue for divorce. If she follows this course, she will probably accept a cash settlement with Mayo in lieu of alimony.

CAUGHT NEAR THE PAYROLL.

Young Woman Seizes ex-Convict as He Darts from Silk Firm's Office.

Charged with attempting to steal the fifteen-hundred-dollar weekly payroll of Haas Brothers, silk merchants at 368 Fifth Avenue, a young man describing himself as Harry Bloom, 17 years old, of 57 East 102d Street, was held by Magistrate Nolan yesterday in Yorkville Court for examination tomorrow.

According to Josephine M. Devine of 324 West Twenty-fourth Street, a stenographer employed by the silk dealers, she happened to look up from her work shortly after noon on Saturday, and saw Bloom standing within a foot of the payroll satchel, which was on a chair in the cashier's office. She thought he was a customer, and there on business. Looking up a second later, however, she says that Bloom darted away suddenly without taking the satchel. Fearing a robbery, Miss Devine pursued, and after a struggle turned Bloom over to Louis S. Haas, a member of the firm.

Detective Guinta, who made the arrest, said Bloom was arrested in October last for a like offense, and had been released lately from the penitentiary.

DESTROYERS WATCH PORT.

Navy Department Sends Two Here to Guard Neutrality.

The two fast torpedo boat destroyers, the Drayton and the McDougal, which have been assigned by the Navy Department for neutrality duty at this port, arrived off Tompkinsville yesterday afternoon from Guantanamo.

The two German sailing ships Matador and Lena, which have been berthed at the Municipal Docks at Stapleton during the Winter, and the German steamships Maier and Harburg, which have been docked at Brooklyn, have all anchored off Stapleton to save wharfage fees, which amount to $200 a month for each vessel.

The Magdeborg, with her cargo of powder, is still anchored in Gravesend Bay.

Resume Ship Purchase Bill Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Senate Ship Purchase Bill Lobby Committee will resume hearings tomorrow, with Charles R. Miller, editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, on the stand, to tell of newspaper policies.

DO YOU NEED MONEY?

Consult us if you wish to borrow money. We are at your service whether you need money—or whether you have it to invest.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

Capital & Surplus $9,000,000

160 Broadway, New York

188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
180 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

Large and Small Rooms for Physicians, Dentists, Architects, Brokers and Real Estate Operators.

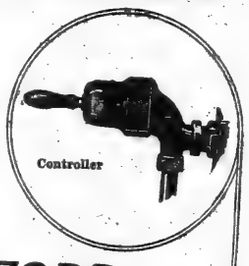
From $30 a Month Up.

Times Building, Times Square

Rental Agent, Room 406.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

For Absolute Safety in Motoring

equip your car with The E. V. Hartford Electric Brake, the greatest safeguard to motoring ever devised. It gives you perfect control of your machine—for a quick, short stop under any and all conditions or for ordinary service at ordinary speeds. It is the ultimate triumph of automobile control.

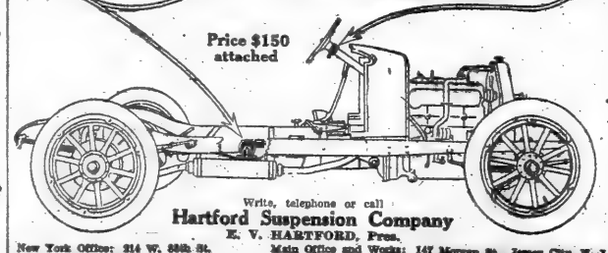


THE E. V. HARTFORD ELECTRIC BRAKE

stops your car safely, swiftly, smoothly, electrically. Never before has such a certain, perfect control been possible. So efficient is this electric brake that it is pronounced by leading engineers to be destined to supersede the air brake on all railroad and trolley lines. For automobiles its adoption is inevitable.

Don't wait any longer. The E. V. Hartford Electric Brake has been tried and proved on car after car throughout the country. The time for you to give yourself this perfect assurance of security is now. It will take only a few hours to apply the Hartford to your car. No structural changes are necessary. Your regular brakes remain undisturbed. The Hartford mechanism weighs only 24 pounds—yet it exerts a pull of 1,200 pounds.

We will gladly show you the opinions of many of those who have had their cars so equipped. We will gladly give you a demonstration at any time you say. You'll experience a revelation.



Write, telephone or call
Hartford Suspension Company
E. V. HARTFORD, Pres.
New York Office: 314 W. 59th St. Phone, Schuyler 5206.
Main Office and Works: 147 Morgan St., Jersey City, N. J. Phone, 2410 Jersey City.

Established 1879

Our announcement of Monday Sales appears in The Times every Monday Morning.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street.

THE selling service at Best's represents the *buying* service that precedes it.

You have your buying standards and we are happy when our selling service pleases you.

We have our buying standards, too, and the entire Best & Co. institution revolves around them.

In fact *our* buying standards—and our inflexible insistence upon them—among those who have the opportunity to manufacture merchandise for us, come as near to being traditional as 36 years of adherence can make them.

And these Best & Co. standards are woven into the *value* of every piece of merchandise before it reaches you.

Where it is a question of *quality* in material, of rightness in patterns, of painstaking care in the making and fashioning of right style as determined by good taste—of the fairness of the prices—every single thing you ever buy here at Best's can be depended upon to meet *your* buying standards.

Distinctive Easter Apparel

Including Some Attractive Specially Priced Sales

The New Frilled Waists Are Shown at Popular Prices

For Women and Misses—2nd Floor

Many charming new models display the latest individual style touches, and a smart selection of the ultra-fashionable frilled waist is offered in a diversity of styles, in chiffon, georgette, crepe de chine and French voile, in the regular stock, attractively priced according to material at

5.00 5.75 7.50 9.75

Particular Attention is Directed to the Variety of

Distinctively Smart Spring Suits

For Women and Misses—2nd Floor

At **25.00** and **29.75**

Which Offer Really Exceptional Values

Both plain and dressy tailor-made models and sports effects are shown, with the individual smartness that distinguishes Best styles; materials offer the fashionable shades in novelty mixtures, checks, whipcords, coverts and fine navy gabardine.

Exclusive Styles for Easter

At **35.00, 47.50 to 87.50**

Our showing features many unusual model suits, in all of the season's modish materials.

The Smart "Spiral" Taffeta Skirt

For Women and Misses—2nd Floor

5.00

Showing the original spiral model, which is one of the smartest of the fashionable separate skirts for afternoon or demi-dress wear; of superior, black chiffon taffeta.

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Reg. Trade Mark

A Special Sale of 648 Infants' Machine-made Dresses

.89 1.15 1.50

Considerably Below Regular Prices—Monday and Tuesday Only

A wide choice is presented both as to style and material, and in the making these dainty little garments are everything that the Best & Co. standard implies.

Gretchens, Yokes, Straight, Russian and Long Waisted Models included.

Sale of Children's Muslin Underwear

At Very Large Price Concessions—Monday and Tuesday Only

Fresh, new Spring merchandise; every garment cut to our own measurements, insuring better fit and longer wear. Priced according to size, 2 to 16 years.

Drawers	.39	.49	.59	.69
Band Skirts	.39	.49	.69	.98
Gowns	.49	.75	.98	1.50
Princess Slips	.75	.98	1.50	1.95

Another Special Sale of Women's and Misses' Trimmed Hats

For Monday and Tuesday Only

At **10.00**

From Our Own Workrooms and Usually Considerably Higher

The smartest shades in Milan Hemp, Lisere and Milan, in a variety of new models, including copies of expensive French shapes. Distinctive trimmings; no duplicates.

Easter Clothes For Young People

Misses' and Girls' Outer Apparel

Up to 17 Years—4th Floor

Misses' Spring Suits, of superior serges or checks, in smart, dressy models; 14, 16 and 17 years..... **27.50**

Misses' Circular Sport Coats, of white chinchilla or handsome invisible plaids; 14, 16 and 17 years..... **19.50**

Girls' Modish Jumper Dresses, of pretty checked silks; 8 to 16 years..... **11.50**

Corsets for Growing Girls

We Specialize in correct models for all types of growing girls and misses, and show complete assortments of the Spring styles in the regular department on the third floor.

Lightly Boned Models, light-weight materials, featuring the medium and long hip..... **1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00**

Smart Styles for Young Men

Smartly Tailored Suits, in the latest Spring models; of superior blue serge or Tartan mixture cheviots; 34 to 39 chest measure..... **25.00**

Spring Overcoats, in light gray or brown tweeds, with velvet collar (self material for collar also furnished); raglan shoulder; 30 to 39 chest measure..... **23.50**

Little Boys' New Wash Suits

Middy Suits, of fine repp; white trimmed with pink; regulation turned-up blouse model; 2 to 6 years..... **4.00**

Hand Embroidered French Suits, blouse of blue or pink linen, round neck and short sleeves; pants of French pique; 3 to 5 years..... **6.75**

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

RICH MAN FORETOLD HE'D BE MURDERED

A. H. Lawrence's Prophecy Recalled in Sister's Suit for $20,000 Against Estate.

ROMANCE IN HIS MARRIAGE

He Wooed Wife on Ship and Lived in Mexico, Where He Was Shot—Born Leszynsky.

The story of a courtship on shipboard, of the rapid rise of a young man to high fortune, the frequent alarms in a land torn by constant warfare, and the strange fulfillment of a prophecy of sudden and violent death will be told this morning when counsel begins summing up in the suit of Miss Ray Leszynsky to recover $20,000 from the estate of her brother, Albert H. Lawrence.

Prior to 1907, Lawrence, birth name Leszynsky, was a promoter with a small office at 52 Broadway. In the fall of 1907 he started for Mexico to look after a sugar plantation called Hacienda El Portrero in the State of Vera Cruz. On the steamship he met Virginia Pernet, a young woman of the South, who was journeying to Mexico with her father, a large and successful sugar grower.

Lawrence and Miss Pernet fell in love and when the voyage ended they were engaged and a day was set for the wedding. But they were not married until late in 1908. Violent opposition had arisen to the match because of the difference in religion, but this was overcome.

Lawrence acquired a plantation of his own, and was successful, but neither he nor his wife fitted comfortably into the disturbed Mexican conditions. They had both lived a quiet life and were anxious to get away. In 1912 Lawrence came to this city on business. One day he told Mrs. Mott, his secretary, that his mind was filled with forebodings of evil. He said:

"This will be the last time you will ever see me. I have a premonition that I will never again come to New York. Some one is going to kill me."

Lawrence began making preparations for his death. He gathered together all of his private papers, put them into a safe deposit vault and bought an automatic pistol. He spent many days getting his affairs into shape and when he started back to his Mexican home he felt that he was going to his death. He reached his plantation about the middle of March and on March 31 he was shot and killed by an employe, Charles Baillet.

The murder occurred while Lawrence was sitting at the desk in his office. He had been going over his accounts and had his new pistol lying upon his desk within easy reach. Baillet, dissatisfied, glowering, his mind disturbed by the constant upheaval of the country, saw an opportunity to avenge some fancied wrongs. He seized the revolver and killed his employer before the latter could make a move to defend himself.

Lawrence's estate at first was supposed to be worth $2,500,000, but later it dwindled to a little more than $1,500,000. The will left everything to his widow. His two sisters, Hannah and Ray Leszynsky, sued in Mexico to break the will, but they lost. Then suit was begun here to recover the $20,000 said to have been loaned to Lawrence by his mother. At the trial before Supreme Court Justice Pendleton, testimony was given to show that the claim had been assigned by the mother, Mrs. Amelia Leszynsky, to her daughters a short time before her death and that, the daughter Hannah having died, Ray was the rightful owner of the claim.

Strength was added to the plaintiff's case by the production of check book stubs of Mr. Lawrence. These showed that for years he had paid his mother $30 a month for the rent of her apartment and that when she moved into more spacious quarters the monthly payments were $83.33 a month. On every occasion after Lawrence married these monthly check stubs bore the word "interest."

It was asserted by the defence that no such word appeared on the stubs prior to his marriage and that it was placed there by Lawrence in order to save his family from the embarrassment of having Mrs. Lawrence know that her husband's family needed help. It was brought out that the mother had no bank account, no real property, nor any other property of any kind of such value as ever to make it possible for her to loan so large a sum of money as $20,000.

James Lawrence, a brother of the decedent, testified that he, too, had been paying his mother interest and that he and his brother had talked together about the money they owed her. The check book of the witness was produced and Albert Osborne, a handwriting expert, testified that the stubs on which the word "interest" appeared were not made out at the same time the checks were.

James W. Osborne, counsel for the defendant, asked the court to compel the witness to produce in evidence all of the other checks belonging to the books. Louis Posner, counsel for the plaintiff, said that all of the other parts of the check books, except those shown in court, had bee destroyed.

During every day of the long trial of the case the young widow has sat in the court room garbed in deep mourning. Beside her has sat her sister, a handsome young woman.

Pounds's Name in $15,000 Rumor.

There were reports in Brooklyn yesterday that Borough President Lewis H. Pounds was being considered by Gov. Whitman for appointment as Public Service Commissioner. When Mr. Pounds was asked about the report, he said he was not a candidate.

TO HAVE 60 MILES OF BOOKS

Harvard's Widener Memorial Library Now Nearing Completion.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 14.—Sixty miles of shelves, capable of holding 2,500,000 volumes, will this week be put in place in the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library at Harvard. The work of finishing the interior of the new $2,000,000 structure is now in its last stages, and the dedication will probably take place during commencement week in June.

A large force of workmen is now engaged in putting the finishing touches on the main reading room. The ceiling decorations are nearly completed. The color of the ceiling, as well as the polished stone pillars and st columns, is a deep yellow.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

BEYOND THE GRAND CANYON

Lies the Land of the Golden West But YOU

Can do more than look and marvel—

New York American

Offers you the chance to make the round trip to the California Exposition at San Francisco and San Diego free of all expense.

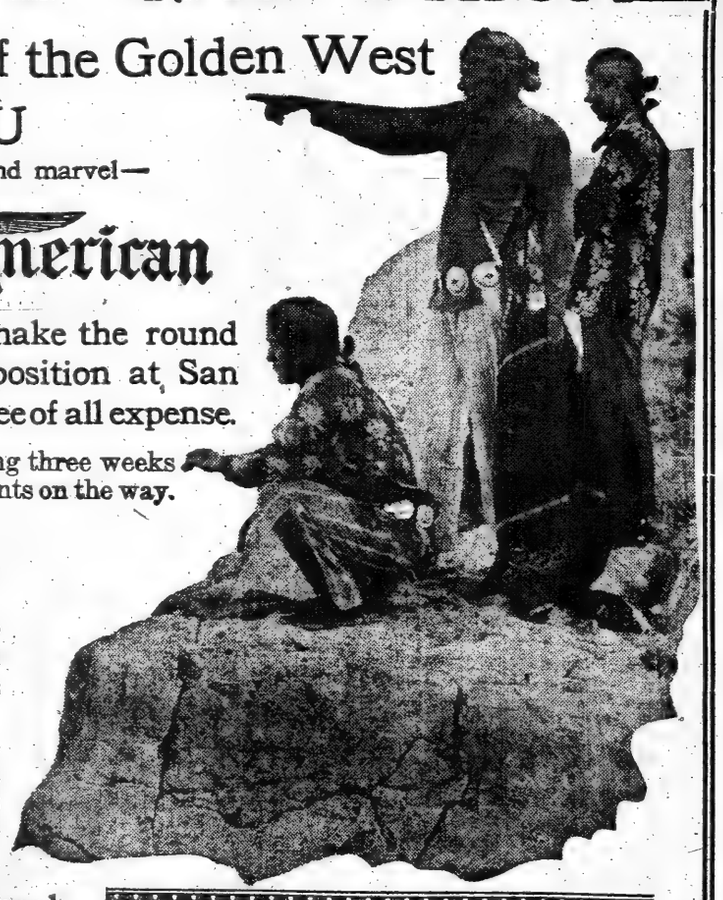
It offers fifty de luxe trips lasting three weeks and taking in important scenic points on the way.

It offers besides

$5,425 in Gold

to the winners of these trips and to others who qualify in its splendid Expositions Contest to start this week.

Here is a magnificent opportunity to see the wonders of America in luxurious style—stopping at the best hotels and enjoying the supreme comforts of modern travel.



How Does the Idea Appeal to You?

Fill in and mail or bring the accompanying nomination blank to The New York American Expositions Contest Manager, No. 112 Fourth avenue, City, and thus enroll as a candidate in the great race.

For conditions of contest see New York American, Daily or Sunday

Nomination Ballot 1,000 Votes

New York American California Expositions Tour Enrollment

Exposition Contest Manager, New York American, 112 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City: Please enter my name as a Candidate in The New York American's great California Expositions Contest and send me full information regarding same.

NAME .....

RESIDENCE .....

BUSINESS or OCCUPATION .....

PHONE ..... Candidate's full name must be written on this ballot.

"Onward" is the BOSTON POST Watchword

February is a between-season month in business—yet there is no halt to the Post's Advance in leadership.

Agate Lines

February, 1913—411,129

February, 1914—438,533

February, 1915—447,160

Here are the totals of **Display Advertising** in Boston papers having Daily and Sunday editions for February, 1915, compared with February, 1914 and 1913:

	February, 1915 Agate Lines	February, 1914 Agate Lines	February, 1913 Agate Lines
Boston Post	**447,160**	**438,533**	**411,129**
Boston Globe . .	343,949	346,637	348,223
Boston American	314,702	332,691	320,763
Boston Herald . .	239,504	228,148	240,730

In Display Advertising For February, 1915

The Boston Globe was 103,111 lines behind the Post
The Boston American was 132,458 lines behind the Post
The Boston Herald was 207,656 lines behind the Post

Classified Advertising Not Included. Advertising in All Sunday Magazines Is Included

AUTOMOBILE
Display Advertising
February, 1915

	Agate Lines
Boston Post. .	**28,965**
Boston Globe . .	25,424
Boston American	16,929
Boston Transcript	13,150
Boston Herald .	10,860

For the past three years the Boston Post has led the procession in Automobile Display Advertising.

The Boston Post is First in Advertising of
Department Stores
Women's Specialty Stores
Grocery Stores
Food Products
Men's Clothing
Boots and Shoes
Jewelry
Florists
Hardware
Household Goods, Etc., Etc.

FINANCIAL
Display Advertising
February, 1915

	Agate Lines
Boston Transcript	19,973
Boston Post .	**12,356**
Boston Herald .	11,597
Boston Globe . .	8,965
Boston American	7,944

In thus reaching second place the Boston Post pulls in behind the recognized leader in Financial Display Advertising.

Average Circulation for February, 1915:

Boston Daily Post 460,837

An Increase of 56,778 Copies Over February, 1914

Boston Sunday Post 330,367

An Increase of 2,694 Copies Over February, 1914

Read the Boston Post
Advertise in the Boston Post
Grow with the Boston Post

GIANTS LOSE TWO GAMES --- ATHLETICS --- FOOTBALL --- CYCLING --- TURF --- HOCKEY

TEN INNINGS TO WIN FROM GIANTS

Fletcher and Snodgrass Responsible for Defeat by Dallas—Poor Work in Field.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 14.—In a thrilling tenth-inning finish the Dallas team beat the Giants regulars, 3 to 2. Fletcher was put out of the game in the tenth inning for objecting to a decision at second base made by Umpire Morgan. There was no end of senseless kicking by other Giants. They deserved to lose the game by throwing away chances to score in the eighth by very foolish baserunning by Fletcher and Snodgrass. With none out and Fletcher on third, he tried to score on a ball that was at the first baseman's feet, and he was smothered by a mile. Snodgrass, right after that poor play, endeavored to get to third after stealing second, with the ball in the shortstop's hand.

Catcher Johnson also pulled a bone when, with two on bases, one local being on third, and with two out, he threw to second to head off a man stealing, and, as he merely tossed the ball, it sailed over Fletcher's head, and the score was tied.

Erickson retired in the second inning, when the forefinger of his pitching hand was badly split by a liner from Brownlow's bat. The Giants made runs in the first and second innings. Fletcher scored in the first on a double and a triple by Snodgrass. Johnson got the second and last Giant run of the game on his single, followed by Erickson with another, and a wild throw by Schwind.

Dallas got one run in the sixth, on a pass, a sacrifice, and a single. They tied the score in the ninth on Storch's single, Beatty's fumble, and Johnson's wild throw. In the tenth, singles by Schwind and Ens, a double steal, and two bases on balls, the latter forcing Schwind across the plate, put over the winning run. The score:

DALLAS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Harb'r, rf	4	1	1	2	0	B'ch'r, cf	5	0	2	0	0
Schw'd, ss	4	1	1	2	8	Lob'r, 3b	5	0	0	1	3
Ens, lb	4	0	1	5	1	Sch'r, ss	4	0	0	3	5
Crouch, lf	4	0	1	3	0	Sch'er, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Storch, cf	5	1	2	1	0	S'g's, rf, ss	3	0	1	3	0
Bunich, 2b	3	0	1	0	5	M'kle, 1b	4	0	1	17	0
Br'low, 3b	3	0	1	1	2	Smith, lf	5	0	0	0	0
Dunne, c	2	0	0	3	3	Beaty, 2b	4	0	0	2	3
Brown, c	1	0	0	3	0	Finson, c	4	1	1	5	0
Brady, p	1	0	0	0	2	Er'kson, p	1	0	0	0	1
†Clark	1	0	0	0	0	Will'ms, p	4	0	1	0	6
Mul'ns, p	2	0	0	0	0						
Total	35	3	10	30	18	Total	39	2	10*	29	18

*Two out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Brady in fifth inning.

Errors—Fletcher, Johnson, Schwind, (2;) Ens, Crouch, Mullins.

Dallas	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1—3
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Innings pitched—By Erickson, 1 2-3; by Brady, 5. Runs made—Off Brady, 2; off Williams, 3. Hits—Off Erickson, 3; off Brady, 6. Two-base hits—Crouch, Beatty, Fletcher. Three-base hit—Snodgrass. Stolen bases—Fletcher, Brownlow, Schwind, Ens. Sacrifice hits—Snodgrass, (2;) Schwind, Brownlow. Struck out—By Brady, 3; by Mullins, 2; by Williams, 5. Bases on balls—By Brady, 1; by Williams, 4; by Mullins, 1. First base on errors—New York, 3; Dallas, 1. Left on bases—New York, 9; Dallas, 10. Double play—Schwind and Ens. Wild pitch—Mullins. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Pondrom and Morgan.

SECOND TEAM SHUT OUT.

Waco Holds Giants Down to Two Hits and Scores Easy Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

WACO, Texas, March 14.—The second division of Giants tackled the Waco Club again this afternoon and this time were shut out, 6 to 0. The home team outplayed the Giants in all respects in head work as well as physically. The work of the Giants didn't bristle with intelligence, their fielding was slack and their batting gapingly deficient. If it had not been for Jim Thorpe the Giants wouldn't have had a hit. They made only two and those two fell to the cudgel of the Indian. They were made each time with a man on base and two out, but each time Robertson could not come across with a helpful hit.

The locals gathered five of their runs off the pitching of Flanagan, who was hit hard and poorly supported. Fewtrill, making his debut as a Giant in competition, twirled an exceedingly effective game. Only one hit was made off him and the one run was the result of an error. He had speed and a puzzling change of pace. By way of scarce happenings, in the first three innings not a ball on either side was knocked out of the diamond. The score:

WACO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hickey, rf	4	3	2	1	0	Piez, lf	2	0	0	0	0
M'q'st, ss	5	1	1	2	5	Grant, 2b	3	0	0	2	4
C'nw'l, 2b	4	0	1	6	3	Br'n'd, ss	4	0	0	3	3
James, rf	3	0	0	1	0	Thorpe, rf	4	0	1	2	0
C'hlon, cf	4	0	0	1	0	Rob'son, cf	4	0	0	0	0
Gr'bs, 3b	4	0	0	0	2	Kores, 3b	2	0	0	0	2
W'ben, 1b	3	1	1	10	1	Holke, 1b	3	0	0	14	0
Reilly, c	2	0	0	2	2	Marsh'l, c	1	0	0	3	0
Markle, p	1	1	0	0	3	Wendell, c	1	0	0	3	2
Pursell, p	1	0	0	0	1	Perritt, p	2	0	0	0	1
Walters, c	2	1	1	3	0	Flan'g'n, p	1	0	0	0	3
Total	33	6	8	27	15	Total	27	0	2	27	15

Errors—Grubbs, Brainard, Marshall, Wendell, Perritt.

Waco	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	0—6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

First base on errors—Waco, 1. Left on bases—Waco, 5; New York, 5. First base on balls—Off Pursell, 2; off Markle, 3; off Perritt, 1; off Flanagan, 3. Struck out—By Pursell, 1; by Markle, 3; by Perritt, 3; by Flanagan, 4. Two-base hit—Thorpe. Sacrifice hit—Markle. Stolen base—James. Passed balls—Marshall, Wendell. Hits—Off Pursell, 1 in four innings; off Markle, 1 in five innings; off Perritt, 1 in four innings; off Flanagan, 7 in four innings. Umpire—Mr. Ray. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Second Naval Battalion Wins.

Brown's batting in the sixth inning and Brown's pitching in the ninth inning won the indoor baseball game for the Second Naval Battalion from the Bay Ridge Athletics yesterday by the score of 2 to 1. The game was close and exciting, with Brown taking an important part in the activities. In the sixth inning he slammed the ball into the far corner of the armory for two bases, scoring Gallagher and Clark, who were the only two men to cross the plate for the sailors. In the ninth inning Brown came to the front again when he relieved Guare, who had been pitching for the Naval Battalion, after Guare had passed three men and filled the bases with no one out. Brown fanned the first man, the second hit to Brown, who forced a runner at the plate, and the batter was out when Catcher Campbell threw to first, completing a double play. In the second inning Merritt for Bay Ridge fanned three men when the bases were full. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Second Naval Bat...	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0	2	4	2
Bay Ridge Athletics.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	1	3	2

Batteries—Guare, Brown and Campbell for the Naval Battalion; Merritt, Curry and Underwood for the Bay Ridge Athletics.

Reds Shut Out Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, La., March 14.—The Cincinnati Nationals shut out the Shreveport Club of the Texas League here today, 5 to 0. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	5	2	2
Shreveport	0	3	8

Batteries.—Schneider, Benton, Dale and Dooin, Gonzales; Hornsley, Brown and Toland.

Tigers Lose Ten-Inning Game.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—The New Orleans Southern Association Club defeated the Detroit Americans here in a ten-inning game, 12 to 11. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	11	15	2
New Orleans	12	16	2

Batteries—Covaleski, Karr, Smithson, and Peters; Bagby, Hovlik, Frost, Kissinger, and De Berry.

PLAYERS WELCOME REST.

Manager Donovan Plans Nine-Inning Workouts for Yankees.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 14.—Lounging about the hotel and strolling through Savannah's streets made up the program for the Yankees here today. The weather was of the variety that is a delight to every manager, but Sunday baseball is frowned upon, and Donovan could not take advantage of the ideal training conditions. An automobile tour to the principal places of interest in Savannah was provided by Capt. Huston for those players whose wives are with them. The rest was welcomed by a few of the players who are suffering from minor ailments.

Paddy Baumann, the last of the infielders to reach the camp, is troubled with lameness in his throwing arm, and Tamm, the New York player who is trying for an infield berth, has the same complaint. Walter Pipp has suffered from blistered feet for several days, and he was more than satisfied to take things easy. Ray Keating is undergoing treatment by an osteopath for soreness in his back muscles, the same trouble which handicapped him so much in last season's race, and Duke Farrell is carrying around a finger that is swollen to twice its normal size. This digit got its extra growth through contact with a fast ball thrown by Carroll Brown.

The players who are classed as regulars are remarkably free from either sore muscles or injuries, and Manager Donovan plans to inaugurate nine-inning workouts during the coming season. It is possible that the Yankees may have to take their practice in either a morning or an afternoon session, instead of a period stretching into both, as the players of the Savannah Club of the South Atlantic League are due to report here tomorrow. Both clubs will practice at the same grounds. The proposition of playing a game on St. Patrick's Day with an All-Irish team against a combination team of other nationalities was taken up by Manager Donovan, but he gave up the idea after trying to arrange a purely Celtic line-up.

The players will be guests at a special celebration under the auspices of the Savannah Yacht Club Wednesday night. On Sunday next they will attend an "oyster loaf" at Tybee Island. This affair is being arranged by Nick Corisch, President of the South Atlantic League.

RAIN STOPS BALL GAME.

Brooklyn Calls Off Contest Scheduled with Birmingham Club.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 14.—Manager Robinson and his band of sun-kissed athletes did not cross the Halifax today. Rain set in early last night and continued until after noon today. As a consequence, the game scheduled with the Birmingham team had to be called off. Toward evening it cleared, and the weather looks very promising for a game with the Southern League champions tomorrow. Another game will probably be played on Tuesday. Many of the players had planned trips up the Tomoka River this morning, hoping to get a sight of the alligators and razorback hogs en route. About the nearest thing several of the boys got in the way of exercise was a few games of clock golf.

Many of the players donned mackintoshes, however, and visited each other at their hotels. For once they cut out all "shop" talk, and spent most of the morning talking about Manager Robinson's attempt to catch a grapefruit, instead of a baseball, thrown from an aeroplane yesterday. "Hi" Meyers is confined to his hotel, suffering from a slight attack of grip. Capt. Daubert is also under the weather with a slight cold. Otis Crandall, who dislocated his right foot last week, will be out of the hospital in a day or so, when he will leave for his home in Philadelphia.

While several of the players were dancing at the Prince George Hotel last night a woman guest died on the ballroom floor from heart disease, which ended the dancing for the evening.

Brookfeds Advanced In Training.

Special to The New York Times.

BROWNS WELLS, Miss., March 14.—Believing that a day of rest would do his squad more good than two stiff practice sessions, Manager Magee of the Brookfeds gave his ball tossers a day of rest today. The weather has been so fine since the Brookfeds arrived here, nine days ago, that the entire squad is probably more advanced in their training than any aggregation of ball players now in camp here in the South. All of the nine pitchers are beginning to use curves in such a way as to indicate that they will be ready to show their best wares when the season opens on April 10. The entire squad, including Al Holt, a candidate for the regular job at shortstop, who contracted "charley-horse" in his left leg, and Ed Gagnier, another man seeking the shortstop job, who strained a tendon in his left leg, will again don their uniforms tomorrow.

Parent a Free Agent.

Fred Parent has been granted his unconditional release by Manager Jack Dunn, whose Baltimore team of the International League has been transferred to Richmond. Parent is now free for the first time since as the youngest player on the team he joined the Boston Americans, and aided in winning the world's championship from the Pittsburgh Nationals in 1903. He is said to be now considering a proposition to go South to join one of the major league teams in the Spring training. Several minor league managerships have been offered to him and also berths in a scouting capacity.

Rally Saves White Sox.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 14.—By a ninth inning rally the Chicago American League White Sox regulars saved themselves a shut-out and defeated the Los Angeles Coast Leaguers 3 to 1 today in the final game of the exhibition series. With the game today the Sox have won six out of eight games. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
White Sox	3	7	0
Los Angeles	1	11	1

Batteries—Scott and Mayer, Schalk; Hughes, Horstman, and Brooks, Botes.

Tie Game at San Antonio.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 14.—The St. Louis Nationals and Cleveland Americans played a ten-inning tie game, 7 to 7, here today. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	7	8	5
Cleveland	7	13	0

Batteries.—North, Purdue and Snyder; Walker, Steen, Mitchell and Egan, O'Neill.

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TYPHOID FEVER IN GIANTS' CAMP

Ritter First Player to be Laid Low—To Inoculate Members of Team.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 14.—Upon returning to Marlin tonight from Waco, John McGraw received word that William Ritter, one of the most promising young pitchers in the Giants squad, had typhoid fever. Ritter had been sick for several days, but the nature of his illness was not definitely determined until today. He reported to the Giants at the end of last season and won a game from the Phillies, in which he allowed only three hits. In the early work practice here Ritter showed considerable skill, and seemed to have a good chance of establishing himself as a regular.

McGraw expressed great regret at hearing of the pitcher's illness, and said that, although the case was a mild one, it would probably prevent the youngster from getting back to form for an entire season. Ritter has been taken to the local hospital.

Tomorrow McGraw will consult with his players and urge them all to be inoculated with typhoid serum. This is only in the nature of a precaution, however, as local physicians say that Ritter's illness is the first case of typhoid here in many months.

PLAYERS MAKE THE ROUNDS

Many Trades and Shifts Recorded During the Winter Months.

During the past few seasons the shifting of players from club to club in the two major leagues has been steadily on the increase. Trades involving from three to five players have ceased to create unusual comment, and the purchase of stars at sums running into thousands becomes part of the Winter business routine. In many respects, however, recent months have produced a record number of changes, and a new element in the unconditional release of players brought prominently to the front.

The records of the American and National Leagues alone show that more than thirty players have been traded, sold, or released since the close of last season. If the activity of the Federal League in this direction is taken into account, and names of players added who went from organized to independent ranks, the total would pass the hundred mark. Some of those released have secured berths with other clubs, but in a majority of cases the players are either idle or under a one-year contract at best.

Just what effect these shifts of players will have on the calibre of the game played by various clubs during the season of 1915 only time will develop. The general opinion among baseball authorities appears to lean toward the belief that both the New York clubs have been strengthened, as well as the Philadelphia and Cincinnati clubs of the senior league. The radical changes in the personnel of the Athletics leave the average follower of the game in doubt as to the ability of the team to travel at the speed of the former combination, notwithstanding the acquisition of Lajoie. In both cases the release or sales were in line with the policy of financial retrenchment adopted by both major leagues, and will have little, if any, effect upon the play of the teams this Summer.

The list of the more prominent players released, sold, traded, or whose status in 1914 and 1915 baseball connections are in doubt, includes the following:

SOLD OR TRADED.

Player.	From	To
C. Dooin	Phila. (N.)	Cincinnati (N.)
J. A. Niehoff	Cincinnati (N.)	Phila. (N.)
J. Lobert	Phila. (N.)	New York (N.)
A. Demaree	New York (N.)	Phila. (N.)
M. Stock	New York (N.)	Phila. (N.)
J. Adams	New York (N.)	Phila. (N.)
S. Magee	Phila. (N.)	Boston (N.)
O. Dugey	Boston (N.)	Phila. (N.)
G. Whitted	Boston (N.)	Phila. (N.)
H. Eyatt	Pittsburgh (N.)	St. Louis (N.)
W. G. Johnson	Cleveland (A.)	Pittsburgh (N.)
W. D. Perritt	St. Louis (N.)	New York (N.)
W. C. Pipp	Detroit (A.)	New York (A.)
H. High	Detroit (A.)	New York (A.)
N. Lajoie	Cleveland (A.)	Phila. (A.)
E. Collins	Phila. (A.)	Chicago (A.)

RELEASED.

Player.	Club.	Re-signed.
E. M. Reulbach	Brooklyn (N.)	
J. Devore	Boston (N.)	
T. Leach	Chicago (N.)	Cincinnati (N.)
W. Sweeney	Chicago (N.)	Boston (A.)
E. Stack	Chicago (N.)	
C. Smith	Chicago (N.)	
F. Kafora	Pittsb'gh (N.)	Omaha (W. L.)
J. Kelly	Pittsb'gh (N.)	Ind'p'lis (A.A.)
C. E. Ferry	Pittsb'gh (N.)	Richm'd (Int.)
Tom Quigley	Pittsb'gh (N.)	
W. Sullivan	Chicago (A.)	
B. Carisch	Cleveland (A.)	
J. W. Coombs	Phila. (A.)	Brooklyn (N.)
A. Bender	Phila. (A.)	
W. Gleason	Chicago (A.)	
H. Schaefer	Wash'ton (A.)	Newark (F.)
H. Juul	Brooklyn (F.)	
O. Peters	Brooklyn (F.)	
G. Chouinard	Brooklyn (F.)	

CHANGED LEAGUE ALLEGIANCE.

Player.	From	To
Lee Magee	St. Louis (N.)	Brooklyn (F.)
P. J. Dalton	Brooklyn (N.)	Buffalo (F.)
Miles Main	Detroit (A.)	Fed. League.
L. Mann	Boston (N.)	Chicago (F.)
C. Deal	Boston (N.)	St. Louis (F.)
M. Reed	Phila. (N.)	Brooklyn (F.)

FULL SCORES AT TRAPS.

Hatch Shows Best Form in New Rochelle Y. C. Shoot.

There was a good muster of crack shots at the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday, and full scores were plentiful in the six matches contested, the conditions being ideal for the sport.

Of the seventeen men who faced the traps, E. L. Hatch showed the best form. Shooting from scratch in the match for the Take-Home Trophy, he tied W. J. Tile, also a scratch man, with a full score of 25, and in the shoot-off Hatch won the prize. In the distance handicap match, Hatch, shooting from twenty yards' rise, broke his full 25 "birds." This is the first time it has been done this season. Hatch also won a leg for the monthly cup, but his chief win was the Fred Gilbert Cup—a special 100 "bird" trophy. For this prize Hatch and D. Giriat tied with 100 each. In the shoot-off Hatch was the winner.

Spotts Upholds Trap Record.

Shooting against a dozen others at the Larchmont Yacht Club traps yesterday, Ralph L. Spotts upheld his record as champion by capturing the high gun (scratch) prize, with a total score of 117 out of the possible 125. A. L. Burns, C. Ward, and D. F. McMahon tied for second place, with 113 apiece. The high handicap man proved to be C. W. Brown, after several shoot-offs. His score was 110 on his handicap of 20. Spotts was the winner of the fifteen-"bird" and D. F. McMahon of the ten-"bird" scratch contests. Both men returned full scores.

Frank M. Wilson with a full score of 25 on his handicap of 4 proved the winner of the leg for the Monthly Cup. T. Lenane, Jr., won the Special Cup, after shooting off with C. Ward. B. M. Higginson, and Beer. He also won the leg for the Accumulation Cup after two shoot offs. There were eight ties with full score in the shoot for the take home trophy. It was finally captured by B. M. Higginson.

Tracey Lewis Again High Gun.

Although the field was small the shooting was good at the traps of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club yesterday. Tracy H. Lewis proved high gun for the day, with a score of 80 to his credit out of the possible 100. Waldo Grose won two out of three matches contested. His first was the fifty-"bird" handicap match, which he won with a total of forty-eight on his handicap of ten. In the match for the Monthly Cup he won a full score. H. F. Clark was the winner of the leg for the Yearly Cup.

Wilcox High Gun at Knollwood.

T. F. Wilcox carried off the honors in the regular weekly shoot at the Knollwood Country Club yesterday. He first won the Season's Cup, a fifty-bird handicap, and after a shoot-off with F. A. McGeath, annexed the Merrill Trophy at 100 birds. Foster Crampton at scratch, captured the Monthly Cup.

McGOORTY TO BOX AHEARN.

Middleweights Matched for Ten Rounds at the Garden on Friday.

Eddie McGoorty and Young Ahearn were matched last night to meet at Madison Square Garden in a ten-round bout next Friday night. Matchmaker Jimmy Johnston negotiated with McGoorty over the long distance telephone, the Oshkosh middleweight agreeing to the terms, and will make 159 pounds at the ringside.

Since arriving from Europe, where he won the English title, Ahearn has been having a hard time getting matches with the top-notchers, his greatest achievement in his few starts here being a clean-cut decision over Jack Dillon at Philadelphia a month ago. Several big clubs have offered Mike Gibbons a match with the Briton, but his demands were unreasonable and negotiations fell through each time.

Last year McGoorty went to Australia, where he had seven fights, winning four with knockouts. He gained twenty-round decisions over Jeff Smith and Pat Bradley and lost on a foul in eight rounds to Jimmy Clabby. McGoorty recently fought Mike Gibbons ten close rounds and is in fair condition already. He will arrive in New York tomorrow to finish up his work for the Ahearn match Friday night at the Garden.

These boxing entertainments are scheduled today—one in the afternoon at the Broadway Sporting Club, Brooklyn, and two at night, one at the Olympic A. C. in Harlem, and the other at the Long Acre A. C.

The Broadway Sporting Club will present Sailor Maher, the hard-hitting United States Navy welterweight, who has a long record of knockout victories, and Billy Lewis, a sturdy young pugilist. Ten three-round bouts between semi-professionals will precede the main event.

The biggest card arranged by the Olympic A. C. in many months will be staged tonight, when Frank Mantell, the Pawtucket light-heavyweight, will clash with the new Al McCoy of Brooklyn. Mantell recently made a good showing against Jack Dillon of Indianapolis. The semi-final should prove a fast tilt, bringing together Jack Palmer, Newark's best middleweight, and Jimmie Mitchen, a promising boxer of this city. Three four-round bouts will make up the preliminary bill.

Four ten-round bouts will be offered to the patrons of the Long Acre A. A. Barney Smith, the English welterweight, will be one of the principals, having as his opponent Ralph Ross, a rugged eastsider. In the other events Young Ketchel and Young Monday, Larry Dillon and Buck O'Donnell, and Johnny Hayes and Young Borrell will be opponents.

What should prove the week's feature attraction will be staged by the Broadway Sporting Club tomorrow night, when Johnny Dundee, the aggressive local lightweight, tackles Frankie Callahan of Brooklyn in a ten-round engagement. Both these boys are eager to box Freddie Welsh and Willie Ritchie, and their chances will depend considerably upon their showing tomorrow night. Dundee has booked nearly every leading man of his class, while Callahan recently knocked out Joe Rivers, and has since opposed Charlie White, Joe Mandot, Jimmy Duffy, and Sam Robideau.

One-Round Hogan, the California lightweight, who has boxed one champion and a number of lightweight contenders, will return to the local ring Thursday night, when he tackles Irving Margolies, former amateur, in a ten-round bout at a special show at the Olympic A. C. There will be another ten-round bout between Johnny Martin of this city and Jack Goldie of Pittsburgh.

There will be a clash on Friday night between the Pioneer Sporting Club and the new 135th Street A. C. Manager Doesserick of the Pioneer Club has scheduled a bout between Al Reich, the rising local heavyweight, and Sailor Fred Fritts, while the 135th Street Club will stage Battling Levinsky against Fighting Joe Ketchel. Reich, who has been inactive for some time, has already defeated Fritts, and being a comparatively splendid shape following his long layoff, expects to repeat his knockout victory over the Brooklyn heavyweight.

Two star bouts of ten rounds each have been arranged by the matchmaker of the Irving A. C. for Saturday. In one bout Soldier Jake Bartfield, the coming welterweight, will box Tommy Maloney of New York, while in the other Jake (Young) Ahearn faces Italian Joe Gans of South Brooklyn.

Carpentier Boxes in Paris.

LONDON, March 14.—The report issued from Berlin that Georges Carpentier, the famous French fighter, was wounded and is now a prisoner of war, has no foundation. Carpentier is in perfect health and obtained special leave from his regiment to take part in a boxing exhibition in Paris last Friday for the benefit of the Belgian sufferers.

Won't Stop Johnson-Willard Fight.

HAVANA, March 14.—Gov. Bustillo denied today that he had any intention of prohibiting the Willard-Johnson fight here, as has been rumored. He adds that he could not see any grounds for interference with the proposed contest.

Mandot-Murphy Bout Called Off.

CHICAGO, March 14.—The twenty-round boxing match scheduled between Joseph Mandot of New Orleans and Harlem Tommy Murphy of New York, at New Orleans, March 29, was called off today when it was learned that the pavilion where they were to fight will not be completed. Mandot was then matched with Joe Azevedo for eight rounds to a decision in Memphis, March 29.

WANDERERS TO PLAY HERE.

Canadian Professional Hockey Teams Ready for Games at the Rink.

The Wanderers, instead of Ottawa, will be the opponents of Les Canadiens in the first of the big professional hockey series here. This was announced yesterday by Cornelius Fellowes, and New York hockey fans are assured of seeing some fast hockey in the first two games of the series at the St. Nicholas Rink Thursday an Saturday nights.

The team which scores the most goals for the two nights' play will qualify to play Quebec in the finals on March 23 and 24. The Wanderers are confident of beating Les Canadiens and getting into the finals, but there are many Canadians who believe Les Canadiens will prove more than a match for the speedy Wanderer team.

In any event the opening matches promise to be just as interesting as the finals. The professionals have been playing their usual brand of spectacular hockey this season, and the series will be a fitting climax to the season that has shown the keenest hockey competition in the history of the game here.

Another Canadian team is scheduled to play at the St. Nicholas Rink this week. That is St. Michaels O. H. A. champions of Canada, and said to be one of the best amateur teams in the Dominion in many years. The Canadian amateurs will play the St. Nicks, amateur Hockey League champions, tomorrow night in what will be the most important international amateur match ever played in this country.

St. Nicholas has already beaten four fast Canadian amateur teams, and are confident that they will be able to take the measure of St. Michaels. The Canadians are slight favorites.

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COLLEGE BASEBALL TEAMS LOSE STARS

Five Leaders Evenly Matched, with Good Material to Replace Graduating Players.

The baseball teams of Yale, Princeton, Harvard, and Pennsylvania are about evenly balanced this season, but Yale and Pennsylvania have lost their best pitchers. Brown and Dartmouth of the Ell squad graduated, while Pitcher Sayre and Catcher Schwert are lost to the Red and Blue, but in Way, a hefty youngster who has he gains control, will be even better than the pair of pitchers lost to the Blue.

Harvard's infield has been somewhat broken up, while Princeton is affected by the loss in batting strength due to a loss of heavy hitters. In addition to losing two pitchers, Yale has lost Swihart, at first base, Cornish at second, Capt. Blossom at shortstop, and Fulsey at left field. Pumpelly fill Swihart's place, and will likely Capt. Middlebrook and Haines may be brought into the infield to fill the places made vacant by Blossom and Cornish. Coach Quimby expects to get some excellent material from the freshman class.

Of last year's Harvard team Capt. Wingate, shortstop; Clark, second base; Milholland, centre field; Hitchcock, pitcher, and Osborn have graduated. Wingate and Clark, who have starred at second base for two years, will be seriously missed. Clark was one of the strongest batters in collegiate ranks last year, while both were excellent fielders. Hitchcock was very erratic, and was not so valuable a pitcher as several who remain.

Frye, Mahan, and Whitney should prove the mainstays of the pitching staff, as all three performed well last year. Wilcox, who was the best of last year's freshmen pitchers, has also shown considerable ability. Fitzgibbons, 1913, who has had no experience on the Varsity team, but who has shown up well in practice, will also be eligible. Waterman, who caught regularly on the Varsity with Harte, will work behind the bat.

Pennsylvania has lost Chester, Minds, Haley, and Williams, so even if the Red and Blue was the head of the "Big Four" last year, Coach Thomas has a task before him to repeat the record of 1914, when he tutored a team that beat the Tigers twice, humbled Yale in both games, and split even with Harvard.

PRIZES FOR CADETS.

West Point Athletes Receive Trophies for Proficiency in Sports.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 14.—The twenty-first annual indoor athletic meet was held under the auspices of the Army Athletic Council in the gymnasium last evening. A long program featuring several interesting events was put on. The heavyweight boxing contest between Cadet R. R. Neyland, '16, and Cadet E. Q. Oliphant, '18, excited much interest, Neyland received the decision after a clever exhibition.

Neyland, '16, Captain of the Army football team next Fall, contested Parks in the heavyweight wrestling bout. The finals in the tug-of-war went to the "plebe" class, captained by Oliphant.

The letter "A" was awarded to those cadets who during the past year have earned the privilege to wear it for the first time in the respective sports, was given to Cadets Britton, '16; Coffin, '16; Gerhradt, '17, for baseball. Cadets Bradley, '15; Harmon, '16; Van Fleet, '15; Britton, '16; Neyland, '16; Mitchell, '16; Parker, '16; Tully, '17; Shutler, '17, and Timberlake, '18, were awarded the letter for football.

GAELIC TEAM TO COAST.

East and West Will Decide Championship at Fair.

A Gaelic football team from the East will be sent to the Panama Exposition at San Francisco to meet the team from the West. This decision was reached at a meeting of representatives from eighteen football teams in the Gaelic Athletic Association of the United States at a meeting held yesterday at Snow's Hall, 119th Street and Eighth Avenue.

The team, selected in April, will make the trip to the Coast in August. A squad of twenty men will be selected, picked from the Eastern teams, and the best player from each team in the association will be picked by ballot. The exposition Athletic Committee has set aside four days, from Aug. 20 to 23, for the holding of Gaelic football games, and on one of these days the Eastern team to be selected will play the Parnell team of San Francisco, champions of the West.

Philadelphia was represented at yesterday's meeting by men from the Kilkenny, Wolfton, Emmet, and Irish Volunteer teams; New Haven by the Limerick team, and Boston had representatives present from two teams.

SOCCER ON MANY FIELDS.

Outgeneraling their opponents at every stage of the game, the Brooklyn Celtics, leaders in the New York State League, conquered the champion Bethlehem soccer eleven at Marquette Oval, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon before 5,000 spectators, by 2 goals to 1.

Soccerdom received a surprise yesterday afternoon when the New York Celtics, runners-up in the New York State League, were trounced by the Clan MacDuffs, by 2 goals to 0 at Olympic Field.

Winding up their schedule in the second division of the New York State League, the White Rose eleven disposed of the Bay Ridge eleven at Astoria yesterday afternoon, by 2 goals to 1, and advance to third place in the competition.

After winning fourteen straight games the Hudson United F. C. went down to defeat in the second round of the Metropolitan League cup tie series at the hands of the cup holders, the L. R. T. Strollers, by the close score of 1 goal to 0 at Huber's Oval, yesterday afternoon.

In a second division game of the New York State League the Hudson United defeated the Longfellow F. C., by 1 goal to 0.

The cup tie game between the Columbia Oval and Holly Wood Inn eleven, which was scheduled for Nepera Park, Yonkers, in the Southern New York Association, was called off on account of the death of McLeod, one of the former Hollywood players.

For the third time this season the Scottish Americans defeated the champion West Hudsons. Yesterday in East Newark the Scots won from the Hudsons in the semi-final of the A. F. A. Cup.

Blankenburg Again First Home.

Charles Blankenburg, the young Bronx Church House athlete, yesterday added another victory to the several he has registered in the series of invitation road races being conducted by the Glencoe A. C. Negotiating the four-and-a-half mile course in 24 minutes 38 seconds, Blankenburg won by a little more than ten yards from W. Lindfors of the Kaleva A. C., a Finnish organization. Charles Timmins, the veteran harrier of the Morningside A. C., finished nearly seventy-five yards behind Lindfors.

OPENING CENTURY RUN.

Twenty-one Cyclists Enjoy Trip to Bayshore and Return.

Twenty-one members of the Century Road Club Association took part in the informal century run today to Bayshore, L. I., with a view of getting into proper condition for the Spring century to be held on April 18.

Under the guidance of Capt. George Steppello the riders left Columbus Circle, New York, at 8:30 A. M., and, crossing Queensboro Bridge, made their first stop at Jamaica. Stops were made at Valley Stream, Freeport, Amityville, and Bayshore, where dinner was served. After one and a half hours' rest the return journey was started, and against the head wind the pace was kept to a twelve-mile per hour schedule, and arriving at Bellmore the course was then to Hempstead, and from this point a race to Jamaica took place, which is regularly called the "Plug Home." Checkers were already waiting at the finishing point, and the first three to finish will receive prizes.

In the race nothing of note happened until about three miles from the finish, when Brexel and Naphtal made a getaway and were not caught, although hard riding was indulged in by the others. The finish of this "Plug Home" was a desperate sprint between Naphtal and Brexel, and about fifty yards behind came Zemo, who nosed out Harvey; then Glotzer—all of the above finishing in this position: Joseph Naphtal, Joseph Brexel, Louis Zemo, George Harvey, Harry Glotzer, H. Carroll, William Winquist, M. Naphtal, and F. W. Lilienthal.

Upon arriving at the last stop the Captain called the roll and found that all the starters had so far kept together, and sounding the signal the journey was resumed for New York, which was reached at 6 P. M. Among those on the ride were:

Capt. George Steppello, Max Naphtal, Joseph Cauldwell, C. W. Windeknecht, William Winquist, Sylvain Segal, A. Zabellicky, F. W. Lilienthal, W. F. Thompson, R. Sause, G. Henri Segal, James Aiello, Charles Akuntius, Louis Zemo, H. Carroll, Harry Glotzer, Joseph Naphtal, George Harvey, and John Harvey.

Double Victory for Lock.

William Lock of the New York Division of the Century Road Club of America, captured the first club race of the year.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1915.

LABOR'S OPPRESSION OF LABOR.

The full crew is defended as an attempt of poorly paid wage earners to get what ought to be coming to them from the railways. The actual operation of the law is to take from wage earners who are earning their living to give to those who are getting their living by statute. The heads of ten railways addressed the New York Legislature, telling what the cost of the full crew law would have bought if expended in cars, locomotives, signals, and so on. As there is no law governing wages in the cases of those producing railway supplies it follows that the wages paid in those industries are on a normal scale. Those who take full crew wages not only take that to which they have no right, although the law gives it to them, but they take it away from those who do have a superior right.

The same argument is put in a different way in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The $2,000,000 spent unnecessarily under the full crew law in those States would employ 1,745 men a year in the locomotive shops, building eighty locomotives. Would the community benefit more by the production of eighty locomotives or by the employment of supernumerary brakemen? If the money were spent by the railways in freight cars it would supply work to 1,498 men, or to 1,708 men working to produce steel passenger cars. Ought sympathy be stronger with the full crew men or with the wage earners in the car industries? The full crew law is said to be in the interest of the safety of the public, although the facts do not show any particularly higher safety on the full crew trains. It may be that the railways are not judges of the safety of their passengers, and that they are careless how many they kill. But it is not reasonable to say that the railways in their present embarrassed financial condition are indifferent to the ruin of their rolling stock. A cheap freight train represents $100,000 in cars and engine. Is it to be supposed that the railways would endanger that amount of property for the sake of saving the wages of a $2.75 brakeman?

At the committee hearing upon this bill at Albany Assemblyman MEAD, a switchman, said:

> If you knew the rotten condition of some equipment, your hair would turn gray. As a practical railroad man, I feel that I would be committing legislative murder if I should vote to repeal this law.

On that statement of the case, is the argument stronger for an extra man, or for better cars which might be bought with the same money? No doubt both extra men and costly apparatus would be better than either alone. But when there is a necessity of choice, which would be preferred? Since the appeal is now made to the public judgment and sympathy there is need that people in general should have an opinion in which way the railways would better spend their money, and whether their influence should be cast in behalf of the wage earners who earn their living by their work or those who earn their living by working the Legislatures.

As for the laboring men themselves, how is it possible that the great majority outside the full crew class can fail to see that their rights are reduced by as much as the full crew rights are enlarged? If it is a matter of sympathy with wage earners why not sympathize with the larger and more deserving class? When a farmer sees a pig getting too much out of the trough he drives him away and gives the others a chance. If the unions were getting less than others, or less than was right, they ought to get more. But if they are getting more than they ought, and more than is consistent with the interest of all in general, and of competitive laborers in general, then the unions ought to lose the sympathy of the public, and the public ought to make its views clear. The newspapers are doing their share. Editorial opinions have been canvassed to a total of 199, including 162 for repeal and 27 neutral.

CONDITIONS ARE SOMEWHAT BRIGHTER.

Slight as the improvement may be, the Mexican situation is not quite as discouraging as it was two days ago. The prospect of the return to the capital of the Convention Government is gratifying, after the failure of the Constitutionalist General, OBREGON, to restore order there. Reparation for the murder of Mr. MCMANUS is promised, without conditions, by the representatives of ZAPATA. There is no excuse, therefore, for any harsh judgment of President WILSON'S Mexican policy, although that kind of judgment will continue to find expression, for political effect, in various newspapers.

Predictions of a general peace would be premature, of course, with VILLA about to begin an assault on Tampico and CARRANZA gravely ordering the closing of the chief port of Yucatan and the practical suppression of hemp exports, which is not to be tolerated for a moment. Yucatan, Campeachy, and Chiapas have declared themselves tired of all the revolutionists and propose to keep their own houses in order, which, in view of the lack of governing capacity exhibited by Constitutionalists and Conventionalists alike, is not a particularly bad sign and will not further confuse the situation. Probably the exportation of hemp will continue without interruption. American farmers will not run short of binders for wheat.

But the people in Mexico City are more cheerful, they are getting food and water, and the authorities now in control seem disposed to preserve order and avoid international complications, in which the foolish old gentleman at Vera Cruz seems to revel.

A SCHOLAR'S LITERARY FANCIES.

When a scholarly man of ripe experience takes pains to prepare for the encouragement of aspiring youth a list of the books which have profited him, the result is always worth having. There cannot be too many lists of the best hundred or best thousand books, in any language or all in which books are made, which represent the honest impressions and convictions of a well-cultured mind. Dr. ANDREW D. WHITE, in a list prepared for Cornell students, places the English Bible first, as might have been expected, though some surprise must be felt that he specifies the sixth chapter of Micah among its nobler passages. There is, to be sure, splendid force in the denunciation of unkindness, ignorance, injustice, and the evil counsels of Omri and Ahab in that chapter, but it is difficult to see why its phrases should linger in one's memory more persistently than many others in many other chapters of the Old Testament. Has not Dr. WHITE been made the victim of a misprint, and is not the fifth chapter of Micah, with its lyrical foreshadowing of the coming of the Man of Bethlehem, the one he has in mind?

It must be said, however, that Dr. WHITE'S selections are not only sound but normal. For the most part, they are what we might have looked for from him. His favorites in the ancient classics are those of most other scholars with the literary instinct; if in his estimate of SHAKESPEARE he places "As You Like It" on a "lower plane" than "A Midsummer Night's Dream," we must accept that judgment as one of those polite vagaries of criticism which are valuable as revelations of an eminent critic's mental bias, and useful in promoting thought, if not controversy. Similar instances of his personal bias are found in his preference of HUGO to DUMAS, based solely on "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," too, as a mere romancer; his neglect of DICKENS among English novelists, and his failure to include LAMB and HAZLITT with his favorite essayists.

The most noteworthy personal judgment of Dr. WHITE, however, is his laudation of MANZONI'S "I Promessi Sposi" as "the greatest historical romance ever written in any language." Italians have always highly esteemed this work, but we do not know that anybody until now has called it the greatest of its kind. Dr. WHITE'S high opinion of it is surely worth remembering.

THE REVOLUTIONIST MIRAGE.

Such scenes as that in Cooper Union on Friday night are incomprehensible to most people. When a man arises in the audience and announces the coming of "a French Revolution" in this country, most of us imagine that he is either crazy or notoriety-bitten. The same thing applies to most of the other manifestations of extreme radicalism. When a lot of revolutionist speakers invade Tarrytown and insist on talking in the face of violent and even physical protest, when a pair of new thinkers get themselves in the newspapers for "wedding in the sight of GOD," the feeling produced among ninety-nine out of every hundred who hear of it is less of disgust than of wonder; and as the easiest explanation is that of insanity or notoriety-seeking one or the other is usually accepted.

The truth is that these people really believe that each of these antics of theirs jounces the world forward a step or two in the direction they want to see it take. We have no doubt that after the Tarrytown invasion, a thing which did not even ruffle the surface of affairs, a mere episode to the rest of the world, the agitators returned to New York congratulating each other on having created a mighty stir and made a powerful impression on public opinion. Men such as the one who interrupted the Cooper Union speakers really believe, not only that a revolution is coming, but that it is at hand, may come within a few months, certainly will come within a few years.

The explanation is simple. These people live in an intellectual community of which the only inhabitants are persons who think as they do. Their lives are spent in that environment. They hear nothing but this kind of talk. None of us, probably, realizes how far his idea of what "the world thinks" is made up of his knowledge of what the people he meets think. Now, these anarchists and others like them, hearing nothing from morning until night except the same kind of talk in which they themselves indulge, have no comprehension of what an infinitesimal fraction of the world they are, and how their utmost endeavors move it no more than the fly moves the wheel. If some politician or clergyman becomes a convert to their doctrines, it seems to them the beginning of the end; the whole party to which the politician belongs, the whole Church, is coming into camp. If a newspaper gives them a good-sized headline that is proof positive that the "capitalist press" has been frightened into surrender. So their lives are full of continual encouragement; the mirage is always real and always just ahead.

A man and woman of this kind, estimable in every other respect, contracted a "free union." Two friends of theirs, of a conservative frame of mind, were discussing the case. Said one, "I can understand how Blank, "with his ideas, can defy convention "for the sake of his principles. But "how is it that he can have no "thought for his future children and "the position which his act will give "them in the world?" The other, with better insight into the revolutionist psychology, replied: "Blank "associates only with people like him-"self and hears nothing but free love "talk. He is too tender-hearted to "inflict a wrong on his children; but "he quite honestly believes the move-"ment is progressing so fast that by "the time they are grown up every-"body will be living in free unions, "so that they will not be remarkable."

It is a fool's paradise in which our little handful of revolutionists live. Let them make some noisy demonstration which gets into the papers and the mirage, never more than twenty feet away, comes closer and hits them in the face.

SAMUEL BOWLES.

The loss of the beneficent activities of SAMUEL BOWLES, whose untimely death was recorded in yesterday's TIMES, will be felt far beyond the environment of the Massachusetts city in which he dwelt and labored. He was a force for good in American journalism. Inheriting control of a well-established newspaper of sound traditions, he applied himself successfully to the task of preserving those traditions, and while keeping The Springfield Republican abreast with the times, year by year, he never lowered its standards. It may be said that he left the newspaper just where he found it, which is more than many sons of great editors have done, but this could not be accomplished by sitting still and blindly adhering to old rules; nothing whatever can be accomplished by that kind of conservatism.

In that restricted sense Mr. BOWLES was not conservative. He was alive to new ideas and new issues, but he was careful to preserve always the dignity, honesty, and cleanliness of his newspaper, and its good influence was recognized in his day, as it was in his father's, all over the country. Mr. BOWLES was able, courageous, upright, and useful in his profession and to the world at large.

THE BRITISH FOOD INQUIRY.

With its accustomed thoroughness in matters of this kind, the British Government is now conducting an inquiry as to food supplies and prices, with a view to formulating a policy upon which the authorities can deal intelligently and justly with the whole subject without employing the arbitrary methods Germany has been compelled to adopt in laying the hand of Government upon all food supplies as a matter of expediency and as a war measure, though this plan would undoubtedly be adopted by the British Government also in case of dire necessity. In making its inquiry and investigation the Government is availing itself of all the resources of the Board of Trade and the Board of Agriculture. The chief points to be investigated are ten in number, and may be summarized as follows:

1. How far the rise in prices is due to difficulties inseparable from a state of war and the action of speculators.
2. Causes of increase in freight rates.
3. Delays in discharging cargoes at British and foreign ports.
4. Whether a conference between the Government and the Governments of Canada, Australia, and the Argentine is advisable to prevent by joint action the manipulation of prices by trusts and speculators.
5. The advisability, or the opposite, of fixing by law maximum freight rates.
6. The chartering by the Government of enemy alien ships interned in British ports and the employment of these for importation of grain.
7. Advisability of the State's providing for storage of wheat supplies in public granaries.
8. Advisability of maximum prices for bread, grains, and wheat.
9. Standardization of the loaf, to prevent the bleaching of flour or use of "improvers," and encouragement in the use of the entire grain in the milling of flour.
10. Probable economic effect of State control of markets as affecting the law of supply and demand.

When Germany laid the hand of Government upon food supplies it seemingly overlooked the effect such action has already produced upon its own ability to obtain supplies from neutrals. Of course, Germany, engaged in war with the greater part of Europe, and with the Allies in command of the sea, was in a tighter place than England was or is in this respect, and it had no time for commissions to investigate and report. In the face of a crisis upon which the nation's existence depended prompt action was necessary, and this Germany took with its usual boldness.

Regulating the trade in wheat is not a new thing in England, even in times of peace. It has at times taken very prompt and effective measures against the class of dealers for whom WILLIAM COBBETT entertained such contempt—those who merely stand on the produce of the land to the consumer, exacting a liberal toll in the process. Such persons were known in England as "corn badgers," and denounced in the preamble of 5 Eliz., c. 12, as "very "hurtful to the commonwealth of this "realm, as well by enhancing the "price of corn and grain, as also by "the diminishing of good and neces-"sary husbandmen." The statutes against them and their practices of forestalling, segregating, and engrossing were, however, all swept away in 1844 by 7 and 8 Vict., c. 24, leaving greater freedom to dealers in grain more in consonance with modern ideas, but still with a body of English law and precedent which guarded the rights of the people against undue speculation in its various processes. Dr. WHATELY, Archbishop of London, made out the best case possible for dealers in grain, and relieved them of much of the odium unjustly attached to agents whose operations were necessary to the handling and distribution of grain. As long as these are content with a fair profit and livelihood in exchange for their labor they perform a useful service to the people in general.

As shown by the seventh of the summarized inquiries, there seems to be a prospect of the revival in England of the old plan of establishing public granaries as a war measure. This is going back in economic history to English practice of centuries ago. For more than two centuries the authorities of London maintained municipal granaries, the first one having been established by Sir STEPHEN BROWN, Lord Mayor, in 1438. By means of these city granaries the authorities held the "corn badgers" in check, and regulated not only the price of corn but of bread. The Great Fire in London destroyed the last of the granaries, and also the public mills and ovens in which the city's grain was ground and baked, and the system was not thereafter introduced, chiefly because the general laws against grain speculators were sufficient to restrain undue speculation. Corn markets were held, however, as late as the beginning of the eighteenth century at Bear Quay, in Thames Street, London, while Queenhithe was the chief market for flour and meal, and later the metropolitan trade centred in the world-famous Corn Exchange in Mark Lane. So well guarded have the people of London and England been in recent times against "corn factors" that no such exploits as those of the Chicago wheat pit from time to time have been possible. The report of the Commission on Food Inquiry may or may not advocate a return to some former severe practices in food regulation, but it will at least probably be followed by legislation which will still further safeguard the interests of the people in that most vital of all domestic matters, the food supply.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Pirates" Is Not the Right Word.

English feelings get a relief that is comprehensible enough from calling the men on the German submarines "pirates," and from demanding that when captured they receive the punishment allotted by ancient and still surviving custom to seafaring enemies of the human race. We Americans, however, remembering that our cousins were long unanimous in applying the same name to our own much-admired PAUL JONES, and that writers of theirs still as much alive as RUDYARD KIPLING have taken the same view of the exploits of the Scotch gardener's son should be cautious about admitting the accuracy of the undue appellation as at present applied.

The fact is that the men on the submarines, whatever view may be taken of their summary sinking of unarmed merchant vessels, are not pirates at all. They are regularly enrolled members of the German Navy, under the command of regularly commissioned officers of that navy, and so long as they merely carry out the orders received from their Admiralty all of the legal and most of the moral responsibility for what they do rests on their Government. To give these men treatment different from that accorded to other prisoners of war would be the infliction of a vicarious penalty, unjust in principle, of practically no deterrent effect, and sure to lead to reprisals in kind that would appreciably add to the horrors of a war at least horrible enough already.

It is to be noted, also, that the acts of these men which have excited indignation in many more than all English minds are of a kind that never would be committed by real pirates, for the excellent reason that for free rovers there would be no profit whatever in them. Pirates didn't sink ships simply to sink them, but as an incident, sometimes unavoidable, but always regretted, of acquiring their cargoes. When a German submarine does it the purpose, of course, is to cut off supplies from a hated enemy. The, considered in the absolute, is not illegitimate, though it is very much so from the neutral owner's point of view if he can prove—or it cannot be disproved—that the cargo is not contraband.

Submarine warfare deserves most of the condemnatory adjectives that can be applied to it, but it is not piratical in any of the accepted senses of that term. The German press does have, consequently, not a little excuse for raging over the proposals to treat one group of German man-of-war's men with a severity not accorded to others.

Proposing to Fine Non-Voters.

As a method of compelling all qualified voters to exercise their precious right at every election, the Governor of Pennsylvania proposes the imposition of a $2 tax on all of them, half of the amount to be returned to the payer when he registers at the primary and the other half when he votes.

The plan is not without a certain attractiveness for those of us who feel, as most of us do, that he—or for that matter she—who can vote and doesn't vote fails to perform an important duty of citizenship and should somehow be brought to a convincing sense of the sin committed. It might be argued with some plausibility, however, that to exercise a compulsion of this kind would remove a limitation of the ballot that is both desirable and as it were automatic—accomplished, that is, without trouble or expense to anybody.

For it may be—it even probably is—conducive to the general welfare that no ballots be cast by persons so little informed as to public affairs, or so indifferent to the administration thereof, or so little confident of their own ability to take part in their direction, as not to go to the polls when they have a chance to do so.

It is true, also, as The Evening Post has pointed out in a discussion of this subject, that refusal to vote is sometimes an effective way to influence an election, and that it may show not lack of interest in the election, but a desire to protest against the sort of candidate put up by the might-have-been, but wouldn't-be, voter's party. The man who cannot devise a better means than that of expressing his dissatisfaction with machine rule is not the highest type of citizen, but he may be doing the best he knows, and shouldn't be punished for it.

The Pennsylvania proposal leans just a little toward bribery, moreover, and it is objectionable on that account.

Is Warden Osborne Worn Out?

Reports disquieting to those who believe in the theory of prison management recently put in practice at Sing Sing continue to be made on the state of Warden OSBORNE'S health. There is encouragement, however, in the fact that the reports vary as to the cause of his threatened breakdown and prophesied retirement.

Some of them ascribe his illness to the mental strain suffered by him as a result of having to inflict, even though it be only by deputy, the death penalties to which, on principle, he is strongly opposed. Others find the explanation in the enormous amount of work necessitated by starting and getting into running order the reforms by which the much-discussed changes in the treatment of the prisoners have been effected.

As these are influences that might have united to wear the Warden out, it is not impossible that both stories are true, but the disagreement, taken with the stalwart physique of Mr. OSBORNE when he went to the prison, hints that perhaps their only, or chief, foundation is the eager desire for his departure that is felt by politicians and others for whom the old Sing Sing was much more useful and profitable than is the new. It is from these sources, presumably, that have come the few lugubrious tales as to the present condition of the prison and the utter failure of the new methods to preserve discipline. As these tales are all contradicted by disinterested observers, they need receive little credence.

And meanwhile, Mr. OSBORNE should not worry at all about the grim doings in the death chamber. Everybody knows that he is not in the slightest degree responsible for them, and it is while in office that he can make the most effective arguments against their continuance. As for overwork, men are rarely if ever exhausted by labors in which their interest and belief are deep.

RAILROAD EARNINGS LESS.

Decreased Approximately $260,000,000 During 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An investigation of the returns of the 255,000 miles of railroads in the United States for the calendar year 1914 discloses their imperative need for relief by a substantial increase in rates; for, while it is pretty generally known that the figures for the fiscal year to June 30 last showed a falling off in gross earnings of $75,000,000, probably few realize that the returns for the calendar year 1914 show a decrease of approximately $260,000,000. This was a loss of $21,000,000 a month, or $700,000 a day.

As the freight earnings of the railroads last year were about $2,000,000,000, the above figures mean that if all the roads in the country had had the benefit of a 10 per cent. increase in freight rates during the past year (and the Eastern roads seeking a 5 per cent. increase secured only about 3½ per cent. their freight earnings would have been $200,000,000 more than they were, and that even under such conditions their gross earnings would still have been $60,000,000 less than the preceding year.

The railroads succeeded in reducing their expenses during the past year by $160,000,000, a substantial part of which will probably be found to have been in maintenance, and thus at the expense of the property, so that their net earnings decreased approximately $100,000,000. In addition, the returns of the railroads for the six months to Dec. 31 last warrant the belief that unless within the next two or three months there is a marked change for the better the decrease in gross for the fiscal year to June 30 next will be over $300,000,000.

GEORGE G. BOARDMAN.

St. Louis, Mo., March 12, 1915.

German Obtuseness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to your staff correspondent, who is with the German Army in Poland, the German General von Woyrsch has a soft spot in his heart for the French. All honor to them! he is quoted as saying. "Poor fellows! I fell sorry for them, fighting England's battle; dying for England, who started it all."

We have read before of Germany's clownish attempts to bring about a rupture between France and her ally Great Britain. Either the Prussian Government do not know, or they feign to ignore the grim determination of the French to settle for all time their score with the Germans. The mentality of the people beyond the Rhine is sui generis and it is sheer waste of time to try to make them see things as any one, not a German, would naturally see them. Here comes one H. Stallman, now, who coolly informs the public that, in order to detach France from England, Germany will give France—what do you suppose? She will give her back that part of the territory she conquered and, if France wishes it, part of Belgium! And no doubt that, to the German mind, such a proposition appears as satisfactory and honorable as it appears grotesque to the rest of the world.

The writer marvels at the courtesy of THE TIMES in granting so much space to such fanatics. R. L. S.

New Haven, Conn., March 12, 1915.

AMERICA'S CHANCE FOR RUSSIAN TRADE.

It Lies in Following the German and English Examples of Schools for the Study of Conditions in Russia.

By S. N. SYROMIATNIKOFF.

No matter what the final result of this terrible war, Germany cannot for some time regain her influence on the economical and industrial life of the huge Russian Empire. She cannot, for even a comparatively long time, become again the chief exporter of manufactures to the Russian markets.

Russia's imports from Germany, which from 1898 to 1912 had the average value of 213,900,000 rubles (approximately $107,000,000,) rose in 1912 to 532,300,000 rubles, and in 1913 to 652,200,000 rubles, which was equal to 47.5 per cent. of the entire Russian imports. Whereas the imports from the United States into Russia in 1912 were valued at 87,400,000 rubles, and in 1913 at 79,100,000, or only 7.5 and 5.8 per cent. of the entire imports into Russia. To this, however, should be added figures covering the American exports to Russia, which were formerly transshipped in Germany and were counted with the German statistics. But after the war the greater part of Germany's Russian trade will fall to the inheritance of Great Britain and the United States.

Now Germany did not obtain her supremacy in the Russian market through the mere fact of her geographical propinquity, nor did she gain it through the great development of her industries. She set herself to the task of studying Russia, her language, markets, customs, her agrarian and agricultural standing, her system of credit and her means of communication. Then she inundated Russian towns, large and small, not only with printed prospectuses and circulars of her trade, but also with a host of her commercial travelers, all speaking Russian after a fashion, who gathered information about the solvency of the customers, and persistently pressed upon them their German goods, whether they were wanted or not.

Some seven years ago England made her first step in following this good example. She founded the School of Russian Studies, at the University of Liverpool, to afford means for young men to prepare themselves for various branches of activity in Russia, whether scientific, consular, or commercial. An old friend of mine, Professor Bernard Pares, who has traveled widely in Russia, and is the author of a good book, "Russia and Reform," was the one to initiate and carry out the idea of this school. Its program includes study of Russian language, of Russian history and economics. The Anglo-Russian Chamber of Commerce in London is very liberal in its support of the school. The students are sent to Russia to perfect themselves in the language and to study special branches of Russian life. During the last three years the school has published a very valuable quarterly, The Russian Review, containing many important articles about Russia and Poland, and written by both Englishmen and Russians. Many eminent Russians in political life and professors figure among the contributors of this review, which, I hope, will be converted into a monthly after the war.

England discovered Russia in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, yet only seven years ago began to organize systematic means of study of this great country, whose territorial aggrandizement she has watched for so long with fear or jealousy.

The United States has always been a hobby with the freedom-seeking youth of Russia, as it is today with the Russian Commissary Department, which is spoiling American industries by large and very lucrative orders. But the golden shower of orders will cease at the end of the war, and the luxurious rooms of New York hotels will no longer swarm with Russian buyers. Then the American manufacturers who do not wish to miss the opportunity for getting profits in Russia will be obliged to send their own representatives over there, and these representatives should not be Germans, but Americans, having a certain knowledge of the country.

The united blows of the Allies' battering rams are even now breaking down the wall which Germany has been so assiduously building between Russia and the Anglo-Saxon world so that she might be the only middleman between Anglo-Saxon sellers and the Russian buyers. If Americans continue to be as ignorant of all things Russian as they always have been and still are, then by and by this wall will be rebuilt by Germany.

The moment for the systematic study of Russian in the United States has come. It should not be allowed to slip by. A School of Russian Studies must be organized in New York. All the Russian scholars and sympathizers with Russia in this country should be summoned, under the leadership of Columbia University, and they should discuss the matter immediately. The citizens who have caught up a few drops of the golden shower of Russian orders must contribute to the organization of such an institution, which, beyond a doubt, would prove most useful for the furtherance of commercial connections between the great Empire and the great Republic. The students of the American School of Russian Studies would meet with the warmest kind of welcome on the part of Russian universities and the Russian Government.

S. N. SYROMIATNIKOFF.

[The writer of this article is a former editor of the moderately progressive newspapers Slovo and Rossiya, whose interests have led him to the special study of England and Scandinavia. In the Russo-Japanese war he was on the staff of the Viceroy of the Far East. In this war he has been one of the few privileged correspondents with the Russian armies in Poland and Galicia.]

COLLEGE MEN IN POLITICS.

Senator Brown Deprecates President Hadley's Advice to Students.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Always deeply attached to academic life as essential to any desirable civilization, society, or Commonwealth, I wish to protest against President Hadley's advice to Yale students to keep out of public life unless they have independent means. It may do small harm to Yale students. It will probably influence few who would be worth their salt in public life. Such men would doubtless resent it and perhaps be stimulated to action. Those who abide by it would be of no use anyway, and it will be resented by university men of independent means who realize the unfitness of the distinction.

But it may do much harm outside of university circles. This era is marked by a gross selfishness toward the State. The counting house, the family, and most business and social influences decry public life and political service as a hindrance to the accumulation of wealth. The movement has gained headway in this country until there is a poverty of talent in public life. It is to the shame of our colleges and universities that they have not done more to counteract it. It was not always so. Harvard, with her Adamses, and Yale, with her Wolcotts, played a different part in earlier days. Webster and Hoar, Lincoln and Trumbull, McKinley and Read, are a complete answer to the suggestion.

It is the glory of England's universities that they are the nurseries of her statesmen. While the conditions of society bring men of larger means more to the front there, the conditions here make it certain that emphasis of such a distinction in any institution of learning will be fatal to its occupying a high place in influencing our public life. But England herself recognizes no such distinction. Morley and Burns refute it.

President Wilson gave out a similar statement a dozen years ago. A good many of his countrymen who objected to his counsel then would be glad now if he had followed it himself—for other reasons than those assigned by him and President Hadley.

The old advice of every teacher in the red schoolhouse to his boys to become President may be the jest of the drawing room, but it was essentially sound. Youth should be inspired with an ambition to serve the State and nation to the utmost of their opportunity and capacity. A youth who faces his opportunity with moral or physical cowardice is a pitiable creature. It cannot be that President Hadley hopes to build up moral character by advising students to shun public duty because of the temptations to steal that beset the pathway. Better bring the boys up on "My country, 'tis of thee" and "Lives there a man with soul so dead."

I regret whatever weakens the influence of the university on public life. We cherish in New York the splendid services of Presidents Schurman, Butler, Stryker, and Hill. Their contributions to current politics are of the first importance, but I venture the prediction that their example to youth will not be counted the least of their public service. I hope that the efficiency of their future service and the force of their example will not be impaired by a popular distrust of academicians aroused by President Hadley's advice.

ELON R. BROWN.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1915.

The Price of Rose Plants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article published in last SUNDAY'S TIMES on "Intimate Talks of a Successful Amateur," the lecturer is quoted as saying, "People think that it is expensive to have flowers, but I pay 10 cents and 15 cents for roses, where other people pay $1." Such a statement appearing in a much-read publication, such as THE NEW YORK TIMES, is unjust, not alone to American commercial growers, but also to the men intrusted by the owners of the country estates with their management, and it cannot be permitted to pass unchallenged.

It is a generally known fact that rose plants are sometimes offered for sale at retail in some of the department stores at as low a figure as 10 cents, and many firms would undertake to supply such plants in quantities at even lower figures, but there is no guarantee given that such plants will ever recover life after planting. To compare such plants as the lecturer referred to with the plants sold by established growers of known reputation is, to say the least, not justified, for the difference between them in quality is as day and night.

M. C. HEIL,
Secretary National Association of Gardeners.

New York, March 12, 1915.

FRENCH ART AT THE FAIR.

Difficulties of Its Collection—Many Contributors Now War Victims.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When France accepted participation in the Panama-Pacific Exposition no one foresaw that the year 1915 would be one of the most awful in the history of the world. The consequences of this war are beginning to be realized, but it is interesting to study its effect upon French art.

The rules of the Panama-Pacific Exposition stated that a section of international art would be opened to artists all over the world and to their works produced within the last five years. It is especially interesting to Americans to know that among the nations today fighting the great war France is the only one that accepted to participate officially in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. It is known how difficult the organization of an exposition always is, so one can have some idea of the difficulties attending the organization of the French exhibit, particularly the fine arts section, under existing circumstances.

In France every man between the ages of 19 and 48 who is not incapacitated is a soldier. French artists are not excepted, and must go to the front like every other citizen. At a moment's notice they were obliged to drop chisel or brush and join their regiment without even waiting to clean their palette or cover their clay. Of course under such dramatic circumstances they gave no thought to the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

When the time came to select the works of art to be presented at the exposition and sent to San Francisco, M. Guiffrey, the Commissioner for the Fine Arts, had really a hard task. French artists are generally not very rich, and when they leave somebody behind them it is more often parents, wives, and children than servants. More than that, a great many of them are alone, and when they turn the key in the door of their studios they have only a neighbor or a friend with whom to intrust it. The work of M. Guiffrey not only consisted in selecting the works of art but also finding where the keys to the studios were, and when he succeeded the sadness of the abandoned homes appeared to him. At any rate, he managed to collect between 400 and 450 works of art from about 300 studios.

Some of the artists had been gone for months, with no knowledge of where they were; some were wounded, some were prisoners, and some had been killed. Many sad stories could be told without giving a list of the names. It is already known that between 200 and 300 of the students of the Ecoles des Beaux Arts have been killed. Gouaut was killed. Lemordant was badly wounded and is a prisoner. He will probably remain blind. Pierre Laurens was wounded and taken prisoner after remaining three days on the battlefield without care or food, and bleeding nearly to death. He is the second son of the great painter Jean Paul Laurens. A pupil of Bonnat, with forty other men, was buried by the explosion of a shell. At night he tried to find his way, but was so dazed and bewildered that he fell into the line of a German party, which fired upon him. The poor man, who depends entirely upon his hand, has a tendon cut in the right arm and is almost paralyzed forever.

Hoffbauer has been for four months in the trenches, living the terrible life of the fighters, legs in the water and sleeping on the ground, but accepting the misery in a most cheerful way and showing never-failing enthusiasm. Jose Delvalle is in the artillery and seems to be perfectly happy to have traded his brush for a 75. Those who are at the front are not to be pitied. But what shall we say about those who have been left at home? How many widows, how many orphans are today grieving for the disappearance not only of a beloved one but for the vanishing of their hopes of future co-operation and success? What will become of them? It is a question that everybody in the French artistic circles is asking today.

It is to be hoped that those who are going to the Panama-Pacific Exposition and visit the French art section will realize that if they are asked to buy some of the works to adorn their home they will contribute in a very helpful way to the relief of the suffering.

WILLIAM FRANCKLYN PARIS.

New York, March 13, 1915.

SONG OF THE STEAM.

I hide in the crystal fountain,
And the waves of the restless sea,
But no man knows my subtle might
Till the flames have set me free.
I have toiled through the starless watches
Of the bitter, storm-bound night—
But I brought the good ship safely in
To the guardian harbor-light.

I flung defiance to the winds,
As we raced across the brine,
I swung the dread armada
Into deadly battle-line,
I serve a world without reward,
And mould the nations' fate—
A fellow-servant of the poor,
A vassal of the great!

CHANT PITT.

BIGGS SEEKS FUNDS FOR 25,000 LIVES

Health Commissioner Urges on Governor the Need of Money to Fight Disease.

CAN ADD 5 YEARS TO LIFE

State Loses $30,000,000 a Year, He Asserts, in Preventable Illness—Administration Plans Economy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 14.—The program of the administration to cut in half the budget of the Health Department will cost the State of New York thousands of lives, according to a letter which Commissioner of Health Hermann M. Biggs will send to Gov. Whitman tomorrow. President pro tem. Elon R. Brown of the Senate said yesterday that the $410,000 appropriation desired by the department would be reduced by 50 per cent.

In his communication accompanying the thirty-fifth annual report of his department, Commissioner Biggs says:

"The Health Department has set for itself the task of saving 25,000 lives in the next five years. The question now is simply whether the Legislature will provide the funds necessary to secure this saving. The amount required annually is not more than 2 or 3 per cent. of the sum which will inevitably be lost to the State unless the experience of the past is definitely changed."

Dr. Biggs says that the State can save 10,000 lives annually and reduce the death rate as low, if not lower than that in New York City, if he can have the money to do it.

"'Public health is purchasable,' is the motto of the department. The education of the public to the risks of neglect and to the advantages of healthful living," writes Dr. Biggs, "is necessarily a slow process. For its successful accomplishment by the sanitary authorities the requisite is adequate funds.

"The exact achievements of modern preventive medicine and the collection of statistics of disease and death have made it possible today as it has never been before, to calculate with reasonable accuracy and in terms of life and health, as well as in dollars and cents, the returns which expenditures of money and of personal service by the State may secure."

Dr. Biggs points out that not only can 10,000 lives be saved annually, but that this means that 100,000 cases of serious illness can be prevented, with all the economic loss involved in payment of physicians and nurses, the cost of medicines and special foods and supplies, the suspension of wages and decreased efficiency, lowered vitality and mental and physical suffering.

As to the money saving involved, Commissioner Biggs says that $2,500 is a conservative estimate of the value of each life thus unnecessarily lost, and $50 is a conservative estimate of the emergency expense for each case of severe illness. "This makes a total loss in this State of $30,000,000 a year in preventable disease," says Dr. Biggs, "and this estimate takes no account of the vast increase in the economic efficiency of the people of the State, which is possible through the fostering of greater healthfulness in all communities."

As evidence that this can be accomplished Dr. Biggs points out the results of efficient health work in New York City.

"What practical man of business twenty-five years ago," he said, "would have believed that 50,000 lives a year could be saved in New York City by health measures? Yet this result has already been accomplished. The financial authorities of New York City were sufficiently broadminded and far-seeing to trust to the judgment of the experts and with the aid of numerous voluntary agencies the result has been achieved."

The Commissioner points out that this saving of life can be brought about not merely in the early periods of life but in the period beginning at 45.

"The diseases of the heart and blood vessels, the kidneys and the brain," he says, "which are peculiar to the middle and later periods of life and which would seem to have been rapidly increasing in recent years, are most insidious in their onset and development. A broad field of the greatest usefulness is here open to the sanitary authorities, which has thus far been almost untouched.

"We are convinced that at least five years may be added to the average lifetime of each individual reaching the age of 45, the period of greatest usefulness and productiveness by the subsequent proper guidance and protection of his life activities, at no cost of efficiency, but on the contrary, with a distinct average increase."

Increased appropriations have been asked with which to carry forward the department's campaign of education, to extend laboratory facilities for diagnosis and treatment of diseases; to safeguard people against preventable diseases and to postpone the approach of those diseases which are unavoidable. The Commissioner points out that in subsequent years further increase will be needed, but "this will be necessary only as results are obtained which justify them."

In closing his letter to the Governor, Dr. Biggs says that it remains for the Legislature and the chief Executive to decide how far the citizens of the State shall have the benefits in prolonged and effective life, which science and experience can give them.

ART SHOW FOR SUFF

ROCKEFELLER HOME CUT OFF AT FUNERAL

All Communication with Pocantico Hills Stopped During the Rites for Late Mistress.

SIXTY GATHER FOR SERVICE

Body Remains in Room Where Mrs. Rockefeller Died — Place of Burial Not Yet Chosen.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 14.—The funeral services of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller were held this afternoon at Pocantico Hills, with the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, officiating.

Mrs. Rockefeller's body remained in the room where she died, while the entire first floor, which was banked with flowers, was occupied by the funeral party of sixty. The servants from the estate, all of whom were present, remained in the gallery over the hall.

Mr. Rockefeller sat between Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his granddaughter, Miss Abbie Rockefeller, with his grandson, Winthrop Rockefeller, on his knee. Music was furnished by Richard Arnold, violinist, and the organist and quartet from the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

The funeral service opened at 3:45 o'clock with the singing of "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and "Oh, Love That Will Not Let Me Go" by the quartet, followed by Scripture reading by Dr. Woelfkin. Mr. Arnold played an air from Bach, and the quartet sang "Sands of Time Are Sinking" and "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Dr. Woelfkin offered prayer and delivered a brief address, paying a tribute to Mrs. Rockefeller's life. Mr. Arnold played an aria from Simonetti, which was followed by the hymn, "Now the Day Is Over." A benediction closed the services. During the ceremonies all telephone and other communication between the estate and the world outside was broken off.

Among the funeral party most of whom came from New York on a special car attached to the 3:00 train, were Major General Nelson A. Miles, Colgate Hoyt, Miss Anne Hoyt, Dr. and Mrs. Simon Flexner, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hunter McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. Percy A. Rockefeller, Mrs. W. W. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome D. Greene, and the Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Richardson. The Rev. Isaac Lewis, pastor of the church at Pocantico Hills, and Mrs. Nelson also were present.

It had been expected that the body would be placed in John D. Archbold's mausoleum at Sleepy Hollow, the use of which the family offered to it immediately on learning of Mrs. Rockefeller's death, and that burial would be in Cleveland after some weeks. But on the arrival of Mr. Rockefeller and his son the plans were changed. Mr. Rockefeller showed great reluctance to have the body removed from the house at present, and it is still in the room where Mrs. Rockefeller died. No disposition will be made for several days. Probably the body will be placed in the Archbold vault until it is decided whether the burial shall take place at Pocantico Hills or in Cleveland.

A PAGEANT FOR CHARITY.

Chelsea Association Will Give Tableaux Also at the Plaza.

A pageant and dance will be held at the Plaza on Thursday evening next by the Chelsea Neighborhood Association. Laura Sedewick Collins has written a peace pageant and there will be tableaux, playlets and music. Miss Celia Randolph and Theodore von Eltz will appear in Austin Dobson's "Vignette in Rhyme." Margaret McKinney-McAllister will sing "Sleepy Time" while a tableau to illustrate it is posed. Miss Mary Allerton Cushman will pose as Spring in the four seasons, Miss Grace Franklin as Summer, Miss Marjorie Wainwright as Autumn, and Miss Katharine Stymetz Lamb as Winter. A song cycle of the seasons will precede the tableaux.

In addition to other good work the association has opened an emergency workshop for men in Christ Church House, where hundreds are making hospital dressings and receiving 50 cents a day and lunch. The Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel are among those interested in the work of the association.

HONOR MME. VANDERVELDE.

Farewell Reception to be Given Wife of Belgian Minister.

A reception for Mme. Vandervelde, wife of the Belgian Minister of State, who has collected nearly $300,000 for the Belgian sufferers and is about to sail for Belgium, will be held in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening, March 17. Tickets may be obtained from the League for Political Education, at 147 West Forty-eighth Street.

Among those who have taken boxes for the reception are Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin, Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Mali, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. and Mrs. Reginald de Koven, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, and Mrs. John Hays Hammond.

Granddaughter of Bismarck Weds.

BERLIN, March 14.—The marriage of Countess Hannah von Bismarck, granddaughter of the famous Chancellor, to Capt. von Bredow was announced today by the Overseas News Agency.

There is no mention of a Countess Hannah von Bismarck in the Almanach de Gotha for 1915. Other available records also fail to include the name. The only granddaughters of the Chancellor of whom there are records are Countess Jeanne and Countess Goedela, children of his eldest son, Count Herbert, and Countess Hertha, Countess Irene, and Countess Dorothy, children of his second son, Count William.

Miss Stemler Weds on Wednesday.

Miss Lillian Florence Stemler and Emery Howe Sykes of Staten Island will be married on Wednesday morning, March 17, in St. John's Church at Clifton, Staten Island, by the rector of the church, the Rev. E. A. Dodd.

Daughter Born to Mrs. Earle.

A daughter was born last week to Mr. and Mrs. Walter K. Earle of 13 West Eighth Street. Mrs. Earle was formerly Miss Charlotte Fellowes Harding of Boston, Mass.

Additions to Cast for "Trilby."

Rose Coghlan and George MacFarlane have been added to the cast Joseph Brooks is assembling for his revival of Du Maurier classic, "Trilby," in the Shubert Theatre early next month. Miss Coghlan will play the rôle of Mme. Vinard, and Mr. MacFarlane will be the Laird. Negotiations are pending with several other players. The stars previously announced were Hugo Dirichstein, Burr McIntosh, Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Wilton Lackaye, and Brandon Tynan.

Belasco Movie for Hippodrome.

An elaborate moving picture production of David Belasco's play, "The Heart of Maryland," has been substituted for "Salammbo" as the film that will inaugurate the new motion picture policy at the Hippodrome on Saturday night. Mrs. Leslie Carter appeared in her original rôle of the Southern heroine for the movie version. For the famous belfry scene a tower 135 feet high was constructed at a cost, it is said, of $3,000.

MARK HAMBOURG'S RECITAL.

Second Appearance of the Pianist in Aeolian Hall.

Mr. Mark Hambourg in the second pianoforte recital which he gave yesterday afternoon exhibited again the same unquestionable talent and musical power, and the same mixture of qualities admirable and not at all admirable in his playing. He did a good deal of violence to Beethoven's unpretending little sonata in C, Opus 2, No. 3, stirring its placid waters to a tempest in a teapot, and losing thereby much of its charm and grace, much of the idyllic tenderness of the slow movement. Instead of Brahms's Handel variations put down upon the program, he played Grieg's Ballade, taking most of the variations with much rhapsodic freedom, which is on the whole appropriate to them.

There was much diversity in the style of Chopin, of whose pieces he played an extended group. The Ballade in F major had real beauty under his hands, something of its legendary tone. The B flat minor prelude was played with extraordinary brilliancy and savage power, a remarkable performance. He added the etude on black notes. In some of the other pieces there were strange distortions of rhythm, distortions that by no means could be considered specimens of Chopinesque rubato, and there were both in these and in other of his numbers harsh and abrupt contrasts of tone and expression; passages of true and finely felt beauty jostled by others rude and jarring.

Among the other pieces on the program was a prelude and fugue by Clarence Lucas; a fugue of the modern off-hand variety, yet both of considerable effectiveness; also transcriptions, "paraphrases" of passages from "Die Meistersinger," "Tannhäuser," and Tschaikowsky's opera, "Eugene Onegin."

BUY THE NEWARK THEATRE.

Owners of the Strand Will Remodel Jersey Playhouse.

Edward Spiegel, Max Spiegel, Mitchel H. Mark, and Henry Waterson, all members of the Strand Theatre corporation, completed a deal last week by which the Newark Theatre in Newark was transferred from the H. C. Miner estate to the Market and Beaver Realty Company. The consideration was said to be approximately $450,000.

After the present lease expires the theatre will be rebuilt and named the Newark Palace. It will be patterned after the Strand Theatre in Broadway, and with a seating capacity of 2,150 will be the biggest playhouse in New Jersey. Thomas W. Lamb and William E. Lehman are drawing up the plans, and while the theatre will follow the policy of motion picture and musical programs offered at the Strand, it will be equipped with stage and dressing room facilities for presenting any type of entertainment. The theatre will be operated by the Strand officers who arranged the deal.

JOINS STAR REVIVAL CAST.

Ann Murdock to Appear as Adrienne in "A Celebrated Case."

Ann Murdock has been added to the cast of stars Charles Frohman and David Belasco have selected for their joint revival of "A Celebrated Case." Mr. Belasco requested that Miss Murdock should have the part of Adrienne, and Mr. Frohman made a trip to Boston, where Miss Murdock is appearing in Porter Emerson Browne's play, "A Girl of Today," to see if it could be arranged. By an agreement with Mr. Browne to present his play here in August with Miss Murdock in the original rôle she was obtained for the revival. She will close her season in Boston in two weeks.

Both Otis Skinner and Nat C. Goodwin will also end engagements in plays to join the Frohman-Belasco company. Mr. Skinner is playing in "The Silent Voice," and Mr. Goodwin in "Never Say Die." Eugene O'Brien has been engaged for the part of Raoul.

Barker Dines with Twilight Club.

Granville Barker, the English producer, was the guest of the Twilight Club at a dinner given in the ball room of the Hotel McAlpin last night. Mrs. N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., was toastmaster and the speakers, who discussed the "Art of the Drama," included Victor Herbert, Percy Mackaye, Clayton Hamilton, Channing Pollock, Ernest Glendenning, and Mr. Barker. Among the 500 guests were Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Lillah McCarthy, Melville Untermeyer, W. N. Ostrander, Mrs. Lindley Murray, Nathan B. Stern, Richard Wightman, Mrs. D. B. Gilman, Professor A. G. Heaton, Dr. George R. Riley, and William C. Demarest.

Recital by John McCormack.

John McCormack, the Irish tenor, gave another recital in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, and, though it was his seventh appearance in the city this season, there was a large audience. He sang two airs from Handel and four of Schubert's songs in English. Then he gave four of Moore's Irish melodies and concluded with a group of songs by English and American composers. There were many encores. Donald McBeath played with violin and Edwin Schneider was the accompanist.

The Opera Concert.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night the outside soloist was Aline van Barentzen, a young pianist, who will give a recital here in a few days. The members of the company who appeared were Frieda Hempel, singing the Polonaise from "Mignon" and a vocal arrangement of "The Blue Danube" waltz, and Luca Botta, who sang numbers from "Ernani" and "The Girl of the Golden West." The orchestra, under Adolf Rothmeyer, played the "Tannhäuser" overture, Grieg's first "Peer Gynt" suite, and ballet music and the Wedding March from "Feramors," by Rubinstein.

Girl Pupils to See "The Blue Bird."

Twenty-nine hundred girl pupils and teachers of the Julia Richman High School will witness on Thursday afternoon of next week, at the Manhattan Opera House, the performance of "The Blue Bird." The Maeterlinck play was the favorite drama of the late Julia Richmond, Principal of the school, and after her death royal blue was chosen as the color and the blue bird as emblem of the school. The pupils will wear their school uniforms of blue and white in the theatre.

Benefit for Krakauer Charity.

An entertainment for the benefit of the United Krakauer Charity and Aid Society was given last night in the Lyric Theatre. S. J. Manne is President of the society, Isaac Lowenfeld Vice President, F. Cahn Treasurer, and M. Scheiler Secretary. The committee in charge of the benefit consisted of I. Lowenfeld, A. Wohlgemuth, Julius Steinberg, N. Brender, Saul Hotchner, and Sol Hotchner. Loney Haskell made the opening address and Al Field announced the entertainers, who were recruited from vaudeville and current musical plays. The theatre was filled.

Suffragists to See "Jane."

A delegation of suffragists will go to the Colonial Theatre tonight to see Lillian Albertson's playlet, "Jane," in which Miss Albertson will return to the stage. The sketch has for its theme the injustice of a New York State law dealing with the guardianship of children which discriminates against women. In the party will be Mrs. James Lee Laidlaw, Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, and Mrs. Richard Aldrich.

David and Clara Mannes Heard.

David and Clara Mannes gave the last of their recitals of sonatas for violin and piano for this season at the Belasco Theatre last night. The program comprised Lekeu's Sonata in G, Mozart's in B flat, No. 10; the Lento movement from Wolf-Ferrari's Sonata in G minor, and Beethoven's "Kreutzer" Sonata.

JUSTICE FOR JEWS ONE PEACE DEMAND

Europe Will Be Called Upon to Give Hebrews Their Rights When War Is Ended.

WOULD LOWER IMMIGRATION

Thousands Hear Report of Sheltering Aid Society and Cheer End of Burnett Bill.

The sixth annual meeting of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society was held yesterday afternoon in the auditorium of Public School 62, Hester and Essex Streets. Nearly 3,000 delegates assembled to hear the annual report of the President, ex-Judge Leon Sanders, and addresses by a number of speakers.

Judge Sanders's report, containing several suggestions and appeals, of immediate interest, was favorably received. Of the speakers, Dr. Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration for New York, and United States Senator James E. Martine of New Jersey, were the most enthusiastically applauded, the former for his work on Ellis Island, and the latter for his opposition in the Senate to the Burnett bill.

In his report Judge Sanders first dwelt on the situation in Europe and detailed the sufferings of Jews in Western Russia, Poland, and Galicia, emphasizing particularly the "unspeakable cruelty" inflicted on the Jews by the Poles, who, he said, were "drunk with the promise of autonomy."

He said that present conditions in Europe, coupled with the fact that European immigration had been stopped by the war, would result after the war in "a much larger Jewish immigration than has ever before come to this country."

"Realizing that it is our bounden duty," Judge Sanders continued, "to be prepared financially and otherwise to meet the new problems, we have established an emergency fund, which, it is expected, will enable us to increase our facilities to receive and aid the larger number of immigrants who will soon be here."

But, although preparing to receive an increased number of immigrants, the society, Judge Sanders said, will also work to have conditions for the Jews in Europe bettered after the war, so that fewer of them would want to leave their homes.

"The continuous migration of Jews from Eastern Europe," he said, "is due directly to the unrelenting persecution and inhuman oppression by the mediaevally minded Governments of Russia and Rumania. The time has come to strike off the chains of bondage that have made them citizens of second rank, and to extend to them the rights enjoyed by all members of civilized States.

"When the peace conference meets to decide the grave issues arising from the war, it should be asked to translate into terms of justice and humanity the legal, social, and political status of East-European Jewry.

"Should the fortunes of war turn the disposition of Palestine into a question for consideration, not only the historical claims of Jewry to its ancient land should unhesitatingly be presented, but also those based on the work of regeneration which has been accomplished through Zionist influence and which is the marvel of our generation."

Judge Sanders then turned to more local matters and emphasized the need of a new building for the society in New York, and gave statistics showing the great work undertaken by the society, describing in particular the good results achieved by Ellis Island, the Distribution, the Legal Aid, the Information, the Education, the Foreign Relations, and the Social Serivce Bureaus. He said the work of the society was divided into two broad divisions, the first including activities centring around the entry, reception, and immediate care of the immigrant, and the second concerned with aid during the earlier stages of his stay in the country "At every step," he said, "we protect the immigrant with our forethought and our afterthought."

Judge Sanders said that, although Jewish immigrants numbered 66,557 in 1914, compared with 130,237 in 1913, the work of the society in 1914 had been greater and more extensive than ever before.

He gave unstinted praise to Commissioner Howe for his work on Ellis Island. "For," he said, "it belongs to that young, inspired band of lovers of humanity who are devoting themselves to the improvement of society in concrete practical ways." He praised President Wilson's veto of the Burnett bill, but said that it proved that "the spirit of intolerance, racial and even religious prejudice," was still alive, and that the society must "be prepared to renew the fight" whenever it was forced upon it.

The membership of the society, Judge Sanders said, increased from 15,357 in 1913 to 46,023 in 1914. The total receipts last year were $112,988 and the total disbursements $110,869.

The speakers, besides those mentioned, were John B. Densmore, Solicitor of the Department of Labor; Anthony Camiletti, Commissioner General of Immigration; ex-Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, Abram I. Elkus, and the Rev. H. Masliansky.

Members of the Board of Directors and of the Advisory Board, of which Jacob H. Schiff is Chairman, were re-elected. A telegram of felicitations from Mr. Schiff, who left for California yesterday, was read.

JUDGE GIBBS LAUDS Y. M. H. A.

Rally in the Bronx Addressed by Prominent Speakers.

There was a rally of the Bronx Young Men's Hebrew Association yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Morris High School at 166th Street and Boston Road. About 250 persons listened to speakers telling of the need for the organization, its growth and what it expects to accomplish. Between speeches there was music.

Assemblyman M. M. Fertig presided, and among those on the platform were President Douglas Mathewson of the Bronx, President Marcus M. Marks of Manhattan, the Rev. Elias Solomon of the Jackson Avenue Synagogue, County Judge L. D. Gibbs, Register Edward Polak, Surrogate George M. S. Schulz, Alderman Harry Robitzek, and I. E. Goldwasser, Chairman of the Board of Experts of the National Council of the Y. M. H. A.

Borough President Mathewson told the association that there was a great opportunity for doing good in Bronx County. He said that all associations working for the common good and the salvation of young men welcomed the development of the Y. M. H. A., and that it was this sort of co-operation, irrespective of creeds and beliefs, that was going to result in a general good to the entire community. He pointed out that there was a tendency in some organizations to expect much help, but those who do the most good and benefit the community are those who help themselves as well as help others.

Judge Gibbs spoke of the necessity of building up young men to become good Americans. He likened America to the greatest spiritual force in the world today, and this because of its broad religious tolerance, fraternity and equality.

His court experience had taught him, he said, that such a work as that done by the Y. M. H. A. was needed, for he had seen with regret that the average age of the defendant in the criminal courts was between 17 and 25 years. Judge Gibbs said there was a need of going back to old-fashioned ideas which did not include the cigarette-smoking woman and the present-day dances.

The Rev. Mr. Solomon said that the drift of young people today was away from the synagogue. President Marks, Mr. Goldwasser and Surrogate Schulz also spoke.

TRIBUTES TO MR. BOWLES.

Republican Announces That It Will Continue Its Late Editor's Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 14.—Many of the clergymen of this city paid tributes to the memory of Samuel Bowles in their pulpits today, and hundreds of messages of sympathy from friends of the editor were received by his family. His funeral will be held in the Church of the Unity, with which he had long been identified, on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The service will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Reccord, the pastor.

Friends had refused to give up hope of Mr. Bowles's recovery, and much regret was expressed throughout the city when the news of his death was received this morning. He had been a member of most of the important local clubs as well as active in the Board of Trade. Outside of the city he was chiefly identified with associations of editors and publishers. He became a Director of The Associated Press in 1913, succeeding Frederick Roy Martin, who had become assistant manager under Mr. Stone.

The Republican will undergo no change because of the death of its editor and publisher. The paper will say editorially tomorrow:

"It is proper to state at this time that The Republican will adhere to those ideals of the making of a newspaper and of its public service which have been its guide in the past. The chief who is gone had made, as his father had before him, complete plans for the carrying on of the organization and for its control in harmony with the paper's established policy of independence."

EMPRESS'S FRIEND DIES.

Former Countess De Madre Lived in Poverty in South Bend.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 15.—Countess Jeane de Madre, once belle of European courts, convent mate and friend of Princess Eugénie, who later became the wife of Napoleon III., died this week in a cottage in a secluded spot in South Bend.

Few knew her history. A brief obituary chronicled her death, giving her name as Mrs. Peter Veuve, aged 83. Her only surviving relative is her husband.

The Countess was the daughter of Count Hippolyte Henri de Madre des Oursins, and was born June 24, 1831, in a mansion opposite the Royal Palace in Brussels. As a girl she went to a French convent and here she became the friend of Princess Eugénie.

The Countess married a distinguished Frenchman named Baudin in 1850. She then became a familiar figure in court circles of Belgium and France. When her husband died a few years later the Countess invested her fortune in the French Panama Canal project. When this fortune was gone she opened a toilet shop in Paris and by catering to royalty amassed another fortune.

She was a nurse in the Franco-Prussian war and was decorated for bravery. About 1890 the Countess came to America with her son, who contracted an illness and died. The son was a classmate at Sandhurst, England, with the Prince, who is now King Alfonso XIII. of Spain. After her son's death the Countess married Peter Veuve, a Swiss whom she had known in court circles in Europe. He made unwise investments and the Countess's fortune was swept away. Veuve brought his wife to South Bend and obtained employment in a watch factory.

To Dance on St. Patrick's Night.

Mrs. Mace Moulton and Mrs. Edna Cleveland Willard will give a dance on Wednesday, March 17, at the Ansonia. As March 17 is St. Patrick's Day, the favor fans will bear designs appropriate to the anniversary. Mrs. W. I. Twombly, Mrs. Hart Gress, Mrs. Maurice Teague, and Mrs. Calder will be among those assisting the hostess.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Negotiations are under way between the Players' Producing Company and Winthrop Ames for the production of "Alice in Wonderland" in the Booth Theatre next Monday night. The play has just concluded an engagement at the Fine Arts Theatre, Chicago.

Additional features at the Vitagraph Theatre today, where both performances will be given as benefits for the Widowed Mothers' Fund, will be a series of tableaux, acted by the juvenile members of the Vitagraph company, arranged and presented under the personal direction of Mrs. J. Stuart Blackton, and a dance number by Audrey Berry, entitled "The Dance of the Rose."

Additions to the cast Arnold Daly is assembling to appear with him at the Garrick on April 5 in a revival of Shaw's "You Never Can Tell" include Doris Mitchell, who will play Gloria, and Creighton Hale, who will be seen in the rôle of Philip.

A hundred members of the Gaelic Society will visit the Palace tonight in a body to hear Thomas Egan, an Irish tenor, sing selections from O'Brien Butler's Irish opera, "Maguchels," which he will give in addition to his program of ballads.

Charles Frohman will put in rehearsal today a new farce comedy, "I Didn't Want to Do It," the manuscript of which has just been delivered.

Helen Rook, who was discovered by the Winter Garden management singing in a small time vaudeville theatre a few weeks ago, will make her debut in the big musical playhouse tomorrow afternoon. Miss Rook will have two songs in "Maid in America." She has been on the stage but eight weeks.

Joseph Brooks has taken Taylor Holmes under his management for a term of years. The week of April 12 Mr. Holmes will be presented in a Shubert theatre in a farce comedy by Lillian Trimble Bradley, entitled "Mr. Myd's Mystery," based on an English novel by J. Stover Clauston, called "The Mystery of No. 47 Hyacinth Road."

The Shuberts are organizing a second company to present "Tonight's the Night" on tour this Spring. Several of the Gaiety players appearing in the piece at the Shubert will not return with the company to London, but will join the No. 2 company.

Another burlesque by Tommy Gray called "Tin Beds" will be presented in Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre next Monday with Valeska Suratt and Fletcher Norton in the cast. Mr. Norton is the divorced husband of Miss Suratt, and this is their first stage appearance together since that event.

A song recital will be given in the Punch and Judy Theatre this afternoon by Thomas Dobson, tenor.

John D. Winninger has arranged to produce for vaudeville a playlet by Charles D. Morgan entitled "Search Me." The sketch, which was originally produced in The Smart Set, will be acted in London also.

Jesse Lasky returned yesterday from a visit to the studios of the Lasky Feature Play Company in California. Frank A. Garbutt of the Bosworth Company returned with him. The Lasky Company is at work on a costly film production.

The dramatic rights to W. B. Maxwell's story, "The Ragged Messenger," have been placed with Walker Whiteside by the Bobbs-Merrill Publishing Company. Negotiations were opened with the actor at the request of the author, who saw Mr. Whiteside's performance in "The Melting Pot" in London. Emil Nyitray, who adapted "The Typhoon" for Mr. Whiteside, will dramatize the book, and the play will be produced here early next season. The next year it will be done in London.

PARIS EX-POLICE HEAD DEAD

Hennion Attained Fame as Chief of the Secret Service.

PARIS, March 14.—Célestin Hennion, ex-Prefect of Police of Paris, died today at Havre of an internal rhage. M. Hennion resigned from the Prefecture at the outbreak of the war, and after an illness of several weeks requested that he again be permitted to enter the service. He was appointed last October the representative of the French Government at the headquarters of the Belgian Government in Havre, with the special duty of looking after the safety of Belgian officials.

Célestin Hennion, who succeeded Louis Lepine as Prefect of the Paris police in 1913, was a man of entirely different type from his famous predecessor. He was a policeman first and last, and, unlike Lepine, was never called upon to perform other duties for his Government, except for his mission to Havre. As Prefect, however, he displayed vigor, resourcefulness, and initiative that stamped him as one of the foremost men in that office.

Born Sept. 8, 1862, and had been connected with the police from the time he finished his army service, in 1883. Much of his experience was gained in the French Secret Service, of which he was head for ten years. In that capacity Hennion was intrusted with the safety of the French President and that of foreign sovereigns traveling in France.

WILLIAM A. JENNER DEAD.

Son of Greeley's Friend was Noted as a Lawyer.

William Allen Jenner of Wetmore & Jenner, one of the oldest law firms in this city, died yesterday morning after a short illness in the New Weston, an apartment house at Madison Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, where he had been living temporarily. The funeral will be from his home at 126 East Sixtieth Street at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Mr. Jenner was graduated from Middlebury College in 1862, and from the Law School of Columbia in 1865. He entered the office of Spring & Wetmore, and upon the death of Gardiner Spring became a member of the firm. His father, Ephraim Jenner, was a distinguished scholar and philanthropist, a warm friend of Horace Greeley and was connected with The New York Tribune for many years. During the civil war he addressed the mobs which attacked the Tribune Building.

Mr. Jenner was a descendant from Jeremiah Parker, who came to this country in 1635, was one of the earliest settlers in Vermont, and whose daughter was the first white child born in that State. From her were descended President Garfield and Gen. Merritt, late Collector of the Port of New York. On his mother's side Mr. Jenner was a direct descendant of Stephen Decatur of Newport.

Mr. William A. Jenner was born on Stuyvesant Square. He was noted among lawyers for the thoroughness of his work in preparing cases for trial and for his eloquence as an advocate. He was a member of the New York Bar Association, of the Century Association, and a charter member of the University Club.

He leaves a wife and three daughters, Mrs. F. Raymond Holland, Mrs. Einar Hansen, and Mrs. Sterling T. Foote.

WILLIAM CHATER BURIED.

Wreath of Cambridge Colors Put on Correspondent's Grave.

The funeral of William Chater, for twenty years a correspondent of English newspapers in New York, took place yesterday afternoon at Cypress Hills Cemetery. His body was recovered in New York Bay.

Percy S. Bullen of The London Daily Telegraph represented the English correspondents with whom Mr. Chater was for years associated as the New York correspondent of The London Standard and The Pall Mall Gazette. Among the wreaths put on the grave was one of pale blue and white immortelles, the colors of Cambridge University, England, of which Mr. Chater was a graduate.

Prof. James Greenleaf Croswell.

Professor James Greenleaf Croswell, headmaster of the Brearley School at 60 East Sixty-third Street for twenty-eight years, died yesterday at his home, 120 East Thirty-fourth Street. He was 68 years old. He leaves a widow, who was Miss Letitia Pearce Perry. Professor Croswell was born at Brunswick, Me., Aug. 29, 1852, graduated at Harvard University in 1873, and continued his studies in post-graduate work at the University of Bonn. He was Professor Greek and Latin at Harvard from 1883 to 1887. Professor Croswell was a member of the College Entrance Examining Board, ex-President of the Schoolmasters' Association, the Century Club, and the editor of many school books.

Samuel B. Snook.

Samuel B. Snook, of the firm of John B. Snook, 261 Broadway, architects, died on Saturday at his home in Upper Montclair, N. J. He was born in New York fifty-seven years ago. In 1884 he married Miss Ella L. Pendleton. Mrs. Snook and a son survive him. The architectural firm of which Mr. Snook was a member was founded by his father, John B. Snook, in 1857. John B. Snook designed the old Grand Central Station and the Vanderbilt mansion houses in Fifth Avenue at Fifty-first Street. Samuel B. Snook designed the Stern Building at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street; All Angels' Church at West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, and the Brooklyn Tabernacle, later destroyed by fire.

Charles H. Pine.

ANSONIA, Conn., March 14.—Word was received here today of the sudden death at St. Petersburg, Fla., of Charles H. Pine, ex-Speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives. He was a civil war veteran, President of the Ansonia National Bank, and director of a number of corporations. He was 72 years old, and had gone to Florida for his health.

Mme. Julie de Ryther.

Mme. Julie De Ryther, a newspaper writer of this city, died last evening at the Hotel Vanderbilt, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, of pneumonia, contracted on Tuesday. She was born in Little Falls, N. Y., nearly seventy years ago, and was the daughter of Albert W. Churchill. She studied singing in New York City, and in her youth was a concert and oratorio soloist. She leaves one sister, Mrs. George P. Rurs of Rome, N. Y.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARRIANNE SPENCER BEVINS, wife of Stanley H. Bevins, confidential clerk of the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, died early yesterday at her home, 272 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 50 years old. Funeral services were held in her Brooklyn home last night and she will be buried in Chestertown, N. Y., today.

CHARLES SMITH BUSH, 70 years old, died at Mountainside Hospital in Montclair, yesterday, where he had undergone an operation for the removal of a cancer. Mr. Bush was born in Montclair and had lived there all his life. For the last twelve years he had conducted a music store.

RAY B. PALMER, eldest son of the Rev. and Mrs. William E. Palmer of Perth Amboy, N. J., died at his home there last night of pneumonia. He was 2 years old, a graduate of Yale, class of 1913, and had been employed as confidential secretary in the National City Bank of this city. The funeral will be held tomorrow evening in the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church of Perth Amboy, of which the Rev. Dr. Palmer is pastor.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. LITTLE.

Naval Honors Paid to Officer of Newport War College.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March. 14.—The funeral of Capt. William McCarty Little, who for many years was assigned to the Naval War College here, was held in his home this afternoon. Naval honors were paid to his memory. At the head of his coffin was a large anchor in blue and yellow flowers sent by his associates in the college.

The Rev. Stanley C. Hughes read the service, and a quartet sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "Thy Will be Done." The escort consisted of a battalion of apprentice seamen from the training station under command of Capt. Roger Welles, with a band and bugle corps and Boy Scouts under command of Benton C. Decker, Jr., son of Capt. Decker, commanding the U. S. S. Tennessee. Capt. Little was President of the Newport County Council Boy Scouts of America.

The pallbearers, all from the Naval War College, were Rear Admirals Austin M. Knight, Cameron McRae Winslow, and Thomas J. Cowie; Capts. A. F. Fechteler, William B. Fletcher, and John D. McDonald; Commander Carl T. Volgelgesang, and Lieut. Commander Edward T. Constien. The coffin was carried by eight warrant officers from the training station. The body was put in a receiving tomb in the Island Cemetery and will be cremated later.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BECK.—March 9, 19 West 101st St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Beck, a son.

BERLINER.—March 10, 1960 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Berliner, a son.

BUCHDAHL.—March 9, 560 West 163d St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Buchdahl, a daughter.

CROHN.—March 13, 509 West 177th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Crohn, a son.

CRYSTAL.—March 7, 450 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Crystal, a son.

ENGEL.—March 8, Newark, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. C. Engel, a son.

FRIEDMAN.—March 12, 2,014 85th St., Bath Beach, to Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Friedman, a son.

MOOS.—March 11, 817 West End Av., to Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Moos, a son.

Engaged.

ALTHOLZ—INLANDER.—Adelaide Inlander to Leo S. Altholz.

BAUMANN—HOWELL.—Ray E. Howell to Hermann Baumann.

BOBBE—DE BEAR.—Carolyn De Bear to Sidney L. Bobbe.

BRAND—GUMBINNER.—Martha Gumbinner to Herman A. Brand.

BUESSELBER—MARKS.—Dorothy Marks to Lewis Buegeleisen.

ELLISON—WAGNER.—Hattie Wagner to Norman Ellison.

FREEDMAN—GOLDMAN.—Minnie Goldman to Meyer P. Freedman.

FURSHMAN—WEISBERGER.—Bertha Weisberger to Jacob G. Furshman.

GOLDBERG—LEBOWITZ.—Lena Liebowitz to Maurice S. Goldberg.

GOLDBERGER—TEICHMAN.—Elsie R. Teichman to Edward Goldberger.

HABER—HELLER.—Martha Heller to Max Haber.

HARRIS—SOLOMONS.—Rosa Solomons to Abraham Harris.

HAUSMAN—KLAUBER.—Selma Klauber to Dr. Emanuel Hausman.

HERZOG—STERNER.—Sadie Uffner to Eugene Herzog.

HOROWITZ—SCHWENK.—Anna Schwenk to Henry Horowitz.

JACOBY—KAUFMAN.—Hattie Kaufman to Dr. Henry Jacoby.

KAUDER—LEDERER.—Marie Lederer to Sydney J. Kauder.

LANDOVNE—BLOOM.—Sara Bloom to Joseph Landovne.

LEVINE—JARNOW.—Rhea Jarnow to Charles Levinsohn.

LEWIS—HIRSHBAUM.—Lillian Hirshbaum to Arthur I. Lewis.

MELTZER—ROSEN.—Gertrude R. Rosen to Harold Merlender.

McINERENY—STUTZMAN.—Etta Stutsman to Henry McInereny.

MODE—SANGER.—Hannah Sanger to Philip Mode.

MOSS—MARCUS.—Paula Marcus to Adolph M. Moss.

PEYSER—COHN.—Pauline Cohn to Philip Peyser.

PICK—EPPSTEIN.—Alva Eppstein to William D. Pick.

PUNER—ZUCKERMAN.—Sarah Zuckerman to Jacob Puner.

RAPOPORT—ROSENMAN.—Anna Rosenman to Jach Rapoport.

ROSENMOND—TISHLER.—Blanche Tishler to Abraham Rosenmond.

ROSENTHAL—MONNESS.—Helen Monness to Charles Rosenthal.

RUDOLPH—NEWMAN.—Eva Newman to Max Rudolph.

SEADER—GOLDSTEIN.—Sadie Goldstein to Nathan Seader.

STRUSS—SINGER.—Hilda Singer to Irving Strauss.

STREAM—HYAMS.—Sophia M. Hyams to Mervyn Stream.

SUSSMAN—MILLHEISER.—Charlotte E. Millheiser to Leonard Sussman.

WAGNER—NAST.—Nettie Nast to Isaac Wagner.

WEINSTEIN—KERMAN.—Sadie Kerman to Harry Weinstein.

WESTREICH—EPSTEIN.—Dolly Epstein to David Westreich.

Married.

BERKOWITZ—BLOOM.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bloom, 1,882 Clinton Av., beg to announce the marriage of their daughter, Flo to Mr. Morris Berkowitz, March 14, 1915. The Rev. Dr. Solomon officiated.

LEVIN—ADAMS.—March 8, Rosalie Adams to Ernest H. Levin.

Brooklyn.

ELLERY—WHITON.—March 10, Mildred Whiton to Eugene Ellery.

Died.

ADAMS.—On Sunday, March 14, 1915, Joseph S. Adams, aged 85 years. Funeral service Tuesday, March 16, at 8 P. M., at his late residence, 184 6th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AHERN.—On Sunday, March 14, 1915, Michael J., beloved husband of the late Mary T. Ahern, (nee Clifford.) Funeral from late residence, 520 Carlton Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 10 A. M., with solemn requiem mass at St. Joseph's R. C. Church. Interment in Holy Cross Cemetery.

AHRENSBEUMER.—On Sunday, March 14, 1915, Ernest Ahrensbeumer, youngest son of the late Frederick W. and Anna M. Ahrensbeumer, at his residence, 180 Alexander Av. Mass of requiem at St. Jerome's Church, 138th Street and Alexander Av., Wednesday, March 17, half past ten.

BARNES.—On March 13, 1915, Alice W. Barnes. Services at her late residence, 69 West 49th St., on Monday at 8 P. M. Members of Laurel Chapter, No. 44, O. E. S., invited to attend. Funeral Tuesday, 11 A. M.

BARNES.—On March 14, 1915, at her late residence, 107 East 55th Street, Elizabeth Dixon, widow of the late Henry B. Barnes. Funeral

CALLS DIRECT TAX OF $18,000,000 HIGH

Controller Prendergast Says New Sources of Revenue Will Cut Whitman's Estimate.

ANALYZES STATE FIGURES

Ex-Senator Saxe, Replying to Statement, Still Maintains Governor's Figures Are Incorrect.

Controller Prendergast made public yesterday an analysis of the financial condition of the State which leads him to the conclusion that the amount which will have to be raised by direct tax is less than the $18,000,000 estimated by Gov. Whitman. Mr. Prendergast said, however, that he was not in a position to make an estimate of how much would have to be raised by a direct tax.

Asked if he had found that any items had been counted twice in the Governor's statement, as were charged by Sen. Saxe, the Controller said:

"This statement does not touch upon any point in this controversy at all. The analysis was made because the City of New York is so deeply concerned in the amount of the direct tax."

The statement is as follows:

May Revise Some Items.

A statement has been prepared for me by accountants of the Department of Finance who have been engaged for the past week in an analysis of the records and accounts of the State Controller's office. From a careful study of this statement I am convinced that the total of $18,000,000 given in the message of Gov. Whitman correctly reflects the amount for which either partial or complete provision will have to be made by the end of the State's fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1916, in addition to present anticipated revenues.

In making this statement I am not admitting the urgency or propriety of all of the items given in the Governor's message. In my talk with him yesterday, Gov. Whitman was very emphatic in saying that some of the proposed expenditures were undoubtedly subject to revision and it might be possible to eliminate them altogether. At the same time it must be understood that the total of the anticipated appropriations mentioned in the Governor's table, exclusive of the $4,000,000 for canal construction, amount to $11,524,306,34.

Comparing this figure with the amount of the supply and special bills approved during the administration of Gov. Glynn, $11,448,636,93, and the experience of former years, the figures given are probably the normal requirements of the State. I say this bearing well in mind that the supply bill of this year contains provision for the expenses of the Constitutional Convention and the State census, which are not annual outlays; but any one who has had experience with budget making in New York City knows that there are always new developments in public expenditure which render it difficult to bring the total outlays below certain normal levels. It is for this reason that we have also estimated the supply and special bills for 1916 at $11,000,000.

It does not appear to me, however, after talking with the Governor and reconciling our findings with his plans, that a direct State tax of $18,000,000 will be required this year. New sources of revenue will help the situation, but that it will be necessary to levy some direct tax is now certain.

The two principal factors which my examination has shown to be responsible for the present critical condition of the State are first, the failure of the preceding administration to provide a direct State tax for the present year in an amount comparable to the direct State tax which was provided for the finances of the year 1913, ($11,154,114.25,) and the year 1914, ($7,701,271.81,) and second, the failure to submit the Barge canal bond issue to a referendum, and a bond issue which would have obviated the charging of this large item of $4,000,000 against the current revenues of the State.

This fact should be understood in measuring the financial condition of the State at this time.

In the year of Mr. Sulzer's administration, against commitments of $69,674,820.74, there was cash available and revenues of $64,062,691.57, a difference of $5,592,129.17.

In the year of Mr. Glynn's administration, against commitments of $70,405,226.26, there was cash available and revenues of $64,926,706.15, a difference of $5,478,564.11.

In this first year of Mr. Whitman's administration, against what now appear to be reasonable commitments of $67,294,303.84, there is cash available and anticipated revenues of $53,756,514.56, a difference of $13,537,788.98.

Defect in State Financing.

One of the grave defects of State financing is in the fact that appropriations and the outlays necessary thereto are not measured by an equal amount of ascertained revenue. The New York City Budget is financed by a tax levy which, with the cash found to be to the credit of the General Fund, is equal to the total of the budget.

The State apparently depends each year upon a certain amount of its obligations not maturing within the current year and being financed out of the revenues of succeeding years. At the end of the fiscal year of 1913 the State carried over obligations of $19,436,137.18 and a cash balance of $14,376,421.22. At the end of the fiscal year of 1914 obligations of $13,810,366.76 and a cash balance of $10,589,727.96. At the end of this fiscal year it is estimated that the obligations will be $16,298,375.81 and a cash balance of $3,863,500.73.

While the State is compelled to resort to extreme measures to finance its general business, it had an excess in the Sinking Funds on Sept. 30, 1914, over all the actuarial requirements of these funds of $27,867,764.50. This means that there has been collected from the people of the State this great amount of money which was not needed.

It is fortunate that the Constitutional Convention is to be held this year, as this will afford an opportunity to treat the laws under which this unnecessary surplus has been created in a way which will obviate future unnecessary accretions, and if possible, lighten the burden of taxation by the use of the present excess without in any way impairing the integrity of the Sinking Funds.

It occurs to me that the practice under which the city now avails itself of the surplus in Sinking Fund No. 1, through the sale to that Sinking Fund of general Fund bonds, would offer a solution of this problem.

The office of the State Controller, in the opinion of Mr. Prendergast, should have complete audit before expenditure of all State outlays. The absence of this pre-audit undoubtedly accounts for what appears to be the too great freedom of department officials in ordering and using appropriations.

Saxe Replies to Controller.

Ex-Senator John G. Saxe, who was counsel to Gov. Glynn, was asked last night for an opinion on the statement made by Controller Prendergast. He said:

"Let me point out that I am asked to reply to two documents—a printed report of the accountants and an argumentative statement of Controller Prendergast. The accountants' report has barely a nodding acquaintance with the Governor's original estimates, and the accountants expressly state their estimate of the cash deficiency on Oct. 1, 1916, to be the sum of $5,308,573.32.

"As against Gov. Whitman's estimate of $18,000,000, the accountants' estimate of $5,308,573.32 is good enough for me. Mr. Prendergast, after talking with the Governor, states that he is convinced that 'the total of $18,000,000' reflects the amount for which 'partial or complete provision' will have to be made. This does not mean anything. If we are talking about a total sum for which 'partial' provision will have to be made, the sum might just as well be $50,000,000 as $18,000,000.

"Mr. Prendergast nowhere attempts to justify or explain the duplications in the Governor's message which I have pointed out, so that his conclusions are obviously no reply to me, but I am willing to go a step further and assert that even his conclusions in this instance are without merit.

"In attempting to hitch up to the notorious $18,000,000 he jumps together the accountants' estimated deficiency on Oct. 1, 1916, of $5,308,573.32 and the balance of previous appropriations, which the accountants estimate will be unexpended on that date, estimated at $12,459,715.16. These unexpended balances run about the same from year to year, and I cannot imagine a more strained attempt to bolster up the figure $18,000,000 than by employing an estimated unexpended balance."

"It being estimated as being unexpended, how can a direct tax be needed to spend it?

"Gov. Whitman did not say anything about unexpended balances. If he had foreseen and adopted Mr. Prendergast's argument, he would have had to add to his own $18,000,000 the new $12,459,715.16 and urged a direct tax of over $30,000,000.

"Finally, let me point out that even the accountants' estimated deficiency of $5,308,573.32 is arrived at after assuming to be appropriated all Gov. Whitman's various items of $15,524,500.54, including the wholly unnecessary item of $4,000,000 for canal construction, and the Controller reports Gov. Whitman as 'very emphatic' in saying that some of these proposed expenditures are 'undoubtedly subject to revision, and it might be possible to eliminate them altogether.'

"The accountants have reduced Gov. Whitman's estimate from $18,000,000 to $5,308,573.32, and if Gov. Whitman will carry out the policy communicated by him so emphatically to Controller Prendergast, he and I will shortly be in mathematical accord."

STATE RECEIPTS DECREASE.

Controller Reports Falling Off of $5,000,000 Last Five Months.

The report of the State Controller for the five months of the fiscal year ended Feb. 27, 1915, shows a decrease in receipts, compared with last year, of more than $5,000,000 and an excess of expenditures over receipts of more than $1,000,000.

The revenue decreases are in excise, taxes on corporations, organizations of corporations, inheritances, secured debts, mortgages, the direct tax, and "other revenue," which last year included stock transfers. The only increase is in the tax on motor vehicles. The figures are as follows:

	1915.	1914.
Direct taxes	$80,949.12	$1,969,019.12
Excise	8,712,761.00	8,903,454.47
Corporations	2,768,405.63	3,368,873.88
Organization	121,961.40	125,000.95
Inheritance	2,999,041.55	4,770,963.77
Stock transfers	339,972.24	.....
Secured debt	217,384.44	227,835.12
Mortgages	505,570.40	726,268.31
Motor vehicles	646,360.50	498,931.87
Other revenue	1,465,637.94	2,468,034.58
Total	$17,827,044.22	$23,034,688.17

Receipts and expenditures for each of the months were:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
October	$9,966,681.04	$3,298,948.98
November	469,315.76	3,304,332.04
December	1,181,432.86	6,271,951.73
January	4,089,427.61	3,646,740.39
February	2,120,186.95	2,562,070.92
Total	$17,827,044.22	$19,112,044.06

The surplus at the beginning of the fiscal year was $10,389,727.96.

WOMAN ARRESTED IN DEATH.

Freed After Physician Performs Autopsy on Maid's Body.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 14 - Mrs. Mary E. Cohen, wife of Arthur D. Cohen, a shoe merchant of Ridgefield Park, was arrested and committed to Hackensack jail at 2 o'clock this morning on complaint of Michael Hormancoiez. He charged her with causing the death of his sister Anna, a maid in the Cohen home, who died in the Hackensack Hospital Friday night.

Hormancoiez told the authorities that about a week ago his sister had said that Mrs. Cohen had struck her on the head in an argument over wages and that he thought the blow had caused her death.

County Physician W. E. Ogden said this morning that in an autopsy performed by him yesterday without any idea that there were criminal charges in connection with the girl's death, he had found death was caused by cerebro-spinal meningitis, and there was the slightest evidence of any blow. Following this statement Mrs. Cohen was released on her own recognizance.

William Gallagher, a New York contractor, was Mrs. Cohen's first husband; and she kept their two children after divorcing him. When they told Gallagher of the arrest he came out in his automobile and offered to furnish any amount of bail that the authorities might require. He is still on good terms with the family.

QUICKLY WRECK STOLEN CAR

Owner Gets Auto Back in an Hour, Ready for Long Stay at Repair Shop.

Saul Pace of 1,744 Lexington Avenue lost an automobile last night. In an hour he had recovered it; but in the interval the front had been caved in and the car was ready for a long stay in the repair shop. Pace stopped at a restaurant in Columbus Avenue, near Sixty-third Street, at about 8:30, and left his seven-passenger car at the curb. When he came out a little later the car was gone. Pace notified the police, who sent out a general alarm.

At 9:30 Patrolman John N. Walsh was in West Street near Spring when he saw a big black car careering down the paved space between West Street and the freight houses, locally known as the Farms. The area is planted with fire hydrants behind iron guard rails, and as Walsh watched the car it ran into a hydrant with a crash. Four men tumbled out and ran, and one evidently hurt in the wreck, ran so slowly that Walsh overtook him. The others escaped.

At the police station the prisoner said he was Edward Lynch, 19, a chauffeur, of 609 West Sixtieth Street. He was treated for a cut lip and slight bodily injuries by Dr. Halligan of St. Vincent's Hospital, and locked up on the charge of grand larceny.

DEATH RATHER THAN CRIME.

Reformed Man Commits Suicide to Avoid Evil Ways.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—Rather than return to a life of crime Fred Cassman committed suicide today at a hotel here where he had been a guest for about a month. In letters found in his room Cassman said he was 50 years of age; that up to twenty years ago his career had been one of petty crimes, and that he had reformed as the result of twenty lashes given him at the whipping post in New Castle, Del., in 1895. Of this crime he said he was innocent, but the circumstantial evidence was so strong that he had been convicted.

From that time until a few months ago, the letter went on, he had been in business in the West. After the death of his wife and son he returned to this city. A few days ago he had met some of his companions of former days, and fearing their influence would lead him back to his old life he decided to kill himself. His body was found today hanging by a rope from the ceiling of his room.

Cassman registered at the hotel as John Bradlet, of Wilmington, Del., but in the letters he said that name was fictitious.

GOMPERS SPURS UNIONS.

Urges All Working People, Even to Housemaids, to Organize.

In the hope of bringing the membership up to 3,000,000 President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor issued a manifesto yesterday calling upon all national and international unions to organize the "unorganized workers in every field of honorable human endeavor."

The enactment of the labor provision of the Clayton anti-trust law, Mr. Gompers said, presented an opportunity for expansion which all unions should be quick to make use of.

"Particular instructions were given to organize stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, office assistants, elevator operators, porters, janitors, and "workingwomen employed in homes and known as domestics or household workers."

The unions are also urged to form local label leagues, to be branches of the Women's International Label League. The leaders are to make monthly reports on the number of new members taken in and new unions formed.

PRENDERGAST SHOWS BATH.

No $25,000 Room in His Office, He Tells Reporters.

Prompted by a statement to the effect that he had caused to be installed in his private office in the Municipal Building a $25,000 bathroom modeled after that in the offices of the late J. P. Morgan, Controller Prendergast yesterday escorted newspaper men through a room containing a simple and inexpensive shower.

"This is our 'elaborate bathroom,'" the Controller said. "You will observe that it is such as grace the public baths of our city, and no better than those used by yeggmen and panhandlers free of charge."

New Haven "Safety First" Meet.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 14.—Two thousand employes of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and Central New England Railroads gathered at a local theatre today for a "safety first meeting." Special trains brought many of them here from New England points. Motion pictures illustrating safety methods were a feature of the meeting. Addresses were made by President Howard Elliott, General Manager C. L. Sardo, and others.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Forecasts:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle shifting winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate n. w. to n winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle winds, mostly n. w. and n.

La.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle shifting winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle e. to s. winds on the coast.

West. Tex. and Utah.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Okla.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. fair.

Ark. and Tenn.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ky.—Cloudy Mon.; slightly cooler in n. Tues. fair.

Ohio.—Unsettled Mon., probably rain. Tues. cloudy, gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ind.—Unsettled Mon., probably rain or snow in e.; slightly cooler. Tues. fair.

Ill.—Fair in s., unsettled in n. Mon. Tues. probably fair; gentle to moderate n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Unsettled Mon.; probably snow in n. and snow or rain in s. Tues. cloudy; gentle to moderate winds, becoming n. w.

Upper Mich.—Unsettled Mon.; probably snow. Tues. cloudy.

Wis.—Unsettled Mon., probably snow. Tues. cloudy; gentle to moderate n. w. winds.

Iowa and Minn.—Unsettled Mon., probably snow in e. Tues. fair.

Mo. S. D., and Kan.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

N. D.—Fair Mon. and Tues., warmer Tues.

Neb.—Unsettled Mon. Tues. fair.

MAIL DELAY COMPLAINTS.

Instances of Tardiness Given to Merchants' Association.

Complaints have been made to the Merchants' Association by some of its members of delays in the delivery of mail. Because of the fact that promptness in mail deliveries is of utmost importance to the business interests of the city the association has taken the matter up in order to learn whether the delays are sufficiently numerous to indicate the existence of defects which can be removed. The complaints that have come to the association relate especially to first and third class mail.

Illustrative of the complaints is a letter from the business manager of a trade organization, which represents a large interest here, who writes, in part, as follows:

"In the past two months this office has had no less than five complaints of non-delivery of first class mail addressed to members. On the incoming mail we have in mind statements of two members showing items addressed to us that have not been delivered.

"In the early part of February several letters were mailed at 10 o'clock in the morning addressed to members whose places of business run between Fifty-third and Fifty-fifth Streets. Some were delivered the same day; others not until the following morning.

"On several occasions in the last three months mail has been deposited in the letter box on the ground floor of our building at 5:30 P. M. for delivery to some points in Brooklyn, proper—notification to employes to report for work the following morning. In the same section some letters reached the addressees in the first morning delivery, others not until noon."

A member of the association writes that on March 2 at 4:30 P. M. he mailed in the letter box on the ground floor of our building at 5:30 P. M. for delivery to some points in Brooklyn, proper—notification to employes to report for work the following morning. In the same section some letters reached the addressees in the first morning delivery, others not until noon."

A member of the association writes that on March 2 at 4:30 P. M. he mailed in the letter box at 13 Park Row a letter addressed to East Eleventh Street, bearing first-class postage, and that on Friday, March 5, the letter had not been delivered. In another instance first-class matter mailed on March 5 to Newark, N. J., had not been delivered on March 8. Again, a letter mailed at 320 Broadway on March 8 at 1:40 P. M. was delivered at 233 Broadway on March 9 at 8:30 A. M.

An instance was cited showing that third-class matter had been mailed in this city on Feb. 27 to an address in Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, but was not delivered until the evening of March 4. It was also said that third-class matter for Boston was frequently delayed four or five days.

THIS WEEK'S TRADE SALES.

Monday.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sales—Herman Arent, 68 Bowery, 10 A. M., men's clothing, fixtures, &c.; Crown Hosiery Company, 315 Fifth Av., office furniture.

D. Hartmann, 298 Fifth Av.—Entire plant, including office and showroom fixtures, machinery, &c., of Berman Co., Inc.

J. H. Reid, 220 Bedford Av., Brooklyn—Bank fixtures; 57 Reade St., knitting factory; 594 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, window shade factory.

Tuesday.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings, cloaks, and suits.

Burdett & Dennis, 29 Burling Slip—Hides, tobacco, photo paper, chemicals, groceries, nuts, stuffed olives, &c.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale, Supreme Chocolate Co., Inc., 33 Commerce St.—Candy plant, 10:30 A. M.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale, Simon Weinberg, 771 Broadway, 10:30 A. M.—Millinery.

Greenwald & Co., assignee sale, at 23 Lispenard St., 10:30 A. M.—Pants, &c. At 358 West 42d St., 2 P. M.—Pants, &c.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Men's and women's wear, light and medium weight worsteds, &c.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sales: McIlvaine & Co., Inc., 98 3d Av.—Hardware, paints, oils, furniture, &c.; Isaac Rosenfeld, 38 West 32d St.—Finished and unfinished furs, machinery, &c.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 300 Oakland St., Brooklyn.—Machinery. 5,504 16th Av., Brooklyn—Groceries.

D. Hartmann, 24 West 30th St.—Raw and dressed skins, &c., stock of F. Harris & Co.

I. Singer, 582 Broadway, Brooklyn—Furniture, carpets, and oilcloths.

Wednesday.

Henry Lilly Company, 88 Reade St.—Rubber boots, rubbers, and shoes; also Friday.

H. Perelmutter, 208 Canal St.—Cloaks and suits.

Leopold Gans & Co., 48 Wooster St.—Salvage stock of H. Benerofe & Co., woolens, silks, plushes, cotton goods, &c.; also rubberized cloth and unfinished hats and caps.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 1,381 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn—Women's wearing apparel, machinery, &c.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales: S. M. Field & Co., 350 West Broadway, 10:30 A. M.—Suitcases, valises, fixtures. Allen Rabinowitz, 539 Broadway, 2 P. M.—Furs.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale: Leon Goldenberg, 484 Broadway, 10:30 A. M.—Notions, dry goods, fixtures.

David W. Blow & Co., 320 Broadway—Men's, youths' and children's clothing.

Greenwald & Co., 23 Lispenard St.—Sheriff's sale of jewelry.

Thursday.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale: John F. Palmer, 72 Beaver St., 10:30 A. M., cigars, canned goods, fixtures, &c.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale: American Grand Rapids Furniture Co., Inc., 200 East 29th St., 10:30 A. M., household furniture, fixtures, &c.

Greenwald & Co., 23 Lispenard St.—Unclaimed express shipments, 10:30 A. M.—Clothing.

D. Hartmann, 15 Mercer St.—Men's furnishings and store fixtures.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale: Hyman Hillenstein, 38 West 32d St., 2 P. M., finished and unfinished furs, machinery, fixtures, &c.

Friday.

David W. Blow & Co., 520 Broadway—General merchandise, women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn—Mattress material, &c.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Dress goods, dry goods, and cotton goods.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales—Merchants' Motor Sales Co., 25 First Av., 10:30 A. M., one automobile body and three canvas tops; Rose Engelsher, 359 Broadway, shoe laces, corset laces, shoe dressing, &c.; Jacob Lehrer, 539 Broadway, men's and boys' caps, also fixtures; 11:30 A. M.

Saturday.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale—Louis Bauer & Co., Inc., 345 West 26th St., 2 P. M., paper boxes, cardboard, paper, machinery, office furniture, fixtures, &c.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

Monday.

American Art Galleries, Madison Square South—Art property and antiques collection made by Henry Simons, London, will be sold at 2 o'clock Monday and five following afternoons; also Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings.

Tuesday.

Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Ancient Japanese and Chinese brocades and Japanese color prints from collection of Shojiro Nomura of Kioto, at 2:30 and 8:15.

Augustus W. Clark, 5 West 44th St.—Modern paintings by order of Douglas Henry, R. N. Russell, and Mrs. C. B. Whitehead; at 8:15 P. M.

Wednesday.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 333 Fourth Av.—Early English, Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and other furniture; also solid silver, Sheffield plate, &c.; also Thursday, Friday, and Saturday afternoons at 2 P. M.

Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Writings of Rudyard Kipling, collected by M. Williamson and Sparkill, N. Y.; also other books, at 2:30 P. M.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 Fifth Av.—Household effects of late H. A. Flourscheim, at 11 and 2:30.

Thursday.

Merwin Sales Co., 16 East 40th St.—Autographs. A. Kalliski, 88 University Place—General household effects; also Friday. Silo's Art Galleries, 546 Fifth Av.—Oil paintings from estate of H. A. Flourscheim, with additions; also Friday at 8:15 P. M. Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Etchings and engravings, including consignments from H. P. Gates of New York, and R. C. Brown of Tenafly, N. J.; also Friday evening.

Friday.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 Fifth Av.—Under auspices of A. Khayat. Antique Greek and Venetian glassware; also Friday and Saturday at 2:30 P. M.

Merwin Sales Company, 16 East 40th St.—Prints.

Augustus W. Clarke, 5 West 44th St.—Antiques, Italian and 17th Century furniture, rugs, tapestry, jewelry, &c., from estate of Sarah A. Maguire; also Saturday at 2:30 P. M.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Former United States Senator Elihu Root will be the principal speaker at a luncheon meeting of the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association that is to be held in the Hotel Astor on March 25 at 12:30. His subject will be "Business and Legislation," and he will draw attention to the importance to business men of the meeting of the New York State Constitutional Convention next month.

A joint convention of the International Association of Display Men and of the Canadian Association of Display Men is to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, Aug. 2 to 6.

MONEY ORDERS RECOVER.

International Facilities Near Normal, After Dislocation by War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—In announcing today that international money order facilities were fast approaching normal, the Post Office Department made it clear that during the first months of the war international money order exchange almost ceased and domestic patronage of the service declined materially. At the height of the war crisis foreigners flocked to the Post Offices inquiring if they could still send money to aged and infirm parents in the old country. The suspension of direct exchange with Turkey alarmed Jewish rabbis over the very existence of their dependents in Palestine.

The service proved a boon to American citizens who were abroad when the war broke out. In thousands of cases funds could not have been forwarded to them in any other manner. International money orders were cashed even in the interior of the belligerent countries, while refugees in London who had money orders payable in France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, or Russia were able to deposit these orders with the Relief Committee as security on loans in equivalent amounts.

Under normal conditions, money orders amounting to more than $100,000,000 are issued annually in the United States for payment in foreign countries. Of this total, Italy alone pre-war figures $22,000,000; Austria-Hungary and Russia each $13,000,000, Austria $10,000,000, Hungary $8,000,000, Germany $4,000,000, and France something over $1,000,000. In return, Europe sends to this country only a little over $10,000,000 annually in money orders.

Austria, Belgium, Egypt, and Portugal have notified this Government of the suspension of money order business with this country. These suspensions are still in effect.

Before the inauguration of the postal savings system in the United States large sums were sent annually to postal savings banks abroad. The growing popularity of the home institution has materially reduced the amounts so sent, and it is expected that eventually the American postal banks will absorb most of the savings of the foreign laboring class in the United States.

FOR IMPORTS OF WOOL.

Details of Arrangement Made with the Textile Alliance.

Great Britain's action in placing wool and woolen goods on the list of absolute contraband will affect the arrangement concluded between the British Government and the Textile Alliance, Inc., for the exportation of the staple to this country only in a way to facilitate shipments under the agreement. The same course was pursued in connection with the lifting of the embargo on rubber. By establishing wool as contraband, the Alliance will be able to guarantee that none of the product will leave these shores once it gets here.

The plan of the Alliance is proceeding smoothly, and the announcement is made on receipt of cables from Messrs. Freshfields, the London solicitors of the committee, that the War Trade Department has approved as custodian bankers the London representatives of the following firms: Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co., Brown Bros. & Co., Lee Higginson & Co., and J. P. Morgan & Co.

Cable advices further indicate that the colonial office has recommended to the Governor General of Australia that no licenses from there be granted unless the intended recipient has the approval of the British Embassy and the Textile Alliance. To secure uniformity, it is planned to make a similar arrangement with New Zealand and South Africa. The War Trade Department, besides these measures, is contemplating treating wooled sheepskins as wool.

The Alliance has received a number of applications for licenses, and an office will shortly be established in Boston. The appointment of the custodian banks was undertaken to do away with any objection the banks here might have to the consignment of all shipments to A. M. Patterson as President of the Alliance.

The British Rubber Compact.

As a result of the agreements between buyers and sellers of crude and manufactured rubber that have grown out of the conditions imposed by the English Government in raising the embargo on shipments of crude rubber to this country, steamship lines are refusing to carry to neutral countries articles containing even a small amount of rubber, such as clothes wringers and carpet sweepers. The sale of several American products in foreign markets is being curtailed in consequence.

It is exceedingly important, according to the Merchants' Association, that a supply of crude rubber be maintained for domestic consumption, but the association has suggested that probably the British embargo was not intended to extend to articles of common use containing small portions of low quality rubber.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 8	$1.40½	$1.40¾	$1.19½	$1.16
March 9	1.53	1.49	1.22½	1.19¾
March 10	1.53	1.49½	1.21	1.17⅞
March 11	1.55	1.49	1.21	1.17⅝
March 12	1.55⅞	1.53	1.21¾	1.20
March 13	1.57⅝	1.55	1.22¾	1.20¼
Week's range	1.57⅝	1.49	1.22½	1.16

CORN.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 8	74	73¼	76⅜	75½
March 9	74¾	72⅞	76¼	73¾
March 10	73	71⅝	75	73⅝
March 11	73½	71⅜	75⅛	74
March 12	73⅝	72¼	75⅞	74⅜
March 13	74½	73⅜	76⅝	75½
Week's range	74½	71⅜	76⅝	73¾

OATS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 8	57⅝	56⅜	53	52¾
March 9	58	56⅞	53½	52⅝
March 10	57⅜	56⅛	52⅝	51⅞
March 11	57⅛	56⅛	53¼	52
March 12	59	57¼	53⅞	53
March 13	60¼	58⅝	54⅜	53½
Week's range	60¼	56⅜	54⅜	51⅞

Provisions.

LARD.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 8	$10.65	$10.57	$10.95	$10.80
March 9	10.55	10.47	10.82	10.72
March 10	10.50	10.45	10.70	10.67
March 11	10.57	10.45	10.82	10.67
March 12	10.60	10.57	10.82	10.80
March 13	10.67	10.62	11.05	10.85
Week's range	10.67	10.45	10.95	10.67

RIBS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 8	$10.22	$10.12	$10.50	$10.42
March 9	10.17	10.07	10.47	10.37
March 10	10.05	10.00	10.35	10.30
March 11	10.15	10.02	10.45	10.32
March 12	10.17	10.15	10.47	10.45
March 13	10.20	10.15	10.50	10.47
Week's range	10.22	10.00	10.50	10.30

PORK.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 8	$17.92	$17.70	$18.32	$18.10
March 9	17.85	17.65	18.32	18.05
March 10	17.90	17.70	18.60	17.82
March 11	17.75	17.45	18.12	17.87
March 12	17.82	17.70	18.22	18.12
March 13	17.85	17.67	18.25	18.15
Week's range	17.87	17.45	18.32	17.82

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 8	8.64	8.56	8.85	8.75	9.08	8.98
March 9	8.58	8.56	8.84	8.24	9.05	8.97
March 10	8.67	8.55	8.92	8.73	9.15	8.99
March 11	8.67	8.6	8.97	8.86	9.20	9.11
March 12	8.65	8.53	8.97	8.81	9.18	9.05
March 13	8.66	8.51	8.89	8.79	9.10	9.02
Week's range	8.67	8.5	8.97	8.73	9.20	8.97

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
March 8	9.35	9.2	9.53	9.44	9.60	9.60
March 9	9.32	9.2	9.49	9.41	9.53	9.53
March 10	9.42	9.2	9.60	9.46	9.68	9.63
March 11	9.47	9.38	9.66	9.57	9.72	9.70
March 12	9.46	9.39	9.64	9.56	9.66	9.66
March 13	9.38	9.39	9.55	9.49	9.64	9.64
Week's range	9.47	9.2	9.66	9.41	9.72	9.53

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
Now at Madison Square.
WILL REMOVE
ON APRIL FIRST
To 28-30 West 34th Street.

Japanese youth wants to take English instruction with private teacher. Murayama, 316 West End Av.

FOR SALE.

DIAMONDS LOWEST CREDIT

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—C. H. Yeager Co.; C. F. Yeager, carpets; 320 Church.
ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; A. J. Palmer, carpets, rugs; 41 Union Square.
ATHENS, Ga.—Michael Bros.; S. Michael, cloaks; J. B. Joel, dry goods; 262 Church.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, neckwear; F. E. Stern, hats, caps; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Posley, house furn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—S. H. Roneker; piece goods; Grand.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Saks Co.; B. M. Levy, children's ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—Wineberg D. G. Co.; B. Wineberg, ladies' children's wash dresses, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 141 W. 28th.
BOSTON—Magrane Houston Co.; Miss K. L. Goodwin, millinery; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Crawford-Plummer Co.; Miss Roche, suits; 12 W. 31st.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; H. M. Hillman, misses' waists, cloaks, suits, dresses, ready-to-wear; Mrs. C. C. Gunn, ladies' ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; R. E. Bernard, men's furn. goods, hats, caps; C. M. Woods, men's, boys' hats, caps; 43 W. 22d.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; Mr. Meyer, dress goods, silks; J. B. Rutter, carpets; 105 Grand.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; F. O. Streich, silks; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; D. Griffin, remnants; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Golden Rule; J. Taylor, furn. goods; Hoffman.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; S. J. Dame, cloaks, suits; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; A. A. Bisbee, draperies; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—The Fair; I. G. Rice, jobs ready-to-wear, (basement); 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—E. Wheler, domestics; Broztell.
CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Co.; M. Herzog, silk cloth suits; 95 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; H. Norman, women's wash dresses; Miss A. Kay, petticoats, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; B. H. Sisholz, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND, O.—The Bailey Co.; Miss Moscovics, suits; Miss La Rue, coats; Miss M. Cohen, muslin underwear; 71 W. 23d.
DETROIT—Crowley, Milner Co.; Mrs. E. Jenkins, cloaks, suits; 30 W. 22d.
GALVESTON—Sealy D. G. Co.; R. Weis, furn. goods; 72 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. G. Co.; Miss L. Marks, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Selig Dry Goods Co.; S. L. Hahn, suits, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; M. S. Block, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,261 B'way.
KANSAS CITY—O. S. Kashisbian, rugs; Brozell.
LOS ANGELES—Bwy. Dept. Store; T. S. Milburn, domestics; 95 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE—Herman, Straus & Sons Co.; A. J. Straus, suits; 12 E. 32d.
LOUISVILLE—Stewart D. G. Co.; Mrs. A. L. Conrad, cloaks, suits, waists; 18 W. 35th.
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The stock market toward the close of last week yielded, though not too easily, to the pressure of increased selling which was prompted in part by the mere fact that the recovery had run to substantial proportions and in part by the interpretation which was put upon the week's international incidents. The stock market took very calmly, as it was natural under the circumstances it should, the news of the sinking of an American ship by a German cruiser which put into one of our ports. More importance as a possible influence upon the stock market was attached to the events in Mexico which made it necessary for us to present urgent representations to the forces in control in Mexico City, but this exerted restrictive rather than more positive influence upon the security markets. The week-end reaction in stocks was due in the main to more technical market considerations.

The active bidding up of a number of specialties, including several non-dividend paying issues, was not liked, and sentimentally affected the rest of the market adversely. Formal announcement of the passing of the Southern Railway dividend caused a sharp break in that stock on the day when the market was most sensitive to influence of that sort, but throughout the reaction it was apparent that there was little outside selling pressure. That has been true of the market for some time past and no doubt this has been due to the thoroughness with which the stock market was liquidated while the Stock Exchange was closed and during the selling which followed the resumption of public trading. Not in many years had the market been so thoroughly cleaned up, partly through actual liquidation and partly through unusual strengthening of margins. This left the market in a position in which there was an unusually small amount of stock which could be dislodged through minor fluctuations, and this fact has since continued to exercise influence upon the level of prices and to limit the effect exerted by unfavorable happenings.

While the stock market was sustained in this manner evidence began to be afforded last week that the investment market was feeling in greater degree the influence of the large amount of borrowing which has been done since the beginning of the year, including that which has been done for foreign account without the formal issuance of securities, and which finds reflection in the growing loan account of the banking institutions in this city. The two most important items of financing last week were the New York State issue of $27,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds and $15,000,000 of one, three, and five year notes of the Swiss Government. The New York State bonds commanded at the public sale a higher price than the financial district had generally expected. This necessitated a readjustment of the Street's views regarding the resale price of these bonds, a fact which found reflection in the market's response to the offering. The flotation here of the Swiss issue broadened the international activities of the New York money market and illustrated afresh the rapid strides which New York has been able to make in international financial operations as a result, on one hand, of the conditions brought on by the war and on the other of the increased facilities which have been afforded by the establishment of the Federal Reserve Bank system. Other important credit operations here for European countries are under negotiation, notably for France and for Italy. The prevailing rates of exchange continue to supply special incentive for the flotation of European loans in the United States. The sale of the Swiss notes was reflected immediately in a decided hardening of Swiss exchange, but it weakened again before the end of the week, owing, quite possibly, to the fact that this loan in large part merely served to offset purchases which had already been made in this market. No further steps were taken during the week regarding the establishment of an English credit here aside from the funds which were provided privately for English account. It is believed that a considerable amount was so provided, but the market was, of course, without definite information on this score. There are indications that London prefers to arrange its credits here as inconspicuously as possible.

Looking back over last week's events which influenced the stock market from day to day aside from the matters already mentioned there stand out prominently the Supreme Court's decisions favorable to the railroads in the West Virginia passenger fare case, and in the North Dakota coal case, the Steel Corporation's unfilled tonnage statement showing an increase of 96,000 tons during February, the formal passing of the Missouri Pacific from the control of the Gould interests and the news of the Steel Corporation's purpose to reduce the number of its Directors largely to meet the conditions which will flow from the Clayton law. Coupled with this last named matter went interested discussion of the probable time of the decision in the Government's anti-trust suit against the Steel Corporation. It is believed in some quarters that this decision will be handed down before the end of April. Wall Street is also speculating about the character of the decision, but that is pure speculation which concludes in favor of the company or against it, according to the individual point of view.

Perhaps the chief significance of the relatively small increase in the Steel Corporation's unfilled tonnage during February—it was 96,000 tons compared with more than 400,000 tons in January and more than 500,000 tons in December—is that production has caught up with the increased demand for steel products which made its appearance in the closing weeks of last year and continued throughout the opening weeks of this year. The steel trade has not been looking forward to an average output for this year much greater than that which has now been reached by the Steel Corporation, namely, about two-thirds of capacity. If steel men should in this be taking an overconservative view the future will hold a pleasant surprise for the trade. Large increases in unfilled orders, such as were reported for December and January, would almost surely lead to a further considerable increase in output, and the fact that this is not expected means that the steel trade, or at least some of the leading interests in it, expect new orders to run about even, on the average, with the present rate of output. The present volume of output would, of course, be more satisfactory to steel manufacturers if prices were higher, but, as a matter of fact, they have not improved as much as has the volume of output itself. But even after making due allowance for all of these conditions, it must be regarded as satisfactory that the latest figures at hand show continued improvement, though improvement on a lessened scale.

LONDON INTEREST REVIVING.

Stock Markets Were Firmer Last Week—Bank of England Borrowing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 14.—A week of more cheerful sentiment ended with the stock markets steady. Transactions Friday were the most numerous since the reopening of the Exchange.

Mining and oil shares remain firm despite restrictions on speculation. The success of the Queensland conversion loan of £11,000,000 helped the markets. Cash applicants received only 87 per cent. of the amount they asked for. Tenders for £50,000,000 of British exchequer bonds totaled £72,000,000, and the average yield, including redemption profit, was 3⅞ per cent.

There was a slight revival of interest in low-priced Americans on Friday, due to the sudden change in the condition of the money market.

On Thursday the Bank of England began the unusual but not unprecedented process of borrowing for itself from the market. This process continued Friday and Saturday. The banks are not lending below 1½ per cent. for call loans, and discount rates are firm at 2 per cent. It is clear that a determined effort has been made to make the money market less artificial and prevent a too sudden upward movement when the prewar liabilities are liquidated.

Incidentally the market is anxious to know whether American exchange can be unaffected by the rise in money rates here, though this is not expected to result until the rise goes further. Official returns show £144,000 exported from this market to the United States during the week ended March 10.

Over £1,000,000 of gold was earmarked here for Argentina last week, and the Bank's gold holding is £27,000,000 below its highest mark. The currency note gold reserve, however, is £27,500,000.

The Government's assumption of power to control all factories, to increase the output of armament, indicates further restriction of non-military industry. The market is anxiously awaiting the revision of minimum prices. The matter has been thoroughly thrashed out, but the final decision was not given yesterday.

PARIS MARKET ACTIVE.

This Is Ascribed in Part to the Covering of a Big Bear Account.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 14.—More and more securities are showing signs of activity, with French rentes still the principal trading medium. Conspicuous purchases on the Coulisse are being ascribed to the covering of ante-bellum commitments by the biggest bear operator, an Austrian speculator whose firm is sequestrated together with 8,000 other enemies.

Argentine, Spanish, and Russian funds are improving, but Turkish securities are weak, owing to the certitude of Ottoman discomfiture.

The biggest sensations of last week were the eleventh-hour failure of Greece to intervene and the announcement of the sinking of the William P. Frye. The attitude of the United States in that matter is awaited with interest.

Financial circles watch with interest Swiss and probable Italian borrowings in the United States, which is taken as evidence that America is becoming the world's banker, as well as the universal provider.

Montana Power Bonds Offered.

Lee, Higginson & Co., the Guaranty Trust Company and J. & W. Seligman & Co. are offering $6,000,000 Montana Power Company first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds at 91½ and interest, yielding about 5.60 per cent. The bonds are due July 1, 1943, and are part of an authorized issue of $75,000,000, of which $16,000,000 (including the bonds now offered) are outstanding.

Root to Talk to Merchants.

Ex-Senator Elihu Root will be the principal speaker at a luncheon meeting of the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association in the Hotel Astor at 12:30 o'clock on Thursday, March 25. His subject will be "Business and Legislation," and he will give attention to the importance to business men of the Constitutional Convention next month.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended March 13, 1915.

STOCKS, (Shares.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	267,806	335,665	467,875
Tuesday	210,270	305,274	350,855
Wednesday	175,229	272,256	357,770
Thursday	171,653	195,255	300,547
Friday	226,989	216,335	296,307
Saturday	75,039	128,945	82,294
Total week	1,126,988	1,453,730	1,825,648
Year to date	11,637,775	19,271,748	19,140,885

BONDS, (Par value.)

Monday	$2,630,000	$2,807,500	$2,086,000
Tuesday	2,693,500	2,556,000	1,761,500
Wednesday	2,483,000	2,168,500	2,191,500
Thursday	1,920,000	2,313,000	1,440,000
Friday	1,842,500	2,242,500	1,491,000
Saturday	1,259,000	1,486,500	822,500
Total week	$12,708,000	$13,524,000	$9,792,500
Year to date	127,015,500	187,318,500	124,925,500

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows:

STOCKS.

	Mar. 13 '15.	Mar. 14 '14.	Decr's.
R. R. & mis.	1,126,960	1,462,478	325,518
Bank	28	52	24
Mining		1,200	1,200

BONDS.

R. R. & mis.	$12,074,500	$12,979,500	$905,000
Government	226,500	72,500	*154,000
State	64,000	287,000	*223,000
City	343,000	185,000	*158,000
Total	$12,708,000	$13,524,000	$816,000

*Increase.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended March 13, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$12,708,000	$127,015,500
Same period last year	13,524,000	187,318,500

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.98	82.71	83.97	81.51
Same period last year	88.26	87.91	89.42	86.40

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	71¼	71	71¼	6½
A. G. M. cv. deb. 6s, full paid	126	110	125½	29
Albany & Susq. 3½s	84¼	84¼	84¼	9
Am. Ag. C. cv. 5s	101	100	100	9
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	30
Am. Ice Securities 6s	86	86	86	2
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛	12⅛
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	99⅜	98½	98⅛	281
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	88⅛	87⅜	87⅜	23
Am. Tobacco 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	2
Am. Writing P. 5s	62⅛	61½	61½	2
Armour 4½s	92	91⅞	92	68
Ann Arbor 4s	62	62	62	2
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	92	91⅛	91⅝	180
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	83	82¼	83	14
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	83½	83	83½	22½
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	96	96⅜	95⅞	74
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	96	95½	95½	3
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101½	101¼	101¼	33
A., T. & S. F., Tran. S. L. 4s	87	87	87	9
At. Coast Line 4s	90½	90	90⅜	8
B. & O. pr. l'n 3½s	91⅛	91¼	91⅛	7⅛
B. & O. gold 4s	88⅝	88½	88⅝	29
B. & O. cv. 4½s	85¼	84½	84½	141⅛
B. & O., P., L. R. & W. 4s	78½	78¼	78½	2
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	89¼	88½	88½	22
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	100	99⅞	100	15
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	87⅞	87⅞	87½	65
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	1
B. T. gold 5s	101¼	101	101⅛	3
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	90⅝	90⅜	90⅜	306
B. Union Elev. 5s	100½	100½	100½	23
B. Union El. 5s, sta.	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	11
B. Union Gas 5s	103¼	103⅛	103⅛	1
B., R. & P. gen. 5s	106½	106½	106½	1
B., C. R. & N. c. tr. 5s	99¼	99	99	3
Cal. Gas & E. 5s	92½	92¼	92⅜	20
Can. S. on. 6s, Ser. A	103⅜	102⅝	102⅝	26
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	99	99	99	2
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	101	101	101	4
Cent. Leather 5s	99¼	98¼	98¼	45
Central of N. J. 6s	114½	114½	114½	2
Cen. of N. J. 5s reg.	113¾	113¾	113¾	1
Cen. Pacific 1st 4s	87⅛	86⅜	86⅜	621⅛
Cen. Pacific 3½s	85⅛	85¼	85¼	14½
C. R. R. & B. C. Ga. 5s	92	91½	92	14
Ch. & Ohio con. 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	5
Ch. & Ohio gen. 4½s	86¾	86¾	86¾	11
Ch. & Ohio cv. 4½s	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	6
Chi. & Alton 3s	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	10
Chi. & Alton 3½s	40	39¼	39½	7
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96¾	95⅞	96¼	471
C., B. & Q. jt 4s, reg.	96	95⅜	96	56
C., B. & Q., I. D. 4s	94½	94	94½	4
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	90½	90	90½	72
C., B. & Q. Ia. D. 4s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	1
C., B. & Q., Den. D. 4s	99	98⅝	99	3
C., B. & Q., Nb. ext. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	14
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	27½	27½	27½	10
C. G. L. & C. 1st 5s	102	101½	101½	11
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	70¼	70	70	23
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	88¾	88¼	88⅜	87
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	96¾	96¼	96¼	22
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, f. pd.	101⅝	101	101¼	661
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s, S. A.	89¾	89½	89⅞	12
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934	88¼	87¼	87⅞	38
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	100⅝	100	100	37
C., M. & St. P. C., P. & W. 5s	103	102⅝	102⅞	62
C., M. & Pug. S. 4s	85⅝	85⅜	85⅜	18
Chi. & N. W. gen. 3½s	80¼	80¼	80¼	2
C. & N. W. g. 5s ctfs.	109¼	109	109¼	11
C. & N. W. g. 4s	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜	10
C. & N. W. g. 4s, reg.	91½	91½	91½	2
C. & N. W. g. 4s, sta.	92½	92½	92½	1
C. & N. W., St. L., P. & N. W. 5s	105	105	105	1
Chi. Railways 5s	96	96	96	1
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	83¾	83	83	8
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	67	65¾	65¾	127
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s, c. t. r.	23¼	22¼	22¾	59
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	57⅛	56	56	95
C., St. L. & N. O., M. D. 4s	86½	86½	86½	5
C., St. P., M. & O. g. 5s	101½	100	100	11
Cl., L. & Wh. 1st 5s	103½	103½	103⅞	7
Col. Mid. 1st 4s, tr. r.	14½	14½	14½	6
Col. & So. 1st 4s	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	5
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	82½	82½	82½	7
Con. Gas deb. 6s	113½	112¾	112¾	203½
Corn Pr. ref. s. f. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	3
Corn Pr. ref. s. f. 5s, '34	93¾	93¾	93¾	10
Cumber. Tel. 5s	96½	96½	96½	18½
Del. & H. deb. 4s, '16	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	26
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	95	93⅝	93⅝	15
D. & H. ref. 4s, reg.	92	92	92	1
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	77	77	77	1
Den. & Rio G. ref. 5s	47½	46	47½	17
Den. & Rio G. c. 4s	75	74¾	74¾	15
Detroit City Gas 5s	100	100	100	10
Detroit Edison 5s	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜	1
Detroit United 4½s	79	72	70½	101
Distillers Sec. 5s	52	49	49	45
Du Pont Powder 4½s	88	87½	87½	11
Erie 1st cv. 4s, S. A	63¼	62⅝	63¼	33
Erie 1st cv. 4s, S. B.	64⅝	64¼	64¼	47
Erie gen. 4s	67	67	67	15
Erie con. 4s	81½	81	81	18
Erie-Penn. col. tr. 4s	87½	87½	87½	2
Flint & P. M. 6s	90	90	90	1
Fla. East Coast 4½s	80¼	80	80	11
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s	102⅝	101¾	101⅞	2
F., E. & Mo. Val. 6s	117½	117½	117½	1
G., H. & S. A., M. & P. 5s	102	102	102	2
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	103½	103	103½	11
General Motors 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	26
Grauby Con. cv. 6s	98	98	98	8
Gulf & Ship Isl. 5s	88	87	87	5
Henderson B'dge 6s	105	105	105	2
Hock. Val. 1st 4½s	91	91	91	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	75	75	75	13
Hud. & M. adj. 5s	27½	26⅝	27	124½
Ill. Cent. 4s	82½	82¼	82½	10
Ill. Central ref. 4s	86¼	85½	85½	19
I. C., C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	100	99⅝	99⅞	30
Illinois Steel 4½s	83½	83½	83½	6
Indiana Steel 5s	99½	99½	99½	8
Insp. Con. 6s, 1922	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	93
Insp. Con. 6s, 1919	101	100⅝	100⅝	142
Interbor.-Met. 4½s	76¾	73½	75¾	174
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s	98	97⅞	98	150
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s	34	34	34	6
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	34	34	34	2
Inter. Nav. 4s	40	40	40	2
Inter. Paper 6s	101	101	101	8
Inter. Paper cv. 5s	80½	80½	80½	2
Int. Steam Pump 6s	50	50	50	2
Iowa Central 1st 5s	87	87	87	1
Iowa Central ref. 4s	55	51	52½	46
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	72	72	72	1
Kan. City South'n 5s	89¼	89	89	3
Kan. City South'n 3s	67¾	67¾	67½	6
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	91	90	90	14
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	100¾	100⅝	100⅝	5
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	92	90½	92	31
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	91	90¼	91	128
Lake Shore 3½s	83	83	83	10
Lake Shore 8½s	82	82	82	10
Lehigh Coal & N. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	1
Lehigh Val. con. 4½s	101½	101½	101½	2
Lehigh Val. of N. Y. 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼	5
Liggett & Myers 7s	123	122¼	122¼	24
Liggett & Myers 5s	100¼	100	100	32
Liggett & Myers 5s, reg.	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Long Island con. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	6
Lorillard 7s	122½	122½	122½	12
Lorillard 5s	100	100	100	47
Lorillard 5s, reg.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	⅛
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s	92	91¾	92	19
Louis. & N., St. L. Div. 6s	107	107	107	4
L. & N., A. & K. & C. 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼	15
Manhattan con. 4s	88	88	88	1
Met. Tel. & Tel. 5s	100½	100⅜	100½	6
Mexican Pet. cv. 6s, Series A	98¾	98¾	98¾	1
Michigan Cent. deb. 4s	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	2
Michigan State Tel. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	1
Milwaukee Gas 4s	91½	91½	91½	10
Mil. & Nor. con. 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Mil., Sp. & N. W. 4s	91	91	91	1
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	87½	87½	87½	3
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	58	55	56	37
M., St. P. & S. S. M. 4s, sta.	90¼	90⅛	90⅛	5
Mo., Kan. & Okla. 1st 5s	85½	85⅛	85½	1
Mo., Kan. & T. 1st 4s	78	78	78	5
Mo., Kan. & T. 2d 4s	58½	58	58½	5
Mo., Kan. & T. ref. 4s	62½	62½	62½	1
Mo., Kan. & T. s. f. 4½s	72	72	72	11
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	88	88	88	5
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	100	100	100	30
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917	96⅝	96	96⅝	58
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	89¾	89½	89¾	18
Mo. Pacific 4s	50¾	49½	49¾	234
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	49¾	49	49	65
Mont. Pow. 5s, S. A.	91¼	91	91¼	204½
Mor. & Essex ref 3½s	84½	84	84½	11
Mor. & Essex con. 7s	100¾	100	100¾	1
N., C. & St. L. cn. 5s	105⅝	105	105⅝	1
Nat. Starch deb. 5s	84	84	84	1
Nat. Tube 5s	98⅞	98	98⅛	12
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, w. i.	101¾	101	101¼	892
N. Y. C. gen. 4½s	70⅝	70	70	17
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	85¼	84	85½	18
N.Y.C., M. C. c. 3½s	70¾	70	70½	1
N. Y. C., L. S. c. 3½s	73	73	73	15
N.Y.C. & St. L. 1st 4s	92½	92	93¼	1
N.Y.G.E.L.,H.&P.5s	103¼	103	103¾	1
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.4s	83⅜	83	83	12
N.Y., L. & W. 1st 4s	95½	94	95¼	1
N.Y.,N.H.&H. cv. 6s	105½	104	104⅛	6
N.Y.,N.H.&H.cv.3½s	64	63	64	9
N. Y., N. H. & H. n.-cv. 4s	55	71¼	71	11
N. Y., O. & W. r. 4s	81	80	80½	5
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	72	71	71½	22
N. Y. Rys. 5s	54	53	53½	61
N. Y. Tele 4½s	95¼	94	95	27½
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	70¾	69	69	18
Norf. & W. cn. 4s	91¾	91	91⅝	19½
Norf. & W. div. 4s	88	88	88¼	1
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	102½	102	102	14
N. & W., P.C. & C. 4s	88½	88	88¼	6
Northern Pacific 4s	91½	90⅞	90⅞	484
Northern Pacific 3s	64⅝	63¾	64	416
Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	111¼	111	111	8
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s	100¾	100	100	40
Ore. Short L. 6s	108	108	108	17
Ore. Short L. 5s	103½	103	103½	1
Ore. Short L. ref. 4s	90⅝	89	90⅛	17
O. R. & N. con. 4s	89¾	89	89¾	110
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	86⅞	86½	86½	38
Pacific T. & T. 5s	97⅝	97	97¼	33
Penn. con. 4s, 1948	96½	96	96½	12
Penn. 3½s, 1915	100	100	100	33
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100⅝	100	100⅝	17
Perm. con. 4½s, ctfs. full paid	103⅛	103	103⅞	495
Penn. R'l Estate 4s	97	97	97	1
People's Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	101	101	101	5
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. 3½s	90	90	90	6
Public Service 5s	87½	87½	87½	5
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s	109¼	106	109½	53
Reading gen. 4s	92⅜	92	92⅜	39
Reading gen. 4s, reg.	91¾	91	91¾	2
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	93⅜	93	93	20
R. W. & O. con. 5s	108	108	108	2
St. L., I. M. & S. gen. 5s	99	98⅛	98⅞	14
St. L., I. M. & S. u. & r. 4s	68	67½	68	27
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	67½	67½	67½	1
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 6s	104½	104	104½	1
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s	64	64	64	10
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s, t. r., sta.	60¼	60	60¼	1
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r., sta., 1 coup. pd	62	62	62	1
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 5s, t. r., sta.	32½	32½	32½	3
St. L. & M. B. 5s	100	100	100	3
St. L., R. M. & P. 5s, tr. r.	80	80	80	1
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	7
St. P., M. & M. c. 6s	120	120	120	2
St. P. & N. Pac. 6s	110¼	110	110½	10
Sea. Air Line adj. 5s	63¼	62	62½	44
Sea. Air L. ref. 4s	67	67	67	26
Sea. Air L. g. 4s, s.	81	81	81	1
S. S. Oc. & G. 4s	97½	97½	97½	1
South. Bell Tel. 5s	98½	98	98	10
South. Pac. col. 4s	83	83	83	1
South. Pac. cv. 4s	82	81½	81½	238
South. Pac. cv. 5s	98½	97½	97½	123½
South. Pac. cv. 5s, r.	98	98	98	2
South. Pacific r. 4s	85	84⅝	84⅝	293½
So. P., S. F. T. 4s	80⅝	80½	80⅝	81
South. Ry. 1st 5s	90	90	90	123
S. Ry., M. & O. c. 4s	74½	74½	74½	1
South. Ry. gen. 4s	66	63½	63½	50
S. Ry., M. & O. c. 4s	74½	73	74½	1
Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s	95¾	95	95	18
Texas Co. cv. 6s	99½	98	98	43
Third Avenue 1st 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
Third Avenue ref. 4s	82⅛	81½	81⅜	80½
Third Avenue adj. 5s	80⅞	80¾	80¾	120½
T., St. L. & W. 1st 4s	47½	47	47½	15
Tn. E. L. & P. 5s	73⅝	73	73	7
Union Pacific 1st 4s	95¼	94⅝	94⅝	118½
Union Pacific ref. 4s	89½	89	89¼	20
Union Pacific cv. 4s	89¼	89	89¼	63½
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s	49	48	48	22
U. S. R. & Imp. 5s	76	75½	75½	15
U. S. Rubber 6s	102⅜	101⅝	102⅜	24
U. S. Steel 5s	101	100⅞	100⅞	233
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	101½	100	101¼	7
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	97	97	97	4
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	91	91	91	1
Wabash 1st 5s	100	100	100	41
Wabash ref. 4s	26	25½	26	88
Wab. ref. 4s, Eq. tr. stamped	22	20½	21⅜	117
Wabash 2d 5s	88	88	88	2
Wabash, D. & C. 5s	100	100	100	2
Wabash, T. & C. 4s	66¼	66¼	66½	1
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Cent. tr. r.	8	7	8	18
W. P. T. 2d 4s, tr. r.	⅞	⅞	⅞	10
Western Electric 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Western Maryland 4s	71½	69¾	71	91
West. U. & M. cv. 5s	91	90½	90⅞	3
W., St. P. & M. 5½ notes	99½	99½	99⅝	3
West. U. T. cl. tr. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	2
West. U. T. r. e. 4½s	90	90	90	6

WANTED

50 Childs Restaurant Pfd.
25 Owens Bottle Co. Com.
10 Celluloid Co.
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25 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
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10 International Nickel Com.
50 Peck Stow Wilcox Co.
25 Wamsutta Mills
12 Michigan State Telephone Co.
55 International Silver Co. Pfd.
10 International Silver Com.
50 Nichols Copper Com.
100 American Inv. Sec. Pfd.
5 International Agricultural Corp. 5s
20 American Real Estate Pfd.
150 Waltham Watch Com.
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Pfd.
50 Eagle Lock Co.
25 Collins Co.
100 American Manufacturing Com. & Pfd.
15 American Piano Pfd.
50 American Piano Com.
25 Standard Screw Co.

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100 United Gas & Elec. Com.
70 United Gas & Elec. 2nd Pfd.
20 Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.
100 International Agricultural Pfd.
100 International Agricultural Com.
100 U. S. Finishing Com. & Pfd.
5 U. S. Finishing Com. 5's
2 Sterling, Dyeing & Finishing 5's
25 Library Bureau Pfd.
50 Dayton Power Lighting Pfd.
20 Yale Towne Manufacturing Co.
50 International Educ. Pub. Com.
25 Dartmouth Manufacturing Co.
500 American Inv. Sec. Com.
50 Acme Glass Pfd.
50 Cuban Coffee Pfd.
50 U. S. Envelope Pfd.
50 U. S. Envelope Com.
50 Childs Restaurant Com.
50 American Graphophone Com.
10 American Graphophone Pfd.
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15 Owens Bottle Com.
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DUE MAY 15, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that the Committee under the Agreement dated April 2, 1913, for the deposit of the abovementioned Bonds, has, pursuant to the terms of Article Fourth of said Agreement, extended the period in said Article Fourth specified as the period within which the Depositors of said Bonds under said Agreement will be entitled either to receive new securities or cash pursuant to a sale or a plan for the reorganization or readjustment of the Company, or to the return of deposited Bonds, or the proceeds thereof, for a further period of one year from April 2, 1915, and that such further period of one year from April 2, 1915, has been fixed as the period within which such Depositors of said Bonds will be entitled either to receive new securities or cash pursuant to a sale or a plan for reorganization or readjustment, or to the return of the deposited Bonds or the proceeds thereof.
Dated March 15, 1915.
JOHN B. DENNIS,
ACOSTA NICHOLS,
J. J. HANAUER,
JAMES T. STORROW.

PREDICTS A DEFICIT OF MANY MILLIONS

Fitzgerald's Forecast Is $133,000,000, but with Income Tax Offset of $80,000,000.

HE URGES A 'READJUSTMENT'

Calculates Total Appropriations at the Last Session at $1,115,121,408—Gillett Assails Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Representative John J. Fitzgerald of New York, the Democratic Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, and Representative Frederick H. Gillett of Masachusetts, the senior Republican member of the committee, in the form of "speeches" which will appear in The Congressional Record tomorrow, discuss the financial situation of the Government. This is the custom at the close of each Congress. Summing up his views, Mr. Fitzgerald says:

"Should the excess of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts continue at the rate of only $5,000,000 a month for the remaining four months of the present fiscal year, exclusive of the Panama Canal expenditures, the deficit will be $106,220,541.60, and including such expenditures about $133,000,000. These figures do not include any expenditures from the 'general fund' of the Treasury on account of the postal service.

"Should the postal revenues be insufficient to met the authorized obligations of the postal service, the deficit will be increased to the extent that the postal receipts must be supplemented from the other revenues of the Government."

It is asserted by Chairman Fitzgerald that the Underwood Tariff act is in no way responsible for the Treasury deficit. The estimated receipts from the income tax for the current fiscal year are $80,000,000, and Mr. Fitzgerald says that if the expectations of the Treasury are realized the great bulk of that sum will be paid to offset the deficit. It was estimated that for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, the customs receipts would be $270,000,000 and the income tax receipts $95,000,000, making the total estimated revenues from these sources $365,000,000.

The actual receipts were $292,320,014 from customs and $71,381,275 from the income tax provisions, making a total of $363,701,289, or a difference between the estimated and actual receipts of only $1,298,710.

Fitzgerald Demands Readjustment.

In his very first sentence Chairman Fitzgerald asserts that "the finances of the Federal Government must be readjusted." He points out that the working capital or the available capital for the transaction of the public business is the money in the "general fund" of the Treasury, and explains that if revenues are insufficient to permit a sufficient working balance to be maintained, the fund must be supplemented either by reimbursement from the sale of Panama Canal bonds or by the proceeds of 3 per cent. certificates of indebtedness authorized for one year by the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act of 1909.

"The Secretary of the Treasury," he says, "issues daily a statement of the United States Treasury. It appears that the net balance in the General Fund on July 2, 1914, was $139,652,060.51; on Dec. 2, 1914, $74,858,365.46; on Jan. 2, 1915, $64,402,737.68; on Feb. 2, 1915, $55,522,509.56; on March 2, 1915, $42,750,689.10.

"On Dec. 2, 1914, the excess of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts was $55,740,410.52; on Jan. 2, 1915, $65,358,773.62; on Feb. 2, 1915, $72,353,349.86, and on March 2, 1915, $83,229,541.60.

"On March 2, 1915, however, the expenditures during the present fiscal year on account of the Panama Canal were $21,096,139.11, so that the expenditures of the Government exceeded its revenues during the current fiscal year to March 2 by $103,431,443.71."

Prior to the outbreak of the European war, says Mr. Fitzgerald, the Underwood tariff was proving as effective a revenue producer as had been anticipated. He says that to meet the depletion in revenues caused by the war Congress enacted the Emergency Revenue act of Oct. 1914, and refers to the estimate that the law will yield $54,000,000 in the present fiscal year, and $44,000,000 in the first half of the next fiscal year—that is, from July 1, 1915, to Dec. 31, 1915. Attention is called to the fact, however, that the act will expire on Dec. 31, and that sugar will be free of duty on May 1, 1916, and in anticipation of the change in the sugar rates there will be a considerable falling off in revenue in the last six months of the next fiscal year—that is, in the period from Jan. 1, 1916, to July 1, 1916.

More Than a Billion Appropriated.

It is asserted by Mr. Fitzgerald that the appropriations made at the session of Congress which ended on March 4 amounted to $1,115,121,408, while contracts involving additional appropriations were authorized to the amount of $37,400,000. After giving figures concerning the Post Office and Indian appropriations, he says:

"Had the conference reports on these appropriation bills been adopted the total appropriations of the session would have been $1,127,711,776.76, an increase over the appropriations for the current year of $11,593,638.21, a reduction under the strictly technical estimates of $7,476,307.55, and a reduction under the estimates properly considered of $55,250,657.55.

"If the comparison be made between estimates submitted in strict compliance with the law the appropriations actually made are $20,066,575.63 less than the estimates; if comparison be made with the estimates formally and informally submitted, but which should have been submitted under the law the appropriations actually made are $47,841,025.63 less than the estimates."

Gillett Attacks Estimates.

Mr. Gillett, in his response to Mr Fitzgerald, says:

"On Dec. 7 the Secretary of the Treasury, as required by law, sent to Congress the estimate of the appropriations which the Administration deemed necessary for the fiscal year commencing the first of next July. The regular estimates submitted on that day called for $1,090,000,000, and on the same day came supplemental estimates for $4,000,000 more. But that estimate was misleading and unfair, for it diminished the expense of the Post Office Department by $27,000,000, on the theory that Congress would make a suggested change in the law—a theory that was only based on a dreamy hope and not on a reasonable expectation, and that was proved almost immediately to be unjustified.

"The report of the Post Office Committee, made on Dec. 14, only a week later, stated that the Post Office Department had already submitted revised estimates $27,000,000 larger than the original estimates. Restoring that $27,000,000, the estimates of expenditure submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury Dec. 7, amounted to $1,121,000,000. Last year the original estimates submitted were $1,108,000,000, and that was larger than had ever been submitted by any Republican Administration. And yet in this year of depression and uncertainty and shrinking income, this party of economy submits estimates $13,000,000 larger than the record figures of last year."

Both Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Gillett agree that something should be done to reform the methods of appropriating Government money. Mr. Fitzgerald advocates an abandonment of the present system of permitting eight committees of the House to frame the annual appropriation bills. He believes in concentration of this work.

Mr. Fitzgerald directs attention to recent articles by ex-President Taft on the subject of public expenditures, and after quoting figures of appropriations by Congress in Mr. Taft's term as President has this to say:

"In other words, in an Administration which boasted of its efforts to effect economies, despite the fact that appropriations were not required for many things deemed desirable, the sum required by the Administration for the public service for two years was $72,763,490.38 more than the Congress, in the exercise of its judgment, appropriated."

In concluding, Mr. Gillett says:

"The Treasury balance is today only $45,000,000, instead of the $166,000,000 which was left them by the Republican policies at the beginning of the fiscal year 1914, although we are paying vexatious 'war taxes.' A balance of only $50,000,000 has for years been considered the danger point. The Treasury has not been so empty since the Cleveland Administration. I am afraid it can only be replenished, as it was then, by an issue of bonds, and that it can only be made permanently safe, as it was then, by a change of Administration."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Week Ended March 13, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	1,126,988	11,637,775
Same period last year	1,453,730	19,271,748

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	62.05	60.93	64.63	58.99
Same period last year	70.04	68.66	73.30	67.50

Range Year 1915. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
84	Mar. 9	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS.	84	84	84	+ 1	100
32¼	Mar. 12	26½	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold Mines.	32¼	30	31⅞	+ 2	16,200
11	Jan. 19	7¾	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalm. Mfg.	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛	400
37	Jan. 16	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	35	34	34	..	300
58⅛	Jan. 21	50⅝	Feb. 24	Amalgamated Cop.	55⅞	53¾	54½	— ¼	30,175
52¾	Jan. 19	48	Jan. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical.	49½	49½	49½	— ½	200
94½	Feb. 16	90	Jan. 15	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	91½	91½	91½	..	40
42	Feb. 11	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar.	40⅜	39¼	39⅜	— ¼	12,660
86	Mar. 8	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	86	86	86	+ 1	175
90	Mar. 9	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.	90	90	90	+ 2¾	100
137⅝	Jan. 22	134	Jan. 7	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	..	..	134½	..	....
31⅝	Jan. 19	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	28⅝	27	27⅜	— ⅜	6,435
97⅜	Jan. 21	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.	95⅛	94⅜	95	+ ⅛	2,625
48⅝	Jan. 8	40	Feb. 11	Am. Car & Foundry	42⅝	41	41	— 1½	300
115	Jan. 20	112	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	113	112¾	113	+ ½	215
60	Jan. 12	48¼	Mar. 12	Am. Cities pf.	48¼	48¼	48¼	—11⅞	100
82	Jan. 20	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products.	81⅞	81½	81½	..	95
*100	Feb. 20	*105	Jan. 7	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	107¾	107	107¾	..	22
48⅝	Feb. 11	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	47	45	45	— 1¼	1,950
97⅝	Jan. 28	97½	Jan. 8	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	..	100
55	Mar. 10	20	Jan. 9	Am. Express	90	87	89	+ 4⅞	506
5½	Feb. 9	4⅝	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	5¼	5	5¼	..	200
28⅞	Feb. 9	19¾	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf.	27½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅝	500
20½	Mar. 12	20⅜	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities.	20½	27⅜	28⅜	+ 1¼	13,430
11½	Jan. 16	7¼	Jan. 22	Am. Linseed	9¼	8¼	9	+ 1	900
30¾	Jan. 18	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.	27	27	27	+ ½	100
28⅜	Jan. 12	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	21	20½	21	+ 1	310
96¼	Jan. 21	75	Mar. 9	Am. Locomotive pf.	75⅛	75	75	..	810
6	Jan. 22	4	Jan. 6	Am. Malt	5	5	5	..	140
31	Feb. 15	28½	Jan. 30	Am. Malt pf.	..	..	30	..	....
67⅝	Feb. 13	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	64⅜	63	63⅝	..	11,500
103¼	Jan. 22	100	Jan. 4	Am. Smelt & R. pf.	103	102¼	102⅜	+ 1	830
78¾	Feb. 3	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	..	..	78⅜	..	....
156	Jan. 29	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	151½	151½	151½	— ½	100
106	Feb. 1	103	Jan. 4	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	104	..	....
32	Jan. 18	24½	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	25⅛	24⅛	25½	+ 1⅝	1,100
111⅜	Jan. 29	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining.	103⅝	101⅝	102	..	3,650
114½	Jan. 29	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	111	110	110	— 1½	300
60	Jan. 15	58½	Jan. 9	Am. Tel. & Cable.	59	59	59	+ ½	136
121⅜	Jan. 20	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.	120⅜	120	120⅜	— ⅛	3,220
224½	Jan. 20	220	Jan. 4	Am. Tobacco	224	222	224	— 1	1,422
108	Mar. 8	103½	Jan. 2	Am. Tob. pf., new.	108	107	107⅞	+ 1⅝	1,200
18	Feb. 16	15⅜	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	17½	16	17⅛	+ 1⅜	1,100
84⅜	Mar. 12	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.	84⅛	80½	83⅝	+ 3¾	700
8	Feb. 26	7	Feb. 18	Am. Writing P. pf.	..	..	8	..	....
28⅛	Jan. 21	24¾	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper.	26¾	26	26⅞	— ⅛	2,500
8	Jan. 21	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization.	..	..	6	..	....
96⅞	Jan. 26	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F.	96⅜	95¼	95¾	+ ⅝	8,500
99	Feb. 11	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99	98	98	— ¼	500
107	Jan. 22	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line.	101	101	101	+ 1	100
40	Jan. 11	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO.	31	30	30	+ 1	800
103½	Jan. 15	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf.	95	92	94	— 5	445
74⅝	Jan. 26	63¾	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio.	69	66½	66½	— 1⅝	8,471
73¼	Jan. 20	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	68½	68	68	— ⅞	1,615
7	Jan. 9	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining.	..	..	½	..	....
57⅜	Feb. 10	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel.	56⅞	54¼	54⅜	— 1	14,700
105¾	Mar. 11	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf.	105¾	104½	105¾	+ 1⅝	610
88⅞	Jan. 22	84½	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	88⅞	87	87⅛	+ ¼	5,280
129	Jan. 22	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	129	129	129	..	55
*39	Jan. 19	*39	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	..	..	*39	..	....
5	Feb. 25	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term.	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¾	100
30	Feb. 23	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	..	..	30	..	....
21⅜	Feb. 8	15	Jan. 12	CAL. PETROLEUM	18⅜	17	17¼	— ¾	5,220
54⅜	Feb. 8	47	Jan. 14	Cal. Petroleum pf.	51½	48⅝	49¼	— 2⅜	1,805
*56½	Feb. 13	*56½	Feb. 13	Canada Southern.	..	..	*56½	..	....
168¾	Jan. 21	153¾	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific.	161¼	158⅞	159¾	+ 1	15,311
77¼	Feb. 18	77	Mar. 1	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	..	..	77	..	....
39¼	Jan. 8	32⅝	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co.	34½	33¼	33¾	— ½	5,740
104	Jan. 27	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	102	101½	101½	+ ¾	275
325	Jan. 22	324	Jan. 22	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	325	..	....
*118	Mar. 10	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	118	116½	118	..	33
46¾	Jan. 26	40	Feb. 25	Ches. & Ohio.	43¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅛	3,840
98¾	Jan. 27	98¾	Jan. 27	Chicago & Alton.	..	..	98¾	..	....
11⅝	Feb. 27	11⅛	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	11⅛	..	....
12⅜	Jan. 22	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Gt. West.	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛	420
32	Jan. 21	27	Jan. 11	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	29⅝	29⅛	29⅜	+ 1⅛	250
133½	Jan. 22	83¼	Feb. 24	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	88⅜	86	86½	— ¾	4,900
130	Jan. 22	123	Feb. 25	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	..	..	123½	..	....
129½	Jan. 22	121	Mar. 3	Chi. & Northwest.	123⅜	122¾	123¼	+ ¼	500
*175	Jan. 30	*166	Feb. 10	Chi. & Northwest pf	..	..	*167¾	..	....
23½	Mar. 8	18¼	Mar. 1	Chi., R. I. & P.	23¼	20⅝	21⅝	— ½	6,366
37½	Jan. 22	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper	36⅞	35¼	35¼	— 1⅜	3,600
25	Feb. 23	25	Feb. 23	Chi., C., C. & St. L.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	..	8
56	Feb. 5	53½	Feb. 25	Chi., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	53¼	..	....
101¼	Feb. 26	98	Jan. 29	Cities Ser. Co. pf	..	..	101¼	..	....
27	Jan. 21	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I.	25⅛	24½	24⅝	+ ½	800
26	Jan. 23	24½	Jan. 13	Col. & Southern.	..	..	25	..	....
48	Feb. 27	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf.	..	..	48	..	....
37	Jan. 18	37	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf.	..	..	37	..	....
122½	Jan. 21	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas.	118½	114½	114½	— 2½	3,212
49½	Jan. 21	40¼	Jan. 4	Connental Can	46⅝	45	46⅜	+ 1¼	600
93	Jan. 21	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf.	92	90½	92	..	200
117	Mar. 11	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref.	11⅞	9⅞	11¼	+ 1⅜	29,275
71⅜	Mar. 10	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	71⅜	68	71¼	+ 2¾	2,900
*45	Feb. 24	*45	Feb. 24	Crex Carpet	..	..	*45	..	....
47	Jan. 26	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar.	42	42	42	+ 2	100
93	Mar. 10	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	93	93	93	..	300
89	Feb. 11	88	Jan. 29	DEERE & CO. pf.	..	..	89	..	....
152	Jan. 18	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson.	147	145	147	+ 1	500
425	Jan. 19	390⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.	..	..	410	..	....
7½	Jan. 23	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande.	7¼	6¼	6½	+ ⅜	900
13⅜	Jan. 21	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio G. pf.	12	11¼	12	+ 1	320
7	Feb. 24	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	7	7	7	..	150
29½	Mar. 12	20⅜	Mar. 4	Des. M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	..	29½	..	....
114½	Mar. 10	112	Feb. 25	Detroit Edison	114½	114½	114½	+ 2½	127
60½	Mar. 10	60½	Mar. 10	Detroit United Ry.	60½	60¾	60½	..	100
13¾	Jan. 23	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities.	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅞	2,210
5	Jan. 11	4	Feb. 5	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	4	..	....
10	Jan. 18	7	Jan. 18	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	7½	..	....
23⅜	Jan. 21	19⅞	Feb. 24	ERIE	23¼	21⅝	22⅝	+ ½	29,735
37⅞	Jan. 22	32¾	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.	37⅝	35½	36⅜	+ 1⅞	8,950
30¾	Jan. 26	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.	30	29	29½	+ 2½	1,000
10	Jan. 6	9¾	Jan. 7	FED. MIN. & SM.	..	..	10	..	....
30	Jan. 22	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	24	20	20	— 4	335
192½	Mar. 3	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL.	185	185	185	— 7½	120
108¾	Feb. 10	106	Mar. 1	Gen. Chemical pf.	107½	107¼	107¼	+ 1	350
145¼	Jan. 19	138	Mar. 3	General Electric.	141	139	139¼	+ ⅜	1,782
98⅛	Mar. 12	82	Jan. 2	General Motors.	98⅛	92¼	97¼	+ 4⅝	7,960
96⅜	Mar. 12	90⅝	Jan. 4	General Motors pf.	96⅜	95½	96⅜	+ 2⅜	1,545
25¾	Mar. 12	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	35¼	31	34½	+ 3¾	18,470
99	Mar. 12	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.) Co.pf	99	97	99	+ 2½	700
118	Jan. 22	102⅜	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf.	116⅜	115¼	115¾	+ ⅜	3,965
35⅜	Jan. 21	25¼	Jan. 2	Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop	32¼	30⅜	32¼	+ ¾	8,000
52⅜	Jan. 22	45½	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n.	51½	49¼	49¼	— ¾	1,620
*71	Mar. 13	*71	Mar. 13	HAV. EL. RY.L.&P.	71	71	71	..	18
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf.	..	..	112	..	....
116	Feb. 24	*116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining.	116½	116	116	..	68
110	Jan. 22	102½	Mar. 11	ILLINOIS CENT.	104½	102½	102½	— 1⅝	800
20½	Mar. 8	16⅜	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper.	20½	19⅞	20¼	..	11,450
13⅜	Mar. 8	10⅜	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	13¼	12¾	12⅝	— ⅜	8,280
59⅞	Mar. 8	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	59⅞	58¾	59¼	+ 1	24,005
22½	Jan. 27	12⅝	Jan. 19	Int. Agricultural pf.	..	..	12½	..	....
97¾	Jan. 11	90½	Mar. 5	Int. Harv., N. J.	95⅝	93	93	+ 2	820
117	Jan. 9	113	Feb. 3	Int. Harv. N. J. pf.	..	..	113	..	....
73⅛	Jan. 11	55	Feb. 20	Int. Hary. Corp.	70	70	70	..	100
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	90½	..	....
9⅜	Jan. 16	8	Jan. 6	International Paper.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..	100
37½	Mar. 3	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf.	37	36	36	— 1	400
⅞	Mar. 3	⅞	Mar. 3	Int. Steam Pump.	..	..	⅞	..	....
7⅜	Feb. 26	5	Jan. 4	Int. Steam Pump pf.	..	..	7⅜	..	....
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	9	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	18	..	....
65	Feb. 4	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M.pf	..	..	65	..	....
25½	Jan. 22	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern.	22¾	21⅞	21⅞	..	500
57⅜	Jan. 22	54½	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	56	55	55	— ¼	321
20	Jan. 4	17½	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) Co	..	..	..	..	....
107	Jan. 13	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	107	..	....
*6½	Feb. 15	*6¼	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	*6¼	..	....
*121	Feb. 18	*120⅝	Feb. 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	..	100
112	Mar. 11	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	112	109	110¼	+ 3½	1,300
106½	Mar. 13	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	*6½	106	106½	+ ¾	200
30	Jan. 29	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL.	29	29	29	+ ½	100
98	Feb. 9	92½	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	97	97	97	— 1	100
7⅛	Jan. 22	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West.	..	..	5⅜	..	....
139¾	Jan. 22	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley	136¼	134½	134⅞	..	6,250
220½	Mar. 8	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers.	220½	215	218	— 2	810
119½	Jan. 21	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	118½	118¼	118½	+ ⅝	640
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island	..	..	37½	..	....
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛	400
105⅛	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	93	..	....
65	Mar. 11	65	Mar. 11	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	65	65	65	..	200
184	Mar. 8	163½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co.	175⅝	17	17	— 2¼	550
118	Jan. 19	112¼	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	118	117

BANK OF NEW YORK 131 YEARS OLD TODAY

Alexander Hamilton a Director When Called to Head the Treasury.

OLDEST BANK IN THE CITY

Nine Women Stockholders When Charter Was Issued and Aaron Burr Held Three Shares.

The bank of New York at 48 Wall Street, the oldest bank in the city, will celebrate its 131st birthday today. Founded by Alexander Hamilton in 1784, its history is linked with all the important monetary events of the State and nation, and although it changed from a State to a National bank in 1865, it still clings to its original name. For nearly 117 years it has occupied quarters at Wall and William Streets.

The inauguration of the bank was the outgrowth of agitation for a land bank which Hamilton vigorously opposed. After much controversy a meeting was called of prominent merchants and other citizens on Feb. 26, 1784, to organize the Bank of New York. The meeting was held in the Merchants' Coffee House, at Wall and Walter Streets, a rendezvous for the business men of those days, and after preliminary steps had been taken the stockholders met there again on March 15 and elected officers. General Alexander McDougall, who had fought in the Revolution, was chosen President, William Seton, head of Seton, Maitland & Co., cashier, and Samuel Franklin, Robert Bowne, Comfort Sands, Alexander Hamilton, Joshua Waddington, Thomas Randall, William Maxwell, Nicholas Low, Daniel McCormick, Isaac Roosevelt, John Vanderbilt, and Thomas B. Stoughton were elected Directors.

Hamilton drew up the constitution, and by June 9, 1784, the bank opened for business in the famous Walton Mansion, in what was then Queen Street, now Pearl, where lived William Walton, President of the Chamber of Commerce. Across the way was the sugar refinery of Isaac Roosevelt, third President of the bank, whose brother Johannes was the direct ancestor of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

Seven years later the institution received a State charter, signed by the Governor on March 21, 1791. The list of stockholders in the corporation contained most of the prominent names in the city. Among them were nine women. The par value of shares was $500. Hamilton subscribed for a share and one-half. Aaron Burr took three shares. The Chamber of Commerce took one.

The bank moved from the Walton house to 11 Hanover Square, and on April 23, 1798, to its present site at William and Wall Streets. The old building was torn down to make way for a larger one in 1858, and this, with some additions made in 1878, is the bank's present home. Although it has a record of 117 years on the corner, the institution was obliged to seek temporary quarters in Greenwich Village, owing to an outbreak of yellow fever in 1795, and again in 1822 on account of another epidemic.

Hamilton's service as Director ended five years after the bank started, when he became the first Secretary of the Treasury in the newly formed Federal Government.

MONEY

	On Call.		
	High.	Low.	Last. Renewals.
March 8	2	1¾	2 1¾
March 9	2	1¾	2 1¾
March 10	2	1¾	1¾ 2
March 11	2	1¾	1¾ 2
March 12	2	1¾	1¾ 2
March 13	2	1¾	1¾ 2
Week's range—	On Call.		Renewal Rates.
High	2		2
Low	1¾		1¾
Same week last year—			
High	2		2
Low	1¾		1¾
Year to date—			
High	3		2¾
Low	1¾		1¾
Same period last year—			
High	4		4½
Low	1¾		1¾
	On Time.		
Week's range—	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
March 8	2½@2¾	2½@3	3½
March 9	2½@2¾	2½@3	3½
March 10	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3½@3½
March 11	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3½
March 12	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3½
March 13	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3½
Week's range—	On Time.		
High	2¾	3	3½
Low	2½	2½	3¼
Same week last year—			
High	3¾	3½	3¾
Low	2¾	3	3¾
Year's range to date—			
High	4½	4½	4½
Low	2¾	2½	3
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4½
Low	2¾	2¾	3½

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	—Days.			
	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.

	—Demand.		
	High.	Low.	Last.
March 8	$4.81½	$4.80¾	$4.80¾
March 9	4.80¾	4.80¼	4.80½
March 10	4.80½	4.80¼	4.80¼
March 11	4.80½	4.80¼	4.80¼
March 12	4.80¼	4.79¾	4.79¾
March 13	4.80	4.79¼	4.80

BAR SILVER AND GOLD PREMIUMS.

	—Bar Silver.—		Gold Premiums.	
	London.	N. Y.	Madrid.	Lisbon.
Mar. 8	29¾d	59⅝c	2.40	52
Mar. 9	29¾d	59c	2.40	52
Mar. 10	29¾d	51c	2.40	52
Mar. 11	24½d	51½c	2.40	52
Mar. 12	24½d	51⅝c	2.40	52
Mar. 13	24½d	51⅝c	2.40	52

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols,	Rentes,	
	London.	Paris.	
March 8	68¾	70f 30c	
March 9	68½	70f 70c	
March 10	68¾	71f 25c	
March 11	68⅝	71f 67½c	
March 12	68¾	71f 35c	
March 13	68¾	71f 35c	

	—Cables.		
	High.	Low.	Last.
March 8	$4.81¾	$4.81¼	$4.81¼
March 9	4.81¾	4.81¼	4.81¼
March 10	4.81⅝	4.80¾	4.80¾
March 11	4.80¾	4.80⅝	4.80⅝
March 12	4.80⅝	4.80	4.80
March 13	4.80½	4.79¾	4.80⅛
Week's range—	Demand.		Cable.
High	$4.81¾		$4.81¾
Low	4.79¾		4.79¾
Same week last year—			
High	4.8625		4.8650
Low	4.8580		4.8610
Year's range to date—			
High	4.85¾		4.85¾
Low	4.79		4.79¾
Same period last year—			
High	4.87		4.8735
Low	4.8535		4.8555

	—Paris.—		—Berlin.—		Switzerland.	
	Dmd.	Cab.	Dmd.	Cab.	Dmd.	Cab.
Mar. 8	5.25¾	5.25⅝	82⅞	83	5.45	5.43¾
Mar. 9	5.25⅜	5.25⅛	82⅝	82⅞	5.40	5.38
Mar. 10	5.25⅜	5.25	82⅝	83⅛	5.35	5.34
Mar. 11	5.27	5.26½	82⅞	83⅛	5.34	5.32
Mar. 12	5.28¾	5.27¾	83¼	83¾	5.40	5.39
Mar. 13	5.28¾	5.27½	83⅜	83½	5.43	5.41

	—Holland.—		—Italy.—	
	Dmd.	Cab.	Dmd.	Cab.
March 8	39⅛	40⅛	5.84	5.83¼
March 9	39⅜	40⅛	5.85	5.83¼
March 10	39⅞	39⅝	5.75	5.74
March 11	39⅛	39⅝	5.72	5.71¼
March 12	39⅛	39⅝	5.66	5.65
March 13	39⅛	39⅝	5.67	5.66

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
March 8	Par	*5c	*5c	*50c
March 9	Par	Par	*10c	*50c
March 10	Par	Par	*5c	*50c
March 11	Par	Par	*5c	*50c
March 12	Par	*5c	*10c	*50c
March 13	Par	*5c	*10c	*50c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	—Discounts.		—Paris.—	
	Money.	Short bills.	3 mos.	Ex. on Lon.
Mar. 8	1	1½	25f 34½c	
Mar. 9	1	1½	25f 34c	
Mar. 10	1	1½	25f 35c	
Mar. 11	1	1½	25f 37½c	
Mar. 12	1	1½	25f 39c	
Mar. 13	1	1½	25f 39c	

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 13, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	12	14
Do 6% pf	2,500,000	..	..	.....	39	42
Albany So. 5s	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 15	89½	91
Do pf. ($50)	1,969,000	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 15	46	50
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½	Q	Feb 1, 15	310	315
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	107½	109
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Jan 1, 15	62	64
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	81	83
Do 6% nos. '21	2,200,000	3	S	F. & A.	97	98
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,995,000	¾	..	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	61	64
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4¼	4¾
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	51	53
Do 6% pc pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	12	14
Am. W. W. & El. 5s. '34.	8,997,400	2½	S	A. & O.	58	65
Ariz. Power 1st 6s. '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L. & P. 1sts f. 5s.'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Au.-Atk. Ry. & El. Corp.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Au. & Syr. El.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	..	70
1st rf.5s.'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91	94
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s. '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97½	99½
Bal. Co Wat. & El. 5s. '48	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
Bir. R., L. & P. c. 4½s.	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	88½	90
Do ref. ex. 6s. '57.	3,744,000	3	S	M. & N.	94	96
Buf.Cr 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	102
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100½	101½
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	71	75
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 15	92	95
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,659,500	2½	S	J. & D.	105⅝	106⅜
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,633,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con R. G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 5s, '99...	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	95
C. L. H. & P. 5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl. R. 1st 5s.'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100½	102
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	.....	14¾	15½
Do 7% pf	425,000	1¾	Q	Mar 15, 15	87	89
Do 5s, '53...	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	82	85
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s.'36	2,703,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Col. R., G. & Elec. pf...	831,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	..	89
Com. Pr. R. & Lt.	15,500,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 15	53¼	55
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	80½	82½
Com. Power 1st 5s, 24..	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C.G.E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	88	88¾
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2½	S	Jan 15, 15	73	73½
Do 1st 5s.'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	102½
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s.'38	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s. '29..	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89½	90½
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s. '22..	3,492,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	98
Det. Ed. Co.	13,486,600	1¾	Q	Jan, 1915	114	115
Det. E. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '58	1,989,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	98
El. Bd. & Sh. pf	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	48	55
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	98½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,800	..	..	.....	50	60
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	.....	71	75
Em. P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '28..	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21..	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	87½	89
Ev. G. & E. L. 1st 5s, '32..	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	95
Ex. Sg. W. G. & E. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	1½	Q	Sep 1, 14	55	60
Do pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	15	18
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
G. & El. Sec.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	65	75
Do pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	80
Gr. Rap. Ed. 1st 5s, '16..	763,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	..
Gr. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s. '16..	3,085,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99½	100
G. W. & Pow. 1st 5s, '46.	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	77½	79
Harwood El. 5s, '39.....	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Int. R. of B.						
B. Div. 5s.'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	102½
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.....	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts....	18,335,000	2	S	J. & J.	60	62
Int. El. Corp. 1st ln. 6s, '33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	92	97½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr 1st ref. 5s. '23.	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	96
J.C.,H.& P. 4s	14,061,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Joplin & Pit. R. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	92½
K.C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	22	25
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	45	47
Do 6% nts. '12, ext. at 7%..	5,478,000	3½	S	M. & S.	88	92
Do 1st ref. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	88
K. C. B. 5s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	101½	101¾
K. C. F. 4s.'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	84
K.C.Met.S.R. cn.1st 5s.'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	93
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	97	99
Ft. G. & Pf.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	95
Do of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	95
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st 5s.'20	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	95
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s.'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	..
L.A.G.& E. 5s	4,883,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec. 1st 5s	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s.'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	95½
Mobile El. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Feb 15, 15	88	91
Mobile E. 1st 5s	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87½
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,439,500	1¾	Q	Mar 15, 15	85	90
Do 1st 5s, '26	1,036,000	..	..	.....	85	90
Nashville R. & Lt. pf....	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 15	70	73½
Do con. 5s, '53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	87
Do ref. 5s, '58	3,310,000	..	..	.....	..	..
N. Jersey Ry 1st 5s. '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	80¾
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31....	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	3	S	Jan 15, 15	50	54
Do pf.	2,400,000	..	..	.....	23	24½
N. St. Power	5,975,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 15	80½	81½
Do pf.	8,388,700	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	..
N. Y. Tr. 5s.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	..	..
N. Y. West'r LGM4s.'2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	79	81
Okl. Ry. 5s.'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s. '28	8,967,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97
O. & C. B. R. & B. 1st 5s.'28	1,823,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
Ont. Power 1st 5s, '43..	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94¾	96
Do deb. 5s, '21	2,965,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	95
Ore. El. Ry. 5s	2,000,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Ozark P. & W. Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mg. 5s, '30	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Por. G. El. 5s	9,900,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Pub. S. C. 6s	8,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	106½	107½
Rep. R. & L. Co. pf.	20,047,770	..	..	.....	15½	17½
Do pf.	6,206,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 15	65	68
Roch. R. & L. 5s	5,191,400	..	..	.....	..	..
Roch. R. & L. 5s tax ex. '49	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rock. L. & P. 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	97
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s.'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	..	89
St. Jo. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	98½
Sgn. Val. 7s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95½	..
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	95
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	95
S. Diego Con. G. & E. deb. 6s, '22	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s. '23...	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	..
Scrn. Ry.($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 15	62	70
Do con. 5s, '32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Scrn. El. 5s	4,363,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95½	97
Sea. Ltg. 5s	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	89½	91½
Sierra & S. F. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	84½	87½
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Feb 15, 15	73	75
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 15	90	92½
Do gen. 5s, '39	12,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
So. Power 5s	5,800,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
So. W. Pwr. & Lt. pf...	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 15	95	100

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 13, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,843,150	..	..	.....	$3	$4½
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Mar 15, 15	$17¼	$18
Sup. W. L. & P. 1st cn. 5s, '36	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	83
Syra. L. & P. col. tr. 5s, '54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	77	81
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	100
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '33	845,500	2½	S	J. & D.	96	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	6	8
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	35	37
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. El. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82½	82¾
Un. Util. Co. cv. 6s, '43.	700,000	3	S	J. & J.	95	100
U. L. & Rys.	6,920,000	..	..	.....	44	47
Do 1st pf.	7,707,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	68½	70
Do 2d pf.	2,120,200	¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	65	68
Vtica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	92
Utah Sec. Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	13	15
Do 6s, '22	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	80	81
Wash. R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 15	87½	90
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	15½	16½
Do 6% cm. pf	6,000,000	..	..	.....	61	63
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con. 5s, '31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Wis. Ed'n Co.	215,000 sh	1.75	Q	Mar 1, 15	48½	50
Do db. 6s, '24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	92	95

a—Paid initial dividend of ¼% June 2, 1913. *Ex dividend. b—Also 2½% on common stock. sh—Shares.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 15	540	545
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 2, 14	207	212
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	120	135
Bowery	250,000	6b	Q	Feb 1, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat. ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	125	135
Century	500,000	3	Q	Jan 4, 15	160	175
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	560	590
Ch.-P.N. ($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	176	182
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Oct 1, 14	120	130
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar 1, 15	395	405
Citi's C. Nat.	2,500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	164	170
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 2, 14	348	354
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 15	147	155
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 15	300	320
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	167	170
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 15	300	310
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	Jan 2, 15	70	85
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 2, 14	140	155
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Jan 1, 15	4200	..
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 15	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	7a	Q	Jan 2, 15	825	850
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 14	195	210
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	135	145
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 15	390	410
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 2, 14	425	475
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	190	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	265	280
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 15	620	640
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	280	290
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 15	495	505
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	167	175
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	10c	Q	Jan 2, 15	570	590
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 15	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	8d	S	Jan 2, 15	310	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	235	245
Mec. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Feb 9, 15	235	240
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 15	180	190
Mer. Ex. Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	170	180
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 15	300	340
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	S	Jan 2, 15	165	175
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 2, 15	325	..
New Nether-land	200,000	4	S	Jan 2, 15	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 2, 15	375	382
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 2, 15	725	825
N.Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15, 14	155	160
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 14	200	225
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 15	390	398
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 2, 15	220	230
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 15	415	430
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 15	395	425
Security, new	1,000,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	..	90
Sherman Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,500,000	5	S	Jan 2, 15	125	140
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31, 14	135	145
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 15	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 15	400	450
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31, 14	475	550

a—Quarterly div. of 3% paid on First Security Co. Oct. 1. b—Incl. 3% extra. c—Incl. 5% extra. d—Incl. 1% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

A. In. Nk. ($5)	$1,000,000	7	Q	J.A.J.O	510	515
Am. Surety	5,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 30, 14	180	188
Bd. & Mtg. Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Dec 15, 15	270	275
City of N. Y.	580,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 15	150	165
Colonial L. I.	250,000	..	..	.....	300	325
Commer. Cas.	375,000	2½	S	M. & S.	185	200
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 15	275	325
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	810	830
Eagle & L.	200,000	..	..	.....	120	144
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	250	260
Firemen's In. ($50)	1,000,000	6	Q	J.A.J.O	470	500
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	245	260
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	495	510
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	300	325
Hamilton ($50)	1,000,000	6

DRUG SMUGGLERS NULLIFY NEW LAWS

Habit-Forming Products Sent In from Canada and Mexico, Says Dr. Chas. B. Towns.

FORBIDDEN TRAFFIC BRISK

American Statutes Do Little to Curb the Evil, but Are Exerting Good Moral Effect.

Neither the Boylan law restricting and regulating the sale of habit-forming drugs in this State, nor the similar Federal law that went into effect on the first of this month, will stop or even seriously interfere with the illicit drug traffic, according to Charles B. Towns, the drug expert who wrote the Boylan law and assisted in the framing of the Federal statute. When seen yesterday at his hospital, 293 Central Park West, Mr. Towns pointed out weaknesses in both laws and their inability to do more than make it harder for drug users to obtain the compounds to which they are addicted.

While both laws require that every legitimate prescription or sale of any compound containing more than a certain amount of opium or cocoa leaves or their derivatives shall be properly registered by competent physicians and druggists, neither law, in the opinion of Mr. Towns, can prevent the smuggling of drugs into the United States from Canada and Mexico. The business of smuggling drugs from these countries, Mr. Towns said yesterday, had increased enormously since the two laws went into effect.

Mexicans Do Big Business.

"I am authoritatively informed," said Mr. Towns, "that there is one drug store in Juarez, Mexico, from which $300 worth of the forbidden drugs is shipped into this country every day. One patient I have under treatment now obtained his drug from Toronto, whence it was mailed to him in the folds of a newspaper. How can this Government prevent smuggling from these countries as long as Canada and Mexico have little or no regulation of the drug traffic within their own borders and no agreement with the United States? The illicit drug traffic, while it is of course disturbed by the laws, is not stopped; and, when illegal drug dealers and users have accustomed themselves to the new conditions, they will be able to sell and receive as much of the drugs as ever."

Mr. Towns also found the State and Federal laws greatly weakened by the exemptions allowed in them.

"The restrictions of the Federal law, for example," he said, "do not apply to preparations which contain two grains or less of opium, one-quarter grain or less of morphine, one-eighth grain or less of heroin, one grain or less of codeine, or any salt or derivative of any of them in one ounce. These exemptions will permit thousands of persons to continue to use habit-forming drugs, and many persons will form the drug habit from using preparations exempted under both the Federal and State laws.

Catarrh Cures Blamed.

"The spread of the cocaine habit and the enormous consumption of cocaine for other than legitimate medical uses has resulted almost entirely from putting upon the market preparations, under the guise of so-called catarrh cures, that contain from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. only of cocaine. Heroin, which today is the greatest drug menace that this country has to deal with, was first put upon the market fifteen years ago in cough mixtures. The quantity of the drug employed in these mixtures was supposed to be so small that no drug habit would result from their use.

"Another weakness of the Federal law," Mr. Towns continued, "is that it does not prevent 'absent treatment' of the drug habit. A man in New York may advertise that he can cure the drug habit, and some drug user in Kansas City, well to answer the advertisement and receive, with as frequent regularity as he desires, some preparation that contains the drug he wants in a quantity allowed by the law."

Laws Have Restraining Effect.

Mr. Towns said he predicted, when both laws were under discussion, that their passage with the exemption clauses would result in an increased advertisement and sale of preparations containing drugs within the limits exempted, and yesterday he showed a TIMES reporter several advertisements in standard magazines of preparations which, he said, were meant to supply the wants of drug users. He also showed a list of several hundred preparations exempt under the laws prepared for distribution by a medical publishing company.

Mr. Towns said, however, that both laws marked a beginning and that great moral good would come from their enactment.

"Every time any preparation containing a habit-forming drug above the exempted amount is imported, sold, or prescribed contrary to the law the traffic must make proper and exact registration of the act. They must also keep oversight of the amount of the drug in their possession and where it goes. All this will serve to call their attention constantly to the use of drugs, and they are bound to feel their responsibility."

NO MORE BISMARCK HERRING

Now Called "Filleted Herring" in London Delicatessen Shops.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Cartoons in the American comic papers on certain results of the war have more truth than poetry about them. According to The Daily Mail the doctrine of "Nothing German" has even disturbed the prestige of the "appetizing herring."

An epicure made this discovery at a delicatessen shop in London, when, after an absence of some time from town, he called for a "Bismarck herring." In the shop in question, before the war, "this was a distinctive type of herring, nicely boned, flavored with spice and pleasingly decorated with peppercorns and onions."

The request startled the English maid behind the counter. "Bismarck herring, sir?" she said in a hushed voice. "We do not sell them now. Our customers do not ask for them. We are selling Finch meal herrings instead, and they are just as good. We are selling a lot of them."

The epicure called for one. "Yes," says the writer, "it delighted the palate, for the herring was boneless, and the attendant peppercorns, onions, and liquid were not a bit in conflict. On the menu the non-committal line now reads: 'Filleted herring in light wine.'"

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:13|Sun sets..6:07|Moon sets..—

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:22	7:47	1:18	1:40
Governors Island	7:50	8:21	1:51	2:14
Hell Gate	9:40	10:11	3:31	3:54

Arrived—Sunday, March 14.

SS Europa, Naples, Feb. 27.
SS Vasari, Barbados, Feb. 23.
SS Toronto, London, Feb. 23.
SS Lyra, Cristobal, March 3.
SS N. F. Hoffding, Copenhagen, Feb. 19.
SS Dromning Maud, Macoris, March 3.
SS Atahualpa, Barbados, March 3.
SS Advance, Cristobal, March 6.
SS Currier, Macoris, March 6.
SS Mississippi, Barry, Jan. 20.
SS Walton Hall, Boston, March 12.
SS Llama, Stockholm, Feb. 5.
SS Munwood, Matanzas, March 12.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	Mar. 6
George E. Warren	Rotterdam	Feb. 17
Salaminia	Cardiff	Feb. 18
Richard	Rotterdam	Feb. 18
Orseolo	Palermo	Feb. 17
Guatemala	Havre	Feb. 24
Ocean	Amsterdam	Feb. 20
Nickerie	Haiti	Mar. 1
Menelaos	Gibraltar	Feb. 28
Petroilte	St. Michaels	Mar. 1
Athinao	Gibraltar	Mar. 3
Jethon	Las Palmas	Feb. 24
Polarine	Pernambuco	Feb. 27
Chalister	Baiboa	Mar. 4
Evangeline	Bermuda	Mar. 12
Arkansas	Christiania	Feb. 21
Carolina	San Juan	Mar. 10
Yumuri	Santiago	Mar. 10
El Sol	Galveston	Mar. 9
Comus	New Orleans	Mar. 10
Bermudian	Bermuda	Mar. 11
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Mar. 12
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Mar. 12

DUE TOMORROW.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	Mar. 8
Adriatic	Liverpool	Mar. 7
Rochambeau	Havre	Mar. 7
Goov'nr de Lantsheers	Rotterdam	Feb. 27
Saratoga	Havana	Mar. 13
Metapan	Port Limon	Mar. 7
Bayamon	Porto Rico	Mar. 12
Lewis K. Thurlow	Baiboa	Mar. 10
San Marcos	Galveston	Mar. 10
Sabine	Mobile	Mar. 9

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Exeter City	Swansea	Mar. 2
Galileo	Hull	Mar. 3
Terrence	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 23
Iroquois	Turks Island	Mar. 12
El Norte	Galveston	Mar. 12
Apache	Jacksonville	Mar. 14

DUE THURSDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Mar. 10
Tropea	London	Mar. 4
Curacao	San Juan	Mar. 13
Honolulan	Cristobal	Mar. 10
Camaguey	Prto Mexico	Mar. 10
Cretan	Savannah	Mar. 15
Comanche	Jacksonville	Mar. 15
Antilles	New Orleans	Mar. 13

DUE FRIDAY.

Jacques Fraissinet	Havre	Mar. 7
Newton	Isle of Wight	Mar. 5
Kina	London	Mar. 13
El Cliente	Galveston	Mar. 12
Mavaro	Grenada	Mar. 12
Panama	Cristobal	Mar. 13
Comal	Galveston	Mar. 13

DUE SATURDAY.

Lapland	Liverpool	Mar. 11
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Mar. 11
Atlas	Rotterdam	Mar. 6
Calypso	Rotterdam	Mar. 6
Santa Cecelia	Balboa	Mar. 17
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar. 17
Lenape	Jacksonville	Mar. 17

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Highland Prince, Rio Janeiro		12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
El Alba	Galveston		12:00 M.
Madison	Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Carpathia	Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Canopic	Naples		10:00 A.M.
Madonna	Marseilles		3:00 P.M.
Mohawk	Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery	Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Arabic	Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo	San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian	Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta	Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maturu	Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Wascana	Montreal	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Olinda	Cardenas		12:00 M.
Concho	Galveston		12:00 M.
Arapahoe	Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Creole	New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II	Christiansd	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Advance	Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Highland Harris	Argentina	5:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Hamilton	Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
El Sol	Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Esperanza	Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Nickerie	Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Aretan	Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Apache	Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Madison	Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Europa	Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis	Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Adriatic	Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bergensfjord	Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Rochambeau	Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle	Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina	San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan	Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal	Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Atahualpa	Para		8:00 A.M.
Orduna	Liverpool		10:00 A.M.
Hudson	Bordeaux		3:00 P.M.
Bayamon	San Juan		12:00 M.
Yumuri	Cienfuegos		12:00 M.
Sabine	Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Comanche	Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Jefferson	Norfolk		2:00 P.M.
Antilles	New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Norte	Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MARCH 14.

SS Orduna, Liverpool to New York, was signaled; no distance given; due 15th, afternoon. Cunard Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Santa Cecilia, Tacoma to New York, was 345 miles N. of Colon at 8 P. M.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 72 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 12 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Maracaibo, Norfolk to New York, was 107 miles S. at noon.
SS Esperanza, Santiago to New York, was 126 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 146 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 145 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 155 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 220 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Trinidadian, Tampico to New York, was 70 miles S. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 682 miles S. at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Metapan, Colon to New York, was 410 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Seminole, Georgetown to New York, was 240 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 90 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 240 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Brilliant, Raton Rouge to New York, was 110 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Santa Cruz, San Pedro to New York, was 1,110 miles S. of San Pedro at 7 P. M. 12th.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 132 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Topila, Sabine to New York, was 244 miles S. at S. A. M.
SS Caracas, La Guayra to New York, was 84 miles N. of San Juan at 8 P. M. 13th.
SS Morro Castle, Vera Cruz to New York, was 239 miles W. of Havana at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 270 miles S. E. of Mississippi Bar at noon.
SS Camaguey, Tampico to New York, was 30 miles S. of Alligator Light at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS New York, at Liverpool, March 14.
SS Cretic, at Genoa, March 13.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. March 17, SS Philadelphia, and at 5 P. M. March 15, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. March 20, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 5 P. M. March 15, SS Carpathia, and at 5 P. M. March 16, SS Canopic.
Greece—Close at 5 P. M. March 15, SS Carpathia, and at 12 M. March 16, SS Ioannina.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. March 23, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 5 P. M. April 2, SS Noordam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. March 18, SS Oscar II.
Norway—Close at 9:30 A. M. March 18, SS Oscar II., and at 9:30 A. M. March 20, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. March 15, SS Ancona, and at 5 P. M. March 19, SS Europa.

Parcel Mails.

Mails for the following countries will close at the Foreign Parcel Post Station, Morton Building, Barclay and Vesey streets, at the hours named:

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru.....Mar. 15
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Sado Maru...Mar. 18
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Mattsonia.....Mar. 19
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia.....Mar. 22
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra...Mar. 25
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West (via San Francisco)—Moana.....Mar. 26

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Feb. 4; Shanghai, Feb. 13; Kobe, Feb. 18, and Yokohama, Feb. 18—which arrived per steamer Panama were dispatched East from Seattle on March 10, and mails dated Hongkong, Feb. 9; Manila, Feb. 11; Shanghai, Feb. 13; Yokohama, Feb. 21, and Honolulu, March 3, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru, were dispatched East on March 10. These mails are due in New York today.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru.....Mar. 15
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Sado Maru...Mar. 18
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Mattsonia.....Mar. 19
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia.....Mar. 22
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra...Mar. 25
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West (via San Francisco)—Moana.....Mar. 26

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Motions:
US Flashnick.
Simplex Renfrow.
General calendar:
US Carlin Con Co.
Miehle Print Press Co vs. Whitlock Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Room 223, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Robinson Vanoscope Co.
Oravage Phil & Read RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Fl., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Schroeder Lamp Wks vs. Nat Met S & S Co
Burke E Co vs. Ind Pneu T Co.
Robins Convey Belt Co vs. Link Belt Co.
Bosch Magneto Co vs. Baker (2).

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 407, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Jensen Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
Howland vs. Metro Bk.
US vs. Kosven.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, Post Office Building.—At 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:
Michael Stern.
Nath'l W. P. Hatch, Wm E Lemchtenberg.
Walter P Delmour, Joseph Liebling.
George A Wilson, Isidor Lipson.
Abraham Gussow, John Bracken.
Morris Levy, Nathan Nathans.
George Pfeuffer, Joseph Rieders.
Thomas G Hune, Masur & Phillips.
Greenblatt Asbestos Mfg Co.
Louis Nerenberg, Douglas C McMurtrie.
Jacob Unger, Charles Wiener.
John O'Reilly, Berkowitz & Berlinger
Morris A Fergolson.
Under objections:
Walter C Adams, Jacob Bernard.
Joseph Briskman, Vincent Amgrosi.
Charles Farrelli, Simon Blatt.
H & H Safelick, Goldstein & Laudin.
M & S Sason, Machor & Greenbaum.
Adjourned cases:
Isidor Elnzig, Henry Shavinsky.
Samuel Barkin, F & S Rosenberg.
Motions:
The Annex Homes, Maurice Campbell.
Patrick J Healy.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Admiralty calendar, at 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, Post Office Building.
Connell vs. tug H B Moran.
L I Mach & M Const Barge F S Jones.
Newtown Crk Tow Schr F Creadick.
C L Bleakley vs. tug Wm E Cleary.
Geo Stoelges vs. S Rosenborg.
W J Hendricks vs. tug Catherine Moran.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
People vs. Purcell.
Same vs. Buoemsego.
Same vs. Horowitz.
Taggart's Paper Co vs. NY Cent RR.
Newton vs. Evers.
Canandalgua Nat Bk vs. C C C & St L Ry.
Morse vs. Canas Knit Co.
Martha vs. Cent Pk North & E River RR.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.
US Trust Co vs. Pleasant Ay Rity Co.
Oravecz vs. Phil & Read Ry (3).
Sisman vs. Oscar Daniels Co.
Hochberg vs. 9 St Garage Levin vs. Pine.
Mayr vs. Morris Drug Co
Grushka vs. Cohoes Roll Mill Co.
Schmitt vs. Hill.
African Bkg Corp vs. Riklan.
Re Smith vs. Leftwich.
Belley vs. Hyman.
Weill vs. Weill.
Galbraith vs. Bodine.
Mayers vs. Bloomingdale.
Boettjer vs. Hertlein.
Treddenick vs. Nat Bridge Wks.
Hoffman vs. Hannan.
Alfinite vs. Nelson.
Tablesporter vs. Schenectady Ry.
Goddard vs. O'Connor.
Yackel vs. Jackson.
Hamilton vs. Suffolk Traction Co.
Markert vs. L I RR.
Hoffman vs. Hirsch.
Wilson vs. Earl.
Mut Ind Dem Club vs. Woods.
Riegler vs. Burger.
Blackton vs. Manhasset Dev Co.
Berg vs. Kinney.
Schuman vs. Schuman.
Uhlig vs. Nylen.
Fay vs. Sun Print Co.
Hale vs. Wright.
Lent vs. Gulf Refg Co.
Crossin vs. Woolf.
W L Crow Con Co vs. Gibraltar Rity Co.
Green vs. Devery.
Sully vs. Tiffin & Co.
Chart Co of Low Calif vs. Kowlette.
Wyss vs. Wyss.
Marks vs. Bronx Art Stone Wks.
Wells vs. Eckerson.
Heins vs. Smith.
Haily vs. Newman.
Rothschild & Co vs. Williams.
Re Sterne (Hynds).
Re same (Wenlberg vs. Stern).
Re Resnick (Lesser).
Guar Tr Co vs. Av RR.
Re Mutelegne.
Flinn vs. Finn.
Limandri vs. Heinrich.
Curmulis vs. Curmulis.
Apfel vs. Flannery.
Lummis vs. Lee.
Norkus vs. Pitts Coal Co.
Dillbaum vs. Fishman.
Silverman vs. Jones.
Re Sterne.
Willard vs. Willard.
Witzel vs. Blinder.
Carroll vs. Costello.
Rosenberg vs. Meyer Mus. Co.
Mackey vs. Stannard.
Willard vs. Willard.
Martin vs. Simon.
Brown vs. City Isl Rity.
Schmidt vs. Hornichter.
Silverman vs. Jones.
Tuzzeo vs. Am Bond Co.
Dudley vs. Dudley.
Furst vs. Stevenson.
Horwitz vs. Brit & Am.

PART II.—Bijur, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Abramson vs. Lawson (2)
Metzger vs. Nova Rity.
Walter vs. same.
Lyttle vs. Monahan.
Connolly vs. Conroy.
Dunphy vs. Dunphy.
Sobol vs. Sobol.
Re Strickland.
Markenson vs. Markenson.
Davis vs. Davis.
Hirbowich vs. Moore.
Connolly vs. Conroy.
Barclay vs. Barclay.
Slater vs. Slater.
Maher vs. O'Neill.
Cinque vs. L'Araldo Ital Pub Co.
Epstein vs. Epstein.
Fine vs. Wells Fargo & Co.
Blonsky vs. Levy.
McKinney vs. McKinney.
Piesen vs. Mitchell.
Preferred causes:
Hardy vs. Mathewson.
Devine vs. Melton.
Striker vs. Farrington.
Porsth Elec Co vs. Feature Plct Theat Co.
Haight vs. Spanier.
Incorp Prop Co vs. Paine.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Un Tr Co vs. NY.
Van Schaick vs. NY.
Hudson Tr Co vs. Amend (2 acts).
Clarke vs. Bk of Notasulga.
Carnegie Trust Co vs. Tyler Lumber Co.
Schliesser vs. Thanhouser F Corp (4 acts).
Badt vs. Longobardi.
Knowlton vs. Thorne.
Lowenberg vs. Reasenberg.
Liebowitz vs. French.
Mulcahy & Gibson vs. Nat Surety Co.
Watts vs. Weston.
Internat'l Tail'g Co vs. Schlesser.
Dougan vs. Tompkins.
Rosenberg vs. Carnevale.
Winslow vs. So Seaboard Lumber Corp.
Simon vs. McGrath.
Same vs. Elroy.
Grimm vs. Blauw.
H Kayser & Tils vs. Steinbrucker.
Cook vs. Nat Surety Co.
Schoenfeld vs. Darashansky.
Baldwin vs. Rafferty.
Ruckdeschel vs. Brinn.
U S Printing Co vs. Synd. Pub Co (2 acts).
Case on.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Hannon vs. Morris.
Schofranick vs. Manix.
Keleklian vs. Mosle.
Haynes vs. Montauk Steamboat Co.
Barahm vs. NY Herald.
Javana vs. Ward Baking.
A Yavny vs. same.
D Yavny vs. same.
Spritzer vs. Ahearn.
Kolesor vs. Landon.
Lovermi vs. Tompkins.
Efron vs. Con Tel & E S.
Andreas vs. Connors.
Milite vs. Bradley Con.
Daly vs. Adams Exp Bld.

PART IV.—Delany, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Hood vs. F K James Co.
Rosen vs. Aaronson.
Sanderson vs. L I R R.
Berson vs. Nas E R R.
Mallaber vs. NY.
Higgins vs. White Sew M Co.
Blinder vs. Wallfisch.
Wilmers vs. NY.
Mouratoupulo vs. Jabson & Gifford Co.
Siegel vs. Johnson.
Shultz vs. NY.
Nothstein vs. NYC & H R RR.
Moujo vs. Block.
Kapozynski vs. NY, NH & H RR.

PART V.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part VI.—At 10:15 A. M.
Nahabedian vs. Indep Cons Ice Co.
Gersganoff vs. NY Con RR.
Morar vs. Greason.
Garnett vs. Bklyn H RR.
Miller vs. Drew & Bro.
Barry vs. Nassau El RR.
Breen vs. Santononi Cont Co.
Donohue vs. Same (4).
Grant vs. N Y C & H R RR.
Muscicant vs. Bradley Cont Co (2).
Baffe vs. Consol Tele &c.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
McKeown vs. NY Rys.
Holden vs. Bronx Blds Mach Co.
Buschmann vs. Nass Elec RR.
Henderson vs. D Stevenson Brew Co.
Stankoewitz vs. Smith.
Williams vs. Esser.
Hennessy vs. Int R T Co (2 acts).
Cooper vs. Int R T Co.
Du Bois vs. same.
Payer vs. O'Reilly.
Egarian vs. Int R T Co.
Light vs. Hokof.
Dwyer vs. Int R T Co.

PART IX.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on—Lesser vs. International Trust Co. No day calendar.

PART X.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Kohn vs. P & D Pub Co.
Strohmier vs. Graf (2).
Halliday vs. Cohen.
Leonard vs. Loft Rity Co.
Connolly vs. Bradley Con.
Ginder vs. Perlman Ir W.
Belluardo vs. So Pac Co.
Alberts vs. Liebs.
Ashinsky vs. Pitts Con.
Hirsh vs. Radt.
McDonald vs. Bradley Con Co.
Rupp vs. Schneider.
Re Strickland.
Herrschaft vs. Bedford.
Keiser vs. Keiser.
Cavallo vs. Peoples Surety Co.
Re NY Ice Cream Bu of Trade.
Horowitz Bros vs. Horwitz.
Ross vs. Schwoerer & Sons.
Zoller vs. Grossman.
Buckman vs. I R T.
Clark vs. same.
Weeks vs. same.
Monturi vs. Asinoff.
Ginsberg vs. 142 W 26 St Rity Co.
Fricke vs. Fricke.
Schinasi vs. Sullivan.
Brookstone vs. Ullman.
Cushman vs. Co vs. Raskin.
Re Arbiter vs. Karger.
Renner vs. Bergkamp Rity Co.
McKnight vs. McKnight (2).
Tliny vs. Bates.
Sorin vs. Beakes Dairy Co.
Laurillard vs. Anglo Am F Corp.
Same vs. Robertson.
Menge vs. NY Comm Tercent Comm.
Jupp vs. same.
Blaine vs. same.
Brown vs. Degnan Con Co.
Hardin vs. Robinson.
Nielson vs. Degnan Con Co.
Inkelas vs. Inkelas.
Cohn vs. Cohn.
Hyman & Oppenheim vs. Mittelstaedt.
Cordin vs. Cordin.
Manhelm vs. Hoffman.
Feigl Moravek Co vs. Feigl.
Munroe vs. Co Franc &c.
Putnam vs. Inter Metal Mfg Co.
Re Joseph &c.
Carples vs. J Deere Wag Co.
Dreyfus vs. Sulzberger & Sons Co.
Bernard vs. Indef El Supply Co.
London vs. Simpson.
Greenbaum vs. N Eng Hold Co.
Flannery vs. W 44 St.
Flannery vs. same.
Steinbrenner vs. McKinnon.
Berg vs. Kinney.
Del Bene vs. McMullen Sn & P Inc.
Schmalholz vs. Hotel Gotham Co.
Waldman vs. Follmer.
Kriegelman vs. Arlewitz.
Stern vs. Warren.
Rosenberg vs. Porter.
Lehrburger vs. Oppenheim.
Swinehart Tire & Rub Co vs. Hoffman.
Re Halligan (Messing).
Verschleiser vs. Verschleiser.
Zipfel vs. Zipfel.

PART XI.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
De Coursey vs. Delaphena
Goetz vs. Brown.
Israelowitz vs. Knopp (2).
Guralink vs. Held.
Nechamkin vs. Siemers.
Hammer vs. Van Eyk.
Spitzer vs. Bklyn Un El RR.
Brown vs. Degnon Con.
Reidy vs. Iselin.
Novotny vs. Livingston Rad, &c, Co.
Cooke vs. Reardon.
Byrnes vs. Oceanic Steam Nav Co.

PART XII.—No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Benton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Kelsey vs. Brady.
Lubasch vs. Corp of H & A Cohen.
Marinhavich vs. Lehigh C & H Co.
Chiat vs. Gordon.
Nonegood vs. Ninth St Garage.
O'Brien vs. Postal Trans Ser.
Haines vs. NY Press Co.
De Siano vs. Joffe.
Lynch vs. Press Pub Co.
Nilson vs. Degnon Cont.
Ballentine vs. Beckwith.
Jennings vs. McNulty Bros.
Hejl vs. Schwamm.
Silverman vs. So Bklyn Ry.
Wefrinsky vs. N Am B.

PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Horn vs. Konner.
Oliver vs. Finney.
Frooks vs. Hahlin.
Hagney vs. Sup Council R A.
Buckley vs. Collyer.

PART XV.—Davis, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Tismer vs. N Y Edison Co.
Stambul vs. Est H C Miner.
Miller vs. Miller.
Kirschman vs. Plummer.
Riviera Rity Co vs. Ill Surety Co.
Scotia Wood vs. Cohn.
Goodsell vs. Oak Ridge.
Freund vs. Stoneham.
Pett vs. Batchelder.
Stewart vs. Thornburn.
Olenz vs. March.
Loew vs. Miller.
Young vs. NY.
Peschmanns vs. Hayes.
Berger Rity, &c, Co vs. Fabric Co.
Cramp & Co vs. Mass Bond, &c, Co.
Farley vs. Schwarz.
Same vs. White.
Workman vs. Gt Neck Villa Co.
CNY vs. Fitzpatrick.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Case, Jr vs. Wallers.
Sealy vs. Sirsten.
Kampf vs. Kings Co Dye Works.
Pollock vs. Cent Fish Co.
Bostwick vs. Burke & Sons Co.
Federal Tr Co vs. Carberry.
Billups, Jr vs. Wilson.
E Side Firepr St & St CNY Mail Co.
Moore vs. Simpson.
Feit vs. Lorberbaum.
Heningham vs. Robinson.
Lewis vs. Barnett Bros.
Schnuntzeiker vs. Hamburg-Brem F I Co.
Carroll vs. Bradley.
Taub vs. Schiessel.
Heliman vs. Sterling F I Co.
Met Print vs. R E Irwin & Co.
Onward Const vs. Goodwin.

PART XVII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on—Lerzynsky vs. Lawrence.

PART XVIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Conklin vs. Saxe.
Cont Curtain Co vs. Leave Amuse Co.
Steinfeld vs. Peter Cooper's Glue Factory.
Holland Hold Co vs. Shuloff.
City R E Imp Corp vs. Panka.
Zinnerman vs. Mulligan.
Gillett vs. B E Dock Eng Co.
Whilden & Hancock vs. Schneider.
S Home Amuse Co vs. Maryland Cas Co.
Braender Rubber & Co vs. Willis Co.
Mount vs. NY.
Oliver vs. US Gypsum Co.
Putnam vs. Interior Met Mfg Co.
Carnegie Tr Co vs. Deely.
Merten vs. Elmore.
Steinfeld vs. Wolf.
Allen vs. Gen Accl & Co.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Geo R Storm.
Amanda Wasserman, Abraham Hazelton, Hervey Sheldon.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested will: Belle Hartz, also known as Belle Gridley.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.
Kaffler vs. Fidel & Depp.
Masucci vs. Maslin.
Kass vs. Maisel.
Gulf Ref vs. Brackett.
Dupina vs. Scheinhous.
Maslansky vs. Steinhardt.
Wenger vs. Rappaport, de Koven vs. Story.
Polstein vs. Germ Am F & L Assur.
Bendheim vs. Beadheim.
Bendheim vs. Booth.
Importing Specialty vs. Lamme.
Halstein vs. Goerke.
Platt vs. Perr.
Sunderer vs. Sturm.
Jackson vs. U S Tire.
Lipschitz vs. Siegel.
Skalka vs. Dulerstein.
Dollard vs. Dickson & Turnbull.
Pflantzer vs. Friedman.
McHale vs. Foster.
McKeown vs. same.
Harris vs. Same.
Flims Lloyds vs. NY M Picture.
Tilton vs. Martin D & F.
Riker vs. Riebe & Co.
Cassotto vs. Riccio.
Kahn vs. Providence Wash Ins.
Teller Sons & Darner vs. Mansfield.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Halpern vs. Horowitz.
Jackson vs. Berger.
Stusser vs. Stockman.
Adelstein vs. Roebling Co.
Rosenberg vs. Gano.
Friedman vs. Rees & Rees.
Sullivan vs. Knight.
Bronner vs. Bros Co vs. Mormar.
Prudent vs. Henning, (2.)
Diamond vs. Longo.
Propetas vs. Calcagno.
Koch vs. Rolling Co.
Pope vs. Silverson.
Schiessel vs. Tull.
Wrotny vs. Nassau El RR. (2.)
Sheidon vs. Trumborn.
Webb vs. Alley.
Catanzante vs. S Skirt Co.
Levy vs. Simpson.
Magner vs. Belt Line Ry.
Belmonti vs.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Weather conditions and general forecast:

Barometric conditions have become more unsettled during the last twenty-four hours with another fall over the West Atlantic Ocean and a general, though not decided fall over the east and south portions of the United States.

There will be rains Monday and Tuesday in the north Pacific States and Monday or Tuesday in west Montana and north Wyoming. There will also be local rains and snows Monday in the upper Mississippi valley and portions of the Upper Lake region extending Monday night or Tuesday into the Lower Lake region and central Pennsylvania. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Temperature changes will not be decided.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday. Tuesday unsettled.

Western New York—Fair Monday. Rain or snow Tuesday.

Western Pennsylvania—Unsettled Monday. Tuesday cloudy.

New England—Fair Monday. Tuesday cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	30	38	4 P. M.	39	48
6 A. M.	28	36	6 P. M.	38	46
9 A. M.	34	38	9 P. M.	37	38
12 M.	39	40	11 P. M.	36	35

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 41; for the corresponding date last year it was 30; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 37.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36, at 8 P. M. it was 40. Maximum temperature 49 degrees at 3:00 P. M., minimum 33 degrees at 6:00 A. M.; humidity 60 per cent. at 8 A. M., 31 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.96 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.86 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:40—42 E. 112 St.; L. Barnett.....Slight
12:58—929 E. 149 St.; Polonsky Bros.. Slight
1:20—118 Orchard St.; S. Katz.....Slight
2:20—140 E. 172 St.; S. Sigestein.....Slight
2:40—151 to 155 W. 25 St.; J. Daniel & Co.....Slight
4:30—3,750 White Plains Av., Bronx; J. Butler .....Slight
4:30—293 Av. "C"; M. Ghierty.....$300
5:30—465 Claremont Parkway, Bronx; M. Chilch .....Slight
6:27—249 Eldridge St.; J. Klatzsky.....Slight
7:05—468 Seventh Av.; R. Greenberg.....$3
7:45—320 W. 144 St.; C. Kleiman.....Slight
9:40—30 W. 124 St.; C. Welsbecker..$1,000
10:15—108 Fifth Av.; E. Smith.....Slight
11:10—2 W. 28 St.; Crulkshank Co.....Slight
11:40—544 W. 163 St.; J. Rutledge.....Slight
11:55—340 W. 29 St.; C. Flynn.....Slight
P. M.
12:34—542 E. 139 St.; P. Weinstein.....Slight
12:43—1,676 Bathgate Av., Bronx; Zalaznick & Strauss.....Slight
1:15—302 W. 176 St.; E. Flaun.....Slight
1:45—336 W. 19 St.; J. Keating.....Slight
2:30—Grand Concourse & 168th St., Bronx; no given.....None
2:30—Randalls Island, City of New York .....Slight
3:20—1,074 So. Boulevard, Bronx; Chester Field Waist Co.....Slight
3:30—229 E. 103 St.; L. Krup.....Slight
3:15—789 Holmes St., Bronx; V. Banger .....Slight
5:15—1,170 Tinton Av., Bronx; H. Krabowitz .....Slight
5:20—2,031 2 Av.; H. Cassidy.....None
5:40—201 & 203 Allen St.; A. Price..Slight
7:15—25 Orchard St.; V. Kamonia....Slight
9:04—564 Jackson Av.; O. Martens.....Slight
9:45—121 Essex St.; H. Scherman.....Slight
10:10—349 E. 124 St.; J. Gregori.....Slight
11:04—756 E. 180 St.; B. Jakubirtz.....$100

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PRICE $4,250—FLATBUSH!

Strictly modern 7 room stucco house on beautiful street; $1,000 under price through builder's loss. 3 min. to Av. J St. Brighton "L." A truly remarkable opportunity. Photos upon request. OTTO SINGER, East 13th St., near Av. K, Bklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OLD ENGLISH TYPE STUCCO DWELLING

Just completed. Very desirably located and unusually well planned village; 8 large living rooms and 2 baths, with open fireplace, etc. Reasonable price and convenient terms.

15 Minutes From Herald Square

Via Penn.-L. I. Electric Express Service.

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station. In the Beautiful Hills of Kew.

Many other new houses ready for occupancy, from $9,750 to $25,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms. Information on request from **JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y.** Telephone Greeley 5200 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains to Kew: Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R., West, 9:16, 9:46, 10:16, 10:46, 11:05 A.M., 12:30 (12:48, 1:10 Saturdays only,) 1:24, 2:06, 3:00, 3:37, 4:03, 4:28, 5:00, 5:15, 5:29 P. M. Sundays—8:24, 9:57, 11:17 A. M.; 1:08, 2:14, 3:45, 4:11, 4:58, 5:25 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.

WATERFRONT COTTAGE.

WILL LEASE 7-room cottage; improvements, good boating, bathing; on the north shore of Long Island; 33 minutes from New York; $400 for the season. At the end of season, in case purchaser wishes to purchase, $200 of the $400 will be allowed as first payment on cottage; balance on easy monthly payments. A. B., Box 72 Times.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

RYE, N. Y.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Very attractive 2 story and basement frame house, with frontage on water, fireproof garage, modern greenhouses, in all over 4 acres, in garden and lawn; beautiful trees, bushes, and flowers. Apply to

HERBERT A. SHERMAN,

41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau St.

ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE, AT WHITE PLAINS.

20 acres, dwelling 14 rooms, 4 baths, sleeping porch, garage, stable, other outbuildings, beautiful grounds, shrubs, shade trees.

FOX REALTY COMPANY

22 EAST 42D ST. MURRAY HILL 2875.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WATERFRONT BUNGALOW.

WILL LEASE 8-room bungalow; all improvements; waterfront; good boating, bathing, and fishing; on South Shore of Long Island; 40 minutes from New York; $500 for the season; at the end of season, in case any wishes to purchase, $250 of the $500 will be allowed as first payment on bungalow; balance on easy monthly payments. Address S. E. 84 Times.

Country Home and Farm

Overlooking Sound, fronting stream, within quarter mile to station; 27 acres, cleared and cultivated; fine orchard; 14-room house, barn, 200 feet chicken house; incubator cellar with incubator; brooder house; team horses, cows, poultry, implements, farming implements, etc. Owner must sell account ill health. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th Street.

KENSINGTON, Great Neck, Plot

for sale by owner at exceptional bargain. Overlooks Manhasset Bay and comprises eight lots on Arleigh Road. Will accept part cash, balance easy terms. Apply Kenneth Gardner, 54 Wall St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MONTCLAIR

Hadden Hall—Fireproof Construction.

8-story elevator apartment, modern in every particular. 5 minutes Lackawanna. 2 apartments. Inquire 57 Union St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROTHSCHILD, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Edward Rothschild, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Rose & Paskus, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of October 1914.

HENRIETTE ROTHSCHILD, Executrix.

ROSE & PASKUS, Attorneys for Executrix, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Distinctive country houses, Westchester County. Rousseau Realty Co., 2 East 23d St.

Mount Vernon.

For Sale—339 South 6th Av., Mount Vernon, two-story and attic frame dwelling, lot 25x100. Price $4,500; mortgage $2,400; balance easy payments. Apply on premises, or of owner, F. E. Barnes, 62 West 45th St., N. Y.

New homes; sale and rent; bargains. Grant, 14 South 6th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y., hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

For Sale or Rent, Furnished.—Must sacrifice immediately modern improved shingle dwelling, ten minutes from station, Lynbrook; price, $4,550; cash $1,450, balance easy terms; direct correspondence solicited; no agents. Graduate, X 251 Times Annex.

To let, new store on principal street in business centre, 25x58 ft., 11 ft ceiling; water, sewerage, electric lights; also 2 large, well-lighted rooms on 2d floor. Charles R. Lyon, Greenport, N. Y.

If you are looking for a little house and a large plot of ground, near station and trolley, churches, and stores; $675 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly; answer at once. D., Store, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

CORNER PLOT, 40x100.—9-room house, stucco or shingles; all improvements; hardwood trim; $4,200. C. G. Stewart, Bellaire Gardens, Queens, L. I. Phone 6123W Hollis.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 601 Times Building, New York City.

FOR RENT—House in MONTCLAIR; nine rooms and bath; steam heat; all modern improvements; newly decorated; ten minutes from Lackawanna Station, half block from trolley. X 262 Times Annex.

Rare opportunity, lot 70x550, new house, 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, on floors, fireplace; 20-mile view; select neighborhood; near station; $5,000; terms. Smith-Singer, Ridgewood, N. J.

Long View Cottage.—Summer or Winter residence; 7 rooms, good water, barn, modern poultry houses, abundant fruit, ample grounds; price $2,400. Owner, Box 147, Succasunna, N. J.

Two acres, fine seven-room house; improvements; main road. Write John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J. Thirty minutes out by express.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

75 ACRES—$500 CASH.

On State Boulevard, 1 mile station; smooth fields; brook; new 9-room house; large barn, wagon, tools; price $2,500. Write for circular. A. D. Jennings, Winchester, N. H.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Have YOU a lease on your hands to dispose of? We specialize in sub-leasing offices and lofts and can doubtless relieve you. The SUB-LEASING COMPANY, 1,472 Broadway. Bryant 6785-5786.

Desk room or private office to let in modern equipped office, 51 Chambers St.; telephone and stenographer service if desired. S 330 Times Downtown.

Sublet very reasonable, office at 92 William St.; 975 square feet; modern corner building; good light. Apply to Greenbaum & Greenbaum, 115 Broadway.

To Sublet—Fully equipped office; excellent location, theatrical district; very reasonable. 1024 Bryant. Room 413, 1,482 Broadway.

For publisher or advertising agency, &c., sublease; remarkably equipped; large or small space; tenth floor; 450 Fourth Avenue.

40th St., 8 West, new 20-story building. OFFICES 229 SQ. FT. TO 4,600 SQ. FT. Ewing Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

Light loft, 42x100 sublet; electrical wiring, automatic alarm, elevator service, steam heat; cheap rent. Green, 15 Greene St.

BALLENBERG-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN FACTORY. — Convenient location; two-story; light all around; suitable any manufacturing; over 11,000 feet floor space; rent $140 month. Trustee, X 271 Times Annex.

Three corner lofts, 81x45, ground floor, 16-inch ceiling, corner store, Mueller, 129 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

We've something new and superior in office lighting—the new Nitrogen Electric Lamp combined with indirect lighting. Call and see what it means to you.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.

Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.

OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.

Modern Building. Continuous Service

Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

Is This What Your Business Needs?

A bright, light, well-heated loft in a handsome fireproof corner building.

64-66-68 FULTON STREET

Two elevators, steam heat, electric light and power at wholesale rates.

Space to Suit. Reduced Rents

Examine, send your broker, or call up Fairfield Realty Co., Murray Hill 53.

87th St. LOFTS 3rd Ave.

ALSO STORE 179 EAST 87TH ST.

LOWEST RENT SECTION

New Building, Light, Airy; Elevator, Power.

GREENWALD BROS.,

3d Av. and 87th St. Phone 8100 Lenox.

202 NEW East 204 LOFTS 29th St.

LOW RENT SECTION

Steam Heat. Elevator. Will Divide.

GREENWALD BROS.,

3d Av. and 87th St. Phone Lenox 8100.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

LOFT WANTED

of 5,000 to 6,000 square feet for light manufacturing and offices, located between 14th and 42nd Sts., and 4th to 6th Aves. Send particulars as to price, construction, &c., to N 167 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished

MANHATTAN—West Side.

IRVINGTON HALL

355 West 51st St.

Just completed, handsomely finished modern fireproof elevator apartment house, consisting of two, three, and four room apartments, with bath, kitchens and kitchenettes; block to Subway and L; rent, $35 to $55.

236 W. 55TH ST.

OVERLOOKING BROADWAY.

Six large, light rooms. Elevator, electricity. Telephone. New house, latest improvements. Best service. Rent, $60, $75. Only responsible tenants. Supt.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

PARK AVE., No. 784, S. W. cor. 74th St.

Very handsome corner apartment, first floor, seven rooms, two baths, at $1,500. Bright, sunny apartment, third floor, at $1,650.

ALSO

EMSWORTH HALL,

S. E. cor. Convent Av. & 149th St.

Charming seven and eight room corner apartment, two baths, at $900 and $1,200.

Concessions to October 1

Supt. on premises, your own broker, or Buek Const. Co., 7 E. 42d St., Owners.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

QUEENSCOURT.—Semi-bungalows and cottages for sale and rent; fine neighborhood; restricted; 28 minutes from Manhattan; come and see. J. MEAD BRIGGS, cor. Creed Av. and Fulton St., Queens, L. I.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

1624 St., 510 West.—Eleven dooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; $75 monthly.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PIERCE-ARROW, 6-48.

Seven-passenger touring, 1913; just overhauled and painted by Pierce Company; exceptional opportunity to obtain a Pierce that looks and runs like new at a low price; complete equipment; will demonstrate anywhere; owner must sell at once; can be seen by appointment only. Telephone 2701 Riverside. Address N 48 Times.

Peerless limousine, accessories; excellent condition; sacrifice, quick. Call Tietz, 308 West 145th St.

Big bargain, Velie touring car at great sacrifice. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packards.—Late models, hour, day, monthly; prices reasonable; also small limousine town car; $2 per hour. Williams, 57 East 88th St. Phone Lenox 8282.

Peerless 6-cylinder; new models; daily, weekly, monthly; reasonable. Tymoff, 4420-1160 Schuyler.

Packard limousine; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 4832-4421 Harlem. 156 East 120th St.

Packard landaulet; monthly, weekly, daily, hourly; shopping. Gilbert, 1780 Circle.

Automobile Repairing.

Auto painting, repairing, tops, slip covers, overhauling a specialty. Universal Auto Painting Co., 602 West 52d. (4425 Columbus.)

Automobile Supplies.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,703 Broadway. (upstairs.)

Automobile Instruction.

Owners' and Chauffeurs' Courses, Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL. Largest and Best in Brooklyn. BOOKLET AND VISITOR'S PASS FREE. Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av., Bklyn.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL Booklet explains WHY our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7020 Col. Special class for women. 302 W. 57th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

176th, West, (214 Audubon Av.)—Front corner, elevator, 5 delightfully large rooms; ideally furnished, every detail; complete housekeeping; immaculate home. Markham. Phone Audubon 3610.

70th, 226 West.—Completely furnished, 4 room and bath apartment; 1 living room, 2 bedrooms, and large outside kitchen; new building; up to date. Apply Superintendent.

81st-room apartment; handsomely furnished; box-springs and hair mattresses; every convenience; references; would divide. Phone Schuyler, 4,818.

70th St., 236 West.—For 2 months or longer, completely furnished 3-room kitchenette apartment, piano; new building. Apply Supt.

146th, 600 West.—Light corner apartment, 7 rooms, well furnished; overlooking Hudson; near Subway. Telephone Audubon 2440.

121st, 509 West, (Columbia grounds opposite.) —Beautiful, sunny apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished complete. See Yetman.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Four-room apartment, completely furnished, to sublet. Inquire office.

Furnished apartments, 4 to 10 rooms and bath Fred'k Zittel & Sons, 79th and Broadway.

71st, 308 West.—One or three room kitchenette; other rooms, 9985 Columbus.

Very choice, attractively furnished, Fifth Av. apartment to rent. Apply 20 Fifth Av.

Choice Furnished Apartments; Short Leases. CLAREMONT MORRIS, 30 East 42d St.

East Side.

Apartments to let furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 E. 32d St. HOTEL OXFORD, 35 E. 27th St.

To Sublet.—2 rooms and bath, Hotel Blackstone, 56 East 58th; 9th floor. Telephone Plaza 7370, 11-1 P. M.; 4-6 P. M.

177th, 108 EAST.—Large room; private bath; dressing room; $7; other $4.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

Manhattan Av., 240, 246, 254, (320 West 111th St., opposite Morningside Park.)—Beautiful apartments of 4, 5, 6 rooms; $28 to $50; phone service; half block from 110th St. "L" Station.

AT 41 PINEHURST AV., COR. 179TH. Six-room, elegant apartment; $60. Also suitable for physician. Seventy-seven apartments.

420 Riverside Drive, (Apt. 7-D.) 5 rooms; 2 baths; overlooking Hudson; all outside; airy, light; long or short term lease. Telephone, Morningside 7889.

Eight sunny rooms, outside exposure, suitable furnished rooms; at Subway, elevated stations; elevator; references. 59 West 65th St.

A large five-room apartment to sublet; all modern improvements; one block from Columbia; rent $59. 414 West 121st St. Apt. 41.

To sublet, 6 large, light rooms, two baths. Rudinger, 924 West End Av., corner 105th St.

202 West 130th St.

Modern apartments; seven large, light rooms; $45-$55.

139th, 515 West.—Five rooms; walk up; hall service; $32.

Specially desirable, unfurnished Fifth Av. apartment to rent. Apply 20 Fifth Av.

Amsterdam Av., 1,272, (near 123d St.) Six rooms; hot water, steam; rent reasonable.

3,064 Bailey Av., (West 231st St.)—Beautiful 5-room apt.; phone; modern improvements.

East Side.

For Rent.—Second apartment; 8 rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water; 71 Lexington Avenue; near 26th Street; rent $65 per month. Janitor on premises or F. E. Barnes, 62 West 45th Street.

Studio Apartment.—Large, sunny room and bath. 10 East 50th St.

Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished

Thirty cents an agate line.

Apartment of six or seven rooms, below 59th St.; must have open fireplace and light and airy rooms; rent not to exceed $100. Answer Box X 269 Times.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CAILLER & CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, March 25, 1915, by order of the court, at 1:30 P. M., at 539 Broadway Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of empty barrels and cans, desks, chairs, Royal typewriter, typewriter table, electric fans, rug, cabinets, fixtures, etc. JOSEPH M. CONKLIN Trustee. OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE AND McMANUS Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21126.—In Bankruptcy.—ALCO FILM CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

Alco Film Corporation was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 9th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 25th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, March 12th, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 21314.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy:—In the matter of MICHAEL VITOLO, Bankrupt.

Michael Vitolo was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 5th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on March 26th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE

March 12th, 1915 Referee in Bankruptcy.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.—Large and small rooms with table board; Southern cooking.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Comfortably furnished rooms; hot water, steam; home cooking.

54TH ST., 54 WEST. Rooms; table board.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, small rooms, front; good service; excellent table.

57TH, 351 WEST. — Nicely furnished large room; excellent board; electricity; telephone; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Sunny, front hallroom; running water; excellent board; references; phone.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST. — Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; table guests.

93TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting private bath; table guests; reasonable; reference.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Homelike accommodations for gentlemen; excellent table; convenient subway, "L."

72D ST., (Between Broadway and West End.) —Will accommodate couple; also a few table guests. Phone 8350 Columbus.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; private bathroom; well appointed house; references exchanged.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; parlor suite; electricity; fine table.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Beautiful warm, large and small rooms; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea rooms, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Small room; electricity; excellent table; convenient Subway, L; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; reference.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Medium sunny front rooms; continuous hot water; moderate; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Sunny rooms; private baths; excellent cuisine; permanent guests; reasonable.

82D, 124 WEST. (Gravcourt.)—Now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; references. Write for booklet.

82D, 55 WEST. — Exclusive house; sunny hallroom; conveniences; $8; superior board.

83D, 5 WEST.

Double, single rooms; bath, steam, electricity; excellent table; open all year; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Light outside rooms; private baths; quiet, homelike surroundings; moderate.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home will accommodate few people; excellent home cooking.

92D ST., 7 WEST.—Comfortable room, breakfast, dinner, $10; references. Apartment 65.

93D, 21 WEST.—Sunny rooms; homelike; park; "L"; board optional; phone.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; telephone; references; reasonable.

94TH ST., 142-144 WEST. Desirable rooms; table guests.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Private bath, suite; other single rooms; $7 upward; superior table; fresh fruits and vegetables; references.

140TH, 455 WEST. — Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

141ST, 601 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished room; elevator apartment; suitable couple, one, two gentlemen; private family; homelike; excellent table. Audubon 2424. Apartment 61.

A lady having beautiful home offers very large bedroom, adjoining bath, and excellent home cooking. Telephone Schuyler 8857.

Gentleman may have ideal home life; cultured family; exclusive surroundings. X 270 Times Annex.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming family hotel of highest order; healthful location 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $10-$12 per week, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Sub.. "L" or Trolley to South Ferry.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, two blocks north 157th Subway.—Only private hotel on Manhattan with such grounds.

Country Board

Thirty Cents a Line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2101 Yonkers.

PEPPERDAY INN.

New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 2065. Notable as most comfortable family house; moderate rates.

New Jersey.

Hotel Francis, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J. A quiet, restful family hotel, in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of New Jersey.—In the matter of EXCELSIOR OUTFITTERS, INC., Bankrupt.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Please to take notice, that the undersigned ancillary receivers offer for sale subject to confirmation of this court all the personal property of the bankrupt's estate, located at 116 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey, together with the good will of the business under an order of the Hon. Thomas G. Haight, one of the Judges of the United States District Court, for the District of New Jersey dated the 12th day of March, 1915, the said assets consisting of the following:

Men's Wearing Apparel, Hats, Caps, Office furniture and fixtures. Sealed bids for the property hereinbefore described will be received by the undersigned at the office of Henry W. Runyon, one of the ancillary receivers herein, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, up to 11:30 in the forenoon of March 25th, 1915, at which time and place said bids will be opened by the ancillary receivers. Inspection of inventory and merchandise at 116 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey, will be allowed March 18th, 19th, 22nd, and 23rd, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. No representation, guarantee, and covenant is made by the undersigned as to character, quality or description of the merchandise as inventoried. No bids will be considered unless accompanied by certified check or cash for ten per cent. of the amount of the bid. The undersigned will present their report of said sale with their recommendations thereon to the Hon. Thomas G. Haight, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, in his chambers at the Post Office Building, Jersey City, New Jersey, on the 26th day of March, 1915, at 10:30 in the forenoon.

New York, March 15th, 1915.

GEORGE H. BRUCE, HENRY W. RUNYON, Ancillary Receivers, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attys. for Ancillary Receivers, 170 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy:—In the matter of HERBERT COCKSHAW, Bankrupt.—Notice of Sale.—No. 20,166.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that Jesse S. Epstein, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupt, offers for sale the property and assets of said bankrupt, including manufactured articles of jewelry, unmounted jewels, machinery, fixtures, safe, office furniture, and all other assets in the hands of or belonging to the trustee of said estate, except cash in hands of trustee. Sealed bids for the assets of the said bankrupt estate as a whole, may be submitted to the trustee at his office, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before two o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th day of March, 1915, at which time and place bids will be opened by him and the creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by certified check or cash for at least ten per cent. of the amount of the bid. The trustee reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

The above property may be inspected on the premises lately occupied by the bankrupt at 29 West 38th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the office of the trustee on the 11th and 12th days of March, 1915, between the hours of ten A. M. and three P. M.

Dated, New York, March 1st, 1915.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

ROBERTS & HEPBURN, Attys. for Trustee, 115 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of THOMAS J. O'KEEFE, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy. Notice of sale.

Take notice, that the undersigned receiver will sell at public auction at the premises No. 607 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, New Jersey, the contents of the butcher store of said bankrupt, consisting of butchers fixtures, furniture, safe, cash register, besides horse, wagon, sleighs, and two automobiles, on March 17, 1915, at 11 A. M.

W. LOCKE ROCKWELL, Receiver, Fireman's Building, Newark, N. J.

BILDER & BILDER, Attorneys of Receiver, 790 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Large room, suitable for two; running water; also smaller.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable large and small room; gentlemen.

15TH, 105 EAST, (Opposite Union Square Hotel, Subway express, Apt. 94.)—Delightful sunny parlor, bedroom, bath; electricity, elevator, telephone; handsome, fireproof building; bachelors; reasonable.

43D ST., 130 EAST.—In private family; beautifully furnished room for business lady or gentleman; connecting bath; separate entrance; near Grand Central; references. First bell.

43D, 16 EAST.—Comfortable, completely furnished room, with bath; telephone; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; single room; breakfast optional; references.

55TH ST., 33 EAST.—Large, light rooms; all conveniences; southern exposure.

59TH, 129 EAST.—Steam heat, bath; quiet, respectable gentleman; $2 week. Stevens.

93D, 31 EAST. — Private house; attractive double; single single room suitable couple, gentleman; reference.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," 138 E. 38TH ST. FOR BACHELORS.

The delightful comforts of the home and the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement. New 12-story building; roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, and lounge. No tipping. Running water in every room. Single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $8 to $4 weekly each.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 529.—Handsomely furnished rooms single; suites; private baths optional; use kitchenette.

West Side.

9TH ST., 36 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath; small rooms; moderate.

9TH ST., 26 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; conveniences; references.

12TH ST., 77 WEST, (Near 6th Av.)—Parlor, small rooms; heated; telephone Chelsea 8790.

13TH, 14, (West of 6th Av.)—Two, connecting, and large; bath; references.

32D ST., off Broadway, New Hotel Strand; large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week. Same rate for one or two people in room. Some rooms at $7 per week.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Splendid large front room, private shower bath, electricity, steam; select.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; near bath; board optional. Phone 4589 Bryant.

49TH ST., 66 WEST.—Admirably arranged suite offices, suitable for physicians or dentists.

54TH ST., (7th Av.)—Sunny outside room, with or without board; hotel service; reasonable. Oregon, Mrs. Anderson, Apt. 5-A.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath; gentleman; references.

57TH ST., 152 WEST, (Rembrandt Apartments.)—Beautifully furnished rooms; one or more. Apartment 1.

57TH ST., 153 WEST.—Comfortable, small room; southern exposure; reasonable; reference; telephone.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Comfortable room; running water; telephone; one flight; $8. Beeson.

68TH ST., 71 WEST.—Beautiful sunny rooms; large, medium; perfectly kept house; moderate; references.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Large room, bath; steam; small room; reasonable; private family.

71ST 115 WEST.—Large room, private bath; gentleman; private apartment. Col. 10106.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; references; refined home.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Bright rooms; hot and cold water; references.

72D ST., 240 WEST.—Beautiful private residence; refined couple have suite; single room; exceptional lighting; open grate; modern conveniences; studio

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; single, en suite; parlor floor; telephone Col. 1894; references.

73D, 183 WEST.—Attractively furnished large rooms, running water, electricity, telephone; subway express.

75TH, 49 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; large, small; very light; heat, telephone.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large rooms; private baths; small; breakfast.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; southern exposure; water; modern private house; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor with private bath.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny, large, small rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; electricity; parquet floor; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive second-story, front room; all conveniences; references; reasonable.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; small room; opposite Subway.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Two large, attractively furnished, warm, sunny rooms, facing Broadway; high-class apartment; single, suite. Holton.

88TH, 64 WEST.—Handsome rooms; fine beds; reasonable; references. La Salle.

92D, 40 WEST.—Comfortable, large front room; suitable two gentlemen; large room, bath.

93D, 35 WEST.—Large room, with separate kitchenette; business people desired; $5; phone.

93D, 255 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms with baths; private house; reasonable.

94TH ST., (702 West End Av

1 KILLED, 13 INJURED IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

H. E. Pohle and Family Hurled Out of Ditched Machine at Linwood, N. J.

FOUR IN CAR UPSET IN BRONX

Two Women and Two Men Taken to Hospital—Laborer Meets Death In Bowery.

The bright sunshine of yesterday afternoon brought out great numbers of automobilists, cyclists, and strollers on city streets and country roads, and there were accidents in which a man was killed. Thirteen persons were injured, some of whom may die.

Richard Megge, a laborer living at the Own Hotel, 125 Bowery, was run over and killed in the afternoon, while crossing the Bowery at Delancey Street, by a motor truck driven by Isidor Kauffman of 217 Roebling Street, Brooklyn.

H. E. Pohle of 39 Haddon Avenue, Camden, N. J., was out driving with his wife, their daughter Helen, their son, and Mrs. Mary Whitman, Mrs. Pohle's mother. At Linwood, eight miles from Atlantic City, the car skidded and rolled into a ditch, throwing them out. A party of passing golfers in another automobile took the Pohle party to the Atlantic City Hospital, where it was found Mrs. Whitman had suffered a fracture of the skull and two broken ribs. She will probably die. Mr. Pohle's left knee and right arm were broken, and he was badly bruised. His wife was bruised badly, and the daughter was cut and scratched. The boy escaped unhurt.

Frederick W. Kelsey, his wife, and son were driving through Orange, N. J., where they live, when at a corner they ran into a car belonging to Frank C. Longcar of Chatham, N. J. Both machines were upset. Mrs. Kelsey's wrist was broken, and her son Roland, who was driving, was cut about the head and face.

Rene Duquet, Treasurer of William C. Reynolds, Incorporated, dealers in automobile supplies at 120 West Thirty-seventh Street and 188 Wadsworth Avenue, who lives at 1,937 Daly Avenue, the Bronx, was driving north on upper Broadway, near the city line, early in the morning. With him were Cornelius Shaw of 283 West Thirty-sixth Street, Margery Schneider of 922 Third Avenue, and Sarah King, a manicure, of 244 West Forty-sixth Street.

Something went wrong with the steering gear and the car upset, throwing the entire party to the street, where they were found half conscious by Policeman Webster of the Highbridge Station. They were taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers, where Mr. Shaw, who was suffering only from lacerations of the face and scalp, was treated, after which he left for home. The others were compelled to remain in the hospital. Mr. Duquet's nose was broken and he was cut and bruised. Miss King lost five teeth and Miss Schneider two teeth.

James Russel, 15 years old, who lives at 841 Beck Street, the Bronx, was hurrying on his bicycle to a fire in a stable at 1,170 Tinton Avenue when an automobile knocked him across the street. The driver, Howard Simmons of 364 West Fifty-fifth Street, took the boy to Lebanon Hospital, where it was said he had concussion of the brain, internal injuries, and possibly a fractured skull.

Bertha Slueger, 7 years old, of 103 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J., was sent by her mother on an errand to a store across the street from her home. She ran in front of an automobile driven by John Van Duvenbode of 104 Graham Avenue, Paterson. The car knocked her down and passed over her. Van Duvenbode took the child to the Mountainside Hospital. Her leg was broken.

John S. O'Boyle of 461 Sixty-third Street, Brooklyn, was driving an automobile north in Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, and Herbert Boehler of 930 Ocean Avenue was driving a machine east on Union Street, when the two machines collided. Harry Dunn, a salesman from Chicago, who has been stopping at 46 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, was crossing the corner. He was crushed against a pillar of the elevated railroad by Boehler's machine, which was held there by the other car, so that it was with difficulty that Dunn was extricated. He was removed to the Holy Family Hospital, where it was found his right leg was so badly fractured that it had to be amputated.

Mortally Injured by 3d Avenue Car.

An unidentified man was mortally injured at midnight last night when he was knocked down by a Third Avenue surface car between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets. He was taken to Flower Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from a fractured skull and injuries to the right arm which necessitated its amputation. He wore gray trousers and a black coat with the tailor's label, "P. Freed, 164 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn."

BIG BERGS ON GRAND BANKS.

Ice Patrol Steamer Seneca Near Collision in Snowstorm.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 14.—A narrow escape from collision with a big freighter during a blinding snowstorm last week was reported by the United States ice patrol steamer Seneca, which put in here today. The freighter, a Danish vessel, bound east, was bearing down on the Seneca at high speed when she was sighted. There was barely time for the two steamers to alter their courses, and only a few yards separated them as they swept past each other.

Large icebergs and quantities of field ice were sighted on the Grand Banks. One unusually big berg was seen on March 8 in latitude 43:44, longitude 49:32. Reports of ice conditions have been sent out from the patrol boat by wireless as usual, but, according to the Seneca's officers, steamers of late have shown reluctance to exchange wireless messages on account of war conditions. One steamer with which the Seneca was in communication refused to give her name.

ROOT IN ALBANY TODAY.

Will Confer with Governor and Legislative Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 14.—With the Senate and Assembly dead-locked over the rider to the Compensation bill, permitting private settlements of claims, ex-Senator Elihu Root will come here tomorrow morning and confer in the Executive Chamber with Gov. Whitman, Senator Brown, President pro tem. of the Senate, and Speaker Sweet. Mr. Root will return to New York in the afternoon. Diplomatic explanations of the purpose of Senator Root's visit have been made by Administration leaders, who have said that he was coming to the capital city tomorrow to be in time for the opening of the Constitutional Convention, more than three weeks distant.

With the proposal to adjourn the Legislature on April 2, favored by Gov. Whitman and passed by the Assembly, upset by the Senate, it is planned to adjourn the Assembly for one week, from April 5, to allow the Constitutional Convention to organize. This cannot be done without the consent of the Senate, and Senator Root and the leaders of both houses will discuss that among other matters today. It is intended that the Constitutional Convention shall then adjourn until the Legislature gets through, which probably will be about May 1.

That there is more behind the present fight in the Legislature than the compensation rider is candidly admitted. In fact, a careful study of the situation fails to reveal just what the legislative leaders are fighting for.

Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet of the Assembly today exhibited a draft of a bill which he said represented the ultimatum of the Assembly to the Senate. Inasmuch as there are 150 members of the lower house, it is entirely possible that the Speaker's program may not be carried out. Indeed, when asked about the measure tonight, Assemblyman A. Macdonald, a member of the Committee of Seven, said it was all news to him. It was learned that the bill prepared by Speaker Sweet is in effect the embodiment of suggestions made by Senator Sage at a conference committee meeting Thursday, which a majority of the Assembly conferees refused to accept. It provides that employer and employe may agree on a settlement, which, upon ratification by the Compensation Commission, becomes a final order.

Assemblyman J. Leo Sullivan of Chautauqua, who led the fight against the Senate rider in the first place, has publicly declared that he will not allow the matter to be settled in committee, caucus, or any other secret body, but that it must be thrashed out on the floor of the Assembly. Assemblymen Francis R. Stoddard, Jr., of New York and George Blakely of Westchester support Sullivan. It is expected that eventually the fight will be in the open. The Democratic minority is ready to jump into the conflict to give the Republican leaders more trouble.

URGES CHANGE IN TAX LAW.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., Favors One Like Massachusetts Measure.

A personal tax law on tangible and intangible property was advocated by M. Morgenthau, Jr., President of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York, at the annual meeting of the Rochester Real Estate Association at the Seneca Hotel in Rochester Saturday night.

"In justice to the State realty interests and the municipalities such a law should be enacted at once," said Mr. Morgenthau. "The law should provide for a low rate, similar to the Massachusetts law, of which Professor Charles J. Bullock of Harvard University, an authority on the subject of taxation, says the taxpayers of that State consider one of the fairest tax measures ever created. Pass a law like that here, and we will get the personal tax dodgers."

Mr. Morgenthau on previous occasions, had estimated the amount of personal property, taxable at $4,000,000,000 in this State. The Executive Committee of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York, which met before the Rochester Association meeting, to whom was referred the proposed bill for State registration of real estate brokers, recommended the bill be further considered by the various realty interests of the State.

The committee approved Gov. Whitman's proposed tax commission to replace that branch of the work in the State Controller's office, with the recommendation that the appointees be paid salaries sufficiently large to obtain good men.

LINERS IN CYCLONE STORM.

Incoming Captains Report Worst Weather of Their Experience.

Captains of vessels arriving in port yesterday from Europe reported the worst weather they had ever experienced. There was no let-up, they said, from Gibraltar right across to the American coast. Gale succeeded gale, accompanied by high and confused seas.

Capt. Rocco Raffo of the Italian liner Europa, which arrived yesterday from Genoa with 263 passengers and mails, said that his ship had encountered a cyclonic storm on March 9 and 10, during which she made only ten miles headway in twenty-four hours. The barometer dropped to 28 and the wind blew at over 100 miles, accompanied by hail and torrential rains and an electric storm which lit up the night like day.

He received a wireless message from the Captain of the Dante Alighieri, a hundred miles to the north, stating that he was in the same terrific weather, with the wind from the north.

Capt. Naaro of the Italian steamship Giovannia G. brought his ship safely into port yesterday after having to put into Bermuda twice for coal on a voyage from Oran, Algeria, to New York. He said the weather was exceptionally tempestuous from Feb. 4, the day he left Oran, until he put into Bermuda on March 6 for coal.

SULLIVAN IN SANITARIUM.

Former Head of Union Bank Has Nervous Breakdown, Report Says.

David A. Sullivan, former President of the Union Bank of Brooklyn, who served two years in Sing Sing Prison for his part in the wrecking of that institution, and who was recently released on parole, is said to be in a private sanitarium out of town, suffering from a nervous breakdown. When Sullivan was released from Sing Sing he said that he was a very sick man and he had the appearance of being in ill-health. He was rearrested at that time on new indictments found against him in Brooklyn. He is now out on bail awaiting trial.

Upon his release from prison, Sullivan promised to aid the stockholders of the defunct bank to recover some of their money, and a week ago he made an offer of assistance to Joseph G. Deane, counsel for the bank.

SHOOTS A BURGLAR WORKING AT A SAFE

Sleuth Is Boosted Through Hole in Jewelry Shop Floor and Traps Two Thieves.

SAW THEM ENTER STORE

Detectives Had Trailed Robbers Ever Since One of Them Was Released from Prison.

Two burglars had just prepared a safe containing jewelry worth $50,000 in the shop of Isadore Ponchak at 179 Clinton Street to receive a charge of nitro-glycerine a little after midnight this morning, when, unobserved by them, a man's head and shoulders came up through the hole in the floor in the front of the store which had been made by the burglars when they got into the place. The burglars were working by dark lanterns, which they held close to the safe and shielded carefully to prevent the rays from being seen from the street through the shop window.

The newcomer had hardly time to look over his surroundings when he saw a piece of steel flash in the light of one of the lanterns. Instantly he fired his revolver at the man holding the object, and then shouted:

"Hold up your hands!"

As he spoke he played an electric pocket lamp on the two burglars. Both of them put up their hands. One slipped to the floor with a groan, but kept his hands up.

The man who had fired the pistol then shouted to the men below:

"I've got them both safe. Boost me through."

As soon as he had climbed from the shoulders of the two men in the basement and got clear of the hole the others climbed on through after him and handcuffed the two prisoners.

The man who went through the floor first was Detective Oliver. The two who followed were Lieut. Stapleton and Detective Fennelly. They had been following one of their prisoners, who was named George Gordon, since he was released from Sing Sing two weeks ago, where he had been sentenced for burglary. They saw him meet with his companion and trailed them last night when they set off together with two heavy bundles.

The detectives saw the two men force their way into the cellar of the jewelry shop by breaking a rear door and then pile up boxes until they were near enough to reach the ceiling near the bottom of the safe. From time to time the detectives looked in and saw the two men at work with braces and bits, boring a circle of small holes in the ceiling. Finally they removed the piece from the floor and climbed through, tumbling the boxes down after them.

The detectives waited patiently in the basement as long as they could hear the sound of the tools while the burglars operated on the safe. When a period of silence came, however, they judged that the burglars were getting ready to apply the nitroglycerine, and made the capture.

Gordon's accomplice was shot in the leg. He said that he was Albert Schpitzer. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, and Gordon was locked up at Police Headquarters.

LIVES ON 25 CENTS A DAY.

Miss Annie S. Peck, Mountain Climber, Gives Her Menu.

Miss Annie S. Peck, the mountain climber, who lives in New York, manages to keep down expenses for food down to 25 cents a day. In a letter to Simon W. Straus, President of the American Society for Thrift, Miss Peck says she has always plenty of green vegetables, fruits in abundance, cereals, and nuts, buying them usually in large quantities.

"Keep your daily menu plain, with nutritious food and plenty of it, but no frills," writes Miss Peck. "Then once in a while have something nice. I had a fine dinner at a hotel as the guest of a club a few days ago, and I enjoyed it more, no doubt, than those who have one like it every day.

"Fruit and cereals, and a cup of good coffee at 19 cents a pound form her breakfast. A cake of milk chocolate, a banana, or a dish of oatmeal with raisins in it she finds a satisfying and nutritious luncheon.

THREE SEIZED AS BURGLARS

Accused of Robbing Jeweler's Window and Shooting Actor.

Detectives last night arrested three men at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, whom they charge with a burglary committed on Thursday in the jewelry store of George T. Ryan, at 706 Eighth Avenue, near Forty-fifth Street, when $3,000 worth of jewelry was stolen from a show window. William Nelson, a vaudeville actor, who attempted to stop one of the fleeing burglars, was shot in the right arm, and the men arrested were charged with this felonious assault. The police have been unable to find Nelson since the burglary, but Ryan said that one of the men "looked like" the one of the burglars he had seen.

The three prisoners, who denied implication in the burglary and assault, said they were Edwin Carron of 376 West Thirty-fifth Street, Anthony Gentz of 427 West Thirty-fifth Street, and Thomas Stone of 515 West Forty-fifth Street. They were locked up in Police Headquarters.

One of the men who robbed Ryan's store threw a paper-covered brick through a show window and snatched a handful of jewelry with which he ran across Eighth Avenue. Nelson seized him, but a second man tripped up the actor. As he fell some one shot him in the arm.

SHOW METHODS OF CHEATS.

East Side Forum Exhibits Dishonest Weights to Housewives.

Five hundred east side housewives and their husbands in the auditorium of Public School 62, Hester and Essex Streets, last night heard speakers invited by the East Side Forum explain and saw them demonstrate the secrets of dishonest dealers in foodstuffs and confections. David J. Hickey, a chemist, went to the hall provided with an alcohol stove, a pocket handkerchief, a saucepan, two boards, three pieces of red candy bought from an east side push cart peddler, and several "strings" of licorice purchased with the candy.

Mr. Hickey boiled some water, put the red candy into the water, and, after it had melted, dipped the handkerchief into the mixture. When he took the handkerchief out it was stained a brilliant red, showing, he said, that the coloring in the candy was simply coal tar dye. The body of the candy, he said, was made of paper hangers' paste.

Elwood Handson of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, exhibited a trunkful of false weights, measures and scales that had been confiscated by the authorities. He showed the housewives how to discern wax in weights, faults in scales and "shortness" in measures. Mrs. Julian Heath, President of the National Housewives' League, appealed to the east side women to have the same class consciousness in protecting themselves from dirty and dishonest dealers that was exercised by members of labor unions. A branch of the league was formed after the meeting.

Gets Watch After 50 Years' Service.

William F. G. Hudson, manager of the Glasgow freight service of the Anchor Line from this port, was presented yesterday with a gold watch by the staff to celebrate his half century in the service. The presentation speech was made by Alexander Glover, head of the medical department of the Anchor Line in New York, who has also served fifty years.

LION BREWERY OF NEW YORK CITY

BOCK BEER

on draught at all customers.

Closing Out Some Hart Schaffner & Marx $40 Spring Overcoats at $21.50

EACH spring people ask us "When will you hold a sale of staple black Spring Overcoats?" Our answer 'till now has been "Never."

But, now because we can get no more of the fabric, some $40 Spring Overcoats of black unfinished worsteds, silk lined and silk to the edge, are $21.50.

There's the story in a nutshell—but remember the slogan "Buy Now."

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores: Broadway, Corner 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores: Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St.

Spring Materials, $25

New mill creations never before seen—colors that are striking and quiet effects in large variety—exceptionally rich and attractive Suit and Overcoat patterns.

English Top-Coats will be popular this spring. We have fifteen styles English Covert Cloths—green, gray, brown and tan effects.

To Measure, $25

Samples and portfolio of Style Suggestions on request.

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

H. H. FRAZEE'S LONGACRE THEATRE, WEST 48TH ST. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. POPULAR MATINEE WEDNESDAY — 50c to $1.50 —

INSIDE THE LINES

"Best War Play Since Secret Service."—Eve. World

44th STREET THEATRE West of Broadway. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

MUSICAL QUEEN. EMMA —Darnton, Eve. World. THOROUGHLY AMUSING. CLIFTON —De Foe, World.

TRENTINI-CRAWFORD IN A RIOT THE PEASANT GIRL A FURORE

GREATEST SINGING CAST ASSEMBLED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR!

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d-44th Sts. Direction Messrs. SHUBERT. Re-Opening Next Saturday Night. Pictures De Luxe—Water Spectacle—Musical Novelties. Prices 10—15—25—50c

WINTER GARDEN Evenings at 8. Mat. Tom'w. Best Orch. Seats $1 & $1.50. "Pyrotechnic Display of Novelties with the Prettiest of Pretty Girls as Motive Power."—Eve. Sun. Maid in America The Winter Garden's Latest and Greatest Show. Biggest Cast in the World.

39TH ST. THEATRE. WED. EVE. At LOU-TELLEGEN in TAKING CHANCES. New Comedy.

SPECIAL ST. PATRICK'S DAY MATINEE WED. Best Seats $1.50.

MANHATTAN O. H. HOUSE, 34th & 8th Av. TONIGHT AT 8:15. BLUE BIRD FAREWELL TO N. Y. Evgs. & Sat. Mat. (at 2:15), 25c. to $1.50. Children's Mats. Wed. & Fri. at 3:30, 25c. to $1.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. Tomorrow, 2:15. Ultra Fashionable Audiences. THE WHITE FEATHER. Polite but thrilling. Abundant Laughs.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. LAST 3 WEEKS. London Gaiety Co. in To-night's the Night. Geo. Grossmith, Emmy Wehlen, James Blakeley, Maurice Farkoa, Lauri de Frece, Fay Compton. ALL GALLERY SEATS 50c.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. SINNERS. BIGGEST SUCCESS IN NEW YORK.

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy. A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS. All Seats $2.00.

48TH ST. THEATRE, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Thursday & Sat. 2:15. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

Princess 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30, incl. Sun. Daily Mats. (Ex. Sun. & Tues.) 2:30. James Barnes' Wonderful Pictures. THROUGH CENTRAL AFRICA

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Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th, nr. B'y. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Phyllis Neilson-Terry in The Adventure of Lady Ursula.

Casino B'y & 39th. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. EXPERIENCE. Most Wonderful Play in N. Y. Best Balcony Seats, 75c. $1.

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HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

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ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK. LAST 2 WEEKS "KICK IN"

Wallack's LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER. Tonight, Tues., Wed., Thurs. & Sat. Evgs. at 8:15; Wed. Mat. 2:15. Bernard Shaw's Androcles & The Lion. Friday Evg. 8 sharp; Sat. Mat. 2 sharp. A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8.15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN

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BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. To-m'w Evg. at 8. Aida. Destinn, Ober, Sparkes; Martin, Tegani, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Polacco. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY. MODEST ALTSCHULER, Conductor. LAST CONCERT Sat. Evg., March 20. CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office. World Premiere of Scriabine's Poem of Fire. "PROMETHEUS" Introducing the Tastiera Per Luce. (Colored Light Key-Board). "Prometheus" will be played twice same evening. Soloists { Louise Cox, Sopr. (Metrop. Opera) / Margaret Volavy, Piano.

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MR. WALTER DAMROSCH. Will donate the entire receipts of his EXPLANATORY RECITALS AT THE PIANO ON WAGNER'S NIBELUNGEN TRILOGY to the Vacation War Relief Committee. 3d Lecture Wed. Aft., March 17, at 3, on "SIEGFRIED." Act. I. 4th Lecture Fri. Aft., March 19, at 3, on "SIEGFRIED." Acts II. & III. Tickets 50c. to $1.50, at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow Night, at 8:15. Mrs. H. H. A. Beach. Assisted by GEORGE SHEFFIELD, THEODORE SPIERING & OLIVE MEAD QUARTET, in CONCERT OF BEACH COMPOSITIONS. Mgt. M. H. HANSON. (Steinway Piano.)

Carnegie Hall, Fri. Evg., March 19, at 8:15. Piano Recital—ETHEL LEGINSKA. Tickets, 50 cts. to $2. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

Aeolian Hall, To-morrow (Tues) Aft. at 3. SONG RECITAL PAUL REIMERS. Tickets, 50c. to $2. Mgt. Music League of America.

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